



TORREYANA

A NEWSLETTER FOR
TORREY PINES
STATE RESERVE

Volume 2, Issue 6

November 2001

Demystifying the Geology at Torrey Pines: November Program and Field Trip

by David Rightmer

How lucky we are to work in this unique and compelling outdoor laboratory. Over the years hundreds of geologists, paleontologists and botanists have come from all parts of the globe to examine our cliffs. Many scientists have been inspired to write professional research papers focusing on the complex sedimentation record that crops out at TPSR. Over the years I have participated in a number of coastal field trips sponsored by various scientific institutions and scientific societies. I look forward to discussing the local geology with you.

The presentation and discussion will focus primarily on the nature of the world class sedimentary package that is exposed in the beach cliffs at TPSR. The talk will include a brief introduction to the enigmatic concretions that punctuate many of the sandstone beds. A concretion is most likely to be found in sandstone. Size and shape can vary dramatically but most range in size from ¼ inch to 2 feet. They come in a variety of shapes. Three common 3-d shapes are circular, elliptical and, for lack of a better term, airplane wing: the bottom of the wing is flat and parallel to the bedding plane but the top surface is concave down. Often the wing tapers at both ends. The overall appearance suggests an airfoil. A cross-section cut through some of the concretions exposes concentric rings of vibrant colors.

After the meeting, I will lead a short beach walk along the cliff and you may want to bring a bag lunch. The rock tapestry exposed on the cliffs is exceptional. It also can be intimidating. We are aware of its danger as we walk. Please come, see and touch the rocks that were

November/December Calendar

- November 17th** -- General Membership meeting
Presentation by Docent David Rightmer (see article at left)
Annual Board Elections
(details in "Docent Chronicles")
- December 1st** -- Holiday Lodge decorating party
9 AM – hosts, Cynthia Dukich and David French
Afterward, there will be a gourd decorating workshop – decorated gourds will be sold in the bookstore during the holidays
- December 15** -- Holiday Potluck (details later)

discussed in the presentation. Take advantage of the opportunity to ask questions at the outcrop. **There are no dumb questions.**

David Rightmer attended UCSB and obtained advanced degrees in both mathematics and geology. He is a career educator having taught in classrooms in the Poway Unified School District, Palomar College and San Diego State University. His research interests and professional papers focus on geomorphology, paleoseismology and sedimentology.

The *Torreyana* is published bi-monthly by the Torrey Pines Docent Society with Torrey Pines Association editorial assistance. The *Torrey Pinecone*, an interim newsletter with the duty calendar and other docent news, is published in alternate months.

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TPDS www.torreypine.org

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President's Message

A mild climate, music, good food and camaraderie was in abundance the evening of October 11. The Docent Appreciation Dinner, spearheaded by retiring Ranger Dick Miller and aided by staff, hosted almost ninety docents and friends. Supervising Ranger Allyn Kaye expressed gratitude and thanks to the docents of our Society and to volunteers who have contributed many hours to the public and Torrey Pines Reserve. Certificates and mementos were presented to recognized docents and volunteers.

Barbara Moore was our guest speaker at the October meeting. Copies of her hand-out are available through me. I also have reprints of her "Notes from Interpretation."

See you November 17th!

Take care,

Georgette Camporini

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Beginning next month, Vernie McGowan will head up the newsletter distribution committee. Please call her if you can help. Many thanks to Walt Desmond and Judy Schulman for proofing this issue.

Recently, items have gone missing from the *Torreyana* mailbox at the Lodge. If you've left me an article, letter or graphic in that mailbox, please give me a call at (858) 509-9403.

Linda Martin, Torreyana Editor

Mourning Dove

Zenaida macroura

by Don Grine

Birders are terrible snobs. Any bird that is easy to find is called a "trash bird" and is looked on with contempt. The mourning dove is listed as "common" for all seasons in our bird list. Phil Unitt, in his "Birds of San Diego County," says it is very common to abundant over the county. Its sighting is signaled by "Oh, it's only another dove." However, it's a fascinating bird.

