

UNIT 241

JACK LONDON STATE HISTORIC PARK

GENERAL PLAN

September 1988

JOHN MEISENBACH

JACK LONDON STATE HISTORIC PARK GENERAL PLAN

State Park and Recreation Commission Approval — September, 1988



Jack and Charmian London. London's Cottage, 1914

*State of California – The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION*



*George Deukmejian, Governor
Gordon Van Vleck, Secretary for Resources
Henry R. Agonia, Director*

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION

P.O. Box 942896, SACRAMENTO, CA 94296-0001



Resolution 31-88
adopted by the
CALIFORNIA STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
at its regular meeting in Santa Rosa on
September 9, 1988

WHEREAS, the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation has presented to this Commission for approval the proposed General Plan for Jack London State Historic Park; and

WHEREAS, this reflects long-range development plans to provide for optimum use and enjoyment of the unit as well as the protection of its quality;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the State Park and Recreation Commission approves the Department of Parks and Recreation's Jack London State Historic Park Preliminary General Plan, dated June 1988, subject to such environmental changes as the Director of Parks and Recreation shall determine advisable and necessary to implement the provisions of said plan.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION



George M. Deukmejian
Governor

Gordon K. Van Vleck
Secretary for Resources

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State Clearinghouse No. 87041430

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PLAN SUMMARY

Jack London State Historic Park is a unique part of the State Park System. The unit was created to memorialize the world-famous author, whose work has brought enjoyment to millions of people. This Preliminary General Plan will allow the Department of Parks and Recreation to make needed improvements, and to manage the unit in a manner that will continue to protect the irreplaceable resources of the historic park.

The plan calls for development of a new water system for the park; the current water system is inadequate. The department will develop a plant community restoration and management program for the unit, as well as a riparian system management plan. The plan proposes a long-range objective of reducing invasive exotic plants in the park; some of the historic eucalyptus trees will be protected. Wildlife habitats will be maintained.

Jack London State Historic Park contains numerous cultural resources. Native American and historic sites will be protected and preserved. London's Beauty Ranch will be re-established, and the Cottage, the Pig Palace, the Silos, and other historic buildings will be restored to the 1916 era (when London died). London's lake will also be restored, along with its dam and bath house. The ruins of the Wolf House will continue to be stabilized, and it and the Londons' gravesite will be maintained in a state of arrested decay. Charmian London's House of Happy Walls will be used as a museum and a visitor center until a new visitor center is developed in the entrance complex of the park.

The unit's trail system will be maintained for horseback riders, bicyclists, and hikers, with some restrictions on use. A trail management plan will be developed to deal with the possibility of expanding the trail system. The current picnic area will be expanded, and new restrooms will be installed where appropriate. The unit's parking lots will remain the same; the entrance complex will be redesigned to include administrative and maintenance functions, and eventually the ranger residence and the new visitor information complex. Transportation facilities will be developed to allow special populations to visit the unit's various historic sites.

Concession activities will be limited to the interpretive sale of books and brochures and horseback riding. The current equestrian concession will be relocated to the entrance complex.

Proposals for interpretation will improve the educational and informational opportunities at the park, to enhance the public's recreational experiences. The interpretive period, while including the flow of history from the earliest known occupation to the present, will have as its primary emphasis the years 1905 through 1916, during which Jack London acquired and lived at his Beauty Ranch. The main interpretive topics will be Jack London the author, his life and times, and his literary works and land.

Proposals include restoration and re-furnishing of the Cottage to a house museum reflective of London's residence; adaptive restoration of the Winery and Carriage House for multi-purpose use; use of most of the historic zone as a "Living Farm;" and development of Junior Ranger and Environmental Living programs.

Volunteers will be encouraged to be an integral part of interpretive activities. Docents will be used to guide tours, lead activities and special events, and staff the visitor center.

Ongoing research will be carried out to provide further information about the park, and opportunities will be provided for others to research the Jack London collection.



INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Plan

The purpose of the General Plan is to provide guidelines for management, interpretation, and development, in accordance with the unit's classification and approved Declaration of Purpose.

This plan is in response to the mandate of the Public Resources Code, which requires that a general plan be submitted to the State Park and Recreation Commission for its approval before any major work takes place. In addition, the report includes an Environmental Impact Element, conforming with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.

The objectives of the plan, listed below, are intended to be broad and flexible. They are:

1. To identify the cultural, natural, and recreational resources of the historic unit.
2. To establish policies for management, protection, research, and interpretation of these resources.
3. To determine visitor activities and land use that are compatible with the purpose of the park, the available resources, and the surrounding area.
4. To determine the potential environmental impact of visitor activities, land use, and related development.
5. To establish guidelines for the recommended sequence and scope of park restoration and development.
6. To provide an informational document for the public, the legislature, department personnel, and other government agencies.

RESOURCE ELEMENT

Resource Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this Resource Element for Jack London State Historic Park is to establish specific long-range resource management objectives and policies necessary to protect and perpetuate the unit's resource values. This document identifies the resource values, and establishes guidelines for their protection, development, and use.

The stimulus for preparation of this Resource Element is projected development, and is governed by Section 5002.2 of the Public Resources Code, which states:

5002.2 General Plan.

(a) Following classification or reclassification of a unit by the State Park and Recreation Commission, and prior to the development of any new facilities in any previously classified unit, the department shall prepare a general plan or revise any existing plan, as the case may be, for the unit.

The general plan shall consist of elements that will evaluate and define the proposed land use, facilities, operation, environmental impact, management of resources, and any other matter deemed appropriate for inclusion in the plan.

The general plan shall constitute a report on a project for the purposes of Section 21100. The general plan for a unit shall be submitted by the department to the State Park and Recreation Commission for approval.

(b) The resource element of the general plan shall evaluate the unit as a constituent of an ecological region and as a distinct ecological entity, based upon historic and ecological research of plant-animal and soil-geological relationships, and shall contain a declaration of purpose setting forth specific long-range management objectives for the unit consistent with the unit's classification pursuant to Article 1.7 (commencing with Section 5019.50) of this chapter, and a declaration of resource management policy setting forth the precise actions and limitations required for the achievement of the objectives established in the declaration of purpose.

This Resource Element has two main parts. The first is a brief summary of the unit's resources. More detailed resource information on these subjects is on file with the Department of Parks and Recreation. The second section deals with policy formulation, which begins with unit classification and a declaration of purpose, and concludes with specific resource management policies.

Unit Description

Jack London State Historic Park is located in the hills above Sonoma County's Valley of the Moon, just west of Glen Ellen. The park consists of 803 acres of Jack London's original 1,400-acre ranch. The 803 acres are an irregularly shaped parcel, situated on the eastern slopes of Sonoma Mountain. The terrain is generally steep, sloping down to the east from approximately 2,300 feet above mean sea level to approximately 500 feet in elevation. Major drainages include the headwaters and tributaries of perennial Graham Creek and intermittent tributaries of Asbury Creek.

Jack London State Historic Park contains abundant and diverse flora comprised of oaks, bay laurel, madrone, manzanita, Douglas-fir, and scattered stands of redwoods. Large stands of eucalyptus originally planted by London cover parts of the park. The understory includes various species of ferns, shrubs, and grasses. The forests are interspersed with large, grassy meadows.

Jack London State Historic Park is rich in cultural resources pertaining to London's life. London's cottage where he wrote, and eventually died, still exists, as do other ranch structures such as the Pig Palace, and, of course, the ruins of his famous Wolf House. Charmian London's House of Happy Walls contains artifacts and mementos attesting to Jack's literary success and adventurous life. Jack and Charmian's grave site is located a short distance from the ill-fated Wolf House ruins.

Access to Jack London is via Highway 12 a few miles north of the town of Sonoma, through the small community of Glen Ellen to London Ranch Road.

Resource Summary

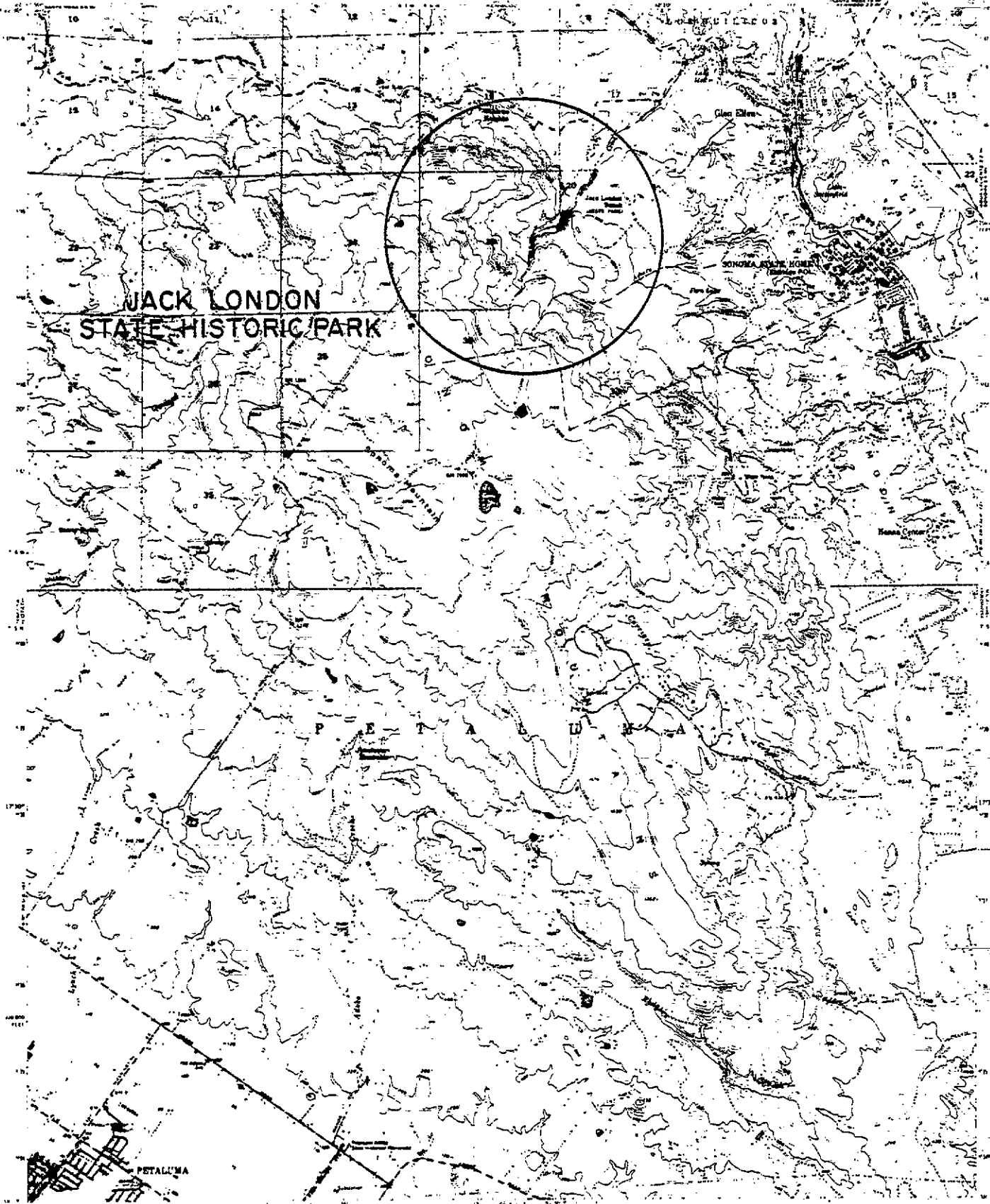
Natural Resources

Topography

Jack London State Historic Park is located in the Sonoma Mountains of the Coast Ranges Geomorphic Province. The Sonoma Mountains are comprised of a series of somewhat irregular but elongated ridges that trend mostly in a north to south direction. The general elevation of the higher portion of the mountains ranges from 1,000 to 1,500 feet. The highest point is an unnamed peak, 2,463 feet in elevation at its summit. The western boundary of Jack London State Historic Park is less than one-half mile to the east of this unnamed peak. Sonoma Mountain, 2,295 feet in elevation, is located about 3.5 miles to the southwest of the unit.

To the east and southeast of the historic park area is the Valley of the Moon (Sonoma Valley). Sonoma Creek flows through this valley as it makes its way southward towards San Pablo Bay.

The topography in Jack London State Historic Park is one of high hills, steep slopes, and deep canyons. The elevations in the unit range from just under 2,300 feet along the western boundary to below 500 feet at the eastern boundary. Slopes range from quite steep (greater than 60 percent) to relatively flat. The steeper slopes occur in the western portion of the unit. The unit's aspect is predominantly east, with substantial portions of south- and north-facing slopes.



JACK LONDON
STATE HISTORIC PARK

SCALE IN MILES
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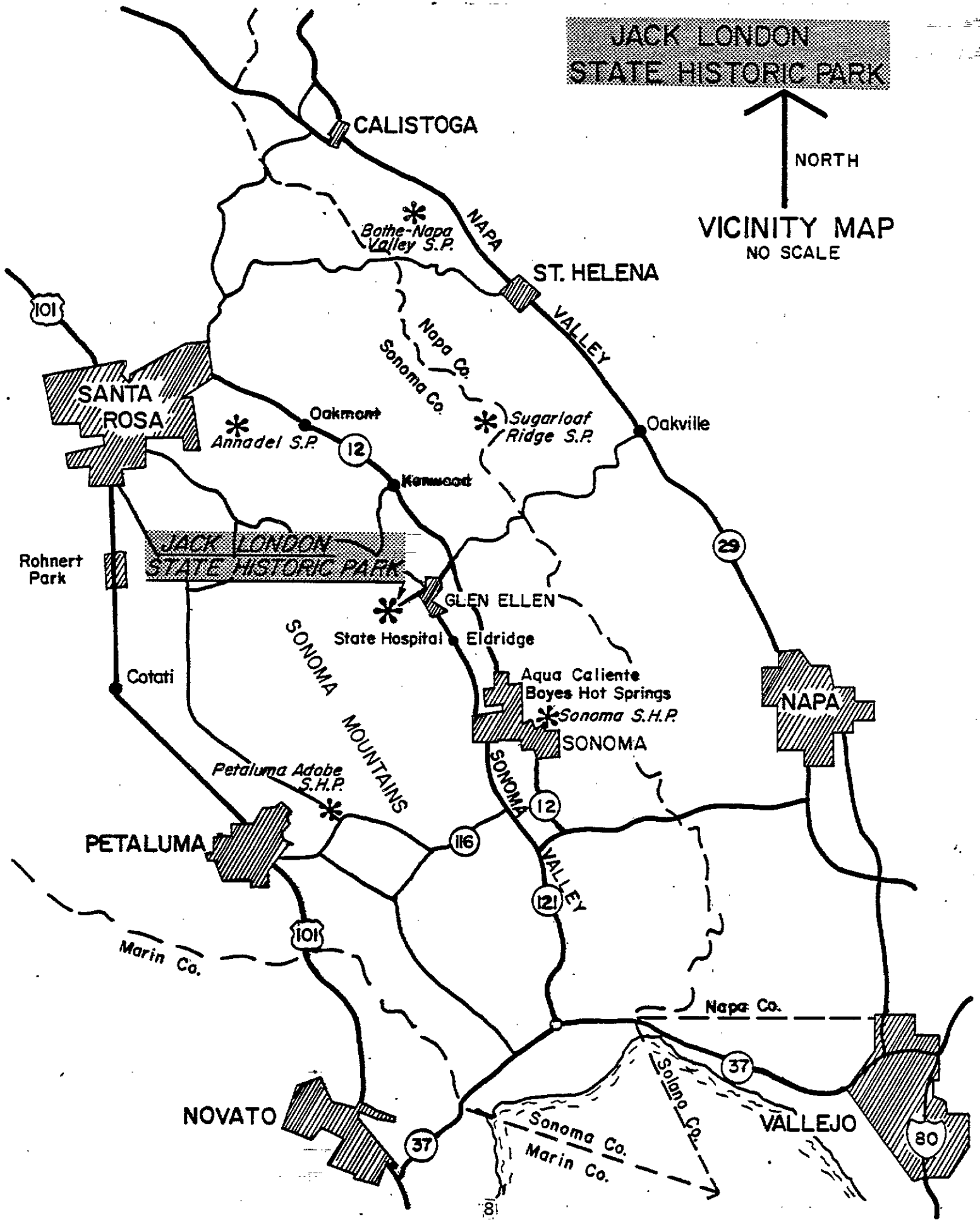
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**JACK LONDON
STATE HISTORIC PARK**



VICINITY MAP
NO SCALE



Meteorology

The climate of Jack London State Historic Park is characterized by moderate, warm and dry summers, and mild and wet winters.

The mean annual temperature at the unit is approximately 59.1° Fahrenheit (F). The mean temperature is approximately 70°F for the summer, and 47°F for the winter. Summer temperatures for about ten days a year exceed 100°F, and winter temperatures for about five days a year drop below freezing.

The mean annual precipitation is approximately 49 inches. More than 95 percent of the precipitation comes in the seven months from October to April. Normally, the precipitation is in the form of rain, but local records show that there was a severe snow storm in January 1974, which caused closing of the historic park for three days. Other observations of light snow were made in 1972, 1979, 1982, and 1985.

Mild wind, usually about 3 to 6 miles per hour (mph), and seldom reaching 15 or 20 mph, is observed during the entire year, and is mainly from the northwest. Wind is observed more frequently in the summer.

Fog usually occurs in the summer and in the winter. Annually, there are about 3-13 completely foggy days, as well as many days with early morning and late afternoon fog. Sunshine is abundant; it can be expected 80 percent of the time during the summer and 50 percent of the time in the winter.

Hydrology

Jack London State Historic Park is located in the Sonoma Creek Hydrologic Basin. This basin drains southward into San Pablo Bay. Graham Creek, Asbury Creek, and an unnamed creek (known locally as Kohler Creek) are three major watersheds that drain the unit area. All three watersheds drain into Sonoma Creek.

The Graham Creek watershed, draining approximately 74 percent of the Jack London State Historic Park area, drains the western and northwestern sections of the unit. Graham Creek has surface water flows all year around. Major tributaries in the historic park portion of this watershed are North Graham Creek, Middle Graham Creek, and South Graham Creek. Flows in North and South Graham Creeks are intermittent, while the flow in Middle Graham Creek is perennial.

The Asbury Creek watershed drains the southern section of the historic park (draining approximately 23 percent of the total unit area). Major named tributaries are North Asbury Creek and South Asbury Creek. Asbury Creek and its tributaries have intermittent surface water flows.

The unnamed creek watershed drains an eastern section of the historic park (draining approximately 3 percent of the total unit area). Surface water flows in the unnamed creek are intermittent. There are no major tributaries in this watershed.

A shallow, five-acre surface area reservoir is located in the unnamed watershed, between Graham Creek and Asbury Creek. Jack London constructed a curving stone dam to create this reservoir. The reservoir is commonly called "the lake." It lies between the 960- and 1,000-foot elevations. It is fed by local surface water runoff during rainfall, and, when the water table is high, by a spring located upslope. The bottom of the reservoir is gradually being filled with sediments, and the depth of the reservoir has decreased over the years.

The only source of surface water runoff, springs, and groundwater in the unit area is from precipitation, which comes mostly as rain. Surface water runoff and spring flow is greatest during winter and spring, when most of the precipitation falls. During late summer and early fall, flows in the streams will decline, and, in the case of intermittent streams, will eventually cease entirely.

Surface water quality in the historic park is generally good. Except for a high coliform bacteria count, samples taken from the unit meet the standards of the State of California Department of Health Services.

Significant uses of the water in the region are for municipal, domestic, and agricultural purposes.

Geology

Jack London State Historic Park lies on the northeastern flank of the Sonoma Mountains, in the northern Coast Ranges geomorphic province. The Sonoma Mountains are comprised of a thick accumulation of young lava flows and interbedded sands and gravels. They have been uplifted and folded, and separate Sonoma Valley on the east and Cotati Valley on the west.

The Coast Ranges geomorphic province is about 400 miles long, extending from the Transverse Ranges in Southern California to the South Fork Mountain fault zone in the north. The South Fork Mountain fault zone separates the Coast Ranges from the Klamath Mountains. The structure of the Coast Ranges tends to follow the general trend of the San Andreas fault, with folds, faults, and ridges trending northwest - southeast.

In the vicinity of Jack London State Historic Park, the rocks all belong to the Sonoma volcanics, which were extruded sometime between the late Miocene and early Pleistocene times. The Sonoma volcanics were probably erupted from several vents in the area, over an extended period of time -- perhaps more than a million years. The flows, tuffs, breccias, dikes, ash, and pumice interbed with sandstone, gravel, and conglomerate. The volcanic material is predominantly andesitic, but it varies in both mineral and chemical composition toward basalt.

The Sonoma volcanics rest unconformably on the San Pablo, Petaluma, and older formations. They cannot be older than lower Pliocene, and since the Sonoma volcanics are involved in folding which took place before the deposition of any Pleistocene formations, they must be older than Pleistocene. Recent radiometric dating has yielded an age of between 5.5 and 7.1 million years.

The Rodgers Creek - Healdsburg fault zone passes within about two miles of the southeastern corner of Jack London State Historic Park. The fault has been designated by the California Division of Mines and Geology as an Alquist - Priolo Special Studies Zone -- it is considered active. The fault zone exhibits distinctive fault-related topographic features, including sag ponds, scarps, benches, linear ridges, troughs, and right lateral stream channel offsets. Massive landslides have been noted along the trace of the fault. The fault is capable of generating a Richter magnitude 7.5 earthquake.

Landslides have been mapped on the slopes of Jack London State Historic Park. The colluvial-filled channels are subject to debris avalanches and debris slides, and the slopes are subject to creep and slumping.

Some fossil resources may occur in Jack London State Historic Park, associated with the volcanic and interbedded deposits of sedimentary materials. Carbonized wood occurs in ash flow deposits along the Lake Trail. Mammalian fossils (horse teeth, mastodon remains) are rare, but may be present in the unit.

In the vicinity of Jack London State Historic Park, the most recent volcanic eruptions have been dated at approximately 5.5 - 7.1 million years old. Younger volcanics occur to the north, following a rough trend of younging to the northwest from the Morro Rock - Islay Hill complex near San Luis Obispo to the Clear Lake volcanics northwest of the Sonoma volcanics. The hazard of ash, lava flows, or explosion from a volcanic eruption is a possibility; however, seismic and slope stability hazards are a more immediate threat.

The volcanic rocks and interfingering sedimentary materials (i.e., diatomaceous earth deposits) have been employed extensively in local buildings. The variation in the texture, composition, and degree of alteration is easily seen by the varied responses of the building materials to exposure. For example, portions of the walls of the winery ruins are said to be made up of ash excavated near Asbury Creek, following the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. The ash weathers rapidly, and crumbles as water enters into the porous spaces.

Soils

Jack London State Historic Park is located in the Northwestern Coast Ranges Soil Region (Soil Region I). Soil Region I is characterized by steep mountain ranges and small valleys. The dominant parent materials described in Soil Region I are sedimentary rock and sedimentary rock alluvium; however, soils in the unit derive primarily from igneous rock.

Three soil series, the Goulding series, the Spreckels series, and the Raynor series, have been mapped at Jack London State Historic Park. These three series comprise ten soil mapping units.

The Goulding series derives from metamorphosed basic igneous rock and weathered andesite basalt of old volcanic formations. Soils in this series are on mountainous uplands. Depth to bedrock is 12 to 24 inches. Runoff is medium to rapid, and the hazard of erosion is moderate to high. In the unit, Goulding clay loams occur on 3 to 75 percent slopes, and dominate the eastern 75 percent of Jack London State Historic Park. Goulding cobbly clay loam, 5 percent to 50 percent slopes, is the dominant soil in the western quarter of the unit.

The Spreckels series consists of well-drained loam with a clay subsoil underlain by volcanic tuffs mixed with uplifted river sediment and weathered basic igneous rock. Spreckels soils are on terraces and mountainous uplands. Depth to bedrock is 22 to 60 inches. Small areas of Spreckels loam with 2 to 15 percent slopes occur along the service road in the northeastern portions of Jack London State Historic Park, and in the vicinity of Mays Clearing. Spreckels loam has a slight to moderate hazard of erosion; runoff is medium.

The Raynor series consists of well-drained clay underlain by volcanic and andesitic rocks at a depth of 20 to 60 inches. Raynor soils are on rolling hills. Runoff is medium, and the hazard of erosion is moderate. Raynor clay with 9 to 15 percent slopes occurs adjacent to the Cowan Meadow Trail east to Middle Graham Creek.

Soils in Jack London State Historic Park have been rated by the Soil Conservation Service for several land uses. Of the three soil series, all have one or more severe constraints which would affect recreational use. Principal limiting factors are steep slopes, high shrink-swell potential, slow permeability, and depth to rock.

Although evidence of major soil erosion was not observed at Jack London State Historic Park, minor landslides and gullying were seen along roads and trails. Soil compaction was also observed in picnic and rest areas.

Plant Life

Jack London State Historic Park contains a mosaic of vegetation types characteristic of the southern North Coast Ranges. The mosaic includes nine vegetation types and thirty-two corresponding plant communities:

<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Plant Community</u>
Valley and Foothill Grassland	Wild Oat-Brome Fescue-Needlegrass Rush-Monkeyflower Italian Thistle-Morning Glory Canary Grass
California Mixed Chaparral	Chamise-Manzanita
Northern Coastal Scrub	Coyote Brush Coyote Brush-Poison-oak
Northern Oak Woodland	Oak/Wild Oat-Brome Oak/Fescue Oak/Hazelnut
Broadleaved Evergreen Forest	Oak-Redwood-Douglas-fir Oak-Douglas-fir/Snowberry Oak-Douglas-fir/Shield Fern Oak-Madrone/Snowberry Oak-Maple/Hazelnut Oak-California Bay/Shield Fern

<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Plant Community</u>
Broadleaved Evergreen Forest (continued)	Tanoak Buckeye-Willow Elk Clover-Spicebush
California Bay Forest	California Bay/Shield Fern California Bay/Leaf Litter
Douglas-fir Forest	Douglas-fir/Snowberry Douglas-fir/Leaf litter
Redwood Forest	Redwood/Star Flower Redwood/Elk Clover Redwood/Periwinkle Redwood/Leaf Litter
Eucalyptus Grove	Eucalyptus/Manzanita Eucalyptus/Coyote Brush Eucalyptus/Oak-Madrone

Valley and foothill grassland occurs throughout Jack London State Historic Park. Dominated by annual species, these grasslands are the product of long-term livestock grazing in the area, combined with the introduction of exotic annual grasses. The boundaries of the existing grassland type are essentially those maintained previously by perennial grasses, or represent areas cleared and planted to forage crops. Species of brome grass (Bromus spp.), wild oat (Avena spp.), rye (Lolium spp.), and fescue (Festuca spp.) dominate the valley and foothill grassland type. Forbs are also common, and include California poppy (Eschscholzia californica), goldfields (Lasthenia chrysostoma), tidy tips (Layia platyglossa), and owl's clover (Orthocarpus densiflorus). Examples of valley and foothill grassland can be found along the Hayfields Trail and at Woodcutter's Meadow.

A few areas in the unit are dominated by native perennial grasses. Native perennial grassland is associated with discontinuities in the northern oak woodland type. These relict grasslands occur on mesic soils at higher elevations in the unit, where they are restricted to north- and northeast-facing slopes. California fescue (Festuca californica) is dominant on cooler, moister slopes, while purple needlegrass (Stipa pulchra) occurs in drier sites. Other native species include Agropyron trachycaulon, wild rye (Elymus glaucus), and bent grass (Agrostis hallii). Harvest brodiaea (Brodiaea elegans) and Douglas' iris (Iris douglasiana) also occur in areas of native grassland.

California mixed chaparral is found at one location on a south-facing slope between 1,300 feet and 1,800 feet in the northwest quadrant of Jack London State Historic Park. The steep slope and shallow, acid soil of this site combine with periodic fire to maintain this dense sclerophyllous shrub community. This vegetation type is dominated by chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum), toyon (Heteromeles arbutifolia), and Eastwood manzanita (Arcotostaphylos glandulosa). Shrubs are 3 to 6 feet high. On the lower portion of the slope, poison-oak (Toxicodendron diversilobum) and sticky bush

monkeyflower (Mimulus aurantiacus) increase in density, while giant manzanita (Arctostaphylos manzanita) becomes more common at the crest of the slope. Few herbaceous species are present, and include coyote mint (Monardella villosa) and hypericum (Hypericum formosum var. scouleri).

Northern coastal scrub occurs at Jack London State Historic Park, adjacent to the park entrance and restroom. It is dominated by coyote brush (Baccharis pilularis var. consanguinea). The two plant communities in the northern coastal scrub type at the unit represent different developmental stages. The coyote brush-dominated community arises as a result of the invasion of grassland by coyote brush. Pure stands of this species may develop when livestock is removed from grasslands occurring on mesic sites. Dispersal of seeds of poison-oak and sticky bush monkeyflower into the coyote brush community leads to the formation of the coyote brush-poison-oak community.

