

The Bulletin

EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA



WINTER 2019 • VOL 74• NO. 2



'JALISCO CHRIS'

Disocactus anguligar × 'Ypsilon Zehn'

Hybridizer RUD Reg. #14793

PHOTOGRAPH: Rudolf Hessing

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ROSTER CHANGES or other membership issues: send them to the Membership Secretary.

MEETINGS: Begin at 7:30 p.m., on the first Tuesday of each month (except January, December and US national holidays). Admission and parking are free. Refreshments are served. Members and guests attending their first meeting receive a free potted epi. Regular meetings are held in Lecture Hall B, Arboretum of Los Angeles County, 301 North Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia, CA, USA. Take the Foothill Freeway (I-210) to the Baldwin Ave. exit, south. Follow the signs to the Arboretum. The December meeting is the Holiday Banquet. Paid dinner reservations are required.

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EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS are open to all. The Board currently meets monthly, on the last Tuesday of the month at 7:30 P.M. in the Lecture Hall B, Arboretum of Los Angeles County, 301 North Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia, CA.; or via a teleconference call. Please contact one of the Board Members before attending.



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All photos Heinz Peter Mohrdieck

Culture Calendar for Winter

by Galen Pittman

Reprint from The Bulletin: Vol. 58, No. 2 (Winter 2002-03). The main text is slightly amended.

We include a Culture Calendar with every Bulletin mainly for the benefit of newer members. The intent is to provide some guidance so that they do not have to learn everything the hard way, that is by making mistakes. - KCB

Light: Provide as much light for your epies as possible during the winter months. Clear plastic and other protective coverings used to insulate your collection from frost also provide an additional unwanted shade factor, so remove any supplementary shade cloth added during the summer or fall months. Remember, the sun's angle is different in fall and winter, so avoid the possibility of sunburn and then "winterize".

Water: Continue to check your plants weekly for soil moisture. In many areas, substantial winter rains do not arrive until late in the season. Cooler weather can still deceptively wick moisture from your plants unless humidity levels are high. Rainwater is beneficial in its ability to leach salt buildup from soil, which has been retained as a residue from fertilization, but excessive rain can provide too much moisture. In the harshest climates, collections must be completely covered with plastic to protect from frost damage, unfortunately eliminating the benefits of cleansing seasonal rains. Under these conditions, rainwater can be collected and used at a later date by storing it in a tightly covered plastic trash container.

Temperature: Protect your plants from frost and hail damage. Except in the mildest climates, damage to epies from frost and hail should be a major concern for epi collectors. Even in seemingly protected Southern California areas temperatures can dip into the teens and twenties. Epies can withstand near freezing temperatures for a fairly prolonged period without substantial visible damage. Often only the tender terminal growth tips will be "burned" by frost as long as the soil in which they are planted is not wholly saturated with water. In this case, the root ball and entire plant can freeze (Refer to the "grooming" section below). Hail usually only leaves "aesthetic" damage, unless the size of the particles is substantial, or the duration prolonged. Safeguard your collection by insulating your growing area with the heaviest mil clear plastic feasible. Make certain your covering is well-secured, as strong winds can unwrap and ruin your winterizing in minutes, leaving your plants vulnerable. An emergency short-term protection is to water around your epies, freezing the surrounding water warms the surrounding air. Wrapping in plastic or covering

plants with white fabric is usually enough protection in most areas where epies are grown outdoors. For barely freezing temperatures, strings of old-fashioned Christmas lights under the covers with a timer, may provide enough heat to protect your epies. The use of kerosene or propane heaters is often necessary in more extreme climates. Remember cold weather is a good thing; it enables your plants to lapse into dormancy necessary to produce blooms for the following spring! However, around 45 degrees is ideal, not freezing or below.

Nutrition: Traditionally, now is the time NOT to fertilize. We say "traditionally", because in the warmest areas, plants that are either too young to bloom the following spring or are being propagated solely for plant growth, can continue to be fed. However for most collectors, winter is the season to allow plants to remain dormant and for new growth to mature or "harden-off". Small amounts of nitrogen provided by rainwater will usually not interrupt an epi plant's resting time between growth and blooming periods. Feeding with 0-10-10 or 2-10-10 to induce blooming can commence as early as February in the most temperate climates. Begin with a reduced dosage, following the manufacturer's recommendations.

Grooming: Continue to groom your collection on a regular basis. If you've been diligent at the end of the growing season regimen you can take a breather. Remember the plant will tell you which branches to remove and which to leave. In the event of frost damage, don't overreact. Your specimen may be less damaged than you fear. Move the plant to a more protected place in your growing area so additional damage will not occur. Within a fairly short period, the extent of the damage will manifest in the form of blackened or "mushy" foliage. If the entire foliage mass has been decimated, there is still hope, as the root mass may still be intact. Remove all the dead plant material by breaking off branches or using sterilized shears. When the growing season arrives, with luck the plant will regenerate.

