



Northeastern US Fly-in

Niagara Falls Intl to Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport

Welcome to Northeastern US Fly-in!

This low-altitude excursion will give you a unique perspective on iconic cities and pristine landscapes, revealing the beauty and diversity of the American Northeast. Get ready for an unforgettable experience that will be etched in your memory forever.

A way to enjoy in one tour, in the form of a Fly-in, of the recent CITY UPDATE IX: NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES, released free of charge by Microsoft. The excursion includes. Buffalo, Allentown, Pennsylvania area, New York, East End of New Yoirk's Long Island, D.C. region, Washington.

A fascinating journey that not only enhances the fantastic detail of the scenery and cities reproduced in 3D, but also gives you a wealth of historical, economic and geographical information that makes the excursion a cultural enrichment.

No. of Legs: 4

Total distance: 636 nm



1Legs

1.1Leg 1: KIAG - KBGM

Departure: Niagara Falls Intl (KIAG)

Destination: Greater Binghamton/Edwin A Link Field (KBGM)

Distance: 211,6 nm



1.1.1POI1-Rainbow Bridge Niagara Falls



Distance: 5,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 5,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 206,2 nm
True Course: 259°
Magnetic Course: 270°

After takeoff, turn slightly left in the direction of the Niagara River and the famous Niagara Falls. The Rainbow Bridge connects the United States with Canada. It was opened in November 1941, replacing the previous bridge, called the Honeymoon Bridge, which collapsed due to the weight of ice in 1938.

The name Rainbow Bridge was chosen not only because of its arched shape, but also because of the striking rainbows that often form in the mist lifted by the falls.

The Rainbow Bridge spans 1450 feet and is just a few feet from the famous Horseshoe Falls, the largest waterfall of the three that make up the Niagara Falls complex.



1.1.2POI2-Skylon Tower



Distance:	0,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	6,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	205,5 nm
True Course:	241°
Magnetic Course:	251°

You are already in sight of the majestic Skylon Tower, one of the area's most recognizable and visited attractions, It was opened on October 6, 1965, with a significant engineering feat, culminating in the installation of a revolving restaurant, one of the structure's main attractions.

The tower was designed by the Canadian firm Pigott Construction, with the intent of creating an attraction that would offer visitors unparalleled views of the falls and surrounding area.

1.1.3POI3-Peace Bridge



Distance:	13,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	19,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	192,4 nm
True Course:	144°
Magnetic Course:	154°

Turn left and follow Queen Elizabeth Way. Peace Bridge is a massive structure that connects Buffalo, New York State, with Fort Erie, Ontario.

The Peace Bridge was opened on June 1, 1927, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, future King Edward VIII, and U.S. Vice President Charles Dawes. The bridge was built to celebrate the centenary of peace between the United States and Canada after the War of 1812. Before the Peace Bridge was built, transportation between the two sides of the Niagara River was mainly by ferry.

The Peace Bridge spans approximately 1.1 miles across the Niagara River near the point where the river leaves Lake Erie and heads toward Niagara Falls. It consists of five main spans and has a height of 100 feet above the water level.

1.1.4POI4-Springville



Distance:	25,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	45,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	166,6 nm
True Course:	158°
Magnetic Course:	169°

Continue straight ahead, along Route 219. Founded in 1808, Springville has a rich history dating back to the first European settlements in the region. The town took its name from the many natural springs in the area.



During the 19th century, Springville became an important center for agriculture and industry due to its strategic location near the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad, which facilitated the transportation of goods and people.

One of Springville's most important historic sites is the Hulbert House, an 1826 building that served as a tavern and inn for travelers along the main road. Today, this building is part of the Springville Center for the Arts, which offers a variety of cultural and arts programs for the community.

1.1.5POI5-Salamanca



Distance:	21,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	66,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	145,4 nm
True Course:	182°
Magnetic Course:	193°

Continue south along Route 219. Salamanca, located in Cattaraugus County in upstate New York. This town, nestled in the natural beauty of the Allegheny Plateau hills, is known for its unique history and close connection to Native American culture.

Salamanca has a fascinating history, strongly intertwined with the Seneca Nation, one of the six tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy. Founded in the 19th century, the city was named after Spanish investor José de Salamanca y Mayol, also known as the Marquis of Salamanca. What makes Salamanca unique is that it is located entirely on land owned by the Seneca Nation, making it one of the few cities in the United States to be located on a native reservation.

