



Torreyana

A bimonthly newsletter for
Torrey Pines State Reserve

Issue 250

March 1998

The 75th Anniversary of the Lodge – April 4th

— Del Roberts

Step back in time and bring the family to celebrate the 75th Anniversary of the Torrey Pines State Reserve Lodge on Saturday, April 4th from 9:00 a.m. to sunset. Climb aboard a Cloud Nine shuttle at the South beach parking lot and be transported to the Lodge decorated in a Southwest motif. At 10 a.m. watch the parade of antique cars drive honored guests up the original road from Los Angeles to San Diego in the spirit of April 7, 1923. That day the Lodge was dedicated to the City of San Diego thanks to benefactor Ellen Browning Scripps.

Wear your best flapper outfit and dance to the 20's music played by Theo Tanalski on his gramophone. Or don your sombrero and sway to Spanish tapes, once heard live at the original dedication. At 10:30 a.m. folksinger Sam Hinton will open the ceremony with *The Land Knows You're There*. District Superintendent Ed Navarro and Ranger Bob Wohl will pay tribute to the honored guests and representatives of the TPDS and the TPA who continue to fight for the preservation of the land.

Hear the proclamation making April 7th TPSR Lodge Day. Learn about the unique adobe Lodge from historian Alex Bevil, and join him in a walk to illustrate its special features. Hear Sam Bass, of KYXY, read the poem *Just California* by the 1933 California poet laureate John McGroarty given at the dedication. Try a sampling of native treats from plants first discovered by the Kumeyaay Indians: roasted pine nut and acorn flour cookies, prickly pear cactus jam, and lemonadeberry juice, or indulge in Yerba Santa tea or coffee along with muffins on sale.



Continuing throughout the morning, the Encinitas Environmental Painters, who have been inspired by the beauty of Torrey Pines State Reserve and the Lodge, will hold an art show and you may purchase your favorite scenes of the Reserve at the west parking lot. The Horseless Carriage and Model T Clubs will be on hand in front of the Lodge to show off their antique cars.

Special children's activities from noon to 1:00 p.m. will include: spinning a yarn spider web; making animal rubbings and 75th anniversary book marks; and learning about the native Kumeyaay Indians. A children's walk and the usual 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. nature walks given by TPSR docents will introduce you to the spring flower display.

For one day only, the TPSR will have an official postal station with stamps available and our own cancellation stamp to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Lodge. Bring your address book! Send your friends a reproduction of a 1930's post card of the Lodge interior, or an actual antique post card from Judy Schulman's collection. Finally, a limited edition T-shirt with the original architect's drawing of the Lodge displayed on the front and back will be on sale as a remembrance of a day out of the past well spent.

Next Docent Society Meeting Saturday, March 21st 9:00 a.m.

Our speaker will be Bill Howell, training officer for the Natural History Museum's Canyoneers and Mission Trails Regional Park Interpretive Center. Howell has a BS from SDSU and an MS from Humboldt State. He also teaches at National University. His interest is in plants and butterflies.

Tidings from the TPA
— Freda Reid



At the January Torrey Pines Association Board meeting it was decided to launch a major effort to draw attention of legislators and developers to the need for wildlife corridors connecting Torrey Pines State Reserve and open space areas to the east. There are several potential developments which might impact both the Reserve and the implementation of the Multiple Species Conservation Plan. Approved by the city and county of San Diego.

The Board voted 11-1 to send a letter to San Diego in support of the Coastal Commission's recommendation for the closure of Sorrento Valley Road. The Board also pledged support for historical research using material in the hands of the Fleming family with the eventual objective of producing a publication on the Fleming years in the Reserve. John Carson expressed the hope that the current working relationship between the TPA and the Torrey Pines Docent Society will continue for the benefit of the Reserve.

The 1998 annual general meeting of the TPA was held on Sunday, February 8th at the TPSR Lodge. Christine Kehoe and Pat Flanagan were guest speakers. Next Board Meeting: March 14, 1998 at 8:30 a.m. at the TPSR Lodge. All are welcome!

Docent Training Sessions
— Cassell Jim

The Torrey Pines Docent Society training sessions will take place on Saturdays, from 9:00 a.m. sharp to noon. Optional walks, weather permitting, will be scheduled on the Sunday after each training session.

