

SELF-GUIDED TREE & SCULPTURE TOUR

- 25 White Ash (*Fraxinus americana*)**
The White Ash is an ornamental shade tree that grows to a height of 50 to 80 feet and is often used to make baseball bats. Its autumn colors range from beautiful yellows to deep purple and maroon.
- 26 Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)**
Introduced to North America in the mid-1700s, the Norway Maple is often confused with the Sugar Maple. Distinguishing factors include the Norway Maple's more finely pointed leaf lobes and milky (not clear) leaf stem sap.
- 27 Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*)**
Fastest growing of all spruce trees, the ornamental Norway Spruce was found in Eurasia long before making its way to Norway around 500 B.C.
- 28 Sawtooth Oak (*Quercus acutissima*)**
A native of Asia that produces abundant acorns. Often planted in Pennsylvania for wild turkey food.
- 29 Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*)**
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 Serviceberry (*Amelanchier arborea*)**
Also called Shadbush. A native understory shrub with edible berries.
- 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.
- 48 Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*)**
Native of China. Rediscovered in China in 1941. Fast growing tree that has been around for 50 million years.
- 49 Thornless Honey Locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos var. inermis*)**
It gets its name from a sweet gummy substance found in its pods.
- 50 Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*)**
Native from Quebec to Minnesota and South from Georgia to Texas. Older trees have shagging bark.
- 51 American Basswood (*Tilia americana*)**
Native from Canada to Virginia and Alabama, and west to North Dakota and Texas. Large tree – good for parks, golf courses and large areas.
- 52 Chestnut Oak (*Quercus montana*)**
Native to the eastern U.S. and sometimes called "rock oak" because of its presence in rocky habitats.
- 53 River Birch (*Betula nigra*)**
Valued for its relatively rapid growth, tolerance of wetness and some drought, unique curling bark, spreading limbs and relative resistance to birch borer.
- 54 Willow Oak (*Quercus phellos*)**
Often referred to as a "handsome tree" because of its willow-like leaves that are bright green in the spring, a deeper green in the summer, and shades of yellow bronze-orange, yellow-brown and russet-red in the fall.
- 55 White Oak (*Quercus alba*)**
The preferred wood for wooden barrels found in wineries and whiskey distilleries across the U.S. because of its strength, durability and natural sealing properties.
- 56 Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*)**
Grows in low-lying and swampy areas. Produces shades of yellow, bronze, and red-purple in the fall.
- 57 American Beech (*Fagus grandifolia*)**
Develops a dense canopy. Provides golden bronze fall color. Yields edible, hard, brown beechnuts.

