

The "Indy 500" brings racing enthusiasts from around the world to Indianapolis.

**TERRE HAUTE, IND.** (Pop. 70,286—El. 485 ft.). This city is built on a 27-square-mile plateau, which the French (who governed this area until 1763) called "terre haute," meaning high ground. Originally an Indian village, American settlers arrived in 1811 when Fort Harrison was built. The fort was named for General William Harrison, and it was defended by Captain Zachary Taylor who later became president of the United States. Terre Haute is the birthplace of novelist Theodore Dreiser and of his brother, Paul Dresser, composer of "On The Banks of The Wabash." Eugene V. Debs, founder of the American Railway Union, first industrial union in the U.S., was born in Terre Haute.

Leaving Terre Haute, the National Limited crosses the Wabash River, famed in Hoosier song and story, and enters the rich, rolling farmland of southern Illinois.

**EFFINGHAM, ILL.** (Pop. 10,300—El. 591 ft.). Settled in 1853, Effingham is the seat of Effingham County and the center of a farm and dairy region. Among its manufactured products are prefabricated homes and church furniture.

The National Limited makes a dramatic entry into St. Louis across a high bridge over the Mississippi. We'll get an unsurpassed view of the river below bustling with barges, the city and its gleaming Gateway Arch.

**ST. LOUIS, MO.** (Pop. 622,236—El. 385 to 614 ft.). The great Gateway Arch dominating St. Louis' skyline is a shining symbol of the city's vision. Officially, the Arch commemorates the westward march of America. But considering St. Louis' historic contributions and unprecedented redevelopment program, the nation's tallest monument has a greater symbolic significance, because it was from this city that Lewis and Clark started on their expedition to explore the Pacific Northwest. St. Louis launched the spectacular six-month Louisiana Purchase Exposition that presented the world with its first ice-cream cone and hot dogs. The city gave its name and support to Lindbergh's record flight, and recently built the Mercury and Gemini space capsules.

Now St. Louis has turned its traditional progressive energies to leveling and rebuilding over 12 square miles including restoration of its proud steamboat-era buildings along the Mississippi riverfront. A mammoth industrial hub for metals, and a principal grain and hog center, St. Louis is one of the world's largest markets for wool, lumber and pharmaceuticals, and is the second largest railroad center in the country. Founded by Pierre LaSalle as a fur trading post and named for Louis IX of France, St. Louis survived a flood and a multi-million-dollar fire—all in the 1840s—to become one of the nation's most innovative cities.

**KIRKWOOD, MO.** (Pop. 29,421—El. 640 ft.). This suburb of St. Louis was founded in 1853 when a group of businessmen purchased 200 acres here and built a town planned to be "a suburban home for families who desire pure air and to raise their families away from the contaminating influence of a large city." The town was incorporated in 1865 and named for James P. Kirkwood, then chief engineer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Four miles west of Kirkwood, on the right of the train, you will see the Transportation Museum, with many antique steam engines on display.

**JEFFERSON CITY, MO.** (Pop. 32,407—El. 555 ft.). Situated on the heights above the Missouri River, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City, Jefferson City became the state capital in 1822. It was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson. The first two capitol buildings were both destroyed by fire. The present capitol, completed in 1918, is on a bluff overlooking the Missouri River and is made of Carthage marble. It is enhanced with famous murals by Thomas Hart Benton and N.C. Wyeth. You can see the capitol building from the train.

Leaving Jefferson City, we cross the Missouri River—another of the mighty American rivers we encounter on the historic route of the National Limited.

**SEDALIA, MO.** (Pop. 22,874—El. 910 ft.). Founded in 1857, Sedalia was an end point for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and served as a Civil War military post. A monument marks the site of the Maple Leaf Club, a favorite saloon of railroad men in the late 1800s. The monument is dedicated to



Scott Joplin, the composer, who wrote and performed the "Maple Leaf Rag" in Sedalia and thus started the ragtime rage.

**WARRENSBURG, MO.** (Pop. 13,125—El. 805 ft.). One of the oldest cities in Missouri's western prairie region, Warrensburg was settled in 1833. The Missouri Pacific Railroad reached here in 1864 and contributed greatly to the city's growth. The Civil War was, apparently, very civil here. It is told that the Union and Confederate troops, who usually drilled in different parts of town, occasionally found it more convenient to drill together on the same field.

