

USA – Coast to coast 22. September – 12. October

We booked the tour with America bus in June. Then came the trip to the Indians' footsteps. Meanwhile, we booked this trip, where the bus was going to go from New York to San Francisco.

We drove by our own car to [Gardermoen](#), where we had booked at [Dalen Parkering](#). The flight started from [Oslo Airport](#), Gardermoen at 11:10. We drove with [SAS](#) to [Newark Liberty International Airport](#), and we arrived there at 13.15 local time or 17.15 Norwegian time. The trip went smoothly, but it took as always long to get through passport control. There was a long queue. After we had gone through passport control, we had to wait until everyone in the group had come through passport and customs control. Then we drove half an hour to the hotel in New York.

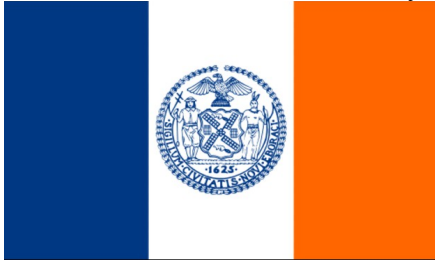


We stayed at the hotel [ROW NYC](#). It is a large hotel located in central [Manhattan](#) near [Broadway](#) and [Times Square](#). After we had checked in, they could just willing, be the tour guide to Times Square and [the Empire State Building](#). Or we could by ourselves go to [Rockefeller Center](#). We took it rather easy at the hotel.



This was the view from our room at the hotel.

[New York](#) is the largest city in the US with 8.5 million inhabitants. It consists of five boroughs, the [Bronx](#), [Brooklyn](#), [Manhattan](#), [Queens](#) and [Staten Island](#). The first Europeans settled in the far south of Manhattan in 1614. It was Dutch trappers and they called the settlement for Nieuw Amsterdam. The English took over the town in 1664. They changed the name to New York.



Flag



Coat of arms



The next day we drove sightseeing in the city by bus with a local guide. We drove through [Chinatown](#), [Little Italy](#) and [Greenwich Village](#). Here we have arrived at [Central Park](#).



We went a little round in the park. This is [Harlem Meer](#). It is an artificial lake where it was previously semi-brackish land.



We went through [Conservatory Garden](#). We look Untermyer Fountain to the left.



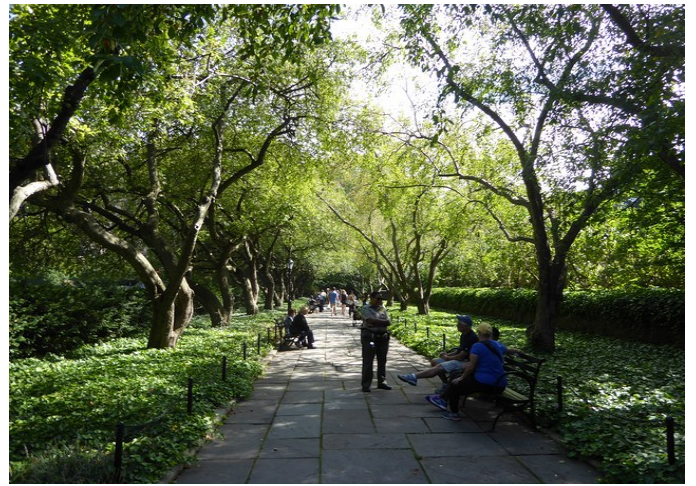
This is [Untermyer Fountain](#).



This is [Center Fountain](#).