The generic name was given in 1838 by Charles Lucian Bonaparte, a French zoologist to honor his wife, Princess Zenaide Charlotte Julie Bonaparte. The specific name is from the Greek "makros," long and "oura," tail. The common "mourning" refers to the sad call.

You can't miss the dove identification, the small head and the long, pointed tail bordered with white are unique. Average size is much larger than our typical song bird, 12" long with a 16" wing span. If you go to Anza Borrego, you will see white-winged doves. They look similar, if you don't notice the blackish wings with conspicuous white patches and the non-pointed tail.

The Mourning Doves win my vote for our most stupid birds. They usually sit out in plain sight on exposed perches. Raptors and flycatchers sit exposed because they need to see all around so that they can spot prey. Doves eat seeds. I have not been able to find a good explanation for their brave (dumb) behavior. I once saw a flock of doves flying with a Cooper's Hawk in their midst -- sort of like sheep with a wolf in the flock.

Why are there so many doves? First, they fly strongly at speeds up to 35 to 55 miles per hour so they are tough for a raptor to catch. The fast flight also helps make them the most widely hunted game bird, -- the shooters like the challenge. But the main survival technique is breeding. They are the champion North American birds in multiple-brooding. The normal egg number is two but they often have three or four young because doves are brood parasites on their own species, laying eggs in others' nests. As

soon as the young leave the nest, the parents start another clutch. They usually have two or three broods but can have six per year in a warm climate like San Diego. Both sexes incubate the eggs, the male during the day and the female at night.

The young are fed "pigeon milk" regurgitated from the adults' crops for about three days, then start feeding on regurgitated seeds. They are completely on a seed diet in 6-8 days.

If you attract a flock of Mourning Doves by scattering a little cracked corn, you can observe their complex behavior. I give some of the courtship behavior from volume 2 of the Stokes book on "Bird Behavior" below.

The "perch-coo" is a shorter coo than usual, done mostly by unmated males from a perch. They thus attract females, sort of like a wolf-whistle used to do. The bow-coo may be next in the courtship. The male bows its head nearly to the ground, then lifts it and gives a loud long-coo in front of the selected female. The male may also "charge" the female, lowering the head and tail and running at the other bird. Most of you have heard the term "billing and cooing." In billing, the female puts her bill inside that of the male and they bob up and down several times. Billing usually just precedes copulation. Happy voyeurism!

Birds Of Torrey Pines State Reserve – October 6 & 9, 2001

Pied-Billed Grebe 8
Western Grebe 2
Brown Pelican 47
Double-Crested Cormorant 3
Brandt's Cormorant 300+
Great Blue Heron 5
Great Egret 6
Snowy Egret 13
Black-Crowned Night-Heron 2
Green-Winged Teal 8
Mallard 16
Northern Pintail 37
American Wigeon 26
Osprey 3
White-Tailed Kite 4
Red-Shouldered Hawk 1
Red-Tailed Hawk 4
American Kestrel 9
*Merlin 1

*Peregrine Falcon 1
California Quail 12
American Coot 43
Black-Bellied Plover 8
Semipalmated Plover 2
Killdeer 9
Greater Yellowlegs 2
Willet 57
Whimbrel 1
Long-Billed Curlew 3
Marbled Godwit 7
Western Sandpiper 262+
*Dunlin 6
Short-Billed Dowitcher 12
Heermann's Gull 70
Ring-Billed Gull 4
Western Gull 20
Royal Tern 3
Elegant Tern 18
Forster's Tern 6
Rock Dove 5
Mourning Dove 49
Vaux's Swift 6
Anna's Hummingbird 10
Belted Kingfisher 5
Nutall's Woodpecker 2
Black Phoebe 15
Say's Phoebe 5
Cassin's Kingbird 6
Barn Swallow 2
Scrub Jay 13
Common Raven 42
Bushtit 65
Bewick's Wren 1
House Wren 4
Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher 2
California Gnatcatcher 2
Wrentit 15
Northern Mockingbird 2
European Starling 36
Orange-Crowned Warbler 1
Yellow-Rumped Warbler 64
Townsend's Warbler 1
Common Yellowthroat 9
Spotted Towhee 2
California Towhee 13
Rufous-Crowned Sparrow 1
Savannah Sparrow 21
Song Sparrow 10
White-Crowned Sparrow 1
Red-Winged Blackbird 19
Brewer's Blackbird 9
House Finch 83
Lesser Goldfinch 2
House Sparrow 6

Total Species 74

*Uncommon to rare in the Reserve
Observers: Gary Grantham, Kathy Estey,
Joe Musser, Hank and Jane Baele
Weather - overcast. Temp 65+.

