

A close-up photograph of two monarch butterflies with orange and black wings perched on a cluster of small yellow flowers. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green.

# Native Plant Recommendations

There are numerous benefits to planting native plants on your property. Native plants are adapted to our region's climate, making them a robust and resilient option for landscaping. They can also provide food and habitat for wildlife, attracting various species of native birds and pollinators. Hudson's Conservation Commission has compiled this list to help town residents make informed decisions on incorporating native plants into their landscaping plans.

## Landscaping with Native Plants

This guide includes information on height, flower color, bloom times, and soil/sun requirements. This information can inform your landscaping plan and create beautiful, sustainable native surroundings on your property. With information on plant height, you can create visual layers to your landscape, placing taller and shorter plants amongst each other to create a visual field of depth. Incorporating plants that bloom at different times of the year will not only create a beautiful, multi-season landscape, but will also provide food and habitat to native wildlife throughout the year. This guide takes time to mention some of the wildlife benefits of specific native plants. You can select plants based on what wildlife you would like to attract. If you enjoy seeing butterflies, try creating a butterfly garden. If you enjoy bird watching, choose plants that provide seed sources for native birds like the chickadee. Native plants can also be used for erosion control. Thoughtful plantings can protect water bodies, - such as lakes and streams - from soil/road runoff by absorbing excess nutrients, pollutants, and excess soil before they enter the water. Such plantings benefit the fish, frogs, and waterfowl that live there and ensure that our water resources are enjoyed by future generations to come.

## Additional Notes on the Guide

There are a few notes the commission would like to make regarding this guide. This guide may mention or include cultivars, so it is not intended for use in restoration projects, but rather for residents looking to incorporate native flora on their properties. These recommendations are also not intended as an encyclopedic list, and we encourage residents to explore and investigate additional native plant options. When selecting or purchasing plants, keep in mind that scientific names may experience updates, and common names may vary. We also encourage residents to research suitability for pets and/or livestock, as some attributes of some plants can be toxic to certain animals. This guide was created with the Town of Hudson in mind, so any use of the guide in other areas should take care to conduct additional research to maintain accuracy for your specific residence.

# Key for Guide

The commission created a symbology for this guide to help navigation through the details of these recommended native plants. We focused on environmental conditions required for the plant to thrive and it's ecological benefits to native wildlife. Additional research may be required for residents to determine whether or not the plant in question is right for them.

## Plant Preferences

*Symbols are used to indicate plant preferences, including whether the plant prefers shade or sun and whether it prefers dry, moist, or wet conditions. At times, the plant can grow in more than one of these conditions.*



Sunny



Shade



Dry



Moist



Wet

## Plant Attributes



Flower Bloom



Leaves/fronds

**P**

Perennial  
(for herbaceous plants)



Size (height)

## Benefits

*This guide uses symbols to list which species the plant will benefit. This may indicate pollination, food resource, host plant, or wildlife habitat. Additional details are likely to be indicated in the description.*



Butterfly / Moth



Bees



Hummingbirds



Birds (songbirds)



