

THE ROLE OF THE WASHINGTON PARK ARBORETUM IN PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY SERVICES*

Dale Cole, Director, Center for Ecosystem Studies, U of W

Joseph A. Witt, Assistant Director, U of W Arboretum

and

Steven G. Archie, Staff Forester, College of Forest Resources, U of W

INTRODUCTION

The Washington Park Arboretum is one of the foremost visual attractions of the City of Seattle. Situated on land owned by the City, the Arboretum has been brought to its present condition under a 1934 cooperative arrangement between the Seattle Park Board and the University of Washington. The University's development of the site has been aided immeasurably by the Arboretum's lay organizations and by other devoted groups and individuals. The resulting Arboretum is internationally recognized as containing one of the leading woody plant collections in the world.

Public service has been a major concern of the Arboretum since its beginnings. The scope of this service reflects a number of significant changes which have occurred during the years since 1934. The population of the Greater Seattle area and the student enrollment at the University of Washington have quadrupled. The psychological impact and various problems associated with the metropolitan environment have assumed new shades and increased complexities. Citizen concern for the quality of environment and amenity value of open spaces have intensified.

Influenced in one way or another by these trends, an estimated half million persons are now attracted to the Washington Park Arboretum each year. This represents a great increase

over earlier years, a situation largely due to the physical improvements and plantings which the University has provided to further its objectives of education, research, and public service. As a result of intensified and often incompatible public uses, however, it has become increasingly difficult to manage the site as an arboretum.

The Arboretum's collection of woody plants provides a singular and beautiful ornament to the community. But it is the uses that are made of this collection — the programs which are supported by it — which distinguish the Arboretum as an institution. In the present circumstances, the Arboretum represents an unfulfilled potential, and only by significant changes can it effectively promote the public interest.

Because the 1934 arrangement with the City did not provide the University with adequate administrative control in the Arboretum, it has been continuously frustrated in its efforts to develop facilities and staffing there. Such programs as had been possible were severed or reduced by the Legislature's budget cuts in 1971. Even the routine maintenance of the grounds has since been inadequate, and is continuing only with temporary Federal funds provided by the Emergency Employment Act, due to expire in March.

The University submitted a detailed report of the Arboretum problems to the Legislative Budget Committee on July 10, 1972. The basic problems were shown to be that the distinctions and conflicts between "arboretum" activities and "park" pursuits have not been widely understood and the interpretations given to "arboretum" uses have been distorted by a number of divergent viewpoints.

*This policy statement by the University of Washington uses the term *Washington Park Arboretum* to differentiate from other arboreta properties under its management.

WHAT IS THE ARBORETUM?

To better understand the nature of these conflicts, it is necessary to know what the Arboretum is and how as an institution it should relate to the public and the community. This may be clarified by reviewing the objectives of the Washington Park Arboretum as they were envisioned by the University in 1934. These were:

1. To form and maintain a living museum of the trees and shrubs native to the Pacific Northwest and especially to the Puget Sound region, and to develop the available area most advantageously, having due regard to the plants growing there and to the persons who will visit and use it;
2. To introduce new or rare woody plants from all possible sources; to propagate and distribute those considered potentially valuable, in any respect, to appropriate similar institutions, research or experiment stations, or to nurseries for wider dissemination;
3. To supply information on horticultural matters to groups and individuals through lectures, classes, demonstrations, publications, and use of the Arboretum Library;
4. To provide an outdoor study area for a number of departments and colleges of the University, especially the Colleges of Forest Resources, Architecture and Urban Planning, and the Departments of Botany, Zoology, and Art;
5. To cooperate in providing materials and facilities for research connected with woody plants.

Dr. George B. Richmond, in the July 1971 issue of *Arboretum and Botanical Garden Bulletin*, provides a general definition of an arboretum:

"An *institution* which develops and administers collections of trees and shrubs, arranged in aesthetic harmony with the surrounding landscape, and which conducts programs based upon these collections for the purposes of public service, education, and research."