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| March 7 | Introduction – Ranger Bob Wohl |
| March 14 | Plants & Flowers – Jim Delane |
| March 28 | Geology – Don Grine (walk on Sun.) |
| April 25 | Birds – Barbara Moore |
| May 2 | History – Judy Schulman |
| May 9 | Insects – Ron Lyon |
| May 30 | Trail Techniques & Interpretation -Wohl |

The TPA is pleased to support the TPSR in its celebration of the 75th Anniversary of the Lodge. The recent death of **John Fleming** has reminded us of the contribution of the family to Torrey Pines State Reserve and to the State Parks as a whole. John worked with the State Parks for many years and was a member of the Board of the TPA, serving a term as President. He was appointed an Honorary Counselor in 1997. His grandnephew, Bob Coats, carries on the family tradition and is now secretary of the TPA. His grandson, John Wegis, is the volunteer webmaster of the TPA web page.

I recall my first experiences with the Torrey Pines State Reserve. Since **Guy Fleming** died in 1960, it must have been in the late 50s that Maryruth Cox and I enjoyed a walk with him in the Reserve. Along the Rim Trail, above what was then *Fat Man's Misery*, he pointed out an orchid we would surely have missed. He then led us to the extreme end of Razor Point Trail, where we stood on the narrow path with steep drop-offs on either side while he explained the geology of the area and pointed to the beautiful, unobstructed ocean view.



Volunteers Needed to Help Celebrate!

The 75th Lodge Anniversary April 4th has been planned by a very small committee, chaired by Irving Hansen. Members include: Ranger Bob Wohl, representing TPSR; Diana Wenman, President of the TPDS, who will videotape the event and handle TV publicity; Del Roberts, print publicity and liaison for refreshment committee (Margaret Bardwick, chair, Ann Gaarder, Twinx Hauer, Jane and Bob Talbert); Judy Schulman, historian and provider of background information; and Jim Cassell, graphics and creator of displays.

Loyal volunteers have already signed up to: bake cookies, impersonate historic figures, plan children's activities, play music, oversee transportation, and greet honored guests.

But more help is needed for: **lodge decoration** (Jim Cassell); **children's activities** (Barbara Wallach, Joan Nimick); **Lodge duty/nature walks** (please sign the calendar); **20's music** (Theo Tanalski); **T-shirt sales** (Georgette Camporini); **cashiers** (June Brickelmaier) and **gofers**. Volunteers may buy a T-shirt at a discount!



Judy Schulman appears each Easter at the Lodge disguised as the Easter Bunny complete with carrot. Outfit by Allyn Kaye

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**The History of Torrey Pines State Reserve Lodge
— Compiled by Judy Schulman — TPDS Historian**

Time Travel — 75 Years Ago

The date is April 7th, 1923. You motor up the winding road to Torrey Pines Lodge on sunny Saturday afternoon. The Lodge, an authentic adobe structure, is decorated with cowhides on the roof, a Southwestern ladder outside, wrought iron hinges, and quaint signs. Inside, an orchestra plays Spanish music. You are among hundreds of visitors from all over the county who are here for the dedication of the Lodge. Mayor Bacon welcomes guests on the porch, and praises San Diegans as forward-looking, public-spirited citizens, and also the beautiful building so typical of this San Diego spirit.

Although Lodge benefactor, Ellen Browning Scripps, was unable to attend, Mayor Bacon introduces her legal representative, J. C. Harper of La Jolla, as one who carried forward Miss Scripps' plans in an able and inspired manner, and thanks him for the work, care and attention he had personally given to the building of the Lodge and the care of its grounds. Harper replies, "The Torrey Pines, in their picturesque setting among rugged cliffs and broken canyons on the seashore at the northern limits of the City of San Diego, form one of the most unique natural parks in the world."

Harper concludes by thanking those responsible for the completion of the Lodge: Mr. Morley, Superintendent of Parks and members of the Park Board, Judge Henry architects Requa and Jackson; contractor J. H. Nicholson and his superintendent F.L. Stimson; John Byers, a

designer and builder of adobe houses; the mechanics and laborers; landscape architect Ralph Cornell for choosing the site; and Guy Fleming, park naturalist, for his vigilance on the project. He closes with a formal presentation to the City: — "we now have a gateway to our City of unusual attractiveness. On behalf of Miss Ellen B. Scripps, I formally present to the City of San Diego her contributions to this achievement."

After the Spanish musicians perform *La Golondrina*, *La Paloma*, *Sobre Las Olas*, and *Manzanolla*, the California poet laureate and author John S. McGroarty compares Miss Scripps importance to that of other woman of historic fame. He also compares San Diego's beauty to that of Rome, Athens, Shanghai, and Teheran. He closes by reading his poem *Just California*.

Judge Henry C. Ryan, president of the board of park commissioners, also praises Miss Scripps as a friend to everyone and a benefactor to the city. He accepts the gift on behalf of the city: "The City of San Diego expresses its gratitude for this great gift, and I hereby dedicate it to the citizens of San Diego."

Finally, Mayor Bacon introduces other members of the Park Board: Judge John Ryan, Hugo Klauber and John Forward, Jr., and praises their efforts to improve the park system.

