Your Name: Kevin Sampson
Course Name: Graphic Design 1
Project Name: Identity Project
Professor: Dan Vlahos
Software Used: Adobe InDesign & Illustrator

Description of Project
The objective for this project consisted of visually re-branding a local Boston group, Speak for the Trees. My conceptual redesign for the company aims to amplify their message that they are looking to project, by providing a more simplistic and memorable design. A challenge I faced while revisioning the logo for the company was that my concepts seemed to have a cartoon-like feel to them. After receiving group critiques, I began working on more simple designs. I eventually concluded with the simple image of a sapling as it seemed best to focus on one object rather than many.

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Speak
for the Trees

Your Name: Kevin Sampson
Course Name: Graphic Design 1
Project Name: Identity Project
Professor: Dan Vlahos
Software Used: Adobe InDesign & Illustrator

April 15, 2020

Ronny Reader
CEO, Company Name
123 Address St
Anytown, ST 12345

Dear Ms. Reader,

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Maecenas congue, arcu a ornare dictum, nisl neque aliquet est, et ultricies arcu mauris vel velit. Curabitur porta feugiat imperdiet. Duis id turpis scelerisque, cursus mauris iaculis, tempus orci. Nulla ornare eu augue nec pharetra. Aliquam erat volutpat. Suspendisse sagittis venenatis enim, eget porta nibh malesuada ut. Nullam feugiat euismod leo nec congue. Vivamus aliquet tellus pharetra massa rutrum convallis. Integer posuere massa nec iaculis ullamcorper. Curabitur ligula nunc, tincidunt ac lorem facilisis, euismod feugiat tellus. In et consequat augue. Etiam fermentum nibh nisi, vitae mattis dolor consequat vitae.
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Sincerely,

John Smith
Executive Director

Your Name: Kevin Sampson
Course Name: Graphic Design 1
Project Name: Identity Project
Professor: Dan Vlahos
Software Used: Adobe InDesign & Illustrator

John Smith

President
Happy Maps
JohnSmithHappy.com
Happy Lane, Boston, MA, 02120
123.456.7891

Your Name: Kevin Sampson
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Project Name: Identity Project
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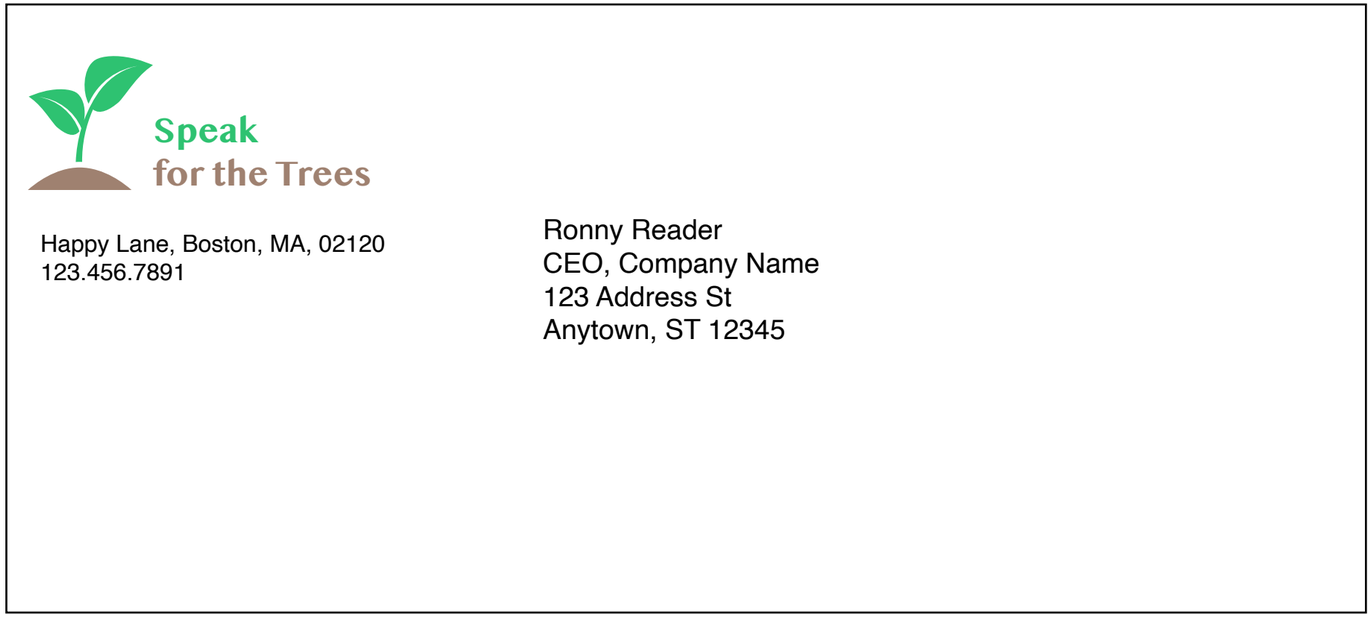

