

The Times

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A journal of transport timetable history and analysis





Inside: Central in 1906 Zambia in 1953 RRP \$2.95 Incl. GST

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-Contents-

KEEPING TO TIME AT CENTRAL, 101 YEARS AGO

3

THE SMOKE THAT THUNDERS-SEEING VICTORIA FALLS FROM THE TRAIN

9

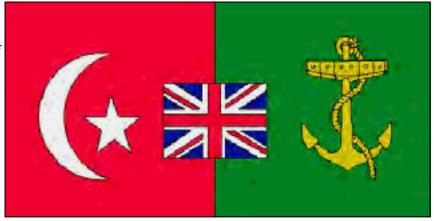
On the front cover

Sydney's Central Station did not acquire its famous clock until some time after its construction. In the upper photo, we see the Swiss horologists fine-tuning the springs before setting the clock in motion. A favourite trivia quiz question in the past was 'how is the "4" represented on the Central Station clock?- the answers usually divide equally between the ignorant who declare "IV" and the temporal cognoscenti who declare "IIII", as with most clocks. They are both wrong—as you can now see for yourself

The bottom photo shows the first train pulling away from Central through the construction debris and the enthusiastic rubber-neckers who have come to savour the moment promised them for some 54 years.

Cecil Rhodes was nothing if not ambitious—he even had a flag designed for his Cape to Cairo railway (right) featuring, of course, the Union Jack.

His British South Africa Company—which ran his railways and essentially ran Rhodesia had its own flag, coat of arms, and seal as well.



Contributors Geoff Lambert, Victor Isaacs

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President	Geoff Lambert	179 Sydney Rd FAIRLIGHT NSW 2094 G.Lambert@unsw.edu.au	(02) 9949 3521
Secretary Editor, The Times	Steven Haby Geoff Lambert	P O Box 1072 NEWPORT VIC 3015	aattc@telstra.com
Editor, Table Talk Distribution Officer	Steven Haby Len Regan	PO Box 576 KOTARA NSW 2289	(02) 4957 9229
Mambaughin Officer	Dennis McLean	7 Masiakin Count Musumba Dayung OLD 4502	tp@hunterlink.net.au
Membership Officer Webmaster	Lourie Smit	7 Masjakin Court, Murrumba Downs, QLD, 4503 lsmit@ozemail.com.au	(07) 3886 4204 (02) 9527 6636
Adelaide Convenor	Roger Wheaton	2C Bakewell Street, TUSMORE SA 5065	(08) 8331 9043
Canberra Convenor	Ian Cooper	GPO Box 1533 CANBERRA ACT 2601	(02) 6254 2431
Brisbane Convenor	Brian Webber	8 Coachwood St KEPERA Qld 4054	(07) 3354 2140
Melbourne Convenor	Stephen Ward	12/1219 Centre Rd SOUTH OAKLEIGH VIC 3167	(03) 9540 0320
Sydney Convenor	Ian Abottsmith	74 West Street BALGOWLAH NSW 2093	(02) 9948 3324

A century plus of Central

Never mind that this article is a year late—just like some of our trains? **THE EDITOR** wrote the following "atmosphere" piece for the Sunday Telegraph for the <u>real</u> centenary in 2006.

15 p.m. Central Station, August 1906.

Leaving your accountant's desk in King St at just after 5, you leap aboard one of the brand new electric trams at the George St corner, just as it pulls away for Central Station. The tram is crowded (they always are these days), so you have to "strap-hang" half out the door. Within 10 minutes, the tram squeals to a stop in Railway Square outside the recently-completed Central station—still without its promised clock-tower.

You sprint across the Square and up the ramp into the lofty concourse. You can barely see the distant arched roof because of the coal smoke from the steam engines. Here's a surprise—the Stationmaster, lord of all he surveys, is standing in the concourse, resplendent in his braid, beaming at his customers and keeping a watching eye on his staff.

Now where does the Ashfield train leave from again? In the old station it was easy, first platform from the entrance- No 2. Now there's 15 to choose from—you'll have to consult the massive Departure Board. The 5:15 to Ashfield is leaving from Platform 11 tonight.

From your fob-pocket, you fish out your quarterly ticket to present at the barrier gates to the uniformed checkers with their bell-punches. The ticket set you back more than £3. It is of course a First Class ticket, as befits an Ashfield chartered accountant.

As you hurry down the platform, the incoming train has just arrived and the crew are fussing about, detaching the locomotive and switching it about to the other end of the train. Tonight it's one of the new Sclass engines, with its black paint gleaming and reeking of coal, steam and hot metal. Tonight you have THAT driver—you know, the one who actually wears a bow tie and has a gold watch fob draped across his vest. He has the oil-rag out and is polishing the brass-work of "his" engine, which he took personal delivery of when it emerged from the workshops.

In your first-class compartment, you ease back to read the afternoon paper while things are still sedate. There will be no point in trying to do so once you get rolling. Presently you feel the gentle bump as the engine is reconnected at the front, you hear the hiss of the airbrakes, the cries of the porters announcing the departure and

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

(No. 133-

OPENING OF NEW RAILWAY STATION.

SYDNEY.

After midnight, Saturday, 4th August, 1906, THE REDFERN PASSENGER STATION WILL BE CLOSED, AND THE NEW RAILWAY STATION, SYDNEY, OPENED FOR TRAFFIC, when all Passenger Trains will arrive at and depart from the latter Station.

The numbers of the platforms from which the rains will leave Sydney commence from the Pitt-street side (running from right to left) particulars of which are contained herein.

As additional platforms are expected to be available by Saturday, 11th August, amended arrangements will come into speration from that date, and further announcements be made.

By order of the Commissioners.

lydney, July, 1906. 80711 H. McLACHLAN, Secretary.

then the shrill shriek of the engine, as it prepares to sprint to Ashfield. Jolt!... you're away!

For a little locomotive, the S-class makes a lot of noise as it rocks and rolls its way over the points and through a maze of signal gantries that festoon the yards. The bark of the escaping steam echoes back from the walls of the new post-office building and, as you look out to check, you can see with a thrill that your train is in a

race with one leaving Platform 2 on the "Fast" tracks. Officially frowned upon, the nightly race is one of those attractions that make the trip so interesting. No wonder that some American had recently written a poem about it... "Bless me this is pleasant, riding on the rail".

Who will be first to draw up at Eveleigh (Redfern) station? Bother... he's beaten us again but, he is, after all, on the "Fast" tracks and you are on the "Slow" tracks.

You should have known that, because it's in the pocket timetable you always carry in your satchel, isn't it?

Away from Eveleigh after only a pause of 15 seconds, your train accelerates for all its life and for nearly all of the distance to MacDonaldtown. You can hear the repetitive clang of the fireman's shovel as he heaves load after load of coal into the firebox, where it is whisked away in flames almost as fast as he can shovel it in. He too is a regular on this engine and aspires to be a driver himself one day. He's popular with all the regular commuters, who like his vim and approach to the job- last Christmas they banded together to buy him a box of cigars in appreciation for making their trips so enjoyable. The Ashfield train crowd are like that. They have an air of easy camaraderie, but they haven't the travel time necessary to complete a round of cards, like they do on the famous "Fish" to the Blue Mountains, though.

But now, not two minutes after leaving Eveleigh, the driver snaps the throttle shut, the train coasts for a couple of seconds and then you hear the airbrakes go on under the carriage. You smell the hot metal of the brake blocks and before you know it, you've stopped at the MacDonaldtown platform, with the engine panting eagerly to be away again. You know it's just the air-compressor, but it adds so much to the "busy busy busy" feeling that so characterises the Sydney railways of 1906.

And so it goes, for another six stations, all the way to Ashfield- two minutes of mad scurrying and 30 seconds of screeching brakes until the next platform is reached. And all the while enveloped in a miasma



of steam and smoke, with a rain of coal cinders flying in the window and depositing smuts on your starched collar. But, worth every minute of it you think, the paper and its stories quite fallen by the wayside.

At your destination, as you stroll out of the station through the subway, you hear the roar of the passing express train, *The Fish*, for the Blue Mountains, going like the clappers- at least at the speed limit of 60 mph. One day, when you get that promotion and you can afford a house at Springwood, you will be on that train, dealing the cards for a poker hand and sniffing the railway aroma as it drifts in the window. Bless me, this *is* pleasant riding on the rail.

hen the new station opened, the NSWGR was running some 177 trains out of it on weekdays (Mon-Sat) and 79 on a Sunday. The great majority of these trains were suburban services; fewer than 10% of the weekday train departures were bound for country stations. Any train could depart from any platform and there was not—as there later was to be—a segregation of country from suburban services.

No public timetable seems to have been issued to mark the opening of the station and the trains seemed to have kept to the same times set down in the timetables of May 1906. However, a special handbill was issued, showing the departure times



MONDAY, 6th AUGUST, TO FRIDAY, 10th AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.