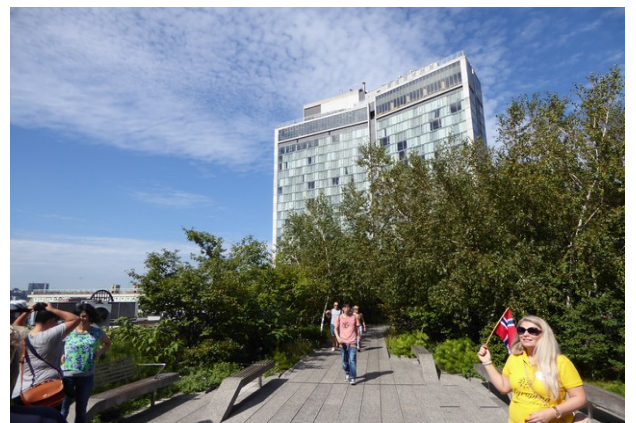
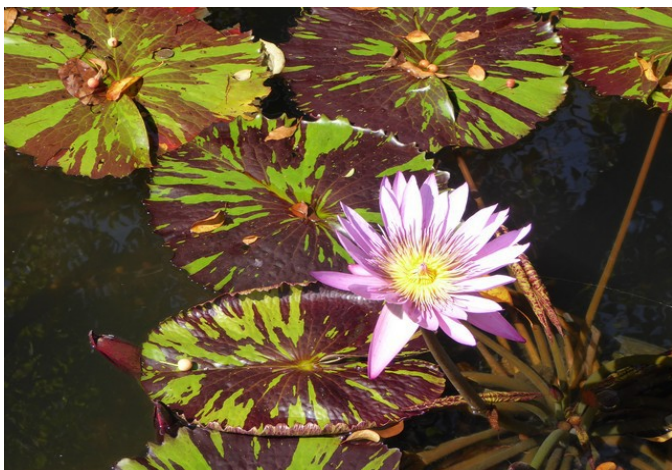
The [garden](#) is divided into three areas: Italian, French and English garden.



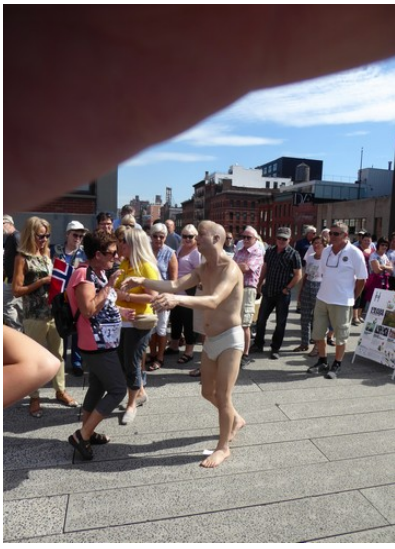
This is [Burnett Fountain](#).



The birds bathe in the bowl.



This is the next stop, [The High Line](#). It is a narrow public park built on an unused railroad tracks.



There are a lot of people in the park. Here is one who stands like a statue.



The park runs partly below this hotel.



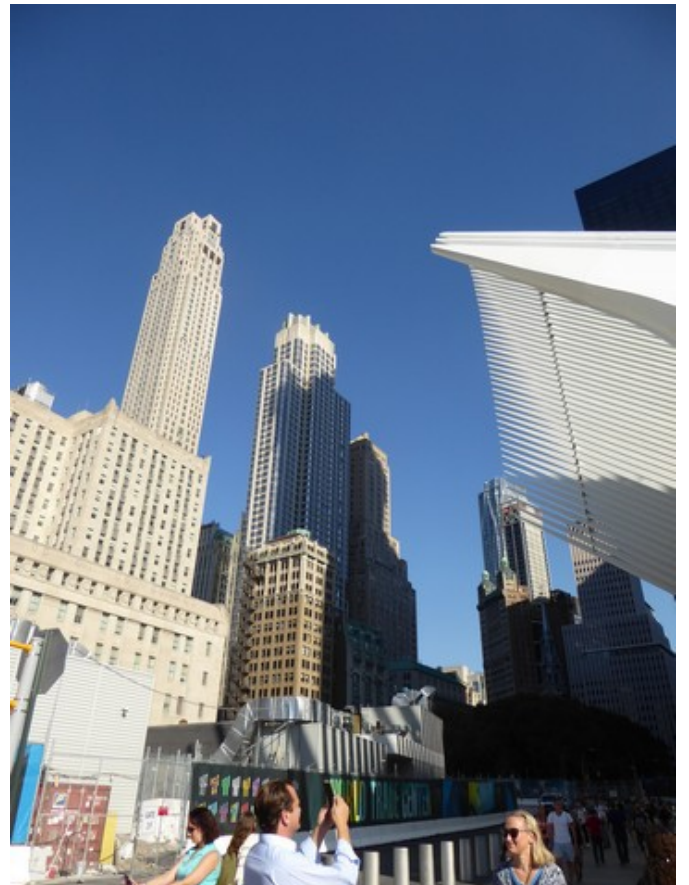
Next stop is where the two towers of the World Trade Center stood before the September 11, 2001. This is a new building, [One World Trade Center](#).



