

Newsletter

**North American Rock Garden Society
Berkshire Chapter February 2011**

Next Meeting:

Saturday, March 5, @ 10:30 AM

Berkshire Botanical Garden Exhibit Hall
BBG is located 2 miles west of Stockbridge,
MA at the junction of Routes 102 & 183

AM: Al Martin - *Mt. Washington – A
Photographer's Journey*



Alpine Garden Trail on Mt. Washington

Lunch – BYO

We welcome dessert contributions. Lunch
will be followed by Show & Tell, a plant
sale and an auction

PM: **Tamsin Goggin** – *Beyond Rosulate
Violets*



Nassauvia sp. – photo by Mike Kintgen

Brief bios of our two speakers and
program descriptions appear on Page 8

JOURNEY INTO ROCK GARDENING



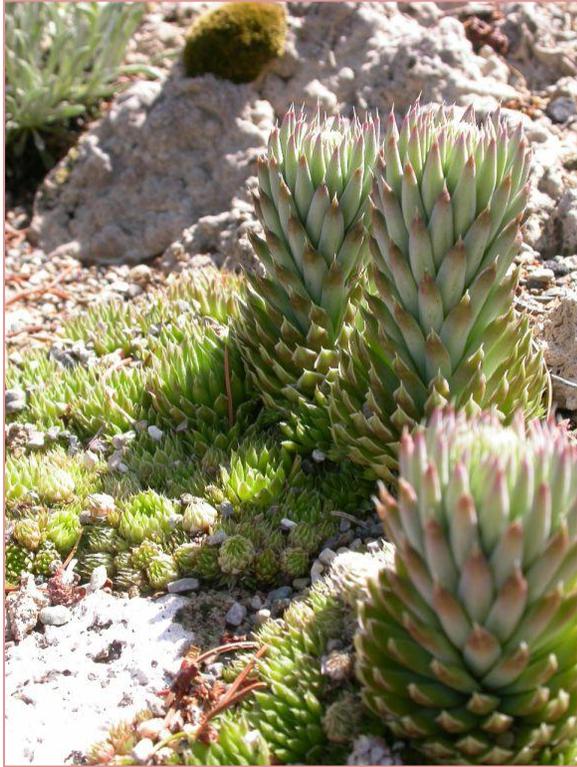
COBWEBBY HOUSELEEK
(SEMPERVIVUM ARACHNOIDEUM)

Nat. size
PL. 99

Lying beneath the snow at this moment is
the plant that first sparked my interest in
gardening – the humble Sempervivum.
While I now have over a dozen different types of
Sempervivum in my yard, I still have a few
rosettes that are the offspring of a plant I got as a
child.

I don't think I was more than 8 years old when I
was admiring the whiskey barrel full of hens and
chicks in my next door neighbor's yard. The
plants fascinated me. Much to my delight, my

neighbor, Mrs. Fenelli, gave me a few to root. I was even more excited when the plants actually rooted and started producing their own offsets. My mother helped me grow them in pots.



Orostachys minuta – photo by Esther Wrightman

Mom liked the little plants well enough to keep them long after I grew up and moved out. Then one day, when my parents came to visit, she brought some for my yard. I planted these Sempervivum in the garden bed in front of my house, nestled against a rock. Little by little I added other low growing plants in this bed: hardy heaths (*Erica carnea* varieties), a couple types of sedum, and creeping phlox, to name a few. The Sempervivum are currently fighting it out with a very vigorous phlox (which appears to be winning), but at least one or two of them are still there, descendants of the plant I got as a young child.

Although I grow much more than just sempervivums these days, succulents are still among my favorite rock garden plants. In addition to over a dozen varieties of Sempervivum, I also grow several species of sedum, a few species of Orostachys, and other