Starting Time.	Destination.	Platform No.	Starting Time.	Destination,	Platform No.	Starting Time.	Destination.	Platform No.
a m			рm			p m		
3 0 4 55	Albury Blacktown.	14	12 35 12 40	HomebushHurstville	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 12 \end{array}$	6 0	HomebushComo	5
. 00	Liverpool, Hornsby,		1 5	Homebush	11	6 3	Belmore	14 12
5 0	and Milson's Point Belmore	3 14	1 10 1 20	Como	$\frac{12}{12}$	6 5	Homebush (first stop Petersham)	6
5 10	Sutherland	12	1 30	Carlingford, Parramatta,	12	6 5	Homebush (all Stations)	11
5 35 6 0	Homebush	11 5		Campbelltown, Camden, Pearith, and Richmond.	5	6 8	Hurstville	13 12
6 5	Homebush	11	1 30	Kiama	13	6 14	Ashfield	11
6 10 6 20	Waterfall Belmore	12 13	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \ 35 \\ 1 \ 40 \end{array}$	Homebush Hurstville	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 12 \end{array}$	6 15	Auburs Hurstville	5 13
6 30	Carlingford, Parramatta,		2 5	Homebush	11	6 23	Ashfield	6
6 35	Homebush, Hornsby,	5	2 10 2 20	Woronora Cometery Belmore	$\frac{12}{13}$	6 25	Hornsby and Milson's Pt. Campbelltown	$\frac{1}{2}$
-	and Milson's Point	11	2 22	Rookwood Cemetery	M*	6.28	Homebush	ıĩ
6 40 7 0	Como Belmore	$\begin{array}{c c} 12 \\ 14 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 25 \\ 2 & 30 \end{array}$	Hurstville Parramatta, Hornsby,	12	6 30	Carlingford and Parra- matta	5
7 5	Homebush	1.1		and Milson's Point	5	6 30	Belmore	12
7 10 7 22	Oatley Belmore	12	2 35 3 5	Homebush	11 11	6 34 6 40	Sutherland Homebush	13 11
7 30	Carlingford, Liverpool,		3 10	Oatley	12	6 43	Hurstville	13
	Parramatta, Peurith, Hornsby, and Milson's		3 30 3 35	Carlingford & Parram'a Homebush	5 11	6 50	Penrith Homebush	$\frac{2}{11}$
m 00	Point	5	3 40	Hornsby, Milson's Pt		7 10	Como	13
7 36 7 4 0	Homebush Como	11 13		Newcastle, Morpeth, and West Maitland	1	7 20 7 20	North West Mail Belmore	$\frac{1}{12}$
8 5	Homebush	31	4.5	Homebush	11	7 30	Western Mail	$\hat{2}$
8 10 8 20	Hurstville Belmore	12 14	4 10 4 10	Como	13 5	7 32	Hornsby & Milson's Pt , Carlingford, Parra-	
8 25	Eskbank (Wednesdays)	3	4 20	Belmore	14		matta, and Liverpool.	5
8 30 8 30	Nowra Parramatta	13 5	4 30 4 35	Parramatta & Liverpool Homebush	5 6	7 35 7 40	Homebush	11 13
8 32 8 36	Como	12	4 36	Homebush	11	7 50	Melbourne Express	3
8 36 8 37	Homebush Hornsby and Milson's Pt.	$\frac{11}{2}$	4 40 4 50	Oatley	13	8 5 8 10	Homebush	11 13
9 0	Richmond		4 50	Point.	5	8 30	Parramatta	5
9 2 9 5	Parramatta Homebush	5 11	4 53 4 57	Homebush Blacktown	6 1	8 35 8 40	Homebush Hurstville	$^{11}_{12}$
9 5	Tamworth; also, Milson's		5 1	Parramatta	3	8 50	Southern Mail	3
9 10	Point and Morpeth Hurstville	$\frac{1}{12}$	5 1 5 5	Homebush	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 12 \end{array}$	$\frac{9}{9} \frac{0}{5}$	Through Western Mail Homebush	$\frac{2}{11}$
9 20 9 28	Belmore	14	5 8 5 10	Hurstville	13	9 10	Sutherland	12
9 30	Rookwood Cemetery Camden and Goulburn:		5 11	Brisbane Mail Hurstville	1. 14	9 20 9 30	Belmore Hornsby&Milson'sPoint.	13
	(also to Harden, Mou.,		5 15 5 15	Ashfield	11	,.	Carlingford, P'matta,	_
9 33	Wed. and Fri.)	1	0 10	Camden & Moss Vale (to Bundanoon on Friday)	2	9 25	Penrith & Liverpool. Homebush	5 11
9 35	matta	5 11	5 17 5 20	Picton	3	9 40	Hurstville	12
9 40	Oatley	12	5 20	Belmore Carlingford & Parram'ta	14 5	10 5 10 10	Homebush Hurstville	$^{11}_{12}$
9 40 10 7	Hornsby and Milson's Pt. Homebush	2 11	5 23 5 25	Homebush Sutherland	6 13	10 80	Belmore	13
10 10	Hurstville	12	5 27	Mount Victoria	2	10/30	(Liverpool on Wed.)	5
10 15	Orange (also Mudgee on Friday)		5 29 5 30	Homebush Hurstville	11	10 35	Homebush	
10 20	Belmore	13	5 30	Hawkesbury and Milson's	1.0	10 40 11 0	Como	$\frac{12}{5}$
10 30 10 35	Parramatta	5 11	5 32	Point (Gosford on Fri.)	$\frac{1}{3}$	11 10	Homebush	6
10 40	Hurstville	12	5 32	Homebush Hurstville	14	11 10 11 30	Oatley Par'matta, Campbellt'n,	12
$\begin{array}{ccc} 11 & 0 \\ 11 & 5 \end{array}$	Campbelltown & Camden		5 37	Ashfield	6		& Hornsby (also Carling-	
11 10	Homebush	11 12	5 40 5 42	Belmore	13 11		ford, Richmond, and Penrith on Wednesday)	3
11 10 11 3 0	Hornsby and Milson's Pt.	ť	5 44 5 47	Richmond	2	11 30	Belmore	13
11 35	Carlingford & Parram'a Homebush	5 11	5 47	Hurstville	13 1	11 35 11 40	Homebush	6
11 40	Oatley	12	5 50 5 51	Ashfield Parramatta	11		on Mondays and Wed-	
$\begin{array}{cc} \mathrm{p} \ \mathrm{m} \\ 12 & 5 \end{array}$	Homebush	11	5 54	Homebush	5	Mid- night.	nesdays)	12
12 10 12 20	Hurstville	12 13	5 55 5 57	Nowra Hurstville	12 13	12 0	Parramatta	5
12 30	Parramatta, Hornsby, and Milson's Point		5 57	Homebush	3			
***************************************	and Milson's Point	5	ı		***************************************			

^{*} Mortuary Station, Regent-street.

For additional arrangements on Monday, 6th August (Bank Holiday), see separate handbill.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer. -1906.

and platforms for all trains leaving Central. This was complicated by the fact that the station opened on a long weekend, although this term hadn't been invented in 1906. It was the August Bank Holiday. Holiday services were covered in a separate hand-bill.

There are many interesting services shown in the handbill. For instance, the second departure shown, at 4:55 a.m. (in all probability, the suburban newspaper train.) has as its destination(s) Carlingford, Blacktown, Liverpool, Hornsby and Milson's Point. This is quite a bit of gadding about and, of course, the same physical train did not go to all these places. The service terminated at Blacktown at 6:15 a.m. The May 1906 Public Time Table shows that passengers bound for Hornsby and Milson's Point had to "change carriages" at Strathfield, where there was a 17 minute wait. Milson's Point passengers had to change again at Hornsby, where the changeover took 35 minutes from 6:23. Milsons Point was finally reached at 7:39 a.m. an hour and three quarters after leaving Central, but only 2 miles away as the crow flies. Passengers for Carlingford on the 4:55 a.m. changed at Clyde and passengers for Liverpool changed at the next station, Granville. Only 3 minutes were allowed at each station. Later in the day, many trains bound for Hornsby and Liverpool ran all the way through, but the early morning services usually required one or two changes of train. The engines needed for trains originating at Strathfield, Clyde and Granville probably came from locomotive depots at Homebush and Clyde, while