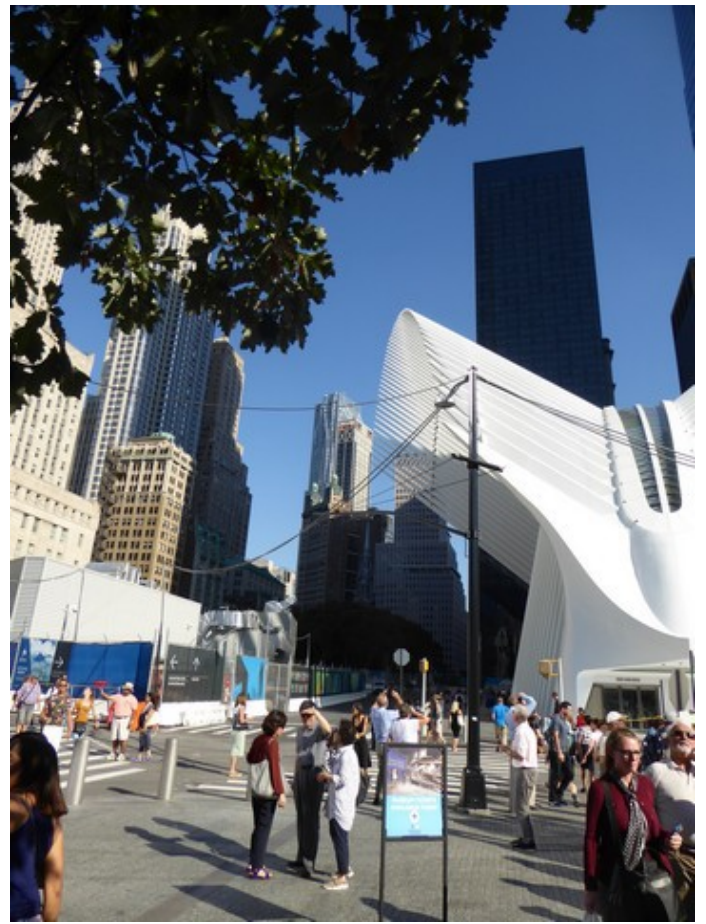
Right next door stands a church, [St. Paul's Chapel](#). It is the oldest church building in New York that are still in use. It was not injured when the twin towers collapsed, and it was used as a gathering place afterwards.



There is created a museum to commemorate the disaster when the twin towers were blown up. To get there, we went through the new underground center, [World Trade Center Station](#).



Tall buildings. One World Trade Center on the left. It is the tallest building in New York, 541m.



Here we see the underground center from outside.