**KANSAS CITY, MO.** (Pop. 507,300—El. 804 ft.). was named for the Kansas Indians (also called Kaw), a Sioux tribe that originally lived at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers. The name means "South Wind People." Kansas City, once the beginning point on the Santa Fe Trail, owed its own beginnings to fur trade and steamboat transportation on the Missouri River. Today, Lewis and Clark Point and the Kersey Coates Parkway offer a panoramic view of the area which was the principal crossing of the Big Missouri River for pioneers starting west.

Culturally, Kansas City has much to offer. Linda Hall Library of Science and Technology is second only to Harvard in the scope of its reference materials; William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art is outstanding in the Chinese field; and Kansas City Museum offers exhibits on regional history, anthro-

pology, natural history and North American Indian cultures. Harry S. Truman Library and his home, once known as the "Summer White House," are located in nearby Independence, which we pass through before arriving at Kansas City. Other historical sites include Loose Memorial Park, location of the Battle of Westport (a major Civil War engagement); Old Independence Courthouse, oldest courthouse west of the Mississippi; and a Kansas City jail which held Frank James in 1859.

Kansas City is home to fifteen colleges including the University of Missouri at Kansas City, Kansas City Art Institute, Rockhurst College and the University of Kansas Medical Center. It also boasts a splendid new development, Crown Center, a multi-million-dollar complex of hotels, office and residential buildings, shopping and entertainment areas.

Excelsior Springs, Missouri, famous mineral spa, is a 35-minute drive from Kansas City.

In Kansas City, passengers from the East, with sleeping car accommodations, can continue on to Los Angeles in the same car via the Southwest Limited. Eastbound passengers can board a sleeping car in Los Angeles and remain in the same car through to New York. These transcontinental trains—

which also serve intermediate cities—require layovers in Kansas City.

Wherever you travel on the National Limited, you will enjoy its exceptional services and conveniences. This all-reserved train has a dining car, roomettes and bedrooms. The eye-level view of the American landscape is incomparable. The degree of comfort is unmatched by any other form of public transportation or by private car. Reclining seats, foot-and legrests, and plenty of walking-around and stretching space are part of the conveniences of traveling Amtrak.

The National Limited offers connecting service to major cities on the West and East Coasts and to midwestern, southwestern and southeastern cities. From Kansas City, National Limited passengers can connect with the Lone Star to Houston, with major stops in Topeka, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, Dallas, and Temple.

From New York, there is frequent connecting service to Boston and to Montreal. Washington, D.C. offers a number of trains southbound to Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. Consult your travel agent for details.

Also, take advantage of Amtrak's nationwide intercity reservation network. For reservations or information about any of Amtrak's schedules call one of the numbers listed below.



Modern highways lead into Kansas City, where once the Santa Fe Trail began.



Amtrak sleeping cars offer comfortable accommodations for one, two, or more.

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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.

District of Columbia	800-523-5720
Illinois	800-972-9147
Indiana	800-621-0353
Maryland	800-523-5700
Missouri	800-621-0317
New Jersey	800-523-5700
New York (except N.Y.C.)	800-523-5700
New York City	(212) 736-4545
Ohio	800-621-0317
Pennsylvania (except Phila.)	800-562-5380
Philadelphia	(215) 824-1600

For other locations, consult your telephone directory.

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

Welcome aboard  
Amtrak's  
**NATIONAL LIMITED**

This train passes through some of the most beautiful regions of the nation.



# Nice to have you with us.

Amtrak's National Limited provides train service between New York—or Washington, D.C.—and Kansas City. We'll be traveling on a train that has a tradition of quality service.

While enjoying this attentive service, you will pass through some of the most beautiful regions of the nation. From the cosmopolitan East with its high-rising, glamorous cities, we go on to the contrast of serene Amish countryside. Then the National Limited ascends the rugged Allegheny Mountains, around the famed Horseshoe Curve, and we move into the industrial areas where we see and sense the manufacturing might of America.

There's a vivid scenic contrast as we glide through the rolling, hilly farmlands of Ohio and Indiana, then westward to the great Gateway Arch in St. Louis and on to friendly, lively Kansas City.

As we journey along this incomparable cross section of America—and only a train can give you such a striking panorama of our country's magnificent diversity—we span the legendary rivers whose names are interwoven in the nation's history: the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Monongahela, Ohio, Wabash, Mississippi, and Missouri.

