

lay of the land. Railroad engineers who built this section of track followed the path of least resistance, regardless of which state it led them through.

**Cumberland Gap** This natural gap in the mountains has provided people with East–West passage for hundreds of years. On the east end of the Gap is...

**Lovers Leap** Legend has it that an Indian princess fell in love with a federal soldier, and the couple wanted to marry but the

princess's father forbade their union. In despair, the couple climbed to the top of the 1,000-foot cliff to your right and leapt to their death. The princess's father was so upset at the loss of his daughter that he, too, jumped.

**CUMBERLAND** This city was once widely known as "The Queen City of the Alleghenies" because of its rolling hills, winding waterways and mountain views. You'll notice the street signs on the left are still marked "Queen City" precinct!

Cumberland sits 655 feet above sea level and was once the second largest city in Maryland. Beautiful buildings with impressive steeples create a unique skyline for this mountain town, and attractive, quaint houses dot the hillsides.

Many of the early coal, canal and rail barons lived in Cumberland in ornate mansions on Washington Street. Several of these homes have been restored. Today, Cumberland is the commercial and railroad center of Western Maryland and serves as the focal point of the region's growing tourist industry.

**Kesslers Bridge/Graham Tunnel** Entering and exiting Graham Tunnel (1,592 feet in length), you are in West Virginia, but while traveling through the tunnel, you are in Maryland! It's a situation that's led West Virginians to joke that folks see the best part of Maryland at Graham Tunnel!

**Hancock WV, MD and PA** This small community straddles the Potomac, its south bank in West Virginia and its north bank in Maryland. Because this site is the narrowest point in Maryland's

neck, the northern edge of Hancock spills over into Pennsylvania.

**MARTINSBURG** The station to your right is the oldest working train station in the U.S., having been in continuous service for more than 150 years. Built in 1847, it is the only structure in Martinsburg that survived the destruction of the "War Between the States," and has been designated a National Historic Landmark.

From Martinsburg to Washington DC, keep in mind that the gently rolling countryside and peaceful farms were once the haunts of both the Confederate and Union armies. Campaigns into the Northern states often crossed the tracks – most notably, the Confederate troop movement to Gettysburg, Antietam and Monocacy. At one point, the Confederates even stole the railroad! General Stonewall Jackson, who hijacked fourteen engines and numerous cars, loaded with track and other supplies, engineered the brilliant coup. Ironically, the officers of the B&O were so impressed by this seemingly impossible feat that they made the raid's commanding officer, Colonel Thomas R. Sharp, B&O's master of transportation after the war.

**HARPERS FERRY** Here, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland meet, as do the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers. The community traces its roots back to a trading post that was located here in 1733. In 1798, George Washington located a federal arsenal here.

Harpers Ferry gained notoriety on October 16, 1859, when John Brown and his followers tried to seize the arsenal. Special trains rushed troops led by Colonel Robert E. Lee to the scene. This marked the first time in history that a railroad was used for military purposes. The abolitionists were soon cornered and forced to surrender. Brown was later hanged.

Because of its strategic location, Harpers Ferry changed hands several

times during the Civil War. At the outbreak, Confederate troops planned to seize the arsenal. The small Union forces at Harpers Ferry destroyed the buildings and supplies as they withdrew to prevent them from falling into enemy hands. While the arsenal was never rebuilt, you can see the ruins to the right side of the train heading east.

As you leave the Harpers Ferry station, you'll cross the Potomac River over a V-shaped bridge that plunges into the Harpers Ferry Tunnel on the Maryland side of the riverbank, a picturesque location that featured prominently in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's publicity photos.

**The Appalachian Trail** Canal ruins and a red brick Locktender's house to your right mark the longest continuous footpath in the world, which crosses the tracks here. It is the famous 2,050-mile-long Appalachian Trail.

**Point of Rocks** This quaint old Victorian depot designed by Francis E. Baldwin marks the spot where the rail line from Washington joins the original B&O main line from Baltimore.

