

Display case



- 1 Find the display case where Bob's collar is kept (refer to your map). It is located in the Fitch Pavilion. There is a couplet (a type of poem) written on Bob's collar. Fill in the blanks:

STOP me not but let me jog, for I am **BOB** the drivers **DOG**.
SAR.

- 2 Refer to the interpretive board next to the glass display case and answer the follow questions -

A What was the occupation of Mr William Seth Ferry?
Special Guard

B What was Bob's favourite spot when he travelled on the steam locomotives?

Riding on the coal box of the train's tender.

D How would you describe Bob's fur and why?

Matted and filthy with oil and coal grit as he loved to ride on the coal box.

Places, locomotives, vans and carriages at the Museum

Background

It was said that Bob's favourite type of locomotive to travel on was the Yankee (X class) engine and that he liked to ride in the cab of the locomotive and on top of the firebox. We do not have a Yankee X class engine at the Museum, but we do have other rolling stock that Bob may have rode on. How do we know this? Well, Bob's home area was Terowie, Peterborough and though he travelled far and wide, he most commonly rode the northern narrow gauge rail system in South Australia.

- 3 Go to the theatrette (refer to the map). See the South Australian interactive railway map, press the button that is labelled 1900. Record some of the stations between Peterborough and Broken Hill. Bob travelled on this railway line.

Peterborough, Ucolta, Oodlawirra, Nackara, Yunta, Mannahill, Outalpa. Olary, Cutana, Mingary, Mutooroo, Cockburn-Burns, Silverton, Broken Hill

- 4 Bob may have rode on Car 3 and one of Baroota's sister carriages. Baroota is a 1st class sleeping carriage and Car 3 is a second class sitting carriage. What differences can you see? Look and discuss - materials used, seating, facilities, design, colour, cleaning and maintenance, vision, comfort of the passengers.

Car 3 is open and you can enter.

Baroota is closed but you can view the carriage from the platform and an interpretive board provides many interior shots.



Interior view of car 3 as restored
R Sampson

Features of Car 3

- 2nd class seating carriage
- carriage is constructed from timber, glass windows and lighting.
- 2 rows of longitudinal seating.
- 2 exit/entry doors - sliding.
- longitudinal seats offer greater capacity for passenger movement than a transverse arrangement (at right angles to the windows) but at the cost of not providing sufficient seating for patrons.
- has a 'walk through' design for fast entry and exit.
- longitudinal seating makes more space for standing passengers.
- the design of the carriage prevents people from seeing where they are going - ie view through the windows.
- passengers carrying packages and luggage, have more room to manoeuvre.
- easier to clean and maintain due to a more simple design



Baroota
NRM collection

Features of Baroota

- 1st class sleeping car
- carriage is constructed from timber, glass windows.
- fabric for curtains and upholstery.
- carriage is divided into six compartments.
- gentlemen's toilets were located at one end and contained a seat and lavatory.
- accomodation, the other end contained the ladies toilet and two berths.
- four intermediate compartments each contained four Pullman style berths, two single seats facing each other either side of a central aisle.
- passenger capacity was 14 sleeping or 18 first class passengers.
- between each compartment was a sliding door, except for the gentleman's end which had a hinged door.

- 5 Which carriage is the oldest, Car 3 or Baroota?

Car 3 is the oldest and it was built **1877**.

Why is it such a special item in the Museum's collection?

Car 3 is the oldest in the Museum and qualifies as the oldest carriage preserved in South Australia and one of the oldest in Australia.

- 6 Car 144 and Car 3 are second class vehicles, that Bob may have rode on. Discuss and record some of the same features and record some of the differences. Look at materials, design, vision, comfort and any other features

Car 3 and Car 144, here are some of the same features

- carriage is constructed from timber, glass windows and lighting.
- 2 rows of longitudinal seating.
- 2 exit/entry doors - sliding.
- longitudinal seats offer greater capacity for passenger movement than a transverse arrangement (at right angles to the windows) but at the cost of not providing sufficient seating for patrons.
- has a 'walk through' design for fast entry and exit.
- longitudinal seating makes more space for standing passengers.
- the design of the carriage prevents people to see where they are going - ie view through the windows.
- cleaning of the carriage (floor and seating) is easily maintained.
- passengers carrying packages and luggage, have more room to manoeuvre.

- **Car 3 different features**
- timber seating
- built 1877
- length 8.76 m
- weight 5.74 tonnes

- **Car 144 different features**
- vinyl seating
- built 1894
- length 11.84 m
- weight 16.6 tonnes

7 Find locomotive Y97. (refer to your map)
Locomotive Y97 was built by Beyer Peacock and was placed into service in February 1890. It ran on the northern lines in Bob's lifetime and was used as a shunter at Peterborough.

A Mark an X where the smoke comes from the loco.

B Mark an X where the coal and water is kept.

C Mark an X where the cab is.



8 Find the Y12 locomotive (refer to your map)

Y12 operated at Broken Hill, where Bob spent most of his final days.

Using the text provided in the interpretive board, answer the following two questions.

Why did the locomotives last so long?

Two reasons why the locomotives lasted so long were, that they only had to haul loads of ore downhill, when heading uphill to Broken Hill they would be unladen, which meant less wear and tear and the locomotive boilers were also filled using local dam water full of natural tannins, a perfect metal preservative.

Did the locomotive haul

A gold

B wheat

C ore

Travelling on the small train - board the train at Callington Station

9 On your journey look out for the following:
Louvred van No.1990, and the Goods shed and platform water columns and water tank.

Bob reportedly travelled on the Port Line, he would have passed via the Goods shed during his life time.

Van No.1990 worked on the northern line and carried rabbit carcasses. Bob was originally destined to be a rabbit hunting dog.

The Museum water tank is a replica of the one that was erected in Peterborough c1882 -1890, and existed during Bob's lifetime.

Does the van No.1990 have doors or windows?

2 metal doors and metal louvred windows -
louvres to allow some light and provide air circulation. 6

- 10 Look out for the Goods shed and platform.
What materials are used in the construction of the shed?



Large timber beams, sheets of corrugated iron.

- 11 Look out for water columns (photo left) on your train trip. How many did you see?

Two water columns.



- 12 Look out for the water tank - pictured in the photo below.

The Museum water tank is a replica of the one that was erected in Peterborough c1882 -1890, and existed during Bob's lifetime.

Water is stored in the water tank. The water is fed to the water column. Steam engines need water to make steam.

What did Burfords make? .

candles