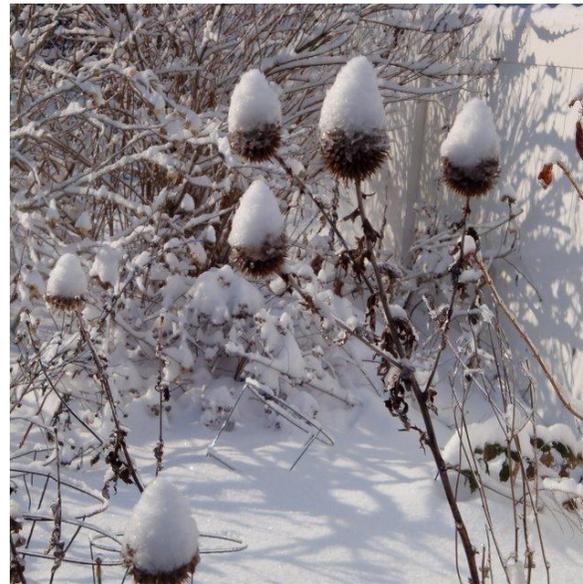
succulents such as Lewisia and a very hardy (but tropical looking) Talinum.

There are those in the rock gardening crowd who disdain succulents because they are “too easy.” I think this is misguided. It’s true that some sedum can become invasive, but I’ve never had a problem with my sempervivums. The denseness of the foliage and the low growth habit make them a good choice as fillers among slightly taller plants in the rock garden, while the texture and color of the foliage provide interest year round.

Getting intrigued? The book *Hardy Succulents: Tough Plants for Every Climate* can introduce you to the many possibilities out there. Enjoy!

Erica Schumacher

Just a Reminder....



This photograph was sent to me by Sally Cummings, who commented: “*Globe thistles in my garden taken today 1/21/2011. Glorious sunny snowy day - spring surely is not far off!*”

Punxsutawney Phil tells us that we’re going to have an early spring. The 5 feet of snow I’m now looking at sends me a different message!

PFG

MY FAVORITE PLANT

~ WRITTEN & ILLUSTRATED BY ABBIE ZABAR ~

THERE'S BIRDSONG on this sparkling blue-sky day, to spite lethal-looking icicles still hanging from the gutters since the last storm. The cold is so unforgiving I'm typing with fingerless gloves while the ice cubes that I set on the topsoil of my potted olive trees – last night – won't melt until this afternoon when the sun has passed surrounding apartment buildings. I call it 'slow drip irrigation' for when you can't carry indoor plants outside to water if snowdrifts – taller than I am – are tight against doors and windows like deployed airbags.

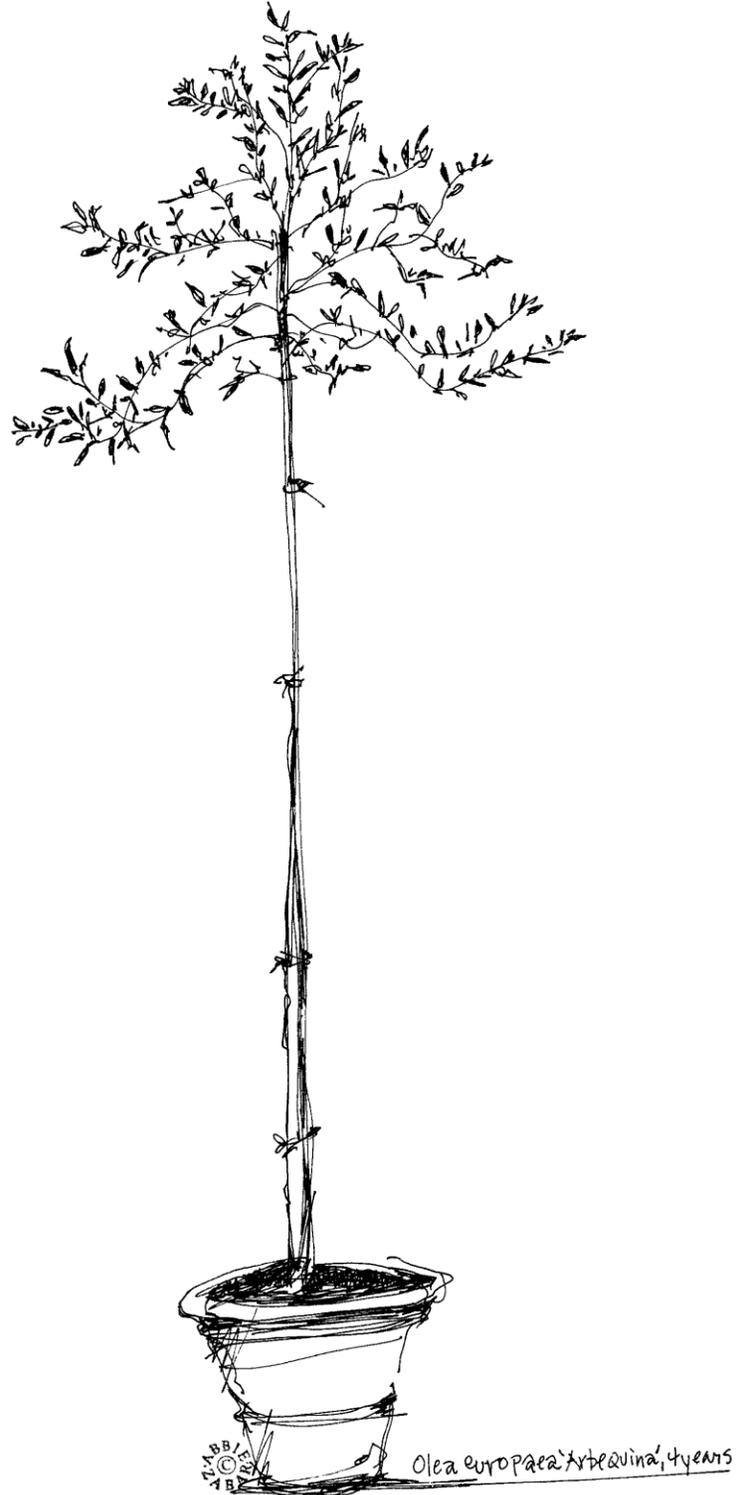
So to answer your question, Peter, right now 'MY FAVORITE PLANT' is one that I can see. And at this moment – down at the gable end of the solarium – every single olive tree is sporting a halo, the color of Granny Smith apples. Sure, some people think my indoor grove looks like a bunch of gangly whips, but I see energy and promise in awkward teenagers.