**Germantown** This suburb marks the beginning of the Washington DC suburban area. Once a rolling farmland, Germantown is now full of homes.

**ROCKVILLE** After leaving the station, watch for a small white church on a hill. This is St. Mary's, final resting place of F. Scott Fitzgerald. This location was chosen because the author had expressed a desire to be buried in the country!

**Garrett Park** This town was named after John B. Garrett, president of the B&O Railroad; it was settled in 1890 as a summer retreat for railroad executives. You'll notice many beautiful Victorian homes nestled in the wooded areas to the right of the tracks. The town also made news in 1890 when the *Washington Post* reported that Grace Springs had installed indoor plumbing and a toilet in her home. The townsfolk were outraged because they considered these innovations dangerous to standards

for health and decency! The offending contraption was subsequently removed.

**WASHINGTON, DC** On your approach into Washington, you'll see the blue and gold dome and bell tower of the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception on your right. This cathedral is the largest Catholic Church in the United States and is one of the largest in the world.

The Shrine also marks the site of The Catholic University of America. Visitors to our nation's capital will find many monuments, museums and cultural attractions, including the Smithsonian Institution, the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, the Washington Monument, the WWII Memorial, the U.S. Capitol Building, the White House, the National Zoo, the Kennedy Center and the Botanical Gardens to name but a few. Washington Union Station, designed by noted architect Daniel Burnham and opened in 1907, has been beautifully restored, and today hosts shops, restaurants and Washington's Metro subway system, in addition to trains.

**SCENIC PHOTO TIPS**

The "camera" symbol on your Route Guide Map marks the best spots, so have your camera ready!

Outside Shots: Medium-speed films (ISO 200 or higher) are recommended for shooting scenery through the train windows. If your shutter speed is adjustable and light conditions permit, set it at a higher speed (1/125 or 1/250 sec.) for the clearest results. Hold your lens close to the window to eliminate glare and reflections.

Inside Shots: Flash is recommended. To avoid glare and reflections, do not point the flash directly at the windows.

**HOST RAILROADS**

are the freight and commuter railroads that Amtrak contracts with to operate Amtrak® passenger trains. The *Capitol Limited* travels Chicago-Pittsburgh — Norfolk Southern (NS); Pittsburgh-Washington — CSX.

## WELCOME ABOARD

An all-American journey between America's heartland and the nation's capital – from the scenic farmlands of Ohio and Indiana through the Allegheny Mountains and the beautiful Potomac Valley. On board the *Capitol Limited*™ you will experience the comfort and relaxation of train travel while witnessing some spectacular scenery. We are happy to have you aboard today and want to ensure your trip is everything you want it to be. If there is anything that can be done to make your trip more enjoyable, please do not hesitate to call on any train employee.

### THE TRAIN STAFF

The staff of the *Capitol Limited* is here to make your trip a special and unique experience.

**Conductor** is responsible for the entire On-Board Services staff as well as ticket collection, the safety of passengers and the safe operation of the train.

**Dining Car Steward** is responsible for the operation of the Dining Car and Dining Car staff.

**Lounge Car Attendant** is responsible for the operation of the Cafe/Lounge Car.

**Sleeping Car Attendant** is responsible for providing all services for passengers ticketed in Sleeping Car accommodations including room preparation, luggage service and any assistance necessary to ensure a comfortable journey.

**Train Attendant** is responsible for providing service for passengers ticketed in coach. This includes seat assignment, pillow service, luggage service and any assistance to ensure a comfortable journey.

### ACCOMMODATIONS

**Sleeping Car** accommodations provide private bedrooms with amenities for day and night use. From Roomettes to Bedrooms featuring a private lavatory and shower, Sleeping Car accommodations will suit any need and can be described in more detail by any member of the crew. Please consult with the Conductor regarding available rooms.