FREEDMAN GALLERY IN THE CENTER FOR THE ARTS

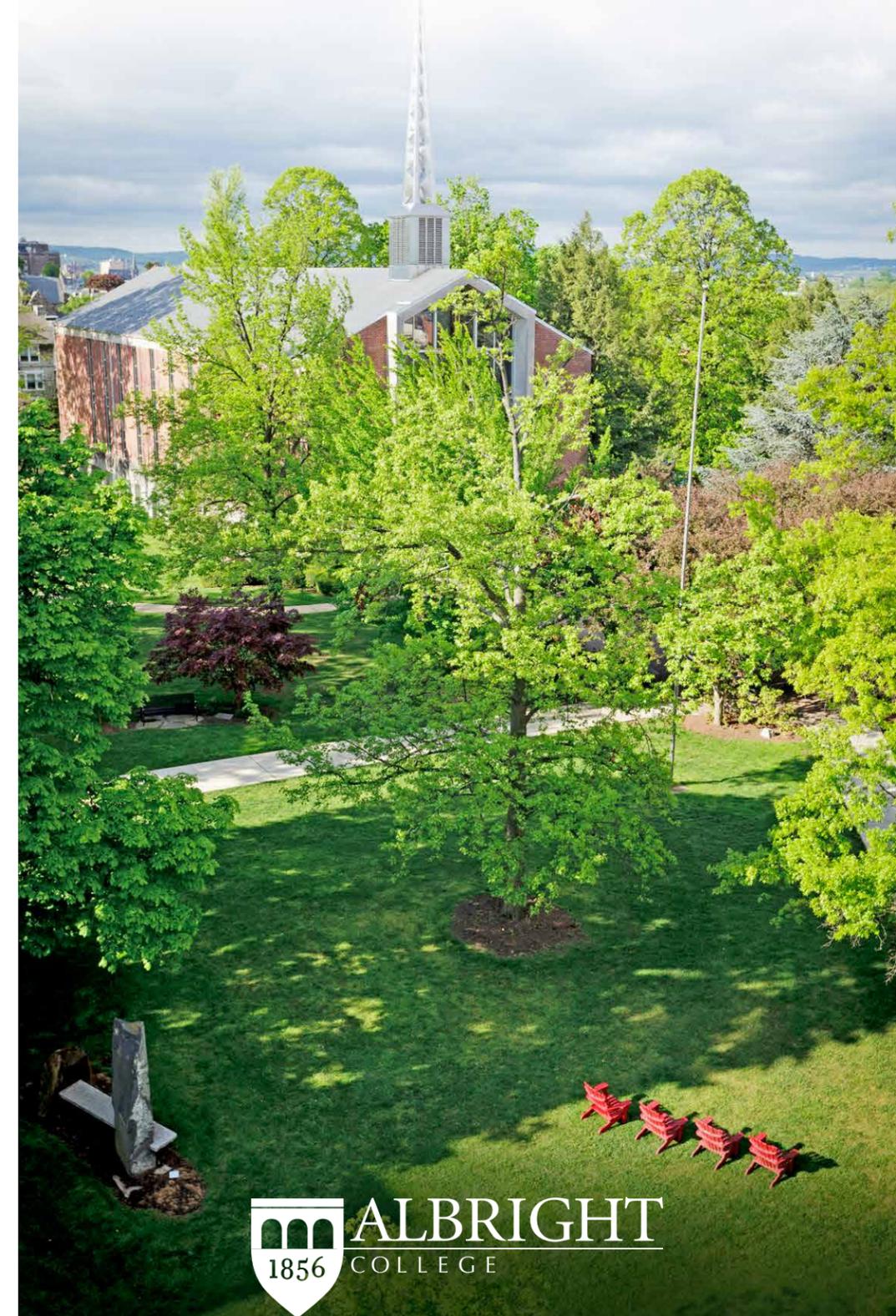
Dedicated to contemporary American art, the Freedman Gallery is one of the most well known college galleries in the country, presenting seven major exhibitions every year, as well as family events, school tours and more. The Gallery is open year-round. Tues., Noon-8 p.m.; Wed.-Fri., Noon-6 p.m.; Sat. & Sun., Noon-4 p.m.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ALBRIGHT COLLEGE

Albright College is affiliated with the United Methodist Church and is named after Jacob Albright. Born Johannes Jacob Albrecht, Jacob Albright was a Pennsylvania German evangelical preacher and the founder of the Evangelical Association (later to become a part of the Methodist Church). Albright dates its beginning to the founding of Union Seminary in 1856 which merged with Albright Collegiate Institute in 1902 and later with Schuylkill College in 1928 to form present day Albright College.



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



Albright College takes pride in the beauty of our campus which is home to an exceptional variety of stately trees that provide color, scent and shade. Adding outdoor interest are fifteen works of contemporary American sculpture from the Freedman Gallery's collection. We invite you to enjoy our trees and our sculptures with these two self-guided tours.

sculpture tour

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| 1 Bill Barrett – "Sesotris" | 9 George Rickey – "Open Rectangle Horizontal Floating" |
| 2 Ed Haugevik – "Column Series XI" | 10 Paul Sisko – "Disc" |
| 3 Dan Kainz – "Stone Bench" | 11 Gary Slater – "Wind Drift" |
| 4 Hans VanDeBouenkamp – "Menhir" | 12 Nina Yankowitz – "American Myths" |
| 5 Karel Mikolas – "Window to the Universe" | 13 Michael Price – "Jacob Albright" |
| 6 Tania Milicevic – "Three into Two" | 14 David Ireland – "Untitled" |
| 7 Mary Miss (in collaboration with Adele Santos) – "Untitled" | 15 Robert Bolles – "Untitled (Sounding Board)" |
| 8 Yoko Ono – "Wish Tree" | |



tree tour

- 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.