Planting and Repotting: Winter months are the least appropriate time for planting cuttings and repotting! Unless you are in the mildest of areas where growing conditions continue during this season, hold off planting new cuttings. Usually cuttings can be successfully stored in a cool, dark, damp place until warmer weather arrives. The same recommendation applies to repotting. If a plant shows signs of stress, it is likely due to cold weather and will rectify its appearance the following spring. However, if you feel the plant is suffering from a waterlogged root system due to poor pot drainage or excessive rainfall, remove the plant from the pot and inspect the root system. When a root mass has rotted away from water or frost, the best remedy is to remove the roots completely. As long as the plant remains in a humid environment, it will survive out of the pot until planting season returns. Store the plant as you would unrooted cuttings.

Pests: Best intentions in winterizing can create an ideal environment for growing rodents! Wrapping your shade structure in plastic can not only insulate your epies, it can protect vermin

from most natural predators. They quickly devour tender growth and invite their friends for dessert. Now may be an opportunity to utilize poisoned baits one would not ordinarily consider due to pets in the growing area. Good old-fashioned manual rodent traps work best, as long as one is diligent in the remains extrication! If one is heating the collection in addition to protecting with plastic, insect pests can multiply during a period when one would expect few pest problems. Sprayed solutions of Malathion or insecticidal soaps usually are a catchall for most epi insect pests.

Fruit: Many cultivars' seed pods will cling to the plant until the following spring before ripening, and should continue to be protected from pests and frost. Do not harvest pods until you are certain of their ripeness! The fruit should "give" when squeezed and usually have a tropical or licorice fragrance. Protective coverings around the seed pods made of wire mesh or paper bags will usually dissuade four legged and winged pests from consuming your potential harvest.

Highlights of Recent Meetings

By Keith Ballard

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FEB 5th. 2019 MEETING. Jim Nones was the Master of Ceremonies for this meeting and for the presentation of Heinz Peter Mohrdieck' collection. Jim stated in his introduction to the presentation that Heinz said "We do what we enjoy and what we feel like doing". This is the motto of the now retired self-employed farmer and former semiconductor manufacturing businessman. Heinz and his wife Christa Mohrdieck are from Seester, Germany.

Their collection started when they were given 10 unknown epiphyllum 'episucht' (in German) plants over a decade ago. They were fascinated by the flowers which gave them the impetus to start their own collection. Plants by Curt Knebel, Helmut Paetzold, Rudolph Hessing, Kurt Peterson, Eckhard Meier, and Haage Nursery were bought and traded giving them a good start in their collection. They also attended EPIG auctions where they were able to add more plants. Their collection also includes many plants from American hybridizers.

In 2010, they built a 'Filchair', a polytunnel to house their growing epi collection and other plants year-round. It consisted of more than 1000 different epiphyllums, 150-180 Christmas cacti, 150 winter hardy Opuntia, and over 100 varieties of cacti and succulents. In the winter, which normally starts in November and runs through the end

of February, they use an oil heater that blows warm air throughout the tunnel. Winter temperatures have gotten as low as -20 degrees. Total heating cost can range from 600 to 1000 Euros a season.

In regards to hybridizing, Heinz only knows the name of the mother plant. He lets nature takes its course pollinating his flowers. He has produced several hybrids. 'Amelie Mila Alice' and 'Laura Luna Marie' named after his granddaughters. Epi 'Eva M' is named after Laura's best friend. The Mohrdiecks have a shop on eBay, selling cuttings and seedlings throughout Europe. "Epies and Christmas Cacti are a great hobby," states Heinz Peter, and we couldn't agree more. Jim wanted everyone to see the whole 300 epi collection, so the slides were presented at an accelerated rate. Marie Schmidt and her sister Kathy Stiebel, our 2 German speaking members, translated the German epi names into English during the presentation. It was a very nice presentation.

A sample of the pictures of the Mohrdieck's flowers are on pages 24-28. If you want to see more go to www.seester-epikakteen-und-mehr.de



Heinz Peter Mohrdieck



Agnus Dyson



Carmen Paetz



Amrey Paetz



Charlie Paetz



Astrid Paetz

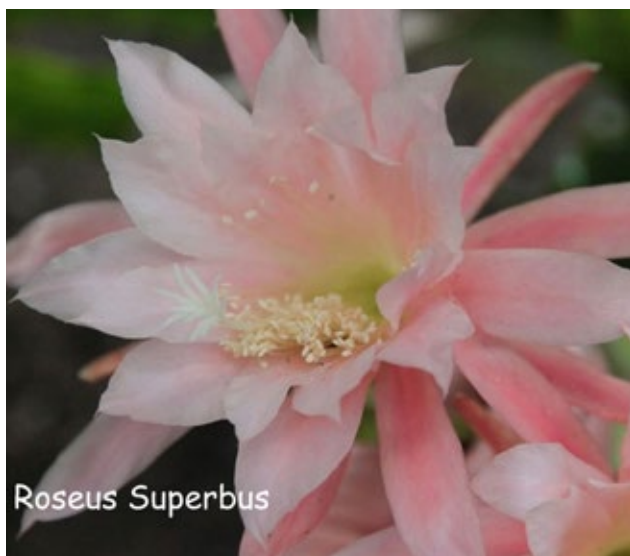


Concerto









Epies Love Rain, Except ...