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Salamanca became an important railroad center due to the presence of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. This contributed significantly to the city's economic growth, making it a crucial freight and passenger transportation hub.

1.1.6POI6-Kinzua Bridge State Park



Distance:	24,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	90,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	121,3 nm
True Course:	167°
Magnetic Course:	178°

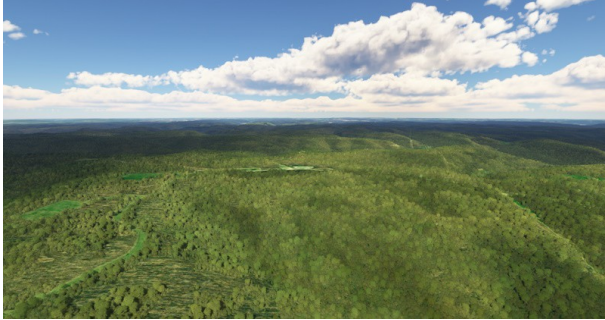
Continue to follow Route 219. Kinzua Bridge State Park, located in McKean County, Pennsylvania, is famous for the impressive Kinzua Bridge, once one of the tallest and longest railroad viaducts in the world, and now a historic and tourist wonder.

The Kinzua Bridge was completed in 1882, with a length of 2053 feet and a height of 301 feet. Built to carry coal, lumber and passengers, the bridge was an engineering marvel of the time. It was rebuilt in steel in 1900 to support heavier trains.

However, on July 21, 2003, a powerful whirlwind demolished much of the bridge. The remains of the structure have been preserved as a monument to the power of nature and the engineering of the time.



1.1.7POI7-State Game Lands

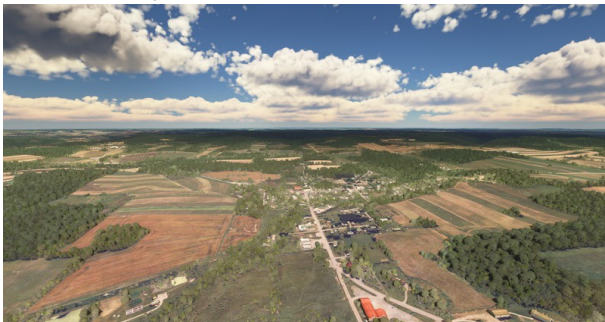


Distance: 19,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 109,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 101,7 nm
True Course: 76°
Magnetic Course: 86°

Turn left to State Game Lands, Pennsylvania. These are large areas of public land managed by the Pennsylvania Game Commission and dedicated to wildlife conservation.

State Game Lands were created in the early 20th century in response to the growing need to protect wildlife habitat and promote sustainable management of natural resources.

1.1.8POI8-Ulysses



Distance: 18,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 128,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 83,5 nm
True Course: 78°
Magnetic Course: 88°

Continue straight ahead following Route 49. Ulysses, located in Potter County, is surrounded by hilly landscapes and lush forests.

Founded in the 19th century, Ulysses initially bore the name Lewisville, in honor of one of its first settlers, Lewis Slocum. However, the name was changed to Ulysses in 1865, probably in honor of American Civil War hero and future president Ulysses S. Grant.

The town has maintained a rural and agricultural character over the decades, with an economy based mainly on farming and forestry.

1.1.9POI9-Knoxville



Distance: 14,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 142,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 68,7 nm
True Course: 78°
Magnetic Course: 89°

Continue straight and reach Knoxville, a community located in Tioga County.

Knoxville was founded in 1848 and named after Hugh Knox, an influential pioneer in the region. Originally developed as a center for the lumber industry and agriculture, the city has seen gradual growth over the decades.



1.1.10

1.1.11POI10-Cowanesque Lake



Distance: 11,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 154,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 56,8 nm
True Course: 81°
Magnetic Course: 92°

Continue along Route 49. Cowanesque Lake is a man-made lake and nature preserve managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Cowanesque Lake was created in 1972 with the construction of Cowanesque Dam on the Tioga River. The lake was designed primarily for water regulation, flood control and hydroelectric power generation.