Docent Chronicles

General Membership Meeting – November 17th
Annual Election of Torrey Pines Docent Society Officers

Followed by:

Demystifying the Geology at Torrey Pines

Please bring a snack to share and a re-usable cup for liquid refreshments. Ranger Kaye reminds us to park on the west side of the Lodge Road, south of the restrooms, and, if possible, carpool from the lower lot.

Meeting Notes from Oct. 20, '01

Barbara Moore, local birding authority and co-author of "Walking San Diego," spoke to the general membership. If you missed her interesting and informative presentation, see Georgette for copies of the handout.

Supervising Ranger Allyn Kaye presented individual docents with certificates of appreciation. Allyn also announced that TPSR has received a \$51,000 award from the State Park Foundation. The grant is for the purpose of refurbishing and redesigning the native plant and Whittaker gardens.

Ranger Gary Olson said work will begin in the spring. Docents interested in helping with this project should watch the *Torreyana* and *Torrey Pinecone* for more information and notice of organized work parties. Ranger Kaye asked us to welcome back **Senior Park Aide David Franks**.

New docents **Cynthia Dukich and David French** will host the **Lodge Decorating Party** December 1st, beginning at 9 AM. Fresh greens are needed, but please, no Torrey pine boughs or greenery with berries. (It attracts mice and other native critters.)

Docents Holiday Potluck is scheduled for December 15th at the Lodge. 10 AM. More information will be provided at the November general membership meeting.

Barbara Wallach and Margaret Fillius are looking for docents to take over the administrative duties of the Children's Program. Additional docents are also needed to help lead CP walks on

Wednesdays and Fridays. Please contact them if you are interested.

Election of Board Officers will take place at the November 17th meeting. The following have agreed to run for office:

Georgette Camporini, President;
Jim Bedinger, Vice President;
Don Orahood, Treasurer;
Iris Geist, Secretary;
Mary Knox Weir, Program Chair;
Linda Martin, Newsletter editor;
Don Grine, Training Officer;
Children's Program (in transition);
Ann Campbell and Elaine Sacks Duty Coordinators.

Others interested in serving, please contact Georgette. Nominations will also be accepted from the floor on the morning of November 17th.

Interpretative Trail Patrol Seminar
(for all interested docents)
Led by Greg Hackett

Saturday, Nov. 10, 2001
10 AM at the Lodge

Learn to interpret visitor guidelines, share ideas and personal experiences and gain confidence while you're protecting the resource.

IMPORTANT NEW INFORMATION—if you're trained and currently patrolling TPSR trails, there is a new protocol for recording your hours. Please sign up in advance of your duty in the rangers' red logbook. It is always present on the ranger duty desk. On the appropriate log book date, record (please print) your name, date, time and the trail(s) you expect to patrol.

After you've completed this patrol, you can call the desk and verify the completed assignment, or come to the Lodge at a later date and verify the entry with your initials and the current date. **YOU MUST STILL RECORD YOUR HOURS IN THE DOCENT LOG.** This protocol will apply to all docents trained to perform trail patrol duty.

Nancy Woodworth reminds us that the holiday season will soon be here. Many items in the bookstore would delight those on our gift lists, she says. Nancy suggests tote bags featuring the wild flowers of Torrey Pines at \$11.95; "Make Tracks" T-shirts in a new forest green color at \$10.00; and a broad selection of books for the young at just \$1.00 or less. Shop early and often, says Nancy.