By Keith Ballard

Epies love rain, except when continual rain keeps the epi roots saturated for too long a time period. Rain is water, and the situation is exactly the same as too much routine plant watering, causing the roots to rot. So the question becomes how much rain is too much, and is there a time factor?

Epies love rain within limits as it washes the harmful salts out of the epi mix.

Many years ago I noticed a sour smell coming from the bottom of the mix of an epi I was repotting. I decided that the plant was not draining well and I started adding an inch or so of rocks at the bottom of the pots. With the added rocks, water starts draining from the pot bottoms within seconds of when it is added at the top, hopefully reducing the amount of time the epi roots are saturated.

Unfortunately, I know what happens when an epi has had too much continual rain keeping the epi roots saturated for too long. In 2008, after an extended period of steady rain, I lost all my epies in 8.5 inch pots. The loss was about 250 plants. The plants first started to look bad, then their branches rotted from the center vein out to the edges. I was the only one in the society that had a problem. Everyone else was saying how good their epies looked from the rain. Maybe there was an unknown factor in my case which made my case worse than everyone else? Anyway, I dumped 2 pickup truck loads-worth of the leftover remains: plants, mix, rocks and all. I did keep the pots, and they were cleaned before reuse.

With the five days of on and off rain last week (2019-01-14 to 2019-01-18), it's time to think about preventing another disaster, if it is not too late already. I have a rain gauge which reported a total of 4.2 inches of rainfall in my yard. The rain was not continuous; there were short periods of hard rain, and longer periods of light rain or no rain at all. Rainfall rates are not the same over the entire area of a storm. Many times we see a TV report of heavy rain somewhere in the L.A. area, but where we live there's no rain at all. A case in point, downtown L.A. reported 5.5 inches total for this series of storms.

So in the end, we still don't have answers of how much or how long it can rain without damage to our epies. If this is a worry, the only option seems to be get the epies out of the rain. This would mean taking the epies indoors or giving them a "raincoat". If there is no room indoors for the epi collection, some kind of raincoat needs to be devised. If the epies are already covered to prevent frost damage, that cover probably also functions as a raincoat and nothing more is needed.

My epi growing area is in 3 parts: the first part is a 22 ft. wide by 14 ft. deep rectangle, the 14 ft. depth is bounded at the back by a

cement block wall stepped in heights of 3, 4 and 5 ft.; the second is a 22 ft. wide by 5 ft. deep area behind the wall, stepped to match the wall; and finally a 8 ft. wide by 3 ft. deep area by the back door. When we first started growing epies, we asked the city what size structure we could legally build in the 22 ft. by 14 ft. area. Their answer was a 6 ft. by 6 ft. structure, effectively a "box", in the middle of the area. We opted for shade cloth that can be removed in minutes. However, the shade cloth or its supports are probably not strong enough to cover it with some sort of a raincoat, especially with the weight of the rainwater when each depression in the raincoat is filled with rainwater.

If I can't think of anything better, if another run-of-days-of-rain is predicted, I will get some rolls of clear plastic and drape the plastic over the individual trellised epi platforms, on the top of the epi trellis sticks or on the epi branches that stick up higher than the trellis. For the hanging plants that are on the hillside behind the concrete wall, the plastic will be on top of the structure that supports the hanging plants.

The Day the ESA Directory (Now "The Registry") Was Born

This is a slightly edited reprint from The Bulletin: Vol. 61, No. 4 (Winter 2006) - KCBI

The regular summer picnic and basket supper was held this year on a Sunday, July 26th 1953, and was so well attended that one must almost conclude that Sunday is a good picnic day. The picnics that were held on a Saturday were very poorly attended. After the supper, at which coffee was served which was declared by all to be absolutely perfect, the members and friends got together for an evening of games. One of the best liked of the games was played with numbered cards with each player holding a valuable epi cutting, the object being to keep the cuttings in a rapid exchange as the numbers were called. When time was up, you kept the cutting you held. The awards for all the games and door prizes were epiphyllum plants and cuttings. The picnic made a fine opportunity for members to become better acquainted.

Many of those present expressed an interest in having an epiphyllum directory published listing alphabetically all epiphyllum hybrid names used in the past 150 years insofar as possible. Besides names, the following points would be noted: originator, if known; approximate flower size; predominating color or colors, such as red-orange with eye; and a hint as to plant growth, if known. The price has not yet been determined but it could be from \$2 to \$3 or more. The volume would contain numerous pictures and would cover

some 3,000 names or more. If you are interested in this, do please drop a card to the secretary, Mrs. Martha F. Maxwell, 500 Grove Place, Glendale 6, Calif., stating your views or suggestions so that such a project may be started.