How often are we lured by plants beyond their leaves, buds and flowers? In 1889 Vincent Van Gogh wrote his brother from Provence, "*Ah, my dear Theo, if you could see the olives at this moment ... The old silver foliage and the silver-green against the blue ... The murmur of an olive grove has something very intimate, immensely old. It is too beautiful for me to try to conceive of it or dare to paint.*" How much does it take to transport us to other times, other settings when *Olea europaea* is not hardy where we live and garden?

Here are some clues if your *Olea europaea* will be camping out in the living room from December through March. On days above 40°, or when there's a nice steady rain, I carry the lot of them – from two to seven feet high – outside. And leave them there until ACCUWEATHER says it's going down to freezing. All much easier said than done had I not planted my olive grove in Italian terracotta pots – gorgeous, heavy,

breakable ones. But didn't the Ancients store their sacred oil in waist-high clay amphoras? Olive trees symbolize life and abundance. A twisted, weeping olive branch – with its leathery grey-green leaves and metallic undersides – has



always been a gesture of peace, they encourage us to look for the silver lining. *Olea europaea* is not called the ‘Tree of Civilization’ for nothing. Thomas Jefferson, a gardener with a deep aesthetic believed, “*The olive tree is surely the richest gift of heaven.*” These are noble plants; they’ve been around long before Popeye’s girlfriend. I’d say they deserve better than some knockabout plastic container.

Yet, for all their longevity, hardwood olive trees are surprisingly shallow rooted, and though they’re indigenous to the sandy Mediterranean Basin, I grow mine in a richer medium, with lots of drainage in the mix so they can enjoy a hose-down everyday. You read that right. Everyday! when they’re out there in clay containers fifteen stories above fumes of urban traffic, sitting on a terracotta-tiled penthouse terrace, hot enough to fry an egg in the summertime. I wouldn’t say this is the only way to grow them. But it’s what I’ve been doing ever since I rooted my first little olive branch cutting – fourteen years ago.