Nancy also reminds us that the first page of the blue information notebook in the docent's desk is for "our" suggestions, questions and announcements. **Please use it.**



WWII Triggers Weapons Training Center

Torrey Pines becomes coastal artillery site for Army's gunners

By Judy Schulman

When one thinks of the military in San Diego, the Navy usually comes to mind. But less commonly known is the fact that San Diego has also had its share of Army installations. Camp Callan was a World War II anti-aircraft artillery replacement training center. Located along U.S. Highway 101 approximately 15 miles north of downtown San Diego, it occupied a three-by-half mile rectangular area on Torrey Pines Mesa.

The camp was named in honor of Major General Robert Callan (1874-1936), one of the most noted officers in coast artillery history. With 40 years of continuous service, he was a veteran of the Spanish-American War and World War I.

Originally the camp functioned as a coast artillery training center with batteries assigned to anti-aircraft and seacoast artillery missions. It was established in response to the War Department's need to train the growing number of men that the draft would bring. Before 1940, basic training was left to the individual units. The function of the training centers was to relieve these units for mobilization and combat.

On November 22, 1940, the War Department announced plans to create the nucleus for new coast artillery units with men inducted under the Selective Service Program and assigned to the center on Torrey Pines Mesa. A month earlier, the San Diego City Council had granted the military 710 acres of land for \$1 a year. Additional acreage was acquired from private sources.

With the establishment of a cantonment site and gun firing positions, the purpose of the camp was to teach trainees how to fire long range weapons in the event the

Japanese fleet tried to attack the West Coast.

Construction of the camp began in November 1940 and the official occupation of the facility was marked by a flag-raising ceremony on January 15, 1941. The ceremony was attended by 20 officers and 120 servicemen, all members of the first unit of operating personnel. Brigadier General Francis P. Hardaway, Camp Callan's first commanding officer, spoke on the importance of the camp to the defense program.

February 24, 1941 marked the arrival of the camp's first large guns. Between the last week of February and the end of March, some 5,000 trainees arrived by rail at a nearby re-opened railroad station. These trains came mainly from Forts Ord and MacArthur in California, Fort Sheridan in Illinois, Fort Missoula in Montana, and Fort Vancouver in Washington. *(One of the patches the trainees wore was a Torrey pine tree inside a circle. JS)*

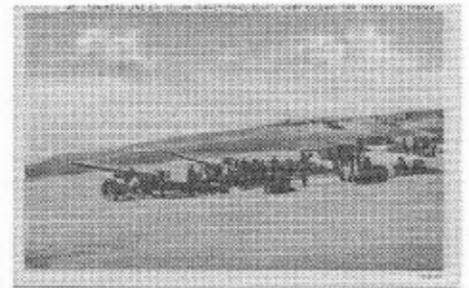
The first military review was held in April 2, 1941. Six thousand men passed in formation before Major General Joseph A. Green, chief of Coast Artillery. He congratulated the trainees on the progress they had made in such a short time. As Camp Callan still had no band of its own, a 100-piece Marine Corps band provided military music.

March 1942 began a period of important change for Camp Callan. Whereas training emphasis had been on anti-aircraft and seacoast artillery, the decision was made to place full emphasis on anti-aircraft weapons; the need made evident by the terrible damage inflicted on England by the German Luftwaffe. This change signaled what was to become a two-year period of peak activity for the camp. The camp had grown to some 297 buildings, covering 23 blocks. About 15,000 men were now going through each 13-week training cycle. *(Former docent Rowdy James was one of the instructors at the camp and an important source of information to me. JS)*

In addition to headquarters buildings, there were offices to take care of the daily operational needs of running a training camp. They included the quartermaster, ordnance, a motor pool, military police and a salvage station. There was also a commissary, five post exchanges, ammunition magazines, warehouses, power plants, plotting rooms and observation stations. *(Based on information from veterans I interviewed for this article, the lodge had various uses over time. In the beginning it was still privately operated as a restaurant. Then I have reports of it being used as an officer's club for meetings/parties and a rest/recreation area with pool tables and games. JS)* The camp's water supply was stored in a 4.5 million gallon reservoir and a 100,000 gallon water tank *(approximately in the location of UCSD's Torrey Pines Center South building - JS).*

The health of the men was overseen at a myriad of facilities in the hospital zone *(now the golf course area adjacent to our back entrance - JS).* In addition to more than 300 beds, there were laboratories, Red Cross stations, physical therapy units, a cafeteria, a post office, an auditorium, a cleaning shop and a dental clinic. They were staffed by 50 doctors and 30 nurses.