Northern oak woodland is dominated by broad-leaved trees, including Oregon oak (Quercus garryana); canopy density ranges from forest on moist sites to open savanna on drier sites. At Jack London State Historic Park, northern oak woodland occurs as dense stands on north-facing slopes, for example, along the Cowan Meadow Trail and adjacent to Graham Creek. Canopy species include Oregon oak, black oak (Q. kelloggii), coast live oak, canyon live oak (Q. chrysolepis), California bay, madrone (Arbutus menziesii), and big-leaf maple (Acer macrophyllum). A rich understory of shrubs and herbaceous species is associated with northern oak woodland on these mesic sites. On more xeric south-facing slopes, the canopy is open and characteristic of an oak savanna. Canopy species include Oregon oak, black oak, and coast live oak. Although the savanna understory is similar to that of north-facing slopes, there is a higher proportion of annual and perennial grasses. California fescue often dominates the savanna understory in drier areas.

Broad-leaved evergreen forest is the most extensive vegetation type at Jack London State Historic Park. This forest is usually found on slopes, in moist, well-drained, coarse soils. Dominant trees include coast live oak, black oak, Oregon oak, California bay, madrone, buckeye (Aesculus californica), big-leaf maple, and Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii). California bay seedlings are common. Greater understory development is found on more xeric sites. Understory species include toyon, poison-oak, and snowberry (Symphoricarpos spp.). Representative sites include areas along Upper Fallen Bridge Trail, Middle Fork Graham Creek, and at Pine Tree Meadows.

California bay forest occupies moist sites adjacent to intermittent streams. It is usually found on moister slopes that support broadleaved evergreen forest, and often indicates an intermediate point along a soil moisture gradient between coast redwood-dominated canyon bottoms and the broadleaved evergreen forest upslope. Although coast live oak can be a canopy component, California bay is usually the only tree present. A shrub understory is rarely well developed, but can include hazelnut (Corylus cornuta), poison-oak, toyon, and several species of ferns. At Jack London State Historic Park, California bay forest occurs along North and Middle Graham Creeks.

At Jack London State Historic Park, a large stand of mature Douglas-fir occurs on very moist soil at Pine Tree Meadows along the Mountain Trail. The forest is on northeast-facing slopes, and intergrades with valley and foothill grassland and broadleaved evergreen forest. Canopy species are Douglas-fir

and madrone. The shrub layer is similar to that of the broadleaved evergreen forest, with California coffeeberry (Rhamnus californica), toyon, and snowberry dominating. Annual grasses dominate the herb stratum.

Redwood forest occurs on Graham Creek and North Asbury Creek at Jack London State Historic Park. It is found on alluvial flats and steep slopes along the creek channels, and is restricted to areas of summer fog. Growth in more upland areas is limited by drought during the summer and fall. The redwood forest type at the unit is second-growth forest. Coast redwood (Sequoia sempervirens) responds to logging by stump sprouting; hence, most stands in the unit are "fairy rings" or "clonal rings" of trees that formed around the original trunk. The redwood forest canopy is dominated by coast redwood; associated canopy species include California bay, Douglas-fir, big-leaf maple, and tanoak (Lithocarpus densiflora). The shrub layer is diverse, and includes snowberry, hazelnut, poison-oak, toyon, elk clover (Aralia californica), and several species of ferns.

The eucalyptus plantations in the northeast quadrant of the unit were planted by Jack London in the early 1900s. The trees have been logged once, and have since resprouted to create a fairly open stand of relatively even-aged blue gum (Eucalyptus globulus). The eucalyptus grove represents a vegetation type with a canopy cover of greater than 60 percent blue gum. Canopy associates include coast live oak, madrone, California bay, and Douglas-fir. The shrub layer is discontinuous, and consists of poison-oak, coyote brush, giant manzanita, and toyon. Scotch broom (Cytisus scoparius) also occurs in the understory of the eucalyptus grove. The herbaceous stratum is minimally developed. There are indications that coast live oak, madrone, and California bay seedlings are becoming established in the understory.

In addition to strictly terrestrial communities, three aquatic communities were identified at Jack London State Historic Park. These communities are seeps, riparian, and lake.

Seeps are defined as areas where groundwater reaches the surface to create a permanently saturated area. At Jack London State Historic Park, seeps occur in the broadleaved evergreen forest and the valley and foothill grassland. Seeps in the broadleaved evergreen forest are dominated by chain fern (Woodwardia fimbriata) and elk clover. Those in the grassland type are vegetated by common monkeyflower (Mimulus guttatus), rushes, and sedges. The absence of significant water levels at the seeps may prevent the establishment of woody riparian species.

Riparian communities occur along the margins of intermittent and perennial streams. Soil moisture levels may fluctuate on a seasonal basis; however, areas immediately adjacent to streams usually have a permanently-maintained water level due to stream flow. At higher elevations, a perennial stream riparian community was characterized by elk clover, sword fern (Polystichum munitum), big-leaf maple, and California spicebush (Calycanthus occidentalis). At lower elevations, this community supported buckeye, Himalaya berry (Rubus procerus), and yellow willow (Salix laevigata). The intermittent stream community was characterized by poison-oak, buckeye, Himalaya berry, and umbrella sedge (Cyperus eragrostis). Trees common to the adjacent forest or woodland types were found in riparian zones, especially in areas where soils were not permanently saturated.

Lake communities occur at the lake in Jack London State Historic Park. The shoreline supports a wetland community dominated by cattail (Typha latifolia). Other species occurring in this community include Sitka willow (Salix sitchensis), columbine (Aquilegia formosa), and cinquefoil (Potentilla anserina). The drier upper margin of the shoreline habitat is occupied by poison-oak. The open water of the lake provides habitat for a floating community of plants. Duckweed (Lemna gibba) and pondweed (Potamogeton nodosus) are the principal components of this community.

No rare, threatened, or endangered vascular plant species are reported in Jack London State Historic Park. The following species are reported by the Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDB) as occurring in the vicinity of the unit. NDDB monitors populations of plants listed by the state as rare, threatened, or endangered, as well as species listed by the California Native Plant Society as rare, endangered, or of highly limited distribution.

Sonoma ceanothus	<u>Ceanothus sonomensis</u>
Calistoga ceanothus	<u>Ceanothus divergens</u>
Rincon Ridge ceanothus	<u>Ceanothus confusus</u>
Sonoma alopecurus	<u>Alopecurus aequalis</u> var. <u>sonomensis</u>
Baker's blennosperma	<u>Blennosperma bakeri</u>
Kenwood marsh checkermallow	<u>Sidalcea oregana</u> ssp. <u>valida</u>
Clara Hunt's milk vetch	<u>Astragalus clarianus</u>
Legenere	<u>Legenere limosa</u>
Dwarf downingia	<u>Downingia humilis</u>
Showy Indian clover	<u>Trifolium amoenum</u> *

* Believed to be extinct.

Several special interest plants and vegetation types are found in Jack London State Historic Park. Redwood lily (Lilium rubescens) and phantom orchid (Cephalanthera austinae) are found along the lake trail. Both species are uncommon. The large coast live oak by Jack London's cottage is unique for its large size and shape. The trunk is approximately 6 feet in diameter; the height of the tree is about 80 feet. Also of special interest are two large coast redwood clonal rings along the trail to the lake.

Areas of native grassland and chaparral are also of interest in Jack London State Historic Park. Native grassland, found in the valley and foothill grassland and northern oak woodland vegetation types, is of limited distribution, and is rich in species diversity. The native perennial grassland vegetation type is considered to be a rare and endangered community by the Natural Diversity Data Base. A small area of chaparral occurs at Jack London State Historic Park. Although this plant community is not rare, it contributes to the diversity of vegetation found in the unit.

The exotic species occurring at Jack London State Historic Park were either introduced by early settlers or planted by Jack London for landscaping, crop production, or timber. For example, the hayfields were planted to annual grasses, and blue gum was planted for timber production. The extensive grove of blue gum occurs in the northeast quadrant of the unit.

Of the exotic species reported in this unit, several are invasive. These species include Scotch broom, Italian thistle (Carduus pycnocephalus), and star thistle (Centaurea solstitialis). A dense stand of thistles occurs in the vicinity of the Pig Palace.

Animal Life

Situated in the midst of the California Coast Range, Jack London State Historic Park preserves a fine sampling of fauna of this region. It is classified as being in the Mixed Evergreen Forest. The significant features of this area from the standpoint of its fauna are its climate, vegetation, and geographic location. The climate, characterized by generally mild winter temperatures, allows a number of migratory species to overwinter here. The diverse plant life provides a variety of cover types and food opportunities for wildlife, and the mosaic of different vegetation types provides extensive edge habitat, a particularly favorable situation for wildlife. Geographically, the unit is located on the Pacific Flyway, an ideal location for attracting migratory species during their seasonal migrations.

The biotic communities included in the unit are coniferous forest, mixed evergreen forest, oak woodland chaparral, scrub, grassland, riparian, and introduced eucalyptus woodland. The coniferous forest biotic community in the unit includes Douglas-fir forest and dense stands of redwood. The forest is a limited habitat for wildlife due to limited food resources and the absence of large volumes of foliage near the ground. Seeds of Douglas-fir and redwood are favored food items for western gray squirrels and deer mice. Trees also provide abundant cover for a number of species that nest in the forest and forage in other vegetation types. Animals such as large birds of prey nest in trees near the forest margin, and cavity-nesting species take advantage of snags found in the forest. Common forest residents include the Steller's jay, brown creeper, chestnut-backed chickadee, broad-footed mole, and gray fox.

The broadleaf evergreen forest with its wide diversity of plant species offers wildlife many food and cover opportunities. This biotic community exhibits the highest number of species and the greatest number of animals of all of the terrestrial biotic communities in the unit. The hardwood tree species in this community produce large seeds and fruit, and the year-round presence of tree foliage provides excellent cover. Acorn woodpeckers make good use of the acorns, while band-tailed pigeons favor the abundant fruits of the madrone, and dusky-footed woodrats collect bay seeds. Other resident species include the plain titmouse, bushtit, California slender salamander, and striped skunk.

The oak woodland community is of slightly less value as wildlife habitat. This vegetation type is composed of fewer plant species, plant growth is less luxuriant due to reduced availability of soil moisture, and the deciduous nature of the woodland reduces its value for cover during the late fall, winter, and early spring months. The loss of leaves also permits greater temperature extremes during the winter. Acorns are a major seasonal food source in this community, and are used by many birds and mammals. Black-tailed deer, gray squirrels, acorn woodpeckers, and scrub jays feed heavily on acorns during the fall, and the introduced feral pig competes with these native species for the resources. The Northern Pacific rattlesnake, southern alligator lizard, lesser goldfinch, common flicker, Sonoma chipmunk, and mountain lion also inhabit the oak woodland.

The chaparral provides wildlife with good escape cover, somewhat limited nesting cover, and varied food resources found relatively close to the ground. The sclerophyllous nature of the chaparral vegetation, with its tough, dry leaves adapted for water conservation, makes it unpalatable to most herbivores and leaf-feeding insects. This, in turn, results in fewer food opportunities for insect-eating creatures. Chaparral residents include the western skink, Pacific gopher snake, brown towhee, California quail, brush rabbit, and coyote.

The scrub community offers greater wildlife habitat resources than does the chaparral. There is a greater availability of soil moisture, and, consequently, larger leaf biomass. The leaves of these plants are generally not sclerophyllous, and tend to support larger numbers of leaf-feeding insects. The bird population is higher in numbers and diversity, and includes species such as the Bewick's wren, California thrasher, and rufous-sided towhee. The rubber boa, ringneck snake, dusky-footed woodrat, trowbridge shrew, and western harvest mouse are other scrub inhabitants. Predators include the red-tailed hawk and bobcat.

The grassland provides abundant food during the growing season, and is an important foraging area for granivorous birds and mammals. Insects are also members of the grassland biotic community, providing food opportunities for many species of wildlife. Its limited cover makes it an important hunting ground for many predators. Grassland inhabitants that consume vegetation, seeds, and insects include the savannah sparrow, western meadowlark, arboreal salamander, California toad, Botta's pocket gopher, California vole, and California ground squirrel. Predators stalking these smaller species include the Pacific gopher snake, northern Pacific rattlesnake, American kestrel, Cooper's hawk, red-tailed hawk, and coyote.

Riparian or streamside areas are particularly rich in wildlife habitat resources. The presence of water ensures abundant plant growth, providing food and cover opportunities, and the water supplies important breeding habitat for a number of amphibians. Species common to the riparian community include the Pacific treefrog, aquatic garter snake, black phoebe, tree swallow, Wilson's warbler, raccoon, and opossum.

The introduced eucalyptus groves, though less productive of food and cover than most native plant communities, provide some wildlife resources. Particularly, the rich source of nectar and pollen is attractive to insects, and, in turn, to their predators. Species making use of the eucalyptus groves include the Anna's hummingbird, olive-sided flycatcher, dark-eyed junco, yellow-rumped warbler, and California slender salamander.

Several animal species common to the unit use a number of different biotic communities in fulfilling their habitat requirements. Examples of these species include the black-tailed hare, black-tailed deer, western terrestrial garter snake, red-tailed hawk, great horned owl, and turkey vulture.

Lake and stream aquatic habitats occur at Jack London State Historic Park. The pond has been stocked with non-native game fish such as largemouth bass, and serves as an important fishing site for great blue herons and belted kingfishers. It also provides breeding habitat for the California newt and

arboreal salamander, as well as a seasonal resting habitat for migratory waterfowl. The creeks provide habitat for native populations of rainbow trout, California roach, and a number of amphibians for at least part of the year.

No state or federally listed endangered or threatened animal species have been reported to occur in the unit. Three species, the Tomales isopod, California freshwater shrimp, and yellow-billed cuckoo, have been reported from locations near the unit, and may, with further investigation, be found to occur within its boundaries. The Tomales isopod has been included in the Natural Diversity Data Base as a special animal due to its limited distribution, and it may be given legal protected status in the future. The California freshwater shrimp is a state-listed endangered species, and has candidate status on the federal list. The yellow-billed cuckoo is listed as threatened by the State of California.

There are several species of special scientific or management interest in the unit. Feral animals are of great management interest, and feral pigs constitute the largest problem. Feral pigs destroy plants and have caused extensive environmental damage in the grasslands, woodlands, and particularly the moist areas in the unit. They also compete with the native species for the acorn resource. Feral cats, which prey on native bird and rodent species, have been reported in the unit. Uncontrolled domestic dogs commonly stray onto park land from adjacent residential areas, posing a threat to native wildlife and an intimidating presence to park visitors. Cattle trespass into the unit due to unfenced boundaries is also a problem. Cattle do significant damage to seep and riparian areas by their trampling; they may also damage trails and create additional erosion.

Ecology

Jack London State Historic Park is dominated by a terrestrial ecosystem which surrounds a small aquatic ecosystem. The aquatic ecosystem is a small, human-made lake. The terrestrial ecosystem is dissected by two streams, Asbury and Graham Creeks, which serve as hydrologic-related vectors for the outputs of the terrestrial ecosystem.

From an ecological standpoint, Jack London State Historic Park has a high level of integrity. It lies in the Foothills and Low Coastal Mountains Ecological Region. This region is a complex area, differentiated largely by a vegetation mosaic of oak woodlands and chaparral. The historic park is in a higher rainfall area than is typical of much of the ecological region. This rainfall level accounts for the presence of coniferous forest types which are less common in much of the Foothills and Low Coastal Mountains Ecological Region.

For the purpose of management, Jack London State Historic Park can be divided into seven ecological units. These units are grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, forest, eucalyptus grove, lake, and riparian.

The grassland ecological unit has evolved as a herbivore system. Changes in species composition and ecosystem structure occurred when native herbivores were replaced by non-native herbivores.

The chaparral ecological unit occurs on shallow, rocky soils, which tend toward low pH values and low nutrient status. Fire has been an important factor in the renewal of the vegetation in this unit.

The oak woodland ecological unit is a detritus-herbivore system, which shares with other systems a potential for successional change where herbivores have played a major role in the consumption of net annual productivity. Some of the northern oak woodland stands which made up this ecological unit are being invaded by Pseudotsuga menziesii, and may succeed to the Douglas-fir forest type.

The forest ecological unit is made up of a mosaic of forest and woodland vegetation types, which have segregated out along gradients of soil moisture and aspect. This ecological unit is a detritus system.

The eucalyptus grove ecological unit is an ecosystem which has been created by the planting of an exotic species (Eucalyptus globulus). Eucalyptus groves in California often exhibit enormous accumulations of leaf litter because of the absence of decomposers which can tolerate the phenolic compounds in eucalyptus foliage. As a result of the accumulations of litter, extreme fire hazard is associated with older eucalyptus groves.

The lake ecological unit consists of the small human-made lake located in the historic park. This ecological unit is undergoing hydric succession due to siltation from the surrounding watershed.

The riparian ecological unit is a special unit which crosses many vegetation types, and varies in species composition of both plants and animals. In this unit are the intermittent and perennial streams which serve as habitats for fish and amphibians. Fluvial geomorphic processes regulate a cyclic succession in this system. The riparian ecological unit is a sensitive unit, important to many plants and animals.

Cultural Resources

Archeological Sites

Both prehistoric and historic resources exist at Jack London State Historic Park. A complete archeological survey was conducted by Sonoma State University in 1986. A total of 20 recorded sites are known to exist at Jack London State Historic Park. Many of these recorded sites are a combination of prehistoric and historic materials. They are presented below ascending by site numbers. More detailed resource information about these archeological sites is contained in the cultural resource inventory prepared by Sonoma State University. Site numbers with an "H" suffix indicate a historic component.

CA-SON-104H. This is a small camp site, with a flake scatter and bedrock milling station. The site is 40 by 20 meters in size. It contains obsidian flakes, cores, oval metates, a single bedrock mortar, five cupules, and one possible grinding slick. The site is located 1,630 feet above sea level, about 300 meters upslope from the confluence of Middle Graham Creek and a spring-fed tributary of Graham Creek. Also associated with the site is a basement of a former dwelling, a stone fence, and an earthen dam 40 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 3 feet high.

CA-SON-105. This site contains a moderately dense lithic scatter located along Middle Graham Creek.

CA-SON-106H. This site contains a small lithic scatter site with a historic component. It is located 2,150 feet above mean sea level, on midslope terraces covered by grassy meadows in the western section of the park. The site is the location of the "Crilly Homestead," and contains a historic trash deposit.

CA-SON-112H. This archeological site contains both prehistoric and historic cultural deposits, including Jack London's dam and artificial lake. This site is located 970 feet above mean sea level, in the central portion of the park. The Native American site contains a very sparse scatter of obsidian flakes, spread out over an area that measures 85 by 25 meters. London constructed the reservoir to impound water from the Graham Creek watershed for irrigation and for recreation (see site CA-SON-1557H, below). The dam creating the lake is constructed of concrete with a stone facade, and reaches a maximum outside height of 8 feet. The dam averages 2-1/2 feet in width at the top. By 1914, there was sufficient water in the reservoir to support 1,500 catfish stocked by London.

CA-SON-1196. This prehistoric archeological site is located 580 feet above mean sea level in the eastern portion of the park, along the eastern edge of a seasonally marshy meadow. The site is a small lithic scatter containing several red chert flakes.

CA-SON-1419. This site is situated 1,800 feet above mean sea level, in the western portion of the park. The site consists of a chalcedony quarry.

CA-SON-1420. This site is situated 1,520 feet above mean sea level, in the western portion of the park. The site is a chalcedony quarry marked by numerous chalcedony cobbles, cores, and flakes, in an area that measures 40 by 10 meters.

CA-SON-1460. This site is situated at the boundary between the park and portions of Jack London Ranch held in trust by Milo Shepard. The site is a moderately dense lithic scatter, including obsidian flakes and bowl mortar fragments.

CA-SON-1544. This prehistoric archeological site is located 990 feet above mean sea level, in the central portion of the park. The site is a lithic scatter containing obsidian flakes.

CA-SON-1545H. This archeological site contains both prehistoric and historic cultural deposits, including the remains of a structure. It is located 1,660 feet above mean sea level, in the central portion of the park. The site consists of lithic scatter containing obsidian and chert flakes. The historic component consists of the remains of a small wood and rock structure and a refuse scatter.

CA-SON-1555H. The Blacksmith Shop, located in the eastern portion of the park, was built partly into the northern side of the knoll on which London's cottage is situated. The site contains the ruins of a stone building approximately 32 by 42 feet that originally served as a cooperage for Kohler and Frohling, and was later used as a blacksmith shop by Jack London.

CA-SON-1556H. This site has been called Jack London's Agricultural Complex, and contains various features relating to London's ranching operation. Part of the site includes the cow barn foundations laid shortly before London's death in November 1916. The actual barn was never constructed. Also included is the Bull Pen area, located between the silos and the Pig Palace. This area contains the remains of a series of pens and runs built for Jack London's prize bulls. There are three pens, 38 to 55 feet by 35 feet, made of round poles attached to each other by 6-inch spikes. Each pen had its own gate. A circular, concrete water basin 8-1/2 feet in diameter, with an internal depth of 11 inches, is part of the site. London's bull exerciser, consisting of a concrete base approximately 5 feet in diameter, is part of the site. A 2-inch diameter iron pipe protrudes 7 feet out of the top of the base of the structure. Four horizontal posts are suspended from iron rods which, in turn, are hooked onto the central vertical pipe. The horizontal pieces would turn as the bulls walked around the structure.

Included in this site is London's Liquid Manure Complex, a system for the redistribution of animal waste from his cow barn and piggery for later use as fertilizer for his fields. This liquid manure system was in operation by the fall of 1914.

This site includes the Pig Dam, a poured concrete, dam-like feature, located in a small drainage below the Pig Palace. This Pig Dam measures 22 feet long by 3 feet high, with a 46-inch wide "spillway," and square forms for fence posts in the top. Although the Pig Dam resembles a water dam, it was constructed to prevent stray hogs from escaping down the creekbed, where a wooden fence would have been impractical.

The Pig Runs are another feature of this site. They radiate from the Pig Palace down the northwest and southwest sides of the hill. These runs are a series of hog-wire enclosures, ranging in length from 70 to 240 feet. These Pig Runs were part of Jack London's piggery, of which the Pig Palace was the centerpiece. Their concept and design characterizes London's ideal of humane and healthy treatment of livestock on the ranch.

A final feature of this site is an artifact scatter measuring 60 by 25 feet, reportedly associated with the location of a Chinese workers' camp. Artifacts include window and bottle glass, white improved earthenware, yellow ware, and salt-glazed stoneware, all possibly dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. According to oral tradition, Chinese workers lived in shacks and were seasonal laborers when the property belonged to the Kohler and Frohling winery and vineyards in the 1870s and 1880s.

CA-SON-1557H. Graham Creek Dam is located in the west-central portion of the park, straddling Middle Graham Creek in a deep, steep-sided canyon. This dam is constructed of poured concrete and gravel; it is approximately 18 feet in length, 1 foot thick, and 6 feet high. London constructed the dam in 1914 to supply additional water to help develop his ranch. This water was piped to London's storm water reservoir and swimming lake, and from there to his fields and ranch buildings.

CA-SON-1558H. The grave site is located in the eastern portion of the park, on top of an oak- and madrone-covered knoll. This site contains the burial remains of two children of the Greenlaw family, and Jack and Charmian London. The two sets of grave enclosures are 65 feet apart, and are both enclosed by a redwood post and picket fence.

The Greenlaw children are "Little David," who passed away on November 25, 1876, and his sister, "Little Lillie," who died on August 8, 1877. David and Lillie were the children of John and Lillie Greenlaw, who in 1876 owned a 128-acre parcel of land containing the grave site.

After Jack London died on November 22, 1916, his body was cremated, and his ashes placed in a copper urn interred in a special cement receptacle on the knoll. It had always been his wish to be buried on the knoll near the Greenlaw children. London's sister Eliza had the large red boulder that Jack had nicknamed the "stone the builders rejected" placed over the grave. When Charmian died in 1955, her remains were buried next to Jack's.

CA-SON-1559H. Located in the extreme southeast portion of the park on rolling land that slopes up from Asbury Creek Canyon, this site, known as the "Home Orchard," consists of the remains of the landscaping around the drive to the Wolf House. A series of terraces that average about 8 feet in width are cut into the slope running across, rather than along, the contours. The terraces extend to the west outside the park on private property, and may contain the most distinct examples of terracing. A few fruit trees survive on the terraces.

A second feature of this site is a cement retaining wall with a stone facade and drainage system that lines the north side of what would have been the main entrance from Glen Ellen to London's Wolf House. The stone wall varies in height from 3 to 5 feet, and ends at a group of living redwood trees that act as sentinels to the Wolf House.

The terrace landscaping and driveway began before construction of the Wolf House. In the summer of 1906, landscaping started around the house site. Construction of the Wolf House driveway was underway by July 1913.

CA-SON-1560H. This site consists of 1,300 feet of dry-laid fieldstone, varying in width between 1 and 2 feet and in height up to 1 foot. These fences are present only on level areas along the western boundary of the park, below the summit of Sonoma Mountain. It is believed that these fences mark an earlier boundary between two early homesteads from the 1860s and 1870s, and that Jack London may have added more stones and length over the years.

CA-SON-1561H. This site consists of two mining tunnels, each about 4 feet wide and about 25 feet long, dug into the side of Graham Canyon. These mining tunnels first appear on an 1871 land survey map. It is not known what mineral was extracted from the mines.

CA-SON-1562H. This site consists of the former homestead known as the "Hayfields House," established in the 1870s. The site contains a wood and metal trash scatter, indicating the location of a former dwelling.

CA-SON-1563H. This site consists of a partially stone-lined depression, measuring 12 by 15 feet and 2 feet deep. It is believed that this depression was associated with a 19th-century homestead.

CA-SON-1564H. This site is a stone fence about 630 feet long by 1-1/2 feet high, situated on the side of a low ridge. It is not known when this stone fence was constructed, but it may have served as a boundary marker between two land claims.

Historic Structures and Features

Jack London State Historic Park contains 10 historic standing structures, and the ruins of two former structures. All but one of these structures and ruins, the House of Happy Walls, built in 1919 by Charmian, were central to Jack London's ranching and literary life. Many of these structures predate London's ownership of the ranch, but were used and modified by him. Jack London was directly involved in the design and construction of many of the structures still remaining at the park.

Jack London's Cottage. This cottage is located in the eastern portion of the park, on a knoll overlooking the vineyards to the south. The cottage is an extensively altered and remodeled one-story wooden building, with a single-story stone ell at the northeast corner. This stone attachment contains a quarter basement.

It is believed that the cottage was originally built in 1862 by Louis Csomortanyi, who purchased 500 surrounding acres and planted a Tokay vineyard. The stone ell used by the Londons as a kitchen and dining room for entertaining was no doubt Csomortanyi's winery building.

Through the years prior to and after London's ownership, the cottage underwent many changes. Structural examination of the cottage shows that the original house consisted of a gable-roofed building with its entries in the gable ends, much as they are now. This first building contained a central hallway with two rooms off each side (see Additions to London Cottage, below). The original portions of the house are now the rear room and the rear half of the study on the west, and the rear three rooms on the east.

Sometime during the late 19th century, two rooms were constructed on the south side of the structure (now the front entrance). This addition extended the study to its present length, and added a front room across the hall.

A full-length lean-to addition was constructed along the east side of the cottage. The exact date of this addition is not known, but current structural research on the cottage by the Office of the State Architect indicates that the lean-to addition may have been built at the same time as the two-room addition to the south.

With the construction of the Wolf House underway, the Londons never intended to make the cottage their permanent home. With the loss of the Wolf House to fire in 1913, and the realization that rebuilding would be years away, the Londons made additions to the cottage. In 1914, London added his study and Charmian's window seat. It is believed that the original bathroom was modernized at this time, and the front porches enclosed.



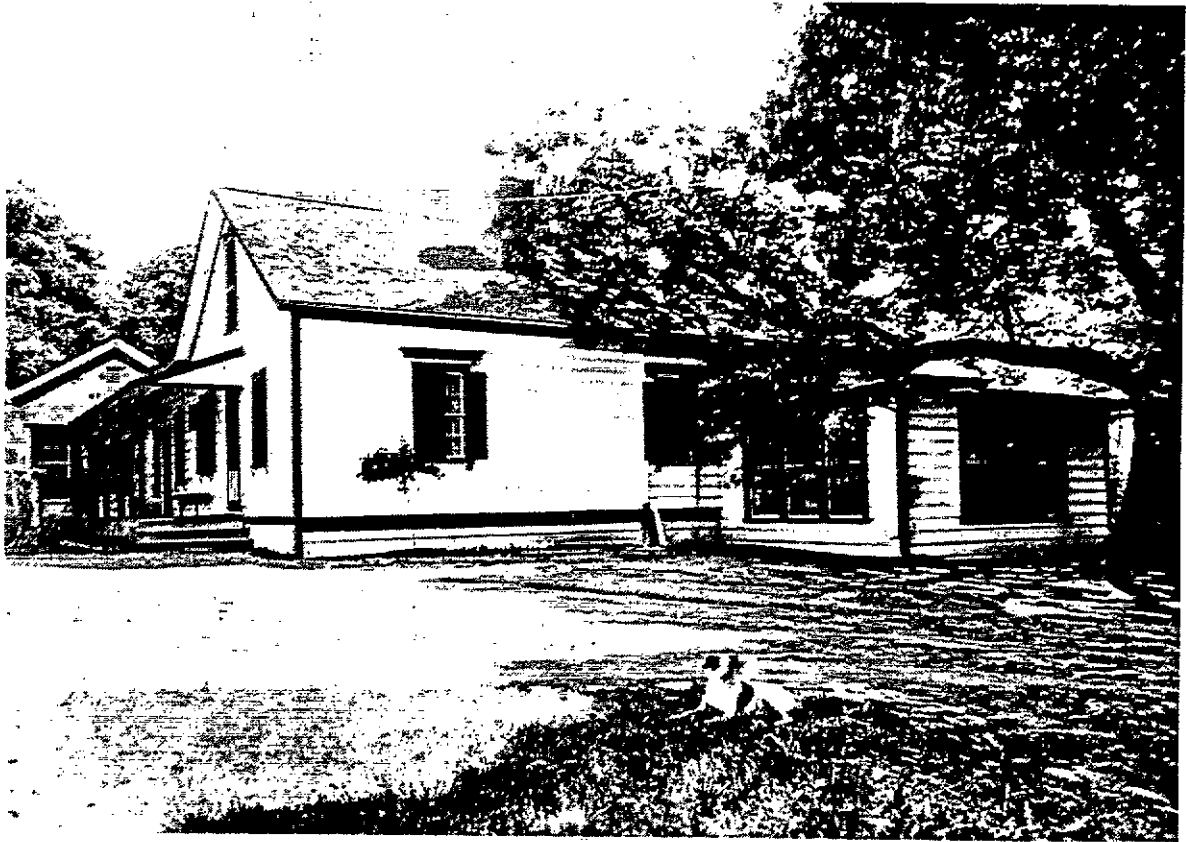
London's Carriage House. London constructed his carriage house over the Kohler and Frohling's Winery ruins shortly after he purchased this parcel in 1911. The carriage house had six guest rooms on one side and rooms for ranch hands on the other. The carriage house burned down in 1965.



