



CAPITOL LIMITED ROUTE GUIDE



CHICAGO • TOLEDO • CLEVELAND • PITTSBURGH • WASHINGTON, DC

We hope you enjoy reading this guide and learning about points of interest along our route. It is written starting from the western terminus of the train in Chicago and proceeds to points east, ending in Washington, D.C. If you boarded in Washington, just read the guide in reverse, remembering to look in the opposite direction referenced.

AMTRAK STATIONS are shown in all capital letters, as opposed to upper and lower case for towns and geographical areas through which the train travels but does not stop. The Amtrak System Timetable or the Capitol Limited® panel card should be consulted for actual station times. While all service presented in this guide was accurate at the time of publication, routes and services are subject to change. Please contact Amtrak at 1-800-USA-RAIL, visit Amtrak.com or call your travel agent for the most current information.

Combining impressive geologic formations, man-made wonders and rich American history, this route is rife with feature attractions between the "City of Broad Shoulders" and its terminus in the nation's capital and city of magnificent monuments, Washington, D.C. From orderly farms in the heartland to spectacular views of the mountains above Pennsylvania and West Virginia valleys, the scenes are unforgettable. Today, their quiet beauty belies the ferocity of the many Civil War battles fought in and around the area. From striking rock formations to national historic landmarks, the Capitol Limited presents a journey upon which you will continue to reflect for some time to come. So relax and enjoy this unique view of Americana from your picture window!

[Amtrak Capitol Limited was named after the former Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's flagship passenger trains -- for many years the choice of travel between Chicago and Washington. In keeping with "B&O" tradition, you can choose from freshly prepared meals in the dining car, a full lounge/observation car and extra-fare sleeping car accommodations.]



WELCOME ABOARD



Chicago, IL

Welcome aboard the *Capitol Limited*,[®] 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, you will experience the comfort and relaxation of train travel while witnessing some attractive 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 Amtrak employee.

THE TRAIN STAFF

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

Lead Service Attendant is responsible for the operation of the Dining car and Dining car staff.

Lounge Car Attendant is responsible for the operation of the Café/Lounge car

Sleeping Car Attendant is responsible for providing all service for passengers ticketed in Sleeping car accommodations, including room preparation, luggage service and any assistance necessary to ensure a comfortable journey. They can also assist with meal reservations or arrange for your meal to be served in the privacy and comfort of your accommodation.

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

ACCOMMODATIONS

Superliner Sleeping accommodations provide a range of private rooms 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 ask to speak to the Conductor regarding the availability of rooms. Amtrak Metropolitan Lounge/ClubAcela[®] are available in Chicago and Washington for Sleeping car service passengers.

Coach seating provides a wide reclining seat with leg rest, folding tray table and overhead reading light. Free pillows and at-seat meal service are also available.

Dining service offers a wide range of full hot meals featuring regional cuisine prepared by Amtrak chefs with specialties unique to the *Capitol Limited*. The Dining car provides the perfect venue to meet your fellow passengers and enjoy a delicious meal while the scenery glides by your window. Sleeping car accommodation charges include meals in the Dining car while passengers ticketed in Coach may purchase Dining car meals at reasonable prices. Striking scenery and a great staff make dining on the *Capitol Limited* a memorable experience.

Sightseer Lounge/Café is the perfect location for scenic viewing and lighter fare. Large panoramic windows provide the perfect vantage point for sightseeing and making new friends. The Café is located on the lower level of the car offering sandwiches, snacks and beverages.

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.

Information contained in this route guide as well as described amenities and other on-board features are subject to changes without notice. While gratuities are not required for services provided, it is an appreciated way to convey to an employee that he or she has made your trip more enjoyable.



CHICAGO As we pull out of the covered platforms in the station, look left for an impressive view of the city skyline. Among its magnificent structures are the Sears Tower, Daley Center and John Hancock Building. Soon, again on the left, is Cellular Field, home of the Chicago White Sox. We now cross the South Branch of the Chicago River, famous for its backwards flow, and where ships ply Great Lakes ports along the Illinois and Michigan Canals. Sanitary engineers reversed its flow in the early 1900s to prevent epidemics. As we cross the Rock Island Railroad at Englewood, imagine the intense rivalry between the *Twentieth Century* and *Broadway Limited* trains as they raced one another to New York decades ago. Of note is the New Regal Theater, originally an “atmospheric” motion picture palace where the audience sat in an imaginary courtyard under the stars. Today, it is a showcase for live entertainment. The cemetery on the left is where Harold Washington, the city’s first African American mayor, is buried.

