S.P#69

CUYAMACA RANCHO STATE PARK

(Summary by Kathleen Camilla Wade)

Cuyamaca Rancho State Park is located in the Peninsular Range, separating the eastern desert of San Diego County from its western valleys and hills. The park is a 21,000 acre rectangular tract of New England type forest, dominated on the west by the three high peaks of the Cuyamaca Mountains, with Cuyamaca Lake and Valley on the north, Green Valley in the center, and a high mesa on the east. A region of heavy rainfall, (the fact from which it derives its name), it has an exhilarating climate, and affords a marvelous panorama of the whole country. Dense growths of pine, oak, and other trees tower over the wildflower-carpeted valleys, and there is abundant wild life for the hunter and nature lover. Improved campsites and a public resort, now make it easy for many to enjoy its winter and summer sports.

Cuyamaca was brought into history by its Indian Chief, Francisco, who planned the destruction of the San Diego Mission in 1775. The belligerence and hatred of the whites demonstrated by this first Cuyamacan was typical of these mountaineers. Wars lasted until 1840, with occasional skirmishes thereafter.

Cuyamaca was granted to Agustín Olvera in 1845, but its exact boundaries were not marked - a fact which made it difficult for Olvera to establish his claim before the United States, and which

made possible an attempted "floating" of the grant by the capitalists who purchased it in 1869. They tried to include the newly discovered northern mines of Julian, as well as the site of the famous Stonewall mine, south of Cuyamaca Lake. Although the official survey favored the owners, it was rejected by the General Land Office, and in December 1874, after almost five years of litigation, a patent was issued by the United States for a tract with almost the same bounds as the present park.

Development of this whole region, so important for its mineral, timber, agricultural and water resources, had been slow because of the long litigation. After 1874 the famous Stonewall mine managed to overcome this handicap, especially from 1886 to 1891 under its progressive owner, Governor R. W. Waterman. He also purchased the Rancho in 1890. Cuyamaca has been used as a grazing tract ever since the days of the missionaries, but development of the stock industry was also greater after 1874. In 1886 its water was reserved to supply San Diego, and about this time a railroad was begun in order to improve communication with these mountains, which had hitherto been reached by stage-coach.

Except for the economic side and a rich Indian lore, little is known of Cuyamaca, but several incidents show that its story did not lack human interest. Violence, tragedy, and scientific progress, are in the history of this tract, with which have been connected such colorful personalities as a Mexican judge, an English cockney, a Chilean consul, a governor of California, ex-Confederate soldiers, and Texan farmers.

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CUYAMACA RANCHO STATE PARK

(Summary by Kathleen Camilla Wade)

A beautiful sierran forest tract, historically interesting as an Indian abode, one of the richest of the Mexican ranchos, and the site of a famous gold mine, has remained virtually intact despite years of land litigation to become the Cuyamaca Rancho State Park - thus insuring its future preservation.

First owner

Olvera – got grant for Cuyamaca from Gov. Pio Pico in 1848 – 1849

Jahan Suit

The Gov. Lahan Suit patent of 1873 – set the exterior boundaries and the Partition survey 1879 set the divisions under the Hayes survey – Cuyamaca was parcel A & L. –

A + B = Stonewall mine – Partition suit at Santa Clara.

Drury had survey – 30 yrs –

from San Diego State College – Geology Class – "The Delvers" geology of Rancho Cuyamaca.

Delvers Quarterly vol 1, no 4, July 15, 1936 S. D. S. C.

Preliminary Report on the Geology of the Southern Half of the Cuyamaca State Park and Adjacent Districts, San Diego County, California

For additional copies – 25¢

Clyde Snider
237 N. Hawthorn
San Diego

County Library –
322 S. Broadway

4. Hudson, F.S. –
"Geology of the Cuyamaca Region of California –
U.C. Pub. Bull. Dept. Geol. Sci. Vol 13, 1922

Kroeber, A.L.
California Place names of Indian Origin
U.C. Pub. Am. Ethnology. Vol. 12, no 2, 1916.
re- name Cuyamaca

Page 35 – Rancho Cuyamaca 42997

(Exhibits, depositions, testimony, etc
in the matter of the survey of the Ranchs
of Cuyamaca, claimed by Augustin Olvera.
n.p., 1873?)

176 p.; 5 facsims. on 3 fold. pl. 23 cm.
Imperfect: all preceding p. 5 wanting,
including title, exceptions to survey, and
testimony offered by contestants p. 4.

Wagner collection
I. Olvera, Augustin, claimant. II Cuyamaca Rancho

(5) (1)

The Masterkey — Sept. 1934 — Vol VIII No 5. P. 140

see page 145 — Their principal rancheria was —
(this is just north of what we now call Stonewall Peak)
see page 143 — Matarangui — + Daracupin now in park
Chal — cu — cuash — " " "

Julian Mines: exception to Cuyamaca Rancho Survey —

(in connection with the suit Hayes made trip into back country and Woodward used these notes of Hayes.)

(Waterman notes — see mining notes re Life of Gov Waterman
Don Vincente Romero testimony on the trial of Cuyamaca Grant)

W.B

Gold discovered by ~~H~~ Fary — in late '60 — 1868 (?)
Stonewall Jackson mine because they were Southerners. Actual work began in '70 or — & in '80 Gov. Waterman of Cal became one of the owners & name changed to Stonewall mine — & it became going concern — Waterman on stock out over 3 millions of gold.

