

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



Then we drove into Indiana.

When we were underway, we stopped about every two hours. This is the first stop on Sunday 25 October.



We had lunch at [Golden Corral](#).



When we got to Chicago, we started sightseeing right away. We just checked into the hotel first.

This is a [Picasso-statu](#).



Tall houses in Chicago too.



One of the buses.



[Ford Center for the Performing Arts](#) or the original name, [Oriental Theater](#).



Staircase down to a subway.



[The Art Institute of Chicago](#) is one of the premier museums in the United States.



This is a group of 106 headless and armless sculptures far south on [Grant Park](#). The group is called [Agora](#).





We made a stop in [Chinatown](#) and walked for a little round.



Here we look along the main street.



Back in the bus. This is the local guide in Chicago.



Next stop is on the area just south of Grant Park.



View across [Lake Michigan](#).



Some of the Chicago skyline.



The weather was fine that day.



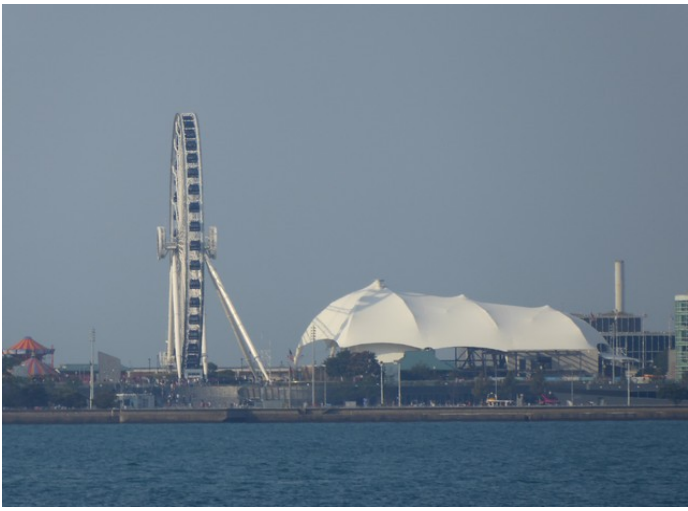
People were walking along the sea.



Outermost is [Adler Planetarium](#). America's first planetarium.



We look over at the amusement park [Navy Pier](#).



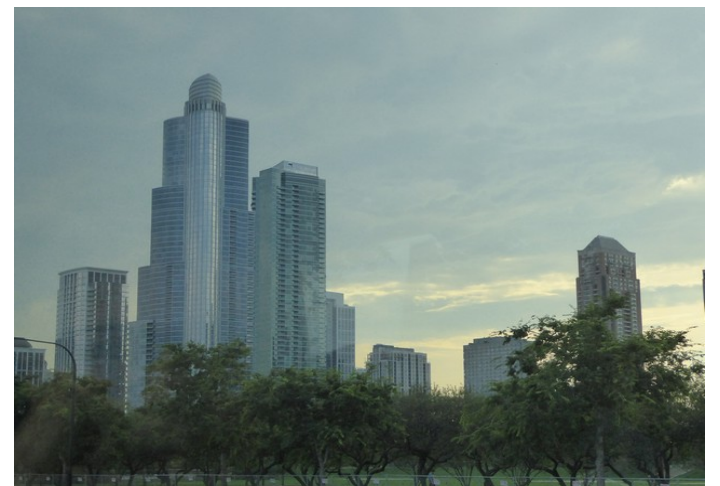
Centennial Wheel.

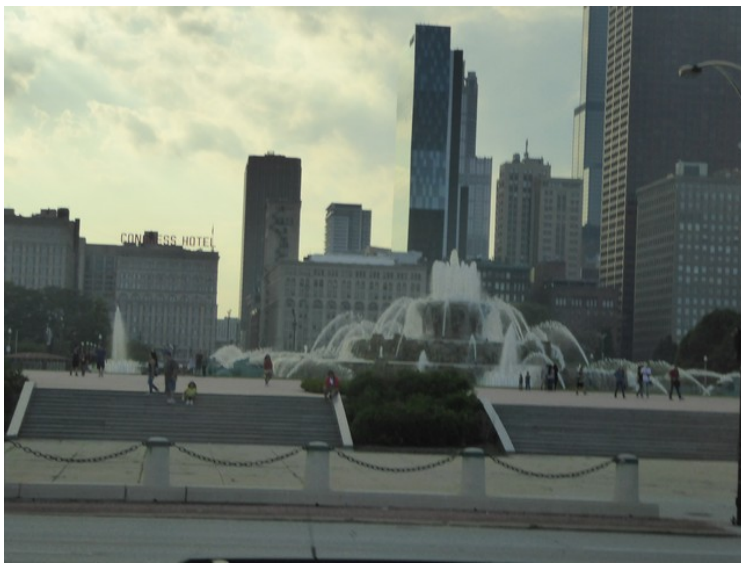


The light house Chicago Harbor Light.



A dinosaur in The Field Museum.





Fountain.



