

Welcome aboard
Amtrak's

Lake Shore Limited

Our route parallels scenic
waterways and takes you through
America's most historic countryside.



Nice to have you with us.

We're glad to have you riding our Lake Shore Limited. The Lake Shore follows a single line from Chicago to Albany where you have a choice of proceeding east to Boston or south to New York City. The train takes its name from the Toledo to Buffalo portion of the route which follows the southern shore of Lake Erie. East of Buffalo the Lake Shore Limited roughly parallels the famous Erie Canal to its beginning in Albany. You're still close to water if you follow the line to New York City — this entire leg of the route skirts the shore of the beautiful Hudson River. On the Boston line, the Lake Shore crosses the Berkshires and the entire length of the state of Massachusetts until it reaches the Atlantic.

You're riding through historic country the entire way. Boston and New York City, of course, were both hotbeds of American Revolutionary activity. Much of the land in between and beyond Boston and New York was inhabited by the great Indian nations centuries before the first European explorer ever set foot on our continent. The names tell the story: Erie, Oneida, Syracuse, Utica, and the Mohawk Valley. This is fertile, naturally well-irrigated country of a temperate climate and very often of exceeding beauty.

While you're enjoying the scenery you're also welcome to sample the dining and beverage service aboard the Lake Shore. The dining car menu offers full-course meals and a varied selection of alcoholic beverages and soft drinks. Our lounge car is for the use of all passengers.

If you're traveling by coach you'll find the accommodations very comfortable. Should you wish to upgrade your ticket for the privacy that sleeping car accommodations offer for both daytime and overnight, see your ticket agent beforehand or the conductor after you have boarded.

Now, let's look at the colorful cities and their surroundings along your route. We'll start with Chicago and work eastward. If you are traveling westward, begin at the end of this folder and read in reverse.

CHICAGO, ILL. (Population 3,115,000—Elevation 595 ft.) The first Europeans known to have visited the site of Chicago were Joliet and Marquette, in 1673. Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, an explorer and fur trader, built the first permanent cabin circa 1779. Carl Sandburg called Chicago "Hog Butcher for the World, Tool Maker, Stacker of Wheat, Player with Railroads and the nation's Freight Handler."

Today, Chicago is a vital, bustling metropolis which offers cultural, social and educational activities and opportunities. An estimated 5.5 million pleasure visitors come to Chicago every year. At Chicago, all Amtrak connections to points north, south, and west are available at Union Station.

SOUTH BEND, IND. (Pop. 125,580—El. 719 ft.) South Bend is built on both sides of the St. Joseph River at its southern bend—which explains its name. Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet were the first Europeans known to visit this site between 1673 and 1675. South Bend is now a busy manufacturing city with major industries and an interestingly diverse ethnic population. The University of Notre Dame has its 1250-acre campus in South Bend.

ELKHART, IND. (Pop. 43,152—El. 754 ft.) Elkhart has some thirteen factories producing 45% of the world's band instruments. Elkhart is also the home of Miles Laboratories, producers of Alka-Seltzer. From Elkhart to Toledo your train is on the famous "Air Line," some 133 miles, part of which forms the third longest stretch of track without curvature in the United States. You'll pass much rich farming land.

TOLEDO, OHIO (Pop. 383,818—El. 572 to 625 ft.) Toledo, along both banks of the Maumee River, is on the site of Old Port Industry, built in 1794. The Indians signed a treaty here giving up their rights to the "Firelands" which included most of the Indian lands in the area. In 1835, Ohio and Michigan almost started a war over Toledo, as both states claimed the town. The dispute was settled by President Andrew Jackson, who gave Toledo to Ohio and compensated Michigan with the Upper Peninsula. The railroad came to Toledo in 1836, when the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad was completed—the first railroad west of the Alleghenies.

Contemporary Toledo is known as the glass capital of the world, producing over one billion dollars' worth of glass products a year. Eleventh

Cleveland by night



Amtrak's new passenger lounge at Union Station, Chicago

largest port in the country, Toledo has a 35-mile natural harbor on Lake Erie.