As these ever-changing scenic attractions pass by, you will be relaxed and pampered. Complete dining and beverage services are available to you. Delicious, reasonably priced meals are prepared on board by an Amtrak chef. A wide selection of beverages, including cocktails, wines and cordials, is also offered.

So ask a member of the National Limited's attentive staff to bring you a refreshing drink and then begin reading about the fascinating country and cities you'll be passing through. If you are traveling east to west from New York, begin your reading on opposite panel. If you are traveling east to west from Washington, D.C., the description of your route begins on the third panel. If you are going west to east, start at Kansas City and read forward.

For New York Passengers

**NEW YORK, N.Y.** (Population 7,894,862—El. 410 ft.), the nation's largest city, which once sold for \$24 in trinkets, is the leading center of business, finance, entertainment, fashion, and publishing in the country.

The boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn, and Richmond (Staten Island), make up the city that was first discovered in 1609 by the Dutch explorer Henry Hudson. For 60 years the area, then known as New Amsterdam, remained under Dutch rule until it was seized in a bloodless battle by the English Duke of York. The island, which was renamed in his honor, remained under British control until 1783.

Under American domain, New York served as the new nation's capital from 1785 to 1790, and became the leading port city. Two hundred years later its port is the busiest in the world.

Through this gateway has entered our country's greatest wealth, the immigrants who came seeking a new life. The Statue of Liberty, first sight to be seen by the "new Americans," stands as a reminder of our promise to promote freedom and goodwill. Over twenty million immigrants have passed under Liberty's torch.

Tourists in this great metropolis have a wealth of attractions waiting for them. Besides the Statue of Liberty, there's the Empire State Building; the twin towers of the World Trade Center; Battery Park; Lincoln and Rockefeller Centers; St. Patrick's Cathedral; Wall Street; Central Park; the United Nations; and Broadway, the "Great White Way."

*A swift elevator ride whisks you to the top of New York's Empire State Building.*



**NEWARK, N. J.** (Pop. 382,417—El. 0 to 225 ft.) is a major port city that handles close to eight million tons of cargo annually. Newark's industries are textiles and clothing, metal goods, varnishes, cosmetics, electrical equipment, and beer. The Newark Museum has a fine collection of contemporary paintings and sculpture, as well as Tibetan and Indian objects. Somewhat lost in the maze of streets is the charming Catholic Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, comparable in size to Westminster Abbey. This French-Gothic edifice resembles the famous basilica at Reims, France.

**TRENTON, N. J.** (Pop. 104,638—El. 42 ft.), the capital of the "Garden State," was settled in 1680 and called "The Falls" until 1719, when it was renamed in honor of William Trent, speaker of the House of Assembly. The night of December 25, 1776, General George Washington crossed the ice-logged Delaware River near Trenton for a surprise attack on Hessian mercenaries. While only a minor skirmish in the War, Washington's victory here gave new hope to the Continental forces, and is considered by many historians to have been a turning point in the Revolution. Today, tourists by the thousands visit Washington Crossing State Park, which includes the State Forest Nursery and the Arboretum.

Other points of interest in Trenton are the Flag Museum, and the McKonky Ferry Museum with its restored colonial tavern, kitchen, and bedrooms.

**PHILADELPHIA, PA.** (Pop. 1,948,609—El. 441 ft.) is served by the National Limited through North Philadelphia Station, rather than the station at 30th Street. Founded by William Penn, a socially prominent Quaker, Philadelphia was built on a land grant from Charles II of England, who owed a debt to Penn's father. On the site overlooking the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, Penn built his "City of Brotherly Love."

With the signing of the Declaration of Independence here, on July 4, 1776, Philadelphia became the birthplace of the United States and remained the new nation's capital until 1785, when the government was moved first to New York and then to Washington, D.C.

Today, venerable landmarks rub shoulders with modern glass-and-steel office towers, and narrow cobblestone streets contrast with broad, busy avenues. Some of the sights to see include Independence Hall, permanent home of the Liberty Bell; the U.S. Mint and the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Fairmont Park; William Penn's mansion; the Betsy Ross House; Carpenter's Hall; the Philadelphia Museum of Art, and the Rodin Museum, which has the largest collection of Auguste Rodin sculptures outside of France.