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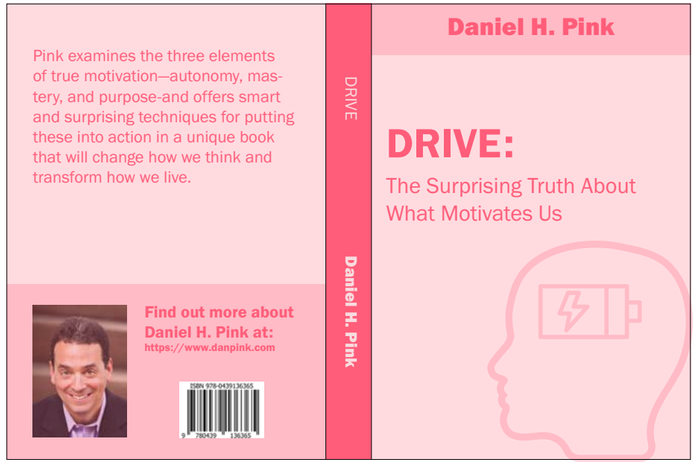
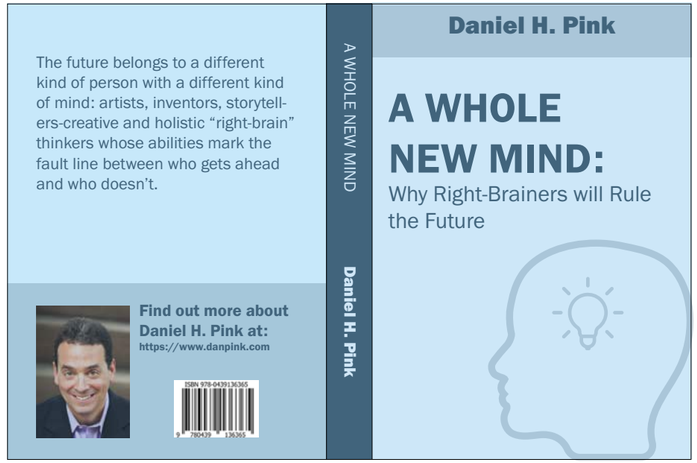
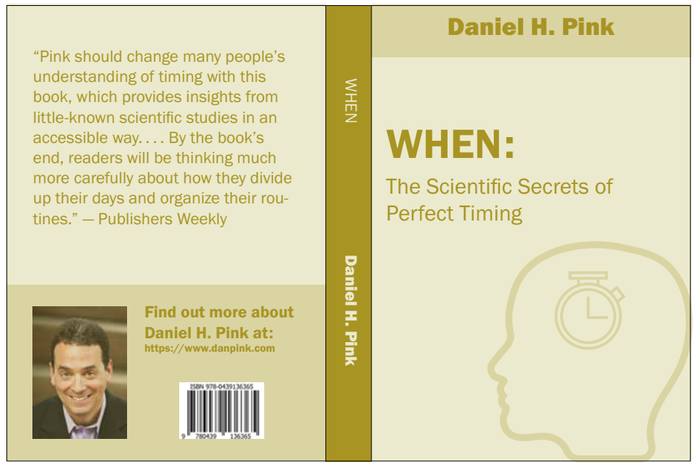
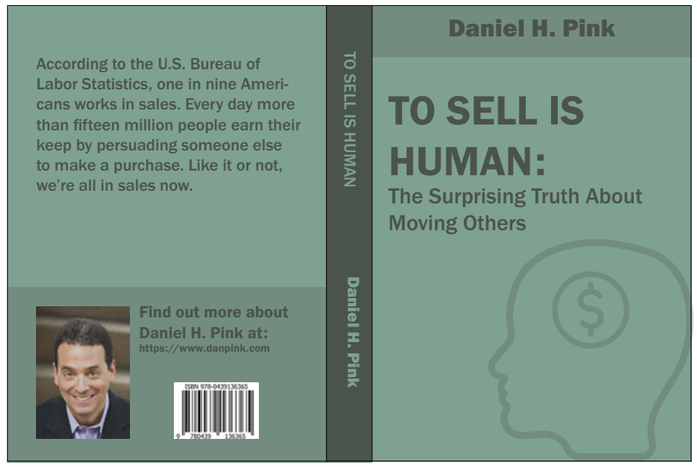




