

The Grapes Of Wrath (Route 66)

Welcome to The Grapes Of Wrath (Route 66) Adventure!

Immerse yourself in a timeless adventure inspired by John Steinbeck's literary masterpiece, *The Grapes Of Wrath*. Experience the epic story of the Joad family, forced to leave their beloved farm in Oklahoma and embark on a courageous journey to the promises of California.

Fly over historic Route 66, known as the Mother Road; cross six U.S. states: Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California, for a total of 1295 miles. The highway was decommissioned in 1985, but it has since been replaced by interstate highways, including Interstate 40.

During the flight, the narrator's voice will guide you through more than 90 places and points of interest, providing valuable historical, geographic, economic, and cultural information for each one

'The clouds appeared and went away, and in a while they did not try anymore.' - John Steinbeck, *The Grapes Of Wrath*.

No. of Legs: 16

Total distance: 1295 nm



1 Legs

Leg 1: KJSV - F10

Departure: Sallisaw Mun (KJSV)

Destination: Henryetta Mun (F10)

Distance: 61,1 nm



POI1 - Arkansas River



Distance:	14,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	14,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	46,5 nm
True Course:	282°
Magnetic Course:	280°

After takeoff make a left turn. The flight instructions are very simple. Until otherwise indicated follow Interstate 40 west.

Arkansas River is one of the major waterways in the United States. It played a crucial role in the development of the Midwest, and Native Americans inhabited its banks for millennia before the arrival of Europeans.

The river is named after the Quapaw tribe, which the French called Arkansa. Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto was the first European to see the river in 1541. Later, it became an important transportation route for settlers and traders, contributing to the westward expansion of the United States in the 19th century.

The Arkansas River is the sixth longest river in North America, with a length of about 2,364 km. It originates in the Colorado Rocky Mountains, flows through Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, before flowing into the Mississippi River.



The Grapes Of Wrat (Route 66)

The system of dams and reservoirs along the river not only provides water for irrigation and generates electricity, but also helps control floods, protecting riparian communities.

POI2-Checotah



Distance:	20,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	35,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	25,6 nm
True Course:	267°
Magnetic Course:	265°

Checotah is a small but charming town in eastern Oklahoma. Founded in 1872 as a railroad station on the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad line, the town was named after Samuel Checote, a chief of the Creek tribe.

The city grew rapidly through the railroad and agriculture, becoming an important center for the cotton and cattle trade.

Checotah is also home to the Honey Springs Battlefield, the site of the largest Civil War battle fought in Indian Territory. This historic site offers a unique window into the complex history of the region during that turbulent period.

POI3-Eufaula Lake



Distance:	7,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	42,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	18,1 nm
True Course:	254°
Magnetic Course:	252°

Continue for about 7 miles and view on your left Eufaula Lake.

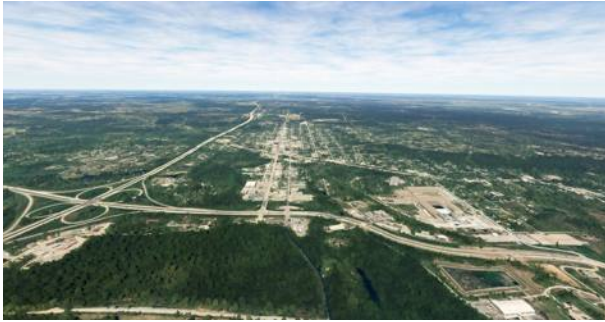
the largest lake entirely contained within Oklahoma's borders, created in 1964 with the completion of Eufaula Dam on the Canadian River, a project of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Its primary purpose was flood control, but the lake quickly took on multiple vital roles for the region.

Observe the many inlets and bays that characterize the lake's rugged shoreline. These areas provide quiet refuges for wildlife and are popular with fishermen and boaters.



POI4-Henrietta



Distance: 15,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 58,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 2,4 nm
True Course: 272°
Magnetic Course: 270°

Henrietta is a relatively young community. It was founded in the early 20th century, during Oklahoma's expansion period, shortly after the territory became a state in 1907.

The name Henrietta probably derives from that of an early settler or family member of a founder, but precise details are uncertain.

Henrietta is positioned in an area rich in Native American history. The area was part of Creek Nation territory before the formation of the state of Oklahoma, and this cultural heritage is still present in the region.

F10-Henryetta Mun



Distance: 2,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 61,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 0,0 nm
True Course: 212°
Magnetic Course: 210°

Turn left and prepare to land at Henryetta Municipal Airport.



Leg 2: F10 - KPWA

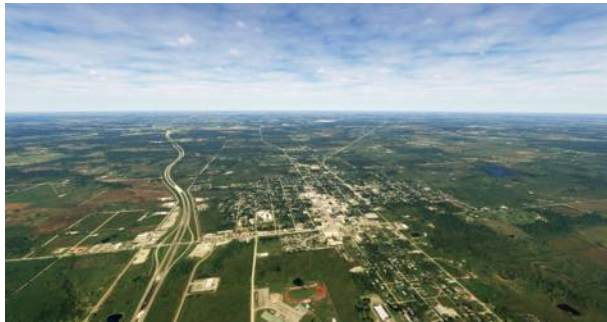
Departure: Henryetta Mun (F10)

Destination: Wiley Post (KPWA)

Distance: 81,9 nm



POI5-Okemah



Distance:	13,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	13,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	68,3 nm
True Course:	275°
Magnetic Course:	272°

Headlights course northwest to find Interstate 40 again.

Okemah was founded in 1902 on land that once belonged to the Creek Nation. The name Okemah comes from a Creek chief, Okemah Yohola, known for his wisdom and leadership.

Okemah is located in central Oklahoma, about 70 miles east of Oklahoma City. The city is situated in a transitional area between prairies and forested hills, offering a varied and picturesque landscape.

Okemah is famous for being the birthplace of Woody Guthrie, the legendary American folk singer-songwriter.



POI6-Keokuk Falls



Distance:	16,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	30,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	51,5 nm
True Course:	264°
Magnetic Course:	262°

Keokuk Falls is probably named after a Native American chief of the Sac and Fox tribe.

It is located in Pottawatomie County, central Oklahoma, near the North Canadian River. The area is characterized by rolling hills and forests, typical of the landscape in this part of Oklahoma.

The falls in the name probably refer to a series of rapids or small waterfalls on the river nearby, although they may not be as visible today as they once were because of changes in the course of the river.

POI7-Shawnee



Distance:	13,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	44,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	37,8 nm
True Course:	266°
Magnetic Course:	263°

Shawnee is named after the Native American tribe of the same name.

The city grew rapidly after its founding, thanks to the arrival of two major railroad lines.

Shawnee became a significant railroad and commercial center, earning the nickname Athens of Oklahoma for its many educational institutions.

An interesting aspect of Shawnee is its strong connection to higher education. The city is home to Oklahoma Baptist University and St. Gregory's University (now closed), which helped shape the city's cultural identity.