Vibrant and energetic, Chicago is the industrial core of the Midwest and a major transportation hub. In the heart of America’s agriculture belt, it is a leading distributor of farm products. Its many regional food specialties reflect the city’s ethnic and working class roots. Its spirit is also exemplified in its unique architecture; here is where the word “skyscraper” originated in 1885. The arts and sciences are also alive here, with an abundance of world-renowned theaters and museums. Most Amtrak long-distance trains originate or terminate here. Soon we cross the Illinois/Indiana state line.

Roby Just east, power lines and grain elevators dominate the skyline of this area. The Indiana “Skyway” Toll Road, I-90, is on the right.

HAMMOND-WHITING As we pass through town, consider one of its early residents, Alvah Curtis Roebuck, a farm boy. Moving to Chicago, he started a mail order company with Richard Sears -- and thus began Sears, Roebuck and Co. The town is home to Purdue University. It boasts of one of the country’s first professional football teams in the 1920s. Notable natives include the original “Doublemint Twins®” of the famous chewing gum advertisements. A Pullman-Standard plant here produced railroad passenger cars between 1929 and 1981, many of them for Amtrak in the 1970s. In 1911, the “Betzmobile” was introduced here to great fanfare; unable to meet demand, the firm quickly succumbed.

Gary was planned by U.S. Steel in 1906. Many famous personalities grew up in the shadow of its furnaces, including the entertainers of the famous Jackson family, actor Karl Malden and astronaut Frank Borman.

LaPorte Here, between 1896 and 1897, French engineer Octave Chanute launched the Age of Flight with manned glider excursions on the high dunes that ring the shores of Lake Michigan. His designs were the basis for aviation projects around the world – including a motorized version built by the Wright Brothers in 1903.

SOUTH BEND To many, this city is synonymous with Notre Dame, both the university and the football team. Its famous golden dome arises in the distance on the left. To others, it is virtually defined by the Studebaker Corporation, which started making wagons here in 1852, came to prominence, and finally ceased auto making here in 1963. Its museum is a collection of vehicles from its 150-year history of production.

Note: The time change occurs here during the fall. When traveling eastbound between October and April, set your watch one hour ahead before arrival. When traveling westbound, set your watch one hour back departing South Bend.

ELKHART When *Seventy-Six Trombones Come a Marchin’ In* -- it has to be Elkhart, which townspeople say was the inspiration for Broadway’s hit, “The Music Man.” For many years, it was known as the Brass Musical Instrument Capitol. Charles Conn made the first U.S. produced cornet here. Miles Laboratories, original maker of Alka-Seltzer,® was founded in Elkhart. Today, it is known as the “Mobile Home Capital” due to its large RV manufacturing base, and it hosts one of the country’s premier jazz events each June.

WATERLOO is our last stop in the Hoosier State. Founded in 1856, the town was named for its co-founder, Miles Waterman. Some wanted the town to be named Waterman, but he declined this honor and supported Waterloo, a popular name not only in this area but across the U.S.; there are 30 such towns in 26 states currently in existence. The American version of Waterloo is most likely derived from the town of the same name in Belgium where Napoleon’s army was defeated. The phrase “met his Waterloo” originated from this event, meaning a defeat, ruin, collapse or downfall.

Indiana/Ohio State Line

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

Bryan Did you ever play with an “Etch-a-Sketch®” toy as a child? If so, you’ve got a connection to this, the home of its maker, the Ohio Art® Company. Also delighting children is the world’s largest maker of candy canes and lollipops, the Spangler® Company. Some of the town’s many artesian wells still flow today, giving rise to its nickname, “The Fountain City.” WNBO radio here is the nation’s first to be solar powered. From here to Toledo, the 68.5-mile straight track is known as one of the “Air Line” routes due to its lack of even a single curve.