SUNDAY, 5th AUGUST. Starting Trans Pietfuri No. Destination. Destination. s.u. p.ra 6 25 7 35 8 10 Carlingford and Parramatta Homebush National Park Como Homebush 4 () **\$ 20** 6 13 Homebush Brisbane Mail 8 35 9 0 Newcastle and West Maitland 5 5 19 Huretville..... Romebush 5 10 10 5 10 Como...... Hornsby, Milson's Point, Campbell-9 25 5 : 5 town, and Parramatta 30 Belmore **5** 25 Homebush 40 Campbelltown Homebush National Park 11 42 9 € 10 National Park 9 52 6:5 Carlingford and Parramatta 85 Homebush Homehush Hornsby and Milson's Point..... Penrith and Richmond 10 Parramatta 10 20 6 55 Ċошо..... 10 25 Hornshy and Milson's Point Hurstville Belmore North-west Mail 12 1 2 Homebush 12 35 Homebush, Hornsby, and Milson's 20 Western Mail 7 82 7 85 7 40 82 Point Parramatta Homebush, Horneby, & Milson's Pt. 0 Parramatta. Homebush 3 11 1 5 Homebush 8 10 Hurstville Belmore Homebush 8 13 Sutherland 35 Parramatia Homebush Rookwood 5 10 8 35 Hurstville 2 15 2 20 Parramatta 8 59 2 28 Homebush National Park Hawkesbury, Milson's Point, Hurstville.... 2 30 2 35 13 9 10 9 13 Homebush Hawkesbury, Milson's Point, Carlingford, and Parramatta.... Belmore Hornsby, Carlingford, Campbell-2 35 Homebush Worongra Cemetery 9 35 3 town, and Parramatta 40 Homebush 9.35 Homehush 3 10 13 10 Homebush 11 3 35 10 13 13 Homebush ...,. 4 5 Momehush 10,40 11

* Mortuary Station, Regent-street.



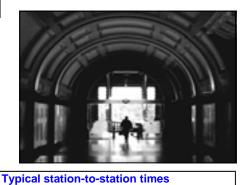


the carriages were probably based at Homebush. Hornsby also had a locomotive depot.

It is noticeable that very few trains for the Northern Line beyond Hornsby show up in the handbill. Hawkesbury appears, as does Gosford. There is one train shown for Newcastle, but this is obviously not a through service, a change at Hornsby being required. It's not that there weren't a number of trains to Newcastle at the time: the May 1906 PTT has 9 pages of timetables for the "Northern Line" (although my copy is missing these pages). Perhaps trains for this line were still being run out of the old station?—extra platforms for Central did not open until a week after the official date when, perhaps again, the Newcastle trains moved over. The Tamworth train (with connections to Milson's Point and Mor-

peth!) and the North West Mail did appear in the handbill, however.

Below is a comparison of some aspects of the opening timetable with that in operation 100 years later. It is not surprising that services in 2006 were more frequent and faster in most respects. What is perhaps surprising is the running times for the inner west stopping trains. In 1906, these services were very smartly worked by small tank engines which had to be driven very hard to achieve 2 or 3 minute station-to-station start-to-stop times. In 2006, with multiple unit electric trains, the interstation times are only 38 seconds shorter on average than those produced by the dinky little steamers of a century ago.



02:49

02:11

Trains leaving Parramatta	or Central			(minutes) inner-	west stopping tra	ins
_	1906	2006	% change		1906	2006
Average time to Central (min:sec)	40:47	26:14	-36%	Central		
Variability min:sec	06:15	05:09		Redfern	3	2
Total services	28	51	82%	Macdonaldtown	3	2
Fastest	30:00	18:00	-40%	Newton	3	2
Slowest	55:00	39:00	-29%	Stanmore	3	3
# different travel times	12	7		Petersham	3	2
			•	Lewisham	2	2
No. of trains per hour leaving for the II	lawarra line	е		Summer Hill	3	2
Hour beginning	1906	2006		Ashfield	3	2
0:00	0	1		Croydon	2	3
1:00	0	0		Burwood	3	2
2:00	0	0		Strathfield	3	2
3:00	0	0		Total time	31	24

No. of trains per nour leaving for the ill	awarra iine	•
Hour beginning	1906	2006
0:00	0	1
1:00	0	0
2:00	0	0
3:00	0	0
4:00	0	0
5:00	1	4
6:00	2	6
7:00	2	8
8:00	3	14
9:00	2	10
10:00	2	8
11:00	2	6
12:00	2	6
13:00	3	6
14:00	2	6
15:00	1	7
16:00	2	12
17:00	6	12
18:00	2	8
19:00	2	8
20:00	2	6
21:00	2	5
22:00	2	4
23:00	2	4
Total trains	42	141
%age change		236%



Average times (min:sec)

Leaves Sydney from Platform No	conti	nue	d.						WE	EK-	· DA	YS.			•
Newtown	Train runs on	S	F	S	F	S	F	F	S	S	F	S	F	S	
Eveleigh	Leaves Sydney from Platform No	2	6	3	7	1			1	3	5	3	8	3	
III III I 100 II 100	Eveleigh M'Donald Town Newtown Stanmore Petersham Lewisham Summer Hill Ashfield Croydon Burwood Strathfield Homebush Flemington Necropolis Rookwood Mortuary Station Mortuary Central Mort'ry Terminus Auburn Clyde Jct. Granville	Saturdays	8 : Saturday : 3 : 5 : 5 : 6 : 6 : 6 : 6 : 6 : 6 : 6 : 6	Saturdays : :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::	7 17	7 8 11 7 114 7 120 7 7 225 7 7 230 7 7 238 	Saturdays . North-west : : excepted. : &: Mail.	Saturdays : 3. Western Mail. : excepted. : 5.	 7 47 7 53 7 53 8 1 8 8	7 358 341 447 477 77 77 77 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8	Saturdays :: Melbourne :: 9	8 5 8 8 11 8 14 8 17 8 22 8 22 8 28 8 33 8 38 	8 30 8 45 8 51 8 9 9 6	8888888888899999	Saturdays . 6
	Train runs on Leaves Sydney from Platform No			8	F 5	S 3	1		3	1	1		1		8
Leaves Sydney from Platform No 6 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5	Sydney dep Eveleigh M'Donald Town Newtown Stanmore Petersham Lewisham Summer Hill Ashfield Croydon Burwood Strathfield Homebush Flemington Necropolis Rookwood Mortuary Station Mortuary Central Mort'ry Terminus Auburn Clyde Jet. Granville Haris Park	urdays .	This train conveys passengers for Bathurs ayney, Orange, and stations west of Orange o		36 Saturdays 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	36 10 4 38 10 5 10 5 	10 10 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	0 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	10 11 13 16 19 22 25 27 30 33 35 38 11 11 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	: :	35 1: 38 1: 44 1: 47 1: 50 1: 55 1: 58 1: 58 1:	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

for stations west of Penrith when required.

For note c see page 3

For Fares see page 126.

Across the smoke that thunders

On our Cape to Cairo odyssey, we turn inland to cross the Zambezi and travel north-east through Zambia.

t seems trifling, even offensive, to be prattling on about the railway timetables of Zimbabwe, when that country is one of the most benighted on Earth. However, its railways lie at the very core of its history— probably no country had its destiny so shaped by one man and his railway— Cecil Rhodes and his *Cape to Cairo*.

In the June issue, our Cape to Cairo trek had carried us as far as Plumtree on what is now the Botswana-Zimbabwe border. This month we shall journey onward through the "Z" countries of Zimbabwe, Zambia and towards Tanzania. Zimbabwe and Zambia were, in British Colonial days, Southern and Northern Rhodesia and named, of course, after the "patron" of the Cape to Cairo line Cecil Rhodes. The white man and his railways came late to the Rhodesias. In his book *Cape to Cairo*, Mark Strage described their coming thus:

Well into the second half of the nineteenth century, long after the rest of the world had been explored, evaluated and picked over, there still remained one entire continent virtually untouched by white men. It was largely to geography that Africa owed its immunity. Passage overland was difficult. The mountains themselves, the dense vegetation, the stifling climate, all conspired to shield a vast elevated plateau where the weather was fair and the soil rich with hidden wealth.

Across this plateau, great human migrations inched tracklessly; civilizations rose and fell, some documented and others conjectured. Much of what took place we will never learn for certain. But this we do know: in 1870, Africa still belonged to the Africans; more than nine-tenths of the continent's territory was ruled in one fashion or another by its natives. Within thirty years, this proportion was reversed. Except



for a few undesirable enclaves, the entire continent had been opened up, haggled over, parcelled out among the powers of Europe. That this could happen so quickly is testament to the white man's enterprise, his skill at organizing resources, his determination in the face of awesome adversity, and his unquenchable greed.

Greed for minerals drove the development of railways in the Rhodesias. Rhodes' line

through Bechuanaland was one of the first to manifest this greed. Originally, he imagined his Cairo line heading north through Tanganyika. But coal at Wankie, silverlead at Broken Hill and finally copper at Katanga drew him irresistibly further and further north-west. On his death bed (he was only 49) he foresaw a connection through the Congo to Sudan. It was not to be.

His British South Africa Company controlled Mashonaland, in present-day Zimbabwe. The company had hoped to start a "new Rand" from the ancient gold mines of the Mashona, but the gold had been depleted before the railway arrived. White settlers who accompanied the BSAC to Mashonaland became farmers instead.