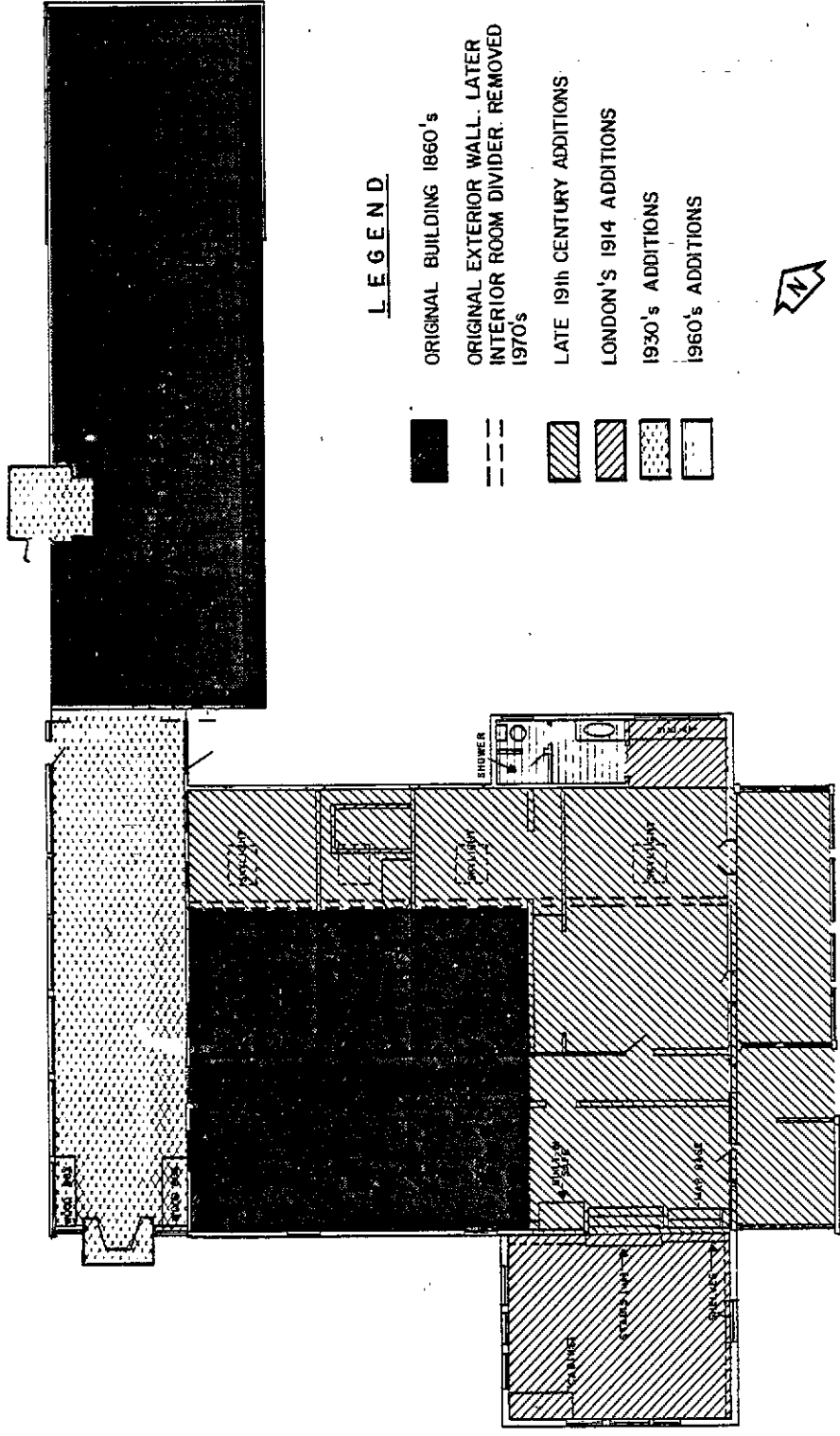
Jack and Charmian posing in front of their cottage (south side). Jack's sleeping porch is to the left.



London's Cottage in the 1930s. In that decade the rear porch was widened and enclosed with windows and a fireplace was added. The department's goal is to remove these additions and return the cottage to a 1916 appearance.



Jack London's Cottage. Originally built in the 1860s, the cottage has undergone many additions over the years. This photo was taken in 1914, shortly after London added his study (far right in photo). Note the open porch at the rear. It is the department's goal to restore the cottage to this appearance.

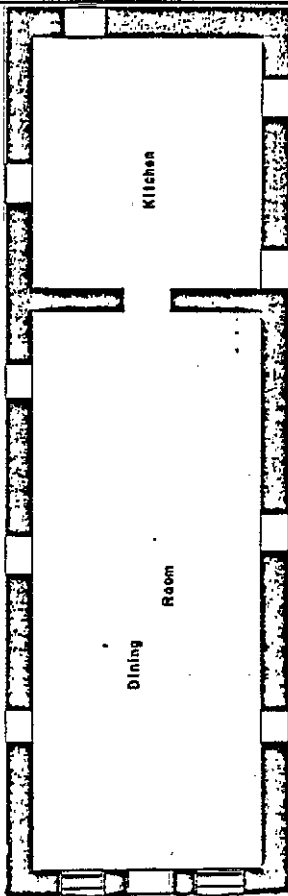


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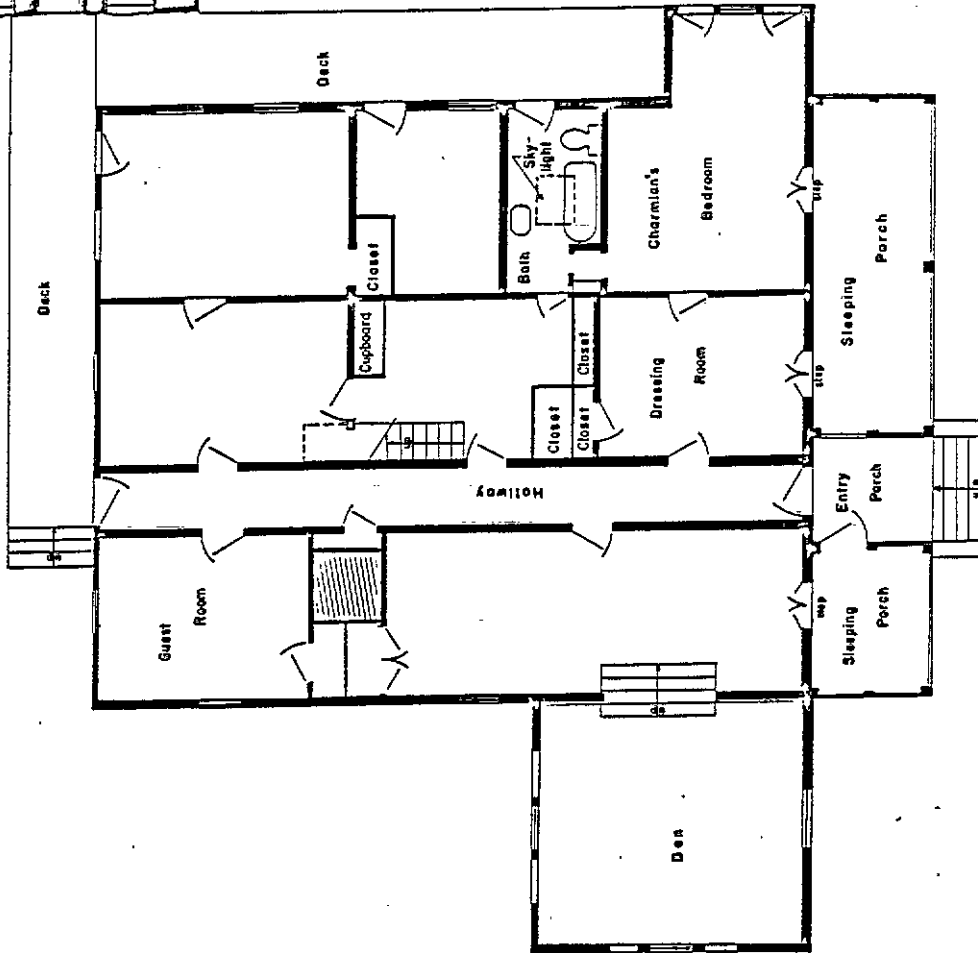
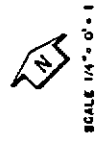
- ORIGINAL BUILDING 1860's
- ORIGINAL EXTERIOR WALL - LATER INTERIOR ROOM DIVIDER. REMOVED 1970's
- LATE 19th CENTURY ADDITIONS
- LONDON'S 1914 ADDITIONS
- 1930's ADDITIONS
- 1960's ADDITIONS



1 of 1	DRAWING NO. 23478	JACK LONDON S.H.P. ADDITIONS TO JACK LONDON COTTAGE RESOURCE ELEMENT	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION APPROVED _____ DATE _____	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>REVISIONS</th> <th>DATE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	REVISIONS	DATE			<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">DESIGNED</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">DRAWN</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">CHECKED</td> </tr> </table>	DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED
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LONDON COTTAGE AS IT APPEARED IN 1916



DRAWING NO. 24070
 SHEET NO. 1

JACK LONDON S.H.P.
LONDON COTTAGE

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 APPROVED _____ DATE _____

REVISIONS	DATE

DESIGNED BY MICHAEL
 DRAWN BY J. HOUSTON
 CHECKED BY _____

Many alterations have been made to the cottage since London's death. In the 1930s, the rear porch was widened, enclosed with windows, and a fireplace added. During this time, a fireplace was added in the stone kitchen and dining area.

In the 1960s, the cottage underwent additional modifications. The 19th-century lean-to addition had its roof and floor raised. A modern bathroom was added off Charmian's window seat. Interior walls were moved, the ceiling lowered, and most of the east portion covered with plasterboard. Aluminum sliding glass doors were added to the east exterior wall.

The cottage is important as an early Valley of the Moon structure, and as Jack London's home from 1911 to 1916. It was in his study where London wrote, and the cottage was the center for entertaining their many friends. Much knowledge exists as to the cottage's appearance in 1916, despite all the changes it underwent since that time. Historic photographs support the fact that London's study is much as it was when he died in 1916. Current structural studies by the Office of the State Architect are adding to our knowledge as to the cottage's evolution.

Distillery. This structure, built in 1888 by employees of the Kohler and Frohling winery, is situated on the northeast side of the knoll on which the cottage is located. The Distillery is a large gable-roofed building, constructed out of rubble stone walls that are laid with a flush surface. The interior has no divisions, and the floor is earthen. The Distillery building was in ruins when London purchased the property in 1911. London repaired the building, and used it for the storage and repair of his farm machinery. It is also believed that London stored part of his library in this building.

Sherry Barn. The Sherry Barn was constructed in 1884, as a sherry house for the Kohler and Frohling winery. Jack London later converted this structure into a stable for his horses. The barn is situated in the eastern portion of the park, next to the Manure Pit. The barn is constructed of rubble stone, and has a corrugated metal-covered gable roof added by London. London added a hayloft and horse stalls to the barn.

Manure Pit. The Manure Pit is an open structure 23 by 32 feet, situated between the Sherry and Stallion Barns, and used for collecting manure. It is constructed of unshaped rubble stone, and sealed on the floor and interior walls with a concrete lining. The structure is covered with a corrugated metal gable roof with deeply projecting eaves. The Manure Pit was probably constructed in 1915, and was an important part of London's horse-raising operations. The pit was used to store animal waste from the two neighboring barns, for later use as fertilizer on the fields. A metal track hung on rafters connecting the Manure Pit to the Sherry Barn and carried containers of manure to the pit.

Stallion Barn. This barn is a story and a half gable-roofed stone building, constructed by London in 1915 to house six of his purebred Shire horses. The interior contains a tack room and work space. The remainder of the interior is divided into six stalls, three on each side. The barn's shape, orientation, windows, and many of its other details tend to duplicate the Sherry Barn.

Pig Palace. The Pig Palace is a circular stone structure, centering on a two-story tower for preparing feed. Separated from it by an open earthen courtyard are the sties themselves, contained in a low, circular structure with a shed roof. The circle is not complete, allowing access to the courtyard at the southwest. The structures are constructed of unshaped stone, similar to the other farm buildings built during London's tenure. The roof of the sties and the conical roof of the feedhouse are concrete slabs, with expandable metal lath for reinforcing. London completed the piggery in 1915, at a cost of \$2,810. The Pig Palace is unique in design, and is perhaps the most famous of Jack London's agricultural experiments.

Smokehouse. Located a short distance from the Pig Palace, the Smokehouse was constructed in 1915. The Smokehouse is a 10-foot square structure constructed out of rubble stone, with a reinforced concrete slab roof.

Silos. Jack London constructed two silos from 1913 to 1915, a short distance from the Pig Palace. The silos are built of hollow concrete blocks; each is approximately 40 feet in circumference, and about 38 feet in height. Their roofs are low, conical caps of reinforced concrete. They are reported to be the first concrete block silos built in California, and among the few structures of this size to be built of hollow concrete blocks.

Bathhouse. London's Bathhouse is located next to his lake in the central portion of the park. The Bathhouse is a rustic structure, 16 by 17 feet, constructed of unbarked, saddle-notched redwood logs. The structure is sheltered by a roof with deep sheds at each side, and deeply projecting eaves at the front and back. The roof is covered with wooden shingles laid on random-width planks. The interior is divided from front to back by a partition presumably separating the men's and women's changing rooms. The Bathhouse's rustic appearance is characteristic of early 20th-century recreational facilities constructed on many estates.

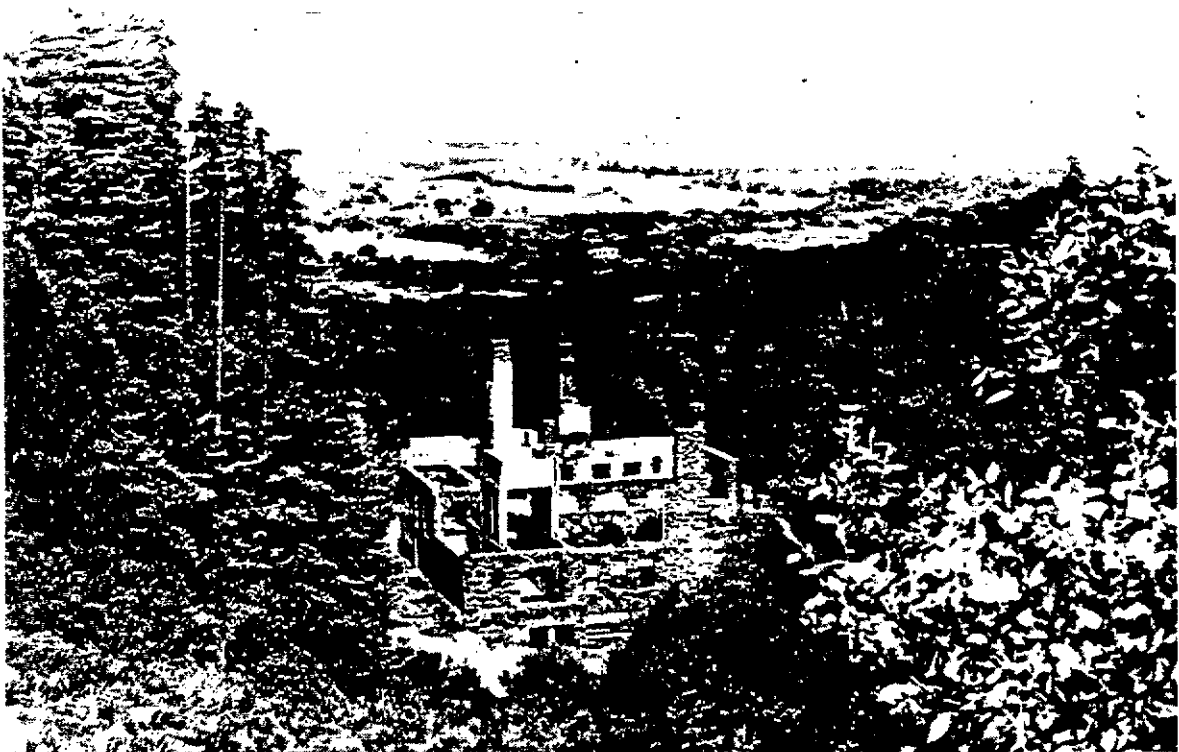
House of Happy Walls. The House of Happy Walls was built by Charmian London, beginning in 1919, as a residence for herself, and as an eventual memorial to Jack. Construction took many years, due to financial problems and Charmian's unhurried pace. By 1930, the House of Happy Walls was near completion. During the years of construction and up until 1935, Charmian made the cottage her home. Between traveling, Charmian lived in Happy Walls from 1935 until 1945. After 1945, she alternated back and forth between the cottage and Happy Walls, depending on her health and her ability to live alone.

The House of Happy Walls is a two-story structure with a low, hipped roof covered with ceramic tiles. The exterior of the house is constructed out of local fieldstone, with metal-framed casement windows of various sizes. Additional exterior visual details include decorative rafter ends, which are carved in varying shapes, and the exposed, rough-hewn beams in the ceiling of the porte cochere.

The main block consists of a recessed central portion, with slightly projecting pavilions at each side. A deep stone porte cochere projects from the center of the front main entrance. At the rear is a large, polygonal central bay, which houses the dining room.



Charmian's House of Happy Walls. Construction started in 1919 and continued through the 1920s. It was her residence from 1934 to 1945. Today, the House of Happy Walls serves as a museum to Jack, in accordance with Charmian's wish.



London's Wolf House ruins. The Wolf House took more than two years to construct. Supposedly fireproof, it completely burned on August 22, 1913, a few days before Jack and Charmian were to move in.

Each of the two main floors is occupied by a large, central room containing large fireplaces originally intended both for living and for display of artifacts relating to London. The west wing off the first floor main room contains two bedrooms (now offices) and two bathrooms. The east wing on the main floor contains artifacts from Jack London's study. This wing also contains the pantry and kitchen that are connected to the dining room.

The large room on the second floor is the same size as that on the first floor. The second-story east wing at the rear contains two small bedrooms, separated by a closet and bathroom. The front part of the second story east wing contains Charmian's dressing room suite, a bathroom, and a small kitchen. There is no west wing; rather, the roof of the first-story west wing serves as a terrace. The house has basement rooms across the rear half of the house, and a crawl space across the front.

Charmian, after fracturing her hip falling down the stairs in 1952, moved back to the cottage. She spent her final years living in the cottage with a nurse.

Winery Ruins and Carriage House. The winery ruins are located immediately northwest of London's cottage. The existing ruins consist of three rooms. At the southwest is a large enclosure, 100 by 116 feet. It is constructed of rubblestone, with concrete-reinforced corners and metal anchors that tie the concrete to the stone. Windows are regularly spaced along the northwest wall, while the southeast wall is built into the hillside. The other two enclosures are 12 feet smaller than the main room.

Kohler and Frohling constructed the winery sometime in the 1870s; it originally contained two stories. The upper portions of the winery building were destroyed by the 1906 earthquake. After the Londons bought the parcel containing the ruins in May 1911, they constructed a carriage house on the remaining stone portion of the winery. The carriage house had six guest rooms on one side, and rooms for ranch workers on the other. The carriage house burned down in 1965.

Wolf House. Jack and Charmian London spent many years planning their home. As the Londons were preparing to move into the Wolf House on August 22, 1913, the house was destroyed by fire. Today, only the stone and concrete ruins of their house remain. The house designed by Jack and Charmian was truly an architectural achievement, as the following description indicates:

The Wolf House was a two-story structure on a high basement. The first floor and exposed portions of the basement were of rubblestone, and the upper levels had round-log walls. The stone portions and the basement are all that survive, although the pockets for all of the framing are readily visible, and it is not difficult to envision the wooden structural portions of the house.

Most of the surviving portion was the original basement level. It consists of a single file of rooms distributed around a large, unexcavated central area that supported the reflecting pool above. This level is made of concrete, but faced with stone where it projects above grade (roughly in the eastern half). All the exposed floors are concrete, but marks on the walls show that there was a wooden floor about a foot above the present level.

The servants' quarters and utility area of the Wolf House were located along the eastern two-thirds of the front. A rustic concrete-and-stone flight of steps led down to it. Inside, only a brick chimney stack in the center marks the utility area now. On the west side of the north end was more service area, and, between the two in a concrete-vaulted passage, was the concrete vault for London's manuscripts. To ensure its fireproof qualities, it also had a concrete door, which is now cemented in place.

Above these utility spaces were bedrooms and guest rooms, and, in a towerlike projection above that, London's own rooms. No evidence of the architectural treatment of any of these spaces survives, except for the rather austere brick fireplace in Charmian's suite, and London's fireplace. Charmian's fireplace has a mantel of projecting bricks, a recessed panel above this, and a cornice of bricks set diagonally in a dogtooth pattern. London's fireplace is decorated similarly, but the mantel is corbelled in quasi-classical fashion, and the recessed panel is flanked by pilasters. The whole is faced with what appears to be brick cast like rock-faced ashlar stone, or rock-faced ashlar stone cut to the size and shape of bricks.

Stretching back along the west wall of the cellar is the stag party room. Its principal architectural ornament is its fireplace, which is faced with large cobblestones, and lined with yellow firebrick. The overmantel has a recessed semilunate panel that may have been intended to receive a plaque or other decoration. Girder pockets in the face of the chimneybreast project below the original plaster line, showing that two enormous beams crossing the room embellished it further. The stag party room was below grade, but lit by light wells, and by windows in a bay at the south. Ventilating channels in the west wall helped to air it out.

Above the stag party room was the main living room. Again, its enormous chimneybreast comprises the main surviving decoration. This has a corbelled concrete hearth slab, supporting a rock-faced stone hearth. The chimneybreast is composed of gray, rock-faced stone. Only three stones form the fireplace surround; the pilasters are battered and the lintel coved to suggest an Egyptian pylon (the front of an Egyptian temple). The cobbled chimneybreast above has a recessed overmantel panel with a small projecting shelf beneath it, and a semicircular stone shelf projects at what would be cornice height, except that the room was open to the roof. At the far end of this space, under a window, is a large, semilunate scar in the remaining plaster, suggesting that a plaque or other fixture was fastened to the wall here.

In the cellar at the rear (south), a concrete-vaulted kitchen separated the stag party room from the dining room. Here, a modest yellow firebrick-lined fireplace embellished the room. Traces of blue on the bricks suggest that they may originally have been glazed in this color.

The room above the dining room has an impressive fireplace in the south wall. It is faced with rock-faced ashlar stone (discolored by fire), embellished with a prominent keystone. A plainer rock-faced stone fireplace would have heated the room on the second level.

The first floor is bisected by a north-south passage that runs from the front entry, the flashing of whose gable-roofed porch survives, to the rear entry, approached by a short, surviving flight of stairs. To the west of the passage was the living room; to the east, other rooms. The concrete floor of the passage is much deteriorated, and has collapsed in places.

The Wolf House ruins have been stabilized with steel beams and tie rods, and were recently provided with a wooden viewing platform and steps on the east.

Ethnographic and Historic Background

The vicinity of the Sonoma Mountains served as a boundary area between various groups of Native Americans. There appears to be some disagreement as to who occupied the area east of Sonoma Mountain, where Jack London State Historic Park is located. Some indications exist that the western slopes of Sonoma Valley might be a possible boundary between the Coast Miwok to the west and the Patwin to the east. This boundary line would pass through the park.

Euroamerican Era History

Lands in Jack London SHP trace their title back to the governments of both Mexico and the United States. From the 1840s, Mexican rancheros claimed the land as part of their vast holdings. Following the U.S. Land Commission decisions on these claims, settlement began in earnest in the 1860s and 1870s, when vineyardists cultivated land on the foothills, and ranchers grazed livestock on the slopes of Sonoma Mountain.

Vallejo's Petaluma Rancho

On October 22, 1843, Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltoarena granted General Mariano G. Vallejo 10 square leagues of land. This property, known as the Petaluma Grant, was bounded by Sonoma Creek on the east, San Pablo Bay on the south, and Petaluma Creek on the west. It possessed the most fertile soil in the county, if not in the entire state. On June 22, 1844, Micheltoarena sold Vallejo 5 square leagues. Together, these land claims came to compose the Petaluma Rancho. With the addition of this land to his other holdings, Vallejo owned more than 150,000 acres in the area.

The claim of Mariano G. Vallejo to the Petaluma Rancho was confirmed by the commission in 1855 and by the district court in 1857; in the same year, an appeal was dismissed, giving Vallejo clear title to 66,622.17 acres, the largest confirmed land claim in Sonoma County. The portion of the Petaluma Rancho that later became part of Jack London SHP was located in a remote corner of Vallejo's ranch. There is no evidence that Vallejo developed this section of his holdings, although by 1856, he had constructed a sawmill not far away on Sonoma Creek. As settlers made their way into Sonoma County in the mid-1850s, Vallejo subdivided his property, and sold off much of his vast acreage. By 1864, only about 1,450 acres of the original Petaluma Rancho remained in Vallejo's possession.

Early Landowners

Rancho portions of Jack London SHP were included in two land transactions: on December 31, 1859, Vallejo sold 500 acres to Major Louis Csomortanyi for \$2,500, and Alfred Borel sold 128 acres to Julius A. Poppe in 1871.

Encouraged by a friend and fellow Hungarian, Agoston Haraszthy, Csomortanyi planned to grow grapes on his new property, which he named the Tokay Vineyard, after the most famous of Hungarian wines. Haraszthy had established himself in the township a few years before; here, he developed the Buena Vista Vineyards into a model property. Haraszthy's important influence in the development of dry-farming techniques led to increased settlement in the foothills. His widely circulated treatise on grape growing and wine making provided novices with sufficient detail to start their own vineyards, along with a cost analysis to stimulate their economic interest.

In part a result of Haraszthy's widespread proselytizing, the amount of land in the Sonoma Valley planted in vines rose from 50 acres in 1856 to 2,282 acres in the spring of 1863. Vineyard plantings filled the valley, and began to move up the hills.

Although Csomortanyi quickly lost financial control of his vineyard, by 1863, he had planted 60 acres, and wine production had commenced by 1866.

Csomortanyi was not, apparently, a rich man when he became a vintner. Immediately on purchasing his 500 acres, Csomortanyi sold half his interest to two partners -- Henry Carlton and John Sweet. Carlton sold his interest to Sweet in November 1866, and Sweet and Csomortanyi sold the entire parcel to Jackson Temple a month later. Temple took Csomortanyi on as a partner to oversee the vineyard and the wine making there.

Following Csomortanyi's death in 1869, Temple found a new vintner to manage his property, with its 40,000 vines. On July 5, 1873, Temple sold the 500-acre "Vineyard called Tokay" to Charles and Henry Kohler for \$12,000. The previous August, the Kohlers had purchased 119 acres in the area from Alfred Borel.

Government land to the west of Jack London SHP was surveyed in 1865, officially opening those parcels to settlement. The public land in Section 19 of T6N/R6W that became part of the park was not surveyed and opened for settlement until 1871.

This rugged area on Sonoma Mountain was settled following the 1871 survey, and over the next decade, the land was patented under the provisions of the Homestead Act and the Pre-Emption Act, both of which required settlement and cultivation. Many of the original patentees in this upland area were Irish immigrants.

Kohler and Frohling's Tokay Vineyard

The firm of Kohler and Frohling, whose name at times included the names of various other partners, was conceived in San Francisco in 1853, with a scheme to bring wine making to the west coast. A professional flutist, John Frohling was born in Prussia in 1827; Charles Kohler, also an accomplished musician, was born in Germany in 1830. In 1854, the firm purchased a small vineyard in Los Angeles, which Frohling managed. Meanwhile, in 1855, Kohler opened a 500-gallon wine cellar -- the first for the sale of California wines -- in San Francisco, to distribute the firm's products. Both men continued their musical careers to subsidize the incipient concern. By 1858, the firm of Kohler and Frohling had established a reputation for excellent wines; in that

year, it was awarded the prize for the 'Best Wine' at the California State Agricultural Society's annual fair. In 1858, they commenced the production of grape brandy, which they shipped to New York, where, in 1860, they opened their own wine cellar, dealing exclusively in California wines. Kohler and Frohling became very successful wine merchants: by 1860, they occupied 10 cellars in the basement of the Montgomery Block in San Francisco, and seven large cellars in Los Angeles, including the entire basement of the City Hall building. They shipped wine to all the states in the Union and many foreign places, including Mexico, Central and South America, the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, Russia, Europe, and India.