The above original 1953 Directory article is reprinted in the 2006 Bulletin. And the 2006 article, by some luck, is immediately followed by an article that includes the following late 1961 Directory status report, which reads:

The Directory

"The Research Committee's approach with revising the Directory has been to correct every single error and meet every requirement of the International Registration Authorities. The basic document for the Directory is a computerized database with greater than 10,000 registrations, so any change requires a great deal of effort. The required changes have included: changing the hybrid names from all capital letters, enclosing the hybrid names in single quote marks, changing the "x" that denote a cross to a special one, adding umlauts where required to the German hybrids, correcting errors in the hybrid data, correcting "typos" and incorporating all 10 Addenda. There also have been 2 computer crashes during the revision. Due to significant contributions by Keith Ballard, Terry Coulter, Jerry Dobbins, Dick Kohlschreiber and Galen Pittman, much of the work is now behind us. The Board decided to "fast track" the remaining effort to produce, at least, the hybrid pages as early this year as practical. This will include printing a Draft 2006 Directory in pieces to be reviewed for obvious typos by a number of people. The Board also decided, because of the ease of illegal pirate copying of CDs, to maintain control of the ESA's epiphyllum data and to allow the information to be carried out into an epi garden; the 2006 edition will be sold as a paper version only. Depending on interest, some CD subsets of the Directory database will be considered.

The meeting ended with an excellent dinner hosted by the Pittman family and mostly prepared by Galen Pittman."

From this report the Board had a much more realistic view of the number of entries, the cost and the understanding that pictures will be too expensive to include, but was almost ready to "go to press".

Brief Status Report on the Fertilizer: CARE

By Keith Ballard

In the last Bulletin (Autumn 2018) there was an article entitled "Is Leaf Mold Gone Again?". In that article there is a description of a comparison test between repotted epies. The test compares using a Greenall Corp. fertilizer called CARE (for acid loving plants such as azaleas, camellias, epiphyllums, rhododendrons and gardenias) and my regular fertilizer.

The study consisted of repotting two rooted plants from a 4-inch container to a 6-inch container using my regular mix, except there was no fertilizer in the mix. The first plant was 'Flechsigs Flame', which had 1 teaspoon of CARE added to the top of the planting mix. The CARE directions say do not mix the CARE into the planting mix. This is apparently because the CARE is so acidic that it will damage the roots if it touches them. Because of the potential for damage, I didn't pick the best plants I had, and neither plant was showing any new growth. The other plant was 'Kimono'. It got a teaspoon of my regular fertilizer on the top of its planting mix, to be equal to its counterpart's setup. This was all done on November 7, 2018.

I limited this use of CARE to only four plants. The nitrogen number of the fertilizer grade is 10. With that much nitrogen, one expects to encourage growth, not flowers.

Now it is late winter 2019. This is the time of year when some epies show areoles with little pointed red new growth. These can turn out to be new branches or flowers. The 'Flechsigs Flame' plant with the CARE fertilizer shows three of these new growths, which is remarkable as it's only been 2.5 months since repotting. The 'Kimono' plant, with my regular fertilizer, has no new growth at this time.

If any of the little pointed red new growths of the test samples turn out to be flowers, it will be truly amazing!

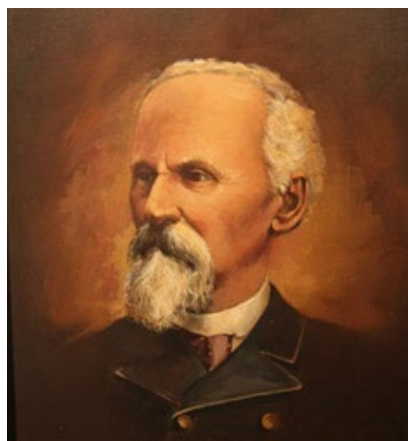
The "Lucky" Baldwin Story

I found this story as an internet article from Wikipedia: the Free Encyclopedia, who states that it is okay to change and reprint any article from the website. I thought this was a very interesting story about the man that built the historic structures on the same grounds that we use in 3 different ways: for the Pentico collection, for monthly meetings and for the annual flower show. — KCB

Elias Jackson "Lucky" Baldwin (April 3, 1828 – March 1, 1909): was "one of the greatest pioneers" of California business, an investor, and real estate speculator during the second half of the 19th century. He earned the nickname "Lucky" Baldwin due to his extraordinary good fortune in a number of business deals. He built the luxury Baldwin Hotel and Theatre in San Francisco and bought vast tracts of land in Southern California, where a number of places and neighborhoods are named after him.