**Coach** seating provides a wide reclining seat with a leg rest. Free pillow service is also available.

**Dining Car** service offers a wide range of complete meals prepared on board. Pleasant company and a great staff make dining on the *Capitol Limited* a memorable experience. The Dining Car Steward will make announcements throughout the trip regarding service hours.

**Sightseer Lounge/Cafe Car** is the perfect car for scenic viewing and lighter fare. Large panoramic windows provide the perfect atmosphere for viewing and making new friends. The Cafe is located on the lower level of this car.

Information contained in this route guide as well as described amenities and other on-board features are subject to change without notice. Tipping is certainly not required, but it is a much appreciated way to let employees know they have made your trip more enjoyable.

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### AMTRAK® SMOKING POLICY

Smoking is prohibited entirely on the *Capitol Limited*. Passengers may smoke on station platforms as announced by train crews and must remain next to the train, ready to board immediately upon hearing the locomotive horn and verbal "All Aboard" calls.



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## ROUTE GUIDE

Chicago ★ Toledo ★ Cleveland  
Pittsburgh ★ Washington, DC

## CAPITOL LIMITED<sup>SM</sup>

Whether you're headed to the big-city attractions of Chicago, Illinois, the magnificent monuments of our nation's capital, or points in between, your journey begins the moment you step on board the *Capitol Limited*<sup>SM</sup>. Amtrak's *Capitol Limited* was named after one of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's flagship passenger trains. For years the "Cap" was the choice of travel between Chicago and Washington, DC. In keeping with the B&O tradition, you will enjoy freshly prepared meals in the Dining Car and admire some of the nation's most beautiful and historic scenery.

This guide is written for travel from west to east but can be used in either direction. The guide includes information on sights and interesting facts about towns along the route. Note that all

Sanitary engineers reversed the flow of the river in the early 1900s to prevent a recurrence of epidemics – giving the city the world's only river that flows backwards.

Soon, you'll cross the Rock Island Railroad Line at Englewood, just before the Calumet River. It was here that an intense rivalry existed between the old *Twentieth Century* and *Broadway Limited* trains, as they raced out from the lake shore in an attempt to be first to get their passengers to New York.

On our way out of town, we also pass by the "New Regal Theatre," an atmospheric motion picture palace in which the audience sits in an imaginary courtyard, surrounded by exotic buildings under a star-filled sky. The cemetery on the left is where Mayor Washington is buried. In minutes

1906. Interestingly enough, many famous personalities grew up in the shadows of its furnaces, including entertainers Michael Jackson, Deniece Williams, Fred Williamson, Karl Malden, Avery Brooks and Alex Karras, astronaut Frank Borman, football's Hank Stram and Nobel Prize winning economist Paul A. Samuelson.

**La Porte** Established in 1832 as a trading center for nearby farming communities, La Porte means "the door." Here, it opens on the Indiana Dunes, which ring the southern and eastern shores of Lake Michigan. French engineer Octave Chanute launched the Age of Flight here between 1896 and 1897 when he used the high dunes as a jumping-off point for some 2,000 manned glider excursions. His designs became the basis for aviation projects around the world, including the motorized aircraft built by the Wright Brothers in 1903.

cornet here. Miles Laboratories, makers of Alka-Seltzer, was founded here. The early settlers of Elkhart County were largely Amish and Mennonite. It is also known as the "Mobile Home Capital of the World" because of all the RVs manufactured here.

**WATERLOO** This is our last stop in the Hoosier State. When the railroad first came to Waterloo in 1856, a man named Miles Waterman owned land on both sides of the railroad. Waterman planned the city of Waterloo on his land, and it was then named Waterloo City by Waterman. Waterloo's first building was a railroad office.

"Mad" Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians at Fallen Timbers in 1794. This defeat cleared the way for settlement of Northwestern Ohio and Northern Indiana. In 1835, Ohio and Michigan almost went to war over the ownership of Toledo. Congress finally stepped in and awarded Toledo to Ohio.