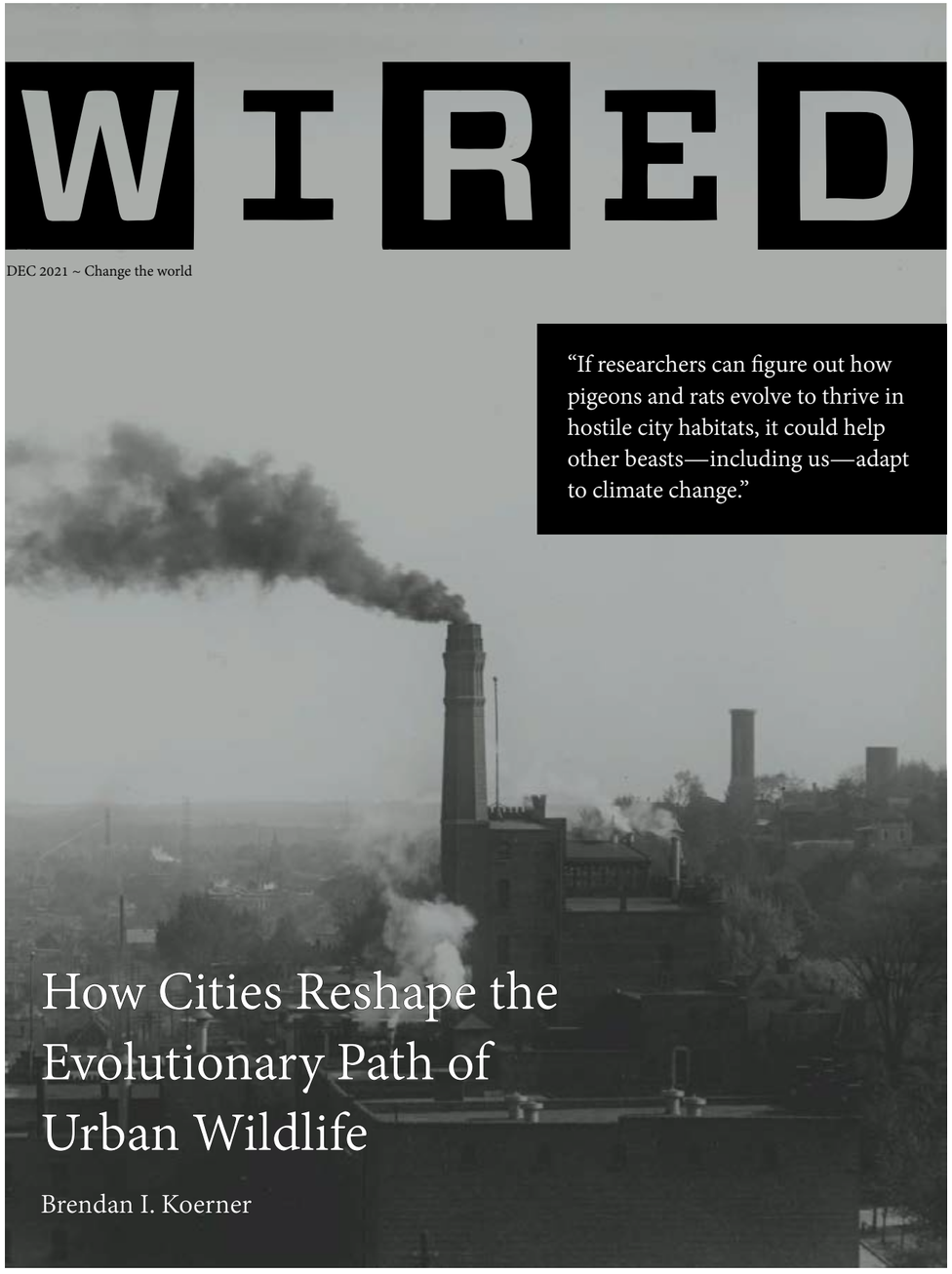




Your Name: Kevin Sampson
Course Name: Graphic Design 1
Project Name: Daniel H. Pink Book Cover Series
Professor: Dan Vlahos
Software Used: Adobe InDesign & Illustrator

Description of Project

The objective of this assignment is to design and create a book series based on four Daniel H. Pink novels. The series must hold enough similar elements to be considered together, and this was initially a challenge for me. However, I ended up keeping my design simple and changing only the colors and a logo in each design. This approach keeps the designs clean and consistent, allowing the viewer to understand they are in a series together.



Your Name: Kevin Sampson
Course Name: Graphic Design 1
Project Name: WIRED
Professor: Dan Vlahos
Software Used: Adobe InDesign

