

## Water Shaft



Figure 333: Remains of an old water shaft north-west of the open pit mine

## Unidentified room with chimney



Figure 334: Chimney and table remains

On the northern side of the open pit mine is the remains of a small building with a cement foundation (approximately 3 X 3 m). All that remains apart from the foundation is a table constructed of steel reinforced cement and the chimney. On the western side of the structure is a patch of fine coal where a coal bin might have stood.



Figure 335: Patch of coal





**Figure 336: Close-up view of building material of chimney**



**Figure 337: Close-up view of steel reinforced table top**

**Surface finds in area close to chimney room**

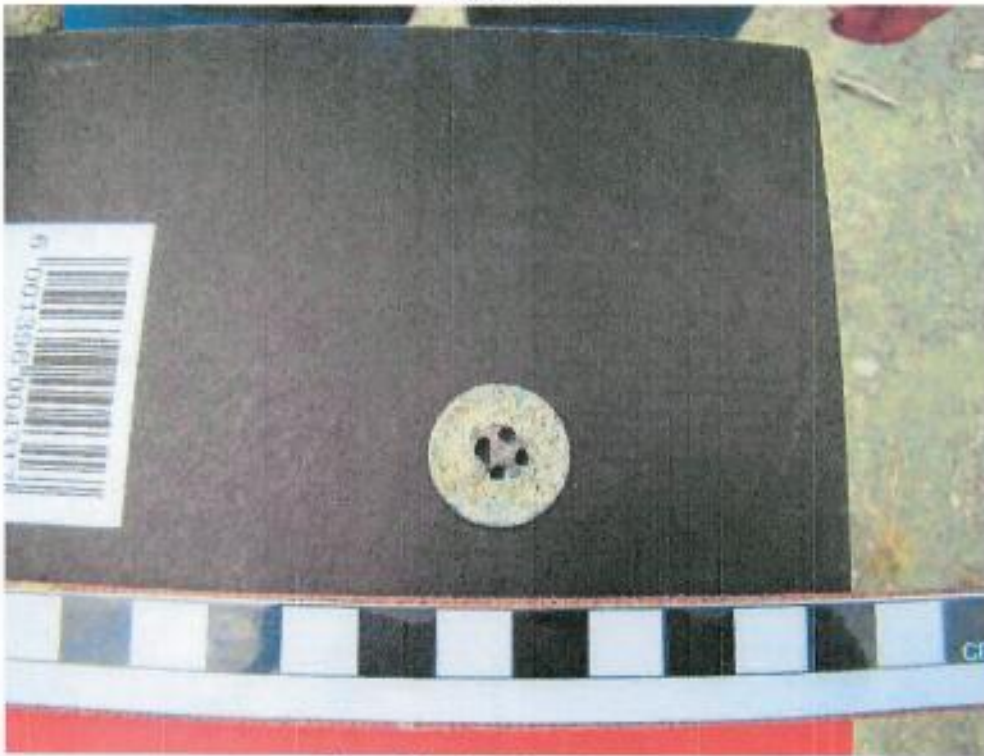


Figure 338: An old metal button

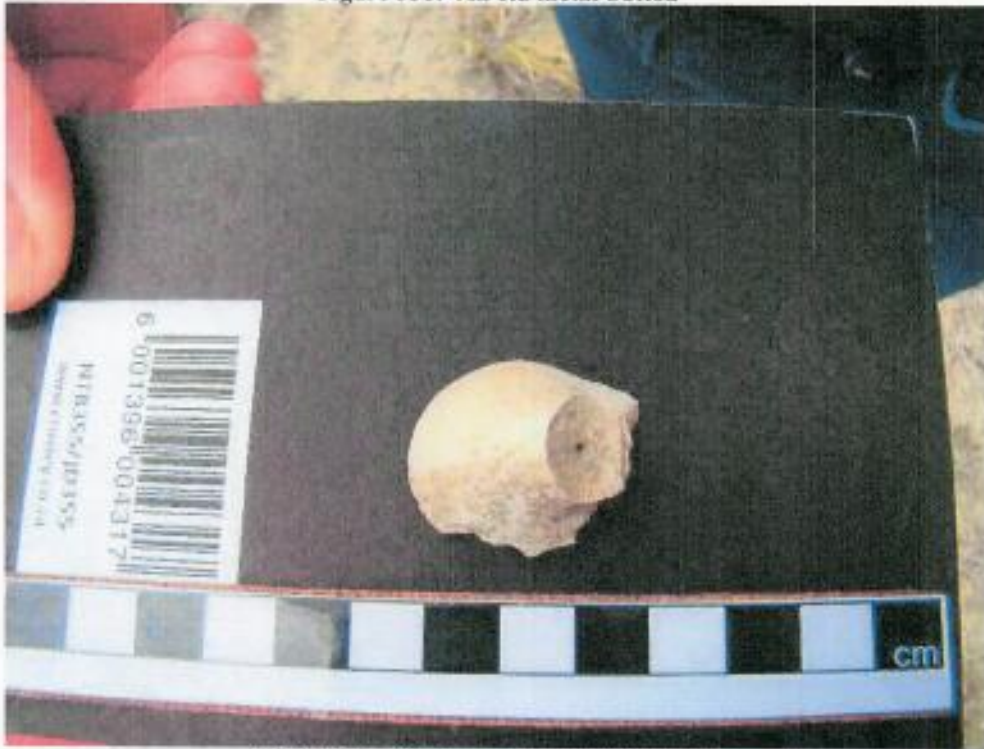


Figure 339: The head of an old tobacco pipe



## Diggers Hospital

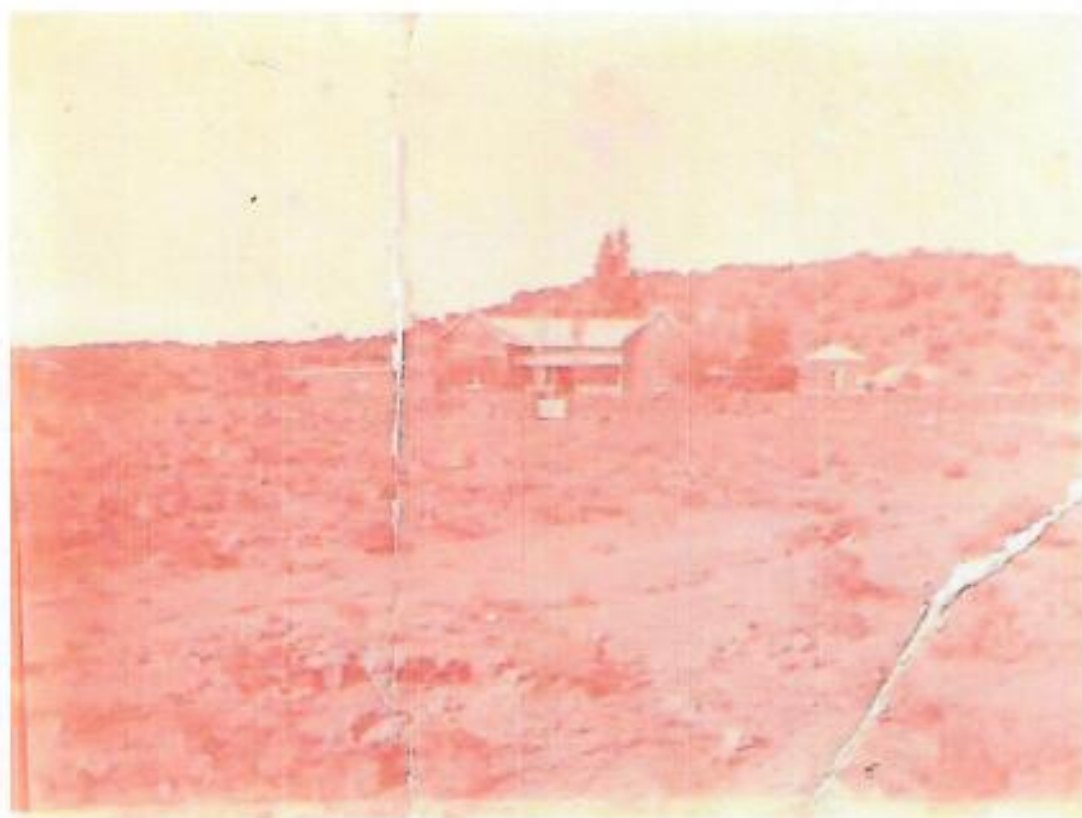


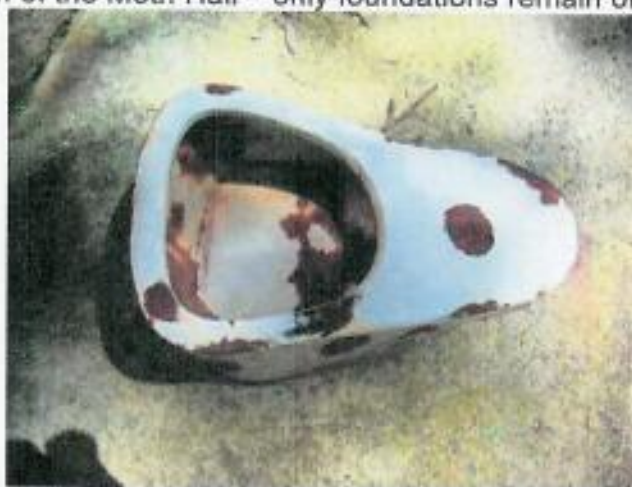
Figure 340: The original Digger's Hospital

The original Digger's Hospital (see archive photograph above) dates from 1881. A portion of this structure is still standing today. In the beginning years both natives and Europeans were nursed back to health in this hospital. In 1897 a "Jubilee Ward" was added for European patients in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria. The photograph above seems to date from the same period as the photograph on page 256. It seems to be that the portion in the front (the only remaining section of the hospital today) was the original nurses' home.