Two years after John Frohling's death in 1862, Charles Kohler took on a new partner, Henry Kohler -- his brother-in-law. Before buying the Tokay Vineyard, Kohler and Frohling had purchased grapes from various Sonoma vineyards for use in their winery. With the purchase of the Tokay Vineyard in the early 1870s, the firm had a center for its northern California wine making operation. They immediately constructed new winery buildings and planted more vines, until, in 1881, the vineyard covered 200 acres. The Kohler and Frohling vineyard and winery became a model property.

While Charles Kohler managed the wine export business from San Francisco, Henry Kohler oversaw the development of the Tokay Vineyard, where he and his family resided. In July 1884, Henry Kohler sold his share of the Tokay Vineyard to Charles Kohler, and in April 1887, Charles Kohler died. Although Charles' heirs continued to manage the vineyard until 1894, no further winery-related development appears to have taken place after Charles Kohler's death. In 1894, Kohler's heirs sold the Tokay Vineyard to the California Wine Association, of which the firm of Kohler and Frohling was a founding member, in two separate transactions. The 10-acre parcel containing most of the buildings was sold separately from the remainder of the property. Less than one year later, the California Wine Association sold the large 500-acre vineyard parcel back to Elise Kohler, but kept the small winery parcel. Elise Kohler then sold the Tokay Vineyard to Joshua Chauvet, owner of a neighboring winery, in November 1895. Jack and Charmian London purchased the large parcel from Chauvet in 1910, and the 10-acre parcel from the California Wine Association in 1911.

Small-Scale Agriculturalists

While Kohler and Frohling's winery grew to become one of the largest producers in the state, properties bordering the Tokay Vineyard and later purchased by the Londons were developed by small-scale farmers and ranchers. Generally, land-grant property was settled before government land. However, the 128-acre parcel on the Petaluma Rancho on which the Wolf House would be built was not inhabited until 1876, when Julius Poppe deeded it to John Greenlaw. With a partner, Greenlaw tilled 25 acres, and planted a 2-acre vineyard. Most of their livelihood, however, came from the sale of firewood, and their land was mortgaged for its top value.

The government land in Section 19 began to be purchased or homesteaded in the 1870s. These settlers lived for a short time on the land before patenting, and then moved on. By 1880, only one family -- the Crillys -- resided in the Section 19 portion of Jack London SHP; they ran a small dairy, and were heavily encumbered by debt. Neither the Greenlaws nor the Crillys were

successful, and both had left the area by the late 1880s, their property passing to nonresident owners until its purchase by the Londons. Two of the Greenlaws' children are buried on the property a short distance from the Londons' grave site. "Little David" died November 25, 1876, and his sister "Little Lillie" the following year, August 8, 1877.

Jack London's Beauty Ranch

Jack London's move to Glen Ellen from an Oakland suburb in 1905 was precipitated by two factors: the disintegration of his first marriage and the entrance of a new love, Charmian Kittridge, into his life; and a feeling of weariness with city life and city people. Not yet thirty, London was at the height of his literary career. In the seven years after the publication of his first story, London had risen from the ranks of the urban poor to become America's best-paid author. His short stories and novella, The Call of the Wild, brought London wide critical acclaim and instant popularity among the reading public.

Jack London had met Charmian Kittridge in the summer of 1903, while vacationing with his wife and children in Glen Ellen, in one of the several cottages rented to tourists by Charmian's aunt, Netta Eames. His marriage was already failing, and he separated from his wife, Bessie, who filed for divorce in June 1904. Bessie London was granted an interlocutory decree of divorce on November 11, 1904; this meant that Jack and Charmian could marry one year later, which they did on November 19, 1905, the day after the judge signed the final decree....

While awaiting the final decree, Jack and Charmian planned their future. In the spring of 1905, Jack moved into the annex of Wake Robin Lodge, where Charmian lived with her aunt and uncle in Glen Ellen. Tired of city life, Jack wanted to settle down with Charmian in a house in the country. In May 1905, London wrote to his publisher asking for an account of his earnings, so that he would know how much land he could buy.

A few days later, Jack and Charmian rode up to the old Greenlaw place, a 128-acre ranch owned by Robert Hill, and found the property they wanted, and where they would eventually build Wolf House. On June 5, they met with the owners, and two days later, Jack put \$500 down on the property; he also paid the tenants \$600 for their livestock and farm equipment. Again, Jack wrote to his publisher for money, explaining that:

I have found the land I want, and have closed the deal by paying \$500.00, binding the bargain for a few days, when I must pay the balance, \$6,500.00. The place was a bargain, one of those bargains that a man would be insane to let slip by.... There are 130 acres in the place, and they are 130 acres of the most beautiful, primitive land to be found in California. There are great redwoods on it, some of them thousands of years old -- in fact, the redwoods are as fine and magnificent as any to be found anywhere outside the tourist groves. Also there are great firs, tan-bark oaks, maples, live-oaks, white-oaks, black-oaks, madrono and manzanita galore. There are canyons, several streams of water, many springs, etc., etc. In fact, it is

impossible to really describe the place. All I can say is this -- I have been riding all over these hills, looking for just such a place, and I must say that I have never seen anything like it.

Woodchoppers were already at work when I snapped up the place. It had to be snapped up. Twenty years from now I'll wager it will be worth twenty times what I am now paying for it.

.....
My lasting regret, in case the thing fell through, would be not the loss of the money already advanced, but the loss of the place itself. I could never find another place like it again, and I who am a Californian, tell you this.

London requested a \$10,000 advance with which to purchase the ranch, and to put up a barn where he might live until he got together the money to build a house. London's publisher obliged, and London bought the ranch, hiring Werner Wiget as his foreman. London immediately commissioned Martin Pasquini to do the stone and concrete work for a new barn. Work on the barn was halted when the money ran out; this delay turned out to be fortunate, for the 1906 earthquake revealed that the stone walls, supposedly solid and two feet thick, were hollow. The barn was rebuilt in the summer of 1906, and is located outside of Jack London SHP, on land currently belonging to the estate of Miriam Smith.

Jack and Charmian made other plans as well. Less than one month after the Hill property was transferred, the two conceived their idea to sail around the world on a boat of their own design. Initially, Jack and Charmian planned to spend five years or so on the ranch before going around the world. By the spring of 1906, however, work had begun on the Snark, which cost more than \$25,000 to build. Jack, Charmian, and crew set sail for Hawaii on April 21, 1907, returning to California in July 1909. They had been unable to complete their voyage as planned; money had run short, and Jack, along with the rest of the crew, suffered from a myriad of tropical diseases. The Snark was sold at auction in Australia, and Jack London never regained his health.

While the Londons were away, Netta Eames managed their ranch, and purchased some adjoining properties for them. In 1910, Jack's stepsister, Eliza Shepard, became his ranch superintendent. After the voyage of the Snark, Jack continued to enlarge their holdings, which increased to approximately 1,400 acres by February 1913. In 1911, the Londons moved from Wake Robin to the old Kohler and Frohling cottage, located on a newly acquired property. From here, they directed the construction of Wolf House, and agricultural improvements on the ranch.

Having achieved success, London wrote for money: money to finance the building of the Snark, for expansion and improvement of the ranch, and for building his fantasy home, the Wolf House. London drew heavily from personal experience for his writing. After moving to Glen Ellen, the inspiration for his work came in part from his travels, his relationship with Charmian, his studies of agriculture, and -- at least for the first few years -- from his conviction of the inevitability of a Socialist revolution. However, London's

responsibilities and diverse interests produced a cash flow problem of immense proportions; he took and spent cash advances long before producing final copy. A friend once lamented that Jack had "mortgaged his brain." He had to write just to make good on these cash advances. Throughout his career, London's writing habits were very strict and regimented. He set himself a goal of one thousand words a day, which he reached each morning before socializing or attending to ranch business. By 1912, London was tiring of the pressure of having to write just to keep the ranch going, and he came to hate writing. Nevertheless, London continued to meet his quota, often filling his work with events and scenes close at hand. Thus, the ranch contributed to London's fiction as scene and plot, while the fiction brought cash to invest in his agrarian vision.

At the core of London's philosophy were principles that linked his ethics and his esthetics, allowing him to comprehend the landscape like a morality play -- its features the products of the playing out of human qualities: greed and dishonesty, or altruism and stewardship. Thus, his Marxian-socialist perspective shaped his reading of the landscape; his belief in scientific agriculture provided the techniques to redeem the land; and his artistic vision, wedding beauty and utility, designated the form and materials for his improvements.

Jack London died on November 22, 1916, at 40 years of age. Following his death, there was some disagreement among his friends and family over what they believed characterized London's goals, and, hence, how best his estate could carry out his unfinished plans. Upton Sinclair suggested that Charmian sell the ranch, and use the proceeds to offer a Jack London prize each year for the best piece of revolutionary literature. Charmian, on the other hand, felt that a Jack London school of agriculture or something of that sort would be the greatest memorial to her husband.

Jack London State Historic Park

Eliza Shepard continued to manage the ranch. After her death in 1939, the property was managed by her son, Irving Shepard. Charmian London died in 1955; her will directed that her House of Happy Walls become a memorial to Jack London and herself. Charmian's heir, Irving Shepard, immediately began exploring ways to establish a state park on the Jack London ranch in fulfillment of this last wish. In 1956, Senator F. Presley Abshire prepared a bill calling for the creation of a state park at the Jack London home, and a year later, the Legislature authorized \$100,000 for site acquisition and improvement. In 1959, Jack London State Historic Park was created, with 40 acres. The state purchased an additional 756 acres in 1977 and 1979.

Primary Historic Zone

Section 5019.59 of the Public Resources Code states, in part, that areas outside the primary historic zone may be acquired, developed, or operated "as a recreation zone to provide limited recreational opportunities that will supplement the public's enjoyment of the unit". The intent of a primary historic zone is to protect the environmental integrity of significant historic resources, and to restrict incompatible facilities in that area.

A crescent-shaped parcel of land stretching from the eastern park boundary westward to London's lake has been designated the primary historic zone (see Allowable Use Intensity Map). This zone contains the Wolf House ruins, the grave site, the House of Happy Walls, the cottage, and the structures connected with London's agricultural complex.

Esthetic Resources

Located on an east-facing terrace on the slopes of Sonoma Mountain, Jack London State Historic Park is a fine example of California's Coast Range topography, flora, and fauna, and a fitting memorial to one of America's foremost writers. Fully appreciating its scenic qualities, London purchased the land in 1905 as a site for his agricultural efforts, and named it Beauty Ranch, an apt title for this visually captivating area. The western portion of the unit is steep and rugged, what London considered some of the most beautiful primitive land in California, and the eastern part of the unit contains the cultural features for which this unit was established.

The ranch and residence buildings are picturesque focal features for visitors. The Stallion Barn, winery ruins, silos, and "Pig Palace" exhibit unique and interesting architecture, often using native stone, and serve as a testament to London's interest in agricultural innovations. The ruins of the Wolf House, the House of Happy Walls, and the Bathhouse all exemplify elements of the turn-of-the-century arts and crafts movement, the structures displaying the central concepts of informal natural living and rustic bungalow architecture which blends in with its surroundings. The leisured life of the country gentleman and the recreational interest of the early 20th century elite, as well as an incarnation of Jack London's ideals, are manifested by the buildings, and these structures convey to visitors a feeling of that past time, and of London's hopes and dreams.

The unit provides several areas and vista points from which to observe scenic viewscapes of the ranch and its surrounding terrain. The summit of Sonoma Mountain and several isolated peaks highlight the mountainous skyline visible from the unit, and Mount Diablo is visible in the distance from Mays clearing. The vineyard of nearby Jack London Ranch provides a picturesque foreground for a panoramic view of the Valley of the Moon, with its patchwork of agricultural lands, and the Mayacamas Mountains beyond.

Visual diversity is provided by the variety of vegetation types in the unit. Forests of oaks, bay, manzanita, and madrone, with understory vegetation of various ferns and forbs, are relatively light, while dense stands of redwoods appear dark and enclosed. These forests and the chaparral scrublands are interspersed with large, grassy meadows, contrasting plant communities offering visitors continual visual interest. Springtime brings bright greens and many-colored flowers, while, during the summer, the golden grasses of the meadows create a striking contrast with the surrounding dark green shrubs and trees and the bright blue sky. Focal features during the fall include the reddish tones of toyon, blackberry, and poison-oak, and the bright golden yellows of California buckeye, black oak, bigleaf maple, and the vineyards highlighting the panoramic view of the valley. The plants, from lichen and mosses to shrubs and trees, display forms, shapes, patterns, and colors in endless variety, offering visitors close-range views of the natural history of the area.

Water is present in the unit in small creeks seldom seen by visitors, and in the pond, a small lake created by Jack London to store water, and used as a favorite place to entertain guests. Cattails and other aquatic vegetation in addition to the surrounding forest make the pond a serene and calming setting in the unit.

Wildlife provide visual interest in the unit. Waterfowl can be seen on the pond, and brilliant butterflies and dragonflies can be observed almost everywhere. Lizards, snakes, squirrels, and an occasional deer can be seen on the trails.

Ephemeral features of this unit are also esthetically important. Lighting conditions vary with time, season, weather, and surrounding vegetation, and can consequently vary the scenic qualities. Fog is a common morning phenomenon in the Sonoma Valley summers, and visitors can have a view of the valley filled with fog. The unit also provides olfactory stimulation in the smell of the redwood groves, the fragrance of the bay, and the aroma of various herbaceous plant species, such as the sticky yerba buena and coyote mint. The unit is generally quiet and peaceful. Bird calls in the forests, wind in the trees, and the sounds of water in the stream are positive auditory features.

Negative features consist mainly of human-made objects. Overhead power lines disrupt the view in several locations, and the very large line in the northwest corner of the unit, with its straight corridor cutting through the vegetation, is particularly obtrusive. Also, from overhead comes the drone of airplanes disrupting the quiet and ambience of the area. The water treatment structure and portable toilets are not screened, and intrude on the natural and historic scene. The galvanized sheet metal atop the winery ruins detracts from the scenic values of the view. Some of the signing on the buildings also provides a visual distraction.

Recreation Resources

Recreation resources in Jack London State Historic Park are associated with the unit's cultural history, natural history, natural environment, and scenic resources.

Present recreational uses in the historic park include the following:

- Destination Activities - picnicking, fishing
- Transitory Activities - hiking, horseback riding, touring historic sites
- Contemplative Activities - natural studies, cultural studies

An average of 76,200 people visit Jack London State Historic Park each year. May is the peak month of visitation. January and December are the lowest months of visitation. Visitor use is mostly concentrated in the eastern portion of the unit, where all the cultural attractions are located.

Existing recreation facilities in Jack London State Historic Park include the following:

- 1 restroom
- 3 toilets (portable)
- 2 parking lots (200 vehicles)
- 10 hiking trails (approximately 8 miles)
- 2 picnic areas (21 tables, 5 barbecue pits)
- horse rental service (concession)

Constraints on recreational uses in the historic park are the steep topography of some areas, eroded soils in some areas, high to extreme fire hazard during the dry season of the year, widespread poison-oak, and dead-end non-loop trails.

Resource Policy Formation

Classification

Charmian London sought a suitable memorial to honor Jack London after his death in 1916. She constructed the House of Happy Walls partly as her residence, but also with the intention of using it as a museum. After her death in 1955 at the age of 84, Charmian's will directed that the house be used as a memorial to Jack London.

In 1957 the State Legislature passed the following bill, Chapter 2251, authorizing the acquisition of the Jack London Home:

CHAPTER 2251

An act authorizing the acquisition of the Jack London Home as a state historical monument, providing for its preservation, development, and interpretation, and making an appropriation for acquisition, development, and improvement of such historical monument after acquisition.

(Approved by Governor July 10, 1957. Filed
with Secretary of State July 15, 1957.)

In effect
September
11, 1957

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. The State Park Commission is hereby authorized to provide for the acquisition, preservation, development, and interpretation of the Jack London Home as a state historical monument. The State Park Commission, acting by and through the Division of Beaches and Parks, Department of Natural Resources, shall upon acquisition of the property provide for such restoration and improvements as are necessary to carry out the purposes hereof, upon appropriation of the necessary funds.

Land acquired pursuant to the appropriation made herein shall provide an appropriate setting for the Jack London Home and grave site, adjacent to the town of Glen Ellen, County of Sonoma.

Sec. 2. The properties acquired, restored, improved, maintained, and operated in pursuance of this act shall constitute a portion of the State Park System.

Sec. 3. There is hereby appropriated from the State Park Fund the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for the purposes of this act.

In 1959, Jack London State Historic Park was created by the acquisition of 40 acres containing the Wolf House ruins, the House of Happy Walls, and London's grave site, partly through a gift from Irving Shepard, London's nephew and heir to London's estate. In 1977 and 1979, the state purchased an additional 756 acres of the Jack London Ranch from the Shepard family. This acquisition included London's cottage, the Pig Palace, and barns -- the heart of what once constituted the center of London's working ranch.

The unit was classified as a state historic park in May 1962 by the State Park and Recreation Commission. The Public Resources Code definition of a state historic park, which is pertinent to general planning efforts, is found in Section 5019.59:

State Historic Park

5019.59. Historical Units. Historical units, to be named appropriately and individually, consist of areas established primarily to preserve objects of historical, archeological, and scientific interest, and archeological sites and places commemorating important persons or historic events. Such areas should be of sufficient size, where possible, to encompass a significant proportion of the landscape associated with the historical objects. The only facilities that may be provided are those required for the safety, comfort, and enjoyment of the visitors, such as access, parking, water, sanitation, interpretation, and picnicking. Upon approval by the commission, lands outside the primary historic zone may be selected or acquired, developed, or operated to provide camping facilities within appropriate historical units. Upon approval by the State Park and Recreation Commission, an area outside the primary historic zone may be designated as a recreation zone to provide limited recreational opportunities that will supplement the public's enjoyment of the unit. Certain agricultural, mercantile, or other commercial activities may be permitted if those activities are a part of the history of the individual unit and any developments retain or restore historical authenticity. Historical units shall be named to perpetuate the primary historical theme of the individual units.

Jack London State Historic Park is registered as California Historic Landmark No. 743, and is included on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1963, Jack London State Historic Park was made a National Historic Landmark, the boundary of the landmark corresponding to the then-park boundary.

Declaration of Purpose

The purpose of Jack London State Historic Park is to make available to the people for their enjoyment the historical and natural features that exemplify Jack London's lifestyle, his contribution to American literature, his efforts to develop and demonstrate new agricultural techniques, and his affection for

the natural environment. It will be the goal of the Department of Parks and Recreation at Jack London State Historic Park to preserve, restore, and interpret those historic and natural resources that reflect on Jack London's life.

Zone of Primary Interest

The department has a concern for all lands adjacent to the unit on which any new development or land use change could jeopardize or degrade the cultural and natural resources of the park. Included are those lands that were once part of London's Beauty Ranch and are now in private ownership, and surrounding lands that add to the park's viewscape and watersheds.

Resource Management Policies

Natural Resources

Topography

Boundary Survey and Fencing: Not all of the boundaries of Jack London State Historic Park have been surveyed. Unit boundaries need to be determined to allow for proper resource management. A boundary survey would be an important tool to resolve potential jurisdiction and ownership problems, as well as to manage natural resources. Sections of the Jack London State Historic Park perimeter boundary are unfenced, or are inadequately fenced. This lack of fencing allows cattle, feral pigs, and people uncontrolled access into and out of the unit.

Policy: The department shall protect natural resources from adverse impacts created by adjacent land use practices, including inappropriate trespass. The department shall conduct a boundary survey of the unit.

To carry out this policy, the department could fence the perimeter boundaries in areas necessary. The fences should be designed to effectively deter cattle, wild pigs, and illegal vehicles from entering the unit, yet not to significantly impede the movements of the native wildlife of the area or hikers.

Hydrologic Resources

General Hydrologic Resources: Springs and waterways are important park features that have natural, esthetic, and recreational values. Riparian areas are fragile, and even limited soil disturbance or loss of vegetation will result in increased sedimentation and degradation of aquatic environments.

The tapping of small aquifers for major park facilities may dry up or significantly reduce summer water tables in ephemeral streams, affecting aquatic and terrestrial wildlife.

Policy: The department shall manage springs and waterways in the unit for the protection of the quality, quantity, and biological integrity of these important features.

Surface water shall be protected from pollution or excessive unnatural sedimentation.

Domestic Water Source: The water used for consumptive purposes in Jack London State Historic Park is acquired through the use of a well and treatment plant (filtration system), located along the service road to the Wolf House site. The water treatment plant is incapable of supplying adequate water pressure to the London Cottage area for any meaningful fire protection, while being circulated through the filters. The modern treatment plant is also visually incompatible in the historic zone. (See Water System policy in Cultural Resources policy section.)

Policy: The department shall seek to install a new water system that will be adequate for the domestic and fire protection needs of the unit.

The new treatment plant should be located to minimize impacts to natural, cultural, and recreational values. Water should not be diverted within the boundaries that will significantly affect the water features and ecosystems they support.

Hydrologic Systems - Offsite Land Use: Offsite land uses (e.g., construction development, grazing, and recreation) outside the park can affect hydrologic features in the park.

Policy: The department shall strive to be actively involved in land use decisions for all lands adjacent to the unit that may affect hydrologic resources. Measures to maintain natural water quality, channel flow, and sediment rates shall be recommended and supported.

Geology

Landslides and Slope Stability: Jack London State Historic Park is subject to landslides. Landslides and blockfalls (or structural collapse) may be triggered by earthquakes, streambank undercutting, severe storms which saturate permeable formations, or human alterations to the natural system. Symptoms of instability include but are not limited to ground cracks, scarps, closed depressions, sag ponds, tilted tree trunks, and broken or disrupted ground.

Policy: Geologically hazardous areas shall be identified and noted on base maps as part of the inventory process. A monitoring program shall be initiated to document landslides, blockfalls, structural collapse, and severe erosion. Areas exhibiting instability or landslide susceptibility shall not be developed.

Seismicity: Seismic activity at Jack London State Historic Park could originate along the nearby Rodgers Creek - Healdsburg fault, or along the San Andreas fault to the west or the Hayward fault to the south. Intense shaking associated with peak rock accelerations of 0.45 to 0.75 g could last from 30 to 40 seconds. This type of activity could further deteriorate the historic structures in the unit, and could result in total destruction of the historic architectural resources -- especially the stonework.

Policy: Reconstruction of historic structures should take seismic activity of the area into account. New construction should be designed to endure expected probable seismic events.

Fossil Resources: Mammalian fossils may have been collected from Jack London State Historic Park. Carbonized wood is included in volcanic ash deposits in the unit. The fossil resources are fragile and rare. Careful surveying and management is necessary to assure preservation of these nonrenewable resources.

Policy: When fossil resources are identified in the unit, the department shall determine the find's significance, then take appropriate protective or stabilization action. The department shall coordinate fossil discovery actions with the U.S. Geological Survey and the University of California Museum of Paleontology.

Mineralogical and Petrological Resources: A diatomite mine and building stone quarry occur in the vicinity of the unit. These sites have not been evaluated by department experts to determine significance.

Policy: The mineralogical and petrological resources of Jack London State Historic Park shall be evaluated by a registered geologist to determine significance. Specific protective or interpretive actions shall be recommended as a result of the evaluation.

Roads and Trails: The method of road construction and maintenance has resulted in several erosion problem areas, where runoff has been collected and diverted in such a way as to cause gully erosion. An analysis of the road and trail system would identify specific problem areas.

Policy: A road and trail management plan shall be prepared. The plan shall identify erosion problem areas, areas of ditch and berm construction, culvert locations, and intermittent stream crossings. The plan shall also recommend which roads and trails are to be retained, and which roads and trails shall be modified or rerouted to minimize erosion hazards. Some areas where culverts are currently in use may require culvert removal and road reconstruction or road removal.

Soils

Soil Constraints: Some of the soils at Jack London State Historic Park are cited by the Soil Conservation Service as poorly suited to the development of recreation facilities, structures, and septic systems. Constraints cited in the Soil Conservation Service Soil Survey of Sonoma County for the soils present in the unit include slope, shallow depth of rock, and soils that have a high shrink/swell potential. Some soils have slow permeability and are poor filters, creating problems for design of sanitary facilities.

Policy: Soil information based on site-specific surveys shall be considered in the design and location of facilities. Facility development, visitor use, and unit operation and maintenance shall be conducted to minimize surface disturbance of soils, except where necessary to protect or interpret cultural resources.

Soil Erosion: Trails, roads, and hillsides in Jack London State Historic Park are experiencing erosion. As modifications to the natural system are introduced, or as visitor use increases, erosion could accelerate and cause damage to the natural environment, and to cultural resources. Some of the

trails and roads now in the unit were constructed without adequately considering methods to prevent erosion. It may be necessary to modify those areas experiencing active erosion to reduce current soil loss, and to include soil erosion considerations in future plans for development and use.

Policy: The department shall endeavor to minimize human-caused erosion in Jack London State Historic Park. Unnatural or destructive erosion shall be controlled and prevented by means that are consistent with the purposes of the unit and department policies. Steps shall be taken to correct existing erosion problems and eroded areas. These areas shall be identified, restored to natural contours, if possible, and revegetated with appropriate native plant species when necessary. Erosion caused by facility development shall be monitored, and projects shall be implemented when necessary to prevent soil losses and restore soil integrity. Corrective measures shall be as unobtrusive as possible, designed to fit into the natural environment, and with minimal impact on cultural resources.

Plant Life

General Vegetation Management: It is a policy of the department to preserve and perpetuate representative examples of natural plant communities common to a unit and the region (Policy No. 7; Res. Mgt. Directives, 1831.1). The natural communities at Jack London State Historic Park have been influenced by human use, grazing, suppression of natural fires, and invasion by exotic species. The net results of such impacts include changes in the range and distribution of native species and unnatural community structures.

Policy: The department shall develop and implement a plant community restoration and management program for Jack London State Historic Park. The primary objective of this program shall be to manage natural communities outside the primary historic zone toward a natural condition, with a minimum disruption to natural processes. The secondary objective shall be to restore and perpetuate the native plant communities that prevailed in the unit prior to Euroamerican influence.

Oak Management: Six species of native oaks are represented at Jack London State Historic Park. Because of grazing pressures, habitat modification, and fire suppression, oaks in California have experienced a very low rate of regeneration. Most oak woodland/forest areas display a loss of natural age structure which is typically represented by a variety of different age classes. A plant community composed of even-aged individuals is considered to be an unstable community, especially when limited to the older age classes, as found among the oaks. Little regeneration from seed has been noted in the oak woodlands and forests in the unit.

Policy: In order to ensure the protection and perpetuation of the native oaks at Jack London State Historic Park, the oak communities outside the primary historic zone shall be managed to promote an increased representation of the younger age classes of the oaks. An oak monitoring program shall be established to determine annual recruitment and mortality of oaks, and the present age class representation.

Riparian Zone Management: The term "wetland" refers to any watercourse or body of water, the lands underlying or adjacent to these waters, and the wildlife and natural communities dependent on the wetland habitat (Public Resources Code, Section 5812). With their diversity of plant and animal life, wetland areas are important esthetic and recreational resources. As defined, riparian zones are classified as a type of wetland. In recognizing the significance of wetland ecosystems, the California Administrative Code (Sec. 5815) requires that the department "give particular recognition to opportunities for protecting and preserving wetlands lying within, or adjacent to, existing units of the State Park System..."

In Jack London State Historic Park, visitor use, cattle trespass, and foraging by feral pigs in riparian zones have resulted in vegetation trampling and obliteration, soil erosion and compaction, and potential water pollution.

Policy: The integrity of riparian ecosystems in Jack London State Historic Park shall be protected through development and implementation of a riparian system management plan. Control of non-native species and exclusion of cattle and pigs from riparian zones shall be important elements of this plan.

Native Grassland Management: Extensive changes in the grassland have occurred as a result of long-term grazing, fire suppression, and the introduction of non-native species. Native grassland occurs in Jack London State Historic Park as an understory of the northern oak woodland, as well as on open slopes. Species which characterize native grassland, for example, California fescue, needlegrass, blue wild rye, and melic, occur throughout the unit, but are not extensive. In areas in which they occur, native bunchgrass cover is high.

Under natural conditions, the density of native bunchgrasses is variable. When sparse, numerous annual species are commonly associated with the bunchgrasses. In open grassland, these species include goldfields, bird's-eye gilia, popcorn flower, brodiaea, Mariposa lily, and members of the carrot family. Brodiaea and Mariposa lily, as well as iris and Indian pink, occur with native grasses in the oak woodland understory.

Policy: Grassland sites in Jack London State Historic Park outside the primary historic zone shall be managed to restore and maintain the diversity and integrity of native grasslands. Efforts shall include field surveys to identify and assess populations of native grasses, the control and/or eradication of exotic species, and the possible restoration of fire to its natural role in the ecosystem.