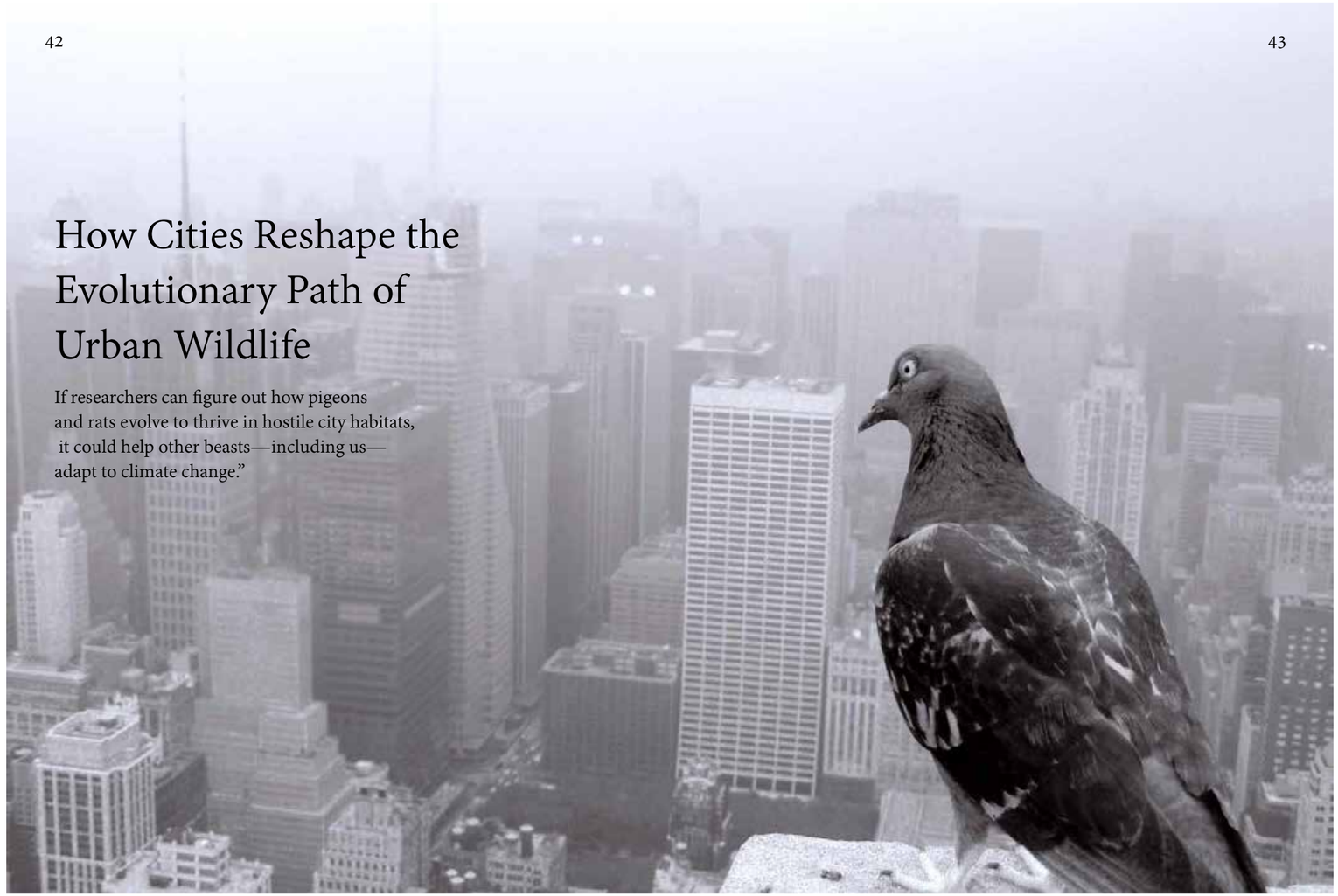
Description of Project

The objective of this assignment is to redesign the article, “How Animals Evolve to Thrive in Harsh Cities”, from the October 2019 issue of Wired Magazine. The problem I faced when creating my article was the images used and the layout. My initial design was more colorful and clean, so to fit the article topic, I utilized black & white with abstraction. I believe by creating a more serious and gritty article design, it emphasises the global warming and overall importance of the writing.

Your Name: Kevin Sampson
Course Name: Graphic Design 1
Project Name: WIRED
Professor: Dan Vlahos
Software Used: Adobe InDesign

How Cities Reshape the Evolutionary Path of Urban Wildlife

If researchers can figure out how pigeons and rats evolve to thrive in hostile city habitats, it could help other beasts—including us—adapt to climate change."



THE NORTHWEST CORNER of Newark Bay is the kind of place comedians have in mind when they mock New Jersey as a cesspool. The grim industrial coast the bay shares with the Passaic River is lined with the hulks of old chemical plants that treated their surroundings like a toilet. The most infamous of these facilities produced nearly a million gallons of Agent Orange, the toxic defoliant whose extensive use during the Vietnam War has caused generations of suffering. The Agent Orange plant discharged unholy amounts of carcinogenic dioxin—so much, in fact, that New Jersey's governor declared a state of emergency in June 1983. Though the Environmental Protection Agency has announced a $1.4 billion cleanup effort, the waters closest to Newark's Ironbound neighborhood remain highly contaminated; there are few worse spots in America to go for a swim.

And yet upper Newark Bay is not devoid of life. Beneath its dull green surface teems a population of Atlantic killifish, a silvery topminnow that's common along the Eastern Seaboard. These fish are virtually indistinguishable from most other members of their species, save for their peculiar ability to thrive in conditions that are lethal to their kin. When killifish plucked from less polluted environments are exposed to dioxin levels like those in the bay, they either fail to reproduce or their offspring die before hatching; their cousins from Newark, by contrast, swim and breed happily in the noxious soup.

Eight years ago, while he was an associate professor at Louisiana State University, an environmental toxicologist named Andrew Whitehead decided to find out what makes Newark's killifish so tough. He and his research group collected sample fish from an inlet near the city's airport and began to deconstruct their genomes, sifting through millions of lines of genetic code in search of tiny quirks that might explain the creatures' immunity to the ravages of dioxin.

In late 2014, two years after having moved to UC Davis, Whitehead zeroed in on the genes linked to the aryl hydrocarbon receptor, a protein that regulates an array of cellular functions. When most adult killifish encounter dioxin, this receptor's signaling pathway revs to life in the hope of metabolizing the chemical invader. But try as it might, the protein can't break down the insidious substance. Instead of acting as a defense mechanism, the frustrated signaling pathway wreaks havoc during development—causing severe birth defects or death in embryos. "If you inappropriately activate this pathway when your organs are being developed, you're really hosed," Whitehead says. But that ugly fate never befalls the Newark Bay killifish because their bodies are wise to dioxin's cunning; the genes that control their aryl hydrocarbon receptors, which have slightly different DNA sequences than those found in other killifish, lie dormant when confronted by the toxin.