ELYRIA, OHIO (Pop. 53,359—El. 737 ft.) In 1817, a New Englander, Herman Ely, acquired 15,000 acres of the Western Reserve. On his acreage he founded this city. Elyria is noted for its 300-acre Cascade Park, complete with woods, caves and waterfalls; a picturesque trail winds through this naturally beautiful park for 1½ miles. Oberlin College is nearby.

CLEVELAND, OHIO (Pop. 750,903—El. 573 to 865 ft.) General Moses Cleaveland, head surveyor of the Connecticut Land Company, founded Cleveland in 1796. His company had acquired 3 million acres of land in what is now northern Ohio, at 50 cents an acre. Today, an acre of land in downtown

Cover:

Top: Chicago skyline from across Lake Michigan

Bottom: U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York

Cleveland is worth over \$2 million. Cleveland is a center of iron and steel manufacturing, and a large portion of Great Lakes shipping is handled here. The first professional resident theatre company in the country, The Cleveland Playhouse, was established here in 1916, and many well-known theatre people have been associated with it. Amtrak plans a new passenger station for Cleveland.

ERIE, PA. (Pop. 129,231—El. 710 ft.) The original inhabitants of Erie were the Eriez Indians, who gave their name both to the lake and the city. Erie was established as a settlement in 1795. The ships of the American Navy used in the victorious Battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812 were built in Erie with wood from nearby forests. Pennsylvania's only Great Lakes port, Erie has docks that handle the cargoes of thousands of oceangoing and lake ships yearly.

BUFFALO, N.Y. (Pop. 462,768—El. 680 ft.) Presently the second largest city in New York, Buffalo was captured and burned by the British in 1813. Within two years, it was rebuilt and when the Erie Canal was completed in 1825 the town grew rapidly. Buffalo, now one of the largest railroad centers in the U.S., is also a leading inland port. Its 3,000 acres of parks form a nearly complete circle about the city.

Niagara Falls, one of the scenic wonders of the world, is an hour's side trip from Buffalo.

ROCHESTER, N.Y. (Pop. 296,233—El. 660 ft.) Rochester was once a small town set among the flour mills which were powered by waterfalls of the Genesee River. With the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, it quickly grew into an important city.

Today, Rochester is called the "Flower City" for its lovely parks and many flower nurseries. The city is surrounded by one of the country's most fertile fruit and truck gardening areas. The largest film and camera plant in the world—Eastman Kodak—is in Rochester. Rochester is the home of the Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester, Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, St. John Fisher College and Nazareth College for Women.

SYRACUSE, N.Y. (Pop. 197,208—El. 364 to 682 ft.) About 1570, the Indian Chief, Hiawatha, realized the geographic desirability of the site of Syracuse and established it as the capital of the Iroquois Confederacy—the Six Nations. Salt was the attraction that brought the Indians, then the French—in 1656—to Syracuse's Onondaga Lake, and Anglo-Americans followed in 1788. Often called "Salt City," Syracuse was founded in 1805 and for many years most of the salt used in America was from Syracuse.

Continuing eastward, you'll pass:

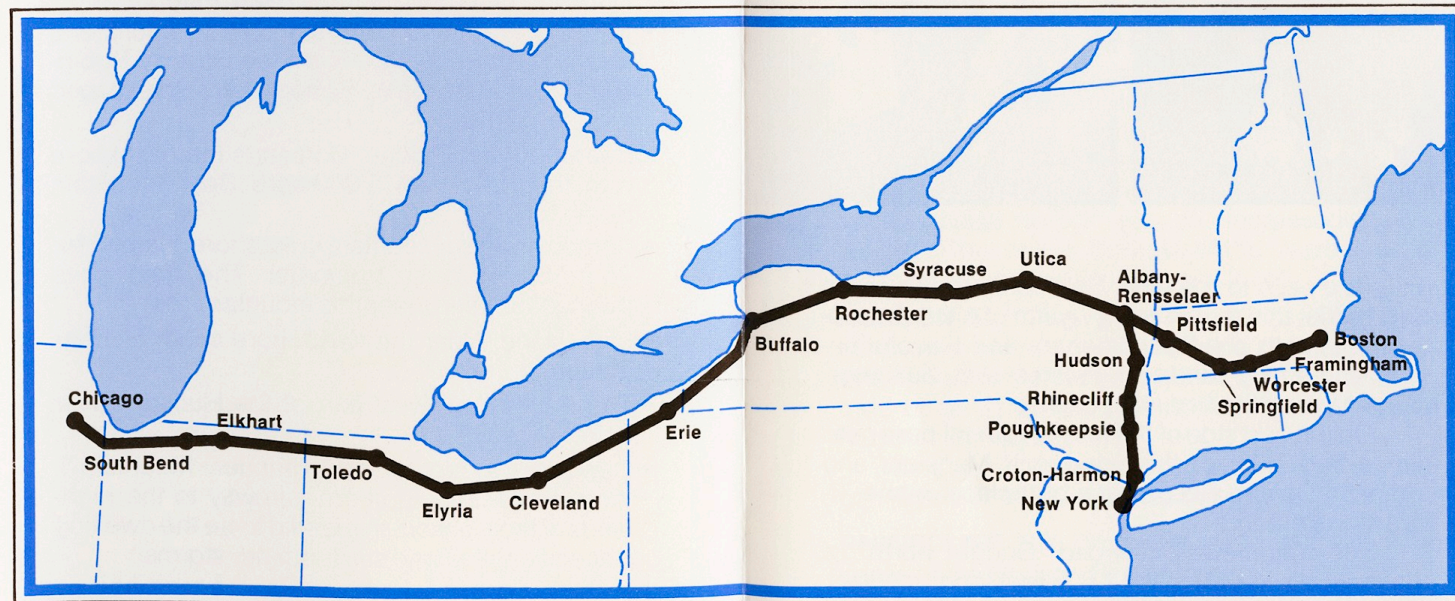
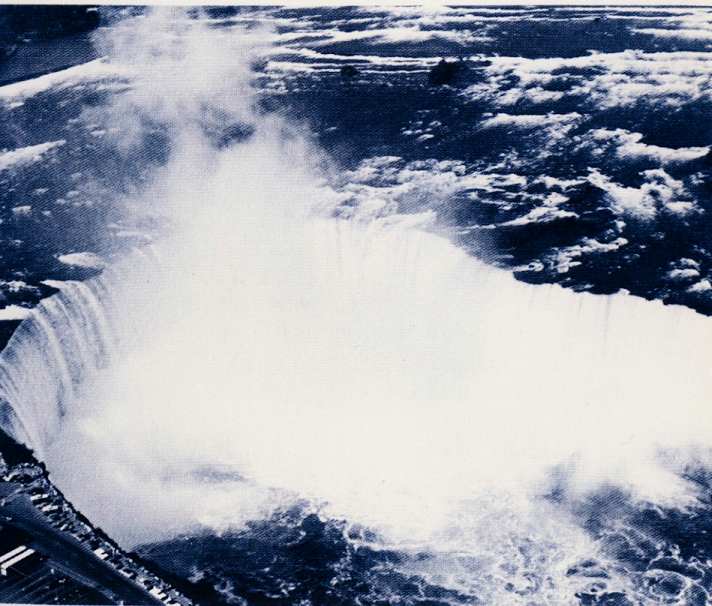
- Oneida, home of famous "Bride's Silver." Oneida Community was a notable experiment in Utopianism in the mid-19th century.
- Rome, the "Copper City," from which the Erie Canal was begun on July 4, 1817. Rome is credited with first unfurling the Stars and Stripes in battle (Aug. 3, 1777).
- Oriskany Battlefield Monument, high against the sky to the south, was raised to commemorate the Battle of August 6, 1777, called "The Turning Point of the Revolution."

UTICA, N.Y. (Pop. 91,611—El. 452 ft.) Now the largest city in the fertile Mohawk River Valley, Utica was founded in 1734. It was the site of Old Fort Schuyler, built in 1758. Utica's greatest growth came when the Erie Canal was completed in 1825.