Speaking of favorites,
here’s my #1 resource for olive trees
(and delicious tiny wrinkly-skinned olives!)
<http://www.olivetreegrowers.com/>

Jean and Cary Cloud are expert professional nursery people. Since 1989, they’ve been growing eight cultivars of *Olea europaea* in North Central Marion County, that’s inland Florida with mostly live oaks, pines and palm trees, back when and where everyone said ‘not in our backyard’ – which automatically makes Jean and Cary my kind of folk. And last spring, when I accidentally decapitated my seven-year old olive tree, (a story that’s on the back burner), they were there for me. I can’t say enough wonderful things about them, so let their mission sum it up: “*To provide the highest quality olive trees for the home gardener and for other entities such as botanical gardens, restaurants and businesses interested in enhancing their properties with olive trees and to remain*

available after the sale for problem-solving and guidance.”

{**ABBIE ZABAR**, a New York City member of McNARGS & BNARGS, is an author, artist and designer. When all else fails, she gardens.}



Top Ten Tips for Jump-Starting Perennial Gardens in Spring

by Kerry Ann Mendez, [Perennially Yours](http://www.pyours.com)
www.pyours.com
Excerpt from *The Ultimate Flower Gardener’s Top Ten Lists*

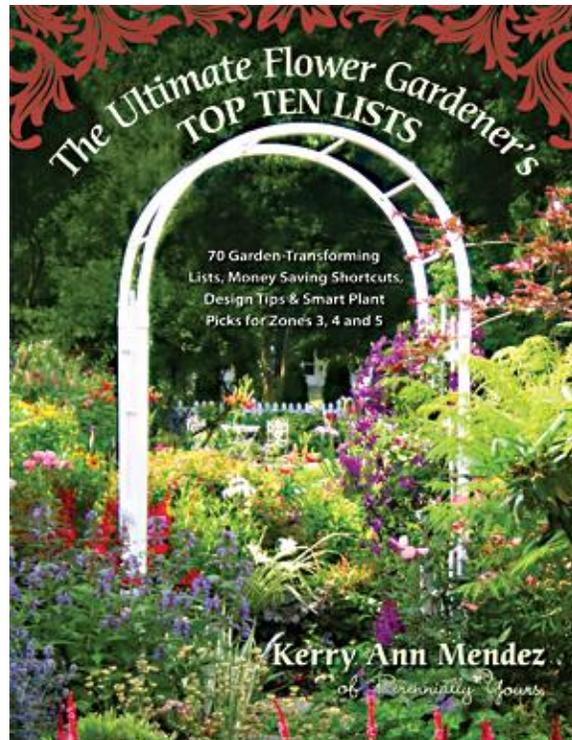
I expect a lot from my gardens. I practice tough love, refusing to pamper ‘prima donnas’ and you should too. By taking some simple steps in spring, I can have healthier, better-behaved gardens the rest of the year. Here are some of my tried-and-proven tricks for jump-starting beautiful gardens.

In late March or April, after the snow has melted, cast 5-5-5, 5-10-5, 5-10-10 or 10-10-10 granular fertilizer on gardens before, or immediately after, the foliage starts to emerge. This will encourage strong root growth and development. Apply it at the rate of approximately 2 pounds per 100 square feet. Everything in my yard, except the lawn, gets this treat: perennials; spring, summer and fall

blooming bulbs; climbing vines; roses; shrubs and groundcovers. Be aware that granular fertilizer will burn foliage so by applying it before plants emerge, you reduce this risk and save time. If foliage is already up and at'em by the time you have a chance to do this, make sure to wash off any fertilizer that landed on the leaves. Easier yet, wait to apply the fertilizer right before it's supposed to rain.

In late winter cut back ornamental grasses. Larger varieties can be whacked with electric or manual hedge clippers. To reduce the mess, first tie twine, bungee cord or duct tape around the grass to hold it together, then cut it down to approximately 4" to 6". Weed whackers come in handy for smaller grasses. Some folks swear by chain saws but even I draw the line at certain power tools in the garden. Use gloves and caution when dealing with some of the larger grasses that have razor-sharp blades. For really beautiful grasses, after cutting them back, burn the remaining brown stubble to the ground. This will permit new blades to emerge without obstruction. Smaller grasses like Blue Fescue, Carex, and Blue Oat Grass (*Helictotrichon*) can be cleaned by simply hand pulling brown grass blades from within the clump.