Prescribed Fire Management: Historically, fires burned regularly throughout Jack London State Historic Park. The fires were most often ignited by lightning in the late summer and early fall, and by the intentional or accidental activities of Native Americans and ranchers. Wildfires began to be effectively suppressed in the late 1920s; since that time, fire has only infrequently burned through the unit. Disruption of natural fire processes has resulted in ecological imbalances and the increased likelihood of destructive wildfires due to fuel accumulation. Reintroduction of fire through a carefully controlled prescribed fire program may be needed to maintain native plant species and plant communities which developed under a

regime of frequent fire, to restore the processes necessary for perpetuation of natural ecosystems, to control exotic species, and to reduce the potential for destructive wildfires.

Policy: Use of prescribed fire shall be allowed at Jack London State Historic Park, in accord with department-prescribed fire management policies. Unless specifically mandated, use of prescribed fire shall be limited to natural plant communities occurring outside the primary historic zone. A Prescribed Fire Management Plan shall be prepared prior to initiation of a long-term burning program. Special emphasis in this plan shall be placed on public safety and preservation of historic structures.

Fire Prevention and Suppression: Wildfire can be a threat to natural resources, facilities, and human life and property. A Prescribed Fire Management Program which simulates the historic natural fires of this region will reduce the damage from future wildfires, but cannot eliminate the threat of wildfires during periods of fire weather conditions, and from human-caused ignitions. For these reasons, the department requires that a Wildfire Management Plan be developed for every State Park System unit that experiences wildland fires.

Because conventional fire control facilities and fire-fighting procedures can have more long-lasting impacts on park resources than the wildfire itself, the development of special standards and procedures applicable to sensitive unit resources is important.

Policy: The department shall work with appropriate agencies to implement a Wildfire Management Plan at Jack London State Historic Park. This plan shall address all aspects of wildfire planning, including prevention, presuppression, and suppression. An overall objective of this plan shall be to prevent ignitions in areas of heavy visitor use from spreading throughout the unit. Protection of sensitive park resources, adjacent property, human lives, and facilities shall be important elements of this plan.

Rare or Endangered Plant Species: No rare, threatened, or endangered plant species are reported in Jack London State Historic Park. Although populations of several species have been identified in proximity to the unit, in-depth surveys in the unit are lacking. As a result, sensitive plants could be inadvertently destroyed by development of facilities, maintenance programs, visitor use, or other activities.

Policy: Systematic surveys for rare, threatened, and endangered plants shall be made throughout Jack London State Historic Park. Populations shall be mapped, and management plans for their protection and perpetuation shall be developed. Prior to any potentially deleterious activity, including site-specific development, trail or facilities construction or relocation, or prescribed burns, additional surveys for rare or endangered plants shall be made during the flowering season in the areas that will be affected. Should sensitive species be located in the unit, these plants shall be protected and managed for their perpetuation in accordance with state law (PRC, Div. 2, Ch. 10, Sec. 1900).

Exotic Plant Species: Many species of exotic plants are currently reported in Jack London State Historic Park. Although many of these plants were introduced by Jack London and are of historical interest, other exotics have spread throughout the unit. These exotics include several species of annual grasses, star thistle, Italian thistle, and Scotch broom. Because these exotic species compete successfully with native species and detract from the historic character of the unit, perpetuation of native plant communities and the historical ambiance of Jack London State Historic Park is dependent on their control and removal.

Policy: The department shall pursue a long-range objective of reducing invasive exotic plants in Jack London State Historic Park. Plants introduced by Jack London and having historical significance shall be managed in the primary historic zone. The highest priority for control efforts shall be given to those species most invasive and conspicuous in the landscape.

Eucalyptus: Five groves of blue gum (Eucalyptus globulus) were planted by Jack London between 1911 and 1915, in an effort to produce hardwood for profit. Portions of four of the original groves occur in Jack London State Historic Park. The historic boundaries of two of the groves extend from the unit onto the adjacent Shepard Vineyards (once part of the Beauty Ranch, now private). The trees on Shepard Vineyard land have been removed; the land is planted to grapes. The eucalyptus ultimately proved useless for furniture construction, and, over the years, have spread beyond the original boundaries of the groves.

Blue gum is adapted to a Mediterranean-type climate and cyclic fire. Blue gum possesses deciduous bark, and, as each new layer is produced, the old bark peels off in large strips. Leaves possess numerous oil glands and terpenes (a highly volatile chemical), as well as phytotoxins. The plant toxins inhibit the activity of decomposition organisms. As a result, copious amounts of leaf litter and dead bark build up under the trees. The trees and litter are highly flammable due to oils and volatiles, and are capable of burning even under cool, moist conditions. Other potential safety hazards associated with blue gum are windthrow and limb drop.

Policy: The department shall prepare and implement a eucalyptus management plan and program that provides for the perpetuation and containment of a specified historic grove or groves. The plan shall include an ongoing program to maintain the health and vigor of the existing trees, and to provide for long-term stand replacement. The plan shall also address the removal of trees or groves that have become established outside the historic grove boundaries or are dangerous to health and safety. Stand thinning to reduce fire hazards and removal of potential hazard trees shall also be addressed in this plan. Areas adjacent to the historic groves and outside the primary historic zone shall be managed toward vegetation community types indigenous to the area. Areas in the primary historic zone from which eucalyptus is completely removed shall be revegetated to the native vegetation community type, or, if appropriate, to historic landscaping. Individual trees that are of historical significance shall not be removed unless they represent hazards to visitors or to historic structures.

Animal Life

General Wildlife Management: Animal life is an important part of natural ecosystems, and adds interest and variety to the park experience. Protection and perpetuation of natural wildlife populations is an important management objective at Jack London State Historic Park.

The communities of wildlife in the unit have been altered by human activities in the past. These alterations include changes in species composition, distribution, and population brought about by excessive hunting, which eliminated species such as the grizzly bear and elk, the planting of eucalyptus groves, the introduction of exotic annual grasses, and livestock grazing.

Policy: Altered natural wildlife habitats outside the primary historic zone in Jack London State Historic Park shall be restored as nearly as possible to conditions that would exist had natural ecological processes not been disrupted. Whether or not restoration of natural conditions is possible, it shall be the policy of the department to avoid significant imbalances caused by human influences on the natural wildlife populations. If it is necessary to regulate animal populations, the methods used shall be based on sound principles of ecosystem management, shall be consistent with the general policies of the department, and shall avoid disturbance to other natural values of the unit.

Threatened, Endangered, and Special Interest Wildlife: Although no federally or state-listed threatened, rare, or endangered animal species has been reported to occur in Jack London State Historic Park, three listed species, the Tomales isopod (an aquatic invertebrate), the California freshwater shrimp, and the western yellow-billed cuckoo, have been reported from locations near the unit. With further field investigation, these may be found within the boundaries of the unit.

Animal species of special concern occur in the unit. These species are of concern specifically to the State Department of Fish and Game due to a statewide reduction in breeding status, suitable habitat, or other threats to the population. Other species are of special scientific, interpretive, or educational interest. The native rainbow trout, western rattlesnake, merlin, purple martin, and sharp-shinned hawk are all species of special interest that could possibly occur in or be seen from the unit.

Policy: Specific management programs shall be developed when appropriate for animal species that are threatened, endangered, or of special concern. Necessary and suitable habitat, where it exists, shall be perpetuated. Programs or projects undertaken at Jack London State Historic Park shall be planned and designed so animal life requiring special management consideration will not be adversely affected. Resource management actions will focus on natural processes, in recognition that natural processes are mutually beneficial to all important resources.

Feral Animal Control: In order to achieve a more natural wildlife population in Jack London State Historic Park, adverse influences by feral animals or uncontrolled domestic animals, such as cats, dogs, pigs, and cattle, must be minimized. Cats and dogs may seriously threaten wildlife, and a visitor's

experience can be disturbed by the sight or threatening action of a stray dog. Cattle can cause considerable environmental damage, particularly in wetland areas and on trails, and the sight, sound, and smell of cattle on the trails detract from the natural scene, as well as creating an intimidating presence for hikers.

Feral pigs are a serious problem in Jack London State Historic Park, with evidence of pig activity found in nearly every moist area in the unit. Pigs are not native to the region, and their feeding habits of uprooting vegetation in sensitive areas have significant adverse effects on the ecosystem. Impacts on natural resources include soil disturbance and erosion, fouling springs and water holes, and destruction of native vegetation, wildlife, and wildlife habitat.

Policy: It shall be the policy of the department to strictly enforce department rules and regulations regarding feral animals or uncontrolled domestic animals in Jack London State Historic Park. Feral cats, cattle, and uncontrolled domestic dogs shall be removed as humanely as possible, and a continuing program of population management shall be designed and implemented.

It shall be a goal of the department to control and eliminate pigs in Jack London State Historic Park. The feral pig population shall be monitored, and its effect on the ecosystem shall be assessed. A specific program for feral pig control and eradication shall be developed and implemented when necessary, and efforts shall be made to deal with the problem before more resource damage has occurred.

Cultural Resources

Management of cultural resources located on State Park System lands is governed by state statutes and departmental directives. Portions of the Public Resources Code, Chapter 1.7 and Chapter 1.75, pertain to management of cultural resources on State Park System property. Resource Management Directives 10, 11, 24, 25, and 50-75 apply to the management of cultural resources. In addition, the following site-specific resource policies are proposed.

Archeological Resources

All recorded archeological sites, both Native American and historic, are important resources for Jack London SHP. They can be important for the interpretation of the park's Native American history and the pre-London period.

Policy: The department shall protect and preserve all Native American and historic sites at Jack London SHP. Horse trails, hiking trails, roads, and water lines shall be located away from Native American and historic sites. A department archeologist will review all proposed alignments of trails or any new trails to ensure protection of recorded resources.

Some recorded archeological sites have trails passing through them. Damage can result to these sites from foot and horse traffic, and from normal trail maintenance.

Policy: The department will reroute trails around all known archeological sites, or cap the sites with protective fill, if needed.

Historic Resources

Acquisition: Jack London State Historic Park contains 803 acres of London's original 1,400-acre Beauty Ranch. There exists on neighboring properties ranch structures constructed by London, and portions of land once central to the operation of the Beauty Ranch.

Policy: The department recognizes the historical significance of portions of the Beauty Ranch beyond its current ownership. The department intends, when the opportunity exists, to acquire these lands, giving priority to those properties containing structures or features constructed by Jack London, as well as land for protecting watersheds and viewsheds.

House of Happy Walls: Charmian's House of Happy Walls was constructed in 1919, as a residence for herself, and later as a memorial to Jack. The House of Happy Walls architecturally represents a very significant resource for Jack London SHP. The house has currently been adapted for use as a museum, park office space, and basement storage area.

Policy: The department will maintain the exterior and interior appearance of the structure in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for preservation. The House of Happy Walls may continue to be used as a visitor and orientation center.

National Register: Jack London State Historic Park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It was later made a National Historic Landmark. The boundary of the historic landmark was determined to be contiguous with the state park boundary before 1977 and 1979 additions expanded the park to its current 803 acres. Neither nomination lists contributing and non-contributing elements in the park.

Policy: The department will update the National Register nomination to reflect the current boundary, as well as the historic values, at Jack London State Historic Park.

Water System: The water treatment plant at Jack London State Historic Park consists of an intrusive modern metal building in the historic zone.

Policy: As a high priority, the department will seek to install a new water system that will not be intrusive in the historic zone.

Jack London's Dam and Reservoir: Jack London's dam, constructed in 1914, consists of a cement core and a facade of local stone. The maximum outside height of the dam is 8 feet. At one time, London constructed a dock at the reservoir. The dam has developed cracks in the cement core, thus allowing water to leak through the facade. The reservoir is now about 200 feet in diameter, and covers approximately 3 acres. Historical records indicate a lake depth of 6 to 20 feet. The lake has silted in, and a dense stand of cattails is growing at the northern end.

Policy: The department shall develop and implement a management plan for the dam and reservoir at Jack London State Historic Park. This plan shall address repair of the historic dam, siltation in the reservoir,

riparian vegetation protection, and fisheries management. In addition, specifics of the plan should include off-site spoiling of dredge materials if dredging is to occur, width of preserved riparian zone, and construction of London's dock if desired.

Restoration: Jack London's Stallion Barn, Manure Pit, Sherry Barn, Distillery, Smoke House, Silos, Bathhouse, and Pig Palace are in varying needs of restoration. All structures are central to Jack London's Beauty Ranch operation, and are important resources.

Policy: The department will restore all of the above structures to their 1916 appearance. Restoration will begin with those structures in most need. Before restoration begins, a historic structures report will be prepared on each structure that will give direction and guidance in properly restoring each structure.

Reconstruction: Jack London's Blacksmith Shop ruins and the Carriage House ruins represent two important resources pertaining to the Beauty Ranch. The Blacksmith Shop was the former Kohler and Frohling cooperage building. The Carriage House was constructed by London in 1911, using the ruins of the Kohler and Frohling winery building. Both areas have potential for subsurface archeological materials.

Policy: The department will reconstruct the Blacksmith Shop and Carriage House to their 1916 appearance. Historic structures reports will be prepared before reconstruction begins. All work will be preceded by proper archeological mitigation.

Agricultural Complex: London's Agricultural Complex contains various features relating to operation of the Beauty Ranch. Items included are the Bull Pen area and runs, water basin, bull exerciser, liquid manure system, and pig runs, all in varying need of restoration.

Policy: These features will be restored to their 1916 appearance.

Wolf House: The Wolf House, designed and constructed by Jack and Charmian, was envisioned to last 1,000 years. Native materials were carefully chosen, and design reflects London's strong belief that a home must be livable. It is estimated that the Londons spent approximately \$80,000 in pre-World War I dollars on the home. On August 22, 1913, the Wolf House burned, leaving only the ruins.

Policy: The department will not reconstruct the Wolf House, but will stabilize, support, or brace walls, floors, or chimneys as needed. It is important to maintain for visitors the sense of height and massiveness that the ruins convey.

London's Cottage: Jack London's cottage has undergone many changes and modifications since London's death in 1916. Interior walls were altered, ceilings lowered and covered with modern wallboard, a modern bathroom added, and aluminum-framed doors installed, to mention a few. Enough information exists through personal interviews and historic photographs to allow for an accurate restoration of the cottage.

Policy: The department will restore the cottage to its 1916 appearance, the year Jack London died. All additions and modifications made after that date will be removed. The department will also restore the exterior landscaping surrounding the cottage to its 1916 appearance. Before major restoration begins, the department will prepare a historic structures report compiling known documentation regarding the cottage. After restoration, the cottage will be used as a house museum, recreating London's study and sleeping porch, and other rooms as appropriate.

Historic Zone: A primary historic zone has been established for Jack London State Historic Park. This zone contains significant resources pertaining to London's Beauty Ranch.

Policy: All nonhistoric features that do not pertain to London's Beauty Ranch will be removed. Any facilities such as restrooms will be screened from historic resources.

Research: Jack London gained almost immediate world recognition shortly after the start of his writing career. It has been estimated that his works have been translated into as many as 58 different languages. London's writings as well as his life style have long been a source of discussion among scholars. Interest in London's contribution to literature is as strong today as it was prior to London's death in 1916.

Policy: The department will encourage continued research and writings on Jack London through appropriate programs. These programs can include, but not be limited to, a yearly writing contest concerning London's writing and life, and a lecture series concerning London by noted scholars.

Esthetic Resources

Scenic Resources

In addition to its cultural resources, Jack London State Historic Park has significant natural scenic resources. Sonoma Mountain and surrounding peaks create a distinct skyline, giving visitors the sense of being in the Coast Range, and its elevation offers spectacular views of Sonoma Valley. Contrasting vegetation, such as oak woodland, chaparral, and grasslands, provide visual variety and color the landscape, particularly with the dark green and gold colors of the autumn months and the bright greens and colorful flowers of spring. The natural landscape, providing many scenic opportunities along the trails, is also a complementary setting for the cultural resources of the unit.

Policy: It shall be the goal of the department to provide a setting in Jack London State Historic Park that will complement the cultural resources, and will provide visitors an opportunity to enjoy the scenic resources offered by the natural landscape, the topography, and the vegetation of California's Coast Range. Because facilities and their locations can intrude on the natural landscape and detract from the historical setting, major facilities shall be located in areas capable of being screened from the primary historic zone, and in areas that do not affect natural viewsapes.

All overhead utility lines serving unit facilities and structures, except those having historical significance, shall be consolidated and/or placed underground. Because of the impact of underground trenching on unit resources, trenches shall be located as close to existing access corridors as possible, and in locations where environmental and cultural damage will be minimized. Trenching in the vicinity of cultural resources must be reviewed and/or monitored by an archeologist.

Transmission Lines and Easements

Pacific Gas and Electric high-voltage power transmission lines are located along the northwestern boundary of Jack London State Historic Park, on the summits of the Sonoma Mountains. These structures are highly visible, cause a significant impact on panoramic vistas and viewsapes in the unit, and are detrimental to natural resources due to the roads necessary to maintain them. Any expansion of these facilities or the addition of new facilities will further detract from the scenic and natural resources of Jack London State Historic Park.

Policy: The department shall work to reduce the negative visual impacts of transmission lines and easements required to maintain them. Should additional transmission facilities be necessary, the department shall require consolidation of these facilities, or shall locate them so that negative visual impacts are minimized.

Companies which use or maintain access roads on state land through Jack London State Historic Park shall be required to adhere to departmental road use and maintenance standards. Those companies who unnecessarily damage park resources shall be required to restore the site to natural conditions, or to pay the cost of restoration.

Historic Zone Viewsheds

Since construction of the House of Happy Walls, the Wolf House, and the London Cottage, viewsheds surrounding these structures have altered with changes in vegetation. Although changes in vegetation density and height are natural processes over time, open viewsapes framed by trees are important esthetic features that recall the ambiance of Jack London's time. Mature trees also provide shade and a pleasing contrast with architectural elements, fulfilling the esthetic ideal of the Arts and Crafts Movement in the early 1900s.

Policy: To enhance the viewsapes surrounding historic structures at Jack London State Historic Park, the department shall prepare and implement a management plan to address selective tree and branch thinning in the primary historic zone. This plan shall address removal of diseased trees or limbs and hazard trees prior to thinning healthy trees as a means to re-create viewsheds. Maintenance of existing age classes of trees and the diverse canopy understory shall be important elements of the plan. Consultation with a department resource ecologist, forester, or landscape architect shall be undertaken during development and implementation of this plan.

Recreation Resources

Recreation Facilities and Activities

The most significant recreational resource values at Jack London State Historic Park are the structures and artifacts of Jack London's life, residence, and agrarian activities. Other important resources significant to the life of Jack London, but less tangible, are those embodied in the natural landscape of London's Beauty Ranch that so attracted and inspired the settlement, industry, and writings of the author-philosopher.

Jack London thought of his ranch as one of the most beautiful primitive landscapes in California. Its beauty and serenity became his escape from city life, and he often rode the hills of the place engaged in thought. The land served as setting and form for his artistic visions and contributed to his philosophy and writings. Thus, the historic person and the natural landscape are especially interrelated in this historic unit.

The most appropriate recreational activities at Jack London State Historic Park are those that are based on the enjoyment of the historic park's prime resource values. These include the passive recreational pursuits of cultural study and nature observation. Hiking and horseback riding in the hills of the Beauty Ranch were important to Jack London and would be appropriate for visitors today who come to reflect upon and imagine how Jack London found this place to be a meeting of his ethics and esthetics. The natural areas outside the Primary Historic Zone provide a reflective opportunity, with natural beauty as a catalyst for thought.

Bicycle use is a popular recreation activity. Riding bicycles in the historic and natural areas of the unit could result in the degradation and destruction of vegetation and in accelerated soil erosion. Equestrian, hiking, and bicycle uses are not always compatible activities.

Policy: In order to preserve and protect the natural and cultural features of Jack London State Historic Park, and to provide a quality recreational experience, the department shall designate in which areas, if any, bicycle use may be permitted. Any areas where bicycle use is permitted shall be monitored for erosion and vegetation loss, and shall be restored if degradation occurs. Bicycle use closure may be necessary to alleviate negative impacts.

Where appropriate, horseback riding trails shall be separated from foot trails and monitored for erosion and vegetation loss. Trail rotation, regulation and closure, and restoration methods may be necessary to alleviate impacts from heavy use.

Competitive athletic events, and other recreational activities that detract from the enjoyment of the unit's primary resource values are inappropriate.

Allowable Use Intensity

The California Public Resources Code, Section 5019.5, requires that a land carrying capacity survey be made prior to the preparation of any development plan for any state park or state recreation area. Section 5001.96 further requires that attendance be held within limits so established. Allowable use intensity is a refinement of the land carrying capacity concept, and is prepared as part of the Resource Element of the General Plan, in fulfillment of the above code sections.

Allowable use intensity is just one of several factors considered in developing the Land Use Element of the General Plan. Other factors that may also be considered in determining land use for any unit of the State Park System are classification and purpose, recreation needs, design considerations, and social carrying capacity or the desired quality of the recreation experience.

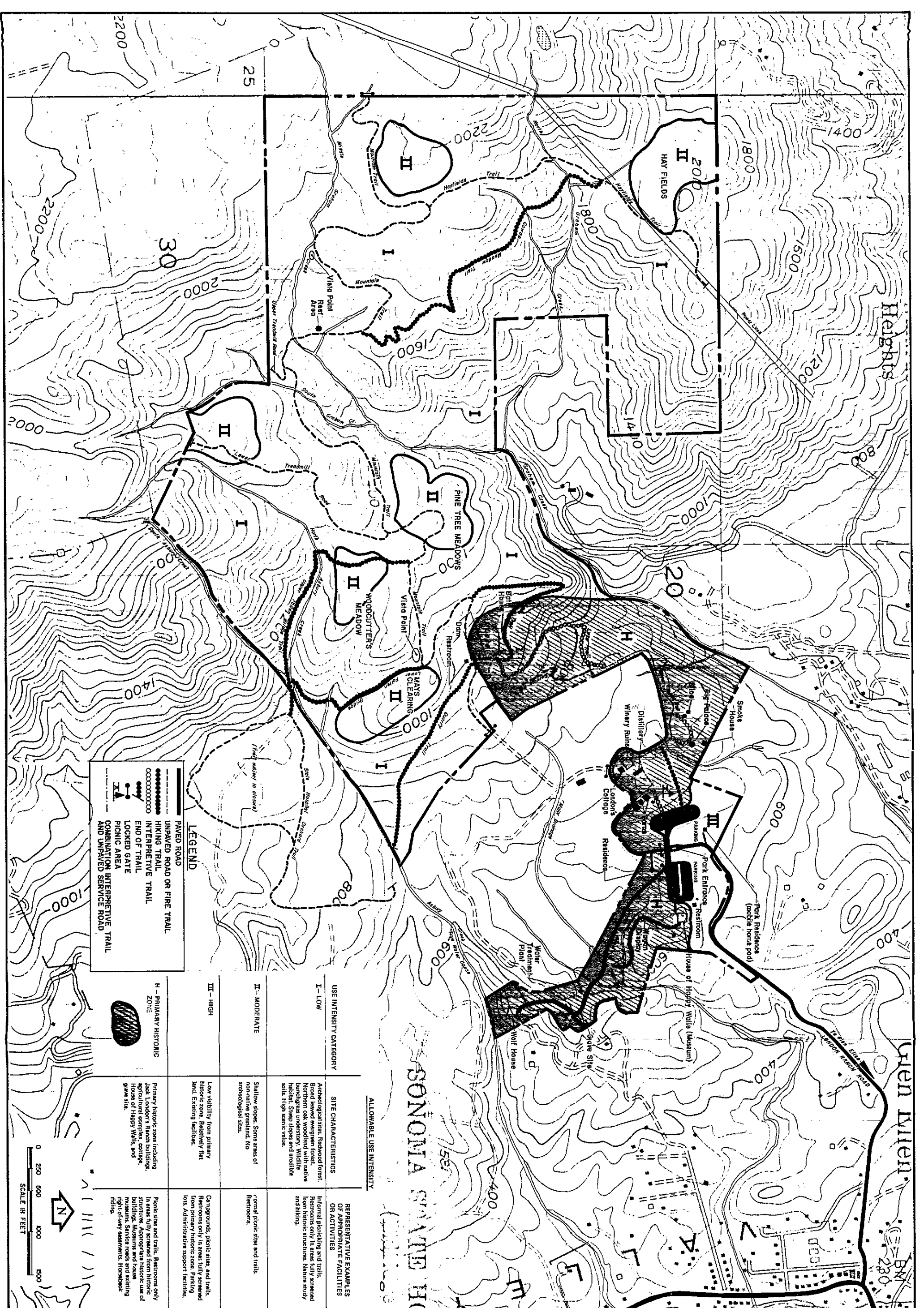
Allowable use intensity determinations establish the limits of development and use an area can sustain without an unacceptable degree of deterioration in the character and value of the scenic, natural, and cultural resources. Determinations are based on analysis and integration of resource management and protection objectives, resource constraints, and resource sensitivities information.

Resource management objectives are defined by the Public Resources Code and other law, unit classifications and declarations of purpose, and specific declarations of resource management policy presented in this Resource Element.

Resource constraints are factors which would make visitor use or facility development unsafe, economically impractical, or undesirable. They are determined by evaluating such factors as erodibility and compaction potential of soils, geologic hazards, slope stability and relief, hydrologic conditions, potential for pollution of surface waters, and flooding.

Sensitivities are conditions, locations, or values of resources that warrant restricted use or development to protect resources. Sensitivities are evaluated by considering such factors as the ability of the ecosystem to withstand human impact, not only in the short term but also over a more extended time span; the fragility and significance of archeological and historical resources; vegetation characteristics such as durability, fragility, and regeneration rates; and wildlife considerations such as tolerance to human activity, population levels, and stability. Sensitivities may also include scenic resources; rare, threatened, or endangered plants, animals, and habitats; unique or scientifically important botanic features; and other resources of regional or statewide significance.

Based on the preceding factors, allowable use intensities for lands in Jack London State Historic Park were determined, and are shown on the Allowable Use Intensity Map. Four use intensity zones have been developed: low, moderate, high, and primary historic zone. The low-intensity use zone includes archeological sites, diverse natural plant communities, steep slopes, erodible soils, and areas of high scenic value. The moderate-use zone includes areas of shallow slopes, as well as areas upslope of the primary historic zone capable of being screened by vegetation. The high-intensity use zone includes non-native grassland, sites of existing facilities outside the primary historic zone, and areas of gentle slope without significant sensitivities. The primary historic zone includes the prime historic resources in the unit.



LEGEND

—	PAVED ROAD
—	UNPAVED ROAD OR FIRE TRAIL
—	HIKING TRAIL
—	INTERPRETIVE TRAIL
—	END OF TRAIL
—	LOCKED GATE
—	PICNIC AREA
—	COMBINATION INTERPRETIVE TRAIL AND UNPAVED SERVICE ROAD

USE INTENSITY CATEGORY	SITE CHARACTERISTICS	ALLOWABLE USE INTENSITY	REPRESENTATIVE EXAMPLES OF APPROPRIATE FACILITIES OR ACTIVITIES
I - LOW	Archaeological sites; Redwood forest; Broad leaved evergreen forest; Northern oak woodland with native burchgrass understory; Wildlife habitat; Steep slopes and erodible soils; High scenic value.		Informal picnicking and trails; Restrooms only in areas fully screened from historic structures; Nature study and hiking.
II - MODERATE	Shallow slopes; Some areas of non-native grassland; No archaeological sites.		Formal picnic sites and trails; Restrooms.
III - HIGH	Low visibility from primary historic zone; Relatively flat land; Existing facilities.		Campgrounds; picnic sites; and trails; Restrooms only in areas fully screened from primary historic zone; Parking lots; Administrative support facilities.
H - PRIMARY HISTORIC ZONE	Primary historic zones including Jack London's Ranch buildings; agricultural complex; cottage; House of Happy Wilds; and grave site.		People sites and trails; Restrooms only in areas fully screened from historic structures; Appropriate historic use of buildings; Museums and house museums; Service roads and existing right-of-way easements; Horseback riding.

JACK LONDON STATE HISTORIC PARK
ALLOWABLE USE INTENSITY
 GENERAL PLAN

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

DESIGNED STAFF 11-86	DATE
DRAWN J. DONALDSON	
CHECKED STAFF 11-86	

DRAWING NO.
23547

SHEET NO.
 1 of 1

SCALE IN FEET
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LAND USE AND FACILITIES ELEMENT

This Land Use and Facilities Element describes existing land uses, visitor facilities, and conditions affecting visitor use and activities at Jack London State Historic Park. Conclusions arrived at in this section were based on information gathered from public questionnaires and surveys that were handed out at the park unit or mailed directly, resource inventories and analyses provided through private contracts, department surveys, and public workshops, letters, meetings, and discussions with concerned citizens and groups.

Recreation Needs

Regional Setting

Jack London State Historic Park is located in the southeastern corner of Sonoma County, just east of the community of Glen Ellen, off Highway 12 between Santa Rosa (approximately 15 miles north) and Sonoma (approximately 10 miles south), along the western side of Sonoma Valley, or what is commonly referred to as the Valley of the Moon. This valley is primarily a rural community with scattered farms, ranches, vineyards, and orchards, with ever-increasing expansion from the many growing towns and their housing subdivisions and shopping centers.