The failure of the gold fields was one reason for Rhodes' foot dragging in construction of his line from Bechuanaland, even though he was contractually bound to complete it. The line eventually reached Bulawayo in 1897, at which time an agreement for the Cape Railways to operate it was reached.

In the meantime, a railway was reaching

BEIRA & MASHONALAND & RHODESIA RAILWAYS.

VICTORIA FALLS BRIDGE TOLL

THIS TICKET ENTITLES THE HOLDER TO TASS OVER THE BRIDGE ON FOOT IN ONE DIRECTION ONLY.

TOLL ONE SHILLING.

The Times August 2007

Y. F.T. No. 48	P	um	tree	to	Bula	awa	yo	I	HOWN	TRAINS
		809	811	813	105	815	817	819	821	
SEATIONS, SIDINGS, LTC.		PICK-UP GOODS Daily	MINED Dark	COODS except Fridays	PASSUNGLE Findays	GOODS	Groods Daily	Cioops Daily	CiOODs Dark	
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Sandown Siding Leighwoods Siding	A D A D	0728 0738 0750 0800	1006 1007 1020 1021	1323	1321 1329 5805	1612	1727	2107 2117	2357 0007	
Figure Siding	1. W D	0820 0840 3804	1041 1051	7:08 1352 1403	1346	3641 1653 4810	3810 1746 1758	2136 2148	0026 0036	
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BULAWAYO	WA		1213 1220		1445					

into Rhodesia from the south east and

cause of a less expensive cost of construction. Work was begun on the initial 75 miles in 1892, but construction proceeded in fits and starts, not reaching Umtali until 1898. Here, where it met the recently completed Mashonaland Railway to Salisbury, there was a tranship station until the Beira

> Railway was regauged to the "Cape Gauge" of 3'6".

Mashonaland Railway

company organized in 1897 to build the line between Salisbury and the Beira Railway at Umtali. Work began in 1898 at Umtali using material shipped over the 2' gauge Beira Railway. Tracklaying was completed to Salisbury in May 1899. With the completion of Bechuanaland Railway's line to Bulawayo, and the settlement of the region between there and Salisbury (now rare), Mashonaland Railway began the construction of the extension of its rail line from Salisbury to Bulawavo. The line was completed by December 1902. In the ensuing years a small network centred around Salisbury, nearly all of it to tap mineral deposits, grew up and there

were also a number of private lines.

In 1901 work was started on the extension from Bulawayo north to Wankie. It was along the first 161 miles of this line that the 70 miles of "long straight" was encountered. It was said that if one were to stand at the northern station of Dett, one could see the headlight of an approaching train in the distance an hour and a half before its arrival (highly unlikely). The line was opened for general traffic to Wankie in December 1903 with the first train of Wankie coal having been shipped south in October. Wankie coal allowed for the importing of coal into Rhodesia to be stopped and increased the traffic levels along the line to Bulawayo and beyond.

As the BSA Company's influence extended north of the Zambezi it claimed this area and named it Northern Rhodesia. After the Boer war, new mineral finds around Broken Hill, beckoned Rhodes in this direction and made this the preferred direction for his Cape to Cairo railway. Eager to again find someone to pay for it, he sought to set up a Cape to Cairo expedition, to be accompanied by, and publicised by, a competent journalist. One such prospect wrote to him in the following terms:

My dear Mr Rhodes, Abe Bailey has spoken to me about a plan to send a small private expedition from Capetown ... and has suggested my coming with you, I should personally like very much to take part in such an interesting venture, and as I have to make my own living it would be a great advantage to me to do so, for what with a series of letters to a London newspaper and a good sized book to be published later, it seems to me that this writing would help to attract public attention to the Cape to Cairo route and stimulate the interest taken in your railway scheme

The writer of the letter-Winston Churchill-stood for election instead. Parliamentary duties evidently pushed the job offer from his mind, for the Cape-to-Cairo railway-to its profound detrimentnever had his services as a paid publicist.

Extension of the line north from Wankie to Victoria Falls was begun in September 1903. The line was completed in April 1904 and regular service began to the Falls in June. A hotel for tourists was built at the end of the rail line—the view from its front porch was the plunging waters and mists of Victoria Falls.

Work was begun in October 1903 on the construction of a steel arch bridge to span the gorge near the Falls. The bridge was 650 feet long and passed 350 feet above the Zambezi River below. It was sited to fulfil Rhodes' desire that trains using the bridge be touched by the mists of Victoria Falls and officially opened for traffic in September 1905. As constructed the bridge had two railway tracks; in 1930 one of these tracks was removed to allow the

Rhodes had his finger in this pie as well. The Beira Railway was formed in London, to build a railway from the Portuguese coastal village of Beira, across Portuguese territory, and into Mashonaland. It was decided to build using 2 foot gauge be-



UP TRAINS					Bul	awa	yo to	Det	ıt .					11	. 1 1	No. 30
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addition of a roadway across the bridge.

The rail line north of the Zambezi River, to Kalomo, was placed into service in July 1905. Thirty miles of this line had been built using materials that were cabled

across the gorge prior to the completion of the steel bridge. Amazingly this included the passing over of a small locomotive a piece at a time.

During 1905 the lead deposits at Broken

Hill were becoming developed to the extent that rail connection was needed. This served as the impetus for the extension of the rail line north of Kalomo, financed by the Mashonaland Railways and constructed by Pauling & Co. Broken Hill was reached in January 1906, within the time period of the construction contract, which stipulated that the line was to be built at the speed of one mile per day.

The shipment of lead and zinc ores suddenly ceased in May 1907 because of difficulties in separating them in the English smelters. It would be another 5 years before metallurgists at another Broken Hill were able to develop a new technology—flotation—that handled such mixed ores.

But, at about the same time the rich mineral deposits in the Katanga Province of the Congo and the copper deposits at Bwana M'kubwa, just 120 miles north of Broken Hill, were coming into development. In 1908 the Rhodesia-Katanga Junction Railway and Mineral Co. Ltd. was organized by the BSA Company and by Robert Williams, the holder of the mineral concession for the Katanga region. Work was begun at Broken Hill in May 1909 and on December 11 a celebration was held when the railway crossed the Congo frontier. The lengths of rail on the border were connected with specially made copper joiner plates by the governor of Katanga Province, George Pauling. His Pauling & Co. continued construction of the rail line into Congo territory for an additional 165 miles, to Elisebethville, under the direction and contract of the Chemins de Fer Katanga, a Belgian company.

The copper mines of Katanga were among the richest and the biggest in the world and competition for rail connection was fierce. Eventually 3 railways snaked into the copper district-the Benguela Railway from Angola; the Chemins de fer du Bas-Congo au Katanga through the Congo and; Rhodes' own line. He got there 20 years ahead of the others and his company made most of its monopoly. Eventually the three railways split the traffic equally-but Rhodesia Railways found ways to fiddle the contract to retain the lion's share. At the time of WWII, Katanga was shipping 500,000 tonnes of refined copper per year. Probably about half went out through Rhodesia, which was also carrying at least this much coal the other way for the smelters. It must have been a busy railway. Now, only Rhodes' line still exists- and it is in a parlous state.

In 1955, an additional rail outlet to the sea for Rhodesia Railways was provided by a connecting line from Salisbury, through Rutenga and across to border into Mozambique, reaching the coast at Maputo.

From about the time of WW1 until the 1930s, a great deal was written about how

the remaining gaps in the Cape to Cairo route should be filled in. Much was written, but little was done. It was generally agreed that a complete line of rails was unnecessary and that further extension would take place partly by rail and partly by lake and river, including the possibility of train ferries. The preferred routes divided fairly equally between those through the Congo to Sudan and those that struck off the existing line and pushed north east through Tanganyika to Kenya and Uganda. It was the latter that eventually came into existence, but not for half a century.

For several years the Rhodesian system was operated by the Mashonaland Railway Company under the title *Beira and Mashonaland and Rhodesia Railways*, but in 1927 *Rhodesia Railways Company* became the working company. In 1936 *Rhodesia Railways Limited* became the owners of the whole railway system as well as the Vryburg-Bulawayo line. In April 1947 the Rhodesian Government acquired the assets of Rhodesia Railways Limited and it became a statutory body known as *Rhodesia Railways* in November 1949.