Prune most roses in late winter or early spring except for those that only bloom once in spring or early summer. Many antique roses fall into this category and should be pruned immediately after blooming. For all other roses, watch for green leaf buds to break from stems and prune canes right above outward facing buds. I prune shrub roses back by one-half their height to maintain compact plants. This may seem drastic but it works. My roses are covered with flowers each summer. If pruning makes you nervous,



wait until you've had a bad day at work, with the kids, or in traffic and then grab pruners. Remove dead or broken canes as well as those that rub against each other. In general, when you see the Forsythia in bloom, let the games begin. Also pull back soil or compost mounds from around rose trunks at this time.

Apply a time-released fertilizer like organic Plant-Tone (5-3-3) or synthetic Osmocote (14-14-14) five to six weeks after you applied a granular fertilizer. I don't use time released fertilizers on every plant

in the garden; only on heavy-feeding perennials that quickly deplete nutrients from the soil. Plants that 'wolf down their food' benefit from a slow, steady release of fertilizer over three to four months. Follow directions for the application rate, scratch it into the soil around the plant, and water in. Perennials that benefit from this extra serving of fertilizer include Delphinium, Clematis, Astilbe, bulbs in the Liliium family and ever-blooming roses.

Mulch gardens to reduce weeding. This also helps conserve moisture, supply nutrients and make gardens look nicer. Don't make the mistake of mulching too early. You need to allow the soil to warm up and dry out. Timing will vary depending on your hardiness zone and if you have sandy or clay soil. My 'green flag' for swinging the mulch shovel is when many of my perennials are about 4" tall. For perennial gardens I recommend nutrient rich, organic mulches such as aged compost, manures and shredded leaves. Spread mulch approximately three inches thick around plants, being careful not to build it up against perennial stems. Remember that three inches will settle to about two inches. Heavier bark and wood mulches are best applied around trees and shrubs. Rubber

mulches are not recommended. Research now shows there are toxicity issues with these plus if they catch on fire, they are harder to extinguish than wood chips given their petroleum make-up. And crushed glass mulches? I guess one positive attribute is their ability to keep animals out of the garden.

If your garden is plagued by chomping slugs and snails, now is the time to squash their rebellion. Check out my Top Ten ways to win the battle against these slimers.

Beat nasty powdery mildew that strikes Bee Balm, Phlox, Lilac and False Sunflowers in summer by taking action in May. There are two homemade organic recipes that do the trick: baking soda and water (one teaspoon of baking soda to one quart of water) or milk and water (one cup milk to a quart of water). To either mix, add 3 to 4 drops of liquid dish detergent, Murphy's Oil Soap or vegetable oil as an 'adhesive'. Shake well and spray away. Make sure to hit both upper and lower leaf surfaces. Spray once every two weeks through mid-July. Either method will 'wash that gray away'; something my son has been asking me to do with my hair. I keep telling him that silver hair (not gray) is a mark of distinction and a sign of wisdom. He's not buying it.

Thinning can be done to reduce mildew on Garden Phlox, Bee Balm, Asters, Heliopsis and Delphinium. Remove approximately one out of three stems by pinching them at soil level. You may feel misgivings about this, thinking you'll have less color with fewer flowers. In reality, even though there will be fewer flowers, they'll be larger, showier and healthier.

Start dividing summer and fall blooming plants when shoots are 3" to 4" tall. Hosta can be divided just as the pips (stem tips) are coming through the ground. This is an ideal time for those that have intimidated you by their size. You are a lot bigger than they are at this point. Go for it.

Cut back Lavender, Caryopteris (Blue Mist Shrub), Montauk Daisy, Russian Sage, Mums and Butterfly Bush in April.

Broken Arrow Nursery Growers of Rare and Unusual Plants

Fifty years ago Dr. Richard Jaynes recognized that Connecticut's State flower, *Kalmia latifolia* or mountain laurel, was a beautiful native shrub with lots of potential for selection and hybridization. Dick spent 25 years at the Connecticut Agricultural Station in New Haven, CT, hybridizing *kalmia*, making hundreds of crosses that resulted in radically different selections of mountain laurel. Retiring in 1984, Dick officially opened Broken Arrow Nursery, LLC. The nursery quickly became the source for mountain laurel in the Northeast. People immediately fell in love with 'Sarah', 'Carol', and 'Elf', smitten with their brilliant flowers and form. Initial availability of the new laurel selections was somewhat limited due to the difficulty of rooting laurel from cuttings. However, thanks to tissue culture, large quantities of laurel quickly became available to homeowners.