Everything You Wanted to Know About the Lodge, But Were Afraid to Ask

When was the Lodge built? The Lodge was opened to the public in February 1923.

How much did the Lodge cost to build? The Lodge cost over \$30,000. In excess of \$25,000 was donated by Ellen Browning Scripps; \$5000 came from the City. The total expenditures included the Lodge, retaining terrace and rim walls, grading, and improvements and planting of adjacent grounds.

Who decided on the location of the Lodge? Ralph Cornell, considered "dean of American landscape architects," was hired by Ellen Browning Scripps to suggest a long term plan for the Park. He chose the site for the Lodge on the high mesa, where "both trees and views must be visible."

Who designed the Lodge? The Lodge was designed by local architects Richard Requa and H.L. Jackson, leading exponents of the Mission Revival Style, using adobe bricks. Requa went on to become the supervising architect of the 1935 Exposition held in Balboa Park.

How many adobe bricks are there in the building? There are over 20,000, each one weighs around 50 lbs. (per historic consultant Alex Bevil). The exterior bricks are 20 x 14 x 4 inches and the interior bricks are 10 x 20 x 4 inches. The bricks were made on site from earth excavated for the foundation.

Did Indians build the Lodge? Although most of the newspaper articles of the time suggest that the Lodge

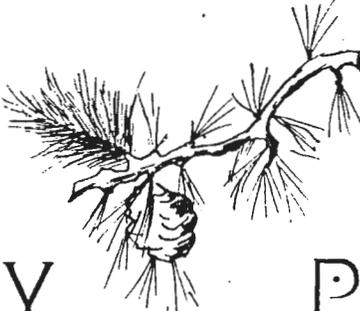
was built by Indians, the specifications document submitted by Requa and Jackson stated that they would hire Mexican day laborers.

How was the Lodge originally decorated? The furnishings were of Hopi Indian design. Indian blankets, rugs and pottery were used for drapery and decoration. Guy Fleming's father built many of the tables that were used in the restaurant. The Lodge has one on display.

What was the Lodge used for? When the Lodge opened it was a restaurant which stayed in operation at least until 1941. (See John Carson's article in this issue.)

Who else was involved in the building of the Lodge? Guy Fleming acted as an overseer. J.H. Nicholson was the contractor and F.L. Stimson was his superintendent. Assistance was also given by John Byers of Santa Monica who was a designer and builder of adobe homes. (The SD Historical Society has the multi-page table-size original blueprints. A copy is in the ranger's office.)

Where did the beams in the ceiling come from? The beams were not salvaged from the fire in the Natural History Museum as some believe. Research by Alex Bevil shows that the Museum did not burn down until two years after the Lodge was built. If you look at our beams, you will notice the barnacles. Bevil believes that they might have come from a pier.



TORREY PINES LODGE

J. C. BURKHOLDER, Prop.,

Telephone, La Jolla 36-W-1

LA JOLLA, California

The Restaurant Owners of the Torrey Pines Lodge — John Carson

The Burkholders – The first operators of the restaurant were John Burkholder and his wife Frances, who started with a one-year agreement from the opening in 1923. John Burkholder was a San Diego native, graduated from San Diego Normal School (predecessor of San Diego State University) with a degree in physical education, and worked at what is now the La Jolla Recreation Center. During World War I he trained as a pilot and flew the Jenny aircraft while stationed at Panama Canal. Neither Burkholder had any prior restaurant experience, so it is unclear what prompted them to take on this challenge. Their operation must have been successful, for the Park Commissioners received requests from other people wanting to lease the restaurant. For a month period in early 1924, gross receipts were over \$1500, on which the Burkholders paid a 7% rent of \$109 plus \$41 for electricity [1].

The main room of the Lodge was the dining room, furnished with old mission-style tables and rawhide chairs [2], and there were additional tables outside. The kitchen was in what is now the Reserve staff office area. The Burkholders lived in the Lodge, using the present slide show room as a living room and the docent room as the bedroom. The west room, currently an office for Mike Wells, was used as a bedroom for those waitresses who stayed overnight. The outside oven, although built in the style of a baking oven, was used for burning trash. The meals were reputed to be quite good, with chicken being a favorite. Mr. Burkholder learned to cook and in the later years did much of the kitchen work. According to an account by Margaret Fleming Allen [3], on a busy day the restaurant served as many as 100 guests. She also noted that Mrs. Burkholder's specialties were pastries and desserts. The Lodge also sold souvenirs, such as Indian curios, Torrey pine needle baskets, and photographs.