**Figure 341: Nurses Home viewed from the south**

The photograph above is of the right hand portion of the house (as it is used today). The Jubilee Ward might be the section added to the left as can be seen in the following photographs (painted blue/grey). Another explanation might be merely an enlargement of the nurses' home when the Cottage Hospital was erected in 1908 to the east of the Diggers Hospital. The Moth Hall, currently still standing immediately north of the nurses' home in the above photograph, was erected after 1908 and originally the natives' wing. It has a large ramp leading to the front door, similar to a large ramp still visible that led to a building immediately north of the Moth Hall – only foundations remain of the latter.



**Figure 342: Several old bedpans can still be found scattered around the property**





Figure 343: Diggers Hospital/Nurses home (orientation north-east)



Figure 344: Portion of Diggers Hospital - possibly the Jubilee Wing?



Figure 345: Courtyard at the back of the Moth Hall



Figure 346: The barbeque facilities were added during the time the hall was used as "Moth Hall"



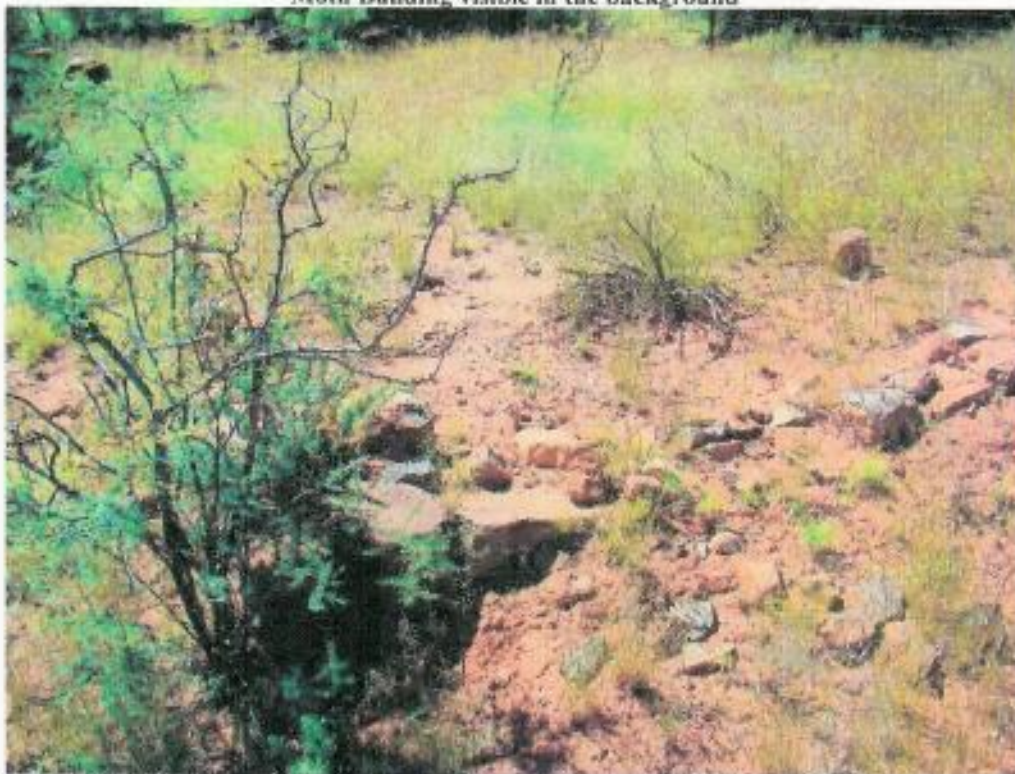


Figure 347: DBMC Archive photograph of the back of the Diggers Hospital

View of the Diggers' Hospital from the north (i.e. back of the hospital). Of the structures north of the big tree only stone foundations are still visible today. The structure on the left behind the tree has a stone ramp leading up to it. See photograph on the next page. The Moth Hall (or earlier natives' wing) is situated more or less where the large tree is in this picture.