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* Jamatagaine (page 141) — now just outside park
below Stonewall Lodge

Trail

(2)

Indian trail - from desert & coastal side.
" " used by first white men in crossing.
" " came through what is now — later used as mail trail from desert — came up out of Warm Valley above, Sellecito, and through low pass that is direct by east of present lake — which is in center of the Cuyamaca — to north of park — park borders the lake for 1½ miles.
— trail then went over valley now flooded by lake & over site of Stonewall Mine & larger village Cuyamacas from there south it followed the alignment of present road through ~~Paso Picacho~~ Paso ~~Pic~~ Picacho — camp ground & fire house down to Cold Stream Canyon into Green Valley — present ~~Lodge & Camp ground & Fire House~~ Lodge & Camp ground are. — ½ mile north of S. Lodge, park headquarters along bank of Cold stream ~~wh~~ is site of Indian village Mitaraguin (page 143 in Masterson) — then the trail went south through Green Valley & closely along present road south boundary of Park — then followed along the canyon through which ~~Elsinore~~ Oak Canitas Creek flows — this little settlement is south park boundary — which south broke — Dr. Harper settled there before he went up to where he now lives — into what is now Descanso Valley. Because later the first wagon road into Cuyamaca.

Another trail came up from desert through the Laguna Mts - east of Cuyamaca - crossed the East Mesa - which called Mesa Hanecupin - which site of Indian village. (The Laguna were Jua cupin)

Another Indian trail from East Mesa south ward to village of Jamatagua — Chono explains "jamat" in "bran" (of the acorn), "agua" (to gather).

Indians lived on the west side of the park, having their dance grounds on the East side — Laying there — (this is just outside the park

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Masterkey — page 143 —

Cuyamaca — The site of the ancient sanctuary is amidst a mass of rocks, out of which a short distance below issues a fine spring: the valley of Cuyamaca with its "Laguna gue seca" extends in front of it northward. Once it had a large population unconverted, — bowed down to their dead.

They had no farming tools; lived on acorns and other wild seeds; so says Chono (our Indian guide). Don Vincente Romero in his testimony on the trial of the Cuyamaca Grant deposes as follows: "During this period," that is to say between 1825 and 1837, the Indians of the San Diego Mts as well as of the Colorado and certain parts of Baja California gave much trouble

Olvera, Augustine — first owner from original grant — one of the defendants in Partition suit. He sold the title to the people mentioned in suit —

number of people bought from Indians — prior to partition suit — & suit determined rightful owners who had purchased from Olvera.

Judge Benjamin Hayes, who was born in Maryland, Feb. 14, 1815, and died in L.A. in 1878, lived a long and eventful life. He came to California in 1850 and at once manifested a deep interest in the lives and history of its inhabitants. Hayes was a keenly observant man, and his intellectual pursuits led him into many fields. Most of his records are preserved in Bancroft Library at U.C. Clippings dealing with weather reports, earthquakes, agriculture, Indian affairs, Civil War days. Between the clippings — are Judge's original documents

Stonewall Mine - Stonewall Jackson mine when first discovered. Later incorp. called Stonewall Mine.

Dyer bought entire ranch including mine.

"This renowned mine is situated at a point eight miles south of the town of Jackson and just south of Lake Cuyamaca at an altitude of 4700 feet above sea level.

Tracy (?) The mine was located in 1870 and was worked by Freeny and Farley for a number of years until ex-governor Waterman in 1886 took it over. He worked it until 1891.

A three compartment shaft was sunk 600 feet and on the third level, which was 315 feet, a very large ore body was exposed for a distance of about 130 feet along the drift with varying thickness, which in places proved to be more than 20 ft. wide. The face of the drift was still in a very heavy ~~wide~~ body of quartz. Between the third and second levels, the white mass of ore remained almost intact in the mine very little of it having yet been stoped. But on the second level at 235 ft it is not so extensive nor as large as it is on the third level. From a portion of this same ore body they once made a run of $26,000 in one month.

At this time a 20 stamp mill was in operation along with a full amalgamation system and cyanidding plant. Between 1888 and 1891 the output in gold amounted to $1909,442. The total production until 1907, when the mine was permanently

shut down because of high operating costs, is estimated to be $ 3,600,000.

When the mine was closed down, a lock of planking was put in at one hundred feet to take care of caving-in of the ground so that it is now supposedly clear from there down to the bottom 540 feet below.

The country rock in the Jakian Schist formation of mica-schist with biotite-gneiss toward the east. Toward the west the rock becomes more granitoid. Southward the gneisses become more massive and coarse.

The mineralization of this area is in fissure veins of quartz which, both in dip and strike, are generally parallel to the schistosity of the country rock. These veins are essentially "stringer leads" and are usually small in width, following the curving strike of the schists as they swing westward toward Jakian. Several parallel veins have been recognized. The rock in which the quartz veins were deposited were first fractured and along these lines of disturbance percolating water has deposited silica in enormous quantities. The vein has a strike of N 35° or 40° with a dip of 60° to 70° SW, and has an averages width of six feet.

Who owned the land
from time of original grant

What is here today
carpet
P.S.P. boys
Girl Scouts
Swimming pool
Jewelry - fireplaces
Stonewall Lodge - use of park
French & guests

Mines -
Background and history of
the Stonewall Jackson mine
The mine itself - who owned
who operated - how much
taken out - cave in & water
The town of Pinyamaw -
500 people about - now gone

Old trails - where were they? - where
are they today?

Clarkian villages - where were they? -
what is found today in
digging operations - by whom.

with the
animal
life
highways -
Industries & factories

Pinyamaw Lake
150,000 gal reservoir -

Cabin
Lodge
Built in 20's
Glass
Chalet - hotel
Chalet to Town
2 yr.

Cabin
Crest - 20's
Allen - 1870 had
Lake - had
Glass - hotel
Chalet to Town
2 yr.

- had lot E -
which he sold before
he was affronted to the
Protection to the scenery, including the Gorge
and found upset in over the park.
This can medicine & splendid gateway entrance
through the Gorge.

Pinyamaw water company -

55. La Purisima Mission Historic Monument