

recreational use. The station also serves nearby Rhinebeck, bought by Dutchmen from the Native Americans for trinkets worth about \$35.

**Poughkeepsie** The Smith Brothers made cough drops here at this river port city. You will pass the town of Hyde Park on the near shore. Poughkeepsie is home to the Vanderbilt Mansion, summer home of Frederick Vanderbilt, and the Franklin Delano Roosevelt National Historic Site, the location of FDR's home, Val Kill. Once the longest railroad bridge in the world, the Cantilever Bridge (spanning the river on the right) was built from 1873 to 1888. This link between the coalfields of Pennsylvania and Southern New England industries was destroyed by fire in 1974.

**Beacon** As a revolutionary army post, the town was warned of approaching British troops by the mountaintop signal fires for which it was named.

Across the river, we see the city of Newburgh, famous for stunning colonial-period homes – including the one where George Washington said farewell to his troops. The last east-west ferry on the Hudson was retired with the construction of the Newburgh-Beacon Bridge, built in 1963. A second span was added in 1980.

**Bannerman Castle** Pollepel Island was purchased in 1900 for the Bannerman family's military surplus business. Built to look like a military fortress, the castle served as a gigantic advertisement for the retail store. Today this fantastic ruin is owned by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Storm King Mountain looms ominously across the river on the right.

**West Point United States Military Academy** The nation's oldest military academy is identifiable by the huge stone battlements on the opposite shore of the Hudson River. They were put up in 1802. The Barbara Streisand movie *Hello Dolly!* was filmed in the village of Garrison, which lies opposite West Point on the east side of the river.

**Peekskill** This town served as the American army headquarters during the Revolutionary War.

**CROTON-HARMON** Site of the historic Van Cortlandt Manor and home of New York's first Lieutenant Governor, Croton-Harmon

dates back to the late 1600s. Since then it has hosted visits by U.S. and foreign dignitaries. The town of Stoney Point, famous as a strategic fort during the Revolutionary War, is across the river. Reservoirs for New York City's water are here.

**Ivington** This town is named for Washington Irving, creator of *Rip Van Winkle*, *Ichabod Crane* and *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*. Irving's home, Sunnyside, can be seen as you pass through town near the train station. Many of Irving's stories were set in these picturesque valleys, with their many Cliffside mansions and homes of the well-to-do.

**Hastings-on-Hudson** On the right is the home of Civil War Admiral David Farragut, famous for the "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!" quote. Later, it became the home of showman Florenz Ziegfeld and his wife, actress Billie Burke (the good witch in 1939's *The Wizard of Oz*).

**Harlem River** As we head toward New York City, we'll cross the Harlem River and enter Manhattan at a spot called Spuyten Duyvil. This ominous sounding name is Dutch for "spitting devil," because of the tricky currents where the Harlem River joins the Hudson River. A few moments later we'll pass under the George Washington Bridge, which connects New Jersey with Manhattan. After passing under the bridge and emerging from the rock cut, look back on the right and see the lighthouse that sits under the bridge. The bridge and lighthouse are the subjects of the well-known children's book *The Little Red Lighthouse and The Great Gray Bridge*, by Hildgarde Swift and Lynd Ward. We continue down Manhattan's West Side, with part of the route being in tunnels under streets and buildings.

**NEW YORK CITY** More than 350 years ago, the city of New York grew from the southernmost part of the island of Manhattan. Now known as Lower Manhattan, this is the civic and financial heart of the city. Where Dutch explorers once built forts and settlements, there now stands the New York Stock Exchange and the Brooklyn Bridge.

You'll want to concentrate on visiting Manhattan simply because it offers the most to see: Broadway, Greenwich Village, Times Square, the United Nations, the Empire State Building, Rockefeller Center, Fifth Avenue shops and Central Park.

#### To Boston:

Those passengers traveling to Boston aboard the *Lake Shore Limited* part from the Chicago route at Albany-Rensselaer.