**Figure 348: Stone foundations of a building with a stone ramp (arrow) immediately north of the Moth Building visible in the background**



**Figure 349: Stone foundations of other buildings at the back of the nurses home (i.e. the original hospital) still visible today**



# Mechanical Haulage Foundation



Figure 350: Remains of the old haulage system



## Stone Foundation 1

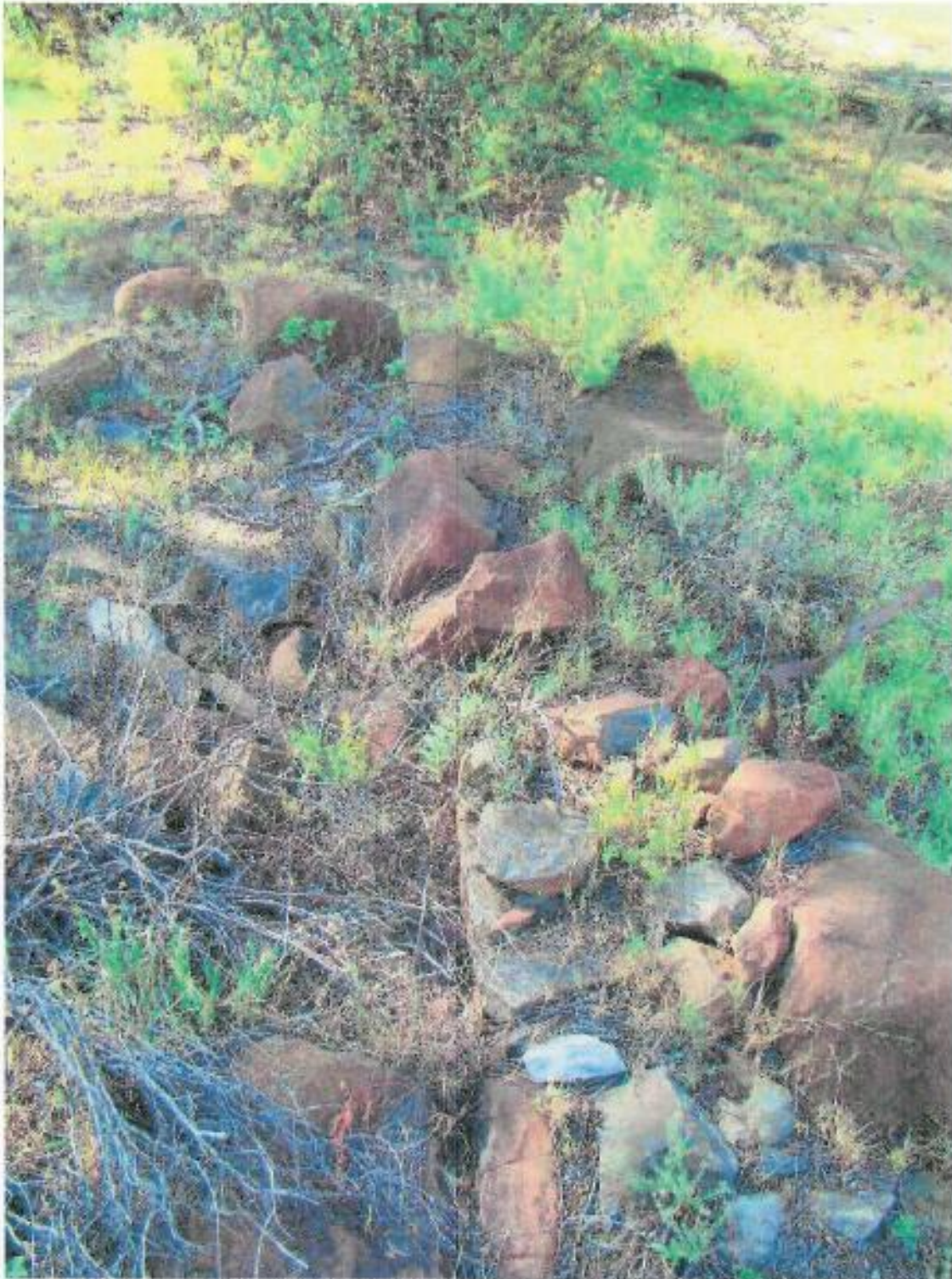


Figure 351: No records could be found on any of these stone and cement foundation structures



## Stone Foundation 2



**Figure 352:** This building is similar in lay-out and style to that described on page 208. Similarly this building also had a stone foundation and a floor of packed stone. The only difference between the two is that one had steps of stone at the entrance whereas this one has a cement slab at the entrance which faces south.



**Figure 353:** Close-up of floor section where packed stones are still visible

## Cement Foundation



Figure 354: Remains of a cement foundation



Figure 355: Striped Sack cloth lying on cement slab



Figure 356: Close-up of cloth



## Surface finds in area of structures



Figure 357: Stem of a clay pipe

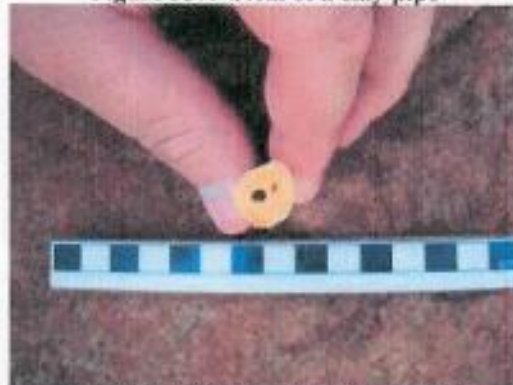


Figure 358: Stem viewed from side

Clay pipes were manufactured from fine white clay called kaolin. These kinds of pipes date from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and probably earlier and were manufactured by hand with an iron mould and a steel wire for forming the tube of the stem.





**Figure 359:** Spade ends are found all over the mining area



**Figure 360:** Stone Age Tools found in this area are assumed not to be *in situ* on account of mining activities. These were found close to the machine dumps in an area that was an old floor.