**PAOLI, PA.** (Pop. 6,100—El. 452 ft.) took its name from a local tavern, which had been named for Pasquale di Paoli, known and admired during the American Revolution as the leader of the Corsican revolt in the mid-18th century.

**LANCASTER, PA.** (Pop. 57,693—El. 369 ft.) is situated in one of the most fertile agricultural regions



*Philadelphia's historic Elfreth's Alley, one of the oldest streets in America.*

in the U.S. Many farms are tilled by members of the Amish community, a religious sect whose style of living has not changed in 300 years. The Amish originated the customs of Santa Claus, the Christmas tree and the Easter Bunny. Woolworth's first store was opened in Lancaster in 1879. All merchandise was 5¢.

**WASHINGTON, D.C.** (Pop. 756,169—El. 0 to 310 ft.). There is no better way to arrive and depart the nation's capital than by Amtrak. Union Station, right in the heart of the city, is served daily by buses, and during the week by Washington's new Metro (subway) system. Washington covers 68.2 square miles astride the Potomac River.

After visiting our nation's beautiful capital, you might find it hard to imagine that many of our founding fathers despised it. Possibly, though, for good reason. The streets, abounding with mudholes, not only made it nearly impossible to travel, but made it dangerous. And then, there were a host of epidemics common to the city that made life in early Washington unbearable. It's no wonder then that George Washington was always seeking refuge at his beloved Mt. Vernon, and Thomas Jefferson preferred to abide at his Monticello. Later, the British ambassador refused to live there.

George Washington appointed Pierre L'Enfant, a French architect, to make some sense out of the chaotic city. L'Enfant developed a scheme for the capital much on the order of Paris. One of the few breaks with the harmony of the plan came when

For Washington Passengers

President Andrew Jackson insisted that the Treasury Building be located next to the White House, so he could keep an eye on the country's money.

The first-time visitor to Washington is well advised to stay as many days as possible. There are few other places in America where there is so much to see—the White House, the Capitol (you can watch the House or Senate in session by obtaining a pass from your Congressional representative), the Supreme Court, the towering Washington Monument and meditative Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, the Library of Congress, and the Smithsonian Institution, often called the "Nation's attic." And, a trip to Washington would not be complete without a visit to Arlington National Cemetery, which includes the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and the graves of John and Robert Kennedy.

If you like to mix nightlife with your sightseeing, catch a show at the Kennedy Center, the National Theatre, or the Arena Stage. Before or after the show you can choose from a variety of fine restaurants and clubs in and around Washington and Georgetown.

**CAPITAL BELTWAY, MD.** An Amtrak suburban station between Baltimore and Washington, D.C. It gives convenient auto access to the suburbs of Washington.

**BALTIMORE, MD.** (Pop. 895,222—El. 0 to 491 ft.) 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.

**HARRISBURG, PA.** (Pop. 68,061—El. 327 ft.), capital of Pennsylvania, was named for John Harris who operated a ferry on the Susquehanna River in the 1700s. In 1785, the Executive Council of Pennsylvania changed the name to Louisburg in honor of the French King. The townspeople ignored the change and "Harrisburg" it has remained. From the train, the State Capitol can be seen. At Harrisburg, the Washington section of the National Limited joins the train from New York. Ten minutes west of Harrisburg, our route crosses the Susquehanna River on the Rockville Stone Arch Bridge. We then follow the Susquehanna and the Juniata rivers as we start into the Allegheny Mountains.

**LEWISTOWN, PA.** (Pop. 11,098—El. 495 ft.). Built on the site of a Shawnee Indian village, Lewistown was settled in 1754. Its location on the Juniata River made it an important early transportation center, and it was a major shipping port on the old Pennsylvania Canal, vestiges of which still remain near Lewistown.

