

the 194,200-acre Shenandoah National Park.

MANASSAS Leaving town, you'll cross Bull Run. Nearby, two great armies of a divided nation clashed for the first time during the Civil War in July of 1861.

It was during this battle that General Thomas J. Jackson acquired the nickname "Stonewall," when a Confederate officer attempted to rally his troops by shouting, "There stands Jackson like a stone wall! Rally behind the Virginians!" Just over a year later, in August of 1862, the two armies clashed again. This campaign opened the way for the South's first invasion of the North.

ALEXANDRIA This charming city was named for John Alexander. Alexandria was home to George Washington, and further down on the Potomac is his estate, Mount Vernon. The gray stone building to the right of the station is the George Washington National Memorial Masonic Temple. Nearby is Old Town Alexandria, an authentically restored portion of the city rich with art galleries, boutiques and restaurants.

The Virginia Scottish Games, the largest exhibit of Scottish culture in the U.S., are held here annually.

Potomac River Just before crossing the Potomac River, the Pentagon can be seen on the left. Just beyond the Pentagon is Arlington National Cemetery.

On the right, the train passes the runways of Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport. Crystal City, much of which has been developed from former railroad property, is now one of the biggest hotel and office complexes in the area.

The Monuments Washington is home to the Jefferson Memorial, which sits astride the waters of the Tidal Basin that is ringed by Japanese cherry trees celebrated for their blossoms. The Jefferson Memorial was modeled after the third president's home, Monticello. The 555-foot-high Washington Monument can also be seen from the train.

Washington is also home to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which can also be viewed from the train. This is where all United States paper currency and postage stamps are produced.

U.S. Capitol On the left you get a

sweeping view of the Capitol and official Washington. The Senate meets in the north wing of the Capitol and the House of Representatives in the south wing. In the foreground are three House office buildings.

WASHINGTON, DC Created in 1802 by an act of Congress, our nation's capital is named Washington as in George Washington and District of Columbia as in Christopher Columbus. Washington himself chose the site after Congress decided to move from Philadelphia and establish its capital further south.

Visitors to Washington, DC, will find many monuments, museums and cultural attractions including the Smithsonian Institution, the Lincoln and Roosevelt Memorials, the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, the White House, the National Zoo, the Kennedy Center and the U.S. Botanical Garden to name but a few.

Union Station Located in the heart of the nation's capital, extensive restoration work has turned this magnificent station into a bustling complex of shops, restaurants and theatres. Designed by renowned architect Daniel Burnham, the station's waiting room opened in 1907 and was modeled after the Baths of Diocletian in ancient Rome.

It is interesting to note that when this station was first built, its concourse was the largest room ever used for any purpose in the world.

New Carrollton This is a major suburban stop for Amtrak's Northeast Corridor service, as well as for Washington DC's subway system – Metro.

BALTIMORE Founded in 1729 on a protected harbor of the Patapsco River, Baltimore is a city of neighborhoods built on strong ethnic foundations.

Baltimore has a special place in railroad history, for it was here that the first line in the United States – the B&O – opened in 1830. The city is rich with other history and was home to many illustrious citizens. It was here that Francis Scott Key wrote *The Star-Spangled Banner*. Edgar Allan Poe came from Baltimore, as did H.L. Mencken and Babe Ruth. Johns Hopkins University adds to the flavor of the city, as does a first class system of museums including the

U.S.S. Constellation, one of the Navy's oldest ships. If visiting, see the city's Inner Harbor and Camden Yards.

Susquehanna River This river was first bridged after the Civil War, 28 years after the completion of the rest of the railroad. Prior to its completion, ferryboats shuttled cars across the river. On the south shore is the town of Havre de Grace. Perryville stands on the north bank of the river.

Delaware-Maryland State Line In a farmer's field here, look for two small stone markers – one black, one white; they mark not only the state line, but also the famous Mason-Dixon Line.

WILMINGTON The Wilmington Amtrak station has been completely refurbished to its original design.

To the right is the Cutter Mohawk, originally built in 1943, which now stands as a memorial to the Battle of the Atlantic (WWII).

Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church and Graveyard Founded by Swedish settlers in 1698, the church stands as originally built.

University of Pennsylvania This is visible just behind the University's stadium, Franklin Field. You also pass Philadelphia's Children's Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA Before entering Amtrak's 30th Street Station, you can see Center City, Philadelphia. Look for the statue of William Penn on top of City Hall Tower. The home of the *Declaration of Independence*, the signing of the *Constitution*, the Liberty Bell and many historical "firsts," Philadelphia offers great shopping, wonderful museums and beautiful parks and fountains.