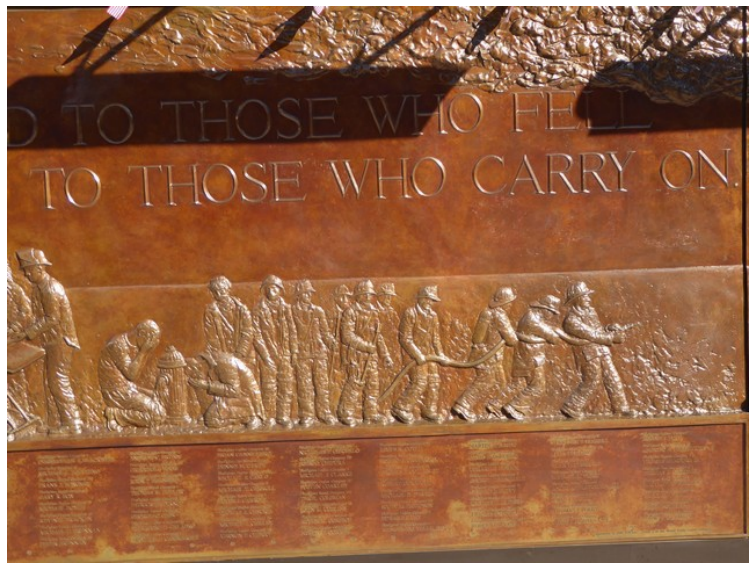
[National September 11 Memorial & Museum](#) includes two holes with inlaid waterfall.



At the edge of the monuments are the names of all those who died Sept. 11, 2001.



After this it was time to eat, and we planned to go to a restaurant. We walked past a fire station, [New York City Fire Department](#). There we took a picture of this great relief.



These lost their lives in 2007.



These 343 firemen lost their lives on 11 September 2001.



Standing outside the restaurant where we should have been eating. Disappointment. The restaurant was closed.

We went to a restaurant nearby. It was also closed.

Luckily there was a place nearby where we could buy some food to take with us.



Next item on the program was a ferry ride over to [Staten Island](#). Here we are at the terminal for [Staten Island Ferry](#).



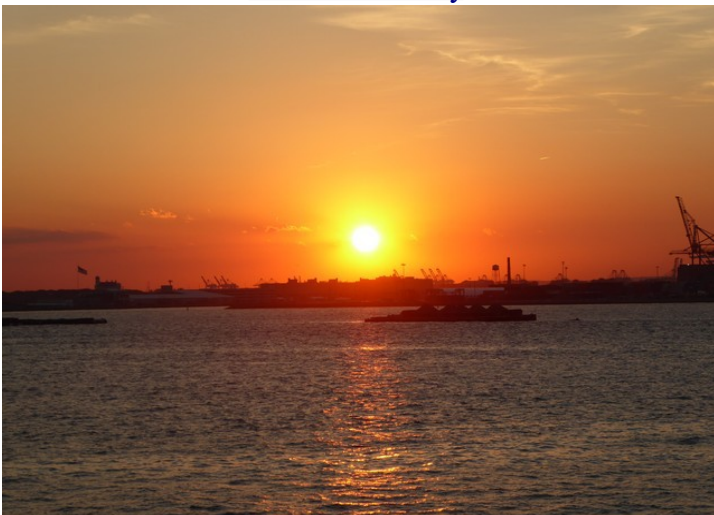
Some pictures of Manhattan from the ferry.



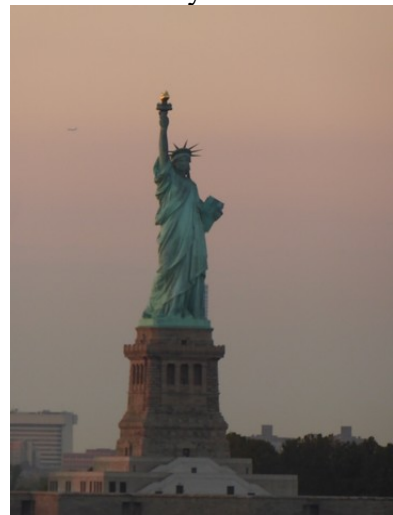
[Statue of Liberty](#).



Then we come to the ferry terminal on Staten Island.