Today, Toledo is a major port city and is known as the "Glass Capital of the World." Owens-Corning Fiberglass makes its home here in the Old Libbey Glass Factory. In the daytime, you can see some of the world's largest grain elevators. Toledo is also home to the Ohio Baseball Hall of Fame, featuring

Lakes coal-shipping port, with an excellent natural harbor surrounded by islands. During the first half of the 19th century, it was an important station and terminus for part of the "Underground Railroad," a network of abolitionists who helped slaves escape to freedom before the Civil War.

**Huron** Eight miles inland is the New England styled hamlet of Milan, where Thomas Alva Edison was born in 1847. He had only three months of formal schooling, yet owned more patents than any other inventor. On the way into town, the train crosses the Huron River; on the way out of town, the Vermillion.

**ELYRIA** The birthplace of the

Cleveland has been home to many famous political leaders including President James A. Garfield and John Hay, Secretary of State under President McKinley; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under President Woodrow Wilson; and George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury under President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The first self-made millionaire, John D. Rockefeller, called Cleveland his home, as did Archibald Williard, creator of the world-famous patriotic painting, "The Spirit of '76." Many of these American heroes are buried at Lake View Cemetery, just across the city boundary. One more American hero was born in Cleveland – Superman! This defender of justice was the brainchild of two Cleveland natives, Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster.

**ALLIANCE** Like many Ohio towns, this one was built around the campus of a small college, Mount

**Salem** Here is another of the many Ohio towns named by New England settlers for their homes in the Northeast.

**Beaver Falls** It was in this small town that football great "Broadway" Joe Namath was born.

**PITTSBURGH** The original city lay between the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, which join here to form the Ohio River. It was first surveyed in 1753 by George Washington who had been sent to report on its military capabilities.

Pittsburgh has long been known as "The Steel City," but a more appropriate name today might be the Renaissance City. The first renaissance occurred after WWI, when a \$500 million program of pollution control and urban renewal put an end to the clouds of soot that used to hang over the city. The 1970s signaled the end of Pittsburgh's reign as manufacturing powerhouse, shifting to an economy built on service and technology. The 1980s marked the second renaissance – an urban transformation that offered new office/shopping complexes. Today, not a single ton of steel is produced in the surrounding area.

Pittsburgh has also been known as the city of "firsts." Synthetic insulin was first developed here, as was the first polio vaccine. The nation's first commercial nuclear power plant opened in Pittsburgh, and the first all-aluminum skyscraper was built here. The University of Pittsburgh's football team was the first to put numbers on their jerseys, and the Steelers were the first team to win four Super Bowl trophies.

**Braddock** This suburb of Pittsburgh is named for General Edward Braddock, a British Army officer who died trying to wrest the area from the French in 1755. After his death, George Washington, then a young colonel, took command and led the retreat of British and Colonial forces west from this site to Fort Necessity. Washington ordered Braddock's body to be buried in the middle of the road to keep the enemy from knowing of his death.

Soon, you'll pass J. Edgar Thompson Works, originally built by steel magnate Andrew Carnegie. Shortly after this industrial complex ends, you'll

pass the site of the former giant steel mill, the Duquesne Works. This was named after the early French fort. Local legend has it that when the British were battling for control during the French and Indian War, a detachment was dispatched here to hide their payroll. This unit supposedly buried a fortune in gold and silver.

