

**UNIT 351**

**FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK**

**GENERAL PLAN**

**October 1989**



~~Final~~  
**Preliminary**  
~~Plan~~ March 1989

# FORT TEJON

*State Historic Park*

## GENERAL PLAN



State of California — The Resources Agency — Department of Parks and Recreation



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

FORT TEJON  
STATE HISTORIC PARK  
PRELIMINARY GENERAL PLAN

March 1989

George Deukmejian  
Governor

Gordon Van Vleck  
Secretary for Resources

Henry R. Agonia  
Director

State of California-Resources Agency  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
P.O. Box 942896  
Sacramento, California 94296-0001

---

**Note:** The Park and Recreation Commission approved this Preliminary  
General Plan in OCTOBER 1989  
A Final General Plan was printed dated OCTOBER 1989

---

# C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS. . . . .	1
Proposed Resource Management Policies. . . . .	3
Land Use Proposals . . . . .	4
Proposed Facilities. . . . .	5
Interpretive Proposals . . . . .	5
Concessions Proposals. . . . .	6
Operations Proposals . . . . .	6
INTRODUCTION. . . . .	7
Unit Description . . . . .	9
Purpose of the Plan. . . . .	9
General Plan Elements. . . . .	10
Objectives of the Plan . . . . .	10
The Planning Process . . . . .	11
Public Involvement . . . . .	11
Visitor Survey. . . . .	11
Public Meetings . . . . .	11
Planning Coordination. . . . .	12
Conformance with Local Plans . . . . .	13
Previous Park and Recreation Commission Actions. . . . .	14
Regional Recreation Profile. . . . .	14
Population Projections. . . . .	19
Park Visitation . . . . .	19
Unit Ownership . . . . .	22
Primary Zone of Interest . . . . .	22
RESOURCE ELEMENT. . . . .	23
Purpose. . . . .	25
Historical Context . . . . .	25
Resource Summary . . . . .	25
Natural Resources . . . . .	25
Topography . . . . .	25
Meteorology. . . . .	26
Hydrology . . . . .	26
Geology. . . . .	27
Soils. . . . .	28
Plant Life . . . . .	28
Animal Life. . . . .	31
Ecology. . . . .	33
Cultural Resources. . . . .	35
Archeology . . . . .	35
Ethnography. . . . .	36
History. . . . .	37
Historic Structures and Sites. . . . .	44
Esthetic Resources. . . . .	55
Recreation Resources. . . . .	56
Resource Policy Formation. . . . .	56
Classification. . . . .	56
Declaration of Purpose. . . . .	57



Resource Management Policies. . . . .	58
Natural Resources . . . . .	58
Cultural Resources. . . . .	64
Esthetic Resources. . . . .	70
Recreation Resources. . . . .	70
Sensitivities and Constraints . . . . .	71
Resource Value . . . . .	71
Resource Sensitivity . . . . .	71
Cultural Resource Sensitivities. . . . .	71
Natural Resource Sensitivities . . . . .	72
Resource Constraints . . . . .	72
LAND USE ELEMENT. . . . .	73
Land Use Goals . . . . .	75
Existing Adjacent Land Uses. . . . .	76
Future Adjacent Land Uses. . . . .	76
Existing Park Land Uses. . . . .	76
Existing Land Use Considerations . . . . .	79
Allowable Use Intensities. . . . .	80
Existing Land Use Issues and Concerns. . . . .	81
Land Use Objectives. . . . .	82
Public Input: Issues and Concerns . . . . .	82
Visitor Survey. . . . .	82
Public Involvement Meetings . . . . .	82
Alternatives. . . . .	83
Land Use Recommendations . . . . .	83
FACILITIES ELEMENT. . . . .	87
Existing Facilities. . . . .	89
Proposed Facilities by Area. . . . .	89
1. Park Entrance Area. . . . .	89
2. Garrison Historic Zone and Surrounding Area . . . . .	91
3. Donaldson Canyon. . . . .	92
4. Western Sector. . . . .	93
5. General Proposals . . . . .	93
Architectural Design Concepts. . . . .	93
All Structures. . . . .	93
Park Structures Outside the Historic Zone . . . . .	94
Historic Zone Structures - Historic Building Representations. . . . .	94
Utilities. . . . .	94
Existing Utilities. . . . .	94
Proposed Developments' Utility Requirements . . . . .	95
Flood and Wetland Management . . . . .	95
General Plan Implementation. . . . .	97
General Plan Implementation Matrix. . . . .	97
INTERPRETIVE ELEMENT. . . . .	99
Interpretive Considerations. . . . .	101
Environmental Influences. . . . .	101
Visitors: Their Needs and Expectations. . . . .	102
Existing Interpretive Media and Facilities . . . . .	103
Facilities. . . . .	103
Media and Programs. . . . .	105
Interpretive Periods . . . . .	106
Unifying Interpretive Theme: "Worlds in Flux" . . . . .	106

Proposed Interpretation. . . . .	110
Facilities and Media. . . . .	110
Visitor Activities. . . . .	115
Interpretive Associations. . . . .	119
Scope of Interpretive Collections. . . . .	120
State-Owned Collections . . . . .	120
Privately Owned Collections . . . . .	121
Proposed Janos Xantus (Louis Vesey) House Museum. . . . .	121
New Facilities. . . . .	122
Future Acquisition of Collections . . . . .	122
Recommendations. . . . .	122
Research Needs. . . . .	122
Interpretive Recommendations . . . . .	123
CONCESSIONS ELEMENT . . . . .	125
Definition . . . . .	127
Purpose. . . . .	127
Compatibility. . . . .	127
Interpretive Concessions . . . . .	127
General Concession Policies. . . . .	128
Historic Units . . . . .	128
Current Conditions . . . . .	129
Proposed Concessions . . . . .	129
OPERATIONS ELEMENT. . . . .	131
Operations Summary (1988). . . . .	133
Jurisdictions . . . . .	133
Relationships with Adjacent Land Owners . . . . .	133
Easements and Rights-of-Way . . . . .	133
Park Management. . . . .	134
Resource Management . . . . .	134
Fee Collection (Day Use and Camping). . . . .	134
Group Camp Management . . . . .	134
Interpretation. . . . .	134
Volunteer Program Management. . . . .	134
Special Event Management. . . . .	135
Maintenance . . . . .	135
Collections Management. . . . .	135
Inmate Crews - Procedures and Responsibilities. . . . .	135
Animal Control. . . . .	135
Rodent Control. . . . .	135
Grazing . . . . .	136
Enforcement . . . . .	136
Emergencies. . . . .	136
Local Agency Relations. . . . .	136
Utility Emergencies . . . . .	136
Earthquake Emergencies. . . . .	136
Hazardous Spill Emergencies . . . . .	136
Flood Emergencies . . . . .	137
Fire Fighting Responses and Procedures. . . . .	137
Operational Needs. . . . .	137
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ELEMENT. . . . .	139
Project Description. . . . .	141
Description of the Existing Environment. . . . .	141

Environmental Impacts and Mitigations. . . . .	141
Seismic Impacts . . . . .	141
Mitigation for Seismic Conditions . . . . .	142
Soil Impacts. . . . .	142
Mitigation for Soil Erosion . . . . .	142
Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species. . . . .	143
Impacts to Wildlife . . . . .	143
Mitigation for Wildlife . . . . .	143
Vegetation Impacts. . . . .	143
Mitigation for Vegetation Impacts . . . . .	144
Cultural Impacts. . . . .	144
Mitigation for Cultural Impacts . . . . .	144
Air Quality Impacts . . . . .	144
Mitigation for Air Quality Impacts. . . . .	145
Flooding Impacts. . . . .	145
Mitigation for Flooding Impacts . . . . .	145
Traffic and Circulation Impacts . . . . .	146
Mitigation for Traffic and Circulation Impacts. . . . .	146
Esthetic Impacts (including noise). . . . .	146
Mitigation for Esthetic Impacts . . . . .	146
Public Services and Utility Efforts . . . . .	146
Mitigation for Public Services and Utility Efforts. . . . .	147
Alternatives . . . . .	147
No Project Alternative. . . . .	148
Effects Found Not to be Significant. . . . .	148
Relationship between Short-Term Uses and Long-Term Productivity. . . . .	148
Irreversible Environmental Changes . . . . .	148
Growth-Inducing Impacts. . . . .	148
 RESOURCE MAPS . . . . .	 151
Slope. . . . .	153
Plant Communities. . . . .	155
State and/or Federal Listed Species. . . . .	157
Natural Resource Sensitivities . . . . .	159
 GENERAL PLAN MAPS . . . . .	 161
Ownership and Easements. . . . .	163
Zone of Primary Interest . . . . .	165
Existing Land Use. . . . .	167
Allowable Use Intensity. . . . .	169
Proposed Land Use. . . . .	171
Existing Facilities. . . . .	173
General Plan. . . . .	175
 LIST OF TABLES	
Table 1: Recreation Demand, Planning District #6. . . . .	15
Table 2: Recreation Demand, Kern County . . . . .	16
Table 3: Demand for Visiting Cultural and Historical Sites, Planning District #6 . . . . .	17
Table 4: Demand for Visiting Cultural and Historical Sites, Kern County. . . . .	18
Table 5: Fort Tejon SHP Annual Visitation . . . . .	20
Table 6: Fort Tejon SHP Average Monthly Visitation. . . . .	21
Table 7: Vegetation Types . . . . .	29
Table 8: Existing Land Uses . . . . .	78

Table 9: Existing and Proposed Land Uses . . . . .	84
Table 10: Existing and Proposed Facilities . . . . .	90
Table 11: General Plan Implementation Matrix . . . . .	98

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Fort Tejon SHP Location Map . . . . .	8
Figure 2: Sebastian Reservation Location Map . . . . .	39
Figure 3: 1859 Mansfield Map . . . . .	46
Figure 4: 1859 Mansfield Map Showing All Historic Remains . . . . .	47
Figure 5: Historic Zone Map . . . . .	67
Figure 6: Flood Zone Map . . . . .	96

# Summary of Proposals

---



## SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

This General Plan, prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation, states the department's management objectives for Fort Tejon State Historic Park. The plan deals with the unit's cultural, natural, esthetic, and recreational resources, interpretation of those resources, land use, facility development, general operation, and coordination with other public and private entities.

This summary provides a quick reference to plan proposals. The reader should refer to the separate sections of the plan for details of individual topics.

### Proposed Resource Management Policies

#### Natural Resources

1. Prepare and implement natural systems management plans:
  - a. to deal with flooding and erosion of Grapevine Creek.
  - b. to protect the unit's valley oaks.
  - c. to establish criteria for prescriptive use of fire at the unit.
  - d. to detail an approach to wildfire management.
  - e. to protect and perpetuate rare, threatened, and endangered species, and species of special concern.
2. Restore and maintain vegetation and wildlife habitats in the undeveloped areas of the park toward a natural condition.
3. Survey for rare, threatened, and endangered species prior to any development.
4. Map populations of endemic species with their initial discovery locations at Fort Tejon, and protect these species.
5. Protect and restore riparian areas in the park.
6. Continue to prohibit commercial livestock grazing at the park.
7. Use species indigenous to the unit or exotic species which are incapable of naturalizing in the wild when landscaping in the park's developed areas.
8. Use an integrated management approach for control of ground squirrel populations.
9. Consider seismic potential in designing and siting new facilities.

#### Cultural Resources

1. Assess the magnitude of the Native American archeological site under the parade ground.
2. Monitor and mitigate all subsurface activities in the area.

3. Establish the primary historical period as 1854-1864.
4. Preserve and reconstruct garrison structures from the prime period (1854-1864).
5. Restore or reconstruct historic structures after collecting sufficient information to assure accuracy and authenticity.
6. Replace historic fabric in restored structures in-kind whenever possible.
7. Consider all reconstructed buildings for adaptive use.
8. Landscape with historically accurate plants in the historic zones (subject to natural resource policies).
9. Remove vegetation which can damage historic structures and archeological sites.
10. Develop an annual program of restoration, preservation, and maintenance of historic structures.
11. Remove modern visual intrusions, insofar as possible, from the historic zones.
12. Restrict subsurface disturbances in the historic cemetery site.
13. Name the canyon in which the fort is located "Donaldson Canyon."

#### Esthetic Resources

1. Work to mitigate adverse impacts on the park, to complete the historic scene, and to protect the esthetic character of the park.

#### Recreation Resources

1. Provide for recreational opportunities that are complementary to resource values.

#### Land Use Proposals

1. Reduce open space due to increases in land used for vehicle access, recreation, and administration.
2. Increase land used for public parking at the park's entrance. Integrate pedestrian and vehicular traffic patterns in the garrison historic zone, and prohibit parking in this zone.
3. Increase the garrison historic zone land use due to removal of land used for vehicle access and recreation in the zone.
4. Do not change the cemetery historic zone land use.

5. Set aside land in the garrison historic zone for interpretation of activities that took place at the historic fort on land not now in the park.
6. Increase recreational land use to reflect additions of paths, a trail, and expansion of the group camp area.
7. Increase the administrative use area due to the increase in size of the proposed new park office.

#### Proposed Facilities

1. Reconstruct fifteen specific historic structures.
2. Provide a location for interpretation of historic activities that occurred on land that is not now in the park.
3. Remove the existing park office and visitor center building, and relocate these functions to a reconstructed historic structure, when available.
4. Develop permanent facilities for the existing group camp, including a comfort station and a campfire center.
5. Add 10-20 picnic tables in various areas throughout the park.
6. Develop trails and two trailhead/interpretive shelters.
7. Develop a historic zone overlook.
8. Design and develop formal paved parking for an additional 33-43 automobiles and 7-9 buses or RVs at the park entrance.
9. Maintain the current informal parking areas in Donaldson Canyon.
10. Improve the service roads in the park.
11. Implement flood management measures on Grapevine Creek subsequent to resource evaluation.

#### Interpretive Proposals

1. Augment interpretive aspects of the Civil War Re-enactment Program, continue to nurture and enhance the effectiveness of the Dragoon Living History Program, and encourage creation of a similar program for the 1863-1864 California Volunteers period.
2. Temporarily relocate the visitor center to an adequately sized, reconstructed building until the hospital-commissary is reconstructed. Then, relocate the visitor center to the hospital.
3. Reconstruct additional historic structures, and, where appropriate, provide for adaptive use.



4. Develop self-guiding trails and interpretive signage.
5. Implement educational programs, including hands-on activities and an Environmental Living Program for school groups.
6. Create outdoor exhibits in the garrison area, such as a vegetable garden, an adobe brickmaking display, and a building construction exhibit.

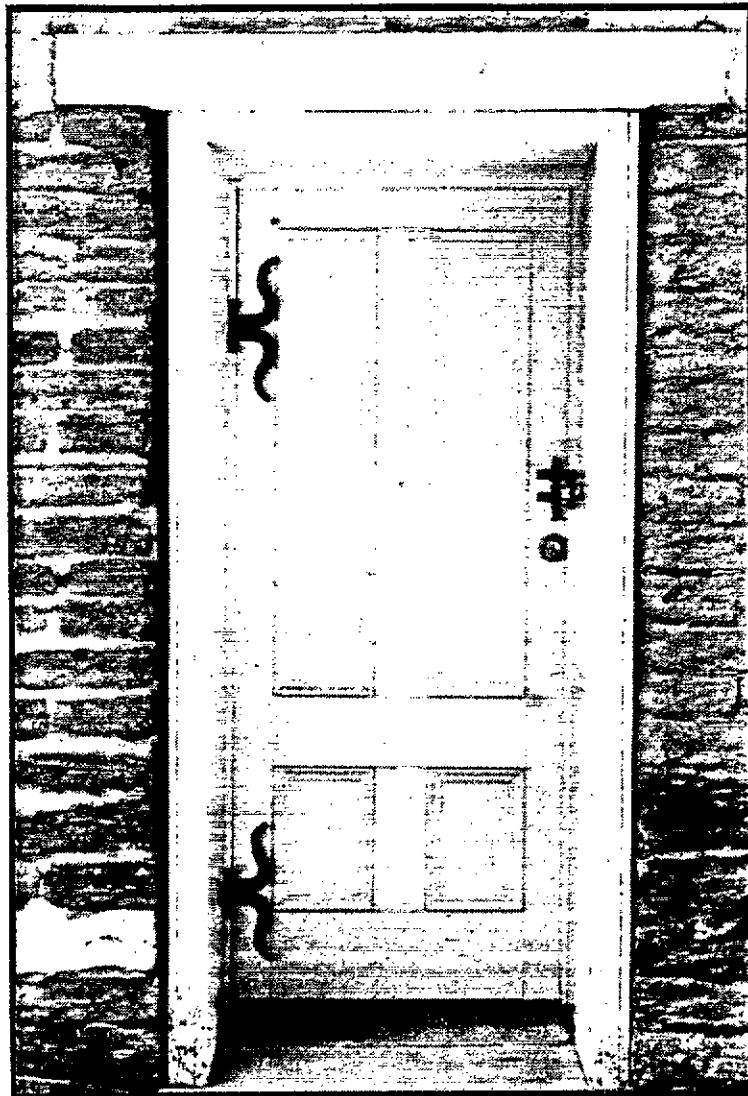
#### Concessions Proposals

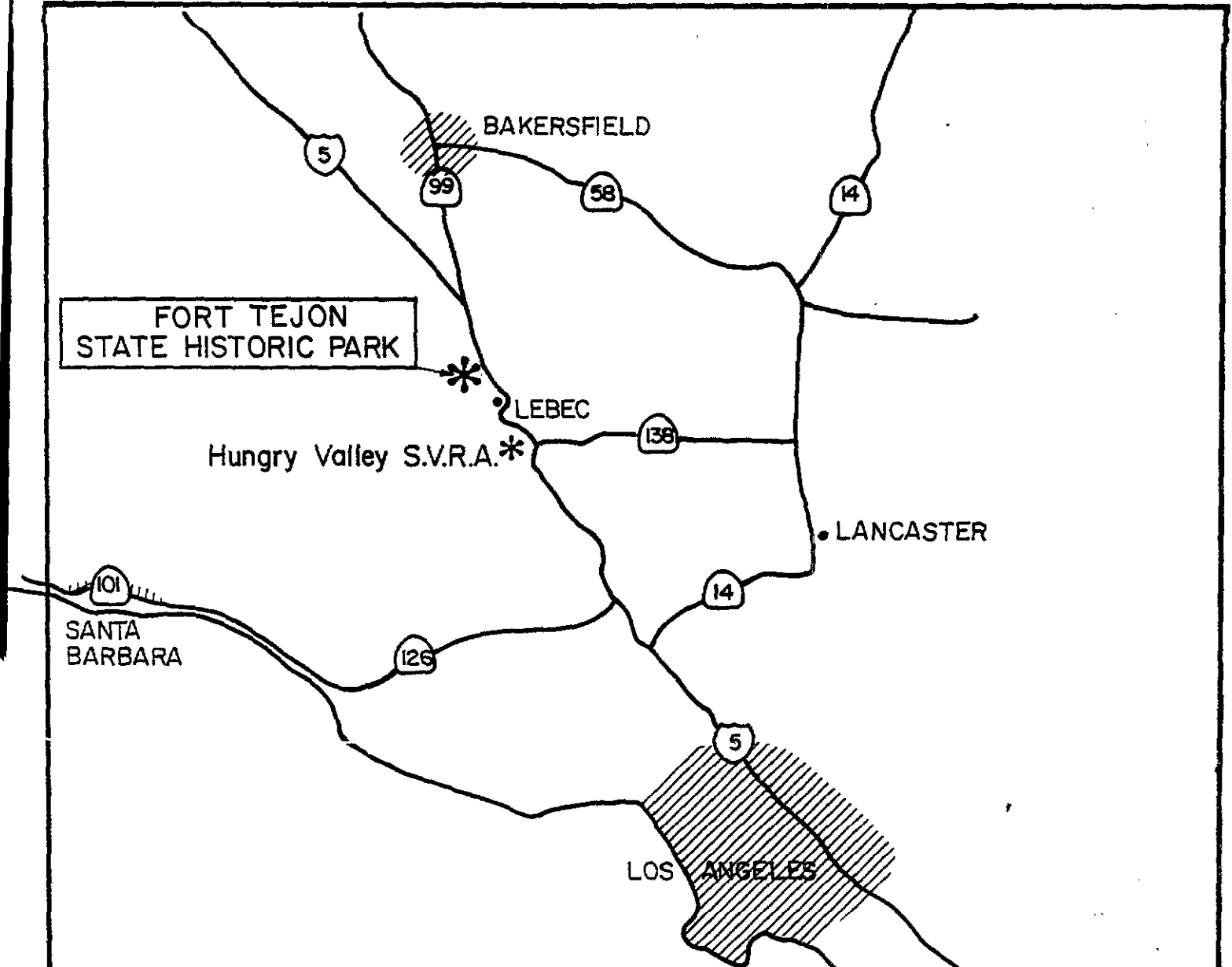
1. Continue the sale of interpretive items by nonprofit associations in support of the interpretive programs.
2. No commercial concession activities are recommended.

#### Operations Proposals

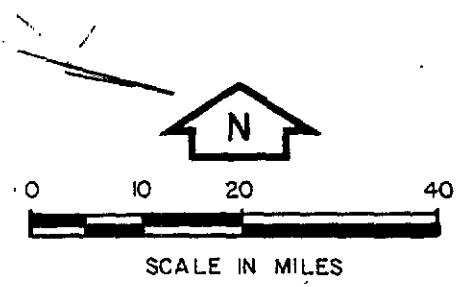
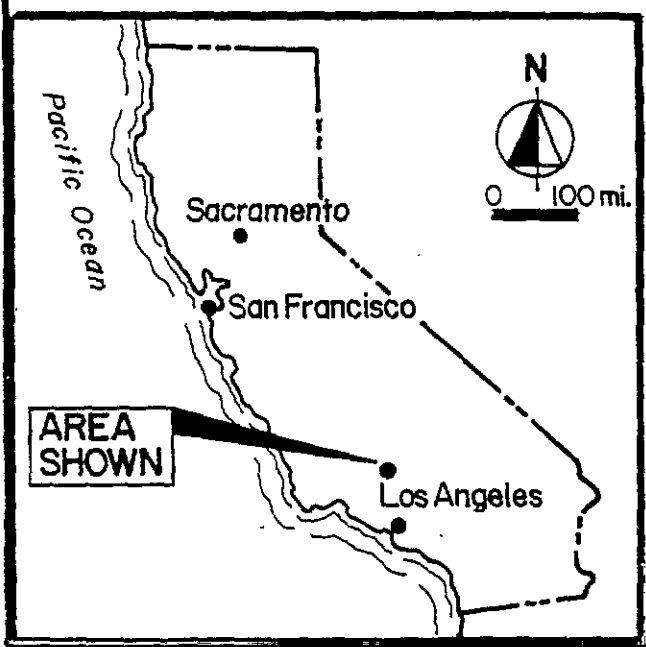
1. Operations staff will carry out the policies of this General Plan to protect the public, assure proper protection and perpetuation of the park's resources, provide for management and maintenance of park facilities, and oversee volunteer and special events programs.

# Introduction





**FIGURE 1**



**FORT TEJON S.H.P.  
LOCATION MAP**

## INTRODUCTION

### Unit Description

Fort Tejon State Historic Park (SHP) is located in the San Emigdio Mountains on the west side of Interstate Highway 5, 35 miles south of Bakersfield, and 67 miles north of Los Angeles. Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area is the nearest department-administered unit, located 7 miles to the south. A number of other State Park System units are within a one-hour driving time of the park.

The unit contains 205.5 acres of mostly steep land, with gently inclined alluvial deposits in the canyon bottoms. Elevations range from approximately 3232 feet above sea level near the freeway at the eastern edge of the park to roughly 4643 feet above sea level on the park's western boundary. Fourteen acres of the park are currently developed for parking, roads, group camping, picnic areas, restored historical sites, and administrative facilities. The rest of the park land consists of oak-wooded hillsides and grassland, wetland, and riparian vegetation.

Grapevine Creek flows through the eastern end of the park, separating the existing entrance parking area from the historic parade ground. Steep and narrow undeveloped Johnson Canyon traverses the western sector of the park. Donaldson Canyon (a designated name proposed in this plan), wider and less rugged, crosses the park's southern boundary, and terminates in the alluvial fan on which the parade ground and most of the park's other historic features are located.

The park was established in 1940 to preserve, protect, and interpret, for the people of California, the remains of a United States Army fort which was established in 1854 for the purpose of managing Native American populations during Euroamerican settlement of California lands.

The historic remains---restored and reconstructed buildings, as well as the ruins of Fort Tejon---are now the park's main attraction.

### Purpose of the Plan

This General Plan provides guidelines for long-term management and development of Fort Tejon State Historic Park. It has been prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation to satisfy requirements of Public Resources Code Section 5002.2. Its approval by the California State Park and Recreation Commission is required prior to any development that would constitute a permanent commitment of natural or cultural resources.

The plan summarizes the available information about the park, documenting the planning process and the relevant data used in making land use decisions and specific management and development proposals. As conditions change, the plan may be reviewed and updated as necessary to responsibly guide departmental actions at the park. The plan is not meant to provide detailed plans for site development, resource management, or park operation and maintenance. Facilities indicated, as well as their locations, are approximate only, and may be modified when specific site plans are prepared for funding and implementation. Details of resource management are left for inclusion in specific resource management programs that are indicated for preparation at a later date.

## General Plan Elements

The plan is made up of the following elements:

The Resource Element evaluates the natural and cultural resources of the park, and sets management policies for protection, restoration, and use of these resources.

The Land Use Element describes current land uses and relevant planning issues, determines proposed land uses consistent with the resources and unit classification, and outlines land use objectives and recommendations.

The Facilities Element describes current facilities and development proposed to enhance public recreational experiences and enjoyment of park resources and values, and establishes priorities for park development.

The Interpretive Element identifies proposed programs and facilities for public information, as well as interpretation of the park's natural and cultural resource values.

The Concessions Element summarizes opportunities to provide appropriate goods or services to the public through concession contracts.

The Operations Element describes general operational and maintenance requirements and guidelines unique to the park.

The Environmental Impact Element provides the environmental impact assessment required by the California Environmental Quality Act. It assesses environmental effects, and proposes mitigation measures. The entire General Plan constitutes the Environmental Impact Report, and references may be made in the element to other sections of the document.

## Objectives of the Plan

This General Plan attempts to meet the following broad objectives:

1. Preserve and enhance the park's cultural resources and the historic setting.
2. Protect and enhance the park's natural resources and environmental quality in a manner that is complementary to the unit's cultural resources.
3. Provide comprehensive natural and cultural interpretive programs and facilities to educate and inform the public.
4. Develop facilities to meet current and future interpretive, operational, and recreational needs at the park in a manner complementary to the unit's resources and programs.
5. Provide the Department of Parks and Recreation, state and federal agencies, private organizations, and individuals with a tool for coordinating their efforts to meet these and other objectives.

## The Planning Process

The planning process included a comprehensive evaluation of the roles various agencies play in providing recreational and interpretive opportunities, and in preserving significant cultural and natural values, in this area of the state. Current recreational patterns of the many varied segments of the state's population were also examined in order to identify specific needs to be met by the park.

This information, coupled with detailed resource inventories and public comments, provided the foundation for the various development and management proposals contained in this document.

## Public Involvement

The public played a major role in creating this plan. From the outset, the planning team attempted to identify all parties interested in, or affected by, the plan, and to encourage their participation in the decision-making process. The plan evolved step-by-step, with active public involvement.

### Visitor Survey

To ascertain the opinions and desires of people actually using Fort Tejon State Historic Park, the general planning team conducted a visitor survey from late October 1987 through February 1988. This survey indicated that most visitors stopped at the park after seeing the signs along the freeway. Another large group heard about it by word of mouth. Some learned about Fort Tejon from Department of Parks and Recreation literature or other published sources.

Regarding their current use of the park, most survey respondents said they remained at Fort Tejon only from one-half to two hours. A few stayed even less than one-half hour. Those staying longer than two hours were usually involved in Living History or Civil War Re-enactment programs. The respondents rated viewing exhibits as their favorite activity, followed by walking around the park, resting from a long drive, participating in or watching Living History or Civil War Re-enactment programs, reading park brochures, and picnicking.

In the future, respondents said they would like to see more camping and hiking opportunities, and would also like more historical information, as well as natural resource interpretation.

### Public Meetings

Three sets of public meetings were conducted by the planning team during 1988. Participation at public meetings was enthusiastic and helpful. Meetings were held on March 9 and 10 in Bakersfield and Valencia, to gather information and identify public concerns. The planning team returned on May 10 and 11 to Bakersfield and San Fernando, to present alternative plans. The team presented the single plan to the public on September 27, at San Fernando, and on September 28, at Bakersfield.

## Planning Coordination

Contacts were established with the following agencies, organizations, firms, and experts that have, or may have, an interest in this planning effort. Contacts occurred on a number of levels, including review of problems in the field, meetings between groups and the planning team, telephone contacts, representation at public meetings, and correspondence.

### Field Review:

California Highway Patrol  
Fort Tejon Historical Association  
Scientific Methods, Inc.

### Meetings:

Fort Tejon Historical Association  
Kern County Department of Parks and Recreation  
Kern County Planning and Development Services Department  
Tejon Ranch

### Telephone Contacts:

California Department of Transportation  
Kern County Water Agency  
Los Padres National Forest  
Native American Heritage Commission  
American Real Estate and Investment  
Fort Tejon Campground  
Southern California Edison Company

### Attended Public Meetings:

American Indian Council of Central California  
Fort Tejon Historical Association  
Los Padres National Forest  
Sierra Club  
Tejon Ranch

### Correspondence:

California Department of Finance  
California Department of Fish and Game  
California Native Plant Society  
Four Corners Pipeline  
Frazier Park Branch Library  
Greater Frazier Park Chamber of Commerce  
Kern County Council of Governments  
Kern County Department of Public Works  
Kern County Fire Department  
Kern County Sheriff's Office  
Lake of the Woods Property Owners' Association  
Lebec Land and Cattle Company  
Lebec Oaks Ranch Development Corp.

Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History  
Los Angeles Regional Planning Commission  
Los Padres Estates Homeowners' Association  
Mobil Oil Corp.  
Native American Advisory Council  
Pacific Bell  
Pacific Gas and Electric Company  
Pine Mountain Club Lot Owners' Association  
Pinon Pines Lot Owners' Association  
Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians  
Southern California Gas Company  
Tule River Tribe  
United Chumash Council  
University of California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology  
Wan To Go Ranch, Inc.

#### Conformance with Local Plans

The department shares the responsibility with Kern County and other government agencies to protect natural and cultural resources, while providing for the park and recreation needs of the citizens of California.

Although the park is relatively remote from major urban areas, several public agencies---local, state, and federal---have an interest in and extant plans affecting land use in the park's vicinity. Notably, the United States Forest Service administers thousands of acres in Los Padres National Forest west of the park, and Kern County has a general plan affecting land uses surrounding the unit.

The county General Plan classifies Fort Tejon SHP as nonjurisdictional land, along with other city, state, and federal lands, meaning that it claims no jurisdiction over these lands. Recognizing that there is the potential for land use conflicts on nonjurisdictional lands and county-administered lands, the county General Plan outlines a procedure to resolve land use problems as they arise. Agencies administering nonjurisdictional lands are requested to submit proposals for land use changes to the county for review, comment, and recommendations. The county has also asked agencies administering nonjurisdictional lands to establish a review area (area of interest) around each unit, within which the county will review development proposals, as well as changes in plans or land uses, and apprise the agencies about these changes as they are contemplated. The intention of this procedure is to create agency awareness, but not control, of future developments planned in the area of interest. Accordingly, the Department of Parks and Recreation has established a zone of interest around Fort Tejon State Historic Park, and submitted this to the Kern County Planning and Development Services Department.

This General Plan was prepared in consultation with the agencies listed previously, including the county, and the proposals contained here are intended, to the extent practical, to assure conformance with all applicable plans in a coordinated fashion.



## Previous Park and Recreation Commission Actions

In 1960, legislation was enacted requiring that all State Park System units be classified by the State Park and Recreation Commission subsequent to a public hearing. In June 1962, Fort Tejon State Historic Park was classified and named by the commission as Fort Tejon State Historic Park. This classification brought the park under the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 5019.59, which describes the purpose and nature of state historical units. Please see the definition of historical units which appears in the Resource Element.

## Regional Recreation Profile

Tables 1 through 4 depict projected demand for a number of recreational activities in Planning District #6 and Kern County, in which Fort Tejon State Historic Park is located. These recreation demand projections were derived from the department's Park and Recreation Information System (PARIS). Planning District 6 includes Kern, Kings, Tulare, Fresno, Madera, and Mariposa counties.

PARIS is a database containing information relating recreation use and projected recreation demand. It is based on data obtained in the Statewide Recreation Needs Analysis survey, which was administered to approximately 1,000 respondents during each of four seasons---Summer 1978, Fall 1979, Winter 1979-80, and Spring 1980. Respondents provided information regarding the types of recreation activities in which they participated, how far they travelled to participate in these activities, the types of recreation activities they wished to participate in, and how far they were willing to travel to do so. The Statewide Recreation Needs Analysis examined the relationship between respondents' socio-economic characteristics and their participation in recreation activities. Projected changes in the size and demographic composition of California's population were also factored into the analysis.

In PARIS, recreation demand is expressed in terms of "participation days," meaning one person's participation in a specific activity on a given day. If an individual participates in more than one activity on a single calendar day, one participation day is registered for each separate activity.

PARIS projections can be useful in determining which activities are most in demand in a given county or planning district.

Based on the PARIS projections, Table #1 shows the projected recreation demand for five recreation activities in Planning District 6. Of these activities, camping exhibits the highest projected demand, followed very closely by picnicking. Nature appreciation and visiting scenic areas are third and fourth, respectively, while visiting historical and cultural sites ranks fifth.

Table #2 depicts the projected recreation demand for these same activities in Kern County alone. In this case, demand for picnicking is considerably higher than that for camping.

Tables #3 and #4 amplify the demand figures for visitation to cultural and historical sites in Planning District #6 and Kern County, respectively.

TABLE 1

RECREATION DEMAND  
PLANNING DISTRICT #6

Participation Days  
(in millions)

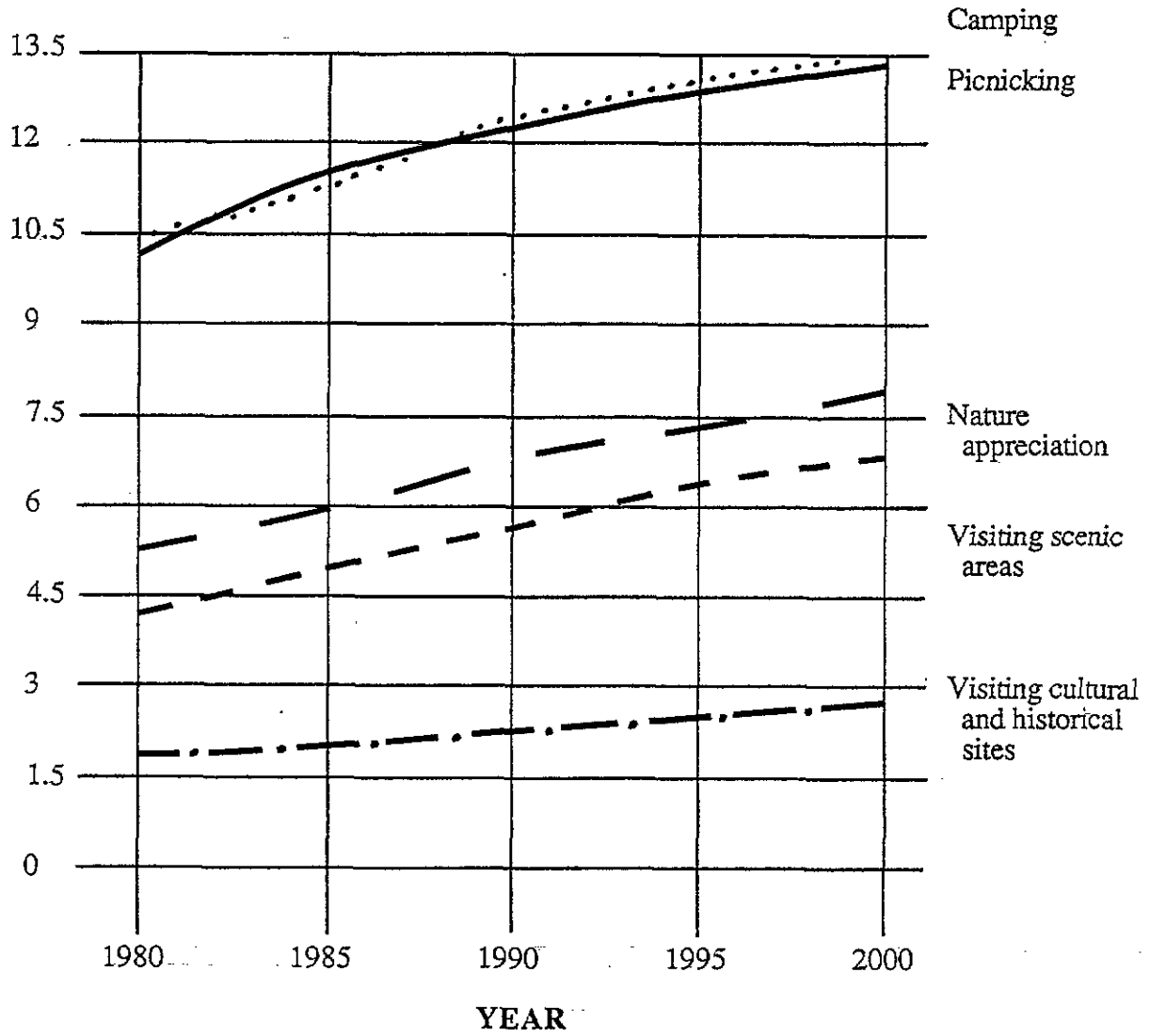


TABLE 2

RECREATION DEMAND  
KERN COUNTY

Participation Days  
(in millions)

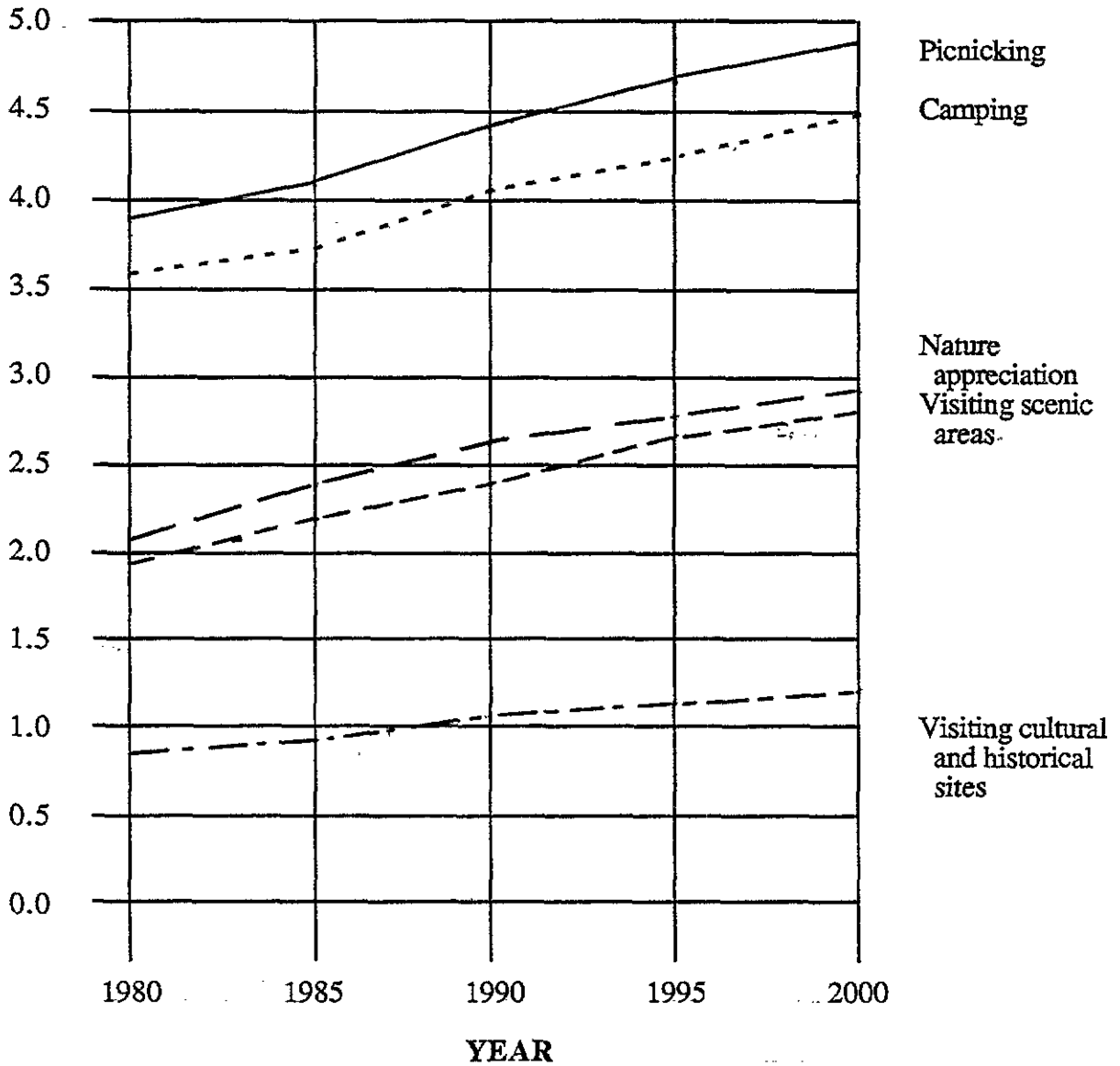


TABLE 3

**DEMAND FOR VISITING  
CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SITES  
- PLANNING DISTRICT #6**

**Participation Days  
(in millions)**

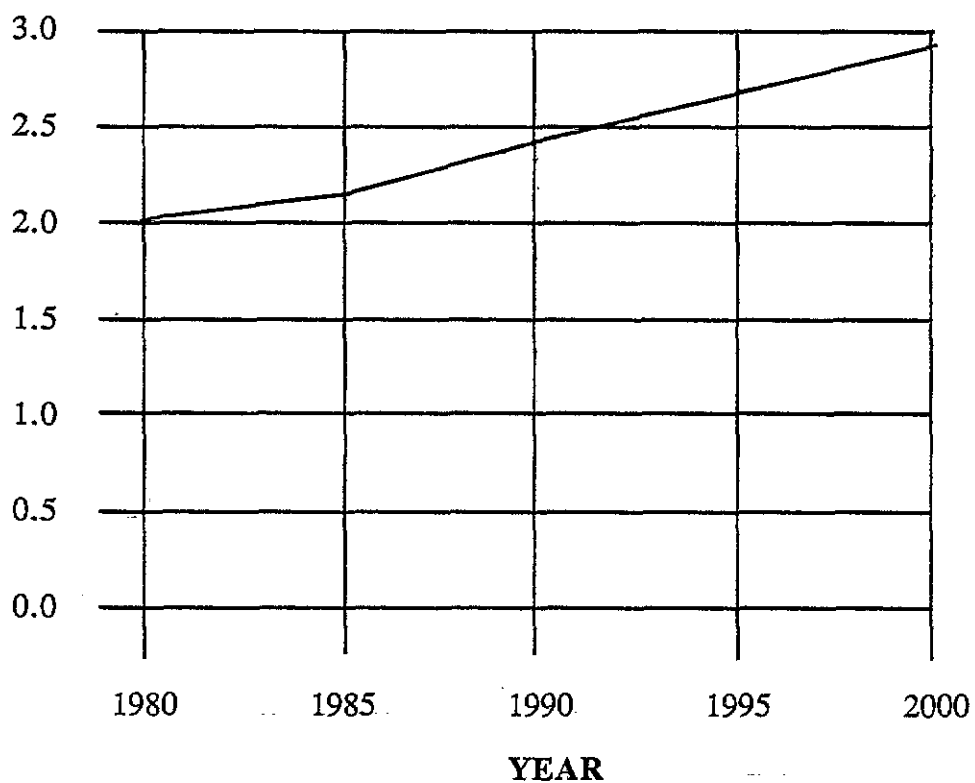
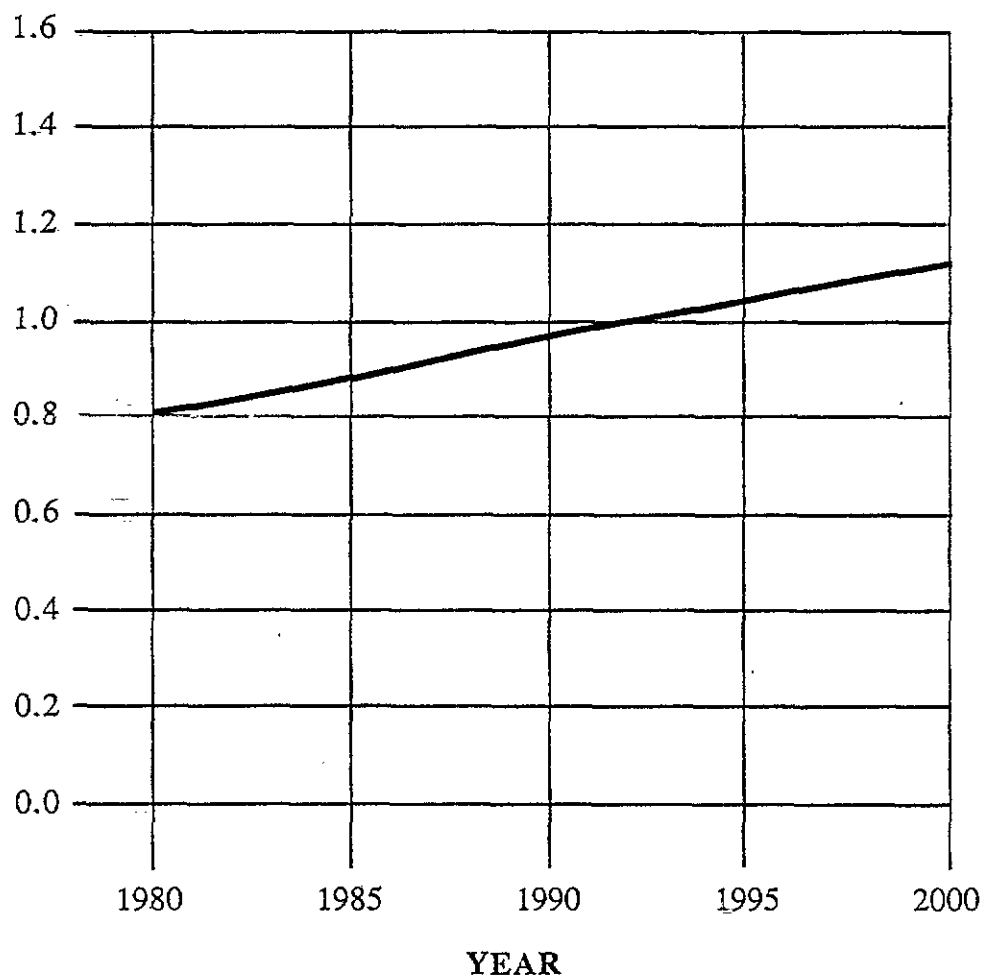


TABLE 4

**DEMAND FOR VISITING  
CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SITES  
KERN COUNTY**

Participation Days  
(in millions)



Fort Tejon State Historic Park is, because of the nature of its resources and limited land area, not suitable for accommodating extensive recreation use. What use is accommodated primarily complements historic interpretation at the unit.

### Population Projections

"Population Projections for California Counties, 1980-2020," prepared by the Department of Finance in December 1986, projects growth in Kern County from a total population of 480,594 in 1985 to 859,746 by 2020, or an increase of 78%. Corresponding figures for Los Angeles County are a total population of 8,085,296 in 1985, and 10,119,311 in 2020, or a 25% expansion.

The recent Fort Tejon SHP visitor survey indicates that the park draws a great percentage of its visitation from less than 100 miles away, specifically from the Bakersfield area. The large projected population increases in the vicinity of the unit indicate the probability of a substantial increase in park visitation demand by the year 2020.

Average daily traffic volume at the Interstate 5 Fort Tejon-Digier Road interchange has been calculated by the California Department of Transportation for many years. Between 1977 and 1986, this volume increased from 26,500 both north and south of the interchange to 37,000, or 40%. Current Department of Transportation projections place this figure at 64,800 by 2005, amounting to an additional 75% increase over the 1986 volume. As almost half of the persons responding to the park visitor survey indicated that they first learned about Fort Tejon from signs along the freeway, this expected volume of traffic represents a substantial pool from which future demands on the park may evolve.

### Park Visitation

Table 5 shows annual visitation figures for Fort Tejon SHP since fiscal year 1976-77 (department visitation statistics). These twelve years reflect a marked fluctuation in visitation at the unit. Until the end of 1981, the park was designated as an official highway rest stop. When the new Department of Transportation rest stop with more accommodating sanitary facilities was completed in that year, visitation dropped sharply. The start of the Dragoon Living History event in 1984, and increasing media coverage of that and the Civil War battle re-enactments during recent years, have, in part, accounted for growing annual use since 1984-85. This trend is expected to continue.

