

THE MONTREALER

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A joyous welcome greeted the first run of Amtrak's Montrealer. Cheering crowds filled the stations. Mayors made cordial speeches. Local bands played. Champagne was served. Certainly, rail travelers are delighted to have this train back, since it offers fine rail transportation between key East Coast cities, New England winter and summer resort areas, and classic, French-accented Montreal.

Amtrak is gratified by the friendly welcome and is pleased to reinstate service on this historic route. Especially since we can offer you such a convenient train—handsomely and colorfully refurbished. It has already achieved popularity with passengers who value an easygoing trip from Washington and other major northeastern cities to Montreal, and it is an enormous success with skiers. It takes them close to their favorite slopes, eliminating traffic problems and hazardous driving on icy winter highways.

On the Montrealer, Amtrak has introduced another innovation that will please you: Le Pub. It's unquestionably one of the most exciting additions to railroad passenger service since the introduction of the sleeping car. Le Pub is a bar, a lounge, a convivial club car, a place for relaxation and conversation, a place to meet old friends and make new ones.

The Montrealer has the oldtime pleasure of colorful tableclothed dining car service, your choice of spacious reserved coach seats, private roomettes and bedrooms.

We've been working on the railroad to make trains the best way on earth to travel.

Front Cover: Traditional architecture, Montreal, Quebec.



Washington Monument, Washington, D.C.

Note: Southbound passengers using this guide may follow their trip by starting with the back pages and reading forward.

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Population 746,169, alt. 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 personally selected the site, enlisting the talents of Pierre L'Enfant to design the new city. 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 here, and the streets remained deeply rutted dirt roads that after every rain turned into impassable bogs. In 1846, Congress returned to Virginia that part of the District of Columbia on the west bank of the Potomac, i.e., 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 with hundreds of trees planted. Today Washington is a cosmopolitan metropolis with a clean, unharmed air. And to this restful atmosphere come the problems of the world. Pierre L'Enfant should be pleased.

BALTIMORE, MD. (Population 895,222, alt. 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 the world-famous Johns Hopkins Medical Center. One-half hour after leaving Baltimore, 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 became the majority in number. 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.



Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. (Population over two million, alt. 45 ft.) W. C. Fields once said, "I went to Philadelphia and it was closed." But Philadelphia is very much alive. The United States was born here on the banks of the **SCHUYLKILL** and **DELAWARE RIVERS**, and great American history unfolds these grounds. The city was founded by William Penn one hundred years before Independence as a Quaker colony, where men of all faiths could live in harmony. In Benjamin Franklin's day, Philadelphia was the second largest English-speaking city in the world and a center of art, education, commerce, science and politics. It was the first capital of the new United States. Now a modern city nestled in the

sunlight of America's proudest historical monuments, Philadelphia is home for Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were signed and where the Liberty Bell is housed; Betsy Ross' House; the world-famous Philadelphia Museum of Art; and the University of Pennsylvania, founded by Ben Franklin.

TRENTON, N.J. (Population 102,211, alt. 42 ft.) was named Trent's Town in 1714 by a 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.

Ten miles north of Trenton our train passes through Princeton Junction. To the west is Princeton, location of Princeton University. Some of the tallest towers on the campus may be seen from the train.

NEWARK, N.J. (Population 378,222, alt. 225 ft.), a major port city, handles close to eight million tons of cargo annually. Sister city to New York, Newark is also a great manufacturing center producing electrical equipment, machine shop products, paints and varnishes, cosmetics and chemicals. Branch Brook Park is a green oasis within the highly urbanized area. And somewhat lost in the maze of shopping streets is charming Catholic Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, large as Westminster Abbey, a French-Gothic edifice resembling the famous cathedral at Rheims.