During the Federation of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Malawi), from 1953 to 1963, the administration of the Railways became a responsibility of the Federal Government. In 1963, when the Federation split up, the Governments of Southern Rhodesia (which became Rhodesia) and Northern Rhodesia agreed to continue to operate the railways as a "Unitary System" under the joint ownership and control of the two Governments. When Northern Rhodesia gained independence in 1963 as Zambia and the Southern Rhodesian Government made its Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965, the operation of the Railways as a single entity became impossible and the two governments agreed to split the owner ship. However, the Southern Rhodesia Government continued to *operate* the new railways, including those in Botswana. In July 1967 the system was divided at the Victoria Falls bridge, with Zambia Railways in the north and Rhodesia Railways in the south. The Rhodesia Railways was re-designated Zimbabwe Rhodesia Railways in 1979 and finally National Railways of Zimbabwe in May 1980 soon after the attainment of national Independence. In a rather unusual move for a small railway system, the Gweru-Harare section of line was electrified at 25kV in 1983.

In the years since, the railways have become pawns in the political and racial rivalry of southern Africa. When Rhodesia made its Unilateral Declaration of Independence, it effectively closed the line over Victoria Falls. Zambia found it politically unpalatable to ship through Rhodesia anyway, and these factors led to the construction of the Tanzam Railway. When Mozambique and Botswana denied Rhode-

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MATEISI 	" A	4.12	7.10 7.30 x105	6.35 6.45	8.28 8.58 \(\frac{10^{-}}{2}\)	10.52	12. 0 12.15 1123	13. 0 13. 5	14.38 14.48 \125	15.42 15.47	16.44 16.54 202	18. 6 18.14	19.11 19.25 \125	20.52 20.57	22.49 22.58	23.30 23.35	1. 1 1. 6
Kalala Siding	Đ,	4.31	7.43	6.54	9, 7	11.13 11.15	12.28	13.18 13.26 	15. 1	16. 0 16.13 31.5		4N.27	19.38	21.10 21.28 87 131	23.11	2,3.4H	1,19
Othongombic Stding	A D	4.49	8. 1 8. 6 319	- 7. 7. - Xius '	9.23 9.31 VID1	11.28 11.46 3123	(2.46 (3. 5 NUL	13.44	15.19	16.45 16.45	17.33	18.45 18.53 3127	19.56	_	23.29	13, 14	1.37
Mahiya Siding	ð	5.12 5.20 5.00	8.29	7.23	9,48 9,54	12. 4 12. 6	13.28	14. 7 14.15 2125	15.42 15.50 1127	17. K	17,56	(9, jń	20.19	22.4 22.17	23.52	v. 2 9	2. 0
MASUIE	A D	5.31 5.36	8.40 8.45 \10**	7,32 NIU*	10. 4 10.24	12.17 12.25 3107	13.46 13.46 3125	14,26 14.34	16. 1 [6.10 . 5]?	17.19 17.25	18. 8 [8,]3 \129	19.27 19.32	20.30 20.48	22.28 22.33	0.3 0.8	0.40 0.50	2.11
Jafata Siding	Ď	5.51 5.59 5.05	9, 11	7.44	10.38 10.47 5125	12.39	14. 1	14.49 14.57 3127	16.25	17.40 17.48 3129	18.28	19.47		22.48	0.23	1. 5	2,42
VICTORIA FALLS	N A	6.17 6.31 1.01	9,18 9,21	8. 0 8.19 5109	11.30 11.30 3111	13. 0 13.19 5125	14.19 14.26	15.15 15.31 \19	16.43 16.51 5129	18. 6 18.11	18.46 18.51	20. 5 20.11 20.12	21.21 21.26	23. 6 23.11	0.46 0.46	1.23 1.51 5101	3, 0 3, 6
THANGSTONE	WA	7. 0	9,56	14,45	11.55	13.45	14.55	16. O	17.20 Suns. Mons. Weds.	18.40	19.20	20.40	21.56	23.40	1.15	2.20	3.35
	b	8.30 \100	X129 111	9.55 (123 (11)	15.40 \(\cdot\)25	15. p 312"	17.10 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	19. 0 3120	f ns. 21.10 37 13:		23.10 \7_132	.25	,1.20 X10)	حلانتم	ا اعدد	01.40 	H.45 3103 105

sia access to the sea, a private line, the Beitbridge Railway was constructed to route traffic direct to the friendly state of South Africa. After Zimbabwe's independence, this route fell into disfavour and, after the regime change in South Africa, the kaleidoscope changed yet again.

A great deal of the history of the Rhodesian railway system has been taken from *The political economy of primary railway construction in the Rhodesias, 1890-1911* by John Lunn, House of Commons Library, London; and from *Operating a Railway system within a challenging environment: experiences of National Railways of Zimbabwe* by Charles Mbohwa.

The timetables we shall use for guidance on our long trip to Tanzania are part of the collection of Kent Hannah, editor of *The Timetable Collector*. Many thanks to Kent for making copies available.

Plumtree-Bulawayo

We commence our journey through this tortured terrain where and how we left off-in a modern connecting train. As usual, we have as our guide the local Working Time Table. This is NRZ's Southern Area No. 68, dated 18 September 1988. In common with most railways in southern Africa, NRZ had last issued a WTT on 29 December 1986—the birth day of Botswana Railways, as you may recall. The schedules of that time are still in effect and the arrival of BR's train #5 on which we have travelled from Mafikeng is followed a quarter of an hour later by the departure of NRZ's train No. 105, the weekly passenger.

The WTTs of the Rhodesia Railways and the National Railways of Zimbabwe appear to form part of a continuous numbered set, sometimes arranged by area, sometimes grouped into a system-wide volume. There seems to have been about 1 per year; the earliest of which we have a record is No. 5, issued in 1905, under the imprint Beira & Mashonaland & Rhodesia Railways.

Our train starts from *Plumtree* and, about half-way to Bulawayo passes *Figtree*. This is no coincidence— these two stations were named after prominent trees, which acted as beacons on the plain for the train crews. At Figtree, we meet train 808, the daily Mixed (the only Mixed in the world with a buffet car?) and we pass one of the 6 daily goods trains which run in each direction,

O TOAINO							Page										
<u>jp trains</u>					Liv	ings	one	to C	home	<u> </u>					- 11	11.	×
STATIONS SIDINGS TITE		GOODS =	GOODS Mone, Work, R Sus,	Strick Groups =	CACCADS Daily	Coops &	Kypress Passenger Spirs, Tues.	GOODS = 5	GOODS = 5	Signal Signature	MIXED ==	COOODS E	COODS =	GOODS B	GOODS Surv. Mens.	COODS Daily	
LIVINGSIONE	W A D	18.49 0.45 VH/S	2.10	21.55 3.20 3.07	4.50	7. n 8,30	*.45 9.55	1 895 7 485	3.35					16. 0 19. 0		19.20 23.10 ×325	-
Chichib Signig	À D	1. 3	2.20 2.36 ×107	3,38 3,48 3,109	5. 8 5.13	#.44 #.49	10.10 10.15 1125	10.58 11. 1	12. 3 12.11 5321	13.18 13.33 x129	A131		17.28 17.54 (323-7	19.23	21.36 \101	101 103 23.28 23.36	
Narebe Siding	A D A D	1.29 1.38 <u>×10</u> ^ 1.56	2.57 3. 5 .x109 3.23	4. 9 4.20 4.38	5.34 5.48 \(\frac{123}{123}\)	9, 9 9,27 9,35 1125	10.45	11.22 11.30 3321 11.48	12.32 12.50 12.58	13.54 14.12 14.20	15.39 15.41 15.59 16. 0	4337 4337 4658 6658	18.15 18.33	19.44 19.52 20.10	21.57 22. 5 ×103 22.23	13.57 0. 5 ×105 0.23	
Quarry Siding SENKORO	W A D	2.10 2.28 \109	3.37 3.42	4.52 5,10 5123	6,20 6,39	9.48 9.53	HL55 2331	12. 2	13.12 13.42 13.42 2131	.alči	16.13	17.12 17.24		20.24 20.32 \101	22.37 22.54 3105	0.37 1. 0 3107	
Siding Kabaya Siding	A D A D	2.55	4. 9	5.37 5.41		10.18 10.26 x32	11.15	12.41	14. 9	15.13 15.21 3133	16.51 17. 3 37 17.17	17.51	19.32	20,59 21, 7 1103	23.21	1.27	
Makoh Siding Sikaya Siding* †	A A	3,30	4.24 4.32 x123	6.4 6.11 6.19	7.21	10.40 10.53	11.25 Alâr.	12.56 13. 4 x131	14.24 14.36 3133	15.30	17.17 17.19	18. 6 18.20 -325 18.35	19.55 20.10	21,22 21,37	23.51 Mons. Tues.	1.42 1.50 1/09	
	D	3.25	4.47	6.27	7,34	11. 1 x129	11.37	13.19	14.51	15.59 16.15	17.32 17.46	18.43 3191	20.18 3103	21.49 x105	Thurs. Sats. 0. 3 a107	2. 5	
ZIMBA	W A D	3.51 4. 4 4.47	5. 3 5.14 0111. 5.27 6. 7	6.48 7, 1 7,31 3,125	8, 9 5125 8.13 A321 129	11.15 11.27 12.28 x131	11.50 12. 1 12. 6 131	13.35 13.48 14.13 x133	15.15 x323 15.28 16. 7 x7	16.26 16.39	17.49 .315 18. 1 18. 9 .101	19.59° 19.12° 19.38° x103	20.34 20.47 21.15 ×105	22. 5 22.18 23. 3 x 07	0.19 0.32 0.52 v109	2.21 2.34 3.13 3123	
Mayoba Siding	Ą D	5.15	6,35 6,43 x125	7.59 8. 9	129	4 for Pass 12,47 12,55	Pass 58	14.41	16,35 16,57	•	18.26 18.32	20, 6 20,14		23.31 23.45 x109	1.20	3.41	
Bowwood Siding	A D	5.37	7. S	8.39 8.52 3129 9. 7		13.13	12.36	15. 3 15.20	17.19 17.36		18.50 18.54	x105 20,36	22. 5	0.7	1.42	4.3 4.11 -3111	
Chilesha Siding	A D A D	5.54 6. 2 1125 6.16	7.36	9.22		13.26 13.37	12.47	15.29 15.29 15.43 15.51 x101	17.47 103 18. 1		19.12 x105	20.53	22.44 22.52	0.24	1.59 2. 7 123 2.21	4.28 4.42	
KALOMO	₩ Å	6.29 6.35	7,49 7,59 1129	9.46 19.47 133		13.48 14. 6 x101	13, 4 13,30	16. 4 16.14	18.14 18.24 5105		19,34 20. 5	21.20 21.30 x 07	X109 23.5	0.51 1.27 1121	2.34 2.50	4.55 5.14 3125	
Kanyameza Siding*	A D A D	7.10 7.25	8.34 8.49	11.19		14,23 14,35		16.49 16.57 1103 17.12	18.59		20.22	710%	23.46	2. 2	3.25	5,49	
Fara Siding	A D	7,33 x129 8, 0 8, 8	8.57 x131 9.24 9.48 x133	11.40 12.11 12.21 \(101		15. 7	13.33 3.001 13.51	17.45 ¥105 18.12	19.14 19.41 19.49 3107 20.23		20.36 x107 20.59 21. 6 x109 21.26	22.18 22.55	0. I 0.28 0.36 v123	2.27 XIII. 2.54	3.40 4. 7 4.18 x125	6. 4 6.31 6.39 \129	
Sibanyati Siding Mbabala Siding*	A D A D	H.42 H.55 9, 5	10.22	12.48 12.53		15.27 15.35 ×103	14, 7 37	18.46 18.59 19.10	20,37		21.26 21.28 21.38	23.42 23.50	1.10 1.32 3111 1.45	3.28 3.42 5125 3.55	4.52 5. 5	7.13 7.26 7.35	
нома	W A	سلالد در د	10.55 11.35 .1108	13.30		15.45 16. 0 16.30		<u> 3197.</u>	21.10 22.45 3123		21.52 22.12	23.50 217. 0.10 0.40	2, 5 3,25 3,25	1.15		7.55 9.35 1133	