Figure 361: An old cocopan lying on its side. These narrow ones predate the ones that flare out towards the top as in the example below

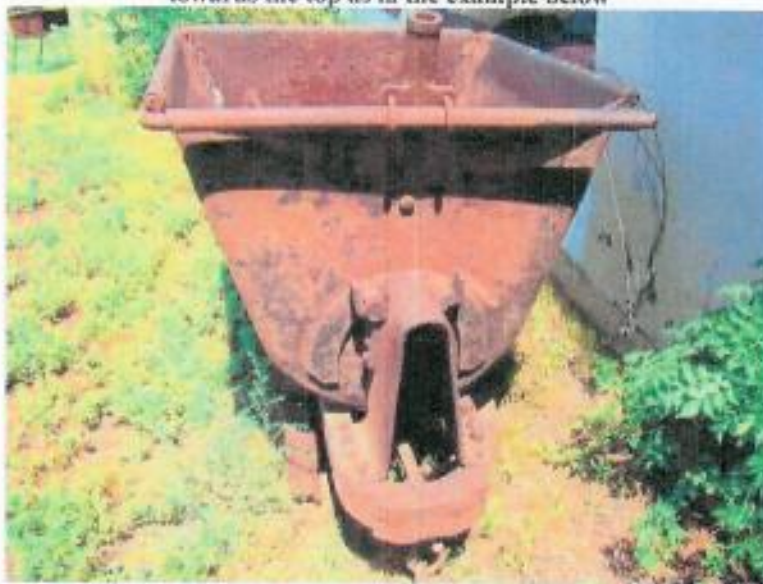


Figure 362: Old cocopan on display in front of underground manager's house





**Figure 363: A rectangular shape metal container that was presumably used for mining**



**Figure 364: Close-up view of the metal container**



## Machine Dump

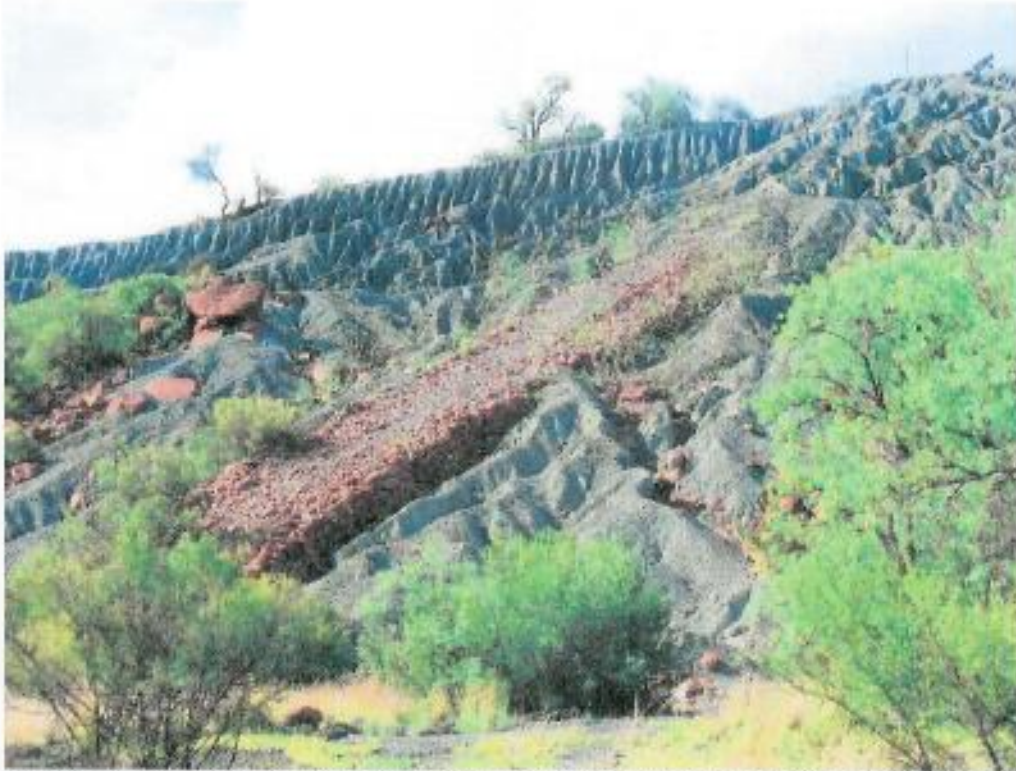
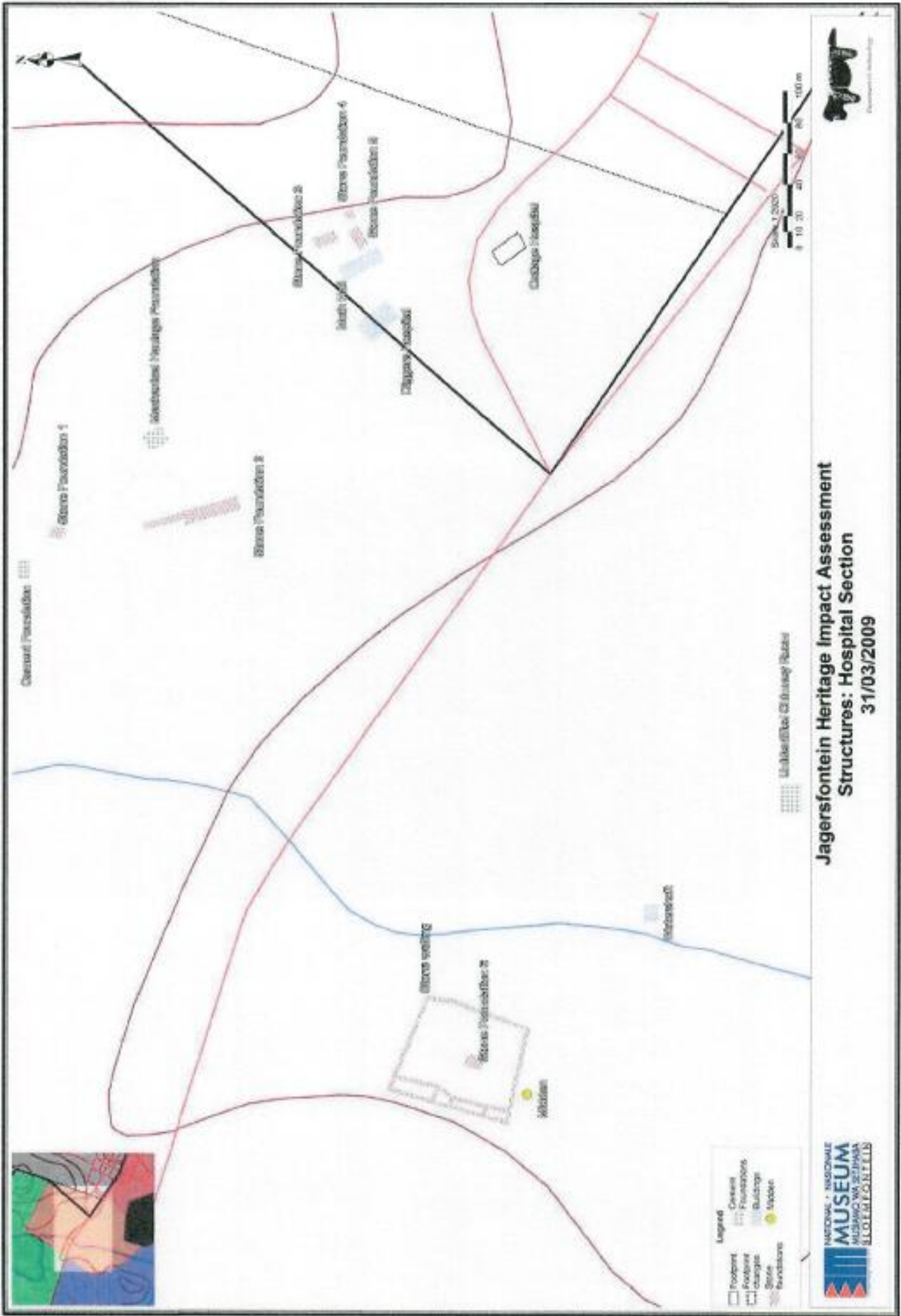


