



# MERCHANTS LIMITED



U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C.

**AMTRAK East — for business and pleasure**  
 Many Amtrak trains are now speeding between the major cities of the Northeast. Because Amtrak trains are fast, frequent, comfortable and economical, they have become increasingly popular with both business and pleasure travelers. Both groups find Amtrak the most efficient way of getting from mid-town to mid-town. And Amtrak's attentive service, excellent food and relaxed, pleasant atmosphere make for a most enjoyable trip.

**The MERCHANTS LIMITED**  
 A prime example of Amtrak's success in making trains the preferred, most pleasurable way to travel is the Merchants Limited. This famous, early evening train is an Eastern institution. The Merchants Limited provides a swift, restful journey between Boston and Washington. Its coach and parlor cars have been handsomely refurbished with deep-cushioned seats, equally comfortable for reclining and napping, or sitting up and working. Wide picture windows give a panoramic view of the Eastern landscape. The Merchants Limited has beverage service and a dining car noted for its fine cuisine.

**AMTRAK**  
 We've been working on the railroad — making trains the best way on earth to travel.

Front Cover: Washington Monument, Washington, D.C.

**WASHINGTON, D.C.** (Population 746,169, alt. to 310 ft.) The nation's Founding Fathers decided early on a "Federal City" and the States of Maryland and Virginia each agreed to donate land on both sides of the Potomac River. Thus the original District of Columbia was a ten-mile square with the Potomac meandering diagonally through it. After considerable Congressional argument (seven years to be exact) it was decided the east bank, or Maryland side of the river, was best for the Federal City. Probably because Maryland agreed to contribute \$120,000 to the project while Virginia would give only \$72,000. In 1790, George Washington himself selected the exact site and enlisted the talents of Pierre L'Enfant to design the new city. Actually, the site Washington selected was a mosquito-infested marsh, and the fact that L'Enfant could envision a city of broad avenues, marble monuments, spacious circles and sweeping vistas is a testament to his talent. Or to his foolhardiness. In his lifetime he was variously praised and damned. "That crazy Frenchman" is one of the milder epithets to survive. Truth to tell, a hundred years passed before Washington began to resemble a real city. Nobody wanted to live there and the streets remained deeply rutted dirt roads that after every rain turned into impassable bogs. In 1846 Congress, with a sigh, returned to Virginia that part of the District of Columbia on the west bank of the Potomac — Arlington and Alexandria. It would never be needed. But after the smoke of the Civil War settled in 1865, a sense of civic pride began to grip the nation's capital. Modern sewer lines were laid, streets and sidewalks were paved, parks were laid out and hundreds of trees were planted. Today Washington is a cosmopolitan metropolis with a clean, unhurried air. And to this restful atmosphere come the problems of the world. Pierre L'Enfant should be pleased.

**BALTIMORE, MD.** (Population 895,222, alt. to 491 ft.) Baltimore is the great economic heart of Maryland. It has a fine harbor for oceangoing vessels, and a thriving industrial complex. During the War of 1812, the British attacked Fort McHenry and, as the battle raged, Francis Scott Key was inspired to write "The Star-Spangled Banner." Baltimore is the home of world-famous Johns Hopkins Medical Center.

One-half hour after leaving Baltimore (going north), we will cross the **SUSQUEHANNA RIVER** where it joins **CHESAPEAKE BAY**.

**WILMINGTON, DEL.** (Population 79,978, alt. 134 ft.) Although the city was first settled by the Swedes, the English eventually took over. Wilmington fell under the governorship of William Penn, which accounts for the Quaker character of the city to this day. Here is the home of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and all the attendant chemical companies and their laboratories which are the world's largest.