TRENTON This industrial town is the capital of New Jersey and nearly became the capital of the United States in 1784! Three years later Washington, DC, was chosen as the capital site. It was just thirteen miles upriver that George Washington crossed the Delaware on Christmas Night 1776.

Princeton Junction Nearby Princeton is the fourth oldest university in the country. Princeton is also home to the Institute for Advanced Studies, where Albert Einstein worked from the time he immigrated to the U.S. in 1933 until his death in 1955.

New Brunswick We cross over the Raritan River at New Brunswick, the birthplace of poet Joyce Kilmer. New Brunswick is also home to Rutgers University, the eighth

oldest institution of higher learning in the country.

Menlo Park Thomas Edison moved his laboratory to Menlo Park in 1876, and here developed some of his greatest inventions. In fact, Edison was known as "The Wizard of Menlo Park."

METROPARK Located just south of Iselin, this station is convenient to the New Jersey Turnpike, the Garden State Parkway and Route I-287. In fact, there's hardly any place in New Jersey that can't be easily reached from this point.

Elizabeth Once the capital of New Jersey, Elizabeth was a key town during the Revolutionary War

NEWARK This city is the birthplace of author Stephen Crane, famous for *The Red Badge of Courage* among other novels. Our train crosses the Passaic River when leaving Newark.

The Meadowlands Here you can see Manhattan's magnificent skyline distinguished by the Empire State Building. You can also see the sweeping bridges of the New Jersey Turnpike, and just beyond are Giants Stadium and Continental Airlines Arena.

NEW YORK The Big Apple is a place unlike any other. From the lights of Broadway to the heights of Wall Street and the breathtaking Statue of Liberty to the stately Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York is full of attractions. No matter where you go or what time you go out, you'll find New York is truly "a city that never sleeps."

The original Penn Station station was a magnificent structure, designed to resemble the Baths of Caracalla in Rome. It was demolished in the 1960s to make way for Madison Square Garden, which now stands above the current station.

SCENIC PHOTO TIPS

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

HOST RAILROADS

are the freight and commuter railroads that Amtrak contracts with to operate Amtrak passenger trains. Chicago-Dyer-Norfolk Southern (NS); Dyer-Culpepper — CSX; Culpepper-Alexandria — Norfolk Southern (NS); Alexandria-Washington — CSX; Washington-New York — Amtrak.

WELCOME ABOARD

On board the *Cardinal*SM you will experience the comfort and relaxation of train travel while enjoying the beauty of the white-water rivers and falls of West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley, the Allegheny and Blue Ridge Mountains, and the natural scenery of Virginia horse country. 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 upon any train employee.

THE TRAIN STAFF

The staff of the *Cardinal* 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.

Lounge Car Attendant is responsible for the operation of the Dinette/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

Viewliner® Service Sleeping Car accommodations provide private rooms with amenities for day and night use. From Roomettes to Bedrooms featuring 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. Amtrak's Metropolitan Lounge®/Club Acela® are available in Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia and New York for First Class Service passengers.

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

Dinette Complete meals, sandwiches, snacks and beverages are served in the Dinette.

Entertainment Guides provide scenic commentary between Charleston, WV, and White Sulphur Springs, WV, eastbound.

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 this train. 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.



ROUTE GUIDE

Chicago * Indianapolis * Cincinnati

Washington, DC * New York

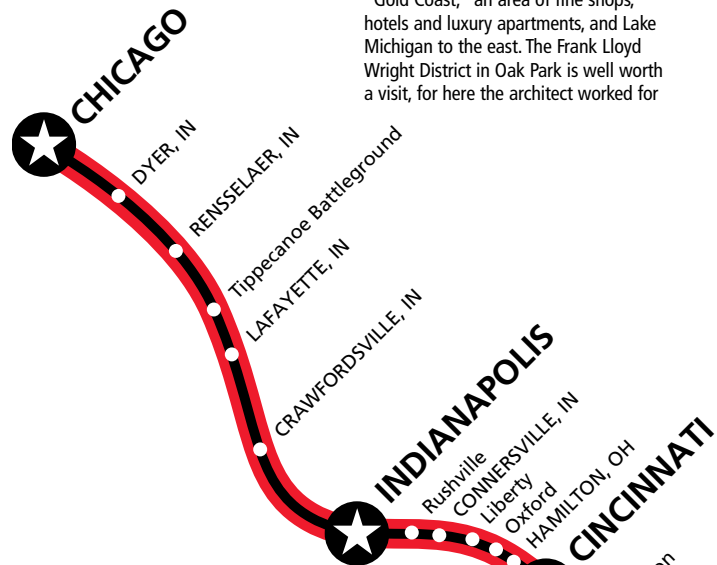


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THE CARDINALSM

The *Cardinal*SM takes you from America's heartland to the Big Apple. The route provides a panoramic tour of river valleys and heavenly mountains between Chicago and New York. Some of the glorious views include the mighty Ohio



River, tranquil rural Kentucky, the magnificent green mountains of West Virginia, the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia and the sparkling skylines of Chicago and New York.