These three purposes of public service, education, and research are not mutually exclusive.

Rather, in the activities of the University and its Arboretum, these functions have historically overlapped and strengthened each other. They have been integrated in a deliberate manner by the Arboretum staff, and as with any viable institution, their direction and scope have changed as time and circumstances were altered. Despite constraints of jurisdiction and funding, the Arboretum has contributed in a number of significant areas.

THE HISTORY OF THE ARBORETUM IN PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Public service has long been the common thread which unites the spectrum of activities in the Washington Park Arboretum. While the early years were devoted to building the Arboretum literally from the ground up, records indicate that by 1937 certain services were being made available to the general public. These were in the form of radio programs done by various staff in conjunction with members of the Arboretum Foundation. The *Arboretum Bulletin* was used to publish gardening and horticultural information starting with the first issue in 1937. This general interest magazine is still published quarterly by the Arboretum Foundation.

During these early years, when there was very little woody plant material established on the grounds, the Arboretum developed trial beds for annuals and was an All American test garden for these colorful plants. Shortly after the end of the World War II a course in horticultural training for returning veterans was established in cooperation with Edison Technical School. This graduated a number of skilled gardeners before the program terminated about 1947.

By 1970 hundreds of letters and thousands of phone inquiries were being received annually. These queries cover a wide range of horticulturally related subjects, and indicate the need for expansion of the Arboretum's staff to better provide these services.

Many inquiries received by the Arboretum concern insect damage, diseases, and cultural problems of ornamental plants. In 1970, a "Plant Clinic" was set up on a trial basis to see if this service could be upgraded. Two graduate

students and two professors from the College of Forest Resources made several hours a week available to meet with any gardener who had a problem of this nature.

Public relation activities such as tours of the Arboretum and talks before garden clubs and service organizations have also increased in number. Public lectures and symposia have been part of the Arboretum's efforts as well. It has actively participated in programs given by the Friends of the Arboretum, the Arboretum Foundation and the College of Forest Resources. Recent examples are sponsoring of the 27th Congress of the American Horticultural Society in 1972, the Ericaceae exhibit for the Eleventh International Botanical Congress (1969) and the Symposium on "The Urban Arboretum in Time of Crisis" (1972). The general public has benefitted greatly from lectures sponsored by the Friends of the Arboretum and the Arboretum Foundation; these may attract as many as 200 persons.

In 1958 an adult continuing education program designed to offer short courses and demonstrations in all phases of ornamental horticulture, gardening, and related fields was activated. This program was highly successful and the majority of classes were full. When the "Clubhouse" burned in 1968 finding other convenient facilities became difficult. The number of courses offered were reduced to those which could be held in the greenhouses or on the grounds. A total of 613 persons attended 26 courses in 1971 and 1972, and many people had to be turned away.

At the present time, thousands of Seattle-area school children visit the Arboretum annually with their teachers. In order to provide a more meaningful experience for these visitors, a short self-guiding nature trail primarily of native plants was established in 1957. The scope of this program was enlarged in 1961 when the Arboretum Foundation began training volunteer guides to conduct tours of both the native plant walk and the Japanese Garden.

In the past decade, especially since the public has become aware of environmental issues, the Arboretum staff has been called on to give advice to various state and municipal agencies on the selection and planting of woody plants. The Director, Assistant Director and

nursery foreman have, for instance, discussed and advised on such topics as the correct selection of street trees, proper planting and pruning techniques for public plantings, preparation of street tree ordinances, and the reasons that certain plants fail in certain sites. The Arboretum and the State Highway Department cooperate in small scale trials of new plants for highway landscaping, although such activities have been minor in scope due to lack of staff.