As he explained in a landmark Science paper in 2016, Whitehead and his colleagues also discovered that Newark Bay's killifish are not alone in using this clever genetic tactic to survive in tainted water. He identified similarly resilient killifish in three other East Coast cities whose estuaries have been befouled by industry: New Bedford, Massachusetts; Bridgeport, Connecticut; and Portsmouth, Virginia. Since killifish never roam far from where they're born, these resistant populations must have developed the identical tweaks to their genomes without mixing with one another—or, put more plainly, the far-flung fish all evolved in remarkably similar ways in response to the same environmental pressures. This is compelling evidence in favor of the notion that evolution, that most sublime of nature's engines, is not some chaotic phenomenon but, rather, an orderly one whose outcomes we might be able to predict. Whitehead's work on killifish is one of the signature triumphs of urban evolution, an emergent discipline devoted to figuring out why certain animals, plants, and microbes survive or even flourish no matter how much we transform their habitats. Humans rarely give much thought to the creatures that flit or crawl or skitter about our apartment blocks and strip malls, in part because we tend to dismiss them as either ordinary or less than fully wild. But we should instead marvel at how these organisms have managed to keep pace with our relentless drive to build and cluster in cities. Rather than wilt away as Homo sapiens have spread forth bearing concrete, bitumen, and steel, a select number of species have developed elegant adaptations to cope with the peculiarities of urban life: more rigid cellular membranes that may ward off heat, digestive systems that can absorb sugary garbage, altered limbs and torsos that enhance agility atop asphalt or in runoff-fattened streams.

Whitehead and his colleagues, many of whom are at the dawn of their careers, are now beginning to pinpoint the subtle genetic changes that underlie these novel traits. Their sleuthing promises to solve a conundrum that has vexed biologists for 160 years, and in the process reveal how we might be able to manipulate evolution to make the world's cities—projected to be home to two-thirds of humanity by 2050—resilient enough to endure the catastrophes that are coming their way.

Weary as we are of despairing over the mass extinctions being caused by hyperdevelopment, it's tempting to take comfort in the ability of some animals to shrug off our brutalization of the planet. But the story that the pioneers of urban evolution are piecing together is tinged with darkness.

Your Name: Kevin Sampson
Course Name: Graphic Design 1
Project Name: WIRED
Professor: Dan Vlahos
Software Used: Adobe InDesign

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Charles Darwin's place in the scientific pantheon is deservedly secure, but he made his share of blunders. One of the gravest was maintaining that the effects of natural selection, the linchpin of evolution, could not be observed in a single human lifetime. "We see nothing of these slow changes in progress, until the hand of time has marked the long lapse of ages," he wrote in On the Origin of Species in 1859. "And then so imperfect is our view into long past geological ages, that we only see that the forms of life are now different from what they formerly were."

But soon after Darwin's death in 1882, the first wave of biologists to have grown up on his teachings took note of a curious occurrence in the realm of insects: During the second half of the 19th century, the predominant color of England's peppered moths had steadily shifted from mostly white to almost entirely black. One theory was that the bugs' wings were being tarnished by all the coal soot in the air, a result of the boom in heavy industry from London to Newcastle. But Darwin's disciples came to suspect that natural selection was at play. As England had become more urban, moths who possessed the rare mutation for black pigmentation appeared to enjoy a fitness advantage over their white peers.

It wasn't until the 1950s that Oxford University's Bernard Kettlewell conducted a legendary experiment that demonstrated why the black moths had evolved much faster than Darwin thought possible. Over a three-year period, Kettlewell tracked the fates of hundreds of marked moths that he released in two English forests, one by the pristine southwest coast, the other near the polluted metropolis of Birmingham. In the Birmingham woods—a stand-in for the industry-ravaged landscape of the Victorian era—black moths avoided predation by birds because they blended into the soot-stained trees; the white moths, by contrast, were easy to spot and thus became snacks for sparrows. The opposite occurred in the coastal woods: The black moths stood out when they alighted on the light-colored trees and were gobbled up.

Kettlewell's experiment on "industrial melanism" became a staple of high school biology textbooks because it succinctly illustrates how species can, when subjected to intense environmental pressures, evolve in a matter of years rather than over millennia. But the next few generations of evolutionary biologists were less attracted to hives of human commotion like Birmingham. Researchers raised on episodes of Wild Kingdom and the books of Jane Goodall gravitated toward fieldwork in remote places populated by animals they'd never otherwise encounter. Their mentors encouraged them to go abroad because they knew that faculty hiring committees were wowed by the exotic. The road to a tenure-track job ran through the jungles of the Amazon, not the parking lots of Houston or Columbus, Ohio.

For the first chunk of his career in evolutionary biology, Jason Munshi-South harbored all the standard romantic notions about which projects he should pursue. He studied the mating habits of tree shrews in Borneo and the demographics of elephants in Gabon, while earning his PhD from the University of Maryland and doing a postdoc at the Smithsonian. But in 2007, Munshi-South became an assistant professor at Baruch College in New York City, shortly after which his first child was born—two events that curtailed his globe-trotting. Restless, he looked for ways to scratch his fieldwork itch within range of the subway. His search for convenient subjects led him to study the white-footed mice that have colonized New York's parks.

Munshi-South and his assistants trapped scores of live mice and clipped off bits of their tails to get genetic material. Financial constraints and the state of technology at the time meant Munshi-South couldn't sequence the animals' entire genomes. Instead he used a shortcut called transcriptome analysis, which centers on the messenger RNA molecules that carry DNA's instructions for protein synthesis into cells. Since only the crucial bits of an organism's DNA get written into messenger RNA, researchers can work backward to infer, with impressive precision, the composition of the genes where it originated.

Munshi-South found there was scant gene flow between New York's various white-footed mouse populations—mice from the Bronx showed no signs of having recently mated with mice from Manhattan. Of greater note, however, were the sharp genetic differences between city mice and their country relatives: The city mice had conspicuous alterations in genes linked to metabolism, immune response, and detoxification. ("Linked," of course, is a word that oversimplifies the relationship: Traits are usually the product of a complex stew of interactions among genes and with the environment.)

As he sorted through the possible reasons for these changes, which included the need to tolerate a certain type of poisonous fungus, Munshi-South came to realize that his side project was destined to become his life's work. He was now enamored with the idea that urban cauldrons of noise, heat, and filth are not only as authentically "natural" as any other habitat but also the perfect venues in which to observe evolution at its fastest and most inventive. A bearded and slightly cherubic man, Munshi-South speaks engagingly about his epiphany despite the notable softness of his voice. "For most organisms, cities are incredibly stressful," he says. "So you'd expect that the evolutionary responses would have to be pretty strong for them to exist in that environment."

Munshi-South next turned his attention to Rattus norvegicus, the brown rat, an espe-

cially reviled New York City inhabitant. Though the rodents have been darting around America since colonial times, Munshi-South was stunned by how little was known about the genetic reasons for their success. "There was a golden age of rat research in Baltimore in the '40s and '50s, out of Johns Hopkins, which was mostly done in the interest of public health," he says. "They did things we wouldn't be allowed to do, like they'd go catch 50 rats from one place and dump them in another place and see what happened. And that would basically cause a rat war." But no one in recent years had spent much time pondering whether rats might be evolving in sync with the cities where they abound.

Not long after moving to Fordham University in the Bronx in 2013, Munshi-South started setting traps in New York's dingiest nooks: subway platforms, storm drains, and the grease-slicked pavement outside pizza joints. (Unlike white-footed mice, brown rats tend to be too vicious to be collected alive.) In just a few years, the genetic tools at his disposal had become exponentially more advanced. It was now possible to sequence the whole genomes of individual rats for a reasonable price, and he could compare his results to a Rattus norvegicus reference genome that had been compiled as part of a federally funded project. Munshi-South and his collaborators found evidence that the genes controlling the olfactory sensors of New York's rats have been dramatically transformed by natural selection. The researchers believe the alterations in the genes' DNA sequences are linked to the rats' ability to navigate New York's subterranean passages, which are bathed in an ever-shifting barrage of smells.

The concept of rats evolving quickly enough to handle whatever humans throw their way has captivated the general public, and Munshi-South has become his field's preeminent evangelist—the scientist likeliest to pop up in a panel discussion to explain how cities are shaking up the genetics of wildlife with astonishing swiftness. But he's only the most visible member of a community of researchers, each focused on an animal usually thought of as mundane.

So when Munshi-South coauthored a 2017 Science review paper entitled "Evolution of Life in Urban Environments," he was able to list more than 100 recent and ongoing projects involving a range of city-dwelling organisms: moths that shed their species' fatal attraction to artificial lights, finches able to communicate above the din of traffic, swans that possess a genetic variant that makes them less nervous around humans.

When I asked Munshi-South why urban evolution is suddenly hot, I expected him to cite the proliferation of accessible DNA-sequencing technologies—an obvious boon to smaller, more unconventional labs like his that struggle for funding. But his primary explanation was more of a downer: He sees a kind of resignation to a dark environmental future, especially among younger biologists who have no memory of more idealistic days and who see little point in examining any instances of evolution that aren't driven primarily by human activity. "I don't want to call it capitulation," he says, "but it's kind of reconciling with our changed world."

On a pleasantly bright morning last February, Elizabeth Carlen took me to the northern Bronx to catch pigeons. A Californian who's now a doctoral candidate in Munshi-South's lab at Fordham, Carlen has spent the past four years studying the genetics of one of New York's most common birds. It is a line of research that requires her to trap hundreds of pigeons and collect samples of their blood.

Carlen and I camped out by a triangular patch of asphalt along West Kingsbridge Road, across the street from a check-cashing store and a carnicería. Whenever a flock of pigeons alighted to peck at the stale bread crumbs that elderly locals leave on the pavement, Carlen would fire her flashlight-shaped net gun at the throng. A few birds would inevitably become entangled in the nylon net, and Carlen would kneel down to untangle them one by one before drawing a vial's worth of blood from a vein between their toes. Once each needle prick had clotted, she would let the pigeon flap away toward the eaves of an abandoned red-brick armory.

On several occasions, the loud thwump of the net's deployment startled passersby. In one instance a bemused woman pushing a cart filled with groceries came over to ask—with more than a hint of suspicion—what on earth we were doing. Carlen had a disarming reply at the ready: "I'm a scientist and I'm trying to find out how New York pigeons are evolving." She then invited her inquisitor to hold and release a pigeon who'd already provided a blood sample. An ecstatic grin spread across the woman's face as she cradled the docile bird in her hands; as Carlen would later note, people tend to feel a sort of primal joy when given the rare opportunity to handle wildlife.

As she drove us north on I-87 with a sizable amount of pigeon blood in her trunk, Carlen recounted the roots of her obsession with the oft-disparaged "rat with wings." Her love for biology dates back to early childhood, when she was enthralled by the brittle stars and hermit crabs she saw in Baja California's tide pools during family camping trips. But she didn't have a clear sense of how to turn her passion into a lifelong career until April 2012, five years after she'd obtained her bachelor's degree from Cal Poly San Luis Obispo. It was then that she heard Jason Munshi-South discuss his research on the public radio show Science

Your Name: Kevin Sampson
Course Name: Graphic Design 1
Project Name: WIRED
Professor: Dan Vlahos
Software Used: Adobe InDesign

Friday. By the time the episode ended, Carlen had decided that urban evolution was her calling—a way to explore the ingenious ways in which nature refuses to be squelched by human dominance.

Carlen went back to school to pursue a master's in biology, with the express goal of gaining the technological chops necessary to join Munshi-South's lab. When she started the doctoral program at Fordham in 2015, she was required to pick a New York City animal as her specialty. Munshi-South's other students had already nabbed some good ones—the rats, the salamanders, the coyotes who lurk around the rim of Queens. But no one had yet staked a claim to a bird.

A bit of work has been done on the evolutionary adaptations of urban pigeons, but the field was mostly wide open for someone like Carlen. "Basic things, like what a pigeon's range is, how long they live—people probably assume we know all that already, but we don't," said Carlen, now 35, who was wearing an I STAND WITH REFUGEES T-shirt beneath her coat, along with frayed black pants she doesn't mind getting blotched with droppings. She added that she's even had trouble finding preserved pigeons in the archives of natural history museums, complicating her efforts to compare today's birds to those of decades past.

After stopping in a casino parking lot to harvest blood from a few last pigeons, Carlen and I headed toward Fordham's biological research station, located on a bucolic former estate in the suburban town of Armonk. That is where Carlen sequences the DNA in the blood samples by a employing a technique called ddRAD, which uses a special enzyme to isolate the most revealing portions of an organism's genome. Carlen's priority at the moment is to sketch out how the myriad Columba livia populations found between Washington, DC, and Boston are related—essentially 23andMe for the Northeast Corridor's feral pigeons.

Her long-term goal, however, is to divine the birds' recent genetic adaptations. One mystery she's eager to solve is whether urban pigeons have lately evolved the means to process refined sugar without suffering health consequences—a trait that would explain their ability to subsist on diets rich in discarded cookies and doughnuts. (Carlen has already used off-the-shelf blood glucose monitors to determine that, against her expectations, New York pigeons who feast on sweets do not suffer from hyperglycemia.)

> "If you can't pick up a dead raccoon for your best friend, what kind of friend are you?"

As we rounded an uphill curve near the field station's entrance, Carlen hit her Subaru's brakes and glanced back through the rear window at an enticing slab of roadkill. "Should I go back and get it for Kristin?" she asked. "I mean, if you can't pick up a dead raccoon for your best friend, what kind of friend are you?"

The friend she had in mind is Kristin Winchell, a 35-year-old postdoc at Washington University in St. Louis and one of urban evolution's foremost stars. She and Carlen, who first met at an academic conference five years ago, rarely see each other in person but text multiple times every day. Along with Lindsay Miles, who studies milkweed insects in Toronto, they also coedit Life in the City, the flagship blog of the urban evolution movement, which highlights discoveries being made by young researchers. And whenever Carlen comes across potentially useful roadkill, she scoops it up and freezes it for Winchell to eventually sequence. (The "trash panda" by the field station turned out to be too smooshed to be of value, so she left it.)

Your Name: Kevin Sampson
Course Name: Graphic Design 1
Project Name: WIRED
Professor: Dan Vlahos
Software Used: Adobe InDesign

CRESCENT TRAIN SCHEDULE

Amtrak.com
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Effective May 1, 2022

SOUTHBOUND

Train Number	19	
Days of Operation	Daily	
Train Times	Arrival	Departure
Penn Station NYC, NY	2:15PM	2:15PM
Newark, NJ	2:37PM	2:37PM
Trenton, NJ	3:18PM	3:18PM
Gray 30th St Station, PA	3:55PM	3:55PM
Wilmington, DE	4:19PM	4:19PM
Penn Station Baltimore, MD	5:12PM	5:12PM
Union St Washington, DC	6:30PM	6:30PM
Alexandria, VA	6:49PM	6:49PM
Mannassas, VA	7:22PM	7:22PM
Culpeper, VA	7:55PM	7:55PM
Charlottesville, VA	8:52PM	8:52PM
Lynchburg, VA	10:00PM	10:06PM
Danville, VA	11:14PM	11:14PM
Greensboro, NC	12:15AM	12:22AM
High Point, NC	12:39AM	12:39AM
Salisbury, NC	1:17AM	1:17AM
Charlotte, NC	2:20AM	2:45AM
Gastonia, NC	3:12AM	3:12AM
Spartanburg, SC	4:14AM	4:14AM
Greenville, SC	4:54AM	5"01AM
Clemson, SC	5:39AM	5:39AM
Toccoa, GA	6:15AM	6:15AM
Gainesville, GA	6:58AM	6:58AM
Atlanta, GA	8:13AM	8:38AM
Anniston, AL	10:00AM	10:00AM
Birmingham, AL	11:50AM	12:08AM
Tuscaloosa, AL	1:07PM	1:07PM
Meridian, MS	2:58PM	3:04PM
Laurel, MS	4:01PM	4:01PM
Hattiesburg, MS	4:38PM	4:38PM
Picayune, MS	5:42PM	5:42PM
Slidell, LA	6:07PM	6:07PM
New Orleans, LA	7:32PM	7:32PM