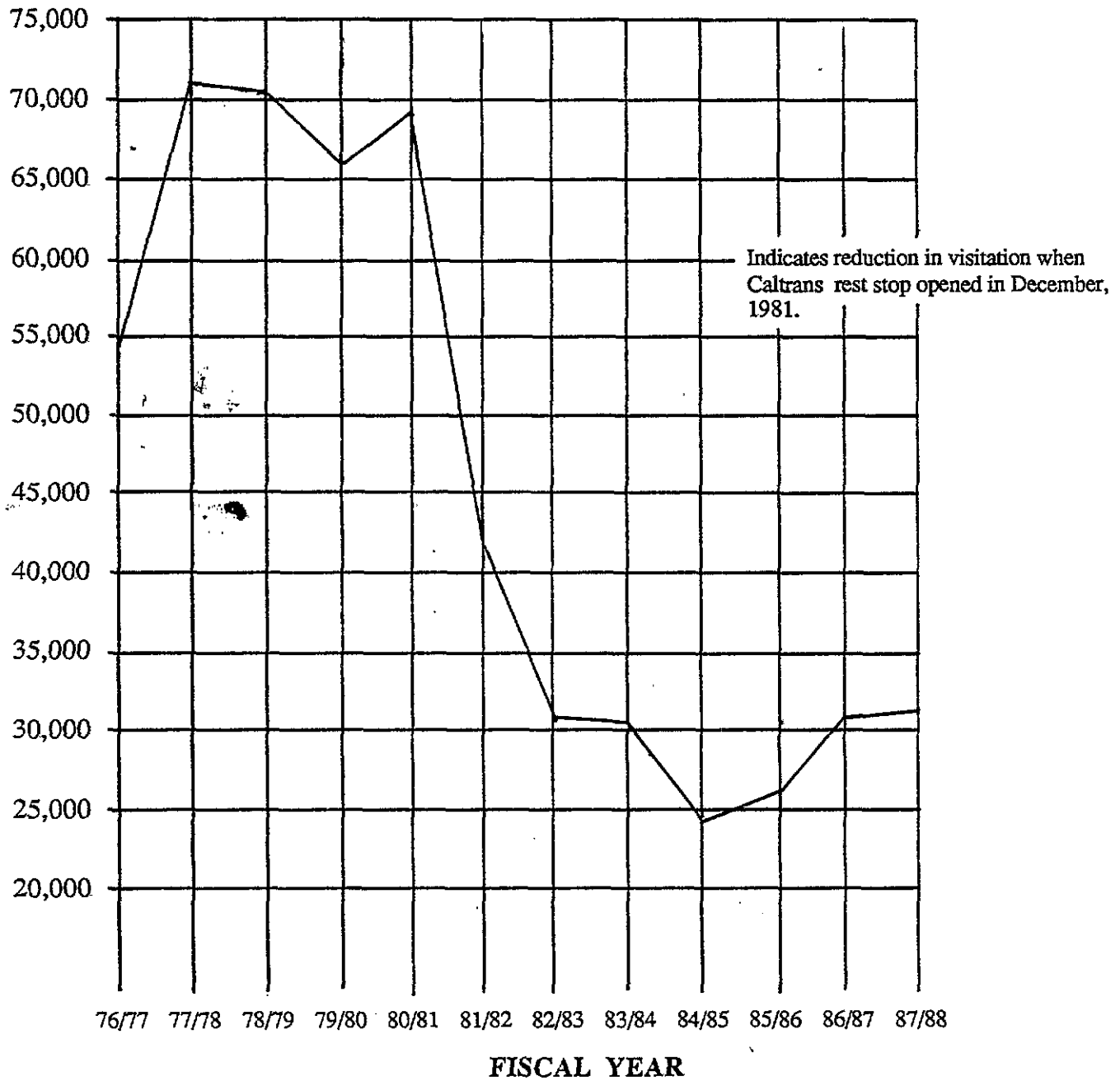
Department monthly use statistics shown in Table 6 indicate that the highest visitation occurs every year between April and September, while the lowest use period is in January and February, when the weather is cold and uncomfortable for the mainly outdoor activities now available at the unit.

The park frequently draws busloads of school children and tourists. This kind of visitation should expand as nearby populations continue to grow and more sophisticated and complete interpretive efforts are undertaken.

TABLE 5

**FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK  
ANNUAL VISITATION**

**Participation Days**

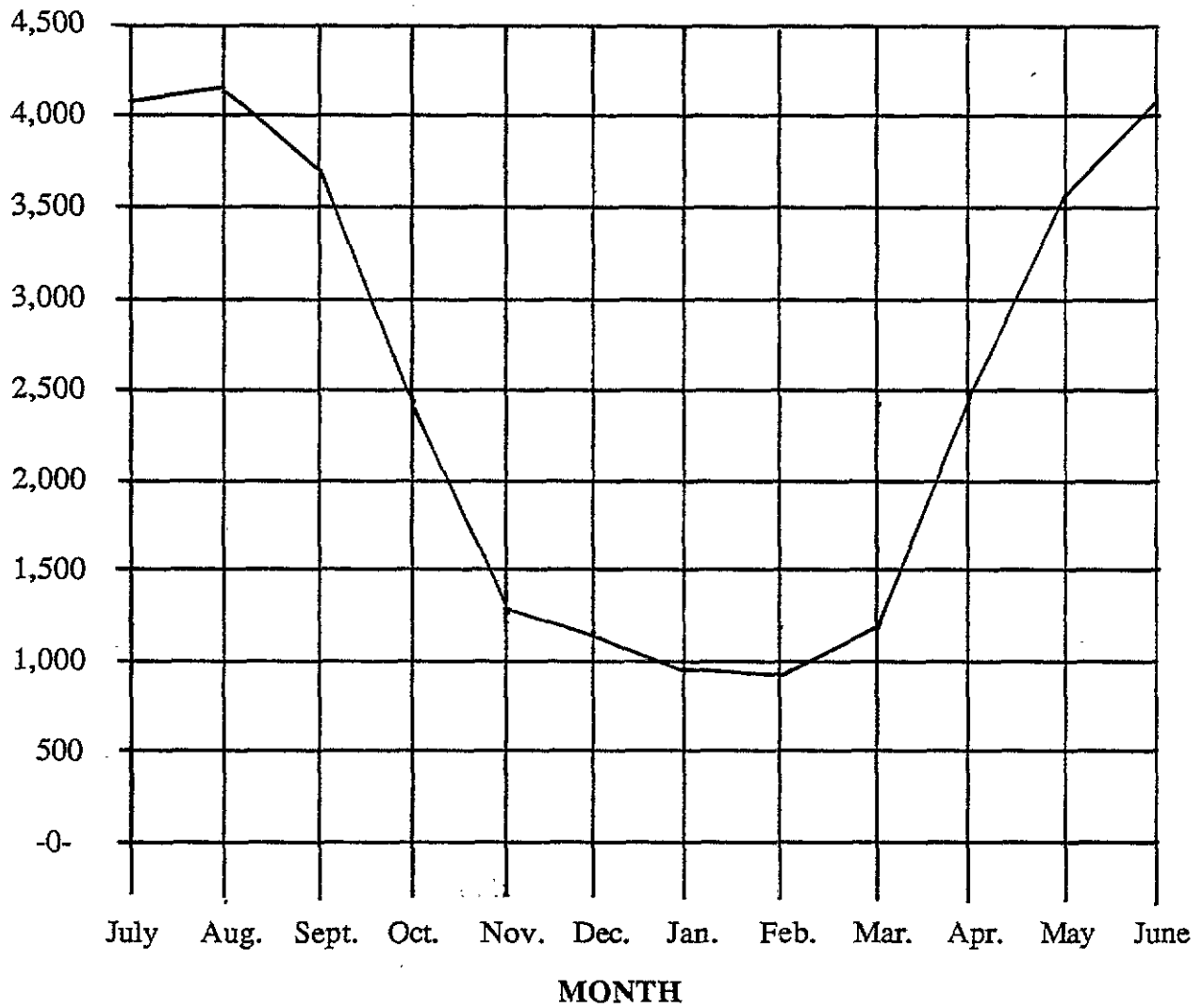


Source: Department of Parks and Recreation Statistics

TABLE 6

**FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK  
AVERAGE MONTHLY VISITATION**

**Participation Days\***



Source: Department of Parks and Recreation Statistics.

\* Represents an average month by month for fiscal years 1981/1982 through 1987/1988.



### Unit Ownership

Fort Tejon State Historic Park now contains 205.5 acres (refer to the Ownership and Easements Map GP-1). The initial five acres (Parcel 1), where most of the existing historic structures and ruins are located, were acquired by the state in 1940 as a gift from the Tejon Ranch. In 1955, another 199.2 acres were acquired by the department, bringing the unit to nearly its present size. Between 1955 and when the freeway replaced the former Ridge Route Highway in 1968, an additional 1.3 acres were acquired from Caltrans and the Southern California Edison Company along the highway frontage. There are currently no plans to expand the park beyond its present boundaries.

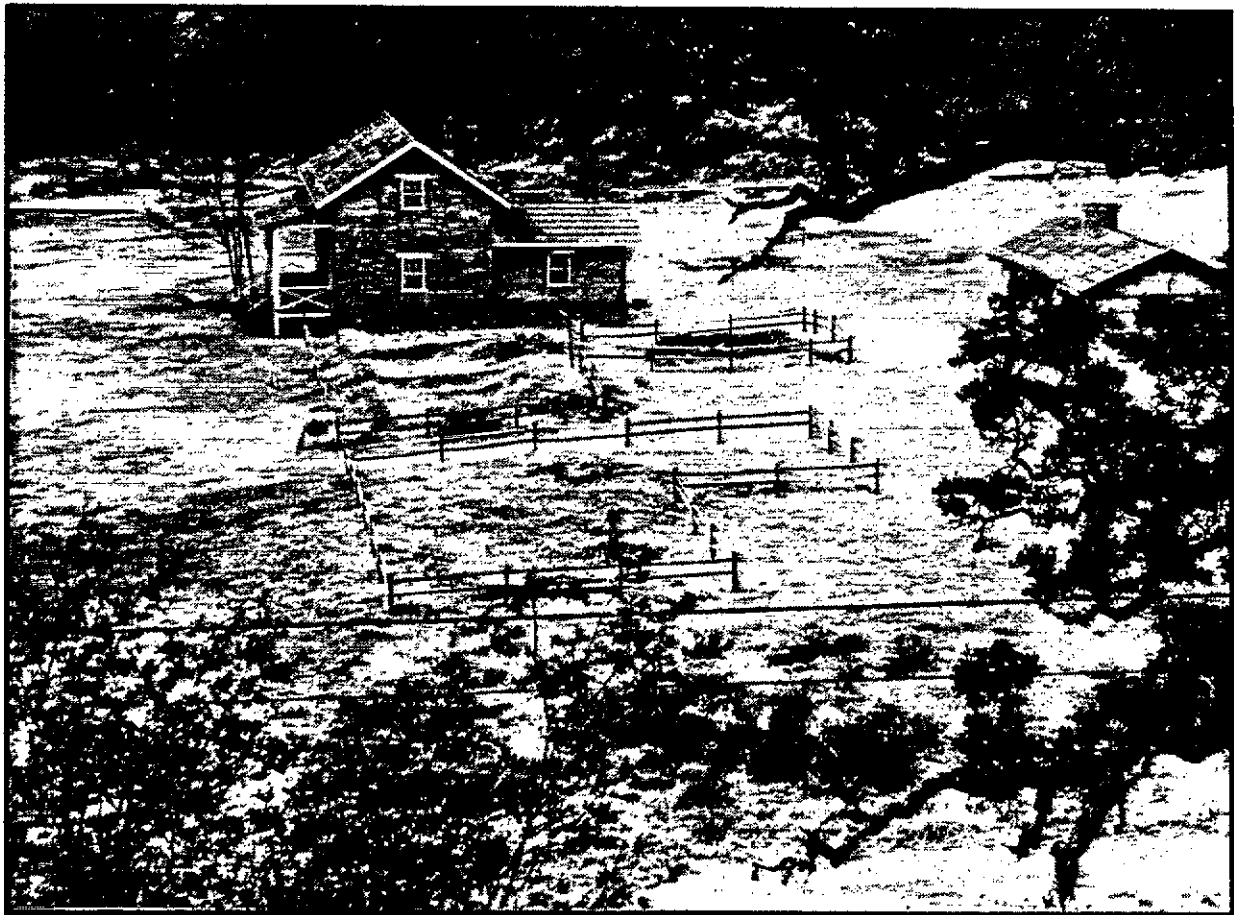
Seven utility company easements traverse the eastern edge of the park. These parallel Interstate 5 as it crosses the San Emigdio Mountains. Most easements consist of underground lines having little impact on the park's existing and proposed land uses. An exception is the high-tension electric power line belonging to the Southern California Edison Company. The towers holding this transmission line dominate the entrance to the park, and are visible from much of the park, including the historic zones. In addition, sub-surface mineral rights and riparian rights were retained by prior owners.

### Primary Zone of Interest

The primary zone of interest is that area outside Fort Tejon State Historic Park in which land use impacts could adversely affect the resources of the unit. Part of the watershed of Grapevine Creek, which flows through the park, and land visible from the historic zones, are most important. This area includes undeveloped land to the north, west, and south of the park, land on the west side of Interstate 5 on both sides of the unit entrance, land across the freeway (east of the park), and land surrounding the upstream portion of Grapevine Creek below Castac Lake. A secondary zone of interest takes in land, no matter how far from the unit, that can, through its development and use, adversely affect the resources, views, and features in the park. The department desires to be made aware of proposed future development in these zones which might have an impact on the air quality, stream flows, and views from Fort Tejon State Historic Park. While the department has no ability to control any proposed future developments in this area, awareness of such developments permits the opportunity to comment on, and plan for such impacts. The primary zone is shown on Map GP-2.

# Resource Element

---





## RESOURCE ELEMENT

### Purpose

This Resource Element was prepared to meet requirements set forth in Section 5002.2, Subsection (b) of Division 5, Chapter 1 of the Public Resources Code, and Chapter 1, Section 4332 of Title 14 of the California Administrative Code. In compliance with this section of the Public Resources Code, the Resource Element sets forth long-range management objectives for the natural and cultural resources of the unit. Specific actions or limitations required to achieve these objectives are also set forth in this element; details of resource management are left for inclusion in specific resource management programs that will be prepared at a later date.

### Historical Context

In the early 1850s, the U.S. government attempted to find new solutions in California to the question of what to do with its local Native Americans under pressure by Euroamerican growth. The answer seemed to be military reserves, or government-sponsored reservations. It was envisioned that there would be military forces assigned to the reserves. These forces would control the Native Americans, protect them, provide a market for the agricultural products produced at the reserves, and direct the labor made available by concentrating the Native Americans. On each reserve would be an army post. Fort Tejon, as will be shown later, was not put on a reserve, and it is questionable whether the post ever fulfilled its supposed duties. But Fort Tejon State Historic Park reflects a world in which two cultures were forcibly drawn together in what was then the stronger power's endeavors to seek a solution to the conflict.

The following resource information is summarized from a large, and growing, collection of primary and secondary literature, held by the offices of the Department of Parks and Recreation, in Sacramento and at the unit. For a thorough understanding of the significance of the resources summarized below, the collection of literature referred to above needs to be consulted.

### Resource Summary

#### Natural Resources

Extant studies of the natural resources in the unit are preliminary. More field studies are needed to survey the habitat of state- and federally-listed plant and animal species. A better understanding of the biological diversity in the unit is needed, and would also require more field work. In addition, investigations of processes influencing fluvial conditions in Grapevine Creek are needed to adequately plan stream management measures.

#### Topography

Fort Tejon SHP is located in the eastern San Emigdio Mountains, adjacent to the western edge of the Tehachapi Mountains, in the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province. The San Emigdio Mountains are bound by the Tehachapis and the Sierra Nevada to the north, the San Joaquin Valley to the northwest, the Coast Ranges to the west, the bulk of the Transverse Ranges to the south,

and the Mojave Desert to the east. The unit lies primarily in a side canyon of Castac Valley. The fort itself is located on the edge of the Castac Valley floor, at the mouth of Donaldson Canyon. Rugged mountains, steep-walled canyons, and relatively narrow, gently sloped canyon floors characterize the unit's topography.

The elevation in the study area ranges from 3,232 feet on the northeast boundary along Grapevine Creek to 4,643 feet on the western boundary, atop the Johnson Canyon ridgetop. Steep, grassy, and oak-studded peaks surround the unit, including Grapevine Peak (4,750 feet) and numerous unnamed promontories. Resource Map R-1 indicates the areas of the park which are less than, and greater than, 30% slope. Areas with less than 30% slope are more developable than the erodable steeper slope areas.

### Meteorology

The Fort Tejon area has a semi-arid Mediterranean climate. Throughout much of the year, warm air masses blow south from the San Joaquin Valley and southwest from the Mojave Desert, and pass through the area, heading toward the Los Angeles basin. However, air masses are cold enough in the winter to allow some snowfall.

The mean maximum monthly temperature for March through May in the area is from about 50°F to 65°F. During the summer, mean monthly maximum temperatures range from 75°F to 85°F. On the average, temperatures may reach or exceed 90°F twenty days during the summer season.

In winter, mean monthly high temperatures range between 45°F and 50°F. Minimum temperatures dip to freezing or below an average of about sixty days a year.

Mean annual precipitation for the area ranges from about 10 to 15 inches. Most of this precipitation occurs between October and May, with usually less than 0.5 inches per month falling from June to September. Approximately 70 percent to 90 percent of the total precipitation falls between November and March.

The prevailing wind direction in the unit is from the north-northwest, except for the months of November through February. During these months, the winds originate from the east-northeast, due to winter storms. The area is susceptible to very strong winds due to its closeness to a major mountain pass (Tejon Pass).

### Hydrology

Due to its location just north of Tejon Pass, Fort Tejon SHP occurs at the southernmost end of the Tulare Lake Hydrologic Basin, the bulk of which is comprised of the southern San Joaquin Valley. In the Tulare Lake basin, the park is located in the Grapevine Creek Hydrologic Unit and the San Emigdio Mountains Hydrologic Area. Grapevine Creek drains the northern portion of Castac Valley and portions of the neighboring San Emigdio and Tehachapi Mountains. Due to Interstate 5, the creek has been diverted and culverted numerous times along its course to the southern San Joaquin Valley floor.

Fort Tejon SHP encompasses a portion of the perennial, spring-fed Grapevine Creek, which has been channelized in its lower reach in the unit. In addition, an intermittent stream runs down the middle of Johnson Canyon. Intermittent springs occur in nearby side canyons outside the unit boundary. They provide water for cattle and wildlife during winter and spring.

Sections of Grapevine Creek in the unit are deeply incised (10 feet), and have been armored in an attempt to reduce further bank erosion. Armoring efforts include placing riprap in the stream, channelizing and gunniting, and installing gabions. The down-cutting and bank erosion are the result of streamflow concentration from highway construction and other developments. Peak flows in creek channels in the unit occur during or shortly after major storms. There is potential for large water and sediment discharges during and immediately after rainstorms. Between storms, there is little or no water in the streams, with the exception of Grapevine Creek.

Quantitative aquifer volume and recharge rate information is lacking for the Fort Tejon area; flood studies have not been performed in the unit. Areas adjacent to Grapevine Creek are subject to flooding during peak flows. In past years, the day use area and park office/visitor center have both been flooded. Upstream alterations, such as channelizing and added runoff volume from Interstate 5, are in part responsible for flooding in the unit and upstream.

Groundwater quality in Fort Tejon SHP has been analyzed by a private laboratory. Due to high concentrations of mineral salts, the water is hard. Fluoride concentration is very high, and may exceed drinking water standards.

### Geology

Fort Tejon SHP is located in the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province, near the convergence of the Tehachapi and San Emigdio Mountains. The margins of the Transverse Ranges province, including the Fort Tejon area, are extensively faulted. The boundaries of the dozen or more individual ranges in the province are also approximated by major fault zones. Widespread crustal warping and uplift of these mountain blocks, which form a barrier south of the San Joaquin Valley basin, have occurred intermittently since the late Eocene, approximately 50 million years ago. Fractured granitics and alluvium characterize the geologic substrates exposed in the unit. The San Andreas and Garlock fault zones are within five miles of the unit.

The San Andreas Fault is the longest rift in the state. It annually produces dozens of earthquakes of varying magnitude. The commonly called "Fort Tejon Earthquake," which occurred on the morning of January 9, 1857, was one of the largest earthquakes to have occurred in California in historical times (circa the last two centuries). This event was caused by rupture of the San Andreas Fault from near Bakersfield to near San Bernardino, with fault slip of up to 30 feet.

The Garlock Fault is the second largest fault in the state. It has made several contributions to the landscape, including the mountain ranges that form the northern edge of the Mojave Desert. However, no single great earthquake has occurred along this fault during recorded history.

The geological hazards most likely to affect the unit include seismic shaking from fault activity along the San Andreas Fault and related systems, liquefaction of saturated soils in response to seismic shaking, and erosion of loose, erodible soils, especially in disturbed areas. Rock outcrops are uncommon in the unit; therefore, the hazard from rock falls is slight.

### Soils

Fort Tejon SHP occurs in California Soil Region VII - Southern California. The region occurs from immediately west of the Mojave and Colorado Deserts to the Pacific Coast, between Santa Barbara and Mexico. The San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and Santa Rosa Mountains are not included in the region. The dominant parent materials in the region are granitic, sedimentary rocks and alluvium. The dominant regional soil characteristics are upland soils with clay or clay-loam surfaces, neutral to basic pH, and often calcareous subsoils. Alluvial soils are mostly sandy loams, light-brown in color, with a neutral pH.

A detailed soil survey of the area by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service is lacking. A preliminary study done on the soils of the adjoining Los Padres National Forest identifies three soil families in the general area: Lodo, Modjeska, and Botella.

Soil constraints in the unit include steep, upland slopes which are highly susceptible to erosion. Soils along Grapevine Creek are subject to seasonal flooding due to slow infiltration and water transmission rates when wet. In addition, groundwater levels are relatively high along Grapevine Creek, making the soils vulnerable to compaction and disturbance.

### Plant Life

The plant life of Fort Tejon State Historic Park is unique due to the unit's geographical location and the resulting merger of elements from a variety of floristic regions, including the Mojave Desert, the Central Valley, the Sierra Nevada, and Southern California.

The vegetation of Fort Tejon State Historic Park has been classified into five vegetation types and seven plant communities (refer to Table 7). The plant communities are shown on Resource Map R-2.

Fort Tejon State Historic Park's natural vegetation is dominated by oak woodlands. The valley oak woodland occurs in the floodplain of Grapevine Creek. Valley oak, the dominant species, is restricted to California. Since colonization of the state by Euroamerican settlers, the acreage of valley oak woodland has been dramatically reduced to a small fraction of its original coverage. Prior livestock grazing has seriously affected valley oak reproduction in the park. For these reasons, valley oak woodland is considered to be a special concern plant community by the California Department of Fish and Game. Valley oak woodlands in the unit provide important habitat for nesting birds. The community is dominated by valley oak (Quercus lobata), with an understory dominated by introduced annual grasses (Avena, Bromus, and Festuca).

TABLE 7

**FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK  
VEGETATION TYPES AND  
PLANT COMMUNITIES**

VEGETATION TYPE	PLANT COMMUNITY	ACREAGE	% COVERAGE IN UNIT *
Oak woodland	Valley oak woodland	8	4%
	Blue oak hybrid - buckeye woodland	81	40%
	Blue oak hybrid - yucca woodland	71	35%
Meadow	Yerba mansa meadow	1	1%
Grassland	Introduced annual grassland	27	13%
Marsh	Tule marsh	1	1%
Riparian	Cottonwood - willow riparian woodland	3	1%
Totals:		192	95%**

\* Percentages have been rounded to the nearest percent.

\*\* 13.5 acres, or 5% of the land area, is currently developed (roads, paving, and structures).



Blue oak and its hybrids are restricted to California, and the woodlands dominated by them are threatened for the same reasons as the valley oak woodland. The blue oak hybrid-buckeye woodland occurs on north-facing slopes in the unit. The community is codominated by a blue oak hybrid (Quercus X alvordiana) and California buckeye (Aesculus californica). Quercus X alvordiana is a hybrid between blue oak (Quercus douglasii) and southern California scrub oak (Quercus turbinella ssp. californica). Woody associates include mountain mahogany (Cercocarpus betuloides). Species diversity of understory herbs is high, and includes Chinese houses (Collinsia heterophylla) and farewell-to-spring (Clarkia spp.), as well as a variety of non-native annual grasses. The rock outcrops in this community are important habitat for the rare Tehachapi slender salamander (Batrachoseps stebbinsi). Plant species found on these outcrops include hummingbird's trumpet (Zauschneria), stonecrop (Dudleya), wallflower (Erysimum), and coffee fern (Pellaea).

The blue oak hybrid-yucca woodland occurs on south-facing slopes. It is dominated by the same blue oak hybrid discussed above, and mohave yucca (Yucca whipplei). Due to the drier conditions on south-facing slopes, as compared to north-facing slopes, associated plants are more drought-tolerant. They include Mormon tea (Ephedra), pinon pine (Pinus monophylla), and western juniper (Juniperus occidentalis).

The yerba mansa meadow plant community occurs south and southeast of the ranger station at the unit's entrance, in the floodplain of Grapevine Creek. The community is actually a mosaic of locally dominant plant species, including yerba mansa (Anemopsis californica), sedge (Carex), wild ryegrass (Elymus), and rush (Juncus). Species diversity is low; however, the community is uncommon.

The introduced annual grassland occurs on slopes and valley floors. It is a community dominated by non-native annual grasses, including wild oats (Avena), bromes (Bromus spp.), and fescues (Festuca spp.). Species composition is variable; pockets occur of native bunch grasses and wildflowers such as baby blue eyes (Nemophila menziesii). Native perennial bunchgrasses dominated the grasslands of California prior to the state's colonization by Spanish missionaries and settlers. A few still seen at the unit are giant wild rye (Elymus condensatus), blue wild rye (E. aristatus, E. glaucus), big squirrel tail (Sitanion jubatum), nodding stipa (Stipa cernua), and coast range melic (Melica imperfecta).

A small stand of tule marsh occurs along Grapevine Creek, south of the ranger station. The community is dominated by tule (Scirpus acutus). Associates include bulrush (Scirpus), cattails (Typha latifolia), and stinging nettle (Urtica dioica ssp. holosericea). The acreage of tule marsh remaining in California is a small fraction of the expanses it once covered, primarily in the Central Valley.

The cottonwood-willow riparian woodland occurs on the banks of Grapevine Creek. The community is dominated by Fremont's cottonwood (Populus fremontii) and willow (Salix laevigata). Understory species include a variety of moisture-loving shrubs, lianas, and herbs: blue elderberry (Sambucus mexicana), wild grape (Vitis californica), and mugwort (Artemisia douglasiana). Riparian woodlands once covered large expanses along major

rivers in the Central Valley. Due primarily to flood control efforts and agricultural development, only a small fraction of riparian woodlands remain in California. This community provides important habitat for birds and other wildlife. Shade, water, and food plants in riparian habitat provide, in the heat of summer, what surrounding vegetation does not. Monarch butterflies (Danaus plexippus) are abundant in the summer months at Fort Tejon SHP, largely due to the presence of Grapevine Creek and its associated riparian woodland. In the heat of the day, the monarchs find refuge from the sun in the cottonwoods and willows.

Past disturbances to vegetation include fort construction, livestock grazing, predator control, hardwood harvesting, introduction of non-native species, creek disturbance, and fire suppression. Fire suppression continues; in addition, irrigation of turf at the fort site has in the past affected the well-being of valley oak matriarchs. These large, majestic trees are more than 300 years old, and were part of the historic landscape. Soil compaction around mature trees in day use areas also threatens trees.

The once-thought-to-be-extinct Fort Tejon woolly sunflower (Eriophyllum lanatum var. hallii) was recently rediscovered, and subsequently found in the vicinity of the unit. It is being considered for listing by the federal government. The California Native Plant Society considers the plant to be "rare and endangered." Livestock grazing poses a threat to the small population of Fort Tejon woolly sunflower in the study area, on land not owned by the state. Only one other population is known to exist in the world. It occurs in the Sierra Madre Mountains of Santa Barbara County, California.

Fort Tejon and the vicinity is the "type locality" for ten plant species: California milkweed (Asclepias californica), Xantus' pincushion flower (Chaenactis xantii), perfoliate spireflower (Chorizantha perfoliata), Xantus' spireflower (Chorizantha xantii), Xantus' farewell-to-spring (Clarkia xantiana), Tejon cryplantha (Cryplantha microstachy), Fort Tejon woolly sunflower (Eriophyllum lanatum var. hallii), gay penstemon (Penstemon laetus), Xantus' nightshade (Solanum xantii), and chicory-leaved stephanomeria (Stephanomeria cichoriaces). A type locality is a place where a specific plant or animal was first discovered, then described in a scientific journal from a "type specimen" collected from that place. Type specimens collected in the Fort Tejon area were made primarily by Janos Xantus, a naturalist and medical department soldier (hospital steward), who was at the fort between May 1857 and December 1858. Type localities are an important scientific resource.

#### Animal Life

The animal life in Fort Tejon SHP is rich and varied due to the presence of a year-round creek in an otherwise arid environment. In addition, this area of California represents a merger of several biotic regions (the Mojave Desert, the Central Valley, the Basin Ranges, the Sierra Nevada, and Southern California).

Seven biotic communities occur in Fort Tejon SHP: riparian woodland, freshwater marsh, meadow, oak woodland, rock outcrops, grassland, and irrigated turf.

Wetlands, such as the riparian woodland and freshwater marsh along Grapevine Creek, are vital for wildlife foraging, reproduction, and cover. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game recognize wetlands as the most critical habitats in need of preservation in California. Animals most often found in these wetland habitats include the California toad, common garter snake, and a variety of passerine birds. Nearly all of the mammals found in the area frequent the freshwater marsh and/or riparian woodland during the summer for water.

Meadows provide forage and shelter for a variety of insects and seed-eating birds, and small mammals such as shrews and pocket mice. Meadows are also hunting grounds for raptors, coyotes, and gray foxes.

The oak woodlands in Fort Tejon SHP provide forage and shelter for a variety of wildlife, particularly birds. Acorns are an important food source for scrub jays, red-shafted flickers, and various other woodpeckers. Snags provide important habitat for cavity-nesting birds such as woodpeckers. Great horned owls in the area roost and nest in oak trees. California mule deer forage on acorns and browse on oak saplings, significantly reducing oak reproduction. A mountain lion family is frequently seen at Fort Tejon in this community, and may have a den here. In addition, a bobcat has been sighted in the unit.

Rock outcrops in the oak woodlands provide critical habitat for the threatened Tehachapi slender salamander, as well as reptiles, including the skink, western fence lizard, western rattlesnake, and California kingsnake.

The grassland community in Fort Tejon SHP hosts a variety of arthropods, including beetles, grasshoppers, spiders, crickets, and flies. These small animals forage on plants and each other, and are, in turn, preyed upon by reptiles, birds, and mammals, including the Pacific gopher snake, garter snake, western meadowlark, deer mouse, and California ground squirrel. These reptiles, birds, and small mammals are preyed upon by raptors such as the great horned owl, red-tailed hawk, and American kestrel.

The irrigated turf in front of the historic buildings of Fort Tejon favors ground squirrels, which have become a pest species in the unit. Predator control and habitat changes in the area prior to state acquisition have caused serious imbalances in the food chain. Populations of herbivores such as rodents and mule deer have grown, and, as a result, plant life has suffered.

Three special animals are known to occur in Fort Tejon SHP: the bright blue copper butterfly (Lycaena heteronea ssp. clara), the Tehachapi slender salamander (Batrachoseps stebbinsi), and the yellow-blotched salamander (Ensatina escholtzi croceata). The bright blue copper butterfly is currently listed by the California Department of Fish and Game as a species of special concern. Species of special concern are designated as having the potential to become threatened or endangered if their environment worsens. Habitat disturbances in the park have affected the bright blue copper butterfly population.

The Tehachapi slender salamander is state-listed as threatened, and is a category 2 candidate for federal listing. Species designated threatened by the California Fish and Game Commission are species that, although not presently threatened with extinction, are in such small numbers throughout their range that they may become endangered if their environment worsens.

The yellow-blotched salamander is state-listed as being of special concern, and is a category 2 candidate for federal listing. Federal candidate (category 2) species are identified as possibly appropriate for listing, but further biological research may be needed to determine their exact status. Until further determination, federal and state statutes require the same protections for federal candidate and state special concern species as for listed species.

Areas of sensitivity for state and federally listed species are shown on Resource Map R-3.

The spotted owl (Strix occidentalis), a state-listed species of special concern, was collected in the vicinity of the fort during March 1858. Although characteristically found in old-growth Douglas-fir forests, spotted owls have been seen wintering in oak woodlands, including those in western Kern County.

The Fort Tejon area was a known locality for a butterfly now believed to be extinct: the unsilvered fritillary (Speyeria adiastra ssp. atossa). The unit is also within the historic range of the federal-and state-designated endangered California condor (Gymnogyps californianus). Individual birds have historically been sighted in the vicinity. Two pairs of golden eagles (Aquila chrysaetos) are known to nest in the mountains around Fort Tejon. Generally, a pair will defend a breeding territory of about 36 square miles of suitable habitat. This territory could include the unit. The golden eagle is currently listed by the California Department of Fish and Game as a species of special concern.

A unique population of dryope hairstreak butterfly occurs at Fort Tejon. The area is believed to be a blend zone between two subspecies: Satyrium sylvinus ssp. sylvinus and S. sylvinus ssp. dryope. Tejon Pass is also an important migration route for monarch butterflies. Due to Grapevine Creek and the presence of host plants (milkweed - Asclepias spp.), many monarchs mate and spend the summer at Fort Tejon. In the fall, they migrate to coastal wintering sites.

Fort Tejon SHP is the type locality for at least three animal species: Cassin's solitary vireo (Vireo solitarius ssp. cassini), Hammond's flycatcher (Empidonax hammondii), and spotted owl.

## Ecology

Ecology is the science of relationships between organisms and their environment, including abiotic and biotic features. Significant ecological relationships pertinent to Fort Tejon SHP include: 1) regional biogeography, 2) valley oaks and summer watering, 3) soil compaction and tree species, 4) butterflies and host plants, 5) predator control, herbivore population

increases, and resulting increased use of vegetation, and 6) summer availability of water and riparian vegetation in an arid region.

Fort Tejon SHP is located geographically in an area where several biotic regions merge, including the Mojave Desert, the Central Valley, the Sierra Nevada, the Basin Ranges, and Southern California. Such mergers generally result in high species diversity in the area, and the association of species that ordinarily would not co-exist. The latter favors hybridization; for example, the dominant oak on the slopes (Quercus X alvordiana) is a hybrid between a Sierra Nevada and Coast Range species (blue oak - Quercus douglasii) and a southern California/Mojave Desert species (turbinella oak - Quercus turbinella ssp. californica).

Valley oaks, despite being more water-tolerant than other California oaks, cannot tolerate routine summer watering. After several years of summer watering, the tree becomes stressed. Stress leaves the trees vulnerable to disease. Summer watering favors fungal root rot, which can ultimately destroy the structural roots of a mature tree to the point where the root system can no longer support the massive above-ground portion of the plant.

Tree roots need oxygen for their physiological processes. Without it, the tree will perish. Heavy human use around the base of trees compacts the soil, thus resulting in a decrease in the amount of oxygen held in the soil in air pockets.

Butterflies are, by nature, highly selective in their food preferences. As a result, removal of their food plants reduces or destroys a butterfly population. An example of the importance of protecting butterfly host plants is reflected in the history of the bright blue copper butterfly in the park. Based on the observation of Larry Orsak, Ph.D., a scientific researcher, over a ten-year period starting in the late 1970's, the population size of this butterfly has dramatically decreased, although several of these butterflies were observed in the park during the summer of 1988. Based on Orsak's observations, this decrease resulted in part from mowing the parking-area in Donaldson Canyon for fire control.

Two other butterflies, the red admiral (Vanessa atalanta rubria) and Satyr anglewing (Polygonia satyrus satyrus), have potentially been affected by plant removal. Their survival depends heavily on stinging nettle (Urtica holosericea), which is periodically removed in the park. Fencing and/or signing could protect this food source for the butterflies.

As early as the 1840s, Euroamerican settlers began to control the populations of predator species such as coyotes, wolves, grizzly bears, mountain lions, and various raptors. Predators were seen as a threat to valuable livestock. However, without predator species to control prey populations, various herbivores in the state have increased in number so dramatically that vegetation is being over used. This favors invasion of non-native plant species, resulting in further impacts to native plant species. Oaks have been dramatically affected in Fort Tejon SHP by predator control. Acorns and juvenile trees are savored by numerous herbivores; as a result, oak regeneration is extremely low.

In an arid region, such as the Fort Tejon area, water is a precious resource during summer months. In the park, perennial Grapevine Creek supports riparian vegetation, as well as a variety of wildlife species. The California Department of Fish and Game considers this habitat type to be threatened. Butterfly researchers believe the presence of the creek, in combination with host plants, in part explains the large summer monarch population in Fort Tejon SHP.

Due to its high diversity of plants and animals, the Fort Tejon area received early attention from 19th-century biologists. In 1853, 2nd Lieutenant Robert S. Williamson, Topographical Engineers, U.S. Army, had surveyed in the canyon, and submitted some specimens to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. These samples whetted the interest of Spencer F. Baird, curator of the Smithsonian. In early 1857, Baird was able to arrange the transfer of Hospital Steward Louis Vesey, in reality Janos Xantus, a former Hungarian Army soldier, a refugee, and a self-trained naturalist. Vesey, or Xantus, was at Fort Tejon by mid-May 1857.

While at Fort Tejon, Xantus performed his duties as a hospital steward, and gathered a remarkable collection of plants, animals, and birds. Xantus' work was hampered because he was an enlisted man, controlled by army regulation and separated from the officers by the gulf of his enlisted status. These and other complications often caused delays in his gathering activities. The expense of shipping his collections to the east provided another handicap. From May 1857 until late 1858, Xantus sent 24 large boxes of specimens, including "2000 birds, 200 mammals, many hundreds of birds' nests and their eggs, with large number of reptiles, fish, insects, plants, skulls, skeletons..." along with "accurate and detailed information of the zoology and botany of Fort Tejon..." and "copious notes of the habits and character of the species, with numerous drawings."

## Cultural Resources

### Archeology

The first systematic archeological survey of the fort area for Native American resources was conducted by Dr. D. L. True, then associated with the University of California at Los Angeles. Dr. True surveyed the flat areas and around the bases of the slopes in the unit in 1960. He rationalized that there would be no Native American remains on the steeper slopes, and therefore did not examine them. He observed that the alluvial fan which contains the historic zone is growing rapidly in geological terms, and that the fan may have buried one or more Native American sites.

Several archeologists have either surveyed or excavated in the primary historic zone since True's survey. Excavations at the hospital site in 1980 resulted in recovery of a few Native American artifacts. Limited excavation at the guardhouse site in 1984 resulted in recovery of more than 100 Native American artifacts. Other artifacts have been discovered by visitors and turned over to staff over the years. Unfortunately, none of these "found" artifacts was described as to discovery location.

In July 1987, Judy Torduff, Inland Region staff archeologist, monitored excavation for a waterline in an existing easement across the park. During the excavations, a pestle was recovered. Several soil samples were collected for analysis. Evaluation of these samples and offsite control samples was done at Sacramento State University. The samples were tested for a number of chemicals, and analyzed as to color and texture. The most important of these tests was for phosphates. Several known archeological sites recently tested for phosphates have shown a significantly higher percentage of residual phosphates than control samples taken from surrounding areas. This is a relatively new technique for identification of human occupation areas. Preliminary results from Fort Tejon tend to indicate the presence of a Native American site under the downslope portion of the parade ground. A more complete sampling program, undertaken by headquarters staff archeologist John Kelly, is in process, but has not been completed due to time constraints.

Contrary to True's opinion, recent surveys in the general area and most specifically at Hungry Valley State Vehicular Recreation Area, seven miles to the south, have shown a variety of minor Native American sites on steep hillsides. These sites consist principally of rock-lined pits dug to roast the basal portion of yucca plants, a food resource. Other sites noted on steep hillsides consist of caches (hiding places) for milling tools such as mortars or metates.

Based on these considerations, staff conducted an intensive survey of the hillsides surrounding the alluvial fan (garrison historic zone). No Native American sites were discovered during this survey.

#### Ethnography

The terms "Castac" and "Castaic" were derived from an inland Chumash village name. This village was located in the vicinity of Castaic Lake.

There is one known Native American site located within the boundaries of Fort Tejon State Historic Park. Prior to U.S. Army occupation of the site in Canada de las Uvas, there was noted a village at the head of the canyon on the north shore of Castaic Lake, known by the name "Sasau." At the bottom of Grapevine Canyon, near the settlement known as Grapevine, was located another large village or rancharia, known as "Lapau." The people of Lapau were not incorporated into the Sebastian Reservation, and often labored for the army, provided guides for bear hunts, and delivered fresh fruits from their fields for sale on officers' row.

The ethnographic population of Grapevine Canyon (sometimes called Fort Tejon Canyon) has been identified as part of the Interior Chumash known as Emigdiano, after the Santa Barbara mission ranch located in San Emigdio Canyon. Campbell Grant, a researcher into Chumash society, indicated that "the Interior Chumash occupying the northern territory are virtually unknown. Few systematic excavations have been carried out in the region, ethnographic information is almost nonexistent, and there are no established missions to record vital statistics." Apparently, this statement is true of the Emigdiano.

What can be pieced together from historic documents is that the Emigdiano had some early contact with the Spanish. Minor traffic, a few presidial deserters, occasional explorers, and foreign fur trappers wandered through the canyon, but the Native Americans avoided contact. Furthermore, Chumash refugees from the 1824 coastal revolt probably encouraged their determination to remain free. The small numbers of Emigdiano Chumash, estimated at only several hundred, also aided them in avoiding European contact. The limited number of Emigdiano and the effects of European contact, plus agricultural destruction and natural disasters, have caused cultural remains to be scarce and very valuable for understanding pre-European culture.

The Emigdiano occupied the territory immediately surrounding the fort site. They had noted villages at Tecuya Creek south of Castaic; on the north shore of Castaic Lake; at the base of Grapevine; and a single notation of a village near the top of Grapevine. In 1806, Father Zalvidea noted that all of the residents of the village at the head of Grapevine were away from their village tending their fields.

The presence of the U.S. Army post at Fort Tejon had an effect on Native American groups up to several hundred miles away. Those groups influenced by interaction with the army include the Owens Valley Paiute, the Chemehuevi and Mohave of the Mojave Desert, Southern San Joaquin Yokuts groups, the Tubatulabal of the southern Sierra Nevada, the Fernandeno and Gabrieleno peoples of the Los Angeles basin, the Kitanemuk and Tataviam of the north Central Tehachapis, possibly the Serrano of the Victorville area, and the Coast and Interior Chumash. Those people most affected by army occupation of the Tejon site were the Interior (Emigdiano) Chumash.

Occupation of the area by the U.S. Army, the Tejon Ranch, and development of successively wider transportation corridors over more than 140 years has resulted in considerable disturbance of the area around the head of Grapevine Creek. This degree of disturbance has undoubtedly damaged and possibly obscured Native American remains which might exist in the area.

## History

Grapevine Canyon (Canada de las Uvas) saw little foreign activity after Hispanic occupation of Alta California in 1769. Sometime before 1772, several deserters from the Presidio Company of San Diego slipped down the canyon. In the early part of 1772, Lieutenant Pedro Fages, Comandante de Alta California, came looking for them. He called the Canada de las Uvas "el Portezuelo de Cortes," but the name did not stick. Occasionally, other Hispanics came this way, but no impression was recorded other than that the canyon trail was terrible and steep. The canyon was named "Canada de las Uvas" in 1806 by Lieutenant Francisco M. Ruiz, a Spanish Army officer.

The land which became "Castac Rancho" was petitioned for by Jose Maria Covarrubias, a teacher in Santa Barbara, on May 8, 1842, and after the usual paperwork and investigations, the land was granted on November 22, 1843. Covarrubias never lived on the land, although he reputedly placed livestock and Indian laborers on the grant. In the early 1850s, Covarrubias sold the unconfirmed grant to Albert Packard of Santa Barbara. In the meantime, Samuel A. Bishop, believing the land empty, settled on the land, and



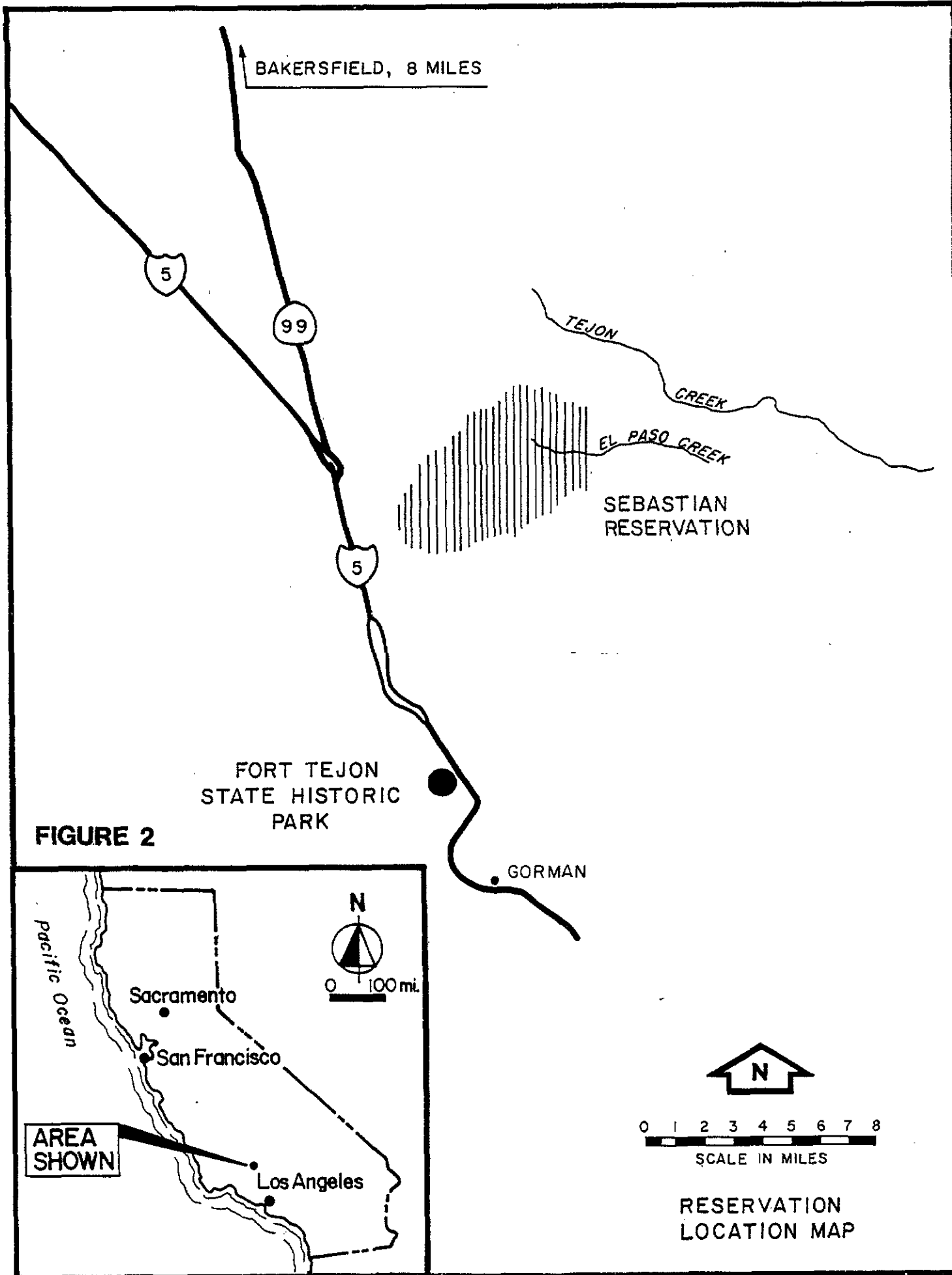
discovering it had an owner, reached an agreement for a lease. In 1859, with the confirmation process moving favorably through the courts, Bishop bought the rancho.

By early 1853, the army was seeking a site in the southern San Joaquin Valley to replace Fort Miller, located on the San Joaquin River. With confirmation of Edward F. Beale's plan for Native American reservations in southern California, it also sought a location for an army post to guard the reserve. In the early spring of 1854, the military wheels were put into motion. A dragoon (cavalry) company was moved out of Oregon, reinforced at Benicia, and relocated at Fort Miller, while quartermaster officers selected a site at the foot of Tejon Pass and prepared for movement of massive amounts of freight from Benicia to Stockton to Fort Miller, and onto the new site on Tejon Creek. Brevet Major J. L. Donaldson was assigned the task of creating the new post. As the military effort gathered speed, Beale was voicing his opinion that he did not need the military at the new reserve. What Beale was not aware of was that he had been replaced as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California. The new superintendent, Thomas J. Henley, was also opposed to the army post. The Sebastian Reservation was proposed to encompass land amounting to 25,000 acres around the modern city of Arvin, California (see Figure 2). It was never legally established, however.

When Donaldson arrived at the reserve, he found an army camp already established at the mouth of Tejon Pass. He listened to the concerns of Superintendent Henley, considered that a second reserve was planned about 20 miles northwest of Sebastian Reservation (which was also called the Tejon Reserve), considered the tremendous expense of freighting everything the army would need from Stockton, considered the reports he had heard from the Williamson Railroad survey of 1853, and decided against the selected site for the post at Tejon Pass. This created an immediate protest from Captain Thomas Jordan, quartermaster at Fort Miller, who had selected the "Camp Tejon" site.

Major Donaldson looked elsewhere, and found his site 17 miles away, up the Canada de las Uvas, at a location know as "Travelers' Rest". Here, he established "Camp Canada de las Uvas", now known as Fort Tejon. Donaldson had convinced himself that Tejon Pass was not the road of the future. He had developed the idea that this "Pass de las Uvas" was "directly on the emigrant trail from Santa Fe to the Colorado and thence through to Los Angeles and Tulare Valley to Stockton and the northern and southern mines." It was a perfect position from which to "check outbreaks of the Indians on the Sebastian Military Reserve: to overawe neighboring thieving tribes: to prevent collisions between them and the emigrants." Building materials were close at hand, as was suitable grazing, and the fort would be much closer to the "sea coast either at Santa Barbara or San Pedro from whence supplies must be drawn." And it was obvious that through this pass "the Pacific Rail Road will enter into the Tulare Valley" (San Joaquin Valley).

Donaldson had located his new camp in early August, and he then diverted the detachments of Company A dragoons from their assigned destination at Tejon Creek to the Canada de las Uvas. On August 10, 1854, 1st Lieutenant Thomas Castor led the first detachment into camp, and established a garrison.



By the time Brevet 2nd Lieutenant A. E. Latimer, 4th Infantry, led his detachment of dismounted dragoons into Camp Canada de las Uvas five days later, Donaldson, in a frenzy of energy, had drawn up plans for a post, and issued contracts for supplies, building materials, forage, beef, and labor. That same week, he oversaw preparations to alter the freight route from Stockton to the canyon, to a route connecting the camp to Santa Barbara. Then, he departed the post, leaving a civilian as superintendent of construction.

There was some early confusion over what to call the post. Some transferred the name of the camp on Tejon Creek to Grapevine Canyon (i.e., "Camp Tejon"), and occasionally spelled it "Camp Tehone" and "Camp Tehon." Others used "Camp Canada de las Uvas," given by Donaldson. This name was used in official correspondence during the first several months. The issue was resolved by feisty, diminutive Brevet Major General John E. Wool, Department of the Pacific commander, who on September 12, 1854 named the post in no uncertain terms: "This post, situated at the Canada de las Uvas, will be called Fort Tejon."