Figure 365: The machine dump on this northern side of the mining area shows a stone-packed ramp towards the top.



Figure 366: Close-up view of stone-packed ramp



**Jagersfontein Heritage Impact Assessment  
Structures: Hospital Section  
31/03/2009**





### 5.3.2.8 North Section

The northern section is basically a continuation of the hospital section and lies immediately west of the mining structures described in the previous "hospital section".

## **Cement Foundation with loose lying bricks**

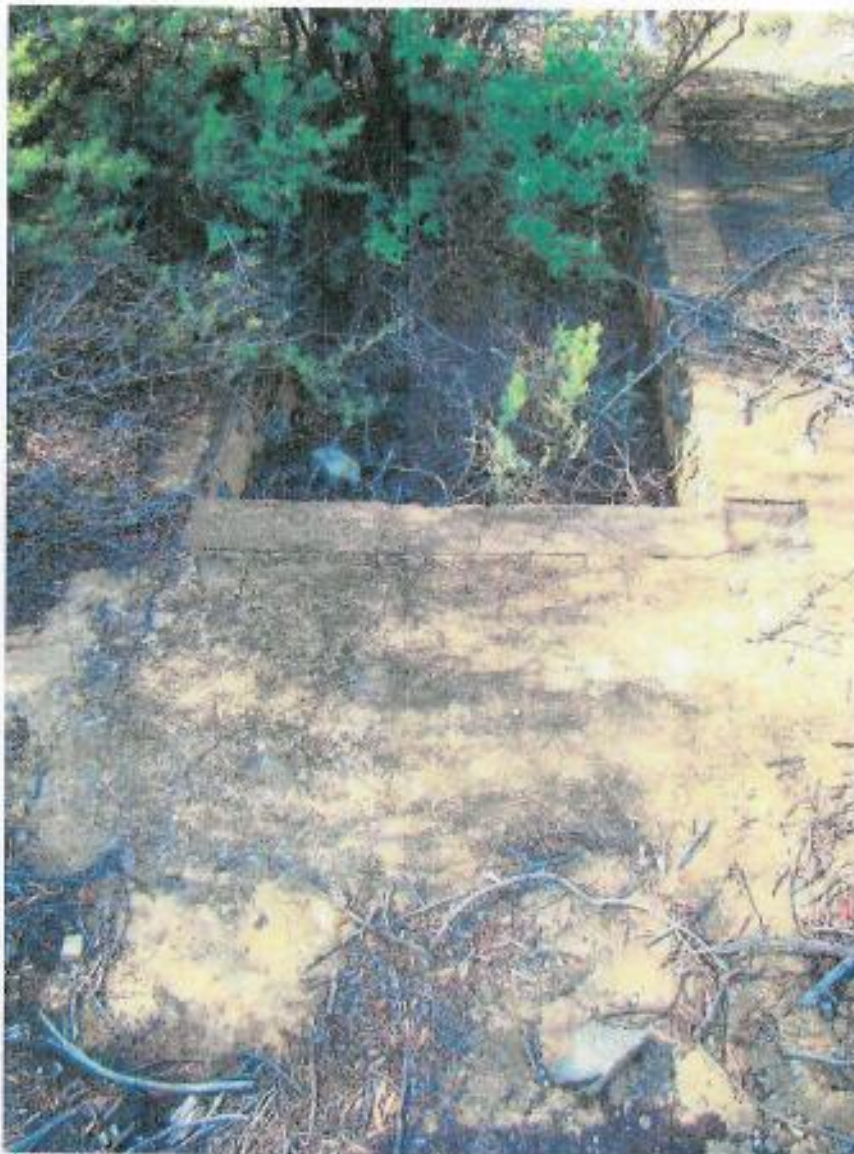


Figure 367: This structure is at the base of the machine dump and seems to have been the foundation for some machinery (Note rectangular ditch in foundation)





**Figure 368: The bricks are modern mass produced bricks**



**Figure 369: Note metal pegs that probably held a corrugated iron structure in place**



## Uncharted structure



Figure 370: Remains of a demolished building

According to our guide there used to be a brick-making factory in this area and this is possibly where it was situated. From the remains can be deducted it was a more modern-type building constructed with mortar and brick on a cement foundation and an asbestos roof.

## Stone and Cement Wall



Figure 371: A cement retainer wall in a ditch (sides of ditch packed with stone) – orientation north-west

