**Cheaha Mountain, AL, 2,407 ft. – September 1, 2020, HP #41: Downed Trees**

Cheaha Mountain was the fifth objective on my six highpoint 2,350-mile trip which both started and stopped in St. Louis between August 29 and September 6. Up to this point in the trip I had taken in a few sites in and around St. Louis, then captured Taum Sauk Mountain, as well as Mount Magazine, AR, Driskill Mountain, LA, and Britton Hill, FL. Following Cheaha my plan was to visit Woodall Mountain, MS, and then take in a few site in Memphis, TN. After not being allowed to camp at Marathon Campground in the Bienville National Forest of Mississippi I had gotten ahead of my itinerary. As such I found myself at Cheaha Mountain a day early, namely the afternoon of September 1, 2020.

I arrived around 5pm and arranged for a primitive camp spot in the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) campground. After paying for camping, I was allowed through the gate of the Bunker Loop road and I drove to the summit to see the native quartzite stone observation tower named Bunker Tower, which occupies the highest natural spot of Alabama. The tower, like many things in Cheaha State Park was built by the CCC and dedicated in 1936. The tower rises approximately seventy five feet high on walls starting as thick as six feet. I was the only visitor but I only spent a few minutes as I planned to hike to the summit the next day.

After taking a couple photographs, I drove south through what I guessed was a picnic area turning left back onto Bunker Loop where I noticed a pool and restaurant on the right and a hotel on the left. From the country store/camper registration area I turned right and headed south down highway 281 for a couple miles until I came to Cheaha Road which leads to the CCC campground in another mile. I had been provided with a combination for the campground gate and once inside I found I was the only one registered for the night – awesome! This rustic campground is where the CCC resided when they were building many of the features of the park. The road was a bit washed out but I did manage to drive to my spot, only to decide to move to a different spot after worrying about a chance of rain. My original spot was at the bottom of hill and if it rained there was a good chance I’d get stuck trying to get back up the hill. As I moved spots in the dark, I heard a tree fall close by, which was thrilling however I didn’t see it.

The next morning, enjoying the peaceful solitude of the campground and with extra time on my hands I allowed myself a leisurely start to the day. It was after 9:00 am when I left the campground and drove the quarter mile to the adjacent Cheaha Lake also built by the CCC and completed in 1937. At the east end of the parking lot, just past the restrooms, I found the blue blazed Lake Trail that heads up the mountain in a north easterly direction. The blue blazed trail is only about three quarters of a mile long but gains over 800 vertical feet. This short trail lived up to its reputation of being steep and rocky, and it also involved negotiating several downed trees.  At the terminus of the blue blazed trail is a cliff area which offers some amazing views over the Lake, and the surrounding wooded mountains.

At this point I was still about eight tenths of a mile shy of the peak, so I connected with the Mountain Laurel trail (pink blazed), passing the old CCC reservoir with its rock dam and manmade falls, which led me into the upper campground a quarter of a mile below Bunker Tower. The old reservoir was built in 1934 to supply water to the park, however it is no longer used for that purpose. Cutting through the woods from the campground via the red blazed trail I quickly reached the highest point of Alabama. The slightly more than a mile and a half hike had taken me close to an hour and a half.

I had just reached the top of the tower when looking out the open windows I saw another party enter the building. Finding I preferred the view from the top of blue blazed trail, I soon headed back down pausing to taking in those views again on my return hike. On the return I located the stone marker labeled “Custodian” just west of the old reservoir wall. I walked the road from there to the parking area for cabins one and two. The CCC built at least ten cabins on the mountain that I assume are offered for rent today.

When I returned to the lake I discovered swimming was allowed which was a welcome way to refresh after a humid sweaty hike. Having the lake to myself I swam over to the diving platform. After jumping off the platform a couple times I swam back to the shore feeling clean and refreshed. After taking advantage of the restroom to change into clean clothes, I had lunch in the car before hitting the road in search of Woodall Mountain, Mississippi.

**Woodall Mountain, MS, 806 ft. – September 2, 2020, HP #42: It was hot and humid, and I felt anxious not sure if my sleeping location was foolish or not but I managed to sleep very fitfully for a while.**

It is 215 miles from Cheaha Lake to Woodall Mountain, MS, and I arrived at shortly after seven o’clock in the evening. I had used Interstate 20 west to Birmingham, which I was impressed to find nestled within wooded mountains. Interstate 65 and highway 157 (which becomes highway 72) got me to Iuca, MS. On the way, about thirty miles shy of the Alabama Mississippi border I noticed a sign for Muscle Shoals. Of course the line “Now Muscle Shoals has got the Swampers”, from the song Sweet Home Alabama came to mind, and because of that I really hoped I’d pass through the town, but my route bypassed it only getting me within three and a half miles of it. From the outskirts of Iuca it is just four miles to Woodall Mountain and signs from the highway 72 route 25 interchange pointed the way.

A 2007 article in the Mississippi “Daily Journal” claims the state of Mississippi was looking into purchasing or leasing up to two acres on the top of Woodall Mountain, however as far as I can tell it is still privately owned. A gravel road, which I found to be in good condition, arrives at peak from County Road 176. Along the gravel road posted signs announce the Tombigbee Hunt Club which owns the land encompassing the North Ridge trail. On the summit is a circular drive that loops around the Highpointers mailbox and bench, a summit survey marker, and a sizable rock with a plaque listing the elevation. The plaque also gives a short history lesson about the hill mentioning its name changes, and its civil war significance. Outside of the loop are several radio towers.

The website Summitpost states “one could probably pitch a tent or car-camp on the summit itself, however, it is unknown if this is expressly permitted or forbidden.” Since I found no no-camping signs, nor no no-overnight parking signs, I decided to do just that. There was a kid on a motor bike that kept coming around so I decided to postpone setting up my tent and to leave and return after dark. Returning I found a guy on his CB radio, so I drove back down a ways to see if another spot would be good for the tent. Finding no suitable spots to pitch a tent along the road I decided I to return to the summit and just wait him out. Upon my return the radio operator soon left, and I set up my tent within the loop in front of the rock with the plaque on it. It was hot and humid, and I felt anxious not sure if my sleeping location was foolish or not but I managed to sleep very fitfully for a while.

The next morning as soon as the sun was out, I packed up camp and tried to sleep a bit in the car (as the temperature was better) only to have a radio tower employee soon arrive at just after 7 am. At that point I decided to leave the mountain and drive down to where I had seen a view of it at sunset the day before. Reaching that spot I took a few photos then slept in the car for another hour or so.

Feeling a bit more rested I ventured into the town of Iuca to look around. I had seen a photo of a unique looking old Walmart and wanted to check it out. As it turned out it had been remodeled to look just like all other stores owned by the chain. My next point of interest was the Apron Museum which I found to be closed. From there I located the historic Mineral Springs Park, and drove over the covered bridge. I had hoped to obtain mineral water but didn’t notice a place to fill jugs.

