

**28 Buckeye** (*Aesculus octandra*)

This is a small tree that blooms bright red flowers in June. Its leaves reportedly are poisonous if eaten by animals.

**29 Horse Chestnut** (*Aesculus bipocastanum*)

Although its leaves are poisonous, the nuts can be roasted and eaten safely. It displays 10-inch pyramidal clusters of white flowers in May.

**30 London Planetree** (*Platanus x acerifolia*)

This variety of sycamore has ball-like fruits and splotchy bark of gray, brown and cream colors. It also is tolerant of urban conditions.

**31 Sugar Maple** (*Acer saccharum*)

Known for its golden autumn foliage, maple syrup and maple sugar come from its sap.

**32 Red Maple** (*Acer rubrum*)

This maple boasts bright red flowers in early April and brilliant red autumn foliage.

**33 Flowering Dogwood** (*Cornus florida*)

Many think this is the best ornamental of all native northern U.S. trees, with its creamy white May flowers, burgundy autumn leaves and red berries.

**34 Silver Maple** (*Acer saccharinum*)

As a result of its reputation as a "fast-grower" of graceful habit, this maple has become an extremely popular shade tree.

**35 Weeping Cherry** (*Prunus subhirtella 'Pendula'*)

Introduced to us by Japan in 1862, it has pale pink flowers and graceful, pendulous branches.

**36 Rutgers Dogwood** (*Cornus x rutgersensis*)

Developed at Rutgers University, this tree is a cross between *Cornus florida* and *Cornus kousa* with improved flowers and superior disease resistance.

**37 Japanese Tree Lilac** (*Syringa reticulata 'Ivory Silk'*)

This tree is disease resistant and has blooms of white flower panicles and showy "cherry-esque" bark.

**38 Purple Leaf Plum** (*Prunus cerasifera*)

Native to western Asia, this tree bears edible, but not tasty, fruit and blooms pink in spring.

**39 Black Gum** (*Nyssa sylvatica*)

With a horizontal-branching habit, it's considered one of the five best shade trees in America.

**40 Kousa Dogwood** (*Cornus kousa*)

In early June it blooms white flowers followed by raspberry-like fruits and dark red fall foliage.

**41 Cornelian Cherry Dogwood** (*Cornus mas*)

This tree is one of the first to bloom with small yellow flowers, showy bark and gold fall foliage.

**42 Crimson King** (*Acer platanoides*)

With rich purple foliage and attractive grey bark, this tree produces dense shade.

**43 'Okame' Cherry** (*Prunus 'Okame'*)

One of the earliest to bloom, this tree is seen at the Washington, D.C., Cherry Blossom Festival. It has beautiful fragrant flowers and yellow fall color.

**44 Eastern Hemlock** (*Tsuga canadensis*)

One of the largest trees, its height may reach 90 feet or more.

**45 Sourwood** (*Oxydendrum arboreum*)

It boasts Lily of the Valley-like flowers in summer and brilliant red fall color.

**46 Giant Dogwood** (*Cornus controversa*)

White flowers fill this tree in early spring. Fall color is a red-purple to a pale greenish yellow. An oil extracted from the fruit is used in the lubricating and soap industry.

**47 Siebold Magnolia** (*Magnolia sieboldii*)

Cup-shaped flowers bloom from May to August, followed by crimson fruit clusters.

## Freedman Gallery in the Center for the Arts

Dedicated to contemporary American art, the Freedman Gallery is one of the most well known college galleries in the country. The gallery annually presents seven major exhibitions of works by major living artists, as well as family arts events, tours for schools and more. The Freedman Gallery is open year-round. Hours are Tuesday, Noon-8 p.m.; Wednesday – Friday, Noon – 6 p.m.; Saturday and Sunday, Noon- 4 p.m.

## A Brief History of Albright College

The year 2006 marked the 150th anniversary of the founding of Albright College. The College dates its beginning to the founding of Union Seminary in 1856. The present Albright College was formed by a series of mergers with other institutions of higher learning founded in the 19th century by the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church.

Albright Collegiate Institute was founded in 1895, and became Albright College in 1898. Union Seminary, founded in 1856 and rechartered as Central Pennsylvania College in 1887, merged with Albright College in 1902. Schuylkill Seminary, founded in 1881, became Schuylkill College in 1923 and merged with Albright College in 1928. Union and Schuylkill Seminaries were not theological seminaries, but three-year collegiate institutes.

Jacob Albright, after whom the College is named, was a Pennsylvania German evangelical preacher and the founder of the Evangelical Association (later the Evangelical United Brethren Church). Born in 1759 as Johannes Jacob Albrecht, his family changed their name to Albright after his death in 1808.