Early life: Baldwin was born in Hamilton, Ohio in 1828, the fourth of 14 children. The family moved to a farm in Indiana in 1834, when he was 6. Throughout his childhood he was known

as a wanderer and adventurer. Baldwin received little formal education, but was known as a strong-willed, independent individual. At age 18, he eloped with a neighbor girl named Sarah Ann Unruh and returned home to farm and train horses. He and his wife looked for a way to make a more prosperous living and they moved to Valparaiso, Indiana, where they opened a saloon and grocery store. They soon added grain trading and a venture with canal boats to their businesses. Their first daughter, Clara, was born in Valparaiso.



Lucky Baldwin

Move to California: In 1853, at the height of the California Gold Rush, Lucky decided to relocate to California. An already successful businessman, he decided his future wealth lay in providing food, supplies and accommodations to miners, and not in digging for gold. He sold the businesses in Valparaiso and used the profits to purchase wagons and supplies for a trip west.

Before he left Racine, Wisconsin with his wife and six-year-old daughter, he equipped four wagons and loaded two of them with tobacco, brandy, and tea. He hired men to drive the other wagons. They joined a large wagon train in Council Bluffs, Iowa. During the five-month trek west, Baldwin scouted ahead and got lost, and was only saved from starvation by friendly Native Americans who brought him back to the wagon train.

Outside Salt Lake City, his caravan was attacked by less friendly Native Americans and Baldwin barely escaped with his life. In Salt Lake City, home to the Mormons, he sold the bulk of his brandy to the brother of Brigham Young at \$16.00 a gallon. He also sold the tobacco and tea and used the profits to buy horses. The family arrived in Hangtown (later known as Placerville) barefoot and worn out. Baldwin sold the horses upon arriving in Sacramento at a 400% profit.

Business ventures: Baldwin arrived in San Francisco in 1853. Baldwin and his wife Sarah had more than doubled their capital while crossing the country. He immediately bought the Temperance Hotel on Pacific Avenue near Battery Street with \$5,000 cash, which he sold only 30 days later for a \$5,000 profit. He was active in the lively real estate market, bought a livery, bought and sold goods, and invested in the stock market, becoming a key player in the San Francisco Stock Exchange.

He later started a brick-manufacturing plant at Powell and Union Streets, producing building materials that were used to construct the U.S. Mint, Fort Point and the fort on Alcatraz Island.

Sarah Baldwin lost two infants and in 1862, the Baldwins divorced. During 1875-76, he built the opulent Baldwin Hotel and Theater, located on Powell Street at the corner of Market Street, near the Union Square area. He was rescued from his rooms when the entire building was destroyed by fire in 1898.

Investing in mine stock: When the great Comstock Lode was discovered in Nevada in 1859, Lucky arrived with a load of timber, which he sold and then bought a livery. He made money on several ventures. In payment for a debt, he received 2,000 shares of the Ophir Mine, which was then worth a few cents a share. Using his profits, he slowly invested in several mines: the Ophir, Crown Point, and Hale & Norcross, at the north end of the Comstock Lode. While in Nevada, he met a group of British sportsmen who invited him to join them in India on a big game safari. Baldwin sold the livery and prepared to leave for India.

In another stroke of good fortune that cemented his reputation as "Lucky" Baldwin, he left instructions with his broker to sell his Norcross stock if it fell below \$800 a foot. Veins of gold and silver were often sold at the time by the foot. Baldwin met a troop of Japanese entertainers in Tokyo and brought them to New York, where he became a vaudeville producer. Upon returning to San Francisco, he learned that his stocks had indeed fallen below the threshold sales price he specified, but his broker had been unable to sell because Baldwin had taken the key to the safe holding the stock certificates. In an incredible stroke of good fortune, the stock price had rebounded to a spectacular level, creating a multimillion-dollar profit for Baldwin. Using new-found wealth, estimated to be about \$2.5 million (or about \$70,000,000 today), he branched out in his investments.

Landowner: With the wealth generated through both his savvy and lucky investments, he was able to survive stock market crashes and bank failures. In 1875-76, he built the Baldwin Theater and Hotel ("the finest west of New York") which earned him headlines across the United States. It burned down in 1898.



Baldwin' Hotel and Theater

During the summer of 1879, Baldwin was in South Lake Tahoe and spent time at a small hotel owned by Ephraim "Yank" Clements situated on 2,000 acres and with rights to an entire mile of lakefront shoreline. The resort was unusual because it still retained the majestic old-growth forests that had been harvested throughout much of the basin for beams to support silver mine tunnels in the Comstock Lode. In 1880, Baldwin bought the resort when it went into foreclosure. Baldwin re-christened the property the "Tallac House" after nearby 9,785 feet (2,982 m) Mt. Tallac, one of the tallest mountain in the Lake Tahoe basin. His resort soon attracted travelers from across the United States seeking luxury accommodations.

In 1875, Baldwin moved to Southern California and bought the Rancho Santa Anita in the fertile San Gabriel Valley from Harris Newmark. Baldwin offered \$150,000, but Newmark wanted \$200,000. Baldwin at first refused to pay the premium price, but his lawyer Reuben Lloyd told him he should buy it before the price rose further. Baldwin met with Newmark again, carrying a tin-box containing several million dollars, and withdrew \$12,500 cash from it as a first payment. Baldwin invested in the Temple and Workman Bank, and when it failed, he acquired even more land through default. Baldwin eventually bought over 63,000 acres of land.