As the *Cardinal* passes through the spectacular New River Gorge, you'll experience 60 miles of the most breathtaking scenery east of the Rockies, which is known for its wild beauty and awesome grandeur. As the train twists and turns through the canyon, wooded cliffs rise to heights of 1,300 feet above the great Kanawha River. The magnificent scenery of the canyon, combined with the tranquil splendor of the Shenandoah Valley and Blue Ridge Mountains, make the *Cardinal's* route one of Amtrak's most scenic and enjoyable.

This guide is written from west to east. The guide includes information on sights and interesting facts about towns along the route. Note that all **AMTRAK® STATIONS** are in capital letters to set them apart from **towns and regions** through which the *Cardinal* travels but makes no stop. Use this guide along with an Amtrak timetable to determine station times.

CHICAGO At the crossroads of the U.S., Chicago has long been a center

of shipping and trade because of its waterways and its railroads. Chicago's skyscrapers stand in an area known as "The Loop."

A city of neighborhoods, Chicago is known for its strong ethnic population and diverse cultural attractions. Among the areas you'll want to visit are the "Gold Coast," an area of fine shops, hotels and luxury apartments, and Lake Michigan to the east. The Frank Lloyd Wright District in Oak Park is well worth a visit, for here the architect worked for

nearly 20 years early in his career. The Art Institute of Chicago, the Adler Planetarium and the Lincoln Park Zoo are among other attractions you won't want to miss.

Leaving Chicago, look 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.

DYER Just before entering Dyer, a sizable railroad junction for freight, you'll cross the Illinois/Indiana state line.

RENSSELAER This city was named for its founder, James Van Rensselaer. St. Joseph's College is also here.

Tippecanoe Battleground This 96-acre park was the site of the famous Battle of Tippecanoe, where Native Americans and settlers clashed. This was a key event that opened the West to the early settlers. Victory at Tippecanoe helped elect William Henry Harrison to the presidency in 1840. He and his running mate, John Tyler, rallied American voters with the famous slogan, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!" Unfortunately,

Harrison caught pneumonia at his inauguration and died shortly thereafter.

LAFAYETTE Named after George Washington's friend and aide, the Marquis de Lafayette, this city stands on the east bank of the Wabash River. It is home to Purdue University, which can be seen on the distant river bluffs to your right as we come into town.

CRAWFORDSVILLE Wabash College was founded here in 1832 as one of the first schools of higher education in the "West." It was this small college, which, in 1888, accused Purdue of padding its football team with boilermakers from the Monon railroad shops. Out of this came the nickname for Purdue's team – "The Boiler-makers!" Crawfordsville has produced many authors and is known as the "Athens" of Indiana. One of its most famous prodigies is Lew Wallace, author of the immortal *Ben Hur*.

INDIANAPOLIS Welcome to the capital city of the Hoosier State and home to the famous Indy 500.

The city's Union Station is known as a "festival market place" of shops, restaurants and watering holes. The 258-foot Soldiers and Sailors Monument can be seen as you leave the station.

Rushville This town is home to Wendell Willkie, who ran against Franklin D. Roosevelt for President in the 1940s.

CONNERSVILLE Thanks to a location along the original Whitewater Canal, Connersville became an important and vital shipping stop. In 1886, John B. McFarlan Sr. decided to expand his buggy manufacturing business and eventually developed the nation's first industrial park – a five-mile corn patch that became host to some 20 firms. The town eventually evolved into a major manufacturing center for some of the best automobiles ever built, a distinction that earned the town the title of "Little Detroit."

Liberty This small farming community

was the birthplace of Ambrose Everett Burnside, Union General in the Civil War. Burnside's name has become part of the English language thanks to his custom of allowing his whiskers to grow on the sides of his face – hence the term burnside, which later became sideburns!

Oxford Miami University The University was established in 1809. This academic community attracted scholars from the East, as well as Southerners moving north in protest against slavery. This unique blend of New England and the South can be seen in many of Oxford's 19th-century homes.