Albright College is affiliated with the United Methodist Church. The beliefs of the Evangelical Association and the Methodist Church were closely related. In 1968 the Evangelical United Brethren Church and the Methodist Church merged to become the United Methodist Church.

# self-guided tree & sculpture tour

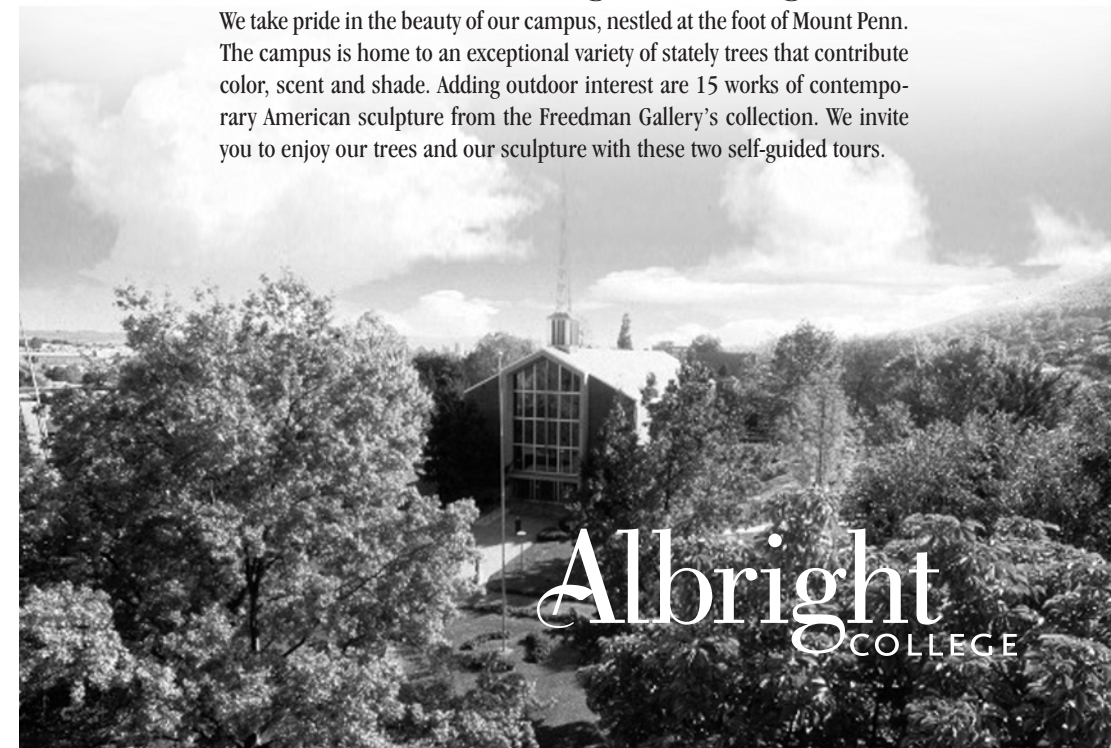


## Welcome to Albright College.

We take pride in the beauty of our campus, nestled at the foot of Mount Penn. The campus is home to an exceptional variety of stately trees that contribute color, scent and shade. Adding outdoor interest are 15 works of contemporary American sculpture from the Freedman Gallery's collection. We invite you to enjoy our trees and our sculpture with these two self-guided tours.

**Albright**  
COLLEGE

Thirteenth & Bern Streets  
P.O. Box 15234  
Reading, PA 19612-5234



**Albright**  
COLLEGE

“Art is one way to sensitize people to their humanity.”

- Doris Chanin Freedman '50, philanthropist

## sculpture tour

- 1** Bill Barrett - *Sesotris*
- 2** Ed Haugevik - *Column Series XI*
- 3** Dan Kainz - *Stone Bench*
- 4** Hans VanDeBouenkamp - *Menbir*
- 5** Karel Mikolas - *Untitled*
- 6** Tania Milicevic - *Three into Two*
- 7** Mary Miss (in collaboration with Adele Santos) - *Untitled*
- 8** Yoko Ono - *Wish Tree*
- 9** George Rickey - *Horizontal Rectangle Floating*
- 10** Paul Sisko - *Disc*
- 11** Gary Slater - *Wind Drift*
- 12** Nina Yankowitz - *American Myths*
- 13** Rick Summons - *Jacob Albright*
- 14** David Ireland - *Concrete Pour*
- 15** Nicholas Kripal - *Untitled*

“Trees and stones will teach you that which you can never learn from masters.”