Vehicles most not be detached at Chechili, Kanangai, Sikeya, Kansanova or Mbahala Sidings.
 Down trains rate the owns loss or every include solen effecting crossings at Sikaya Siding, rrespective of the class of train to be crossed.

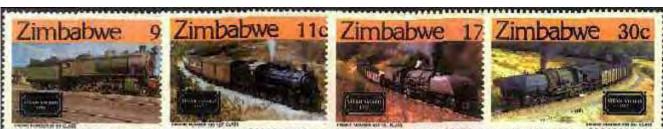
No 813.

Bulawayo-Ndola

Although we *arrive* in Bulawayo some 2½ hours after leaving Plumtree, we *leave* Bulawayo some 35 years before we arrive. We travel on Rhodesia Railways Express Passenger, train No. 4, which should carry us over the more than 800 miles in about 34 hours. This is an Up train, as all trains travelling away from Bulawayo are. No 4

departs 4 days per week as does its opposite number, No. 7, so the service can be maintained with only 2 train sets.

We are using a system WTT, No 50 of 30th November 1953 as our guide. It covers (naturally) all the lines in both Rhodesias and we will need 9 pages of it to follow our journey. With a common ancestry, it is little surprise that these WTTs share many similarities with those of South Africa, including the use of the 34-hour



OI IMMINO															
		102	104	106	III8	16	1 (4)	132	4	58	114	120	14	122	
STATIONS, SIDINGS, ETC.		GOODS Daily	GOODS Daily	Ajero SCOOD	GOODS Mons., Lucs., Thurs., Sats.	SGOOD SGOOD	GOODS Duils	GOODS Mans., Wells., Sals.	Express Passenger Sons., Tuex., Thirts, Lox	GOODS Dails	PICK-UP GOODS Daily	SCIOOD SIPEO	MIXED Daily	GOODS Daily	
СНОМА 	W A D	0,10 0.40 NIII		4.15 5.15 x129	5.25 6.50 1131	7.55 8.35 \131 133	9,25 10.35 \101	10.55 1.35 2.01	14.28 14.43 ×103 -7 137	16. 0 16.30 3103 -7-137	13.36 17. 0 x137 -105	19 .30 19.50 1107 -: 109	21.52 22.12 1123	21.10 22.45 3123	
Saling	A D									-103					
Sikalongo Siding	A D	1. 4	3.49 3.59 8129	5.39 5.47 8131	7.14 7.22 3135	8.59	10.59	11_59 12, 7 x10.1_	x105		.x102	i	22.32 22.35		
Batoka Siding	A	1.42 3125	4.28	6.16	7.51	9.28 9.36 NUL	11.28 11.36 \103	12.36 12.46	15.25	17.12 17.20 1107	18. 2 18.10		22.57 13. 0	23.38 23.46 3111	
- "	A D	2, 2	4.48 4.57 XI-11	6.36 6.44 x133		9.56	11.56	13. 6 13.27 1137 13.46	t5.22		18.35	21. 3 21.11 2123	23.12	0. 6	
Nazoka Siding	D	2.21	5.16 5.31	7. 3	8.40 x101	10.45 to.30	12.25 X7 12.40	13.54 13.54 1105	15.36	17.55 X109	19. 0	21.30	23.31	0.25	
	A D W A	3. 7	5,40 3133 6, 3	7.41	9.55 9.18	10.38 v103	12.49 ×137 13.11	14. 9 14.32	16. I	18.27	19.40	21.45 22. 8	0. 3	0.48 \125 1.12	
Sovili Siding†	D A D	3.14		7.51 \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	9.43	11.26	13.16 3.103	14.52	16.12	ŀ	1123	XIII	A125	1.32	
Chisekesi Siding	A D	3.37 3.58	6.56 ×101 7.17	- "	10.12	12.11	-	7107	16.28	19. 2 19.12	20.46 21.19	}	9.43	1.55 3139 2.16	
Machinga Siding	4	4.16 4.25		8.45 9. 0		X105	14.10 14.20	15.41 16. 0	10.40	3121	311L 21.35	23.12 23.20). Z	2.34 2.45	
	W A	4.40 6.10 X101	8.35	1103 9.15 11.10 11.7	12.35	12.55 13.40 510 ⁻⁷		16.15 16.50 x123	16.51 17. †	19.40 20.10	21.55 22.45 3125	1125 23.35 0.15	1.15 1.40	3. 0 4. 0 3133	
		-7191	7,03	1.1.	7.105	7,0	-1,09	.0143.	ے انداز			1167	3121	3123	

"Down many rate the main line in every instance when effecting crossings at Smith Siding, mespective of the class of train to be crossed.