Flies



Beetles



Small mammals










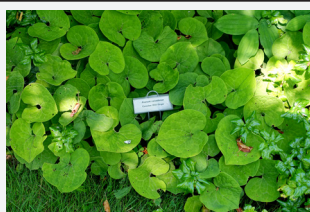





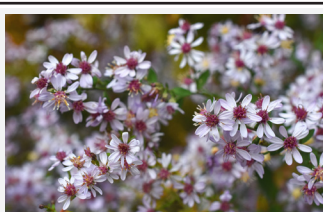











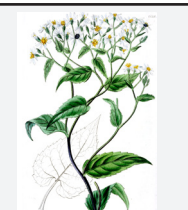










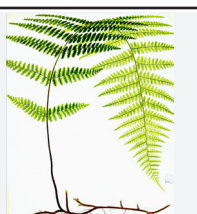







Large mammals














Wildlife habitat

# Herbaceous Plants for Shade















































<div>Wild Columbine</div> <div>Aquilegia canadensis</div>	Red with yellow flowers bloom in May. Part-Shade. Attracts hummingbirds, long-tongued bees, hawk moths, and butterflies.	 	  	  	 May	P	1'	
<div>Wild Ginger</div> <div>Asarum canadense</div>	Inconspicuous maroon flowers bloom late April-May. Deciduous species with bold leaves. Not edible to humans. Crushed leaves smell like ginger. Flowers smell like rotting fruit. Thought to be pollinated by flies.	 	 		 Late April - May	P	8"	
<div>Blue Wood Aster</div> <div>Aster cordifolius</div>	Pale blue flower blooms in Sept. Attractive to wildlife. Host plant to Pearl Crescent butterfly caterpillars. Supports specialist Adrenid Bees. Root system effective erosion control on hillsides.	 	 	     	 Sept.	P	2'	
<div>White Wood Aster</div> <div>Aster divaricatus</div>	White flowers bloom in July-Oct. Attractive to wildlife. Late season nectar and seeds benefits pollinators and birds. Host plant for Pearl Crescent and Checkerspot butterflies.	 	 	     	 July-Oct.	Left photo by: David J. Stang	P	1'-3'
<div>Hay-scented Fern</div> <div>Dennstaedtia punctilobula</div>	Lacy, green-yellow leaves are fragrant when crushed. Shade or full-sun, spreads fast. Edible fiddleheads. Can provide cover for wildlife. Grow rapidly in disturbed areas.	 	  			P	1'-3'	

# Herbaceous Plants for Shade














































<b>Northern Maidenhair Fern</b> <i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	<p>Provides shelter for small mammals, toads, lizards, birds, and other animals. Songbirds use for nesting materials and cover. Deer resistant. New fronds red-bronze color that turn green.</p>	
 		 <i>P</i> <div>12"</div>
<b>Marginal Wood Fern</b> <i>Dryopteris marginalis</i>	<p>Evergreen fronds. Host plant to the Ghostly Fern Moth and Conifer Swift Moth. Provides shelter for wildlife.</p>	
  		 <i>P</i> <div>2'-3'</div>



# Shrubs/Trees for Shade

<b>Oak-leaved Hydrangea</b> <i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	<p>White flower turning rose, blooms in June. Shady - partial sun. Red fall foliage. Provides nectar/pollen for pollinators &amp; seeds for birds. Deciduous. Great roosting &amp; nesting place for birds and small mammals.</p>	 
  	    	 June <div>4'-6'</div>
<b>Swamp Azalea</b> <i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>	<p>Fragrant azalea that is deciduous. Attracts hummingbirds, bees, butterflies, and other pollinators. Partial shade. Long-lived perennial.</p>	
  	   	 May-July <div>3'-8'</div>
<b>Bog Labrador-tea</b> <i>Rhododendron groenlandicum</i>	<p>Tiny white flower clusters provide nectar to butterflies &amp; bumblebees. Full sun to moderate shade. Birds use as nesting material. Aromatic, evergreen leaves can be brewed into a tea.</p>	 
  	    	 May-June <div>1'-3'</div>
<b>Arrowwood Viburnum</b> <i>Viburnum dentatum</i>	<p>Flowers white to cream, bloom May-June. Partial shade only. Blue to blue-black berries. Attracts many species of birds.</p>	 
 	   	 May-June <div>6'-8'</div>
<b>Highbush Cranberry</b> <i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	<p>White flowers bloom in May. Bright red berries held into winter. Partial shade only. Attracts many species of birds. Host plant for spring azure butterfly.</p>	 
 	    	 May <div>Left photo credit: Cephas</div> <div>6'-10'</div>







# Native Grasses

<b>Broomsedge Bluestem</b> <i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	<p>Provides cover for ground-nesting birds. Wildlife eats seeds. Larval host for the Zabulon Skipper butterfly. Grows well on eroded, low-fertility soil. Spreads quickly. Great for erosion control.</p>	  
  	     	 <i>Sept.-Nov.</i> <b>P</b> <span>2'-3'</span>
<b>Purple Lovegrass</b> <i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	<p>Color changes through seasons. Spring: blue-green blades. Summer: rosy-purple spikelets. Fall: bronzy-red with beige seeds. Tolerant to poor soils and salt. Short-lived perennial. Host plant to Zabulon skipper.</p>	 
  	    	 <i>Autumn</i> <b>P</b> <span>2'</span>
<b>Prairie Dropseed</b> <i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	<p>Golden foliage in fall. A rarer native to New England, found in CT and MA. Great for erosion control. Salt tolerant. Host plant to several skipper butterfly species. Native songbirds eat seeds.</p>	 
 	     	 <i>July-Sept.</i> <b>P</b> <span>1'-2'</span>
<b>Pennsylvania Sedge</b> <i>Carex pennsylvanica</i>	<p>An excellent lawn alternative. Spreads via rhizomes to form turf. Tolerant of drought and foot traffic. Doesn't require mowing, 2-3 times a year max recommended. Seeds eaten by birds. Wind-pollinated.</p>	 
 	    	 <i>July-Sept.</i> <b>P</b> <span>6"-12"</span>





