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Population 7,891,957, alt. 430 ft.)...it's a wonderful town, according to popular lyric. Still very much a melting pot, New York is something else to everyone who lives here. New York is action. It's sights, sounds, scents, and it's perennially busy. While other major cities can shut down their major lines of public transportation for the night sweepers, New York's services are round the clock, truly a city that never sleeps. It's hard to believe that the city's metropolitan population, now 11½ million, once totaled 800. That was in 1653 when the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam flourished. It was neither Columbus nor the Vikings who discovered New York; it was Giovanni da Verrazano of Florence in 1524, a fact New Yorkers themselves discovered little more than a decade ago with the building of the world's longest suspension bridge, the Verrazano, crossing the Narrows. But what Verrazano discovered, Henry Hudson developed, setting up a branch of the Dutch East India Company in 1609 and stumbling upon the river that bears his name. But it was Peter Minuit who was to set the character of the city when, as New York's first successful businessman, he reportedly sealed the \$24 deal purchasing the island of Manhattan from the Indians. In 1664 the Duke of York, challenging the Dutch claim, sent a fleet to seize the city, taking control in a bloodless coup and renaming the city after himself. New York was lost once again to the British in the Battle of Long Island in 1776 when Sir William Howe defeated General George Washington. The city remained under the British flag until 1783.

After a short "flirtation" with Philadelphia, Congress named New York the nation's capital with Washington inaugurated at Federal Hall, today the site of the subterranean building on Wall Street. New York is the country's largest city, the third largest city in the world, its mile-wide harbor has been

probably the most influential factor in the city's phenomenal growth. But New York City is not just Manhattan Island. It's Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens and Richmond, which New Yorkers prefer to call Staten Island. You can see the Bronx, Queens and Manhattan as you cross the Hell Gate Bridge. When a New Yorker talks about "the city," he means Manhattan. As a commercial center, New York leads the world in value of goods produced. Most large businesses have main or branch offices here, and the city's presses print close to three-quarters of all the books published in America. New York is the Gateway City to America, with the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor the official welcoming symbol. New York is the Empire State Building and the new taller Twin Towers of the World Trade Center, Battery Park, the Bowers, Chinatown, Greenwich Village, Wall Street, Central Park, Lincoln and Rockefeller Centers, St. Patrick's Cathedral, the United Nations and Broadway...the "great white way."

RYE, N.Y. (Population 3,244, alt. 64 ft.) is a residential community in Westchester County and famous for Rye Beach, one of the finest white sandy beaches on Long Island Sound. Rye is a border town. Until 1700, Rye was part of Connecticut, then won by New York after a border dispute between the neighboring states. John Jay lived here. Today, in addition to being a summer resort, Rye is a popular "bedroom community" for New York executives.

STAMFORD, CONN. (Population 107,907, alt. 34 ft.), plush commuting home for New York's Madison Avenue executives, is still charmingly old New England with all the conveniences resulting from proximity to New York. The city was settled in 1641 and annexed to Connecticut in 1662; its convenient on-the-Sound location makes it an important manufacturing center for locks, hardware, typewriters, tools, machinery and clothing.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN. (Population 156,748, alt. 12 ft.) is a Barnum and Bailey world, birthplace of 28-inch tall Tom Thumb, home of P. T. Barnum, and where the "Greatest Show on Earth" originated. The P. T. Barnum Museum contains many famous circus props including Tom Thumb's clothing and a model circus. Located on Long Island Sound at the mouth of the **PEQUONNOK RIVER**, Bridgeport was named for the first drawbridge to span the river. The first high school was established here in 1876.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. (Population 152,048, alt. 33 ft.) is on the Sound, home of Yale University, chartered in 1701. Its famous residents have included Eli Whitney, Charles Good-year and Samuel Morse. The original city was divided by its Puritan founders in 1638 into nine equal squares with the central "green" reserved for public use. In 1639 the Fundamental Agreement was adopted, proclaiming the Scriptures as the supreme and only law in civil affairs. In the 18th century, New Haven conducted a lively maritime trade with the East and West Indies. Eli Yale, founder of the University, was a well-known East Indian trader. New Haven is the third largest city in Connecticut, a wholesale distributing and manufacturing center for munitions, clocks, machine parts, wire and cable, clothing, steel goods and paper products.

MERIDEN, CONN. (Population 55,073, alt. 150 ft.), where Samuel Yale created the first pewterware in 1794, is one of

the country's "silver cities." Here, in 1847, the Rogers brothers invented a process for depositing silver on other metals by electricity. Settled in 1661 and incorporated shortly after the end of the Civil War, Meriden, just 16 miles northeast of New Haven, is a truck-farming region whose green slopes are scenically dramatized by the 1,000-ft.-high Hanging Hills, adjacent to Merimere Reservoir.