When people began moving to Southern California in large numbers during the 1880s, Baldwin subdivided some of his land, creating the towns of Arcadia and Monrovia, California. A portion of his La Cienega Rancho became the city of Baldwin Hills. The community of Sierra Madre is now located on land he once owned.

A visitor to Santa Anita in 1886 wrote: "The ranch is a principality not unlike a Southern plantation before the [Civil] War, save that all the laborers are well-paid and well-fed." He was the largest employer and the largest taxpayer in Los Angeles County at the time.

Fair employer: At a time of open discrimination and racism in American society, he provided many jobs to Chinese, African-American and Native American workers. He told a reporter that "Chinese are the most reliable laborers I can get." He made news when he hired African-Americans from North Carolina and paid for their train tickets to California. Despite hiring large numbers of ethnic employees, many of them Mexican, he paid them very little.

Marriages and affairs: Baldwin was financially tight-fisted in his business dealings, but led a flamboyant lifestyle. He was especially free-spending when it came to women. One contemporary commented, "Baldwin didn't run after women; they ran after him."

Baldwin's matrimonial ventures periodically created sensations. He was married four times, the first two marriages ending in divorce. His third wife, Jennie Dexter, was 16 at the time of marriage. She died of tuberculosis at the age of 23, leaving him with a five-year-old daughter. Baldwin remarried another 16-year old dark-haired, dark-eyed beauty called Lillie Bennett who had a striking resemblance to Jennie. The Queen Anne Cottage was built as a honeymoon present by Lillie's father. They separated after less

than two years but never divorced. He reportedly had many affairs with young women in his older years. He was sued by four women for breach of promise of marriage. His stature as a celebrity was such that at age 56, when he married 16-year-old Bennett in San Francisco, the wedding drew coast-to-coast press coverage. In the same year, he was sued by a jilted 16-year-old girl who was awarded \$75,000 in damages.

Personal attacks:

A few of the ladies of became violent when their affair with Baldwin ended. One of the women accusing him of breach of promise shot and wounded him in 1883 with a pistol inside his luxury Baldwin Hotel, built in 1876 on the northeast corner of Powell and Market St. He also narrowly escaped death in a San Francisco courtroom on July 2, 1896. Lillian Ashley had signed a 'wedding contract' with Baldwin, per the Los Angeles Herald. He was later sued by Lillian Ashley for seduction. While she was on the witness stand, her sister Emma Ashley, walked up behind Baldwin and fired a pistol at him, grazing his skull.



Lillian Ashley

Thoroughbred racing: Lucky Baldwin bred and raced a number of top Thoroughbred racehorses. He raced under the banner, "Santa Anita Stable". One of his best filly runners, Los Angeles, competed at tracks on the East Coast of the United States where she won the 1887 Tyro and Spinaway Stakes plus the 1888 Monmouth Oaks and Latonia Derby. Among other successes, Baldwin's horses won the American Derby at the now defunct Washington Park Race Track four times: Volante (1885); Silver Cloud (1886); Emperor of Norfolk (1888); and Rey el Santa Anita (1894).

Friendship with Wyatt Earp: Wyatt Earp, a long-time admirer of fine horseflesh, frequented the race track when he and his wife Josephine were in Los Angeles. Josephine wrote in I Married Wyatt Earp that she and Wyatt were married in 1892 by the captain aboard Baldwin's yacht. Raymond Nez wrote that his grandparents witnessed their marriage aboard a yacht off the California coast. No public record of their marriage has ever been found.

Death: During the 1890s, his wealth diminished, but Baldwin maintained an interest in horse racing and poker. His wife Lillie and his daughters Anita Baldwin McClaughry and Clara Baldwin Stocker were among many relatives and friends at his side when he died at the Arcadia ranch on March 1, 1909.

Legacy: Land owned by the Baldwin estate was relatively worthless upon his death, but ten years after his death, oil was discovered on it. This became the Montebello Oil Fields, which would produce one-eighth of the crude-oil in California, one of the biggest oil fields in the west.

He is most well-known today for his involvement in horse racing. Baldwin founded the original Santa Anita Park racetrack on his estate (later closed, and re-opened again on the estate's land), breeding and racing some of the finest racehorses of his time.

The actor William Hudson was cast as Baldwin in the 1957 episode, "The Man Who Was Never Licked" of the western television anthology series, *Death Valley Days*, hosted by Stanley Andrews. In the episode, Robert Argent played Adolph Sutro, a key player in the Comstock Lode. After two marriages, Baldwin wed 16-year-old Jennie Dexter (Daria Massey), who bears him a second daughter twenty years after the birth of his first daughter.