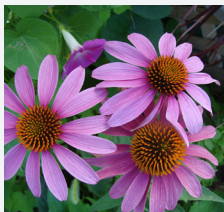









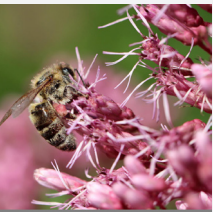







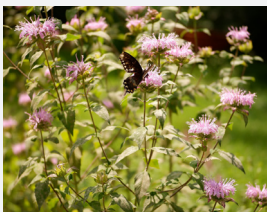
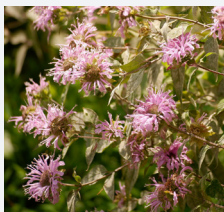








\*Left photo credit: David J. Stang  
 ^Middle photo credit: Forest & Kim Starr



# Herbaceous Plants for Sunny Conditions

<b>Heath Aster</b> <i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i>	<p>Usually white, but occasionally have pink or blue flowers. Attractive to wildlife. Late season nectar and seeds benefits pollinators and birds. Host plant for Silvery Checkerspot butterflies and several moth species.</p>	 
  	     	 Aug.-Oct. <b>P</b> 1'-3'
<b>Golden Alexander</b> <i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i>	<p>Yellow flowers. Shallow nectaries attract small beneficial bees, wasps and flies. Host plant for swallowtail butterflies. Birds enjoy seeds. Short-lived perennial.</p>	 
 	   	 May-June <b>P</b> 1'-2'
<b>Silverrod / White Goldenrod</b> <i>Solidago bicolor</i>	<p>Only east coast species of Solidago to have white flowers. Grows well in poor soil. Prefers sun but can tolerate shade. Supports Wavy-lined Emerald moth larvae. Deer resistant.</p>	 
  	    	 July-Oct. <small>Left photo credit: Fritzflohreynolds</small> <b>P</b> 1'-3'
<b>Goldenrod</b> <i>Solidago spp.</i>	<p>Yellow flowers. 20+ species are native to New England. Great for pollinators. Deer resistant. An amazing host plan, supporting 100+ species of native caterpillars. Native songbirds enjoy seeds.</p>	 
  	    	 July-Oct. <b>P</b> 1'-6'
<b>Woodland Sunflower</b> <i>Helianthus divaricatus</i>	<p>Flowers bloom in late summer. Host plant for the Silvery Checkerspot butterfly. Songbirds &amp; small mammals eat seeds. Pollinated by hoverflies, butterflies, &amp; bees.</p>	 
  	     	 late summer <b>P</b> 5'-7'







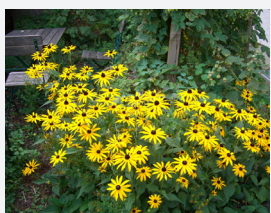
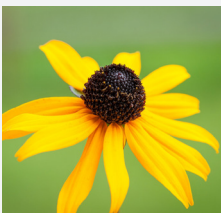
































# Herbaceous Plants for Sunny Conditions

<b>New England Aster</b> <i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>	<p>Large, purple flowers bloom in late August-October. Host plant for the Pearl Crescent butterfly. Songbirds &amp; small mammals eat seeds. Pollinated by hoverflies, butterflies, &amp; bees.</p>	 
 	     	 <i>Aug- Oct.</i> <b>P</b> <span>3'-7'</span>
<b>Butterfly Weed</b> <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	<p>Orange flowers bloom in July. Attracts butterflies, bees, &amp; hummingbirds. Great source of nectar. Host plant for Monarch Butterflies*.</p>	 
 	  	 <i>July</i> <b>P</b> <span>2'</span>
<b>Purple Coneflower</b> <i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	<p>Pink-Purple flowers bloom in July. Sunny, dry or moist areas. Attracts bees, hummingbirds, butterflies, &amp; birds.</p>	 
  	   	 <i>July</i> <b>P</b> <span>2'-3'</span>
<b>Common Boneset</b> <i>Eupatorium spp.</i>	<p>Purple or white flowers bloom in Aug. Nectar is attractive to pollinators, particularly butterflies. Host plant to several moth species, including Lined Ruby Tiger Moth.</p>	 
  	  	 <i>July-Oct.</i> <b>P</b> <span>5'-8'</span>
<b>Wild Bee Balm</b> <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	<p>Lavender, pink, or white flowers. Does best in sunny, moist conditions. Attractive to wildlife. Attracts hummingbirds &amp; pollinators. Edible flowers, with leaves used for seasoning or boiled for tea. Several varieties of cultivar exist.</p>	 
  	   	 <i>May - Sept.</i> <b>P</b> <span>2'-4'</span>