Enroute to the next stop, Albany-Rensselaer, you will pass:

- Frankfort. Settled by the Palatines (1763).
- Herkimer. Named for the Revolutionary War hero, Gen. Herkimer, who marched from here on August 4, 1777 for the battle of Oriskany.
- Ft. Herkimer Church. On the south bank of the Mohawk River between Herkimer and Little Falls, you'll see a two-story fieldstone structure with a

Niagara Falls, New York



square tower topped with a railing...the only Revolutionary fort now standing in the Mohawk Valley.

- Palatine Bridge and Canajoharie form one community connected by a bridge. Susan B. Anthony left here to campaign with Elizabeth Cady Stanton for women's suffrage.
- The Noses, small mountains resembling human features, are seen between Sprakers and Yost. Little Nose is south; Big Nose, north of the tracks.
- Amsterdam, where a Mohican village was unearthed in 1923. Fort Johnson (1742) is in the west end, north of the tracks. A British garrison occupied the dwelling during the Revolution. It now contains the most important Mohawk Indian relics in existence.
- Schenectady, whose name in Indian language means "At the End of the Pin Plains." This is the terminus of the Indian portage between the Hudson and Mohawk rivers.

ALBANY-RENSELAER, N.Y. (Pop. 114,973—El. 29 ft.) The stop for Albany is Rensselaer, located on the east bank of the Hudson. Here you'll find Ft. Crailo, built in 1642. It's the oldest fort preserved in the U.S., and was the scene of the writing of "Yankee Doodle."

Albany, the capital of New York State, was chartered in 1686. Peter Schuyler was its first mayor. The first permanent settlement was established in 1624 by 18 Walloon families. Originally called New Netherlands, its name was changed when Great Britain took possession. By 1750, Albany was an important trading center and in 1754 the first general congress of all the colonies was held here. Robert Fulton's steamboat, Clermont, made the first successful run from Jersey City to Albany in 1807. The Erie Canal, opened in 1825 between Buffalo and Albany, greatly increased the city's importance. Today, Albany is a major inland port with 5,400 feet of dock for deep-sea vessels.

From Albany-Rensselaer to Boston, our route travels into the heart of American history. From the windows of the train you'll glimpse houses that withstood siege in the Indian Wars of 1675; gentle village greens that served as Revolutionary rallying grounds; white clapboard churches with their landmark spires. In the cities there are many stately brick or frame homes and buildings dating back to earliest colonial days.



Dining aboard Amtrak

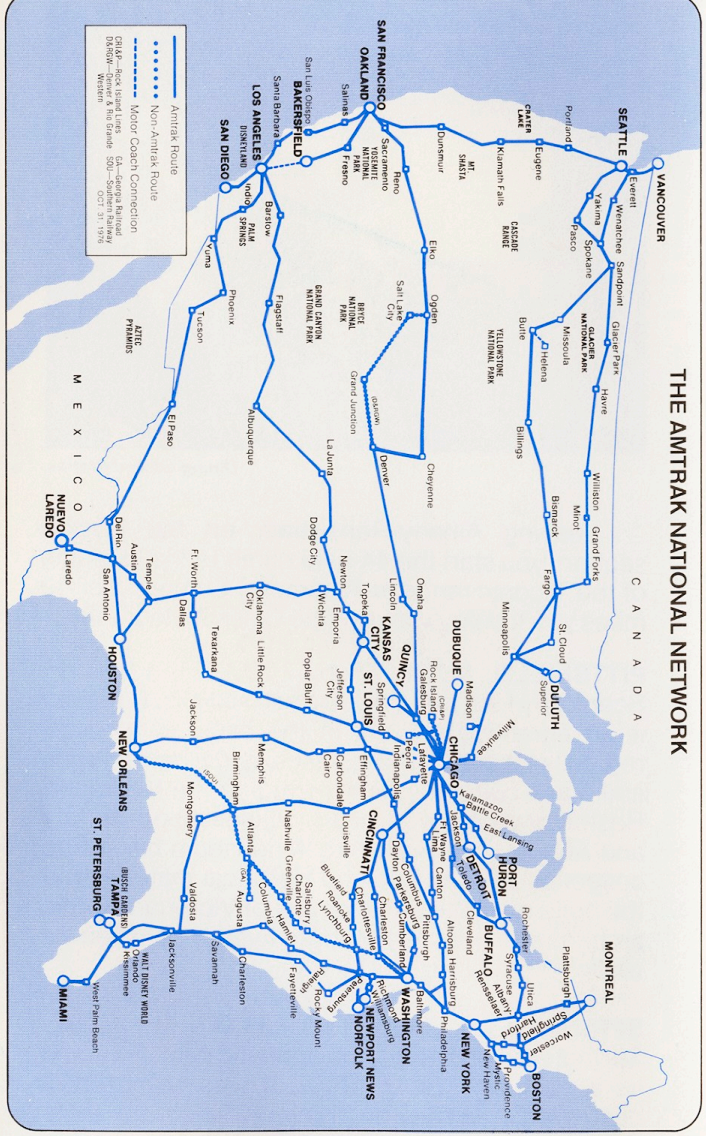
Leaving Albany-Rensselaer on the Boston section, you start the 44-mile climb to the crossing of the Taconic range at Richmond Summit. For 19 miles you'll enjoy views of the Catskill Mountains.