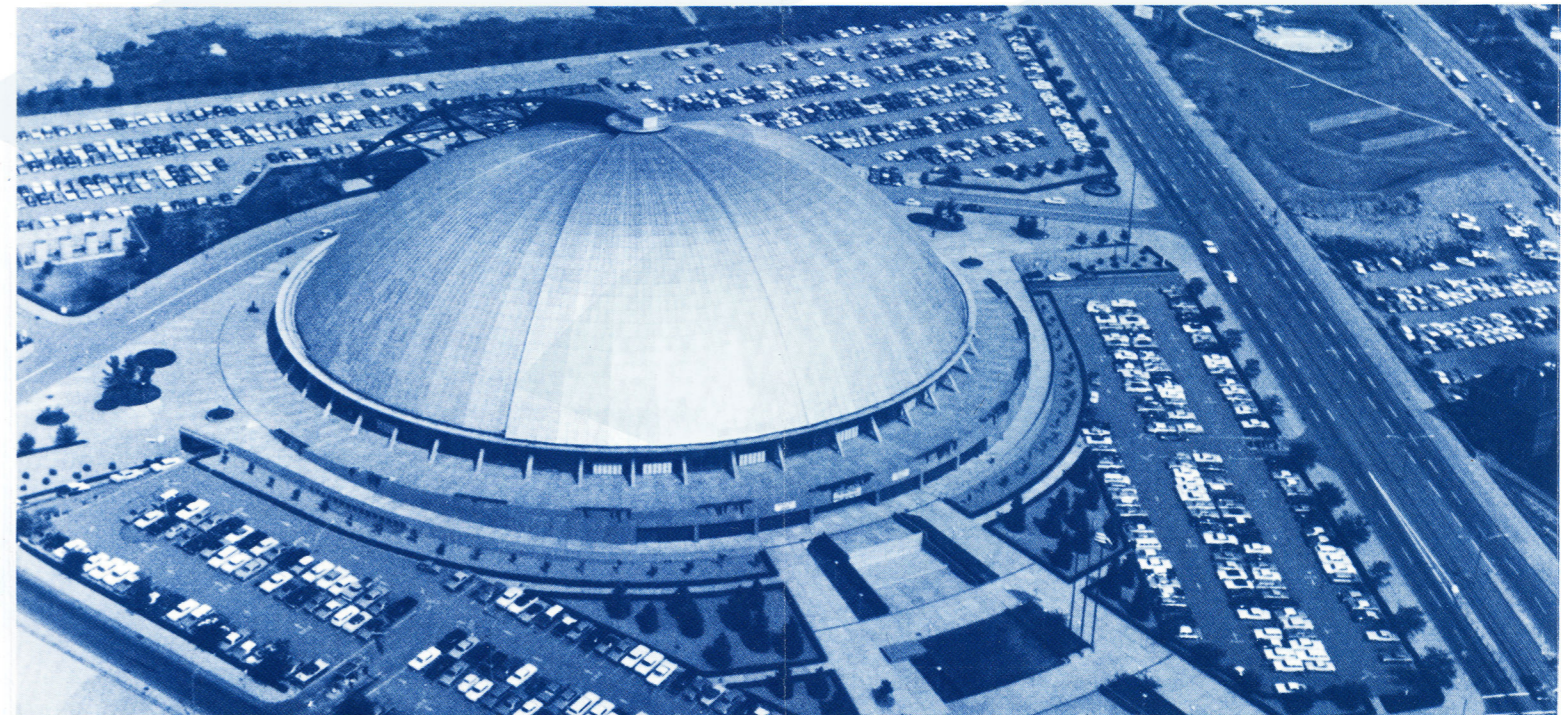
**HUNTINGDON, PA.** (Pop. 7,000—El. 643 ft.). Huntingdon was founded in 1767 on the site of an Oneida Indian village. It was originally named Standing Stone for a 14-foot etched stone pillar which was revered by the Indians.

For All Passengers

**TYRONE, PA.** (Pop. 9,042—El. 909 ft.). The name reflects the Irish heritage of the settlers of this region. Tyrone was founded in 1850 and developed industries based on iron foundries and paper mills.

**ALTOONA, PA.** (Pop. 62,385—El. 1,171 ft.) means "uncertain" in Cherokee. The city was founded in 1849 by the Pennsylvania Railroad as its base of operations for building the first railroad over the Alleghenies. Altoona had the country's first steel railroad rails in 1864, and the first steel passenger coach in 1902.