Shortly thereafter, in early October, Brevet Lt. Colonel Benjamin F. Beall, the second post commander, suggested that Fort Tejon was a confusing name since it was not anywhere near the Tejon Reserve, pass, or creek, and that "Fort Le Beck" would be a more suitable title. Wool's response has yet to be found, but obviously, Beall's suggestion was not followed.

During the next six years, construction of the post proceeded through a series of starts and stops. Weather at times curtailed construction, as did changes in governmental policies, financial crises, hiring and funding freezes, and occasional military activity. The vast majority of the work was accomplished by civilian labor contracted on a monthly basis. The income from governmental labor, contracts, and payroll was a major boost for the local economy. Rumors of suggested moves or closure of the post usually caused an economic panic to affect both the surrounding agriculturists and the little civilian community of "Fort Tejon" that sprang up to the south, off the military reserve. This townsite is located about 3/4 mile south of the unit, and is mostly covered by the freeway.

Just exactly when the army came to an agreement with the landowners (the army was squatting) is unknown. A copy of the agreement and its terms has yet to be found; what is known is that the owners -- in this case Samuel Bishop -- received the developments and improvements as part of the rent.

Ultimately, more than 40 military buildings graced the post, plus two structures belonging to the post sutler (trader), George C. Alexander. Many of these structures had associated outbuildings, such as privies, woodsheds, etc. The Overland Mail Company established a station at the fort in 1858. The station was at Alexander's store.

The regular army garrisoned Fort Tejon with various companies of the 1st U.S. Dragoons, and, for a brief period in 1857 and early 1858, by a detachment from the 3rd Artillery, serving as infantry. In July 1856, headquarters of the 1st U.S. Dragoons was ordered to Fort Tejon from Fort Union, New Mexico; it arrived in mid-December 1856, after a long desert march. During the dragoons' nearly seven-year stay, they served in various routine and not-so-routine duties. Primarily, Fort Tejon was designated to protect the Indians of the

Tejon (Sebastian) Reserve, and to serve as a police force for the Indian agent. The dragoons also served as enforcers of civil law when their presence was requested by the civil authorities, and they attempted to block the horse-stealing forays of the eastern desert Indians.

On several occasions, companies were called on to campaign against the Indians. In the spring of 1856, they were involved in the "Tule River war," but saw no combat. In January 1859, dragoons battled Mojaves in the area of Beaver Pond, near the site known as "Beale's Crossing" of the Colorado River. In the spring of 1860, Brevet Major Carleton took his reinforced company out along the Mojave Road to break up suspected groups of Native American horse thieves. Indians and soldiers suffered the effects of war on this campaign.

Other duties included dreary escorts of quartermaster trains supplying desert outposts, an escort to a paymaster bound from Los Angeles to Utah, and, on one occasion, escorting E. F. Beale and his camels on Beale's return to the Colorado River from Cajon Pass. The real purpose for the escort was to examine Mormon activities along the Mohave Road. The dragoons discovered there was no dangerous Mormon activity along that route. The remainder of the time, the troops spent in garrison, busy and bored with the mundane routines of daily army life.

With the certain news of armed rebellion by the southern states and the rumored threats of violence to Union factions in the Los Angeles basin in 1861, the government ordered the closure of Fort Mojave, and a few days later, of Fort Tejon. The garrison was moved to guard Los Angeles, and in time, was transferred to the east. The date of abandonment is usually listed as June 15, 1861, but military activity continued for several weeks thereafter, as the civilian population attempted to scare up an "Indian threat", and the Quartermaster Department closed the post. With the abandonment of the post, the civilian town of Fort Tejon died.

Spurred by a hope for improved and economical transport across the arid west after the territorial expansion of the Mexican-American War, the U.S. Army imported camels in the 1850s. Fort Tejon played a small role in this experiment after some of the camels were taken to its vicinity, used by Samuel Bishop, and eventually placed directly in the post's care. While the truth about them is interesting enough, fanciful legend has usually overshadowed it. It is, therefore, appropriate at this point to examine briefly the myth and reality of the camels and the army at Fort Tejon. Long-standing romantic fiction has the army using the camels to haul freight, regularly carry the mail, and for active patrols against bandits and hostile Indians.

The documentable facts are: Edward F. Beale, former Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California, and his partner, Samuel A. Bishop, used the camels to explore, survey, and construct the "Central Wagon" (35th parallel) route, under contract with the U.S. Government. Bishop used the majority of camels to haul freight for this project; on one occasion, he and his civilian packers mounted a camel charge to route Mojave warriors that were interfering with this project. On one occasion, early in 1858, a reinforced company of dragoons did escort Beale's return to the Colorado River; Beale used the camels to haul supplies to the river, but sent them back with Bishop. The army, on the other hand, used six-mule wagons to haul its supplies and forage.

On November 17, 1859, the army at Fort Tejon took charge of the camels from Bishop. It was quickly discovered that many of the camels were in poor physical shape with sore backs, and that it was very expensive to feed 28 camels on hay and barley. In early March 1860, they were moved to the rented grazing area eight miles from the post, under the care of two herders (Hadji Ali and Georges Caralambo, known respectively as "Hi-Jolly" and "Greek George").

Brevet Major James H. Carleton refused to use the camels for his Mojave expedition in the spring of 1860. The first official test by the army in California for camels was conducted by Captain Winfield S. Hancock, Assistant Quartermaster in Los Angeles, in an attempt to cut the expense of messenger service between Los Angeles and the recently established Fort Mojave on the Colorado River. This test, in September 1860, ended in failure when one of the "express camels" died near the Fishponds (modern-day Barstow). It was also noted that, while cheaper, the camels were really no faster than the two-mule buckboard in service under contract with the army.

The second experiment, during the early months of 1861, was again by a government-contracted civilian party. They were to survey the California-Nevada boundary, under J. R. N. Owen. Under Owen's supervision, or "Hi-Jolly's" care (Hadji Ali -- since October 1860, discharged from army employment), the camels (3) worked successfully. At the end of the survey, the camels were returned to Los Angeles. On June 17, 1861, the camels (31) were transferred from Fort Tejon to Captain Hancock in Los Angeles. There is no further documentable association of camels with the Civil War period at Fort Tejon.

With the first closure of Fort Tejon, the post passed into the hands of S. A. Bishop, who apparently used the structures, but also neglected them. Bishop was soon involved in developing a ranch in the Owens Valley. The U.S. Army, in the form of federal California Volunteers, reoccupied the post in the late summer of 1863, and a garrison remained at the post until final abandonment on September 11, 1864. There is no evidence of additional construction by the California Volunteers.

In the summer of 1863, the U.S. Army gained the upper hand in the conquest of the Owens Valley over the determination of Paiutes to retain their valley and stop Euroamerican encroachment. The forces used by the U.S. Government (California-recruited federal volunteers) were numerically larger than any military force used in the valley before. Troops from Fort Tejon had visited and inspected the valley in 1859. But they did not remain. The California volunteers came to conquer. At times, their course was marked by brutality. In the spring of 1863, a cavalry unit moving to reinforce the garrison in Owens Valley took prisoner a band of Native Americans, who willingly gave up their few arms and placed themselves in the protection of the California troops. These Indians were suspected of ambushes and depredations along what is now the route between Mojave and Red Rock Canyon. No proof of this suspicion was available. None was really needed. The troopers of the 2nd Cavalry, C.V. yearned to be known as "Indian-fighters." Teamsters across the mountains had been fired on. Reputed ringleaders were singled out -- almost all the grown males of the band -- and they were shot or sabered to death. The company commander reported this as an "engagement in Kelso

Canyon." It was not long before it was more commonly called the Massacre of Kelso Canyon. It did not stop the sniping at teamsters traveling the sandy road of Fremont Valley.

Meanwhile, the Owens Valley Paiutes were brought to bay. They surrendered conditionally. The conditions were ignored. Approximately 1,000 Indians, Paiutes from the Owens Valley and people from the Coso and Panamint Mountains, were rounded up at Camp Independence, and ordered to be moved to the southern San Joaquin Valley. The army did not want to continue the expensive maintenance and resupply of faraway Camp Independence. No government Indian agent was willing to take charge of the Indians, nor did the returning settlers want any Indians in the Owens Valley. The Indians were marched in forced drives out of the Owens Valley, around the southeastern edge of the Sierra, across Walker Pass, and down the Kern River canyon, to the plains below.

Part of a company of cavalry was dropped off at Kelso Canyon to watch over "wild Indians" in the area, and to block escaping Paiutes eager to go home. Already, nearly 100 Indians had either slipped away to walk home, or had died along the track. When the caravan reached the San Joaquin Valley floor, there was a question of where to put them. Edward F. Beale, owner of Rancho Liebre, on which was situated the old Tejon Reserve, wanted "no wild Indians" on his ranch. He would, however, tolerate them for a sizable rent per head. Ultimately, 300 were sent to the Tejon Reserve, 300 went into camp down canyon from the decayed Fort Tejon which was regarrisoned, and 300 more were sent to the area of the future Tule River Reserve.

The question now was how to feed these people. The Indian agency pleaded an inability due to lack of funds. No agent was available to take charge of any of these people, and none showed an interest if assigned to take charge. The army officers at Fort Tejon evinced some humanity, and offered to feed their 300. Headquarters in San Francisco reminded the officers that the army, except in rare emergencies, did not feed Indians. The Indian Bureau fed Indians. Then, the army relented. Since these people could be considered as "prisoners of war," they could be fed to keep them from becoming unruly and desperate. By this time, the garrison at Fort Tejon was already giving the prisoners a basic (scanty) ration to keep them in place. To keep from starving, the Indians were fleeing and walking home.

The Paiutes continued to leave; the federal soldiers did not want to be at Fort Tejon, and their times of enlistment were growing short. They, like the Paiutes, wanted to go home. By summer 1864, the remaining Indian survivors had been transferred to Tule River. Then, the army decided that since Fort Tejon guarded no Indians, there was no longer a reason for Fort Tejon. It was abandoned.

In 1866, the Castac Rancho was purchased by Edward F. Beale, and became part of the Tejon Ranch. A very small civilian settlement appears to have existed at the former post, but by the 1870s, the civilians had shifted to Gorman's Station, now Gorman. It would also appear that, with the first abandonment of the post, the earlier relocation of the Overland Mail to a more northerly route, and the demise of the civilian Fort Tejon settlement, the main road through the canyon reverted to the old Antelope Valley route out to the new

gold discoveries in the Coso and Argus Mountains of the northeastern Mojave Desert, and to the new army post (Camp Independence) and civilian settlements of the Owens Valley. Travelers to the San Joaquin Valley would turn off the desert route to cross over the old Tejon Pass - Tejon Creek route. From the mid-1870s, the Tejon Ranch used the old fort as a sheep station.

Local interest in Fort Tejon surfaced as early as 1890, when a group of Bakersfield citizens, known as the Foxtail Rangers, got permission from the Tejon Ranch to see if anything was really buried under the LeBec Tree. They found a mauled skeleton, and helped to create a fantastic literature on "Who was Peter LeBec?" LeBec and his grave marker tree were well known locally long before his skeleton was exposed to daylight in 1890. He was reputedly a mountain man, or fur trapper, who was killed by a bear and buried. The oak tree at the head of the grave was carved to bear an epitaph. Legend and creative writers have given this long-buried man an exciting and mysterious past. To this day, no truly documentable evidence has surfaced, and the unfortunate Lebec still remains buried in his shallow grave.

In 1916, the local Native Sons of the Golden West bolstered the walls of the remaining buildings, which then numbered at least four. The real movement to save the fort began with the Fort Tejon Historical Research Committee, of Bakersfield, chaired by local architect Edwin Symmes. Symmes encouraged research, studies, and fund drives to stimulate interest in the fort. The National Park Service showed brief interest in the mid-1930s. Finally, in 1940, the California Division of Beaches and Parks accepted five acres as a gift from the Tejon Ranch. It was not until after World War II that the first staff was assigned to the unit. Two hundred more acres were acquired to protect the western viewshed of the unit.

#### Historic Structures and Sites

The primary Euroamerican resources at Fort Tejon State Historic Park are the restored adobe buildings constructed by the army, the reconstructed officers' quarters along "officers' row," and the archeological sites of the former garrison structures and features of this army post. It should be noted that historic Fort Tejon consisted of three facilities:

- a. The garrison of Fort Tejon, currently owned by the Department of Parks and Recreation, minus the "second guard house."
- b. The Quartermaster Depot of Fort Tejon.
- c. The Sutler's Store of George C. Alexander.

The last two areas are archeological in nature, and are located on private property. The site of the "second guard house" and the western portions of the depot of Fort Tejon are beneath the right-of-way of modern Interstate Highway 5. And it should be remembered that Fort Tejon was a small island on top of a privately owned civilian land grant with Mexican origins. No military reserve was ever declared for Fort Tejon.

The Department of Parks and Recreation owns the majority of the area associated with the garrison portion of the Fort Tejon complex. The garrison structures surrounded the approximately 400-foot by 400-foot parade ground. Fort Tejon was planned by Brevet Major James L. Donaldson, and used

predominantly existing concepts of U.S. Army architecture in vogue throughout the frontier movement of the 1820s-1840s period. There seems to be nothing of radical experimentation in Donaldson's plan. His original concept for the post layout was not followed due to changes in estimated troop strength. Captain Thomas Jordan, who loved to dabble in architectural experimentation, and who supervised construction from October 1854 until June 1855, made no apparent changes in Donaldson's plans. Captain Ralph W. Kirkham, the last quartermaster department officer at Fort Tejon, made internal alterations and converted the use of several buildings, but also did not seem to make any radical change. Adobe building construction was basically a new experience to all three, though Jordan had at least an introduction to it at Fort Yuma and Fort Miller. The task of actual construction supervision was left to two civilians, D. M. Kingsbury and Gabriel Allen. Other officers, such as Lieutenant William T. Magruder, Benjamin F. Davis, and Henry B. Davidson, as post quartermasters, were also involved in repair, reconstruction, and construction.

The structures of Fort Tejon are basically of adobe, or are wooden-framed. They are rectangular in shape, with wooden-framed gable roofs using a mixture of mortise and tenon joint construction and nailed lathing to make a ceiling. The lath and furring strips were then plastered with a burnt lime putty plaster. The roofs were shingled either with San Francisco Bay area redwood or with local pine. In the adobe buildings, the floors of planks rested on joists inserted into the adobe, and pinned in place with wooden pins. The adobe bricks were supplied by either civilian contractors or soldier-laborers. All the remaining labor, such as masonry, carpentry, painting, etc., was performed by both civilian employees and extra-duty soldiers employed by the Quartermaster Department. The wooden structures were probably finished by nailing planks to the wooden frames. Lumber was supplied by a government sawmill installed on modern-day Mount Pinos. All of the structures rested on stone foundations.

Not listed, but obviously located on the grounds surrounding the many residences at the fort, were outbuildings made of wood. These would include storage sheds, small sheds or stables for chickens or a milk cow, privies associated with the officers' homes and the hospital, and latrines for the enlisted men.

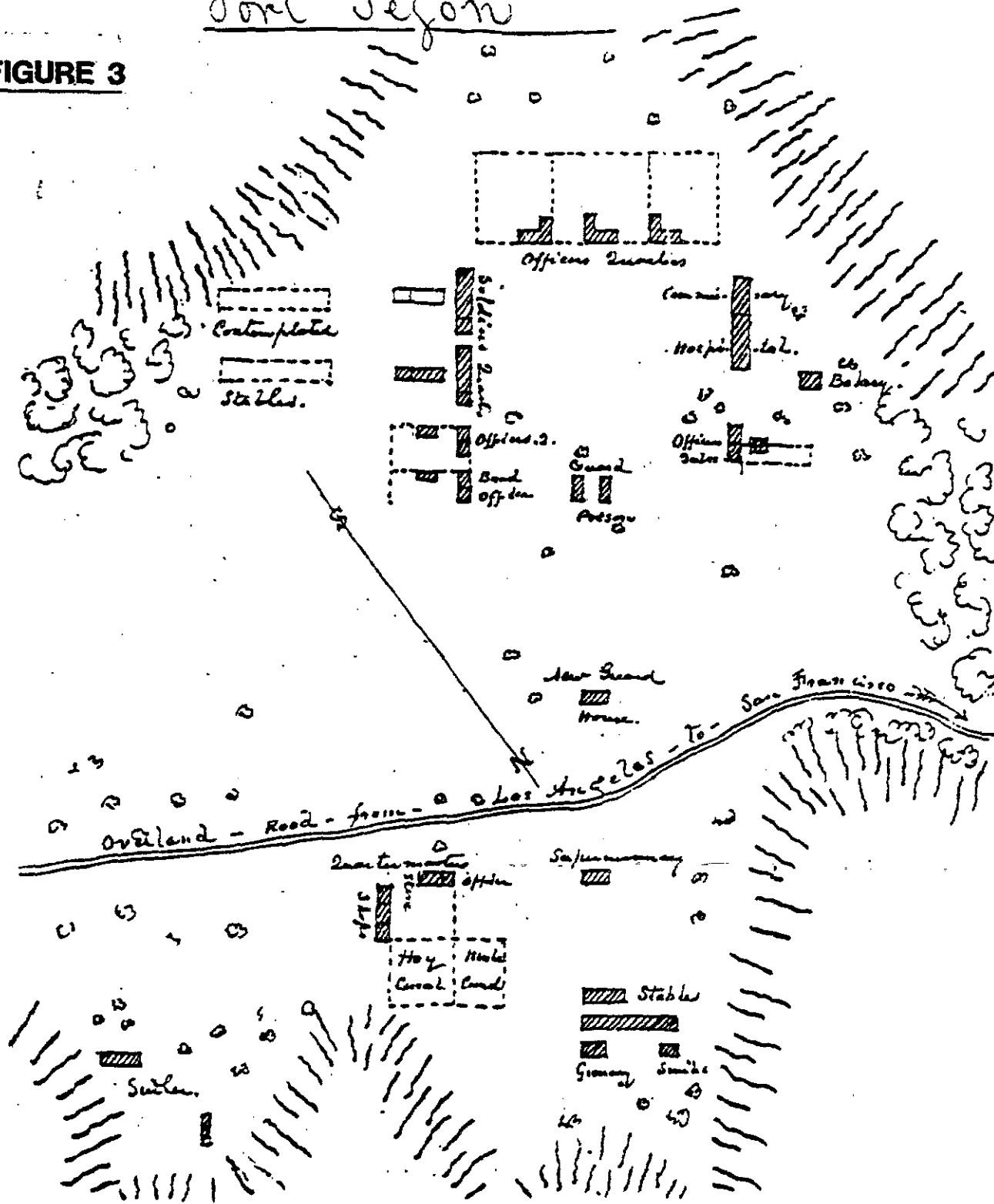
While a few contemporary sketches of Fort Tejon exist (i.e., Brevet Major E. D. Townsend, October 1855), only one map exists from the fort's army period. In February 1859, Colonel Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Department of the Inspector General, visited Fort Tejon for a biannual inspection. His inspection report was accompanied by several sketch maps showing the basic layout of Fort Tejon and the surrounding countryside. The map of the fort, not drawn to scale by Colonel Mansfield, is reproduced as Figure 3. Figure 4 shows this map updated to 1860, and numbered to correspond to the following building descriptions.

Beginning at the current visitor center, one could begin an examination of the building sites and the restored and reconstructed structures which outline the parade ground.



# Fort Tejon

**FIGURE 3**



GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

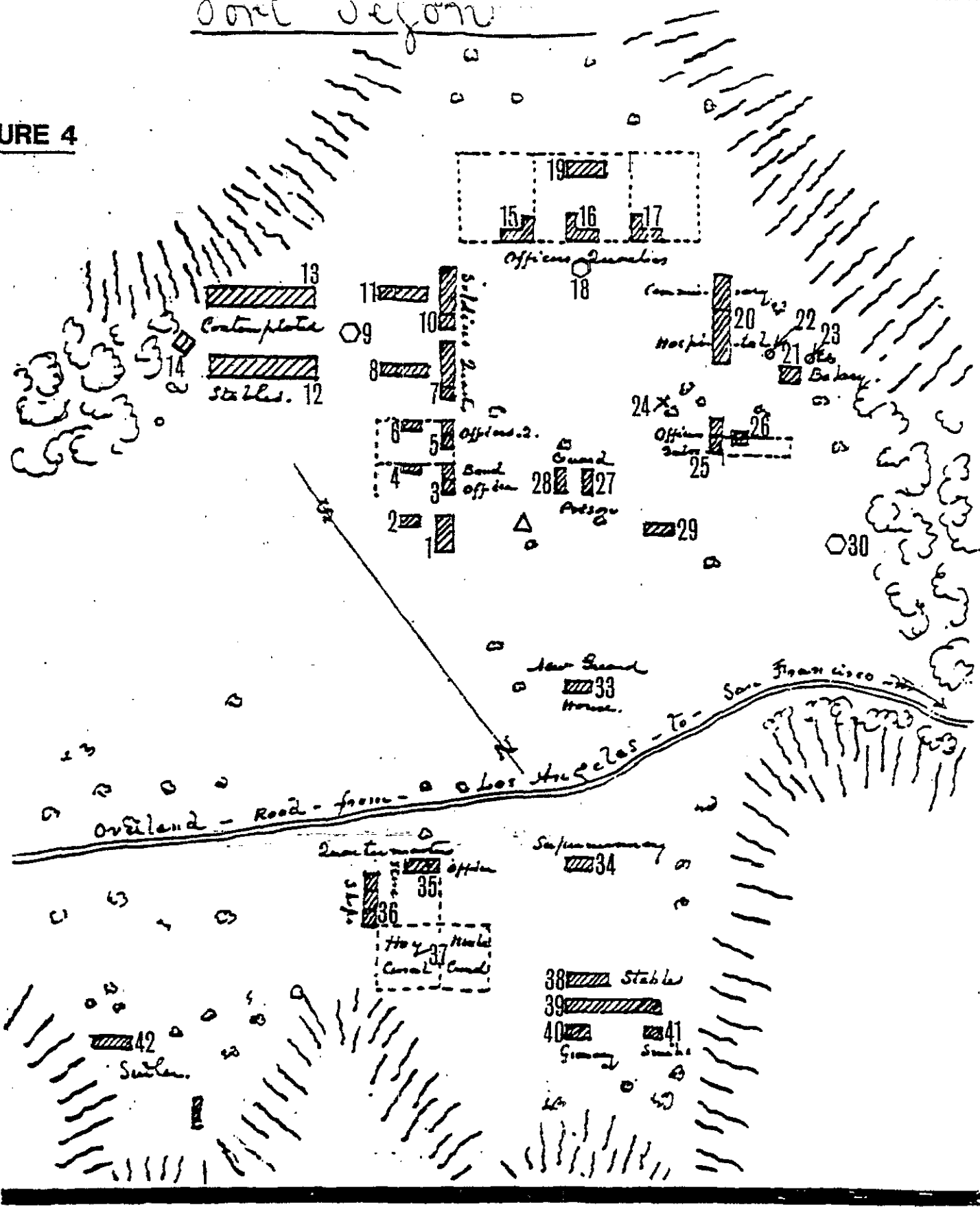
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Washington, D. C.

RECORDS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, Office of The Adjutant General. 36 I 1859.

Over beyond

**FIGURE 4**



GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION  
 THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
 Washington, D. C. RECORDS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, Office of The Adjutant General. 36 I 1859.

1859 Mansfield Map showing All Historic Remains

1. Officer's Quarters. Site of an officer's adobe house which was apparently constructed in 1855-56. The structure was badly damaged in the January 1857 earthquake, and subsequently dismantled. All that remains of the building is a line of foundation stones along the front of the structure. These stones are a schist-like metamorphic, typical of the rough-quarried stones used throughout the garrison area. The remaining stones are almost flush with the soil surface. Identification of this structure is based on the Mansfield Map. This is the approximate site of a cabin used to house seasonal employees during the early period of Department of Parks and Recreation management at the fort.
2. Kitchen. At least four of the structures in the garrison area at Fort Tejon had associated detached structures used as kitchens. Built at the same time as the house noted above, this structure was also damaged in January 1857, and taken down. The only evidence of the detached kitchen associated with structure 1 is the low ridge of earth about 70 feet south of the front foundation line of structure 1.
3. Headquarters and Band. This adobe building, built in 1855-56, was originally used as officer's quarters, and then, in late 1856, converted to an office for regimental headquarters and the regimental band. Intending to return the structure to officer's quarters, the post commanding officer ordered construction of new band quarters and an adjutant's office during the years 1859-60. It is uncertain whether this move ever took place. Building 3 is identified by a ridge averaging 18 inches high and about 3 feet wide along the front (side toward the parade ground). Foundation stones similar to those noted for structure 1 can be seen protruding from this ridge. Such stones can also be seen along the sides of the building, with a low soil ridge along the rear. This structure is noted on the Mansfield Map, and referenced in army records. It is reported that this is the approximate location of a house used by the resident ranger during the early Department of Parks and Recreation management period at the post.
4. Kitchen. This detached adobe kitchen is identified by a ridge of soil with occasional foundation stones. The ridge is in line with the ridge noted for structure 2, and about 70 feet south of the front ridge of structure 3. The detached kitchens at Fort Tejon were probably connected with the residences by a duckboard (plank) sidewalk.
5. Officer's Quarters. Although clearly noted on the Mansfield Map, this adobe structure exhibits no remains of foundations on the surface. The structure location can be determined with fair accuracy based on the Mansfield Map.
6. Kitchen. Again, there are no noted remains, and the location of the adobe structure is based on interpretation of the Mansfield Map.
7. Barracks 1. This building is one of only two standing structures at Fort Tejon which can be attributed to the period of army occupation, thus constituting a restored, and not reconstructed, structure. The other restored structure is the Orderly's Quarters (#19).

The adobe structure (112 feet long by 31 feet wide) was registered with the Historic American Building Survey in 1937. It was restored in 1948. The roof was raised, and pine shingles replaced the corrugated metal roof of the Tejon Ranch ownership. The gabled roof framework was saved and repaired. Approximately 40% of the western end was removed and replaced with modern adobe bricks manufactured from the remains of barracks 2. Floor planking was installed on the original joists in the east end, and on replacement joists in the west end. Windows and doors were located and installed, and new stairs and landings constructed. The interior plastering was repaired and repainted.

The original barracks was begun in 1854, and was available for occupancy in the fall of 1855. The structure of adobe sits on a foundation of stone quarried from modern-day Johnson Canyon. This building probably had imported redwood shingles placed on a gabled framework of local pine. For economy reasons, this structure and the other adobes at Fort Tejon were never truly finished. While the interiors were completed with lath and plaster in what is termed a "hard finish," the exterior walls were unfinished, and were never whitewashed.

The wood for trim and framing was cut locally and installed uncured, causing shrinking and warping. Paint used on the wood was probably a "burnt cream" or "Prussian blue" color. Doors, windows, and fixtures which would have been supplied by the quartermaster's depot in Benicia were generally finished in dark "Prussian blue."

The barracks is now refurbished to the period of Dragoon occupation of the fort, and constitutes a principal portion of current interpretation of the U.S. Army occupation of the site.

8. Kitchen/Mess. This structure consisted of a kitchen with a metal range, and a mess (or dining) room. The stone foundation was laid in 1856, and the adobe-walled, wood-shingle-roofed structure was completed in 1857. The only surface remnant of this adobe structure is an amorphous mound of soil. This was the second detached kitchen/mess for barracks 1. Based on an incomplete topographic survey conducted in 1932-35, the stone foundation corners of this building show that it measured about 21 feet by 71 feet. These dimensions fit with the Mansfield Map and other descriptions.
9. Kitchen/Mess. In late 1856, a log cabin with a canvas roof was constructed by Company A to serve as its kitchen and mess room when the neighboring structure, barracks 2, was converted back into a barracks from temporary use as a mess. There are no known remains of this structure, and the location is approximate.
10. Barracks 2. Begun in 1854 as a barracks, this structure was altered into a kitchen/mess in 1855, and realtered into a barracks in 1856, when it was decided to station two companies of troops at Fort Tejon. The structure survived into the 20th century, the west end becoming the Tejon Ranch blacksmith shop. This end of the building survived until it collapsed during the 1956 earthquake. The foundation lines for the roughly "U"-shaped building are clearly seen on the surface, and two small adobe wall stubs can be seen along the front (north) side of the building near the west end.

11. Kitchen/Mess. This mess was constructed and reconstructed in 1858-60 (see #12-13), and finished late in the summer of 1860. The remains of the structure are identical to structure 8. The 1932-35 survey also identified this building as having a 21-foot by 71-foot foundation.
- 12-13. Stables. Construction of the two stables was started in the summer of 1859. The army employed Indian labor. The walls were erected, as was the framework for the roofs, which were not shingled. During construction, one of the structures was altered to become a barracks for the regimental band. Heavy winter rains and an earthquake in late November 1859 destroyed both structures, along with the mess hall under construction (#11). Work began again during the spring of 1860. The mess hall was finished; the fate of structures 12 and 13 is uncertain. The band quarters appears to have been finished, ready for occupation by late 1860. These structures are known from the Mansfield Map and correspondence regarding their construction. Recently, the foundation of one of the walls of building 12 (at least 100 feet in length) was uncovered, and possible remains of other walls of both structures identified. As shown on the Mansfield Map, these were long buildings, indicated as contemplated stables.
14. Cellar or Privy. The remains of this structure, which is immediately outside the garrison historic zone, consist of a 16-foot by 17-foot pit lined with typical foundation stones and cut slightly into the hillside. The existence of this pit has been known for at least 15 years. It was identified as a health and safety hazard, and filled in 1982. Before filling, it was noted that the pit was rock-lined throughout, and was about 8 feet deep. Though this "cellar" may date from the ranch period, it is possible that it is the remains of an enlisted men's privy. Recent (August 1988) minimal excavations to uncover the foundation perimeter resulted in discovery of the remains of adobe bricks adhering to the foundation surface. Careful removal of the 1982 fill and subsequent archeological excavation could result in a use determination for this structure. If it is a privy, it would be the first discovered at Fort Tejon. Because they were often used for disposal of garbage, privies often offer archeologists the most complete set of material culture remains for a historic site.
15. Officer's Quarters. This appears to be the southernmost of the three structures on "Officer's Row." These three adobe buildings were probably one and one-half stories, with attached kitchen structures and pine shingles. These houses were started in early 1855, and finished in 1857. There is some debate centering on whether these were full two-story structures.

The building on this site was constructed by the Department of Parks and Recreation during the period of restoration of barracks 1, 1948-53. Based on the Mansfield Map and the 1932-35 incomplete survey, it appears that the current structure sits on the original stone foundation footprint. Based on the 1937 Historic American Building Survey (HABS) photograph of structure 16, the current adobe structure is a fairly accurate reproduction of the original building. It is a two-story adobe, with partially finished cellar and a covered wood front (east) porch.

Although attached by a shared wall, the kitchen can only be entered through an exterior south-facing door. This building is currently refurnished as an officer's residence, and, along with barracks 1, constitutes the principal interpretation of army life at Fort Tejon.

16. Officer's Quarters. By tradition, the site of the senior officer's quarters, the remains of this building consist of easily identified lines of stone foundations and ridges of adobe soil. Possibly constructed as a mirror image of structure 15, this building appears to have been added to during the ranch period. The south wing, a small porch foundation on the east (front) side, and the west cellar are the most evident additions. There are several photographs of this building taken during the ranch period, and one in the HABS nomination. The building burned some time before the HABS nomination was prepared in 1937.
17. Officers Quarters. The remains of this building are also easily seen in the form of stone foundations and adobe soil ridges. Along with 15 and 16, this building formed the upper or west end of the parade ground. The existing foundations are probably very close to those of structure 16 before the ranch additions. It is probable that both structures 16 and 17 had detached shared-wall kitchens similar to structure 15. There are no known photographs of this structure, although it is noted on the Mansfield Map, and in the incomplete 1932-35 survey.
18. Flagpole. This is the approximate traditional location of flagpoles erected by the army. There are no surface remains.
19. Officer's Quarters. This is a small standing adobe which is commonly called the "Orderly's Quarters." Recent research indicates that this two-room adobe with central fireplace was more likely junior officer's quarters, and was possibly the last adobe building erected during the U.S. Army period at the post. The building had a wood frame addition during the ranch period, and the stone foundation from that addition can still be seen north of the adobe. It is not known whether the framed portion dates to the army period. The structure has been stabilized several times during state ownership, the most recent addition being external adobe buttresses after the building sustained earthquake damage during the 1950s and 1960s. It is currently screened off, and contains no interpretive displays.
20. Hospital. This adobe structure housed the post hospital, commissary, and ordnance storage, and was 133 feet long by 33 feet wide. There were long verandas along both the north and south sides of the hospital portion (eastern three quarters) of the building. The hospital may have also been the home of from two to four senior non-commissioned officers. There are photographs of the east end of the structure taken while it was used as a residence during the ranch period. Archeological research conducted on the hospital foundations in 1982 revealed a footprint which agrees with the incomplete survey of 1932-35, but disagrees with the Mansfield Map. The difference can be attributed to large wood-framed porch/veranda structures on three sides of the building. Unfortunately, no report of the State Park Foundation contract excavations has ever been submitted to the Department of Parks and Recreation.

21. Bakery. The post bakery was a two-room adobe structure built in 1854-55, with the oven in the interior room. The building was 16 feet by 27 feet, on a stone foundation, with the brick oven on a raised stone foundation. Although the perimeter foundation was clearly identified in the incomplete 1932-35 survey, only the brick oven foundation can today be seen in a field of nettles.
- 22-23. Cisterns (Spring Boxes/Wells). One of the reasons Major Donaldson chose this site for construction of Fort Tejon was the well-watered flat known as "Traveler's Rest" (circa 1853-54). Near the hospital are two wells, or improved springs. These two circular mortared brick and stone enclosures are of indeterminate origin. The notes from the 1932-35 survey indicate that the surveyors dug out these boxes, and found them to have rock-lined bottoms covered over with sand. They could be army period or later in origin. The earliest known identification of them is in the 1932-35 survey.
24. Lebec Tree and Monument. This memorial to mountain man Peter Lebec (surname spelling variable), killed and buried near the tree in 1837, is adequately addressed in the Interpretive Element, and is interpreted in the Visitor Center.
25. Officer's Quarters. Based on the Mansfield Map and the 1932-35 survey, this adobe structure was probably a junior officer's duplex, with each half containing two rooms, with two hearths on a single flue. The structure is described as about 36 feet wide and 66 feet long. The 1932-35 survey supports these dimensions. All that remains today is a single line of foundation stones imbedded in an adobe soil ridge along what would have been the south side, or front, of the building.
26. Kitchen. Of this detached adobe 28-foot by 28-foot kitchen, only two rough lines of foundation stones remain along the south and west sides. Again, the original measurements are supported by the 1932-35 survey.
27. Prison. The post prison and accompanying guardroom were two 12-foot by 16-foot stoutly built frame buildings. The prison contained three small cells off a narrow hallway. These two buildings were reputedly replaced by construction of a combined prison/guardroom (#33) at a site now located under Interstate 5. Both the prison and guardroom have been recently reconstructed by volunteers from the Fort Tejon Historical Association. The location of these two small structures and the size of one of them was verified through an archeological investigation conducted in 1984. A report and artifact catalog prepared at California State University, Northridge under the direction of Dr. Mark Raab are on file with the Department of Parks and Recreation.
28. Guardroom. This small frame structure is the same size and shape as the adjacent prison. The guardroom consisted of a single room, with the only door on the southeast corner facing south.

29. Frame Structure. This is the approximate site of a long wood frame structure built as a temporary officer's residence, pending construction of more permanent quarters. The structure's long axis (48 feet) paralleled Grapevine Creek, and there was an attached kitchen on the south end. It appears that the officers opted for framed and floored wall tents near the west end of the parade ground. It is possible that the structure was later used to house the post laundresses. A water line trench and excavation for septic vaults in recent years have shown no evidence of foundations in this area.
30. Kilns. The site of the kilns is outside the garrison historic zone. The location is approximate, and based on Mansfield's Commentary. Research indicates that the army and/or civilian contractors built one or two adobe kilns with tall, narrow chimney(s), and fired clay bricks and heat-dried adobe bricks in it (them). No evidence of foundations has ever been noted in this area.
31. Post Sawmill. In February 1859, the government sawmill, a Page circular sawmill, was moved from Mt. Pinos to a location on Grapevine Creek at the post, and was in operation by early March 1859. The exact spot is currently unknown. The mill was horse-powered. The post quartermaster had plans to convert the mill to water power. The department quartermaster refused to authorize the necessary funds. The mill continued to use horse power.

When the post was abandoned in 1864, the mill was acquired by John Cuddy, and moved back near its original Mt. Pinos location.

32. Post Cemetery and Castor Monument. The army cemetery was abandoned in 1864. In 1928, the Fort Tejon Research Committee of Bakersfield wrote to the War Department, asking about the Fort Tejon cemetery. The army responded with surprise. It could find no record of a post cemetery or removal of the army's dead. It did send an inaccurate list of dead reputedly buried there. Whether civilians were buried at the post cemetery or not is unknown. It would appear that the graves of the six enlisted men buried between 1855 and 1864 are still at the post cemetery.

The cemetery site was recently reidentified through photographic evidence from the ranch period. It appears that this is the only such military cemetery on state park property.

The Castor Monument is a marble memorial stone now encased in a mortared rock cairn. After the death of Lt. Thomas Castor, the only officer to die while on duty at Fort Tejon, he was temporarily buried near the Lebec Tree. His body was subsequently removed by his family. His fellow officers erected the marble memorial stone in the post cemetery. After the property was acquired by the department, the broken stone was encased in a mortared rock cairn, and moved to a better viewing location near structure 15. The recent reidentification of the cemetery location resulted in removal of the memorial to that site.

While structures #9, 29, and 31 are noted in this summary, none of the small outbuildings, such as privies, chicken sheds, cow sheds, wood sheds, wash



racks, clothes lines, yard fences, etc., have been mentioned due to the difficulty of positively identifying their locations. Col. Mansfield recorded the locations of none of the temporary buildings, even though there is frequent mention of them in quartermaster correspondence.

Buildings 33-42 are not on Fort Tejon State Historic Park property, and are sited either beneath Interstate 5 or on property across the freeway. They are listed here as an attempt to complete the description of historic Fort Tejon.

33. Guardhouse. A new adobe guardhouse (guardroom and cells) was under construction in 1859. Its completion date is currently unknown. It was located about 125 yards east of the current visitor center, and its site is under the northbound lanes of Interstate 5. Portions of the building were removed to the Gorman area at the turn of this century, and were used as part of a creamery or cheese-making structure. Some years ago, the creamery was demolished, and two of the original windows of the guardhouse were given to the park. This building is shown on both the Mansfield Map and the 1932-35 survey. There are differences, however. The 1932-35 survey recorded the foundations' long axis running east-west rather than north-south, as noted on the Mansfield Map.
34. Quartermaster's Warehouse. This structure (site approximate), built in 1854 and 1855, was still unfinished following the earthquake of January 1857. It needed major repair to one of the gable ends, and was in need of a floor of wooden planks. Colonel Mansfield indicated the structure as "supernumery," or extra, in early 1859. It is possible, though not documented, that the post laundresses may have lived here.
35. Office and Storehouse. This is the site of the office and storehouse of the quartermaster depot at Fort Tejon. It was apparently constructed in 1855-56. This was an adobe structure with wood-shingled roof.
36. Quartermaster's Shops. This is the site of the blacksmith, wheelwright, and carpenter's shops for the quartermaster depot. The three-room, wood-shingled adobe structure was built in late 1857 or early 1858.
37. Mule Corral and Hay Storage. These adobe-walled corrals were built by hired Indian labor.
38. Company Stable. The structure on this site may have been the first stable constructed. It was built of wooden slabs set upright in a mud sill, with a canvas roof. This stable was built as "temporary" in 1854, was noted as having a rotten canvas roof in 1857, and as wood-shingled in 1859.
39. Stable. This wood-framed planked and wood-shingled stable was probably built in 1857-58.
40. Company Granary and Saddle (Tack) Room. This building was a small wood-framed, wood-shingled structure. It was used for grain, saddle, and tack storage. The building was probably the work site for the company saddler(s). A saddler was responsible for maintaining and repairing saddles and other horse gear. He also supervised storage of like equipment. When two companies were present, it appears that both saddlers used the facility.

41. Company Blacksmith Shop. Each company of mounted troops had an enlisted specialist called a "farrier/blacksmith" who was responsible for shoeing and fitting spare shoes for the company's horses. There are currently no known descriptions of this building. However, the interior would have been similar to any small blacksmith shop of the period.
42. Sutlery and Overland Mail. This is the approximate site of two or more structures. The two main buildings were adobe, and are noted as the only hard-finished (plastered inside and outside) structures associated with the post. The sutlery was started by Phineas T. Banning of San Pedro, and operated by George C. Alexander, who took over as the licensed sutler, or post trader, of Fort Tejon in 1856. This was also the Overland Mail Company station, post office, justice court, and, after October 1860, probably the telegraph office.

### Esthetic Resources

The primary esthetic resource at Fort Tejon State Historic Park is the setting for the military post. The esthetics of the unit suffer from many handicaps. The unit is bounded on the east by a modern, busy highway (Interstate 5), and is affected by the noise of traffic. Overhead, commercial airliners cross the unit several times each hour. Over the years, the Department of Parks and Recreation has encouraged development of a city park atmosphere, promoting growth of lawn on the parade ground and emplacement of picnic tables. Only five buildings of the military era recall the nearly forgotten past, and give no idea of the extent of the once busy army post that was Fort Tejon.

The unit is nestled in a small side canyon of the Castac Valley. The gently sloping canyon floor is wooded with mature valley oaks. Each of these roughly 300-year-old botanical matriarchs is uniquely gnarled and picturesque. Together with the oaks, the surrounding open space of the steep canyon walls helps the imagination picture the historic landscape.

Grapevine Creek meanders through the eastern portion of the unit. Its narrow floodplain supports riparian vegetation, which gives shade to summer visitors.

Wildlife contributes to the beauty of the unit's mountain setting. Wildflowers grace the park's slopes in spring. And a wide variety of butterflies are commonly observed during summer.

Weather and the seasons add another dimension to the area's beauty. Ephemeral winter snow dusts the area. Spring brings lush, green mountain slopes. The summer sun bakes the slopes to a golden color. And in fall, the deciduous trees of the riparian woodland turn autumn colors.

The highway, unit parking lot, and buildings across the highway are somewhat obscured by the trees and foliage growing along the banks of Grapevine Creek. The noise of the highway does create a constant awareness of the 20th century and its proximity. Despite this audible intrusion, scenic values create a setting for the historical past. Escape from the noise can be found in portions of Donaldson and Johnson Canyons.

## Recreation Resources

Visitor activities at the unit can be divided into two different usages. On the one hand, visitors come to the unit to view the restored and reconstructed buildings of the fort, and to learn about Fort Tejon and the various activities that occurred at the fort and in the surrounding countryside. On the other hand, the unit functions as a roadside stop off a busy highway where individuals can rest, get a drink of water, and use nearby restroom facilities or have a quick picnic. Overnight parking or camping is not allowed at the highway parking lot.

From spring through fall of each year, on the third weekend of each month, the unit currently cooperates with the Fort Tejon Historical Association (FTHA) to stage an American Civil War re-enactment based on what might have occurred in the eastern United States during the Civil War. On the first day (Saturday) of each monthly event, activities consist of arrival, establishing camp, drills, and battle re-enactments. On Sunday, several massed mock battles are staged. The battles feature period tactics, with musket and cannon fire. Between the "battle periods," interpretive demonstrations of period activities are staged. The public is guided through the "opposing camps" by soldier hosts.

The FTHA also sponsors a "dragoon period" program which is currently staged the first Sunday of each month.

The Civil War Re-enactment Program, which has expanded dramatically in the past several years, has begun to place a strain on visitor service personnel and the resources and facilities of the unit. This is particularly true for the summer and fall Civil War-era programs.

On a limited basis, group camping by reservation only has been allowed in a delineated, fenced campsite toward the southwest corner of the unit.

Nature study and hiking are activities which could be encouraged in the unit. Nearly 150 acres of oak woodland and grassland occur in the unit, which could provide a setting for visitors to stretch their legs and observe wildflowers and wildlife. In Johnson Canyon, for example, one can escape the noise and visual intrusion of Interstate 5.

## Resource Policy Formation

### Classification

In the early part of the 1930s, various local historical groups caused attention to be focused on the possibility of public ownership of Fort Tejon. The U.S. Department of the Interior's National Park Service reviewed the site, and recommended that action to acquire the fort be initiated. Nothing happened. In 1940, the State of California's Division of Beaches and Parks acquired title to five acres. Subsequently, 200 additional acres were acquired to protect the scenic setting from modern intrusions. These acquisitions, as noted earlier, included the garrison portion of the fort and the post cemetery.

A 1960 legislative act decreed that all State Park System units be classified during a State Park and Recreation Commission meeting in each local district. In June 1962, Fort Tejon State Historic Park was classified as a state historic park.

Section 5019.59 of the Public Resources Code defines a historical unit as follows:

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 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.

#### Declaration of Purpose

There is no stated Declaration of Purpose for Fort Tejon State Historic Park. A Declaration of Purpose is established as part of this Resource Element:

The purpose of Fort Tejon State Historic Park is to make available to the people the site of the military post, Fort Tejon, by preserving, restoring, and replicating its historical facilities and environment, and interpreting its significance to the Euroamerican colonization of California.

The function of the Department of Parks and Recreation at Fort Tejon State Historic Park is to foster preservation, restoration, reconstruction, and interpretation of the military facilities that existed at one time or another during the military occupation of the site, and to develop interpretive displays of the events and people associated with these structures. Furthermore, it is the function of the department to preserve and protect the natural values associated with this historic unit, and to provide for public enjoyment and understanding of those resources.

## Resource Management Policies

Broad resource management policies concerning state historic parks are stated in the Public Resources Code (PRC), the California Code of Regulations (CCR), and the department's Resource Management Directives (RMD).

The following policies are intended to be consistent with the provisions of law, policies, and directives, but they are more detailed and specific in their application to Fort Tejon State Historic Park.

### Natural Resources

#### Hydrologic Resources

##### Stream Course Management and Bank Stabilization

Prior to state acquisition of Fort Tejon SHP, Grapevine Creek was altered by highway construction and other developments. Channelization, highway surface runoff, and impervious surfaces have concentrated streamflows in the creek. As a result, the original equilibrium of the creek has changed. This has resulted in facility flooding, stream channel degradation, bank erosion, and loss of stabilizing vegetation. Actions that have been taken to control bank erosion and flooding have possibly exacerbated problems. The increased stream volume and velocity distribution are continuing to cause adjustments by the creek, such as accelerated headcutting in the channel bed and lateral migration or degradation to reestablish equilibrium.

Immediate relief measures can be most effective by focusing on reducing the effects of flooding, erosion, and vegetation losses. In the long term, restoration measures will be most successful that are designed to reestablish the creek's equilibrium.

Policy: A stream management plan shall be prepared and implemented at Fort Tejon SHP to reduce the negative effects of flooding, erosion, and vegetation loss. Where possible, implementation of relief measures shall conform to natural hydrologic principles to induce stream equilibrium and bank and bed stabilization. Consideration should first be given to alternative methods of bank stabilization, including biotechnical control, that minimizes hard engineering solutions (e.g., riprap, gabions, and gunnite). Where appropriate, the plan should also include restoration of riparian vegetation.

#### Flood Management

Flooding at Fort Tejon SHP is due to Interstate 5, upstream channelization, and other alterations in the Grapevine Creek watershed. However, less intense levels of natural flooding once occurred. Continuation of the flooding process along Grapevine Creek is important to the health and vigor of the riparian community.

Policy: The department's goal for management of Grapevine Creek in Fort Tejon SHP shall be to balance the needs of providing flood protection for facilities and historic resources with protection and maintenance of ecological and natural scenic values. This goal should include the

A 1960 legislative act decreed that all State Park System units be classified during a State Park and Recreation Commission meeting in each local district. In June 1962, Fort Tejon State Historic Park was classified as a state historic park.

Section 5019.59 of the Public Resources Code defines a historical unit as follows:

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 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.

#### Declaration of Purpose

There is no stated Declaration of Purpose for Fort Tejon State Historic Park. A Declaration of Purpose is established as part of this Resource Element:

The purpose of Fort Tejon State Historic Park is to make available to the people the site of the military post, Fort Tejon, by preserving, restoring, and replicating its historical facilities and environment, and interpreting its significance to the Euroamerican colonization of California.

The function of the Department of Parks and Recreation at Fort Tejon State Historic Park is to foster preservation, restoration, reconstruction, and interpretation of the military facilities that existed at one time or another during the military occupation of the site, and to develop interpretive displays of the events and people associated with these structures. Furthermore, it is the function of the department to preserve and protect the natural values associated with this historic unit, and to provide for public enjoyment and understanding of those resources.

objectives of localized channelization to save historic foundations, bridges, and other facilities, protection of willows and other riparian vegetation, and protection of the scenic character of the riparian and wetland area.

## Geologic Resources

### Geologic Hazards - Earthquakes

Due to the proximity of the San Andreas and Garlock Faults, Fort Tejon SHP is an earthquake-prone area. The geological hazards most likely to affect the unit include seismic shaking from fault activity, and liquefaction of saturated soils in response to seismic shaking.

Policy: The potential for seismic activity shall be considered during siting and designing of new facilities in Fort Tejon SHP, in conformance with relevant government codes.

## Plant Life Resources

### General Vegetation Management

It is the 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. Mgmt. Directives, 1831.1). Although Fort Tejon SHP is not extensive in size, the undeveloped areas contain natural plant communities that are significant because of the ecological importance of the region and the presence of sensitive and state-listed species. These communities have been altered by past disturbances including grazing, wood-cutting, development, creek disturbance, fire suppression, and introduction of exotic species.

Policy: The goal of vegetation management in the undeveloped areas of Fort Tejon SHP shall be to restore and maintain native plant communities and their associated values. A primary objective of this program shall be to manage toward a natural condition, with a minimum of disruption to natural processes.

### Valley Oak Management

Valley oak woodland occurs in the floodplain of Grapevine Creek, extending to the edges of the remaining fort grounds. The valley oak woodland community is recognized by the state as a threatened plant community because only a small fraction of its original statewide acreage remains. Large specimen trees on the fort grounds were also part of the historic landscape of the fort, and are a valuable esthetic and recreational resource today.