As mentioned previously an integral part of the Arboretum's horticultural endeavors is its plant introduction program. Through an international network of affiliated institutions, material is obtained from other regions. Acclimatization tests determine the adaptability of plant varieties to the Pacific Northwest environment and determine their utility for ornamental and other practical purposes.

As the Washington Park Arboretum collection grew and became known in botanical and horticultural circles there came a steady stream of requests for uncommon plant materials from academic sources and commercial nurseries. Requests for research material range from wanting specialized plant parts, such as flowers or pollen, to wanting rare or unusual species often unobtainable elsewhere. It has been Arboretum policy to supply this type of material promptly whenever possible, although this has had to be curtailed in the last several years.

Nearly any plant in the collection is available to the nursery industry, the only exception being plants which are still under study by the staff, those which would be injured by the removal of propagating material and those under some state or federal restriction. Over the years, the Arboretum has supplied the nursery industry with plants, seeds, and propagating wood of numerous ornamentals, including hybrids developed by the staff and trees or shrubs new to the area. Since 1959 the Arboretum has had a column in the monthly newsletter of the Washington State Nurserymen's Association describing a rare or uncommon plant and offering propagating materials for it. The contribution provided by these efforts to the flora of the Northwest and the beauty of its communities represents an enrichment of incalculable value.

The Arboretum has supplied thousands of

trees and shrubs to the University campus, the Echo Glen School, the Woodland Park Zoo, and dozens of other state and city institutions.

Another way in which the Arboretum has served the public's horticultural interest is by providing space for special public plant sales. These are sponsored by the Arboretum Foundation, the Friends of the Arboretum, or local garden clubs. Sale materials are provided by these groups and the proceeds go to support their activities.

The physical aspect of the Arboretum provides benefits of yet another order. For the plant collections are intentionally structured not merely from a practical standpoint, but from an aesthetic one as well. The beauty and harmony of native and exotic plant groupings and their impact on the physiography of the landscape are paramount concerns. Hence, display is essential to the Arboretum, and especially in the Spring and Fall this is very spectacular.

The Arboretum display enables the horticulturally-minded citizen to see a wide selection of plants that can be grown in this area, giving him ideas for his own uses. To many people, the display alone is sufficient reason to visit the Arboretum, and they too are pursuing their plant interests.

Displays of plant materials have been extended away from the Arboretum grounds. The Arboretum has staged many special displays over the past twenty five years or more, ranging in size from a few rare specimens for meetings of professional plantmen to large landscape displays for garden shows.

Radio and television programs also offer a means of public service that have been exploited by the Arboretum. As mentioned above, radio programs were among the first attempts at public service by the Arboretum. Regularly-scheduled radio talks continued until the early 1950's and occasional programs are still given. In more recent years television has replaced this medium and the Arboretum staff has participated in both commercial and educational TV programs. Two 6 and 9-week series on general gardening and conservation have been broadcast on KCTS-TV.

The collection of photographs and slides in the Arboretum's files have been widely used by commercial and professional magazines and

papers including *Sunset Magazine*, *Time-Life* books and *American Horticulturist*. The Arboretum has contributed to many public-interest publications by the Friends of the Arboretum and the Arboretum Foundation.

THE FUTURE ROLE OF THE ARBORETUM IN PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

These are some of the public service activities which the Washington Park Arboretum has sponsored or contributed to in the past. But what of the future? The need is great and the opportunity is ripe to strengthen the Arboretum's public and community service roles.

In a second report to the State Legislative Budget Committee, dated October 16, 1972, the University elaborated on the public service, research and educational programs which could be continued and expanded in the Arboretum if the University could be given the opportunity.

In the educational area, public service opportunities for the future can be categorized into general adult education, children's programs, and programs for persons who are professionals in some aspect of the plant sciences. The quality and scope of possible education programs depend upon the available facilities in the Arboretum, the makeup and size of the professional Arboretum staff, the degree of input by University faculty members and lay people, and the degree to which the Arboretum maintains its dynamic viability as a research institution.