1.1.12POI11-Elmira

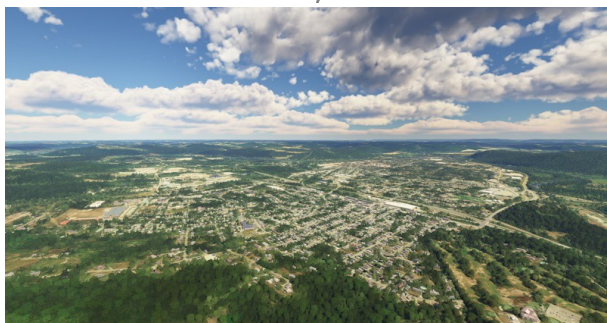


Distance: 16,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 171,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 39,9 nm
True Course: 76°
Magnetic Course: 88°

Elmira, a town located in Chemung County, was founded in the early 19th century and named after a native tree, the elm, which was once abundant in the area.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, Elmira became an important center for transportation and manufacturing due to its strategic location along the Chemung River.

1.1.13POI12-South Waverly



Distance: 12,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 183,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 27,8 nm
True Course: 102°
Magnetic Course: 114°

Turn slightly right to intercept Interstate 86. South Waverly is a lovely community located in Bradford County.

It has deep roots in the region's railroad history. Founded as a settlement along the main rail line, the community thrived on rail transportation and associated industry. Over the decades, South Waverly has grown while maintaining a connection to its railroad origins, while evolving to accommodate the demands of modernity.



1.1.14OWEGO-Owego



Distance: 13,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 197,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 14,3 nm
True Course: 64°
Magnetic Course: 75°

Fly northwest and reach Owego. Founded in 1787, the town played an important role in trade along the Susquehanna River and in the development of local industry. During the 19th century, Owego became a center of manufacturing activity, with mills, foundries, and factories harnessing the motive power of the river.

The town suffered several devastating fires throughout its history, but managed to rebuild itself while maintaining its historic character. Today, Owego is famous for its tree-lined streets, well-preserved historic buildings, and welcoming atmosphere that draws visitors from near and far.

1.1.15KBGM-Greater Binghamton/Edwin A Link Field



Distance: 14,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 211,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 0,0 nm
True Course: 65°
Magnetic Course: 77°

Continue ahead and prepare to land at Greater Binghamton Airport.



1.2Leg 2: KBGM - KISP

Departure: Greater Binghamton/Edwin A Link Field (KBGM)

Destination: Long Island Mac Arthur (KISP)

Distance: 157,9 nm



1.2.1POI13-Binghamton



Distance:	6,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	6,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	151,2 nm
True Course:	151°
Magnetic Course:	163°

After takeoff, head southwest and fly over Binghamton, Binghamton, a city with roots dating back to colonial times, when the area was inhabited by Native Americans of the Susquehannock tribe.

The city was officially founded in 1807 and prospered due to its strategic location along the Susquehanna River and associated trade routes. During the 19th century, Binghamton became an important industrial and commercial center, known for the production of shoes, tobacco, and electrical equipment.

Binghamton's industrial history is evident in its historic architecture, with numerous Victorian and neoclassical buildings testifying to its rich heritage. The city has gone through periods of growth and change, surviving fires and economic transformation to emerge as a cultural and educational center in the Southern Tier.



1.2.2POI14-Susquehanna River



Distance: 16,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 23,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 134,6 nm
True Course: 126°
Magnetic Course: 139°

Turn slightly left to reach Susquehanna River, one of the longest and most significant river routes on the East Coast of the United States.

At about 715 miles long, the Susquehanna winds through the mountainous and hilly regions of Pennsylvania and Maryland before flowing into the Chesapeake Bay in Maryland.

1.2.3POI15-Cold Spring Airfield



Distance: 20,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 43,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 114,3 nm
True Course: 134°
Magnetic Course: 146°

Continue ahead and fly over Cold Spring Airfield, an airport located in New York State. It is a public-use airport offering flight training, aircraft maintenance and hangar services.

1.2.4POI16-Narrowsburg



Distance: 10,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 54,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 103,4 nm
True Course: 125°
Magnetic Course: 137°

Narrowsburg is a hidden gem in Sullivan County. Founded in the 19th century as an important station along the Delaware River, Narrowsburg owes its name to the narrow gorge that crosses the river at this point.