The Baldwin Cottage, and Baldwin Pond are now on the grounds of the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden. In 2015, the Cottage and accompanying Coach Barn were opened for regularly scheduled docent-led tours.

The Baldwin Hills mountain range and its affluent Baldwin Hills neighborhood of South Los Angeles were named for him, as was the City of Baldwin Park, the Baldwin Stakes at Santa Anita, the Baldwin Village neighborhood, Baldwin Lake in the San Bernardino Mountains (near Baldwin's 1876 Gold Mountain Mine), Baldwin Beach at Lake Tahoe, and Baldwin Avenue in the San Gabriel Valley, among a number of places. His nickname also appears as the name of three pubs in Pasadena and Sierra Madre.



Lucky Baldwin Statue

In 2013, the city of Arcadia placed a 9-foot tall bronze statue named "A Dawn In The West" of Lucky Baldwin in a city rose garden across the street from the main southern gate of Santa Anita Park race track. The statue was sculpted by the artist Alfred Paredes. It was commissioned by two of Baldwin's descendants: Margaux Viera and Heather Gibson, both of California.

Do You Have Some ESA Memorabilia or Epi Plants You No Longer Want?

The ESA is always interested in Society-related memorabilia. Before you throw out these items, the ESA would be happy to take them off your hands. In addition, if you have historic Society-related pictures that you don't mind sharing but you still want to keep, they can be readily copied without harm and returned to you. In either case call the ESA president.

If you have NAMED epi plants that you no longer want, the Society may be interested. As the ESA is the promoter of epi hybrid registration and of using the correct name for a given hybrid, only properly named cultivars can be accepted. If you have such plants to donate, call the ESA president or one of the Pentico collection curators. All are listed in this Bulletin.

A Selection of New Registrations from 2018



'Adrianna Marie'



'Amelia Battams Jimenez'



'Amelie M'



'Anthony F. Annunziata'



'Art Deco'



'Art Nouveau'



'Family'



'Devil Ray'



'Felcino Forian'



'Don Crain'



'Friendship'



'Jalisco Chris'



'Jalisco Cowi'



'Jalisco Curly'



'Jennie Martinez'



'Kiwi Calypso Queen'



'Kiwi Cardinal King'



'Kiwi Lucky Jewel'



'Kiwi Deep Devotion'



'Kiwi Lucky Prize'



'Kiwi Ghostly'



'Kiwi Pink Pirouette'



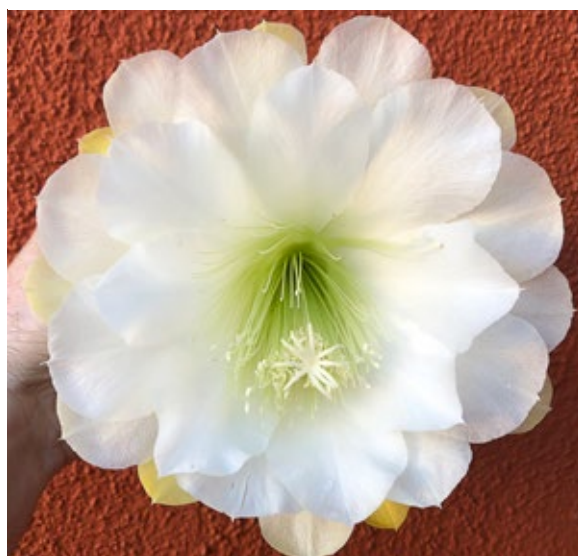
'Kiwi Red Dragon'



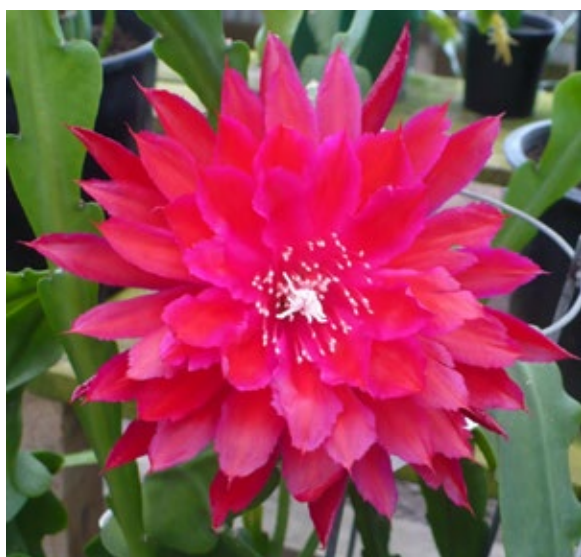
'Kiwi Tropical Sunset'