Adult education courses would be expanded to reach more people and to include a wider diversity of plant-related topics than have been presented in the past. In addition to traditional courses in taxonomy, plant breeding, propagation, cultivation, pruning, and plant nutrition, there could be offerings in plant diseases, insects, economic botany, local ecology, conservation, soils, landscape architecture, land management, artistic uses of wood, and others.

The courses would be strengthened by symposia and lectures, television specials and tele-courses in ornamental horticulture. Exhibits, displays, publications, and the use of the Arboretum's library provide further means to reach the public more effectively.

There is definitely an opportunity and a need for the Arboretum and its lay volunteers

to provide tours, demonstrations, and practical learning experiences to local school children. King County public school officials have recently suggested that further impetus be given these possibilities by establishing a resident school teacher in the Arboretum. In addition to teaching visiting school classes, this person would coordinate environmental education activities between King County Schools and the Arboretum.

Conservation and horticultural education programs for school children can be strengthened by actively involving the students in their own special projects. Through direct participation they can learn valuable skills and rewarding pastimes while increasing their awareness of natural processes. The Arboretum can provide unique opportunities for such programs and complement other facilities available to the schools.

Tied to this program, the Arboretum staff would provide courses and teaching manuals to school teachers throughout the Pacific Northwest. In this way the Arboretum can greatly expand its capabilities by the multiplier effect through the regional education process.

Education programs for professionals would be aimed at professional gardeners, park personnel, arboriculturists, landscape architects, highway designers, city foresters, nurserymen, and planners. Through courses, seminars, lectures, and field trips, these people could be informed of the latest developments in a variety of plant-related fields.

In addition to the educational media described above, there is also the important aspect of demonstration. The living collections of the Arboretum perform a passive educational role through the arrangement of plant materials and use of specimen labels. These could be augmented by the construction of an Interpretive Center in the Arboretum to introduce visitors to the grounds and to house special exhibits.

The University has long wished to develop a number of small demonstration gardens in the Arboretum. These could include special demonstrations such as comparative groundcover plants, mulches, street trees, hedges, roof gardens, container gardens, and plants which are susceptible or resistant to air pollution. Plans have been discussed with *Sunset Magazine* to

develop demonstrations, but these have not come about due to the tenuous occupancy by the University of the Washington Park Arboretum and the ready susceptibility of such demonstrations to damage.

Besides the general education and demonstration roles of the Arboretum, extension services are important. The present problem-oriented service can be greatly improved by the increase in professionally-competent staff, which the University wishes to provide. The clinic approach is very effective in helping people with special problems. Both at the general public and professional levels, this direct service can be augmented by the preparation of pamphlets and bulletins.

In promoting the concept of a Regional Center for Horticultural Information, the University wishes to widen the scope of the Arboretum's activity to include the entire state. The problems of selecting suitable street trees in the Okanogan valley should be of equal concern to the Arboretum as the same questions for Bremerton or Bellevue. Because of the climatic and edaphic differences in various parts of the state the present staff feel inadequate to give advice in areas outside those west of the Cascades.

There are several ways in which to overcome this lack of knowledge: closer cooperation with the Research and Extension centers of W.S.U., coordination of satellite gardens under the control of the University or in cooperation with other institutions, municipalities, or governmental agencies, and extensive field work and research with local nurseries and skilled amateur gardeners. Actually, the Arboretum can diversify itself without great expense by developing such outside links.

In the context of the public service programs presented above, the objectives of the Arboretum are seen to be akin to those of a museum. The Arboretum is a museum of plant materials (living collections and herbarium specimens) whereas a "regular" museum emphasizes some remnants of the past and their relationships to man's present and future. However, the behind-the-scenes scientific work is similar, and the broad educational programs of such people-oriented institutions are identical.