POI8-Oklahoma City



Distance:	22,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	66,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	15,0 nm
True Course:	278°
Magnetic Course:	275°

Oklahoma City is the capital and largest city in the state of Oklahoma,



The Grapes Of Wrat (Route 66)

It was founded on a single day, April 22, 1889, during the Oklahoma land rush and has experienced significant moments in American history, from the oil era to the Great Depression.

Oklahoma City is located in the center of the state, at the intersection of three ecological regions: the Great Plains, the hills of the Ouachita Mountains, and the Crosstimbers. The North Canadian River, renamed the Oklahoma River in the city section, flows through the city.

The city skyline, dominated by the Devon Energy Center, Oklahoma's tallest skyscraper. Downtown is a mix of modern architecture and well-preserved historic buildings.

An interesting aspect of Oklahoma City is its urban renaissance. The Metropolitan Area Projects (MAPS) has transformed the city in recent decades, adding facilities such as the Chesapeake Energy Arena, home of the NBA's Thunder, and Scissortail Park.

The city is rich in cultural attractions. The National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum celebrates the history of the American West, while the Oklahoma City Museum of Art houses an impressive collection of European and American art.

Oklahoma City is also known for its moving Oklahoma City National Memorial, which commemorates the victims of the 1995 bombing, symbolizing the resilience and spirit of the city.

POI9-Skydance Bridge



Distance:	7,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	74,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	7,9 nm
True Course:	281°
Magnetic Course:	278°

Skydance Bridge is an iconic modern piece of architecture in Oklahoma City.

Completed in 2012, it spans Interstate 40 in the heart of the city, connecting downtown with the Oklahoma River.

Architecturally, the bridge is a masterpiece of modern design. Its most distinctive feature is the huge bird-shaped sculpture that rises above the bridge.

The bridge itself is about 120 meters long and 9 meters wide. The curved design and the use of modern materials such as steel and glass create a fascinating contrast to the city skyline.

At night, the bridge's LED lighting creates a visual spectacle that has become a tourist attraction in its own right.

KPWA-Wiley Post



Distance:	7,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	81,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	306°
Magnetic Course:	303°

Turn northwest and prepare to land at Wiley Post Airport.



Leg 3: KPWA - KCSM

Departure: Wiley Post (KPWA)

Destination: Clinton-Sherman (KCSM)

Distance: 80,4 nm



POI10-Lake Overholser



Distance:	1,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	1,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	78,5 nm
True Course:	224°
Magnetic Course:	220°

After takeoff it turns southwest and flies over Lake Overholser.

It was created in 1919 and is the oldest reservoir in Oklahoma City. It is named after Ed Overholser, mayor of Oklahoma City in the early 20th century.

Its construction was a response to the growing need for water supply for the rapidly expanding city.

POI11-El Reno



Distance:	13,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	15,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	64,9 nm
True Course:	269°
Magnetic Course:	266°



The Grapes Of Wrat (Route 66)

El Reno was founded in 1889 during Oklahoma's famous Land Run. The name was probably derived from Fort Reno, a nearby military fort named after General Jesse L. Reno, a hero of the American Civil War.

The city grew rapidly due to its strategic location along the Rock Island Railroad.

El Reno is also known for its location in Tornado Alley.

The city has a long history of extreme weather events, including an EF3 tornado that hit the city in 2013. This has made El Reno an important center for meteorological research.

POI12-Hinton Municipal Airport



Distance:	19,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	34,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	45,8 nm
True Course:	274°
Magnetic Course:	270°

Continue west and fly over Hinton Airport.

It is a municipal airport that serves as a major hub for general aviation in the Hinton, Oklahoma region.

POI13-Weatherford



Distance:	17,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	51,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	28,8 nm
True Course:	270°
Magnetic Course:	266°

Weatherford was founded in 1898, during the opening of the Cheyenne-Arapaho territory to settlers.

It was named after William Weatherford, an employee of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad.

One of the highlights that stands out from the sky is the campus of Southwestern Oklahoma State University.

A distinctive feature of the landscape is the Wind Profiler Radar, part of the National Weather Observation Network. This facility is a reminder of the importance of meteorology in a region known for its extreme weather events, including tornadoes.

Toward the west side of town, we can glimpse the Prairie West Golf Club, a public golf course that offers a green oasis in the predominantly brown landscape of the surrounding prairies.



The Grapes Of Wrat (Route 66)

POI14-Clinton



Distance:	13,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	65,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	15,4 nm
True Course:	265°
Magnetic Course:	261°

Clinton is located in Custer County, Founded in 1899, the city grew rapidly due to the arrival of the railroad and the discovery of oil and natural gas in the region.

One point of interest that stands out is the Oklahoma Route 66 Museum, located right in the heart of the city. This museum tells the story of the Mother Road and its impact on the development of Oklahoma and the entire country.

KCSM-Clinton-Sherman



Distance:	15,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	80,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	229°
Magnetic Course:	225°

Turn left and prepare to land at Clinton Sherman Airport.



Leg 4: KCSM - 2F1

Departure: Clinton-Sherman (KCSM)

Destination: Shamrock Muni (2F1)

Distance: 49,5 nm



SAYRE-Sayre



Distance:	21,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	21,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	28,5 nm
True Course:	266°
Magnetic Course:	261°

Sayre is located in Beckham County. It owes its name to Robert H. Sayre, an officer of the Rock Island Railroad.

Historic Route 66 passes through Sayre, and from our plane we can see the track of the old road through downtown.

A distinctive feature of the landscape is Sayre City Lake, located northeast of the city.

The city, like many others in this region, was hard hit by this ecological disaster in the 1930s. Today, the modern agricultural practices and land management we observe from the skies are in part the result of lessons learned during that difficult time.

Finally, we cannot fail to notice the North Fork of the Red River, which flows east of the city. This river is an important source of water for the region and has influenced the agricultural development of the surrounding area.



HEXT-Hext



Distance:	7,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	28,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	21,3 nm
True Course:	237°
Magnetic Course:	232°

Hext is located in Beckham County. It is not an incorporated city, but rather a very small rural community.

From the air, what we see is primarily an open rural landscape, characteristic of western Oklahoma.

The landscape is dominated by vast farmlands and pastures. The land here is mainly used for extensive farming and livestock raising.

POI15-Texola



Distance:	11,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	40,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	9,4 nm
True Course:	266°
Magnetic Course:	262°

Texola is located in the far west of Beckham County, on the Texas border. The very name of the city, a combination of Texas and Oklahoma reflects its unique location.

From our plane, we see an extremely small city. Founded in 1901, Texola has seen a significant decline in population over the years, and today it is considered almost a ghost town.

One notable landmark is the famous sign at the Oklahoma-Texas border, which is located just west of the city. From here, we can clearly see the dividing line between the two states.

2F1-Shamrock Muni



Distance:	9,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	49,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	270°
Magnetic Course:	266°

Continue straight ahead and prepare to land at Shamrock Municipal.