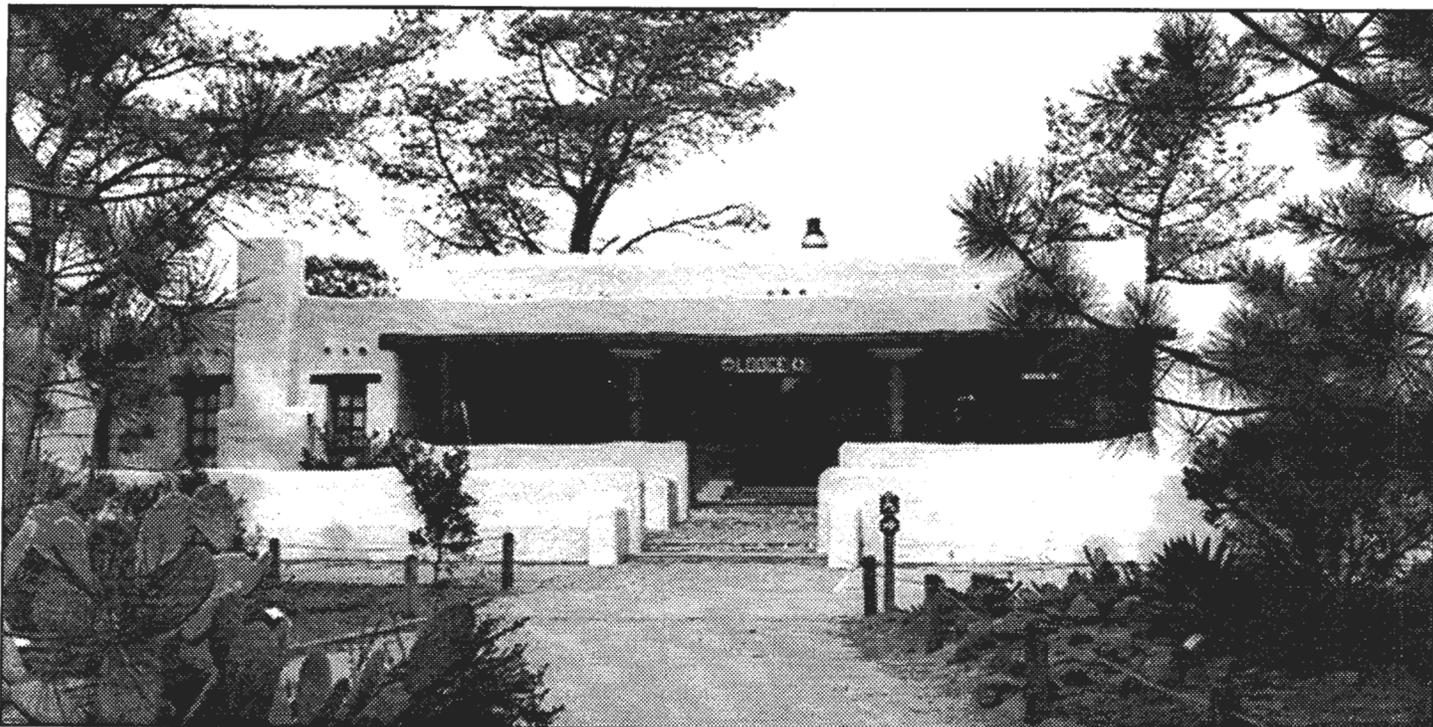
Sometime in the early 30s the Burkholders stopped operating the restaurant, possibly because of loss of business from the Depression and the construction of what is now North Torrey Pines Road, which bypassed the Lodge. Several people attempted to run the restaurant, including Harriet Iles in 1934 [5] and Fred Thomas, and Carl Strombeck in 1936 [4].

The Johnsons – Axel and Peggy Johnson are believed to have been the last operators of the restaurant. Axel was born in Norway and came to the U.S. as a young child with his family, who settled near Bellingham, Washington. After high school, he eventually worked as a cook for gold mining companies in Alaska. When a brother was killed in a mining accident there, he decided to leave Alaska. Somehow he learned that the restaurant was available, so he came here with his wife, Peggy (a Canadian), and her mother. The year he took over is not clear. His sister thought it was about 1930, as indicated by dates transferred to some of his photographs, but other information (believed more reliable) suggests it was about 1937-38. His specialty was buttermilk pancakes. From a letter [6] written by an obviously satisfied customer to Axel in 1941: "No doubt, business is booming with you since the camp [Camp Callan] is so close and once the boys at the camp know how good these pancakes are, they will, undoubtedly, be looking you up frequently."