Visitors to the nursery were able to see mature laurel specimens in a natural woodland setting and purchase field grown plants. Other Ericaceous species including unusual *Rhododendron* as well as other companion plants were also for sale during the nursery's infancy. In 1990, Andy Brand was hired full-time. Together he and Dick satisfied their insatiable appetite for new plants by adding more and more unusual plants to Broken Arrow's offerings each year. As is always the case as a business expands there have to be more hands helping out and Broken Arrow was growing through the 90's. New hoopouses sprang up and new employees were hired. Over the years the full-time staff has grown to five.

Mark Marenholz was only fourteen when he started part-time weeding and watering. Working closely with Dick and Andy, he quickly developed a passion for growing plants. After receiving his BS degree in Horticulture from University of Connecticut he has worked hard to produce quality field-grown plant material. Needing a career change and wanting to pursue his love of growing plants, Perennial Manager, Carl Galanter, took horticulture classes at a local community college to increase his plant knowledge. After completing his coursework and an internship at the nursery, he was hired full-time to expand our herbaceous perennial offerings. Propagation and new plant development has been in the competent hands of Adam Wheeler for the past six years. A University of Vermont grad, Adam is a complete plant geek, eagerly seeking out the unique and unusual. His rare plant radar is always on. For years, Dick's wife and co-owner, Sarah, spent endless hours maintaining the nursery's finances. She recently relinquished many of her duties to her son Burton when he expressed an interest to join the Broken Arrow staff, leaving behind a career as a chemist.



Tricyrtis formosa 'Samurai'

Growing up in the Jaynes household meant you had no choice but to help out growing and selling Christmas trees. The family began growing Christmas trees 65 years ago as part of a 4-H project and currently has over 25 acres of choose and cut trees. As a teenager, Burton quickly learned how much effort was required to grow the "perfect" tree, helping out with planting, fertilizing and pruning. Today when he needs a break from QuickBooks, he can be

found out in the Christmas trees planting, pruning or scouting for insects. Needless to say, come December, after the plants are tucked away in greenhouses, all of us put away our shovels and focus on selling Christmas trees and our one-of-a-kind handmade wreaths. We are fortunate to have access to a wide assortment of unusual greenery to incorporate in our wreaths. The possible combinations of colors and textures are endless.

Today Broken Arrow Nursery is recognized as one of the premier sources of rare and unusual plants on the East coast. At the same time we have not forgotten that there are many garden-worthy native plants in our own backyards. Our 2010 catalog included over 150 native plants and their cultivars. While we constantly seek out new plants from sources all over the world we have also discovered and/or introduced some fantastic plants ourselves. In addition to over 30 *Kalmia latifolia* cultivars, other noteworthy Broken Arrow selections include the *Clethra alnifolia* 'Ruby Spice', *Ilex verticillata* 'Sunsplash', *Hamamelis virginiana* 'Harvest Moon', *Pinus strobus* 'Little Giant', and most recently *Rubus cockburnianus* 'Razzle Dazzle'. What sets Broken Arrow Nursery apart from other specialty retail nurseries is the fact that we propagate over 65% of the plant material we sell, allowing us to offer customers the latest and greatest at reasonable prices. A couple of years ago Broken Arrow decided to venture into the world of on-line shopping. Through mail-order we have been able to offer a number of hard to find, exciting plants, several of which are not available elsewhere, to folks across the country. It has certainly been and continues to be a learning process but an effort we felt was necessary with so many fine mail-order nurseries closing.