Valley oaks are intolerant of routine summer watering, which favors root pathogens that can ultimately lead to a tree's decline and death. Soil compaction caused by vehicles or heavy foot traffic can also reduce tree vigor, increasing susceptibility to disease. Special management considerations are needed for the sensitive roots of the valley oaks in the area of the trees' canopies.

Policy: A valley oak management plan shall be developed and implemented for protection and management of valley oaks and the valley oak woodland community at Fort Tejon SHP. This plan should include measures for reducing impacts in the dripline area of mature oak trees caused by irrigation and vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The plan shall also include restoration and measures for encouraging those natural processes necessary for perpetuation of the valley oak woodland community.

#### Riparian Woodland Management

Wetlands, such as the riparian woodland and freshwater marsh along Grapevine Creek, are vital for wildlife foraging, reproduction, and cover. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California Department of Fish and Game recognize wetlands as the most critical habitats in need of preservation in California.

Policy: Riparian areas shall be protected from activities which result in unnatural trampling and loss of vegetation, or which restrict the growth and perpetuation of a multi-layered community structure. Affected areas shall be restored, where compatible with cultural and other natural values in the unit.

All facilities not a part of a historic structures restoration plan for the unit should be located outside of riparian zones.

#### Livestock Grazing

Livestock grazing is generally inconsistent with State Park System management objectives. Livestock grazing affects native plant communities, contributes to soil disturbance and erosion, pollutes surface waters, detracts from esthetic qualities, and restricts recreational experiences in areas where cattle congregate. There is currently no livestock grazing at the unit.

Policy: The department will continue to prohibit commercial livestock grazing at Fort Tejon SHP.

#### Fire Use

Fires were a part of natural ecological processes on the lands that now make up Fort Tejon SHP. These fires were most often started by lightning, in late summer and early fall. In addition, Native American populations used fire for clearing brush and grasslands, and as a habitat management tool to promote reproduction and growth of native food and fiber sources, and as an aid in hunting.

Disruption of natural fire processes by fire suppression activities for more than 50 years has resulted in ecological imbalances and increased wildfire hazard from accumulated fuels in many ecosystems. Fire needs to be reintroduced to maintain and restore oak woodland and grassland ecosystems at Fort Tejon SHP, and to reduce the potential for catastrophic wildfires.



Policy: To the maximum extent possible, fire shall be restored to its natural role in the unit's undeveloped areas. A fire management plan which details an ongoing program of fire use should be prepared and maintained. The plan for fire use shall contain program objectives, guidelines and treatment constraints, specific burning plans, and provisions for monitoring and evaluation.

Particular care shall be taken to minimize deleterious effects on the park's cultural, natural, and scenic resources. Artificial human-caused modifications and processes shall be minimized. A program of prescribed fire use does not in any way obviate the necessity for wildfire prevention and suppression.

#### Fire Prevention and Suppression

Wildfire can be a threat to human life and property, and can also severely damage park resources.

Because conventional fire control facilities and procedures can and often do cause longer-lasting damage to park resources than does fire itself, development of special standards and procedures applicable to the park environment is essential.

Policy: A wildfire management plan which addresses wildfire prevention, presuppression, and suppression shall be developed by the department, in cooperation and with the approval of responsible wildfire control agencies. This plan shall include prevention measures; criteria, standards, and location of fire access roads and fire protection facilities; visitor evacuation and safety; and acceptable fire suppression procedures.

This plan should be consistent with primary park resource values and major park objectives. Department standards require that there be a minimum disturbance of soil and a primary emphasis on esthetic impacts in location, construction, and maintenance of fire roads and fuelbreaks. Suppression methods should be those that cause the least resource damage commensurate with effective control.

#### Landscaping

Non-native species used for landscaping in the park can escape from landscaped areas and become noxious weeds that displace native species. Disposal of trimmings and clippings from landscaped areas in natural areas can also encourage the spread of non-native plants.

Policy: Landscaping in developed areas should consist of species indigenous to the unit, or, if exotic species are used, these should be species which are historically appropriate and incapable of naturalizing in the wild. Trimming and clippings from landscaped areas shall be disposed of in a manner that minimizes negative effects on natural areas.

## Animal Life Resources

### General Wildlife Management

Animal life is an important part of natural ecosystems and landscaped areas, and adds interest and variety to the visitor experience. Protection and perpetuation of wildlife populations is a major management objective at Fort Tejon SHP.

Policy: Altered natural habitats that are planned to remain undeveloped 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 planned or 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 state historic park.

Where possible, the department should act to eliminate adverse impacts on wildlife.

### Ground Squirrel Control

Unnaturally high densities of California ground squirrels present potential threats of habitat degradation, cause costly structural damage to facilities, can result in disease outbreaks (primarily sylvatic plague), and accelerate degradation of archeological resources.

Studies and experience indicate that ground squirrels often thrive in areas where natural habitat conditions have been modified by landscape manicuring, development, or livestock grazing.

An integrated management program, combining habitat modification and direct animal control, is the most sound, long-term method of ground squirrel control. Direct methods of control such as poisoning and trapping can reduce animal numbers. However, these methods can have significant negative impacts on non-target animals, and usually furnish only temporary ground squirrel control. The reproductive potential of ground squirrels is so great that as long as their preferential habitat remains unaltered, ground squirrels will reoccupy the same space and return to their former numbers in a short period of time.

Habitat management is an ecologically based method of ground squirrel population control. This method involves breaking the ground squirrel predator-watch system by restoring the natural habitat through revegetation of denuded ground, encouraging predation, and destroying existing burrow systems.

Rodent damage to facilities is often encouraged by the design, construction, and types of building material used. The majority of animal damage can be prevented through proper design and construction.

Policy: A management threshold of unacceptable ground squirrel damage shall be established. When monitored activity indicates that the management threshold has been or will be exceeded, appropriate control measures will be implemented. An integrated management approach should be used to control California ground squirrel populations wherever control is needed. Direct control methods such as poisoning and trapping should be used only when immediate control is needed and habitat management will not affect such control.

The department shall design and construct facilities that will discourage the buildup of rodent populations.

## Butterflies

Fort Tejon is located in an important area for many species of butterflies. These include the bright blue copper butterfly, red admiral, satyr anglewing, and monarch butterfly. The high butterfly diversity is due to the unit's geographical location and proximity to a major mountain pass, the presence of a variety of larval host plants, and a perennial source of water in an arid environment.

Butterflies are typically highly selective in larval foodplant preferences, sometimes restricting themselves to one species, or, more often, to several related species in the same genus. For example, two butterfly species at Fort Tejon depend on stinging nettle: red admiral and satyr anglewing.

The bright blue copper butterfly is designated by the state as a species of special concern. It has a larval foodplant preference to buckwheat (Eriogonum fasciculatum), and specifically to specimens with lush growth on valley floors near water courses. Part of the best known habitat site in the unit for this butterfly has been modified for overflow parking.

The monarch butterfly has a specific larval foodplant preference to milkweed (Asclepias spp.). Monarchs are abundant in the summer months, largely due to the presence of Grapevine Creek and its associated riparian woodland, along with the presence of milkweed.

Successful management of butterflies is dependent on identification and protection of their habitat, including their larval host plants.

Policy: Butterfly habitat protection shall be an integral part of the planning for any facility expansion at Fort Tejon SHP. A butterfly management plan shall be developed and implemented that is based on a thorough inventory of butterfly habitat, providing for its protection and restoration. The plan shall provide for re-introduction of bright blue copper butterfly larvae into suitable habit areas.

## Ecological Resources

### Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species

The Fort Tejon woolly sunflower (Eriophyllum lanatum var. hallii) was recently rediscovered just outside the unit. It is being considered for listing by the

federal government. The California Native Plant Society considers the plant to be "rare and endangered."

Three special animals are known to occur in Fort Tejon SHP: the bright blue copper butterfly (Lycaena heteronea ssp. clara), the Tehachapi slender salamander (Batrachoseps stebbinsi), and the yellow-blotched salamander (Ensatina eschsholtzi croceater). The bright blue copper butterfly is currently listed by the California Department of Fish and Game as a species of special concern. The Tehachapi slender salamander is state-listed as threatened, and is a category 2 candidate for federal listing. The yellow-blotched salamander is state-listed as being of special concern and is a category 2 candidate for federal listing.

Mapped localities for the salamander species are based on best available data and existing habitat. Data were gathered by a professor from the University of California at Berkeley and a California Department of Fish and Game biologist in the late 1970s. More current information on occurrences in the park is needed.

Policy: Systematic surveys for rare, threatened, and endangered species shall be made prior to any development in Fort Tejon SHP, at the biologically appropriate time of the year. For all rare, threatened, endangered, or special concern species found, populations shall be mapped, and management plans shall be developed for their protection and perpetuation. Studies on the biology of such species should be conducted, if available information is inadequate to prepare a management plan. Until these surveys can be done in those areas mapped as listed species habitat, public use or management activities by the department shall be limited to those that cause no disturbance or loss of habitat for the listed species, including but not limited to mowing and removal of natural debris.

#### Type Localities - Preservation of a Valuable Scientific Resource

Due primarily to Janos Xantus, who lived and worked at Fort Tejon during 1857 and 1858, ten plant species and at least three animal species were first introduced to the scientific world based on descriptions of single specimens from the Fort Tejon area. Such specimens are called types, and the locality from which they were collected are called the type locality. Type localities are important scientific resources.

Policy: Populations of species with their type locality at Fort Tejon SHP shall be identified and mapped, and adverse impacts to these populations shall be minimized.

#### Cultural Resources

##### Native American Resources

There is one known Native American site located within the boundaries of Fort Tejon State Historic Park. Activities in this area by the U.S. Army, ranchers, and other modern developers during the past century and a half have

resulted in considerable disturbance of the area around the head of Grapevine Creek. These types of disturbances have damaged and obscured Native American remains which might exist in the area.

Policy: The department shall develop and implement such testing programs as shall be necessary to properly identify the magnitude of the Native American archeological site known to exist under the parade ground at Fort Tejon State Historic Park. Until such time as the perimeter and depth of this site are clearly identified, subsurface disturbances shall be reviewed, and, if necessary, monitored by a qualified archeologist. If subsurface activities are of a major proportion, mitigation measures shall be determined to minimize the impact. Appropriate measures shall be implemented to minimize erosion of Grapevine Creek in order to protect the Native American site.

#### Euroamerican Resources

The primary existing cultural resources at Fort Tejon State Historic Park are the two restored structures, the three reconstructed structures, the historic archeological building sites and associated features, the parade ground, and the post cemetery. These resources should reflect the historic era of their importance as elements in a government's policy to deal with the conflict of two cultures attempting to exist in the same space, and the role they played in fostering local development in agriculture and commerce. Despite the lack of strategic placement, the role of the fort enhanced the future of the surrounding countryside, and the economic ebb and flow of southern California.

Policy: The primary historical period shall reflect the years 1854-1864, when the army developed the structures of Fort Tejon. The flow of history shall reflect the various cultures associated with establishment of the army post and post-U.S. Army control of the land.

The primary cultural resources are located in specified historic zones.

Policy: Two historic zones are created for Fort Tejon State Historic Park (refer to Figure 5).

The primary historic zone consists of the principal area of the historic Fort Tejon garrison. It encompasses approximately 17 acres around the parade ground, taking in the area where historic remains have been found, or where research indicates that historic features might have existed.

Policy: Identified historic archeological sites will be protected from unnecessary damage, and will be carefully mitigated and investigated prior to any reconstruction. Whenever underground work or subsurface disturbance will occur in the historic zones, a department archeologist will monitor the work.

Unidentified historic archeological sites exist in the garrison historic zone. These were satellite structures, such as sheds or privies, associated with living quarters at the fort. These are valuable archeological resources.

Policy: Staff will maintain a sensitivity to the possibilities of these unidentified historic archeological resources. When discovered by subsurface work, they will be reported to the regional archeologist for evaluation and mitigation.

The cemetery historic zone consists of the historic military cemetery. The zone is triangular, and covers .07 acre near the intersection of the park service road and the dirt road leading to the overflow parking area.

Policy: Until a decision is made to investigate the burials in the military and civilian cemetery, no subsurface disturbance will be permitted there.

Previous adobe restoration projects have often entailed excessive use of modern materials in "stabilizing" and "restoring" historic building fabric. Recent findings, however, indicate that some of these techniques are actually detrimental to the buildings in question (see following policy references to State of California Historic Building Code and Department of the Interior criteria).

The following policies shall apply with regard to the two restored buildings (the barracks, #7 and the orderly's quarters, #19).

Policy: When replacement of historic fabric is essential, it shall be done in-kind whenever possible, rather than being replaced with more modern materials of a different kind. When possible, this policy is to be applied to hidden structural elements as well as surface finishes. Use of modern materials should be avoided unless clearly necessary for the safety of occupants of the structure, as guided by application of the California Historic Building Code and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Seismic characteristics of the site shall be considered when applying this policy.

Policy: Restoration or reconstruction shall be undertaken after... collecting sufficient information to assure accurate and authentic work. Necessary historical, archeological, and architectural research shall be accomplished to ensure accuracy and authenticity. A historic structure report shall be prepared prior to restoring or modifying the historic buildings. Further research on the buildings' evolution and the various people who inhabited the site may be required to cover the flow of history.

Policy: If information is unavailable through primary research, development of reconstructed buildings shall be appropriate to the interpretive period.

Policy: The garrison's historic structures shall be preserved, with a goal of restoration to the prime period. Reconstructions indicated on Map GP-7 should occur in the sequence suggested. When reconstruction is complete, Fort Tejon shall reflect the years 1854-1864, when the U.S. Army reached the height of post construction. To capture the prime appearance of the garrison of Fort Tejon, outlying buildings that are identified should be reconstructed. All reconstructed buildings may be

Policy: Staff will maintain a sensitivity to the possibilities of these unidentified historic archeological resources. When discovered by subsurface work, they will be reported to the regional archeologist for evaluation and mitigation.

The cemetery historic zone consists of the historic military cemetery. The zone is triangular, and covers .07 acre near the intersection of the park service road and the dirt road leading to the overflow parking area.

Policy: Until a decision is made to investigate the burials in the military and civilian cemetery, no subsurface disturbance will be permitted there.

Previous adobe restoration projects have often entailed excessive use of modern materials in "stabilizing" and "restoring" historic building fabric. Recent findings, however, indicate that some of these techniques are actually detrimental to the buildings in question (see following policy references to State of California Historic Building Code and Department of the Interior criteria).

The following policies shall apply with regard to the two restored buildings (the barracks, #7 and the orderly's quarters, #19).

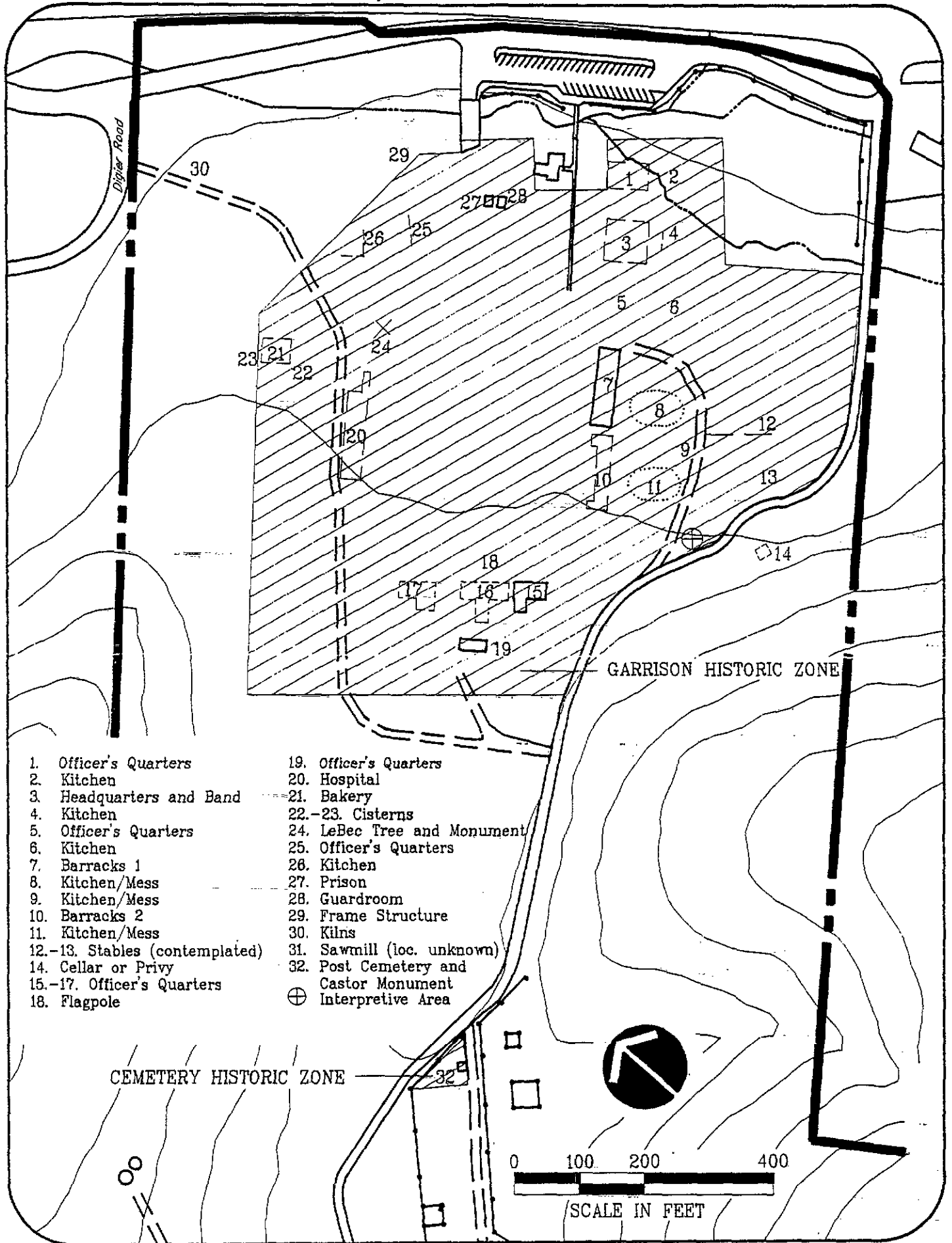
Policy: When replacement of historic fabric is essential, it shall be done in-kind whenever possible, rather than being replaced with more modern materials of a different kind. When possible, this policy is to be applied to hidden structural elements as well as surface finishes. Use of modern materials should be avoided unless clearly necessary for the safety of occupants of the structure, as guided by application of the California Historic Building Code and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Seismic characteristics of the site shall be considered when applying this policy.

Policy: Restoration or reconstruction shall be undertaken after collecting sufficient information to assure accurate and authentic work. Necessary historical, archeological, and architectural research shall be accomplished to ensure accuracy and authenticity. A historic structure report shall be prepared prior to restoring or modifying the historic buildings. Further research on the buildings' evolution and the various people who inhabited the site may be required to cover the flow of history.

Policy: If information is unavailable through primary research, development of reconstructed buildings shall be appropriate to the interpretive period.

Policy: The garrison's historic structures shall be preserved, with a goal of restoration to the prime period. Reconstructions indicated on Map GP-7 should occur in the sequence suggested. When reconstruction is complete, Fort Tejon shall reflect the years 1854-1864, when the U.S. Army reached the height of post construction. To capture the prime appearance of the garrison of Fort Tejon, outlying buildings that are identified should be reconstructed. All reconstructed buildings may be

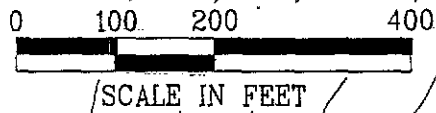
**FIGURE 5 Historic Zone Map**



- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Officer's Quarters          | 19. Officer's Quarters                   |
| 2. Kitchen                     | 20. Hospital                             |
| 3. Headquarters and Band       | 21. Bakery                               |
| 4. Kitchen                     | 22.-23. Cisterns                         |
| 5. Officer's Quarters          | 24. LeBec Tree and Monument              |
| 6. Kitchen                     | 25. Officer's Quarters                   |
| 7. Barracks 1                  | 26. Kitchen                              |
| 8. Kitchen/Mess                | 27. Prison                               |
| 9. Kitchen/Mess                | 28. Guardroom                            |
| 10. Barracks 2                 | 29. Frame Structure                      |
| 11. Kitchen/Mess               | 30. Kilns                                |
| 12.-13. Stables (contemplated) | 31. Sawmill (loc. unknown)               |
| 14. Cellar or Privy            | 32. Post Cemetery and<br>Castor Monument |
| 15.-17. Officer's Quarters     | ⊕ Interpretive Area                      |
| 18. Flagpole                   |  |

CEMETERY HISTORIC ZONE

GARRISON HISTORIC ZONE





considered for adaptive use, and may be fitted with modern facilities or replicated historic facilities suitable for re-enactment or interpretive use.

Policy: At the time when reconstruction is well advanced, modern exterior signing which might exist at the unit shall be removed and replaced, if necessary, by signs that reflect historic signage of the time.

Policy: Modern monuments, busts, and plaques calling attention to historic personages or good deeds shall not be allowed in the historic zone, and will be placed outside the zone, or in the visitor center. Monuments deemed to be inaccurate or misleading shall be removed.

Policy: Changes or additions to the landscaping in the historic zone shall be based on historic research of the fort during the prime period. Flower or vegetable gardens in the historic zone shall be historically accurate. Historical research shall be conducted in the areas of native and exotic plants and livestock associated with the Fort Tejon area to assist in implementation of the policies in the Natural Resources section of this Resource Element. Replacement of native species will be in-kind to retain the scenic views of the fort. The current turf will be managed or removed so damage to native oaks will be avoided.

Policy: To enhance the department's goals of historic preservation of Fort Tejon SHP, it will be necessary to consider an annual program of restoration, preservation, and maintenance, with a detailed annual budget. The following items will be considered as part of a regular program of preservation and restoration:

- a. Regular care, painting, maintenance, and replacement (if necessary) of exterior walls, framing, railings, woodwork, whitewash or paint, window frames, glass, porches, and roofs, in a fashion consistent with maintenance of an adobe or wooden building of the historic time period.
- b. Regular care, painting, maintenance, and replacement of interior plaster, walls, moulding, woodwork, floors, fireplaces, and other internal fixtures, in a fashion consistent with maintenance of an adobe or wooden building of the historic time period.
- c. A regular evaluation, maintenance, and upgrading, and, when feasible, concealment of fire and intrusion alarm systems.
- d. A regular evaluation, maintenance, and, when needed, replacement, and, when feasible, concealment of electrical systems.
- e. A program to regularly inspect for and prepare controls of insect-rodent infestations, using environmentally safe methods.
- f. A regular and systematic plan for interior room restoration.
- g. A regular and systematic plan for exterior building restoration.

All restoration planning is to be based on exacting historical and architectural research to determine the authenticity of each step of the process, and/or to determine the correct materials.

Natural vegetation, growing within the confines of historic foundations, or near these foundations, can cause damage to the archeological sites of the former army buildings. Trees, for example, by development of their root system, can disrupt foundations and obscure the visual image of the former buildings.

Policy: Vegetation which can cause damage to a historic archeological site shall be removed. This policy does not include those oak trees which were standing at the time the army built Fort Tejon.

#### Visitor Center

Two primary concerns exist regarding the existing visitor center. It is subjected to flooding by Grapevine Creek. It is a modern structure placed in the visitors' first view of the fort and its natural setting, therefore marring the historic scene.

Policy: A future visitor center shall be located in one of the proposed reconstructed army buildings. Its exterior will be of the historic period; its interior will be suitable for use as a visitor center, and as a facility for staff. On completion of the transfer, the existing structure (visitor center) shall be removed.

#### Historic Cemetery

Current research has indicated that the post cemetery is located within the boundary of the unit, in Donaldson Canyon. This cemetery appears to contain the remains of six soldiers who died at Fort Tejon, and were buried there. It is possible that other human remains are also buried there. The area is part of the historic zone.

Policy: The department shall protect and preserve this cemetery site. No subsurface work or deep ground disturbance will be conducted except within the guidelines given by the policies and directives of both the Public Resources Code and the Resource Management Directives of the department.

#### "Hobo Canyon"

For years, the upper part of the canyon in which Fort Tejon is situated has been known as "Hobo Canyon." There is no historic significance in this term. There is nothing at Fort Tejon State Historic Park that honors the man, James L. Donaldson, who actually selected the site and designed the layout of the fort.

It is proposed that this canyon be identified as "Donaldson Canyon," after Brevet Major James Lowery Donaldson, Assistant Quartermaster, U.S. Army.

## Viewshed Land in the Unit

There are certain areas in the unit which constitute a viewshed from and a scenic backdrop to the garrison. These areas are mostly north, west, and south of the garrison of Fort Tejon, and are composed of the undeveloped hills.

Policy: Unless future historical research uncovers new information concerning historic use of these areas of the unit, these portions of the unit shall be managed to protect the viewshed from the garrison, consistent with the purpose of the unit.

Modern intrusions mar part of the historic scene. These include utility poles which carry telephone lines to the staff facilities and vehicles that may be visible from the fort.

Policy: The department shall investigate and develop a plan for placing all utility lines in the park underground. A plan to screen contemporary development from the garrison with natural vegetation will be developed and implemented.

## Esthetic Resources

There are physical intrusions which have a potential to mar visitor experiences at the unit. These are the interstate highway and its accompanying noise, and other modern structures, such as electrical power towers and lines.

Policy: The department shall work with all appropriate entities to attempt to reduce the adverse impacts of these intrusions on the unit, to the extent practicable.

Replacing the existing visitor center will provide an opportunity to remove a current visual intrusion (visitor center). The new center shall be located in a historic reconstruction of one of the army's buildings.

Future development in the garrison historic zone shall include only components of the historic scene, as established by the historic time period.

Future permanent improvements at the unit shall not visually or audibly intrude on the historic scene.

## Recreation Resources

Recreational activities may be both passive and active. These activities include the various re-enactment programs which have in the past appeared to be compatible with the resources and the functioning of the unit. More recently, it has become obvious that the success of the Civil War-era re-enactment program, and the large numbers of people who attend to participate and observe, are beginning to strain the resources of the unit.

Policy: Active recreational activities and values associated with this historic unit must be subordinate to protection of the unit's resources.

Recreational activities that support the historic re-enactments and "living history programs" will be continually evaluated on a program-by-program basis to assess the impact on facilities and unit administration caused by those activities. If required, mitigation will be planned in accordance with department regulations and policies.

### Sensitivities and Constraints

The California Public Resources Code, Section 5019.5, requires that a land carrying capacity survey be made for each unit of the state park system. The first step in determining appropriate carrying capacity for a unit is identification of natural and cultural resource values and sensitivities. This information is used to determine the allowable use intensity, which is discussed in the Land Use Element.

#### Resource Value

Resource value is the relative importance of a cultural or natural resource to society. Resources of statewide or regional significance are considered to be of high value or importance. Archeological sites and features and historical structures (more than 50 years old) are of high value. Specific factors used in evaluating natural resource values include rarity, endangerment, and uniqueness. For example, federal- and state-listed rare, threatened, or endangered species, and remnants of California's once extensive valley oak and riparian habitats, are considered to be of high value, and, in some cases, are specifically subject to legal requirements through government codes.

#### Resource Sensitivity

Resource sensitivity is a term used to qualify the degree to which a resource can be adversely affected by human activity. Cultural and natural resource sensitivities play a key role in determining appropriate visitor levels and uses in a particular area.

#### Cultural Resource Sensitivities

The sensitivity of cultural sites is based on the type of site, the current condition of the site, and the potential for destruction.

- o High to extreme sensitivities exist in areas with known sites that contain significant cultural remains, including those of possible small Native American village and use sites, human burials, and artifacts of historic importance, or areas with surface indicators of such sites.
- o Moderate to high sensitivities exist in areas bordering known archeological sites because such areas have a high potential of containing subsurface cultural remains, based on their context and proximity to known sites.
- o Low to moderate sensitivities exist in areas removed from known archeological sites, where there are no surface indicators of subsurface cultural deposits.

The historic zones constitute areas of high to extreme cultural resource sensitivities and consist of the garrison historic zone and the cemetery historic zone, which are shown in the Land Use Element. Areas of moderate to high sensitivities for cultural resources are in the vicinity of site No. 14 and around the as yet undetermined area of No. 30, all exhibited on Figure 5. The remaining areas of the park, unless future historic discoveries are made, are deemed to have low to moderate sensitivities.

#### Natural Resource Sensitivities

Lands in Fort Tejon State Historic Park and their natural resources have been classified into zones of sensitivity, described as high, moderate, and low (refer to Map R-4). Numerous factors are considered in determining the ecological sensitivity of an area. A major consideration is the resistance and resiliency of the site's vegetation, and its value as wildlife habitat. The relative resistance or susceptibility of various plant communities and their wildlife values to disturbances is shown in the description of the three sensitivity categories.

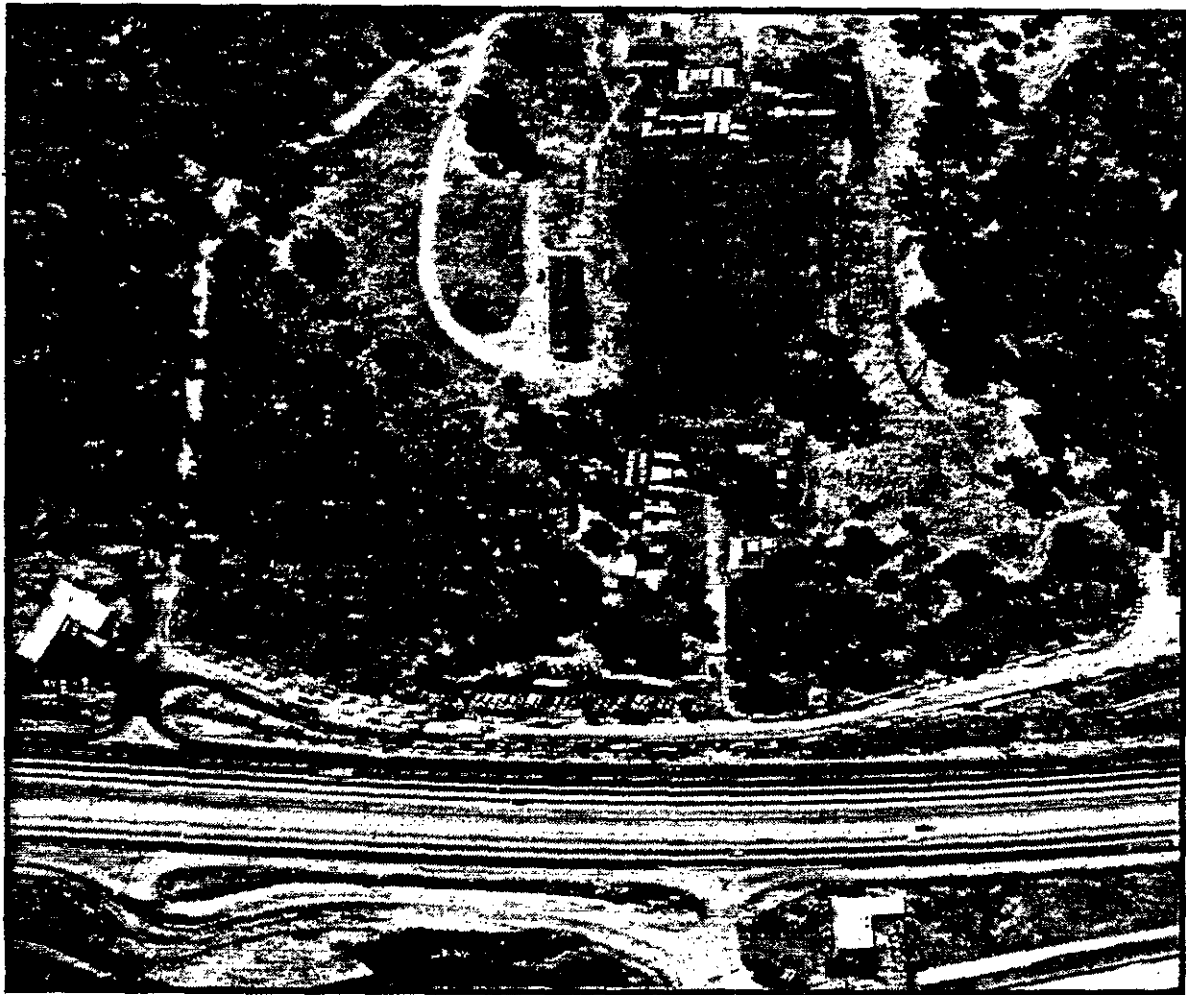
- o Areas of high sensitivity are characterized by plant communities and wildlife habitat with relatively low resistance and high susceptibility to disturbing forces. Examples include areas of oak regeneration and sites used for breeding, nesting, and foraging by sensitive species. Also, buffer areas necessary to maintain the integrity of these sites are included in this designation.
- o Areas of moderate sensitivity include lands and resources of significant biological productivity but able to sustain a moderate level of disturbing forces, with the ability to recover from such use levels successfully in a relatively short time.
- o Areas of low sensitivity include lands and resources able to withstand and recover from high levels of disturbances. The land in this category has been significantly modified by past uses.

#### Resource Constraints

Resource constraints are physical conditions or occurrences that could make visitor use or facility development unsafe, more costly, or undesirable. They are factors such as erodibility and the compactive potential of soils, geologic hazards, slope stability and relief, hydrologic conditions, the potential for pollution of surface and ground waters, and flooding. These physical constraints exist at Fort Tejon SHP and need to be considered in land use planning.

Hydrologic studies of the area are lacking. However, Grapevine Creek is known to flood portions of the park almost every year. The U.S. Soil Conservation Service has not mapped the soil types in Fort Tejon SHP. Field observations, however, suggest that the slopes in the park are easily erodible. Two major earthquake faults occur within 5 miles of the unit: the San Andreas and Garlock faults. These constraints are articulated in the resource policies of the Resource Element, and are taken into account in the Land Use Element.

# Land Use Element



## LAND USE ELEMENT

The Land Use Element examines current land uses in and around the park, projects future allowable use intensities in the unit, and provides a proposed land use plan for the park based on a number of factors.

A land use plan defines the pattern of human activity in a given area. It establishes the character of a place by determining what happens, where it happens, and to what degree it happens. It defines routes of travel and use areas, as well as nonuse areas free from human change or activity. It provides controls to guide development of park facilities so visitors can enjoy the best educational and recreational experiences the park has to offer.

During the course of its preparation, the land use plan takes into consideration the resources, activities, and facility needs identified in the various general plan elements. For example, the Resource Element identifies historic zones at Fort Tejon State Historic Park. Proposed development and uses in the garrison historic zone will have to be carefully planned and executed to protect historic structures and structures proposed for reconstruction, and to maintain a setting conducive to high-quality interpretation of these resources, as well as the fort's historic past. The Interpretive Element proposes facilities to improve presentation of information and programs to the public, while the Operations Element identifies the need to develop improved administrative facilities and programs, among other needs.

The land use plan must provide the basis for proposed facilities development. The Land Use Element considers desirable and necessary land uses, including natural and open space, interpretation, park operations, and recreation, and determines what uses are appropriate, and where.

### Land Use Goals

In setting land uses for Fort Tejon State Historic Park, the department is guided by general goals which take into account the department's mandate to protect and interpret the state's resources, while also providing recreation opportunities for the public.

In a state historic park, **resource protection and rehabilitation** is a paramount goal. As stated above, at Fort Tejon State Historic Park, this goal extends to significant natural resources, as well as cultural resources. It is also important to provide a **quality park experience** to park visitors. This means that a balance between public enjoyment and protection of the park's resources must be struck. In a comparatively small unit such as Fort Tejon, careful selection of locations for visitor-serving facilities and activities and attention to use intensities becomes critical. It is therefore a major objective to provide for all of these needs in a balanced and sensitive manner.

### Existing Adjacent Land Uses

Fort Tejon State Historic Park is bounded on three sides by largely undeveloped land. Most of the unimproved land visible from the park is in private ownership. These private lands are generally open grassland, and they are currently used primarily for grazing. Private lands located adjacent to the park entrance currently contain some development. Land to the north, along Digier Road, contains surface gas company diversion valves and two sanitary evaporation ponds which serve both the private development and a part of the park's sanitation load through an informal agreement. An auto repair shop is located to the south of the park entrance, adjacent to the park boundary and the southbound Interstate 5 freeway ramp. Lands across the freeway to the east contain an office building, a school, a California Highway Patrol facility, and residences. These land uses are served by a freeway overcrossing from southbound Interstate 5, as well as a southbound onramp and offramp located south of the park. The buildings described are located at the foot of steep grassy hillsides that are currently grazed, and form a large part of the park's eastern viewshed.

The northwest corner of the park touches a corner of the Los Padres National Forest, which occupies extensive acreage in the mountains west of the park. The U.S. Forest Service manages its lands with multipurpose objectives, including provision of recreational opportunities.

### Future Adjacent Land Uses

While current county plans do not indicate extensive urbanization for the immediate vicinity of Fort Tejon State Historic Park, it is likely that the current open space character of the area around the park will ultimately be subject to development pressure. The steepness of the surrounding slopes and the nature of the local soils indicate that the flatter portions of the surroundings will be the first areas to be considered for development, as they have been in the past. The department has no control over such developments, but it will seek to work with all adjacent landowners to resolve the future character of the area as an interested neighbor.

### Existing Park Land Uses

To facilitate the land use planning process, the existing land uses in the park have been delineated as a set of zones in which certain conditions apply (refer to Map GP-3). The zones are derived from the presence of resources or past land use patterns that affect public use. By delineating the zones, it is possible to examine in detail what is occurring in them, the conditions that are characteristic of them, and how they influence each other and interact. Once these zones are understood and properly arranged to support the department's mission, examination of facilities becomes easier, and preparation of proposals to implement the land use objectives becomes possible. Facilities are addressed in the Facility Element.



Existing Land Use Zones include:

#### Open Space Zone

This zone includes oak woodlands, meadows, marsh, riparian areas along Grapevine Creek, and grasslands. This undeveloped zone provides the setting for the other zones in the park. To a large extent, it is the natural preservation zone, where activities are minimized and natural processes are protected.

#### Vehicular Access Zone

This zone includes all existing roads, driveways, and parking lots, both formal and informal, in the park. The zone provides for public and administrative vehicular circulation in the park.

#### Historic Zones

Two existing historic zones are identified in the park (refer to Figure 5). These include:

The garrison historic zone, which consists of the historic Fort Tejon garrison. It encompasses approximately 13 acres where historic structures exist, and research indicates that additional historic structures were located here.

The cemetery historic zone, which consists of the historic military cemetery. This zone is triangular, and encompasses approximately .07 acres. It is located west of the garrison historic zone, near the group camp facility.

#### Recreation Zone

This zone includes developed areas containing facilities for camping and picnicking activities with related public accommodation requirements.

#### Administrative Zone

This zone includes all administrative developments in the park. Specifically, these include utility areas, park office space, storage areas, maintenance facilities, and residences.

Table 8 summarizes these zones, their acreages, and the percent of the park area that they comprise.

The Open Space Zone provides a naturalistic setting for the historic zone. It also serves as a reservoir of protection for natural resource values in the park, including oak woodland, meadow, marsh, riparian, and grassland habitats. A number of native plant and animal species occur in these habitats. Some of these are noted in the Resource Element of this General Plan. No specific public use of these land areas is currently occurring, with the exception of the riparian area along Grapevine Creek, which is traversed by the entrance bridges to the garrison historic zone from the entrance parking, and is also the setting for several picnic tables near the entrance pedestrian bridge.

TABLE 8  
EXISTING  
LAND USES

---

LAND USE ZONES	ACREAGE	% OF TOTAL AREA
Open Space	181.91	88.3%
Vehicle Access	6.84	3.3%
Garrison Historic Zone	13.15	6.4%
Cemetery Historic Zone	.07	.3%
Recreational Use	1.86	.9%
Administrative Use	1.67	.8%
<hr/>		
Totals:	205.50	100.0%

---

The Vehicular Access Zone includes the frontage road extending from the southbound Interstate 5 interchange, the entrance parking area, the park service road along the southern park boundary, casual access roads and parking areas emanating from the service road into the garrison historic zone, overflow parking areas used during historic re-enactments, and the access road to the residence/maintenance area. During historic re-enactments at the fort, public visitation to observe this activity greatly exceeds current vehicular parking capacity. Parking then occurs in substantial numbers along the frontage road and Digier Road for extended distances.

The Historic Zones include the garrison historic zone and the cemetery historic zone. The former includes the five existing historic structures and the turfed parade ground. In addition, it is the setting for the non-historic visitor center/park office building, which has been subjected to flooding by Grapevine Creek during and after storms. The land uses occurring here include historic structure viewing and interpretation, as well as re-enactment of period fort activities and recreational re-enactment of non-site-specific Civil War battles. These re-enactments are extremely popular with the visiting public, and a major land use of the zone is public viewing of them. During the re-enactments, historic-appearing encampments occur in the zone to demonstrate the military support activities necessary to field the armies. The cemetery historic zone has been established at the site of the fort's cemetery southwest of the garrison historic zone.

The Recreation Use Zone exists in various places. One is the interior of the park, southwest of the garrison historic zone, and adjacent to the cemetery. This area currently accommodates group camping activities, and is reserved by contacting the park office. The site is available by reservation for group camping. There is some active or passive recreational use of Donaldson Canyon for which a small parking area accommodating six vehicles has been established off the interior road, near the southern park boundary. Recreation use (picnicking) also occurs adjacent to and east of the primary historic zone.

The Administrative Use Zone is comprised of three areas. One of these is the site of the park's water storage tanks. Another includes the park's maintenance and storage building service yard, and two residences. The third is the park office and visitor center building, which is in the garrison historic zone.

#### Existing Land Use Considerations

Existing land use issues, combined with land use planning objectives, have formed the basis on which land use decisions have been made for Fort Tejon State Historic Park during the planning process. The logic of the decision-making process followed a series of steps. First, existing site conditions were addressed through the resource inventory process, and allowable use intensities were determined for the park. Information was gathered regarding public concerns and wishes, site problems were identified, and issues were discussed and debated. Various land use alternatives were then proposed and considered in the light of the identified land use

objectives. These decisions led to the recommendations for park use and development that appear in this plan.

### Allowable Use Intensities

Allowable use intensity is a refinement of the land carrying capacity concept, and is prepared as part of the General Plan, in fulfillment of Public Resources Code Sections 5019.5 and 5001.96.

Allowable use intensity is calculated based on values assigned to areas of the park according to their significance, sensitivities, and/or potential use constraints. Resource values and the previously mentioned land use categories were all taken into account in determination of allowable use intensities for Fort Tejon State Historic Park.

The conventions used by the department regarding resource sensitivities and their approximate relation to types and intensities of recreational uses are:

#### I

##### **Very Highly Ecologically Sensitive Areas - Indirect or Very Low-Intensity Use**

Sightseeing  
Photography  
Interpretation  
Visitor access not encouraged

(riparian and tule marsh areas; habitat of listed  
or special concern animal species; steep slopes)

#### II

##### **Highly Ecologically Sensitive Areas - Light-Intensity Use**

In addition to the above-listed uses:

Hiking - low impact  
Nature study/Birdwatching  
Photography/Painting  
Guided group walks

(yerba mansa meadow)

#### III

##### **Moderately Ecologically Sensitive Areas - Moderate-Intensity Use**

In addition to the above-listed uses:

Picnicking - 4 sites per acre  
Group camping - moderate-intensity development  
Individual and Group Hiking

(oak woodland and grassland areas)

#### IV

##### Least Ecologically Sensitive Areas - High-Intensity Use

In addition to the above-listed uses:  
Picnicking - 20 sites or more per acre  
Vehicular access

(part of the garrison historic zone and park land previously developed)

The allowable use intensities for lands in Fort Tejon State Historic Park are shown on the Allowable Use Intensity Map (Map GP-4).

In establishing allowable use intensities, the presence of extremely erodible soils at the unit was the first consideration taken into account. Therefore, steep slopes (see Map R-1) were determined to be a major component of the most restrictive land use category (I). The existence of listed or special concern animal species, vegetation types, and disturbed land (see Map R-2) were the next, though no less important, considerations. Accordingly, areas containing habitat for these animal species or riparian or marsh vegetation were determined to restrict allowable land uses more than oak woodland or developed areas.

Land use intensities established during the planning process should not be construed in all cases as irrevocably restrictive, nor should they be considered unchangeable. For example, in areas where contemplated land uses and facilities might overlay habitats of listed or special concern animal species, the department may at some future date be in a position to accomplish historic structure reconstructions. At that time, the department will be subject to applicable state and federal laws and procedures. On the other hand, monitoring resources after a developed site is subject to public use may indicate that unacceptable damage is occurring. Therefore, an adjustment in allowable use intensity may be necessary. However, other site management methods, such as installation of barriers, paths, or artificial surfaces, may suffice. Also, visitor management techniques, including party size limitation, use of reservations, and interpretive signs, talks, and other devices, might be considered to alter use intensity.

##### Existing Land Use Issues and Concerns

An analysis of the existing land use patterns has identified the following problems requiring attention from a land use planning perspective:

1. The current land uses related to vehicular access inappropriately encroach on the garrison historic zone, where future historic building reconstructions will occur, and existing foundations or archeological resources may be affected.
2. The existing visitor center/office use is an encroachment on the garrison historic zone due to the non-historic character of the structure.
3. Vehicular parking requirements greatly exceed land use capacity for parking at the unit during re-enactment events.

4. Camping accommodations are inadequate to support demand during those periods of use related to re-enactment activities.
5. Reconstruction of historic structures has not progressed to the point of adequately conveying to the public a realistic fort environment characteristic of the interpretive period.
6. Resource inventory processes carried out during the planning effort have identified areas of natural and cultural resource sensitivity requiring more definitive preservation and rehabilitation efforts.
7. Current storm water drainage patterns are adversely affecting both cultural and natural resources, as well as interior access (the service road), in the vicinity of Grapevine Creek.

#### Land Use Objectives

The following are general statements of the planning objectives developed by the planning team:

1. Preserve, protect, enhance, and interpret the natural and cultural resources of the unit in a balanced and adequate manner, while devoting special attention and priority to reestablishment of the historic fort environment and character.
2. Adequately provide for public accommodation within the constraints of the resources and other site limitations.
3. Provide the public with the most complete, accurate, and interesting information possible regarding the historic role of the fort during the interpretive period, using the most appropriate interpretive media available.

#### Public Input: Issues and Concerns

##### Visitor Survey

The visitor survey described in the Introduction gave the planning team a great deal of information about visitors' present interests and desires for the future of Fort Tejon State Historic Park. This expression of public opinion had several ramifications for land use decision-making. It led the planning team to consider land uses that would encourage longer stays in the park, while also diversifying recreational opportunities. Diversification would be intended to take greater advantage of the resource values the park affords.

##### Public Involvement Meetings

Members of the public present at the first set of public meetings, arranged by the planning team for the purpose of gathering information in January 1988, raised a number of issues relating to land use at the park.

The public expressed concern that facility development should occur mainly in the least resource-sensitive parts of the park. The exception to this sentiment was the universal support for reconstruction of the historic structures around the parade ground. The public also strongly supported restoring and protecting this area as it might have appeared at the peak of the fort's development in 1864.

There was support for continuing some kinds of land use, while also adding others. Most people at the meetings favored keeping the existing overflow parking space as it is, and supported development of more public parking. In addition, they suggested opening up previously underused parts of the park to trails and interpretive development. However, no one supported major land use changes or intensive recreational development.

### Alternatives

When the planning team held public meetings in March 1988, it brought two alternative development plans for comment. Both contained proposals for modest increases in facilities and spreading recreational use out in the park. Both called for additional picnic, trail, and interpretive facility development, as well as moving and improving the park office and visitor center. The second alternative proposed a slightly higher level of development than the first.

The primary difference between the alternatives concerned recommendations for changing public parking capacity. It was necessary to address this problem because it is not unusual for more than 250 cars to be parked along the frontage road and Digier Road at peak use times. It is not within the capability of the department to provide parking for hundreds of cars inside Fort Tejon State Historic Park, nor would this be desirable, because visitation requires this amount of parking only a few days a year. The impacts on resources caused by developed parking facilities at this level would be unacceptable.

### Land Use Recommendations

This section proposes adjustments to the existing land uses in the following manner (refer to map GP-5 and Table 9):

1. Open space will be reduced by roughly two acres due to increases in the land used for vehicle access, recreation, and administration.
2. The vehicle access land use area will increase by .07 acre. Land, mainly in the garrison historic zone, will be removed from vehicular access, but this decrease will be balanced by an increase in land developed for public parking at the park's entrance. Proposed vehicular use areas (walkway access) in the garrison historic zone reflect the need to integrate pedestrian and vehicular traffic patterns when vehicles are used to load or unload at historic structures. This plan prohibits parking in the zone to avoid negative visual impacts on the historic scene.