PITTSFIELD, MASS. (Pop. 57,020—El. 1,026 ft.) Scenically located in the Berkshire Hills, Pittsfield is an attractive city set in the midst of a resort region, with golf courses, lakes, parks and ski runs and many cultural events including the renowned Boston Symphony at nearby Tanglewood in July and August. The Berkshire Athenaeum has a fine collection of New England historical material and the building itself is a landmark of Victorian Gothic architecture. Herman Melville lived here when he wrote "Moby Dick."

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. (Pop. 163,905—El. 101 ft.) Springfield has had a long, dramatic past. Founded as a trading post in 1636, it was completely destroyed in 1675 during King Phillip's War. Shay's Rebellion took place here 110 years later, and in 1794 the United States opened an armory in the city. Westover Air Force Base, a Strategic Air Command installation, is in Springfield.

WORCESTER, MASS. (Pop. 176,572—El. 473 ft.) An influential, patriotic newspaper, "The Massachusetts Spy," was started in Worcester in 1770 by Isaiah Thomas. He became the young country's foremost printer and founder of the American Society, which today has, in Worcester, one of the country's outstanding collections of American historical items and manuscripts.

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For New York Passengers

FRAMINGHAM, MASS. (Pop. 64,048—El. 180 ft.) A manufacturing city with major industrial plants, Framingham is also the site of the State College at Framingham and the Framingham campus of Regis College.

BOSTON, MASS. (Pop. 641,071—El. 34 ft.) Boston was settled in the year 1630. In effect, Boston and American history practically started together. As Boston became an important ship-building center and fishing port, the British very early began pressing for laws to restrict the trading activities of the colonies which were cutting into their own profits. So by the middle of the 18th century, "taxation without representation is tyranny" was already a popular battle cry for revolution. The Boston Massacre of 1770 made the colony ripe for action. The famous Boston Tea Party in 1773 was the catalyst. Paul Revere's historic ride on the night of April 18, 1775 was to take him from Boston to Lexington and Concord. Paul Revere never did get to Concord. He was captured by the British along the way and later released. But a Dr. Prescott, who volunteered to show him the way, rode onward. The Battle of Bunker Hill (actually fought on Breed's Hill) took place on June 17, 1775, and by autumn Boston was a military garrison with General George Washington taking charge of the Colonial Army.

More than ever before, the lure of history draws visitors to Boston.

From Albany-Rensselaer to New York City, the section of New York state you travel through had a highly developed Indian civilization before the coming of the first white explorers.

Physically, the region shows signs of the invasion of the great ice-sheets which were up to two miles deep. Glacial hills are everywhere and the valley of the Hudson was so depressed by the weight of the ice that the base of the riverbed as far north as Albany is still below sea level.

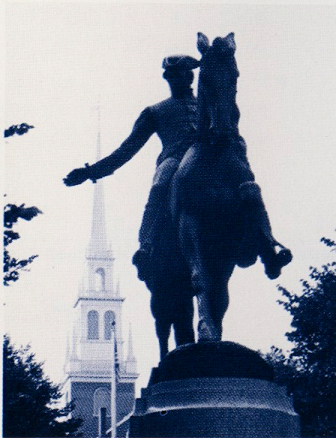
HUDSON, N.Y. (Pop. 8,764—El. 67 ft.) Henry Hudson landed here in 1609 and the subsequent town was named for him. The city is known for its multitude of gardens. It is also home of the American Museum of Fire Fighting.