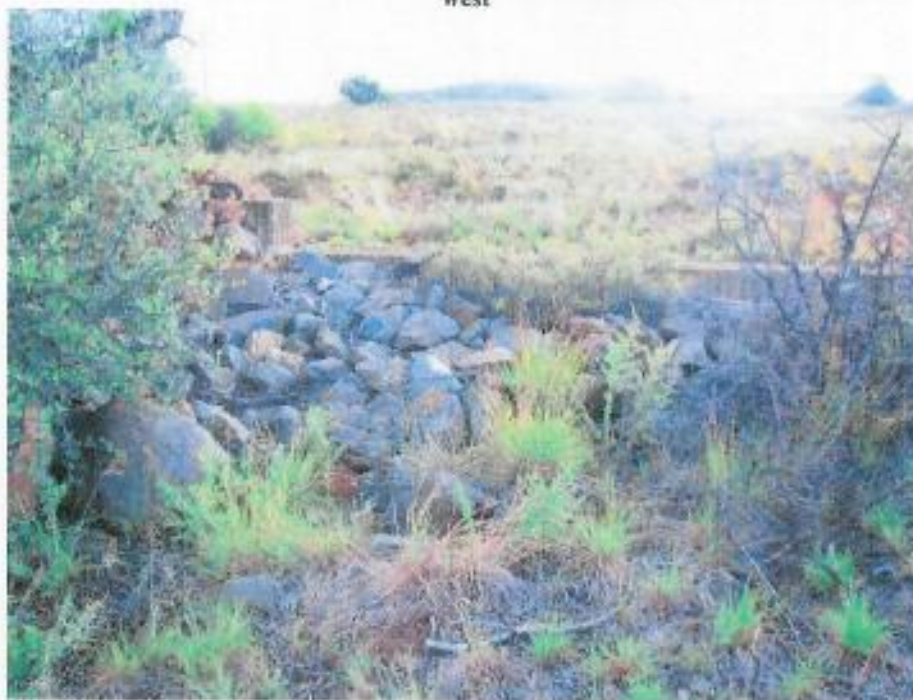


Figure 372: Same structure as above viewed from western side (orientation east)



## Stone and Cement Channel



Figure 373: Three evenly spaced rows of stone and cement walls in a ditch



Figure 374: Stone packed walls in figure 367 – orientation south-east

## Stone and Cement Bridge

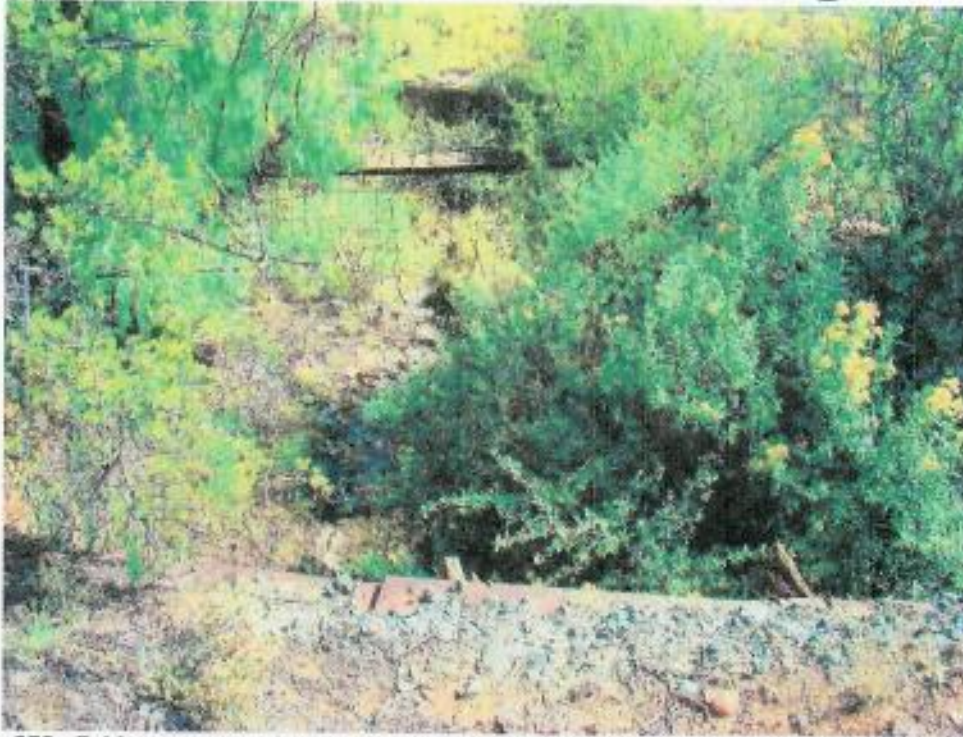


Figure 375: Bridge constructed of wood, metal and cement (orientation from bridge towards south)

This bridge is said to be over the stream where the first diamond was found on the farm Jagersfontein. It no longer has any side rails and it is not sure exactly how sound the bridge still is. The road over it runs parallel to the R704 and used to be the old road to Fauresmith.

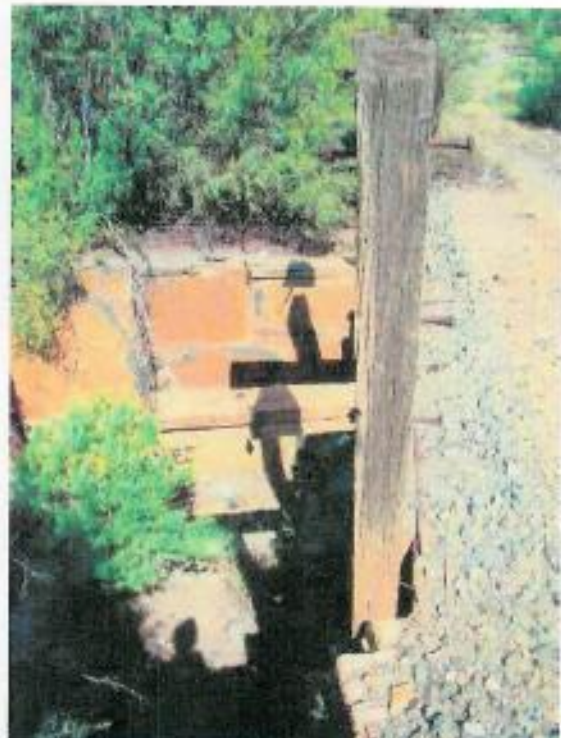


Figure 376: northern side of bridge



## Surface finds in northern section



Figure 377: Pieces of cut and pierced ostrich shell



Figure 378: The lid of a smallish tin



Figure 379: Various lengths of cable can be found all over the mining area



Figure 380





Figure 381: These stone tools are not as weathered as the majority that were found but still not found *in situ*