\*Note: Adult monarchs lay eggs exclusively on members of the milkweed family (*Asclepias*). Monarchs have recently been listed as endangered.




















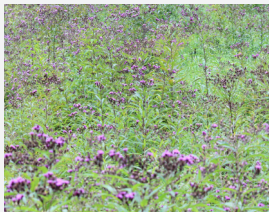





















# Herbaceous Plants for Sunny Conditions

<b>Cinnamon Fern</b> <i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Robust leaves with fertile fronds & fiddleheads that turn cinnamon color. Provides habitat for ground-feeding birds, amphibians, reptiles (i.e. turtles), and insects.	 	 		 July	P	3'
<b>Black-eyed Susan</b> <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Orange-yellow flowers bloom Jul-Aug. Short-lived perennial. Cultivars may be longer-lasting. Host plant for Silvery Checkerspot and Bordered Patch butterflies.	 	  	   	 July-August	P	2'
<b>Common Milkweed</b> <i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	White/purple blooms. Provides food to 450 native insects, including Monarch Butterfly caterpillars. Host plant for Monarch Butterflies*.	 	 	  	 June-August	P	3'-5'
<b>Barren strawberry</b> <i>Waldsteinia fragarioides</i>	Yellow flowers bloom March-May. Nice ground cover. Evergreen. Attracts bees & butterflies.	 	 	 	 March-May	P	3"-6"
<b>White Turtlehead</b> <i>Chelone glabra</i>	Flowers that resemble a turtle's head. Colors include: white; blue-purple; pink-red; green-brown; and yellow. Wetland plant that prefers wet to moist soil. Great for pollinators.	 	  	  	 Aug.-Nov.	P	1'-3'












\*Note: Adult monarchs lay eggs exclusively on members of the milkweed family (*Asclepias*). Monarchs have recently been listed as endangered.












# Herbaceous Plants for Sunny Conditions











<b>Northern Blue Flag</b>  <i>Iris versicolor</i>	<p>Violet flowers with sword-like leaves. Wetland plant that prefers wet to moist soil. Attracts bees as pollinators. Hummingbirds and butterflies (Harris Checkerspot &amp; Hobomok Skipper) feed on nectar.</p>	 	  	  	 <p>May-Aug.</p> <p><b>P</b></p> <p>2'-3'</p>
<b>Red Bearberry</b>  <i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	<p>Historically, an important food resource for bears. Birds &amp; small mammals eat berries. Green foliage changes to purple/red in fall. White/pale pink flowers. Hardy. Ground cover in sandy soils, common in Cape Cod. Erosion control. Plant is deer resistant.</p>	 	 	    	 <p>March-June</p> <p><b>P</b></p> <p>3"-6"</p>
<b>New York Ironweed</b>  <i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	<p>Found in moist thickets, wetlands, &amp; along streambanks. Deep purple flowers that turn rust-colored like its seeds. Host plant to American Painted Lady butterfly. Attracts native bees &amp; pollinators. Seeds eaten by birds &amp; small mammals. Deer resistant.</p>	 	  	     	 <p>Late July-Sept..</p> <p><b>P</b></p> <p>5'-7'</p>
<b>Marsh Fern</b>  <i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	<p>Only documented host plant to the Marsh Fern Moth (<i>Fagitana littera</i>). Provides shelter to small mammals and ground birds. Full sun to partial shade.</p>	 	  	 	 <p>6"-2'</p>




























# Shrubs & Trees for Sunny Conditions

<b>Sweet Pepperbush</b> <i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	White, fragrant spikes of flowers bloom July-Aug. Birds eat the plant's fruit. Seeds eaten by birds and small mammals.	 
  	    	 July-Aug. Left photo credit: Andrea Moro 3'-10'





















