From Iuca to Memphis is only 120 miles. ~~My plan was to check out the Chewalla Lake Campground in Holly Springs on the way, but I opted for a motel room instead~~. Since I had a motel room reserved for Friday in Memphis it seemed like a good idea to just head there and hopefully find vacancy at the same motel for Thursday - thus giving me two nights in the same room. Arriving at the motel I was happy to find they could accommodate me for the additional night. Watching TV and generally taking it easy seemed very appealing and I did just that only leaving my room to get some dinner at the Rock n Roll Café across the street from Graceland. Touring Graceland, Sun Studios, Lorraine Motel, and Beale Street were on my agenda for the next day.

**Campbell Hill, OH, 1,550 ft. – October 18, 2020, HP #44: I wandered down the north aspect of the well-manicured grass hill to get a better feel for the place.**

This trip I intended to reach the most highpoints I had ever reached on a single trip, namely seven, with the first those being Campbell Hill, Ohio. The hill is located about sixty miles from the John Glenn Columbus International Airport where I had arrived the day before.

Following a night in a motel close to the airport, I returned to the airport the next morning, October 18, 2020, at 7:30 am to pick up a rental car only to find the retailer didn’t open until 8 am. Being early allowed me to be the first in line, guaranteeing I began my day on schedule.

Campbell Hill had been owned by a Charles Campbell at the turn of the 19th century remaining in his possession until 1937 after which it was eventually deeded to the Federal Government at the dawn of the Cold War. The historical marker on the highpoint explains “In 1951, the federal government established the 664th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron here as part of the North American Air Defense Command… this Cold War site operated until 1969.” Since 1974 a vocational school has used the grounds, and buildings.

Many information sources calm Campbell Hill reaches an elevation 1550 feet but the historical marker only claims 1549.09 feet.

By 9:30 am I had driven to Campbell Hill located on the outskirts Bellefontaine. A cop was parked at the school gate which must have distracted me as I drove by the entrance gate he was partial blocking. Quickly realizing I’d past the entrance I turned around and as I approached from the east another car approaching from the west, which I felt was a fellow highpointer, turned into the facility ahead of me. The other car parked just east of Building H, and I continued to the end of the road just west of Building H where there were parking spots in front of a both mentioning something about “Restricted Access”. Behind the booth was a silo looking structure. Clockwise from the silo was a pale blue building with three garage doors and an old school large satellite dish next to it. Next came a non-descript circular building followed by some more parking spots and several trees. Through the treed area to the north is a flag pole, the historical sign, a Highpointers bench, an official survey disk, and a granite plaque dedicated to the 664th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron all occupying the highpoint of Ohio.

The single occupant of the other car reached the highpoint area before I did and I saw him take a selfie. Seconds later when arrived I offer to take his photo, but he politely declined nevertheless agreeing to take my photo. We chatted a bit about our high pointing history, and he was impressed that I had all the tough ones behind me. He informed me that already that morning he had been to the Indiana highpoint, and I replied that I planned to head there next. We didn’t exchange names. He did not linger and very soon I had the place to myself.

I wandered down the north aspect of the well-manicured grass hill to get a better feel for the place and next headed counter clockwise toward the silo. Close to the silo I noticed at its top an American flag was painted above the words “Top of Ohio”. Being fenced in, with barbed wire across the top of the fence lead me to believe the silo was the “restricted area”.

From the silo I returned to the highpoint and this time noticed a bricked in mailbox like container labeled “Highest Point in Ohio” on another side with a drawer labeled “Visitor Registration”. Below the registration drawer was a second drawer labeled “Points of Interest”. Nothing inside the points of interest caught my interest however I did register, and even obtained a certificate certifying I had stood at the highest point in Ohio - I just had to fill in my name and the date. Behind the Visitor Registration was a sign forbidding sledding for the public, which made me wonder if the students were allowed to enjoy sleigh riding here.

I was at Campbell Hill for around thirty minutes before following Sandusky Avenue west to highway 47 and past the Regional Airport. The farm houses along highway 47 seemed much taken in by the upcoming US Presidential election as many proudly displayed many flags supporting their candidate of choice. My quick passing through of Bellefontaine gave me the impression that it was a tiny town, however in reality it has a population of over thirteen thousand.

**Hoosier Hill, IN, 1,257 ft. – October 18, 2020, HP #45: There aren’t any sweeping views to be taken in.**

It’s about eighty miles from Campbell Hill, Ohio to the highest natural point of Indiana, and under two miles from the boundary between the two states. Hoosier Hill is located in the north east corner of rural Wayne County on flat farm land. The only variation in the landscape being random small patches of trees sprinkled in, here and there, making one wonder if the entire area was once wooded. In one such patch of trees, on a “hill” with no visible prominence to speak of, is a small boulder labeled “Indiana’s High Point, Elev. 1257 ft.” The boulder was placed there after the previous wooden sign was stolen, with the logic being a boulder would be tougher to remove or destroy. The highpoint is privately owned, but the owners allow and even encourage visitors. This landmark, is named after the states nickname, The Hoosier State.

I arrived just before one o’clock the afternoon of October 18, 2020, and was surprised to find another car at the parking area but pleased when the young couple belonging to the car decided to leave about the same time I exited my vehicle.

It’s only a dozen steeps from the car park to the engraved boulder. There aren’t any sweeping views to be taken in, and in fact there really isn’t much to see just the inscribed boulder, a Highpointers bench, a picnic table, and a mailbox. No survey monuments were visible.

One interesting fact, to Highpointers, is that Arthur Harmon Marshall the first person to reach the highest point in each US state completed the task on Hoosier Hill in July 1936.

I spent under 15 minutes at Hoosier Hill which mostly involved positioning my tripod to take a few photos of myself. At one point, with the timer set on my camera, I ran over and jumped up on the boulder, only to discover it was polished and slippery - no doubt from many others standing on it to be photographed - and my feet slipped. Fortunately I landed on one foot and one knee with no harm done. Had I injured myself it may have been the first for Hoosier Hill, as there is nothing dangerous nor challenging about this sight. On the next try, I did manage to photograph myself atop the small boulder.

Before leaving I signed the log book found inside the mailbox. After looking over my trip plan I headed to I-70 E which would take me past Columbus Ohio, where I had spent the previous night, and through Wheeling West Virginia before dropping down to the south east on highway 40 and over to Mount Davis road leading to the rooftop of Pennsylvania - my next destination over 350 miles away.