Leg 5: 2F1 - KAMA

Departure: Shamrock Muni (2F1)

Destination: Rick Husband Amarillo Intl (KAMA)

Distance: 74,6 nm



POI16-McLean



Distance:	20,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	20,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	54,5 nm
True Course:	269°
Magnetic Course:	264°

Leave the airport and fly west about 20 miles.

McLean is located in Gray County, Texas Panhandle, about 75 miles east of Amarillo.

Founded in 1901, the city grew because of the railroad and later Route 66.

McLean was the last town along Route 66 to be bypassed by Interstate 40 in 1984. This helped to preserve many historical elements of the city related to the Route 66 era.



POI17-Alanreed



Distance:	7,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	27,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	47,5 nm
True Course:	266°
Magnetic Course:	261°

Alanreed is a locality in Gray County even smaller than McLean.

Founded in 1900, Alanreed was named after Alan Reed, an engineer on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Texas Railroad.

The city had a brief period of prosperity in the early 20th century, but its decline began with the Great Depression and continued with the decline of Route 66.

Alanreed emblematically represents the fate of many small communities along Route 66 that failed to survive the economic and transportation changes of the 20th century.

GROOM-Groom



Distance:	18,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	45,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	29,2 nm
True Course:	269°
Magnetic Course:	264°

Groom is located in Carsoned County and is a small town surrounded by vast farmland typical of this region.

The most famous landmark is the Groom Cross, a giant 190-foot (58-meter) high cross visible for miles.

This imposing structure, erected in 1995, is considered the second tallest cross in the Western Hemisphere.

Around the cross, we can see a series of statues representing the Stations of the Cross.

POI18-Eagles Aerodrome



Distance:	14,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	60,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	14,5 nm
True Course:	272°
Magnetic Course:	267°

As we head west, we now find ourselves flying over the Eagles Aerodrome.



The Grapes Of Wrat (Route 66)

It is a private airport located near Conway, Texas, in Carson County, about 15 miles east of Amarillo.

Eagles Aerodrome primarily serves general aviation. It is used by private pilots, for flight training, and potentially for agricultural purposes such as aerial field spraying.

[KAMA-Rick Husband Amarillo Intl](#)



Distance:	14,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	74,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	269°
Magnetic Course:	263°

Continue straight along Interstate 40, which runs parallel to old Route 66, and prepare to land at Rick Usband International Airport in Amarillo.



Leg 6: KAMA - KTCC

Departure: Rick Husband Amarillo Intl (KAMA)

Destination: Tucumcari Muni (KTCC)

Distance: 95,6 nm



POI19-Amarillo



Distance:	4,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	4,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	91,4 nm
True Course:	252°
Magnetic Course:	246°

Amarillo is located in the heart of the Texas Panhandle, in Potter and Randall counties. From our plane, we see a medium-sized city spread over a large flat area.

We fly over downtown Amarillo, with its skyscrapers rising from the surrounding plains. The tallest is the 31-story FirstBank Southwest Tower, which dominates the skyline.

In the heart of the city, we can spot the Route 66 Historic District, with its vintage buildings and restored neon signs.

Amarillo's topography is mostly flat, typical of the High Plains. However, the city lies on the edge of the Llano Estacado, a vast plateau that covers parts of Texas and New Mexico.



POI20-Wildorado



Distance:	20,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	24,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	71,3 nm
True Course:	272°
Magnetic Course:	266°

We continue our journey westward and overfly Wildorado, a small rural community in the Texas Panhandle.

Wildorado is located in Oldham County, From our plane, we see a very small settlement surrounded by vast farmland and pastures.

The most obvious and distinctive feature of the landscape around Wildorado is the large wind farm, with its dozens of wind turbines stretching for miles, dotting the horizon with their white blades.

This wind farm, known as Wildorado Wind Ranch, is one of the largest in Texas and produces a significant amount of renewable energy.

POI21-Oldam County Airport



Distance:	10,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	34,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	61,2 nm
True Course:	281°
Magnetic Course:	275°

Oldham County Airport, also known as Vega Municipal Airport, is located just south of the city of Vega, Texas.

The airport facility is relatively small, typical of a regional or county airport.

Just beyond it is Vega, the county seat of Oldham County.

It was founded in 1899, and the city took its name from the Spanish word for plain or meadow, reflecting the nature of the surrounding landscape.



POI22-Adrian



Distance: 13,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 47,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 47,9 nm
True Course: 278°
Magnetic Course: 272°

After about 13 miles we will be in sight of arriving in Adrian, Oldham County. A very small town but with special significance along historic Route 66.

Adrian is the 'midpoint' of Route 66. Exactly halfway between Chicago and Los Angeles, Adrian boasts the title 'Geo-Center of Route 66.'

A sign or monument marks this significant point, often a destination for travelers nostalgic for the famous road.

POI23-Glenrio



Distance: 19,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 66,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 28,9 nm
True Course: 254°
Magnetic Course: 247°

Glenrio is a ghost town located squarely on the Texas-New Mexico border.

This place offers a fascinating look at the history of Route 66 and the decline of many communities along this historic road.

The settlement is almost completely abandoned, with a handful of buildings standing as relics of the past in the vast plains landscape.

From the air, we can see how vegetation is slowly reclaiming parts of the city.

This process of returning to nature is typical of ghost towns and offers a striking contrast to the abandoned buildings.



POI24-San Jon



Distance: 14,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 81,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 14,0 nm
True Course: 254°
Magnetic Course: 247°

We continue our journey westward, entering the state of New Mexico and flying over San Jon in Quay County.

We can see a small group of buildings, including the San Jon Municipal School, which serves the local community. The school is an important focal point for this small rural town.

An interesting feature of the landscape is the Canadian River, which flows north of San Jon.

From the sky, we can see the riverbed, which might appear dry or low in water, typical of rivers in this semi-arid region.

The topography around San Jon begins to show more variation than the flat plains of Texas.

We can see slight undulations in the terrain and, in the distance to the west, the first hints of the mesas and hills that characterize the New Mexico landscape.

KTCC-Tucumcari Muni



Distance: 14,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 95,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 0,0 nm
True Course: 287°
Magnetic Course: 280°

Turn slightly to the right and prepare to land at Tucumcari Municipal Airport.



Leg 7: KTCC - KSXU

Departure: Tucumcari Muni (KTCC)

Destination: Santa Rosa Route 66 (KSXU)

Distance: 53,5 nm



POI25-Tucumcari



Distance:	6,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	6,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	47,3 nm
True Course:	256°
Magnetic Course:	249°

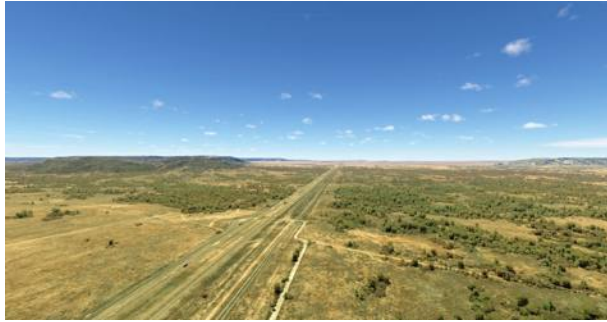
Tucumcari is located in Quay County in eastern New Mexico, From our plane, we see a medium-sized town that stands out in the predominantly rural surrounding landscape.