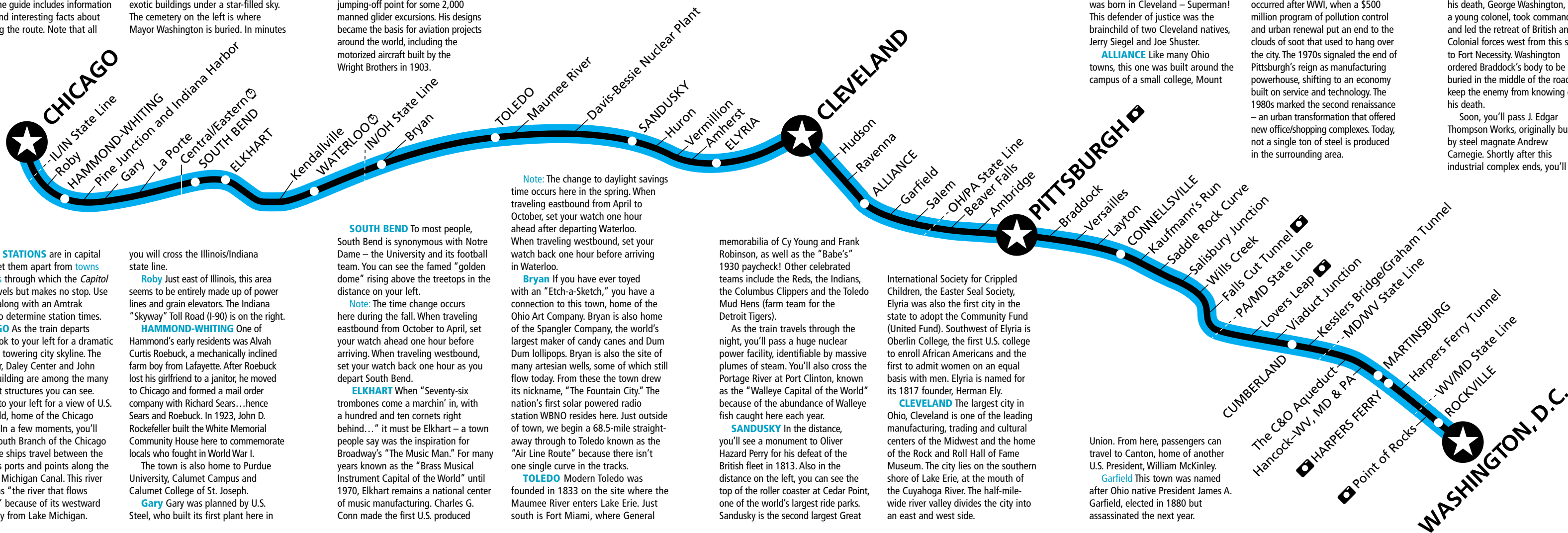
**CONNELLSVILLE** If you are traveling eastbound, dawn may be breaking as you pass through this town. In 1770, Zachariah Connell settled the Connelssville area with his family on the Youghiogheny River. In 1793, he surveyed and secured a charter from William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, for the town of Connelssville.

**Atlantic** To the left of the train are several square, cave-like holes cut into the rock face of the mountainside. These are all that remain in the middle of the road to keep the enemy from knowing of his death.

**Maryland/Pennsylvania State Line**

Just prior to crossing the Maryland/Pennsylvania state line, you will be crossing the famous Mason/Dixon Line. While most people associate the Mason/Dixon line with separating the free states from the slave states during the Civil War, it was originally surveyed between 1763 and 1767 in an attempt to settle a different dispute – which state owned what land! Two English Astronomers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, undertook the task to divide Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia (which at the time, West Virginia was still a part of). It wasn't until 1861, during the early stages of the Civil War, that West Virginia joined the Union. At that point, the Mason/Dixon line did indeed separate slavery and freedom.

At times, it is difficult to determine which state you are traveling through. In fact, the engine and tail of our train may be in Maryland, while the middle is in West Virginia! While the border between Pennsylvania and Maryland runs in a straight line, the border between West Virginia and Maryland follows the



**AMTRAK® STATIONS** are in capital letters to set them apart from towns and regions through which the *Capitol Limited* travels but makes no stop. Use this guide along with an Amtrak timetable to determine station times.

**CHICAGO** As the train departs Chicago, look to your left for a dramatic view of the towering city skyline. The Sears Tower, Daley Center and John Hancock Building are among the many magnificent structures you can see. Next, look to your left for a view of U.S. Cellular Field, home of the Chicago White Sox. In a few moments, you'll cross the South Branch of the Chicago River, where ships travel between the Great Lakes ports and points along the Illinois and Michigan Canal. This river is famous as "the river that flows backwards" because of its westward course away from Lake Michigan.

you will cross the Illinois/Indiana state line.