Ten minutes west of Altoona, we round the famous Horseshoe Curve as the train gains altitude to cross the Allegheny Mountains. The Horseshoe Curve is a remarkable feat of railroad engineering. It was all done in the early 1850s with pick and shovel, with some help from horses. The curve is 2,375 feet long. To get the full impact of this achievement, look out of the left window (going west) of the train and you will see a panorama of the entire train looping around a mountainous curve. There is an old K4 locomotive on display in the park beside the track on which it once proudly pulled its long trains. The three lakes below are reservoirs for the city of Altoona. We continue through the mountains, pass through a tunnel and then arrive at **JOHNSTOWN, PA.** (Pop. 42,065—El. 1,162 ft.) which has been the victim of three major floods. The second, in 1889, was one of this country's worst peacetime disasters, killing 2,205 people. Today, Johnstown is the loca-



*Pittsburgh's contemporary Civic Arena provides spectacular setting for sporting events.*

tion of one of Bethlehem Steel Corporation's mills which is visible on the right as we pull into the station.

**LATROBE, PA.** (Pop. 11,671—El. 1,027 ft.). Professional football was born in Latrobe. The first professional game was played here in 1895. Arnold Palmer, the golfer, was born in Latrobe, adding to the city's sports fame. St. Vincent Archabbey and College, founded in 1846, is located in Latrobe.

**GREENSBURG, PA.** (Pop. 15,870—El. 1,114 ft.). Founded in 1787, Greensburg was named in honor of Revolutionary General Nathanael Greene. It is an industrial town in the midst of bituminous coalfields.

**PITTSBURGH, PA.** (Pop. 520,117—El. 743 ft.). Although it is best known as the greatest iron and steel producer in the world, Pittsburgh makes some 6,000 different products. It had the country's first commercial high school, founded in 1868, and first motion-picture theatre in 1905. The city also experienced the first armored car holdup on March 11, 1927. No longer called the "Smoky City" since its local environmental laws are among the strongest in the nation, the city has made great strides in cleaning its air and water. The rivers are fit for swimming, water skiing and fishing although there are great iron and steel plants along the banks. This industrial metropolis has spent 3-billion dollars in restructuring itself and has created one of the most spectacular civic redevelopments in America. A symbol of this renaissance is the gleaming cluster

of skyscrapers downtown—which is visible from the train—called the "Golden Triangle" because it is located at the point where the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers join to form the Ohio River.

**COLUMBUS, OHIO** (Pop. 539,677—El. 777 ft.). The site was first settled in 1797, and in 1812, the town was selected as state capital. It is the largest city in the world named for the discoverer of America. A statue of Columbus stands in front of City Hall, a gift of the city of Genoa, his Italian birthplace.

Downtown Columbus has been largely rebuilt, with sixty-million dollars' worth of splendid, new hotels and office buildings. Points of interest include the Ohio Historical Center with a museum, library and archives; Ohio State University with its spacious campus and gardens; and German Village, a restored area of handsome, solid-brick homes built between 1840 and 1860.

**DAYTON, OHIO** (Pop. 243,601—El. 720 to 960 ft.), named in honor of Jonathan Dayton, a Revolutionary War officer, was first surveyed in 1795 and settled the following year. Dayton's site, at the junction of the four streams which drains the fertile Miami Valley, has 28 bridges spanning its rivers. Dayton is the hometown of the Wright Brothers, inventors of the airplane. Orville Wright's home still stands in this city, as does the home of famed poet, Dayton-born Paul Laurence Dunbar, now a state historic house.

**RICHMOND, IND.** (Pop. 43,999—El. 974 ft.). Established by Quakers in 1806, Richmond is now a leading industrial community. It has one of the world's largest rose-growing industries and an annual Rose Festival. The Madonna of the Trail Monument in Richmond is one of the twelve erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution in honor of pioneer women.

**INDIANAPOLIS, IND.** (Pop. 744,624—El. 708 ft.), largest city of the Hoosier State, became the capital in 1825. Located in the middle of the state, the city is surrounded by coalfields and large areas rich in corn, wheat and building stone. It is also an important rail, banking, and industrial center. Noted educational institutions in the city include Butler University, Indiana Central University, and the Medical and Dental Colleges of Indiana University. Indianapolis has outstanding public buildings. Among them are the impressive Indiana World War Memorial in a spacious plaza; the Indianapolis Museum of Art with a fine collection of international art; the State Capitol built of Indiana limestone (you can see this structure from the train); the Benjamin Harrison Memorial Home—a national shrine; and the home of James Whitcomb Riley. The famous Indianapolis Motor Speedway, five miles from town, is world-renowned for the 500-mile race held every Memorial Day. A museum on the Speedway grounds features racing car exhibits.

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