The most prominent feature of the landscape is Tucumcari Mountain, an isolated mesa that rises southeast of the town.

This distinctive geological formation is about 1,000 feet high above the surrounding plain and has always served as a landmark for travelers.



POI26-Old Route 66 Underpass



Distance:	12,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	18,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	35,2 nm
True Course:	261°
Magnetic Course:	254°

The Old Route 66 Underpass, built in 1929, is a railroad underpass that is part of the legendary Route 66.

The underpass is an example of 1920s civil engineering. Its concrete structure, although simple, has withstood the passage of time, continuing to serve the community for nearly a century.

POI27-Newkirk



Distance:	14,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	33,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	20,3 nm
True Course:	257°
Magnetic Course:	250°

Newkirk is a relatively young community. It was founded in the early 20th century, probably in conjunction with the arrival of the railroad in the region. The name Newkirk may come from an early settler or railroad official, but the precise details of the name's origin are uncertain.

Newkirk is located in Guadalupe County. The surrounding landscape, with its vast open spaces and desert vegetation, reflects the harsh but fascinating nature of eastern New Mexico.

POI28-Cuervo



Distance:	7,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	40,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	12,7 nm
True Course:	252°
Magnetic Course:	245°

The origins of Cuervo, another small ghost town, date back to the early 20th century, when the Southern Pacific railroad came to the area.

The name Cuervo means crow in Spanish, although the exact origin of the name is not certain.

The town initially prospered from the railroad and cattle ranching, and later benefited from the passage of Route 66.



The Grapes Of Wrat (Route 66)

KSXU-Santa Rosa Route 66



Distance:	12,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	53,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	244°
Magnetic Course:	237°

Continue for about 12 miles and prepare to land at Santa Rosa Route 66 Airport.



Leg 8: KSXU - KABQ

Departure: Santa Rosa Route 66 (KSXU)

Destination: Albuquerque Intl Sunport (KABQ)

Distance: 97,7 nm



POI29-Vaughn Route 66 Rest Stop



Distance:	21,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	21,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	75,9 nm
True Course:	278°
Magnetic Course:	270°

We resume our journey and fly over Vaughn Route 66 Rest Stop.

Rest stops like this one were vital during the golden era of Route 66. They offered travelers a place to rest, refuel and service their vehicles.

Today, many of these places have become tourist attractions, reminders of a bygone era.



POI30-Clines Corners



Distance:	28,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	50,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	47,2 nm
True Course:	273°
Magnetic Course:	266°

Clines Corners was established in 1934 by Roy E. Cline.

Originally located at the intersection of roads leading to Santa Fe, Albuquerque, and Vaughn, the gas station was moved to its current location in 1937 when Route 66 was realigned.

Since then, Clines Corners has become a landmark for travelers, surviving even the decline of Route 66 because of its strategic location.

POI31-Wagon Wheel



Distance:	7,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	58,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	39,5 nm
True Course:	269°
Magnetic Course:	261°

Wagon Wheel is located in Mora County, about 30 miles northeast of Las Vegas, New Mexico.

The area has a mountainous landscape, being located at the foot of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, part of the Rocky Mountain range.

The name Wagon Wheel probably comes from the era of pioneers and covered wagons that passed through this region. However, unlike many historic towns in New Mexico, Wagon Wheel is a relatively modern community, developed primarily as a residential and resort area.

POI32-Edgewood



Distance:	18,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	76,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	21,0 nm
True Course:	281°
Magnetic Course:	273°

Edgewood is a small town located in Santa Fe County.

Founded in the late 19th century as a stop along the railroad, Edgewood has retained its rural charm and its connection to the tradition of the American Far West.

Surrounded by the majestic Sandia Mountains and the vast expanse of the New Mexico deserts, the town offers spectacular views that will leave you breathless during our low-altitude flight.



POI33-Albuquerque



Distance:	14,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	91,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	6,2 nm
True Course:	274°
Magnetic Course:	266°

Nestled between the desert and the majestic Sandia Mountains, Albuquerque is a place where tradition and modernity come together in a unique mix.

Its roots date back to Spanish colonial times, and the city boasts a history rich in indigenous, Spanish, and American influences, which are reflected in its architecture, cuisine, and cultural festivities.

Albuquerque's rise as a major urban center was spearheaded by railroad expansion in the 19th century, and the city has continued to prosper, becoming an important economic and cultural hub in the Southwest.

During our low-altitude flight over Albuquerque, you will have the opportunity to admire its unique Southwestern architecture, which combines Spanish, indigenous, and American frontier influences.

In addition, you will enjoy splendid panoramic views of the Sandia Mountains and the vast surrounding desert.

KABQ-Albuquerque Intl Sunport



Distance:	6,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	97,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	248°
Magnetic Course:	240°

Turn left and prepare to land at Albuquerque International Airport.



Leg 9: KABQ - KGNT

Departure: Albuquerque Intl Sunport (KABQ)

Destination: Grants-Milan Mun (KGNT)

Distance: 64,9 nm



POI34-Canoncito Indian Reservation



Distance:	22,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	22,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	42,0 nm
True Course:	274°
Magnetic Course:	266°

The Canoncito Indian Reservation is part of the Pueblo Nations community.

This reservation was established in 1865 and occupies an area of approximately 17,500 acres.

Canoncito, vessel of the name taos denoting 'small gorge,' is situated on land of great historical and cultural value to the Pueblo tribes.

The tribesmen have carefully preserved their traditions, rituals and language, and have maintained a close connection with the surrounding nature, both for subsistence and spiritual reasons.



POI35-Laguna Pueblo



Distance:	13,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	36,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	28,9 nm
True Course:	265°
Magnetic Course:	257°

Laguna Pueblo is one of the largest and oldest reserves in the United States.

Laguna Pueblo's history dates back more than 600 years when it was founded by the indigenous peoples of the region.

It is a community rich in cultural, artistic and spiritual traditions that represent the thousand-year legacy of the Pueblo people.

It is known for its production of traditional pottery, whose designs reflect ancient artistic techniques passed down from generation to generation.

POI36-North Acoma Village



Distance:	11,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	47,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	17,6 nm
True Course:	276°
Magnetic Course:	267°

North Acoma Village is a community located within the Acoma Pueblo.

Acoma Pueblo, also known as City of Heaven, is a Native American pueblo considered one of the oldest continuously inhabited villages in the United States.

The village sits atop a mesa and is renowned for its rich cultural heritage, traditional pottery and stunning adobe architecture. Strong is its sense of community and preservation of Acoma traditions.

KGNT-Grants-Milan Mun



Distance:	17,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	64,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	291°
Magnetic Course:	282°

Continue along the Intertate 40 and land at Grants-Miller Municipal Airport.