<b>Sweetfern</b> <i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	Sun to partial shade. Deciduous. Aromatic, sweet-smelling. Deer resistant. Sandy soils. Great for nitrogen fixing and erosion control. Moth & butterfly host.	 
   	   	 April-June P 1'-3'

<b>Inkberry or Gallberry</b> <i>Ilex glabra</i>	White, inconspicuous flowers bloom in June. Evergreen holly foliage. Single, black berries on female shrubs provide fruit to birds & small mammals in winter. Host plant to Henry's elfin butterfly.	 
  	   	 June Left photo credit: James H. Miller & Ted Bodner 2'-6'

<b>Winterberry</b> <i>Ilex verticillata</i>	White flowers in June (inconspicuous). Host plant to 34 species of butterflies & moths. Berries provide birds & mammals with food in winter. Male & female (f=berries) shrubs req. for pollination & fruit.	 
 	     	 June 6'-10'








<b>Flowering Dogwood</b> <i>Cornus florida</i> <i>Benthamidia florida</i>	Full sun to partial shade. Flowers attract pollinators. Larval host to Spring Azure butterfly. Provides habitat for wildlife. Birds and mammals eat red fruit.	 
   	      	 March-June 20'-30'












# Shrubs & Trees for Sunny Conditions












<b>Lowbush Blueberry</b> <i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	<p>Flowers white sometimes tinged with pink, bloom in May. Sweet berries in summer. Red autumn foliage. Many cultivars exist.</p>	 
 	    	 May <div>up to 2'</div>
<b>Highbush Blueberry</b> <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	<p>White flowers bloom in May. Blue berries in the summer. Host plant to the threatened Frosted Elfin butterfly. Many cultivars exist.</p>	 
  	    	 May <div>6'-8'</div>
<b>Bayberry</b> <i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	<p>Brown catkins, not showy. Aromatic foliage. Gray, waxy berries persist in winter. Wind pollinated; male &amp; female needed. Host plant for butterflies. Birds eat berries.</p>	 
 	 	 April <div>Right photo credit: Famartin</div> <div>6'</div>
<b>American Cranberry</b> <i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>	<p>White to pink flowers bloom in June. Evergreen. Berries great food source for wildlife. Mammals eat twigs and berries. Host plant for butterflies/moths.</p>	 
 	    	 June <div>Photo Credits: Kristine Paulus &amp; Rob Routledge</div> <div>6"</div>
<b>Black Chokeberry</b> <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	<p>White flowers for a few weeks in May. Sun-part shade. Black fruits in fall with deep red foliage. Host plant for butterflies. Hedge plant. Fruits eaten by birds &amp; some mammals.</p>	 
    	     	 May <div>3'-10'</div>


























# Shrubs & Trees for Sunny Conditions

<b>Bayberry</b> <i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	Brown catkins, not showy. Aromatic foliage. Gray, waxy berries persist in winter. Wind pollinated; male & female needed. Host plant for butterflies. Birds eat berries.	 
 	 	 April <div>             Right photo credit: Famartin           </div> <div>6'</div>






















































<b>American Hophornbeam</b> <i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Low-maintenance, resilient tree with shallow roots. Tolerant to drought & all soil types. Leaves turn yellow in fall. Butterfly host plant. Edible nuts provide important food source to wildlife.	 
  	    	 April <div>25'-40'</div>

<b>Chokecherry</b> <i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Very tolerant of dry, rocky soil & drought, and salt. Height differs based on variety. Red berries loved by birds. Host plant to more than 400 species of butterflies and moths,	
  	     	 June <div>12'-30'</div>

<b>Eastern Redbud</b> <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Purple/pink flower clusters. Heart-shaped leaves turn yellow/yellow-green in winter. 2"-3" seed pods attract wildlife.	 
 	      	 April-May <div>20'-30'</div>


















































<b>Pignut Hickory</b> <i>Carya glabra</i>	Important food resource for large & small mammals. Turkeys & songbirds eat nuts and flowers. Primary host for some butterflies & moths. Canopy provides bird habitat. Can grow up to 120' tall.	 
  	    	 May-June <div>50'-65'</div>

