



Figure 1. Street Map of Central Charlotte Showing Locations of Important Sites Related to Gold Mining on the Rudisill Lode.

Rudisill property.⁴ The shafts at the Brush Hill mine were little more than deep pits and no gold-bearing quartz veins of any significance were found.

To the south of the Rudisill mine, and probably on the Rudisill lode, was the Yellow Dog mine. Little is known of this mine except that it was reopened around 1906 for a brief period and that the shaft open at that time reached a depth of 170 feet.⁵

Also to the south of the Rudisill was the Howell mine. It was worked to a depth of 32 feet and had approximately 50 feet of levels. Assays showed that the weathered ores ranged from 0.14 ounces to 0.4 ounces of gold per ton, and the unweathered sulphide ores contained 1.1 ounces to 2.2 ounces of gold per ton.⁶

The Smith and Palmer mine, southwest of the Rudisill mine, may have been on the Rudisill lode, but was more likely on a parallel body to the west of the Rudisill lode. The mine consisted mostly of shallow pits but had one shaft reaching a depth of 75 feet. Assays of material from this mine ranged from 0.14 to 4.3 ounces of gold per ton.⁷

The spelling of the name "Rudisill" underwent several changes during the course of operations at the mine. In 1832 it was known as the Rudisill mine⁸, a spelling it may have retained until 1854 at which time it was spelled "Rudisel"⁹, "Rudesill"¹⁰, and "Rudisell".¹¹ An 1855 publication even spelled it "Rudersill".¹² It would seem, however, that the spelling "Rudisell" was the one in common use until the property was purchased by investors James H. Carson, Robert M. Miller and John W. Wadsworth in 1878.¹³ Then, during the period of 1879-1888, and perhaps even later, it was again spelled "Rudisill". In Kerr and Hanna's report of 1893¹⁴ the spelling of the