TOLEDO was founded in 1833 where the Maumee River enters Lake Erie. Fort Miami to the south is where General “Mad” Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians in 1794, clearing the settlement of Northwestern Ohio and Northern Indiana. Congress had to intervene to prevent Ohio and Michigan from warring over ownership of Toledo in 1835. Today, Toledo is the Glass Capitol of the World, being home to Owens-Corning.® During daylight hours, watch for some of the world’s largest grain elevators. Its largest employer for most of the last century was Jeep’s® original manufacturer, Willys/Overland. Although the town’s well-known industrial base has contracted in recent years, it remains headquarters for the Big Three automakers’ factories and parts suppliers. However, health care now leads the economy. Satirist P.J. O’Rourke, actor Jamie Farr and actress/model Katie Holmes all hail from Toledo.

During the night, we pass a huge nuclear power facility identifiable by massive plumes of steam. We cross the Portage River at Clinton, known as the “Walleye Capital of the World” due to an abundance of the fish caught here every year.

SANDUSKY To the left in the distance is the top of Cedar Point’s roller coaster, one of the world’s largest ride parks. Oliver Hazard Perry defeated the British fleet in 1813; a monument here stands testament. Possessed of an excellent natural harbor surrounded by islands, this is the second largest Great Lakes coal-shipping port. A network of abolitionists used its station on the “Underground Railroad” to help slaves escape to freedom before the Civil War. The city was the setting for the 1995 film, *Tommy Boy*.

Huron Thomas Alva Edison was born in the hamlet of Milan eight miles inland from here in 1847. Equipped with three months of formal schooling, he went on to own more patents than any other inventor. On the way into town, we cross the Huron River; on the way out of town, the Vermillion River, a tributary of Lake Erie.

ELYRIA was the birthplace in 1919 of the International Society for Crippled Children; the Easter Seal Society followed in 1934. Elyria became a notable whistlestop in American political history during the 2008 Presidential campaign when then-candidate John McCain and “folkhero” Joe the Plumber met at a rally and posed for photographs that were transmitted around the world. To the southwest is Oberlin College, one of the first to have coeducational classes. The city was named after its founder, Herman Ely, in 1817.

CLEVELAND is the largest city in the state, a leading manufacturing, trading and cultural center in the Midwest, and home to the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame Museum. Playhouse Square Center is the second largest performing arts center in the U.S. One Playhouse Square was the original studio where disc jockey Alan Freed popularized the term “rock and roll.” Many films have been shot here, including scenes

from *Spider Man™ 3*, as well as the TV sitcom *The Drew Carey Show*. 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. The city has been home to famous political and business leaders, including President James A. Garfield; John Hay, Secretary of State under President McKinley; and self-made millionaire John D. Rockefeller. The Man of Steel, Defender of Truth, Justice and the American Way, *Superman*, was the 1932 brainchild of two Cleveland natives, Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster.

ALLIANCE is, like many Ohio towns, built around the campus of a small college, Mount Union. Notable native Len Dawson, playing for the Dallas Texans (later becoming the Kansas City Chiefs), completed a 10-year run as the former AFL’s highest rated career passer. Although he participated in a losing effort against Green Bay in Super Bowl I, he earned MVP accolades for his victory over the Vikings in Super Bowl IV. Nearby is Canton, long-time home of President William McKinley.

Garfield is named after President James A. Garfield, elected in 1880 and assassinated the following year.

Salem is one of many Ohio towns named by New England settlers for their Northeast homes.

Ohio/Pennsylvania State Line

Beaver Falls The great “Broadway” Joe Namath was born in this Pennsylvania town.

PITTSBURGH is sited between the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, which join here to form the Ohio River. George Washington first surveyed the site in 1753 after being sent to report on its military potential. Pittsburgh has 446 bridges, besting Venice Italy, and its steeply sloped topography can be traversed by 712 sets of stairs comprising more than 24,000 vertical ft. – greater than San Francisco, Portland and Cincinnati combined.

Long known as the “Steel City,” a more appropriate name today might be the Renaissance City. The first such renaissance occurred following World War II when a \$550 million program to cut pollution was put into effect. The 1970s and 1980s offered yet a second renaissance, shifting from a manufacturing economy to one based upon service and technology, and an urban transformation bringing about new office and shopping complexes. Today, not a single ton of steel is produced here or anywhere nearby.