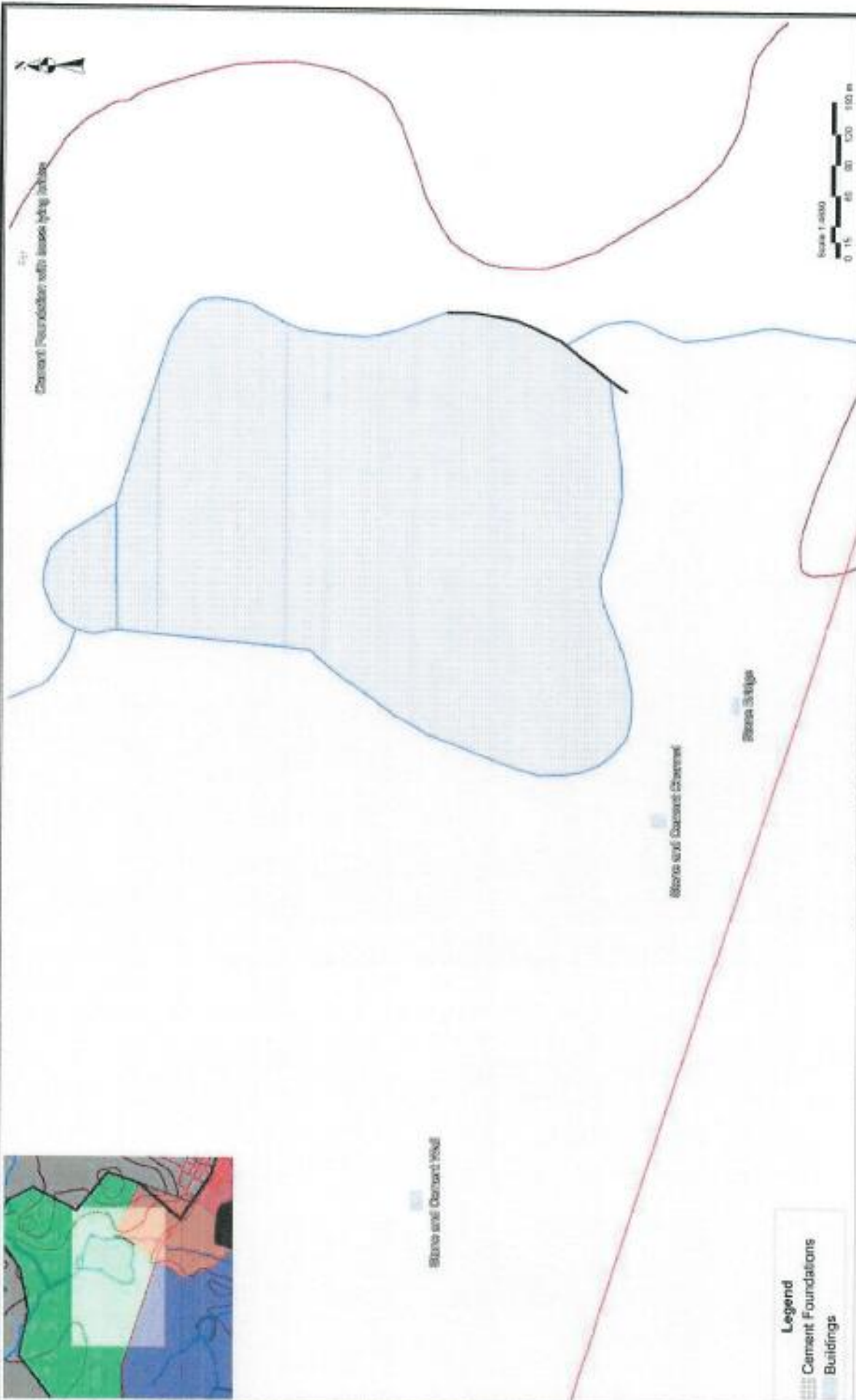


Figure 382



Figure 383





**Legend**

- Cement Foundations
- Buildings



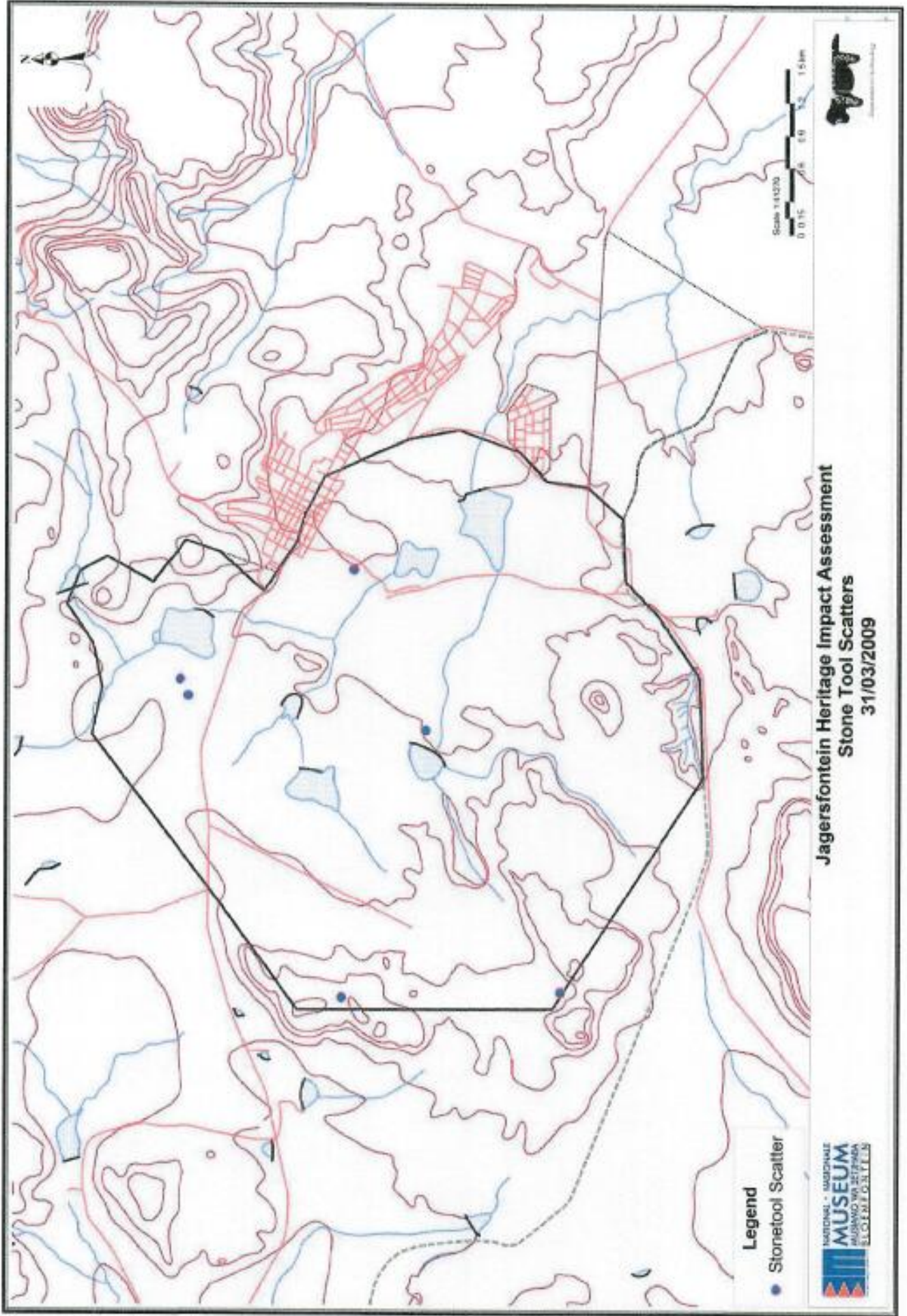
**Jagersfontein Heritage Impact Assessment  
Structures: North Section  
31/03/2009**



## **Stone Age**

Stone Age tools were not treated as an individual occurrence but recorded throughout the reporting. Attached herewith a map of the major distribution areas – i.e. areas where more than one stone tool was found. The only areas that can be considered as possibly *in situ* are those in the western sections, i.e. the southern and western ridges that form the boundary of the mining area.