Leg 10: KGNT - P14

Departure: Grants-Milan Mun (KGNT)

Destination: Holbrook Mun (P14)

Distance: 125,1 nm



POI37-Bluewater



Distance: 6,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 6,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 118,8 nm
True Course: 324°
Magnetic Course: 316°

Bluewater is a small community located in Cibola County near beautiful Bluewater Lake. It is known for its beautiful natural environment and the recreational opportunities offered by the nearby lake.

Bluewater is a popular place for outdoor enthusiasts, particularly for fishing, camping and hiking.

POI38-Thoreau Airport



Distance: 15,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 21,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 103,5 nm
True Course: 306°
Magnetic Course: 298°

Continue for about 15 miles and you will reach Thoreau Airport.



The Grapes Of Wrat (Route 66)

This is a public airport located in McKinley County, serving the city of Thoreau and surrounding areas.

The airport primarily handles general aviation and is an important transportation hub for the region, providing access to private and charter flights.

POI39-Gallup



Distance:	25,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	47,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	77,7 nm
True Course:	287°
Magnetic Course:	278°

Gallup is an important center for Native American handicrafts, with numerous galleries and stores offering fine arts and crafts, including jewelry, textiles, pottery and more.

The city also hosts the famous Gallup Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial, an annual festival that celebrates the cultural traditions of the region's Native tribes.

Gallup's location along historic Route 66 helped shape its identity, becoming an icon of the golden age of American roads.

POI40-Manuelito



Distance:	14,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	61,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	63,4 nm
True Course:	243°
Magnetic Course:	234°

Manuelito is a small community located in McKinley County named after the well-known Navajo chief Manuelito.

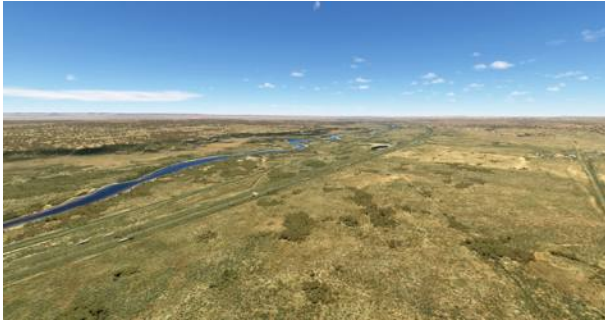
The reservation is the largest in the United States and is the heart of Navajo culture and traditions.

The Navajo language is still widely spoken in the community, and efforts to preserve and promote the use of the language are very important.

Learning the Navajo language is encouraged in local schools and through community programs.



POI41-Chambers



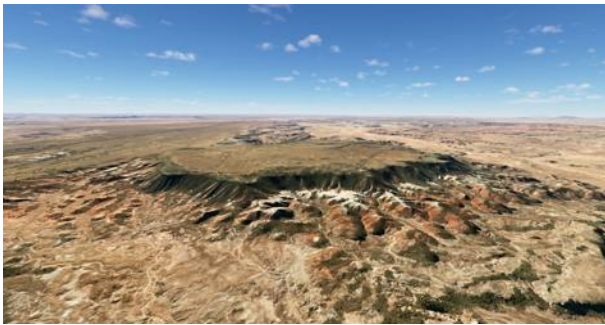
Distance:	25,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	86,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	38,2 nm
True Course:	237°
Magnetic Course:	228°

Immediately across the border is Chambers, a small unincorporated community in Apache County, Arizona.

The Chambers area is known for its 'old school' atmosphere, with historic buildings, retro motels, and stores reminiscent of the golden age of Route 66.

Chambers is a living example of the history and charm of legendary Route 66, with its typical neon signs, traditional restaurants, and breathtaking views of Arizona's desert landscape.

POI42-Petrified Forest National Park



Distance:	19,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	106,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	18,9 nm
True Course:	249°
Magnetic Course:	240°

Designated as a national park in 1962, the Petrified Forest offers visitors a spectacular glimpse of ancient petrified forests, Native American rock art and unique geological formations.

One of the most distinctive aspects of the park is the presence of prehistoric tree trunks that have turned to stone over millions of years.

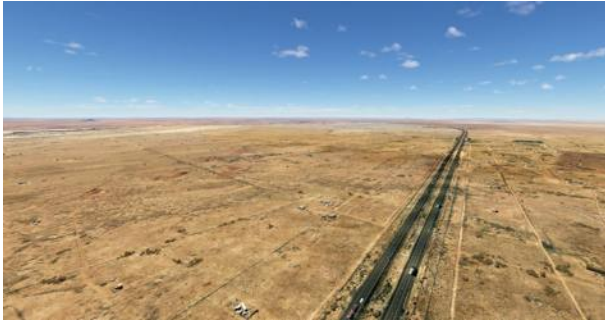
These petrified forests are among the largest and best-preserved in the world and are an extraordinary testimony to the ancient flora that once covered the region.

In addition to the petrified forests, the park is also home to many spectacular geological formations, including colorful badlands, towering mesas, and the unmistakable Painted Desert, a vast expanse of vividly colored landscapes that offer a breathtaking sight at sunset and sunrise.

Ancient petroglyphs left by Native Americans are another distinctive feature of Petrified Forest National Park, evidence of the ancient human presence in these lands



POI43-Sun Valley



Distance: 13,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 119,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 5,7 nm
True Course: 244°
Magnetic Course: 235°

Sun Valley is a small unincorporated community surrounded by spectacular desert landscapes, with wide expanses of sand, unique rock formations, and distinctive desert vegetation.

Just before you reach Sun Valley you can see Petrified Forest National Park, located east of the community.

This national park is famous for its fossilized tree trunks, dating back millions of years, and offers hiking trails, picnic areas, and spectacular views.

P14-Holbrook Mun



Distance: 5,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 125,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 0,0 nm
True Course: 244°
Magnetic Course: 235°

Prepare to land at Holbrook Municipal Airport.



Leg 11: P14 - KFLG

Departure: Holbrook Mun (P14)

Destination: Flagstaff Pulliam (KFLG)

Distance: 79,2 nm



POI44-Joseph City



Distance:	9,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	9,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	69,6 nm
True Course:	276°
Magnetic Course:	266°

Joseph City, founded in 1876, is a small historic settlement originally established by settlers who were members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Led by Captain William C. Allen, a group of 73 pioneers ventured to the Little Colorado River Basin in Arizona.

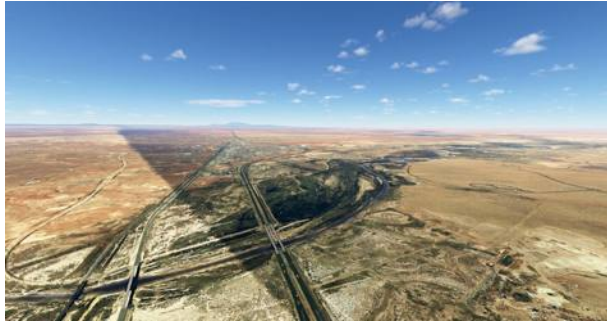
This settlement, initially called Allen's Camp, changed its name to St. Joseph's in 1878 to honor Joseph Smith, founder of the Latter-day Saint movement.