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.** (Population 1,927,863) is one of the most innovative of U.S. cities. It was the first city to have an art museum, circulating library, fire department, fire insurance company, hospital, theatre and zoo. Other "firsts" include: railroad track in 1809; business college, Wharton School of Commerce and Finance, in 1881; and baseball game, a 9-inning, no-hitter on July 28, 1875. The city also originated peppercorn soup, cinnamon buns, ice cream and the ice cream soda. In colonial days, "Hokey-Pokey" men, ancestors of today's "Good Humor" men, peddled ice cream on Philadelphia's cobbled streets. The city's Rodin Museum has the largest collection of Rodin sculptures outside

of France. On Mondays, admission is free to Philadelphia's art galleries and other points of interest.

**TRENTON, N.J.** (Population 102,211) was named Trent's Town in 1714 by a not-so-humble Scottish immigrant, William Trent. General Washington crossed the ice-clogged Delaware River on Christmas Eve, 1776, to attack the Hessian garrison near Trenton. Today, the city's slogan is "Trenton makes — the world takes," and over 400 industries support its claim. New Jersey State Fair, one of the nation's largest, is held in Trenton in late September.

**PRINCETON, N.J.** (Population 11,981, alt. 213 ft.) Primarily a college town, its most famous school, Princeton University, was founded by royal charter in 1746, although it didn't move to its present site until ten years later. (Some of the tallest towers on the campus can be seen from the train — on your left, going north.) Princeton served for a time as the capital of New Jersey, and the official governor's mansion is still there. Besides Princeton University there are numerous other colleges including the Institute for Advanced Study, where Albert Einstein worked and studied.

**NEWARK, N.J.** (Population 382,417) is one of the world's greatest manufacturing centers and a home of Anheuser Busch, world's largest brewery.



**NEW YORK, N.Y.** (Population 7,798,757, alt. to 430 ft.) In 1653 the population of the thriving Dutch colony of New Amsterdam was a burgeoning 800. Eleven years later the Duke of York arrived with a fleet and claimed the Hudson River country for the English. (He also changed the name of the Dutch colony in honor of himself.) New York's harbor is one of the finest in the world, and the rechristened city flourished. Today New York is the largest city in the nation. It has a metropolitan area population of more than eleven-and-a-half million people. New York is the business, entertainment and publishing capital of the country. Its teeming man-made canyons are a magnet for people from all walks of life. The port of New York is the busiest in the world, clearing more than 26,000 vessels a year and shipping 40 percent of the entire foreign trade of the United States. As a commercial center it leads the world in value of goods produced. The garment industry is the nation's largest and

the city's presses print nearly three-quarters of all American books. Most large businesses have main or branch offices here, and the city's towering skyscrapers house seventy percent of the nation's advertising agencies. There are many fine schools and colleges: Columbia University, Fordham University, and the Juilliard School of Music, to mention only a few. When most people think of New York, they think of Manhattan, but Manhattan is only one of five boroughs in New York City. There are also Queens, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Richmond (better known as Staten Island). All are connected by graceful bridges and tunnels that are engineering marvels. New York now bears little resemblance to New Amsterdam.

**RYE, N.Y.** (Population 14,225) An affluent and popular suburban community of New York City. Playland Amusement Park and Rye Beach are major summer attractions.

**STAMFORD, CONN.** (Population 107,907, alt. 34 ft.) On the shore of Long Island Sound, Stamford keeps its old New England charm. Many New York City commuters live there. Its excellent shopping facilities have also encouraged the growth of more than 250 industries.

**BRIDGEPORT, CONN.** (Population 155,359, alt. 12 ft.) Bridgeport was so named because of a drawbridge that was built over the Pequonnock River. Today it boasts more than 400 firms and the University of Bridgeport. Once the home of P. T. Barnum, self-proclaimed "Greatest Showman on Earth," it was also the birthplace of his greatest attraction, "General" Tom Thumb. At 28 inches tall, Tom Thumb was possibly the world's most celebrated midget.

**NEW HAVEN, CONN.** (Population 133,543, alt. 33 ft.) Originally laid out by the Puritans in 1639, New Haven was designed in nine equal squares. Today, of course, the city sprawls far beyond those boundaries. Yale University, founded in 1701 by Elihu Yale, occupies most of the original nine squares, and is one of the nation's most distinguished universities. Other colleges in New Haven include Albertus Magnus College and Southern Connecticut State College. Although New Haven is primarily a college town, it boasts many important manufacturing establishments: Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., Sargent Lock Co., and Gilbert Toys, to name only a few.