BERLIN, CONN. (Population 13,948, alt. 64 ft.), eleven miles south of Hartford, is where the "Yankee Peddler" was born, fashioned by the Patterson brothers around 1740, who peddled their tinware around the countryside.



Stowe, Vt.—reached from Amtrak's Waterbury Station.

HARTFORD, CONN. (Population 155,868, alt. 100 ft.) is home of 38 insurance companies with combined assets of more than \$12 billion. Mark Twain lived here. Hartford started as a Dutch fort and trading post in 1633, and was settled two years later by a band of colonists from Massachusetts Bay. It was the scene of the historic Charter Oak incident in 1687. Joseph Wadsworth hid the city's charter (which gave local sovereignty to the colonists) in a hollow oak tree to avoid turning it over to Edmund Andros, Governor of New York and newly appointed Governor General of the Dominion of New England. During the Revolution, Hartford was an important military supply depot and the Connecticut artillery from Hartford played an important role in the Civil War. Among the artifacts on display in the Connecticut Historical Society Museum are Mark Twain's bicycle, Nathan Hale's diary and Israel Putnam's sword. And the nearby State Capitol Building Museum contains Lafayette's camp bed and the figurehead of Admiral Farragu's flagship, the Hartford. The **Hartford Courant**, America's oldest newspaper founded in 1764, lists George Washington as a former subscriber.

From Hartford we travel through the scenic Connecticut River Valley as far as White River Junction, a distance of approximately 150 miles.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. (Population 174,463, alt. 101 ft.) is where basketball was invented by Dr. James A. Naismith in 1891, using a bottomed-out peach basket. The White River joins the Connecticut River to the side of a barn. The Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame on the Springfield College campus includes memorabilia from the earliest days of the game including uniforms, equipment and some of the first rule books written. Springfield, however, is not limited to the basketball courts; a horseless carriage manufactured here won the country's first automobile race in Chicago in 1895. The city, founded in 1636 as a trading post, was completely destroyed in 1675 during what history records as King Philip's War. One hundred and ten years later, Shay's Rebellion took place here. In 1794, the United States opened an armory in the city. Merriam-Webster Dictionaries come from Springfield. Here, too, is Westover Air Force Base, a Strategic Air Command installation.

Approximately eight miles north of Springfield is Holyoke, Mass. (Population 52,689, alt. 115 ft.), an old New England manufacturing center whose site was selected along the **CONNECTICUT RIVER** to take advantage of power from this river. Nine miles north of Holyoke is Northampton, Mass. (Population 27,726, alt. 125 ft.), home of Smith College. Amherst, location of Amherst College and the University of Massachusetts, is nearby. For many miles, our train passes through some of the finest stands of deciduous forests in New England, of which sugar maple and white birch are particularly significant.

BRATTLEBORO, VT. (Population 12,070, alt. 281 ft.), known to every serious skier in the Northeast, is surrounded by the lush Green Mountains and is the center for Stratton, Maple Valley, Mount Snow and Haystack ski areas. The Brattleboro Outing Club Ski Jump is one of the finest in the East; three national championship competitions have taken place here. The city, which is just 6 miles north of the Massachusetts border, was settled in 1724 by a garrison from Fort Drummer. Although Northeasters tend to think of Brattleboro only as a ski resort, it has a business side as well, manufacturing pipe organs, cotton goods, wooden products and granite tombstones.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT. (Population 3,831, alt. 298 ft.), on the **CONNECTICUT RIVER**, is a historic railroad town with Steamtown, U.S.A. (on the northern edge of the city) housing one of the largest collections of steam locomotives from the United States and Canada. The green and proper New England city stretches up and over the surrounding hills with the view from the top presented by the residential community and industry relegated to the lowlands. The middle ground belongs to the businessmen. Industries include wood products, plastics, paper and hydroelectric power from the Connecticut River, which, incidentally, was discovered first by the Indians who left their creative carvings in the river rocks.