**Mount Davis, PA, 3,213 ft. – October 18, 2020, HP #45: The upper circumference of the sun appeared on the eastern horizon between a ridge line and below a band of clouds.**

I made it to the Mt. Davis Wild and Natural Area of Forbes State Park around eight o’clock in the evening October 18, 2020, and the sun had already set. Earlier that same day I had visited Campbell Hill in Ohio, as well as Hoosier Hill in Indiana. All these highpoints were part of a seven highpoint trip (with four more to follow Mount Davis). My schedule only required me to make it to the area, as my plan was to summit Mt. Davis the next morning.

I was slightly concerned that a sign said the park was closed after sunset, but since I was there, and no one was around I went ahead and wandered around a bit. Eventually I stumbled upon the Mt. Davis sign explaining that it was “a geologic feature” made of erosion-resistant sandstone millions of years old. In the dark, I couldn’t even see the 50 foot tower a few yards from the sign, but soon enough I stumbled upon that also. I couldn’t resist climbing the tower however no remarkable night views were offered from its top due to the darkness. Next I encountered the interpretive media plaques on the rocks a stone’s throw east of the tower. With all those things discovered I felt I had successfully reached my third highpoint of the day; definitely a record for me. Nevertheless I still wanted to return when the sun was up and have a better look around. So after fifteen or so minutes on the summit I drove away and found a covert place to park for the night where I could sleep in the car.

It was a chilly night, but I stayed warm. The next morning I was up before the sun returning to the observation tower with my breakfast to watch the sunrise. Close to 7:30 am the upper circumference of the sun appeared on the eastern horizon between a ridge line and below a band of clouds. I watched and waited for several move minutes hoping it would turn into something grand but alas I had to settle for mediocre.

Mount Davis is the 3,123 foot summit of Negro Mountain which it’s self is a gentle ridge spanning thirty miles with more of the ridge extending south west from the summit into Maryland than extends north east additionally into Pennsylvania. The name Davis references to John Nelson Davis, an early settler of the area, who is credited with surveying it. The origin of the name of the mountain isn’t clear as several stories compete. A common thread seems to be that a man of dark skin was wounded or kill on the mountain perhaps during a skirmish with Native Americans in an effort to protect his Caucasian comrades. One can still find the name Negro Mountain on US topographical maps, but more than once due to political correctness renaming of the mountain has been proposed. Additionally road signs with that name have been taken down over concerns of racial sensitivity.

With the sun fully up, I took in the 360 degree views and photographed the bronze cast map housed on the top of the tower, before descending the towers polished stainless steel stairs. Back on the ground I wandered around the highpoint finding two survey markers - one with an arrow and one without. The bench mark (without an arrow) is on the pinnacle of a rock just a few steps east of the tower, with the other marker further east and a bit south on a rock in the trees. After photographing the survey markers, as well as the plaques I’d stumbled on the night before, I was ready to move on. Wandering west along the south side of the old loop road, which was not open for driving, I took a short detour into the woods, but finding only trees I soon returned to my rental car.

Before leaving the summit area I drove over to and took in the view at the High Point Lake Overlook, then I headed west on Mt. Davis Road to US 219 north en route to the Flight 93 National Memorial just 35 miles away. As I descended Negro Mountain I passed two Amish single horse carriages going up the hill and I concluded this area of Somerset County must be Amish country.

**Ebright Azimuth, DE, 448 ft. – October 19, 2020, HP #46: The exact highest natural point of Delaware was never located while it was natural, and now is lost forever.**

A block from the Pennsylvania-Delaware border in Wilmington, and about thirty miles from Philadelphia, is place known as Ebright Azimuth denoted by a blue sign located along a busy residential road. Ebright Azimuth is known as the highest land point in Delaware.

Of all the fifty US State highpoints, this second to the lowest one, definitely can claim a first with having the most unusual name. Where does such a mystical or celestial sounding name come from? Well, the first half of the name makes sense as when the land was initially surveyed (in 1933) it belonged to Grant and James Ebright, who I presume where brothers. But why “azimuth” follows as part of the sanctioned name, instead of something like hill, point, or mound doesn’t seem to be officially documented, and perhaps is not even known. Lucky for you that is where I come in. You see as I have pondered the name, and studied the highpoint of Delaware, I have developed a very plausible explanation about how the name has come to be. Let’s get into it!

If you are familiar with a compass, you know it contains 360 degrees listed in a clockwise direction, and each of the numbers between 0 and 360 represent a direction. To express the direction of west, for example, we know that to be 270 degrees. Technically those direction numbers are called azimuths.

Now, don’t get ahead of yourself, there is more to the name then just that. In land surveying there is something called an Azimuth Mark. To understand what an Azimuth Mark is, I’ll first need to introduce a few more terms from the world of surveying.

Have you ever come across a metal disk about three and a half inches in diameter set into a rock on the top of a mountain? Those metal disks are survey marks. A primary survey mark is a point on the earth for which an accurately measured location, either horizontally or vertically has been determined. Additionally other survey marks are disks which point to a primary mark, and these are known as Reference Marks. Both types of marks use the same sized disks, made of either bronze or aluminum, and stamped with text, numbers, and a symbol.

Vertical control marks are those for which a measured accurate elevation above sea level has been determined, and they are stamped at the center with a crossed slash symbol. Disks stamped with an equilateral triangle symbol in the center are horizontal control marks and they pinpoint a spot for which the latitude and longitude has been accurately calculated. Reference Marks are stamped in the center with a crossed arrow symbol, and are always set with their arrow symbol accurately pointing toward a primary mark.

Survey marks are known by various other names, such as monuments, points, bench marks, and stations. These names might also be proceeded with terms like survey, traverse, topographic, horizontal control, control, or triangulation, as well as others. There are technical reasons for these names, but surveying is a complex discipline and terms end up being used interchangeably even if not strictly correct. For example, a bench mark is a point of precisely measured elevation, but some might call a monument concerned only with horizontal positioning a bench mark since they are both marked with metal disks. Whereas technically monuments concerned only with horizontal positioning are called horizontal control stations or simply control stations. A Triangulation Station is a specific type of a control station having had its position determined by measuring distances and angles from other stations. The triangle symbol a Traverse Station disk is typically larger than those of other horizontal control disks. Topographic station disks are factory stamped with a circle symbol in the center.

In the United States the National Geodetic Survey (NGS), formerly known as the United States Survey of the Coast (1807–1836), United States Coast Survey (1836–1878), and United States Coast and Geodetic Survey (USC&GS) (1878-1971) is the main federal agency that manages the Nation’s coordinate system. The United States Geological Survey (USGS), who made/makes most of the topographic maps of the United States, also did surveying and placed disks (a role they no longer perform) to add in their map making. USGS typically used just type of disk, label Benchmark or BM, for all their survey marks. NGS/ USC&GS also placed/places BM labeled disks for vertical control (stamped with either a circle, or crossed slash symbol) along with the range of other types of disks as described previously.