**Roby** Just east of Illinois, this area seems to be entirely made up of power lines and grain elevators. The Indiana "Skyway" Toll Road (I-90) is on the right.

**HAMMOND-WHITING** One of Hammond's early residents was Alvah Curtis Roebuck, a mechanically inclined farm boy from Lafayette. After Roebuck lost his girlfriend to a janitor, he moved to Chicago and formed a mail order company with Richard Sears...hence Sears and Roebuck. In 1923, John D. Rockefeller built the White Memorial Community House here to commemorate locals who fought in World War I.

The town is also home to Purdue University, Calumet Campus and Calumet College of St. Joseph.

**Gary** Gary was planned by U.S. Steel, who built its first plant here in

**SOUTH BEND** To most people, South Bend is synonymous with Notre Dame – the University and its football team. You can see the famed "golden dome" rising above the treetops in the distance on your left.

**Note:** The time change occurs here during the fall. When traveling eastbound from October to April, set your watch ahead one hour before arriving. When traveling westbound, set your watch back one hour as you depart South Bend.

**ELKHART** When "Seventy-six trombones come a marchin' in, with a hundred and ten cornets right behind..." it must be Elkhart – a town people say was the inspiration for Broadway's "The Music Man." For many years known as the "Brass Musical Instrument Capital of the World" until 1970, Elkhart remains a national center of music manufacturing. Charles G. Conn made the first U.S. produced

**Note:** The change to daylight savings time occurs here in the spring. When traveling eastbound from April to October, set your watch one hour ahead after departing Waterloo. When traveling westbound, set your watch back one hour before arriving in Waterloo.

**Bryan** If you have ever toyed with an "Etch-a-Sketch," you have a connection to this town, home of the Ohio Art Company. Bryan is also home of the Spangler Company, the world's largest maker of candy canes and Dum Dum lollipops. Bryan is also the site of many artesian wells, some of which still flow today. From these the town drew its nickname, "The Fountain City." The nation's first solar powered radio station WBNO resides here. Just outside of town, we begin a 68.5-mile straight-away through to Toledo known as the "Air Line Route" because there isn't one single curve in the tracks.

**TOLEDO** Modern Toledo was founded in 1833 on the site where the Maumee River enters Lake Erie. Just south is Fort Miami, where General

memorabilia of Cy Young and Frank Robinson, as well as the "Babe's" 1930 paycheck! Other celebrated teams include the Reds, the Indians, the Columbus Clippers and the Toledo Mud Hens (farm team for the Detroit Tigers).

As the train travels through the night, you'll pass a huge nuclear power facility, identifiable by massive plumes of steam. You'll also cross the Portage River at Port Clinton, known as the "Walleye Capital of the World" because of the abundance of Walleye fish caught here each year.

**SANDUSKY** In the distance, you'll see a monument to Oliver Hazard Perry for his defeat of the British fleet in 1813. Also in the distance on the left, you can see the top of the roller coaster at Cedar Point, one of the world's largest ride parks. Sandusky is the second largest Great

International Society for Crippled Children, the Easter Seal Society, Elyria was also the first city in the state to adopt the Community Fund (United Fund). Southwest of Elyria is Oberlin College, the first U.S. college to enroll African Americans and the first to admit women on an equal basis with men. Elyria is named for its 1817 founder, Herman Ely.

**CLEVELAND** The largest city in Ohio, Cleveland is one of the leading manufacturing, trading and cultural centers of the Midwest and the home of the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame Museum. The city lies on the southern shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. The half-mile-wide river valley divides the city into an east and west side.

Union. From here, passengers can travel to Canton, home of another U.S. President, William McKinley.

**Garfield** This town was named after Ohio native President James A. Garfield, elected in 1880 but assassinated the next year.