Axel was an accordionist and may well have entertained guests at the restaurant. In 1941 he copyrighted a song, "Memories of Torrey Pines," with lyrics that may have described his feelings caused by his wife's leaving him. Sometime shortly after World War II began, Axel got a war-related job driving a truck at a San Diego construction company, and the restaurant stopped serving meals. He continued living for a time at the Lodge, and his mother-in-law (who remained at the Lodge) occasionally would serve tea at the Lodge for La Jolla residents. Sometime before the end of the war, Axel moved to San Diego. After the war Axel continued working for construction companies and died in San Diego in 1963.

References:

1. Letter from J. Burkholder to Miss Brady (Park Commission?), dated Feb. 11, 1924.
2. San Diego Union (?), Jan. 1, 1924.
3. Typed notes of Margaret Fleming Allen, Dec. 82, La Jolla Historical Society.
4. Park Commission Record, 1934.
5. La Jolla Light, May 7, 1936
6. Letter from F. Wurlitzer, North Tonawanda, NY, to Axel Johnson, dated May 12, 1941.



“The Torrey Pine’s fame was won without man’s creative aid, and preservation rather than change should be sought,” words of Ralph D. Cornell, landscape architect who designed the master plan for Torrey Pines Park and suggested the site for the Torrey Pines Lodge. Let’s all help to preserve its beauty for generations to come. Photo by Susan Green

Notes from the Archives: Torrey Pines Lodge and 'Natural Architecture' — Maryruth Cox

In the 20th century man has realized that the world is finite. Our jet planes and central heating depend upon a plentiful supply of cheap oil, which may run out soon. The water that gushes freely from our faucets is becoming more and more expensive.

Today's architects have responded to these limitations by designing 'natural' structures that use energy and materials wisely, that fit into the landscape without undue disruption. Torrey Pines Lodge, although it was built 75 years ago, incorporates many features of “natural” architecture. For instance, it blends into its cliff-top site with its low profile and walls plastered to harmonize with the native sandstone.

In fact, the Lodge literally grew from the ground it stands on. The dirt used to make its adobe walls was dug from its foundation trenches, mixed with water and straw, and formed into 14"x 20"x 4" blocks that were set in the sun to dry. The mud was churned by the workers' bare feet in a big pit on the site. When the blocks were built into thick walls, they made a well-insulated, fire-resistant structure.

The main room of the Lodge has rough tile floors that were designed to be cleaned simply with buckets of water and brooms. The waste water was swept outside and flowed in ditches to near-by trees, thus recycling a

commodity precious in arid Torrey Pines. The Lodge was built to be heated with two fireplaces that burned wood, a renewable resource. The big fireplace in the main room heats the space effectively. There is another fireplace in the projection room (formerly the caretaker's living-room) but it is closed now.

A curious design feature of the Lodge is the gargoyle. If you walk around outside the building, you will see eight gargoyles projecting from the roof parapets. They are long curved concrete channels that carry rainwater from the roof to the outside of the building. When it rains, the water flows down the slightly pitched (1/4" to a foot) roof to sumps near each gargoyle, through a pipe in the parapet, and then it gushes down the gargoyle to pour onto the ground (see diagram). Probably the water was diverted to plants in the early days.

I used to think that gargoyles were the strange stone creatures that adorn French cathedrals, and they are, but the original meaning of the word was “roof drain”. French artisans, more imaginative than we, concealed the necessary pipes in fanciful statuary. At Torrey Pines the gargoyles are straightforward concrete pipes.

Torrey Pines Lodge was designed to use natural resources, such as water, wood and soil, in a thrifty manner. It is truly an example of “natural” architecture.

Book Corner — An Unmatched Pair (1991)

by Charles Preece

— Kathy Estey

Ellen Browning Scripps (EBS) helped establish Scripps College in Pomona, and her inscription on the gate to the college is "The paramount obligation of a college is to develop in its students the ability to think clearly and independently, and the ability to live confidently, courageously, and hopefully." That also describes Ellen Browning Scripps' personality. What this book does not do is describe what made her that courageous and independent.

EBS was born on October 18, 1836, in England and died in La Jolla on October 3, 1932, almost 96 years old. Her father married three times and had many children by each wife. He emigrated to the United States in 1844 with 6 children and no wife, as he was between wives two and three. The family settled in the Midwest, and the only clues from those early years of her amazing life were that EBS was able to read early and her father had a substantial library. Other than that, her early life was spent on farming chores and taking care of numerous younger brothers and sisters, including her younger brother E.W., who took up a major part of this book.

From this little background, it becomes difficult to tell what drove her to graduate from high school, teach school for two years, then go to college. She enrolled at the female collegiate Department of Knox College in Galesburg, Illinois — one of the few colleges in the United States to admit women. In 1859, at the age of 23, after three years of college, she received a certificate from Knox College, as they did not issue degrees to women. She was the first woman to graduate from Knox College and one of the few woman graduates in the United States. She was the only one of her thirteen brothers and sisters to graduate from college.