Interesting stuff, right?

Alright, armed with that background it is now time to explain what an Azimuth Mark is. Very simply an Azimuth Mark is a long Reference Mark. Unlike a normal Reference Mark which is typically located within thirty meters (one tape length) of the primary mark, Azimuth Marks are set typically between one quarter of a mile and two miles from the primary mark, give or take.

Reference Marks, including Azimuth Marks, serve two purposes. No, the first one isn’t more important, it just makes the most sense to explain it first. First they provide a point from which a surveyor can locate a primary mark. Once the primary mark is found and the surveyor sets up his gear in order to make accurate measurements he needs a known point of reference, and that then is the second function of both types of Reference Marks – they allow the surveyor to know the exact direction in which he is looking.

Great, we now know what an azimuth is as well as what an Azimuth Mark is, so let’s get to my very plausible explanation about how the name Ebright Azimuth came to be. I have concluded that the name “Ebright Azimuth” simply comes from the Azimuth Mark disk which can be found in a cutout along the sidewalk of Ebright Road, a dozen or so steps south of the blue sign. I attest that in the beginning the highpoint was simply called Ebright, but because the disk was stamped Ebright Azimuth people read that and assumed it was the name of the highpoint, and the name has stuck.

“But”, you say, “why if the name is really Ebright, does the disk say Ebright Azimuth”? Well we will get to that, but first I want to tell you about my visit to the highpoint of Delaware.

I arrived at Ebright Azimuth from the Pennsylvania side traveling to the south, and I didn’t detect any increase in altitude, as it was a rather flat drive through a suburban neighborhood. I don’t even recall seeing a sign announcing Delaware. I just knew that from the point I left PA-491 getting on Ebright Road my destination of the tee formed by Ramblewood Drive and Ebright Road would be reached in six tenths of a mile in a mostly southern direction – or more precisely in terms of an azimuth six tenths of a mile at 196.0 degrees. At the tee I encountered a three-way stop, with the blue “Ebright Azimuth” sign to my right, and Ramblewood drive a left turn. I made the left, and parked in front of the second house on the south side of the street, the local time was 2:30 pm.

I wandered over to the blue sign on the west side of Ebright Road, and took a photograph of it, and read the inscription on it which declares “**The highest bench mark monument in Delaware is located on Ebright Road. This horizontal control mark denotes an elevation of 447.85 feet above sea level. The Delaware Geological Survey through its relationship with the National Geodetic Survey has determined that this bench mark monument is in the vicinity of the highest natural elevation in the state**.”

Wow, what a confusing jumble of words that is! What bench mark, monument, horizontal control, or mark is the sign even talking about? Or is it the blue sign itself a horizontal bench mark control monument – if there is even such a thing? I made that up to show how so many terms, which may or may not be interchangeable were used. “In the vicinity” it says – well how dare you, we all come here for the highest point, not the vicinity of the highest point. What in the world is going on?

Oh well, I didn’t let that silly sign bother me I just strolled down Ebright Road to the south, a dozen or so steps and found the Azimuth Mark disk I mentioned earlier. First thing to note about the disk is that it is factory stamped with the words Reference Mark. Hmmm, Reference Mark, so really it’s not a bench mark nor a horizontal control? It’s a Reference Mark so when it was placed it would have pointed to a horizontal control station. Second thing to note is field stamped on the disk are the words “Ebright Azimuth” separated by the factory stamped arrow. Third thing to note is the disk is lower than the sidewalk demonstrating that this area is no longer natural – remember survey disks are set in visible locations, so obviously the ground around it has been built up over time.

I remember you asking “*why if the name is really Ebright, does the disk say Ebright Azimuth?*” Well that is simple, being methodical the surveyor decided to include the word Azimuth so everyone would know this Reference Mark was a long range one. He stamped the name of the primary station Ebright above the arrow, and positioned/placed the disk just so, ensuring the arrow pointed precisely to its master (if you will) a long ways away, and then he thought “no one is going to know the primary mark is so far away unless I tell them” so he stamped “Azimuth” below the arrow – and the problem was solved! Makes sense, right?

Okay, I know there are some of you that are thinking, “If the disk is an Azimuth Mark, why didn’t he just use a factory stamped disk containing the words Azimuth Mark?” To which I reply, “I don’t know!” Maybe this is true “Standard Azimuth Mark disks replaced azimuth Reference Marks about 1935” – I read that in an article named “BOTTLES, POTS, & PANS? – MARKING THE SURVEYS OF THE U.S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY AND NOAA” by CDR George E. Leigh. That just means that in 1933 they hadn’t come out with the factory stamped Azimuth Mark disks yet. But even if they had it is also possible the surveyor had run out of them and just made do with what he had. Either way, it’s still an Azimuth Mark, and when I get to the point where I explain where the horizontal control station it points to is this will all make sense. Bear with me for a moment, por favor.

First, let’s consider something. What the heck is meant by the confusing wording on the blue sign claiming a bench mark, or horizontal control resides on Ebright Road? Could there be another disk on Ebright Road that is an actual horizontal control mark stamped with (or at) an elevation of 447.85 feet? Unfortunately, the answer is nope! Why not? Well because the arrow on the disk we have been talking about points perpendicular to Ebright Road in a more or less westerly direction, and for a horizontal control to exist on Ebright Road the arrow on the Azimuth Mark would need to point parallel to the road.

Okay then it seems the sign really should read “THE horizontal control mark denotes” *(as in the horizontal control mark pointed to by the azimuth Reference Mark on Ebright road)* instead of “THIS horizontal control mark denotes”. Am I right, or am I right?

Alright back to my experience at Ebright Azimuth (as we like to call it). Well, first more background. Before my trip I had studied both World and US topographical maps of the area, and found the World topo marked a spot at 450 vertical feet in the mobile home park located about 400 feet west of the Ebright Road azimuth disk. Comparably the US topo map contains a contour line of 450 feet extending across both Sulky and Alpha roads in the mobile home park. According to the World topo the 450 foot elevation spot is located on the south side of the second trailer on the east side of Sulky Road. Which is interesting because I’d also read a theory claiming there is a bench mark buried under one of the trailer homes.

Having taken photos of the blue sign, and having located the Azimuth Mark, next out of curiosity I wandered down Turf Road into the trailer park. From Turf Road I turned down Sulky Road, and from the street I took a photograph of the second trailer, wondering if a bench mark had been (or still is) located under it. For good measure I next made my way to the end of Alpha Road, figuring in the process I had crossed the 450 foot contour as shown on US topo maps. With that out of the way my next hope was to locate a person by the name of Doreen Kupchick.