The town thrived on river commerce and, over the years, has become a beloved destination for those seeking an escape from hectic urban life.

The Catskill Mountains rise to the horizon, and during the fall, the hills around Narrowsburg are tinged with red, yellow, and orange, creating a spectacle of foliage that draws visitors from all over.



1.2.5POI17-Delaware River



Distance:	10,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	65,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	92,5 nm
True Course:	136°
Magnetic Course:	148°

Fly southeast following the Delaware River. At approximately 595 miles long, the Delaware River is a natural treasure that offers a myriad of experiences and opportunities for anyone who ventures along its banks.

The Delaware River has a deep history dating back thousands of years, when indigenous tribes such as the Lenape and Munsee considered it sacred and vital to their existence. During the European colonial period, the river became a vital route for trade and settlement along the East Coast.

During the American Revolution, the Delaware River played a crucial role, with the famous crossing by George Washington and his troops in December 1776, leading to the decisive Battle of Trenton.

1.2.6POI18-High Point Monument



Distance:	14,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	80,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	77,8 nm
True Course:	130°
Magnetic Course:	142°

Straight ahead. High Point is a testament to the history and natural beauty of northwestern New Jersey. Located in High Point State Park, this monument dominates the surrounding region and is an iconic landmark for visitors exploring this part of the United States.

The High Point Monument was built in the 1930s as a project of the Civilian Conservation Corps and is a tribute to the memory of the New Jersey soldiers and sailors who served in the United States during World War I.

The monument is distinguished by its granite stone tower, which is about 67 feet high. The tower is crowned with a golden copper ball, symbolizing freedom and independence.



1.2.7POI19-Greenwood Lake



Distance: 17,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 97,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 60,8 nm
True Course: 119°
Magnetic Course: 132°

Continue southwest and reach Greenwood Lake, a lake located in Orange County, New York, and Passaic County, New Jersey.

Greenwood Lake stretches about 11 miles between the two states. It is surrounded by lush forests and hills that offer breathtaking scenic views, especially during the fall when foliage colors the landscape with vibrant hues.

It used to be used as a route for transporting goods between surrounding communities. Over the years, it has become a summer resort and residence for many local residents and tourists.

1.2.8POI20-Hudson River



Distance: 19,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 117,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 40,9 nm
True Course: 111°
Magnetic Course: 123°

Straight ahead. At about 500 miles long, the Hudson River winds its way through New York State from the Adirondack Mountains to the Atlantic, offering breathtaking views and rich history along its course.

Native American peoples used it for trade and fishing. During colonial times, the river became a vital route for the expansion of European settlement, facilitating trade in furs and other goods.

1.2.9POI21-Long Island Sound



Distance: 12,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 129,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 28,2 nm
True Course: 116°
Magnetic Course: 129°

Keep your course and fly over Long Island Sound, an extensive inlet that separates Long Island in southern New York from Connecticut State in the north.

With a length of about 180 kilometers and a width ranging from 3 to 21 kilometers, Long Island Sound is one of the most important and busy inlets in the northeastern region of the United States.



The waters of Long Island Sound are generally shallow, with an average depth of about 20 meters, making it ideal for boating, fishing and other maritime activities.

The Long Island Sound is a rich and diverse ecosystem that supports a wide range of marine species and migratory birds. However, it is also vulnerable to the impacts of pollution, overfeeding and habitat changes.

1.2.10POI22-Huntington



Distance:	13,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	143,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	14,6 nm
True Course:	121°
Magnetic Course:	133°

Stay on course and reach Huntington.

Huntington has a history dating back to 1653, when it was founded by European settlers. During the colonial period, the town prospered through maritime trade and agriculture.

Today, many historic buildings have been preserved and offer a window into Huntington's past, including the old Town Hall and the old St. John's Church, both dating back to the 18th century.

The Paramount Theater, an iconic concert hall located in the heart of downtown, hosts musical performances, plays and other artistic events. The Cinema Arts Center is an important resource for the local film community, screening independent films, documentaries, and film classics.

The city is also home to numerous art galleries and museums that celebrate local and international art. The Heckscher Museum of Art is famous for its collection of American and European art, while the Huntington Arts Council promotes visual art, music, and literature through exhibitions and cultural events.