Later, in 1923, the name was again changed to Joseph City to avoid confusion with another St. Joseph in Missouri.

Joseph City is located at an altitude of about 5,000 feet and enjoys a semi-arid climate with cold winters and warm summers. Snowfall is rare, with an annual average of only 16 inches of snow



POI45-Homolovi State Park



Distance:	16,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	26,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	53,0 nm
True Course:	282°
Magnetic Course:	273°

Homolovi State Park is an archaeological reserve, a place of natural preservation.

This park is dedicated to the memory and protection of the ancient Pueblo ruins of the Hopi People, who lived here between 1200 and 1400 AD.

The name Homolovi means 'Place of the Hills' in Hopi, reflecting the deep connection of the Hopi people with this territory.

Within the park are four main settlement sites where visitors can observe remains of ancient villages, including wall foundations, pottery sherds and stone tools.

Of these, Homolovi II is the largest, with more than 1,200 rooms, and offers a window into the area's archaeological past. Archaeologists have worked here for decades, uncovering valuable information about the daily life, agricultural practices and spiritual culture of these ancient inhabitants.

POI46-Canyon Diablo



Distance:	23,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	50,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	29,1 nm
True Course:	291°
Magnetic Course:	282°

Continue further for about 25 miles.

Canyon Diablo is a deep natural gorge, several miles long, located north of Interstate 40.

This impressive geological formation, carved out over millions of years, was a crucial point along the historic Santa Fe Railroad, which connected the western regions of the United States in the late 19th century.

In 1881, when railroad construction reached Canyon Diablo, work was temporarily halted to build a bridge across the gorge.

This event gave rise to a veritable frontier town, populated by railroad workers, gamblers, prostitutes and fugitives.

Canyon Diablo quickly became known as one of the most violent and lawless places in the Arizona Territory, with tales of shootings, robberies, and murders swirling around.

However, many of these legends were greatly exaggerated or even invented by a western novelist, Gladwell Richardson, who helped create the myth of Canyon Diablo as one of the most infamous places in the West.

In fact, historians have found that most of the stories of violence and crime are baseless.



The Grapes Of Wrat (Route 66)

Today, little remains of the town of Canyon Diablo. A few ruins of foundations and stone walls are all that remain of that tumultuous past.

The railroad bridge, rebuilt over the years, still spans the gorge, testifying to the strategic importance of this place for the railroad network.

POI47-Winona



Distance:	14,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	64,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	14,6 nm
True Course:	280°
Magnetic Course:	270°

Winona is a small settlement founded in 1881 as a railroad station along the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway.

It owes its name to a Native American woman named Winona, who lived in the area.

In its early years, Winona was primarily a supply and service center for railroad passengers and personnel.

POI48-Flagstaff



Distance:	10,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	74,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	4,6 nm
True Course:	269°
Magnetic Course:	259°

Founded in 1876 as a camp for railroad workers, Flagstaff owes its name to a large ponderosa pine tree that was used as a pole to hoist the American flag during the construction of the railroad line.

Because of its strategic location along historic Route 66 and its proximity to the Grand Canyon, Flagstaff became an important tourist and service center for visitors headed to the region's major natural attractions during the 20th century.

Flagstaff offers numerous recreational opportunities due to its location at the foot of the San Francisco Peaks, Arizona's highest mountain range.



The Grapes Of Wrat (Route 66)

KFLG-Flagstaff Pulliam



Distance:	4,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	79,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	219°
Magnetic Course:	209°

Head south and land at Flagstaff Airport.



Leg 12: KFLG - L37

Departure: Flagstaff Pulliam (KFLG)

Destination: Grand Canyon Caverns (L37)

Distance: 83,0 nm



POI49-Sunrise Ranch Airport



Distance: 13,8 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 13,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 69,2 nm
True Course: 293°
Magnetic Course: 283°

We resume our westward course and fly over Sunrise Ranch Airport.

It is a private airport that primarily serves its namesake Sunrise Ranch, a rural property and farm located nearby.

POI50-Bill Williams Mountain



Distance: 13,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 26,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 56,2 nm
True Course: 276°
Magnetic Course: 266°



The Grapes Of Wrat (Route 66)

Williams Mountain is a 9,256-foot-high mountain peak and part of the Kaibab Mountain range, a branch of the Rocky Mountains that extends into northern Arizona.

The mountain is named after pioneer and explorer Bill Williams, a trapper and mountain guide active in the region during the first half of the 19th century. Williams was known for his survival skills and for leading numerous expeditions through Arizona territory.

Bill Williams Mountain is covered with a dense forest of ponderosa pine, fir, and oak trees, providing ideal habitat for numerous wildlife species, including deer, black bears, and migratory birds.

On the summit of Bill Williams Mountain is an astronomical observatory operated by the University of Arizona.

This research facility takes advantage of the area's high altitude and low artificial lighting to conduct high-level astronomical observations.

Native American tribes such as the Navajo and Hopi have inhabited this place, and many sacred sites and places of worship are found on the slopes and in the area surrounding the mountain.

POI51-Ash Fork



Distance:	14,1 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	40,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	42,1 nm
True Course:	262°
Magnetic Course:	252°

Established in 1882 as a railroad station along the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, Ash Fork soon became an important hub for freight and passenger transportation through Arizona.

Despite its modest size, Ash Fork boasts a rich historical and cultural heritage.

The downtown area retains many buildings dating back to the early 20th century, including the train station, the County Courthouse, and several historic stores and restaurants.

Many of these buildings have been restored and are now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

POI52-Crookton



Distance:	12,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	53,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	29,8 nm
True Course:	291°
Magnetic Course:	281°

Crookton is a small settlement located along Interstate 40.

Its origin dates back to the late 19th century, when it was established as a railroad station along the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway.



The name Crookton probably comes from the presence of a 'winding' section of the railroad that ran through the area.

Initially, Crookton served as a refueling and stopping point for trains and passengers passing through northern Arizona.

POI53-Aubrey Cliff



Distance:	14,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	67,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	15,7 nm
True Course:	299°
Magnetic Course:	288°

Turn slightly to the right and follow the Route 66 route northwest. Here Intersate 40 deviates a bit by continuing southwest.

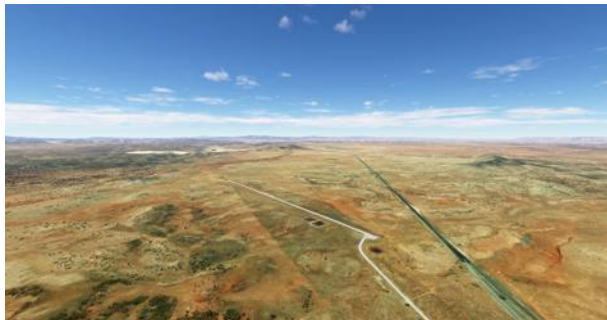
Aubrey Cliff is a situated rock escarpment that extends for several miles along the western edge of the Kaibab Plateau, a vast elevated area that is part of the Rocky Mountains.