The Catskill Mountains run parallel to the Hudson River for 15 miles along our route.

RHINECLIFF, N.Y. (Pop. 614—El. 50 ft.) On the banks of the Hudson River, Rhinecliff is the Amtrak station for Rhinebeck and Kingston. The Berkshire



Comfortable coach seating



Paul Revere's Statue, Boston

Hills are seen to the east. Settled by the Dutch in the 1600s, this region has a wealth of historic associations, both pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary, and many landmark homes and buildings. Kingston was the first state capital.

On the east side of the tracks you will pass near Hyde Park, site of the Vanderbilt Mansion, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt's birthplace, home, library and grave.

The Cantilever Railroad Bridge north of Poughkeepsie station is 12,608 feet long.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y. (Pop. 29,800—El. 168 ft.) The name comes from an Indian expression meaning “covered lodge by the little water place.” This is a split-level city—part of it on a terrace of rocks, high above the Hudson River, and the other part on a plateau above. The Dutch settled Poughkeepsie originally. Poughkeepsie is the home of Vassar College, which has a fine 950-acre campus. It is also the home of Smith Brothers Cough Drops. The Mid-Hudson Toll Bridge, south of the Poughkeepsie station, has a 1500-foot main span.

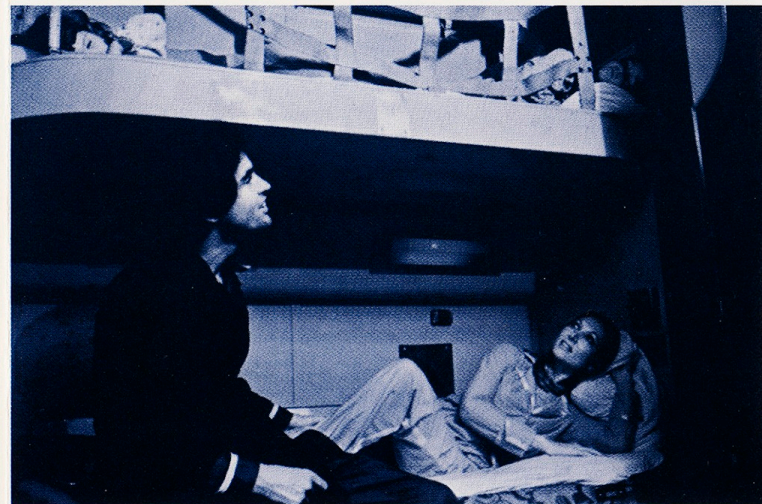
The train continues through the magnificently scenic Hudson River Valley. You can view:

- Mount Beacon, the tall mountain to the east, which is identified by a steel observation tower.
- Bannerman’s Island. A castle-like structure on the Hudson constructed of New York City paving stone, built in 1900 to resemble a Rhenish robber baron’s stronghold. It was used by the owner as an armaments storehouse.
- Breakneck Mountain, east shore, and Storm King Mountain, west shore, form the northern gateway to the famous Highlands of the Hudson.
- Constitution Island. The train passes over the east end of the island. Here, ineffective chains were stretched across the Hudson to impede British ships during the Revolution.
- West Point, the U.S. Military Academy, on the west shore.
- Highland Falls. West shore, 100 ft. high.
- Sugar Loaf Mountain. Resembles an equilateral triangle. 765 feet high. From the Beverly Robinson House at the base, Benedict Arnold escaped to “The Vulture.”
- Bear Mountain Bridge. Connects the east shore with the renowned 5,060-acre Bear Mountain State Park.
- Anthony’s Nose Mountain. East shore. Named for Peter Stuyvesant’s trumpeter. The train goes through tunnels under this mountain.
- Iona Island. Near the west shore south of Bear Mountain.
- The Race. Narrowest part of the Hudson River below Albany.
- Dunderberg Mountain (“Thunder Mountain”). West shore. The southern gateway to the highlands of the Hudson, this is said to be the dwelling place of goblins who start summer storms.