1.2.11KISP-Long Island Mac Arthur



Distance:	14,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	157,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	104°
Magnetic Course:	117°

Prepare to land at Long Island Mac Arthur Airport



1.3Leg 3: KISP - KABE

Departure: Long Island Mac Arthur (KISP)

Destination: Lehigh Valley Intl (KABE)

Distance: 109,1 nm



1.3.1POI23-Farming Dale



Distance: 15,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 15,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 93,9 nm
True Course: 258°
Magnetic Course: 271°

After takeoff set course southeast. Farmingdale is a town located in Nassau County, New York State. It is a suburban community that offers a combination of residences, businesses and opportunities for outdoor activities.

It has roots dating back to the 18th century, when it was known as "Hardscrabble." Over the years, the town grew and developed due to the arrival of the Long Island Rail Road in 1841, which helped connect Farmingdale with New York City and other Long Island locations.



POI24-Unisphere



Distance:	19,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	34,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	74,9 nm
True Course:	271°
Magnetic Course:	284°

Fly west. Welcome to Flushing Meadows-Corona Park, in the heart of Queens, where stands the towering Unisphere, a symbol of global unity and progress.

The Unisphere was built for the 1964-1965 World's Fair, an event that attracted millions of visitors from around the world. Designed by Gilmore D. Clarke, this monumental sphere was made of stainless steel, a symbol of strength and modernity. At about 37 meters in diameter and weighing 408 tons, the Unisphere is the largest representation of the globe in existence.

The structure of the Unisphere is supported by three inclined supports representing the first three satellites launched into space, a tribute to the growing space exploration of the time. Around the sphere, there are steel rings representing the orbits of the satellites, symbolizing scientific and technological progress.

Flushing Meadows-Corona Park, where the Unisphere is located, is one of the largest and most versatile parks in New York City. In addition to the Unisphere, the park is home to other significant attractions such as the Queens Museum, the New York Hall of Science, Citi Field (home of the New York Mets), and the USTA Billie Jean King National Tennis Center, home of the U.S. Open tennis tournament.

1.3.2POI25-One World Trade Center



Distance:	7,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	42,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	67,0 nm
True Course:	255°
Magnetic Course:	268°

Turn slightly left and fly over New York City in the direction of Manhattan. At 541 meters high, One WTC is the tallest building in the Western Hemisphere and one of the most recognizable structures in the world.

After the destruction of the Twin Towers on September 11, 2001, New York City embarked on an ambitious project to rebuild the World Trade Center. One World Trade Center was designed by architect David Childs of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, and construction began in 2006. The skyscraper was completed in 2013 and officially opened the following year.

One World Trade Center is distinguished by its modern and sophisticated design. The structure rises from a cubic base that gradually transforms into eight isosceles triangles, creating an octagonal effect when viewed from above. The facade is clad in reflective glass that captures and reflects sunlight, giving the building a sparkling and dynamic appearance.



The building was designed with state-of-the-art technologies for safety and sustainability. It features a reinforced core, advanced fire protection systems, and energy-saving technologies, making it one of the safest and most environmentally efficient skyscrapers in the world.

One of the main attractions of One World Trade Center is the observatory located between the 100th and 102nd floors. The One World Observatory offers spectacular panoramic views of New York City and beyond, allowing visitors to see up to 50 miles away on a clear day.

Next to One World Trade Center is the National September 11 Memorial & Museum, dedicated to commemorating the victims of the 2001 and 1993 attacks. The Memorial includes two large reflecting pools located where the Twin Towers stood, with the names of the victims engraved along the edges.

1.3.3POI26-Union Watersphere



Distance:	11,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	53,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	55,6 nm
True Course:	264°
Magnetic Course:	277°

Straight ahead. The Union Watersphere was built in 1964 to serve as a water tower for the city of Union. Designed with a modern aesthetic for the time, the structure quickly became a symbol of the city and a recognizable landmark along Garden State Parkway.

The water tower has a unique shape, resembling a large sphere positioned on a tall column. The sphere itself is about 26 meters in diameter and can hold up to 2 million gallons (about 7.5 million liters) of water. The column that supports the sphere is about 70 meters high, making the entire structure visible from afar.

The design of the Union Watersphere is not only aesthetic but also functional. The spherical shape helps maintain constant water pressure for distribution to local homes and businesses. In addition, its height ensures good water pressure for the surrounding area.