Sharing our knowledge and love of plants with others has always been a major focus of the nursery staff. Probably one of the most meaningful compliments we have ever received came from a customer who said, "Broken Arrow is more than a nursery, it's an education!" We are happy to provide customers with special one-on-one attention helping them decide what plants are best suited for their landscapes or help

them diagnose an insect or disease problem. The nursery always schedules an exciting series of lectures and workshops throughout the year. The knowledgeable staff and special guest lecturers entertain attendees on a variety of topics from witch hazels to tackling challenging landscape design situations. Hands-on workshops on grafting, cutting propagation, and wreath making are always popular. The nursery grounds and surrounding display beds also provide visitors the opportunity to experience plants in a garden setting, learn about proper site selection and discover new plant combinations to try in their own gardens.

Over the past 26 year Broken Arrow Nursery has become one of the leading specialty plant nurseries on the East coast. Visitors will not be disappointed. The nursery staff has worked hard over the years to develop an environment where plant fanatics will drool and new gardeners will be inspired.

Andy Brand

Broken Arrow Nursery
13 Broken Arrow Rd.
Hamden, CT 06518
203-288-1026
www.brokenarrownursery.com

Our March Speakers

Albert Martin: “I’m a story teller, using pictures instead of words. I will be telling the story of a very unusual and different garden, the Alpine Garden on Mt. Washington, through my pictures. Photography has been my hobby for many years. I live in Elizabeth, NJ and work as an accountant for a small CPA firm based in Warren, NJ.”

Tamsin Goggin is a former Chair of the Berkshire Chapter, and is an expert horticulturist. She learned her craft (at least in part) working alongside Linc Foster. Her program is drawn from her trip to Patagonia and partly from the article on Patagonia in the Fall 2010 issue of the NARGS Journal.

Ranunculaceae

Text by Harvey Wrightman & Photos by Esther Wrightman

Typically, we regard the members of *Ranunculaceae* as lush perennials growing in rich, moist soils and giving us flowers that may be either flamboyant as the *aquilegia spp.* or as elegant as *Anemone spp.* A quieter demeanor can be found in some of the alpine buttercups. *Ranunculus alpestris* is a little fibrous rooted clump that covers wet areas where the high elevation snow collects. The tiny lobed leaves are a lustrous green and perfectly set off the perfectly sized white buttercups. Common throughout the European Alps, it favors the richer soils of the high pastures – so lime is in its diet. This was one of the first “alpine” plants I grew when I first came to rock gardening – and it was easy to please and gracious with its flowers. At some point in the 1990’s I lost it in a hot year, and until this year, neglected to source it again. Listed in Piatek’s catalogue from a fresh wild collection, I added it to the order and almost everything germinated. Knowing how easy it is to grow, it will make a reappearance in our catalogue.



Ranunculus kochii

Another white-flowered species is *Ranunculus crenatus*. In this case, the heart-shaped leaves have tiny “crenations” along the edge. The flowers are so delicate, diaphanous and so white that they embody the essence of spring. Both of these species are perfect for trough planting and adapt well to a clay/crevice where with their stoloniferous nature, they make a perfect spreading mat in which one may put a smaller

gentian such as *G. verna*. They will bloom at similar times. Both *Ranunculus spp.* will grow in bright light if attention is given to watering. The clumping effect makes them perfect for a vertical aspect.

Going out-of-range, consider *Ranunculus kochii* from the drier mountains of Central Asia. I think this came from the Czech's some 15 years ago when Andrew Osyany operated Karmic Exotic Seeds. They came as tubers – small enough to fit in with the other seeds. Again, it is a plant that emerges with the melting snow – it is one of the first flowers in our garden, often appearing in late March/early April. Flowers come first and are a very bright, deep yellow which attracts the few bees and flies that brave the cold. Of course in its native habitat, it must grow early and quickly, for soon there will be no moisture, and all will be desert. By June the leaves have matured and wither away. Lifting the plants then or later before frost, one can separate the little tubers much as one would do with *Dodecatheon spp.* A logical way to set off the plant would be to put it in a mat of *Arenaria spp.* or *Gypsophila aretioides*. The mat would also help to shield the roots from excess water and heat.



Anemone trullifolia v. linearis

Returning to those with wet feet, *Anemone trullifolia v. linearis* is an endemic from Baima Shan, Yunnan. From the basal clump long, narrow leaves rise up, thrusting the trident-shaped tip menacingly outward as if in the hand of Poseidon. The distinctive red, basal stain, coupled with the bright yellow flowers accentuates the aggressive overall look and one can't help but be drawn in. Its requirements are much like the more widely distributed *A. obtusiloba*, rather moist and rich, even to the point of being boggy. It grows at the base of limestone cliffs – rich, “garden” soil for sure.