Ebright Azimuth and Doreen go hand in hand, she was instrumental in reinstating the survey disk on Ebright Road when it was cemented over, plus she keeps a highpoint log book at her home east of Ebright Road. Returning to the vicinity of my rental car I made an educated guess and knocked on the door of what I hoped belonged to her. Fortune was with me, as not only did I get the right door, but she was home. Through my COVID mask I explained what I was doing, and I asked to sign her highpoint log book. Imagine a rough neck stranger like me, showing up at your grandma’s door wearing a mask? Well retirement-age Doreen didn’t even seem worried. She just asked if I had visited the blue “Ebright Azimuth” sign and survey monument on Ebright Road, and when I said I had she said she would get the book ready but suggested that in the mean time I head over to a second survey monument disk on Winterset road.

I was going to go over there anyway, so I obeyed. Winterset road seems to be the Pennsylvania-Delaware border, and she made a big deal out of that telling me I should get a photo while in both states simultaneously – but I wasn’t interested in doing that. I was interested in locating the survey marker, and it was easy to find mounted on a concrete base sticking about a foot or more above the ground at the curb in front of the old Winterset farm house, and across the street from the old Winterset ice house. Turns out it too is factory stamped with an arrow meaning it is a Reference Mark. I didn’t think about any primary station it could be pointing to, in fact I didn’t even look too closely at which direction the arrow points. After the fact, I had to look at my photos to determine it points basically to the west.

Okay, following the jaunt to the Pennsylvania-Delaware border I returned, as instructed, to sign the log. After doing so, Doreen gave me some literature about Ebright Azimuth. One of the articles explains how a Paul Zunwalt surveyed the area and found a spot on the north of Turf Road at the first trailer measuring 450.85 feet above sea level. However, he felt it was manmade and not natural. Paul also lists what he calls the “Ebright Azimuth bench mark” at 447.85 feet – which I am assuming is the Ebright Road Azimuth Mark we have talked so much about. Another article by Don Kjelleren explained, and debunked eight of nine claimed Delaware highpoints around Ebright Road. He concluded a 447.85 foot elevation spot, apparently 192' west of the old location of the blue sign, is the highest natural spot. I actually didn’t read the literature from Doreen until I was finishing my trip, and had some down time in the airport, and it sure made me curious.

Okay, we are getting closer to explaining where the horizontal control station is. Exciting isn’t it?

Returning home I looked a bit more into this confusion around what might be the exact highest natural point in Delaware and in so doing I came across the National Geodetic Survey (NGS) Data Sheet for the Delaware “Ebright” designation. NGS datasheets provide official information and data about survey marks from the National Geodetic Survey’s Integrated Database. Feel free to check it out at <https://www.ngs.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/ds_mark.prl?PidBox=JU3626>.

The first thing I noticed was the designation (aka name) is “Ebright” and not “Ebright Azimuth” – yes, more evidence for my theory that in the beginning the area was simply called Ebright. The next thing that shocked me was the listed position of the Ebright station given as “39 50 13.86151(N) 075 31 19.55007(W)” (or in decimal “39.83718, -75.52208”) – which is not the location of either the blue sign or the Ebright Road Azimuth Mark. So where the heck is it? Oh, it’s just 35 meters or so, at about 250 degrees (aka west-ish) from the Winterset Road Reference Mark. That has to be legit right? Not only is it listed on an official datasheet, but the math from the Reference Mark works dreamily! Mother lode, man, I found the location of the primary horizontal control station named Ebright.

Reading down the datasheet some more, I discovered the following under the 2015 section, “measurements for the station mark fell under the pavement of a paved parking area. Reference Marks 1 and 3 and the Azimuth Mark were recovered in good condition. Reference Mark 1 is set in the top of a concrete post which projects about 20 inches (51 cm) above the surface of the ground.” Hot dignity damn that proves the two survey disks I found where the Azimuth Mark on Ebright Road, and Reference Mark 1 on Winterset Road. Let’s say that again Azimuth Mark on Ebright Road – not bench mark, not horizontal control, not Reference Mark, but Azimuth Mark. So I’m right, the word “Azimuth” was added to the Ebright Road disk by a conscientious surveyor!

But wait a minute, isn’t there a gotcha? Didn’t I say earlier “the arrow on the disk we have been talking about points perpendicular to Ebright Road in a more or less westerly direction?” And didn’t you kind of think, like I did, that the arrow pointed toward Sulky Road? Also understand that the Ebright Road disk is situated 500 feet more to the south then the Winterset Road Reference Mark, so if they both point “west-ish”, they can’t both point at this officially declared station under the pavement, or can they? Well actually they can, and I’m certain that they do. Everything from the datasheet makes that clear. Also the math works. Credibly if the Ebright Azimuth Mark is actually pointing at 300 degrees it too points at the NGS Data Sheet position. Just like 250 degrees, being only 20 degrees south of west, seems west to a casual observer, so too does 300 degrees, at a separate location. Furthermore, the NGS Data Sheet position is between the US Topographical map 440 and 450 foot contour lines – meaning it could be at 447.85 feet, even if it has been paved over. Keep in mind, however, the NGS Data Sheet for this station does not list an elevation.

I don’t know why you wouldn’t but in case you still don’t believe me that the Ebright Road disk is an Azimuth Mark, then consider this. Along the 300 degree line, which is about 0.2 miles long, from the Ebright Road disk to the horizontal control (what I have also called the mother lode) are ten or more mobile homes, and the NGS Data Sheet states under a 1979 entry “the Azimuth Mark is no longer visible from the ground, there are several mobile homes on the line.”

You know what else supports my statements? The 1960 directions found on the data sheet to the primary station (mother lode), as they state “Go east on Naamans road for 1.0 mile to Ebright Road left. Turn left on Ebright Road and go 0.6 mile to side road left leading to trailer court and AZIMUTH MARK on the left. Continue 0.05 mile to private driveway left leading to Mr. Merchants home. Turn left and go 0.1 mile to the south side of Mr. Merchants home and [the] station.”

Okay, so we have summed most of it up, we are just a little shaky still on the elevations. Are you asking “why do topographical maps include elevations of 450 feet, if the highest natural point is 447.85 feet?” If you aren’t, you should be. Here is the answer, first of all no official source has said the highest natural point is at 447.85 vertical feet, what the blue sign says is “This horizontal control mark denotes an elevation of 447.85 feet above sea level… this bench mark monument is in the vicinity of the highest natural elevation in the state”. Plus horizontal marks are set to be visible, not to be on the highest point necessarily. Also ask yourself this “when were the maps last updated?” Surely since 1933. Ebright Azimuth is an urban area that has been excavated, landscaped, and paved. “Ain’t nuffin natural about it”, I say. In the process of developing the land, back fill has been added (which I have seen photo proof of), and so the elevation could have been unnaturally increased to 450 feet. On the other hand if a 450 foot contour is natural and on private property maybe, but highly unlikely, a decision was made not to advertise it – which implies someone is keeping the highest natural spot of Delaware top secret (yea, no way).