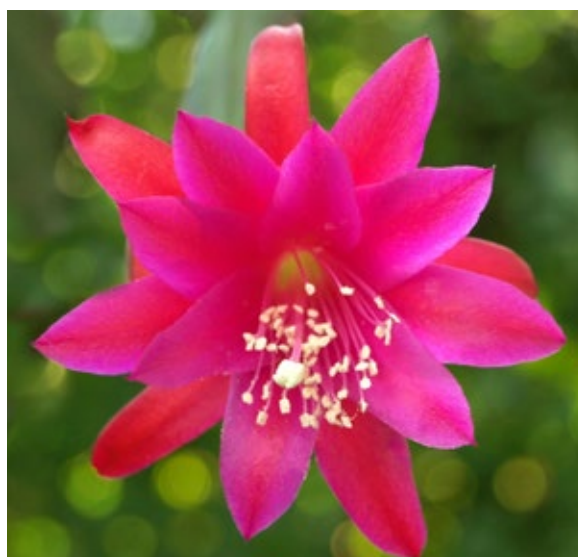
'Kiwi Royal Command'



'La Llorona'



'Kiwi Ruby Lace'



'Leon Herick'



'Loud and Proud'



'Orange Sunset'



'Major Tom'



'Pineapple Express'



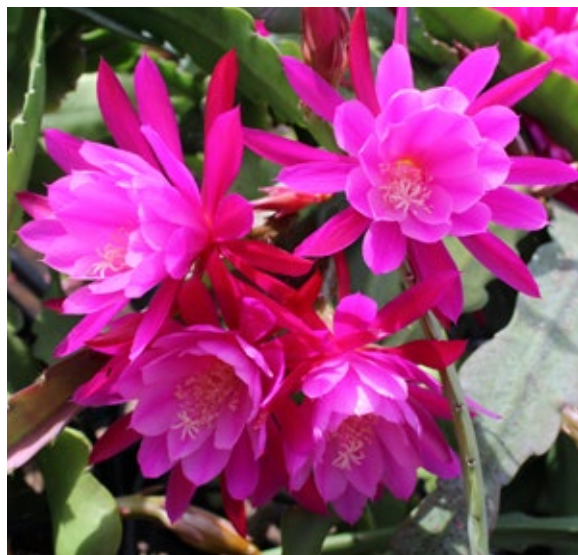
'Opportunity'



'Pyjama Drama'



'Rudolf's Delight'



'Sandra Chapin'



'Saxon Heritage'



'Saint Anne'



'Shimmering Star'



'The Nativity'



'William A. Christer'



'Toya'



'Winter Grace'



'Velma Crain'

Refreshments Schedule

To find when it is your turn to bring refreshments for an ESA meeting, look for your last name initial in the column to the left. The month of the meeting to the right is when you have the privilege of providing food, serving and cleaning up. .

LAST INITIAL.....	MEETING MONTH
A-B.....	FEBRUARY
C-D.....	MARCH
E-G.....	APRIL
H-K.....	MAY
L-M.....	JUNE
M-O.....	JULY
P-R.....	AUGUST
S-T.....	SEPTEMBER
U-Z.....	OCTOBER
Potluck.....	NOVEMBER

Calendar of Events

April 2019

ESA BOARD MEETING

Tue, Apr 30, 7:30 pm

May 2018

ESA GENERAL MEETING

Tue, May 7, 7:30 pm

Programs: Show preparation advise for Flower Show, Sunday, May 19

2018 ESA Flower Show Review and Results, Photos by Paul Richter.

20 19 South Bay Epiphyllum Flower Show Review and Results

Location: Arboretum of LA County, Bamboo Room.

SBES ANNUAL SHOW & SALE

Sun, May 5

Location: South Coast Botanic Garden, Frances Young Hall

SDES ANNUAL SHOW & SALE

Sat-Sun, May 11-12, Sat SALE ONLY

Location: Casa Del Prado, Balboa Park

ESA Sale & Show

Sat-Sun, May 18-19, Sat SALE ONLY

Location: Arboretum of LA County, Ayres Hall

ESA BOARD MEETING

Tue, May 28, 7:30 pm

June 2019

ESA GENERAL MEETING

Tue, June 4, 7:30 pm

Program: 2019 ESA Flower Show Review and Results

Presentation of Awards and Trophies from 2019 Flower Show.

Location: Arboretum of LA County, Bamboo Room.

LAIFA ANNUAL FERN SHOW & SALE

Sun, June 10-11

ESA will be selling plants and cuttings at this event.

Location: Arboretum of LA County, Ayres Hall

ESA BOARD MEETING

Tue, June 30, 7:30 pm

July 2019

ESA GENERAL MEETING

Tue, July 2, 7:30 pm

Program: Don Helsel, Board member of the Crescent City Fuchsia & Epiphyllum Society

and ESA member "The ins and Outs of raising fuchsias.

Location: Arboretum of LA County, Bamboo Room.

ESA BOARD MEETING

Tue, July 30, 7:30 pm

August 2019

ESA GENERAL MEETING

Tue, Aug 6, 7:30 pm

Program: Plumerias by Dave Konishis.

Location: Arboretum of LA County, Bamboo Room.

ESA BOARD MEETING

Tue, Aug 27, 7:30 pm