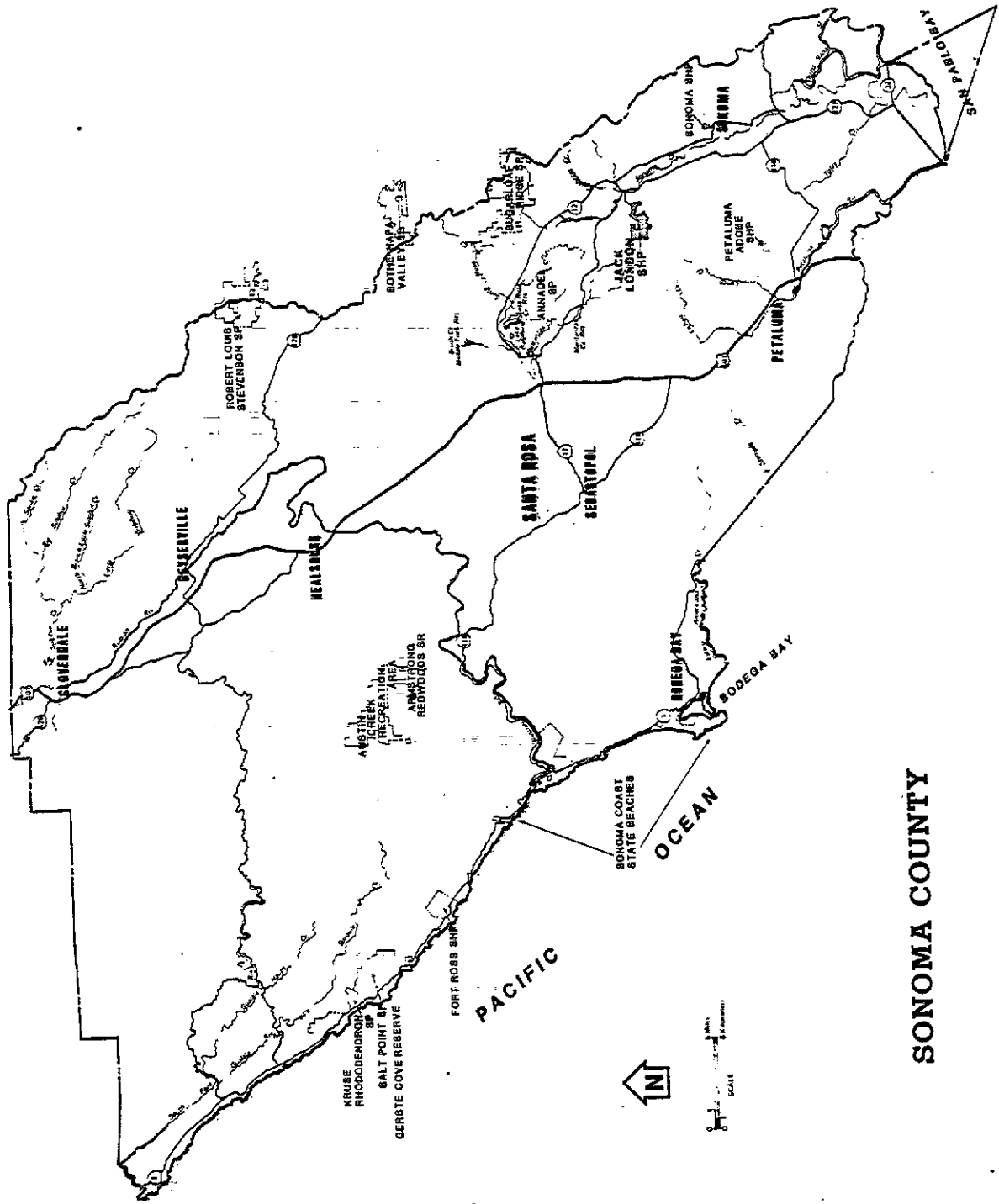
Because of general population growth, we can expect increasing use of recreational facilities. Over the past four years, California's population has grown slightly more than 2% per year; Sonoma County's population grew about 2-1/2% per year; and the City of Santa Rosa's population has grown almost 4% per year. This plan assumes that population will continue to increase in the future, or for at least during the 20-year life span of this plan.

PARIS

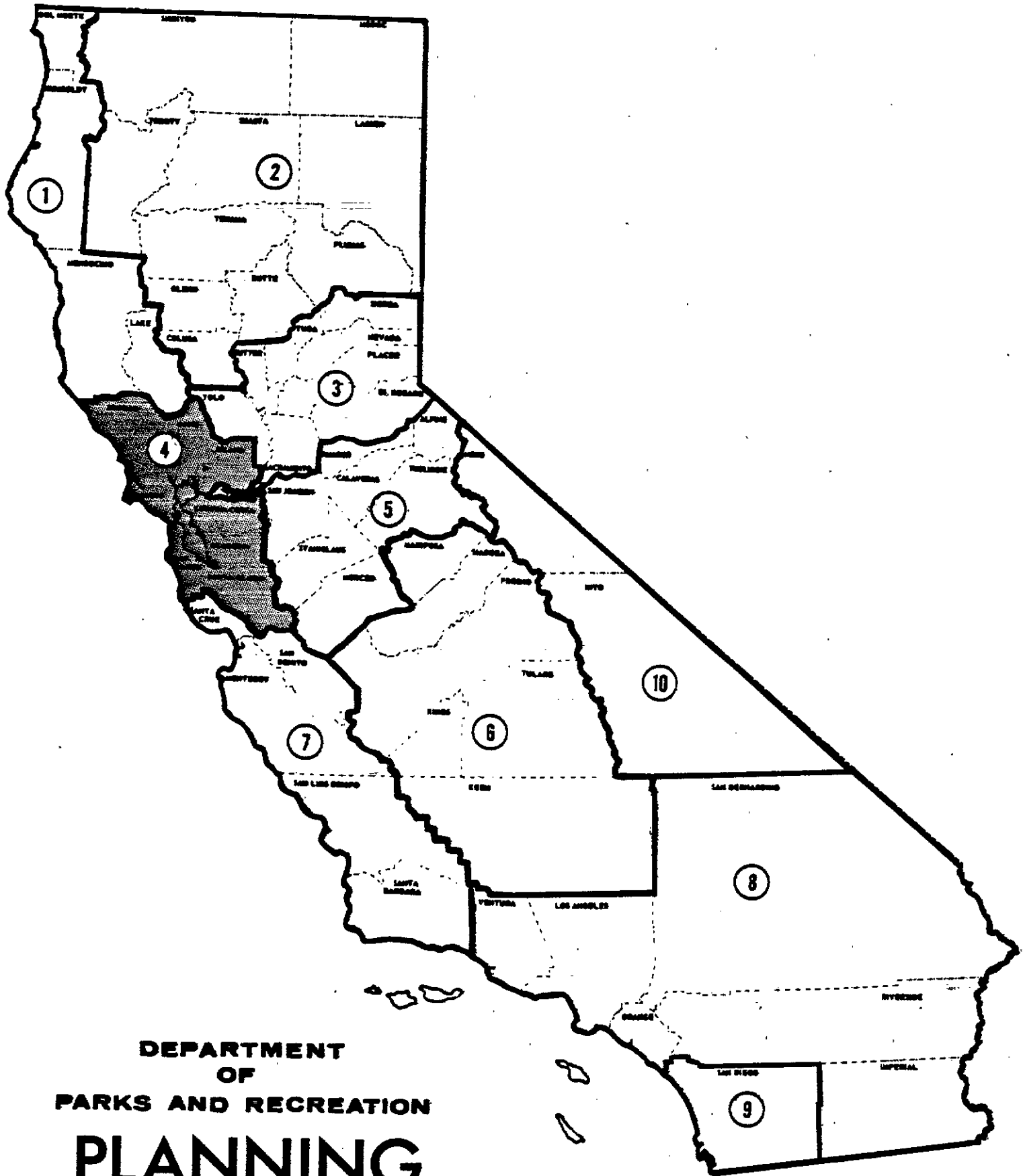
This department's Park and Recreation Information System (PARIS) has predicted yearly increases of 8% to 13% in demand for recreation in Sonoma County and in Planning District 4 through the year 2000. Planning District 4 is comprised of Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Solano, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Mateo, and San Francisco Counties (see Map - Planning Districts). This plan assumes that the demand for recreation will continue to increase in the future.

PARIS is a data base of information regarding recreation use and projected recreation demand. PARIS is demographically based on projected socio-economic characteristics of California, and on the responses to the Statewide Recreation Needs Analysis survey administered to 1,000 people during each of four seasons -- summer 1978, fall 1979, winter 1979-80, and spring 1980. The survey respondents provided information on the types of recreational activities they currently participate in, would like to participate in, and were willing to travel various distances to participate in.

Of the following recreation activities provided at Jack London SHP, the PARIS surveys indicate that Nature Appreciation, Picnicking, and Visiting Scenic Areas will be the most popular; Hiking and Backpacking next popular; of lesser popularity, Visiting Museums, Horseback Riding, and Visiting Historical and Cultural Sites. Bicycling data were not available.



SONOMA COUNTY



DEPARTMENT
OF
PARKS AND RECREATION
**PLANNING
DISTRICTS**

1987 Public Opinions and Attitudes on Outdoor Recreation

A recent DPR survey, entitled "Public Opinions and Attitudes on Outdoor Recreation in California - 1987," randomly sampled the California population to provide a point-in-time analysis of the California citizens' view of outdoor recreation -- what they do, what they like, and what they want to do.

The survey indicates that 77% of the population participates in walking, spending an average of 53 days per year doing so. Survey respondents also indicated that walking is the activity participated in the most. In fact, when asked what activities they would do more of, walking was one of the respondents' highest priorities. When asked what activities government should spend more money on, walking was, again, one of their highest priorities.

The survey indicates that 72% of the population participates in the visitation of museums, zoos, and historic sites, spending an average of 10 days per year doing so. Survey respondents also indicated that visiting museums, zoos, and historic sites is a high priority. In fact, when asked what activities they would do more of, visiting museums, zoos, and historic sites was one of the respondents' highest priorities. When asked what activities government should spend more money on, visiting museums, zoos, and historic sites was, again, one of their highest priorities. Eighty-four percent of the respondents favored the protection of such sites, and 90% agreed that looking after historic sites and buildings was an important governmental responsibility.

The survey indicates that 64% of the population participates in picnicking, spending an average of 14 days per year doing so. Survey respondents also indicated that picnicking is a top priority. In fact, when asked what activities they would do more of, picnicking was, again, one of their highest priorities. Seventy-three percent of the respondents favored the increased protection of scenic areas and the natural environment, where most picnicking takes place.

The survey indicated that the other recreation activities available at Jack London SHP were of somewhat less popularity than walking, visiting historic sites, and picnicking.

Jack London SHP is one of many suppliers of recreation activities. Private parks, city parks, county parks, national parks, and other surrounding state parks all combine to form a complex network of recreation providers. During the years from 1980 to the present, there has been an average annual increase in visitation of 3.7% at Jack London SHP.

1986 Visitor Survey

In the fall of 1986, the department prepared and distributed a brief visitor use survey at the park unit for the purpose of gaining additional information about park visitors -- what they did while at the park, and what they liked about the park facilities and activities. In regard to park visitors:

- 46% were visiting for the first time
- 40% spent 1-2 hours in the park
- The average party size was about 3 people
- The average age was about 40 years old

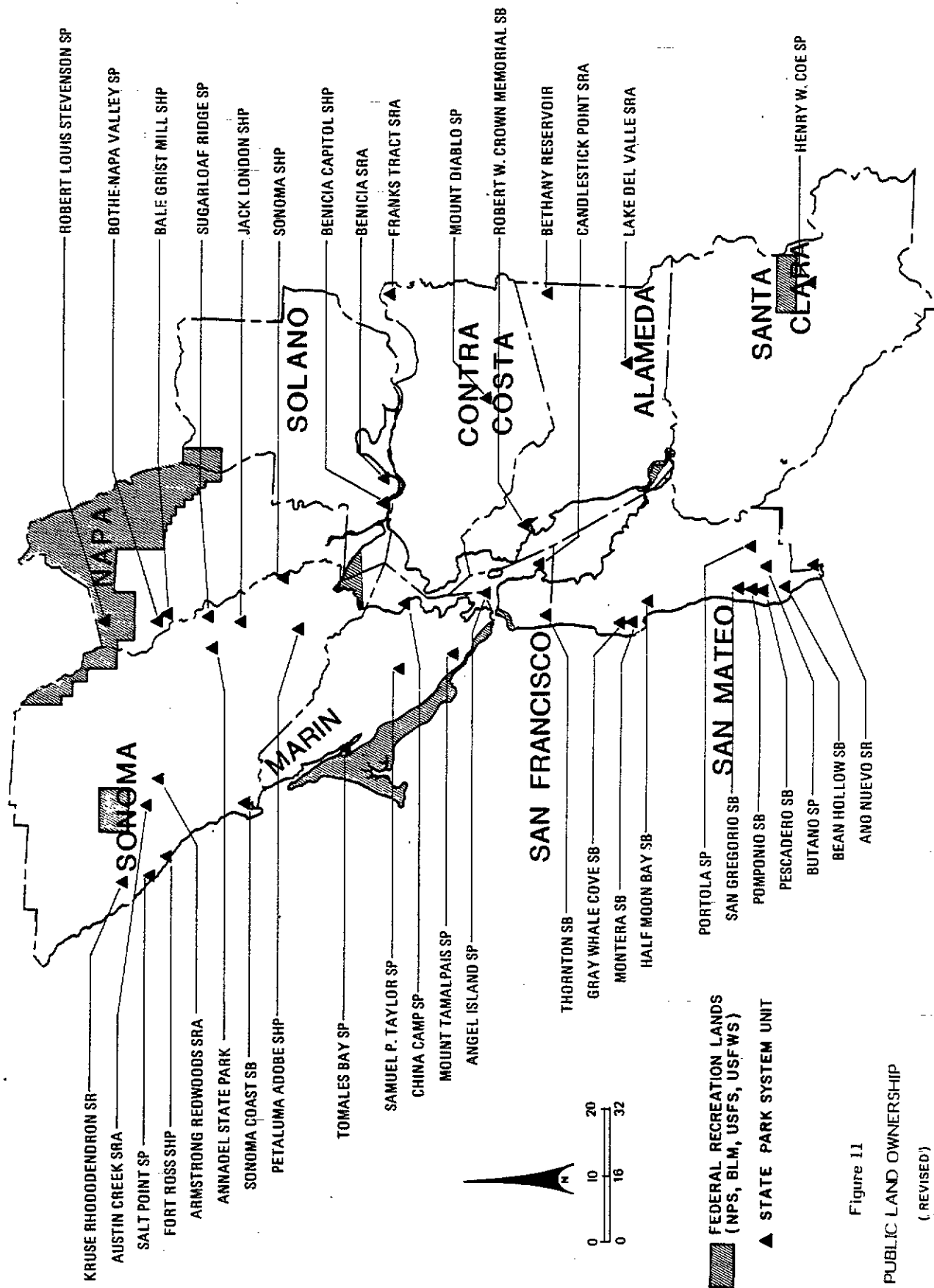
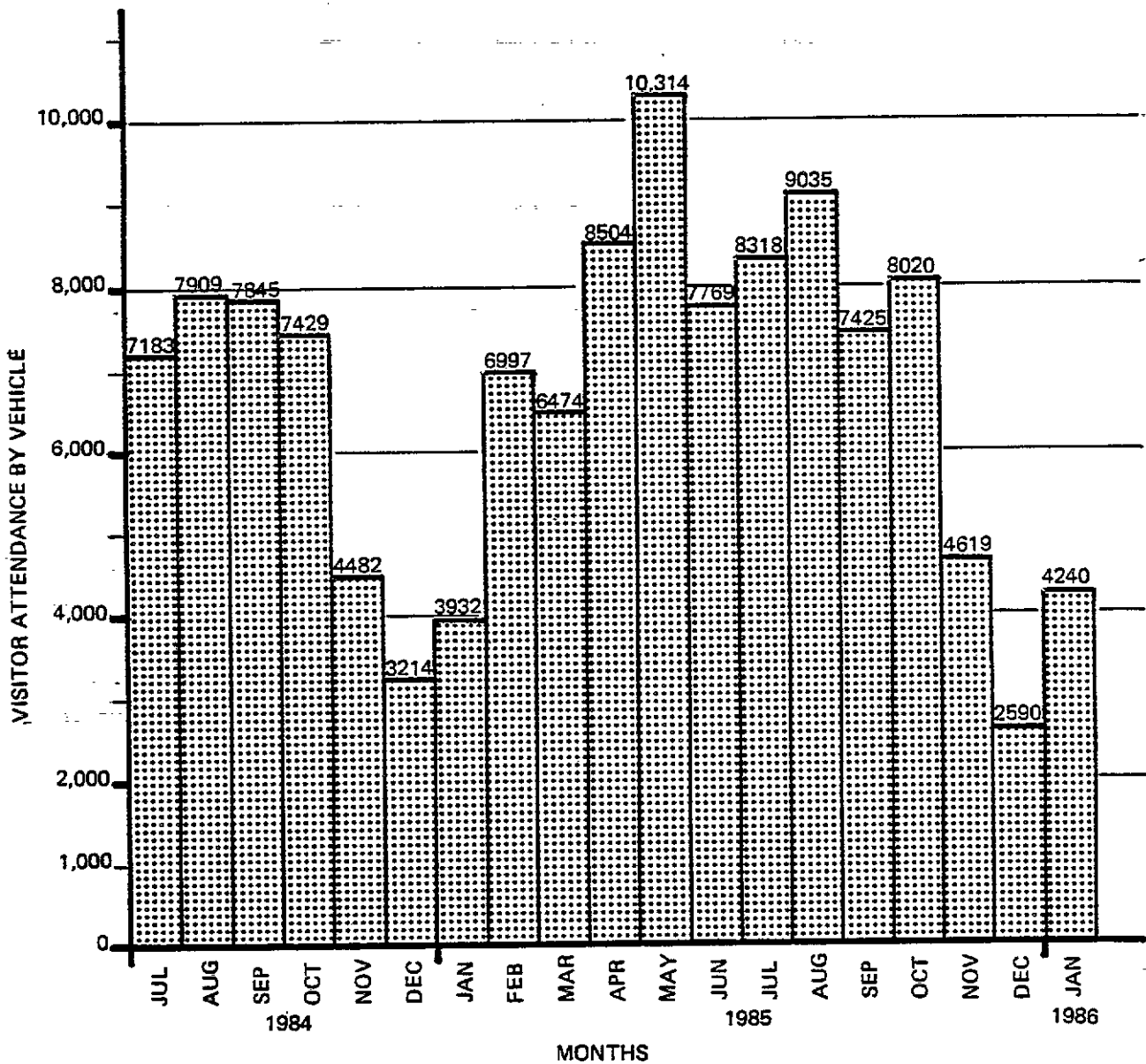


Figure 11

PUBLIC LAND OWNERSHIP
(REVISED)
April 1980

MONTHLY DAY USE TOTALS AT JACK LONDON SHP: 1984-86



70% lived within 100 miles of the park
Only 4% of the visitors lived within 5 miles (Glen Ellen area)
12% lived in the Santa Rosa and Sonoma area
10% came from the Napa, Novato, or Vallejo area
26% came from the Bay Area
62% of the park visitors were also visiting other sites on this trip

What visitors preferred to do while at the park:

45% were mostly interested in history
80% visited the museum
65% visited the Wolf House
45% visited the grave site
42% visited London's cottage
62% participated in hiking and walking
57% participated in viewing exhibits

What new programs and activities park visitors recommended:

23% wanted self-guided tours/trails
20% wanted living history programs
17% wanted slide shows
15% wanted brochures
14% wanted camping
14% wanted nature walks
13% wanted lectures
10% wanted exhibits

We also asked people what they disliked about the park, and most park visitors stated that there was nothing that they really disliked, but they did have some comments that might help improve their visit. "Finding the park more easily, improve trails, and more information" were the most common comments.

Transportation and Circulation

Jack London SHP is located one mile west of the community of Glen Ellen. Glen Ellen itself is located one-half mile west of State Highway 12, along Arnold Drive; the two roads parallel each other on a NW/SE axis.

The two-lane State Highway 12 parallels the valley, and is the primary route of travel for most locals and tourists between Santa Rosa and Sonoma. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has kept records of the number of vehicles that have passed along this road at two points: one at the Arnold Drive turnoff (between Glen Ellen and Santa Rosa), and the other at the Madrone Road turnoff (between Glen Ellen and Sonoma) (see attached chart).

Glen Ellen is similar to many of the other rural communities in the Sonoma Valley, in that it is experiencing residential and commercial growth on a limited agricultural land base, with restricted transportation corridors and limited financial resources.

Sonoma Valley experiences much external visitation pressure, particularly during the summer tourist vacation season, and again during the fall grape harvest season. Even though this benefits the economic base of the community,

STATE HWY 12 TRAFFIC STATISTICS

YEAR	AT ARNOLD DR. and HWY 12			AT MADRONE RD. and HWY 12			ADT	ADT			HIGHEST PEAK MONTH		
	Number	Difference	% of Change	Number	Difference	% of Change		Number	Difference	% of Change	Number	Difference	% of Change
1982	8,000			10,100			8,000				10,800		
1983	9,300	+1,300	16.3%	11,700	+1,600	15.8%	8,700	+ 700	+ 8.8%		11,000	+200	+1.9%
1984	9,900	+ 600	6.5%	11,100	- 600	- 5.1%	9,200	+ 500	+ 5.8%		10,200	-800	-7.3%
1985	10,500	+ 600	6.1%	11,700	+ 600	+ 5.4%	9,700	+ 500	+ 5.4%		10,700	+500	+4.9%
1986	11,000	+ 500	4.8%	12,300	+ 600	+ 5.1%	10,200	+ 500	+ 5.2%		11,300	+600	+5.6%
TOTAL INCREASE		+3,000	33.7%		+2,200	+21 %		+2,200	25 %		+500	+500	5.1%
AVERAGE INCREASE		+ 750	8.4%		+ 550	+ 5.3%		+ 550	6.3%		+125	+125	4.6%

FOOTNOTES: 1. Information supplied by CALTRANS, District 4, San Francisco, Ca
 2. ADT = Average Daily Traffic

it also increases transportation and circulation problems for local residents. Glen Ellen has recognized these problems, and has been developing a local community general plan in conjunction with the Sonoma County general plan update to help address many of these issues and concerns.

The county's London Ranch Road terminates one mile west of Glen Ellen, at the park entrance. It also serves several residences along the way, and the Glen Ellen Winery (which is open to public wine tasting). This road originates in the center of Glen Ellen, at the intersection with Arnold Drive. The awkward intersection design has created conflicts between auto traffic and pedestrian traffic, particularly during heavy tourist use periods, and commercial parking. This has led to periodic congestion and sometimes hazardous traffic situations.

Concerning transportation and circulation issues outside the park, the department will be working with other agencies like Caltrans, Sonoma County, and particularly Glen Ellen, in planning transportation that will keep traffic moving without causing unnecessary congestion or unsafe conditions.

It is the intention of the department to continue to use the London Ranch Road as the public access road to the park.

Land Use Categories (Proposals):

The department has identified three basic land use categories in the park: the Primary Historic Zone, the entrance and parking lot area, and the remaining parkland/upland open space portion of the park.

A. Primary Historic Zone

The Primary Historic Zone (PHZ) is a specific category identified by the department's Resource Protection Division, and thoroughly described in the Resource Element.

Current recreational activities in the Primary Historic Zone are for the most part fairly low-key, passive activities such as: picnicking, walking, hiking, viewing exhibits, nature appreciation; and more active activities, like bicycling and horseback riding on designated routes and trails.

An analysis of public intent has indicated a desire to keep activities in this particular part of the park "low key." This would include considering the types of activities as well as the number of people participating in an activity.

The department recognizes the need for satisfying recreational desires; however, this need must be balanced with the unit's ability to absorb and manage various types and levels of activities, along with the appropriateness of the activity occurring in a specific area. In the case of a historic park, activities should be culturally supportive. And, in the case of Jack London State Historic Park, activities should complement the lives of the Londons.

Goal: To encourage low-impact activities that culturally support and historically complement the interpretive topics (see Interpretive Element).

Examples of the types of activities that will be encouraged include:

Picnicking	Photography	History Studying
Nature Study	Walking	Sightseeing
Painting	Viewing Exhibits	Reading
Attending Living History Programs		

Other activities like horseback riding and bicycling will be allowed, but only in designated locations. Limiting times and locations may also be determined by the department.

Visitor recreational facilities that exist in the Primary Historic Zone are primarily trails, paths, walkways to and from the buildings, exhibits, picnic sites, rest area benches, drinking water, a few portable toilets, and a horseback riding concession.

Analysis of public inputs has indicated that the existing facilities are quite adequate, but there could be more "water fountains and restrooms;" any new facilities should be only those that support low-impact activities like those mentioned above.

Goal: To provide healthful and safe recreational facilities in the Primary Historic Zone that relate primarily to the historic and interpretive topics and concepts. These facilities shall be flexible in use, visually unobtrusive, and screenable.

For example, portable and vault toilets will be used until funding for new and additional restrooms becomes available. New additional restrooms would be considered inside appropriate historic structures if feasible; otherwise, permanent restroom buildings will be discreetly placed at required locations.

Picnic tables will be placed at appropriate locations throughout this part of the park; however, the department proposes that the main picnic area will remain in the general area of its present location, and will be expanded from an existing eight sites to a maximum of 24 sites. Final site selection will be determined by esthetics, tree hazards, soil compaction, fire danger, and erosion. Other facilities such as ranger residences will be relocated out of this zone when alternate and suitable facilities are provided elsewhere.

Circulation and transportation in the Primary Historic Zone will be principally by means of hiking and walking along the existing paths and trails, in order to create an authentic historical and pleasurable natural environmental experience.

Goal: To encourage people to walk if they are capable, but because of the distances from the parking lots to the cottage and to the Wolf House, alternative transportation will be allowed for those that need assistance. This option will be restricted to designated routes, as prescribed by the department. Service roads in this area are essential for safe, proper, and adequate management of the unit. No new service roads are needed at this time, and existing service roads will be maintained to park standards.

Utilities are necessary for better enjoyment and appreciation of the park, as well as providing for public safety, health, and welfare and park protection and security.

Goal: To design and locate non-historically located utilities in such a way as to not visually detract from the historical experience.

Water for drinking and fire protection is a precious commodity in this park. The current water supply and quality is of very questionable quantity and quality. The park has recently had to install an expensive water filtration plant at the existing well and pressure tank to make the water drinkable; water quality tests are being taken. This system has to pump water uphill to supply fire protection to the ranch buildings. The uphill pumping loses much pressure to gravity, sometimes leaving these historic buildings unprotected when pressure drops to very low levels.

Goal: To install an appropriate water system throughout the park, to ensure an adequate supply of drinking and fire protection water.

One objective of this goal will be to relocate the existing water treatment plant out of the Primary Historic Zone. This will require redesigning the park water system, probably to a gravity flow system originating from somewhere in the Sonoma Mountain portion of the park. Such a system needs to be thoroughly analyzed and designed by DPR engineers, who have already indicated that this is a feasible approach.

Horseback riding is a popular activity in the park. The concession corral is located in the Primary Historic Zone, next to the picnic area and the stone barns, one of which is used to store equipment, and there is a source of water nearby. Even though horseback riding activity is related to the historic use of the park, the increased number of visitors has created circulation conflicts.

Goal: To work toward alleviating the growing pressures from conflicting circulation problems.

One objective of this goal is to relocate the corral facilities out of the Primary Historic Zone and into the entrance zone, with other related facilities. This will still allow quick access to trails without unnecessarily affecting other visitors or facilities.

B. Entrance Zone

The second designated land use area includes all of the entrance and parking facilities: the entrance road, kiosk, two parking lots, a comfort station, a picnic area, and a park residence. All these facilities are outside the Primary Historic Zone.

Existing activities in the entrance zone are primarily informal picnicking, sightseeing, photography, and reading (brochures, pamphlets, articles, etc.). People are generally trying to get familiar with what is in the park -- getting oriented.

Goal: To get visitors oriented (particularly self-oriented) to what the park has to offer: recreational activities and facilities, tours, interpretive programs, and special events, as well as park policies, rules, and regulations.

Analysis of the circulation system, auto parking, traffic pattern, pedestrian, bicycle, and horse movements indicates that at past and current visitation rates, problems have not been overwhelming (except on special event days); however, as visitor use increases, as our statistics show that it is (about 4% per year between 1980-1987, but about 10% in recent years), within the lifetime of this plan, existing problems and conflicts will begin to become more evident. There are problems with the entrance road layout and kiosk building design; the four-way intersection becomes very congested at times; park information and directions are not clearly evident; and private inholding traffic crosses and conflicts with park traffic. The entire complex needs to be redesigned.

Goal: To provide safe and easy access in, out, and throughout the park, provide well-organized, convenient internal parking along with safe circulation, and develop quick and easy orientation for visitors.

Goal: To encourage the use of buses and forms of public transportation other than the automobile.

The House of Happy Walls museum will continue to act as the visitor center for now. However, after redesign of the entrance road, the park may find it more convenient to consolidate general park orientation and state park information into a separate visitor center, to be located in the vicinity of the existing mobile trailer in the northern portion of the park. None of this will infringe on the Primary Historic Zone.

Goal: To eventually construct a separate park administrative and visitor center complex that will serve park operational purposes and maintenance functions.

Goal: To consider and initiate barrier-free access in its planning and design, when and where feasible, without unduly compromising the historical integrity of buildings and settings.