1.3.4POI27-Bridgewater



Distance:	17,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	70,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	38,6 nm
True Course:	249°
Magnetic Course:	262°

One more slight turn to the left. Bridgewater, in the heart of Somerset County, New Jersey, was founded in 1749.

Over the centuries, Bridgewater has transformed from a farming community to a thriving residential and commercial town, yet retains its historic charm.



1.3.5POI28-Clinton



Distance:	13,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	84,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	24,8 nm
True Course:	280°
Magnetic Course:	293°

Follow Route 22 northwest and reach Clinton in Hunterdon County.

Founded in the 19th century, Clinton has preserved much of its historic heritage. Its downtown area features well-preserved historic buildings that offer a fascinating glimpse into the past. The town is named after DeWitt Clinton, the New York governor who supported the construction of the Erie Canal.

1.3.6POI29-Easton



Distance:	14,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	99,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	10,2 nm
True Course:	283°
Magnetic Course:	295°

Continue to follow Highway 22 in the direction of Easton, located at the meeting point of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers in Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

Founded in 1752, Easton is one of the three main towns that make up the Lehigh Valley region, along with Allentown and Bethlehem. The town played a crucial role during the American Revolution: on July 8, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read publicly for the first time outside Philadelphia, right in Easton.

The city prospered in the 19th century thanks to the Delaware Canal and the railroad industry, which fostered trade and economic growth.

One of Easton's most famous attractions is the Crayola Experience, located downtown. This interactive museum dedicated to the famous crayon brand offers a variety of creative activities for children and adults. Visitors can create artwork, explore interactive exhibits, and even see how Crayola crayons are made.

The historic heart of Easton is Centre Square, a charming square surrounded by historic buildings and boutiques. In the center of the square stands the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, erected in honor of Civil War veterans. The Easton Farmers' Market, one of the nation's oldest continuous markets, is held here every Saturday, offering fresh produce, crafts and local specialties.

The State Theatre Center for the Arts is a cultural landmark in Easton. This historic theater, which opened in 1926, hosts a wide range of performances, including concerts, musicals, dance performances and film screenings. The theater is known for its beautiful architecture and high-quality programming.



Northeastern US Fly-in

1.3.7KABE-Lehigh Valley Intl



Distance:	10,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	109,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	258°
Magnetic Course:	270°

Follow Route 22 and prepare to land at Lehigh Valley Airport.



1.4Leg 4: KABE - KDCA

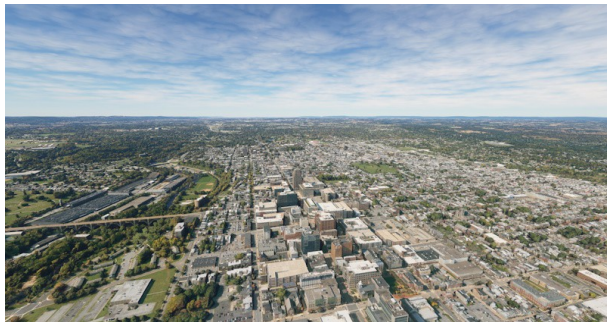
Departure: Lehigh Valley Intl (KABE)

Destination: Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport (KDCA)

Distance: 156,9 nm



1.4.1POI30-Allentown



Distance: 3,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 3,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 153,2 nm
True Course: 201°
Magnetic Course: 213°

As you leave the airport fly over Allentown, the main city of the Lehigh Valley, located in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.

Known for its rich industrial heritage, cultural attractions, and numerous recreational opportunities.

Founded in 1762 by William Allen, Allentown has a long history dating back to colonial times. The town played a crucial role during the American Revolution, being the place where the Liberty Bell was hidden to protect it from British troops.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, Allentown became a prosperous industrial center due to its strategic location and the presence of numerous manufacturing industries.

1.4.2POI31-Quakertown

Distance: 9,8 nm

Dist. from Dept.: 13,4 nm



Dist. to Dest.: 143,4 nm
True Course: 148°
Magnetic Course: 160°

Turn southeast in the direction of Quakertown, Bucks County.

Quakertown was founded by Quakers in the 18th century, hence the town's name. During the American Revolution, Quakertown played a significant role as a stopping point for soldiers and military supplies. The town retains many historic buildings dating from that period, offering a fascinating glimpse into the past.