TABLE 9

**EXISTING AND  
PROPOSED  
LAND USES**

---

	EXISTING ACREAGE	& TOTAL COVERAGE	PROPOSED ACREAGE	& TOTAL COVERAGE
Open Space	181.91	88.3%	179.74	87.3%
Vehicle Access	6.84	3.3%	6.91	3.3%
Garrison Historic Zone	13.15	6.4%	13.44	6.5%
Cemetery Historic Zone	.07	.3%	.07	.3%
Interpretive Area	--	--	.40	.2%
Recreational Use	1.86	.9%	3.24	1.6%
Administrative Use	1.67	.8%	1.70	.8%
Totals:	205.50	100.0%	205.50	100.0%

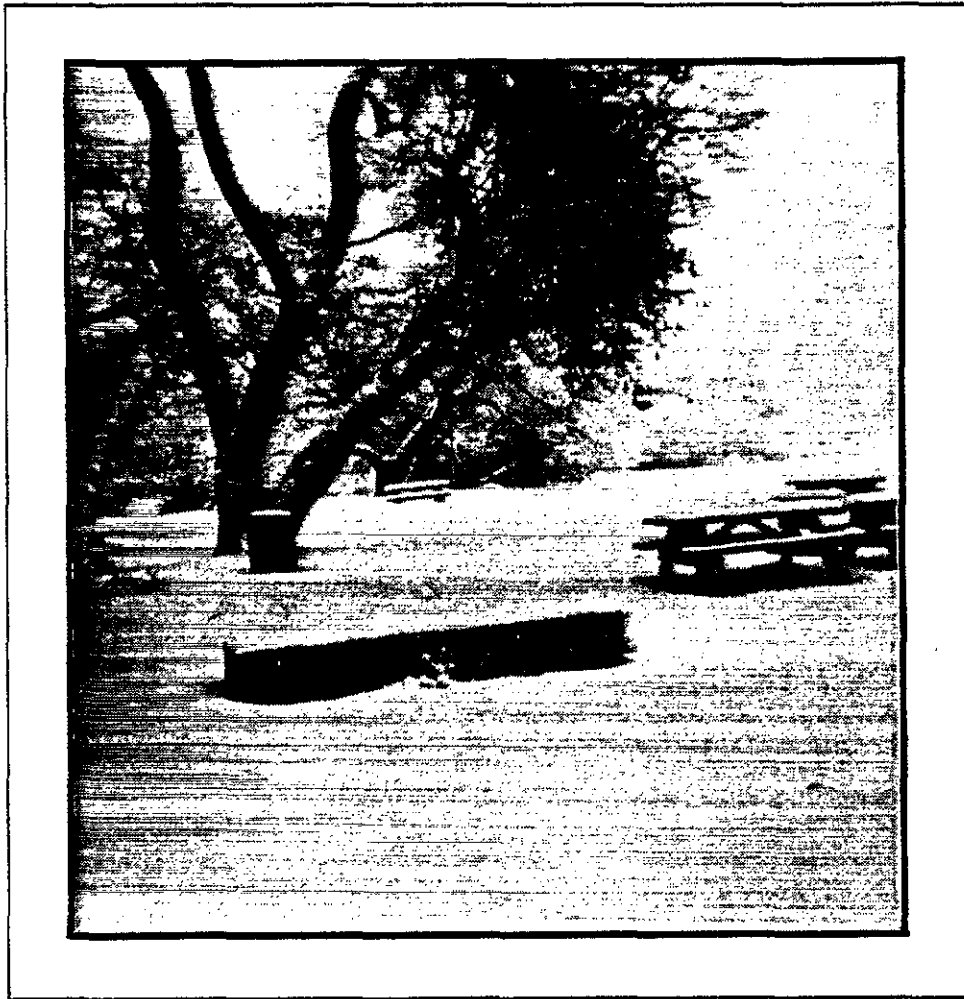
---



3. Garrison historic zone land use will increase by approximately .3 acres, due to the cumulative effects of reducing land used for vehicle access and recreation (picnicking) in the vicinity of the parade ground, which will more than offset the .4 acres to be used for interpretation of activities once occurring on land not now in the park.
4. The cemetery historic zone land use (0.7 acres) will remain unchanged.
5. The interpretive area land use, in which no historic remains have to date been located, will consist of an area of approximately .4 acres. This land will be reserved for interpretation of activities that took place at historic Fort Tejon, but on land now outside the state park. Interpretation of these activities may include construction of temporary historic structure representations (see the Interpretive Element).
6. Recreational use areas will increase from 1.7 acres to 3.24 acres through additions of paths and the Overlook Trail, and modest expansion of the area devoted to the group camp. Because of Fort Tejon State Historic Park's small size and the lack of developable land, the majority of camping should continue to be accommodated by nearby public and private sources.
7. The administrative use area will increase by approximately .03 acres; the space occupied by the proposed new park office will be somewhat larger than the existing facility, and will be incorporated into a reconstructed structure.

# Facilities Element

---



## FACILITIES ELEMENT

Various recreational and other facilities are necessary for optimum resource protection and public access, use, and enjoyment of this state historic unit. The Facilities Element of the General Plan identifies existing facilities, and recommends improvement or development of new facilities needed at Fort Tejon State Historic Park. Architectural considerations, flood management, landscape improvements, habitat restoration, utility concerns, and priorities for development are also covered.

### Existing Facilities

Existing facilities at Fort Tejon State Historic Park are summarized in Table 10, and shown on Map GP-6. These consist of: paved parking for 37 automobiles and 1 bus; overflow parking for 130-140 vehicles; 10-25 picnic tables; an immediate public use group campground for 25-50 persons, 5 standing historical structures; a building containing the park office, visitor center, and a comfort station; 2 bridges; a service yard and structures for the purpose of park maintenance; and 2 employee residences.

The employee residences are located, along with the maintenance facilities, on the saddle (ridge) between Donaldson and Johnson canyons. Both dwellings are in good repair, and both are currently occupied by park staff.

It is recommended that these houses be retained. They furnish cost-effective housing in an area where nearby housing is scarce. In addition, they provide on-site protection for important natural and cultural resources, as well as making park staff available for after-hours maintenance and emergencies. This recommendation is consistent with the department's housing policy.

### Proposed Facilities by Area

Fort Tejon State Historic Park's primary purpose is resource protection and interpretation, with recreation playing a secondary role. Development of facilities focuses primarily on enhancing resource interpretation already occurring at the park, with the intention of ultimately fulfilling the park's interpretive potential. Proposed facilities are also summarized in Table 10, and shown on Map GP-7.

1. **PARK ENTRANCE AREA:** The existing park entrance is poorly organized and designed, and lacks a pleasing and unified appearance. Parking capacity is adequate only for low-level use. Grapevine Creek often floods, sometimes inundating the existing park office and visitor center, and causing erosion of the creek channel and adjacent historic remains. Flooding is also causing deterioration of the foundations of the two bridges which provide public access to the garrison historic zone.

To create a greater sense of place at the park entrance, new entrance signs will be installed along the frontage road where it enters park property from the north and the south.

TABLE 10

**FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK  
EXISTING AND PROPOSED  
FACILITIES**

FACILITIES	EXISTING	ADDITIONS	TOTAL
Paved parking	37 autos/1 bus	+33-43 autos/ 7-9 bus or RV	70-80 autos/ 8-10 large vehicles
Overflow parking	130-140 autos		130-140 autos
Picnic sites	10-25 tables	+10 tables +10-15 tables (multi-use)	20-35 tables 10-15 tables (multi-use)
Group camp	25-50 persons		25-50 persons
Trails		+Approx. 1 mi.	Approx. 1 mi.
Historic structures	5 standing	Reconstruct 15	20 standing
Office	Existing	Relocate/expand	Relocated/expanded
Visitor Center	Existing	Relocate/expand	Relocated/expanded
Comfort station	1 at hist. zone	+1 at group camp	2 comfort stations
Campfire center		+1 at group camp	1 campfire center
Trailhead/interpretive shelter		+2	2 shelters
Scenic overlooks		+1	1 overlook
Park residences	2 existing		2 residences
Maintenance facility	1 existing		1 maintenance facility
Service road		Widen, raise	Improved road
Road to residence/ maintenance area		Stabilize, pave	Improved road
Bridge	2 existing	Remove 1	1 bridge
Entrance signs		+2	2 entrance signs
Flood management		Implement plan	

Regulatory and informational signage will also be installed where needed at the park entrance to help direct vehicular and foot traffic.

Parking at the entrance will be increased from 37 cars and 1 bus to 70-80 cars and 8-10 large vehicles (buses or RVs). Parking will be expanded by widening the frontage road shoulder to accommodate angled parking, by extending the existing lot to the north, and by developing usable space between the highway and the frontage road.

Visitors will continue to enter the park over the wooden bridge crossing Grapevine Creek until reconstruction of the historic structures and expansion of the parking warrants shifting this function to the existing concrete bridge. At that point, the wooden bridge will be removed.

Landscaping with native plants will occur on park property fronting on the freeway, in the new and existing parking areas, and along Grapevine Creek. The plantings will provide a more effective visual buffer for visitors looking toward the freeway, create a more attractive and natural-appearing park entrance, and enhance the sense of transition as visitors enter the historic area from the parking area.

See the section on Flood and Wetland Management, below, for recommendations applicable to the portion of Grapevine Creek in the park's entrance area.

2. **GARRISON HISTORIC ZONE AND SURROUNDING AREA:** This is the main area now serving the public. The grassy parade ground is an inviting setting for picnics and other passive recreational activities, and is also large enough to accommodate major events such as battle re-enactments. However, the existence of only five structures representing the fort's historic past leaves much to park visitors' imaginations. Even the fenced and labeled ruins of several structures cannot convey the impression of an integrated military post around a central parade ground.

To recreate the historic scene and provide needed space for operations and park volunteer needs, as well as for interpretation, the historic structures for which there is sufficient evidence in the garrison historic zone will eventually be reconstructed. Suitable structures for relocation and upgrading of the existing park office and visitor center, and also the comfort station, should be high priorities. When it is possible to reconstruct the hospital, this should be the ultimate location of the park office and visitor center.

An interpretive area, consisting of roughly 18,000 square feet, will be provided in the garrison historic zone adjacent to the park service road for construction of structures to interpret activities historic to the army post, but which occurred on land not now in state ownership. No historic remains have been found on this land to date.

Ten new picnic sites will be added along the west bank of Grapevine Creek. Because of the existence of historic remains, all of these should be considered temporary, and should entail no subsurface disturbance.

A natural-appearing interpretive path accessible to disabled persons, which will also serve for vehicular access, will be developed around the parade ground, with access to all reconstructed structures. An interpretive shelter at its starting point will provide information about the cultural and natural resources in this area.

Some modern intrusions on the garrison historic zone, notably freeway noise and sight of the high-tension towers along the park's east boundary, cannot be removed. However, the utility lines carrying telephone service to the western sector of the park should be put underground to help create a more authentic historic scene looking west from the parade ground. The electrical control panel for the well pump should be moved to one of the reconstructed buildings, where it can be hidden from view, but remain easily accessible to maintenance staff.

Ultimately, 15 buildings will be reconstructed on their historic foundations in the garrison historic zone. Additional space in this zone is identified for carpentry and blacksmith displays (the interpretive area).

Reconstructions in the salamander habitat areas should be carried out with attention to protection of the animals and procedures outlined in state and federal codes (see the Resource Element).

3. DONALDSON CANYON: The western sector of the park receives light use. On re-enactment weekends, the overflow parking area located in the canyon is often full. The existing "immediate public use" group camp is frequently used during special events, and at other times, on a reservation basis. The interior road provides access to this area.

Overflow parking capacity will be maintained.

The group camp will be developed as a permanent facility to be used as a camping/picnicking multi-use area. A comfort station and informal campfire center will be added at the group camp. The improved group camp will not be meant to accommodate family camping.

A garrison historic zone overlook will be developed on the hillside southeast of the parade ground, to which the Overlook Trail will provide access from the group camp area.

A trailhead/interpretive shelter with information about the natural features visible from the trail, as well as regulatory information, will mark the beginning of the trail.

The fort cemetery will be interpreted.

The habitat of the yellow-blotched salamander will be protected in Donaldson Canyon, and habitat will be restored for the bright blue copper butterfly.

4. WESTERN SECTOR: The hill to the west of the parade ground is now undeveloped. An unpaved service road ends at the water tanks, which are just out of view of the garrison historic zone. West of this knoll is the park's residence/maintenance area. No changes are contemplated in the residences or maintenance facilities.

The proposed Overlook Trail will provide access to a historic zone overlook that will be developed atop the knoll.

The access road to the residence/maintenance area from the road intersection at Donaldson Canyon should be widened, and erosion on the uphill side of the road should be stabilized.

5. GENERAL PROPOSALS:

Where public or vehicular access or facilities are removed from park land, it should be scarified, amended, and replanted with native vegetation appropriate to its location in the park.

#### Architectural Design Concepts

The following concepts, some of which have been established by the Department of Parks and Recreation on a statewide basis, will provide standards and guidelines for design of facilities at Fort Tejon State Historic Park. The concepts are intended to conserve natural resources, assure opportunities for use of facilities by disabled persons, and develop facilities compatible with the environment and/or the historic setting.

#### All Structures

Design and construction of structures for human habitation or otherwise requiring environmental systems should respond to the need for conservation of energy resources, where feasible.

Design and construction of facilities, including structures, walks, and ramps, should be responsive to the need for access and use by physically disabled persons, including both park visitors and staff.

Emphasis, where appropriate, should be on the historical use of wood and adobe. Roofs should be fire-retardant where historic considerations permit.

Design and construction methods should strive for harmony between structure and site.

Where appropriate, outdoor furniture should be constructed with historically compatible materials.

## Park Structures Outside the Historic Zones

Conservation of nonrenewable resources and promotion of research, development, and use of various alternative energy sources in meeting park utility requirements should be encouraged. For example, solar space heating, solar water heating, and skylights should be used, where practical.

## Historic Zone Structures - Historic Building Representations

Design and construction of structures in the designated historic zones and all structures meant to represent historic structures should strive, insofar as possible, for an authentic appearance that ages over time like the original construction. Historic documentation for similar structures may be compiled and used in addition to on-site physical evidence.

Buildings to which the public will not be allowed access or where a historic interior is not required (i.e., part or all of the inside of a new visitor center) may have modern interiors, as long as these features are not normally visible from the outside of the building. Drapes or shutters are examples of possible methods of camouflage.

Design of all reconstructed structures should take into account the maximum seismic event expected in this area. This may require use of modern materials for structural elements with a veneer of historic-looking materials on all surfaces visible to park visitors, or where an authentic historic appearance is desirable.

Construction techniques for historic building representations will adhere to the above-noted requirements and the appearance needed for accurate interpretation of the history of Fort Tejon.

## Utilities

This section provides background information about the capabilities and problems related to providing utilities for proposed park development. Further studies may be required before some of the facilities recommended in this plan can be constructed.

### Existing Utilities

**Water:** There is one well in the unit which supplies water at the rate of approximately 200 gallons per minute. The well has been disrupted by earthquake activity, and production is not totally reliable. Water is stored in two 25,000-gallon redwood tanks. The water is chlorinated, and is safe to drink, although high concentrations of fluoride are present. Water quality is checked monthly by the county. There is no water district in the vicinity of the park. Grapevine Creek should not be considered for a drinking water supply, because it is subject to hazardous waste spills from Interstate 5.

**Power:** Electricity is provided by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Service extensions are available. Natural gas service is provided by the Southern California Gas Company. Liquid propane gas is available at either Bakersfield or Lebec.



Telephone: Pacific Bell supplies service.

Solid Waste: Garbage disposal is furnished by a private contractor.

Sewage: There are currently two leach fields for the residence/maintenance area. The park office and comfort station tie into a line feeding the settling ponds on property north of the park. Pumping service for the chemical toilets used at the park is furnished by a private contractor.

The park currently enjoys a connection to a private sewage disposal system which empties into the evaporation ponds north of the park. This connection is available at the pleasure of the private owner, and is subject to available capacity limitations. It should not be relied on in the future.

#### Proposed Developments' Utility Requirements

Water: Relocating the park office, visitor center, and comfort station, adding new picnic sites, developing a permanent group camp facility, and constructing an additional comfort station will add to water use at Fort Tejon State Historic Park. Additional storage capacity may be needed to meet future demand. Facilities creating the need for additional water capacity should be reviewed for storage requirements during specific project design efforts.

Power: Some reconstructed structures, as well as new non-historic structures, will require additional electric power, and possibly natural gas. These can be obtained from the current suppliers.

Telephone: Any necessary additional service can be furnished by Pacific Bell.

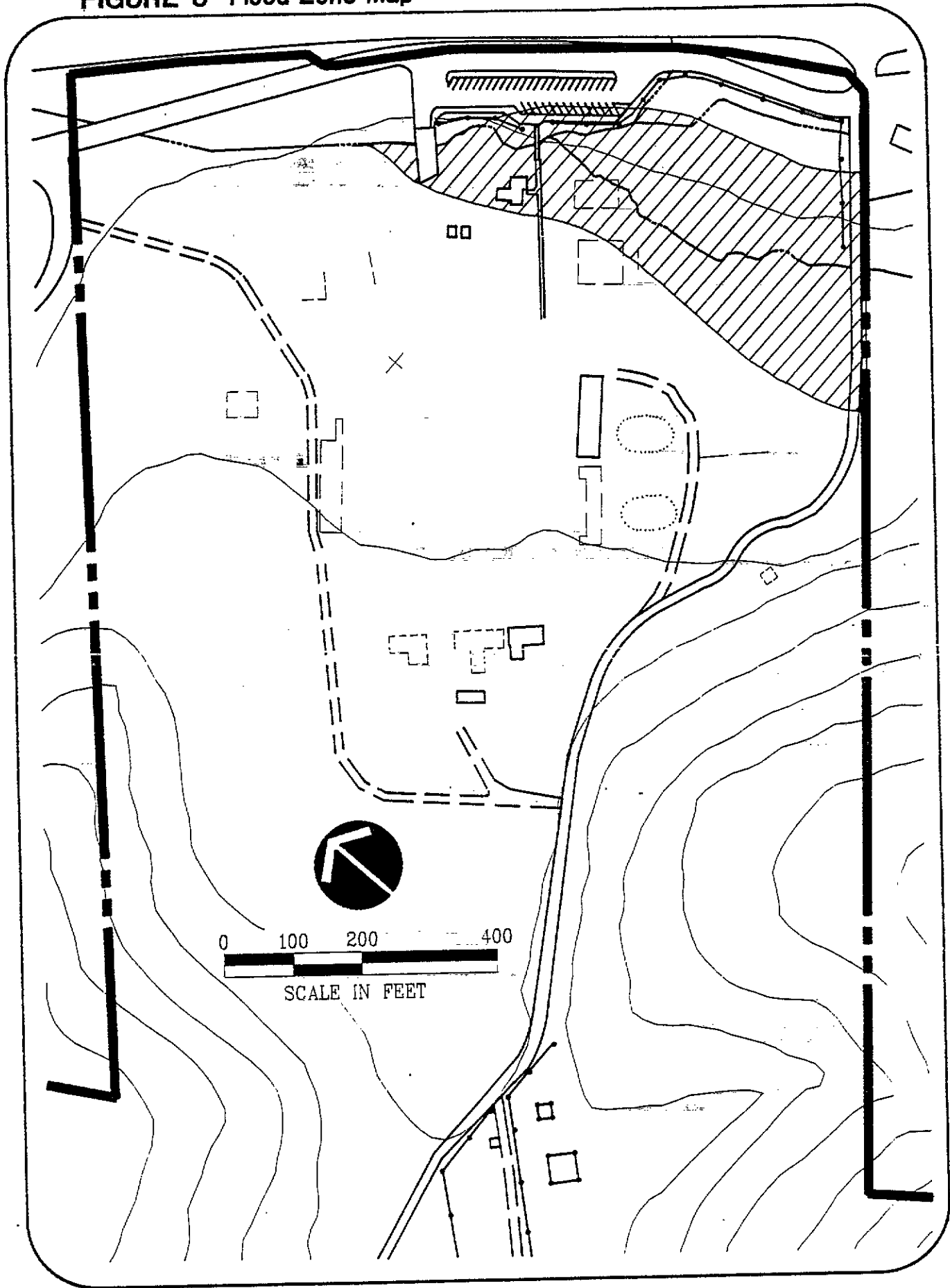
Solid Waste: As the need for additional garbage disposal arises with future increases in visitation, the current waste disposal firm should be able to meet this need.

Sewage: Construction of a larger comfort station in a reconstructed structure and an additional comfort station in the western part of the park will necessitate more sewage disposal capacity. The most likely way to meet this need will be to add a leach field in the vicinity of the group camp. The existence of the cemetery near here will make siting critical. Also, in the absence of percolation tests, it is not possible to say with certainty that the soils could support this added capacity. In addition, high water tables may also be a limiting factor. However, as sandy clay soils are found throughout the park, and as these are generally suitable for leach fields, it is probable that a new leach field can be provided without problem. If this cannot occur, the department may have to use outside sources for adequate sewage disposal. Local pumping services are available to deal with added chemical toilet and sewage disposal needs generated by future increases in visitation.

#### Flood and Wetland Management

Peak flows in Grapevine Creek are about 1,800 cubic feet per second during or shortly after major storms. This can occur as often as three times per season, as it did during 1987/88. Much of the creek is channelized, but part

FIGURE 6 Flood Zone Map



of the streambed above and in the park is not, and cannot contain heavy streamflows. See Figure 6, which shows the area that now floods in the park. Between storms, there is little water in the creek. The high water table and frequent flooding of the creek have created the marshy and meadow areas near the park's southeast corner. It is the intention of the department to develop a flood management strategy that will reduce damage to facilities and resources, both natural and cultural, that is now occurring due to flooding. At the same time, the department will maintain the existing wetland areas and riparian vegetation dependent on water furnished by Grapevine Creek. A low soil berm is proposed (see Map GP-7) to accomplish these goals until a complete study can be finalized.

Hydrological and engineering studies must be completed before a flood management strategy can be implemented.

### General Plan Implementation

There are a number of situations at Fort Tejon State Historic Park which need to be improved. The most urgent is the Grapevine Creek flood problem, which involves inconvenience, as well as potential loss of cultural and natural resources. Speedy resolution of this matter is important both to park resource management and operation.

Other situations are less urgent, but should be rectified for the park's long-term benefit. Moving the park office/visitor center complex to a larger structure away from Grapevine Creek will furnish needed space for those functions, alleviate flooding concerns for this structure, and remove a modern intrusion from the historic scene. Reconstruction of structures in the garrison historic zone will greatly enhance the park's interpretive potential, as well as creating space for programs and park management activities.

### General Plan Implementation Matrix

The General Plan Implementation Matrix (Table 11) lists individual development projects proposed in this General Plan. The matrix establishes a suggested sequence of work, and estimates a range of costs.

The department recommends priorities based on a unit's Declaration of Purpose and the objectives stated in its General Plan. However, development may occur in a different sequence than priorities shown might indicate. The reason for this is that the project implementation decision-making process which determines funding amounts and timing must simultaneously take into account the needs for preserving cultural and natural values, public accommodation, health and safety, and management capability.

TABLE 11

EST. COST  
(1988 \$)

GENERAL PLAN  
IMPLEMENTATION  
MATRIX

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	SUGGESTED SEQUENCE			EST. COST (1988 \$)				COMMENTS
	I	II	III	Less than \$100,000	\$100,000 - \$250,000	\$250,000 - \$500,000	\$500,000 - \$1,000,000+	
<b>PARK ENTRANCE AREA</b>								
Flood management	X				X			
Add parking		X			X			South of lot
Add parking		X		X				Across frontage road
Redesign parking lot		X		X				
Single entrance point		X		X				
Add entrance signs	X			X				
Remove modern building	X			X				Must move V.C./office
Landscape	X			X				
<b>GARRISON HISTORIC ZONE &amp; SURROUNDING AREA</b>								
Reconstruct historic structures:								
Band building (#3)	X				X			
Kitchen/mess (#8)			X		X			
Barracks (#10)		X				X		
Kitchen/mess (#11)	X				X			
Officers' quarters (#16 & #17)			X				X	
Hospital (#20)	X						X	
Bakery (#21)	X				X			Habitat concern
Jr. officers' quarters (#25)	X				X			Habitat concern
Adobe kiln (#30)	X			X				Habitat concern/site approx.
Gardens/fences, etc.	X			X				
New office/V.C./comfort station	X			X				Need reconstructed structure
Develop new visitor center	X					X		Needs new location first
Interpretive area site	X			X				
Add picnic sites		X		X				
Garrison historic zone interpretive path	X			X				
Interpretive displays/shelter	X			X				Construct with path
Underground utility lines	X			X				
Improve service road	X				X			Part of flood mgt. project
<b>DONALDSON CANYON</b>								
Restore butterfly habitat	X			X				
Permanent group camp facilities		X		X				
Comfort station		X			X			
Campfire center		X		X				
Overlook interpretive trail			X-X	X				
Trailhead/interpretive shelter			X-X	X				
Interpret cemetery	X			X				
<b>WESTERN SECTOR</b>								
Garrison historic zone overlook			X-X	X				
Improve residence/maint. area access road	X			X				

ALL ZONES

Restore disturbed land no longer to be used

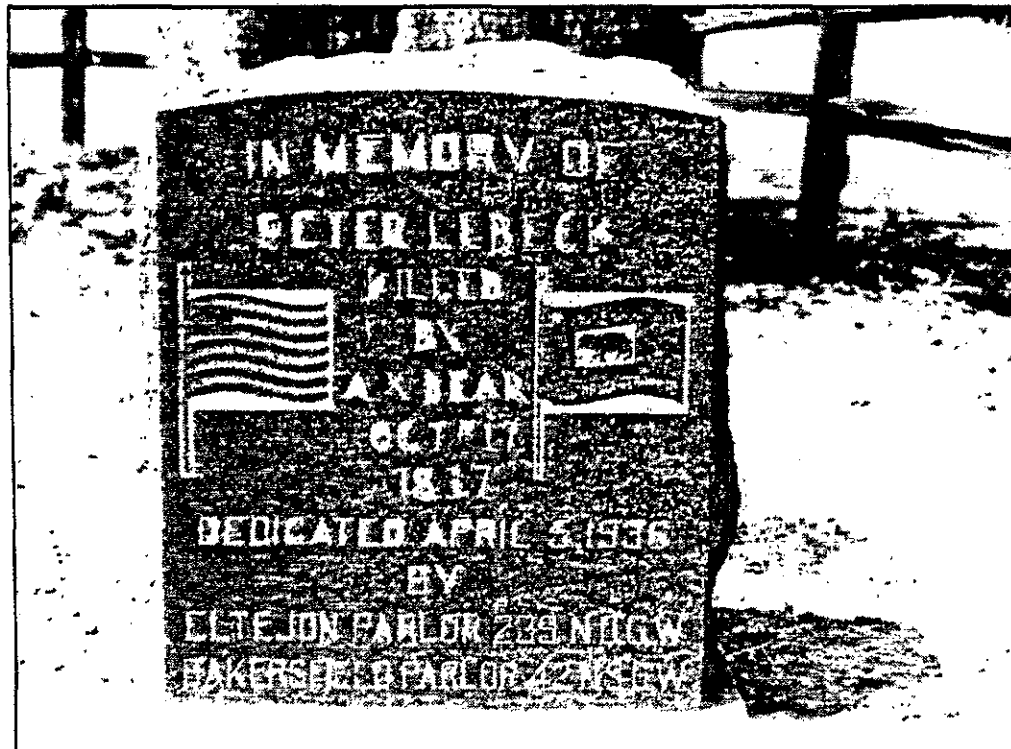
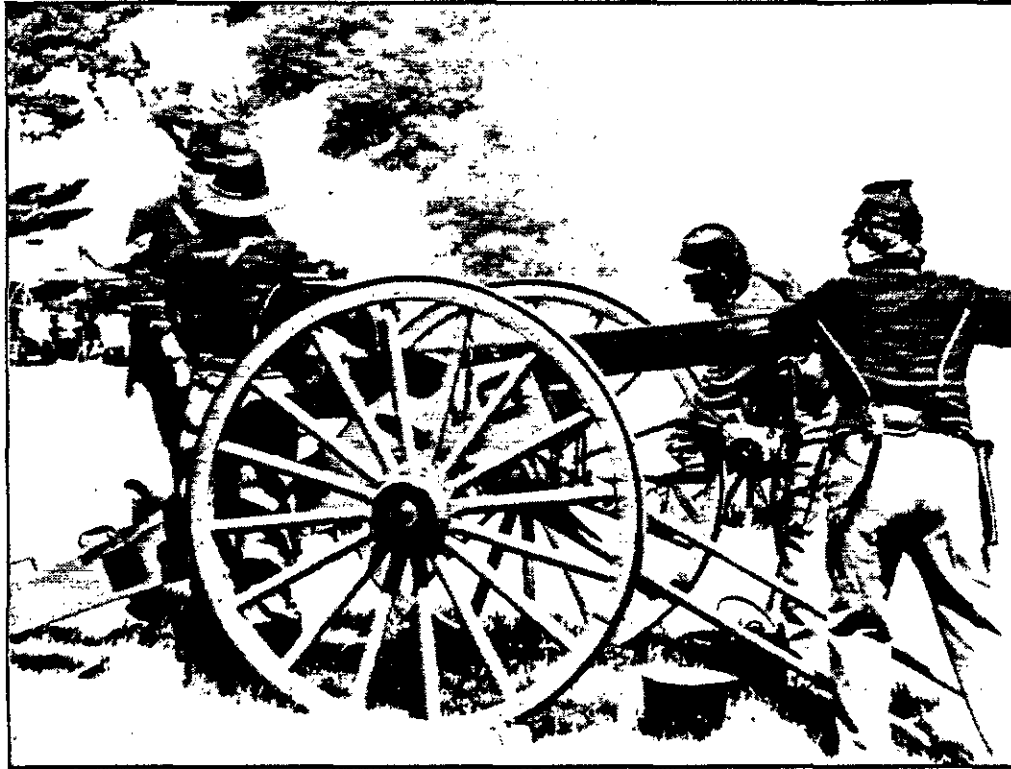
Sequence/cost as necessary

Note: See explanation of this matrix in the text under General Plan Implementation.

# Interpretive Element

---





## INTERPRETIVE ELEMENT

Interpretation aims at enhancing public enjoyment and benefit in the State Park System through increasing understanding of significant natural and cultural resources, and encouraging appreciation of their value. It is founded on the premise that knowledge deepens the park experience, providing lasting benefits not only to individuals but to society in general. The Interpretive Element works toward this goal by identifying park themes, and a variety of facilities and programs appropriate for their presentation.

### Interpretive Considerations

#### Environmental Influences

##### A. Positive Influences

Fort Tejon possesses important positive influences aiding an interpretive effort. The air is relatively clean, despite the proximity of the interstate highway. There is an abundance of natural beauty in the form of mountains, vegetation, and Grapevine Creek, all of which form a strikingly refreshing alternative to urban scenery or freeway driving. The presence of rare or endangered species, increasingly rare oak woodland stands, and delicate butterflies all contribute to this ambience.

This natural-appearing landscape provides a visually plausible environment in which to interpret both natural history and the military post. The old army post's restored buildings and other remnants, including the recently uncovered probable site of the military cemetery, provide tangible signs of the history that happened here.

The weather is usually within a tolerable range for visitation, making Fort Tejon a year-round park. Winter weather, with its possibility of heavy rains, flooding, and snow, discourages visitor use, and is a major factor in suspension of the Civil War re-enactments. Yet attendance figures for the 1985-1987 calendar years indicate that an increasing percentage of yearly visitation is attributable to the November through March months.

Parking is available in a modestly sized paved lot immediately across a footbridge from the visitor contact station. This has been sufficient except on the high-use Civil War re-enactment weekends. During the Civil War events, re-enactment volunteer (but not public) parking is permitted elsewhere.

In sum, Fort Tejon possesses several environmental attributes favorable for interpretation. These include a varied and scenic physical environment; a significant natural history; a visual appearance in harmony with the park's themes; and reconstructed structures that support relevant cultural interpretation.

General weather conditions, convenient transportation facilities, and proximity to major urban populations combine to produce a potentially large and growing visitation in the future.

#### B. Negative Influences

Signage along the highway in each direction provides fair notification to potential visitors, although large trucks occupying the right lanes may obscure motorists' view of signs. Visitor survey information suggests that highway signage is among the most important ways visitors first learn about the existence of the unit. The paved parking area is not sufficient for the peak loads that are typically encountered during Civil War re-enactment days, and may eventually discourage visitation.

Periodic inundation of the Grapevine Creek floodplain imposes another constraint on interpretation. The existing visitor center has been flooded in the recent past, raising serious questions concerning the safety of the exhibits. Soil compaction concerns in the moister portions of the floodplain further restrict interpretive opportunities.

A lack of sufficient historical structures and the presence of modern intrusions constitute additional negative influences. While a few structures associated with the military post now greet visitors, these are insufficient to convey a historically accurate sense of what Fort Tejon looked like in its prime. This problem is worsened by the presence of non-historic structures and signage in the garrison historic zone. Most intrusive are the modern structures housing the park office, the restrooms, and the present visitor center.

Other significant intrusions that hamper development of a sense of historical time and place include power lines, airplane overflights, and freeway traffic noise. Except when the din of battle re-enactments overpowers it, freeway noise is the most intrusive of these.

#### Visitors: Their Needs and Expectations

In recent years, Fort Tejon has hosted an increasing number of visitors, according to available statistical evidence. From 23,010 visitors in 1985, recorded attendance jumped 45 percent to 33,392 in 1987. Heaviest visitation comes in the months of April through October, when weather is best and the Civil War re-enactments are held. However, recent trends indicate that off-season visitation is increasing at a faster rate than prime months visitation. In 1985, the months of November through March accounted for only 13 percent of visitation. In 1987, the corresponding figure was 22 percent.

Based on impressionistic evidence and some survey work, a high proportion of visitors may remain in the park for an hour or two at most. Longer visits are largely accounted for by observers of such events as the Civil War Re-enactment Program. Overnight stays at the park are primarily relegated to participants in the Civil War program and the Dragoon Living History program. More than 10 percent of responses in the recent visitor survey indicated a stay of less than a half hour, suggesting that Fort Tejon is little more than a rest stop for some visiting motorists.



What visitors do:

Currently, many visitors arrive primarily to view the interpretive exhibits and facilities now at the park, and walk the park grounds. Other visits are motivated by a desire to take a break from highway driving. Substantial numbers of visitors are participants in the Civil War program or the Dragoon Living History program. The visitor survey noted that a sixth of polled visitors picnicked while at the park. Watching Civil War re-enactments ranks high as a reason visitors come to Fort Tejon.

The same survey indicated a significant interest in overnight camping, more hiking, and more nature study opportunities.

What visitors need:

Fort Tejon's visitors need additional or enhanced cultural interpretation, and new provisions for natural interpretation.

The Civil War Re-enactment program is the single most popular activity with the public. Most of these visitors are probably aware that no battles between Union and Confederate forces took place at Fort Tejon. Others may mistakenly assume otherwise, despite explicit efforts undertaken by the re-enactors to present the facts. Additional interpretation should be aimed at clarifying the relationship between the war and the military post, to avoid any possible misapprehension, and to draw historically logical lines of relationship between the fort's history and the Civil War.

Further, more historic reconstructions are needed to make the park's history more palpable to visitors. "There's not a lot to see," one survey respondent noted in explaining why no return trip was planned. Besides more buildings, more information needs to be made available both on the buildings and in the museum rooms, and in more readable format, as another visitor suggested.

Despite overwhelming visitor interest in the park's cultural features, a significant proportion of visitors apparently has interest in some aspect of the park's natural qualities, judging from the number surveyed who asked for such recreational activities as camping and hiking. This suggests that natural interpretation will be needed to meet the spectrum of interpretive needs at the park.

#### Existing Interpretive Media and Facilities

A number of interpretive facilities, media, and programs now serve the public.

##### Facilities

##### 1. Restored Barracks

One barracks buildings (structure #7) is open to the public. A restoration of an original building, this large structure has two levels, and dominates the built environment. The upper floor contains four separate areas, including three museum rooms: an officer's room; a large

bunk room; and a 1st sergeant's room. All depict important aspects of post life in the 1850s.

A modern exhibit room separates the officer's room, bunk room, and museum rooms. Containing various wall-mounted panels, it offers interpretation of the role of cavalry in the United States Army and other subjects, and contains several models. A corner of the ceiling is open to reveal construction methods. Though attractive, these exhibits are poorly mounted, use the space inefficiently, and contain factual inaccuracies and irrelevancies.

The ground-level portion of the barracks contains a sales area, run by the Fort Tejon Historical Association. Items for sale include books, souvenirs, uniforms and equipment, and similar paraphernalia associated with the historic period of Fort Tejon and the Civil War Re-enactment program.

## 2. Officers' Quarters

A modern replication of one of several such buildings of the historical period (structure #15) stands at right angles to the barracks, at the west end of the parade ground. Consisting of two stories which are accessible to the public, and a dirt-floored basement, the structure is outfitted with several museum rooms depicting the occupancy of the family of one of Fort Tejon's officers. A dining room, office, and two bedrooms are outfitted in harmony with the known historical data. The basement can be viewed from the first-floor hallway, but not entered. At the rear of the building is a kitchen where, unique in the State Park System, hearth-style cooking is interpretively demonstrated through a living history program.

## 3. Orderly's Quarters

To the rear of the officers' quarters is an adobe structure (#19) that is not now in use for interpretation. Its origins are uncertain, though there is some reason to think it might have been junior officer's quarters from the U.S. Army Dragoon period.

## 4. Guardhouse and Jail Complex

Docents of the Fort Tejon Historical Association, supported by volunteer enhancement funds, have reconstructed a wood guardhouse and the adjacent jail building (structures #27 and #28) on the periphery of the parade ground. Both structures are apparently faithful to what is known of the originals.

## 5. Visitor Center

A modern structure at the entrance to the park houses a single-room visitor center containing exhibits recently installed as part of an interpretive rehabilitation program. The exhibits provide basic orientation to the historical resources of the park, from the military post era through operation of the Tejon Ranch. In addition, some

materials and panels interpret the Southern Yokut Indians' way of life. Visitor center displays include Native American artifacts, military equipment, and some military apparel.

The visitor center is outfitted for showing short videotape presentations.

## 6. Historical Markers and Locations

Two historical places have markers in the general vicinity of the parade ground. The body of Lieutenant Thomas Castor, who died while on duty at Fort Tejon, was temporarily buried along the border of the parade ground, but was later removed. A memorial stone placed by Castor's fellow officers and moved several times has recently been returned to the military cemetery. A second marker identifies the Peter LeBec tree and grave. LeBec, of whom virtually nothing is confidently known--including the accuracy of the name itself--was presumably killed by a bear at the site in 1837. Whoever LeBec was, he is buried at the foot of the tree bearing his name.

## 7. Military Cemetery Site

Recently, DPR researchers located the site of a military cemetery (#32) in the vicinity of the central garrison area. Although no archeology has yet been undertaken at the site, it appears probable that a number of gravesites exist there. Assuming that our current assumptions are correct, this site constitutes a significant historical resource needing interpretation.

## Media and Programs

### 1. Civil War Re-enactment Program

Since the 1970s, the parade ground and surrounding areas of Fort Tejon have been home to a Civil War Re-enactment program. On the third Saturday and Sunday of each month from April through October, between 150 and 350 volunteers come to Fort Tejon, encamp, and produce a military history demonstration culminating in a mock battle, complete with cannon and musket fire. The Fort Tejon Historical Association sponsors these events.

The Saturday program has recently been expanded to include a greater variety of events. Camps are set up, some demonstrations are presented to the public, and informative talks and tours are given explaining details of the re-enactment scene. While soldiers dominate the Civil War Re-enactment program, up to 75 of the participants in peak periods (notably the September event) portray the roles of women and children in an army camp setting.

Though difficult questions of the relevance of this activity to the park's cultural interpretation have been raised, neither the popularity of the program nor its value as the most important single generator of public interest in the park can be denied.

## 2. Dragoon Living History Program

The Fort Tejon Historical Association sponsors a second activity, which, unlike the Civil War re-enactments, runs through the year. On the first Sunday of each month, 10 to 25 volunteers, of whom up to a third are women and children, participate in a living history program re-creating the activities of the 1st United States Dragoons at Fort Tejon. Typical daily activities, period dress, equipment evocative of the prime historical period at Fort Tejon, and use of some of the existing museum rooms, especially the barracks bunk room and the kitchen in the officers' quarters, have made the Dragoon Living History program a valued aspect of park interpretation since its inception in late 1983.

### Interpretive Periods

Interpretation shall center on the historical resources of the military post.

The prime interpretive period shall encompass the years 1854 to 1864. A flow of history shall extend backward in time to include the area's Native Americans as their cultures existed on the eve of Euroamerican contact, and forward to include the Tejon Ranch.

A secondary interpretive period respecting natural history shall parallel the prime interpretive period, with a flow of history continuing on to the present, to allow interpretation of the park's management objectives and policies.

### Interpretive Themes

#### Unifying Interpretive Theme: "Worlds in Flux"

Both Fort Tejon's cultural and natural histories are hallmarked by change, conflict, and resolution. Culturally, the coming of Euroamericans led to conflict between Indians and newcomers, in which an existing social order was upset and replaced by another. Creation of the Tejon Reservation and development of the Tejon Ranch are aspects of these cultural worlds in flux.

The idea of worlds in movement and conflict applies equally to the Civil War and the natural history of the park. The Civil War re-enactment recalls the tensions between the two conflicting ideological worlds into which the nation had divided in the 1860s. The natural history of Fort Tejon can be interpreted in the context of forces and "worlds" that meet and find resolution, including seismic forces and convergence of natural zones.

By applying this theme to all interpretive subjects, it will be possible to draw connections between otherwise apparently disparate stories.

#### Primary Theme A:

Fort Tejon: Smoothing the Way to a New Order

During the prime interpretive period, 1854-1864, Fort Tejon was occupied by the United States Army. The era was marked by cultural worlds in conflict, as

Euroamerican settlement wrenched California from Indian hands. Fort Tejon figured importantly in resolving this conflict.

#### Subthemes

##### A-1: Precontact Indian Life in the Fort Tejon area.

An appreciation of the revolutionary nature of Euroamerican settlement requires an understanding of precontact Native American life. Indian people successfully used the resources of the area to support a way of life that differed greatly from that of the Euroamericans who later dispossessed them.

##### A-2: The Clashing of Worlds and Interests

Fort Tejon was created to solve the irreconcilable clashing of the Indian and white worlds in California.

###### a. Pre-1850 Euroamerican influence

The mission system precipitated emergence of an essentially new Indian society among the "Tulares" in the southern San Joaquin Valley, as this area became a focus for Indian resistance to the Spanish presence.

###### b. Peter LeBec

Peter LeBec's presence in the Fort Tejon vicinity attests to the increasing contact between the Indian and white worlds in the early decades of the 19th century, when fur-hunting expeditions traversed Native American lands.

###### c. The Tejon (Sebastian) Reserve

The Tejon (Sebastian) Reserve was part of a larger strategy to smooth the American takeover of California from Native American hands.

###### d. Controlling the Indian population

Fort Tejon was intended to ease the tensions of Euroamerican-Indian conflicts by restraining Indians' resistance while protecting them in their new status.

##### A-3: Fort Tejon: Its Founding and Functioning

###### a. The siting of Fort Tejon

The reasons Fort Tejon was established where it was have often been misunderstood.

b. The look of the place

From the 1850s into the 1860s, Fort Tejon witnessed a process of construction that never reached full completion.

c. Everyday life for the enlisted men

Life at Fort Tejon in the 1850s consisted of a communal routine, work, discipline, and drill, infrequently punctuated by military action.

d. Fort Tejon and civilian economic development

Fort Tejon exerted a significant influence over the social and economic development of the surrounding area in the 1850s.

A-4: Officers and the Army on the Eve of the Civil War

a. The Officer Corps of the United States Army consisted of a social elite in an American society that prided itself on its egalitarian qualities.

b. Officers and their families at a frontier post

Officers and their families worked to bring the amenities of life in the East to the difficult conditions of frontier life.

c. Officers choose sides as the Civil War era begins

Many officers serving at Fort Tejon faced difficult choices as the nation divided into warring camps during the Civil War.

A-5: Earthquakes and Fort Tejon

Earthquakes in the late 1850s (1857-1859) caused considerable property damage at Fort Tejon, providing a dramatic linking between the area's cultural and natural histories.

A-6: Janos Xantus and the Natural History of Fort Tejon

In the 1850s, hospital steward and naturalist Louis Vesey (Janos Xantus) became the first methodical scientific observer of Fort Tejon's plants and animals.

A-7: Exotic Plants and Animals of Fort Tejon

Bringing of new plants and animals (including camels) to the Fort Tejon area in the 1850s was part of the profound environmental changes the Euroamerican presence in California brought about.

## Primary Theme B: Culminating the Conquest, 1863 - Present

The 1861 closing of Fort Tejon did not halt the process of Americanization. During the Civil War, Fort Tejon reopened in response to renewed Indian resistance, and afterward, the process of conquest culminated in Edward F. Beale's Tejon Ranch.

### Subthemes

#### B-1: The Civil War and Fort Tejon

Important points of similarity and difference between the prewar and Civil War military establishments shed light on the nature of both.

#### B-2: The Owens Valley War

Federal troops known as the California Volunteers reopened Fort Tejon from 1863 to 1864, in a move related to suppression of Indian resistance in the Owens Valley and elsewhere.

#### B-3: The Tejon Ranch

The larger goal of securing the American takeover of California, for which Fort Tejon had been established, reached an important culmination in the success of Edward F. Beale's Tejon Ranch.

### Secondary Theme: A natural world responds to changing conditions

In a way analogous to the area's human history, Fort Tejon's natural environment may also be seen in the context of conflicts, pressures, and changes. Tensions in the earth shaped the land itself. Because of its location and topography, the area presents a zone of confluence, in which representative features from surrounding life zones meet and interact, just as did the Native American and Euroamerican worlds. The result has been creation of a unique and varied natural environment.

### Subthemes

#### C-1: The Shaping Powers of the Earth

The Fort Tejon environs have been shaped by earthquakes and seismic movements.

#### C-2: A Varied and Unique Natural Environment

##### a. Convergence and mixing of plant and animal species

Fort Tejon has been a meeting place for flora and fauna from different life zones of California.

- b. A broad spectrum of plants and animals

Because of its location and variety of resources, the Fort Tejon area supports many different, and sometimes increasingly rare, forms of life.

- c. The butterflies of Fort Tejon

Many butterflies, such as the monarch and bright blue copper butterflies, rely on the resources of Fort Tejon to sustain themselves.

### C-3: A Natural Environment Under Pressure

- a. Pressures on native flora and fauna

As exemplified by the decline of the California condor and other animals and plants, increasing human populations, exploitation of resources, and application of modern technology threaten the natural environment, and place the living grandeur of Fort Tejon at increasing risk.

- b. Park policies to preserve the environment

The Department of Parks and Recreation, in fulfilling its mission to preserve California's natural heritage, has established policies to protect Fort Tejon's natural resources.

### Proposed Interpretation

#### Facilities and Media

##### 1. Self-Guided Walking Tour of Garrison Area

A structured and integrated self-guided walking tour of the garrison historic zone would serve interpretive needs of most, and particularly of first-time visitors. Creation of such a tour would consist of:

A brochure providing basic orientation to the park, and containing a description of each known building or structure, keyed to a map.

A clearly marked walking trail around the perimeter of the parade ground, with unobtrusive, and possibly removable, signs posted at the site of each building listed on the brochure map.

Use of a by-word or similar system to present information concerning the functioning of post buildings. This capability should extend to the interiors of buildings containing house museum exhibits.

To the extent feasible, the self-guided tour should accommodate the special needs of handicapped visitors. For mitigation of lack of full accessibility for the handicapped, see the section below on publications and video cassettes.



## 2. Self-Guided Nature Walk

Natural interpretation should be integrated into the Overlook Trail, highlighting for visitors points of floral, faunal, and geologic interest. A video program should mitigate the lack of accessibility for disabled persons.

Interpretation for this trail will involve: a brochure providing an overview of the plant and animal resources of the park, containing a map showing the locations of the different plant communities, and including illustrations of significant plants and animals; a trailhead interpretive shelter with exhibit panels; and unobtrusive signs posted along the trail identifying significant natural features and incorporating relevant quotations from Janos Xantus.

## 3. New Visitor Center

On reconstruction of the structure, the visitor center should be relocated to the hospital-commissary building (#20). This will provide a safer, more environmentally secure, and adequately sized installation. The modern structure now housing the visitor center should be removed, as it conflicts with the aim of simulating and interpreting the historic army post's appearance.

The rehabilitated exhibit materials and panels in the present visitor center should become the core of the expanded interpretive effort in the hospital-commissary building. Materials now on exhibit in the modern exhibit space in the barracks should be evaluated for possible inclusion.

Additional interpretation should be provided for interpretive theme aspects not currently included in the visitor center, especially natural history.

Space should be allocated for storage and use of hands-on materials in both cultural and natural history, to be employed in interpretation for class groups and other young visitors.

To mitigate the continuing lack of substantial reconstruction of the military post, and to provide a broad perspective on its shape and dimensions, a detailed scale-model diorama of Fort Tejon should be included in the new visitor center.

All plaques and commemorative monuments in the unit not otherwise required for use should be incorporated into the hospital visitor center, and augmented with relevant interpretation.

## 4. Theater and Meeting Hall

To replace the television monitor designed into the existing visitor center, a theater providing visitor seating should be installed in the hospital, in conjunction with the new visitor center. The theater should be capable of showing films, videotapes, and similar audio-visual media

related to the park's themes, points of interest, and activities, and should be suitable for public lectures or scholarly meetings on subjects relevant to park themes.

5. Orientation Presentation

An audio-visual presentation should be prepared for showing in the theater to provide orientation to park visitors. This presentation should briefly outline the historical significance of Fort Tejon, and introduce the park's varied facilities and programs.

6. Research and Instructional Materials Library

Space should be set aside in the hospital for housing a library of written, printed, audio-visual, and archeological materials shedding light on the cultural and natural history of Fort Tejon and associated subjects. A program encouraging creation of such a collection should be implemented.

7. Janos Xantus House Museum

To provide a connection between the unit's cultural and natural interpretation, a house museum depicting the work and activities of naturalist and hospital steward Louis Vesey (Janos Xantus) should be installed in the hospital following building reconstruction. This house museum will interpret both the historic operation of the hospital and the early scientific work of Xantus.

8. Adobe Brickmaking Exhibit

An exterior exhibit should be constructed near the site of one of the non-extant adobe buildings, showing an adobe brickmaking operation. The scene should simulate the beginnings of construction of the building, with several lines of brick already in place, possibly over existing foundations. The exhibit should be built of materials that simulate real adobe brickmaking, but that will survive rain. This static exhibit should coordinate with children's hands-on interpretation in the hospital building, and with visitor center interpretation of post construction techniques.

9. Vegetable Garden

A functioning vegetable garden should be installed in the vicinity of the officers' quarters (#15, #16, and #17), to demonstrate a non-military aspect of life at the military settlement. Work in the garden may be included in the activities of any historical re-enactment program or environmental living program.

10. Barracks Modern Exhibit Room

The exhibits now in this room should be removed and evaluated for possible inclusion in the permanent visitor center. A new exhibit should be installed in the vacated space in the barracks, focusing on the

everyday, essentially non-military life of enlisted men and officers. This would more closely conform the modern exhibits in the building to the general thrust of interpretation in the barracks, which focuses on the realities of everyday post life.

Exhibits of material culture illustrative of this aspect of post activities might include tools, implements, materials, and clothing associated with such matters as food preparation, gardening, care of horses, and construction and maintenance of the post. Some archeological materials found at the site may be appropriately incorporated into this exhibit.

Additionally, materials typically associated with the sutler (post merchant) or the Overland Mail Company, or blacksmithing and similar activities which did not historically take place on the portion of Fort Tejon now in the park, should be displayed and interpreted in mitigation of their loss.