**OLD SAYBROOK, CONN.** (Population 8,344, alt. 10 ft.) Saybrook Parish was first settled by the Dutch in 1623, and 12 years later the English arrived. Yale University originated here and moved to New Haven when its campus was completed in 1716. It also has the dubious distinction of giving birth to the world's first submarine used for war purposes. In 1776, David Bushnell built the *American Turtle*, and it operated briefly during the Revolution.

**NEW LONDON, CONN.** (Population 29,234, alt. 27 ft.) New London was founded in 1646 by a group of Puritan families under the leadership of John Winthrop the younger. During the Revolution it became a principal rendezvous for privateers and so was attacked by Benedict Arnold's Tory force in 1781 and burned to the ground. The city was re-built and in 1784 the whaling industry began in New London. It reached its peak early in the nineteenth century when 75 whaling vessels called New London their home port. Today the city is still an important port, for even larger oceangoing vessels can navigate the 3-mile stretch of the Thames from Long Island Sound. Connecticut College has a large cam-

pus in the city and New London is the seat of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. The nation's most important submarine base is also here.

**MYSTIC, CONN.** (Population 2,536, alt. 9 ft.) A complete colonial seaport has been re-created at the Mystic Seaport Museum.

**WESTERLY, R.I.** (Population 17,146, alt. 35 ft.) Fifth in the colony to be founded, Westerly was incorporated in 1669. During the War of 1812, Oliver Hazard Perry built gunboats here for the government.

**KINGSTON, R.I.** (Population 5,601, alt. 250 ft.) A quiet village, Kingston is the seat of the University of Rhode Island. Founded about 1700, many of its houses date from pre-Revolutionary days.

Kingston is the detraining point for Newport, R.I. Between Kingston and Providence, we will pass along the shore of **NARRAGANSETT BAY**.

**PROVIDENCE, R.I.** (Population 176,920, alt. 80 ft.) Providence was named by Roger Williams who founded the city in 1636. He'd been banished from Massachusetts for his religious views and named it "for God's merciful providence unto me in my distress." Being a natural harbor at the head of navigation on Narragansett Bay, Providence early became a shipping and ship-building town. A thriving East India and China trade developed after the Revolutionary War. Today, Providence is still one of the most important distributing ports on the Atlantic seaboard for oil, coal and lumber. Industry has thrived in Providence, the principal one being textile manufacturing—primarily woolen and worsteds. The city is also one of the largest jewelry manufacturing centers in the world. There are many schools and colleges, including Brown University and the famous Rhode Island School of Design. You will pass the Gorman Silver Plant (on your left, going north) entering Providence.

**BOSTON, MASS.** (Population 628,215, alt. 34 ft.) John Winthrop, the elder, led early colonists to the site of Boston in 1630. Within two years it was named the capital of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and, because of its excellent port facilities at the mouths of the Charles and Mystic Rivers, the city thrived. Its importance as a port was not lost on either the British or the early revolutionaries, which probably explains why the Revolutionary War actually started in and around Boston. First there was the "Boston Massacre" (six people died), then the "Boston Tea Party" (no taxation without representation), and finally Paul Revere's famed midnight ride to alert the Minutemen, and the war was on. After the war, Boston boomed and over the years has assimilated ethnic groups from everywhere. But the feeling for rugged individuality remains. The streets in modern Boston were once cow paths, and the result is a bewildering maze. None of these planned city grid systems for Bostonians. The greater Boston area actually encompasses nearly three-and-a-half million people, but Bostonians refer to their city as "The Hub" (of the world). Towering skyscrapers stand next to revolutionary landmarks. Subway trains burrow under cobblestone streets that were paved with ballast from early sailing ships. (Waste not, want not.) The first free public school opened in Boston and, across the river in Cambridge, America's first university — Harvard.