Several “firsts” are attributable to Pittsburgh: synthetic insulin, the polio vaccine, the commercial nuclear power reactor and the all-aluminum skyscraper. The University of Pittsburgh was first to use numbers on its athletic jerseys, and the Pittsburgh Steelers were the first to win four Super Bowls. Western Pennsylvania has produced many sports stars.

Braddock is a suburb of Pittsburgh named for General Edward Braddock, a British Army officer who died trying to wrest the area from the French in 1755. The battle was a key event beginning the French and Indian War. After Braddock's death, a young colonel named George Washington 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.

We now pass the J. Edgar Thompson Works, built by steel magnate Andrew Carnegie. Next we see the former giant Duquesne Works steel mill, named after an early French fort. Legend has it that a fortune in gold and silver is buried here, the payroll of British soldiers, hidden during the French and Indian War.

CONNELLSVILLE If you are traveling eastbound, dawn may be breaking as we pass through this city. A former coal mining town, its newspaper, *The Daily Courier*, has been in continuous publication for over a century. Founded in 1793 by Zachariah Connell, the location made a natural stopping place for travelers to build rafts and float down the river.

Kaufmann's Run marks a small stream flowing down from the famous home, "Fallingwater," designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and commissioned by the Edgar Kaufmann Sr., owner of the famous department store in Pittsburgh.

Saddle Rock Curve Shortly after leaving Markleton, the train veers left and a large boulder, shaped like a western saddle, becomes visible on the right.

Atlantic Look left to see several square, cave-like holes cut into the rock face of the mountain – all that remains of an 18th-century millstone quarry. The most recent census indicates that the town is home to 43 persons in 12 households containing nine families.

Garrett was named after a president of the B&O Railroad. When steam locomotives ruled the rails, this town was a "helper" station that dispatched engines to help trains up the steep grade.

Meyersdale To the right side of the train, look for Mount Davis, the highest point in Pennsylvania at 3,213 ft.

Sand Patch marks the summit of the Alleghenies and the Eastern Continental Divide. Rain falling on the west end of the tunnel flows to the Gulf of Mexico and rain falling at the east end of the tunnel flows to the Atlantic Ocean. This is a prime railfan location because of the 1.94% grade.

Pennsylvania/Maryland State Line

The state line doubles here as the famous Mason/Dixon Line. Known by most people as the dividing line between free and slave states before the Civil War, the line was actually surveyed between 1763 and 1767 to settle another dispute – which state owned which land. English astronomers Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon undertook the task to divide Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia (then a part of Virginia). It wasn't until 1863, during the early stages of the Civil War, that West Virginia joined the Union, at which point the line separated slavery from freedom. 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 centuries. On the east end is famous Lover's Leap. Legend holds that an Indian princess fell in love with a federal soldier; the couple wished to wed but the princess' father forbade it. In despair, they climbed to the top of a 1,000-ft. cliff of Wills Mountain (to the right) and leapt to their death.

Viaduct Junction This is the beginning of the most historic main-line track in America. The B&O was chartered in 1827 as the nation's first common carrier railroad. Finished in 1852, the line stretched from Baltimore to Wheeling, West Virginia.

CUMBERLAND was once known as the "Queen City of the Alleghenies" with its rolling hills, winding waterways and mountain views. Note street signs on the left marked "Queen City" precinct. Situated 655 ft. above sea level, it was once the second largest city in Maryland. Buildings with impressive spires create a unique skyline, and quaint houses dot the hillsides. The oldest existing building, the George Washington Headquarters, was built in the 1750s. Numerous early coal, canal and railroad barons lived on Washington Street in ornate mansions, several of which have been restored. Today, Cumberland is the commercial and railroad center of Western Maryland and a focal point of the region's growing tourist industry. Notable residents include actor William H. Macy, who was junior and senior class president at Allegheny High School.

Maryland/West Virginia State Line

Kesslers Bridge/Graham Tunnel When entering *and* exiting the 1,592-foot tunnel, we are in West Virginia – but while traveling *through* it, we are in Maryland. West Virginians are prone to joke that you see the best part of Maryland inside the tunnel.

Hancock is a small community straddling the Potomac River, its south bank in West Virginia, its north bank in Maryland and its extreme northern edge in Pennsylvania.

