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**THE PANAMA LIMITED**

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**BOURBON ST.**

*Dixie*



Chicago Skyscrapers

From Chicago's gusto to romantic New Orleans, The Panama Limited moves through America's heartland. Gliding along a cross section of the U.S., it touches vigorous cities, rural towns, fertile farmlands, industrial areas and historic waterways.

This, too, is the route of American music: the beat of the Chicago sound, the country-folk songs of Kentucky and Tennessee, Memphis blues, the root jazz of New Orleans, deep South spirituals. On The Panama Limited you can almost hear America singing!

Your trip is swift and comfortable. Stretch out on deep-cushioned reclining seats in the coaches. Or, luxuriate in private accommodations: roomettes, double bedrooms and bedroom suites. The diner serves excellent food and there's a Dome Lounge—free to all passengers—for panoramic sightseeing. The Panama Limited gives you a smooth, carefree journey through the great heart of America.

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

Front Cover: French Quarter, New Orleans

Suggestion: Northbound passengers using this guide should follow their trip by starting with the back pages and reading forward.

**CHICAGO, ILL.** (Population 3,369,359) was named by the Algonquin Indians for the "wild onions" that grew on the site. The city's first permanent cabin was built in 1779 by Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, a black explorer and fur trader. From that start, Chicago grew vigorously and built prodigiously. It had the first skyscraper, eleven stories high, and many of its milestone buildings were designed by the innovative architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright. Chicago's architectural originality is still apparent in its dramatic new buildings.

While Chicago is called the country's "Second City," it is second to none in tourist interest. Among its many visitor attractions are the Chicago Art Institute, which has impressive French Impressionist and Oriental collections; Shedd Aquarium, first and largest of its kind; Adler Planetarium; and Lincoln Park and Brookfield Zoos. The Museum of Science and Industry is a showcase for space technology, electronics and industry, while the Field Museum of Natural History focuses on advances in anthropology, botany, zoology and geology.

Chicago has forty universities and colleges including University of Chicago, Illinois Institute of Technology, Roosevelt University, University of Illinois, Loyola University, De Paul University and Northwestern University.

Visitors should also know that the term "Windy City" is inaccurate. Actually, Chicago is only the 19th windiest city in the country.

**HOMERIDGE, ILL.** (Population 13,371) A suburb of Chicago, Homeridge is a convenient suburban station for The Panama Limited, serving the communities of this area.

**KANKAKEE, ILL.** (Population 30,529) On the banks of the **KANKAKEE RIVER**, the city was formerly a part of Bourbonnais, one of the earliest French settlements in Illinois. Kankakee has numerous old stone buildings and long stretches of stone fences built by pioneers and French Canadians with stones quarried from the riverbed. Close to Kankakee are some of the world's biggest gladiolus fields with a daily harvest of some 150,000 flowers from July to Autumn.

**RANTOUL, ILL.** (Population 25,377) Named for an officer of the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, Rantoul is home of the Chanute Air Force Base. The Chanute training center has a yearly graduating class of 28,000 technicians. The Chanute Display Center is open to the public.

**CHAMPAIGN, ILL.** (Population 55,976); **URBANA, ILL.** (Population 32,624) The main campus of the University of Illinois is divided between these twin cities. The campus has an impressive collection of academic buildings and structures devoted to the arts, including the Krannert Art Museum and the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts, a \$21 million complex designed by Max Abramovitz, architect of Lincoln Center in New York. The University of Illinois experimental farm—1,688 acres—adjoins the campus.

**MATTOON, ILL.** (Population 19,616) Mattoon is surrounded by a rich farming area which grows hybrid Indian corn, wheat, soybeans and broomcorn, which is used in broom manufacture. Industrial products of the city include heavy machinery, precision springs and clothing. Mattoon was named for an officer of the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad.

**EFFINGHAM, ILL.** (Population 9,360) Effingham was settled by Germans who emigrated to this country after the German Revolution of 1848. The surrounding region is rich farmland, much of it used for dairying. South of Effingham, our train crosses the **LITTLE WABASH RIVER**.

**CENTRALIA, ILL.** (Population 13,904) Originally settled by Germans, Centralia was named for the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad. Cordwood was used as local fuel until 1855, when the shops at Centralia were the first to successfully use local coal. In 1868 the "Thunderbolt Express," the first refrigerated fruit train, originated in Centralia.

**CARBONDALE, ILL.** (Population 22,582) Southern Illinois University is in Carbondale, which is also noted for its recreational facilities. The 43,000-acre Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge is nearby. It has the state's largest man-made lake. In the center of southern Illinois coal fields, Carbondale is close to oil-producing areas, limestone quarries and forests.