UP TRAINS

Monze to Kaiue

W : 1 No 1

UP IKAINS					M	onzė	to k	Catue	•					11	: 1	No
<u> </u>		120	14	122	102	101	1116	108	16	1,32	4	112	5H	114		
STATIONS, SIDINGS, ETC.		GOODS Daily	MIXI D Dails	GOODS Dady	PICK-UP GOODS Daily	coods Daily	GOODS Daily	GOODS Mons., Tues., Thurs., Sats	GOODS Daily	GOODS Mons, Wesk, Sals	Express Fassenger Suns., Inc. Thurs., Esc.	GOODS Daily	GOODS Daily	Groods Dark		
MONZE	W A D	23.3 5 0.15 2131	1.25 1.40 2131	3, 0 4, 0 vi33	4.40 6.10 x10t	7.50 8.35 x103	9.15 11.10 x103 7	10.45 12.35 x107	12.55 13.40 x107	16.15 16.50 ×109	16.51 27. 1 3109.	18.40 x123	19.40 20.10 x)(1	21.55 22.45 x125	•	
Kayuni Siding	ô	0.30	1.51	4.15 4.23 ×101	6.25	8.50	11.25	12.50	13.55	17. 5	17.10	18,55 19,11 x111	20.21	23. D		
Tambero Siding	ô	0.45	2. 6 2. 8 3133	4.38	6.40 7. 0 1103	9, 5, 9,18 x105	11.40 11.48 3107	13, 5	14.10 14.28 1109	17.20 17.28 x123	17.19 x123	19.26	20,34 20,42 x125	23.15 23.28 XI M		
Camuzya Siding	A	1, 4	2.23	4.57	7.19	9.37	12. 7	13.24	14.37	17.47	17.30	19.45	20.55	23.47		
MAGOYE	W A D	1.21 1.29 x133	2.37 2.44	5.14 5.20	7.36 8. 7 5105	9.54 10.11 17	l .	13,48 13,49 3,109	14.54 15. 4	18. 4 18.20	37.41	20. 2 20.10 x125	21. 9 21.17 x129	0, 4 0,10		
Caloya Siding*	A D D	1.56	3. 5 3. 7 101	5,47 5,55 \(103	8.34 8.49	10.38 10.46 x107	12.57 13. 5 1109	14.16	15.31	IR.47	17.57 XIII	x125 20.37 20.45 x129	21.38	0.37 0.47 3133 		
MAZABUKA	A D	2.20 2.25	3.24 3.39	6.19 6.36	9,13 10,12	11,10 61,18	13.29 13.34	14.40 14.54	15.55 16.35 1123	ľ	18.11 18.16	21. 9 21.13	21.55 22.15	1.11		i i
nbombe Siding	A	2,46	3.57 3.59	6,57	10.33 10.56	11.37	13.55	15.15 15.26 3123	16.36 17, 5 All	3125 19.39 19.47 3129	18.30 \(\)\(\)\(\)	21.34 21.42 x131	22.33	1.37 1.48 \(10)		
Sega Nega Siding	Ď	3.11	4.21 4.25 XIO3	7.22	11.21 11,40 x109	42.3t	14.20		17.30 17.42 -5125	20.12	18.47	22. 7	22.55	2.13		
Natuuma Siding	Ď	3.39 3.103	1.46 4.42 1105	7,39	13.57	12.48	14.37 14.49 X123	16. 8 16.29 3111		20.29 20.39 x131	18.58 3129	22.24	23.16 23.37 31.33	2.30		
CAPUE	WA	3.55	4.55	7,55	12.15	13. 5	15. 5	16.45 Mors. Weds.	28.15	20.55	19. 8	12.40	23.30	2.50		
	D	8.40 3105	5.25 27 <u>-19</u> 7	10.40 x7- 107 109	1123	13.55 x123	15.40 x111 -125	Saits.	20, 0 x129 -131	<u> 1133</u>	19.28 131	1.30 x133	710t	\103		
					1				<u> </u>	1	-					

*Up trains take the main line in every instance when effecting crossings at Kaleya Siding, irrespective of the class of train to be crossed. Vehicles must not be detached at Kamuzya Siding.

clock. Many of the trains with which we share both tracks and WTT pages run through Bulawayo from the south and most will go as far as we are going, because nearly all are carrying traffic to and from

our destination in the copper mining area. However, the pick-up and one goods go only as far as Sawmills. Nearly all are daily trains which means 7 days a week.



So, we have a busy time of it, meeting trains coming the other way throughout the night, crossing no fewer than 22 of them between Bulawayo and Victoria Falls. The line is single-track and worked under the token system, for which an extensive rule book exists. We change engines at Wankie, the coal mining town, where we spend nearly half an hour in the process.

There is a private railway here worked by Garratt locomotives (even in 2007, above) bringing out some 5 million tons per year. At Wankie (Hwange) is, or was, the largest coal mine in the world. It suffered a catastrophic explosion in 1972, which killed 427 people. The coal trains to and from here do not appear in the WTT, but we can see from the many safe-working pauses which trains make, that there must be many of them.

For some 20 miles before we reach Victoria Falls, we begin to see the drifting mist from *Mosi-Oa-Tunya* "the smoke that thunders" in the early morning light. When we finally pull to a halt at Victoria Falls station 12 hours after departure, not only can we see it, we can hear it, feel it, smell it and even taste it. Just through the cloud forest which surrounds the station, a mile wide torrent sends 100 million gallons of water down a 300 foot drop every second.

At Victoria Falls, we pause to meet goods No. 109, which comes crawling across the bridge shortly after our arrival. One can walk across the bridge, but one needs an Edmonson-style ticket which will cost a shilling (our page 9). But now it is our train's turn to cross; the wind is from the north today and carries the mist to us, fogging the windows, just as Rhodes dreamed it would. We cross the bridge at the maximum allowable speed–5 mph.

On the other side, we are now in Northern Rhodesia; one day it will be called Zambia. This is Livingstone, named after the famous missionary, who penetrated this area in 1855. We change locomotives again here—Livingstone has a major locomotive depot operating since before 1920. In latter years, the depot is to become the focal point of the Zambia rail museum. All in all, we spend 70 minutes here, fussing about while 2 more trains make their way south (or west, really) across the massive bridge.

Having made the leap across the Zambezi,

UP TRAINS

Kafue to Broken Hill

W.T.T. No. 50

UP IKAINS		Kafue to Broken Hill W.1.												V.Τ.Τ.	No. 50
	58	112	300	14	134	120	122	124	104	106	108	4	16	110	
STATIONS. SIDINGS. ETC.			COODS		1000						eds	assenge es ris.			
DIK.	GOODS	GOODS	PICK-UP Daily	MIXED	PICK-UP GOODS Daily	GOODS Daily	GOODS Daily	GOODS Daily	GOODS	GOODS Daily	GOODS Mons., Weds., Sats.	Express P Suns., Tu Thurs., Fi	GOODS Daily	GOODS Daily	
KAFUEW A D	23.30 0. 1 x101	22.40 1.30 ×103	3. 0 x105	4.55 5.25 x107	7. 0 \109	3.55 8.40		12.40 x301		15. 5 15.40	*	19. 8 19.28 x129	18.15 20, 0 x131	21.35 x133	Arrives Mons. Tues.
Shimabala Siding A	0.27	2. 6 2.14	3.36 3.46	5.51 5.53	7.26	9.16	11.26	-115 13. 6 13.15	14.42	16.16		131 19.49	20.36	22.11	Thurs. Sats.
CHIPONGWE W A	0.39 0.49 x103	2.28 2.40	4. 0 4.15 x107	6. 5 6.15 x109	7.38 7.49 x7-113	9.30 9.42	x301 11.40 11.52 x115	13.27		16.30 16.50 x129	18.48 19. 4	19.58	20.50 21. 2 x133	22.25 22.37 x101	
Mapepi Siding A D	1.12 1.28 x105	3. 5 3.17 x107	4.40 4.55	6.38 6.40	8.12 8.20	10. 7 10.15 x301	12.17 12.33 x123	14.12	15.33	17.15	19.29 19.53 x133	20.14 x133	21.27 21.40		
Lilayi Siding A D	1.56	3.53	5.31 6.21 x109	7. 8 7.18 <u>x113 -7</u>	8.48 9. 2 x301				16. 9 16.17 x129				22.16	23.38 23.49 x103	
Private Siding (Rosazza and Morton's) D LUSAKA A ,, D	2.13 2.35 x107	4.12 4.17	6.40 x113.7	7.35 8.20 x301	9.19 10. 0 x115	11.18 11.46 x123	13.28 13.50 x111	14.57 15.37 x129	16.36 16.50	18.28 18.38 x) 33	20.59	20.47 21. 7 ×101	22.35 22.52	0. 8 0.13	
Chunga Siding† A	2.46	4.29 4.37 x109			10.12 10.20	11.58	14. 2		17. 2				23. 4 23.12 x103	0.25 0.33 x105	
Ngwerrere Siding WA	3. 2 3. 8	4.54 5. 6		8.47 8.57 XII5	10.37 10.52 x123	12.15 12.27 XIII	14.47	16. 4 16.14 x131	17.19 17.35 x133	19. 7 19.19	21.28 21.40	21.31 21.37	.23.29 23.46 x105	0.50 1. 2	
Chikumbi Siding	3.22 3.30 ×109	5.21 5.50 <u>x113-7</u>			11.7	12.42 12.58 x129		l	17.50	19.34 19.42 x101		21.49 x103	0. 1	1.17 1.29 x107	
Karubwe Siding* A	3.46	6. 7		9.31	11.33 11.51 <u>x111</u> 12. 8	13.15	15.43	16.46 16.54 x133	18. 7	19.59		22. 2	0.18	1.46	
Mutoyo Siding A	4. 1	6.24		9.54 x123	12.20 x129	13.32			18.24		x105	22.15	0.35 0.43 x107	2. 3	
CHISAMBA A D	4.15 4.25 <u>XII3</u>	6.40 6.45 X115		10.16	12.36 13. 3	13.48 14.17 <u>X131</u>	16.25 x133		18.40 18.50 ×101	20.32 20.38 x103		22.28 22.32 x105	0.59 1. 8	2.19 2.28 x109	
Chapu Siding A D	4.37 4.54 x7	6.59		10.28 10.30 x111	13.17	14.31	16.39	17.54 18. 2 x101	19. 4	20.52	X107 Suns. Tues.	22.42	1.22	2.42	
Miswa Siding A	5. 8	7.14		10.44 10.46		14.46	16.54	18.16	19.19	21. 7	Thurs. 0. 1	22.54	1.37 1.47 x109	2.57	
Nankunko Siding A	5.19 5.29 X115	7.26		10.57 10.59 x129	13.52	14.58 15.13 x133	17. 6 17.16 x101	18.27	19.31 19.45 x103	21.19 21.27 x105	0.13			3. 9 3.19 x113	
Mwomboshi Tank WA D Chikonkomene Siding A	5.36 5.46	7.34 7.46 8. 0		11. 6 11.16 11.27	14. 8 14.18 14.32	15.33	17.36	18.46 18.57	19.53 20. 5 20.19	21.49 22. 3	0.21 0.33 0.47	23. 9 23.15	2. 7 2.19 2.33	3.27 3.39 3.53	
,, ,, ,, D	5.57	8.12 x123 8.38		11.29	14.40 x133	15.47 16.13		19. 5	20.42 x105	22.13	0.55 x109	23.24	2.45 x113	4. 9 x7 4.35	
NYAMA	6.16	8.50 XIII 9. 6		12. 2	15. 6 15.22	16.21 x101 16.37	18.28 x103 18.44	19.38	21. 8 21.24	22 55	1.21	23.40	3.11	4.45 x115 5. 1	
, D	6.37	9.18 x129		12. 7	15.33 ×101	16.51	18.54	20. 1 x105	21.33 x107	23. 0		23.51 x109 Mons. Weds.	3.41 x7	5. 8	
Kasavasa Siding A	6.49 7. 1	9.32		12.19 12.20	15.47 15.58	17. 5	19. 8	20.13	21.47		2. 2	Fris. Sats. 0. 1	3.55 4. 2	5.22	
Kangomba Siding A	7.13	9.46		12.32 12.33	16.12 16.26	17.19 17.36 x103	19.22 19.31 x105	20.38	22. 1	x109 23.36	2.16	0.10	x115 4.16	5.36	
Mine Siding (No. 1) D BROKEN HILL WA ,, D	7.30 9. 0 x111			12.50 14. 0 x133	16.45 x103		19.50	20.55 21.55 x109	22.20 2.15 x109	4. 51	2.35 5. 0 x7-115	0.25 1.40 x113	4.35 11.50 x123	5.55 x123	
	x111 129			101							*****	-7-115			