**PITTSFIELD** You're in the heart of Ski Country here, with around 40 resorts in the Berkshire area. Herman Melville wrote *Moby Dick* while he lived here. Nathaniel Hawthorn wrote *Tanglewood Tales* at his summer home, Tanglewood. Today the estate hosts an annual summer music festival featuring the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

**Westfield River** Following along the Westfield River for several miles, watch for deer, bobcats and wild turkey. As you head through the Berkshire Mountains, the trees of the Chester-Blandford State Forest make breathtaking scenery.

**SPRINGFIELD** This city started as a trading post in the 1630s. It's on the Connecticut River, whose valley divides New England from Vermont. The Basketball Hall of Fame is located here to honor Springfield College and the game's inventor, James A. Naismith. North of town is Westover Air Force Base, the country's largest reserve base. Also to the north is Amherst, noted for Amherst College and the University of Massachusetts. The Springfield Christmas parade is said to rival New York's best.

**WORCESTER** On both sides of the tracks here at Worcester, pronounced "Wooster," you'll see dozens of authentic old New England church steeples. Nearby is Old Sturbridge Village, a completely reconstructed 19th-century village. Worcester is the home of Holy Cross College and Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The train travels around the southern tip of Lake Quinsigamond after leaving Worcester. You'll pass through Westboro, Southville, Cordaville and Ashland on your way to Framingham.

**FRAMINGHAM** Known as a manufacturing community, this area is also noted for its high-tech industry. The train parallels the route of the Boston Marathon. We pass Wellesley, site of the prestigious women's school, Wellesley College. The college's buildings are on the left. The town was named for the family whose famous member was Arthur, Duke of Wellington, who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815.

**Newton** After crossing the Charles River at Riverside, you journey

through Newton, the site where Corazon Aquino lived in exile before returning to her native Philippines to lead the "People Power" revolution.

**BOSTON** First settled in 1630, Boston is one of America's most historic cities. It was planned to become a model city for the world by its Puritan founders. Boston today is a center for theology, education, finance and government. Boston was the seat of the American Revolution, famous for the 1770 Boston Massacre, the 1773 Boston Tea Party and the Old North Church.

On the right, you will pass Fenway Park, home of the Red Sox. Back Bay, a low-lying area that was once covered by the Charles River, is now considered one of the most beautiful urban areas in the country with its late Victorian mansions and tree-lined streets. On the way to South Station, the train follows the southern edge of the city's central business district. You'll see the MBTA (Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority) yards and the Gillette headquarters to the right. The train then goes underneath the Fitzgerald Expressway and into South Station which, at one time, held the title of "Busiest Rail Station in the World."

This is a grand building from the 1890s that has been magnificently restored to its former splendor. Welcome to Boston!

#### 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 for 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. Chicago-Cleveland — Norfolk Southern (NS); Cleveland-Poughkeepsie/Boston — CSX; Poughkeepsie-Yonkers — Metro North Railroad (MNR); Yonkers-New York — Amtrak.

## WELCOME ABOARD

The *Lake Shore Limited*<sup>SM</sup> is the direct route between America's heartland and the great cities of the Northeast.

On board the *Lake Shore 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 upon any train employee.

#### THE TRAIN STAFF

The staff of the *Lake Shore 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

**Viewliner Service Sleeping Car** accommodations provide 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 consult with the Conductor regarding available rooms.

Amtrak's Metropolitan Lounge®/Club Acela® is available in Chicago, New York and Boston for First Class Service passengers.

**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 between Chicago and Albany-Rensselaer to New York and a great staff to make dining on the *Lake Shore Limited* a memorable experience. The Dining Car Steward will make announcements throughout the trip regarding service hours.

**Lounge/Cafe Car** sandwiches, snacks and beverages are available in the Lounge Car between Chicago and Albany-Rensselaer to Boston. Whether lighter fare or complete meals, these cars provide the perfect atmosphere for viewing the scenery along some of America's prettiest shoreline and for enjoying the company of your family or fellow passengers.

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.

#### AMTRAK GUEST REWARDS®

To make every trip as valuable as possible, make sure you join Amtrak Guest Rewards®. As a member you will earn points every time you travel on Amtrak®. These points can be used toward many exciting rewards, like free Amtrak travel, free hotel stays, rental car rewards or retail gift certificates. You also receive bonus points when you purchase services from select program partners, such as Hertz®, Hilton HHonors® Hotels, Sheraton® and Westin® Hotels and Resorts.