## 5.3.2.9

# Mine Square

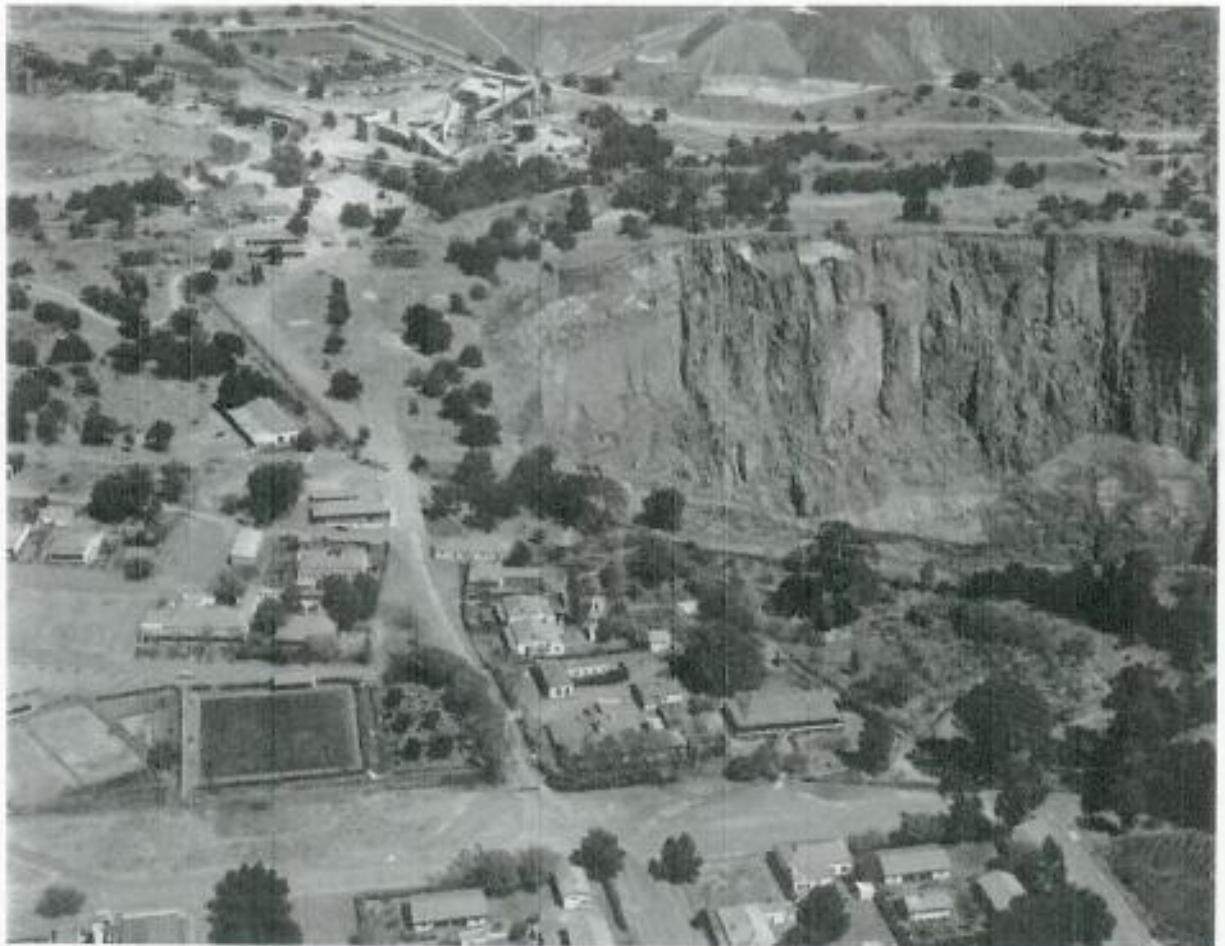


Figure 384: DBMC Archive aerial photograph of Mine Square



## General Manager's House

This house and its outbuildings are currently being utilized as guesthouse and seem to be well-maintained.



Figure 385: DBMC archive photograph of the General Manager's house in 1959



**Figure 386: Front view of Manager's House (Currently known as "Diggers Lodge")**



**Figure 387: Outbuildings at Manager's House**





**Figure 388: View of western side of Manager's House**



**Figure 389: The original "Doll House" at Manager's House (constructed with brick and mortar) – currently being utilized as kennel but still well-maintained**

**Underground Manager's House  
(Structure 7 on map)**





**Figure 390: Front view of Underground Manager's house**



**Figure 391: Side view (eastern) of Underground Manager's House**

**Single Quarters  
(Structures 8 to 11 on map)**

All of these are currently used as private accommodation





**Figure 392: Front view of single quarters at no 8 on map (President Street)**



**Figure 393: View from western side of Single Quarters at no 8 on map**



**Figure 394: Single Quarters at no 9 on map (Keyter Street)**



**Figure 395: Single Quarters (nos 9 & 10 on map) (Keyter Street)**





**Figure 396: Single Quarters bathrooms (No 10 on map)**



**Figure 397: Single Quarters (no 11 on map) (President Street)**

## **Recreational Areas**

- Recreation Club**
- Bowling Green**
- Tennis Courts**
- Swimming Pool**

All of these facilities are in poor condition, to include the recreation club that is currently being used by the Department of Health, Free State. None of the other facilities seem to be in use with the pool empty and the tennis courts with no nets. The town has no other communal recreational facilities (i.e. a municipal pool and/or tennis courts) other than these.





**Figure 398: Recreation Club (Front View)**



**Figure 399: Recreation Club (Side view)**



**Figure 400: Recreation club**



**Figure 401: Recreation club – back view**





**Figure 402: Equipment house at Bowling green (Front view)**



**Figure 403: Back view of equipment house at bowling green**



**Figure 404: Side view of equipment house at bowling green**



**Figure 405: Bowling green with tennis courts in the background**





**Figure 406: Tennis courts area**



**Figure 407: Front of tennis court clubhouse**



**Figure 408: Tennis courts**



**Figure 409: Tennis court turned into a netball court**





**Figure 410: Entrance to pool area**



**Figure 411: Pool house and pools**



**Figure 412: Baby pool and main pool with changing rooms in the background**



**Figure 413: Main pool**