



Figure 26. The small size of the workings in this mine, (circa 1850), were probably similar to those of the Rudisill. Howard and Lucille L. Sloane, A Pictorial History of American Mining (New York, New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1970), 24.

in both directions. According to J. H. Pratt, who visited the mine at this time," ...At 250 feet north of the shaft, just before striking an old winze above, a fine bunch of ore was cut, and at the time of the visit, in the breast there was a seam of \$150 ore and 3 feet of quite low-grade ore. In the north drift, at 250 feet from the shaft, a cross-cut into the hanging wall encountered a very irregular bunch of rich ore. At the time of the visit the crew was tearing up a 2-foot horse of slate in the foot-wall of one of the stopes and mining 3 feet of good ore, containing high-grade streaks below it. There is a thinner seam in the roof, which will be stripped after the stulls and material are removed. The stope will then be packed with slate and the pillars will be removed. They have been shipping about twenty tons per month of hand-picked ore, averaging about \$125 per ton. They have equipped the shaft with a 2-ton self-dumping skip."²⁰³

At the St. Catherine, Price extended the drift on the 200 foot level towards the Rudisill from 95 feet to 462 feet. This work resulted in the finding of two small bodies of shipping ore and of a lens of \$10.00 per ton ore that was 75 to 80 feet long and 6 feet thick in its middle.²⁰⁴

By 1908 the company defaulted and the properties were once again auctioned off. At this time the Rudisill was purchased by Robert C. Carson, Charles F. Wadsworth (descendants of James H. Carson and John W. Wadsworth, respectively), and Robert M. Miller.²⁰⁵ During the course of the next few years the Carson family obtained the sole rights to the property.²⁰⁶ The St. Catherine has not been mined