EBS then taught school for sixteen years, and continued to help care for her family. Several of her brothers were in Detroit beginning what would be the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain. Because she could earn more money at the newspaper, she quit teaching and became a copy editor and columnist. Her column was titled "Miscellany" and was the first newspaper column in the United States. She also traveled with her brothers to Cuba, Africa, Europe and other countries, and became a foreign reporter. Her travels showed her the roles of women in the world and she became a champion of women's rights.

Ellen Browning Scripps first came to San Diego in 1889. Her brother E.W. built a large estate north of San Diego and called it Miramar. She lived there for a few years, then built her home in La Jolla. During her years in La Jolla she established: Scripps Memorial Hospital and Clinic; The Bishop School; St James by the Sea; the Scripps Institute of Oceanography and was a moving force for the San Diego Zoo. She was also influential in other areas, including the preserving the rare pine trees at Torrey Pines State Reserve.



Unfortunately, this book provides no other information about Ellen Browning Scripps' influence at Torrey Pines. The book also does not tell what drove her. The author describes EBS as a shy, gentle and private woman, which does not explain why her brothers made no major business decision without consulting her, or what drove her to overcome numerous difficulties to obtain a college education.

Excerpts from *Torrey Pines: Beyond the Trees* — Hank Nicol

Miss Ellen

In 1899 some prominent citizens, led by George Marston, persuaded the city fathers to set aside the pueblo land where the Torrey Pine trees grew. Pueblo land was the area granted to the city by the Mexican government and which was never sold. One problem in the campaign to save the Torrey pines was that the best stands of trees were not on pueblo land. Ellen Scripps had the solution. She bought it herself, one piece in 1908, another in 1911, and another in 1912.

In 1921, Miss Scripps appointed naturalist Guy Fleming the custodian of her Torrey pines property. The city Park Commission approved by making him caretaker of the city owned part. When Ellen Scripps talked, people listened. Ellen Scripps weighed only 97 pounds, but she wasn't what you could call frail. She was a good reporter and a smart business woman. (As brother E.W. used to say, "Ellen has a man's mind.")

The Good Guy...

Guy Fleming became the Chief Guide (at the San Diego Exposition of 1914). He gave talks on plants and landscaping, and he became acquainted with botanists and horticulturists from all over the world. In 1914 Fleming joined the San Diego Society of Natural History, which was then a very small organization.

After the Exposition closed in 1916 Fleming worked in landscaping and, for a time, he was county horticultural inspector. Also in 1916 he and some of his friends renewed the lagging efforts to protect the Torrey pines.

Fleming continued his botanical research. One of his friends was Ralph D. Cornell, a well known landscape architect. They had worked together to prepare the report used as a guide in preserving Torrey pines. Also in 1924 Fleming succeeded in getting the city to add the cliffs and canyons south to where the glider port is today and part of Peñasquitos Lagoon to the park.

In his spare time (as protector of Torrey Pines) Fleming assisted the State Park Commission in acquiring several State Parks in Southern California. He did such a good job that he was appointed Southern District Superintendent in 1932. During the '30s he supervised 20 state parks and six CCC camps. In 1933 part of the shoreline of the Salton Sea was set aside as a state park, and all through the '30s and '40s Fleming worked for additions to the desert parks.

Attitudes toward Nature — Don Grine

The California Indians had a small impact on the land for about 10,000 years. They lived in a nature little modified and regarded themselves as part of it. All of nature was thought to be interconnected, so that anything humans did had to be considered in terms of what effects and reaction might follow from other elements of nature. Man was seen not as dominating nature but rather as sharing creation and life with the plant and animal forms around him.

From the time of the first Spanish settlements in 1769, whites had the frontier attitude toward nature: it was an adversary to be subdued. Trees were cleared and wetlands drained to make more grazing land. California came under American control in 1846 and hordes of miners arrived during the gold rush a few years later. The miners and the supporting population still had the frontier attitude and had the capability to do much more damage to the environment than the Spanish ranchers..

With modern affluence and increased population, the frontier attitude has gradually changed to the throwaway attitude toward nature. Although people can now see that resources are limited, they believe that technology will find substitutes and control pollution. Actions on the environment are not very different from the frontier times: exploit and grow.

In the late 1800s, a few people decided that open space with natural flora and fauna should be preserved from the growth of man and his works. San Diego was lucky to have several such early conservationists. with enough power and money to establish Torrey Pines as an open space.