Caltha leptosepala

From western North America, I would pick *Caltha leptosepala* as a candidate for eastern gardens. Widespread from Alaska to the southern Rockies it is prominent in the switch-back “bowls” as you drive out of the Beartooth into Wyoming. Fed by cold snowmelt, it rises early in our garden in late March/early April bearing white-sepaled buttercups with a touch of blue on the back. The centre is a bright gold and the flowers sit cupped by the heart shaped leaves - one of the earliest flowers of the season. Give it vernal wet conditions in a rich loamy soil and it will withstand a considerable amount of heat and drought later – even in pots which makes it a candidate for trial in a trough. The restricted soil space will help to dwarf its growth. Full sun won't bother it either. Not your usual container plant. Experiment – drop the dull stodginess of winter. Spring arrives!



The NARGS Annual Meeting

The June 17-19 NARGS annual meeting is the highlight of spring 2011. Even if you have been to The Fells before, there will be new attractions. Though there is still much to be done, more areas of Clarence Hay's old rock garden have been renewed. Sections of the romantic "Old Garden", a secret place enveloped by high stone walls and old Rhododendron, hidden in the woods far from the main house, have been brought back to life. Art lovers will appreciate the exhibit of rock garden plants painted by the New England Society of Botanical Artists. Friday afternoon at The Fells ends with a complimentary wine and hors d'oeuvre reception.

Our line-up of vendors, bringing everything from special alpinists, Epimedium, and dwarf evergreens to troughs, books old and new, botanical note cards and more, is not yet finished, but there will be lots from which to choose. On our expeditions, you will delight in a great variety of gardens – one large, intensely gardened, truly amazing place, another mature, expansive garden with choice plant material, an intimate rock gardener's paradise, and gardens maintained solely by passionate gardeners, displaying rare natives or lakeside favorites. Two rich fens, one full of *Sarracinia purpurea* and the other with a spectacular display of *Cypripedium reginae* are on the program, too. We look forward to sharing the pleasure of The Fells and northern New England with you. For details, visit <http://fellschapter.wordpress.com/about/> Please register before May 12, 2011, when deposits for food and transportation must be paid.

Thelma Hewitt

From The Editor:

Walking down my driveway on a February morning, I couldn't help but wonder what it's like for my plants under the 4 + feet of snow that's gently protecting them right now. I imagine that if the snow cover lasts until late March, they will emerge into a real spring, and we could have one of the great flowering seasons of our lifetimes. I guess I really need something to look forward to after 2 long months of snow and cold.

Our first program of the year will be a good one, with Al Martin taking us on a beautiful photographic journey around Mt. Washington and Tamsin Goggin transporting us to Patagonia. One is the trip of a lifetime for most of us, and one merely a day trip, but both are well worth taking through the power and beauty of photographs.

As always, it's a pleasure to put this newsletter together, and I look forward each month to reading the extraordinary variety of articles that I receive from so many different sources. Harvey Wrightman has become a regular contributor, and Abbie Zabar is always

willing to take the time to offer us her special perspective on plants, accompanied by her wonderful line drawings. Next month I'd again like to feature some of our member's "Favorite Plants," so send me a few paragraphs and we'll try to get them included. I'm excited that the gardening season is almost here, and I look forward to seeing all of you on March 5.



PFG

Positions of Responsibility

Chairperson – Erica Schumacher
Vice-Chairperson – Joyce Hemingson
Secretary – Carol Hanby
Treasurer – Pamela Johnson
Archivist – James Fichter
Audio Visual Chairperson - Joe Berman
Greeter – Ed Brown
Independent Director – Clifford Desch
Newsletter Editor – Peter F. George
Meeting Recorder – Jacque Mommens
Plant Sale Chairperson – Bob Siegel
Program Chairperson – Elisabeth Zander
Proofreader – Martin Aisenberg
Refreshments Chairperson – Joyce Hemingson
Speaker Housing – Anne Spiegel

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articles

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