[Chicago Cultural Center](#), former Main Library.



This is [Chicago Water Tower](#).



There are horse-drawn cabs in Chicago too.



Monday, September the 26th, we run out of Chicago, and eventually out of the state of Ohio and into Wisconsin. Here we stopped for a short break at [Belvidere Oasis](#).



How it looks inside. There are many shops and fast food restaurants.



A little later we ate lunch on [Cracker Barrel](#). This is large chain with restaurants in many parts of the United States.



This is inside the restaurant.



Now we were staying two nights at [Crowne Plaza Hotel & Suites Minneapolis Airport](#). It is right next to the airport and Mall of America.



This was the view from our room.



The day after checking in to the hotel we had the day on your own, and we took a trip onto [Mall of America](#). I bought a new bag for the old was totally worn out.



In the evening we ate together with Mark and Lonna Espedal.



Anne Berit and I.



Mark and Lonna. Mark is a distant relative of mine.

Indiana

Hovedstad: Indianapolis
Største by: Indianapolis
Areal: 94 321, 49 km², nr 38
Befolkning: 6 483 802
Tetthet: 68,74 innb./km²
Kallenavn: The Hoosier State
Tidssone: UTC -/
Innlemmet: 1816, nr 19
Kjent for: Å være "Indianernes land"
Forkortelse: IN



Indiana betyr rett og slett «landet til indianerne.» og du vil kunne finne mange spor fra de som egentlig bodde i USA før europeerne kom her. Hele 14 stammer bodde i området. Indiana har den eneste kulturelle urbanparken i USA. White River Park er et mesterverk i urban utbygging hvor du finner de største attraksjonene i Indiana og Indianapolis rundt. For den motorinteresserte så har Indiana selvfølgelig Indianapolis 500, og en god del andre motorhøydepunkt.

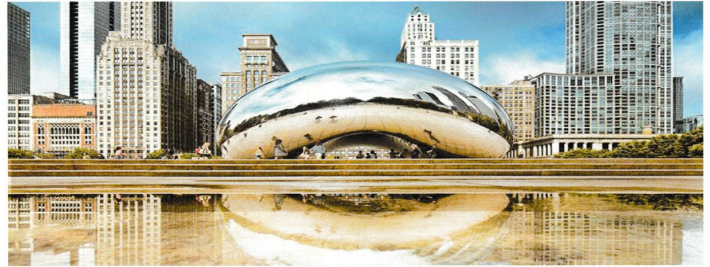


 Solgruppen ★ amerikabussen

Kilde: Wikipedia

Illinois

Hovedstad: Springfield
Største by: Chicago
Areal: 149 997, 56 km², nr 25
Befolkning: 12 830 632
Tetthet: 85,54 innb./km²
Kallenavn: The Prairie State
Tidssone: UTC -6/-5
Innlemmet: 1818, nr 21
Kjent for: Å være "Lincolns land"
Forkortelse: IL



Illinois ligger nesten i sin helhet innenfor det store prairieområdet, og er et utpreget slette-land. Illinois er kjent som "Lincolns land", med hjemmet til Abraham Lincoln, den 16. amerikanske presidenten, i Springfield. Ferie i Illinois omfatter alt fra steder som ser ut som de gjorde før borgerkrigen, til de ultramoderne skyskraperne i Chicago, en av verdens største byer med en av verdens travleste flyplasser.



 Solgruppen ★ amerikabussen

Kilde: Wikipedia

Wisconsin

Hovedstad: Madison
Største by: Milwaukee
Areal: 169 638, 58 km², nr 23
Befolkning: 5 686 986
Tetthet: 33,52 innb./km²
Kallenavn: The Badger State
Tidssone: UTC -6/-5
Innlemmet: 1848, nr 30
Kjent for: Sine meieriprodukter
Forkortelse: WI



Turisme er den tredje største inntektskilden til Wisconsin, og den viktigste grunnen er Door County og deres badmuligheter.

Wisconsin er spesielt kjent for sine meieriprodukter, og er den staten i USA som produserer mest ost. Dette gjenspeiles i delstatens kallenavn, «America's Dairyland».



 Solgruppen ★ amerikabussen

Kilde: Wikipedia

Minnesota

Hovedstad: Saint Paul
Største by: Minneapolis
Areal: 225 170, 64 km², nr 12
Befolkning: 5 303 925
Tetthet: 23,56 innb./km²
Kallenavn: The North Star State
Tidssone: UTC -6/-5
Innlemmet: 1858, nr 32
Kjent for: Mall of America
Forkortelse: MN



Minnesota er kjent for sin progressive politikk og har hatt mange fremstående norskfødte politikere, som Floyd Bjørnstjerne Olsen, Hubert Humphrey og Walter Mondale. Minnesota består av bølgende slette-land, gjennomsnittlig ca. 370 moh. Gjennomsnittet av mange elver. Høyeste punkt er Eagle Mountain (701 moh.) lenger i nordost.