Highlights include the Quakertown Historic District, a fascinating area with well-preserved buildings dating from the 18th and 19th centuries.

Liberty Hall is one of Quakertown's most important historic buildings. Built in 1772, this structure served as a shelter for the Liberty Bell during the American Revolution

1.4.3POI32-Lansdale



Distance: 12,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 26,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 130,7 nm
True Course: 169°
Magnetic Course: 181°

Fly south following Route 309. Lansdale, in Montgomery County, was founded in the 19th century and owes its development primarily to the construction of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, which turned the town into a major railroad hub.

This led to economic growth and the development of numerous industries and businesses.

To learn about Lansdale's history, a visit to the Lansdale Historical Society is a must. This historical society preserves and promotes the city's heritage through exhibitions, educational programs and the management of historical archives.

The Jenkins Homestead, built in 1770, is one of the oldest homes in Lansdale. This historic home, now a museum, offers tours that tell the story of the Jenkins family and colonial life in the region.



POI33-Philadelphia Museum of Art



Distance:	17,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	44,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	112,8 nm
True Course:	162°
Magnetic Course:	173°

Continue straight for about 15 miles. Founded in 1682 by William Penn, Philadelphia is one of the oldest cities in the United States. It was the cradle of American democracy, hosting such crucial historical events as the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the drafting of the U.S. Constitution in 1787.

The iconic Philadelphia Museum of Art is Famous not only for its vast collection of artworks ranging from antiquity to the present day, but also for its iconic staircase made famous by the Rocky movies. The museum houses masterpieces by artists such as Van Gogh, Picasso, and Duchamp.

1.4.4POI34-Piladelphia Intl Airport



Distance:	6,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	50,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	106,9 nm
True Course:	210°
Magnetic Course:	222°

Follow the Delaware River and fly over Piladelphia Intl Airport. It is a major airport hub located about 11 kilometers southwest of downtown Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Serving more than 30 million passengers a year, PHL is the region's premier airport and a vital transit point for domestic and international travelers.

1.4.5POI35-Delaware Memorial Bridge



Distance:	17,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	67,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	89,8 nm
True Course:	228°
Magnetic Course:	240°

The Delaware Memorial Bridge opened in 1951 and was an ambitious engineering project designed to improve the connection between Delaware and New Jersey, facilitating transportation and trade between the two regions.



The bridge consists of two separate levels: an upper level for southbound (Delaware-bound) traffic and a lower level for northbound (New Jersey-bound) traffic. This design allows for a more efficient flow of vehicles in both directions.

The Delaware Memorial Bridge has a total length of about 3.5 kilometers and sufficient width to accommodate several lanes of traffic in both directions. It is one of the most impressive structures in the region, visible from miles away along the Delaware River.

At the landing of the Delaware side of the bridge is the Memorial Plaza, an area dedicated to American servicemen who sacrificed their lives in service to the country. Here there are monuments, memorial plaques and gardens to honor veterans and remember their bravery.

In Pennsville, on the New Jersey side, is Veterans Memorial Park, another place dedicated to veterans. This park offers scenic views of the bridge and hosts annual events to honor veterans and celebrate their legacy.

1.4.6POI36-Elk Neck State Forest



Distance:	17,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	84,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	72,2 nm
True Course:	250°
Magnetic Course:	262°

Turn slightly to the right and fly over Elk Neck State Forest.

This natural paradise in Maryland covers more than 3,000 acres of forested land and is located in Cecil County.

The forest is situated on a peninsula that juts into the Chesapeake River, offering spectacular views of the surrounding waters.

1.4.7POI37-Aberdeen



Distance:	14,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	98,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	58,0 nm
True Course:	249°
Magnetic Course:	260°

Stay the course and reach Aberdeen, Harford County.

Aberdeen has a long tradition associated with the railroad industry. It was founded as a railroad station in 1852 and its development was closely linked to the presence of the railroad that connected Baltimore City to Havre de Grace.

Today, Aberdeen is home to the well-known Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), a major U.S. Army research and development center. APG was founded in 1917 and has been a crucial center for technological innovation and military training.



1.4.8POI38-Baltimore



Distance:	16,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	115,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	41,7 nm
True Course:	233°
Magnetic Course:	244°

Follow the stream of roads winding southwest and reach Baltimore.