In the 1830s, William Holmes McGuffey was a member of the Miami faculty and here wrote the first edition of the celebrated *McGuffey Readers*. The book has over 130 million copies in print, more than any other book in history other than the Holy Bible.

HAMILTON When the Miami-Erie Canal system was completed, Hamilton was at the heart of the country's first great transportation system. Because of its location, Hamilton's industries – textiles and papers – were related to water. Today, Hamilton is still one of the country's largest paper producers.

CINCINNATI Early in its history, Cincinnati became known as the Queen City of the West. The completion of the Miami and Erie Canal in 1827 helped fuel its growth, linking the city with the rich farmlands of Ohio and Indiana. During the Civil War, Cincinnati became a refuge for runaway slaves and it was here that Harriet Beecher Stowe gathered much of her material for *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. It is also the birthplace of William Howard Taft, the 27th President.

Cincinnati is also known for having the first bathtub in the United States, the first fire engine and the first professional baseball club, the Cincinnati Redlegs.

Covington Here, just outside of

Cincinnati, the *Cardinal* crosses the Ohio River. Downtown Cincinnati is to your left. Covington is the site of the Monte Casino chapel, the smallest in the world, with room for only three people!

South Ripley Slaves used to cross the Ohio River here on the Underground Railroad, just opposite the home of the Reverend John Rankin, who harbored runaway slaves. Locals say the real Uncle Tom's Cabin was here, up on a hill to your right. They light the cabin with a star at Christmas.

MAYSVILLE Locals say that at one time, Maysville had more millionaires per capita than anywhere else in the United States. It is also the home of Rosemary Clooney, once a popular singer.

SOUTH PORTSMOUTH/SOUTH SHORE This town is considered the birthplace of Roy Rogers, who was born out in the country at Duck Run.

Russell The citizens of Russell celebrate their railroad heritage each Christmas by decorating the utility poles with wrought iron steam engines. The lights are arranged so the wheels appear to turn, the engines are red and the smoke is white.

ASHLAND Here you will see the Smokestack of Marathon Ashland Petroleum refinery.

Kenova/Ohio River Here, you'll cross the Big Sandy River, which marks the borders of the three surrounding states. The name of this town is an acronym for the three states that meet here: Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia.

HUNTINGTON This city marks the beginning of the Ohio River Valley, as well as your first stop in West Virginia. It was named for Collis P. Huntington, a 19th-century railroad tycoon who helped

finance the Central Pacific Railroad and was president of the C&O in 1871 when the city was founded. Huntington is also the home of Marshall University.

CHARLESTON Coming into this capital city, you'll see the gold-domed capitol, completed in 1932. Charleston has long been a river port and transportation hub, as well as a major center for chemical manufacturing.

Daniel Boone and his family lived here from 1789 to 1790. Near Charleston is Logan County, home of the infamous feud between the Hatfields and McCoys.

MONTGOMERY Once the state capital, Montgomery is home of the West Virginia Institute of Technology.

Gauley Here, you come to the beginning of your trip through the New River Gorge. Just ahead is the Gauley Bridge, where the Gauley River and New River meet to form the Kanawha River. The journey through this wild and picturesque country is not only beautiful, but also incredibly interesting! Much of what you will see is visible only by rail or a wild trip on a whitewater raft.

The railroad opened the New River to industrial development with the completion of the C&O in 1873. Then, as many as 14 passenger trains ran daily. The Great Depression forced many companies out of business.

Today, many of the places you'll pass are ghost towns.

Hawk's Nest Dam When Union Carbide needed electric power for its alloy steel mill, it chose to dam the New River at Hawk's Nest, forcing water through an underground tunnel 3.2 miles long. An ambitious project, it was hailed as both a modern engineering achievement and as an industrial tragedy. Almost 400 tunnel workers

died of "silicosis." The tragedy served as a catalyst for government action to improve safety in the workplace.

Hawk's Nest Across the Basin, 585 feet above you, Hawk's Nest Overlook provides a breathtaking view of the canyon. A state park was opened here in the 1930s, and Hawk's Nest Lodge followed in 1967.

Fayette/South Fayette Look to the right for your first glimpse of the New River Gorge Bridge, one of the world's longest steel arch span measuring over 1,700 feet long. The deck is 876 feet above the river. Completed in 1977 at a cost of nearly \$37 million, the bridge carries Route 19 between Summersville and Beckley.