MARTINSBURG station on the right, the red brick four-story building with two wooden porches, is the oldest working train station in the U.S., having been in continuous use for over 160 years. Built in 1847, it is the only structure in Martinsburg to survive the destruction of the Civil War, and is a designated a National Historic Landmark. The town and the railroad complex on the left changed hands many times during the conflict. From here on into Washington, these gently rolling hills and peaceful farmland were the haunts of both Confederate and Union armies. Campaigns into the Northern states often crossed the tracks – notably, the Confederate movements to Gettysburg, Antietam and Monocacy. At one point, the Confederates even stole the railroad itself. General Stonewall Jackson hijacked 14 engines and numerous cars loaded with supplies. Officers of the B&O Railroad were so impressed by the feat that they made the raid's commanding officer its master of transportation after the war. The B&O shops and roundhouse comprise another National Historic Landmark, significant for its architecture, the aforementioned theft and the role it played in the Great Railroad Strike of 1877 -- the first of its kind in the U.S. Today, the Internal Revenue Service facility here processes a large percentage of electronically-filed tax returns.

HARPERS FERRY, where Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland meet, as do the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers, was called by Thomas Jefferson "perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in nature." Originally a trading post, George Washington located a federal arsenal here in 1798, a decision that proved pivotal to events some 60 years later. The town became famous when, in 1859, abolitionist John Brown and his small band tried to seize the facility and touch off a slave revolt in the southern states. Colonel Robert E. Lee rushed federal troops to the scene on trains, the first time in history that a railroad was used for military purposes. The raid was soon ended and Brown hanged.

Its strategic location and the arsenal caused it to change hands 13 times during the Civil War. A small Union force destroyed the facility to prevent it from falling into Confederate hands. The arsenal had pioneered the use of interchangeable parts in firearms, invented by Captain John H. Hall. In 1944 most of the town became part of the



Harpers Ferry

National Park Service and is maintained as a National Historic Park; many of its old homes are on the National Register of Historic Places. We now cross the Potomac River over a V-shaped bridge plunging into a tunnel on the Maryland side riverbank. The C&O Canal on the right is 186 miles long, running between Georgetown in Washington, D.C. and Cumberland, MD, and is the longest national park in the U.S.

The Appalachian Trail Look for a white lock tender's house on the right and the ruins of a canal to mark the crossing of the longest continuous footpath in the world, the 2,050-mile-long Appalachian Trail.

Point of Rocks A quaint old Victorian depot designed by Francis E. Baldwin, architect for the B&O Railroad, marks the spot where the rail line from Washington joins the original B&O main line from Baltimore. Commuter trains from Martinsburg serve this stop and Harpers Ferry to Washington, D.C., as these communities are home to federal and other workers in the city.

Germantown marks the unofficial beginning of Washington, D.C. suburbia. Once rolling farmlands, it is now full of homes.

ROCKVILLE is the second largest city in Maryland. After we pull out of the station, note a small white church on a hill, St. Mary's, final resting place of F. Scott Fitzgerald. The author had expressed his desire to be buried in the country!

Garrett Park was named for John B. Garrett, then-president of the B&O Railroad, settled in 1890 as a summer retreat for railroad executives. Note the many beautiful Victorian homes nestled in the wooded area to the right of the tracks. The town made headlines when, in 1890, *The Washington Post* reported that a local resident had installed indoor plumbing and a toilet in her home. Local outrage over this danger to health and decency standards forced the removal of these contraptions.

WASHINGTON, D.C. On approach, look to your right for a glimpse of the blue and gold dome and bell tower of the largest Roman Catholic Church in the U.S., the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception. It is also the site of Catholic University.

Besides the White House and the U.S. Capitol, the city boasts monuments, museums and cultural attractions aplenty, including the Smithsonian Institution, Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials, Washington Monument, WWII Memorial, Vietnam Veterans Memorial, National Zoo, Kennedy Center and U.S. Botanic Garden. Washington Union Station was opened in 1907. Designed by Daniel Burnham, it was restored in 1988 and is today one of the biggest tourist attractions in the city, housing shops, restaurants, theatres, Washington Metro light rail and Amtrak.

Welcome to Washington! We hope that you have enjoyed this guide and your trip!

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