In 1883 Charles Parry, who first recognized the Torrey Pine as a new species, wrote a plea to the San Diego Society of Natural History to save the Torrey pines

“dedicating this spot of ground —forever to the cause of scientific instruction and recreation.” The Society responded by forming a committee to lobby for protection of the trees. In 1885 San Diego posted signs on city land offering a reward for detection and conviction of anybody damaging the trees. In 1899, Torrey Pines became a city park of 369 acres.

In 1912, Ellen Browning Scripps bought adjacent parcels that were slated for subdivision and held them in trust for the park. Even in 1916, naturalist Guy Fleming found that the pines were still being used for firewood by picnickers and estimated that there were only about 200 trees left.

In 1921, Miss Scripps hired Fleming as custodian for both her land and the city land. The first challenge to the park was the planned routing in 1929 of the new road from Los Angeles to San Diego along the cliffs. Much of the cliff would have been blasted and canyons filled or bridged. By then, enough people had become conservationists to form The League to Save Torrey Pines Park and fight the proposal. Finally, the road was built in the eastern part of the park — old 101.

The Torrey Pines Association, formed in 1950 with Guy Fleming as first president, promoted the transfer of the park to the state to better protect the trees and other features. The transfer was completed in 1959.

In the late 1960s, the Association led the effort to acquire the extension of the Reserve on the north side of the lagoon. Local citizens contributed nearly half of the funds to buy the 200 acres added in the early 70s. The battle between the throwaway and conservationist world views continues.

(Sources were A Torrey Pines Landscape and Legacy by Bill Evarts and The Natural World of the California Indians by R. F. Heizer and A. B. Elsasser.)

Welcome to our Special Guests

The Environmental Painters who belong to the San Dieguito Art Guild (SDAG) join with us in celebrating the Lodge anniversary. These plein aire painters often hoist easels and palettes to TPSR, inspired by the sweeping views of canyons, the ocean and the Lodge. The artists will demonstrate their special skills and techniques, creating works of art to commemorate this special day. Paintings, prints and cards from their collection will be on sale. Look for them of at the west parking lot. Their work can also be seen at the Off Track Gallery in Leucadia.

An Antique Car Exhibit mirrors the days in the 20's when Model T Fords drove up the hill on the only road from Los Angeles to San Diego and stopped at the Lodge for refreshments. Why did some cars have to go up backwards? President “Mac” MacPherson of the Model T Club, and President Llye Judd of the Horseless Carriage Club and their members could tell you why and more about those days. Look for them in front of the Lodge.

A Preview of the Environmental Painters Exhibit An Oil Painting by Joan Grine



A Brief History of the Torrey Pines State Reserve
— Compiled by Judy Schulman

*Torrey Pines State Reserve is a 1700 acre area between Del Mar and La Jolla in San Diego County. It is home to the rarest pine tree in the United States. The tree is a relic of the Ice Age and was officially identified in 1850 by Dr. C.C. Parry, a botanist for the U.S. – Mexico boundary survey. He named the tree for his colleague, Dr. John Torrey of New York, a noted botanist.

In 1899 the San Diego City Council set aside 369 pine-clad acres as a city park. Later, local philanthropist Ellen Browning Scripps donated additional land in 1921. Guy Fleming was appointed park custodian to help prevent damage to the trees from picnickers and campers. In 1923 the Visitor Center, financed by Miss Scripps was completed.

The City Council added more land in 1924. In 1959 the State took over the park and designated it as a Reserve, one of the highest levels of protection in the California State Park System. The Reserve Extension — on the other side of Los Peñasquitos Lagoon — was acquired in 1970 through community effort.

Each year the Reserve's rich natural diversity attracts more than a million visitors, many of whom come to enjoy the more than 400 native plants and 200 resident and migrant birds, as well as geological formations dating back 45 million years. Other visitors flock to the five-mile-long pristine beach at the foot of the ancient red cliffs.

Ellen Browning Scripps, benefactor of Torrey Pines State Reserve, was born in London, England in 1836; died in La Jolla in 1932. She emigrated to the United States in 1844 with her twice-widowed father and five brothers and sisters. They eventually settled in Rushville, IL. She began her newspaper career in 1866 when she joined her oldest brother James on the Detroit Tribune. Later, she and her three brothers started the Cleveland Penny Press, known for its plain English and straightforward approach to reporting the news. It became very successful and was the foundation of their newspaper empire. With her column "Miss Ellen's Miscellany," she became one of the country's first female columnists.

After she moved to La Jolla in 1887 she became a philanthropist's philanthropist. She donated to churches, schools, colleges, hospitals, playgrounds, welfare organizations, zoo, museums and research institutions. But her most important contribution to Torrey Pines State Reserve was as a protector of the Torrey pines. Between 1908 and 1912, she purchased two pueblo lots to become park land. In 1921 she appointed Guy Fleming as custodian of the park. The following year she hired Ralph Cornell, a landscape architect, to suggest a long-term plan for the park. Also in 1922, she donated over \$25,000 to build the Lodge, and appointed Fleming to supervise the construction. In her will, she gave the Torrey Pines property to the City of San Diego.

