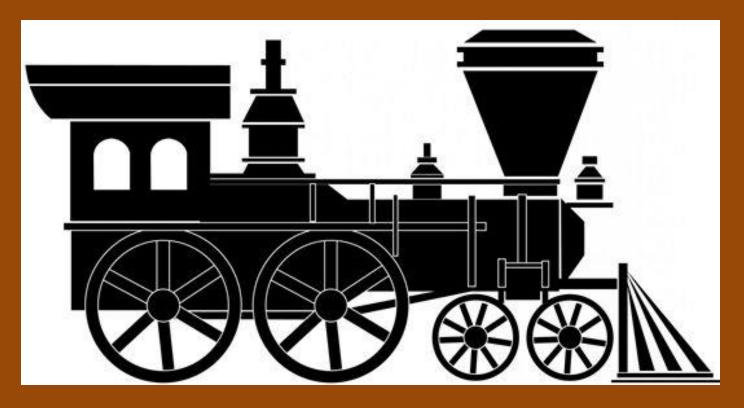
### Development of the Steam Locomotive

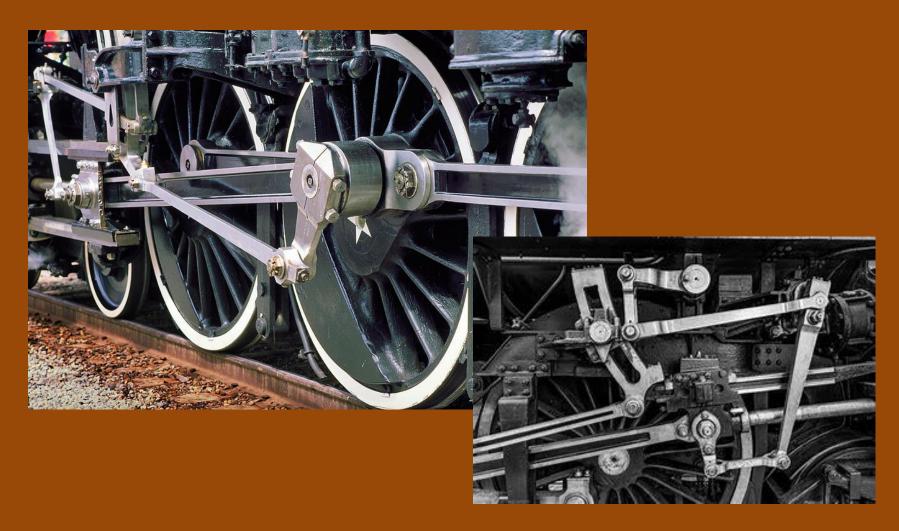


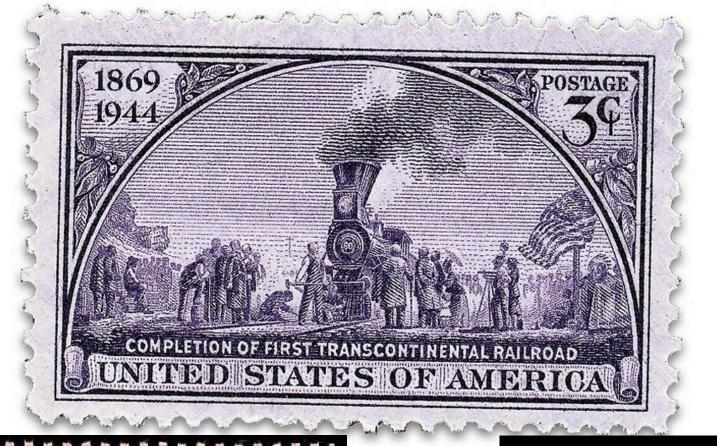
And Building the Transcontinental Railroad

#### This Program will cover:

- historical development of transportation
- the movement west
- the first steam engines and the American standard locomotive
- building the transcon and a trip on the finished route

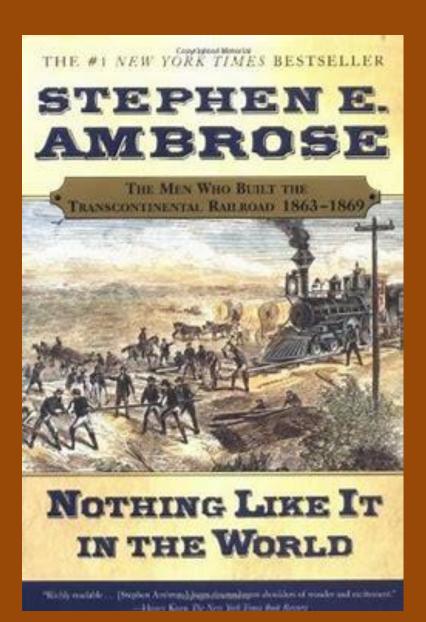
# Inventions that had the Biggest Impact on Humanity #1 the Wheel

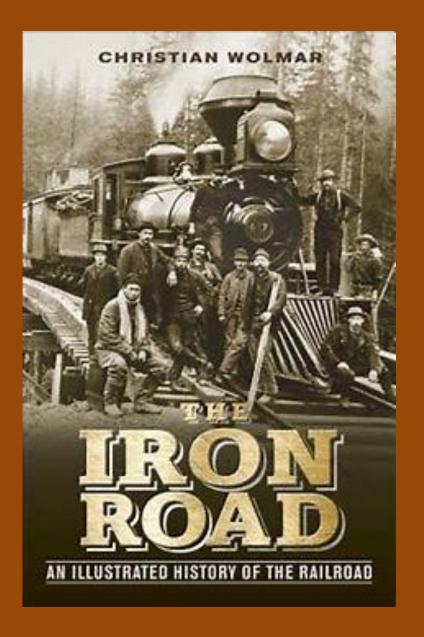


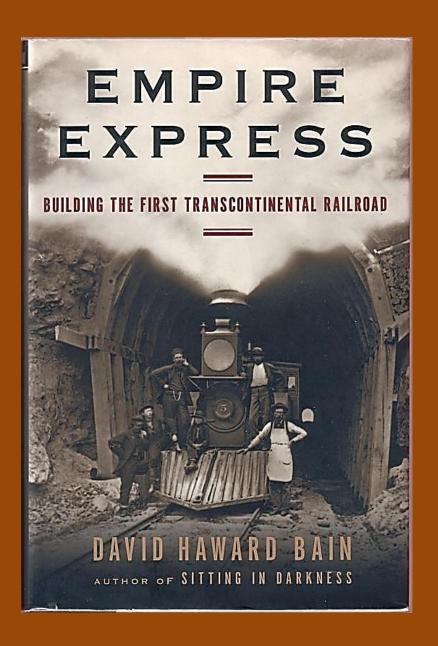


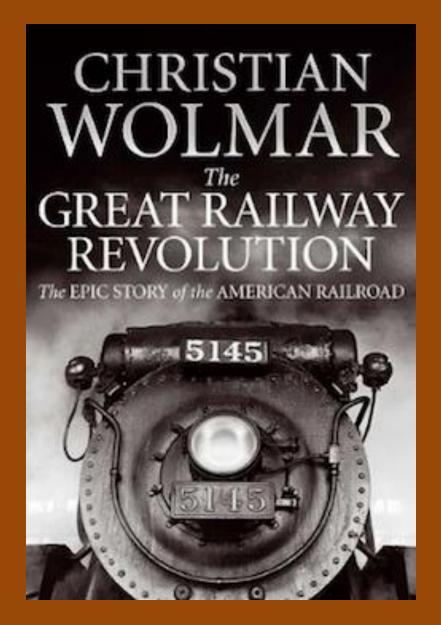












## Transportation Modes in Early America





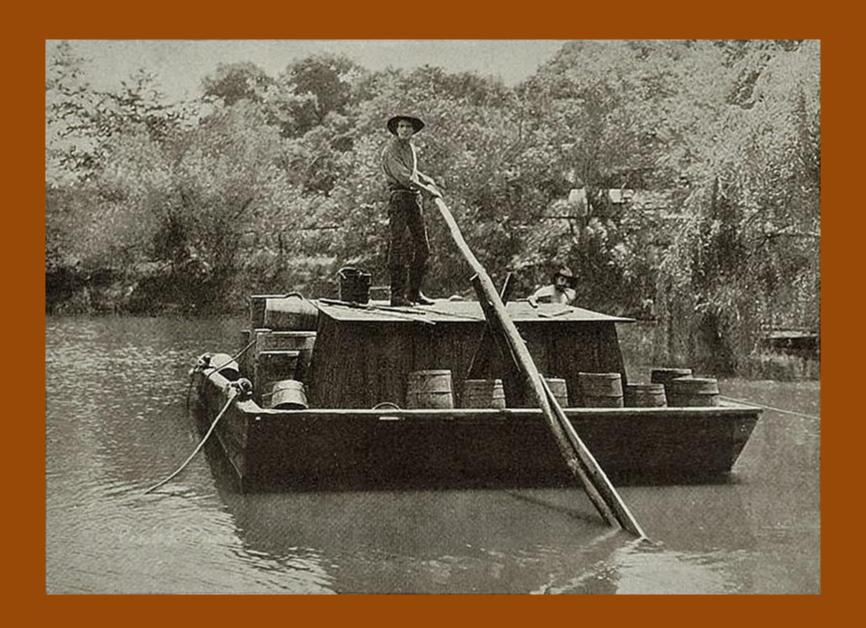








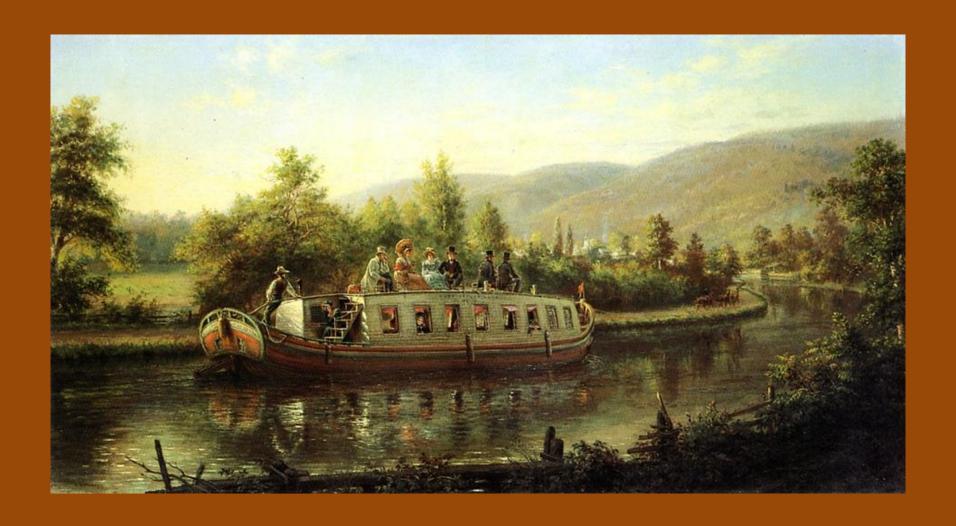






Flat-boat going down the Mississippi.



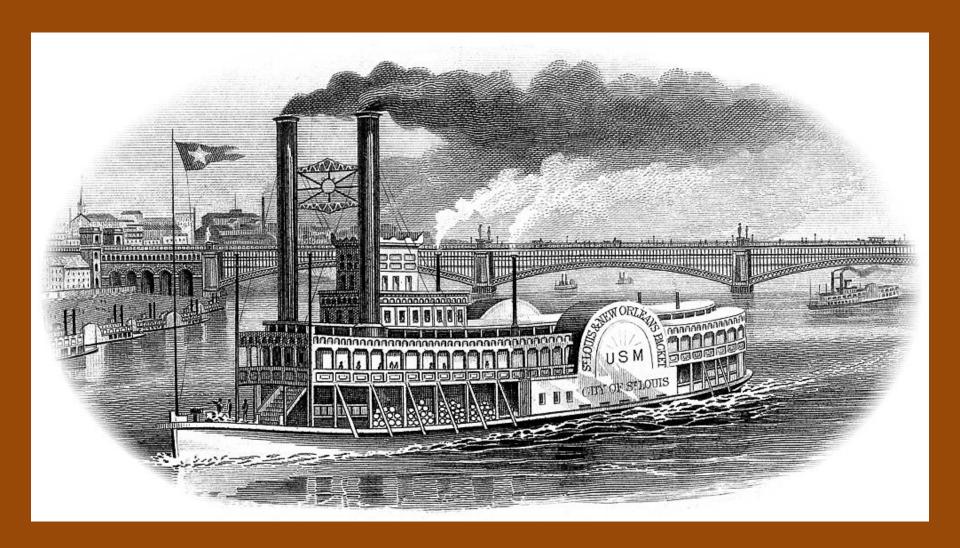














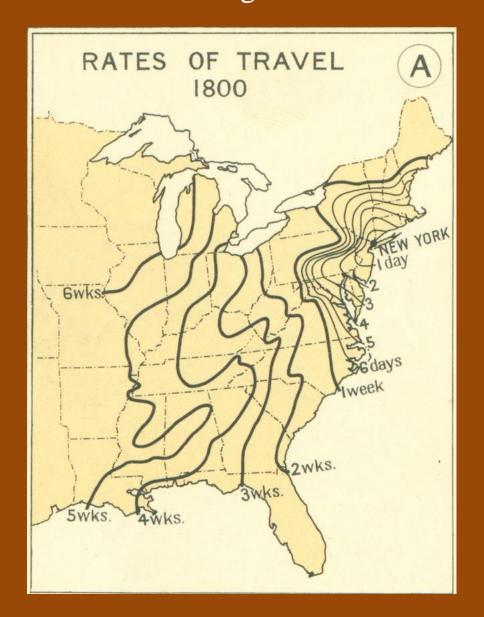


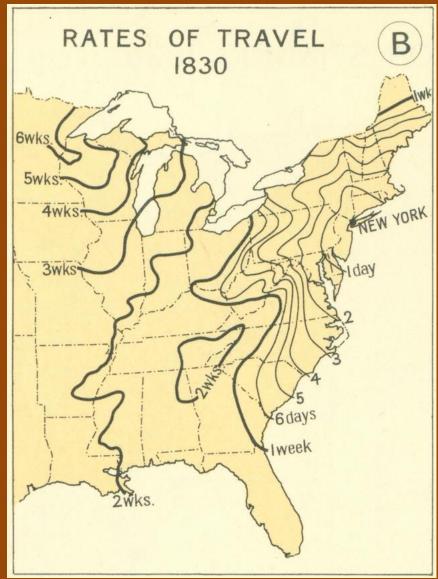






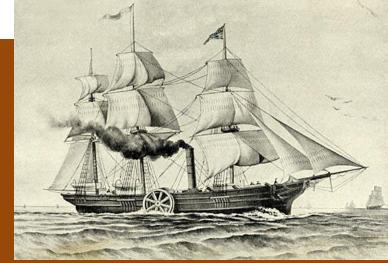
All the maps use New York City as a starting point on the East Coast, and show how long it would take to move westward across the country.



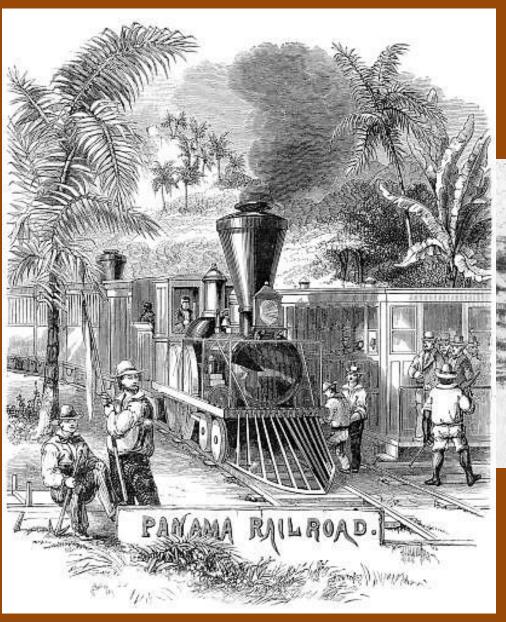




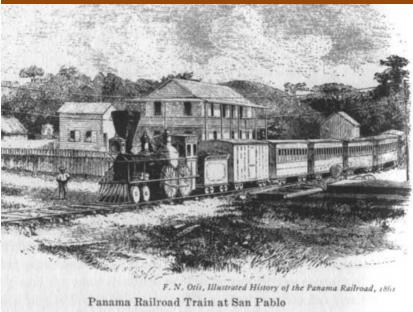






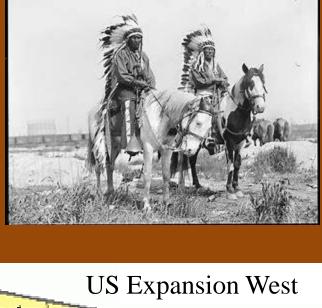


#### Panama RR 1855, 1st transcontinental

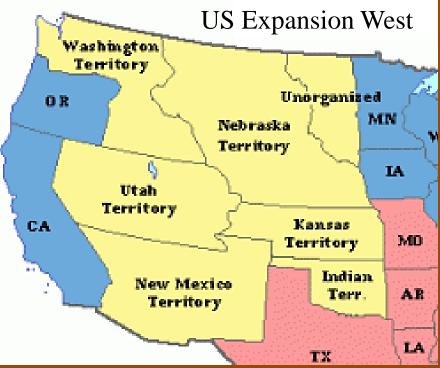


charged \$25 in gold for a first-class fare

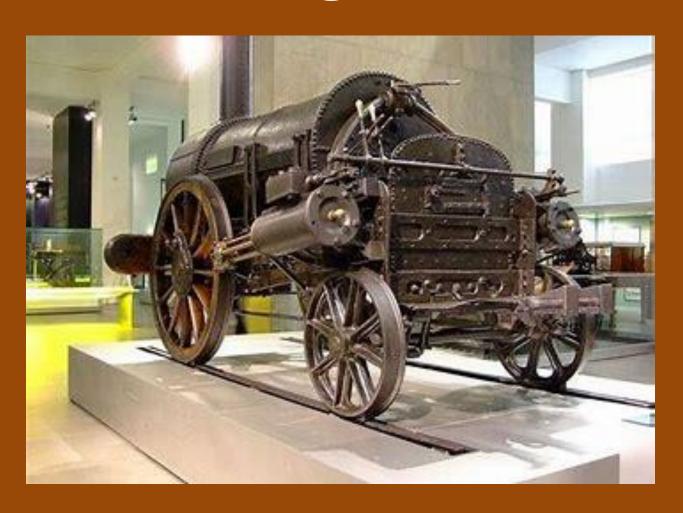




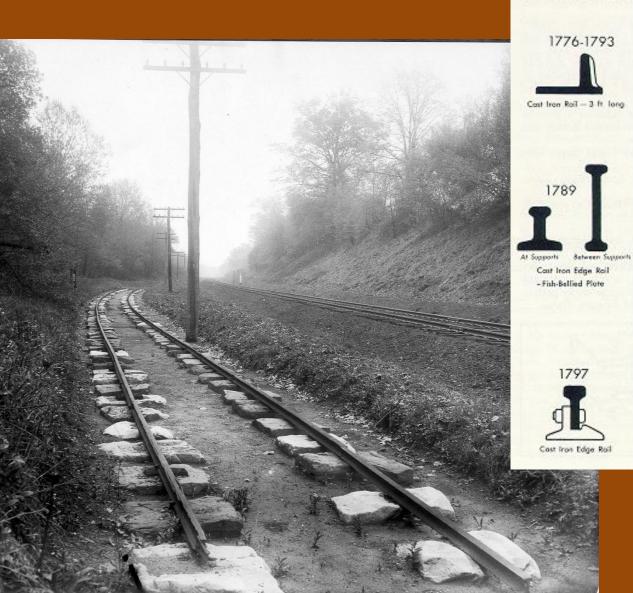




# Development of the Steam Engine











Cast Iron Rail



1767

Cost Iron Plate - 5 ft long

Birkenshow Rolled Iron Roil

1820

1816 Cost Iron Edge Rail



Cost Iron Roll -4% ft long



Robert L. Stevens Yee-Rail

1831

1830

Clorence Rolled Iron Rail

1831

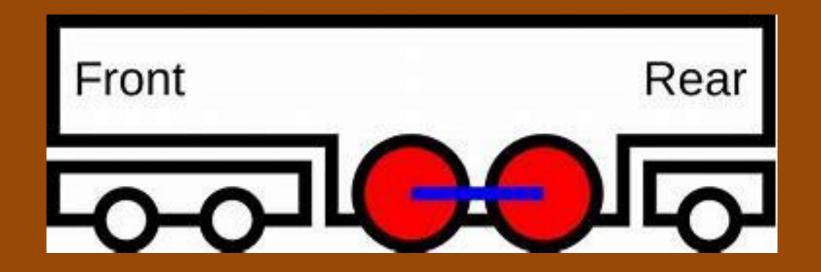
P. R. R. Amboy Div.

1835 U or Bridge Roll

1837

Lock Roil



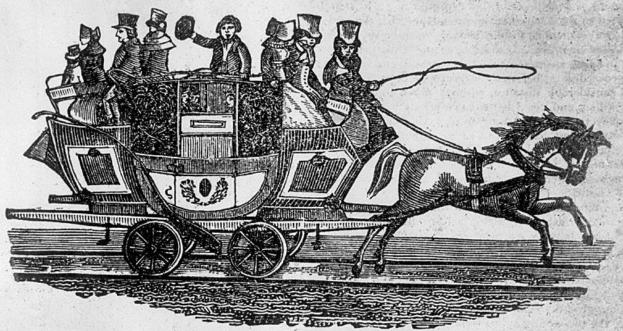




#### Locomotives.—Types of.—

9 .		
	<u> 200 00</u>	Single Driver 4-2-2
Full .	<u> </u>	American 4-4-0
Truck	<u> </u>	Atlantic 4-4-2
or	<u> </u>	Ten Wheel 4-6-0
Bogie	<u> </u>	Pacific or St. Paul. 4-6-2
Class.	<u> </u>	Twelve Wheel4-8-0
	<u> </u>	Mastodon 4-10 0
	<u>r&lt;000</u>	Columbia 2—4—2
	<u> </u>	Mogul2-6 0
Pony or	<u> </u>	Prairie 2-6-2
Two	<u> </u>	Consolidation 2 - 8-0
Wheel	<u> </u>	Mikado or Calumet 2—8-2
Trunk Class.	<u> </u>	Decapod 2 10-0
Olubb.	<u> </u>	Santa Fe 2-10-2
	<u> </u>	Centipede 2; 12-0

#### RAPID, SAFE, AND CHEAP TRAVELLING By the Elegant NEW RAILWAY COACH,



#### THE UNION,

Which will COMMENCE RUNNING on the STOCKTON and DARLINGTON RAILWAY, on MONDAY the 16th day of October, 1826,

And will call at Yarm, and pass within a mile of Middleton Spa, on its way from Stockton to Darlington, and vice versus FARES. Inside 12d. - Outside, 1d. per Mile. Parcels in proportion.

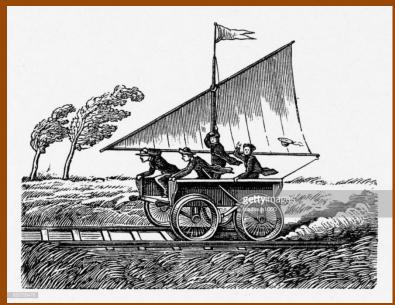
No gratuities expected by the Guard or Coachman.

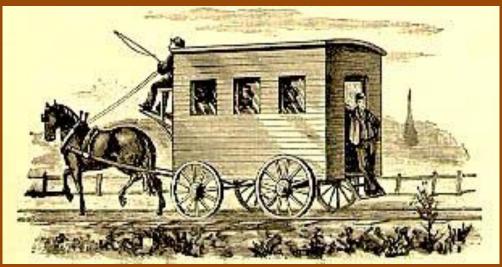
N. B. The Proprietors will not be accountable for any Parcel of more than £5. value, unless entered and paid for accordingly. The UNION will run from the Black Lion Hotel and New Inn, Stockton, to the New Inn, Yarm, and to the Black Swan Inn, near the Croft Branch, Darlington; at each of which Inns passengers and parcels are booked, and the times of starting may be ascertained, as also at the Union Inn, Yarm, and Talbot Inn, Darlington.

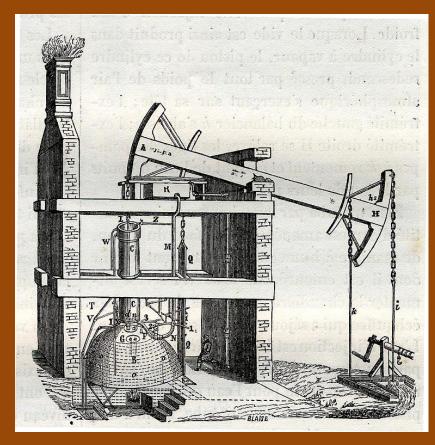
On the 19th and 20th of October, the Fair Days at Yarm, the Union will leave Darlington at six in the morning for Yarm, and will leave Yarm for Darlington again at six in the evening; in the intermediate time, each day, it will ply constantly

tween Stockton and Yarm, leaving each place every half hour.

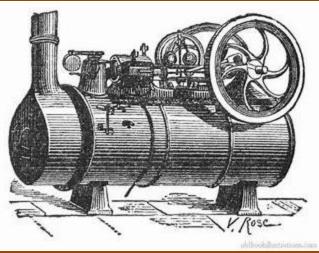


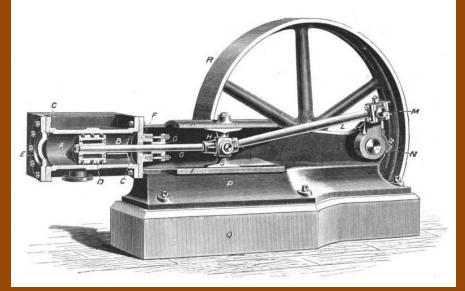


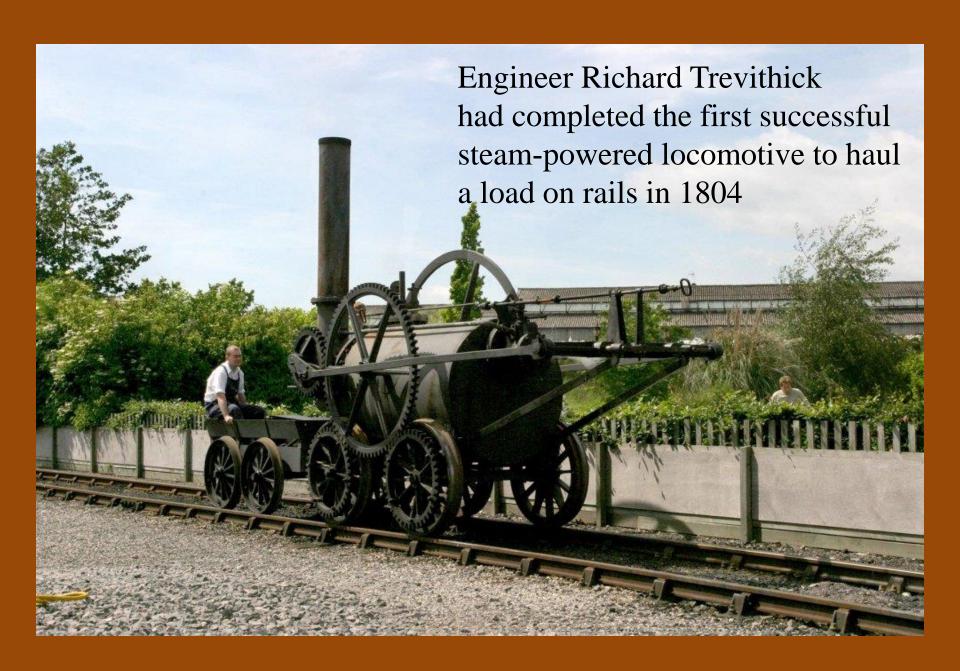




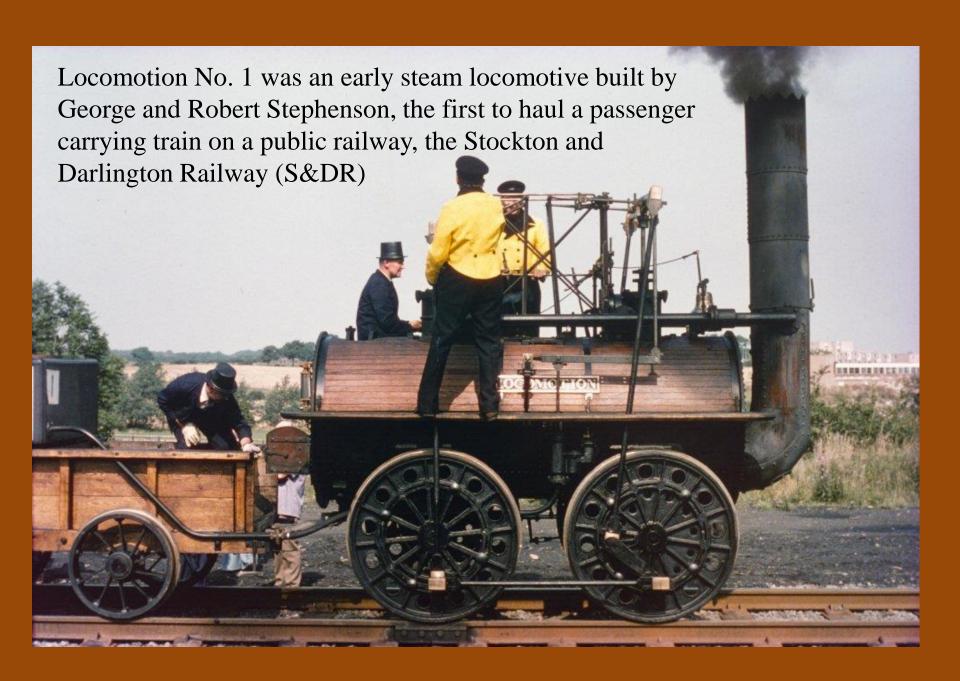
















#### The Rainhill Trials

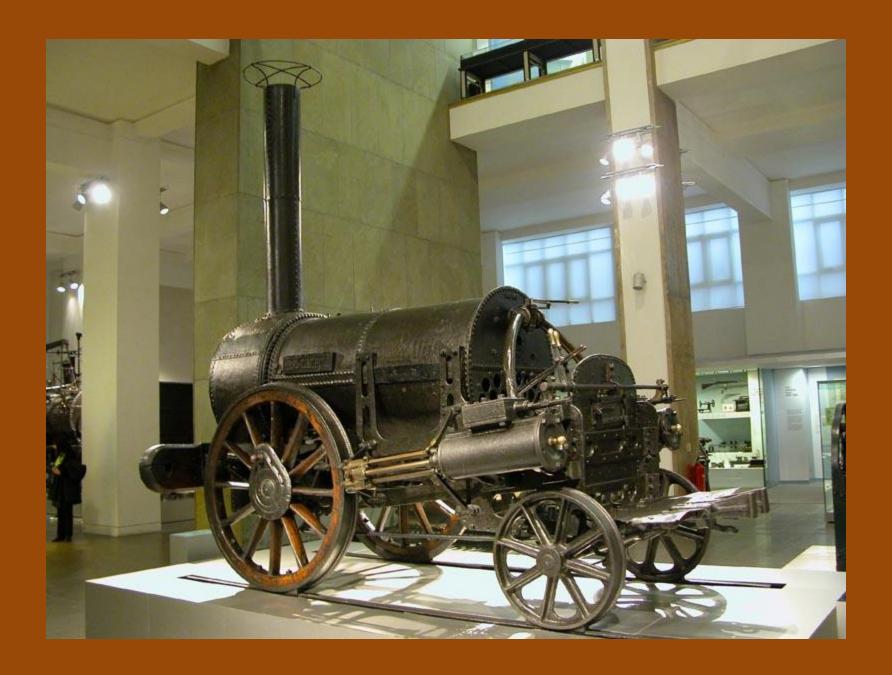
The cotton mills owners in Liverpool and Manchester decided to hold performance trials to discover best locomotive engine for a railway, with a prize of £500.

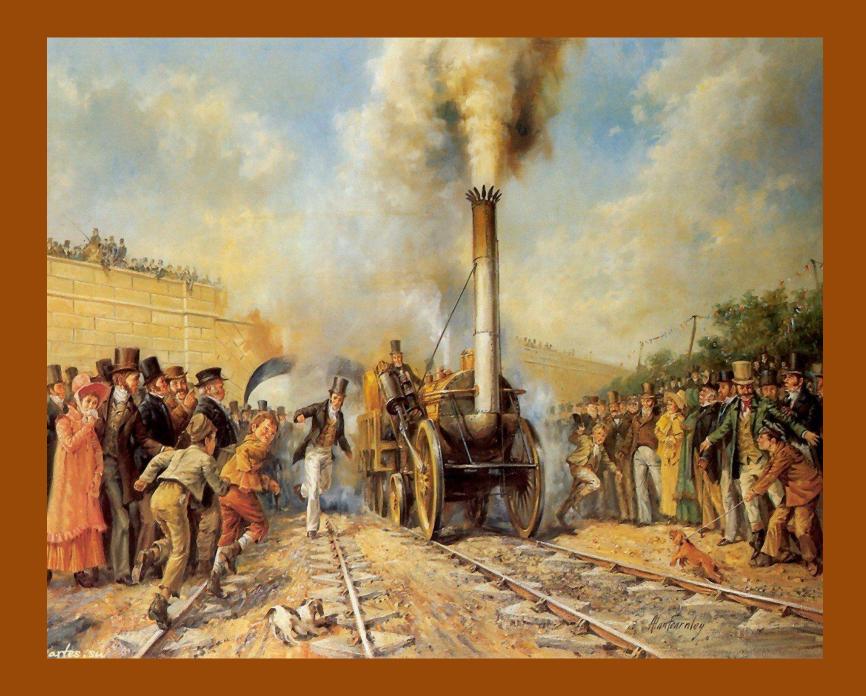
The task itself was simple: 10 return trips along 1.5

miles of track.

When the trips had been completed, the amount of fuel and water used and the average speed achieved were calculated.















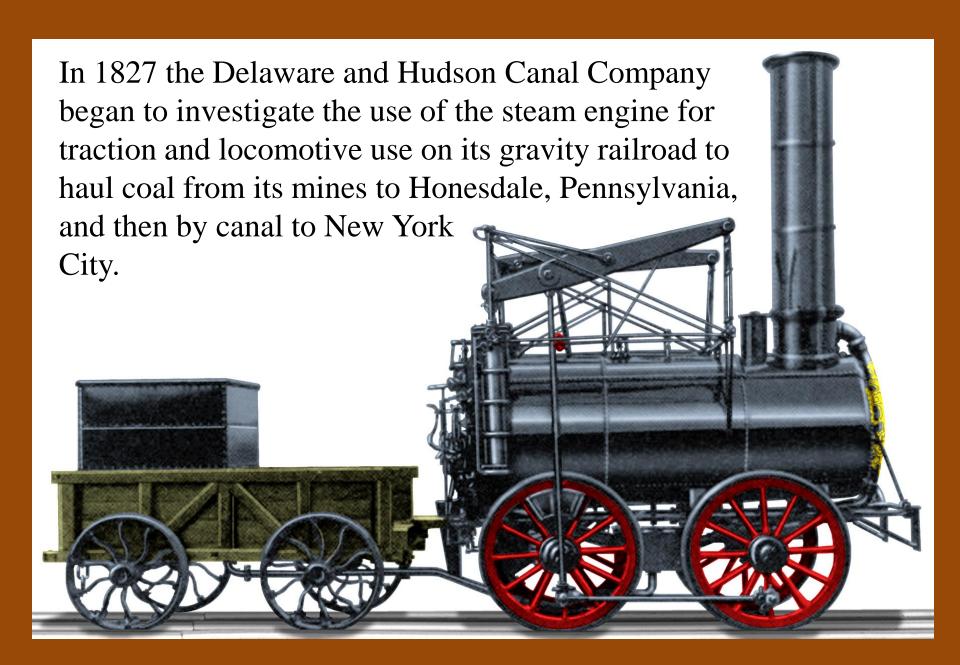


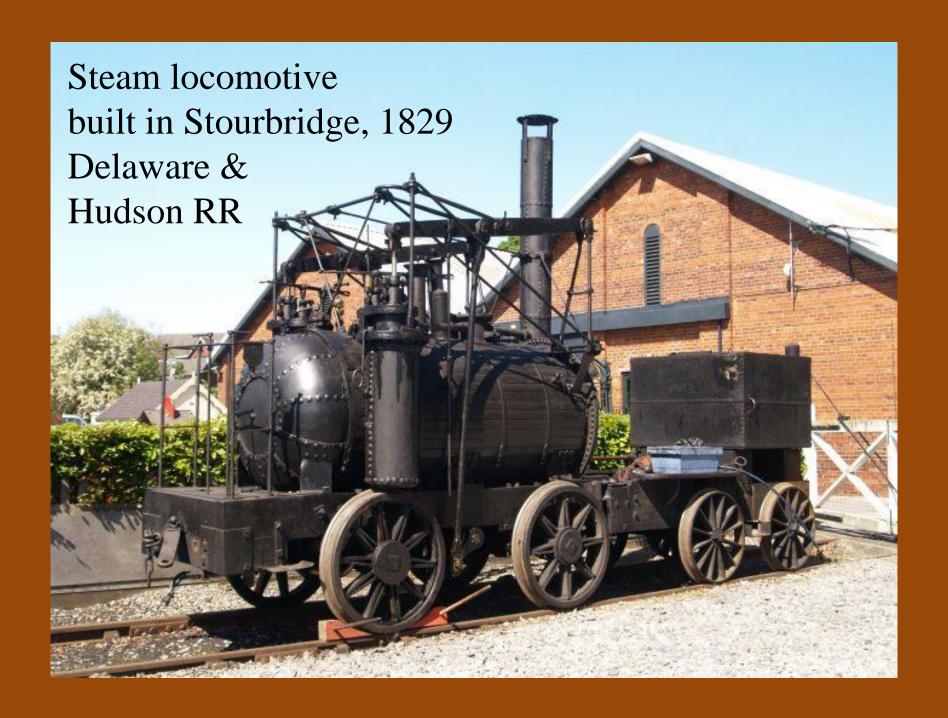


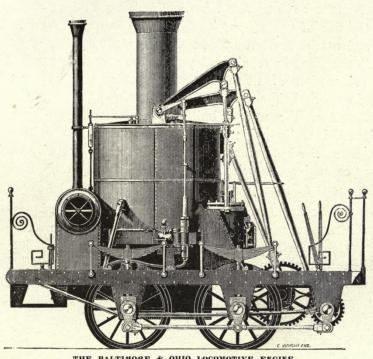










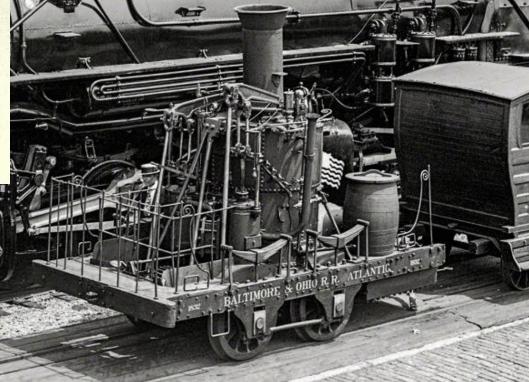


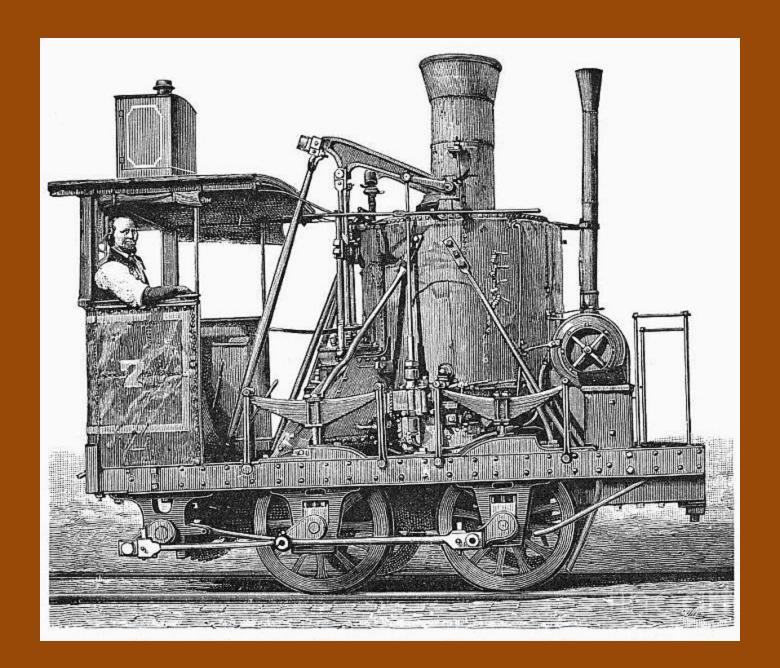
THE BALTIMORE & OHIO LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE.

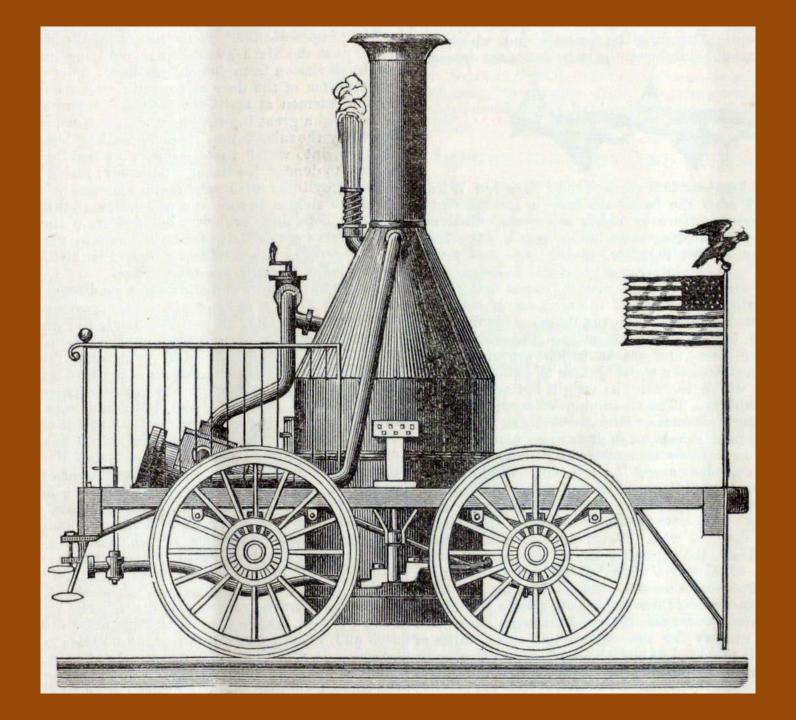
As Manufactured by Gillingham & Winans, B. & O. R. R. Companys Mt. Clare Depot, Baltimore, Md.

"The characteristics of this engine are: 1. The use of anthracite cosl as fuel. 2. The vertical tubular boiler. 3. The use of adhesion of all flour wheels. The boiler is competent to supply steam to work up to the adhesion of all the wheels at the rate of ten miles an hour, or to produce a sontinuous horizontal pull of 2,322 lbs. equal to drawing 211 tons on a level road at the rate of ten miles an hour, as determined from actual experiment. See the Annual Report of B. & O. R. R. Co., p. 79. This engine has drawn, exclusive of its own weight, 17½ tons up an ascent of 200 feet per mile for 2,150 feet at the uniform rate of 6 miles per hour. See Report of Committee of City Council of Baltimore, March 24, 1836. The weight of this engine varies from 7 to 8½ tons."

Fig. 3. A GRASSHOPPER







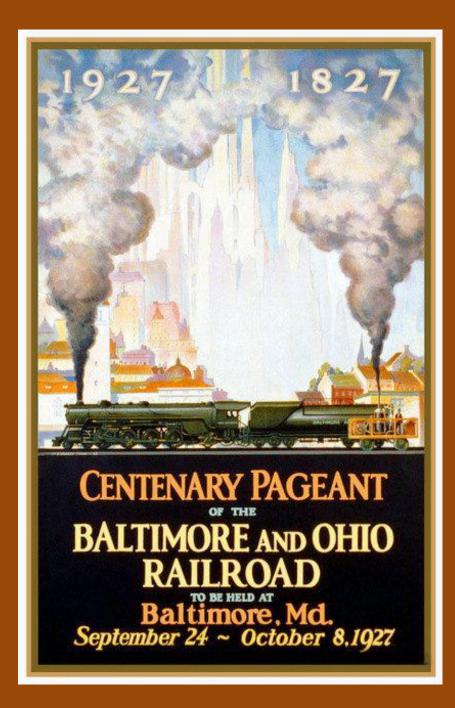
## Tom Thumb was the first American-built steam locomotive to operate on a common-carrier railroad











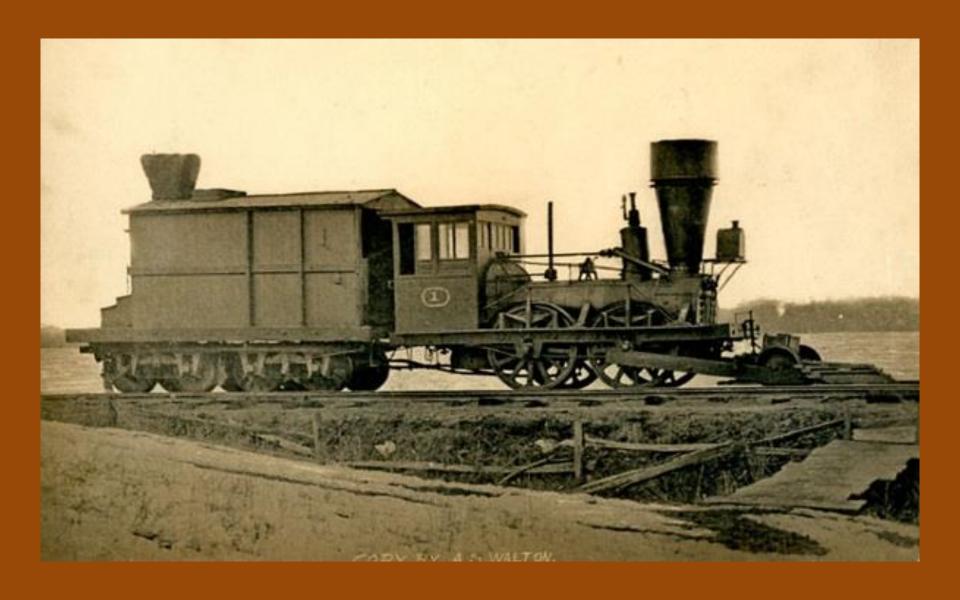






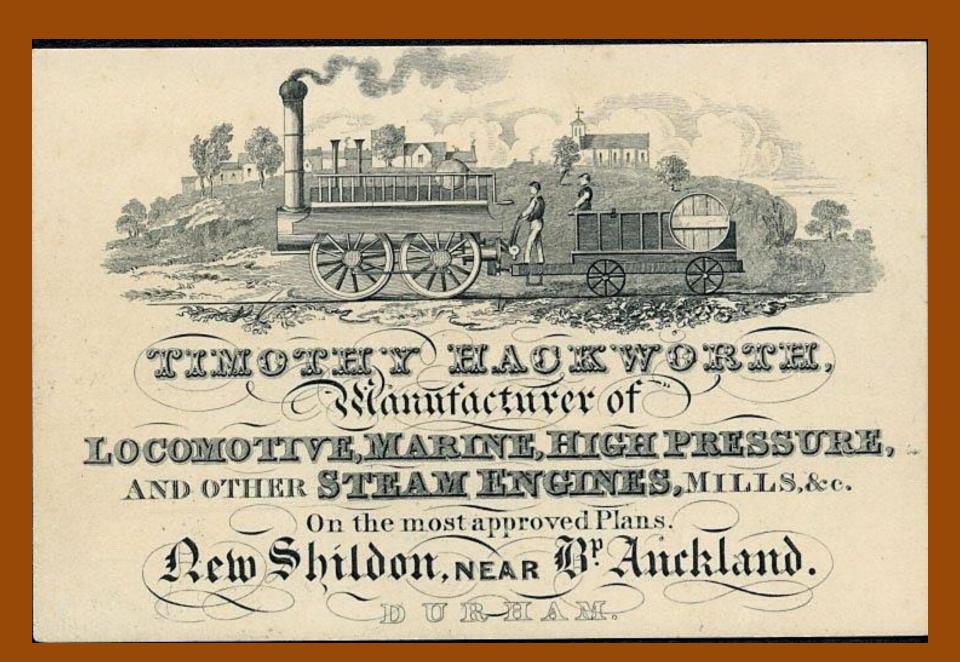


#### John Bull Camdon and Amboy RR

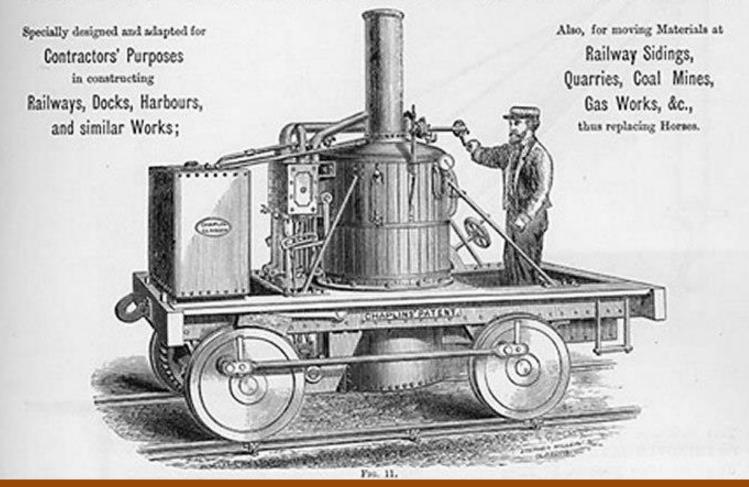








### PATENT CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVES,





COMPOUND
PORTABLE ENGINE.

LEISTON WORKS, LEISTON, R.S.O., SUFFOLK.

RICHARD GARRETT & SONS

COMPOUND LOCOMOTIV

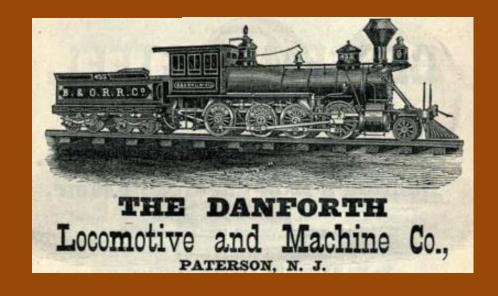
Showing an Economy of 15 to 25 Per Cent. in Fuel and Water.

EDWARD ELLIS, President. WALTER McQUEEN, Vice-President.

ANNUAL CAPACITY, 400.

WM. D. ELLIS, Treasurer.
ALBERT J. PITKIN, Superintendent





# Development of the Passenger Train

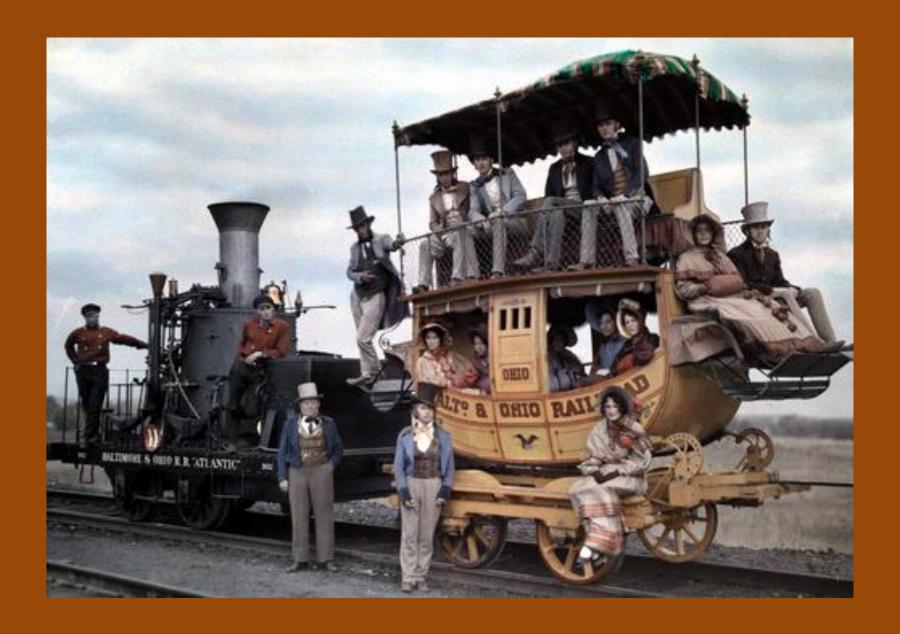


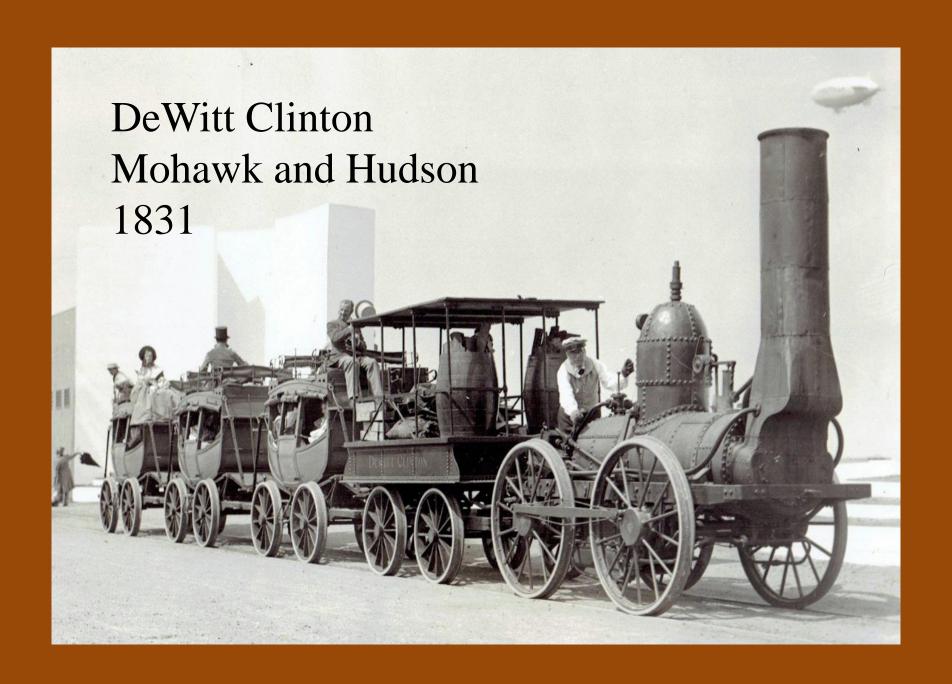




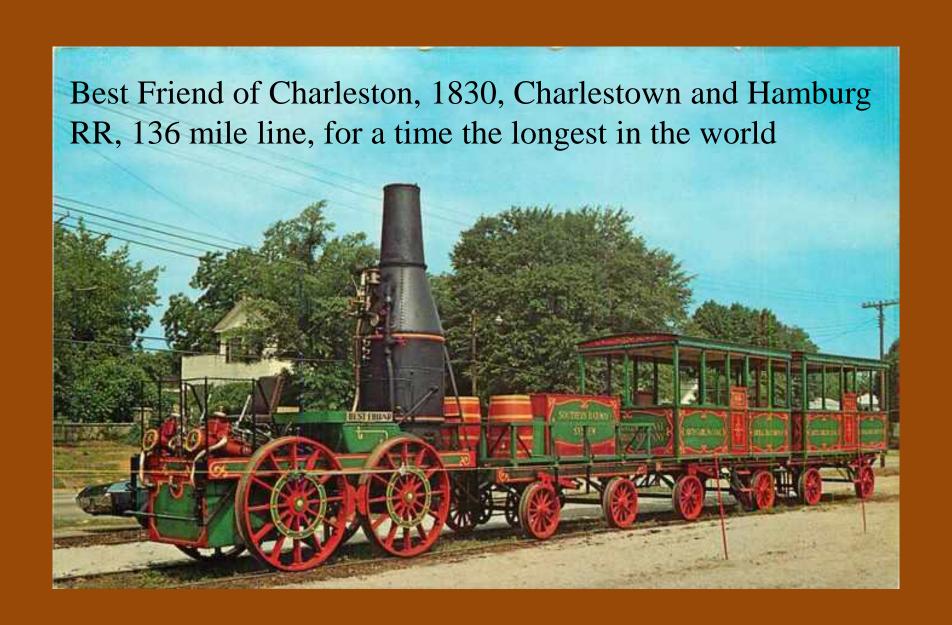






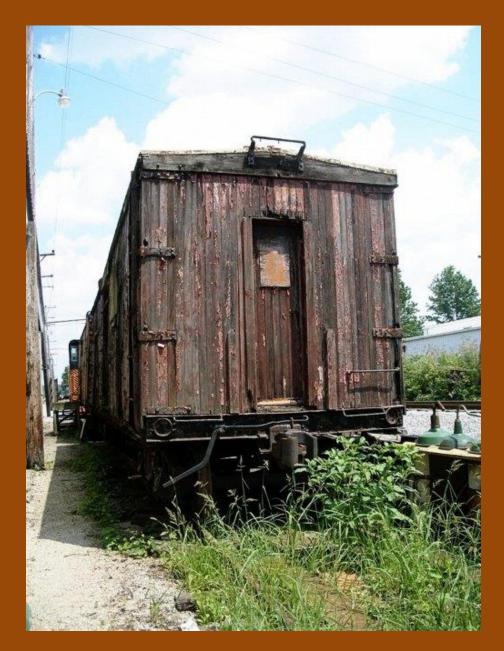










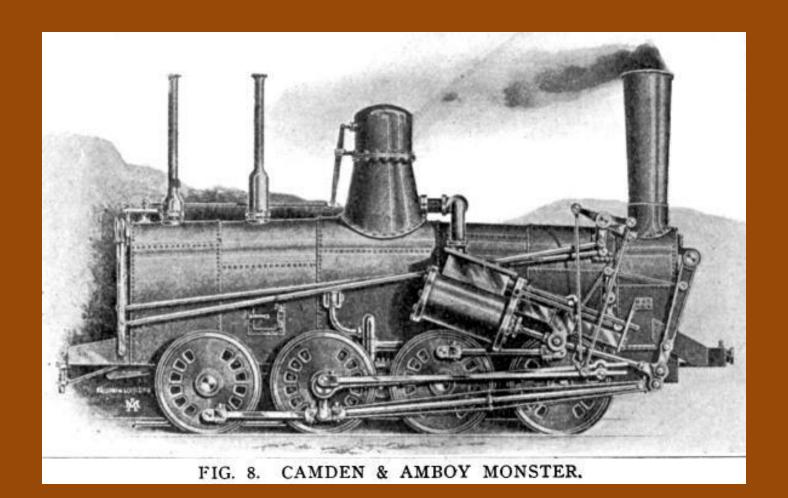


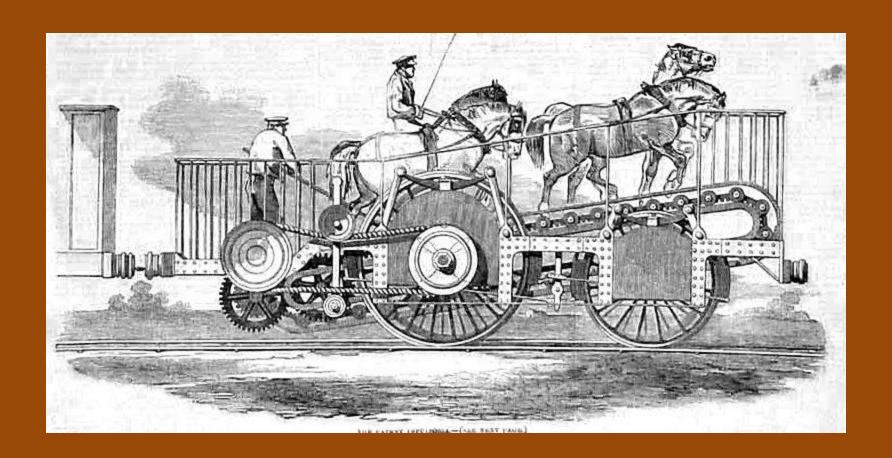


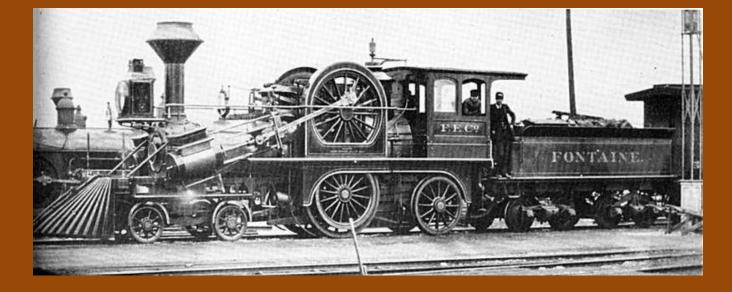


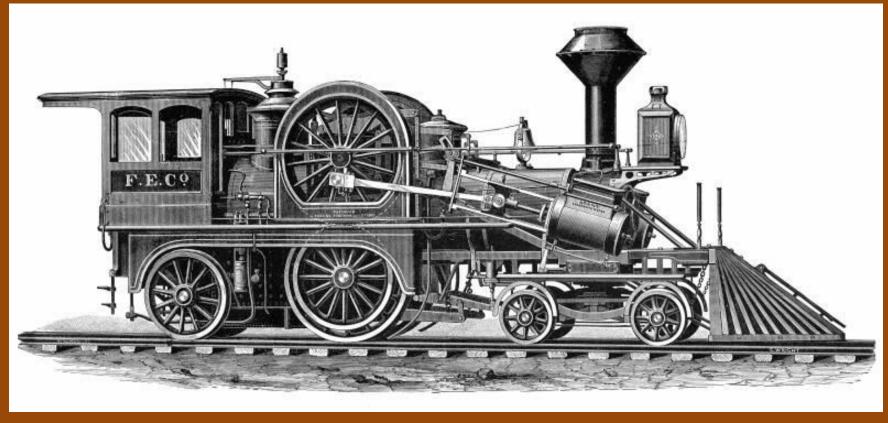


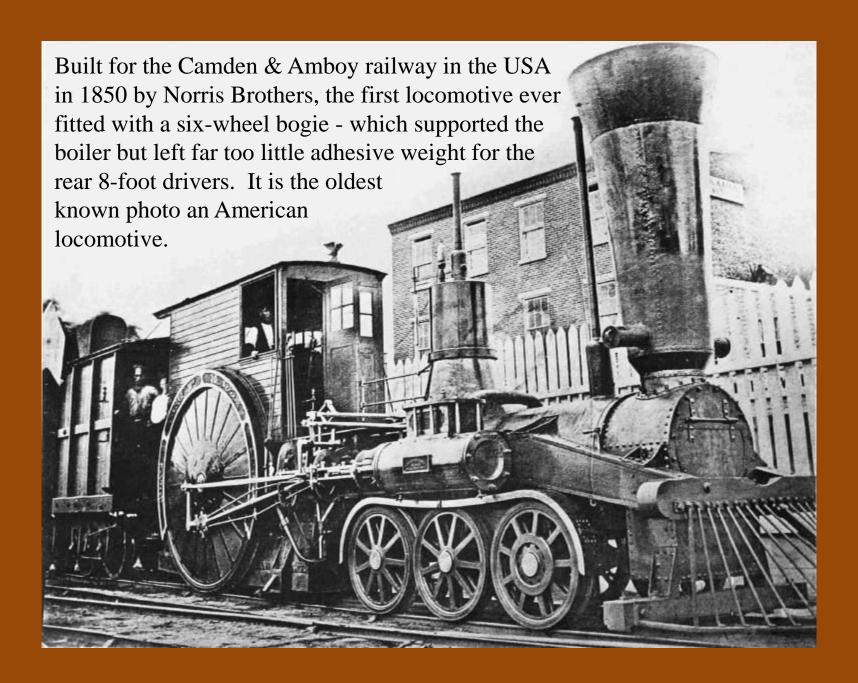
## Some Radical Designs



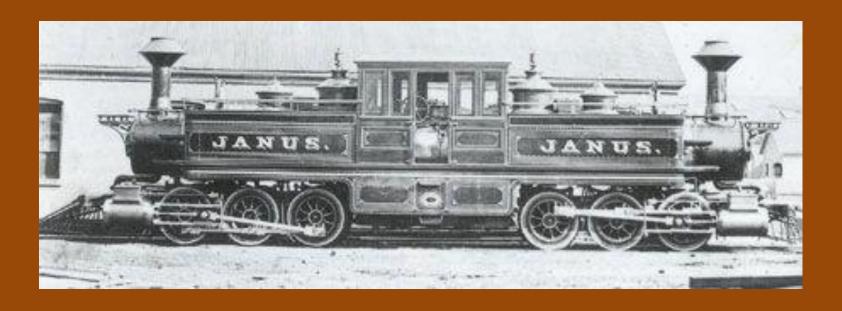


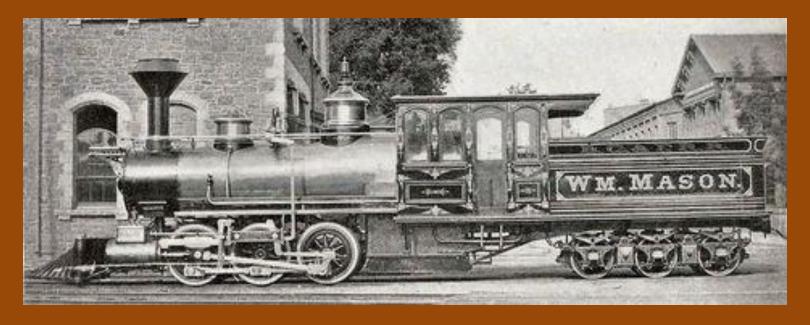








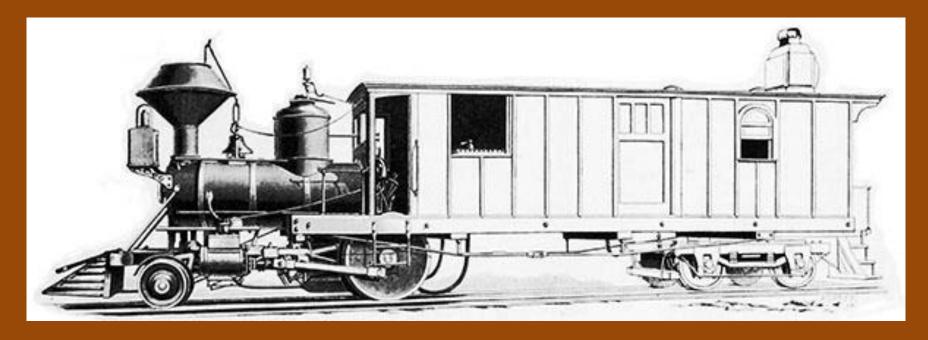


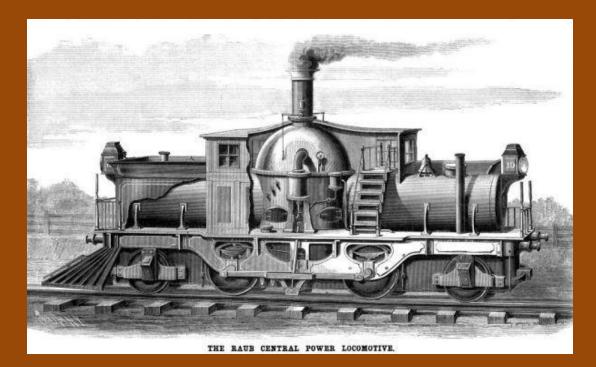






















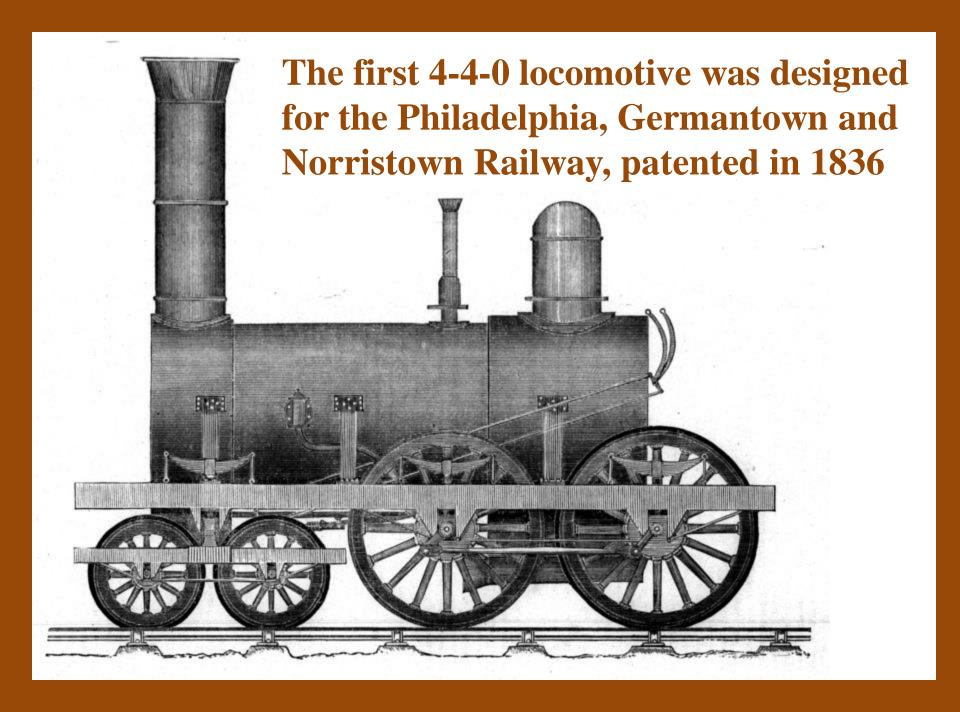
## The American Type Locomotive

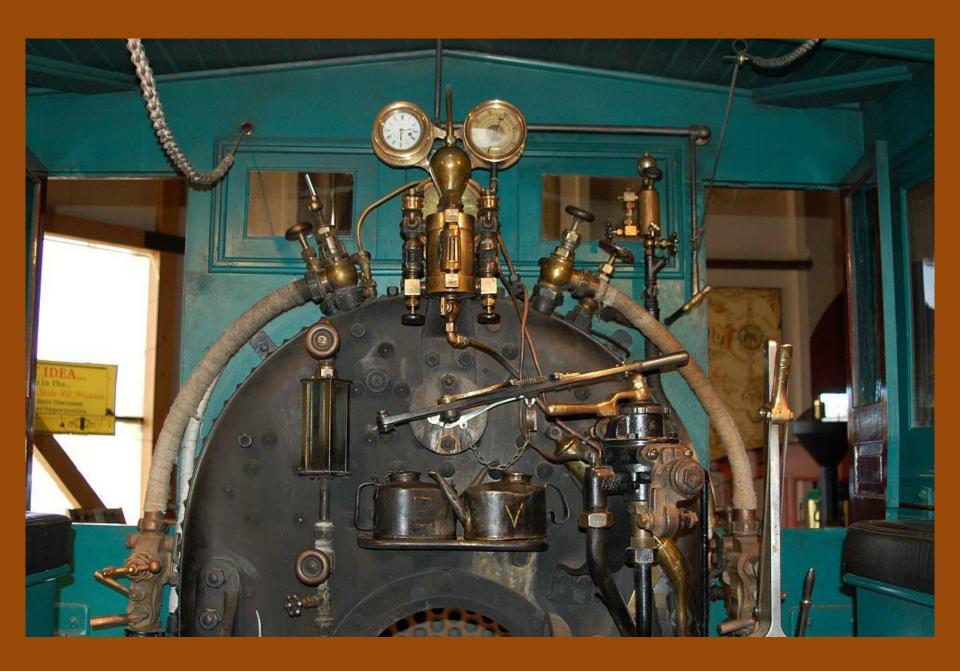
4-4-0 represents the arrangement of 4 leading wheels on 2 axles, 4 powered and coupled driving wheels on 2 axles, and no trailing wheels.

Almost every major railroad that operated in North America in the first half of the 19th century owned and operated locomotives of this type.

The 4-4-0 was originated by Henry R. Campbell, a native of Philadelphia and associate of M. W. Baldwin, while he was with the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railway.

By the 1870s well over 3/4 of all steam locomotives operating in the country at that time were American types.







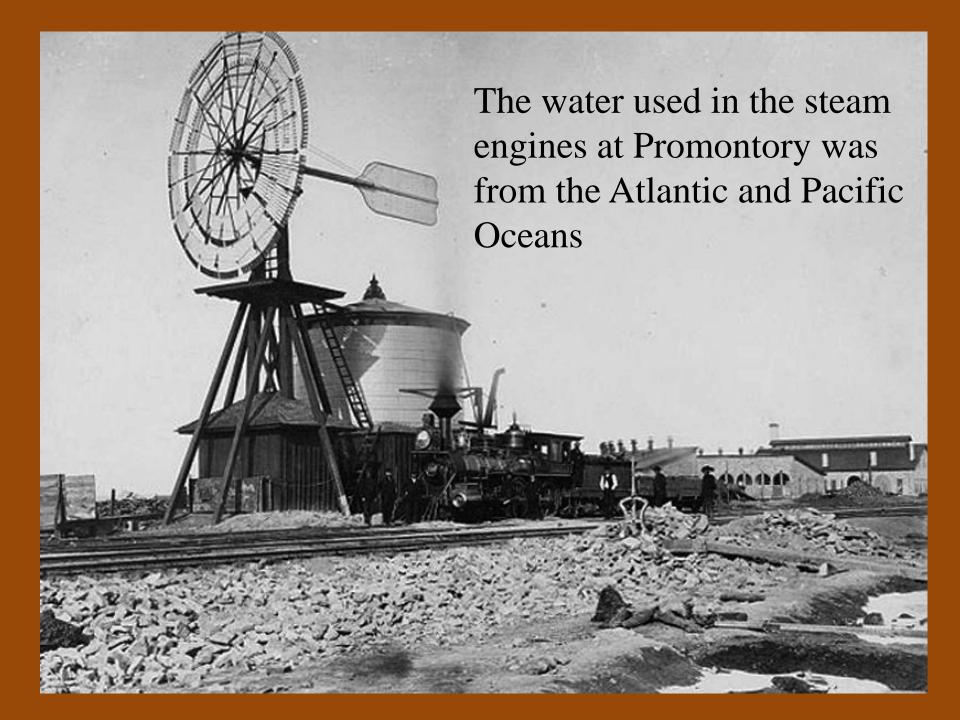


Compared to coal, wood is a bulky, primitive fuel with a low calorific value. In the 19th century 1 ton of soft coal = to 13/4 cords of wood, or 2,000 pounds of coal = 5,250 pounds of wood.

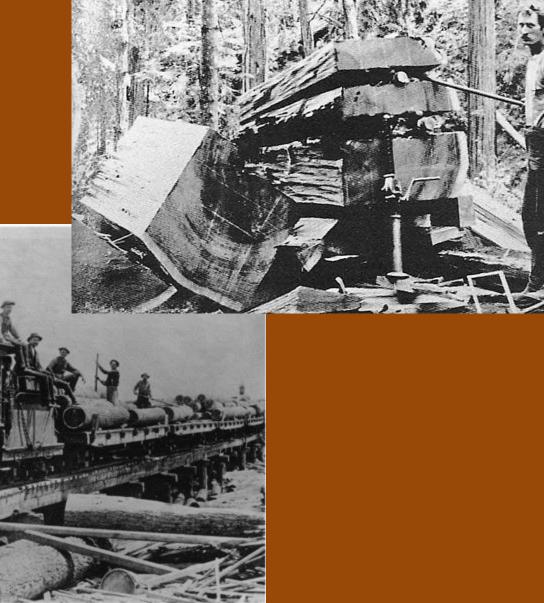








Loggers cut up to 60 ties per day, then treated



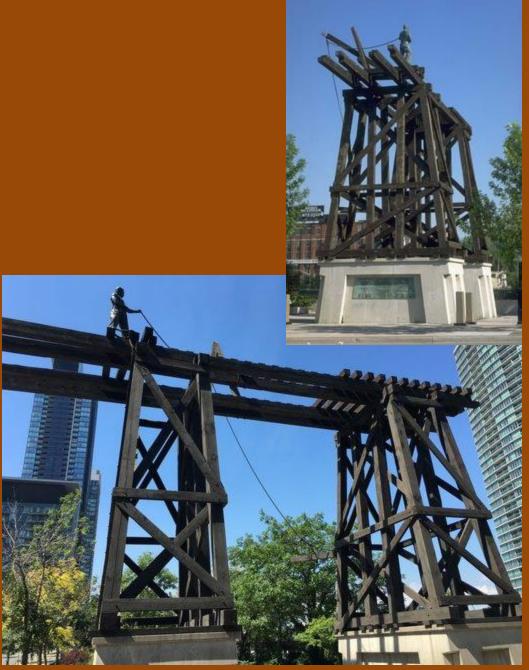




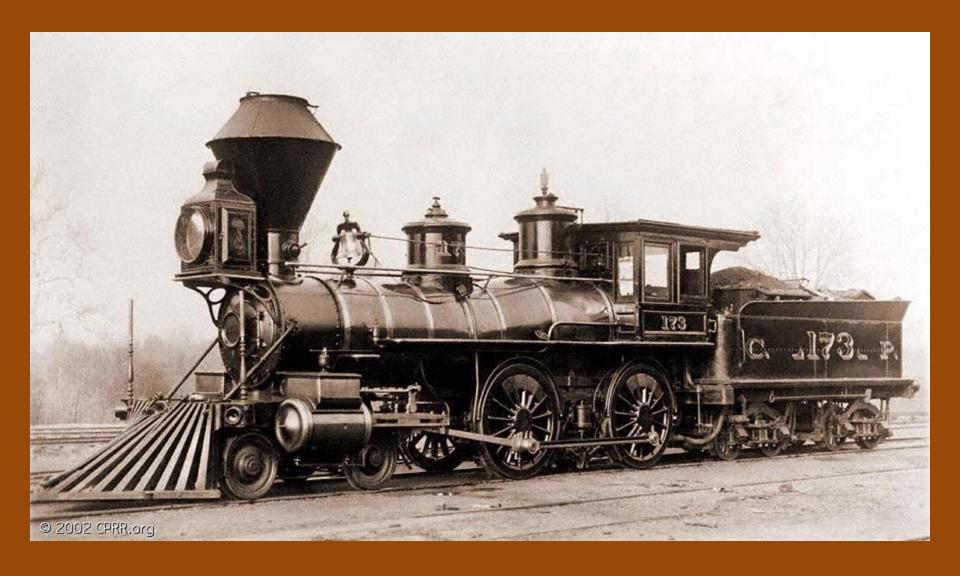


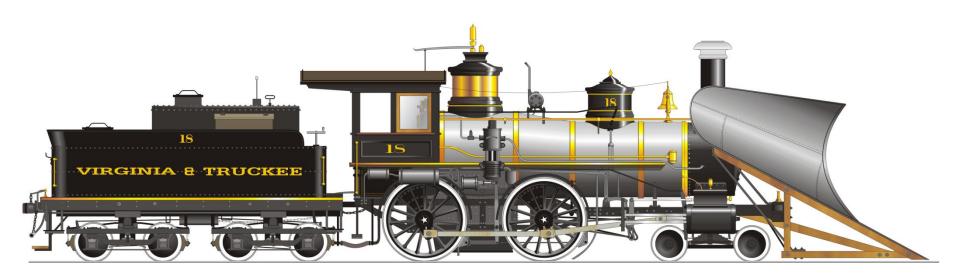


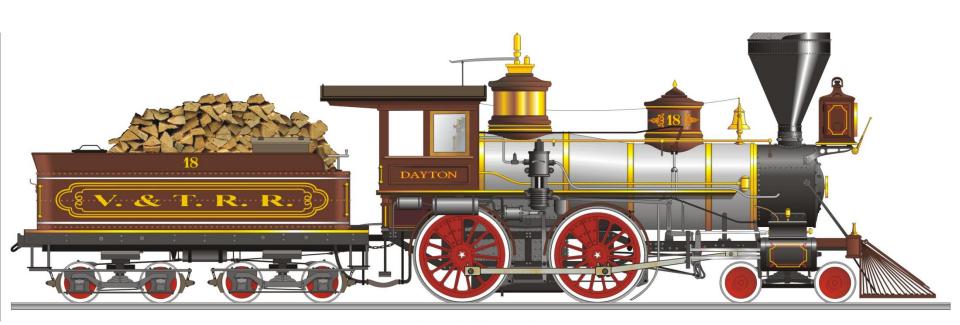


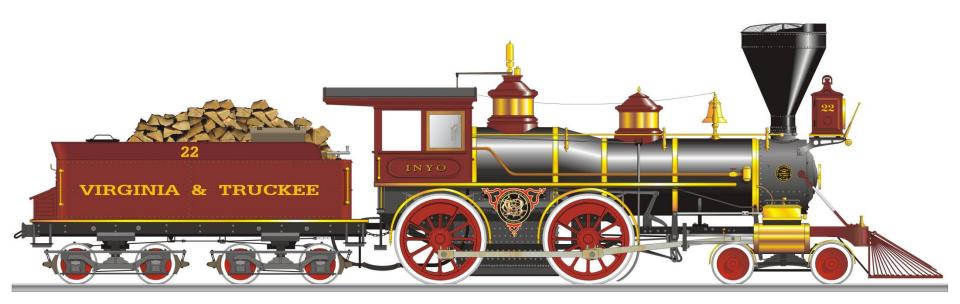


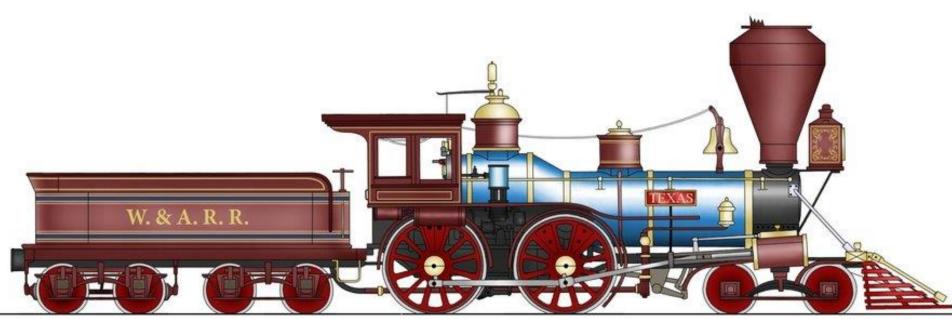
## Parade of 4-4-0's























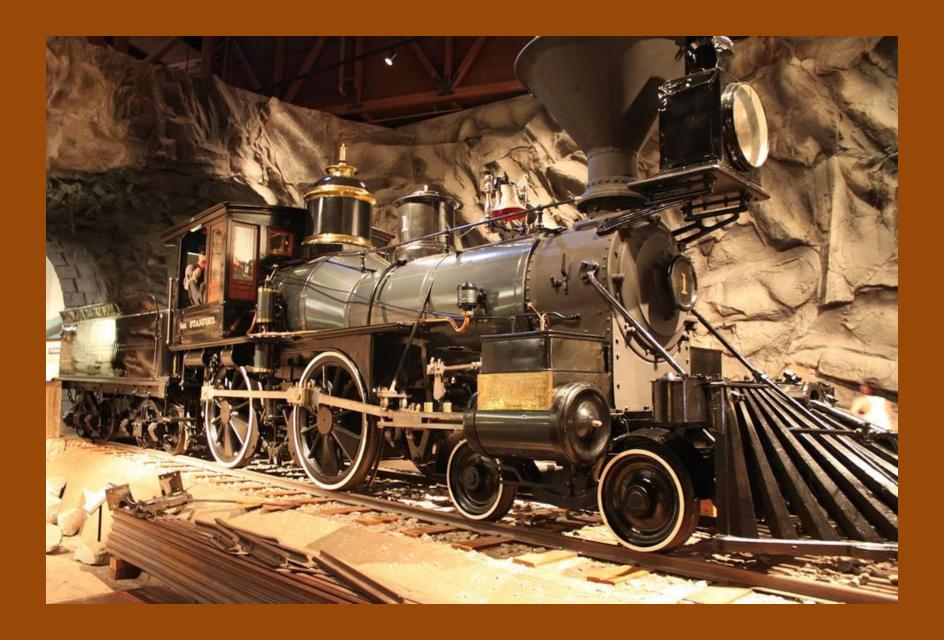




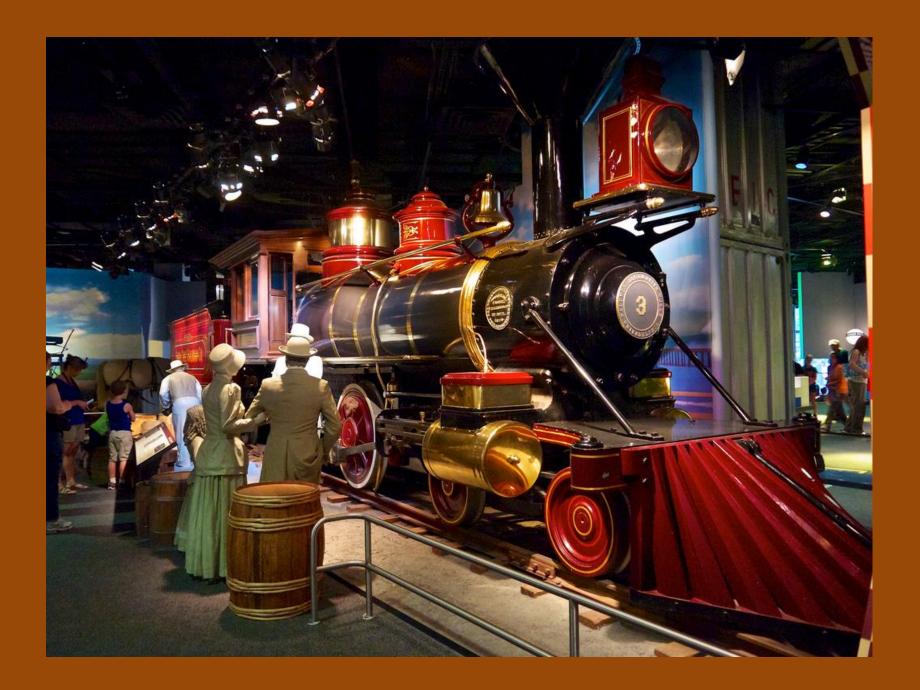




























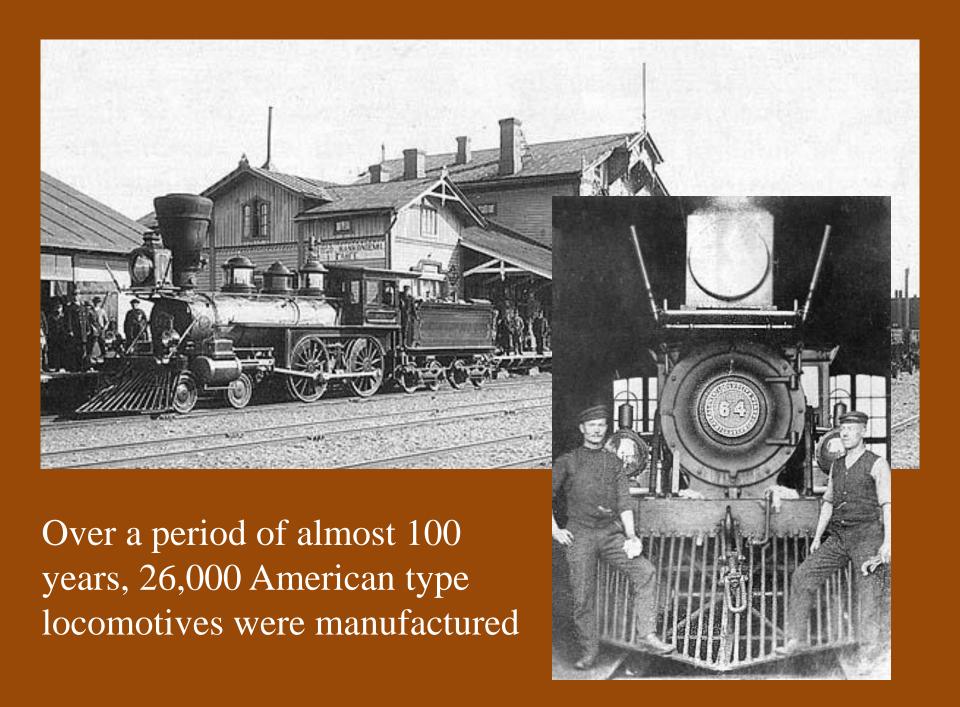




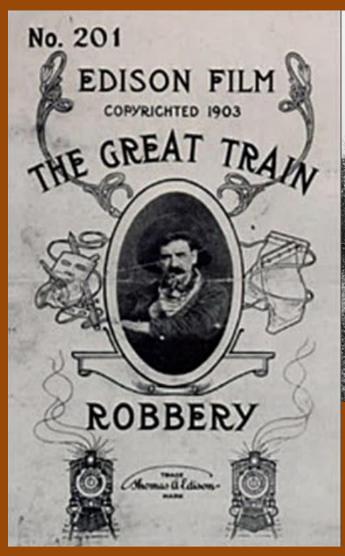


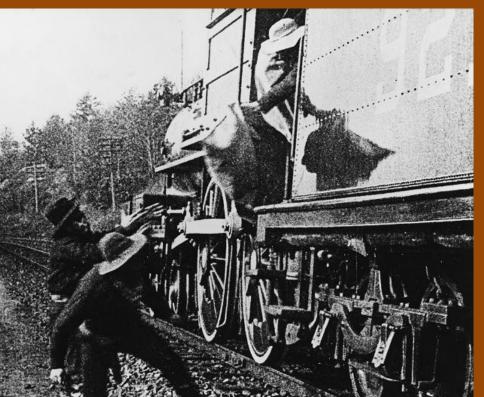
















The Chinese-American Heritage Foundation honored the Great Event with this outstanding float in Pasadena's Tournament of Roses Parade on New Years Day.



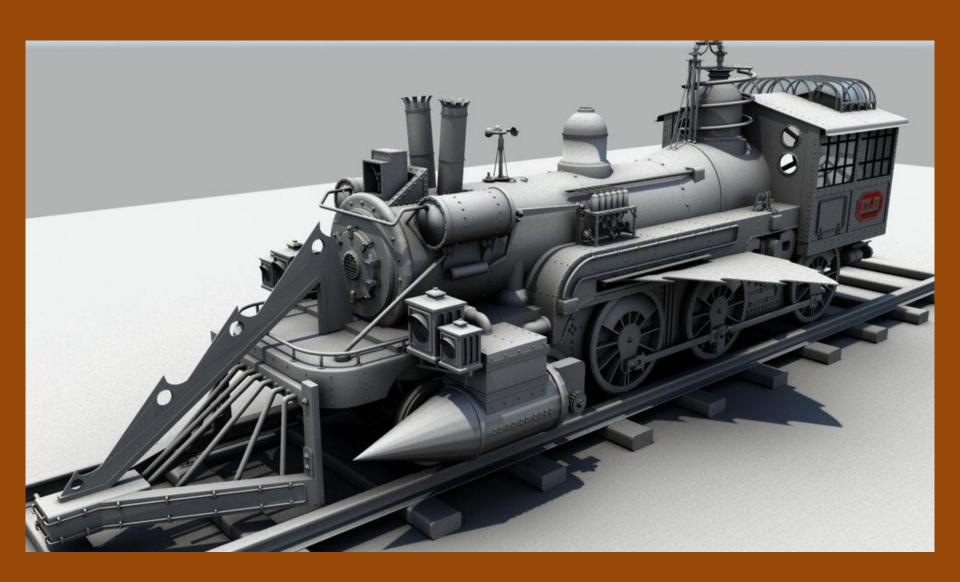


## The Easter Express



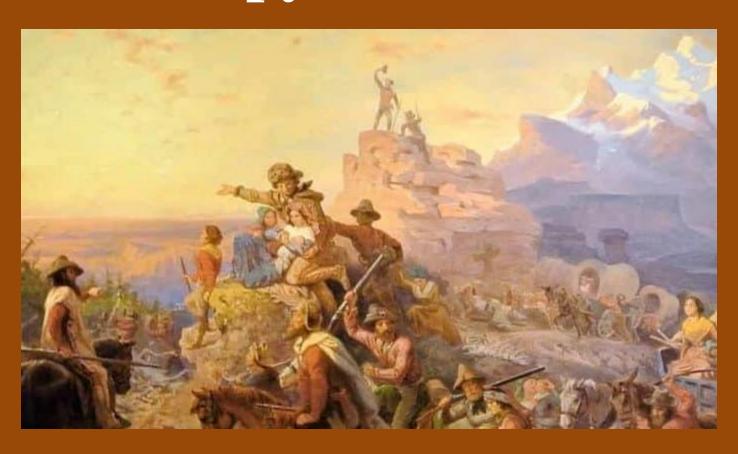






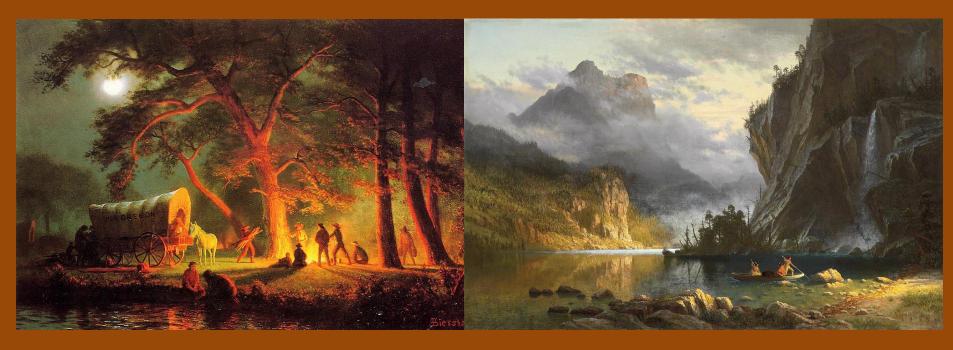


# The Westward Movement Manifest Destiny of Americans to Occupy the Continent





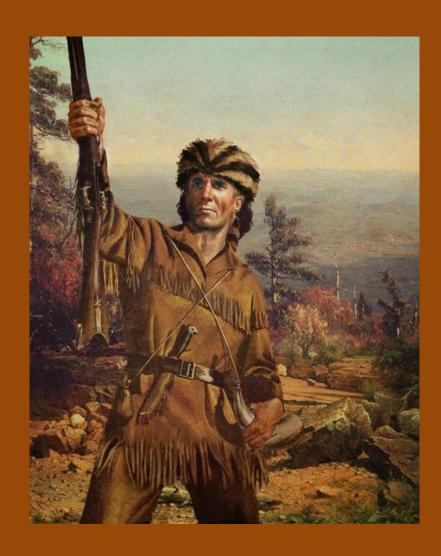


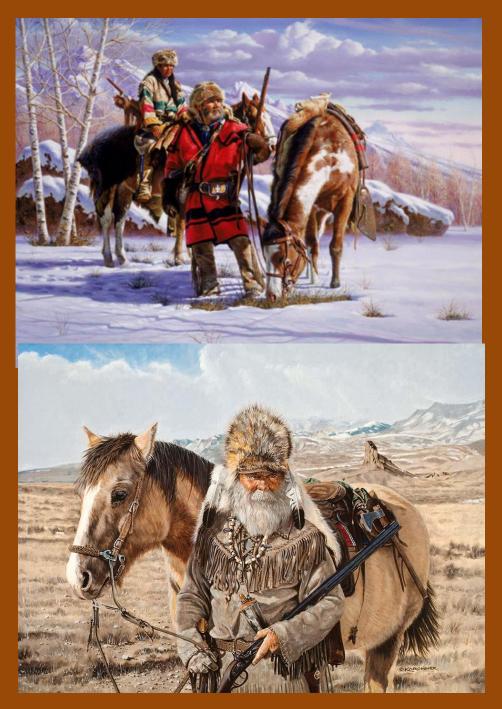
















#### Trails West 1850 200 miles CANADA 100 200 kilometers Blackfoot Missouri River Nez Percé \* ohimbia Portland . **Assiniboine Flathead** MINNESOTA TERRITORY Crow OREGON WISCONSIN UNORGANIZED TERRITORY TERRITORY Fort Hall Teton 3 Platte Fort Laramie South Pass IOWA Chimney 40°N Mormon Trail R. Rock Council Bluffs Pawnee California ILL. Salt Lake Sacramento Nauvoo Osage Ute UTAH TERRITORY St. Louis Cheyenne Independence Francisco Fe Trail Trail MISSOURI Cimarron Cutoff CALIFORNIA Navajo ARKANSAS **NEW MEXICO** Santa Fe Los Angeles TERRITORY PACIFIC OCEAN TEXAS MEXICO LA. 30°N 120°W

In 1850 U.S. President Millard Fillmore signed a land grant for the construction of the Illinois Central, making it the first landgrant railroad in the United States (2.6 m acres)

## ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO FROM THE GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.

### TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS

Leave Morning (Sundays excepted) and Evening (Saturdays excepted), running through from

#### CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Connecting at St. Louis for Kanese City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Atchieou, Lawrence, Topeka, and all parts of the Southwest.

TIME AS QUICK AND FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY PIRST-CLASS ROUTE.

#### TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS

Leave Morning (Sundays excepted) and Evening (Suturdays excepted), running through from

### Chicago to Cairo, without change of Cars,

Connecting at Cairo with Rail Lines and Steamers for Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points; connecting at New Orleans for Galveston, Indianola, and all parts of Texas.

This is from 100 to 150 Miles the Shortest, and from 12 to 24 Hours the Quickest Route from Chicago to all points South.

#### TWO DAILY TRAINS

Leave Morning (Sundays excepted) and Evening (Sundays excepted), for

Peoria, Canton, Warsaw, and Keckuk,

Connecting at Keokuk for Ottomwa, Eddyville, Polla, Monroe, and Dea Moince,

THY A PASSENGER TRAIN leaves every afternoon (Sundays excepted), for Kantukes,
Champoops, and intermediate Stations.

## ELEGANT DRAWING-ROOM SLEEPING-CARS

For St. Louis, Cairo, Peoria, and Kroknik, attached to all Night Trains.

THE RAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

For Tirkets and information, apply at the Great Central Depot, Chicago, and at the principal Railway Tirket Offices throughout the United States and Canadas.

M. HUGHITT, General Superintendent.

W. P. JOHNSON, General Passenger Agent.













As many as 10,000 workers at a time were engaged in building the railroad between 1851 and 1856. The 700-mile road—the longest in the world at the time it was completed—ran down the length of the state, from Chicago all the way to the southern tip of Illinois, at the meeting of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. It was extended all the way to New Orleans by 1882.



## HIRTY-PIVE DAYS TO: GOLD REGIONS

On FRIDAY, MARCH 23d, 1849,

Via. the Mirro St. Juan and Lake Niverana, arrays the follows of Look-

Eugl. BRENSON, of the E. S. Topographical Englishers,

## 200 JACK ASSES!

The Quickest, Safest and Cheapest!!

## Price of Passage Through Ninety Dollars!

their night on hands of the fear of hands from H. H. on it of a sufficiency of figures for ROBBOX, BESTERNA Co., 127 Well Bired, (opposite the Balthean).



## PONY EXPRESS!

CHANGE OF

TIME!



REDUCED

RATES!

10 Days to San Francisco!

## LBTTBBS

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE

## OFFICE, 84 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK, Up to 4 P. M. every TUESDAY,

Up to 21 P. M. every SATURDAY,

Which will be forwarded to connect with the PONY EXPRESS leaving ST, JOSEPH, Missouri,

Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 11 P. M.

## TELEGRAMS

Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of MONDAY and FRIDAY, will connect with **PONY** leaving St. Joseph, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

### EXPRESS CHARGES.

PONY EXPRESS ENVELOPES For Sale at our Office.

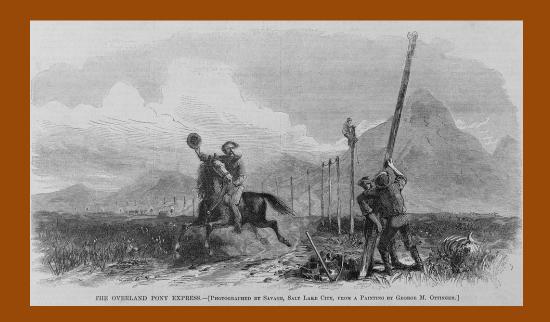
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Ag'ts.

New York, July 1, 1861.

SLOTE & JANUS, STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, SCHULTON STREET, NEW YORK



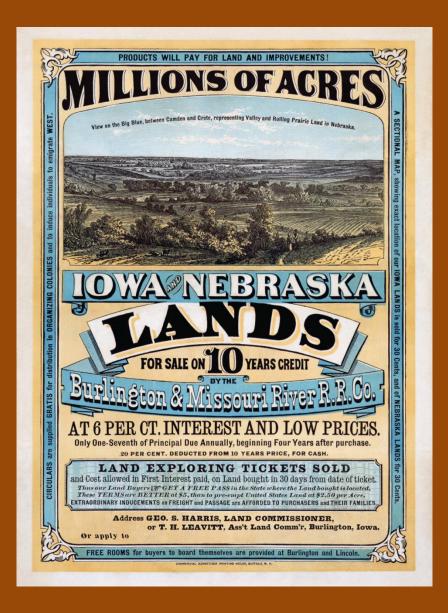
## Telegraph Act of 1860

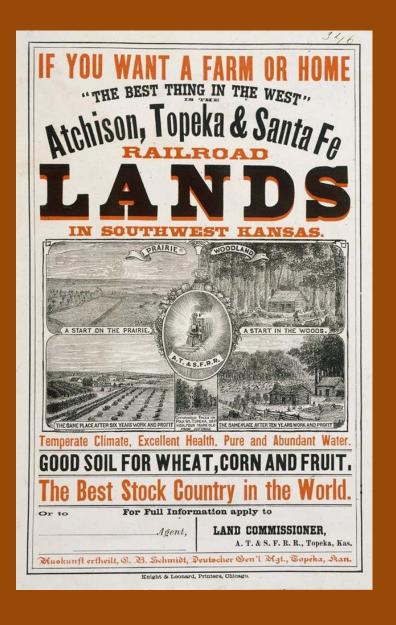


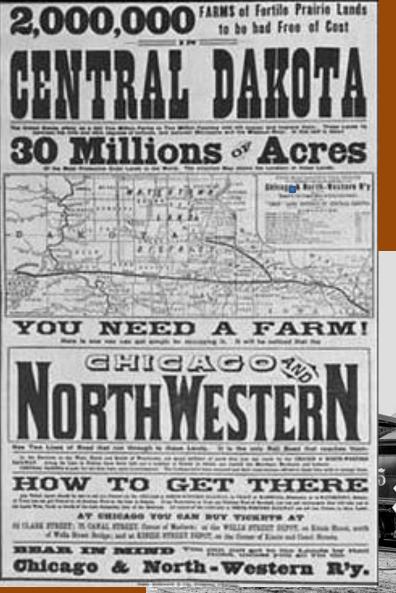
Every 20 miles, both the UP and CP, planted a water tower and telegraph station.



## Homestead Act of 1862 \$10, \$1.25







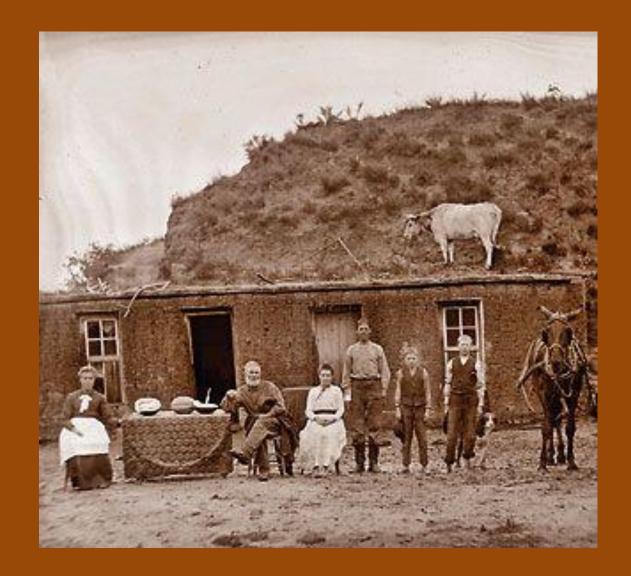
"A land no US citizen should be compelled to inhabit except as punishment for a crime"

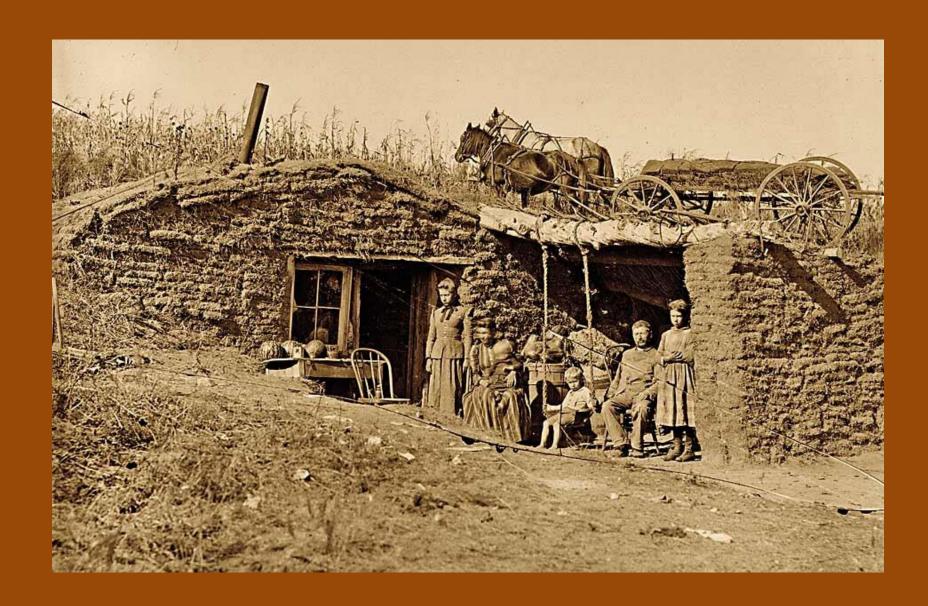




US gov't was land rich, but cash poor

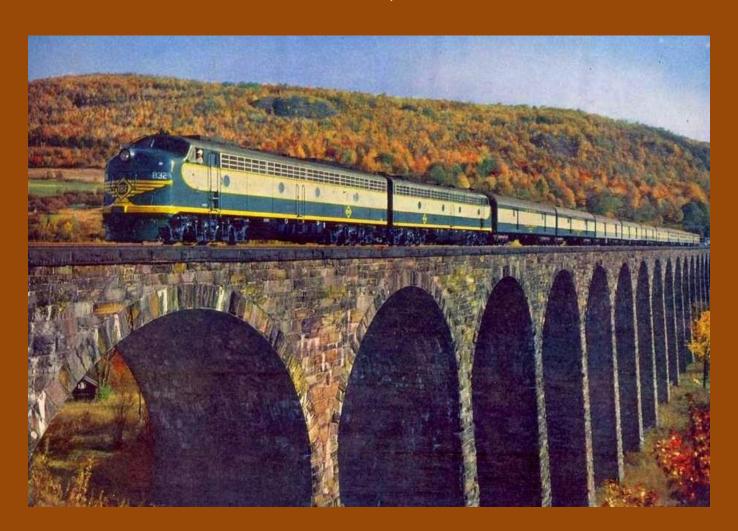
## "rain follows the plow"







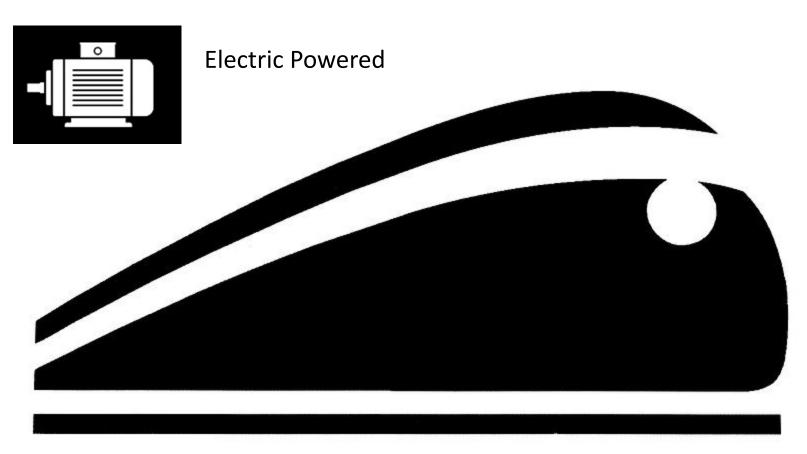
# New York & Erie Railroad, 1832, connecting Albany on the Hudson River to Buffalo on Lake Erie, 447 miles in 1851



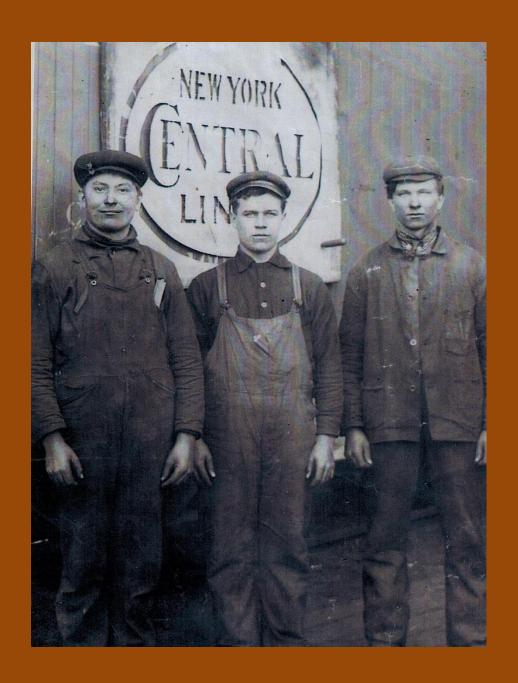
1853, Railroads connect New York City and Chicago - For over a century, this corridor was dominated by four major railroads: NY Central, Pennsylvania, Erie, B&O, and an aggregate of other roads that served as a fifth option, the Alphabet Route



## New York and Chicago Railroad

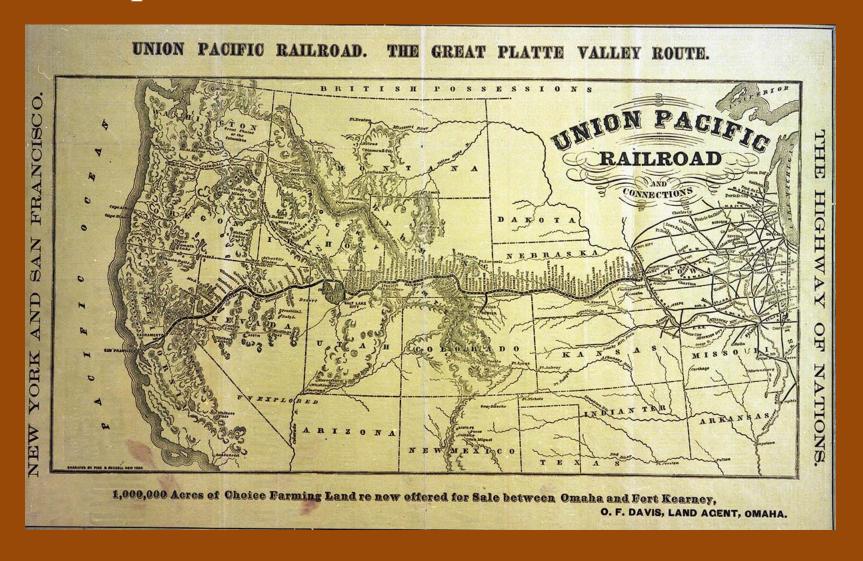


4 Hours, 48 Minutes

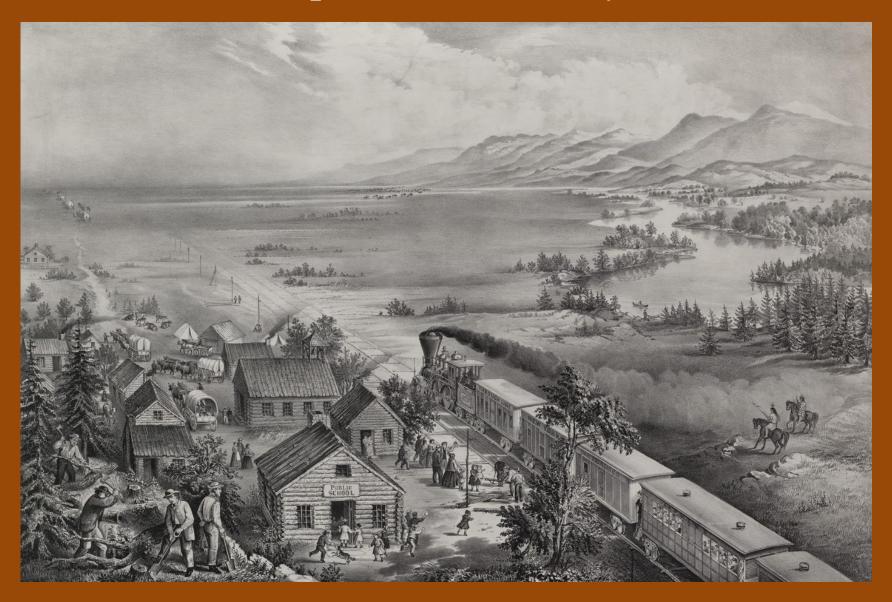


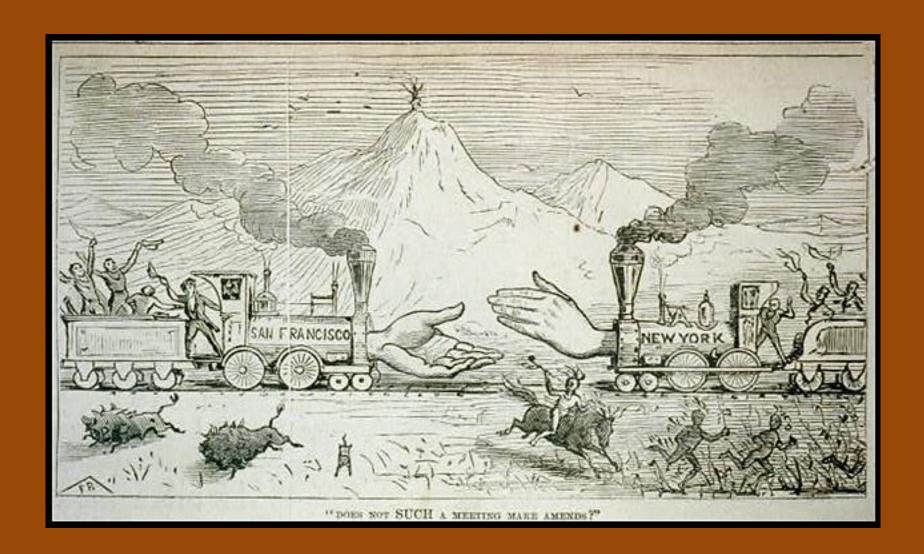
# RR Men who connected NY and Chicago

## The Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 and subsequent amendments

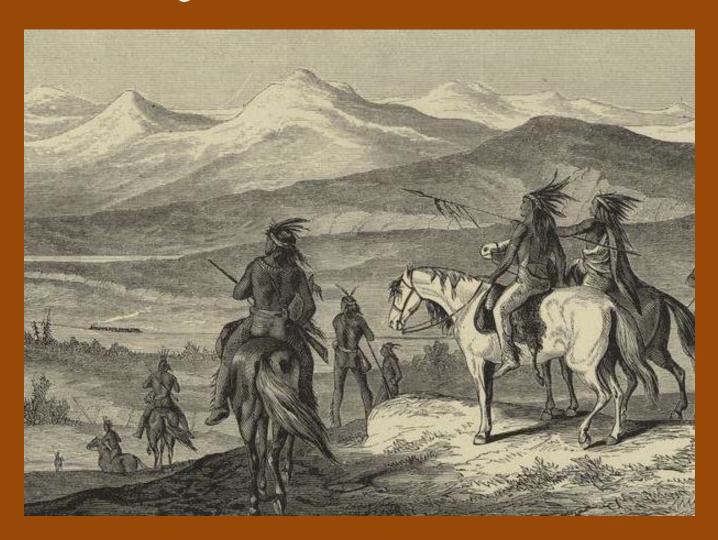


## "Across the Continent, Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way"

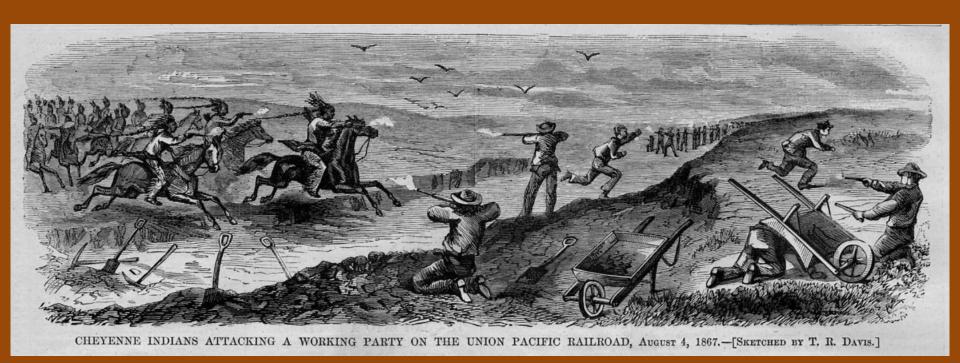




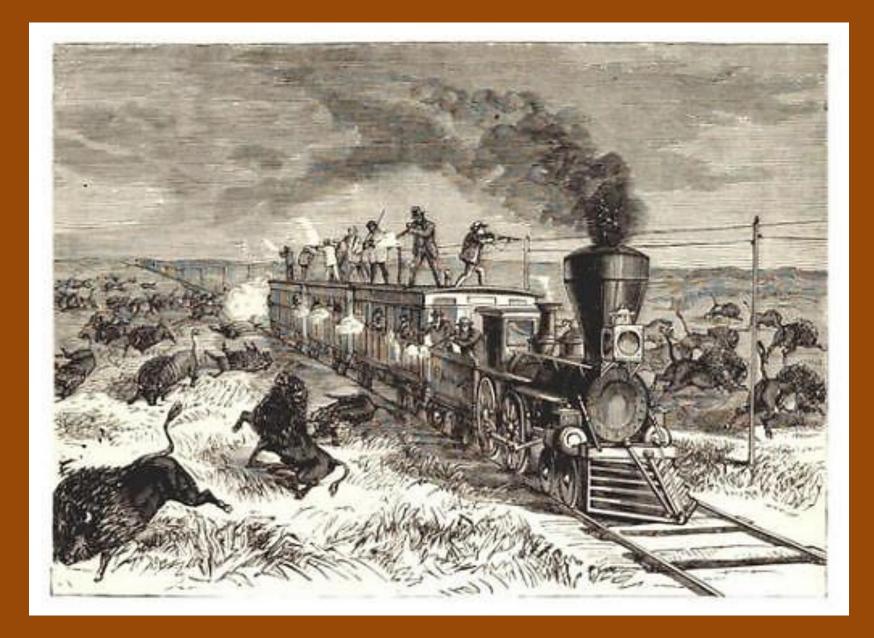
The Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851 recognized the vast territory between the Rockies and western Kanas as land belonging to 7 Plains Indian nations, in exchange for stopping their attacks on settlers on the Oregon Trail



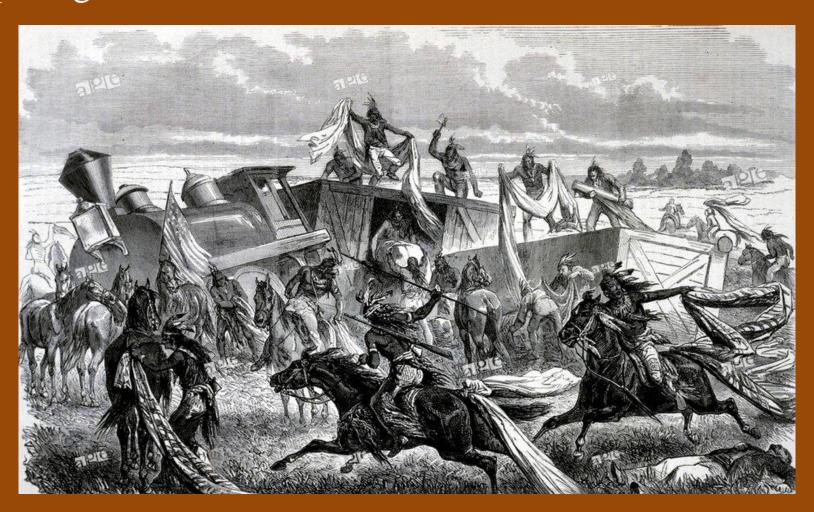








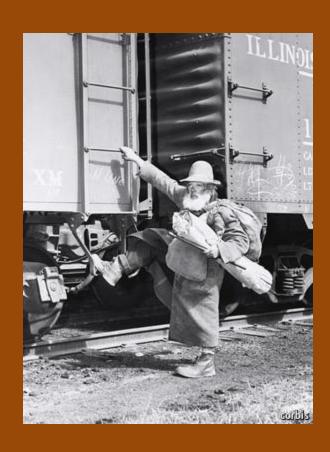
The UP recruited the Pawnees, a tribe friendly to the U.S. government to serve as a protection force against the Sioux. In return, railroad officials gave Pawnees free passage on their trains.



# 1855, the UP chartered as the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western RR (LP&W), 100 miles



Mormon leaders in Salt Lake worried that the railroad would encroach on the character of their society, and bring a proliferation of undesirable people moving to the Kingdom.





# Federal Government Support for the Project



Each railroad company received a 400-foot right of way for the railroad track.

Land Grants: 10 square miles (6400 acres) for each mile of track laid, provided in ten sections of 10-mile strips, in a checkerboard pattern with five alternate sections on each side of the railroad. The federal government retained the other strips of land for sale to the public.

Material Rights: Each railroad had the right to timber and stone on public lands, to be used for construction of the railroad.

\$16,000 per mile for the "easy" work between Sacramento and the Sierra Nevada, and between Omaha and the Rocky Mountains;

\$48,000 per mile for the mountains; and

\$32,000 per mile between the two mountain ranges

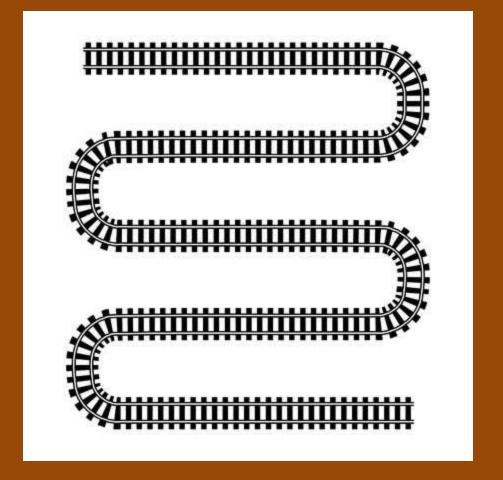
Forfeiture Provision: If the railroad was not completed by January 1, 1874, both companies forfeited to the federal the entire railroad



The railroads avoided any expensive engineering by keeping to the contour lines, even if that meant long detours and snakelike curves.

Payment was by the mile, and no one had

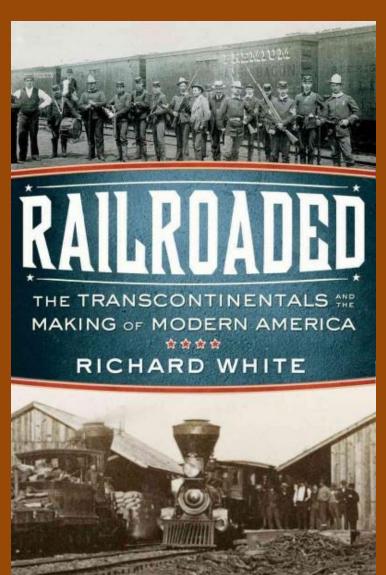
specified the route.



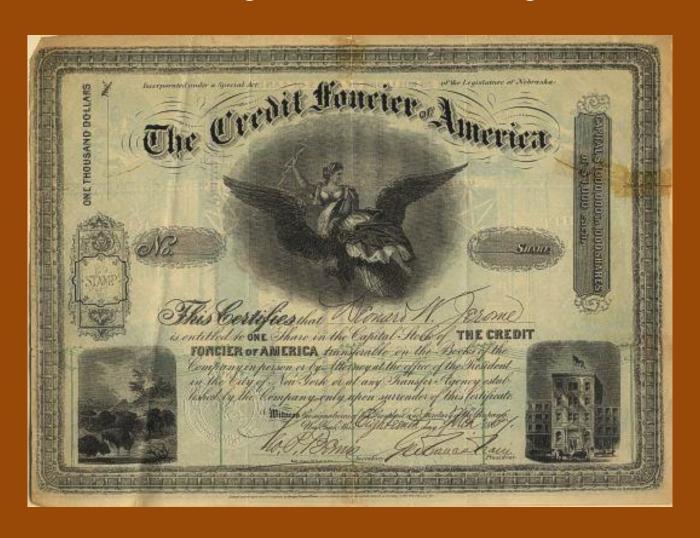




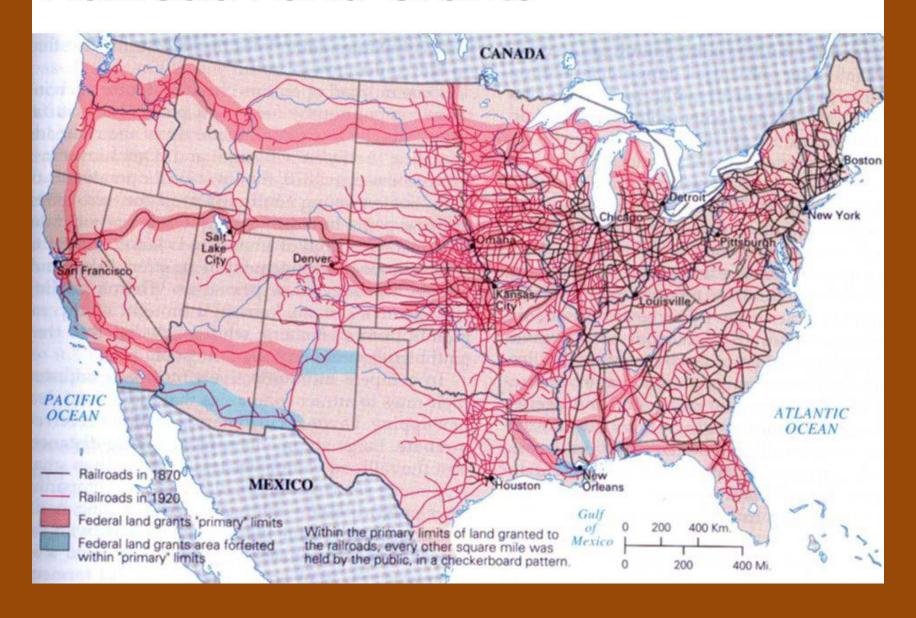
#### Credit Mobilier



The company is said to have been organized to "profitably dispose" of the Union Pacific's land grant acreage. The company owned almost 5,000 acres in Omaha; 1,000 in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and 7,000 in Columbus, Nebraska, along with other land along the UP mainline.



#### Railroad Land Grants



# HOW THE PUBLIC DOMAIN HAS BEEN SQUANDERED

Map showing the 139,403,026 acres of the people's land-equal to

#### 871,268 FARMS OF 160 ACRES EACH

Worth at \$2 an acre, \$278,806,052,

GIVEN BY

#### Republican Congresses to Railroad Corporations

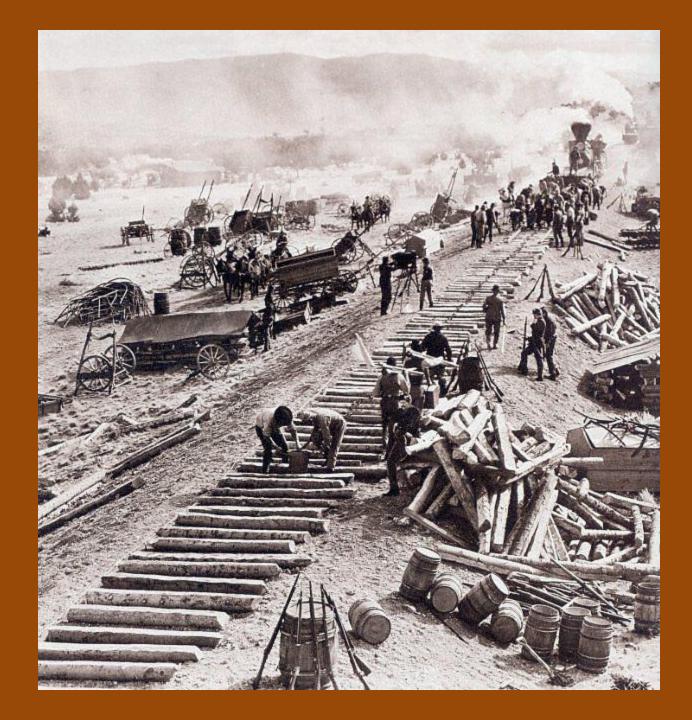
This is more land than is contained in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.



We believe that the public lands ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain; and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations, or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, 1884.

Building the Transcon RR



Asa Whitney envisioned a route from Chicago and the Great Lakes to northern California, paid for by the sale of land to settlers along the route northern, central and southern routes Dept of War expeditions and explorations 1853-55

#### PROPOSAL

FOR

#### A CHARTER TO BUILD

RAILROAD

PROM

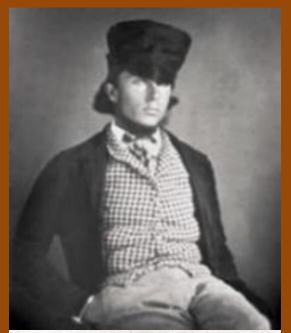
LAKE MICHIGAN TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN,

BY

DR. HARTWELL CARVER.

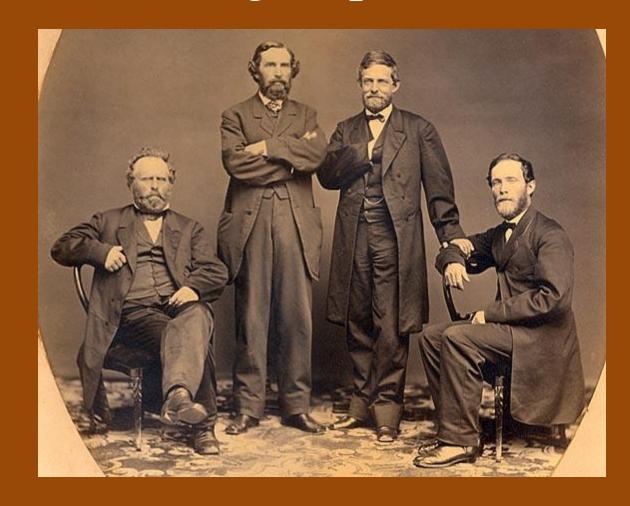
WASHINGTON:

1847.

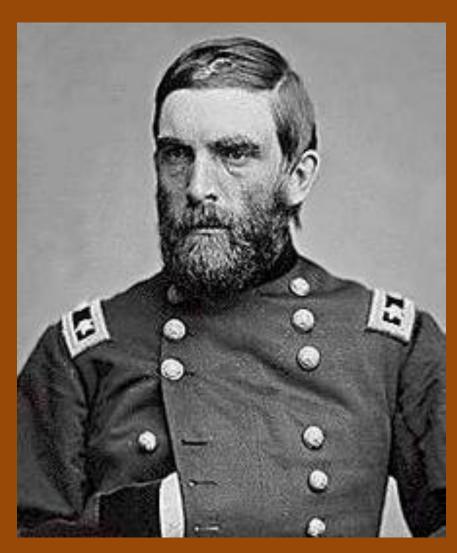




# "Crazy Judah" and the Big 4 of the Central Pacific RR 60 ft long map of route

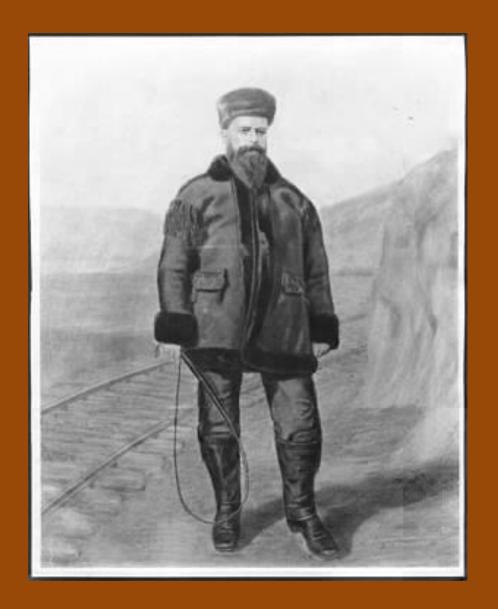


## UP Grenville Dodge, Thomas Durant



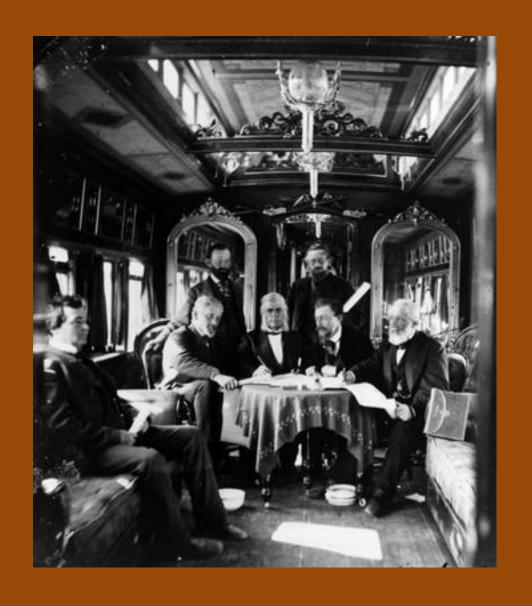


## Jack Casement, James Storbridge



"Irish laborers were unreliable, drank a lot of whiskey, and worked only until the next pay day"

student composition



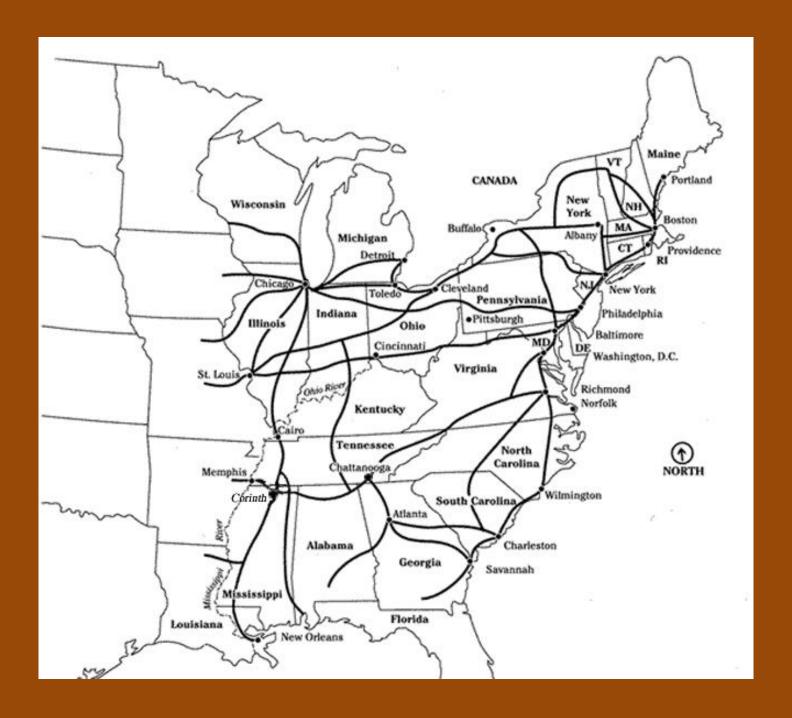
A meeting of the board of Union Pacific Railroads in a private railway car



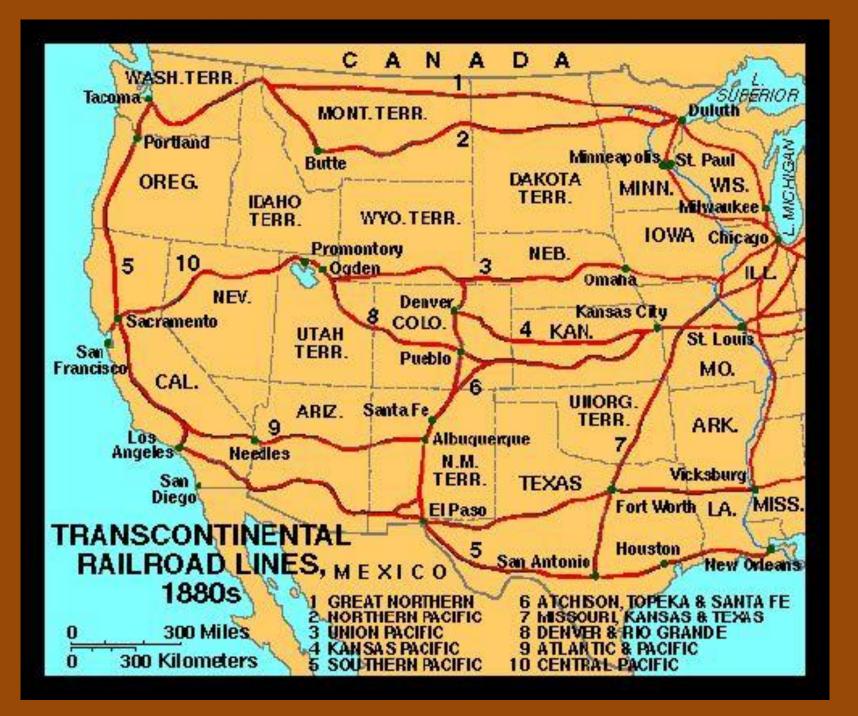


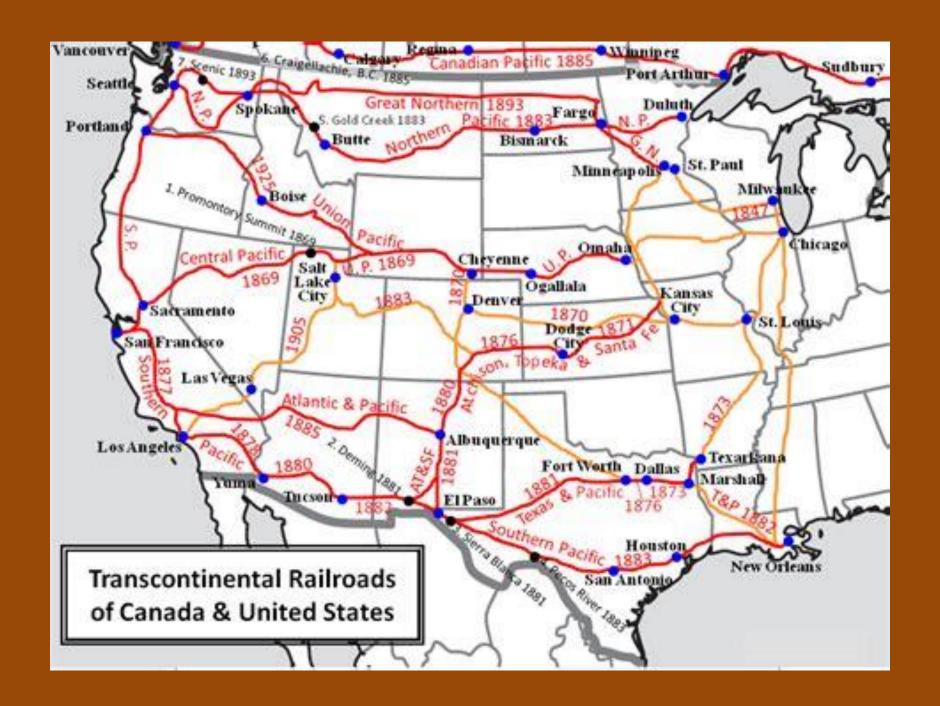


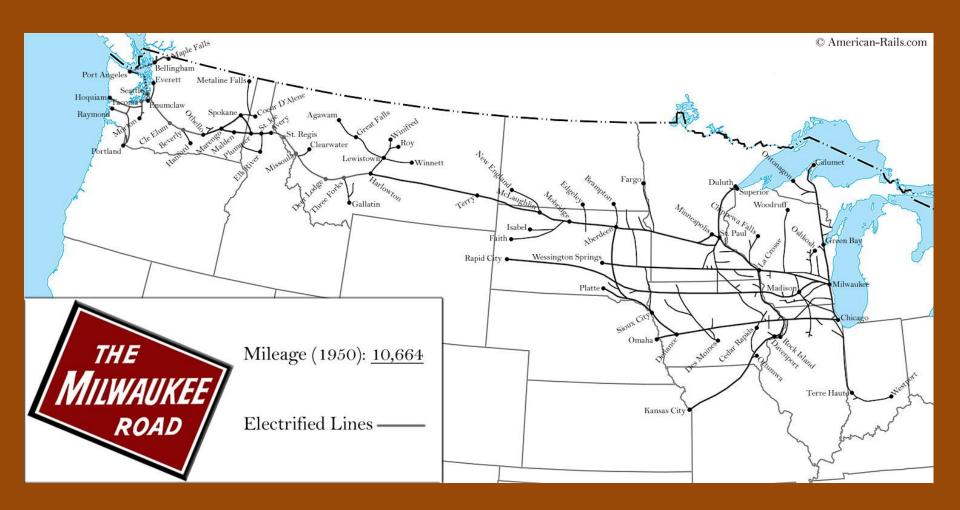


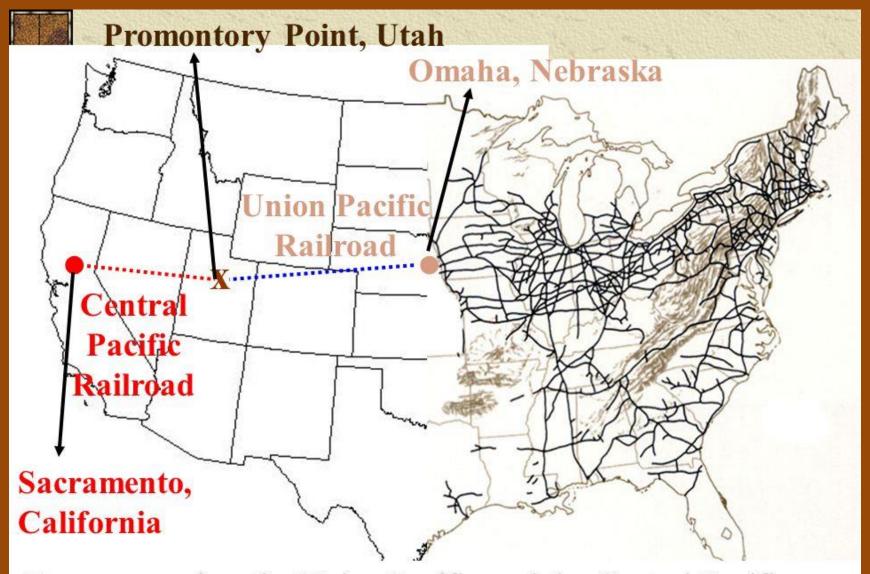




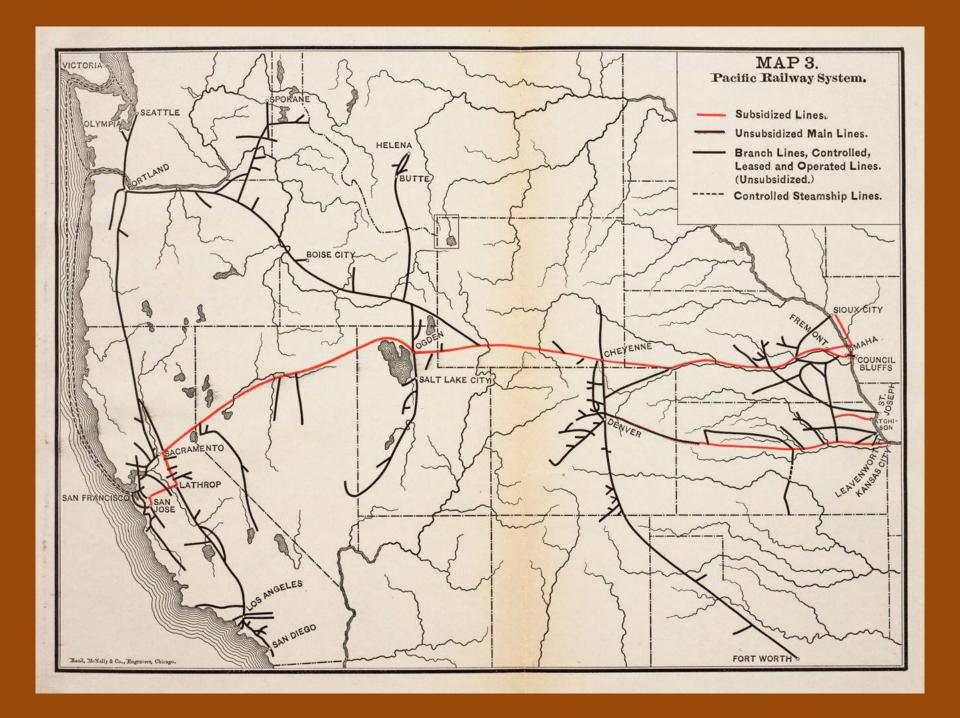






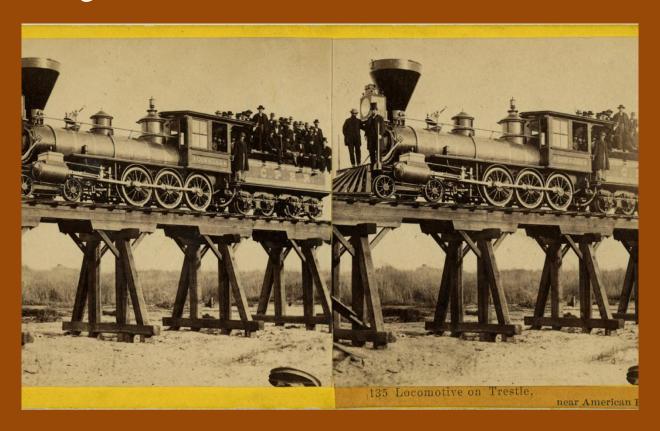


•Two companies, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, began building the first transcontinental railroad.

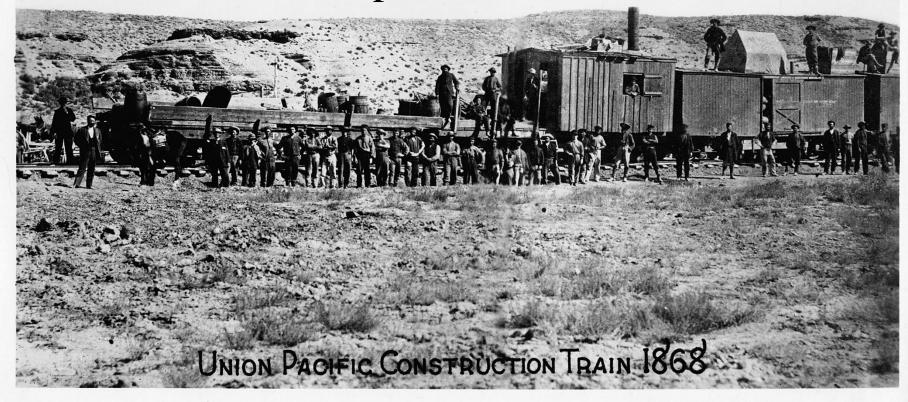


2 Photographers – one focused on the east-to-west progress of Union Pacific's line and one on west-to-east build-out for Central Pacific.

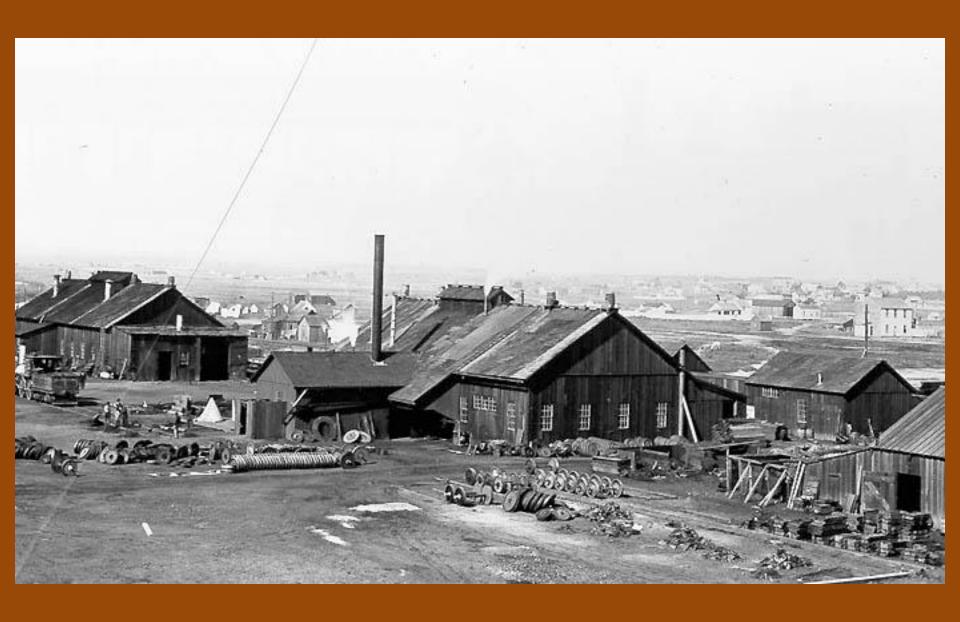
Their photographs helped persuade investors to support the endeavor, which was publicly and privately funded, and they provided instructional documentation as the railroads laid track and built bridges and tunnels.



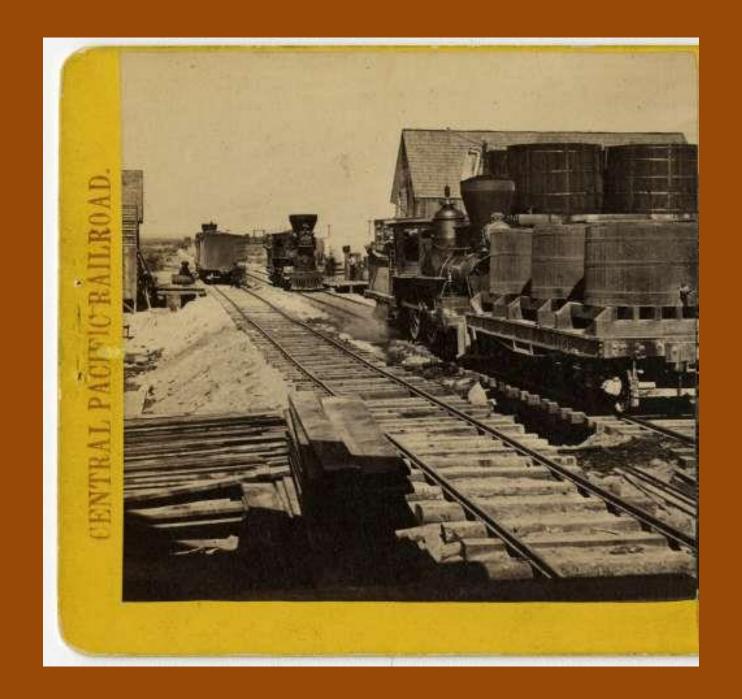
1,086 miles west, 690 miles east roadbed of hard stone up to 3 ft deep, 400 rails per mile on 2,500 wooden ties, fastened with 10 spikes



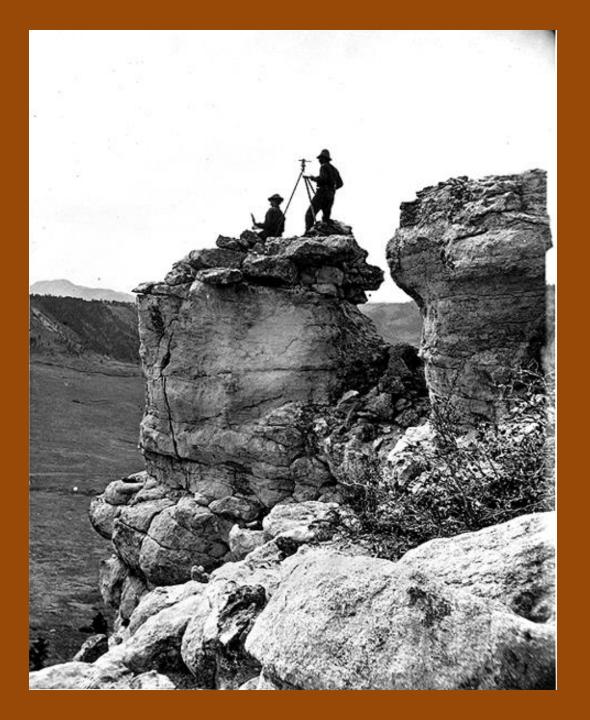








## Surveyors





SURVEYING FOR THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD IN HUMBOLDT PASS.









Some jobs like explosive work, tunneling, bridging, heavy cuts or fills were known to take longer than others, so the specialized teams were sent out ahead by wagon trains with the supplies and men to get these jobs done by the time the regular tracklaying crews arrived.

### DUTCH FLAT WAGON ROAD.

The new route over the Mountains, by way of Dutch Flat and Donner Lake, can now be traveled by Teams without load, and will be open for loaded Teams

#### JUNE 15th, 1864.

IT IS

The Shortest, Best and Cheapest Route to Washoe, Humboldt and Reese River.

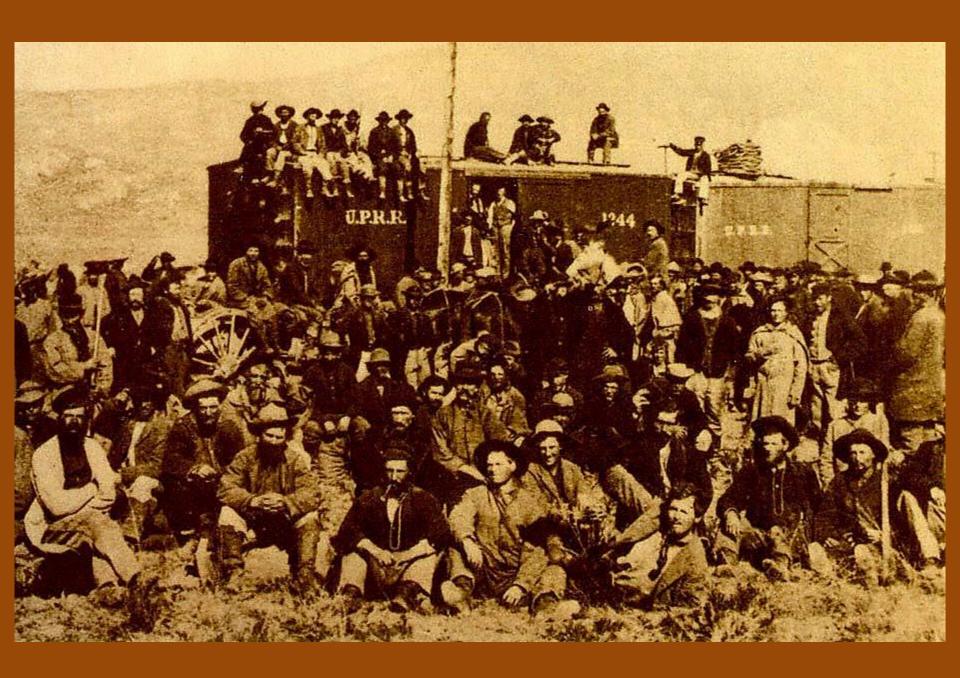
Its grade going East at no place exceeds ten inches to the rod, and it is wide enough for Two Teams to pass without difficulty. All teams coming West, without lond, can travel the New Road FREE OF TOLL until further notice. All those taking loads at Newcastle, the terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad, three unites from Auburn, can travel the New Road going East, Free of Toll, up to July 1, 1864.

Teams starting from Virginia City will take the Henness Pass Road to Ingram's, at Sardine Valley, where the New Road turns off to the left.

#### CHARLES CROCKER

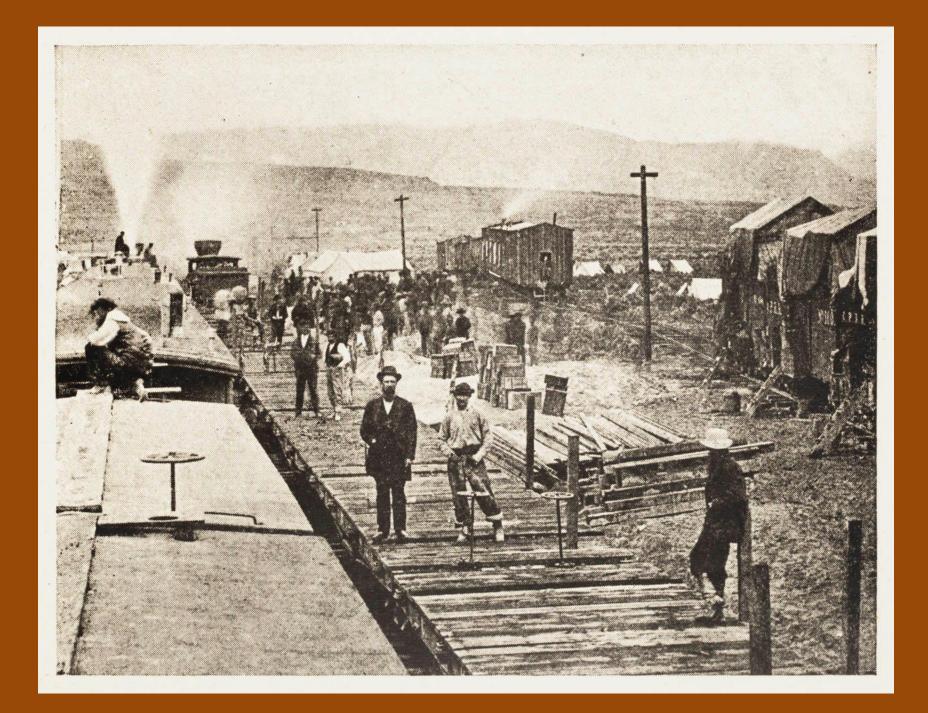
Scramento, June 6, 1864

Pres't of the Co.

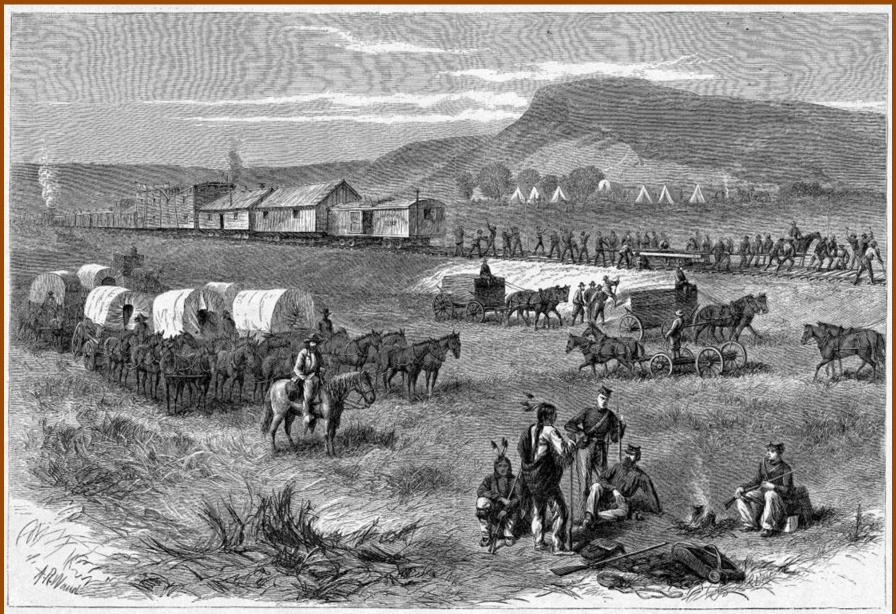




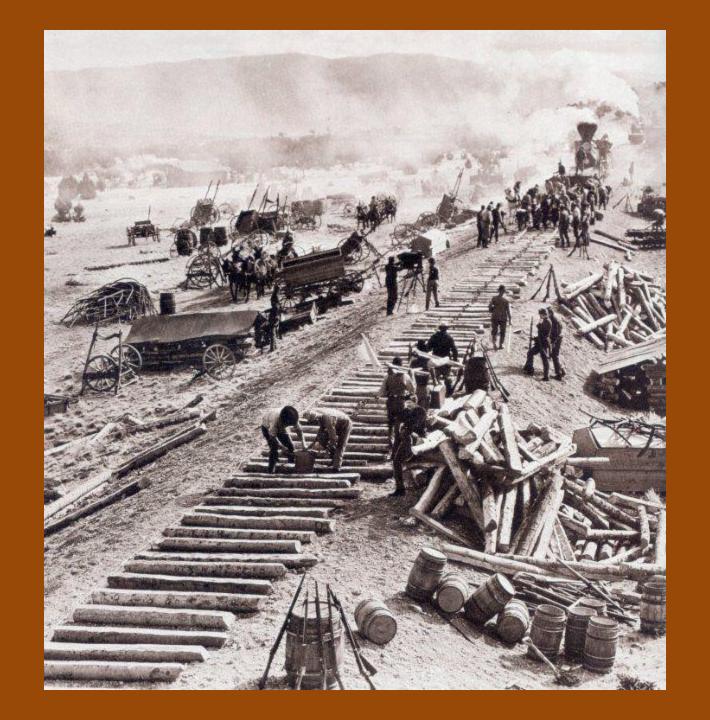




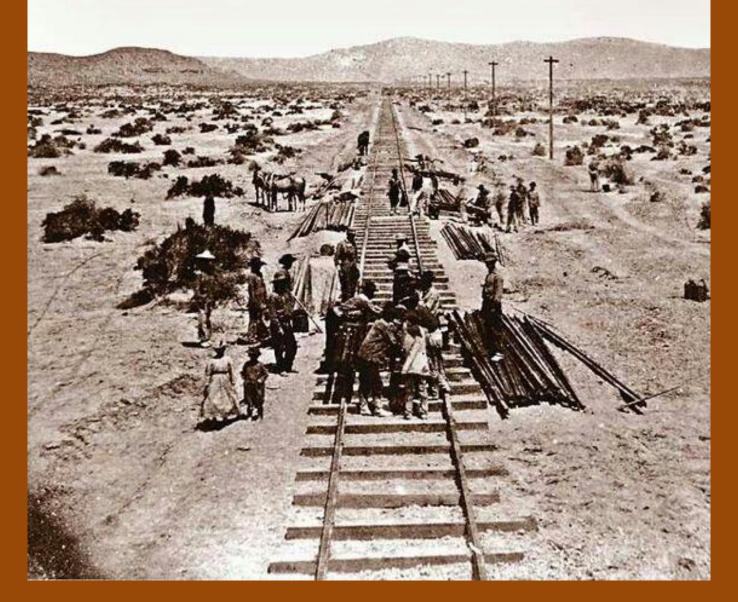




RAILROAD BUILDING ON THE GREAT PLAINS.—DRAWN BY A. R. WAUD.—[SEE PAGE 579.]



It took approximately 40 flatbeds of material to build a mile of track

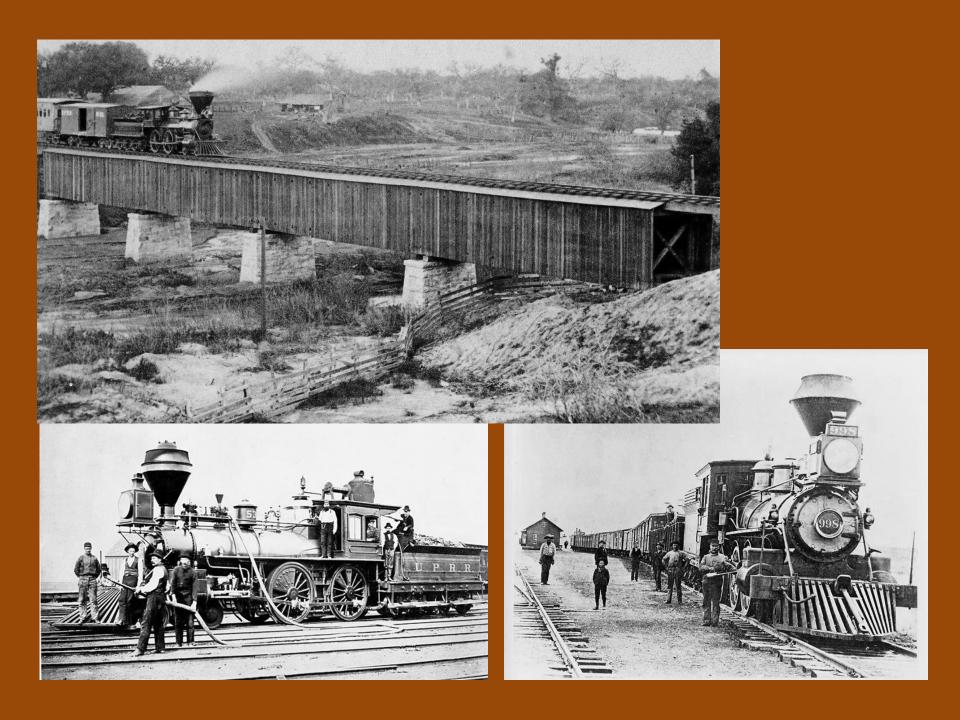












# Each day began with supplies for 2 miles of track

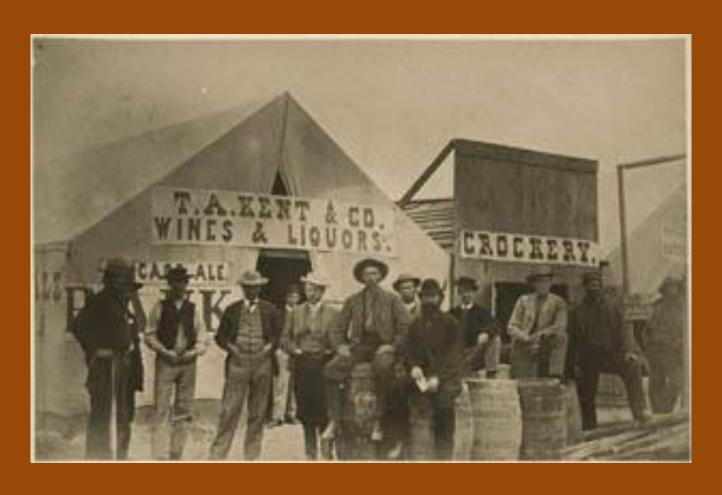




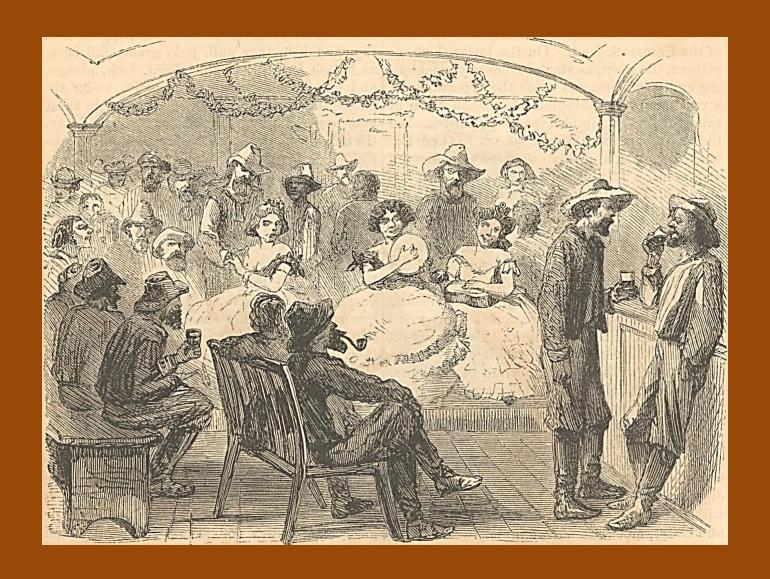
A track gang working a curving rail: 2 ties were placed on the tracks about 25' apart. The 32', 56 pound rail was laid on its side across these, and 6 or 8 men stood on the rail. Another man hit the rail with a hammer.



Photograph of Benton, Wyoming, existed only for 3 months in 1868. The tent city boasted a population of 3,000 people, and included 25 saloons, and five dance halls.



Here, "vice and crime stalk unblushingly in the midday sun," one rail boss wrote to his wife





### Celestials / Chinese on the CP

The proximity of Nevada's Comstock Lode on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada worked against the Central Pacific's retention of white laborers, who often worked only long enough to earn money to pay the fare for the Dutch Flat Wagon Road to the east side of the Sierra. The prospect of striking it rich outweighed the certain monthly \$30 plus board for back-breaking work. To the Chinese, the lower wage of \$26 per month, with which they had to provide their own meals, looked brighter than the certain discrimination and harassment they could expect if they tried to compete with white miners in the silver mines.









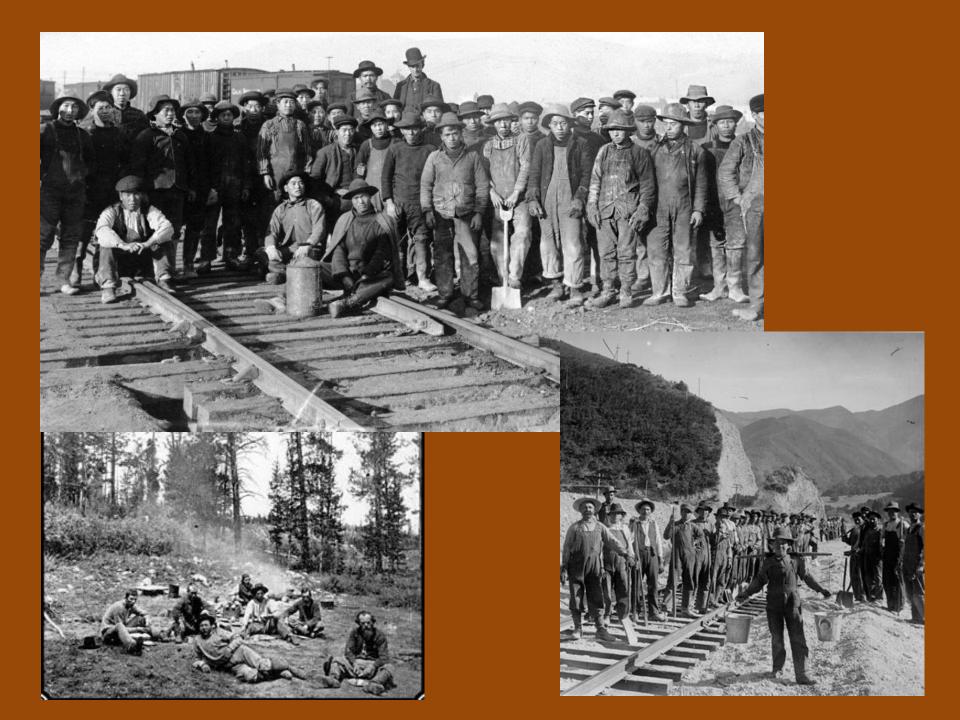






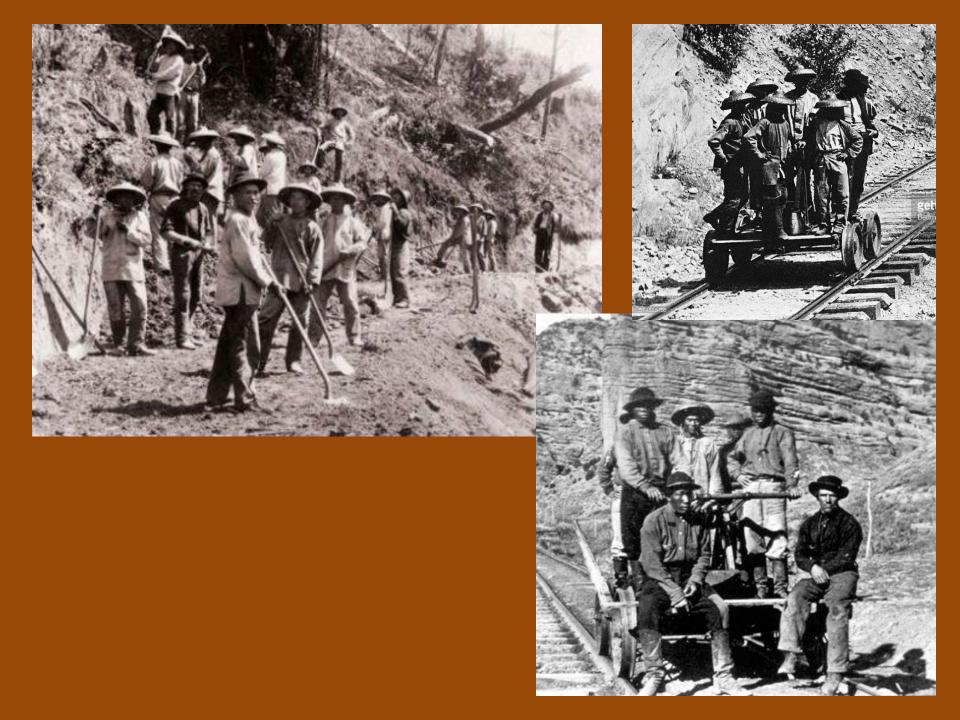




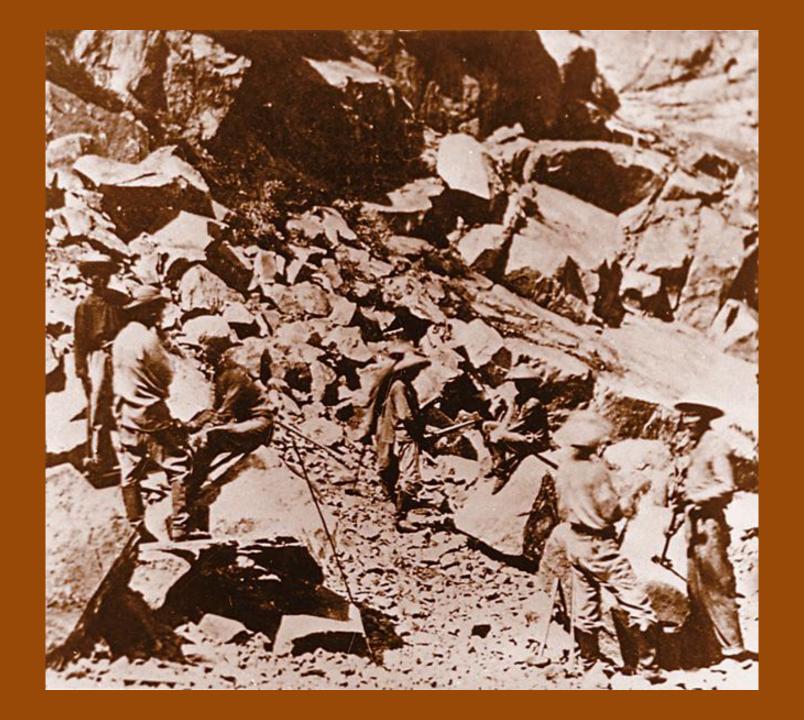












# Special Challenges of the Western Leg 690 miles

The Sierra Nevada Mountains peaks reach 7,000 to 14,000 feet, and trap the Arctic storms from the Pacific, with heavy snows, sometimes from October to June.

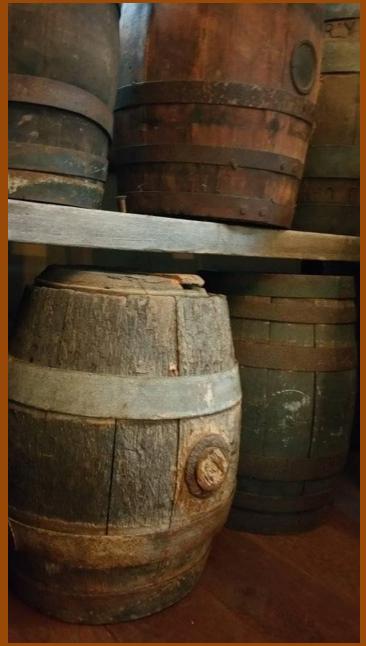
15 tunnels through granite

37 miles of snow sheds



500 pounds of blasting powder a day used more than most major civil war battles







### CHINESE RAILROAD WORKERS

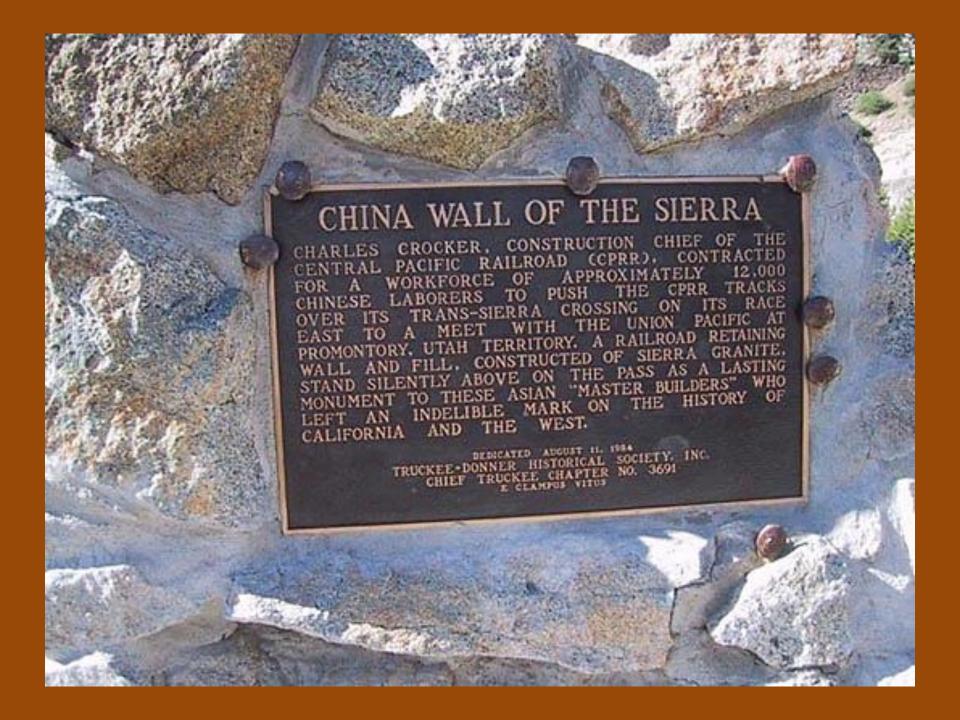
ABOUT 1000 FEET FROM THIS LOCATION IS THE TRACK OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD. IN 1865 THOUSANDS OF CHINESE IN KWANTUNG PROVINCE CHINA WERE RECRUITED TO WORK ON THIS GREAT CONNECTION BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST COAST. THIS MONUMENT IS DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE CHINESE LABORERS WHO WORKED FOR CHARLES CROCKER OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

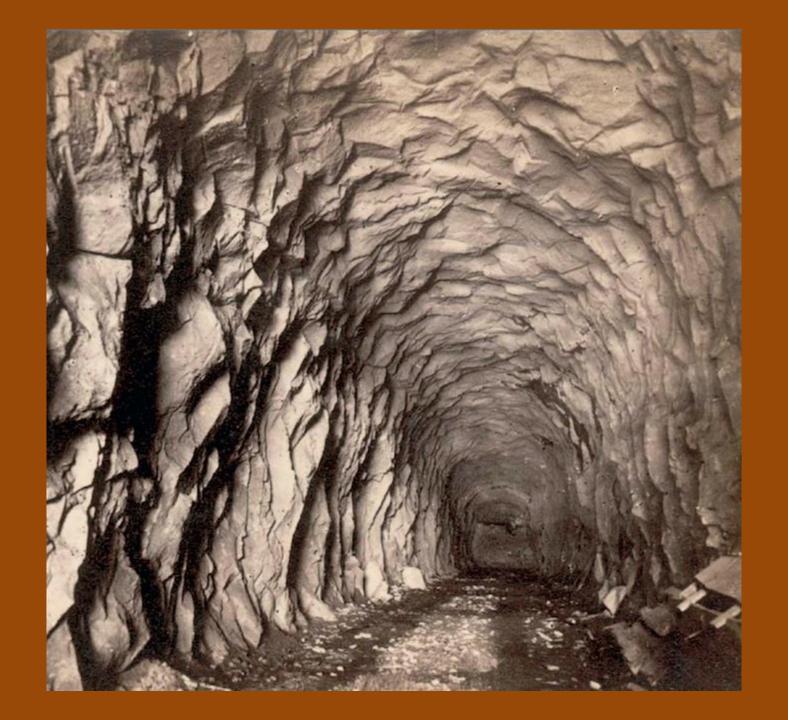
TABLET PLACED WITH THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND THE PLACES COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY WAY & 1909













## The laboring force was entirely composed of Chinamen with a "boss/translator"

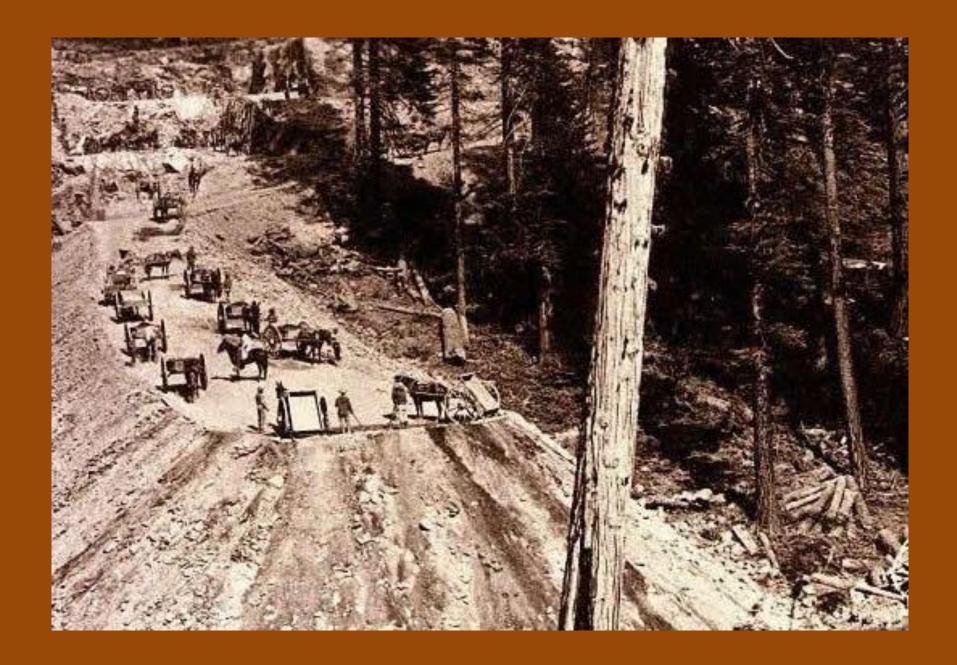






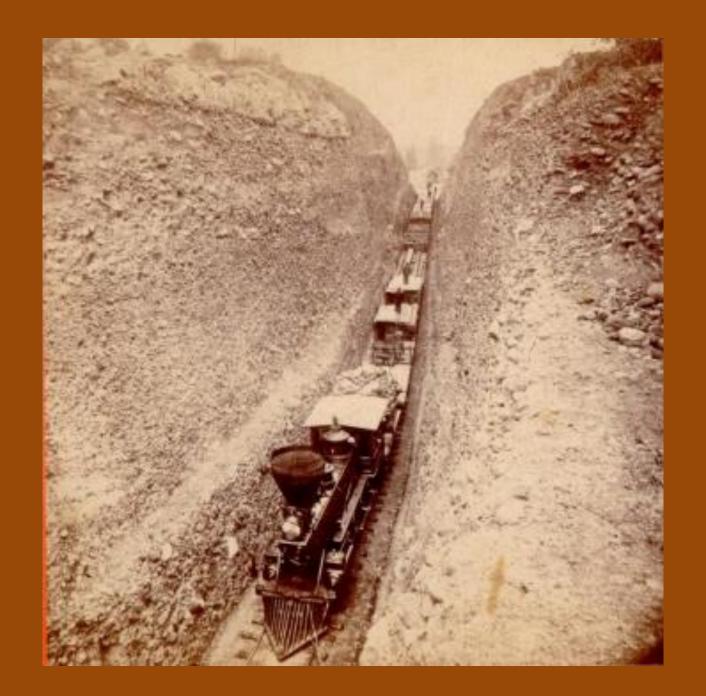
### Cuts and Fills

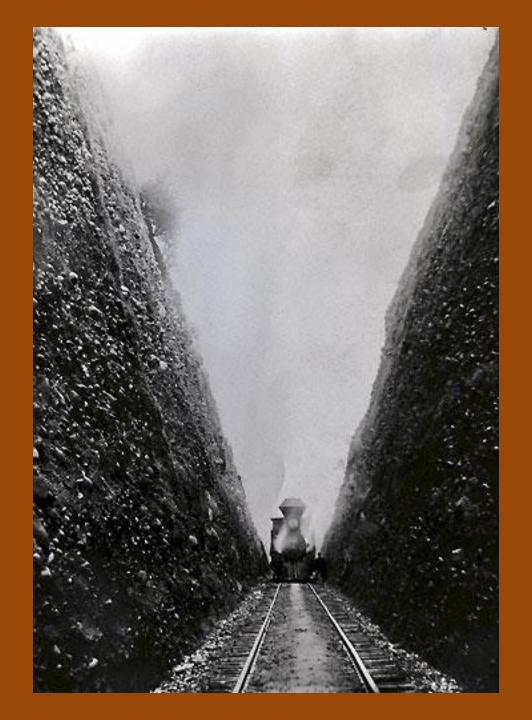




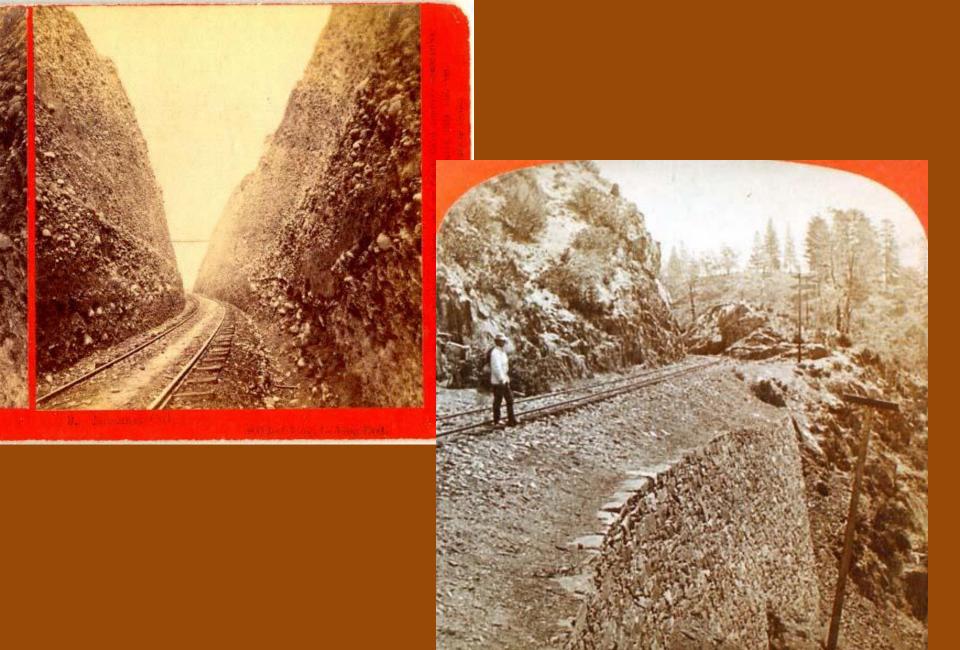


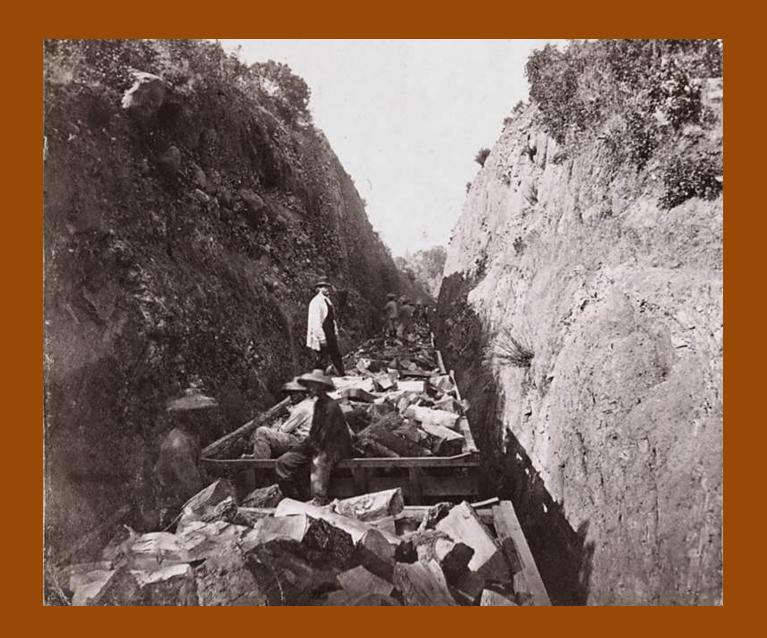
MALLOY'S GUT.



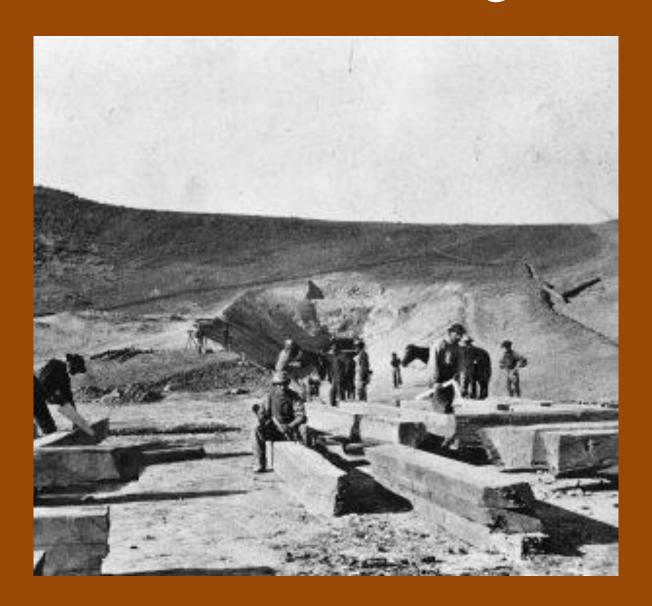


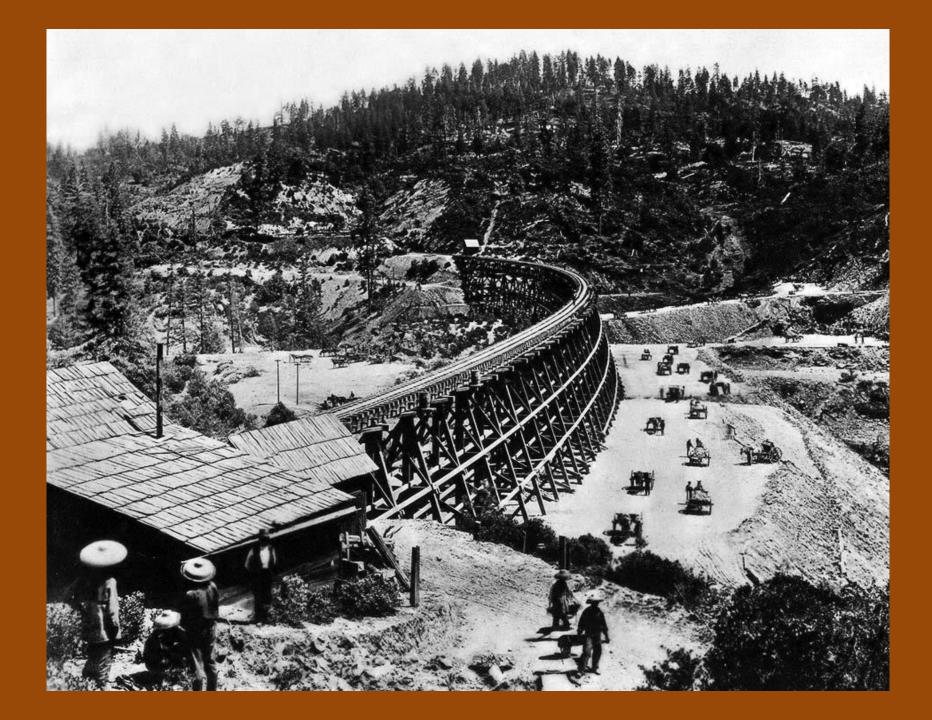


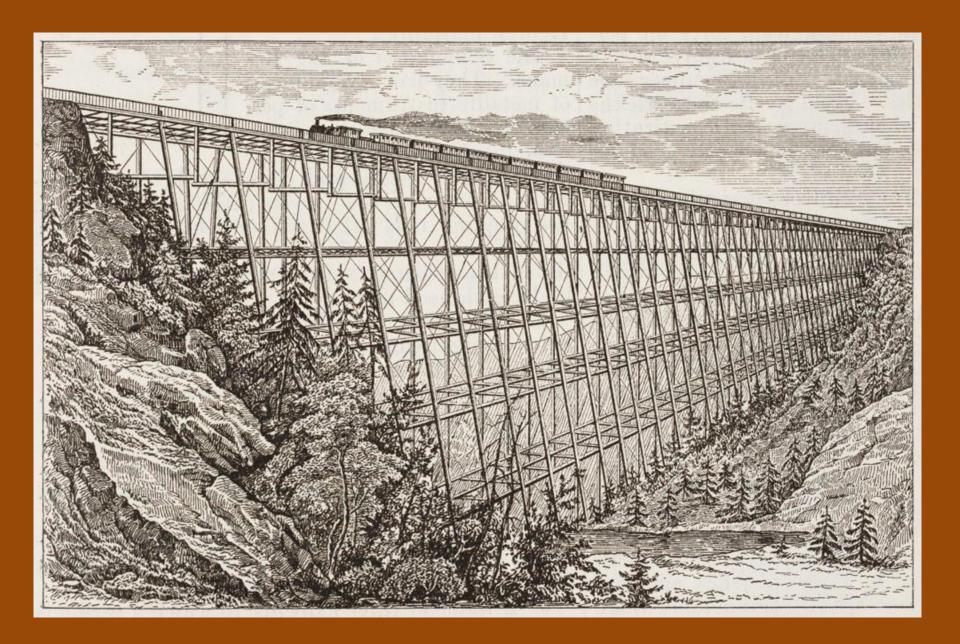




## Trestles and Bridges





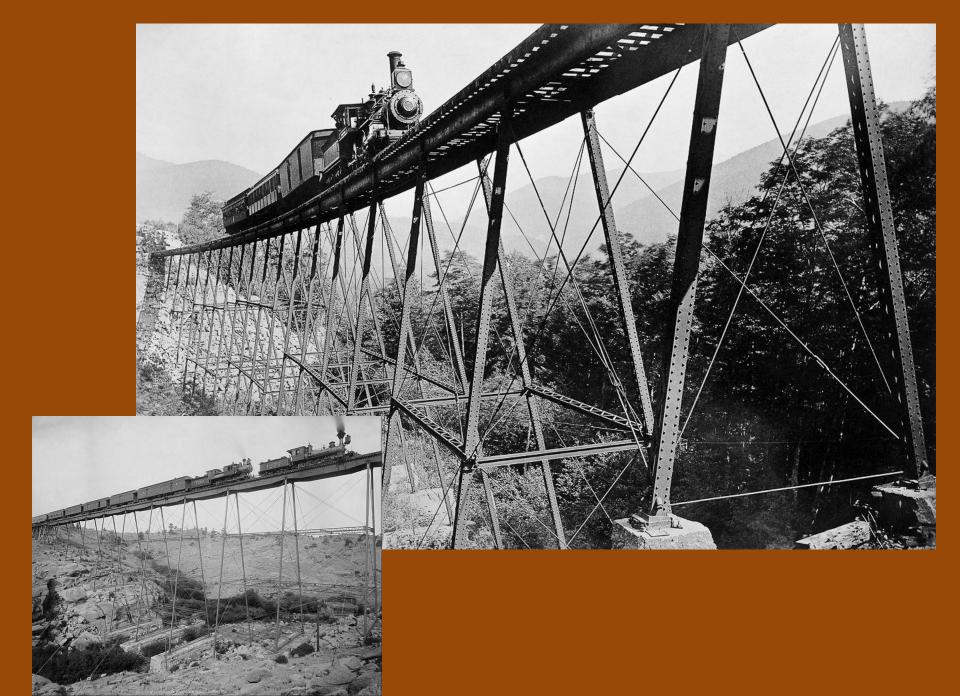






#### Prefabricated in Chicago, Ill., and shipped to Wyoming



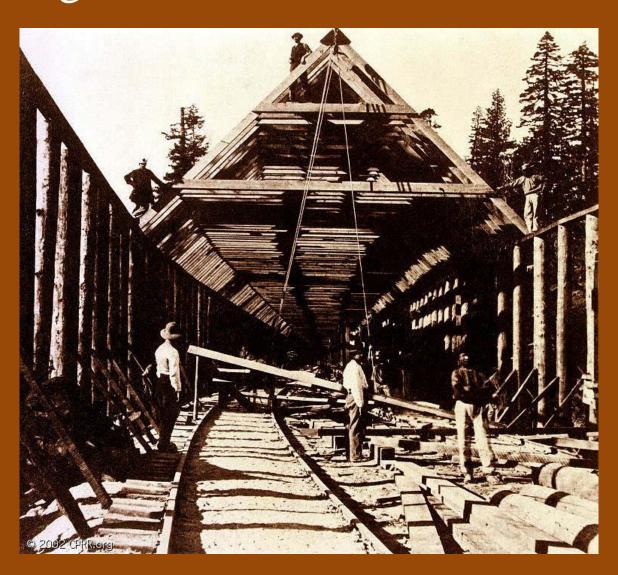


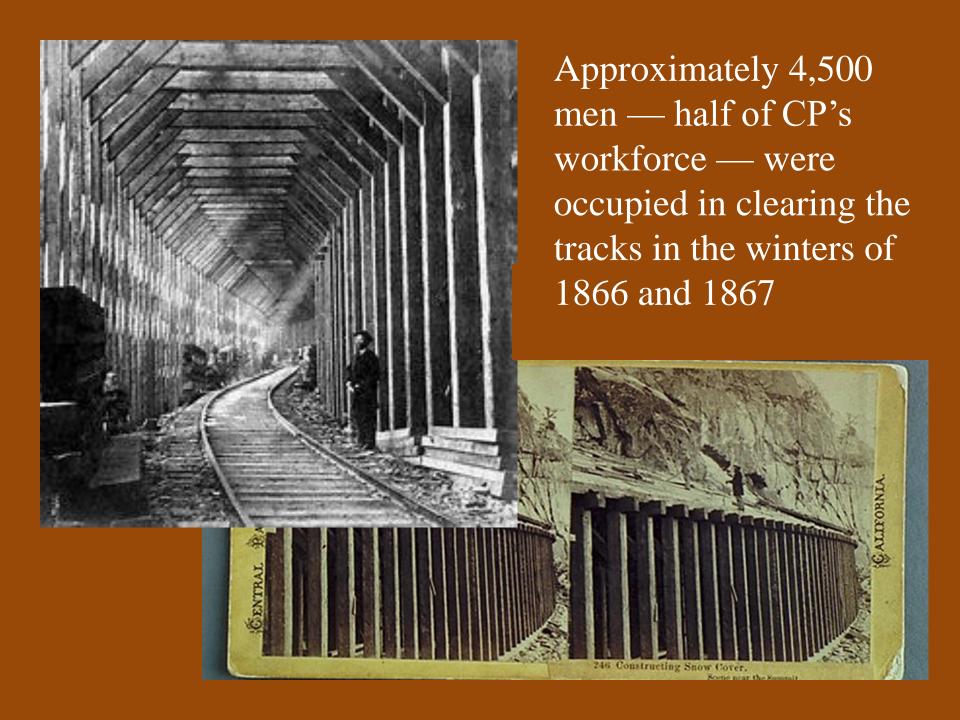
Last Bridge, 1872, Missouri River, between Council Bluffs and Omaha, marked the true completion of the Transcontinental Railroad

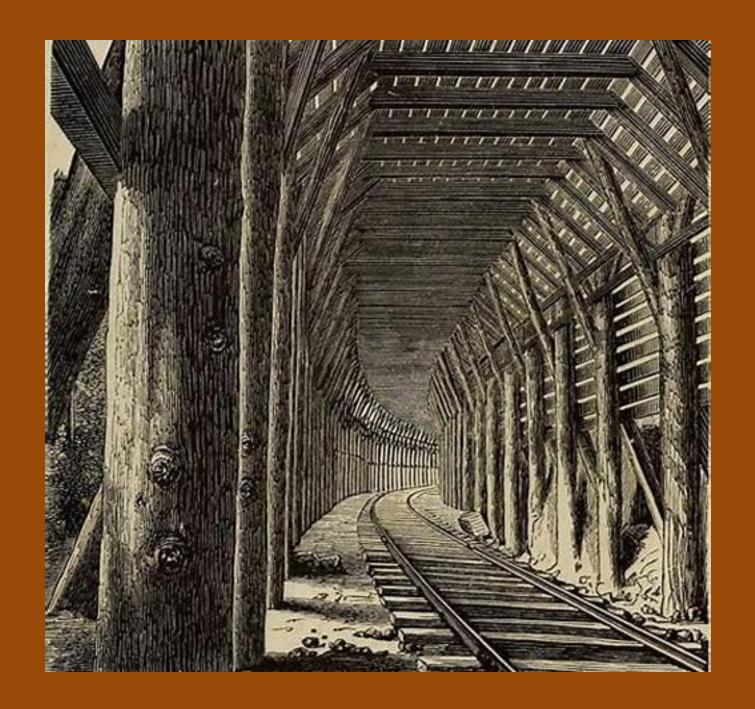


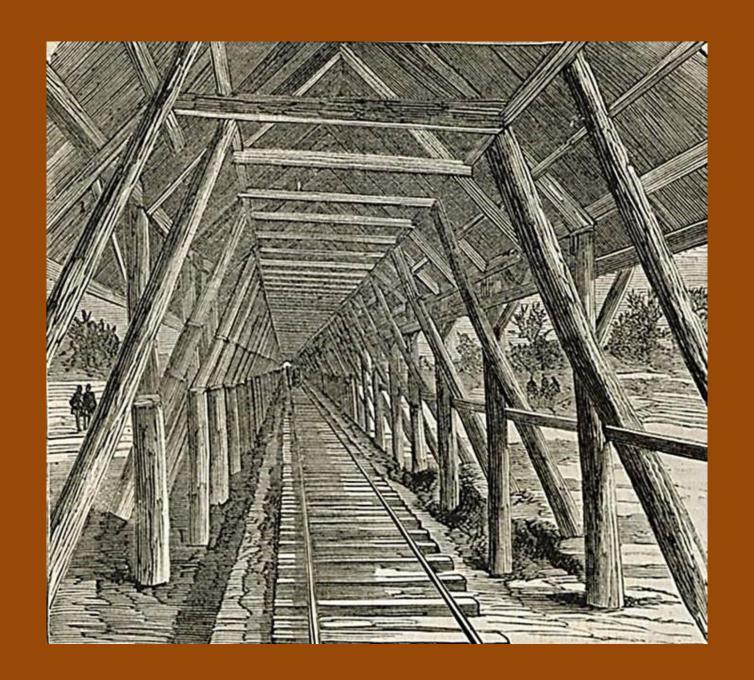


# Snowsheds and Galleries, 37 miles using 65 million board-ft. of timber







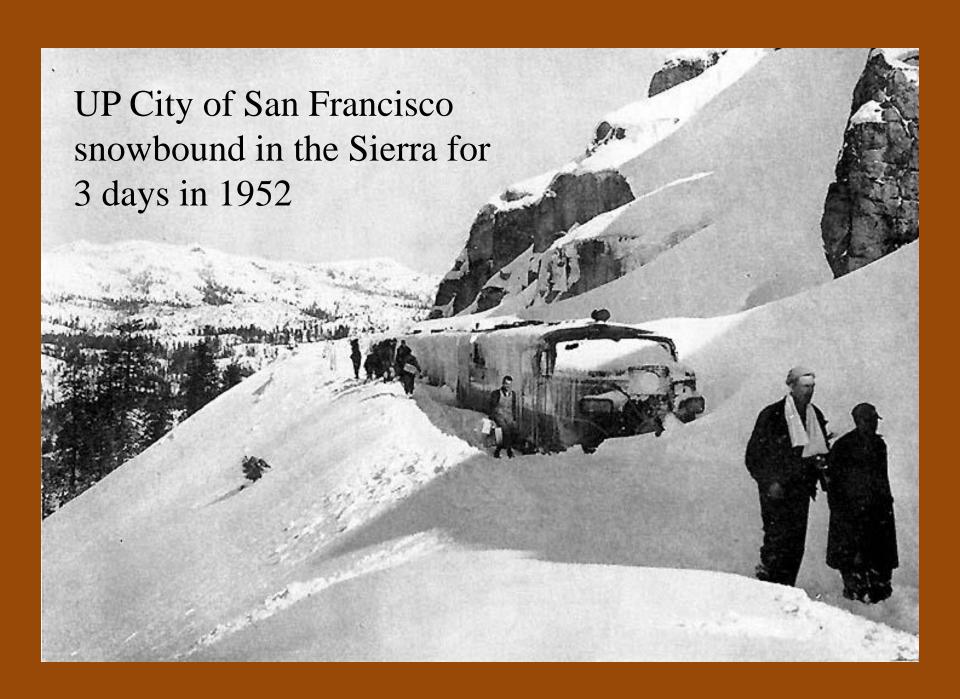






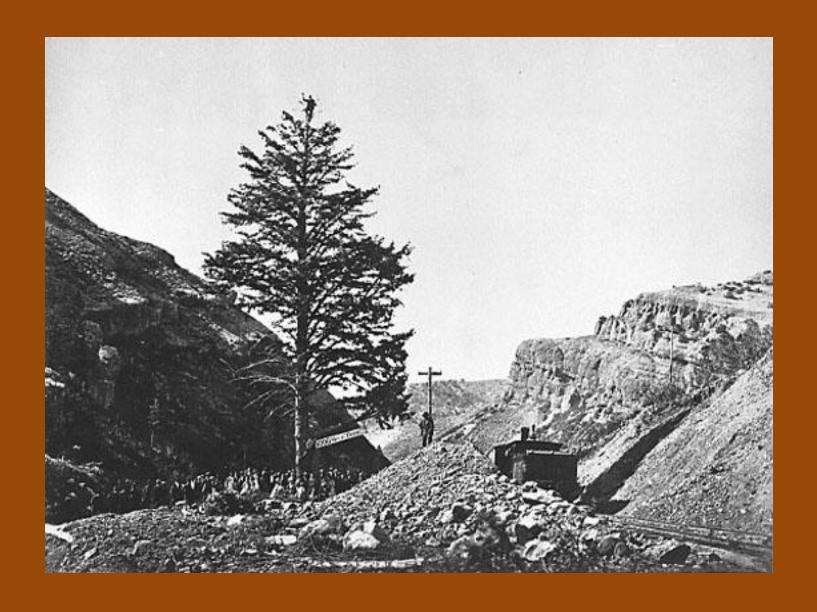


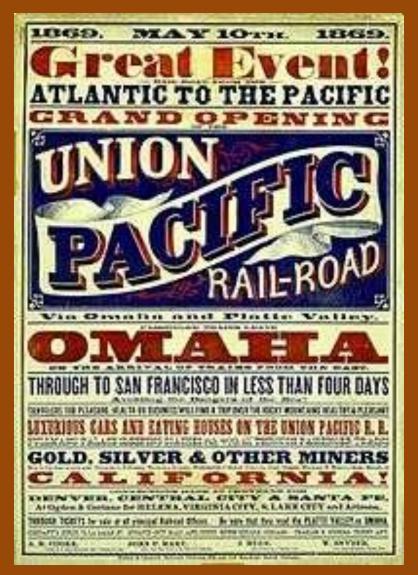


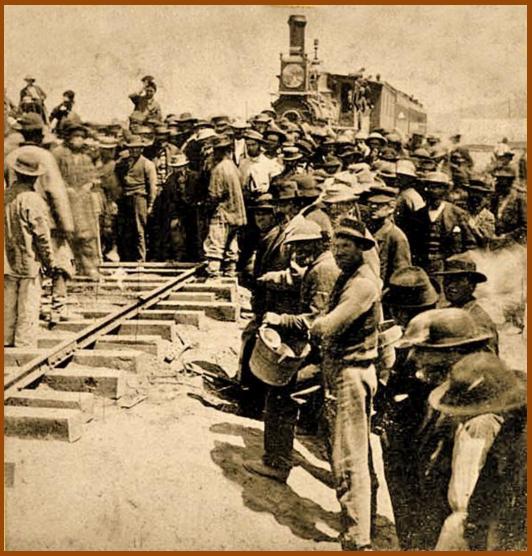




## Thousand-Mile Tree









The work crews hammered in an estimated 6.8 million spikes to 680,000 rails on 4.25 million ties, and at three strikes per spike, an estimated 20.4 million hard hits were made by trackmen swinging steel sledgehammers





"Done"

# 4 Ceremonial Spikes

were used during the festivities, 2 two golden spikes from California, 1 silver spike from Nevada, and 1 mixed ore/iron one to signify banding the country together. These spikes were never "pounded in" but rather they were "gently tapped" into a laurel wood railroad tie.

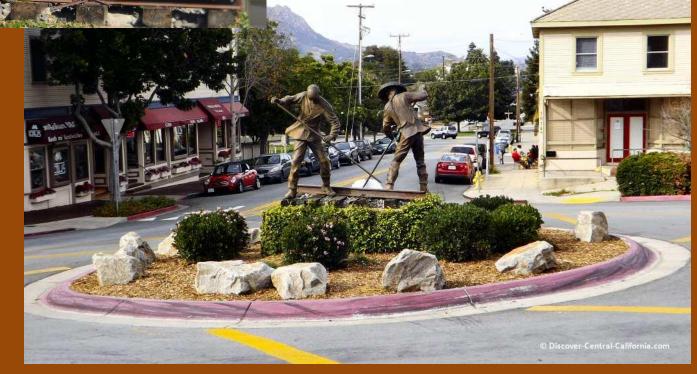
The last spike was wired to the transcontinental telegraph line so that Americans could listen as the actual final blows permanently linked East to West.

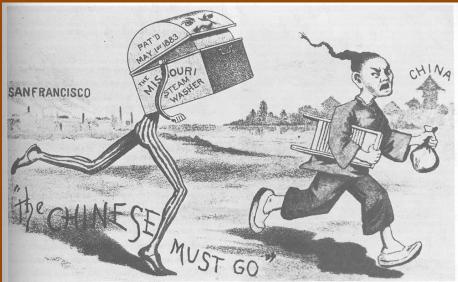
Three of the four original are displayed in museums. As for the fourth spike, the other gold one, it is theorized that a split-second Gold Rush ensued — in the crush of the crowd following the ceremony, an opportunistic bystander pried it loose.



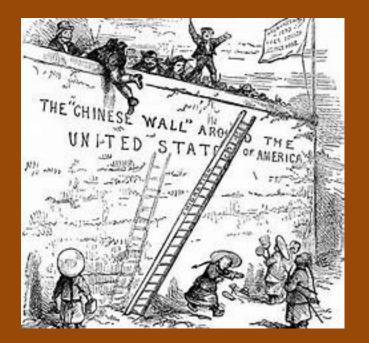
Iron Road Pioneers sculpture near the Amtrak station, in San Luis Obispo

In Chicago there was a 7 mile parade





The anti-Chinese movement spread across the United States in the 1870s and 1880s. (Library of Congress)





ANOTHER FIELD OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY INVADED BY THE CHINESE.
"No more Washee! Playee Base-ballee! Sellee out Game, allee same Melican man."

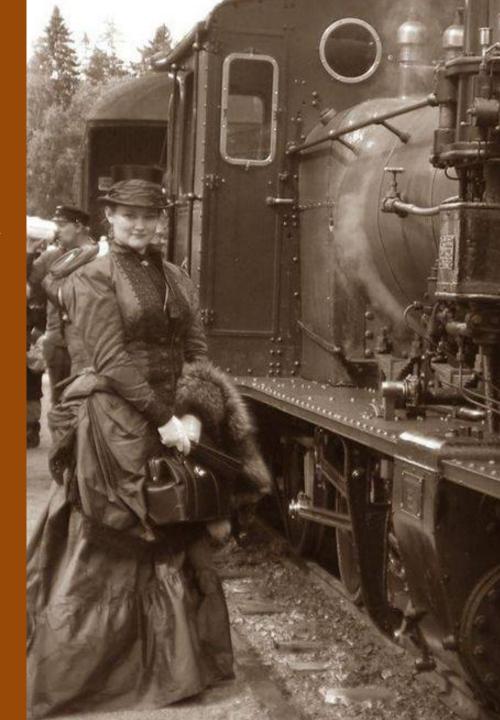


# 1883 Northern and Southern Pacific Lines 1885 Canadian Pacific



# A Trip West on the Transcontinental Railroad



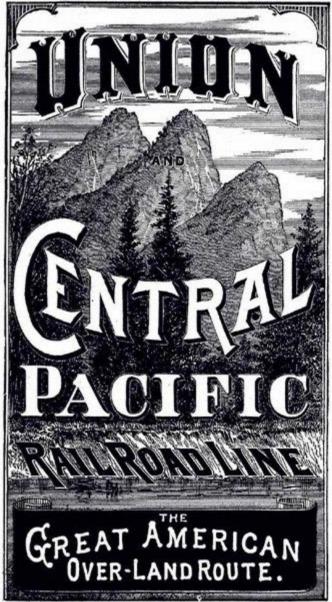








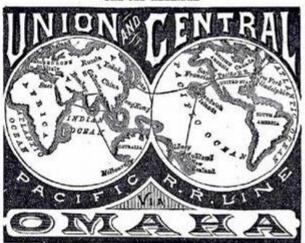
May 10th. GOLD, SILVER AND OTHER MINERS! CHEYENNE for DENVER CENTRAL CITY & SAN AY OCCUM AND CORNERS FOR BELLINA, ROSES CITY, PROCESSA CITY, SALT LAKE CITY AND ARRESTS THROUGH TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL PRINCIPAL RAILROAD OFFICES! Be Sure they Read via Platte Valley or Omaha Company's Office 72 La Salle St., opposite City Hall and Court Home Square, Chicago OHABLES E. MICHOLS, Trans. Agent. G. P. GILMAN, JOHN P. HART, J. BUDD,



TAKE THE

# Only Direct Route,

THE OLD RELIABLE



SAVE 24 HOURS TIME

-AND-

San Francisco

AND ALL POINTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

# SPEED! COMFORT!! SAFETY!!!

Steel Rails,

MILLER PLATFORMS, AIR BRAKES

J. W. MORSE,

Gen'l Pass, Agent, THOS. L. KIMBALL,

UNION PACIFIC R'Y,

Omaha, Nebraska, 2-2-81 -636 Jan. T. H. GOODMAN.

Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agt, A. N. TOWNE,

General Superintendent.

CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. San Francisco, Cal.

Rand, McNally & Co., Frinters and Rugravers, Chicago.

HAND, MCNALLY & CO., PRINTERS, CHICAGO

# UNION PACIFIC BAILBOAD

TIME SCHEDULE No. 3

TO TAKE EFFECT

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1866.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND INFORMATION OF EMPLOYEES ONLY.

Trains leave Omaha & Brady Island daily, Sunday excepted.

Bound	West.	1.		4	Bound East.			
TRAIN No. 3.	TRAIN No. 1.	P	NAMES OF STATIONS.	H	TRAIN No. 2.	TRAIN No. 4.		
7,00 P. M. 8,10 = 9,35 = 11,00 = 12,15 A. M. 1,25 = 3,00 = 4,45 = 6,15 = 7,45 =	1.30 P. M. 2.40 " 4.15 " 5.45 " 7.00 " 8.15 " 9.30 " 11.10 " 12.30 A. M. 2.00 "Arr.		CMAHA, PAPILLON, HILE DAN, PREMOTE, BEEL, DEEE, COLUMBUS, BILLY, RESER, COLUMBUS, BILLY, RESER, COLUMBUS, LONE, TREE, CORA, TR		6.49 A.M. 5.50 = 4.45 = 3.30 = 1.25 = 12.30 = 11.10 P. M. 9.20 = 4.97.40 =	12:20 P. M. 11:30 A. M. 10:25 ** 9:10 ** 8:05 ** 6:05 ** 6:00 ** 4:45 ** 3:30 ** 2:10 **		
9.00 ** 9.00 ** 11.00 ** 12.30 P. M. 2.05 ** 3.45 ** 5.15 **	2.10 *Dep 3.40 * 5.10 * 6.40 - 8.10 * 9.50 *	10000	ORAND BLAND, WOOD RIVER, HEADNEY, HEADNEY, PLUS CREEK, WILL W. BLAND, BRAND BLAND,	171117	877.730 = 6.25 = 5.00 = 3.30 = 12.45 = 11.50 =	2.00 " 12.40 " 11.00 P. M. 9.30 " 8.00 " 6.35 " 5.20 "		

Until Dece 31, 1866, unless otherwise ordered, upon conditions on the other state of this Ticket.

Gen! Sup!

CENTR	AL PA	CIFIC	RAILRO	DAD.
Sacran	nento,	Det.	14	1869.
	12			
47	2000	oul;	w -	
Week	1 Rucy	fre 24	160	1
	Asla	uder	dan	fred

First

# NION & CENTRAL PACIFICR. R. LINE

EVERY

ATTENTION GIVEN

TO

THE

COMFORT

AND

SAFETY

OF

PASSENGERS

ONLY ALL RAIL ROTTE

Continent.



C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Supt., U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb. FRANS, COLTON, Gen. Pass. Agt.,

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Supt., C. P. R. R., Sacramento, Cal.

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D. W. HITCHOOCK, Gox. WITHTHIN PASS. ACT.

H. MEAD.

Travelling Agent

No. 1 Municipality Co. Post Dis.

OWNERS INCOMPRESENT MARRIED

Wis From Parish Saffery company owns and country manin a fifth when alrefresy. It is the great sentral stort the series the Automos mellions, and office the parties a clotte of that special codes contents from Chartenin. Wyoning. In these than the phase self-common in these proof come and five providing accelerate, it is everywhere the cone faculty in lawy, and so price or expense is spared to providing for the country and salety of its patrons. With the orange trees, it passes through the great besterns held of the Union, and forms the grand consecuting link between the two owners and over its lines points the structures of the two bestighteres. The rates are always at low as the forest; he replayed breakens excitored to equipment assurpanced, and in spirituality for the conduct and safety of patrons agond at all times to the Local Dame. is the Old Stofesble Control Story Line. Buy year tickeds via him for and take so other. Note the help below showing the artisal difference by electrons in ferror the Course and Chica Pacific Entrees Line,

#### THE OLD RELIABLE

Is the Shortest House from San Praceines to the Principal Easters and Westers Cities by Iron 250 to 538 Miles, as will be seen from the following toble showing the actual difference in disnames in large of the Great Trans-Cuntinental Line.

#### EASTERN CITTIES. To BOSTON, shorter by . . . 437 To NEW YORK, shorter by . . . 424 To WASHINGTON, shorter by . . . 386 To CINCINNATE shorter by 256 To ST. PAUL, shorter by . . . . 538 To CHICAGO, shorter by . . . . . 477 To ST. LOUIS, (via Kansas City) shorter by + 251 WESTERN CITIES,

#### To OMAHA. The Only Line from the Coust, Michigan To KANSAS CITY, shorter by . . . 251 To ATCHISON, shorter by 312 To DENVER, shorter by . 519 To FUERLO, shorter by -279 To LEADVILLE, shorter by . . . . 386 To ST. JOSEPH. The Only Line from the Coast.

FROM 24 TO 42 HOURS BY TIME.

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The Only Great Through All Rail Route



MILES SAVED BY TAKING THIS ROUTE TO SALT LAKE CITY, SACRAMENTO,

Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand,

### JAPAN, CHINA & INDIA

From CHICAGO and Eastern Cities.

35 Miles the SHORTEST Route from INDIANAPOLIS.

Miles the SHORTEST Route from CINCINNATI.

Miles the SHORTEST Route from ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

FIVE HOURS the QUICKEST Route FROM CHICAGO TO

#### DENVER, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

Excursions to DENVER and SALT LAKE, in parties of 20 or more, and to CALIFORNIA and back, can be arranged by addressing W. C. THOMPSON, THOS. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l Ticket Agent, OMAHA.

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Pullman's Palace Cars



FINEST DAY a in the World. SLEEPING COACHES

These cars are so constructed as to combine the convenience and elegance of a private parlor by day, and the comforts of a well-furnished bed chamber by night—clean bedding, thick hair mattresses, thorough ventilation, etc., etc. Conductors and porters accompany each car, to provide for the wants of passengers.

DOUBLE BERTHS.		
New York to Chicago or St. Louis,	(currency,)	\$5 00
Chicago or St. Louis to Omaha,		3 00
Omaha to Ogden,	100	8 00
Ogden to San Francisco	46	6 00

#### DENVER PACIFIC R. R. TIME TABLE.

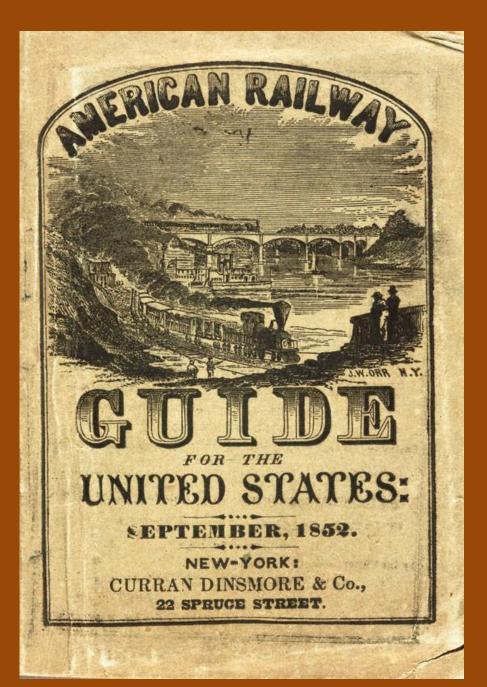
Fit.	Exp.	M.	Going N'th. STATIONS. Going	ng S'th.	Exp.	Frt.
A.M. 7 15	 A.M. 8 10 8 20	2	Denver.	Arrive.	P.M. 6 30 6 15	 P.M. 4 50
	 9 00	32	Outer Depot, Hughes, Johnson, Evans,		4 57	 
11 45	 10 16 10 50	52 66	Greeley,		4 05 3 28	 12 05
4 30		96 106	Carr, Summit Siding, Cheyenne,		2 10	 6 40
P.M.	P.M.		Arrive.		P.M.	A.M.

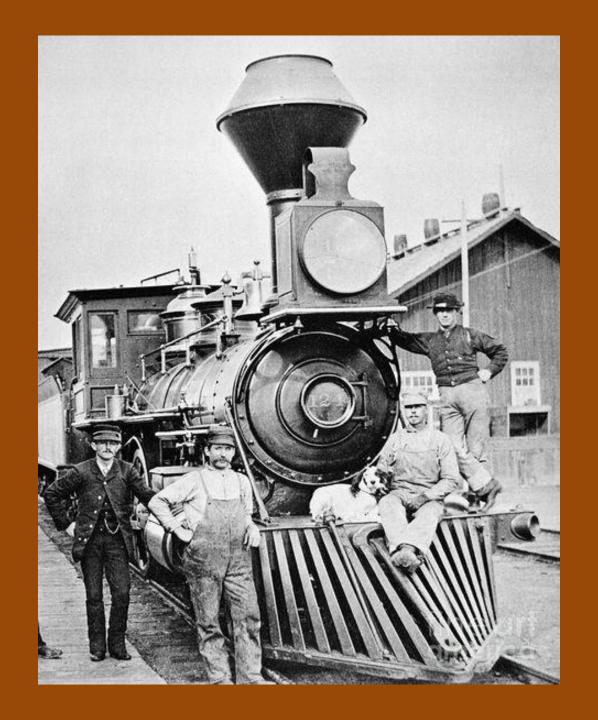
#### J. J. T. BALL, General Agent, U. P. R. R., Denver, Col.

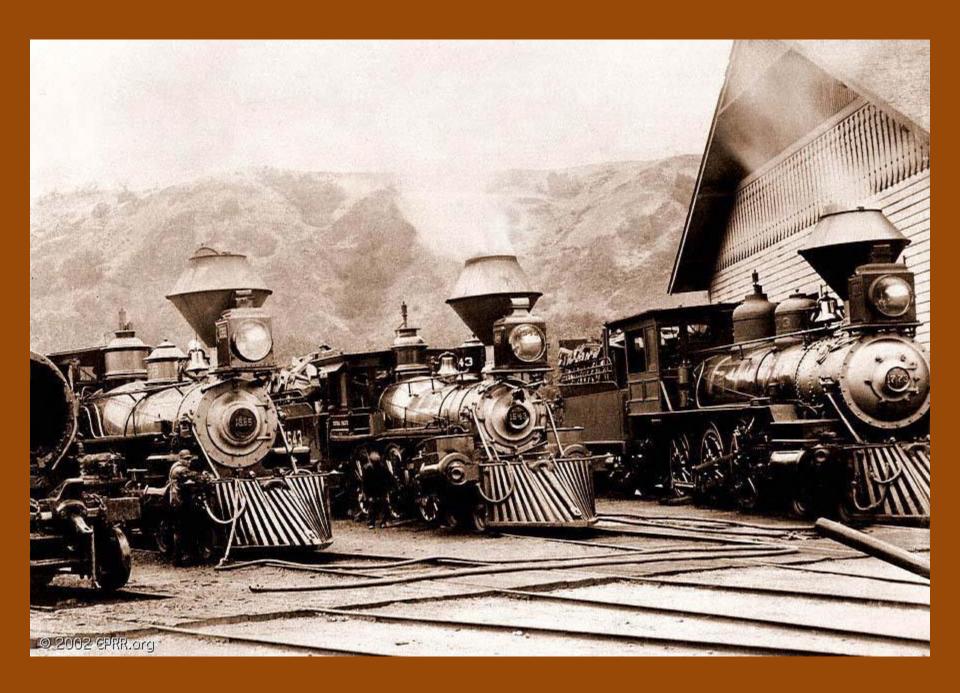
#### UTAH CENTRAL R. R. TIME TABLE.

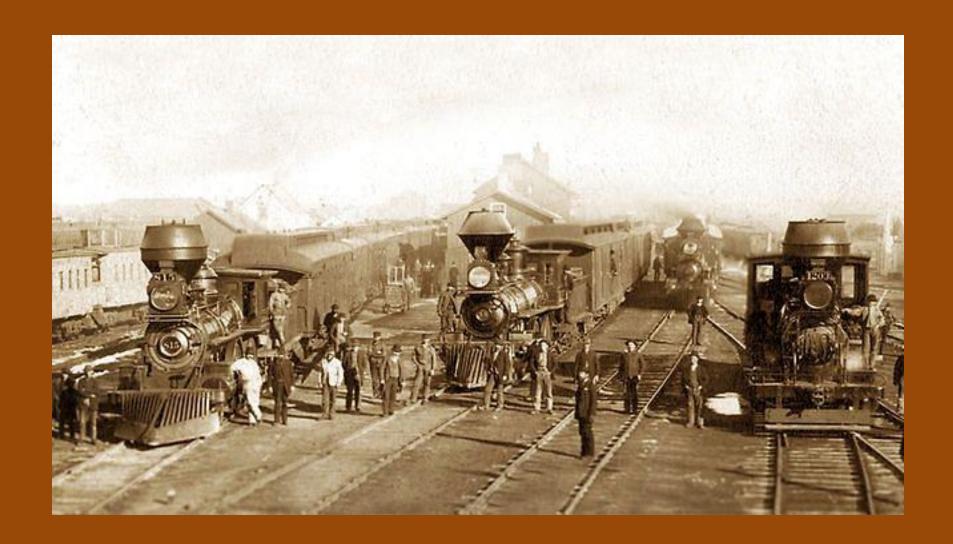
Pass.	Pass.	Ac'n	M.	Going N'th. STATIONS. Goi:	ng S'th.	Pass.	Pass.	Ac'n
		P.M.		Leave.	Arrive.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
		5 30		Salt Lake City,		10 00	7 30	7 46
5 28	3 13	6 07	9	Wood's Crossing,.		9 33	7 03	7 10
5 36	3 21	6 18	11	Centreville,		9 24	6 54	6 59
5 53	3 38	6 41	15	Farmington,		9 11	6 41	6 30
6 12	3 67	7 11	20	Kaysville,		8 51	6 21	6 13
7 00	4 45	8 15	36	Ogden,		8 00	5 30	5 00
A.M.	PM.	P.M.		Arrive.	Leave.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.

A. H. EARLE, General Agent U. P. R. R., Ogden, Utah.







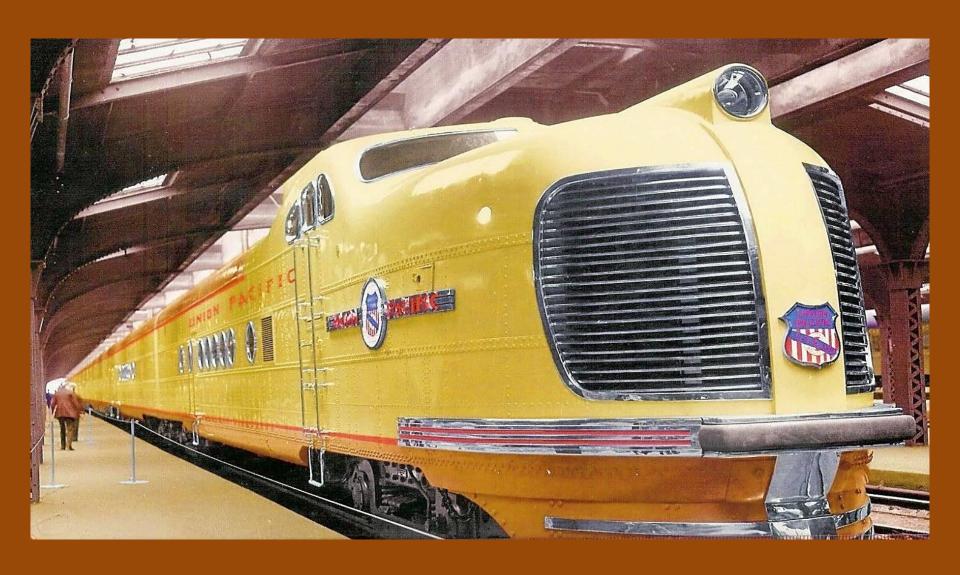








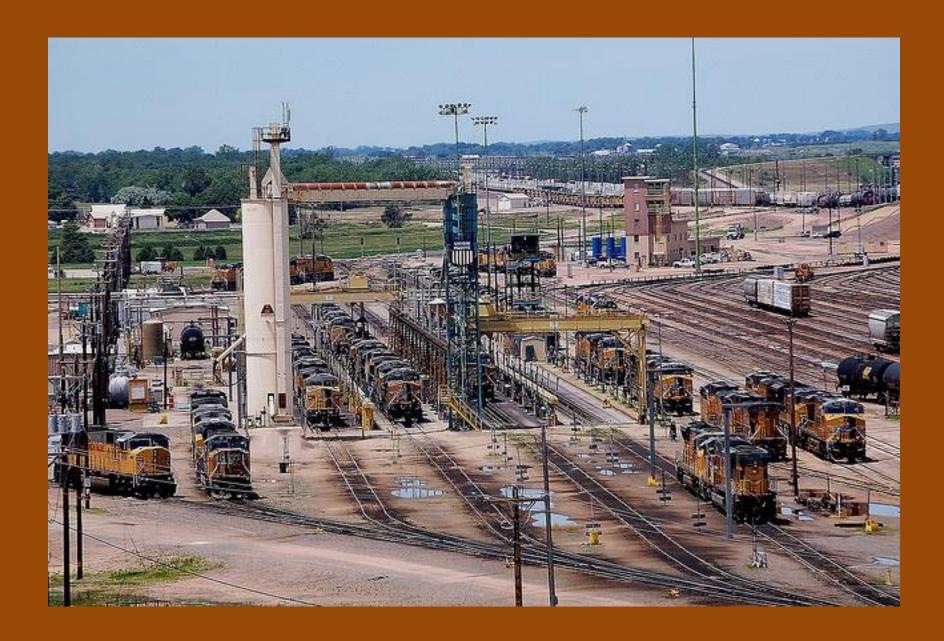


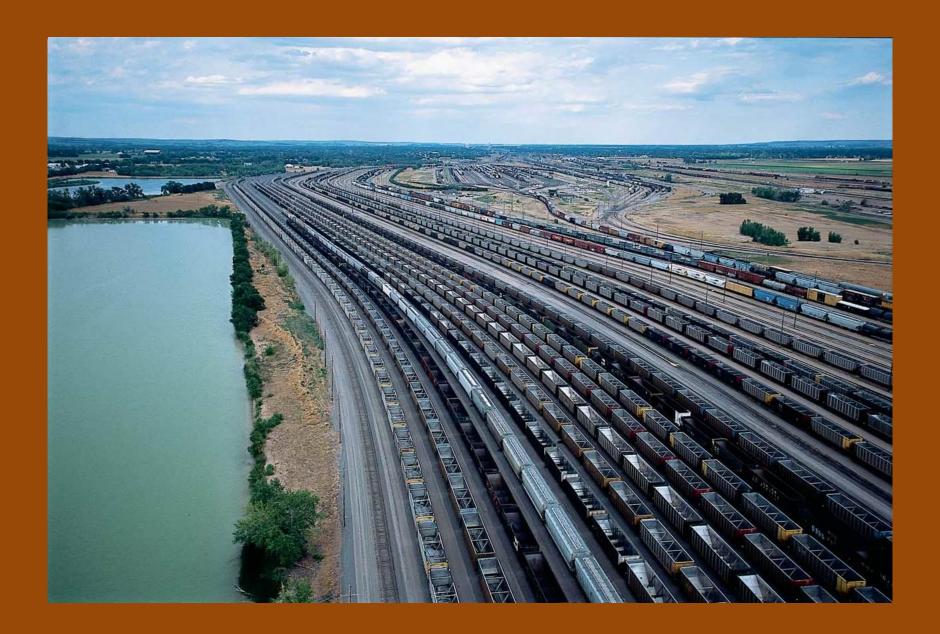






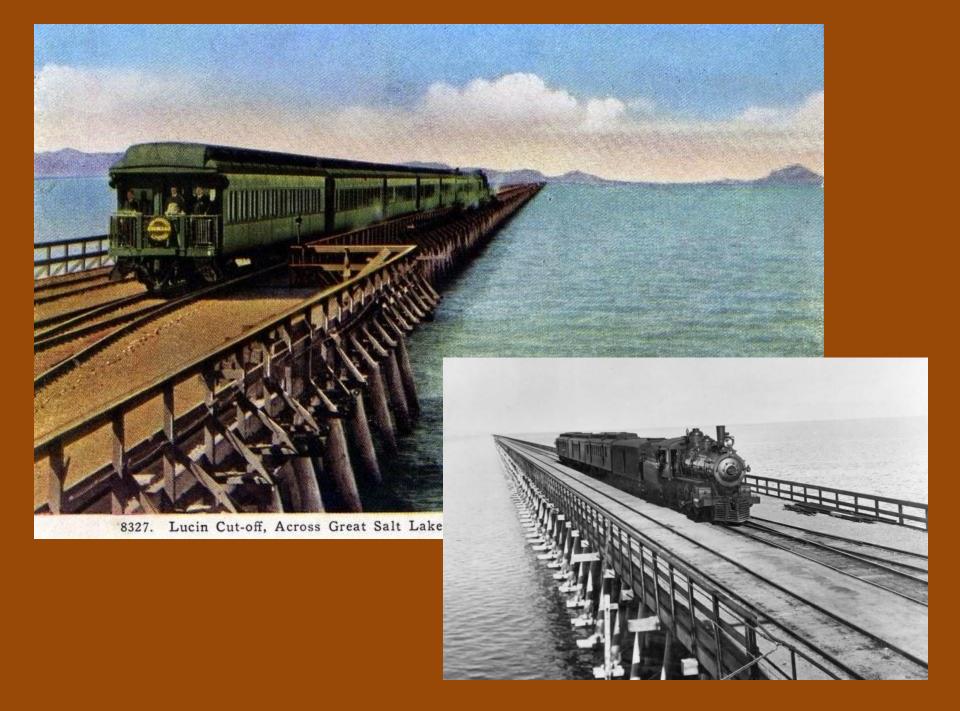


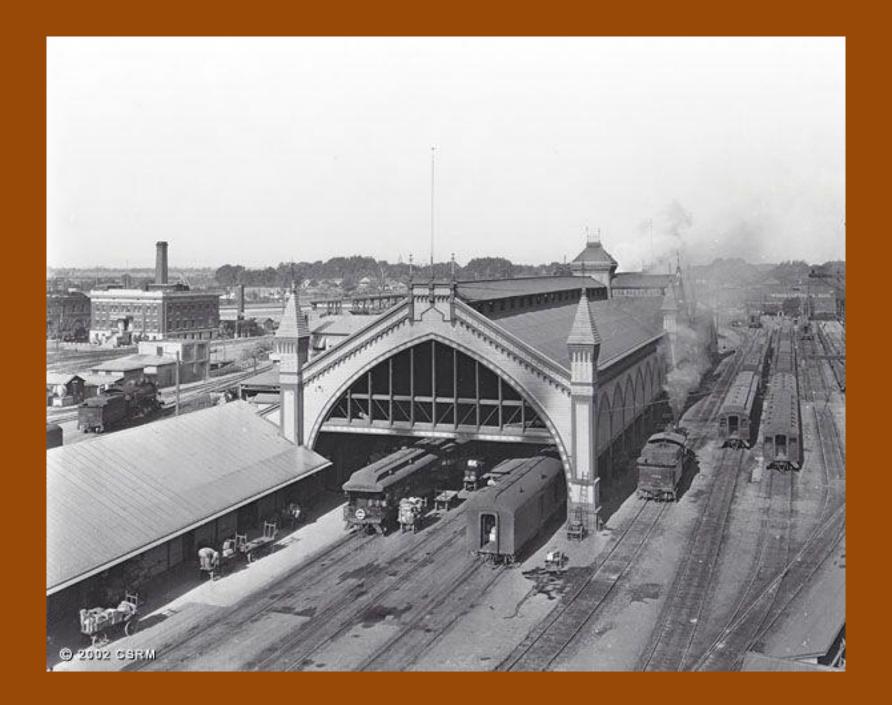






















transcontinental lines were completed by the end of the century and 3 in Canada