Baltimore was founded in 1729 and grew rapidly due to its strategic location on the Patapsco River, which connects it to the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. During the 19th century, Baltimore became an important industrial and port center, playing a key role in maritime trade and manufacturing.

Baltimore is famous for being the stage for the Battle of Baltimore during the War of 1812, culminating in the heroic defense of Fort McHenry and the inspiration for the U.S. national anthem, The Star-Spangled Banner.

1.4.9POI39-Fort McHenry



Distance:	7,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	123,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	33,9 nm
True Course:	235°
Magnetic Course:	246°

Fort McHenry is a star-shaped fortification with ramparts and thick walls reflecting the military architecture of the time. It was built to defend access to Baltimore Harbor and the city itself.

Lawyer and poet Francis Scott Key, who was aboard a British ship negotiating the release of American prisoners, saw the American flag flying over Fort McHenry on the morning after the Battle of Baltimore.

This inspired Key to write The Star-Spangled Banner, which later became the national anthem of the United States of America.

On September 14, the anniversary of the writing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," Fort McHenry celebrates the event with special ceremonies, musical performances and other commemorative activities.



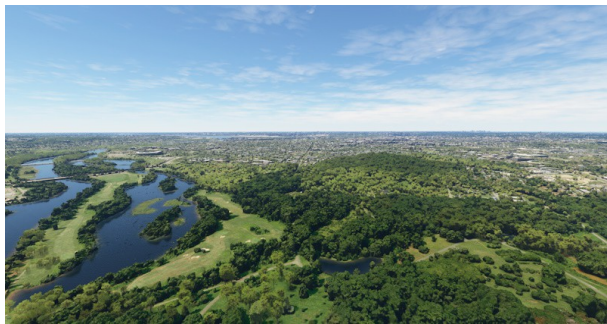
POI40-Baltimore Washington Airport



Distance: 6,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 129,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 27,3 nm
True Course: 225°
Magnetic Course: 236°

Continue the flyover of the city and pass Baltimore Washington Airport.

1.4.10POI41-United States National Arboretum



Distance: 21,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 150,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 6,1 nm
True Course: 219°
Magnetic Course: 230°

Continue straight ahead approaching Washington.

The United States National Arboretum is a major botanical garden and research center operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service.

The National Arboretum was established in 1927 by an act of Congress, although the actual development of the site began in the 1930s. Its mission is to be a center for scientific research and public education on plants, trees and horticulture.

It is renowned for its extensive collections of plants from around the world, including rare and endangered specimens. It covers more than 446 hectares of gardens, forests and greenhouses, where researchers study plant biology, genetics and conservation.

One of the Arboretum's most popular attractions, the National Bonsai and Penjing Museum houses an extraordinary collection of bonsai and penjing (Chinese bonsai) trees that represent centuries of meticulous care and artistry.

The Arboretum boasts a wonderful display of azaleas, which are especially stunning during their spring bloom. Visitors can stroll among the Azalea Collections and enjoy a vibrant array of colors and scents.

These majestic Corinthian columns serve as a historical monument within the Arboretum, providing a picturesque setting for visitors and photographers. Originally part of the east portico of the U.S. Capitol, they were moved to the Arboretum in the 1980s.



POI42-United States Capitol



Distance: 2,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 153,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 3,8 nm
True Course: 238°
Magnetic Course: 249°

Turn slightly to the right and fly over United States Capitol. It is the building that houses the United States Congress.

Construction of the Capitol began in 1793, with George Washington laying the cornerstone.

1.4.11POI43-World War II Memorial



Distance: 1,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 154,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 2,3 nm
True Course: 269°
Magnetic Course: 280°

The World War II Memorial was unveiled on May 29, 2004, on the 59th anniversary of the end of World War II.

It is designed to honor the 16 million American men and women who served during the conflict, as well as the nation's sacrifices and courage.

1.4.12KDCA-Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport



Distance: 2,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 156,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 0,0 nm
True Course: 177°
Magnetic Course: 187°

Fly south and prepare to land at Ronald Reagan International Airport.

This is where our excursion ends. See you again soon!

Created by © Perfect Flight - powered by BushTripInjector 3.4.1.4648 Pro Edition