*History compiled from the TPDS brochure

Guy Fleming, naturalist and protector of Torrey Pines Park, was born in Ayr, Nebraska in 1884; died in San Diego in 1960. He came to San Diego in 1909. One of his first jobs was laying out and planting the village park for a utopian experiment called Little Land Colony (San Ysidro). He worked in the nursery for the upcoming 1915 Panama-California Exposition in Balboa park. He soon was promoted to foreman of one of the landscaping crews, and began to study the plants of the southwest. In 1916 he and Ralph Sumner visited Torrey Pines Park to conduct botanical studies. Their report of damage caused by picnickers and campers resulted in public support of preservation of the area.

In 1950, he founded the Torrey Pines Association. The organization's purpose was — "to associate together for the protection and preservation in perpetuity of the rare Torrey pines and their associated flora and fauna within the unique geological area officially dedicated and known as Torrey Pines Park —." The Guy L. Fleming Trail was dedicated in his honor in 1966.

Ralph Dalton Cornell, considered "Dean of American Landscape Architects," was born in Holdrege, Nebraska in 1890; died in Los Angeles in 1972. He moved to Long Beach with his parents in 1908. After graduating summa cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa from Pomona College in 1914, he received a scholarship to Harvard Graduate School of Landscape Architecture, and graduated with a master's degree.

When he opened his first office in Los Angeles in 1919, he became the area's first professional landscape architect. His first job was as a Supervising Landscape Architect for Pomona College. Two years later, through his association with George Marston, he was hired by Ellen Browning Scripps to design a master plan for Torrey Pines Park. He also suggested the site for the Torrey Pines Lodge. He was the author of over 150 articles on horticulture. In one of his best known works *Conspicuous California Plants*, he includes a section on Torrey pines.

Richard S. Requa, A.I.A., whose firm Requa & Jackson designed the Torrey Pines Lodge, was born in Rock Island, IL. In 1881; died in San Diego in 1941. He was the chief architect of the 1935 California Pacific International Exposition in Balboa Park., which resulted in a book, *Inside Lights on the Building of San Diego's Exposition: 1935* (reissued in 1997). In the course of his profession, he designed many private residences and public buildings in California. Requa became interested in Mexican and Central American cultures and primitive southwestern architecture. The Lodge is designed in the Territorial Revival style, a variant of the Pueblo Revival style.

Acknowledgments:

Alex Bevil, Historic Consultant

Parker Jackson, Requa's Historian

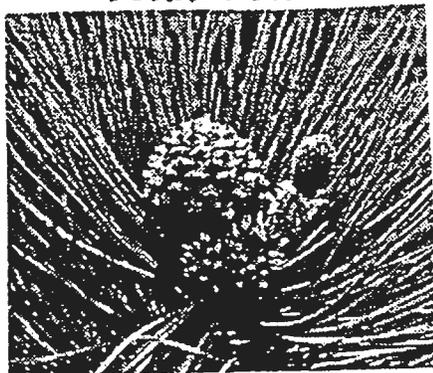
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Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 L Robertson W Marley L Gaarder W Kamen	2 L Katz L Stein	3 L Margulies L Gaarder	4 L Jacobson L Weir	5 L Smith L Hauer	6 L Watson L Huber	7 L Schulman W Marley L Schulman W Roberts
8 L Robertson W Cassell L Heller W Stiedler L Heath	9 L R. Miller L Shaw	10 L Talberts L	11 L Burnses L DeWitt	12 L D.E. Miller L Smith	13 L Rudolph L Gittelsohn	14 L Grain W Carson L Camporini W Stone
15 L Weir W Ferguson L Anasis W Kamen	16 L R. Miller L Huber	17 L Margulies L	18 L Jacobson L	19 L Rudolph L Hauer	20 L Vale L Camporini	21 MEETING L Parnell W Brav L Watson W D.E. Miller
22 L Parnell W Cassell L Heller W Dixon L Heath	23 L Rudolph L Amanns	24 L Talberts L Davis	25 L Burnses L	26 L Katz L DeWitt	27 L Vale L Gittelsohn	28 L Grain W Brav L Briggs W Stiegler
29 L D.E. Miller W Tanalski L W Roberts	30 L Camporini L Shaw	31 L Jacobson L Davis	Duty Coordinator: Elaine Sacks 551-0708 Hours: Lodge Daily 10 - 1, 1 - 4 Walks Sat/Sun/Holidays 11 & 1 If you cannot do your duty, please arrange your own substitute.			