Yet that official sounding 447.85 number had to come from somewhere authoritative didn’t it? I have two ideas on that. First if we get past the strange semantics of the blue sign which could be using its survey terms colloquially, and not formally, it’s not impossible that the “The highest bench mark monument in Delaware is located on Ebright Road” and has been officially measured at an elevation of 447.85 feet above sea level. Secondly, most primary horizontal control marks have at least an approximate elevation associated with them meaning the “mother lode” spot under the pavement could very well be where the 447.85 elevation comes from. Too bad the NGS Data Sheet doesn’t list an elevation for “Ebright”. I’ll leave it up to you if pick which of those two disks are at 447.85 feet above sea level – but it has “gots” to be one of them, doesn’t it?

So yea, as the blue sign states “in the vicinity of the highest natural elevation” is about as good as can be expected for a residential neighborhood that has been disturbed from its natural condition. We are left hanging, wondering what might have been the exact highest natural point, which clearly no longer exists. **I’m going on the record as saying, the exact highest natural point of Delaware was never located while it was natural, and now is lost forever**.

It is interesting to note Arthur Harmon Marshall, the first person to reach the highest point in each US state, lists for Delaware “Centerville, Del. (town)” which he visited on June 30, 1936 seventeen days before he completed the task on Hoosier Hill in July 1936.

Understandably that is why the High Point Club recognizes the blue sign on Ebright Road as the highest point of the state – there doesn’t seem to be any other point which is clearly more likely - even if the blue sign has been moved from originally being on the east side of Ebright Road, to today being on the west side.

Having reached the recognized highpoint of the blue sign on Ebright Road, as well as finding the two visible Reference Marks (Ebright Road, and Winterset Road), and having walked on the 450 foot contour found on topo maps I’d say I wore both my belt and my suspenders in Delaware.

I left the area around 3:30 pm and headed south on Ebright Rd to Naamans Road noticing a slight drop in elevation on that side of the highpoint. After a short break at a local shopping center, where in the parking lot I looked over my seven highpoint trip notes, I decided to head to High Point State Park NJ with the hope of finding camping there.

**High Point, NJ, 1803 ft. – October 20, 2020, HP #47: Due to the thick fog I did not get to see much from the top of the Kittatinny Mountains, but I still liked being there.**

By the time I got on I-95 north in Wilmington Delaware, which would soon take me to I-476, it was close to 5pm, and the commuter traffic was heavy. Reaching Easton Pennsylvania, around 6:30 pm, I stopped for a rest and a burger. Next, via highway 33, I made my way to the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area where highway 209 parallels the Delaware River the border of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. By now it was dark, and I was trying to find a place to stealth camp, but nothing stood out to me. Twenty miles into the Water Gap I reached highway 206 east and the Milford Bridge Toll Plaza where I crossed the river entering New Jersey. Clove Road, heading north, connected me to highway 23 and into High Point State Park, where I happened upon Sawmill Road and the campground at Sawmill Pond.

Just after 9pm I decided on camp spot 49. It had been a full day which started with watching the sunrise on the highpoint of Pennsylvania, followed by a tour of the the Flight 93 National Memorial, and a 200 plus mile drive to the highest point in Delaware. The drive from Delaware required another four hours, and so, with all that, rest was what I was after. Given that it was neither hot nor humid, I opted to simply fold down the back seat of my rental SUV providing me with plenty of room to sleep in the car.

I woke up at sunrise the morning of October 20, 2020 and headed directly to the New Jersey highpoint. This time of year (or maybe because of COVID) the entrance both at Scenic Drive was unmanned and a sign said entrance was free. Before reaching the highpoint, I stopped at the parking area at Lake Marcia and had my breakfast. Must have been almost nine o’clock in the morning when I arrived at the fogged in highpoint of New Jersey with not one other car in the parking lot, and not a soul around.

I thought New Jersey was going to be an unattractive high point, but in fact it was very nice with a wonderful, remote, and outdoorsy vibe to it. Due to the thick fog I did not get to see much from the top of the Kittatinny Mountains, but I still liked being there. On clear days two additional states, New York, and Pennsylvania, can be seen from the top.

The 220-foot monument on the summit honoring all war veterans was completed in 1930. Due to the pandemic, however, during my visit, it was not open. I wandered around it and found two survey disks, one 100 yards from the front door of the monument, and another 20 yards behind the monument. After a half hour or so I drove back down to Lake Marcia stopping where the old mansion on the hill once was. After looking around there, I drove the scenic drive loop stopping to hike up to the Appalachian Trail Observation Platform where again the weather blocked the views. The Appalachian Trail does not cross the New Jersey highpoint forcing it’s hikers to take a five mile or so detour to the summit monument.

Ten miles from the highpoint, in Port Jervis New York, at the confluence of the Neversink and the Delaware Rivers is where New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania convene, and since I was in the vicinity, I decided a visit was in order. I would guess officially the tri-state corner is in the Delaware river, but there is a monument under a freeway bridge labeled Tri States Monument with NY, NJ, and Penn craved into the top. This monument was a bit tricky to find. It is in the Laurel Grove cemetery but there is another cemetery a block away called St. Mary’s which I first noticed. At St. Mary’s a fellow told me I had the wrong cemetery and that I needed to go across the street and down a block to Laurel Grove, and then drive through that cemetery to the I-84 Bridge. When I arrived, two cars were parked under the bridge, and it seemed obvious I had interrupted a rendezvous of a couple hoping to have some stealthy passion. I told them I would just be a few minutes, but they ignored me and soon left. At the confluence of the two rivers I found two monuments, the first a marker for the border of New York and New Jersey, and the second (closer to the water) the tri-state marker. Soon enough, after taking a few pictures, I was on my way.

From the cemetery I detoured north west a few miles on highway 97 to where it parallels the twisting path of the Delaware River. At one point, west of the river, the highway rises on to the shoulder of the hill it courses providing attractive views of the lower lying land and the river. This five mile stretch of highway, named the Hawks Nest, was a fun drive offering a twisting, rolling ride. It has even been featured in ads for Porsche, BMW, Saab, Cadillac, and Honda.

Following the detour, I back tracked to I-84 and headed east to US-44 and the town of Salisbury Connecticut about 100 miles away in pursuit of yet another US State highpoint.