THURMOND This town was the commercial center of the New River Coal Fields, generating almost 20% of all revenue on the C&O Railroad in 1910. There were no streets; the only way in or out was by railroad. Thurmond was known as a town of saloons, bawdy houses, gambling, drinking and violence. There used to be a saying that, "There was no law west of Hinton... and no God west of Thurmond." Thurmond's fortunes faded, however, with the economy of the New River Coal Fields.

PRINCE This city became an important commercial center for merchandise shipment. The first station was built in 1880. The present station was built by the C&O in 1946. The city of Beckley is nearby, which is a major coal-producing center.

Sandstone This town was first called New Richmond but was renamed when the railroad expanded to Cincinnati to avoid confusion with New Richmond, Ohio. The nearby

quarry provided West Virginia's contribution to the Washington Monument. Some of the oldest prehistoric Native American artifacts in the world have been discovered here.

Sandstone Falls Here is one of the most spectacular sights of the New River. Torrents of water rush over the soft stone foundation, creating deceptively deep pools around the bottom of the falls.

HINTON The city marks the halfway point between the Cincinnati and Potomac, and the end of the New River Gorge.

Great Bend Tunnel The legend of John Henry, the steel-driving man, began in the tunnel through which you are now passing. A memorial to John Henry was placed alongside State Route 3, above the tunnel portal.

ALDERSON The federal prison for women located here has housed such infamous characters as Tokyo Rose and Axis Sally; Squeaky Fromme and Sarah Jane Moore, both of whom attempted to assassinate President Ford. In fact, when Squeaky escaped from Alderson, she hid out in a shanty at Wolf Creek Curb, a few miles up the line. She was caught there eight days later.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

This beautiful resort town boasts the Greenbrier Hotel and its charming cottages set in the midst of a 7,000-acre estate on the western slope of

over 20 years.

CHARLOTTESVILLE Founded during the reign of King George III in 1762, the city was named for his wife, Charlotte. It was home to explorer Meriwether Lewis and revolutionary George Rogers Clark. Later, luminaries who called this area home included William Faulkner, Lady Astor and William McGuffey. Visitors flock to this area each year to visit the architecturally striking Monticello, the home

of the Alleghenies, about 2,000 feet above sea level. Well known for its luxury and grace, it is a worthy rival to the Homestead.

Allegheny Tunnel The tunnel runs under the crest of the Alleghenies and marks the boundary

line between West Virginia and Virginia. As you pass through, you will be crossing the Eastern Continental Divide. Rain that falls on the west side of the mountain will find its way to the Gulf of Mexico; rain that falls on the east side will flow to the Atlantic Ocean.

CLIFTON FORGE This stop is best known as the station serving Hot Springs, site of The Homestead resort hotel. The Homestead was built in 1846 as a modern luxury hotel. It is renowned for its championship golf course and resort.

STAUNTON This city, marked by a red brick clock tower, was first settled in 1732. Staunton served as Virginia's capital for 17 days in June of 1781, as Governor Thomas Jefferson and the General Assembly fled advancing British troops.

Nineteenth-century Staunton became an important educational center with the establishment of the Virginia Institute for the Deaf and Blind (VSDB), Mary Baldwin College, Stuart Hall School (after its first headmistress, Mrs. J.E.B. Stuart, widow of the Civil War hero) and Staunton Military Academy.

Staunton is home to the Statler Brothers, who have held a free concert here every July 4th for

designed and built by Thomas Jefferson, and Ash Lawn, the estate of James Monroe. The *Cardinal* passes through the middle of the University of Virginia campus, founded and designed by Thomas Jefferson. Don't miss the University's Medical Center on the right and the Rotunda modeled after the Roman Pantheon on the left.

Shadwell Thomas Jefferson was born here and lived on his family farm until the age of 16 when he entered the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg.

Gordonsville General Robert E. Lee maintained headquarters in Gordonsville. Known as the Virginia Central Lines, the tracks were Lee's lifeline to the Shenandoah Valley. Much of this railroad was destroyed and rebuilt many times over during the war. According to locals, as many as 23% of all millionaires in the U.S. live in or around this area, and all the roads you can see from the train lead to private estates!

Orange Lee was headquartered here when Grant plunged into the Wilderness Campaign a few miles away. Orange was the home of James Madison, fourth President of the United States, and "Old Rough &

Ready" Zachary Taylor, elected to the presidency in 1848.

CULPEPER The first to respond to Patrick Henry's call-to-arms in 1775 were the Culpeper Minutemen. During the Civil War, both sides had headquarters here. Today, visitors enjoy the history preserved at the Culpeper Cavalry Museum. Paralleling the route of the *Cardinal*, are the majestic Blue Ridge Mountains. Along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains is