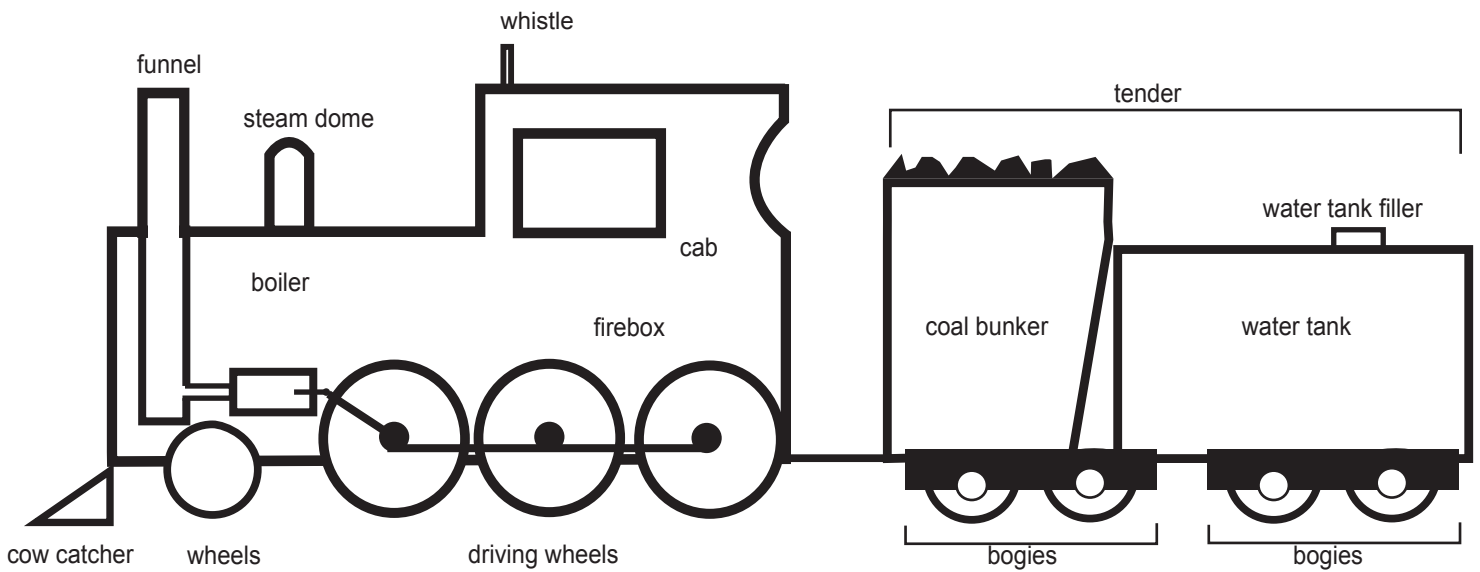


**Support Material**  
**Meet me at the Station**

**When you visit the museum you will see old locomotives and carriages and you will learn some new train words. The drawing below will help.**

**A**

Look at a steam engine and find the main parts. The locomotive is worked by steam and to get steam we have to have a large supply of water. Water is carried in the **tender**. To boil the water we use coal. The coal is carried in the tender. Coal is burned in the **fire box**. Steam is made in the fire box. Steam is made in the long **boiler**. The smoke goes up the **funnel**. The steam goes to the **cylinders**. The steam in the cylinders turn the big driving **wheels**. The driver and the engine crew works in the **cab**.



**Passengers** travel in **carriages**. There are sitting up cars for short journeys and sleeping cars for long journeys. In the photo you can see these carriages at the museum.



When did you last travel on a train?  
Where did you go?

- B** Locomotives and carriages have **numbers**.  
You will see many numbers in the museum.  
Numbers can be written in different ways.  
You may wish to find these numbers when you visit.



Some of the locomotives and carriages have **names**.  
Names help us tell one from another - just like people.  
When you visit the museum you will see these names  
and trains.

You may wish to find them when you visit the museum



**C** When you visit the museum go on ride on the little train at the museum you will see many train objects and buildings.



### Train order signal

Train order signals were used at stations on the South Australian Railways to indicate to an approaching train if it needed to stop to pickup a new train order. If the arm was up the train did not need to stop, if it was down it would need to stop and pick up a new order.



### Disc signal

Some station yards had disc signals. The museum has a variety of this type of signal on display.



### Dwarf signal

Dwarf signals were a modern replacement for disc signals in some yards.



### Switch stand

A switch stand is device which enabled a set of points (leads) to be changed by a lever being turned 90 degrees.



### Water columns

Water columns were erected at stations, yards and stopping points for the dispensing of water to steam locomotives. The museum has two columns on display - the old Appamurra water column (located between the book shop and the main pavilion) which is now used to top up the tanks of our narrow gauge steam locomotive 'Peronne' when it is in use for special events, and the old Eureka column which is located outside of the Commonwealth Railways Museum pavilion.



### Whistle signs

Whistle signs were used to instruct locomotive drivers to blow their whistles or horns at an appropriate safe distance from level crossings, blind junctions, sidings, stations etc.



Woodville station

### **Woodville signal cabin**

The former Woodville signal cabin of the South Australian Railways/ State Transport Authority has been re-located to the Museum site and connected to the narrow gauge yard on the Western side of the Museum site. It is available for tours.

### **Goods shed**

The original 1878 Port Dock Station Goods Shed is included as part of the Museum complex. This building is constructed of large timber beams and is typical of the type of buildings constructed by the South Australian Railways in the 19th Century.

### **Callington station - the little train departs from this station**

The Callington Shelter Shed and Booking Office is typical of the type of building used by the South Australian Railways at small country stations. It was originally built in 1951 for the then small rural community of Callington, located approximately 20 kilometres west of Murray Bridge on the main Adelaide to Melbourne route.



Eudunda gangers shed

### **Eudunda gangers shed**

Located at rear of the Ron Fitch pavilion is the former Eudunda Gang Shed. A ganger was in charge of the fettlers, who worked on the train track. Track work tools are stored in the shed.