CROTON-HARMON, N.Y. (Pop. 7,523—El. sea level) Here, the train pauses while the diesel locomotive is exchanged for an electric locomotive equipped to run off third-rail electricity which will power the train into New York City. Nearby, in picturesque Croton-on-Hudson, is one of the most historic dwellings in the Hudson Valley—Van Cortlandt Manor—dating from the 1680s. The Manor, authentically restored, once entertained Benjamin Franklin, Lafayette, von Steuben, and Rochambeau.

Moving south, you pass Ossining, home of Sing Sing Prison, and Tarrytown, the north end of the land of fable immortalized by Washington Irving, who gave American folklore Sleepy Hollow, Rip Van Winkle, the Headless Horseman and Icha-bod Crane.

Then we pass under the famed three-mile-long Tappan Zee Bridge with its striking cantilevered construction, one of the Hudson River’s more spectacular sights. Tappan Zee, a name derived from Tappan Indians and the Dutch “Zee” or sea, consists of a four-mile widening of the Hudson River between Croton Point and the Palisades. Pirates once moored their ships here. Enroute to New York’s Grand Central Terminal, your Amtrak train passes under the 127-year old Aqueduct Bridge over the Harlem River, which forms a seven-mile channel connecting the Hudson River via the Ship Canal at Spuyten Duyvil with the East River, thus making an island of Manhattan. Spuyten Duyvil is named for a Dutchman who vowed to swim the creek in the dark “in spite of the Devil.”



Sleeping car accommodations

NEW YORK, N.Y. (Pop. 7,867,760—El. to 430 ft.) The largest metropolis in North America, New York City’s history goes back to 1614, when Adrian Block erected four trading posts. In 1653 the population was 800, the name was New Amsterdam, and it was a Dutch colony. In 1664 the Duke of York seized the area without bloodshed, and it was renamed in his honor. Nearly 1/3 of all American Revolutionary battles were fought on its soil. New York City fell into British hands after the battle of Long Island in 1776 and remained in their control until 1783. The city was the young nation’s capital as Congress met here from 1785 to 1790. At the end of the Revolution, George Washington took his inaugural oath as the country’s first president here. The Statue of Liberty was presented to the U.S. by France in 1884 for the purpose of commemorating the alliance between the two countries during the American Revolution. Landmarks abound throughout the city as reminders of our heritage.



The lady of Liberty Island

Note: Grand Central Terminal is used by the Lake Shore Limited as well as the Adirondack destined for Montreal, and all Amtrak trains serving Albany, Buffalo, Detroit and points between. Many other trains, serving points north, south, and west, are served by Pennsylvania Station. The two stations are a short cab or subway ride apart.

Traveling in either direction on the Lake Shore Limited you'll have a wide choice of connections to major cities throughout the United States. From the Chicago end, you can connect with Amtrak trains to New Orleans, Houston, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. At the New York and Boston ends, you'll find convenient connections to Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., and Miami.

There's even an alternate train from Chicago to New York that you might like to try on some future trip. It's the famous Broadway Limited and it follows a more southerly route via Fort Wayne, Pittsburgh, and Harrisburg.

For schedule times on the Broadway Limited or for any of the connecting services to the Lake Shore, make use of Amtrak's National Information/Reservations Network. Simply select and call the appropriate number from those listed below.

AMTRAK INFORMATION/RESERVATION NUMBERS

IF YOU ARE CALLING AN 800-NUMBER

...please remember all 800-numbers (in some areas 1-800) are toll-free, long-distance numbers. Consult the local telephone directory for the proper way to place toll-free calls.

Illinois (except Chicago)	800-972-9147
Chicago	(312) 786-1333
Indiana	800-621-0353
Massachusetts	800-523-5720
New York (except Buffalo & NYC) .	800-523-5700
Buffalo (716)	800-523-5720
New York City	(212) 736-4545
Ohio	800-621-0317
Pennsylvania	800-562-5380

For other locations, consult your telephone directory.

We hope you enjoyed this running description of the Lake Shore Limited's scenic route, and we thank you for taking the trip with us. It's always nice to have you aboard.