To join Amtrak Guest Rewards, call 1-800-307-5000 or visit [www.amtrak.com](http://www.amtrak.com) and click on "Frequent Travelers."

#### AMTRAK® AMERICA

Amtrak America is your travel guide to Amtrak routes and services. This brochure is full of valuable information, so use it to plan your next rail trip. For your free copy, just call 1-800-USA-RAIL or visit us online at [www.amtrak.com](http://www.amtrak.com).

#### AMTRAK® SMOKING POLICY

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



## ROUTE GUIDE

Chicago ★ Cleveland ★ Albany

New York/Boston



02-0620 Amtrak, Amtrak Guest Rewards, Amtrak Vacations and Lake Shore Limited are registered service marks of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation. © 2004 National Railroad Passenger Corporation

## LAKE SHORE LIMITED<sup>SM</sup>

The *Lake Shore Limited*<sup>SM</sup> travels much the same route today as it did when it was known as the *Twentieth Century*



*Limited*. Starting in Chicago, the train travels across Northern Indiana and along Lake Michigan, the Mohawk River and the southern shore of Lake Erie. Heading eastward through Upstate New York, the train passes through Albany and along the Hudson River to New York City. And since the route follows the shores of Lake Michigan and Lake Erie, the Erie Canal and the Hudson River, it is known as “the water-level route.”

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 **AMTRAK® STATIONS** are in capital letters to set them apart from **towns and regions** through which the *Lake Shore 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. This facility was completed in 1991. 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. 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 backward.

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 will also pass by the “New Regal Theatre,” an atmospheric motion picture palace in which the audience sits within 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, you’ll 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** The city was planned by U.S. Steel, who built its first plant here in 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 design became the basis for aviation projects around the world, including the motorized aircraft built by the Wright Brothers in 1903.

**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 winter. 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 led the big parade, with a hundred and ten cornets close at hand...” it must be Elkhart – town people say was the inspiration for Broadway’s “The Music Man.” 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 cornet here. Miles Laboratories, makers of Alka-Seltzer, was founded here.

The early settlers of Elkhart County were largely Amish and Mennonite. Elkhart is also known as the “Mobile Home Capital of the World” because of all the RVs manufactured here.

**Kendallville** This is the highest city on the New York-Chicago route at 995 feet above sea level, and is 400 feet above Great Lakes level.

**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.

**Note:** The time change during 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** Ohio Art Company, creator of Etch A Sketch®, is here and is identifiable by the blue, red and white water tower to the left. This is the 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.”

**TOLEDO** This city was founded in 1833 on the site where the Maumee River enters Lake Erie. Just south of Fort Miami, General “Mad” Anthony Wayne defeated the Native Americans 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 memorabilia of Cy Young and Frank Robinson, as well as the “Babe’s” 1930 paycheck!

As the train travels through the night, you’ll pass a huge nuclear power facility, identifiable by massive plumes of steam. You’ll be crossing 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 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** Birthplace of the International Society for Crippled Children, the Easter Seal Society, it 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.

Cleveland has been home to many famous political leaders including President James A. Garfield; 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 Willard, 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.

**ERIE** Pennsylvania’s only major Great Lakes port, it is known as the “Gem City” because of its sparkling

bay, though the name “Erie” comes from a tribe of fierce Native Americans called the Eriez. It was here that during the War of 1812, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, commanding the flagship Niagara, forced the British squadron to surrender, stating, “We have met the enemy and they are ours.”

**BUFFALO-DEPEW** This city rests across the Niagara River from Canada on the eastern shore of Lake Erie. As New York’s second largest city, Buffalo is famous for manufacturing steel,

chemicals and auto parts. Today, Buffalo is the home of the National Hockey League’s Buffalo Sabres and the National Football League’s Buffalo Bills. The Art Deco clock tower belongs to the old train depot here that, in its heyday, handled 30,000 people per day. Michael Bennett, creator of *A Chorus Line* and *Dreamgirls*, was born here.