## 11. Publications and Video Cassettes

The sales counter in the barracks building, now operated by the Fort Tejon Historical Association, is a valuable adjunct to the interpretive program. In addition to the materials now offered for sale, the store should make available for sale interpretive pamphlets and videotapes to provide in-depth supplementary information relating to Fort Tejon's interpretive themes.

Historical Publications. One or more illustrated pamphlets should be produced, or acquired, exploring the broad historic background and context of Fort Tejon, and presenting, in more detail than is possible in public exhibits, the known history of the post.

Natural History Guide. An illustrated pamphlet should be prepared as a guide to the natural history of the Fort Tejon area. In addition to conveying detailed information on this subject, the pamphlet should outline the theme of environmental change relating to Euroamerican settlement of California, to provide a thematic link to the park's historic interpretation.

Videotape Historical Tour Presentation. A guided tour of the historical resources of Fort Tejon should be prepared in a videotape format, approximately one hour running time. Intended for leisurely home viewing, such a presentation would satisfy visitors' needs for information, enable sharing of the park with those either not able to visit it or because of other constraints not able to take a self-guided tour, and help publicize Fort Tejon to a wide potential public.

Videotape Nature Walk Presentation. A videotape presentation of a guided tour along the Overlook Trail should be prepared to provide coverage for natural history themes. As noted for the historical tour presentation, the video tape should be available for sale, and aimed at home use. This presentation will provide mitigation for the lack of accessibility for disabled persons.

## 12. Additional Building Reconstruction

Additional building reconstruction is necessary to provide a convincing sense of the military post's appearance during the interpretive period, and for other interpretive purposes. The following notes those buildings whose reconstruction would add significantly to interpretation (listed in order of site numbering).

Regimental Band Quarters (#3): This site should house the regimental band that should be formed as an adjunct of the Dragoon Living History program. A modest exhibit focused on 19th-century military bands and their music, including recorded performances of the proposed regimental band, would provide interpretation for this aspect of post life in the absence of the band itself.

Second Barracks (#10): The presence of this substantial building nearly completes the visual restoration of one side of the parade ground, and bridges the gap between the extant barracks and the reconstructed officers' quarters.

Kitchen-Mess to rear of Second (non-extant) Barracks (#11): Construction would add to the sense of perimeter of the parade ground, and would portray functions at the post not receiving interpretation elsewhere. This building can be used in conjunction with the Environmental Living program as well as for the Dragoons' Living History program.

Officers' Quarters (#16 or #17): The interior of one of these buildings would be suitable for extensive coverage of the ranch period story, or alternatively, for the children's interpretation program, noted below. Its historically accurate exterior appearance would help frame the parade ground.

Hospital and Commissary (#20): This large building will help complete a sense of a core parade ground, by placing a visually defining structure on the opposite side of the grounds from the existing barracks. The building will serve as a visitor center complex, and can be partly outfitted as a house museum showing the work of Janos Xantus, and also serve as a theater-meeting hall. Though it lacks the advantages of location enjoyed by the (non-extant) Officers' Quarters, it offers considerably more space. The historic hospital is known to have included a dispensary, ward room, and "several vacant rooms."

Bakery (#21): Reconstruction of this modest 16 X 27-foot adobe building would focus on another area of post life not covered elsewhere. It has potential for environmental living program activities. Until construction is feasible, or in lieu of construction, the site would be suitable for the exhibit on adobe brick manufacture and construction, as noted above.

Junior Officers' Quarters (#25); Non-extant Barracks (#10); Kitchen for Reconstructed Barracks (#8): When built, these structures will help complete reconstruction of the historic built environment.

Adobe Brick Drying Kiln(s) (#30): Though set back somewhat from the parade ground, the structure(s) offers an opportunity to interpret an activity not dealt with elsewhere.

### 13. Historical Off-Site Activities

Portions of the historic Fort Tejon are no longer available to the public, particularly the property now covered by the I-5 freeway, or privately owned. The loss to the historical fabric of the post includes the blacksmith shop, facilities for care of horses, the sutler's store and its association with the so-called "Butterfield Express," and other facilities. These were of significant importance to evolution of the post and its day-to-day functioning. The interpretive deficiency should be mitigated by setting aside one or more areas in the near vicinity of the parade ground, hidden from the immediate view of visitors, on which typical activities associated with the lost property can be interpreted.

### 14. Cultural Interpretive Signage Outside the Garrison Historical Zone

The recently discovered site presumed to be the post cemetery, which is believed to contain the graves of six enlisted men who died between 1855 and 1864, and possibly the remains of other persons, should be marked off and identified.

## Visitor Activities

### 1. Civil War Re-enactment Program

The Civil War Re-enactment program, conducted under the aegis of the Fort Tejon Historical Association, dominates visitor activity at the park.

There are important benefits and problems associated with the Civil War program. It attracts many more visitors than the park would otherwise serve, and its participants constitute an important constituency. The well-publicized program draws an unknown number of visitors to the park through newspaper and magazine articles. It seems likely that among all visitors with average interest in military history, those who first experience the Civil War demonstrations are keener consumers of the department's interpretation at Fort Tejon than those who do not. In this way, enthusiasm generated for 19th-century American military history by these spectacular activities probably carries over to the different military story of Fort Tejon.

Interpretive problems also attend the Civil War re-enactments. Although the American Civil War and the historical period of Fort Tejon are related with respect to evolution of military material and social culture, the subjects and settings of each differs sharply from the other. For example, there are identical or essentially similar firearms, hardware, uniforms (taking into consideration post occupation in 1863-1864), and many aspects of camp life and social history the two periods share. However, the events portrayed in the Civil War living history re-enactment are irrelevant to the location and circumstances of historic Fort Tejon.

To solve these interpretive problems, care must be taken, for example, that the visiting public does not infer, after experiencing the impressive production and admirable attention to historical detail, that pitched battles between Union and Confederate forces actually occurred here.

Moreover, Fort Tejon's status as a state historic park implies that historical activities in the unit should not only be correct in themselves, but relate to the historic resources and themes of the park. There is little connection drawn between the historic operation of Fort Tejon and the Civil War re-enactment. Thus, even in the absence of misunderstanding about the Civil War, the program does not substantially contribute to the public's appreciation of Fort Tejon itself.

Recognizing that the Civil War activities are in great measure recreational, these interpretive problems are soluble without discontinuing or fundamentally restructuring the program. Benefits the program now brings to participants and park visitors, including increased visitation, enthusiasm, interest in history, and support, should be augmented with an increased concern for clarifying historical relationships and avoiding visitor misapprehensions.

Interpretation in the form of handouts, brochures, or removable panels available during re-enactment times should augment measures currently taken to explicitly note that the battle events portrayed occurred outside California. This clarification should be prominently featured in any audio-visual media dealing with the Civil War program.

To draw connections between the program and the interpretive themes of Fort Tejon, the Fort Tejon Historical Association, in cooperation with department staff, should work toward incorporation of the personalities of officers stationed at the post in the 1850s into the Civil War program. Several such officers, representing both North and South, could provide live interpretation of the dilemma faced by military personnel. As the social status of officers remained unchanged from the Fort Tejon period to the Civil War, interpretation should specifically deal with the concept of rigid status in ostensibly egalitarian societies. Care should be taken in these presentations to avoid confusing visitors regarding the relationship of Fort Tejon to the battle re-enactment.

Further connection can be made to Fort Tejon by exploring with visitors the organizational and operational differences between the Civil War and the pre-war frontier-based United States Army. This can be accomplished by the same re-enactors portraying specific personalities associated with the 1850s post. Additionally, the proposed enlarged visitor center should address the issue of the Civil War in California, with emphasis on the reasons for the post's closing in 1861, and continuing concern for secessionist sentiment in the state.

Through these modest augmentations to the present program, the present interpretive anomalies of the popular Civil War program can be overcome, and the program itself brought into a more harmonious and productive association with the park's interpretive thrust.

## 2. Fort Tejon Living History Programs

### 1st United States Dragoons

Beginning in late 1983, members of the Fort Tejon Historical Association began presenting a living history program focused on the United States Dragoons stationed at the post in the 1850s. This event occurs on the first Sunday of each month.

This program fits in well with the department's interpretive goals for Fort Tejon. Participation has risen, with as many as 25 persons involved, and there is a perception that increasing numbers of the public are attracted to the park by its presence. Statistics show that the fastest-growing park visitation in the past several years is accounted for by the November through March period, when the Dragoon, but not the Civil War, program is active.

The activities of this program should continue to receive support from the department as they have to date, particularly with respect to encouraging a rising standard of historical accuracy in dress, equipment, and activities, and through dedication of volunteer enhancement funds.

As long as the program continues and retains the positive qualities it now exhibits, the department should attempt to honor requests for use of exhibit facilities and materials to enhance the program, except when such use would conflict with the department's responsibility for preserving and perpetuating park resources.

Some relatively minor adjustments should be made to the program to provide additional historical storylines, enhance historical accuracy, heighten visitor interest, and create a more complete interpretation with addition of the proposed regimental band program. The time period should be shifted from 1856 to 1858-59, and the company designation should be changed to Company B or K, in place of the present Company A. This would increase the general accuracy of currently used uniforms and equipment, and allow use of the then-new Sharps carbine. Additionally, the historical events of the later period, such as the Tule River War, the "battle" of Beaver Pond, Carleton's escort to Utah, acquisition of government camels, and civilian arrival of the Overland Mail Company can be added to the existing catalogue of historical events.

Shifting the Dragoon period to 1858-59 also provides better correlation with the appearance of the post as contemplated in the reconstruction program outlined in this plan, allows the more plausible inclusion of civilians living in the vicinity of the post, and provides a good basis for encompassing the proposed regimental band program.

### California Volunteers:

Encouragement should be given to creation of a California Volunteers Living History program, which would portray the events and personalities of the 1863-1864 period. At that time, federal military forces in California were suppressing Indian resistance to white intrusions into

the Owens Valley and elsewhere, and concern continued about the activities of southern California secessionists. While Fort Tejon served only as a guard post to control Native Americans forced out of the Owens Valley, its historically documented association with the large number of Indian prisoners is significant in itself.

Native American participation in the living history program would contribute a new and relevant dimension to this program's interpretation, as their physical presence in the post vicinity provided the sole reason for re-opening and garrisoning of the post during the Civil War.

#### Post Band:

Fort Tejon's band had its own part of a building (#3) at the post from 1857-1861, and was noted as having played at several events in Los Angeles. It would be especially fitting for a military band to be organized for presentation of concerts at the park, centering on musical compositions appropriate for the historic era. When feasible, additional concertizing in Los Angeles and other area cities would be in keeping with historical fact, and is potentially an effective way to publicize the park to school populations and the general public.

To the extent economically feasible, use of originals or replicas of musical instruments correct for the period should be encouraged. This activity should be made an adjunct of the existing Dragoon Living History program. When reconstructed, the regimental band building should be devoted to this activity, and should be outfitted with the modest exhibit previously described.

### 3. Children's Interpretation

Because of the existing and potential use of the unit by organized school groups, particular attention should be made to providing interpretive experiences aimed at children.

Hands-on interpretation should be developed for an adaptive use space in the hospital-commissary, or, alternatively, in an additional officers' quarters reconstruction. Under staff or docent supervision, children and others should be given opportunities to handle replicas of military equipment, try on replica military paraphernalia or period clothing, manipulate and attempt to play drums and bugles, and examine saddle equipment typical of the historic era and similar items.

Additionally, such topics as adobe construction, everyday life and activities, and others can be interpreted through such hands-on activities as manipulation of brick-making materials and molding equipment, shopping at a post store, creative letter-writing, and learning to mount saddles. Hands-on interpretation in this facility should also include natural history, including handling of specimens of plants and animals, and processing or use of acorns and other natural resources by the precontact Native American people of the area.



Pending construction of a new facility for this purpose, space should be provided for hands-on activities for children in the modern exhibit room located in the restored barracks.

An Environmental Living Program (ELP) should be instituted to provide additional hands-on interpretation for school groups meeting predetermined criteria for overnight stays. Military drills, brickmaking, gardening, care of animals, cooking, cleaning, music, singing, and similar everyday experiences of the military post can in this way be vividly experienced.

As a major staff effort will be required in setting up and administering the ELP, it is recognized that additional staffing at the unit will be necessary.

The recently prepared Teacher Handbook is a valuable information resource and instructional guide for the park. Although serviceable in its present form, it should be reprinted in a more attractive format, and factual errors removed. Once corrected, the handbook should be updated periodically to reflect the current state of knowledge and park conditions, and to incorporate additional graphic materials and classroom activities, as funding and staff resources permit. Additionally, the handbook should eventually be adapted to serve participants in the Environmental Living program.

#### 4. Informal Campfire Center

In conjunction with the park's overnight group camping facilities, and for enhancing day use visitations by school groups as well as the prospective Environmental Living program, an informal campfire center should be installed. Rangers and docents or other volunteers should use the center for presentations based on the park's natural and cultural interpretive themes, including appropriate selections from the oral traditions of the Indian people identified for interpretation at Fort Tejon.

#### Interpretive Associations

The Fort Tejon Historical Association was formed in November 1983, to replace an earlier organization. It consists of 500 individual and family memberships, representing about 650 men, women, and children. It is a major factor in the vitality and functioning of the park. Its activities provide a source of publicity for the unit, and account for a large but indeterminate percentage of annual visitation.

Its major interest from the beginning has been coordination of the Civil War re-enactment events, and of the Dragoon Living History program. Different volunteers direct the activities at each of these events, under general supervision of the association board.

About 70 percent of membership lives south of Fort Tejon, in the Los Angeles area. Approximately 25 percent lives between Bakersfield and the coast at Santa Barbara, while the remaining members come from northern California or

even out of state. The association constitutes the park's organized constituency.

The Fort Tejon Historical Association is a valuable adjunct to the park's human resources. Supported by volunteer enhancement funds, association members have worked on cannon restoration, and have reconstructed a historic guard house and the accompanying jail. In 1987, the organization's members provided 73 hours of talks to the public, 566 hours of demonstrations, and 57 hours of guided tours in the park.

Docents of the association maintain the sales counter on the lower level of the restored barracks. Books on subjects related to Fort Tejon history, the Civil War, period military dress, and equipment, as well as souvenirs and paraphenalia in demand by the re-enactors, are available for purchase. This store is open only during weekends when either the Civil War or Dragoons' program is in operation. The association is working toward opening the store the remaining weekends as well.

All profits to date from operations have been reinvested in inventory. At a future date, the store may become a significant generator of funds for volunteer interpretation program enhancement.

#### Scope of Interpretive Collections

Acquisition of collections should be focused and in harmony with the General Plan. However, in recognition of the substantial costs of storage and processing, acquisition should concentrate on immediate rather than future needs. No acquisitions are to be made without having facilities available that are adequate for their protection and preservation.

The existing artifacts with known or potential relevance to the unit interpretation are owned either by the state or privately, and are contained in four collections.

#### State-Owned Collections

##### A. House Museums and Exhibit Collection

The state now exhibits approximately 650 artifacts in the visitor center, officers' quarters, and barracks buildings. These include modern replications of military uniforms, equipment, and general cultural material of the period. A number of items, ranging from household furniture and furnishings to books and baby clothing, are original to the period. The only objects on exhibit known to be original to Fort Tejon are Minie balls (rifle bullets) on exhibit in the visitor center.

##### B. Park Unit Collection

Separate from the exhibit collection, the park unit controls a collection of modern replications purchased with volunteer enhancement funds for use in the Dragoon Living History program. These materials include a mountain howitzer, Dragoon uniforms and leather goods, musketoons, and kitchen utensils.

It is the responsibility of the district superintendent to execute agreements with participating organizations specifying conditions regulating use, care, and maintenance of any such materials used by volunteers. If the specified conditions cannot be met, the materials should not be made available for use.

Additionally, there are housed at the park some miscellaneous materials, including cannon tubes and on-site finds by visitors and park personnel.

#### C. Archeological Collection

Some archeological materials of undetermined value are under control of the unit, particularly items casually found by visitors or staff. Over the years, however, a number of archeological investigations have been undertaken in the area. Those that were conducted under state sponsorship may have produced materials of interpretive value. Some of these materials are now at California State University, Bakersfield, for cleaning and assessment. Others may need to be located, inventoried, and evaluated.

#### Privately Owned Collection

#### D. Fort Tejon Historical Association Members

Participants in the two re-enactment programs at the unit own materials that figure prominently in the interpretive program.

In addition to having access to the state-owned materials provided through the visitor enhancement funds, Dragoon Living History program participants bring privately owned replica uniforms and equipment which are used in the program.

All the uniforms, equipment, and materials used in the Civil War Re-enactment program are privately owned by participants.

#### Proposed Janos Xantus (Louis Vesey) House Museum

A house museum has been proposed for installation in the hospital-commissary building, following reconstruction of that building. Janos Xantus (under the name of Louis Vesey), a naturalist assigned to work as a hospital steward at Fort Tejon in the 1850s, investigated the flora and fauna of an area little known to the scientific establishment. Thus, Xantus serves as an interpretive link between the cultural and natural history of Fort Tejon. The purpose of a house museum room depicting his quarters and work area would combine both interpretive directions.

The house museum should depict Xantus' work as a sergeant of the medical department, in order to provide three-dimensional interpretation in the hospital building that shows its functioning during the interpretive period. In addition, the museum should show how Xantus worked at discovering and evaluating the unfamiliar flora and fauna of the area. Acquisition of collections should adequately represent these interpretive themes.

## New Facilities

The present collection adequately supports interpretation in the existing visitor center and house museum settings. However, the historic structures to be reconstructed, as well as a new visitor center, will require concomitant expansion of the collection to fulfill the interpretive needs of the added facilities. The scope of the interpretive collection should express the natural history of the area, as well as the cultural history of the site. The cultural collection should attempt to expand the variety of Indian materials from the area, the material culture of the diverse aspects of everyday life at the fort, and materials relating to consolidation and operation of the ranch.

## Future Acquisition of Collections

Future acquisition of collections, other than reproductions for hands-on interpretive use (e.g., living history) should be tied to specific projects as they arise out of the development process (e.g., a specific house museum exhibit). None of the collections for interpretive use at Fort Tejon need to be exhaustive or definitive.

Interpretive artifacts in the Fort Tejon SHP collections are subject to the same policies and procedures affecting all other collections under the care of the Department of Parks and Recreation. These are outlined in the Department Operations Manual and in the Museum Collections Handbook, published by the Office of Interpretive Services.

## Recommendations

### Research Needs

Research is needed to develop information about the officers and enlisted men of Fort Tejon who served in the Civil War, in order that these personalities can be incorporated into the Civil War Re-enactment program.

Archeological collections need to be evaluated for interpretive use.

The cemetery site needs further investigation to confirm its historic significance and present status. When adequate financing is available for the extensive archeology the work would entail, the graves should be located archeologically, and appropriately marked.

Information needs to be developed concerning the appearance, functioning, and furnishing of proposed house museum rooms in the hospital building.

Information needs to be developed for a plausibly authentic reconstruction of the hospital-commissary building (#20), proposed for visitor center use. Similar needs exist for all other buildings for which eventual reconstruction has been recommended.

More research is needed on the general subject of Fort Tejon's natural history, particularly the diversity of the unit's plants and animals, both for use in an expanded visitor center and in brochures. This includes introduction of exotic species and what kinds of vegetable or flower gardens may have existed at the post.

More research is needed on the precontact life of the Emigdiano and other area Indians, Spanish-era attempts at contact and missionizing, and the exact relationship of area Indians to Fort Tejon and the Tejon Ranch.

More information is needed concerning the material culture of everyday life at Fort Tejon, in preparation for exhibits of material culture proposed for installation in the barracks and the band building.

More research is needed regarding manufacture and use of adobe bricks at the post, for the purpose of designing the brickmaking and bricklaying exhibit.

#### Interpretive Recommendations

The section entitled "Proposed Interpretation," above, provides more detailed explanations for the following interpretive recommendations.

##### A. Short-Term Development (lower cost)

1. Augment interpretive aspects of the Civil War Re-enactment program to correct present deficiencies with respect to the interpretive goals adopted for the park.
2. Adjust the time period of the Dragoon Living History program, while continuing to nurture and enhance its effectiveness. Encourage formation of a regimental band as an adjunct to the program, and encourage creation of an additional program to treat the 1863-1864 California Volunteers period.
3. Plan and develop a self-guided walking tour of the historic garrison area.
4. Plan and develop the self-guided nature walk along the Overlook Trail.
5. Mark off and provide interpretive signage at the post cemetery site.
6. Produce and make available for purchase publications and videocassettes that provide detailed interpretation of the cultural and natural park features and themes. Prepare audio-visual presentations for orientation.
7. Implement a program of children's interpretation based on hands-on activities.
8. Create and maintain a vegetable garden in the vicinity of the restored officers' quarters.
9. Construct a permanent outdoor adobe brickmaking and building construction exhibit in the historic area.
10. Construct an informal campfire center in conjunction with development of camping facilities, and devise appropriate interpretive programs for presentation in that setting.

11. Implement an Environmental Living program for school groups.

B. Long-Term Development (higher cost)

1. Temporarily relocate the visitor center to an adequately sized, reconstructed building, and remove the building now housing the visitor center.
2. Reconstruct the hospital-commissary building (#20).
3. Relocate and augment the visitor center to the reconstructed hospital (#20), and install the theater and meeting hall, and other facilities.
4. Install a house museum in the hospital to portray the activities of Janos Xantus.
5. Rehabilitate the modern exhibit space in the barracks to interpret the everyday material culture of Fort Tejon.
6. Reconstruct additional historic structures, and, where appropriate, outfit for use as proposed above:
  - a. Regimental band quarters (#3).
  - b. Kitchen for reconstructed barracks (#8).
  - c. Non-extant (second) barracks (#10).
  - d. Kitchen-mess to rear of non-extant barracks (#11).
  - e. Additional officers' quarters (#16 or #17).
  - f. Bakery (#21).
  - g. Junior officers' quarters (#25).
  - h. Adobe brick drying kiln (#30).
  - i. Buildings #4, 5, 6, and 26.

# Concessions Element

---



## CONCESSIONS ELEMENT

The Concessions 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 Concessions 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 provision of services, products, facilities, programs, and management and/or visitor services which will provide for enhancement of recreational and educational experiences in concert with visitor safety and convenience. Such concessions should not create an 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 must 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 a proposed concession 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 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 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

There are currently no concessions at Fort Tejon State Historic Park, although a small interpretive sales operation is conducted in the camp store by the Fort Tejon Historical Association, under a cooperating association agreement. This agreement is discussed in the Interpretive Element of this plan.

#### Proposed Concessions

Sale of interpretive items and support to the interpretive program at Fort Tejon State Historic Park by nonprofit associations should be continued.

No concession activities are recommended at this time, because there is no recognized need. The concession potential in this state historic park is considerably limited by the State Park System management principles established for historical/cultural preservation and interpretation, and by a deed restriction, which prohibits commercial pursuits in the 5-acre parcel that originally comprised the park.

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, on submission to the department. At that time, a feasibility analysis will be conducted by the department's Operations Division and the Concession Programs Division, with compliance review by the Office of Interpretive Services and the 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

---



## OPERATIONS ELEMENT

This element provides guidelines in the General Plan which indicate how the operations staff will carry out its responsibility to maintain the unit, protect the resources, serve park visitors, provide interpretation, enforce the laws, and insure proper park use.

These broad operational standards are an integral part of the General Plan, and shall be carried out taking all other portions of the plan into consideration. No one element stands alone. Only through a balanced program, including all aspects of each element, can this plan be effective.

The operational responsibilities described in this element are carried out by unit and district staff members under direction of the district superintendent.

### Operations Summary (1988)

Fort Tejon State Historic Park has been in operation since 1940.

Additional resource management, interpretation, and facilities maintenance responsibilities that will be brought about by implementation of this plan will provide for expanded service to California's citizens.

### Jurisdictions

The unit lies in Kern County. County zoning standards, fire suppression, police, ambulance, health interpretations, courts, etc. all affect routine operations of Fort Tejon State Historic Park. The district superintendent, or a designated representative, coordinates each function, to ensure public safety, and to meet the concerns and requirements of the county, as well as various federal, state, and local agencies involved with the unit.

### Relationships with Adjacent Land Owners

Park staff makes every effort to maintain stable relationships with adjacent land owners. Care is taken to observe activities on adjacent lands which may cause damage to the resources of the park, or may pose a safety hazard to visitors or employees. Likewise, park staff is responsible for preventing visitors from creating nuisance situations affecting adjacent property owners.

### Easements and Rights-of-Way

The unit has a number of utility easements and rights-of-way traversing it. The need for access to these utilities is carefully monitored to prevent destruction of park resources and disruption of visitor activities.

## Park Management

### Resource Management

Resource management policies developed in the Resource Element of this plan, along with special programs designated and approved by the department, will be carried out by the unit and region staff. Regional resource personnel will be contacted regarding any significant threats to park resources. Initiation of programs designed to enhance, alter, or otherwise involve natural or cultural resources require approval from regional staff unless emergency situations require action by unit staff to save resources from destruction.

### Fee Collection (Day Use and Camping)

Fee collection is currently accomplished through a combination of personal collection of day use fees at the park office and use of a self-pay (honor) system. The park office is generally staffed during heavy use periods to answer the many public questions about the fort and its history.

### Group Camp Management

The group camp is currently available by reservation only. The leader of an incoming group reports to the ranger on duty in order to gain access through the service gate. At this time, rules governing the campground are given to the group. Staff is aware of the dates and times that groups are scheduled to arrive through the reservation computer located in the park office.

### Interpretation

Interpretation is carried out under direction of the unit ranger. Visitor services staff, seasonal aides, and volunteers all have the opportunity to be involved in interpretation of Fort Tejon. All members of the public visiting the park are free to participate in interpretive programs.

Future interpretation will follow guidelines in the Interpretive Element. Special programs will be developed for school groups, and every effort will be made to accommodate school groups throughout the year, consistent with staffing availability and the level of visitation.

### Volunteer Program Management

Under direction of the district superintendent, volunteer program management is coordinated through the unit staff. All events sponsored by volunteer associations are held only on approval of the district superintendent, and follow the guidelines set forth by the department in order to insure resource protection and provide adequate safeguards to protect visitors and participants.

Department guidelines provide for coordination of all volunteer associations which may be created in the future at Fort Tejon State Historic Park.

### Special Event Management

Under direction of the district superintendent, all special events are approved through the departmental permit process. Appropriate fees are levied according to department policy. Groups sponsoring special events are required to provide for any clean-up, security, and other operational matters which are beyond the routine capabilities of park staff.

No special events are approved which may damage the resources of the park or pose safety hazards to park visitors, employees, or participants.

### Maintenance

Maintenance at Fort Tejon is guided by policies in the department Operations Manual. Routine maintenance and housekeeping are overseen by the unit staff. Larger maintenance projects are supervised by the district maintenance chief, as needed, or delegated to appropriate functions in the district or region.

### Collections Management

Artifact collections care and management is an important function of the operation at Fort Tejon State Historic Park. The operations staff protects the unit's collection of artifacts, reproductions, and fabricated items from all sources of damage, loss, or neglect.

The Fort Tejon collection is divided into items on display and items in storage. All pieces in the collection are catalogued and cared for according to the guidelines found in the department's Museum Collections Handbook. All items in storage are kept in a safe, clean, and secure storage facility at the unit. All items on display will remain at the locations described by the furnishing plans for each display area in the park.

### Inmate Crews - Procedures and Responsibilities

Inmate crews are used at the unit on a regular basis. Policies set forth by the California Department of Forestry, or other agencies overseeing such crews, are adhered to at all times. Crews are only used within the guidelines set forth by the agencies providing the work crews. Emergencies such as escapes or threats by crew members are reported to the nearest law enforcement unit in the area, and appropriate action is taken.

### Animal Control

Control of domestic animals or diseased wildlife has not posed a problem at the unit. If the need should arise, county animal control officers will be contacted before any action is taken by park staff. If county agencies cannot respond, or deal with the problem, such as a dog posing a threat to the public, appropriate action will be taken by park staff.

### Rodent Control

Under direction of a departmental resource ecologist, rodent control will be initiated when recommended. Appropriate removal of rodents will be initiated when a threat is posed to resources or visitor safety.

### Grazing

Grazing is not permitted at Fort Tejon State Historic Park. If grazing is discovered in the unit, visitor services staff notifies the owner of the animals, and has them removed. Further action as necessary is taken to insure that grazing does not continue to occur within the boundaries of the unit.

### Enforcement

Law enforcement needs in the unit are handled by the ranger assigned to the unit, when available. When no departmental peace officers are immediately available, the Kern County Sheriff's Office is called to respond to the enforcement problem. Any other local law enforcement agencies which may be available in an emergency are summoned to the scene, as necessary.

### Emergencies

#### Local Agency Relations

Fort Tejon is often the first place the public can stop to report serious accidents and/or emergencies along busy Interstate 5. Maintaining strong ties with the California Highway Patrol and California Department of Transportation is essential to provide quality visitor services to all members of the public who stop at Fort Tejon. Unit staff shall continue to maintain open lines of communication with these and other public agencies in the spirit of cooperation and public service.

#### Utility Emergencies

Park staff reports any utility emergencies to the entity responsible for that utility. Immediate action is taken to protect visitors from hazards posed by utilities until the danger has passed. Annual inspections of utilities will continue to be conducted to ensure the safety of all utilities in the unit.

#### Earthquake Emergencies

Earthquake emergency preparedness is regularly discussed among the public agencies in the vicinity of Fort Tejon State Historic Park. District staff is currently working with other agencies in the area to develop an emergency response plan. This plan will be on file at the unit. Unit staff shall participate in earthquake preparedness training, and shall maintain contact with other local emergency personnel regarding updates on earthquake emergencies.

#### Hazardous Spills Emergencies

With the proximity of Interstate 5 to the park, hundreds of tons of hazardous materials pass within a few feet of the unit daily. Hazardous spills can be deadly. An evacuation plan, being prepared in conjunction with the California Highway Patrol, shall be maintained at the unit. Evacuation routes from the park will be posted in the unit office.

### Flood Emergencies

The Flood Control Management Plan provided for in the Resource Element will be implemented at the unit. When flooding poses threats to life, limb, or property, appropriate steps shall be taken by the unit staff to minimize damage to the unit, and to protect public health and safety at all times.

### Fire Fighting Responses and Procedures

The Fire Management Plan for the unit described in the Resource Element will serve as the guideline for all fire management activities. Unit staff will serve only as first responders to fire emergencies in the unit, and will yield to jurisdictional fire-fighting personnel once they are on the scene.

Every effort should be made to protect both cultural and natural resources during activities to control wildfires. Heavy equipment should be avoided if possible. Unit staff on the scene will provide input regarding the sensitivity of park resources to emergency fire-fighting personnel, and protect public health and safety at all times.

### Operational Needs

Additions to the unit in the form of historic building restorations, new public use facilities, and utilities, as well as programs such as an Environmental Living program, will require additional support staff. Appropriate support budget augmentations will be submitted as conditions warrant.



# Environmental Impact Element

---



## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ELEMENT

The Environmental Impact Element (EIE) predicts the environmental effects that would result from implementation of the General Plan. Together with the other elements of the General Plan, it constitutes an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) as required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the 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.

### Project Description

The various aspects of the project are described in the Resource Element, Land Use Element, Facilities Element, Interpretive Element, and Operations Element.

A brief description of the project's basic proposals and recommendations is:

1. Develop a flood management plan.
2. Reconstruct historic structures.
3. Protect cultural and natural park values, including animal species of special concern and other native plants and animals.
4. Have programs and facilities for interpretation of archeological, historical, and natural resources.
5. Improve basic public facilities, and provide recreational opportunities for picnicking, group camping, historic re-enactments, hiking, and sightseeing.

### Description of the Existing Environment

The existing environment is described in the Resource Element, Land Use Element, and Facilities Element. Brief descriptions of the environment are included in describing the projected impacts whenever these are helpful.

### Environmental Impacts and Mitigation

#### Seismic Impacts

The park is subject to strong ground shaking from the San Andreas Fault. Other seismic activity could occur from other, lesser-known faults, and possibly the Garlock Fault.

The historic structures (especially adobe structures) have been affected by seismic activity in the past. The degree of stability required for occupancy is governed by the Historic Building Code, Title 24, Section 8.

Loose, erodible soils may become dislodged during an earthquake, especially on steep slopes. Rock outcrops are uncommon in the unit, and rocks being dislodged on higher steeper slopes is unlikely.

#### Mitigation for Seismic Conditions

New structures must be designed and built to meet prevailing state and local earthquake safety standards and codes. Existing non-historic structures should be upgraded to meet the requirements of code as normally applicable. Existing historic structures shall be upgraded for seismic safety only after consideration of the Historic Building Code, and after a specific study of the seismic hazard presented to the persons using such structures.

#### Soil Impacts

As indicated in the Resource Element, "Soil constraints in the unit include steep, upland slopes which are highly susceptible to erosion. Soils along Grapevine Creek are subject to seasonal flooding due to slow infiltration and water transmission rates when wet. In addition, groundwater levels are relatively high along Grapevine Creek, making the soils vulnerable to compaction and disturbance."

The Facilities Element discusses a plan to construct a trail to an overlook of the garrison historic zone. Trail construction will entail earth removal on steep slopes. Accelerated soil erosion could result from heavy rains, or soil could be blown away by winds during dry, windy conditions, acting on the exposed soil along trails.

To a lesser extent, soils will be disturbed and accelerated soil erosion possibly will occur in the Donaldson Canyon area, the historic zones, and wherever earth is barren and facilities are constructed or removed and relocated.

In the park entrance area, earth moving will take place in constructing additional parking spaces. These additional paved areas will increase water runoff into Grapevine Creek. Grapevine Creek overflows frequently during the winter, and washes away soil along its banks. (Also see the assessment of Grapevine Creek under flooding impacts, below.)

#### Mitigation for Soil Erosion

Trails will be designed and constructed according to approved trail design and construction procedures. Trails will be kept to a minimal width and a gradual incline. Waterbars will be used to dissipate water volume and velocity.

Disturbed soil will be revegetated with native plants indigenous to the park. Soils will probably be disturbed because of construction projects, or because of landslides due to earthquakes or other natural processes.

Erosion along Grapevine Creek is a more difficult problem to mitigate. This will be thoroughly discussed under flooding impacts.

### Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species

Wildlife is abundant at Fort Tejon SHP (see the Resource Element for a description).

Three animals of special concern are known to occur in Fort Tejon SHP: the bright blue copper butterfly (Lycaena heteronea ssp. clara), Tehachapi slender salamander (Batrachoseps stebbinsi), and yellow-blotched salamander (Ensatina eschscholtzi croceata). The bright blue copper butterfly is currently listed by the California Department of Fish and Game as a species of special concern. Habitat disturbances in the park have affected the bright blue copper butterfly population. The Tehachapi slender salamander is state-listed as threatened, and is a category 2 candidate for federal listing. The yellow-blotched salamander is state-listed as being of special concern, and is a category 2 candidate for federal listing. (See Resource Element.)

### Impacts to Wildlife

The proposed plan identifies areas of habitat for each of the three special animal species mentioned above.

Increases in activities by visitors and construction of facilities could affect these animal species.

### Mitigation for Wildlife

Development of the overflow parking area in Donaldson Canyon may have reduced important habitat for the bright blue copper butterfly, and thereby significantly reduced its population in the unit. Mitigation for this impact will entail habitat restoration and possible reduction of the existing overflow parking area near the fort's historic cemetery. Should the population not respond to habitat restoration efforts in this location, other suitable areas shall be considered, such as the area west of Officer's Row and the flat area south of the residence/maintenance area.

According to Larry Orsak, Ph.D., an authority on the bright blue copper butterfly, it may be necessary to import larvae because the population is so small. This can take place only after high-quality buckwheat plants have been established. Specific habitat restoration efforts will be addressed in the Butterfly Management Plan called for in the Resource Element.

### Vegetation Impacts

The Resource Element gives a complete description of vegetation at Fort Tejon SHP.

The Fort Tejon woolly sunflower (Eriophyllum lanatum var. hallii) was recently rediscovered in the vicinity of the unit. It is being considered for listing by the federal government. Livestock grazing threatens these plants outside the unit.

Further degradation of native vegetation is threatened by construction, irrigation of turf, fire suppression, introduction of non-native species, heavy recreational use, and soil compaction by visitors.

#### Mitigation for Vegetation Impacts

Again, the Resource Element describes plans to plant native oak trees in areas that will not interfere with cultural resources, that will encourage native vegetation, and that will control or remove exotic vegetation. Buckwheat will be replanted in some areas in order to improve habitat for the bright blue copper butterfly.

Construction activities will avoid the Fort Tejon woolly sunflower, if it is present, as well as other native species and plant communities.

Efforts will be made to place heavy use facilities away from oak trees in order to avoid soil compaction and damage to their root systems.

Watering and the specific location of the large, grassy parade ground will be adjusted in order to protect the oak trees. (See the Resource Policies in the Resource Element.)

#### Cultural Impacts

There is a possibility that visitors or construction activity could damage Native American or historical resources. Such things as vandalism, seismic activities, animals, floods, weathering, etc., could affect these resources.

#### Mitigation for Cultural Impacts

Please see Resource Policies in the Resource Element.

The proposed project will be beneficial to the cultural resources.

Proper reconstruction, interpretation, operation, and maintenance of the unit will protect and benefit the cultural resources at Fort Tejon State Historic Park.

#### Air Quality Impacts

The unit, located near Interstate 5 between the San Joaquin Valley and the Los Angeles Basin, is subject to air pollution from the highway and the major population areas to the north and south. Air pollution from the San Joaquin Valley sometimes drifts toward the unit, but usually, air quality in the unit is relatively good.

Campfires and automobile emissions in the unit may contribute to air pollution. These emissions are insignificant compared to the entire air pollution problem.

### Mitigation for Air Quality Impacts

No measures are necessary to mitigate increased motor vehicle emissions at Fort Tejon SHP because vehicles will come immediately off Interstate 5 and park.

### Flooding Impacts

Grapevine Creek is the main source of flooding in the unit. See the Resource Element for a description. This is a problem caused by Interstate 5, channeling, rapid runoff from upstream areas, and heavy rainfall over short periods.

Stream damage is well documented in the Resource Element.

### Mitigation for Flooding Impacts

The Resource Policies in the Resource Element recommend preparation and implementation of a stream management plan.

The goal for flood management is to achieve the following objectives:

1. Protect cultural resources (historic foundations and a prehistoric site) that are now being damaged by flooding.
2. Prevent downcutting of the streambed from advancing further upstream.
3. Protect riparian vegetation, and maintain the diversity of species dependent on it.
4. Avoid further erosion now and in the future, especially if the parcel immediately south of the park, along the highway, is developed.
5. Stop flooding of the park office and visitor center.
6. Prevent loss of the wooden footbridge before removal of the existing visitor center and park office building.
7. Provide for visitor comfort. People now have to walk through water during floods, and mud during and after floods.
8. Avoid the costly and unscheduled labor needed to sandbag the office and visitor center and perform clean-up associated with floods.
9. Long-term as well as short-term solutions should be visually non-intrusive.
10. Any necessary short-term solutions should be reversible.

Solutions to the flooding problem would have to consider that 1,800 cubic feet per second (cfs) constitutes the peak flow of Grapevine Creek. The problem will be exacerbated by more development upstream of the park.

One proposed solution is to provide an extended berm along the creek to limit the extent of flood waters.

### Traffic and Circulation Impacts

The Land Use and Facilities Elements discuss the problems of road access, parking, and circulation. On the vast majority of days during the year, the 37-car parking lot is adequate for the number of cars that park there. There are a few special-event days during the year when present parking is inadequate, even when the overflow lot by Donaldson Canyon is used. Cars are often parked for extensive distances along the frontage road.

### Mitigation for Traffic and Circulation Impacts

Proposed expansion of the parking lot by the park entrance will alleviate the existing situation on heavy use days. Other parking areas are nearby that can be used on peak days for those willing to walk.

Average daily visitor use is expected to increase (see Introduction), so the enlarged parking will eventually be needed even for daily visitor use. When more buildings are reconstructed, visitation will probably increase significantly.

### Esthetic Impacts (including noise)

As described in other elements, there are visual intrusions that exist. These are mainly utility lines, the modern visitor center, roads, and Interstate 5. The highway produces a steady background of noise that is intrusive.

The project will not be adding to the visual or noise impacts in any appreciable way, although some noise will be caused by the influx of more people.

The new trail may have some visual impacts on the hillsides.

### Mitigation for Esthetic Impacts

Please see resource policies in the Resource Element and proposals in the Land Use and Facilities Elements. Parking areas will be screened from public view as much as possible. This is especially important to the garrison historic zone, where getting the feel for historic interpretation is enhanced by fewer intrusions. The main parking area will be screened to a great extent by vegetation near the creek. Most of the overflow parking lot will be hidden by distance, land features, and vegetation that will be planted to augment existing visual screens.

### Public Services and Utility Efforts

See the Facilities Element and Operations Element.

There will be no significant impacts due to new restrooms, water, sewer, and electric utilities. Public health and safety would be protected through provisions of the Operations Element.

## Mitigation for Public Services and Utility Efforts

The park staff will protect the health and safety of the public. A fire plan, earthquake plan, and flood plan are all a part of the unit's program. The park staff and other safety and law enforcement agencies will be available to assist in emergencies.

## Alternatives

Several alternative facility development configurations and levels of development were considered and presented to the public during 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 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.

Alternative I would have retained the present parking configuration, while proposing to:

- remove and relocate the office, visitor center, and restroom facilities.
- study the Grapevine Creek flooding problem to determine solutions.
- maintain existing picnic facilities.
- provide picnicking facilities in Donaldson Canyon.

Alternative II would have included:

- removal and relocation of the office, visitor center, and restroom facilities.
- provision for reconstruction of historic structures.
- provision for a group campground and campfire center in Donaldson Canyon.
- retention of existing picnicking facilities.
- provision of a trail and overlook in Donaldson Canyon.

Neither alternative I or II would cause significant environmental impacts.



## No Project Alternative

The no project alternative would result in no basic changes. As a result, the opportunity to reconstruct and interpret the original fort and its history would suffer. Parking and picnicking facilities would not keep up with increases in use. The flood problem would not be solved. Problems of soil erosion and damage to historic foundations, to the visitor center, and to the bridge would not be solved.

The natural resources and proposals, especially improving the habitat for the bright blue copper butterfly, would either not occur, or would be set back by lack of staff and funds.

## Effects Found Not to be Significant

Should the proposed General Plan be carried out along with the mitigation measures recommended in the policy sections of the plan and the Environmental Impact Element, there should not be any significant adverse impacts involving the following aspects of the local environment: topography, hydrology, geology, soils, plant life, animal life, ecology, archeology, ethnography, history, historic structures and sites, esthetic resources, and recreation resources.

## Significant Effects that Cannot be Avoided

The single, unavoidable environmental effect that would result from implementation of the proposed General Plan for Fort Tejon State Historic Park includes loss of the current open space character typified by the historic zone. Reconstruction of the historic structures will convert this character to a more culturally developed setting characteristic of the historic fort.

## Relationship Between Short-Term Uses and Long-Term Productivity

The proposed short-term and long-term uses are preservation, interpretation, 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.

## 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

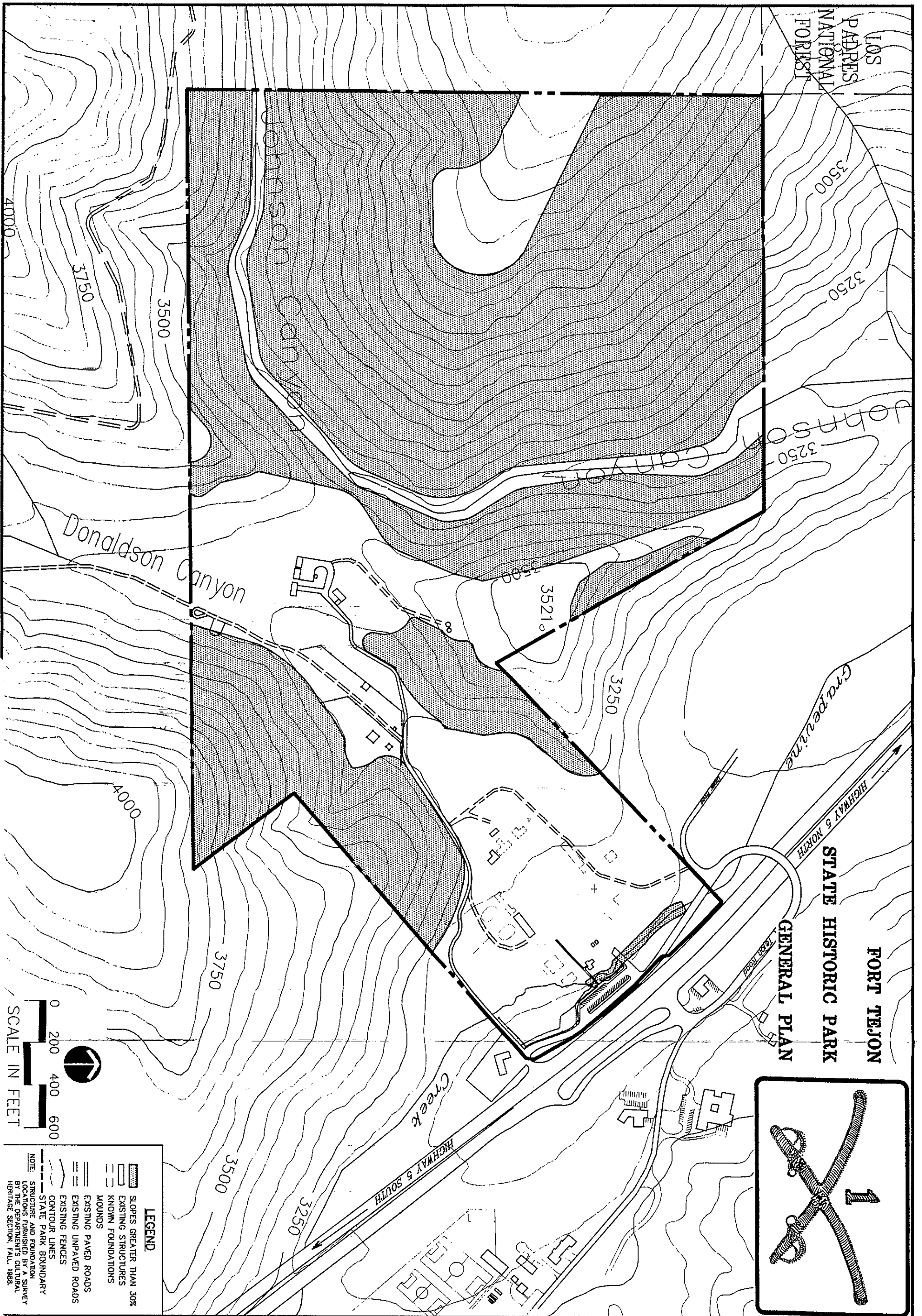
There will be a minor growth-inducing impact due to increased parking and recreational capacity. Increased recreational capacity may influence demand for support facilities such as service stations, lodging, grocery stores, and

restaurants. However, the impact is not expected to be significant, given the level of the proposed facility development in relation to current highway traffic volumes; 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.

A-3651L/71L/72L

# Resource Maps





LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST

3500

3250

JOHNSON CANYON

3250

Donaldson Canyon

35210

3250

Grapevine

HIGHWAY 5 NORTH

STATE HISTORIC PARK

GENERAL PLAN

FORT TEJON

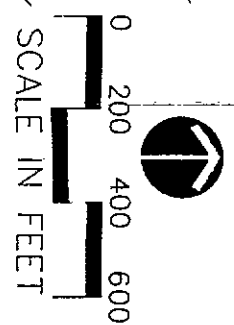
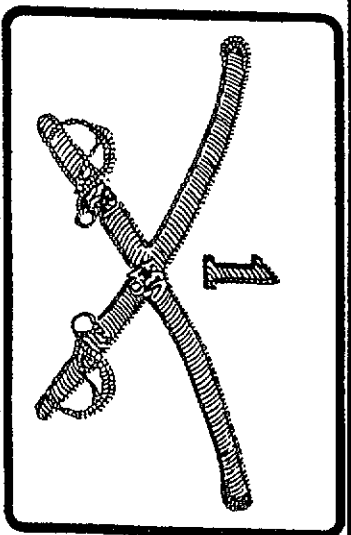
3750

3500

3250

HIGHWAY 5 SOUTH

Creek



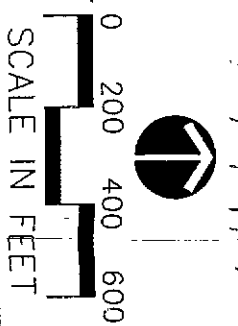
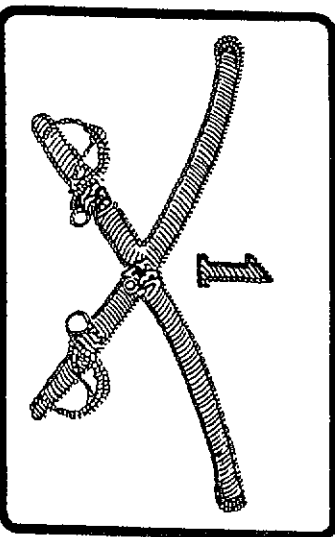
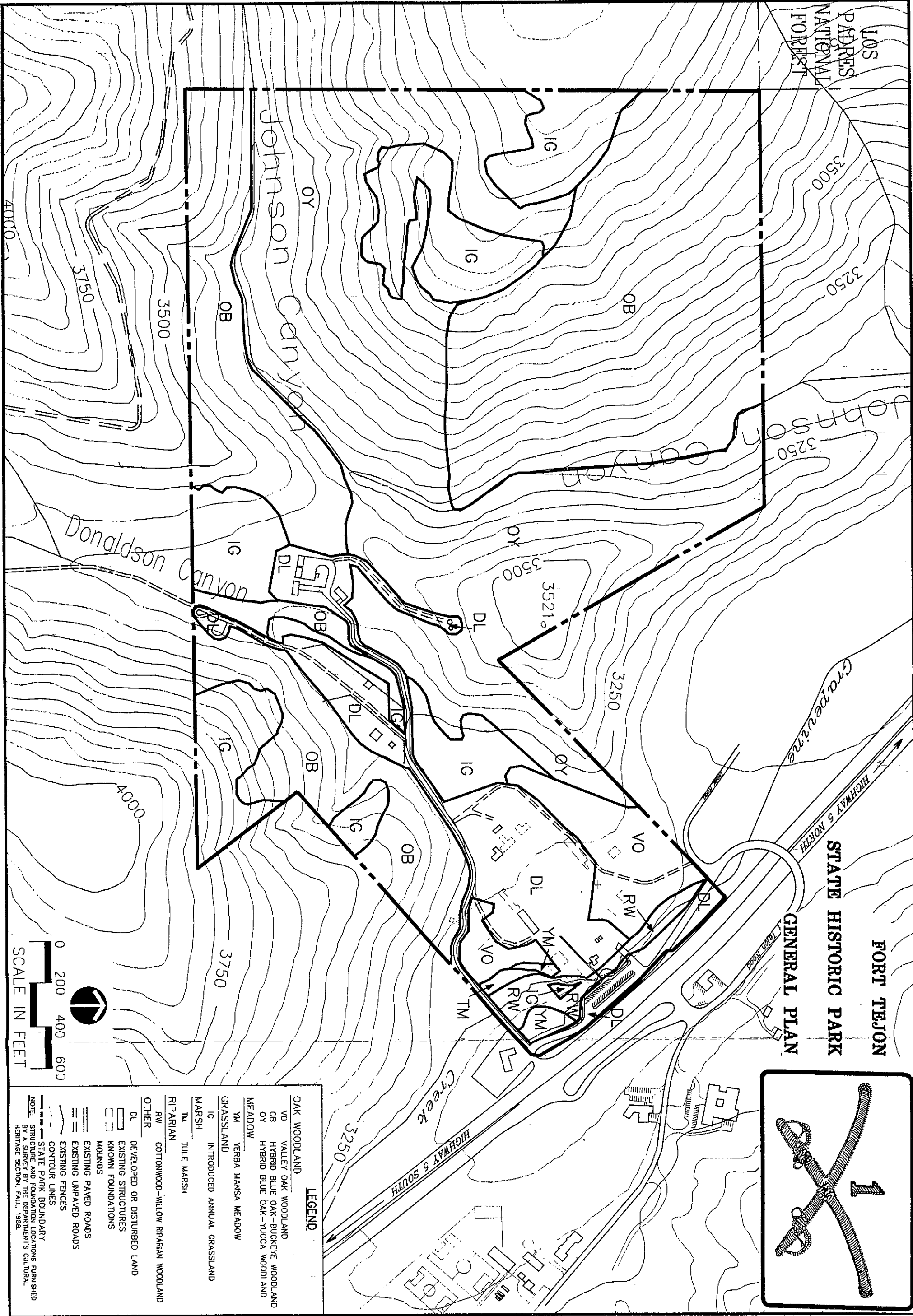
**LEGEND**

- SLOPES GREATER THAN 30%
- EXISTING STRUCTURES
- KNOWN FOUNDATIONS
- MOUNDS
- EXISTING PAVED ROADS
- EXISTING UNPAVED ROADS
- EXISTING FENCES
- CONTOUR LINES
- STATE PARK BOUNDARY

NOTE: STRUCTURE AND FOUNDATION LOCATIONS FURNISHED BY A SURVEY BY THE DEPARTMENT'S CULTURAL HERITAGE SECTION, FALL, 1988.

LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST

FORT TEJON  
STATE HISTORIC PARK  
GENERAL PLAN



**LEGEND**

OAK WOODLAND	VO	VALLEY OAK WOODLAND
OB	HYBRID BLUE OAK-BUCKEYE WOODLAND	
OY	HYBRID BLUE OAK-YUCCA WOODLAND	
MEADOW	YM	YERBA MANSA MEADOW
GRASSLAND	IG	INTRODUCED ANNUAL GRASSLAND
MARSH	TM	TULE MARSH
RIPARIAN	RW	COTTONWOOD-WILLOW RIPARIAN WOODLAND
OTHER	DL	DEVELOPED OR DISTURBED LAND
		EXISTING STRUCTURES
		KNOWN FOUNDATIONS
		MOUNDS
		EXISTING PAVED ROADS
		EXISTING UNPAVED ROADS
		CONTOUR LINES
		STATE PARK BOUNDARY
		STRUCTURE AND FOUNDATION LOCATIONS FURNISHED BY A SURVEY BY THE DEPARTMENT'S CULTURAL HERITAGE SECTION, FALL, 1988.

R-2  
MAP

24429  
DRAWING NO.

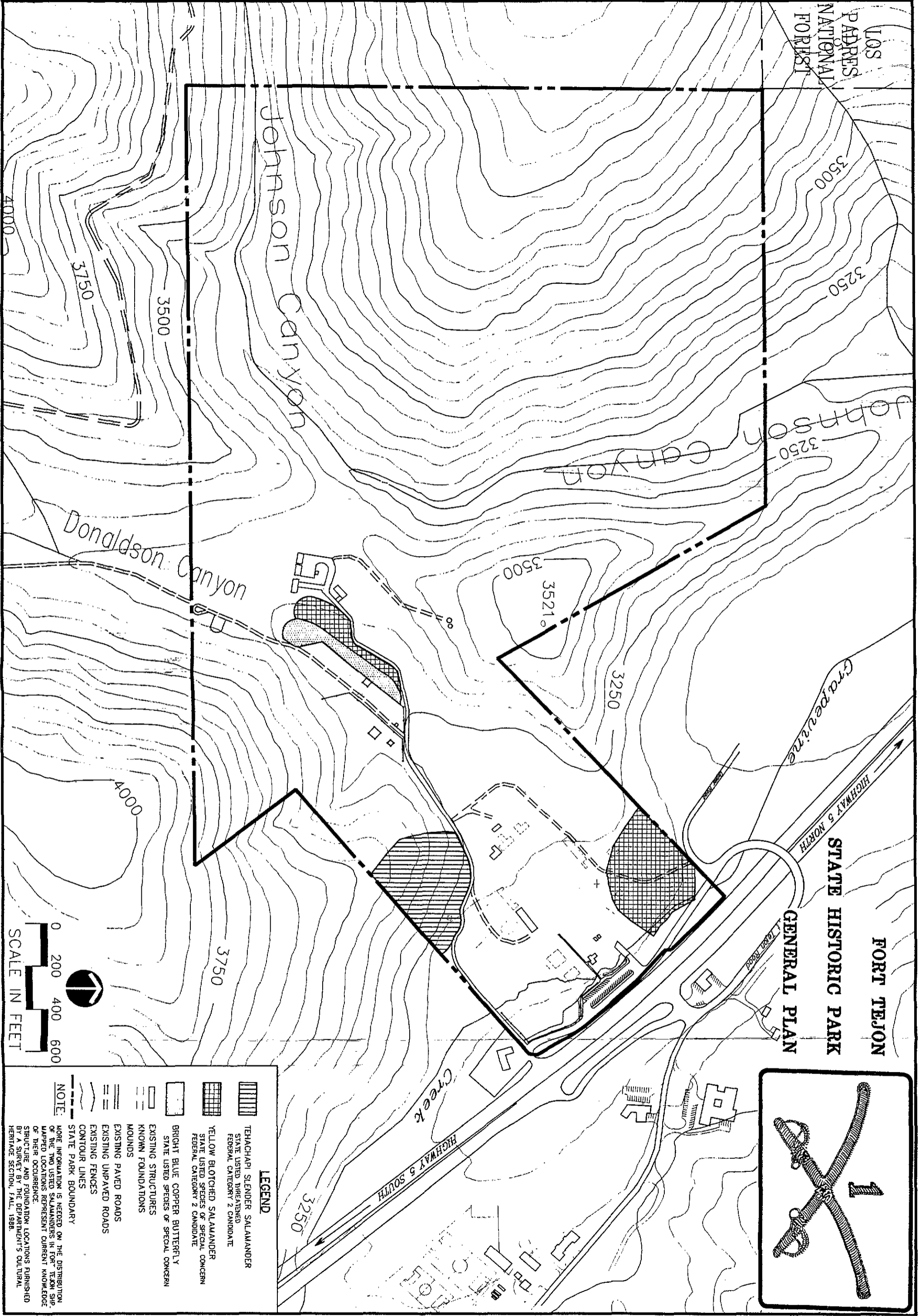
FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK  
PLANT COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL PLAN - RESOURCE ELEMENT

RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
APPROVED \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

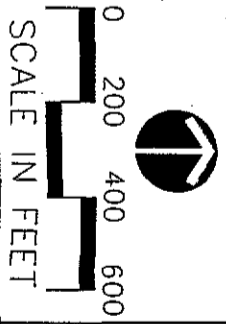
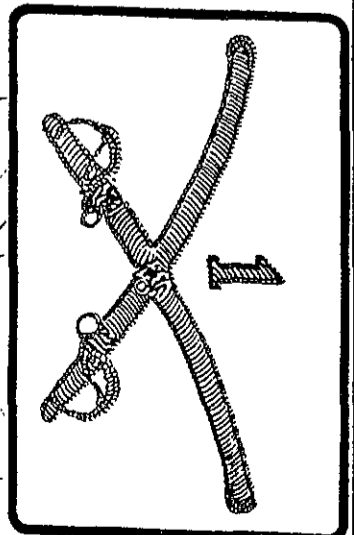
REVISIONS	DATE

DESIGNED  
J. WEILER  
DRAWN  
V. FOSTER  
C. ASHLOCK  
CHECKED  
2/89

LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST



**FORT TEJON**  
**STATE HISTORIC PARK**  
**GENERAL PLAN**



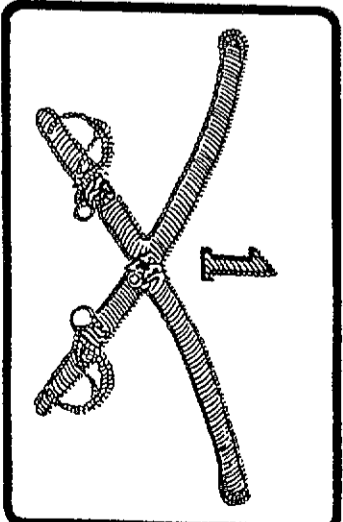
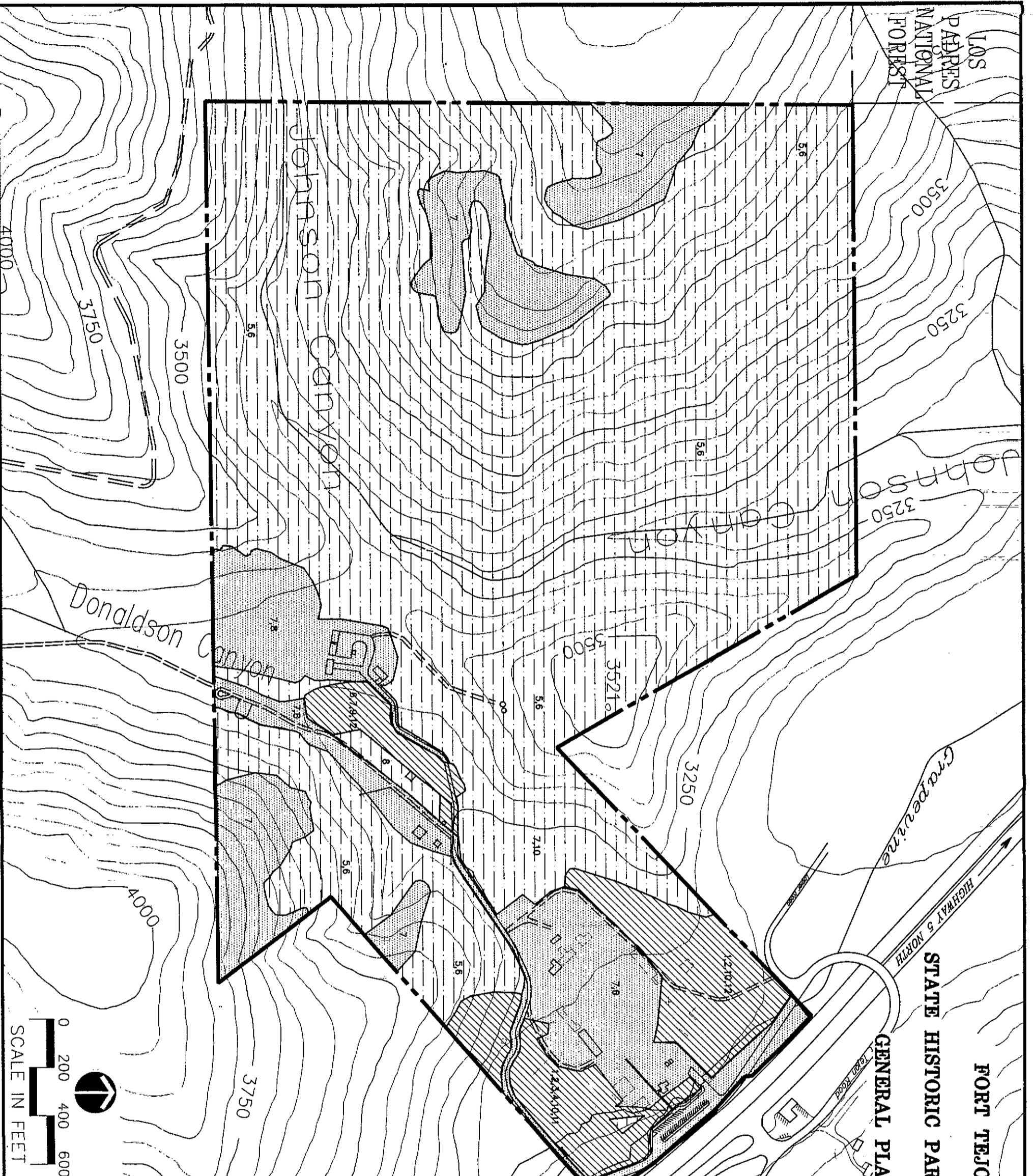
**LEGEND**

	TEHACHAPI SLENDER SALAMANDER STATE LISTED THREATENED FEDERAL CATEGORY 2 CANDIDATE
	YELLOW BLOTCHED SALAMANDER STATE LISTED SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN FEDERAL CATEGORY 2 CANDIDATE
	BRIGHT BLUE COPPER BUTTERFLY STATE LISTED SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN
	EXISTING STRUCTURES
	KNOWN FOUNDATIONS
	MOUNDS
	EXISTING PAVED ROADS
	EXISTING UNPAVED ROADS
	EXISTING FENCES
	CONTOUR LINES
	STATE PARK BOUNDARY

**NOTE:**  
 MORE INFORMATION IS NEEDED ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TWO LISTED SALAMANDERS IN FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK. MAPPED LOCATIONS REPRESENT CURRENT KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR OCCURRENCE. STRUCTURE AND FOUNDATION LOCATIONS FURNISHED BY A SURVEY BY THE DEPARTMENT'S CULTURAL HERITAGE SECTION, FALL, 1988.

R-3 MAP 24430 DRAWING NO.	FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK STATE AND/OR FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES GENERAL PLAN - RESOURCE ELEMENT	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	REVISIONS _____	DATE _____	DESIGNED J. WEILER DRAWN V. FOSTER C. ASHLOCK CHECKED 2/89
	APPROVED _____	DATE _____			





**LEGEND**

**SENSITIVITY**

- HIGH
- MODERATE
- LOW

**WILDLIFE HABITAT**

9. BRIGHT BLUE COPPER BUTTERFLY + HIGH VALUE MATING, FORAGING, AND ROOSTING SITES.
10. BUTTERFLIES, HIGH VALUE MATING, FORAGING, AND ROOSTING SITES.
11. TENNESSEE SLIMY SALAMANDER + HIGH VALUE MATING, AND FORAGING SITES.
12. YELLOW BLOTCHED SALAMANDER + \*\*

**WILDLIFE HABITAT**

\*\*STATE LISTED AS A SPECIAL CONCERN SPECIES  
 \*\*STATE LISTED AS THREATENED AND/OR A FEDERAL CANDIDATE SPECIES

**ECOLOGICAL UNIT**

1. VALLEY OAK WOODLAND
2. COTTONWOOD-WILLOW RIPARIAN WOODLAND
3. YERBA LANSA MEADOW
4. TULE MARSH
5. BLUE OAK HYBRID-TUCCA WOODLAND
6. BLUE OAK HYBRID-BUCKEYE WOODLAND
7. INTRODUCED ANNUAL GRASSLAND
8. DEVELOPED SITE OR DISTURBED LAND

**EXISTING STRUCTURES**

**KNOWN FOUNDATIONS**

**MOUNDS**

**EXISTING PAVED ROADS**

**EXISTING UNPAVED ROADS**

**EXISTING FENCES**

**CONTOUR LINES**

**STATE PARK BOUNDARY**

**NOTE:** MORE INFORMATION IS NEEDED ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TWO USED SALAMANDERS. HARBOR CONDOR RECOVERY OCCURS IN SENSITIVE AREAS. SEE RESOURCE ELEMENT TEXT FOR DISCUSSION OF ECOLOGICAL UNIT VALUES. LOCATIONS PUBLISHED BY A SURVEY STRUCTURE AND FOUNDATION UNIT. CALIFORNIA HERITAGE, SEASIDE, FALL, 1989.

R-4 MAP	<b>FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK</b> <b>NATURAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY</b> GENERAL PLAN - RESOURCE ELEMENT	RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	REVISIONS DATE	DESIGNED J. WEILER DRAWN V. FOSTER CHECKED 2/89
DRAWING NO. <b>24431</b>	APPROVED _____ DATE _____			

# General Plan Maps

---





# STATE PARK SYSTEM FACILITIES

## GRAPHIC SYMBOL

## FACILITY -- DESCRIPTION/COMPONENTS



**PARKING:** Paved or unpaved vehicle parking. The number of spaces is indicated in the text.



**PRIMARY ACCESS POINT:** Primary access point to the park; mainly for pedestrian use but available for vehicles by special use permit.



**VISITOR CENTER:** Structure for interpretive displays, collections, theater, library, and meeting area.



**PARK OFFICE:** Structure for office, park information, public telephone, and staff meeting area.



**RESTROOM:** Comfort station.



**INTERPRETIVE EXHIBIT:** Displays to inform and educate park visitors.



**PICNIC AREA:** Day use area with tables for family picnicking.



**GROUP CAMPGROUND:** Camping area for overnight use by organized groups on a reservation basis. Each group of units contains picnic tables, fire rings or BBQs, a water supply point, and refuse collection point. Also to be used during the day for picnicking (multi-use concept).



**INFORMAL CAMPFIRE CENTER:** Benches arranged in a semi-circle in front of a platform and fire circle for public information, education, and entertainment.



**TRAILHEAD:** Interpretive displays and locator map to designate commencement and nature of trail.



**HIKING/INTERPRETIVE TRAIL:** Unpaved path with interpretive signage or other interpretive devices.



**SCENIC OVERLOOK:** Bench, locator map, and interpretive panel.



**NATURAL HERITAGE POINT OF INTEREST:** Area to preserve and interpret important natural feature.



**CULTURAL HERITAGE POINT OF INTEREST:** Area to preserve and interpret important human activity site.



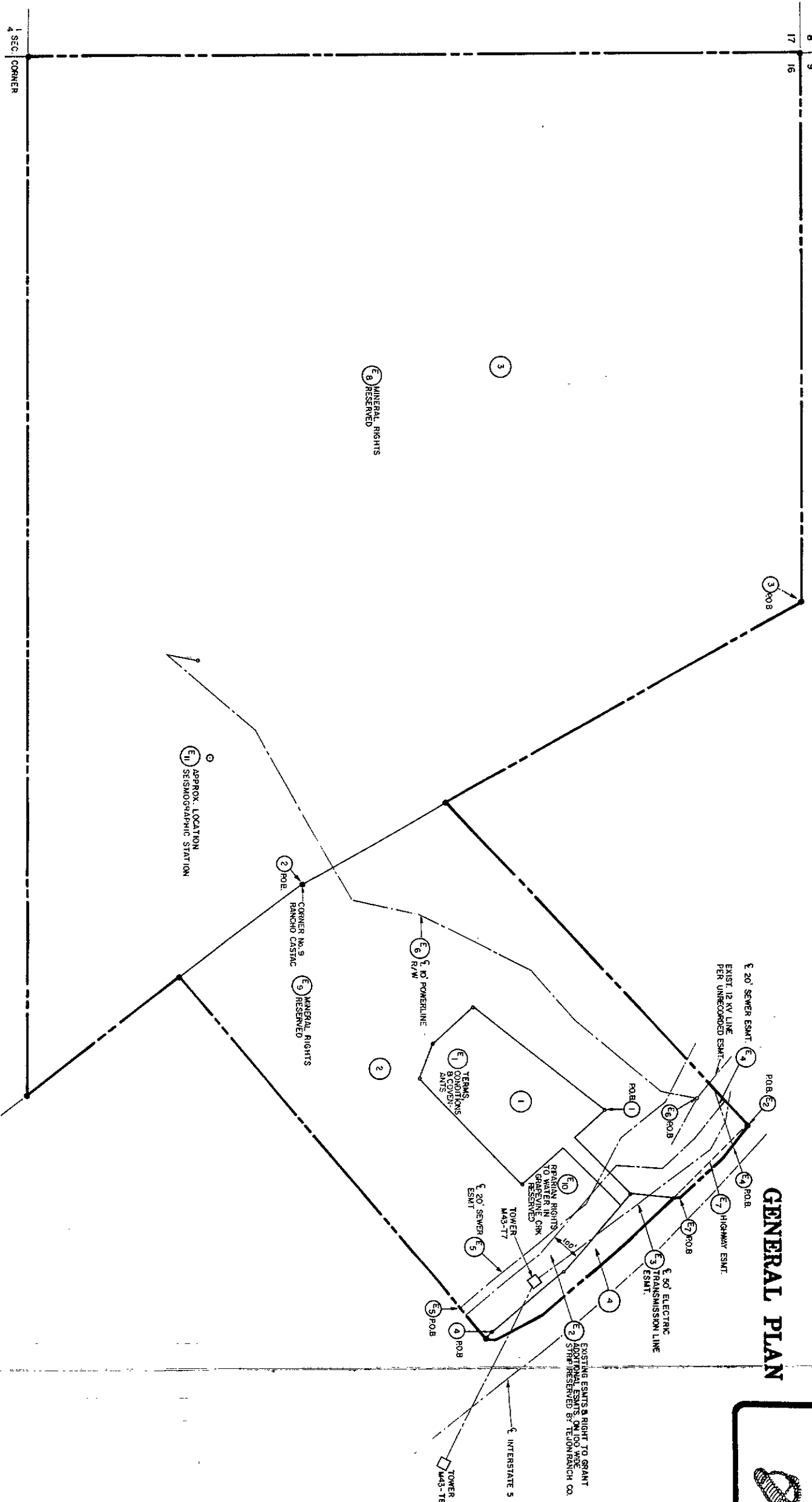
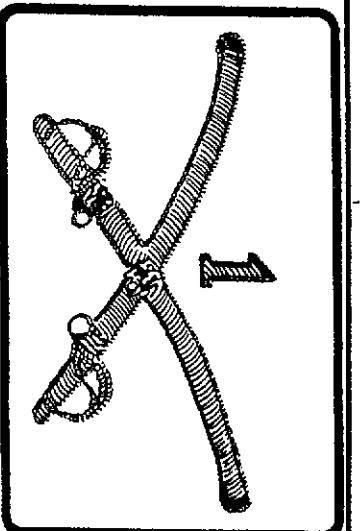
**EMPLOYEE HOUSING AREA:** Structure(s) for employee housing.



**SERVICE AREA:** Structure(s) for maintenance shop, equipment and materials storage; utilities.

PORTION OF RANCHO CASTAC  
AND  
SECTION 16, T.9N., R.19W., S.B.M.  
KERN COUNTY

FORT TEJON  
STATE HISTORIC PARK  
GENERAL PLAN



1. WATER & MINERALS RESERVED. A WELL FOR PARK USE ONLY MAY BE DEVELOPED.

SCHEDULE OF ACQUISITION

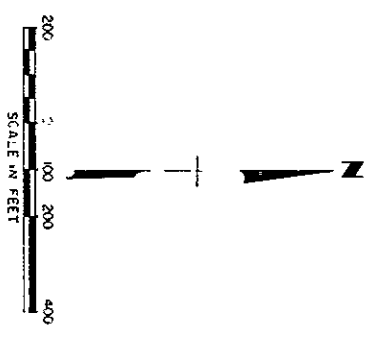
PARCEL NO	GRANTOR	TYPE OF DOCUMENT	RECORDING DATE	BOOK & PAGE	PARCEL ACREAGE	TOTAL ACREAGE
1	TEJON RANCH CO.	DEED	4-10-40	537 OR 102	5.0	5.0
2	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.	6/O/E/D	5-19-55	2427 OR 35	36.0	36.0
3	TEJON RANCH CO.	6/O/E/D	5-3-69	4285 OR 353	163.2	163.2
4	DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS	6/O/E/D	5-19-55	2428 OR 597	1.3	1.3
		1 C 9	8-8-68	4186 OR 185		205.5

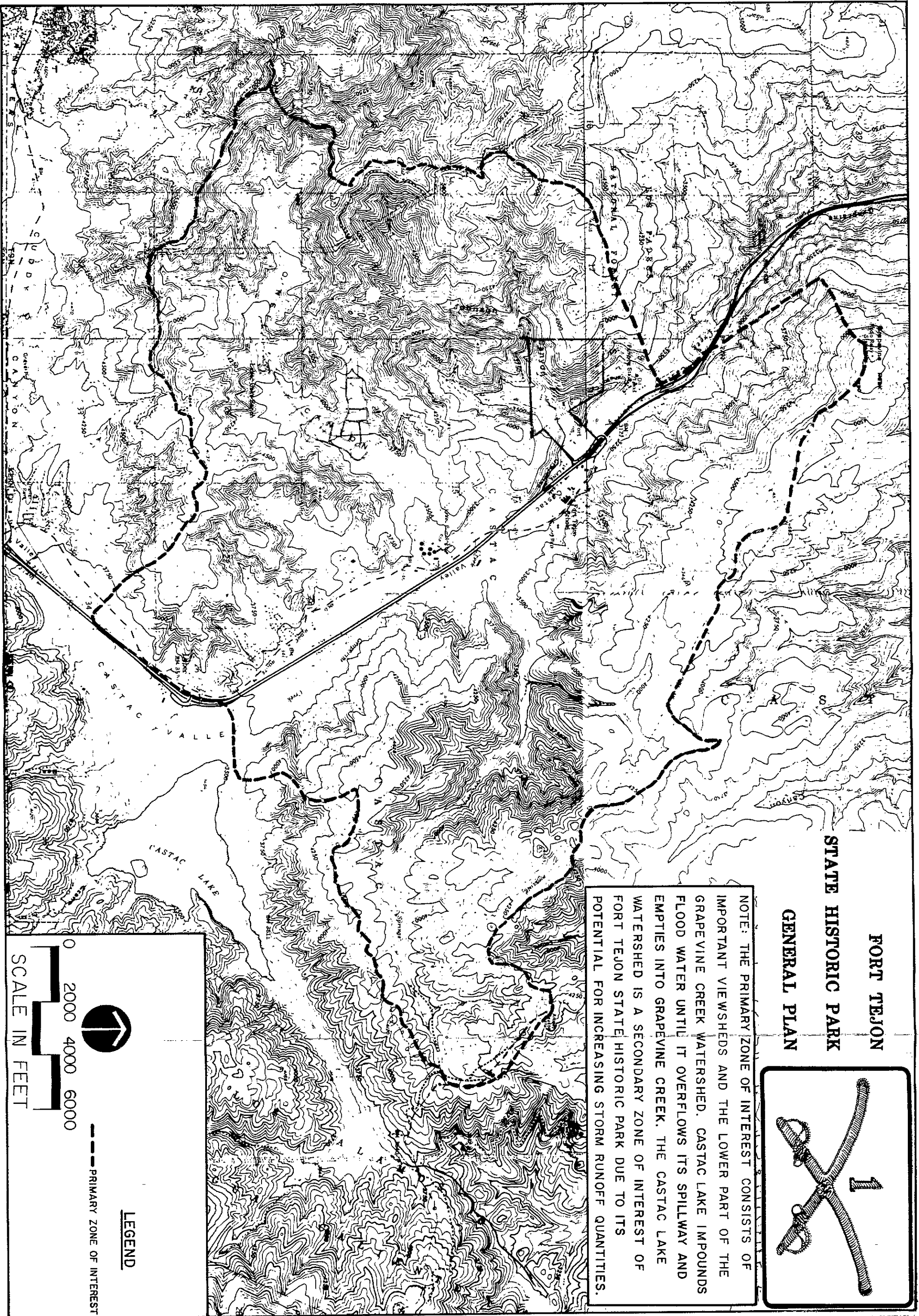
EASEMENTS

ENCUMBRANCE	GRANTEE
E1	TEJON RANCH CO.
E2	RICHIE, D. OIL CORP.
E3	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS CO.
E4	PROCTER LIGHTING GAS SUPPLY CO.
E5	RICHIE, D. OIL CORP.
E6	R.C.E. AND J.T. & Y.
E7	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.
E8	EDISON ELECTRIC CO.
E9	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.
E10	TEJON RANCH CO.
E11	R.C.E.
E12	DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
E13	TEJON RANCH CO.
E14	TEJON RANCH CO.
E15	U.S. DEPT. OF INTERIOR

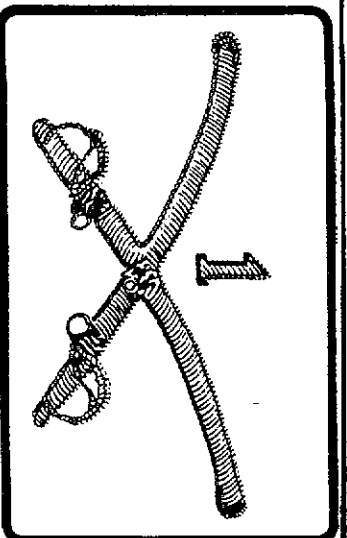
LEGEND

- 1 STATE PARK BOUNDARY
- 2 ACQUISITION PARCEL NUMBER
- 3 ENCUMBRANCE NUMBER
- 4 POINT OF BEGINNING
- 5 SURVEY MONUMENT





**FORT TEJON  
STATE HISTORIC PARK  
GENERAL PLAN**



NOTE: THE PRIMARY ZONE OF INTEREST CONSISTS OF IMPORTANT VIEWSHEDS AND THE LOWER PART OF THE GRAPEVINE CREEK WATERSHED. CASTAC LAKE IMPOUNDS FLOOD WATER UNTIL IT OVERFLOWS ITS SPILLWAY AND EMPTIES INTO GRAPEVINE CREEK. THE CASTAC LAKE WATERSHED IS A SECONDARY ZONE OF INTEREST OF FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK DUE TO ITS POTENTIAL FOR INCREASING STORM RUNOFF QUANTITIES.

**LEGEND**

— PRIMARY ZONE OF INTEREST

0 2000 4000 6000  
SCALE IN FEET

GP-2 MAP	DRAWING NO. 24433	FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK <b>PRIMARY ZONE OF INTEREST</b> GENERAL PLAN - INTRODUCTION		RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION		REVISIONS	DATE	DESIGNED J. WEILER
		APPROVED _____	DATE _____			9 DRAWN 88	V. FOSTER	CHECKED

LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST

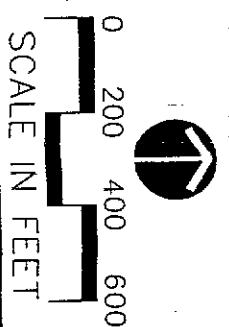
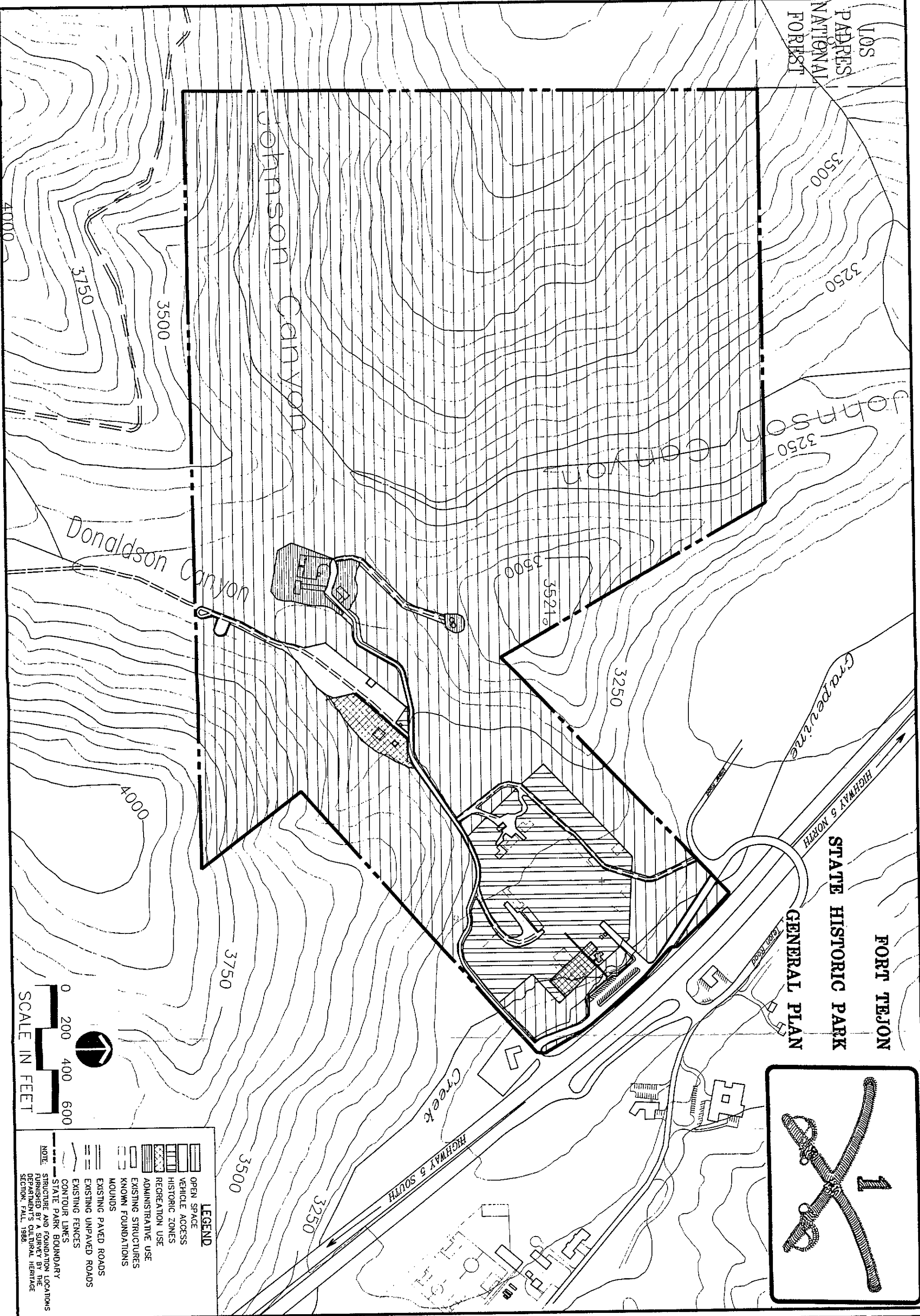
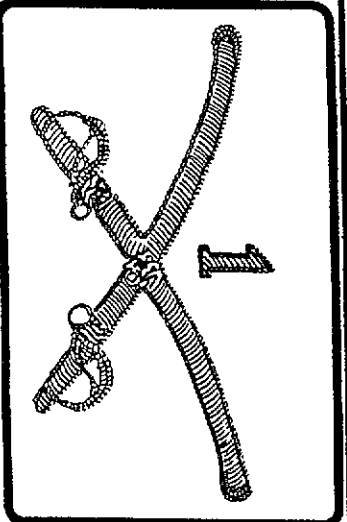
JOHNSON CANYON

JOHNSON CANYON

Donaldson Canyon

GRAPEVINE HIGHWAY & NORTH

FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK  
GENERAL PLAN



**LEGEND**

[Blank]	OPEN SPACE
[Dotted]	VEHICLE ACCESS
[Horizontal lines]	HISTORIC ZONES
[Vertical lines]	RECREATION USE
[Diagonal lines /]	ADMINISTRATIVE USE
[Diagonal lines \]	EXISTING STRUCTURES
[Cross-hatch]	KNOWN FOUNDATIONS
[Stippled]	MOUNDS
[Thick solid line]	EXISTING PAVED ROADS
[Thin solid line]	EXISTING UNPAVED ROADS
[Dashed line]	CONTOUR LINES
[Dotted line]	STATE PARK BOUNDARY

**NOTE:** STRUCTURE AND FOUNDATION LOCATIONS FURNISHED BY A SURVEY BY THE DEPARTMENT'S CULTURAL HERITAGE SECTION, FALL 1988.

GP-3 MAP	DRAWING NO. 24434	FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK <b>EXISTING LAND USE</b> GENERAL PLAN - LAND USE ELEMENT		RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	REVISIONS	DATE	DESIGNED J. WEILER
		APPROVED _____	DATE _____			DRAWN V. FOSTER C. ASHLOCK CHECKED 2/89	



LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST

JOHNSON CANYON

DONALDSON CANYON

GRAPEVINE

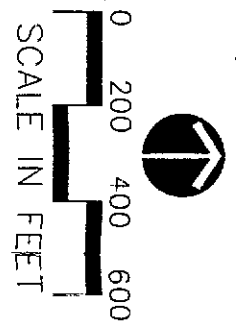
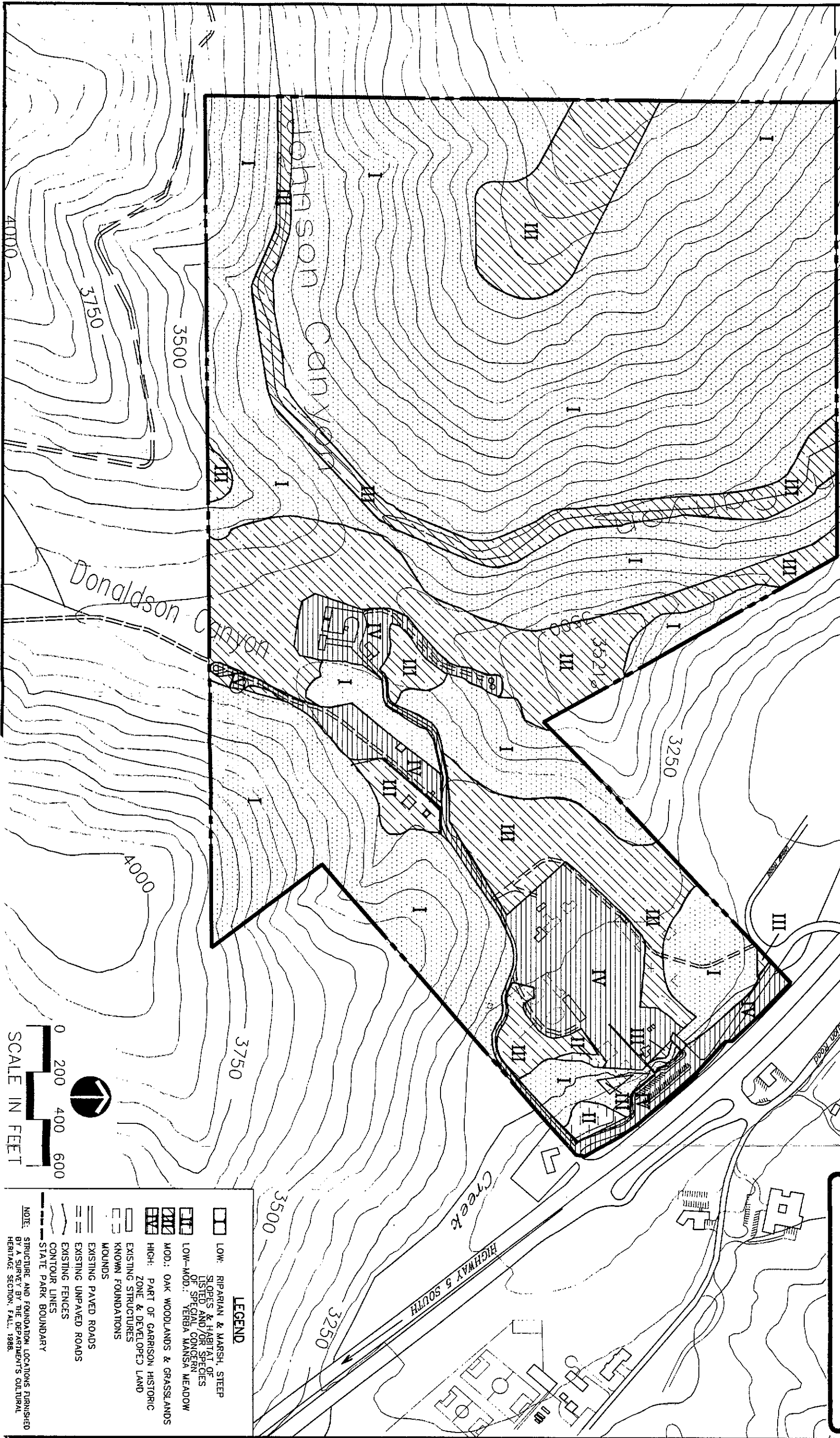
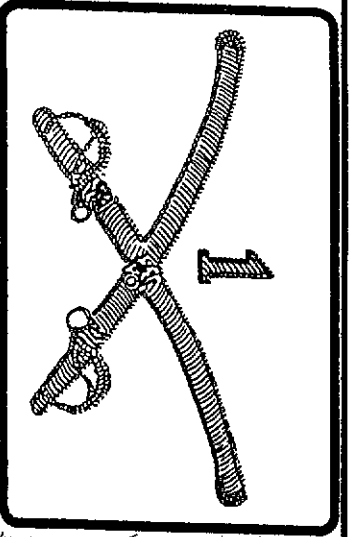
HIGHWAY 5 NORTH

HIGHWAY 5 SOUTH

FORT TEJON

STATE HISTORIC PARK

GENERAL PLAN



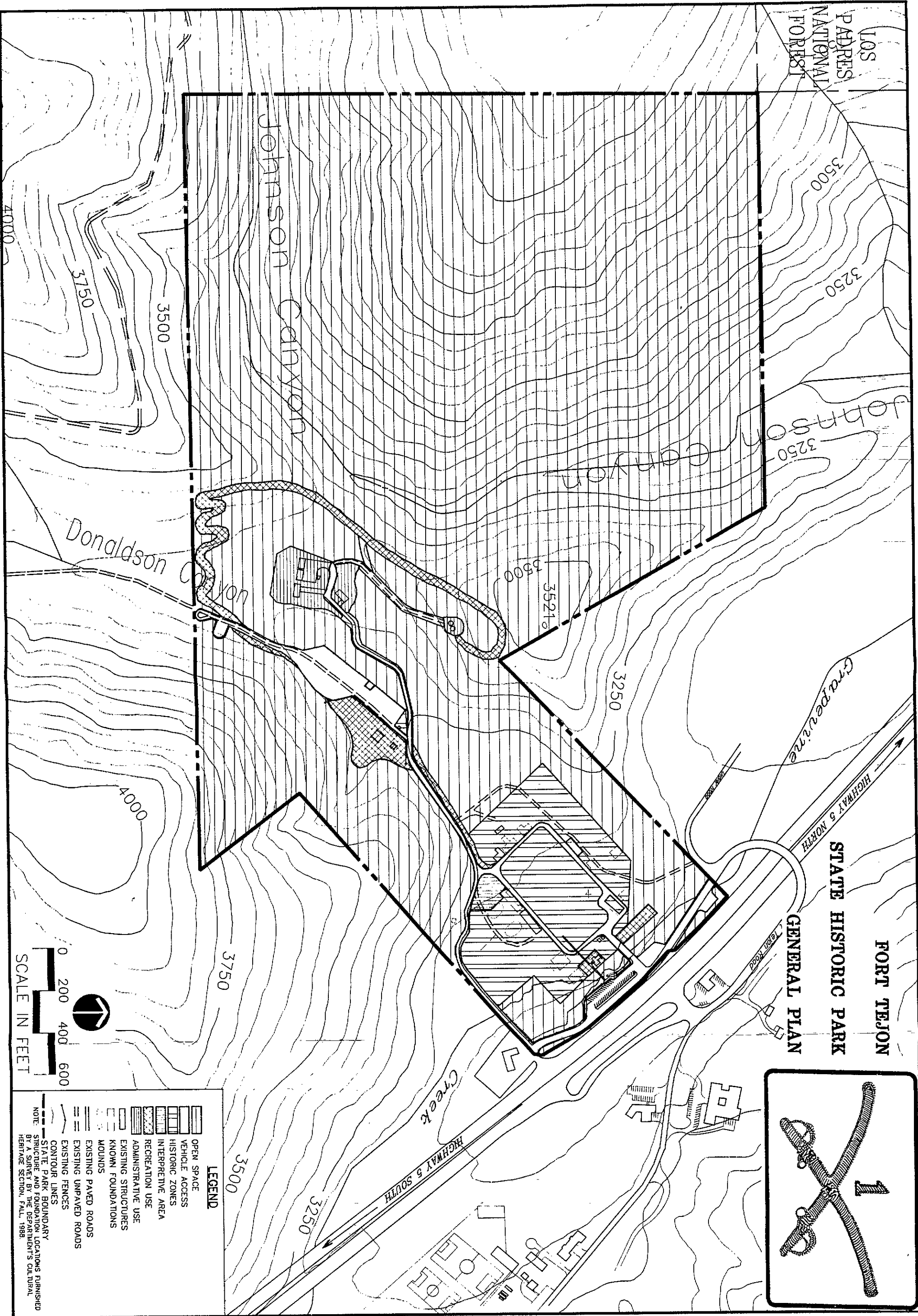
**LEGEND**

	LOW: RIPARIAN & MARSH, STEEP SLOPES & HABITATS OF LISTED AND/OR SENSITIVE SPECIES
	LOW-MED.: TERZA MANSA MEADOW
	MOD.: OAK WOODLANDS & GRASSLANDS
	HIGH: PART OF GARRISON HISTORIC ZONE & DEVELOPED LAND
	EXISTING STRUCTURES
	KNOWN FOUNDATIONS
	MOUNDS
	EXISTING PAVED ROADS
	EXISTING UNPAVED ROADS
	CONTOUR LINES
	STATE PARK BOUNDARY

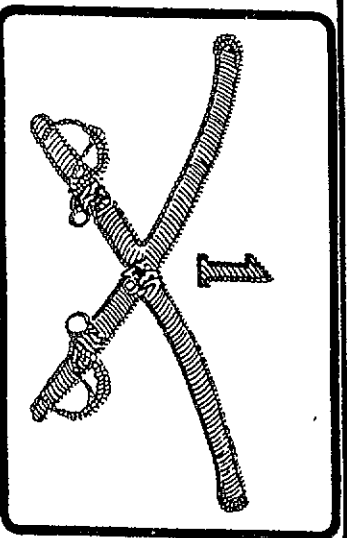
NOTE: STRUCTURE AND FOUNDATION LOCATIONS FURNISHED BY A SURVEY BY THE DEPARTMENT'S CULTURAL HERITAGE SECTION, FALL, 1988.

GP-4 MAP	DRAWING NO. 24435	FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK		RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA		REVISIONS		DATE		DESIGNED J. WEILER	
		ALLOWABLE USE INTENSITY		DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION						DRAWN V. FOSTER	
GENERAL PLAN - LAND USE ELEMENT		APPROVED _____		DATE _____		CHECKED C. ASHLOCK				2/88	

LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST



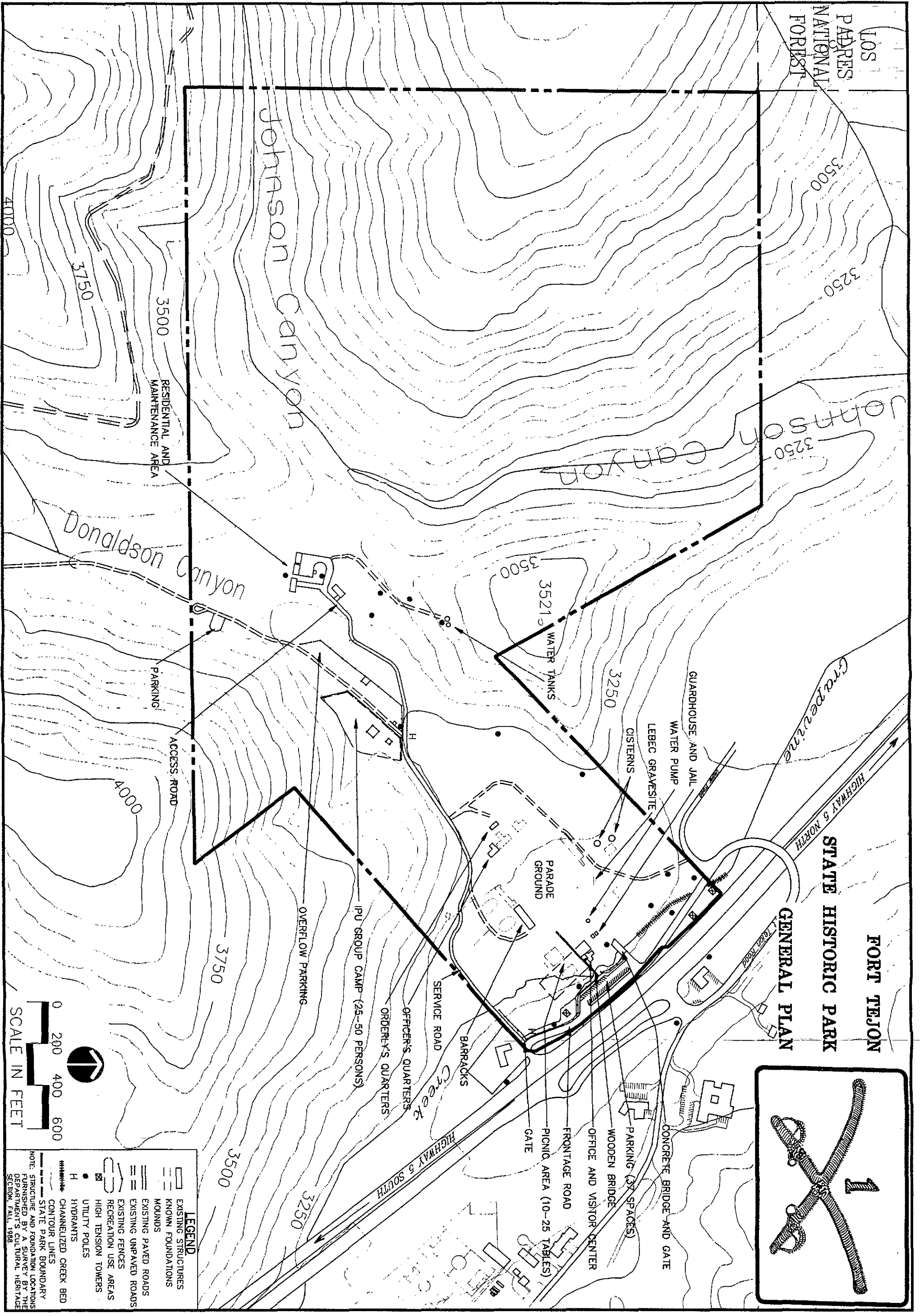
**FORT TEJON**  
**STATE HISTORIC PARK**  
**GENERAL PLAN**



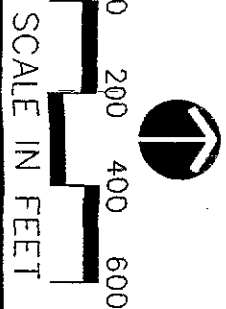
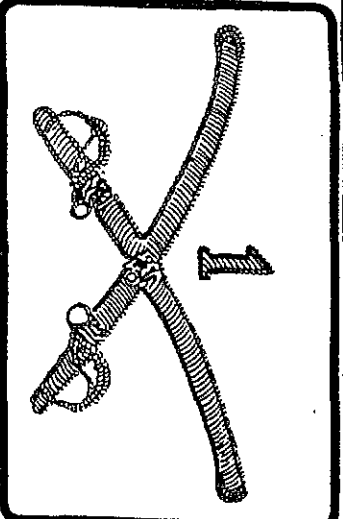
- LEGEND**
- OPEN SPACE
  - VEHICLE ACCESS
  - HISTORIC ZONES
  - INTERPRETIVE AREA
  - RECREATION USE
  - ADMINISTRATIVE USE
  - EXISTING STRUCTURES
  - KNOWN FOUNDATIONS
  - MOUNDS
  - EXISTING PAVED ROADS
  - EXISTING UNPAVED ROADS
  - EXISTING FENCES
  - CONTOUR LINES
  - STATE PARK BOUNDARY
- NOTE: STRUCTURE AND FOUNDATION LOCATIONS FURNISHED BY A SURVEY BY THE DEPARTMENT'S CULTURAL HERITAGE SECTION, FALL, 1988.