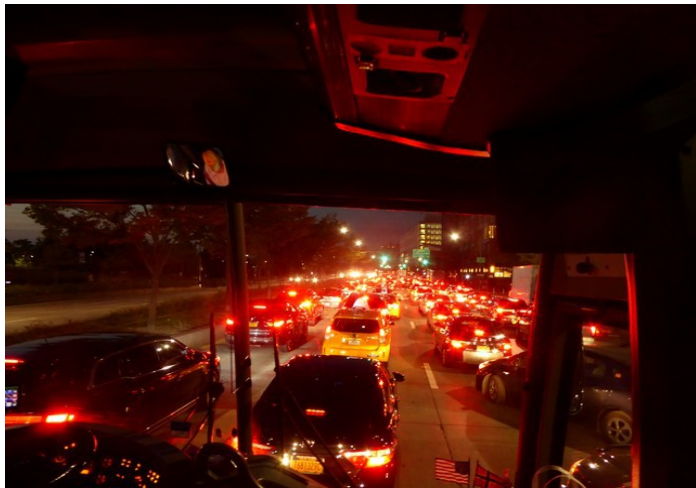
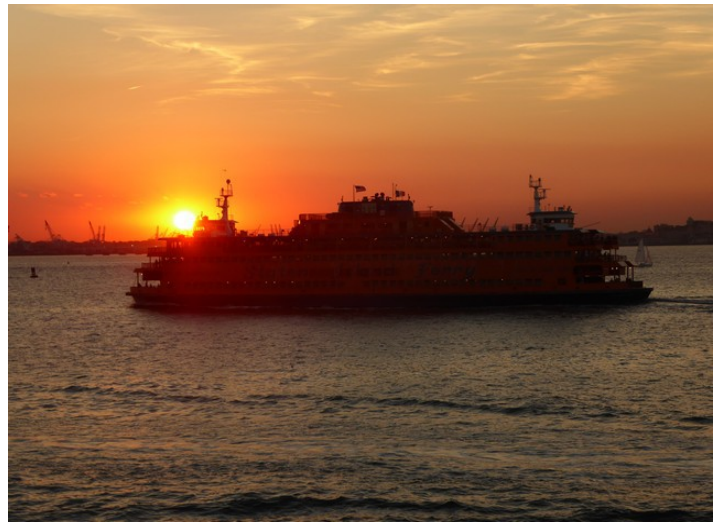


On the way back the sun goes down.

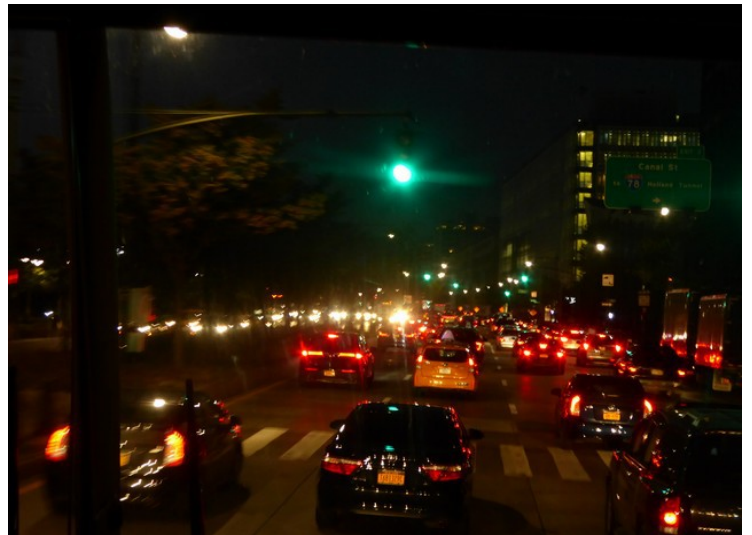




One of the other ferries that go here.



Then we had to drive through rush hour traffic in New York to get out of town.



We stayed at [Holiday Inn Express](#) in [Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania](#).

For each new state we arrived, we got an A4 brochure with some facts about the state. We have now been through two states, [New York](#) og [New Jersey](#). Bloomsburg lies in the 3rd state, [Pennsylvania](#). The next day, then we came quickly to the next state, [Ohio](#).