Saint Bernard, Epistle  
French abbot & saint (1090 - 1153)

## tree descriptions

- 1** **Tulip Tree** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)  
This tall, fast growing tree can reach 90 feet in height. The native tree is so named because of its leaf shape and tulip-like yellow June flowers.
- 2** **Saucer Magnolia** (*Magnolia X soulangiana*)  
This compact tree was first hybridized by one of Napoleon's soldiers. It blooms in early spring before leaves emerge, with flowers about 5 to 10 inches across.
- 3** **Star Magnolia** (*Magnolia stellata*)  
This shrub-sized tree has double white, fragrant flowers that bloom in late April.
- 4** **American Yellowwood** (*Cladrastis lutea*)  
Native to the South, it has white flowers in June and orange to yellow foliage in fall.
- 5** **Blue Atlas Cedar** (*Cedrus atlantica glauca*)  
Noted for its needle-like, silvery-green foliage, this tree is native to northern Africa.
- 6** **Japanese Maple** (*Acer palmatum*)  
The foliage colors range from green to pink to red. Characteristically, this is a small tree with a rounded top and spectacular fall foliage.
- 7** **American Holly** (*Ilex opaca*)  
Leaf sizes and shapes vary from tree to tree. The leaves are very shiny on top and yellowish green underneath.
- 8** **Ginkgo** (*Ginkgo biloba*)  
Native to China, this tree is distinguished by its fan-shaped leaves. It is one of the oldest species of trees, perhaps dating back to the Paleozoic era, and has a yellow fall color.
- 9** **Black Oak** (*Quercus velutina*)  
The powder found in this tree's inner bark was once used in dye-making.
- 10** **Pin Oak** (*Quercus palustris*)  
This pyramidal shaped tree is popular as a street shade tree in America and Europe because the leaves turn a bright rusty red in the fall and persist into the winter.
- 11** **Sweetgum** (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)  
Star-shaped leaves, spiky fruits and its scarlet fall foliage distinguish this species.
- 12** **Sentry Ginkgo** (*Ginkgo biloba*)  
This Ginkgo also is native to China; it has beautiful yellow colors in the fall and a more upright growth habit.
- 13** **Kobus Magnolia** (*Magnolia kobus*)  
This tree does not flower until later in its life. Its flowers are white and bloom in late April.
- 14** **European Beech** (*Fagus sylvatica*)  
Table oils and coffee substitutes have been made from its sweet nuts. Also, the young leaves can be used as a pot herb.
- 15** **Redbud** (*Cercis canadensis*)  
Early French-Canadian settlers supposedly used the purplish-pink flowers in salads. It is believed that the flowers also were eaten as a cooked vegetable.
- 16** **Red Oak** (*Quercus rubra*)  
This tree is named for its excellent red color in the fall. It is native to northeastern and central North America and is one of the fastest-growing oaks.
- 17** **Hackberry** (*Celtis occidentalis*)  
This tree is commonly seen as a street tree due to its tolerance of poor soil and pollution.
- 18** **Black Walnut** (*Juglans nigra*)  
Native to the northeastern U.S., its roots give off a toxic material that is harmful to other plants.
- 19** **Empress Tree** (*Paulownia tomentosa*)  
Mid-May brings beautiful violet flowers with wonderful fragrance to this tree.
- 20** **Kwanzan Cherry** (*Prunus serrulata var. 'Kwanzan'*)  
Abundant clusters of pink flowers adorn this tree in early May.
- 21** **Sycamore Maple** (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)  
It is known for its large leaves, 3 to 6 inches across, and is highly valued for successful planting at the seashore.
- 22** **Bradford Callery Pear** (*Pyrus calleryana*)  
Named in honor of F.C. Bradford, the former director of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Plant Introduction Station, where the tree was originally grown.
- 23** **Flowering Crabapple** (*Malus sp.*)  
These ornamentals produce abundant, fragrant spring flowers and colorful autumn fruit.
- 24** **Japanese Snowbell** (*Styrax japonica*)  
With clusters of white flowers, this species is disease and insect resistant.
- 25** **White Ash** (*Fraxinus americana*)  
Its wood is used to make baseball bats and shovel handles. It is a large, fast-growing shade tree.
- 26** **Norway Maple** (*Acer platanoides*)  
When picked, the leaves and stipules exude a white, milky sap. It is considered by some to be a “weed tree.”
- 27** **Norway Spruce** (*Picea abies*)  
This tree has been used for ornamentation in Europe for more than 500 years. Fast-growing when young, it is useful for quick evergreen screens.