In order to ready the soldiers for war, there were also other training facilities. General physical conditioning was accomplished by traditional obstacle layouts and Hell's Acres, a natural obstacle course in one of the canyons on camp property. Physical conditioning involved overnight bivouacs to locations 50 miles away, desert marches and day hikes though such rugged terrain as the present day Torrey Pines State Reserve.



The caption reads, "Trainers line up 155s on Torrey Pines Bluff, Camp Callan, San Diego, California." (from Judy's files)

WWII (continued from previous page)

For orientation of new recruits, each battalion held "county fairs." Unlike the traditional county fair, the Army version sought to teach various aspects of military life and consisted of exhibits and live demonstrations set up and around a parade ground. Exhibits taught such things as the Articles of War, how to pitch a tent, how to make a bed, arrange a footlocker, how to pack field equipment, and the identification / camouflaging of weapons. Ranges existed for training with everything from hand-held guns to the larger anti-aircraft artillery. They included a 1,000-inch range and a 200-yard rifle range, a pistol range, an automatic weapons range and a three-inch anti-aircraft gun range. (*One of these ranges is still visible, if you know what you are looking for, on the cliffs across from UCSD's Muir Campus.*)

In addition, the men trained with guns of various calibers. Other aspects of warfare were also taught. An infiltration course was used to teach trainees how to advance on enemy positions. Mock villages were used to teach about booby traps and land mines. Training was provided in chemical warfare and camouflage techniques. An Enlisted Specialists School prepared qualified men for future work as cadres for new units, further study at advanced schools, or to serve as replacements for established units.

Leisure time facilities were not overlooked. There was a Camp Callan Sketch Club and a Radio Hour broadcast from a local radio station. A 40-piece band played at reviews and infantry drills, and presented special concerts. For those with a literary bent, there was a weekly newspaper called *The Rangefinder* and an annual pictorial review called *The Callander* (originally called the *Oozlefinch* when the camp was coast artillery). The athletic office organized teams for baseball, basketball, bowling, boxing and softball. Trainees could also participate in sporting events held at nearby country clubs, USOs and YMCAs. Other facilities maintained high morale. There were three 357-seat chapels for Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant services.

A guesthouse was available for family members of the men to stay for a few days at a time. With its social hall, cafeteria and library, the service club was utilized for musicals, art shows, letter writing, dances, classes, conferences and band concerts. The officers had their own recreational facilities in the officers' club. The camp boasted a large outdoor theatre and two indoor theatres. The 5,000-seat outdoor theatre provided the stage setting for such visiting performers as Bob Hope, Jack Benny, Buddy Hayes, Kay Kyser, Rudy Vallee, Skitch Henderson, Marlene Dietrich and Carole Landis.

All of the foregoing about Camp Callan are only impersonal statistics unless one takes into consideration the feelings of the men who lives were briefly affected by this training center. Based on accounts with 17 former Camp Callan trainees, one finds that there was generally a very positive regard for the camp. This is best exemplified by the following statements: "It was the West Point of California; If one had to be anywhere during the war, Camp Callan was the place to be; I almost cried when I left; The discipline I received there helped me become a success later on in life; and I enjoyed my training there so much that I decided to make the Army my career."

During June 1944 the training emphasis of Camp Callan was again to change. The anti-aircraft cadres were transferred to Fort Bliss, Texas, and the camp became an important link in preparations for massive overseas assaults. But the need for such training was to be short-lived. By May 8, 1945 (VE Day), the war was over in Europe and by August 15, 1945 (VJ Day), the Japanese had surrendered.