New York

Hovedstad: Albany
Største by: New York
Areal: 141 299, 39 km², nr 27
Befolkning: 19 378 102
Tetthet: 137,14 innb./km²
Kallenavn: The Empire State
Tidssone: UTC -5/-4
Innlemmet: 1788, nr 11
Kjent for: Å være The Capital of the World
Forkortelse: NY

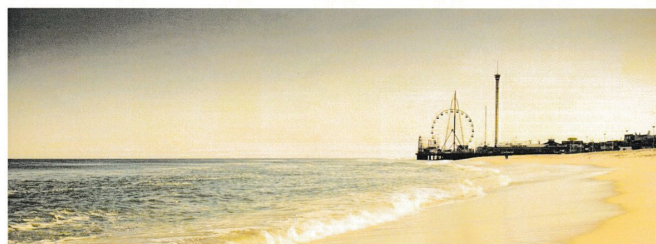


I tillegg til å ha verdens største turistby i New York city, har delstaten New York populære ferie og rekreasjonsstrøk, både langs kystlinjen og i innlandet. Hvis du lurer på hva som er opphavet til "The Big Apple", så kommer navnet fra jazzens verden. Musikernes slang for små byer var "little apples", og New York city var alltid The Big Apple.



New Jersey

Hovedstad: Trenton
Største by: Newark
Areal: 22 588, 06 km², nr 47
Befolkning: 8 791 894
Tetthet: 389,23 innb./km²
Kallenavn: The Garden State
Tidssone: UTC -5/-4
Innlemmet: 1787, nr 3
Kjent for: Atlantic City
Forkortelse: NJ



New Jersey, også kjent som "Garden State", var en av de opprinnelige 13 kolonier før grunnleggelsen av USA i 1776. I sin tidlige historie, New Jersey var åsted for kjente amerikanske uavhengighets øyeblikk, inkludert slaget Trenton og George Washington kryssing av Delaware-elven. I dag har New Jersey landemerker inspirert filmer, brettspill og årlige festivaler. Atlantic City er på Jersey Shore i den sørlige delen av staten. Denne byen er kjent for sin samling av kasino, skianlegg og Boardwalk.



 Solgruppen ★ amerikabussen

Kilde: Wikipedia

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Kilde: Wikipedia

Pennsylvania

Hovedstad: Harrisburg
Største by: Philadelphia
Areal: 119 282, 52 km², nr 33
Befolkning: 12 702 379
Tetthet: 106,49 innb./km²
Kallenavn: The Keystone State
Tidssone: UTC -5/-4
Innlemmet: 1787, nr 2
Kjent for: Å være the Snack Capital of the World
Forkortelse: PA

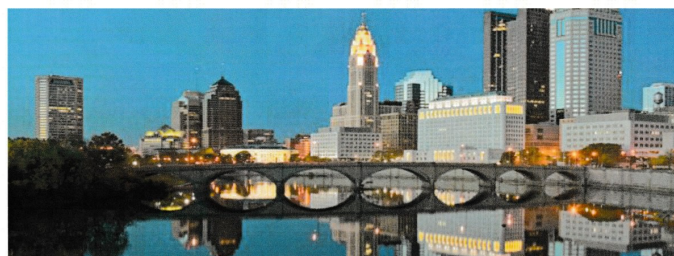
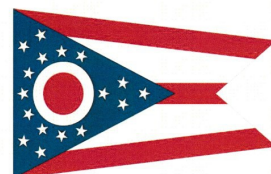


Pennsylvanias største by Philadelphia, er kjent som "The City of Brotherly Love" og var en gang et viktig møtested for de amerikanske grunnlovsfedrene under revolusjonen. Selv om severdigheter som Liberty Bell og Independence National Historical Park – med hovedattraksjonen Independence Hall – betyr mye for byens turisme, er Philadelphia en svært moderne by som har mye mer å by på enn bare historie. Philly er faktisk en by som er kjent for sin egenartede mat, kunst og kultur.