^{*}Up goods trains take the main line in every instance when effecting crossings at Karubwe Siding, irrespective of the class of train to be crossed.

†Down trains take the main line in every instance when effecting crossings at Chunga Siding, irrespective of the class of train to be crossed.

Vehicles must not be detached at Chunga and Kalwelwe Sidings.

JP_TRAINS		Broken Hill to Ndola												W.F.I. Xo 3c				
		4	101	1134	Aut 22	5N	in	ы	112	114	124	126						
SIDINGS CTC		Express Passenger Mons, Wests Free, Says			coop													
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BROKEN BULL	W A D	0.25 1.40 1115	22.20 2.15	23.55 4. 5 x2. 119	5. 0 5. 0	7.30 9. B	1.35 11.50 5100	12.50 14. U 3103	10. 5 16.50 NIOT	131.50 C107	20.55 21.55 \(103	23.30 ×115		l				
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t hankwakwa Siding		- 12	2.41	1131	5.42		12.14 NW	14.24	,,,,			23.56			ļ			
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Chibwe Siding	D	2.24 \119	3.34	4.56 5, 6	6.11 6.40	9.47 3391	12,48	14.49	17.43 .3294	19.40	22.32 22.42 3115	0.28			ŀ			
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KAPIRI M'POSHI	ń	3.27 3.32	4.43 4.43 MH	6.33	7.50 6.26	11. 7 11.10	14.15 14.19	16. 5 16.10	19. 2 19.10 .XII ¹	21. 7 21.17	0. 4 0.10	2.10 2.14						
lank (Emergency) Sand Spor	w n		XIII.		7101			71175	-ML	3115	\ -	1321						
Indicate Sidiate	â	3.55	5.10	7. 4	6.53 9. 8	11.36 11.44 x807	14.46 14.54	16.36	19.37	21.44 21.52	0.36 0.44	2.41						
Kashitu Siding	W &	4.15 4.25	5.34 5.44	7.28 7.3%	9.32 9.52	11.36 11.44 107 12.7 12.17	15.18 15.28	17:11	20. 1 20.13	3137 22.16 22.26	3119 1. 7 1.13	3. 5 3.13						
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Katanino Siding	ń	4.48	6.20 6.28	N.22	19.28	12.47		17.41 17.43	ستللف	57 119	1.43	3,49						
Walamba Siding	ñ	5.8	5101 6.53 7, 1	N.47	110	13.10	16.29 16.37	18. 6 18. R		23.56	2. 6 2.14	4.14						
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NAFULAFUTA	" <u>^</u>	5.39	7,38							0.46	2.49	4.51						
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	o i	4. 3	я, 9	9.55		14.21	17.53 MIX	19.26	33.7 3122	1.40	3.33	5.30 5103						
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Chkululu Siding	â	6.23	8.35 8.43 MC	10.24 10.29 3129	13. 0	14.53 14.53 11.5	18.19 18.27 5117	19.82	23.33	2. 6	3,37 3,45 1101	5.5ti			-			
Mirokalangwe Siding	ñ	5.18		10.47	13.18 13.28	15. 9	18.45	20. 8 20.10	23.51 0.20 5111	2.24	4. 1	6.14						
BWANA MPKURWA	ŝ	6,53	9.23 9.28	15. 3	13.50	15.28 15.31	19. 7	20.20	0.42 0.48	2.46	4.20 4.31	6.36						
Actuationic Siding		7.74	3100 1100	-1.43	2122	15.51	19.13	X119.7	17.46	2.46 2.53 101 1014	7107	6.43						
NDOLA	WA	7.15 8.50	9.50	11.35		15.50			1.10	3.15	4.50	7. 5			}			
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our route now turns to the north east, a direction that today's Cape-to-Cairo route maintains all the way to Dar es Salaam 2,510 km (1560 miles) away. The country, which is generally a plain at an altitude of about 4,000 feet (1300 metres) is fairly easy for both railway construction and railway operation. There is little in the way of intermediate traffic and, although there are many sidings to negotiate, these are just safeworking places. We meet a train, at every 2nd or 3rd place. They are all mineral trains, heading for Beira.

We progress this way through 4 pages of the WTT and throughout the long day and into the evening, when we at length reach Lusaka at 8:47 p.m. Lusaka was expanded in 1905 by European settlers at the site of a village named after the village headman Lusaaka. Due to its central location, in 1935, it replaced Livingstone as the capital of Northern Rhodesia. After the federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia in 1953 (the year of our travel), it was a centre of the civil disobedience movement that led to the creation of the independent state of Zambia in 1964. Its population is currently about 1.2 million people, but at the

time of our trip, it was much smaller and we do not pause here for long.

finally pull into Broken Hill, the major destination of our fellow travellers. It is a mining town and has always been a major attractor for the railway. We are here for an hour and a quarter and, when we pull out, we are much diminished in size.

Kapiri Mposhi is our next major destination- but really only from the eyes of a post-1970s traveler, for it was here that the Tazara railway to Dar es Salaam was later to branch off. This small town is 692 miles from Bulawayo. As we have more than 20 years to wait for a connection, we are going to stay on board all the way to Ndola, the centre of the copper belt and close to the Congo border. In Northern Rhodesia, the copper mines are deeper and poorer than are those in the Congo, so production is smaller. These mines have nevertheless required the construction of a small local network to remove the copper to the south. The Copperbelt reaches into the Katanga province of the Democratic Republic of Congo with mines at Lubumbashi and further north-west. The current ZR network connects to Sakania. At one time the Lubumbashi line connected to the Benguela Railway through Angola to Lobito Bay on the Atlantic, but this line has not operated since the 1970s, having been largely destroyed by the Angolan civil war.

Were we to follow Rhodes' death-bed dream, we would change here for a train that took us into the depths of the Congo and then up and over the Congo-Nile divide into the Sudan. Optimistic lines for this railway were drawn on the maps—the South African Railways even ran its own Cape-to-Cairo trip through the Congo and published a timetable for it. It is still talked about, but such a railway will never exist. Instead, we will dawdle in this equable part of the world until the Chinese arrive to build the TanZam Railway.