At Windsor, Vt., about 20 minutes before arriving at White River Junction, Mount Ascutney is located on the left, while on the right is a long covered bridge across the **CONNECTICUT RIVER**. After leaving Bellows Falls, and until passing

through Windsor, our train will be in New Hampshire, the Granite State.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT. (Population 2,546, alt. 320 ft.) For several miles into White River Junction our train has been following the **WHITE RIVER**. At White River Junction the White River joins the **CONNECTICUT RIVER**. White River Junction is located close to Lebanon, N.H., a small manufacturing city, and Hanover, N.H., the home of Dartmouth College. Dartmouth, one of the Ivy League colleges, was founded in 1769 to "spread education to the Indians." Dartmouth is known for its annual Winter Carnival. Concord, the capital of New Hampshire, and Rutland, Vermont, are easily reached from White River Junction.

MONTPELIER JUNCTION, VT. (Population 9,102, alt. 484 ft.) Nearby Montpelier is the capital of Vermont, and the magnificent State Capitol is built of Barre granite, in Doric style. Admiral George Dewey, hero of Manila Bay, was born here on the banks of the Winooski River. And, like most areas in Vermont, Montpelier taps its trees for the precious maple that has made Vermont world famous. Vermont College is located here. Nearby Barre is famous for its granite quarries.

WATERBURY, VT. (Population 4,303, alt. 480 ft.), on the **WINOOSKI RIVER** in north central Vermont and 10 miles northwest of Montpelier Junction, produces dairy and maple products. This is a woodworking center, also the site of granite quarries and talc mines. Waterbury is the gateway to Stowe, Bolton Valley and other ski resorts.

ESSEX JUNCTION, VT. (BURLINGTON) (Population 38,266, alt. 112 ft.) Ethan Allen lived here and is buried on the hillside. Nearby Burlington, Vermont's largest city, is located on Lake Champlain and is a summer and winter resort and seat of the University of Vermont and Trinity College. The city, chartered by the Province of New Hampshire in 1763, played a major role as a military base and center for naval activity during America's War of 1812. Today, Burlington is an important industrial and retail center, manufacturing textiles, marble, lumber and wooden products.

ST. ALBANS, VT. (Population 7,983, alt. 383 ft.) is a syrup center, producing 250,000 gallons of the famed maple syrup annually. St. Albans had its moment in history during the Civil War when a small band of Confederate soldiers, entering from the Canadian side, raided the town, looting the local banks and causing one fatality. The city is one of the best fishing areas in the Lake Champlain region, and is also noted for turkeys and dairy products.

East Alburgh, Vt. (Population 75, alt. 125 ft.) Here our train leaves the United States and crosses a portion of **LAKE CHAMPLAIN**.

Between **ST. LAMBERT, QUE.** (Population 18,590, alt. 74 ft.) and Montreal, our train crosses the **ST. LAWRENCE RIVER** on Victoria Bridge, longest railroad bridge in Canada. (The south side of this bridge has routes around both ends of the locks so that ships passing through the St. Lawrence Seaway will not delay trains.)

MONTREAL, QUE. (Population 1,320,232, alt. 200 ft.) Jacques Cartier was the first white man of record to reach Montreal in 1535 when it was still a quiet Hochelaga In-



Notre Dame Cathedral, Montreal, Quebec.

dian town. In 1842, Sieur de Maisonneuve founded the first permanent settlement and called it "Ville-Marie de Montreal." But the resident Iroquoians and the white man couldn't coexist and the settlement was abandoned in 1683, turned over to the Seminary of St. Sulpice. It soon became a fur trading center and the starting point for expeditions into the interior. When neighboring Quebec City fell to English colonists in 1760, all Canadian lands were ceded to Great Britain with the 1763 Treaty of Paris at the close of the French and Indian War. Montreal is actually two islands on the north side of the **ST. LAWRENCE RIVER**, and named for Mount Royal, in the city center. In addition to being Canada's largest city and gateway to the Laurentian Mountain resort areas, Montreal is the main business and banking center and the country's main port of entry. Principal exports are timber, grain, flour, cattle, butter, cheese and furs. The city manufactures textiles, machinery, shoes, rubber, paints, electrical goods and lumber. It is the home of world-famous McGill and Montreal Universities, and Ste. Marie and Loyola Colleges.

The Montrealer uses Central Station in Montreal, which is connected to Place Ville Marie, a fabulous collection of shops and restaurants located below a skyscraper.

Thank you for traveling Amtrak!

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