Neither a museum nor an arboretum can be allowed to become static and inflexible and still retain its integrity as an institution. This is the whole point the University of Washington is making with respect to the future of the Washington Park Arboretum.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE ARBORETUM TO UNIVERSITY INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH

The public service roles described above are defined in large part by the Arboretum's interest in the relationships of woody plants to man's environment. This thrust can be strengthened by giving it a problem-solving orientation and by relating it to as large an area as possible beyond the geographical confines of the Arboretum.

These perspectives will be achieved *only* by a close alliance with the other academic resources of the University of Washington. The public and community service functions of the Arboretum are dependent upon the expertise, the facilities, and the plant collections which the University can assemble to meet its primary mission of student instruction and research. The varied talents which the University brings together provide the lifeblood of the Arboretum as an intellectual institution.

To fully comprehend the relationship of the Arboretum to the University of Washington, a brief explanation of the University's own educational and research interests is required. In a very real sense these too are public service enterprises.

The Arboretum has long played a supportive role in the educational programs centered on the University campus. For example, the Arboretum currently serves as a field laboratory for the teaching of a number of courses including dendrology, ornamental taxonomy, elemental botany and ecology. It has also been used effectively in such other educational areas as soils, plant nutrition, outdoor recreation, and landscape architecture.

New undergraduate programs are being discussed in the general area of applied botany. Students have shown a strong interest in fields such as urban forestry and horticultural botany. The need for these types of professional expertise in the management of urban and suburban

areas is increasing. The Arboretum, located in an urban setting adjacent to the University campus, is ideally situated as a base for initiating such innovative new programs.

The University also has proposed to expand its past involvement in professional horticulture training by utilizing the professional staff, faculty, and plant collections at the Arboretum. This would be undertaken in cooperation with local community colleges and would be aimed specifically at job-training.

The University has proposed to implement these programs partially by the construction of appropriate facilities in the Arboretum, the appointment of Arboretum faculty in such plant science areas as genetics, entomology, pathology, physiology, and taxonomy, and the development of closer ties between the Arboretum and the faculties of other University departments.

Up to now, the latter-mentioned integration has never properly developed. In part this is due to the lack of facilities and University control in the Arboretum, but there is another deep-seated reason. Generally speaking, the advance of specialized knowledge has divided the intellectual life of universities. Large universities such as the University of Washington are large conglomerates, whose component parts often pursue separate purposes. The tradition of faculty individualism and independence adds to this condition.

The University of Washington, for one, has recognized that for certain purposes these conditions create problems, and it is attempting to rectify this by bringing the disciplines together where appropriate. It particularly values the Arboretum as a potential focal point for problem-solving in the environmental sciences. The various University colleges and departments can provide the framework for specialized research and instruction in the separate disciplines, but the presence of an energetic arboretum can "put it all together".

The Arboretum, therefore, has the potential to encourage research of a broad kind. Many of the complex problems of the natural and human environments require a multi-disciplinary approach to their solution. The Arboretum can maintain a well-defined and consistent focus, which uniquely qualifies it as an environ-

mental awareness center with a specialized concern for land management and the role of trees and shrubs in the civilized landscape. Research related to this concept should not be exclusively biological, but should include landscape architecture, sociology, law, political science, urban planning, economics, and other disciplines.

Research advances knowledge by the discovery of new facts or by combining known facts in new ways to form answers to new questions. Research is the core of the Arboretum's intellectual life, and must be integrated with its educational and public service activities and its displays. The degree to which relevant knowledge is acquired, assimilated, and transmitted will determine much of the Arboretum's influence in the academic and local communities.

The plant collections provide the basic materials for research in such areas as plant taxonomy, pathology, physiology, and genetics. Such research aims to "improve" plant varieties, develop new cultural techniques, and shed light on biological processes. The living collections of the Arboretum can be used as tools in the ecological studies of natural systems. The Arboretum's permanent commitment to its site, its ability to regulate the human activities which occur there, and its location in a metropolitan area would make it specially suitable as a field station and laboratory from which to observe the monitor long-term ecological change under the influence of certain human activities.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN ACTIVE RECREATION AND ARBORETUM PURSUITS

With the history and potential of Arboretum public service, education, and research programs in mind, the inherent conflict between "park" and "arboretum" can be placed in focus.