**CAIRO, ILL.** (Population 6,159) Once a booming riverboat town, Cairo was so named because its site resembles that of Cairo, Egypt. The junction of the **OHIO** and **MISSISSIPPI RIVERS** here separates Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri. As our train glides over the high bridge, you can see far up the Ohio River and south toward the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi. Just south of the bridge you will see Kentucky (the state you are now in), the southern tip of Illinois, and Missouri—across the river. Cairo is actually farther south than Richmond, Virginia.

**FULTON, KY.** (Population 3,265) This city, separated by the Kentucky-Tennessee state line, was named in honor of the inventor of the steamboat, Robert Fulton.

**DYERSBURG, TENN.** (Population 12,499) The main trading center of the cotton-growing bottomlands. South of Dyersburg our train crosses the **FORKED DEER RIVER**, the **HATCHIE RIVER** and the **LOOSA HATCHIE**. To the west are **REELFOOT LAKE** and **OPEN LAKE**, created by the New Madrid earthquake of 1811.

**MEMPHIS, TENN.** (Population 515,000) The site of Tennessee's largest city was first visited by de Soto in 1541. The French established a fort here in 1739, but the present city was not founded until 1819, with Andrew Jackson one of the founding fathers. The city resembled a sprawling river boomtown in its early years, due to the heavy traffic of the great riverboats. Decades later, Beale Street became legendary as the place where W. C. Handy composed his immortal "Beale Street Blues," "Memphis Blues" and "St. Louis Blues." Modern Memphis is a prominent educational and medical center with a number of colleges, universities and 26 hospitals. The city is one of the world's largest cotton markets, and it is estimated that over one-third of the U.S. cotton crop is bought or sold in Memphis every year. The colorful Cotton Carnival is held in Memphis each May.

**BATESVILLE, MISS.** (Population 3,284) Before reaching Batesville, our train crosses the **COLDWATER** and **TALLA-HATCHIE RIVERS**. Batesville is the transportation center for the North Delta cotton area.

**GRENADE, MISS.** (Population 8,000) Grenada was formed by the merger of two towns, Pittsburg and Tulahoma, in 1836. It is surrounded by a cotton-growing and beef-raising region. The river our train crosses here is the **YALOBUSHA**.

**WINONA, MISS.** (Population 4,282) An agricultural trading center. Between Winona and Canton, The Panama Limited follows the **BIG BLACK RIVER** for many miles. This is deep in cotton country.

**DURANT, MISS.** (Population 2,617) A farming center for the rich bottomlands of the **BIG BLACK RIVER**. A large cotton products plant is located in Durant.

**CANTON, MISS.** (Population 9,707) Canton was originally a town on the Natchez Trace, an early wilderness road. The Trace followed an Indian trail and was used by flatboat men returning from trips downriver. Canton also prospered from cotton, and many fine old homes display this wealth.



Tennessee Home of Andrew Jackson

**JACKSON, MISS.** (Population 155,000) Originally a trading post, Jackson was a stopping-off place for followers of the old Natchez Trace to the Southwest. In 1821 it was chosen as the site of the state capital and named for Andrew Jackson. The dome of the new capital building may be seen from the east side of the train. Built on a bluff overlooking the **PEARL RIVER**, Jackson—largest city of Mississippi—is a spacious, uncrowded metropolis.

**HAZLEHURST, MISS.** (Population 3,400) A county seat, Hazlehurst is a shipping center for fruits and vegetables.

**BROOKHAVEN, MISS.** (Population 9,885) The first creamery in Mississippi was established here in 1907.

**MCCOMB, MISS.** (Population 12,020) Founded by Colonel McComb, president of the New Orleans, Jackson & Northern Railroad (now a part of the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad).

**HAMMOND, LA.** (Population 12,000) Called the "Strawberry Capital of America," Hammond ships some 850 carloads of strawberries a year throughout the country. The Agricultural Futurama, held every April, features industrial and agricultural exhibits from the world over.

**NEW ORLEANS, LA.** (Population 650,000) One of the oldest cities in the country, New Orleans was founded in 1718 by Sieur de Bienville, the French governor, and named for the Duke of Orleans. In 1803 the city was acquired by the U.S. as part of the Louisiana Purchase.

Today New Orleans is a picturesque combination of old-world charm and modern progress. Famed for its spectacular Mardi Gras, the romantic French Quarter, classic jazz, lively Bourbon Street nightclubs, the lovely Garden District and super restaurants serving Creole cuisine, New Orleans is a fascinating place to visit. The flavor of old New Orleans can be captured in the Bayou Tour—a forty-mile excursion on the *Mark Twain*, a replica of an oldtime sternwheeler.



Jackson, Mississippi State Capitol

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**Panama Limited**

Amtrak Route  
National Parks and Monuments  
Controlled Access Highways  
Other Highways

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