The name Aubrey is probably derived from a pioneer or explorer in the region, although there is no definite information on the origin of this designation.

The escarpment is composed mainly of layers of limestone and sandstone rock formed millions of years ago.

Aubrey Cliff is considered a geographical feature of great geological and scenic interest. Its vertical walls and jagged contours provide spectacular natural scenery, attracting hikers and photographers.

L37-Grand Canyon Caverns



Distance:	15,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	83,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	297°
Magnetic Course:	287°

Go straight ahead and land at Grand Canyon Caverns.



Leg 13: L37 - KLAS

Departure: Grand Canyon Caverns (L37)

Destination: Mc Carran Intl (KLAS)

Distance: 127,8 nm



POI54-Hualapai Indian Reservation



Distance:	6,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	6,4 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	121,5 nm
True Course:	292°
Magnetic Course:	281°

After takeoff follow Route 66 northwest. After a few miles you will find Hualapai Indian Reservation on your right.

The Hualapai Reservation borders Grand Canyon National Park to the north and encompasses a vast mountainous desert area characterized by canyons, plateaus and pine forests.

The Hualapai have a long and fascinating cultural history, with unique traditions, languages and spiritual practices.

Today, the Hualapai Indian Reservation is managed by the Hualapai Tribal Council, which is responsible for the conservation of natural resources, economic development, and the maintenance of the culture and traditions of the Hualapai people.



POI55-Valentine



Distance: 17,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 24,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 103,8 nm
True Course: 233°
Magnetic Course: 222°

Continue now in a southwesterly direction toward Valentine.

Valentine is a small town named after a pioneer of who settled in the area in the late 19th century.

Valentine's history dates back to 1882, when it was founded as a railroad station.

Its strategic location soon made it an important freight and passenger transportation hub across Arizona.

POI56-Kingman Airport



Distance: 16,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 40,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 87,5 nm
True Course: 245°
Magnetic Course: 234°

Continue further and fly over Kingman Airport.

the Airport has two asphalt runways and can accommodate a variety of aircraft, from small private aircraft to medium-sized jets.

POI57-Kingman



Distance: 6,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.: 47,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.: 80,9 nm
True Course: 220°
Magnetic Course: 210°

Continue straight for about 6 miles.

Founded in 1882 as a railroad station, Kingman has become an important transportation and trade center in the region.

Kingman's history is closely tied to the development of railroads and roads in the American West.

The city grew rapidly because of its strategic location along the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway line and later along Highway 66.



POI58-Chloride



Distance:	15,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	62,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	65,4 nm
True Course:	328°
Magnetic Course:	317°

In Kingman we will definitely leave Interstate 40 and follow Route 93 northwest.

Chloride is yet another ghost town located in Arizona. Founded in 1863 as a mining camp, Chloride has been a major silver, lead and copper mining center for decades.

Chloride's history begins with the discovery of rich mineral deposits in the area. Thousands of gold prospectors and miners poured into the region, resulting in a thriving mining community.

The town grew rapidly, reaching a population of more than 5,000 by the early 20th century.

However, Chloride's decline began in the 1920s, when metal prices plummeted and the mines began to close.

Many residents left in search of new opportunities, and the town gradually depopulated.

POI59-Triangle Airpark



Distance:	22,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	84,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	43,3 nm
True Course:	326°
Magnetic Course:	315°

Continue for about 20 miles and fly over Triangle Airpark, a private airport that opened in the 1960s.

The airport was developed as an aviation residential community, offering aircraft owners the opportunity to live directly next to their own runway.

POI60-Colorado River



Distance:	13,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	98,1 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	29,8 nm
True Course:	315°
Magnetic Course:	304°

Continue straight and after about 13 miles you will meet the Colorado River,

It is a massive river that flows over 1,400 miles) through seven U.S. states-Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, California, and New Mexico.



The Grapes Of Wrat (Route 66)

It is a major water resource in the western region of the United States.

The Colorado River originates in the Colorado Rocky Mountains and flows southward before flowing into the Gulf of California in Mexico.

The Colorado River is critically important for water supply, irrigation and hydropower generation in the region.

Numerous dams and hydraulic infrastructure have been built along its course, such as the Hoover Dam, which created Lake Mead, the largest man-made reservoir in the United States.

POI61-Hoover Dam Bridge



Distance:	9,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	107,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	20,6 nm
True Course:	335°
Magnetic Course:	324°

The Colorado River and Route 93 run parallel northwestward to the Hoover Dam Bridge, also known as the Mike O'Callaghan-Pat Tillman Memorial Bridge

It is a reinforced concrete arch bridge located about 1,500 feet downstream from Hoover Dam. It is one of the largest arch bridges in the world.

The bridge is 1,900 feet long and 900 feet high built between 2005 and 2010 to replace the old road across the Hoover Dam, improving safety and traffic flow in the area.

The Hoover Dam Bridge is an extraordinary feat of engineering, with a main span of 1,060 feet, making it one of the largest concrete arches in the world

POI62-Las Vegas



Distance:	13,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	120,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	7,5 nm
True Course:	286°
Magnetic Course:	275°

Turn left and point to Las Vegas.

Las Vegas is one of the most famous and dynamic cities in the United States, known worldwide for its glittering skyline, casinos, luxury hotels, and vibrant nightlife.

Located in the Mojave Desert in southwestern Nevada, it is an internationally renowned tourist destination.

The city has grown exponentially since the 1940s, when gambling was legalized in Nevada.



The Grapes Of Wrat (Route 66)

Since then, Las Vegas has grown into a metropolis of more than 600,000, with a metropolitan area of more than 2 million people.

The beating heart of Las Vegas is the famous Strip, a 4-mile stretch of Las Vegas Boulevard, dotted with large hotels, casinos, high-end restaurants, upscale stores and world-class entertainment attractions.

It is home to such icons as Caesars Palace, the Bellagio, and the MGM Grand.

KLAS-Mc Carran Intl



Distance:	7,5 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	127,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	275°
Magnetic Course:	264°

Head to the nearby Mc Carran International Airport for a well-deserved stop.



Leg 14: KLAS - L61

Departure: Mc Carran Intl (KLAS)

Destination: Shoshone (L61)

Distance: 54,8 nm



POI63-Muntain Springs



Distance:	17,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	17,6 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	37,2 nm
True Course:	258°
Magnetic Course:	247°

After taking off from Mc Carran head west/southwest over Desert Hills and on to the junction of Route 160 and Route 159.

Then follow 160 to Muntain Springs, among the majestic mountains of southern Nevada.

Imagine the Mormon pioneers traversing these arid lands in 1848, following the Mormon Trail to their new promised land.

Nearly a century later, the discovery of gold at Gold Mountain ignited the region, and Mountain Springs became a hotspot for prospectors and fortune-seeking travelers.