A nonfunctional unit shop and storage facility is located in the basement of the House of Happy Walls. Other supplies, tools, chemicals, and small equipment are stored in the Stallion Barn and the Sherry Barn. This arrangement is impractical for unit operations, as well as incompatible with the historic structures and artifacts.

Goal: To create a new unit shop and service area outside the Primary Historic Zone, possibly tied in with a new kiosk and office complex.

The two parking lots (the museum and the ranch) together hold about 250 cars total. Vehicle attendance figures for 1987 indicate that the park has as few as 88 vehicles in December on an average weekday, and an average high of 174 vehicles in July. On average weekend days, the low

is 130 vehicles during December, with a high average of 365 vehicles in April. These are not instantaneous figures, and include a high rate of turnover. Our early survey indicates that 85% of the visitors spend less than three hours in the park, and 62% spend less than two hours. Park staff has indicated that only once since the ranch parking lot was constructed has the park filled to capacity, with vehicles having to be turned away. This was during a highly publicized special event day. But normally, the park comes close to filling only two or three times a year, generally on a spring holiday weekend.

A survey of surrounding lands in the park and in the entrance zone shows that expansion room for parking is very limited without major alterations to the land.

Goal: To retain the existing number of parking spaces.

There is one permanent restroom building now located at the northeastern end of the museum parking lot. This building will remain as long as it efficiently serves its purpose. If it becomes necessary to replace this building, a new comfort station will be constructed in the same area, if not on the same site, but not in the Primary Historic Zone.

Goal: To replace and add new restroom facilities when needed up to a point that effectively serves the public needs, but not beyond a point which over-saturates the park's ability to physically absorb the structures, sewage systems, and water demand.

Visitation at the ranch parking lot has increased to the point where it is now necessary to replace the portable restrooms with a larger, more efficient, permanent building. When funds become available, the department proposes to construct a new comfort station near the ranch parking lot, but out of the Primary Historic Zone.

The small picnic area located in the island of the museum parking lot serves quite well for those who wish to simply eat a quick lunch or snack in the park. The department proposes to continue this activity, but sees no reason to expand this into a formal picnic area.

C. Upland/Open Space Zone

The third and most encompassing land use category is all of the remaining open space, which includes all of the forested slopes and open meadows uphill from the London Lake outside the Primary Historic Zone (PHZ), up to Sonoma Mountain. (Please refer to the Resource Element for a complete description of the natural resources.)

Recreational activities now occurring in this portion of the park include, but are not limited to, the following:

Nature Study	Horseback Riding	Bicycling
Photography	Hiking	Jogging
Sightseeing	Birdwatching	Exploring

For the most part, use has been relatively light to moderate, both in the types of activities and the number of people involved in these activities. Our resource inventories have noted some erosion occurring on some of the trails.

Goal: To encourage low-key types of activities.

Other types of activities, like horseback riding and bicycling, would be allowed at a manageable level; however, this use may be restricted to specifically designated routes and/or times, including seasonal closures, if necessary, as determined by the department.

The facilities in this zone are mainly service roads, trails, and trail-related items like signs, benches, bridges, and temporary chemical or vault toilets.

Goal: To provide those facilities that are needed to support the accepted activities at an appropriate and manageable level. Chemical and vault toilets will be used until money and water become available for other sewer systems.

Trail facilities and activities will be periodically monitored for the Trail Management Plan. Use will depend on environmental stresses and trail safety. More intensive trail management may be required to keep some trails open, possibly with the use of volunteers such as horseback riding groups. In some cases, a trail or segment may be rerouted or diverted. In extreme cases, a trail may have to be closed for a specific time. It is the intent of the department to maintain a viable trail system in the park.

Service roads which include the Mountain Trail are essential for safe, proper, and adequate park management, particularly in regard to fire management. Emergency access is necessary; the existing roads serve this purpose now. No new roads are proposed, and the existing roads and trails will be maintained to park standards.

The department supports the concept of a major trail system that connects trails from this park to other state agency, county, and local parks and recreational units.

Goal: To work toward a major interconnecting trail system throughout the Sonoma Mountains and the county.

UPLAND/OPEN SPACE/PARKLAND

Approx. $\frac{730}{803}$ ac. = 91%

- INCLUDES:**
1. NATURE APPRECIATION AND STUDY
 2. RIDING AND HIKING TRAILS
 3. INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES
 4. PICNICKING
 5. RESTROOMS
 6. REST AREAS AND VISTA POINTS
 7. SERVICE ROADS
 8. WATER SYSTEM FOR THE PARK

PRIMARY HISTORIC ZONE

Approx. $\frac{46}{803}$ ac. = 5.7%

- INCLUDES:**
1. RECREATE 1916 JACK LONDON ERA
 2. RECONSTRUCT HISTORIC LONDON STRUCTURES
 3. REESTABLISH EXAMPLES OF HISTORIC LONDON LANDSCAPE
 4. PRESERVE THE HOUSE OF HAPPY WALLS, WOLF HOUSE, GRAVESITE
 5. INTERPRETIVE FACILITIES - VISITOR CENTER
 6. HIKING TRAILS AND SERVICE ROADS
 7. PICNICKING 24 SITES
 8. RANGER RESIDENCE (TEMPORARY)

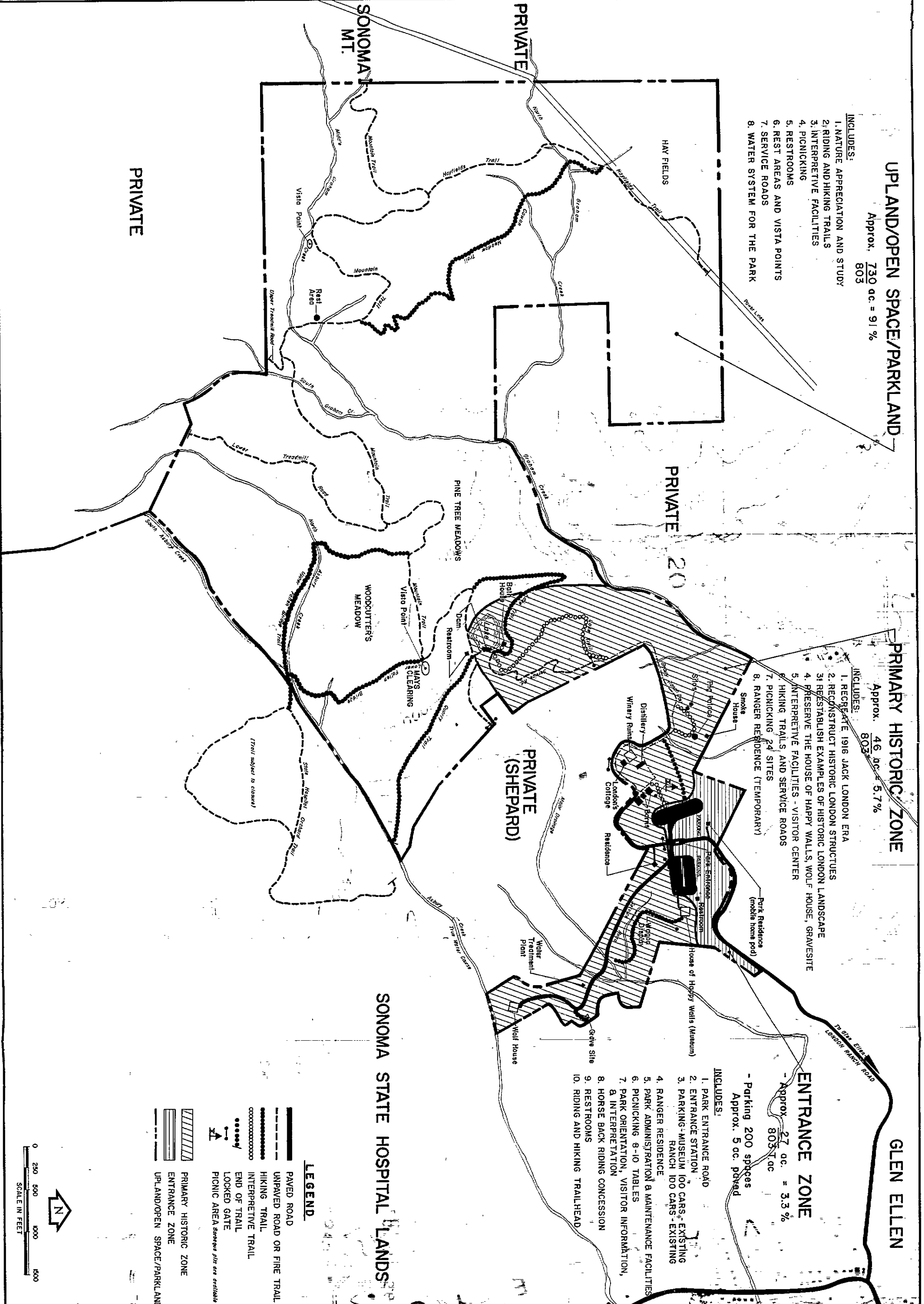
GLEN ELLEN

ENTRANCE ZONE

Approx. $\frac{27}{803}$ ac. = 3.3%

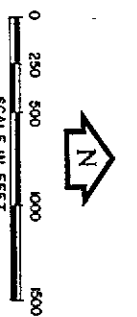
- Parking 200 spaces
Approx. 5 ac. paved

- INCLUDES:**
1. PARK ENTRANCE ROAD
 2. ENTRANCE STATION
 3. PARKING - MUSEUM 100 CARS, EXISTING RANCH 100 CARS - EXISTING
 4. RANGER RESIDENCE
 5. PARK ADMINISTRATION & MAINTENANCE FACILITIES
 6. PICNICKING 8-10 TABLES
 7. PARK ORIENTATION, VISITOR INFORMATION,
 8. INTERPRETATION
 9. HORSE BACK RIDING CONCESSION
 10. RIDING AND HIKING TRAILHEAD



LEGEND

	PAVED ROAD
	UNPAVED ROAD OR FIRE TRAIL
	HIKING TRAIL
	INTERPRETIVE TRAIL
	END OF TRAIL
	LOCKED GATE
	PICNIC AREA <i>Restrooms pits are available</i>
	PRIMARY HISTORIC ZONE
	ENTRANCE ZONE
	UPLAND/OPEN SPACE/PARKLAND



Development Priorities List:

I. First-priority developments include all visitor facilities designed to address public health, safety, and security, including safety and protection of all of the park's resources. For example, this includes but is not limited to the following:

- o Water and utilities system improvements
- o Entrance complex safety improvements
- o New restrooms
- o Removal of hazardous road/trail conditions
- o Removal of potential fire hazards
- o Resolution of pedestrian vs. auto vs. trail use conflicts such as relocation of the horse concession corrals
- o Installation of improved surveillance, security, and emergency preparedness systems and facilities, including roads, fences, gates, alarms, and lighting

II. Second-priority items include restoration of historic structures, including but not limited to the following:

- 1) Jack London's Cottage
- 2) Silos
- 3) Sherry Barn
- 4) Stallion Barn
- 5) Pig Palace (any additional work needed)
- 6) Bathhouse and London's Dam
- 7) Manure Pit
- 8) Smokehouse
- 9) Distillery

III. The third priority of development includes reconstruction of the following:

- 1) London's Agricultural Complex
- 2) Winery Ruins and Carriage House
- 3) Blacksmith Shop

IV. The fourth group of priorities includes:

- o Development of additional recreation facilities such as the picnic area.
- o Development of a park maintenance and operational complex

As each of the above historic structures have been restored or reconstructed, they will be placed into the maintenance category for their preservation, such as the Wolf House and Charmian's House of Happy Walls.

INTERPRETIVE ELEMENT

Interpretive Periods

The primary historic interpretive period of Jack London State Historic Park is the period of Jack London's acquisition of and residence on the land, 1905-1916. During this eleven-year period, author Jack London combined several ranches to form his Beauty Ranch. This time period will allow interpretation of Jack London's life as a successful author and innovative agriculturist, as well as the interpretation of the Beauty Ranch buildings. Events that occurred before and after this time period will receive secondary interpretation.

Activities such as Native American occupation, the Kohler and Frohling viticulture, and homesteading will receive secondary emphasis.

Interpretive Topics

Primary Topic I: Jack London the author, his life, times, and literary works.

Subtopics:

- A. The character of the man and his literature.
 - 1. A drive to adventure and achievement.
 - 2. A Horatio Alger story; Jack London from rags to riches.
- B. Charmian London; author and soul mate.

Primary Topic II: The land; sustaining the human spirit and body.

Subtopics:

- A. Native American land use.
- B. Pioneer land use.
 - 1. Ranchos and homesteaders.
 - 2. Beginnings of viticulture, the Kohler and Frohling Winery.
- C. Beauty Ranch, an avant-garde farm.
- D. From private ranch to public park.
- E. The natural history of Jack London SHP.

Expanded Topics

Primary Topic I: Jack London the author, his life, times, and literary works.

Jack London SHP, with its grand vistas, ancient oaks, and bay laurels, is an awe-inspiring place. Yet, the land's lustre is equaled by that of its one-time owner. Jack London's writings are known the world over, and his many works make this a state park of international significance. Hence, the story of Jack London's life work and the people and environments that shaped them are a central aspect of this park, and one of its primary interpretive topics:

- Subtopic A. The character of the man and his literature.
 - 1. A drive to adventure and achievement.
 - 2. A Horatio Alger story; Jack London from rags to riches.

What in the man gave birth to the phenomenal drive, the self-determination that caused him to write a thousand words a day? Jack London's life involved a rise from Oakland's urban poor to the heights of literary success. In the process, he developed an affinity for socialism. His drive led him to educate himself. His success was partially based on his self-education. His lack of a university education led to a feeling of educational insecurity which was reflected in his writings. (The debates between the self-educated Wolf Larson and the university graduate hero of The Sea Wolf are exemplary.) This same drive led London to go adventuring. London had to continually test himself against the world by going out from the factory world to become an oyster pirate, to sail the seas, and to join the Klondike Gold Rush. And there was a need to get away from the urban world, to seek a blending with the natural world and the land that ultimately led to his move to the Valley of the Moon and the development of the Beauty Ranch.

Subtopic B. Charmian London; author and soul mate.

"And if you don't know, you can't guess, what it means to me, to have you by my side everywhere, in everything I do and see. I am not lonely anymore. Wherever I go, - at least wherever it is possible for me to take you, I want you with me - I want you with me - I want you to know the world as I know it, the good and the bad of it." Jack London to Charmian, as quoted in Haughey and Johnson, 1985.

After an unsuccessful first marriage, Jack London married Charmian Kittridge in 1905. From then on, she would be his soul mate, accompanying him on most of his adventures, including his voyage aboard the Snark to the South Pacific and his trip to Mexico to report on the American intervention at Vera Cruz in 1914. Charmian, in writing of the voyage aboard the Snark and other adventures, would become an author in her own right.

After Jack London's death in 1916, Charmian London stayed on the ranch and became the guardian of Jack London's reputation and his legend. In 1919, she had the House of Happy Walls built both to serve as a museum to Jack London's memory and as a private residence where she could find refuge from the crowds that were attracted to the ranch.

Primary Topic II: The land; sustaining the human spirit and body.

"If we redeem the land, it will redeem us!" Jack London.

"The first evidence of human activity in and around Jack London State Historic Park is from...around 5,000 to 3,000 years ago" (Praetzellis, 1987). Today, the land still sustains mankind by means of the vineyard and the park. Native Americans hunted and gathered through these lands to gain the material goods of their culture. Theirs was an integrated culture wherein all things were imbued with spirit.

The integration of the material and spiritual life has lessened as the industrial technology of our society has increased. As a young man, Jack London's life alternated between periods of factory labor and occupations (such as oyster pirate, sailor, and prospector) where he worked closer to the natural world. Eventually, he moved to his own land in the Valley of the Moon. Today, his heirs sustain themselves through the vineyards while part of the land as a state historic park sustains the spirits of visitors.

Subtopic A. Native American land uses.

Native American people derived their material goods from the lands that today make up Jack London State Historic Park. The Coast Miwok lived in villages near the park and gained their livelihood, in part, from the park area.

Acorns were the staple of the Miwok diet. Leaves of the bay laurel were used for medicinal purposes. Deer were hunted for food. Fern roots were dug to help make cooking baskets. The Native American relationship to the land, their tending and harvesting practices, and their spiritual relationships to the land, as well as their impact on the land, should all be interpreted.

Subtopic B. Pioneer land use.

1. Ranchos and homesteaders.
2. Beginnings of viticulture, the Kohler and Frohling Winery.

Jack London State Historic Park includes portions of two Mexican land grants. Mexican Governor Micheltorena granted the Rancho Petaluma to M. G. Vallejo. He also granted the adjacent Rancho Yulupa to retired Sergeant Miguel Alvarado. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which settled the Mexican War, guaranteed the rights to such land claims which are the foundation of most California land titles to this day. M. G. Vallejo's claim to the Petaluma Rancho was patented, while Alvarado's grant was not. Subsequently, Rancho Yulupa became a part of the public domain, and was opened to homesteaders. This transfer of land from Mexican to Yankee is exemplified at Jack London State Historic Park.

The founding of California's wine industry is reflected in Jack London State Historic Park. Agoston Harazthy is recognized as one of the premier founders of California's wine industry. His encouragement of Csomortonyi's establishment of vineyards led to the subsequent purchase of the vineyards by Kohler and Frohling (who had been in the wine business since 1848). Kohler and Frohling's holdings, which were to become the foundation of Beauty Ranch, became one of the earliest wineries in Sonoma County. This theme is secondary to the story of Jack London, for he is the reason the park exists. The story of the founding of California's and Sonoma County's wine industry is already being adequately interpreted in almost every winery in the county and state.

Subtopic C. Beauty Ranch, an avant-garde farm.

Between 1905 and 1916, Jack London devoted himself and his work to the redemption of the land. "The land, the land...that's the thing! At least he thought so, and what he thought is what we should all be concerned with in our interpretation of him to the public..." - Charmian London.

Jack London, during these years, promoted and spent advances on his wages, then wrote furiously to catch up, all in order to pay for Beauty Ranch and its improvements. And such improvements were at the forefront of agriculture. He was scientific farmer with a complex manure recovery system, the best blooded stock, and a truly unique piggery.

In today's largely urban society, there is a dwindling number of Californians who understand farming, and fewer yet who understand the diversity of farming in California's history. At Jack London State Historic Park (through the medium of Beauty Ranch), we have the opportunity to introduce California's

urban population to the story of Jack London's farming. And to contrast his agricultural practices with those of the earlier Mexican rancheros and the Russian agronomists, as exemplified by Petaluma Adobe and Fort Ross State Historic Parks.

Subtopic D. From private ranch to public park.

This subtopic will carry on the story of Beauty Ranch after Jack London's death. With the death of the dreamer, the dream also died. The ranch, passed on to his heirs, continued to function. It survived the Great Depression as a guest ranch. Changes in farming methods coupled with changes in economics have been reflected in ranch operations. Jack London's heirs returned to the viticulture of the earlier years in order to sustain themselves.

Portions of Beauty Ranch have become a state historic park. At first, it was only the Wolf House ruins, Jack London's grave site, and Charmian's House of Happy Walls. In recent years, the park has expanded to include most of the buildings and mountainside that Jack London called Beauty Ranch.

Here, at Jack London State Historic Park, the threads come together. London's heirs still farm the land to sustain themselves. The park is made up of natural beauty modified by generations of people (Native Americans, Hispanics, Euroamericans) who gained sustenance for their bodies and their spirits. Since 1959, portions of Beauty Ranch have been a state historic park, a place where the cultural and natural worlds join to inspire the spirits of current and future generations.

Subtopic E. The natural history of Jack London SHP.

Interprets the processes, cycles, species, life histories, and ecological interactions of the flora, fauna, geology, and meteorology of the park.

Methods and Media

Jack London State Historic Park allows for use of the full panoply of interpretive methods and media, from personal services and Environmental Living Programs through house museums and graphic displays to audio-visual programs. There is already an active cooperating association supporting an ongoing interpretive program (including a docent program) which can be expected to expand over time as restoration is carried out.

Proposed Interpretive Facilities

House of Happy Walls

With the restoration and furnishing of the cottage and other structures, the House of Happy Walls will become the visitor center for the park. As the Jack London study and bedroom furniture are moved back to the cottage where he used them, room will become available for additional exhibit space and sales, and administrative space for the interpretive association.

Charmian London's living quarters on the second floor, which can be viewed by the public, shall be retained as house museum exhibits, as they are illustrative of Charmian's later life.

The large second-floor room could be used for updated static exhibitry, as it is currently, and could additionally house audio-visual facilities where films made of Jack London's writings and other interpretive programs could be viewed. This room can also serve for lectures, readings, and other interpretive programs.

The rooms that currently house Jack London's bedroom and an exhibit of partially unpacked South Seas artifacts could be used to house a static museum, with exhibits of the outstanding South Pacific ethnographic artifacts from Jack and Charmian London's voyage aboard the Snark to the South Pacific. This is an early collection containing some rare artifacts.

The main-floor room will be used for refurbished and expanded static museum exhibits telling the story of Jack London's life and works. The room that now contains his office furniture should be returned to its original use as a library of Jack London's works and works about him. This room could serve as a modest study and research area where scholars and other visitors can work, read, or contemplate the meaning of London's works.

The pantry on the first floor could be used to serve as an office for volunteer organizations.

The dining room which appears to contain furnishings built specifically for it should be retained as a house museum exhibit pertaining to Charmian London's life after Jack's death.

Wolf House

The ruins of Jack London's dream house should have updated static exhibits and continued docent talks pertaining to its architecture, construction, and the tragedy of the end of the Londons' dream house.

Grave Site

The grave site, including Jack London's and the Greenlaw children's graves, should not suffer the indignity of any interpretive paraphernalia. Rather, they should be maintained as they are, a place for quiet contemplation and communion with nature.

Wagon Ramada

Just below the House of Happy Walls, on the trail leading to the grave site and Wolf House, there is a large ramada built by the department to house Jack London's wagons (which were later destroyed in the winery fire). This structure is poorly built, does not drain well, and intrudes on the natural scene. It currently houses a collection of farm equipment which would be better exhibited at the ranch complex. The ramada could be razed; or, with some rebuilding, it could be retained as a picnic and interpretive program shelter. Talks and Junior Ranger programs could be conducted here.

Cottage

The cottage in which Jack and Charmian London lived and worked is currently being restored as a house museum. Many pieces of furniture that appear in contemporary photographs of the interior are on hand to be replaced in their old situations. Supplemented by a minimum of static exhibits and guided tours, the cottage is to be interpreted as one of the earlier structures in the valley, as well as the center of Jack and Charmian London's life on the ranch, and the site of Jack London's death.

The gardens about the cottage should be restored and interpreted by panels and guided tours to tell of Jack and Charmian's interest in plants.

The Barn Complex

This complex is made up of the sherry barn, manure pit, stallion barn, and London's horse corrals. After restoration of all four elements, these buildings should be opened up, as much as possible, for public visitation. As part of the working ranch buildings, the barn complex should be furnished with the paraphernalia of a working farm. The farm equipment currently stored in the wagon ramada could be exhibited in and around the barn complex.

The sherry barn, originally a part of the Kohler and Frohling Winery, could have panels telling of that operation, and of Jack London's blooded shire horses and their part in his farming operation.

The manure pit, outfitted with proper panels, can be used to tell of Jack London's efforts to replenish the soil using the waste products of the ranch.

The stallion barn and corrals could be populated with shire horses as part of a Living History farm complex. A stopgap effort would be to use the barn and corrals to house the horse concession currently functioning in the park. Such use should be closely monitored for wear and tear.

Distillery

Located just below the cottage, the distillery dates from the Kohler and Frohling Winery. With the use of panels and artifacts (including some of the farm equipment), it can interpret the continuity of the farming effort, and orient visitors to the ranch complex.

Forge

Located next to the distillery, the forge will require extensive restoration. Until that time, panels can explain the important role of the blacksmith to the ranch. After restoration and reequipping with the blacksmith's equipment, the role of the blacksmith can be interpreted through interpretive panels, and, preferably, by live demonstrations.

Winery

Located below the cottage and near the distillery and forge, the winery was the heart of both the Kohler and Frohling operation and Jack London's Beauty Ranch. The winery, as built by Kohler and Frohling, had a lower stone level made up of three rooms: barrel room, fermenting room, and machinery room (in order of descending size). There were two stories of wood construction on top of the stone. The stone walls were damaged by the 1906 earthquake, and the upper wooden stories had been removed by the time Jack London acquired the winery.

London built a new second story of wood over the fermenting room to house ranch employees, guests, and a tack room. The barrel room initially retained the wooden second-story floor (sans walls) from the Kohler and Frohling days. London eventually removed the floor, leaving most of the barrel room open to the sky. A shed roof was placed athwart the northeast end of the room, under which wagons were stored. Wagons and other farm equipment were also stored in the fermenting room under the carriage house. According to Milo Shepard, the machinery room during Jack London's time was topped with chicken wire, and occasionally stocked with raccoons and other wildlife from the ranch, to be viewed by visitors.

The winery will require extensive stabilization and restoration. Until restoration is completed, exhibit panels should be used to tell the story of the winery and its uses over the years. Here, the role of Kohler and Frohling in the foundation of California's wine industry can be told. Once restored, the winery can again be an active center of the ranch, serving a multiplicity of uses. The lower portion with its three sections has the potential to serve as a special program center where films of Jack London stories, plays, readings, and other events could take place.

The barrel room with the return of its shed roof over the northeast end would serve to exhibit some of the farm equipment, while the rest of this space could be used for group gatherings during inclement weather. Group picnics, lectures, or interpretive performances might be conducted in the barrel room. The large wall spaces would allow the placement of large exhibits interpreting the history of the building and ranch, including the beginnings of viticulture in the area.

The middle or fermentation room (which will have the carriage house over it) could be adapted to serve as a combination auditorium, lecture, and dining hall for special events, lectures, and other auditorium-type interpretive events.

The smallest, or machinery, room should not be restocked with wildlife. It could be adaptively used as storage and minimal kitchen facilities for the rest of the winery complex.

The restored wooden upper story could serve essentially its original purpose, with part of the space used to store farm equipment. Part of the space could be used as a residence for the ranch manager (who will be necessary to run the Living History farm program) and space for overnight participants in Living History and Environmental Living programs.

Silos

The two concrete silos should be interpreted with panels telling of Jack London's pioneering scientific farm, which included California's first cement block silos. The silos could be put into service for the Living History farm.

Pig Palace

The most architecturally unique structure at Jack London State Historic Park is the Pig Palace. After restoration, it should be opened for public visitation, with live pigs reinstalled in at least a portion of the sites. As with other farm buildings, panels, tours and Living History farm techniques should be combined to tell the story of Jack London's ranching.

Smokehouse

The use of this small structure should be interpreted by a panel and by live demonstrations of the techniques of smoking meats, which could then be sampled by park visitors.

Lake Area and Bathhouse

Photos in the Jack London collection show Jack and Charmian London swimming and canoeing at the lake. This area can continue to serve the public as a charming recreation area. The bathhouse can be fitted with exhibits depicting the Londons' recreation, and interpreting recreational use of the land.

Eucalyptus Orchard

Jack London was one of many California farmers who planted eucalyptus trees as a crop in the mistaken belief that they would become a valuable source of material for the manufacture of furniture. The eucalyptus orchard offers an excellent opportunity to interpret, through exhibits and guided walks, the problems of introducing exotic species into California.

Uplands

The uplands are all those more or less natural areas beyond the agricultural areas surrounding the ranching structures.

The uplands area of the park contains several archeological sites representative of Native American culture and the Euroamerican homesteaders. As archeological sites, these areas can be interpreted by means of talks at the visitor center or winery center, or by guided walks in the uplands area.

Themes to be interpreted in the uplands areas include the natural environment and how the Miwok people related to it; the continuity of use through the Mexicans to the Euroamericans; and the change from Mexican land grants to Anglo ownership.

Interpretive Concessions

Concessions which further the interpretation and understanding of Jack London's life, work, and land ethic should be considered where they will not have a negative effect on the cultural and natural resources of the park. As such, the horseback riding concession that now exists should be training its tour leaders to interpret the park as they ride.

Interpretive Associations

There are two interpretive associations working with Jack London State Historic Park. The Valley of the Moon Interpretive Association is the contractual cooperative association that raises money and provides docents to further the interpretation of the park. The Jack London Ranch Restoration Committee is the organization that is raising money for the restoration of Beauty Ranch. Both organizations should be encouraged to continue their respective active roles in the interpretation of the park.

Interpretive Collections

There are more than 10,000 cataloged items in the collection of Jack London State Historic Park. They run the gamut of objects from an Art Deco cat to farm equipment, from intrinsically valuable objects to the mundane. The collection includes a large collection of early South Pacific ethnographic objects that are worthy of their own museum.

These objects frequently represent cultures and art forms that no longer exist. They need curation and conservation. They need a stable environment with little or no dust, ultra-violet light, and controlled temperature and humidity levels.

Much of the collection is on exhibit, while some of it is stored in the basement of the House of Happy Walls, and in exhibit spaces. Portions of the collection will need to be transferred to other locations in the park as restoration is carried out, which will allow other parts of the collection to be placed on exhibit.

Recommendations

Research Needs

Future research needs to be done concerning the specific sources, significance, and curatorial needs of the Jack London collection. The department also needs to do further research concerning Jack London's agricultural pursuits and the construction, use, and modification of specific ranch structures.