On November 1st 1945, Camp Callan was declared surplus. But its usefulness to the American people wasn't over yet, at least not at the local level. At the time that the camp closed, there was a serious shortage of lumber and building material in Southern California. In order to mitigate the problem for the many veterans who chose to stay in San Diego, the city council negotiated with the War Department to acquire all the buildings and facilities of the camp. The selling price was \$200,000. These items were

then resold to veterans and other citizens at reasonable prices.

From the 500 buildings that existed when Camp Callan closed, the following items were salvaged: 15 million board feet of lumber that would become 1,500 new homes; 50 small buildings that were hauled away intact to become dwellings; enough building material to remodel or improve several thousand homes; three chapels that were dismantled, moved and then rebuilt; transformers, power poles and transmission lines that were bought for reuse by a local utility company; and toasters, dishwashers and other appliances that were sold to a local hospital.

From all this, not only did the city recoup its \$200,000, but it also made a \$250,000 profit. Part of this money went to construct the Veterans War Memorial Building in Balboa Park. Although the buildings had been demolished, portions of Camp Callan's roadways were kept intact. In the early 1950s, the area played host to the Torrey Pines Road Race sponsored by the California Sports Car Club and the San Diego Junior Chamber of Commerce.

By the early 1980s (when I first started my research on Camp Callan), what was once a proud and vital training camp became barely recognizable as such. All that remained at that time were a few crumbling building foundations and weed-filled parade grounds. The few joggers, dog walkers, and students that I met while surveying the area had no idea about what the area once was. Now, there is even less left. But training of another sort now exists on the former campsite. Instead of military training, it is training for a higher education. UCSD has expanded into the area with sports fields, parking structures, the Institute of the Americas, new classrooms, and residential areas.

Reprinted from *Traditions: San Diego's Military Heritage* (July 1994, Volume 1, No.2) **November 11 is Veteran's Day. This article serves as a note of appreciation for those who have served before, are currently serving, and will serve in the future in defense of our country** – Judy Schulman

Ystagua 3 – How the Indians Caught their Food

By Maryruth Cox

At Ystagua, the village in Sorrento Valley where Indians lived continuously for a thousand years (600 - 1600 AD), archaeologists have found bones from 17 kinds of fish and 21 species of mammals and birds. How did the Indians catch these animals?

Imagine a foggy October morning 500 years ago at Torrey Pines. Gulls and terns are massed on the beach. Pelicans dive head-first into the water and dolphins arch through the waves. Fish must be swarming out there. These signs draw the attention of Indians from Ystagua, an hour's walk up the valley, and they spring into action.

Three men launch a reed boat into the surf. One of them drops a fish line (made of yucca fibers) over the side, with hooks (made of abalone shell) that are baited with fresh clams. Another drags a net (fashioned from plant fibers) behind the boat, and the third aims his spear -- a straight stick with a cactus spine fastened at one end.

Children wade along the shore, talking, laughing, and grabbing small fish with their bare hands. Several of their elders drag a big net through the waves and pull it towards shore, similar to the Hawaiian *hukilau*. When they pull the net up on the sand, it is full of flopping fish.

Further up on the beach is a campfire; people throw their fish into the coals to roast, and then they feast. Other people are setting nets across the narrow channels of the lagoon to catch fish.

When the fish aren't running, the Indians pick up shellfish at low tide. They walk along the sandy beach, kicking and tossing clams into the air. Sometimes they pour water down air holes to force the clams to the surface.

Butterfly clams, the little *Donax*, were strained from the sand and boiled to make a tasty soup. Limpets were lifted quickly from their rocks before they clamped

down tight, their meat scooped out and eaten raw. It's delicious, or so I've heard.

Not all the Ystaguans were down at the beach. In the village women were hard at work knotting nets from plant fibers to be used in fishing or catching rabbits. In the meadow below the village, two men stretched a net across an animal trail to catch unwary rabbits. Sometimes the villagers took advantage of wildfires to capture the rodents and other small mammals flushed out of hiding. They shot them with arrows or hit them with throwing sticks called *xampu*.

Near the huts a ten-year-old boy carefully propped one end of a large flat stone with a stick under which was an acorn. When a squirrel nibbled on the acorn and joggled the stick, the stone fell down and squashed him.