In 1905, the hiss of the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad train ripped through the silence, connecting the community to the rest of the world and marking the beginning of an era of development.

Today, Mountain Springs is an oasis of tranquility, where time flows at a relaxed pace. Its 2,000 residents welcome visitors with warm, genuine smiles, ready to share the secrets of this enchanted land.



POI64-Hidden Hills Airfield



Distance:	16,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	33,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	21,0 nm
True Course:	268°
Magnetic Course:	257°

Drive past Muntain Springs and straight on to the old Hidden Hills Airport.

Imagine back in the 1950s. The Nevada desert was a wild and open place.

It was during those years, probably between 1954 and 1955, that Hidden Hills Airport, also known as Tambovester Airport, was born.

It was a private airport with a 3,500-foot dirt runway.

Historical sources suggest that the airport was connected to a ranch called Hidden Hills Ranch. It was probably used for private flights and for transporting cargo or livestock.

POI65-Nopah Range



Distance:	11,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	45,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	9,6 nm
True Course:	264°
Magnetic Course:	253°

Go straight ahead and fly over the Nopah Range, a mountain range that rises majestically in the Mojave Desert, located entirely in California, just across the border from Nevada.

Although less famous than other California mountain ranges, the Nopah Range encapsulates rugged beauty.

Its highest peaks reach nearly 5,000 feet above sea level, with Nopah Peak holding the title of highest peak.

L61-Shoshone



Distance:	9,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	54,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	262°
Magnetic Course:	250°

Go straight ahead and prepare for a complicated approach to Shoshonem Airport, our nex stop.



Leg 15: L61 - KNID

Departure: Shoshone (L61)

Destination: China Lake NAWS (Armitage Fld) (KNID)

Distance: 71,3 nm



POI66-Ashford Junction



Distance:	19,7 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	19,7 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	51,6 nm
True Course:	255°
Magnetic Course:	243°

After takeoff, head west/southwest and keep an eye on Route 178.

Ashford Junction is a notable intersection located in the city of Ashford, California

The junction serves as a crucial transportation hub, connecting various roads.



POI67-Saarles Valley



Distance:	32,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	52,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	19,3 nm
True Course:	258°
Magnetic Course:	246°

Stay on course and fly over vast mountainous terrain for about 30 miles to Saarles Valley.

Searles Valley is located in the valley of the same name in the Mojave Desert in San Bernardino County, California.

It is a wide, arid valley surrounded by rugged mountains known for its isolation and desolation.

Temperatures can climb dramatically in summer, exceeding 40 degrees Celsius. Precipitation is scarce, making it a true desert environment.

However, this rugged landscape also hides a treasure: mineral wealth.

Lake Searles, a drained lake that dominates the valley floor, is rich in various minerals, including borax, potassium and lithium.

These minerals have been mined for over a century and continue to be an important economic resource for the region.

Borax was first discovered in the area in the 1860s, and mining operations began shortly thereafter.

The Searles Lake Railroad was built in the early 20th century to transport these minerals out of the valley.

The valley is also known for its proximity to the Trona Pinnacles, a fascinating geological formation a few miles to the south.

These soaring spires, composed of tuff (a type of soft rock), rise dramatically from the desert floor, creating a lunar landscape.

KNID-China Lake NAWS (Armitage Fld)



Distance:	19,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	71,3 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	255°
Magnetic Course:	244°

Keep on course and prepare to land at China Lake NAWS Airport.



Leg 16: KNID - KBFL

Departure: China Lake NAWS (Armitage Fld) (KNID)

Destination: Meadows Field (KBFL)

Distance: 94,5 nm



POI68-Inyokern



Distance:	6,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	6,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	88,3 nm
True Course:	250°
Magnetic Course:	238°

After takeoff set a course to the southwest.

Founded in the mid-19th century, Inyokern was initially a farming community located at the northern end of the Mojave Desert.

Its expansion occurred during the construction of the Owens Valley Aqueduct, a project that brought water from the east to southern California.



POI69-Red Rock Canyon



Distance:	17,6 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	23,8 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	70,7 nm
True Course:	205°
Magnetic Course:	193°

Turn left just enough to follow Route 14 to Red Rock Canyon.

Red Rock Canyon State Park is located near the southern tip of the Sierra Nevada where it meets the El Paso Range in eastern California.

It is known for its scenic desert cliffs, dramatic rock formations, and two nature preserves.

POI70-Mojave Airport



Distance:	20,2 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	44,0 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	50,5 nm
True Course:	207°
Magnetic Course:	195°

Continue to follow Route 14.

The Mojave Air & Space Port is a historic facility with a unique focus on the future: aerospace located at Mojave.

The history of the Mojave Air & Space Port dates back to 1935, when it was born as the Mojave Airport.

It originally served the gold and silver mining industry with its dirt runways.

Over time, it played a role in World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War, with many military aircraft stationed here.

POI71-Tehachapi



Distance:	14,9 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	58,9 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	35,6 nm
True Course:	281°
Magnetic Course:	269°

At this point turn left to follow Route 58 to Tehachapi.

Go back in time, when the Kawaiisu, the ancient inhabitants of this land called the valley 'Tehachapi' for its arduous climbing.



The Grapes Of Wrat (Route 66)

In the 19th century, the arrival of Europeans and the railroad marked the beginning of a new era, turning Tehachapi into a bustling crossroads.

An engineering masterpiece dominates the landscape: the Tehachapi Loop.

This winding rail loop allows trains to conquer the steep slope of the mountains, offering a thrilling sight.

POI72-Bealville



Distance:	12,3 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	71,2 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	23,3 nm
True Course:	314°
Magnetic Course:	302°

Continue to follow Route 58 to the northwest.

Nestled in the heart of Kern County, California, Bealville stands as an oasis of history and tranquility in the wild Mojave Desert.

Bealville's origins date back to 1855, when Edward Fitzgerald Beale, a famous American explorer and diplomat, established his home here.

Beale, known for his role in the Mexican-American War and his expeditions through the West, helped turn Bealville into an important landmark along the Southern Pacific Railroad.

POI73-Bakersfield



Distance:	16,4 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	87,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	7,0 nm
True Course:	293°
Magnetic Course:	281°

Continue along Route 58 to Bakersfield, the county seat of Kern County.

Bakersfield lies in the fertile San Joaquin Valley, one of the most productive agricultural areas in the United States.

Lush orchards, boundless vineyards and colorful almond fields surround the city, creating a varied and lush landscape.

Not surprisingly, Bakersfield is nicknamed the capital of oil country.

Indeed, oil extraction has shaped the city's development, contributing to its economic growth and industrial character.



The Grapes Of Wrat (Route 66)

KBFL-Meadows Field



Distance:	7,0 nm
Dist. from Dept.:	94,5 nm
Dist. to Dest.:	0,0 nm
True Course:	300°
Magnetic Course:	288°

Continue further for about 7 miles and land at Meadows Field.

Here our long memorial excursion ends. See you again soon!

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