# Shrubs & Trees for Sunny Conditions

<b>White Oak</b> <i>Quercus alba</i>	Wind-pollinated flowers. Valuable food resource for mammals & some birds. Preferred acorn amongst most wildlife. Canopy provides habitat for wildlife. Host to 600+ caterpillar species in NE.	 
  	    	 May <div>60'-100'</div>
<b>Pin Oak</b> <i>Quercus palustris</i>	Wind-pollinated flowers. Small acorns. Valuable food resource for mammals & some birds. Common gray hairstreak butterfly caterpillars eat leaves. Canopy provides habitat for wildlife.	 
  	    	 May <div>60'-80'</div>
<b>Scrub/Bear Oak</b> <i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>	Wind-pollinated flowers. Bitter acorns are predominately eaten by bears. Intolerant to shade. Host species for caterpillars. Slow-growing and short-lived (20-30 yrs.). Thrives in fire regimes. Ruffed grouse habitat.	 
 	    	 May <div>Photos by: Bruce Kirchoff</div> <div>12'-20'</div>
<b>Sugar Maple</b> <i>Acer saccharum</i>	Maple tree that can be tapped for syrup. Squirrels enjoy tree sap. Vibrant colors in the fall. Host for 300+ caterpillar species. Samaras ("helicopter seeds") provide food for birds & wildlife.	 
 	    	 April - May <div>60'-100'</div>
<b>Eastern Red Cedar</b> <i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Resistance to drought, heat, and cold. Tolerant to wind, salt, and range of soil conditions. Important food source for wildlife, particularly the Cedar Waxwing. Provides nesting material and cover. Larval host to Olive Butterfly.	 
  	    	 March-May <div>30'-65'</div>



# Shrubs & Trees for Sunny Conditions

<b>Red Maple</b> <i>Acer rubrum</i>	<p>One of first trees to change leaf color in fall. Vibrant colors in the fall. Host for 200+ caterpillar species. Samaras ("helicopter seeds") provide food for birds &amp; wildlife.</p>	 
 	    	 <p>March - April</p> <div>60'-90'</div>
<b>Yellow Birch</b> <i>Betula alleghaniensis</i>	<p>Distinctive, peeling bark that glistens a golden color. Wind-pollinated flowers. Catkins, buds, bark, &amp; seeds provide food to variety of birds. Chickadees love seeds. Host plant to Mourning Cloak and Dreamy Duskywing butterflies.</p>	 
  	    	 <p>May-June</p> <div>50'-100'</div>
<b>Gray Birch</b> <i>Betula populifolia</i>	<p>Wind-pollinated flowers. Thrives along streams, lakes, ponds, and swamps. Twigs supply nesting material. Seeds from catkins feed overwintering/migrating birds &amp; native wildlife. Host to several species of butterfly.</p>	 
 	    	 <p>May-June</p> <p>Left photo by: Nicholas A. Tonelli</p> <div>60'-100'</div>
<b>Paper Birch</b> <i>Betula papyrifera</i>	<p>Distinct bark peels like paper. Wind-pollinated flowers. Seeds are a valuable food resource for mammals &amp; birds. Browsing mammals eat peeling bark. Habitat for cavity-nesting birds. Host to luna moth and eastern tiger swallowtail.</p>	 
  	     	 <p>May-June</p> <div>50'-70'</div>
<b>Downy Serviceberry</b> <i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	<p>Red/purple berries are edible to humans. Summer fruits provide food for wildlife, including 35 species of birds. Multi-stem tree, untrained, will become shrublike. Host plant for butterfly species like the Viceroy.</p>	 
  	    	 <p>March-April</p> <p>Left photo by: Nicholas A. Tonelli</p> <div>15'-25'</div>

# References

This guide was created by collecting and referencing information provided by various resources online, including: the Native Plant Trust; US Forest Service; extension programs throughout the United States; the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center at the University of Texas at Austin; the Arbor Day Foundation; and many others.

## Additional Resources

If you'd like to learn more about native plants and landscaping, the Hudson Conservation Commission recommends the following resources to consider:

### Websites:

- Native Plant Trust at <https://www.nativeplanttrust.org>
- The “This Old House” [YouTube channel](#) for landscaping techniques and advice.
- UMass Extension’s Landscape, Nursery and Urban Forestry Program at <https://ag.umass.edu/resources/home-lawn-garden>
- Grow Native - Massachusetts at <https://www.grownativemass.org>

### Books/Literature:

- *Native Plants for New England Gardens* by Mark Richardson and Dan Jaffe\*
- *The Northeast Native Plant Primer: 235 Plants for an Earth-Friendly Garden* by Uli Lorimer\*

\*These books are available for interlibrary loan through World Cat interlibrary loan services. Visit <https://www.worldcat.org> or your local library to use this free service.