Research into Jack London's writings will occasionally need to be done by department personnel; however, it can be expected that the majority of such research will be carried out by the literary-academic field. The Jack London collection (including 6,000 negatives kept at the Northern Region office) will provide a research source for literary and academic researchers.

Interpretive Priorities

Here are listed the interpretive priorities for Jack London State Historic Park:

1. Ranger- and docent-led tours of the ranch, cottage, House of Happy Walls, and Wolf House should be augmented.
2. The leaders of the concession-operated trail rides should be trained to interpret the park while dealing with the public.
3. Interpretive panels should be developed for each structure and ruin that does not already have such.
4. Guided and self-guided trails through buildings and natural areas should be augmented and provided with brochures.
5. Furnishing plans should be developed for the cottage and blacksmith shop, and objects acquired as needed.
6. A new interpretive plan should be developed for the House of Happy Walls, to include a furnishing plan for Charmian's quarters. This should be followed up by development of new exhibits for the house.
7. A manager for the Living History farm portions of the park should be sought and brought on board to help plan and execute such a farm program.
8. As each structure is restored, exhibit plans and development of programs for that structure should be carried out.
9. A Junior Ranger program should be developed, and, when facilities become available, an Environmental Living and Living History program should be developed.

CONCESSION ELEMENT

The Concession Element of the General Plan consists of an evaluation of existing and potential concession activities, an inventory of additional visitor services, and a statement of appropriate concession policies and guidelines consistent with the unit's classification.

A Concession Element is a required aspect of general planning for all park units. The Public Resources Code, Section 5080.02 et seq., describes the manner in which concessions can be operated in the State Park System.

Definition

A concession is defined as authority to permit specific use of state park lands and/or facilities for a specified period of time. The intent is to provide the public with goods, services, or facilities which the department cannot provide as conveniently or efficiently, or to permit limited uses of state park lands for other purposes compatible with the public interest, and consistent with the Public Resources Code.

Purpose

It is the department's policy to enter into concession contracts for the provision of services, products, facilities, programs, and management and/or visitor services which will provide for the enhancement of recreational and educational experiences in concert with visitor safety and convenience. Such concessions should not create added financial burden on the state, and, wherever possible, shall reduce costs and/or generate revenues to aid in maintaining and expanding the State Park System.

Compatibility

Concession developments, programs, or services must be compatible with a unit's classification, and be in conformance with the Public Resources Code.

Interpretive Concessions

The department shall consider an interpretive concession opportunity when the facility, service, product, or program directly relates to an interpretive theme. In such cases, consistent with PRC Section 5080.02 et seq., the director shall have the option to enter into a contract through an open bid process, or through a sole-source contract, when such contractor can demonstrate unique knowledge, experience, or ability associated with the interpretive subject. The interpretive concession contract shall state the interpretive goals and objectives to be achieved by the concession.

General Concession Policies

1. The economic feasibility of proposed concessions shall be determined by the Concession Programs Division, with input from other departmental divisions. Final approval for development and operation of a proposed concession will be made by the director of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

2. It is the policy of the department to cultivate and encourage small business and ethnic and racial minority-owned/operated businesses as concessionaires in the State Park System.
3. Specific concession proposals shall be analyzed on a case-by-case basis, as submitted to the department.
4. It is the department's policy to generally avoid entering into convenience-type concession agreements for facilities, products, or programs that are adequately provided for a short distance outside state park unit boundaries, when such travel will not unduly endanger or inconvenience visitors, or lead to unreasonable consumption of transportation fuels.
5. It is the policy of the department that concessions shall provide facilities, products, programs, or services at prices competitive with similar businesses outside State Park System units.

Historic Units

Appropriate concession activities for historic units are limited to:

1. Concessions that are interpretive or historic in nature, and that reflect the established primary periods;
2. Special events sponsored by nonprofit associations to produce revenue for planned development, programs, and maintenance of the facility; and
3. Commercial/retail-type concessions that consider:
 - a. planning and development guidelines (including compliance with historical and interpretive prime periods),
 - b. land use and development plans (including compliance with strict architectural and engineering requirements),
 - c. public needs (are the services and goods offered by nearby local business?),
 - d. compatibility with state development,
 - e. economic feasibility (benefits vs. costs to the state), and
 - f. plans showing --
 - (1) how the proposed development relates to other development and the total environment,
 - (2) recreation needs, and
 - (3) conformity with state and local codes, laws, regulations, and ordinances.

Current Conditions

Concession activity at Jack London State Historic Park is currently limited to the seasonal provision of horseback riding services through a short-term concession contract, and an interpretive book sales operation managed by the unit's cooperating association, the Valley of the Moon Natural History Association.

The horseback riding concession uses trails, as well as barn and corral facilities, located in the unit. These services have been provided since 1984, have generally complemented the historic theme of the unit (although stabling has been done in a non-historic fashion), and have been well supported by the visiting public. They also provide transportation for some visitors not capable of walking long distances.

The interpretive book sales operation is located in the House of Happy Walls museum, and provides the visiting public with books written by Jack London, and various other written and interpretive items. Profits from these interpretive sales have been used by the Valley of the Moon Natural History Association to purchase interpretive displays and equipment, fund docent activities, and publish interpretive publications.

Proposed Concessions

Continuation of an equestrian services concession is recommended. Future contracts should consider alternate locations for corral and staging facilities, potential impacts to the unit's trail system, and a longer term, to encourage greater concessionaire participation in the provision and maintenance of horse-related facilities and services.

The sale of interpretive items and the support of the interpretive program at Jack London State Historic Park by nonprofit associations should also be continued.

No additional concession activities are recommended at this time, because there is no recognized need. Many retail services needed by park visitors are available in the local community, close to the park. Further, the concession potential in this state historic park is considerably limited by the State Park System management principles established for historic/cultural preservation and interpretation. Interpretation can, however, be aided by nonprofit interpretive associations.

Since it is not possible at this time to predict all the potential concession activities, specific proposals for new concessions shall be studied on a case-by-case basis, upon submission to the department. At that time, a feasibility analysis will be conducted by the Office of Field Services and the Concession Programs Division, with compliance review by the Office of Interpretive Services and Planning, Development, and Resource Protection Divisions. Final approval for all new concessions will rest with the director of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

OPERATIONS ELEMENT

The Operations Element is a narrative and graphic delineation of the parameters within which the park unit will be operated. It coordinates all other information in this General Plan, and serves as a guide for development and implementation of a unit operation plan that best accomplishes the unit's purpose. It also describes existing conditions, and proposes needed actions for items not covered in other elements of the plan.

Jack London SHP is classified and will be operated as a state historic park. Its primary purpose is to preserve historical and archeological objects and sites that commemorate the life of Jack London.

Operations will primarily protect and preserve the cultural and natural resources while providing the necessary visitor services such as appropriate access, parking, water, sanitation, interpretation, picnicking, and historically appropriate concessions. Outside the primary historic zone, operations will additionally provide limited recreational opportunities, as defined in this plan, and necessary unit support facilities.

Visitation

An extended visitor use season is experienced at Jack London SHP due to its mild climate, ready visitor access, and historic significance. The heavy visitor use season runs from March through October. The light visitor use season runs from December through January. Visitor use patterns are very responsive to climatic changes, with minimal attendance on days that are extremely hot, cold, or rainy. Holidays and weekends with mild, sunny weather tend to have very heavy attendance. School groups visit the unit on weekdays year-round, with April and May being the most popular. The park can be characterized as having international significance. There are many international and out-of-state visitors year-round. There is light to moderate use by tour groups year-round. There are a few special events and commercial or documentary film productions each year. Shuttle buses have been used to handle crowds for large events due to limited parking; additional portable toilets have also been needed for various moderate to large events.

Maintenance

Existing Condition

Most of the several thousand artifacts are catalogued and inventoried. However, conservation surveys and condition reports are lacking, and many artifacts are in need of treatment. Climate control systems are either incomplete or lacking in the historic structures housing the interpretive artifact collection.

The existing water system is inadequate for serving present and future needs, including drinking water, restrooms, fire suppression, and maintenance of historic gardens, crops, and livestock.

Proposal

Complete all cataloguing of artifacts. Keep inventories current, perform conservation surveys, prepare condition reports, and perform needed conservation treatments on the artifact collection. Provide adequate storage space for artifacts.

Proposal

To prolong the life of artifacts, install and maintain climate control systems in the structures where artifacts are displayed and/or stored.

Proposal

A new water system, as proposed elsewhere in this plan, should provide adequate storage, pressure, and pipelines to serve all present and future park needs.

Law Enforcement

Existing Condition

Jack London SHP does not have extensive enforcement problems. However, the unit has, over the years, experienced burglary, arson, after-hours intrusions, driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, theft, vandalism, cattle trespass, and neighborhood and visitor dog problems. A legal right-of-way for ingress/egress to an inholding leaves a portion of the primary historic zone open to after-hours intrusion; vehicle vs. pedestrian use also detracts from visitor experiences, and poses a safety hazard on this right-of-way.

Currently, only the House of Happy Walls has an up-to-date fire and intrusion alarm system. Staff monitoring in the museum is necessary during operating hours to deter exhibit and artifact losses. Current staffing allows only sporadic patrol throughout the unit.

It is necessary for unit security, alarm responses, and after-hours problems to have a ranger living in the unit. A park residence is located adjacent to the inholding, on the edge of the primary historic zone. A mobile home pad with employee-owned mobile home is located in the entry zone. The Sonoma County Sheriff may provide assistance to ranger staff as needed, but response time can be as much as 45 minutes.

Proposal

Develop a security plan. This plan should include all security concerns and provisions for daytime and after-hour conditions, and it should cover all facilities and grounds of the unit.

Proposal

Continuous ranger surveillance should be maintained in place until such time as appropriate alternate sites for ranger residence can be determined outside the primary historic zone.

Administrative Services

Existing Condition

The park unit office is located in the House of Happy Walls. Space is shared by park staff and by the Valley of the Moon Natural History Association and its docents. The available space is inadequate. The location is also not central to unit operations; this problem will be magnified when the London Cottage is open to the public.

Proposal

Create a unit operations office tied in with a new kiosk, shop, and service area. Provide adequate work space for the natural history association, docents, and other volunteers. Create or retain administrative/volunteer work space in the subunit locations as needed: House of Happy Walls, London Cottage, reconstructed Carriage House, and others.

Emergency Preparedness

Existing Condition

None of the buildings have automatic fire control systems, and the present water system is inadequate for fire protection of most of the historic structures. Unit staff are prepared for initial attack on wildland fires, but not structural fires. The California Department of Forestry is responsible for fire protection, though it may dispatch units from the local Glen Ellen Fire Department. Response time is about five minutes to most historic structures, longer for fires near the Wolf House ruins or the upper parklands on Sonoma Mountain. CDF has historically maintained the present Mountain Trail as a fire road to the top of Sonoma Mountain, serving both the park and other landowners. For ailments, accidents, and rescues, ranger staff normally handle most situations. When needed, fire units assist; ground or air ambulance and rescue units may be called from Sonoma or Santa Rosa, with about a 15-22 minute response time.

Proposal

Maintain adequate emergency access on Sonoma Mountain to park standards.

Proposal

Develop a fire detection and control plan for all major historic structures, specifically looking into the feasibility of automatic fire control systems.

Support Organizations

Existing Condition

The Valley of the Moon Natural History Association, established in 1977 as a state park cooperating association to provide support for park programs at Annadel State Park, Sugarloaf Ridge State Park, and Jack London State Historic Park, has continually grown in its size of membership and scope of activity.

Currently, the association has an active docent council, with docents providing interpretive activities at all three parks, a mounted assistance unit providing horse patrols to all three parks plus two neighboring county parks, and a restoration committee which is working toward the completed restoration of deteriorated historic structures and features of Jack London SHP. The ongoing activities of the association are primarily funded from publication sales. The restoration committee has joined the association's efforts under the broader wing of the California State Parks Foundation for a major fund-raising drive. As of this writing, the Phase I goal of \$500,000 has nearly been reached.

Since the 1979 expansion of Jack London SHP, local recreation-oriented groups, such as the Sonoma County Trails Committee and the Sonoma County Trails Council, have been steady contributors of volunteer labor for periodic trail renovation and maintenance projects. These groups represent diverse interests, and include hikers, equestrians, and bicyclists. Other volunteer help has come from unpaid college interns and from scout groups.

Proposal

The cooperating association should be encouraged to continue and expand its nonprofit activities. Its assistance will be an important element of the further restoration, development, and interpretation of Jack London SHP. Other volunteerism should also be encouraged. The department could provide needed supervision for volunteer programs and projects.

Staffing and Coordination of General Plan Proposals

Park unit and district operating staff are expected to carry out daily operations according to departmental standards within all functions of maintenance, visitor services, and all other departmental programs. Typically, the unit and district staff also may initiate, coordinate, and assist with or complete the other specific studies and plans as either directly specified or reasonably inferred from this General Plan. Where appropriate, such studies or plans may be assigned to specialists in other levels of the department, or to persons outside the department. As restoration and development proceed and as programs expand at Jack London SHP, appropriate additional staffing in general visitor services, maintenance, specialty fields, and supervision will be needed to adequately carry out the prescribed work.

Specific studies and plans, as called for in this General Plan, include these:

A. From the Resource Element:

1. Boundary survey.
2. Monitoring program for geologic hazards.
3. Evaluation of mineralogical and petrological resources.
4. Road and trail (maintenance) management plan.
5. Identification and correction of erosion problem areas.
6. Plant community restoration and management program.
7. Oak monitoring and management program.
8. Riparian system management plan.

9. Grassland surveys and management plan.
 10. Prescribed fire management plan.
 11. Wildfire management plan.
 12. Rare, threatened, and endangered plant surveys.
 13. Rare, threatened, and endangered plant management plan.
 14. Eucalyptus management program.
 15. Management programs for animals that are threatened, endangered, or of special concern.
 16. Population management program for feral animals (in general).
 17. Feral pig control and eradication program.
 18. Update the National Register of Historic Places nomination.
 19. Dam and reservoir management plan.
 20. Historic structures report.
 21. Archeological mitigation of Blacksmith Shop and Carriage House.
 22. Special programs to encourage research and writings on Jack London.
 23. Tree and branch thinning management plan to enhance viewsapes surrounding historic structures.
 24. Trail use management plan: horses and bicycles.
- B. From the Land Use and Facilities Element:
1. Continuous activities monitoring to assess current and future needs for additional facilities, especially trails.
- C. From the Interpretive Element:
1. Interpretive panels at most historic structures.
 2. Various exhibits, as at the bathhouse and eucalyptus orchard.
 3. Continuous monitoring and a dynamic conservation program for the artifact collection.
 4. Preparation of brochures for guided and self-guided trails.
 5. Furnishing plans for the Cottage and Blacksmith Shop.
 6. Interpretive plan for the House of Happy Walls.
 7. Furnishing plan for Charmian's quarters in the House of Happy Walls.
 8. Development of exhibits for the House of Happy Walls.
 9. Living History farm program.
 10. With restoration of each structure: exhibit plans.
 11. With restoration of each structure: development of interpretive programs for that structure.
 12. Junior Ranger program.
 13. Environmental Living program.
 14. Living History program.
- D. From the Concessions Element:
1. Equestrian services concession contract modifications (future contracts).

E. From the Operations Element:

1. Catalogue all artifacts.
2. Current inventories of artifacts.
3. Conservation surveys of artifacts.
4. Condition reports on (selected) artifacts.
5. Conservation treatments of artifacts (as needed).
6. Security plan.
7. Fire detection and control plan for major historic structures.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ELEMENT

The Environmental Impact Element serves as the environmental impact report required by the California Environmental Quality Act and the state EIR guidelines.

The Environmental Impact Element incorporates by reference the other elements of the General Plan, such as the Project Description and the Description of the Existing Environment. It should be recognized that the level of detail of the Environmental Impact Element is commensurate with that of the General Plan. As site-specific development and resource management plans are proposed, they will be subject to further environmental review, and the appropriate environmental documents will be prepared, if necessary.

This Environmental Impact Element covers the proposals for resource management and protection, land use, and facility development.

Project Description

See the Resource, Land Use and Facilities, and Interpretive Elements.

Description of the Existing Environment

See the Resource and Land Use and Facilities Elements.

Significant Environmental Effects

1. The expansion of trails and increased trail use at Jack London State Historic Park could accelerate soil erosion. Steep slopes and relatively high precipitation increases the potential for significant impacts.
2. Fire suppression activities could adversely affect vegetation and soil stability at Jack London State Historic Park. The construction of emergency access roads, fire lanes, and breaks could have a longer-term impact on wildlife and vegetation than the wildfire by itself.
3. Trail construction could affect archeological resources. Two recorded archeological sites have existing trails passing through them. Continuing and increased public use and maintenance may uncover artifacts, encouraging their removal by the public, or damaging the artifacts.
4. Construction of new facilities and trail expansion will result in vegetation loss through removal in construction and inadvertent destruction by the public. Two species of special interest, redwood lily (Lillium rubescens) and phantom orchid (Cephalanthers austinae), are found along the lake trail, and foot, bicycle, and equestrian traffic could reduce their numbers.
5. The restoration or reconstruction of a structure to a specific historic period may require the removal of historical construction not particular to that time period. Modifications to meet current code requirements could further alter the historic fabric and appearance of structures.

6. The relocation of the water treatment plant could have an adverse esthetic impact in the backcountry area of Jack London State Historic Park if it is poorly located or designed. The existing location and structure is an intrusion to the primary historic zone.

Unavoidable Environmental Effects

Removal of vegetation, construction and maintenance of roads and trails, and creation of impervious surface areas will accelerate soil erosion in those disturbed areas.

Mitigation Measures

1. All excavation proposals will be reviewed by department historians and/or archeologists. Excavations or ground disturbances in known culturally sensitive areas will be monitored. If any cultural resources are accidentally uncovered during development, all work will cease until the site has been checked by an archeologist or historian, and appropriate mitigation is developed.
2. Facilities will be sited to reduce vegetation loss.
3. The department will develop a prescribed burn program to reduce excessive fuel accumulations, and to restore fire to its natural role in the ecosystem at Jack London State Historic Park.
4. Trail alignments will be selected and developed with the cooperation of resource specialists, unit staff, and user groups to reduce soil erosion, vegetation loss, and degradation of cultural values.
5. A fire management plan will be developed for Jack London State Historic Park to reduce resource impacts from fire suppression activities, such as grading to create firebreaks or emergency access for fire-fighting vehicles.
6. Alteration, stabilization, demolition, etc., of any historic structure should be preceded by a historic structures inventory to preserve a record of historic construction.

Alternatives

Several alternative facility development configurations and levels of development were considered and presented to the public during the evolution of the proposed plan. The alternatives considered, but not selected as the proposed plan, are discussed here, along with the no project alternative(s). The alternatives of less or more intensive development are not ruled out with the adoption of the General Plan. The General Plan is only a guideline for development. Additional or more intensive development may be possible to a minor degree, within the environmental constraints and General Plan guidelines, to meet increased or changing recreational demands. Conversely, in preparation of site development plans, previously unknown environmental constraints may require less intensive development. The facility development proposals indicate what is estimated to be an acceptable range.

No Project Alternative

No additional facilities development or improvements would be constructed. There would be no restoration of historical structures. Historic structures would be maintained in their current state of repair. The equestrian concession, water treatment plant, and employee and administration facilities would remain in their present locations.

Relationship Between Short-Term Uses and Maintenance or Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity

The proposed long-term and short-term use is preservation and recreation. The resources will be protected, and should another use prove more critical and beneficial to the public than preservation, the resources will be available. There is no intent to enhance potential productivity; the natural resource values may be improved through resource management programs such as native plant revegetation.

Irreversible Environmental Changes

No new land areas or natural resources will be irreversibly committed with implementation of the plan. Development proposals generally involve areas of previous impact or suitability for development, and the nature of the development is such that it could be removed, and the sites returned to a near pre-development condition. Only the building materials and the energy consumed in construction, operation, and maintenance may be considered an irreversible commitment of resources.

Growth-Inducing Impacts

There will be a minor growth-inducing impact due to increased recreational capacity. Increased recreational capacity may influence demand for support facilities such as service stations, lodging, grocery stores, restaurants, and sports equipment outlets. However, the impact is not expected to be significant, given the level of the proposed facility development; most of the facility development is proposed to enhance or better accommodate existing use. The potential increased use relative to the existing regional supply of visitor support facilities is relatively small.

Effects Found Not Significant

1. Traffic volumes should not significantly increase. The proposed facilities would not substantially increase visitor capacity. Generally, they accommodate or enhance the existing use. Population growth and changing recreational use patterns will have greater impact on the level of recreational use. The current parking capacity is about 250 vehicles; there is no proposal to increase the parking capacity. Assuming 1) that there is a complete turnover in a one-hour period, 2) that the current traffic figures (1986) do include traffic from Jack London State Historic Park, 3) that the traffic from the unit increases in direct proportion to the increase in visitation, or about 4% annually, and 4) that all the traffic from the unit travels through the Arnold Drive/State Route 12 intersection, the peak hour ADT on State Route 12 at Arnold Drive would increase by less than 1% annually.

2. The proposed development will create new impervious surface areas which will alter the rate and timing of runoff. However, in comparison to the total watershed area, the increase will not be significant.
3. Air quality and noise impacts were not considered significant. Air quality impacts would increase proportionally to traffic increases. Noise impacts would generally be greatest during construction; however, these would be temporary. There are no nearby sensitive receptors.
4. Sewage and waste production, water consumption, and fuel consumption will rise proportionally to the public use.
5. No known rare or endangered plant species have been reported in Jack London State Historic Park.
6. No listed rare or threatened animal species have been reported to occur in Jack London State Historic Park. Three listed species have been reported in proximity to the unit. Further field investigations may uncover their presence in the unit.

JACK LONDON STATE HISTORIC PARK
COMMENTS AND RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

The Department of Parks and Recreation has circulated the Jack London State Historic Park Preliminary General Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Report in July 1988 for public review to state agencies through the State Clearinghouse, Sierra Club, Madrone Audubon Society, Sonoma League for Historic Preservation, Sonoma Valley Historical Society, Glen Ellen Association, Association of Bay Area Governments, Sonoma County Planning Department, and various individuals. Notice of availability was published in the Santa Rosa Press-Democrat. Copies of the document were made available for public review at the Sonoma Regional Library and the District Office, Department of Parks and Recreation. Comments were received from California Department of Fish and Game, California Department of Transportation, and Charles and Kathleen Deader.

For the other comments received, the numbered response corresponds to the indicated numbered sections in the comments.

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act and the State C.E.Q.A. Guidelines, the Preliminary General Plan with this Response to Comments shall constitute the Final E.I.R. for the State Park and Recreation Commission's certification and approval of the project.

RESPONSES

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME COMMENTS

1. The Department of Parks and Recreation will fully cooperate with the Department of Fish and Game in any program necessary to regulate wild or feral animal populations. We do not believe that the preparation of wild or feral animal regulation plans are necessary prior to the approval of the General Plan. The policy in the General Plan recommends the preparation of these plans only if necessary. (Page 53)

CHARLES AND KATHLEEN DEADER COMMENTS

2. The Department is developing a policy for mountain bike use within State Parks System units. The Department is aware of the recreational conflicts, natural and cultural resource damage, and the esthetic impact of mountain bike use within a State Historic Park. These will be considered by the District Superintendent in making mountain bike use decisions. The intended bicycle access in the unit is not clearly defined, to permit some flexibility in designating appropriate or closing trails as the conditions may require. Those conditions include trail width, user conflicts, soil erosion, etc. There may be conflicts between trail users, and segregation is one possible solution. (Page 58)

The decision to permit or prohibit mountain bikes on specific trails within Jack London State Historic Park has not been made within the General Plan process.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION COMMENTS

3. The bar chart figures on page 68 represent actual vehicle counts, not people visitor counts. Therefore, the average monthly 8000± vehicle counts would represent about 270 vehicles per day on the average. However, averages do not accurately show the lower than average weekday use of 130 vehicles nor the higher than average weekend use of 282 vehicles per day. The included chart reflects a more current 1987 season.

Memorandum

To : 1. Projects Coordinator
Resources Agency

Date : July 11, 1988

2. Mr. James M. Doyle
California Department of Parks and Recreation
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

From : Department of Fish and Game

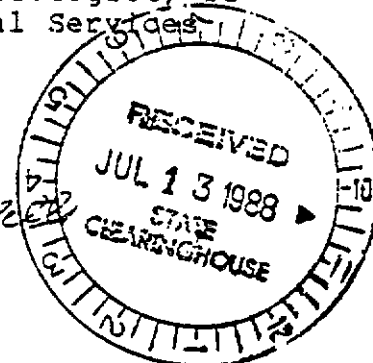
Subject: Jack London State Historic Park Preliminary General Plan,
Sonoma County, SCH 87041430

Department of Fish and Game (Department) personnel have reviewed the General Plan for Jack London State Historic Park. Department interest in this plan is for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat, particularly in the proximity of Graham Creek and Asbury Creek, but including the upland habitat as well. We generally concur with the policies expressed in the plan for the preservation of this habitat. In particular we concur with the need for a road and trail management plan. It has been our experience that roads are often the major source of problems related to erosion and sedimentation of streams.

(1) The policies on animal life in the park suggest that it may be "... necessary to regulate animal populations . . ." There is also a statement that "it is the goal of the Department (Parks and Recreation) to control and eliminate pigs in Jack London State Historic Park." Any program to regulate wild animal populations, or feral pig populations, must be developed with input from, and approval by, the Department of Fish and Game. Animal regulation plans should be developed prior to approval of the General Plan and should be included as part of the General Plan.

Department personnel are available to discuss our concerns and recommendations in more detail. To arrange a meeting, please contact Jim Swanson, Associate Wildlife Biologist, at (707) 944-5528 or Theodore Wooster, Environmental Services Supervisor, at (707) 944-5524.

Pete Bontadelli
Pete Bontadelli
Director



Charles & Kathleen Veader
5000 Parkhurst Dr.
Santa Rosa CA 95401

Mike Doyle/Robert Veltzen
Environmental Review Section
Department of Parks & Recreation
PO Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

Dear Sir,

Thank you for sending us a copy of the Jack London State Historic Park Preliminary General Plan. Though we have not yet had time to read it in detail, what we have read is very thorough and the plans for the park sound wonderful.

We have noticed one item that concerns us, which is the inclusion of bicycles on the trails. Judging by the responses to the original questionnaire we filled out we are not alone in the feeling that the park should be reserved for more low key activities. We do realize that the intent is to restrict the ~~use~~ use of bicycles in the park but even restricted use may not be appropriate.

The type of bicycle access intended in the park is not clear in the preliminary plan. For those who ride their bikes to the park it seems reasonable for them to leave them at the parking lot, just

② as those visitors who arrive by car. If you are considering the use of mountain bikes we feel this is inappropriate and out of keeping with the ambiance of the park, as well as a hazard to people walking on the trails.

We hope you will keep these thoughts in mind as plans for the park are further developed. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Charles & Kathleen Veadar

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BOX 7310
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94120
(415) 923-4444



July 13, 1988

SON-012-PM 30.65
SCH# None
SON012098

Mike Doyle
Environmental Review Section
Department of Parks and Recreation
P. O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

Re: Preliminary General Plan - Jack London State Historic Park
(803 Acres)

Dear Mr. Doyle:

Thank you for including the California State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the environmental review process. Caltrans has reviewed the above-referenced document and forwards the following comments:

The number of visitors that will attend the park will not significantly impact the operational capacity of Route 12 in the project area. It could, however, have a greater impact on Arnold Drive. This is based on the traffic information presented in the document, specifically, the bar chart on page 68 which shows the monthly day use totals of visitors. It should be noted, though, the traffic information presented on this page is calculated from figures that were analyzed between July, 1984 to January, 1986. This information does not accurately portray the current usage pattern of the park.

3
Based on the traffic information on page 68, the chart shows the number of visitors attending the park on a monthly basis is averaging approximately 8,000+/- visitors. When this figure is calculated in conjunction with the number of visitors arriving in a single car (three people per vehicle p. 66), the result indicates that there would be less than 100 vehicles per day arriving at the park. These daily vehicles are translated into an average yearly increase of 4.6 and 5.3 percent on two intersections of Route 12-Madron Road and Arnold Drive (page 70). This increase will have a greater impact on Arnold Drive than the State facility.

The average of 100 vehicles arriving at the park would be a low figure when compared to the weekend traffic at a recreation facility. Therefore, we expect to see more recent traffic information regarding the daily use to accurately assess impacts on Arnold Drive and Route 12. This information should be incorporated in the final General Plan.



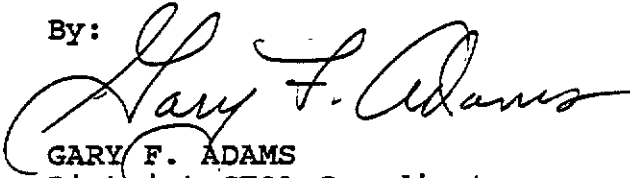
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Page 2
July 13, 1988

We appreciate the opportunity to work with you on this project and wish to continue close correspondence on its development. We also look forward to receiving a copy of the final General Plan, when it becomes available. Should you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact Phillip Badal of my staff at (415) 557-9139.

Sincerely yours,

BURCH C. BACHTOLD
District Director

By:



GARY F. ADAMS
District CEQA Coordinator

cc: Loreen McMahon - State Cleringhouse
Jeff Georgevich - MTC
Sally Germain - ABAG