**ROCHESTER** Sitting on the banks of the Genesee River, this city is home to Genesee Brewery. The tall building on the right is the headquarters of the Eastman Kodak Company, founded in 1880. In the early 1800s, the area became America’s first boomtown and was termed the “Flour Capital of the World.” The city developed along the upper falls of the Genesee, one of the few rivers in the Northern Hemisphere that flows from south to north. Frederick Douglass settled here in the 1840s, where he established and published *The North Star Newspaper* and helped Rochester become the northern terminal of the Underground Railroad. Other famous people who lived and worked here include Susan B. Anthony and George Eastman, and John Bausch and Henry Lomb’s optical and health care company started here. The Haloid Company opened in 1906 in a loft above a shoe factory in Rochester, and in 1961, was renamed Xerox Corporation.

**SYRACUSE** Known as “Salt City,” the city and its salt springs were discovered by Father LeMoyne in 1654. The Onondaga Salt Springs were the first inland source of salt in the country. The

New York State Fair Grounds come into view on the left. On the right, we pass the shores of Onondaga Lake.

**Rome** After leaving Syracuse, we pass through Oneida, named for the Iroquois Indian tribe known as “people of the stone.” Oneida is also the site of the mid-19th-century experiment in Utopianism. After entering the northern highlands, we briefly see the Erie Canal on the left. Then it’s on to Rome, the point where the digging of the Erie Canal began on July 4, 1817, eventually linking the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean.

**Palatine Bridge** Susan B. Anthony lived in the community formed by the Palatine Bridge and Canajoharie before she pursued her career as a campaigner for women’s rights. This is also the home of Lifesavers® and Beech-Nut® products. As you pass through town, you will see the Old Palatine Church, built in 1770. The church is the only pre-revolutionary church still standing west of Schenectady.

**SCHENECTADY** The rocky cliff that hangs over the tracks is the site where the Mohawks fought and defeated the Mohicans at Kinquariones. Here we cross the Mohawk River and finish our journey along the Erie Canal.

The Historic Stockade section of Schenectady is just after the station, to the left. Across the river, look for the elegant window arches of the Adirondack Power & Light Facility;

Canal Lock

**ALBANY-RENSSELAER**

Castleton-On-Hudson  
Hudson, NY

Catskill  
Rhinebeck

Esopus Meadows  
Poughkeepsie, NY

Beacon  
Bannerman’s Castle

Ladycliff

Ossining

Irvington

Yonkers

Harlem River

NEW YORK

The Lionel Train Company modeled their toy power station after this Art Deco building, which today is used to make cement blocks. The Schenectady Locomotive Works (later American Locomotive Company) built steam engines to the left of the tracks here in 1851. Here Thomas Edison

established his company, Edison Machine Works, which later became the General Electric Company.

The name “Schenectady” is taken from a Native American word meaning “through the open pines.” It is one of the oldest U.S. cities, purchased in 1661 from the Mohawk Indians by Arent Van Curler and a group of Dutch settlers.

**ALBANY-RENSSELAER** Albany has been the New York State capital since 1797. The second incorporated city in America, Albany still operates under its 1686 charter. The first New York State steam train, The DeWitt Clinton, operated here over the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad in 1831. The port of Albany actually operates on both sides of the Hudson River, keeping the city an important inland port since the Erie Canal was completed in 1825.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

Albany-Rensselaer has been a busy railroad town since the 1830s and is the site of the nation’s oldest fort, Ft. Crailo, which is where a visiting British surgeon wrote the song, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.

## To New York:

At Albany-Rensselaer, the *Lake Shore Limited* splits into two sections, one traveling to New York and one to Boston. If you are Boston bound, skip ahead to the Boston route description.

**Castleton-On-Hudson** Across the Hudson River, which the train will parallel for over 130 miles, you’ll see the mile-long Castle-On-Hudson Bridge that connects the Berkshire section of the New York State Thruway with the Massachusetts Turnpike. Soon, you’ll see the A.H. Smith Memorial Bridge towering 150 feet overhead. An important east-west freight link, this is the site where European explorer Henry Hudson’s ship, the “Half Moon,” ran aground.