Everyone in Ystagua had to work to procure food. They had to eat to live, and to eat, they had to find their own food. Besides collecting animals, they also found food from the plants growing around them, the subject of the next article in this series.

Letters to the Editor

A new landfill rising along the closed north end of Sorrento Valley Road? Not really, since this short rural road has provided both a sanctioned and casual dump site for commercial as well as residential neighbors for over a century.

Public awareness of the values embodied in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon and the adjacent Torrey Pines State Reserve have recently mandated curtailment of solid waste disposal, as well as sewage, into this protected tidal wetlands.

The emerging "Mt. Trashmore II" has been observed with alarm by those who care. Even those who are unaware pay taxes to the public agencies and entities who are imposing the degradation upon a treasured wetland.

Large mounds of silt, some if it coarse, most of it fine as talcum, lie in the path of

winter rains. Widespread dispersal of this material will progressively diminish the entire marsh. The waste cement blocks may remain to serve as monuments to the programmed destruction so casually accomplished.

Jessie LaGrange

Jessie is a long-time Del Mar activist, former docent and TPA counselor. She and her late husband Lee received the DPR Superior Achievement Award in 1996 – ed.

Ode to the Overlooks

Much has been said about the value of the TPSR platforms as places to stop and gather for the information shared by docents leading walks. There is also the solo traveler. Journeys are an essential part of what we're made of. Something deeply nourishing about embarking on and completing a journey. It is basic Soul Food.

The canyon with its overlooks and the Razor Point overlook are touching something that is hidden within journeying: the platforms are a place to stop, to take in, to pause and become part of, to drop some of the baggage walked in with. They are touchstones along the way, maybe something like the huts on a mountain trek. More than anything else, it is the impressions from the quiet aloneness on the overlooks that are carried home.

In our frantic, goal-oriented society, this opportunity to savor the slow step-by-step journey is hard to come by. Torrey Pines reserve is an oasis in which the deep connection of walking, contemplating, standing, looking into, looking over...the sky, the ocean, the sandstone sculpted cliffs, all become a small but powerful journey. The overlooks become meditations on the unique beauty of this land we all cherish, each on our own unique journey.

Joan Winchell

*At the last TPDS meeting, Ranger Kaye said the platforms **will** be rebuilt – ed.*

November Duty Calendar

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
Duty Coordinator Elaine Sacks (858) 551-0708 Hours: Lodge Daily and weekends : 10 - 1, 1 - 4 Walks: Sat/Sun/Holidays 9:30 and 1:30 If you cannot do your duty, please arrange your own substitute.				1 L SAGO L GAARDER	2 L BEYER L GAARDER	3 L IVANY W SANSEVERI NO L GEIST W STIEGLER
4 L PARNELL W CASSELL L J. SMITH W KAMEN	5 L KATZ L PFLEEGER	6 L MARGULIES L HOHMAN	7 L IVANY L FREDERICKS	8 L R. MILLER L FREDERICKS	9 L BEYER L DIXON	10 L W GRANTHAM L WATSON W D. MILLER
11 L PARNELL W BRAV L WINTERS W FERGUSON	12 L RANDOLPH L PFLEEGER	13 L TALBERTS L DEWITT	14 L SOGO L WINCHELL	15 L KATZ L HAUER	16 L D. TUBMAN L STIELS	17 MEETIN G L GRAIN W BRAV L WATSON W BENNETT
18 L WINTERS W CASSELL L WINTERS W KAMEN	19 L D. MILLER L MARSHALL	20 L MARGULIES L DOOLITTLE	21 L TORREY L WINCHELL	22 THANKS- GIVING L W L W	23 L CORNFORTH L	24 L J. SMITH W L W TANALSKI
25 L GRAIN W D. MILLER L STIEGLER W FERGUSON	26 L RANDOLPH L MARSHALL	27 L TALBERTS L	28 L TORREY L DIXON	29 L R. MILLER L HAUER	30 L D. TUBMAN L STIELS	

Regular Winter duty hours are in effect – Lodge duty hours are 10-1 and 1-4 on weekdays and weekends.

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