**Mt. Frissell at CT/MA border, 2,380 ft. – October 20, 2020, HP #48: Bear Mountain is the tallest mountain in Connecticut but not the highest point of the state.**

From the Hawks Nest of New York State route to Salisbury Connecticut is about 100 miles split between I-84 E and US 44 N. I arrived in this small New England town in the north west corner of its State about 1:45pm Oct 20, 2020. The first thing I noticed were people who looked like Appalachian Trail (AT) hikers, even though I am not sure the trail was open due to the pandemic. Looking it up later I found that indeed Salisbury services the AT. Hikers of the trail traveling to the north find the AT follows US highway 44 south (the opposite way the hikers want to) for 0.4 miles then turns west onto Cobble road for 0.2 miles before heading north again. From the intersection of highway 44 and Cobble Rd it just a half mile further south, but off the AT, into Salisbury where business is made off the hikers.

My destination lay seven miles further north to the Massachusetts and Connecticut line, and the Mt. Washington State Forest of Massachusetts. I stopped in Salisbury as it provided the last chance for gas and find groceries prior to my target. Find both a gas station and a grocery store both required asking for directions to as neither was on the main road. At the grocery store they took my temperature before allowing me in, something which impressed me.

Following a late lunch in the parking lot of the grocery store, I located Factory Road heading west then north out of town to Mt. Riga road. Mt. Riga road soon turned into a gravel/dirt road continuing just shy of three miles where it connected me to Mt. Washington Road which I followed for another three plus miles to the CT/MA border. A few feet into MA I saw an oversize real estate style sign, which instead of listing a house for sale it announced “Mount Frissell Trailhead” and below that “Mt. Washington State Forest” – just where I wanted to be.

I parked the car, loaded my pack with water, headlamp, camera, and a rain jacket and was ready to begin the mile and a half hike to the highest point in Connecticut. At 3:39 pm I snapped a photo of the MA/CT boundary marker on Mt. Washington Road then crossed the road and headed west on the Red Blazed trail toward Mt. Frissell. The trail starts in Massachusetts at approximately 1840 vertical feet, but soon turns south entering Connecticut, at which point it goes west again and climbs 440 feet to the summit of Round Mountain, CT – a distance of about 0.8 miles from the trailhead involving some pretty steep rock scrambling approaching 3rd class. Views are open from the top of Round Mountain, and I picked out, to the east, what I believed to be Bear Mountain, CT a mile and a half away as the crow flies. At 2,316 feet, Bear Mountain is the tallest mountain in Connecticut but not the highest point of the state.

See <https://mapper.acme.com/?ll=42.04675,-73.48738&z=16&t=M&marker0=42.04963%2C-73.48276%2C33.2%20km%20WxNW%20of%20Winchester%20Center%20CT&marker1=42.04954%2C-73.48737%2C33.5%20km%20WxNW%20of%20Winchester%20Center%20CT>

From Round Mountain to Mount Frissell, MA is about another six tenths of a mile with the northwest aiming trail first dropping down to under 2140 feet to a wooden saddle between the two peaks, before climbing steadily, over 300 vertical feet, to the 2450 foot wooden summit of Mount Frissell. I arrived just before 4:30 pm and signed the summit log before heading almost due south for a tenth of a mile entering Connecticut once again to open views to the south, east, and west, where I encountered two hikers. I asked the hiking pair if the view area they were standing at was the highpoint of Connecticut and one pointed west saying no it’s just over there. Within 30 steps I arrived at a gray, lichen speckled rock with its featured green patina pin poking out marking the CT/MA border and signifying the highest point in Connecticut at 2,380 feet. It had taken me one hour to cover the 1.5 miles from the trail head to the highpoint.

Uphill and to the right, north and east that is, of the pin just a few feet is a pile of rocks and an ammo box cabled to a tree. I am sure this rock plie is meant to represent the Connecticut highpoint but being uphill from the pin made me think it likely is in Massachusetts. Inside the ammo box was a highpoint register which I added my “vanman798” summitpost.org handle to, along with the date.

The bronze pin protrudes from a bronze disk cemented into a rock. On the disk is stamped “State Line – Massachusetts – Connecticut”, along with the years 1906 to the west of the pin, and 1803 to the east of the pin. Being on opposite sides of the pin, in more or less north and south locations, the state names seem to actually be in their state – the word Massachusetts is in MA, and the word Connecticut is in CT – but that is just my best educated guess.

The years seem to signify border survey dates, as waymark.com explains “the border between Connecticut and Massachusetts has been in dispute since Colonial times. A survey was conducted in 1803 and the border dispute continued until 1804”. In 1899 it was concluded that the boundary was still unsatisfactory and should be re-surveyed. As such in 1905 the legislatures of Massachusetts and Connecticut appropriated funding to reestablish the boundary -- presumably the result is the 1906 date stamped on the pin and engraved in several stone markers along the CT/MA border.

Next, I wander downhill maybe a third of a mile, due west, still following the red blazed trail to the tristate corner of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York. As the crow flies the Connecticut highpoint and the tristate corner are 381 meter apart. I reached the stone pillar marking the spot where the three States meet at 5pm. The pillar is close to three feet tall and stands just on the north edge of the trail. It is curious that its engravings only include New York and Mass with no mention of Connecticut. The year 1893 is also engraved upon it.

At this point I was one hour and 20 minutes into my hike, and I guessed I had between sixty and ninety minutes of daylight remaining. With no stopping, I knew I could do the return hike quicker, so I decided to continue into New York to Brace Mountain about eight tenths of a mile west and south of the tri-state corner. Arriving at 5:30 pm to the 2,311 foot summit of Brace Mountain I found the views to the west, over the rural Hudson Valley, with the backdrop of the Catskill Mountains to be amazing. The partly clouded sky allowed the first hints of the pending sunset to glow through as I turned around to hurry back into Connecticut and the Massachusetts trailhead. I returned to Round Mountain in good light, but before I could finish the final descent darkness engulfed me. Even though I packed a headlamp, when hiking in the dark I always attempt to not use it. As I made the steep descent in the dark at one point the trees opened up a bit, and I decided I better look for a red blaze, so I used the light on my phone to spot one, then I turned it off and continue down. Just before the terminus I encounter a thick grove with no moon light getting through and I once again used my phone light to identity a red blaze. I want to say it was 6:38 pm when I reached the car, meaning I covered the nearly 5.3-mile round trip hike to three peaks in three states in three hours.

The two parking lots at Frissell Trailhead both indicated no overnight parking, however a stone’s throw to the south in Connecticut is the Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC) parking area where the old Northwest Road trail starts and leads to the Appalachian Trail. No one was around at either of the Frissell lots, and there was one empty car at the AMC lot which I had notice when I arrived in the afternoon. I reckoned that car would stay empty overnight and as such I pulled my rental into the lot, and prepared it to be slept in for the night.