**Hudson** Named for Henry Hudson, who first visited in 1609, Hudson is the third oldest city in New York. The Hudson Station is the oldest station building on the Amtrak® line. The Catskill Mountains can be seen for the next 15 miles on your right.

**Catskill** On the west shore across the river, just a few miles south of the 145-ft.-high Rip Van Winkle Bridge (built in 1935) is Catskill,

where 19th-century vacationers stopped on their way to the Catskill Mountains. Catskill is the home of Samuel Wilson – Uncle Sam. It is also where President Martin Van Buren was married. The Hudson-Athens Lighthouse, built in 1872, is one of 13 on the river still operated by the Coast Guard to warn of shallow water. The train continues just north of Germantown, which was settled by Germans who manufactured pitch. You’ll also pass through Germantown’s fruit-growing area. Across the river on the right is the oldest lighthouse on the Hudson River, the Saugerties Light, at the mouth of the Esopus River.

**Rhinecliff/Kingston** The Rhinecliff station is the former dock/shore landing of the ferry to the west shore and Kingston, where naval vessels were built until the Korean War. Today the dock has been restored for

where 19th-century vacationers stopped on their way to the Catskill Mountains. Catskill is the home of Samuel Wilson – Uncle Sam. It is also where President Martin Van Buren was married. The Hudson-Athens Lighthouse, built in 1872, is one of 13 on the river still operated by the Coast Guard to warn of shallow water. The train continues just north of Germantown, which was settled by Germans who manufactured pitch. You’ll also pass through Germantown’s fruit-growing area. Across the river on the right is the oldest lighthouse on the Hudson River, the Saugerties Light, at the mouth of the Esopus River.

**Rhinecliff/Kingston** The Rhinecliff station is the former dock/shore landing of the ferry to the west shore and Kingston, where naval vessels were built until the Korean War. Today the dock has been restored for

where 19th-century vacationers stopped on their way to the Catskill Mountains. Catskill is the home of Samuel Wilson – Uncle Sam. It is also where President Martin Van Buren was married. The Hudson-Athens Lighthouse, built in 1872, is one of 13 on the river still operated by the Coast Guard to warn of shallow water. The train continues just north of Germantown, which was settled by Germans who manufactured pitch. You’ll also pass through Germantown’s fruit-growing area. Across the river on the right is the oldest lighthouse on the Hudson River, the Saugerties Light, at the mouth of the Esopus River.

**Rhinecliff/Kingston** The Rhinecliff station is the former dock/shore landing of the ferry to the west shore and Kingston, where naval vessels were built until the Korean War. Today the dock has been restored for

where 19th-century vacationers stopped on their way to the Catskill Mountains. Catskill is the home of Samuel Wilson – Uncle Sam. It is also where President Martin Van Buren was married. The Hudson-Athens Lighthouse, built in 1872, is one of 13 on the river still operated by the Coast Guard to warn of shallow water. The train continues just north of Germantown, which was settled by Germans who manufactured pitch. You’ll also pass through Germantown’s fruit-growing area. Across the river on the right is the oldest lighthouse on the Hudson River, the Saugerties Light, at the mouth of the Esopus River.

**Rhinecliff/Kingston** The Rhinecliff station is the former dock/shore landing of the ferry to the west shore and Kingston, where naval vessels were built until the Korean War. Today the dock has been restored for

where 19th-century vacationers stopped on their way to the Catskill Mountains. Catskill is the home of Samuel Wilson – Uncle Sam. It is also where President Martin Van Buren was married. The Hudson-Athens Lighthouse, built in 1872, is one of 13 on the river still operated by the Coast Guard to warn of shallow water. The train continues just north of Germantown, which was settled by Germans who manufactured pitch. You’ll also pass through Germantown’s fruit-growing area. Across the river on the right is the oldest lighthouse on the Hudson River, the Saugerties Light, at the mouth of the Esopus River.

**Rhinecliff/Kingston** The Rhinecliff station is the former dock/shore landing of the ferry to the west shore and Kingston, where naval vessels were built until the Korean War. Today the dock has been restored for