Ohio

Hovedstad: Columbus
Største by: Columbus
Areal: 116 095, 96 km², nr 34
Befolkning: 11 536 504
Tetthet: 99,37 innb./km²
Kallenavn: The Buckeye State
Tidssone: UTC -5/-4
Innlemmet: 1803, nr 17
Kjent for: Cedar Point (formoyelsespark)
Forkortelse: OH



Ohio er regnet som en tradisjonell industristat. Det er mye stålproduksjon, samt maskineri-, kjemikalie-, og næringsmiddelproduksjon. Mye av Ohio er fruktbar, og jordbruket spiller også en rolle. Her er produksjonen variert og Ohio har storfe, fjærkre, svin, korn, soya og tomatproduksjon. Ohio har også et stort universitetssystem. Det er 13 statsuniversiteter den blant er Ohio State University det 3. største universitetet i USA.



 Solgruppen ★ amerikabussen

Kilde: Wikipedia

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Kilde: Wikipedia



Here we come to the signpost that welcomes us to Ohio.



Here we are in [Middlefield](#) and eat lunch at an Amish cafe.



Nice sign at the entrance, [Mary Yoder's Amish Kitchen](#).



The bus stands ready to drive us to [Mesopotamia](#).



[End Of The Commons General Store](#) in Mesopotamia.



Nice [horse](#).



It's a nice horse, wooden outside the general store.



Anne Berit wanted to try the wagon.



Then I could not be worse.



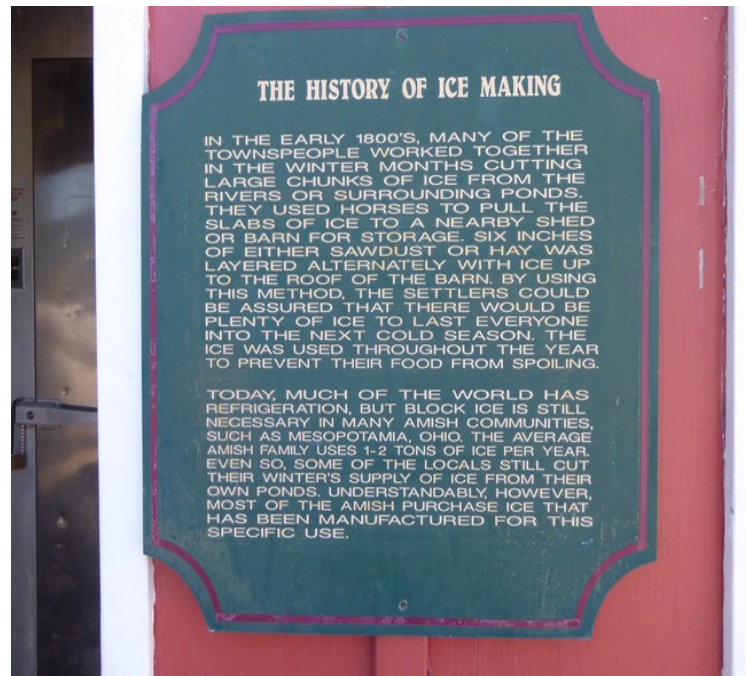
It is getting closer to Halloween. Pumpkins ripen.



The maize is cut.



Most ice are today made in freezers, but the Amish people shall not use such machines, so there are still some who cut their own ice in the winter and store it in the ice-house. Most, however, purchase ice for cooling of foods.



This is the rest of an old oak tree from 1662.



The sign that tells about the oak tree. It was struck by lightning several times. In 2013 a woodcarver was commissioned to create this figure, a settler, by the remains of the tree, to honor all those settlers who helped to build the community.



Signposts to a number of cities.



Several old shops.



The wooden horse.



Here come alive horses. The carts must have lights, brake lights and turn signals because of numerous accidents that have occurred in traffic.



Gas station.



Lots of flowers.



Amish people do not like to be photographed.



They would therefore not have liked this.



The pumpkins are ready for Halloween.



The Amish people are not allowed to use regular bikes, but scooters are allowed.



This figure sat inside the general store.



This day we should stay at [La Quinta Inn & Suites i](#)
[Macedonia](#), just outside [Cleveland](#).