 Solgruppen ★ amerikabussen

Kilde: Wikipedia

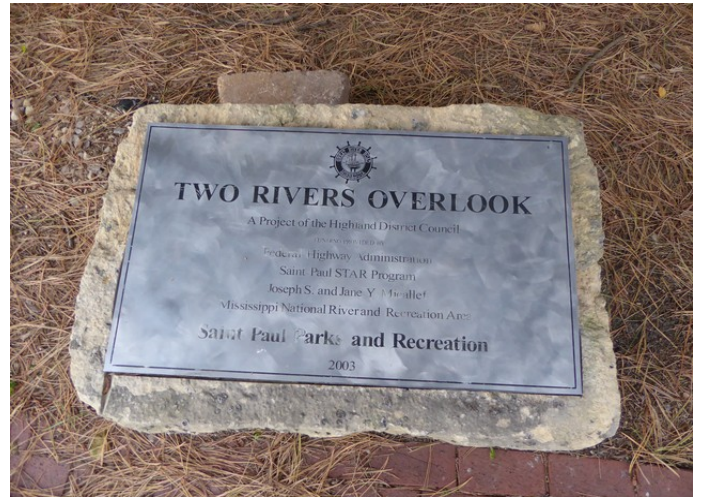
Now we have been through these four states.



On 28 September, further to Fargo in North Dakota. Here we are at the first stop, about where that rivers [Mississippi](#) and [Minnesota](#) meet.



There is an observation deck here with signposts.



Signs are molded into the ground.



På andre siden av dalen ligger [Fort Snelling](#).



At the next stop we saw [Hiawatha](#) and [Minnehaha](#).



The statue stands on the banks of [Minnehaha Creek](#), which flows into the Mississippi. The river runs through the city park [Minnehaha Park](#).

The statue was created by the Norwegian-born sculptor [Jacob Fjelde](#).



Here the river flows over the edge and creates Minnehaha Falls.



On the way down to the lower side of the falls stands the sculpture.



This is [Minnehaha Falls](#). The waterfall has a height of 16 meters.



A bridge that spans the river below the falls.



This path leads to [John H. Stevens house](#).



Here we are approaching the house.



Outside the entrance.



This sign stands outside. This house was the first house that was built on the west bank of the Mississippi. Stevens was allowed to build it on land that was controlled by Fort Snelling against that he would stand for ferry transport across the river.



Outside the house there are two statues. The left one of [Gunnar Wennerberg](#), and the right is by Colonel [John H. Stevens](#). Wennerberg was a Swedish poet. He has never been in the United States, but the statue is a gift from Wennerberg Memorial Association to Minneapolis city. there lives very many of Swedish descent in Minneapolis.



Here we go over Mississippi again.



Subsequently, continuous running through [Minneapolis](#) and [St. Paul](#). There are limited opportunities to take pictures through bus windows.



Street art.



Traffic.

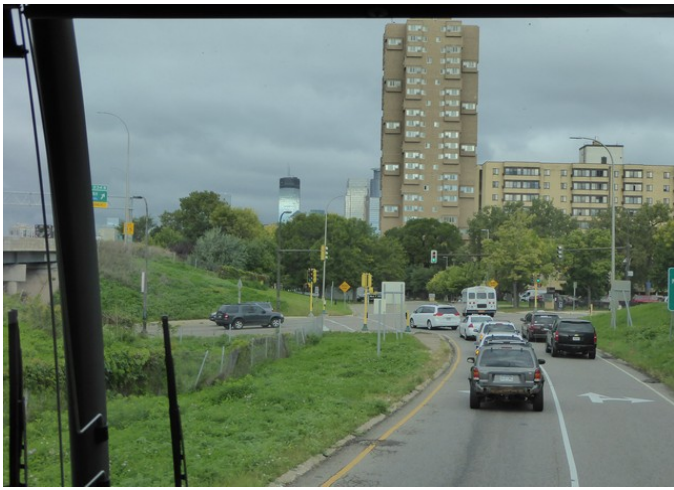


This is [Minnesota State Capitol](#) in St. Paul. Maintenance in progress.



A glimpse of [Cathedral of St. Paul](#).





The local guide during the sightseeing in Minneapolis and St. Paul.



Next stop is at [Guthrie Theater](#), a little further up the river.



We are allowed to get into the theater to see the mill area. Here we see down on [Gold Medal Park](#). Centrally in the park we see a heap inspired by Native American burial mounds found in the area.



It was in this area Minneapolis was founded. Fort Snelling gave some protection against the Indians, and Saint Antony Falls provided power for sawmills and grain mills. The city became a leader in mill operation, and was eventually named "Mill City".



The building with three chimneys is a power plant, [Southeast Steam Plant](#).

To the left we see the former railway bridge which is now used for pedestrians and cyclists. It's called [Stone Arch Bridge](#).



There are other bridges that take the traffic. We see little of Saint Antony Falls. The waterfall is very regulated in relation to the original waterfall.

The last photo of Gold Medal Park.