Come morning I woke up to fog. No one passed by in the night that I was aware of, but a couple cars passed by as I was eating breakfast and preparing for the mornings hike – one I guessed had missed the Frissell trailhead sign, and sure enough after a while returned to park there. About 8:45 am I headed east, downhill, on the old Northwest Road toward the Northwest Camp a quarter of a mile away. At the branch trail to the camp a sign blocked the way labeling the camp as closed due to the pandemic. I wander around the sign, as I wanted to quickly check out the camp just to see what was there.

Returning to the northwest road trail a sign there claimed the AT was 0.3 mile further east, but hiking it it felt closer to a half mile. At 9:20 am I turned south on the AT and began the half mile climb to the top of Bear Mountain climbing from 1805 feet to 2316 feet in 20 minutes. Remnants of an old stone tower, built in 1885, garnished the summit. At the base of what is now just a pile of rocks the original marker still stands and reads “This monument marks the highest ground in Connecticut, 2,354 feet above the sea. Built A.D. 1885” – as weathered as it is the etchings are not easy to read. I climbed the rock pile, but was greeted only with fog. Within 10 minutes of arriving, I started the return hike. Reaching the northwest trail I stopped at the creek and with soap and water washed up for the day. I was just shy of the car when I encounter another hiker who had just left the parking lot. Arriving back at my car I found three move cars in the parking lot as well as a couple more parked on the road. I had to wonder why I had not seen more people.

Having reached the highest point in Connecticut as well as having climbed its highest mountain I had no further business in the State and was soon on my way heading east toward Jerimoth Hill in Rhode Island located about 140 miles away.

**Jerimoth Hill, RI, 812 ft. – October 21, 2020, HP #49: It is a flat walk only 200 yards from the road to a rock in the trees claiming the highest spot of Rhode Island.**

Oct 21, 2020 following my morning climb of the tallest mountain in Connecticut (not the highest point of Connecticut, however) I followed some country roads north to highway 41 connecting with highway 23 heading east to Westfield, MA which was a pleasant rural 50-mile drive. Following lunch in Westfield I got on the Massachusetts Turnpike (I-90 E) and began the awful typical freeway drive which consists of nothing but passing semi-truck after semi-truck in between being road blocked by drivers misusing the passing lane. In hindsight I should have used highway 44 all the way to Foster RI. If practical I typically try to avoid freeways, as there is no pleasure found in driving them. After 50 miles on I-90 E I followed I-395 S and CT-101 (which became Hartford Pike in Rhode Island) for the remaining 30 miles to Jerimoth Hill. At the top of a hill on the north side of the road across from 222 Hartford Pike is wide shoulder used as a parking area which I drove right past. As I descended the hill I quickly realized my mistake and turned around and in so doing I passed a brown sign claiming the highest point in Rhode Island.

For many years highpointers had trouble reaching the highest point in Rhode Island as the access was across private property with the owners unfriendly. During those years that brown sign on Hartford Pike is what highpointers had to accept as the highpoint of The Ocean State. Since October 2014, thankfully, the access trail and highpoint are state owned, and the state offers open access between dawn and dusk.

I pulled into the parking area across from the Jerimoth Hill access path around 2:30pm. It is a flat walk only 200 yards from the road to a rock in the trees claiming the highest spot of Rhode Island. Along the way two survey disks can be found one on either side of the trail. The disk on the left side is a reference mark stamped with 1968 and Jerimoth No. 2 and has an arrow pointing toward a primary marker. The other marker is also stamped with 1968 but does not contain a name instead it contains a triangle symbol which indicates it is the primary marker. Either marker is each set in its own circle of concrete approximately twelve inches in diameter. Most survey markers are not vertical markers, and it is safe to assume that at Jerimoth Hill the disk marked with a triangle symbol is for horizontal control, and not for elevation. As such its placement is concerned with visibility and not with identifying the highest point. I have seen numbers that suggest the Jerimoth Hill horizontal control marker (the one with the triangle symbol) is at 808 feet above sea level – and as is common this horizontal control marker is found close to but not on nor at the highest point. In fact, it is just another 100 feet from the primary marker to a sizeable rock protruding from the ground, at 812 feet above sea level, which Highpointers know as the highest natural point in Rhode Island.

Interestingly the World Topo view on ACME maps claims the high point is at 843 feet – as such I investigated the area wandering around mostly to the south, and a little bit to the west in search of higher ground but found none.

One thing you find out from doing this highpointing game, is that official maps, like many things that come from humans, occasionally contain errors. Errors like these can cause some questioning about exactly where or how tall a highpoint is. Fortunately, these errors are few and far between and can typically and quickly be resolved by looking at another map. For example, in comparing the World Topo view on ACME maps to the US topo view I found and confirmed the 812-foot elevation of Jerimoth Hill labeled and marked. The ease of information nowadays leads to much more frequent confusion surrounding highpoints – thanks to the Internet, posting misinformation and finding misinformation can abound. My experience researching the highest point in Florida is a good example of that.

Personally, I subscribe to the recognized highpoint as the true highpoint. Recognized spots are ones labeled on maps, marked with a sign or monument of some sort, and perhaps containing an information board, or something like that. This is the standard upon which I have based my highpoint locations. A blog post, someone’s GPS readings, or a conspiracy theory aren’t official enough for me to go against the norm. I reach the official spot knowing that I am then good, and if there is a spot other than the official that seems like it might be significant or is a curiosity to me, I visit that too, as I did at Ebright Azimuth in Delware.

I was a little disappointed with this highpoint, as the summit contained three rotting and junky sheds which being in the woods gave off a creepy vibe – which I called a Blair Witch vibe referring to the 1999 horror movie “The Blair Witch Project”. My hope is that those sheds will soon be removed and perhaps a covered picnic table and a couple Highpointer benches can be placed on the hill near the highpoint.

As easy as it was to access this highpoint it seems hard to believe it was so troublesome to reach in the past. Looking at satellite maps of the area it is clear a home used to be located at 222 Hartford Pike, and that would explain how the owners where able to keep Highpointers from reaching the highest point which was located behind their home and across their property. In the past, I am not sure why alternate routes were not used. For example, a study of maps shows a gravel pit on the western end of the hill (south of the highpoint) a half mile from the highpoint between the hill and under a mile from Killingly Rd. Likely the road to the gravel pit is on private land, but maybe the owners are friendly to Highpointers. Even though an alternate approach is no longer needed, I regret not asking and checking out that approach when I was there in person.

From Jerimoth Hill around 4pm I began the close to 800-mile return trip to Columbus Ohio. My plan was to return via Buffalo NY, and perhaps stop at Niagara Falls en route. I spent the night at a “Text Stop” near Fultonville after unsuccessfully trying to find camping in the Adirondacks north of Gloversville.

“This 'hobby' certainly is a long term pursuit. For many it comes and goes to accommodate life's ups and downs. As Loren Mooney said, at a certain point we stop counting how many we've done and we start counting how many we have left to do.”