NORTHBOUND

Train Number	20	
Days of Operation	Daily	
Train Times	Arrival	Departure
New Orleans, LA	7:00AM	7:00AM
Slidell, LA	7:57AM	7:57AM
Picayune, MS	8:22AM	8:22AM
Hattiesburg, MS	9:30AM	9:30AM
Laurel, MS	10:05AM	10:05AM
Meridian, MS	11:02AM	11:02AM
Tuscaloosa, AL	11:07AM	11:07AM
Birmingham, AL	12:44PM	12:44PM
Anniston, AL	2:15PM	2:24PM
Atlanta, GA	3:59PM	3:59PM
Gainesville, GA	7:35PM	8:04PM
Toccoa, GA	9:40PM	9:40PM
Clemson, SC	10:16PM	10:16PM
Greenville, SC	10:53PM	10:58PM
Spartanburg, SC	11:39PM	11:39PM
Gastonia, NC	12:39AM	12:39AM
Charlotte, NC	1:21AM	1:46AM
Salisbury, NC	2:32AM	2:32AM
High Point, NC	3:16AM	3:16AM
Greensboro, NC	3:37AM	3:44AM
Danville, VA	4:43AM	4:43AM
Lynchburg, VA	5:52AM	5:56AM
Charlottesville, VA	7:09AM	7:09AM
Culpeper, VA	8:01AM	8:01AM
Mannassas, VA	8:35AM	8:35AM
Alexandria, VA	9:32AM	9:32AM
Union St Washington, DC	9:53AM	9:53AM
Penn Station Baltimore, MD	10:55AM	10:55AM
Wilmington, DE	11:44AM	11:44AM
Gray 30th St Station, PA	12:08PM	12:08AM
Trenton, NJ	12:41PM	12:41PM
Newark, NJ	1:25PM	1:25PM
Penn Station NYC, NY	1:46PM	1:46PM

Your Name: Kevin Sampson
Course Name: Graphic Design 1
Project Name: Amtrak Train Schedule
Professor: Dan Vlahos
Software Used: Adobe InDesign

Description of Project

The objective of this project is to redesign the 2018 Amtrak Train Schedule to create a better user experience. I initially designed a schedule that utilized icons and a symbol key, however I found it to still look cluttered. To simplify the schedule, I provided the most important information to be viewed first, while discarding unnecessary information such as symbols. This results in a clear and readable document.

Your Name: Kevin Sampson
Course Name: Graphic Design 1
Project Name: Amtrak Train Schedule
Professor: Dan Vlahos
Software Used: Adobe InDesign

SECONDARY CRESCENT TRAIN SCHEDULE

Amtrak.com
1-800-USA-RAIL

Effective May 1, 2022

THRUWAY CONNECTIONS

Richmond ~ Charlottesville (Southbound)

Days of Operations	Daily	
Thruway Number	6019	6198
Connecting Train	19	98
Main St Richmond, VA	5:15PM	---
Staples Mill Rd. Richmond, VA	6:00PM	6:15AM
Amtrak Sta. Charlottesville, VA	7:30PM	7:40AM

Richmond ~ Charlottesville (Northbound)

Days of Operations	Daily	
Thruway Number	6020	6197
Connecting Train	20	97
Amtrak Sta. Charlottesville, VA	7:55AM	7:40PM
Staples Mill Rd. Richmond, VA	9:15AM	9:10PM
Main St Richmond, VA	9:50AM	---

Meridian ~ Dallas (Southbound)

Days of Operations	Daily	
Thruway Number	8959	8219
Union Station, Meridian, MS	10:55AM	8:00PM
Amtrak Station, Jackson MS	1:25PM	10:25PM
Vicksburg, MS	2:30PM	11:30PM
Shreveport, LA	6:40PM	2:45AM
Tyler, TX	9:05PM	4:30AM
Mesquite, TX	---	---
Greyhound Station, Dallas, TX	10:50PM	6:20AM

Meridian ~ Dallas (Northbound)

Days of Operations	Daily	
Thruway Number	8220	8520
Greyhound Station, Dallas, TX	7:30PM	3:20AM
Mesquite, TX	7:55PM	---
Tyler, TX	9:50PM	---
Shreveport, LA	11:59PM	7:10AM
Vicksburg, MS	---	10:45AM
Amtrak Station, Jackson MS	5:05AM	12:55PM
Union Station, Meridian, MS	6:35AM	2:25PM

- All Amtrak services and stations are non-smoking.
- In cooperation with the National Park Service, volunteer rangers provide on board narratives between May and September on selected days over parts of this route. Visit nps.gov/trailsandrails and amtraktoparks.com.
- A small cat or dog in a pet carrier may be carried on Crescent trains with reservations required. Reservations can be made at a staffed station or visit the website for complete information.