GP-5 MAP	DRAWING NO. 24436	FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK <b>PROPOSED LAND USE</b> GENERAL PLAN - LAND USE ELEMENT		RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION		REVISIONS	DATE	DESIGNED J. WEILER
		APPROVED _____	DATE _____			DRAWN V. FOSTER	CHECKED C. ASHLOCK	2/89

LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST



**FORT TEJON  
STATE HISTORIC PARK  
GENERAL PLAN**



**LEGEND**

- ▭ EXISTING STRUCTURES
- ▭ EXISTING FOUNDATIONS
- ▭ MOUNDS
- ▭ EXISTING PAVED ROADS
- ▭ EXISTING UNPAVED ROADS
- ▭ EXISTING FENCES
- ▭ RECREATION USE AREAS
- ▭ HIGH TENSION TOWERS
- UTILITY POLES
- HYDRANTS
- CHANNELIZED CREEK BED
- CONTOUR LINES
- STATE PARK BOUNDARY

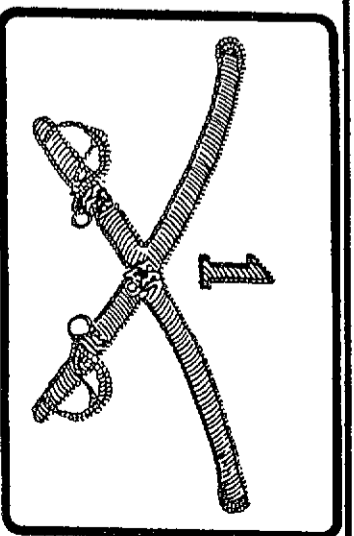
NOTE: STRUCTURE AND FOUNDATION LOCATIONS FURNISHED BY A SURVEY BY THE DEPARTMENT'S CULTURAL HERITAGE SECTION, FALL, 1988

GP-6 MAP	DRAWING NO. 24437	FORT TEJON STATE HISTORIC PARK <b>EXISTING FACILITIES</b> GENERAL PLAN - FACILITIES ELEMENT		RESOURCES AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	REVISIONS	DATE	DESIGNED J. WEILER
		APPROVED _____	DATE _____			DRAWN V. FOSTER	CHECKED 3/89

LOS  
PADRES  
NATIONAL  
FOREST

**GARRISON HISTORIC ZONE AREA**  
 RECONSTRUCT HISTORIC STRUCTURES  
 SITE FOR ACTIVITIES HISTORICALLY OCCURRING ON  
 LAND NOT IN THE PARK  
 RELOCATE VISITOR CENTER OFFICE & COMFORT STATION TO  
 RECONSTRUCTED STRUCTURES  
 DEVELOP NEW VISITOR CENTER  
 ADD HISTORIC ZONE INTERPRETIVE PATH AND INTERPRETIVE SHELTER  
 ADD PICNIC SITES  
 UNDERGROUND/HIDE UTILITIES  
 IMPROVE SERVICE ROAD

**FORT TEJON  
STATE HISTORIC PARK**  
 GENERAL PLAN

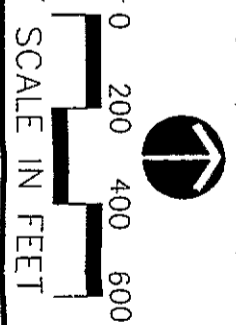


**PARK ENTRANCE**  
 STUDY AND IMPLEMENT FLOOD MANAGEMENT  
 REDESIGN PARKING LOT  
 ADD PARKING SOUTH OF EXISTING LOT  
 ADD PARKING ACROSS FRONTAGE ROAD  
 CREATE A SINGLE CREEK CROSSING  
 RELOCATE VISITOR CENTER, PARK OFFICE,  
 COMFORT STATION; REMOVE BUILDING  
 LANDSCAPE WITH NATIVE VEGETATION  
 INSTALL NEW PARK ENTRANCE SIGNS  
 INSTALL REGULATORY SIGNAGE

**DONALDSON CANYON**  
 RESTORE BUTTERFLY HABITAT  
 MAINTAIN OVERFLOW PARKING CAPACITY  
 DEVELOP PERMANENT GROUP CAMP FACILITIES:  
 ADD COMFORT STATION  
 ADD INFORMAL CAMPFIRE CENTER  
 INTERPRET CEMETERY  
 INSTALL TRAILHEAD/INTERPRETIVE SHELTER

**WESTERN SECTOR**  
 DEVELOP HISTORIC ZONE OVERLOOK AND ACCESS TRAIL  
 IMPROVE RESIDENCE/MAINTENANCE AREA ACCESS ROAD

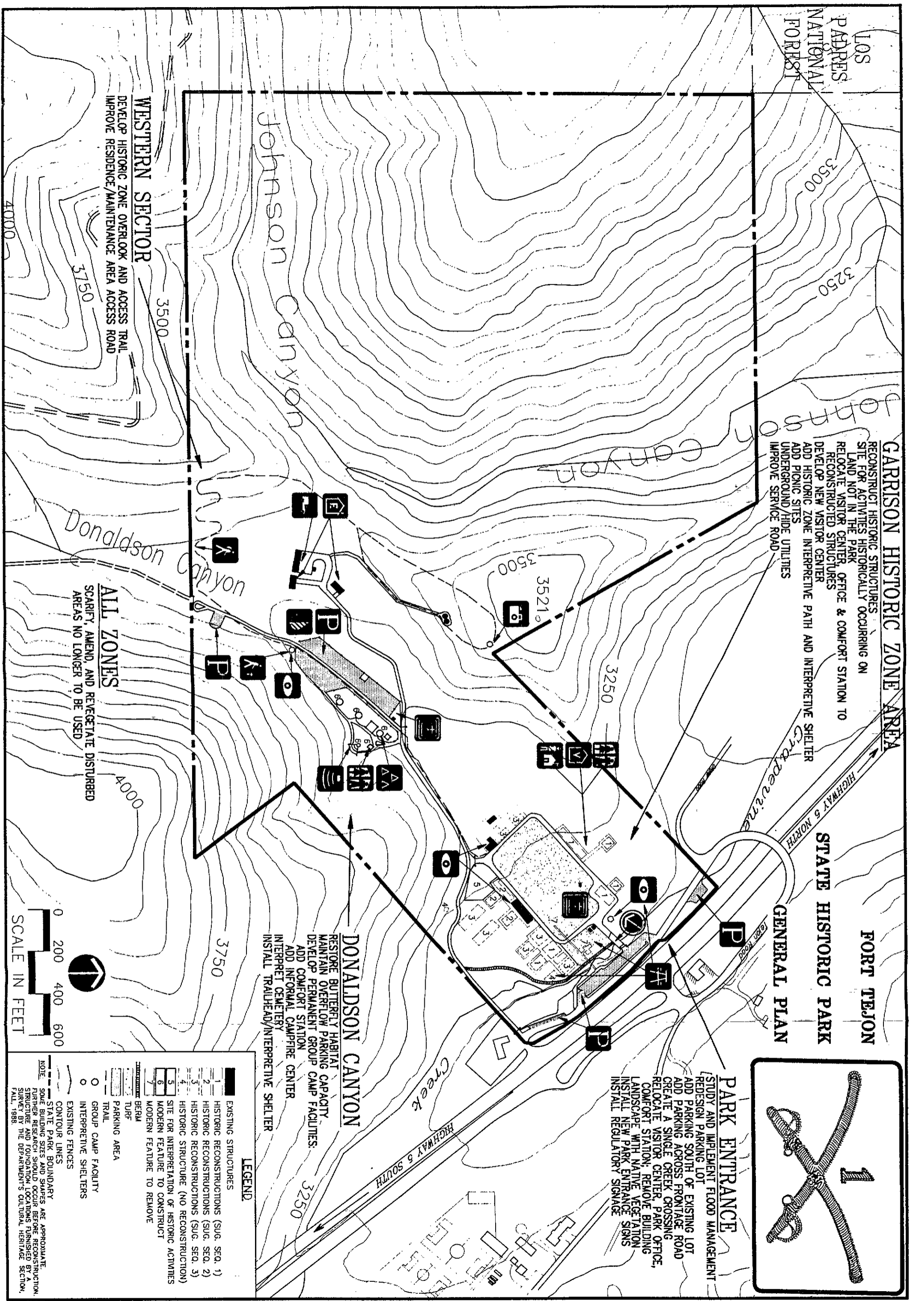
**ALL ZONES**  
 SCARIFY, AMEND, AND REVEGETATE DISTURBED  
 AREAS NO LONGER TO BE USED



**LEGEND**

- 1 EXISTING STRUCTURES
- 2 HISTORIC RECONSTRUCTIONS (SUG. SEQ. 1)
- 3 HISTORIC RECONSTRUCTIONS (SUG. SEQ. 2)
- 4 HISTORIC RECONSTRUCTIONS (SUG. SEQ. 3)
- 5 HISTORIC STRUCTURE (NO RECONSTRUCTION)
- 6 SITE FOR INTERPRETATION OF HISTORIC ACTIVITIES
- 7 MODERN FEATURE TO CONSTRUCT
- 8 MODERN FEATURE TO REMOVE
- 9 BERM
- 10 TURF
- 11 PARKING AREA
- 12 TRAIL
- 13 GROUP CAMP FACILITY
- 14 INTERPRETIVE SHELTERS
- 15 EXISTING FENCES
- 16 CONTOUR LINES
- 17 STATE PARK BOUNDARY

NOTE: SOME BUILDING SIZES AND SHAPES ARE APPROXIMATE. FURTHER RESEARCH SHOULD OCCUR BEFORE RECONSTRUCTION. STRUCTURE AND FOUNDATION LOCATIONS FURNISHED BY A SURVEY BY THE DEPARTMENT'S CULTURAL HERITAGE SECTION, FALL, 1988.





DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

## STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION

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



Resolution 44-89  
adopted by the  
CALIFORNIA STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION  
at its regular meeting in Bakersfield on  
October 13, 1989

WHEREAS, the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation has presented to this Commission for approval the proposed General Plan for Fort Tejon 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 Fort Tejon State Historic Park Preliminary General Plan, dated March 1989, including the Errata dated September 19, 1989, subject to such environmental changes as the Director of Parks and Recreation shall determine advisable and necessary to implement the provisions of said plan.

Fort Tejon State Historic Park  
General Plan  
Revised Errata  
September 19, 1989  
(Supercedes previous version)

- p. 5: Under Proposed Facilities, add new Item 1: "Restore the building listed in the Resource Inventory as Building #19", and renumber the other items, to make a list of 12.
- p. 32, lines 36-40: Change this sentence to read: "Four special animals are known to occur in Fort Tejon SHP: the bright blue copper butterfly (Lycaena heteronea ssp. clara), the Tehachapi slender salamander (Batrachoseps stebbinsi), the yellow-blotched salamander (Ensatina eschsholtzi croceata), and the Grapevine Creek snail."
- p. 33, Insert new paragraph after line 12: "The Grapevine Creek snail is in the family Hydrobiidae and believed to be in the genus Pyrgulopsis. It has been nominated for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service endangered species status by a researcher at San Francisco State University. The Department has been told that the Grapevine Creek snail is known only to occur in Grapevine Creek and adjacent wetlands. Its distribution is limited to Fort Tejon State Historic Park and property immediately to the north and south, a total of less than one-half mile in and along the creek. This minute mollusk is sensitive to pollution from Interstate 5 runoff and flood scouring which removes fine sediments required for habitat."
- p. 33, line 39: Add after "and spotted owl.": "The precise localities of these sites are not available because they were not recorded by the species' nineteenth century collectors. This was typical of that period in the history of scientific collecting, in part due to a lack of adequate maps."
- p. 39: Replace Figure 2 with the attached map, which more accurately depicts the location of the Sebastian Indian Reservation.
- p. 41, line 38: Correct typographical error, which should read "active patrols"
- p. 63, line 38: Correct typographical error, which should read "into suitable habitat areas."

quarters, #19)" to "with regard to the two historic structures, Building #7 (which is restored) and Building #19 (which is stabilized and will be restored)."

p. 91, line 33: After "as well as for interpretation", add "Building #19 will be restored, using procedures outlined in this general plan, to a historic appearance, and"

p. 91, lines 44-45: Change "in state ownership" to "within the State Historic Park".

p. 98: General Plan Implementation Matrix: Add a new line under Garrison Historic Zone and Surrounding Area, before "Reconstruct historic structures", to read: "Restore Officer's Quarters (#19); Suggested Sequence I; Estimated Cost (1988 \$): \$250,000 - 500,000"; Comments: Is now stabilized.

p. 112: Add new #8 and change succeeding numbers to make a list totaling 15 items:

8. Interpretation of Unmarried Officers' Lifestyles

A house museum and other interpretive exhibits in the restored Building 19 will reflect and explain the lifestyles of unmarried junior officers at Fort Tejon.

p. 114, line 1: Change the heading to read "Additional Building Restoration and Reconstruction" and add a new paragraph following the heading:

"Building 19 should be restored to reflect a historic appearance during the interpretive period, toward the end of the regular army occupation of the post. It can then be used to interpret the lifestyles of unmarried junior officers at Fort Tejon.

p. 114, line 22: Change "(#16 or #17)" to "(#16 and #17)"

p. 120, line 12: Correct spelling: "paraphernalia"

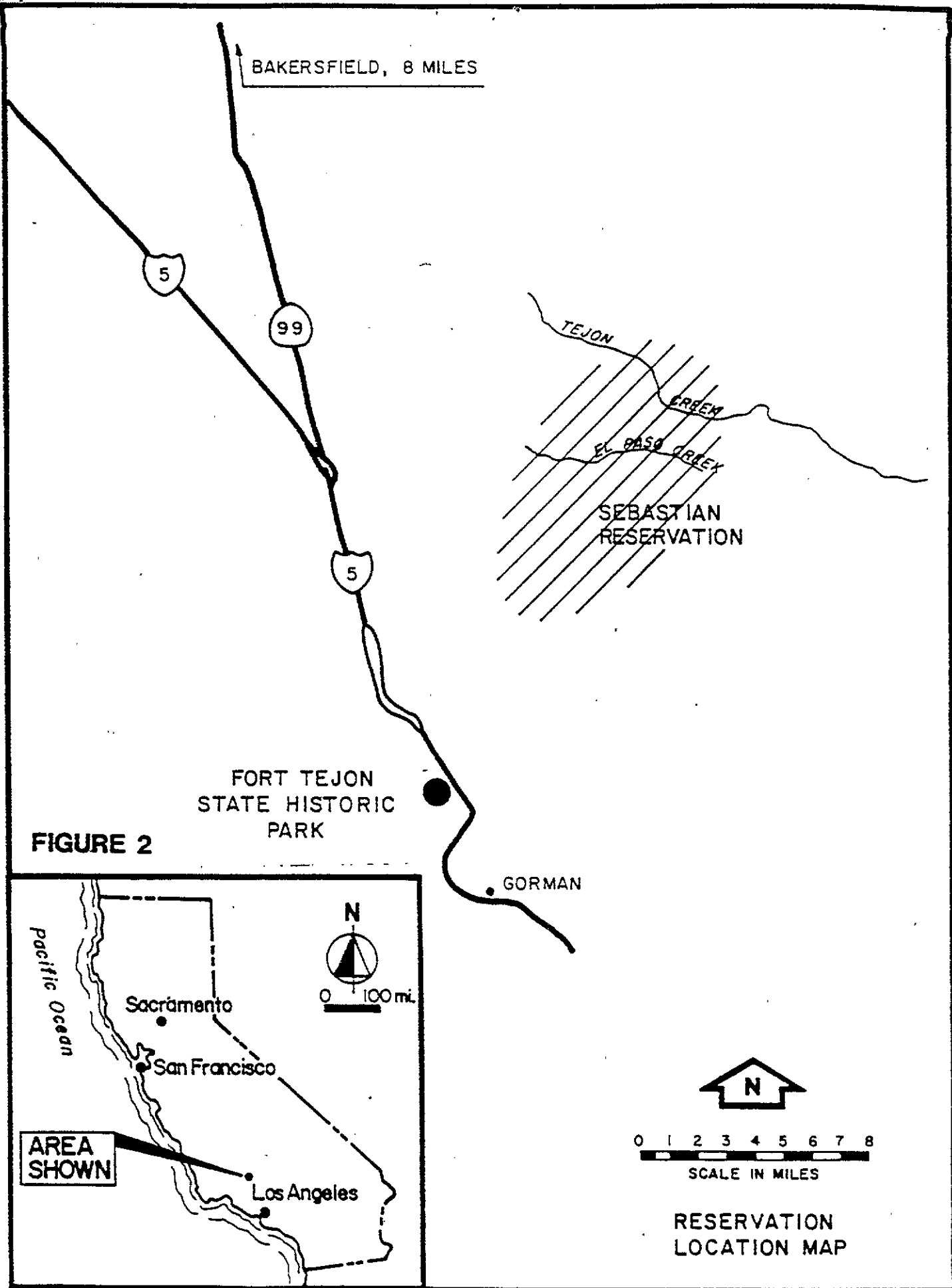
p. 120, line 12: Add "public and" after "paraphernalia in demand by the"

p. 122, line 4: Add "restored and" before "reconstructed".

p. 124, line 14: Change Item 6 to read "Restore Building #19 for a house museum and other interpretation explaining the lifestyles of unmarried officers at Fort Tejon" and change the existing Item B, #6 to Item B, #7.

p. 124, line 20, Item B, existing #6e, new #7e: Change to read "Additional officer's quarters (#16 and #17)"

Map R-4: Make additions to reflect new information received about the Grapevine Creek snail. The snail will be added to the legend under the Wildlife Habitat list: "13. Grapevine Creek snail". A footnote will read: "Nominated for endangered species candidacy with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service." The two areas designated as having high sensitivity northwest and southeast of the historic zone will each have number 13 added to their list of sensitivities.



Comments and Responses  
General Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Report  
Fort Tejon State Historic Park  
SCH #88021518

Review copies were provided to the following on or after March 22, 1989. The review period ended May 5, 1989:

State Clearinghouse (10 copies)  
County of Kern, Planning and Development Services  
Kern County Council of Governments  
U.S. Forest Service, Mr. Tony Juarez  
Sierra Club, Ms. Lorraine Unger  
Sierra Club, Mr. Murray Rosenthal  
Sierra Club, Dr. Robert Mark  
Tejon Ranch Company, Mr. Jim Peterson  
Kern County Historical Society  
California Historical Society  
Fort Tejon Historical Association  
Ms. Victoria Araujo  
Mr. Dana Edwards  
Mr. Jack Stebles  
Mr. Karl Hinderer  
Mr. Steven Mata  
Mr. Robert Zarieor  
Ms. Bonnie Ketterl  
Mr. Norton Aronow  
Ms. Sasha Honig  
Ms. Geraldine Johnson  
Mr. Tyler Conrad  
Mr. David Lesser  
Mr. Bill Agnew  
L. Reed  
Mr. Roger Lee  
Mr. Bryan Cook  
Ms. Karen Anthony  
Mr. Gary Fradella  
Mr. John Polich  
Ms. Frances Sanchez  
Mr. Ric Pinkerton  
Mr. Ron Sidwell  
Mr. Werner Weinstock  
Mr. David Colley  
Mr. Louis Wakefield

A notice announcing locations of copies of the document for public review was published in the following newspapers:

The Bakersfield Californian  
The Mountain Enterprise  
The Los Angeles Times

Documents were available at the following locations for public review:

Department of Parks and Recreation  
Regional Headquarters  
730 South Beckman Road #A  
Lodi, CA 95240

Department of Parks and Recreation  
San Joaquin Valley District  
5290 Millerton Road  
Friant, CA 93626

Fort Tejon State  
Historic Park Office  
35251 Fort Tejon Road  
Lebec, CA 93243

Old Town San Diego  
State Historic Park  
2645 San Diego Avenue  
San Diego, CA 92110

Santa Barbara City Library  
Central Branch  
40 East Anapamu  
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Riverside Library  
Arlington Branch  
9556 Magnolia Avenue  
Riverside, CA 92503

Simi Valley Library  
2969 Tapo Canyon Road  
Simi Valley, CA 930963

Whittier Central Library  
7344 South Washington Avenue  
Whittier, CA 90602

Santa Monica City Library  
Fairview Branch  
2101 Ocean Park Boulevard  
Santa Monica, CA 90405

West Los Angeles Regional  
Branch Library  
11360 Santa Monica Boulevard  
Los Angeles, CA 90025

Los Angeles County Library  
6600 Del Amo Boulevard  
Lakewood, CA 90713

Beale Memorial Library  
1315 Truxtun Avenue  
Bakersfield, CA 93301

Frazier Park Branch Library  
3015 Mt. Pinos Way  
Frazier Park, CA 93225

Southwest Branch Library  
8301 Ming Avenue  
Bakersfield, CA 93311

Foster Library  
651 East Main Street  
Ventura, CA 93001

Valencia Library  
23743 West Valencia  
Valencia, CA 91355

Pasadena Central Library  
285 East Walnut Street  
Pasadena, CA 91101

Los Angeles Central Library  
630 West 5th Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90071

Los Angeles County Library  
102 MacNeil Street  
San Fernando, CA 91340

Encino-Tarzana Branch Library  
18231 Ventura Boulevard  
Tarzana, CA 91356

City of Santa Ana Public Library  
26 Civic Center Plaza  
Santa Ana, CA 92714

Canoga Park Branch Library  
7260 Owensmouth Avenue  
Canoga Park, CA 91303

Comments were received from the following agencies, organizations, and individuals:

County of Kern, Department of Planning and Development Services; Fred Simon, Principal Planner

Tejon Ranch; Mildred Wiebe, Administrative Assistant, Oil and Minerals, and Ranch Historian

Tejon Ranch; Allene Zanger, Vice-President, Public Affairs and Associate Counsel

Dana Edwards, Historian

Gerald G. Reynolds, Historical Consultant

Sierra Club, Kern-Kaweah Chapter; Lorraine L'Herrou Unger, Vice-Chair



## Comments and Responses to Comments

Following are comments and the Department response to each comment. Each comment is numbered to correspond to its response.

### Responses to Comments

1. Letter of Support from Kern County: The Department of Parks and Recreation will coordinate implementation of the General Plan with Kern County as funding becomes available and design studies proceed.
2. Sebastian Indian Reserve Location: The Department will change the location of the Sebastian Indian Reserve on our revised location map (Figure 2).
3. Confusion about Interpretive Area Description: The statement in the last paragraph on page 91 is ambiguous as written. Some of the activities that the Department expects to be interpreted in the park occurred on land where the State-owned freeway has been built. Therefore, the text, beginning on line 40, should be changed to read: "An interpretive area, consisting of roughly 18,000 square feet, will be provided in the garrison historic zone, adjacent to the park service road, for construction of structures to interpret activities historic to the army post, but which occurred on land not now within the state park."
4. Flood and Wetland Management: The reasons riparian vegetation is important to the present ecology of Fort Tejon State Historic Park and the role that vegetation association plays in the surrounding arid region are described on pages 31, 32, 34, and 35 of the General Plan. Policies on pages 59 and 60 indicate that the Department believes that the expense of maintaining this vegetation type is merited for whatever length of time it may be possible.
5. The Department will take into account the protection of neighboring properties in the preparation of the wildfire management plan called for on page 61 of the General Plan.
6. Concessions: The General Plan has been written to recognize the deed restriction mentioned in the letter. See page 129.
7. Importance of Cultural and Natural Resources: The management of the park as a state historic park will concentrate mainly on cultural resources, but the Department also has a mandate to protect natural resources where they occur in the State Park System. In some cases, there is a federal mandate to protect habitats for certain species.
8. The Department will work with neighboring landowners in their efforts to promote quality development of lands in the vicinity of the state historic park.

9. Restoration and Reconstruction: The confusion over numbers is probably due to a misunderstanding of Department definitions and terminology. A structure with existing walls or partially completed features can be "restored". A structure without walls or roof, etc., which must be built from the ground up, can only be "reconstructed". The building listed in the Resource Inventory as number 10, for example, will be "reconstruction", while the building listed as number 19 behind officer's row will be "restored", following preparation of a historic structures report. (Henceforth, buildings will be referenced by their current inventory number only.) The Department's legally mandated role has always been first to preserve, second to restore, and last, to reconstruct historic structures. The final General Plan will include the change to restore Building 19, commonly referred to as the orderly's quarters. Changes will be made to text on page 5, adding restoration of Building 19 to the Proposed Facilities List; page 66, clarifying that Building 19 is now only stabilized and not restored; page 91, specifically directing that Building 19 will be restored; page 98, adding a new line to the General Plan Implementation Matrix indicating that Building 19 will be restored; page 112, adding a description to the Interpretive Element of interpretation to take place in the restored Building 19; page 114, adding a new paragraph describing the proposed uses for that building; page 122, recognizing that a building needs to be restored at the post; and page 124, Item B, reiterating the Department's intention to restore this building.
10. Interpretive Area: The General Plan does not prohibit interpretation behind Building 19. The language in the Interpretive Element is meant to be permissive, not exclusionary. However, only buildings that were historically located in that area should be reconstructed to support that interpretation. Also, the description on page 115 of activities to be interpreted in the interpretive area is not limited to carpentry and blacksmithing.
11. Dragoon Program: The Interpretive Element states in the first paragraph of page 117 that the Dragoon Living History Program occurs on the first Sunday of each month.
12. Dragoon Program Interpretive Period: The language on page 117 of the General Plan does not demand a change in the interpretive period for the Dragoon event, but is written so that such a change would occur in the future should that become desirable.
13. Language Confusion: The language on page 120 (line 12) is misleading. The final General Plan will have the words "public and" inserted after "paraphenalia in demand by".
14. "Minie Ball" is a generic description. However, the bullets on display at the park are not Minie balls, but Sharp's bullets.
15. Xantus' Rank: Louis Vesey (an alias used by Janos Xantus) was a medical department non-commissioned officer, with pay and privileges equal to an Ordnance Sergeant.

16. Reconstructions and Restoration: Item 6c (page 124) is correct. The structure must be reconstructed, as not enough is standing to legally constitute a restoration. Item 6e will be changed to show that both Buildings 16 and 17 should be reconstructed. This change will also be made on page 114 (line 21). Note that all of Item 6 will become Item 7 after a new Item 6 is inserted calling for the restoration of Building 19.
17. See response to Comment #9.
18. See response to Comment #10.
19. Response to Mr. Gerald G. Reynolds' April 20, 1989 Letter: The Department has acknowledged Mr. Reynolds' letter and suggested that he become a member of the Fort Tejon Historical Association.
20. Limitation of Visitation: The Department concurs with the Sierra Club's concern about the heavy visitor use that the unit's historic zone receives on Civil War re-enactment days. The General Plan recognizes damage that has resulted from heavy use around the valley oaks (see page 59). The General Plan contains measures to provide for the large numbers of people who come to the park for special events, including additional parking and sanitary facilities where needed. The Department cannot, however, effectively limit the number of people who park outside the unit and then walk into the park. Improved circulation and relocation of facilities within the park will remove or lessen traffic and, consequently, impacts in sensitive areas.
21. Valley Oak Irrigation: The Department agrees with the Sierra Club's concern about irrigation of grass on the parade ground in areas that could affect valley oak trees (see pages 28 and 59-60). A compromise has been reached between visitors' desire for a lawn and protection of the oak trees, which are intolerant of summer watering. The park staff last year improved its watering procedures in the lawn area to protect the oaks. Sprinklers were reset so as not to spray within the trees' canopies, and these areas have been fenced to prevent foot traffic from doing any further damage.
22. Plant and Animal Surveys: The Sierra Club suggests that the Department needs to survey the park's plant and animal resources because the current survey work is inadequate. However, the Department does not routinely collect baseline data on the parks and, therefore, the state of its knowledge of the park's biota is not unusual. It also appears that the Sierra Club is unaware that some field work was done recently prior to preparation of the General Plan. Most of the field work done during 1987 and 1988 was focused on the historic zone and has provided good data on what development, flood control measures, and continued heavy visitor use will impact in that part of the park. Concerning the Sierra Club suggestion to contract for a more thorough biological study, the Department would welcome volunteer expertise for assistance in this area.

23. Spotted Owl: Spotted owl is a sensitive species. The Sierra Club suggests we survey for this species since our most recent data is a specimen collection in March 1858. It was collected by Janos Xantus, an enlisted man at the fort between May 1857 and December 1858. He collected plant and animal specimens on the site for the Smithsonian Institute. Unfortunately, during this era, biological collectors were not always very clear where exactly they collected their specimens, partly because good maps were hard to come by if they existed at all. All we know from his collection notes, housed at the Smithsonian, is that he collected the spotted owl in the vicinity of Fort Tejon. This would mean he could have collected it as far away as Mt. Pinos. According to Dr. Ted Beatty, an ornithologist with a Sacramento environmental consulting firm, despite being commonly associated with old growth forests, spotted owls do overwinter in oak woodlands. So it is possible that they occurred and still do for all we know near or in the park as oak woodlands are present. Therefore, we agree with the Sierra Club that we need to survey for this bird.
24. Bright Blue Copper Butterfly: The Department agrees with the Sierra Club's concern for the bright blue copper butterfly, a special concern species listed by the California Department of Fish and Game. The population of this butterfly has been dramatically reduced in size due to mowing and parking in Donaldson Canyon, according to Larry Orzak, Ph.D. Dr. Orzak is an authority on the species, having done his doctoral research on the bright blue copper butterfly.
- Park staff are already working on restoring habitat for the bright blue copper butterfly in a portion of Donaldson Canyon. Young buckwheat plants have been established and will be nurtured to the point where the butterfly larvae can be introduced from a nearby population. This fenced area will not be moved. If these steps are successful, there will be no need to move the overflow parking lot fence.
25. Interpretation of Historical Vegetation: Interpretive displays dealing with historical vegetation will be included in the new visitor center when it is developed. Not only will indigenous historic vegetation be a part of future natural history interpretation, but the military post gardens will also be interpreted.
26. Johnson Canyon Trail: Our preliminary planning showed trail spurs into Johnson Canyon, as the Sierra Club suggests. However, these were removed after further study due to the potential fire hazard and possibility of litter problems. The proposed trail to the historic zone overlook will be routed away from the employee residences, as indicated on Map GP-7.

## OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH

1400 TENTH STREET  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

May 5, 1989

Mr. James M. Doyle  
CA Department of Parks and Recreation  
P.O. Box 942896  
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001Subject: Fort Tejon State Historic Park, General Plan  
SCH# 88021518

Dear MR. Doyle:

The State Clearinghouse submitted the above named environmental document to selected state agencies for review. The state agency review period is now closed and none of the state agencies have comments. This letter acknowledges that you have complied with the State Clearinghouse review requirements for draft environmental documents, pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act.

Please contact John Keene at 916/445-0613 if you have any questions regarding the environmental review process. When contacting the Clearinghouse regarding this matter, please use the eight-digit State Clearinghouse number so that we may respond promptly.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David C. Nunenkamp".

David C. Nunenkamp  
Chief  
Office of Permit AssistanceRECEIVED  
MAY 8 1989  
RPD

9-7685

RANDALL L. ABBOTT

DIRECTOR

David Price III

Assistant Director

2700 M Street  
Suite 100  
Bakersfield, CA 93301

(805) 861-2615



DEPARTMENT OF  
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

May 4, 1989

FILE: Agencies  
Calif - Parks & Rec  
Ft. Tejon Park

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

Re: Fort Tejon State Historic Park General Plan; Draft Environmental Impact Report

Dear Mr. Doyle:

1 Thank you for the opportunity to comment upon the above-noted project. Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services has reviewed the document and concur with the findings noted therein. The document properly reflects the existing status with regards to the various elements of the Kern County General Plan. As you may know, the County is presently revising its Parks and Recreation Element; the information furnished in your document along with your decisions on the plan area will be reflected in the updated County element.

We support the proposal and encourage the State to implement the measures outlined in the plan.

If you have any questions, please contact Fred Simon at (805) 861-2615.

Very truly yours,

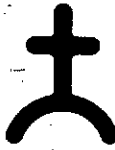
RANDALL L. ABBOTT, Director  
Planning and Development Services

*Fred Simon*  
By Fred Simon  
Principal Planner

atj

RECEIVED  
MAY 8 1989  
RPD

9-3690



# TEJON RANCH

Since 1843

May 5, 1989

Mr. James M. Doyle  
Supervisor, Environmental Review Section  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
P.O. Box 942896  
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

Re: Fort Tejon State Historic Park General Plan  
Draft Environmental Impact Report - SCH #88021518

Dear Mr. Doyle:

I have reviewed the Preliminary Fort Tejon State Historic Park General Plan (March 1989), and would like to make the following comments:

2 - On Page 39, Figure 2, showing the Sebastian Indian Reserve, I think this should be researched as we have held the impression that the Indian reservation started 15 miles to the northeast of Fort Tejon (beginning with 25,000 acres) and covered an area north-northeast of Tunas and El Paso Creeks to the mouth of, and up, Tejon Creek Canyon. If the exact location cannot be verified, perhaps it would be best not to indicate a location for the Sebastian Indian Reserve.

3 - In the last paragraph on Page 91, the following statement is made: "An interpretive area, consisting of roughly 18,000 square feet, will be provided in the garrison historic zone adjacent to the park service road for construction of structures to interpret activities historic to the army post, but which occurred on land not now in state ownership." This statement is confusing because no lands adjacent to the Park, other than lands underlying Interstate 5, have been owned by the State of California.

Please call me if you would like to discuss these issues further.

Sincerely,

TEJON RANCH CO.

*Mildred Wiebe*

Mildred Wiebe  
Administrative Assistant,  
Oil and Minerals and  
Ranch Historian

MW/dh

RECEIVED

MAY 8 1989



# TEJON RANCH

Since 1843

May 4, 1989

Mr. James M. Doyle  
Supervisor, Environmental Review Section  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
P.O. Box 942896  
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

Re: Fort Tejon State Historic Park General Plan  
Draft Environmental Impact Report  
SCH #88021518

Dear Mr. Doyle:

We have reviewed the Preliminary Fort Tejon State Historic Park General Plan (March 1989) and hereby submit to the Department of Parks and Recreation the following comments:

- 4 1. Flood and Wetland Management. On pages 95 and 145, a statement is made that the peak flows in Grapevine Creek are about 1,800 cubic feet per second (cfs). The box culvert running under Interstate 5, just south of the Park can accommodate 1,800 cfs. The amount of water which could run past the Park in Grapevine Creek could be much higher than that because of the runoff from slopes located between the culvert and the Park. In determining how much time and effort should be devoted to protecting and developing riparian vegetation in the Creek area, the Department should take into account the fact that a severe storm could destroy all the riparian vegetation around the Creek. With this in mind, we suggest that, in your discussion of resource constraints on page 72, you recognize that hydrologic conditions both now and in the future could make Department plans for protection of the riparian area unfeasible or extremely costly. The existence of I-5 has irretrievably changed the hydrology of the area.
- 5 2. Fire Prevention and Suppression. The Plan should make clear that the Department will take into account protection of adjacent lands in developing a wildfire management plan.
- 6 3. Concessions. In developing any concessions plan, the Department should review the deeds relating to the lands which the Department acquired from Tejon Ranch. There are restrictions relating to certain commercial activities on the deeded lands.

RECEIVED

MAY 5 1989

Tejon Ranch Company • P.O. Box 1000 • Lebec, CA 93243 • (805) 248-6774 • (805) 327-8481  
RPD



James H. Doyle  
May 4, 1989  
Page Two

7 - 4. Cultural Resources. On page 82 of the Plan, the Department appropriately states that special attention and priority should be given to reestablishment of the historic fort environment and character. This policy of making the development and protection of the cultural resources of the Park the highest priority should also be emphasized in the discussion of land use goals on page 75.

8 - 5. Adjacent Land Uses. In several places in the Plan, mention is made of possible development of privately held lands in the vicinity of the Park. You may be aware that some of Tejon's land both within and outside of the Park's primary zone of interest have been designated in the Kern County Year 2000 General Plan as areas suitable for certain types of development. Although Tejon Ranch does not yet have any specific plans for developing any of its lands in the vicinity of the Park, we want the Department to be aware that development of some type is likely. As appropriate, Tejon will consult with the Department of Parks and Recreation in the process of developing any specific plans.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Plan.

Sincerely,

TEJON RANCH CO.



Allene Zanger  
Vice-President, Public Affairs  
and Associate Counsel

ACZ/dh

29 April 1989

James M. Doyle, Supervisor  
California Department of Parks and Recreation  
P.O. Box 942896  
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001

Dear Mr. Doyle,

Thankyou for the opportunity to review  
the Fort Tejon State Historic Park General Plan.  
Attached are my comments relating to this  
document. I found the document excellent  
and look forward to seeing its implementation  
completed.

Sincerely  
Dana Edwards

RECEIVED  
MAY 5 1989  
RPD

9-3604

# Attachment: Comments to FTSHP General Plan

Page 5: Proposed Facilities

9 1. There are 16 buildings mentioned in the text and on facilities element map stated for reconstruction, not 15.

Page 5: 2. "Provide for location ...". I feel should be "provide for locations" (see comment for page 85)

Page 56: Should add/emphasize that the Dragon period program takes place year round.

Page 85: I feel you should add a second interpretive area in addition to the area currently designated. The area designated has limited open space (reduced by large oak trees) to portray all the activities which we may desire during the next twenty years of growth. The second area should be placed south-west of building 19, outside the historic zone. (see attached map).

Page 92: "Ultimately, 15 buildings will be ..."  
 Should this be 16? Also the interpretive area(s) should not be limited for carpentry and blacksmith displays. Other uses include corrals, sutler, hay storage, stables, etc.

Page 98: Not all building (the 15 or 16) are listed in the matrix chart.

Page 117: "Some relatively minor adjustments ..."  
 "The time period should be shifted from 1856 to 1858-59, ...". While I agree there may be a better time period to portray, I don't agree with your stated reasons. Shifting to the later period would decrease the general accuracy of currently used uniforms and equipment. Also there is no reproduction of the Sharps carbine model used at Fort Tejon. I feel we should look at the entire period and evaluate the best time to portray after we know all the facts. Each year has its advantages and disadvantages. The Tule River War occurred in May-June 1856 and there was also a presidential election in 1856.

13 Page 120: "Docents of the ... . . . souvenirs and paraphernalia in demand by the re-enactor, are provided for purchase." "Re-enactor" should be replaced by "the public and re-enactor". We sell more to the public than the re-enactors.

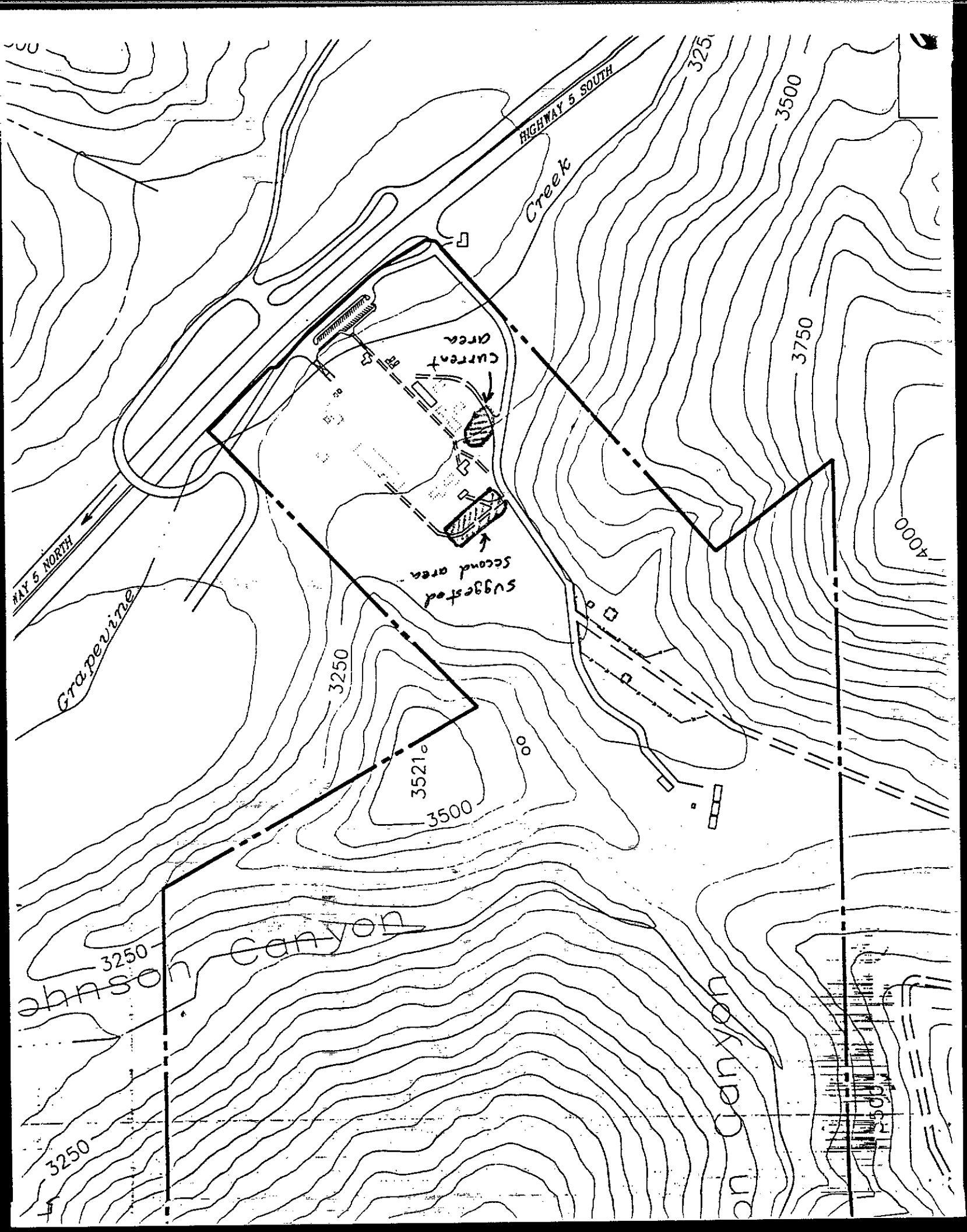
14 Page 120: "Minie Balls". The "Minie" is a hollow base bullet designed for muzzle loading weapons. Are the bullets on display "Minies" or another type?

15 Page 121: Was Xantos a sergeant?

16 Page 124: Gc. Should "reconstructed" be "restored"?  
 Ge Building 16 or 17. Why not both?  
 Is this why 15 not 16 buildings?  
 Also not all 16 (15) buildings are mentioned here?

17 Page 124. What about restoring building 19!

18 Page GP-5: Proposed land use map - Add second interpretive area south-west of historic zone. (beyond building 19).



GERALD G. REYNOLDS

*Historical Consultant*



*Joann*  
*Consider this*  
*a CEQA*  
*comment.*  
*AC*

Alan K. Kolster  
Project Manager  
Fort Tejon State Historic Park  
General Plan  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
P.O. Box 942896  
Sacramento, Ca., 94296-0001

23428 HAPPY VALLEY DRIVE  
NEWHALL, CALIF. 91321  
April 20, 1989

Dear Mr. Kolster:

I was very much interested in your Newsletter #6, dated March 31, 1989. One thing that I think is needed at the Fort is an ongoing interpretive program, not simply monthly recreations of Civil War battles or a weekend with "The Dragons."

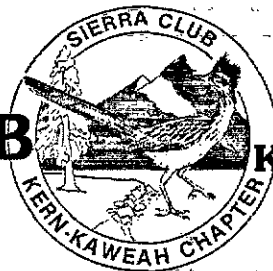
19 - Personally, I have taken a number of tours to Ft. Tejon, including school, civic and fraternal groups. Never, have I found a park employee on duty. On many occasions I have stopped by for lunch or a break, finding the office locked and people wandering about. Sooner or later, it seems, I end up answering questions or giving impromptu tours of the grounds. If this happens to me, I would assume that others are doing the same.

Please consider employing a couple of Guides full time at this Historic Park in your general plan. They would increase attendance while adding to the appreciation of this unique monument by the general public.

Sincerely,

*Gerry Reynolds*

**SIERRA CLUB**



**KERN-KAWEAH CHAPTER**

P.O. Box 3357  
Bakersfield, CA 93385

James M. Doyle, Supervisor  
Environmental Review Section  
Calif. Dept. of Parks & Recreation  
Box 942896  
Sacramento, Ca 94296

re: Fort Tejon State Historic Park General Plan SCH #88021518

I have attended the public meetings that are part of the General Plan process and am pleased to see the smooth progression on the Plan. The state employees involved have done a fine job of integrating our interests and concerns for the future of Ft. Tejon Park.

20 [ Our primary interest is in the protection of the native plants and animals and with natural resources of the Park. Secondly, in the public's non-consumptive use of these resources. We choose not to delve deeply into the historical parts of the Plan but are concerned that the public reenactments have some authenticity. Some limitations should be put on the number of people and vehicles using the park during the war games. We agree with the Plan in that the staff, sanitation facilities, parking facilities, etc. are not capable of providing for increasing numbers of individuals taking part in the Civil War reenactments. Also, in reference to a historical and natural resources interrelated matter: there are sprinklers which water the parade ground and surrounding native oaks. The oaks are intolerant of summer watering.

21 [ Historically parade grounds were bare and not covered with grass. The logical solution would be to discontinue irrigating the grass and provide a more authentic parade ground.

22 [ As far as the plant and animal resources, we feel there is a real need to survey their existence. To know your resources you need to identify them. Future Fort reconstruction will require site specific studies. If you wait until a development is planned it could be the wrong time of year to survey for certain plants. To our knowledge, no intensive survey has been done of the biota since the 1930s. Who is to know if the plants which grew at the Fort in an earlier period are still there. Since you have financial constraints, you might look to the Tule Elk State Reserve as an example. Their utilization of graduate students from U.C. Davis has yielded some very useful study data. The Plan mentions that the yellow-blotched salamander might need further biological research. We agree wholeheartedly. Also, mention is made that

RECEIVED

MAY 4 1989

RPD

9-3573



23 [ a spotted owl was collected in the vicinity of the Fort in March 1858. Is this a correct date? What value does this information have if no current study of the avian life has been done? Please include such a survey in the Plan. A volunteer from the Audubon Society is currently surveying local birds at the Tule Elk Reserve.

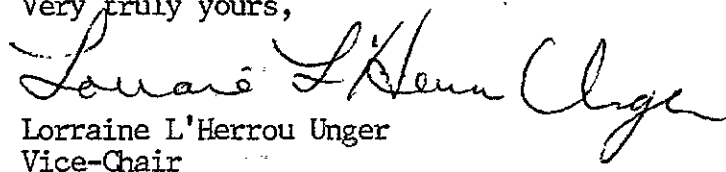
24 [ We are also concerned for the habitat of the bright blue copper butterfly. Consideration should definitely be made for restricting overflow parking in Donaldson Canyon. This species is very important to us. The area immediately adjacent to the overflow parking lot appears on the Natural Resource Sensitivity Map R-4 as extremely valuable to both the butterfly and the yellow-blotched salamander. Perhaps the parking lot fence could be relocated closer to the parking lot road and parking be encouraged further along that road into Donaldson Canyon. The plan seems to place more emphasis on removing the visual impact of modern automobiles from the historical zone than being concerned with a species that might not endure without artificial assistance.

25 [ The future visitor center should include interpretive elements as to historical vegetation. We are in accord with Plan's inclusion of natural interpretive elements in the visitor center. Displays of vegetation types, plant and animal communities, etc. would be a valuable educational resource for visiting school groups and also for the general public who want information on the natural resources of the Park.

26 [ We are also pleased with the trail proposal for Donaldson Canyon. Unfortunately you have overlooked the recreational resource of Johnson Canyon. A spur into that canyon should be added to the trail so that walkers could roam to the Park boundaries. Although mention is made of fragile, upland slopes, we think that a spur would provide access to the canyon without the present problem of hikers following badly eroding cattle paths. This type of use has caused a severely eroded slope immediately southwest of the maintenance facility. Also, we hope the trail will keep the public away from the two residences. It appears that walkers will be led down from the water tanks onto the road past the houses.

We appreciate this opportunity to comment and hope that some of the Plan can be implemented with help from the local community.

Very truly yours,

  
Lorraine L'Herrou Unger  
Vice-Chair