The Arboretum provides a *unique* amenity to the citizens of the Pacific Northwest, and many visitors are attracted simply because of the satisfaction they derive from its very special nature. The displays, demonstrations, and ideas related to the plants are conducive to a passive, introspective form of recreation. The Arbore-

tum provides a green island among the concrete steel, the monotony and bustle, the anonymity and strife of the urban environment. Hence, the Arboretum is attractive to many people because active, noisy recreation is not appropriate there.

The concept which distinguishes the Arboretum from a usual park is that parks generally exist to provide active recreational opportunities to the citizens of an area. Parks are a vital component of any community, but many park activities are not a vital part of an arboretum. Inappropriate uses detract from the Arboretum because University resources are diverted away from other arboretum functions to accommodate policing, sanitary, safety, guidance, and maintenance problems such as would be found in any park area.

This cannot be rectified by simply providing more money to take care of added burdens. The limited size and basic configuration of the area and the danger to valuable plant specimens from abuse, overuse, vandalism, and theft discourage arboretum activities. It is necessary to establish policies which safeguard unique arboretum functions and provide adequate measures to protect the plant collections. Intelligent management of physical access and the guidance of public use by proper interpretive and information facilities will help prevent conflicts.

In a positive step, the University in its October 16 report described what it considered to be a feasible solution and an effective compromise. Washington Park is a public facility and the University appreciates that it is desirable for it to remain as such. Recognizing the validity yet basic incompatibility of park and arboretum uses of the area, the University in that report proposed a partitioning of the Arboretum according to these uses. The road patterns and areas of highly developed collections in the Arboretum make Lake Washington Boulevard and the Broadmoor entrance road logical points to effect such a division. The acreage remaining as arboretum was proposed to be administered and operated by the University and the remaining area by an appropriate park agency.

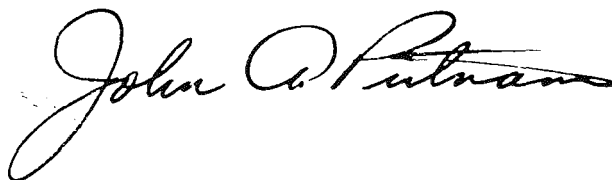
(Continued on p. 33)

President's Message

(Continued from Inside Front Cover)

a recommendation to the Mayor and the City Council. They have met three times and will meet twice weekly until the recommendation is formulated. I am confident that by the time the next *Bulletin* reaches you, an arrangement will have been worked out and we will be able to go on to other matters such as participating in the development of an Arboretum program.

On another subject, we have heard from Mr. Tim Bullard, Public Affairs Manager from KOMO Radio and Television, informing us that during the calendar year 1972, KOMO Television aired a total of 186 announcements, and KOMO Radio a total of 62, on behalf of the Arboretum. This does not include the excellent panel discussion coverage of the symposium. Our sincere thanks to Kay Carson, who formerly handled our publicity, and to Mr. John Behnke and KOMO for providing this opportunity for us.



ROLE OF WASHINGTON PARK ARBORETUM IN PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

(Continued from page 14)

This would involve the negotiation of a new lease agreement with the City clearly establishing the University's role in the Arboretum. In order to insure the integrity of the arboretum portion and protect the basic plant collection, the University's experience has plainly demonstrated the necessity of providing adequate control measures. Public access would of course continue, but certain recreational pastimes would be discouraged. In the University's viewpoint, appropriate public uses are those which are not detractive to the operation of the Arboretum as an energetic public service, educational, and research enterprise.

CONCLUSION

Rhetoric and details aside, the basic decision which has to be made is whether or not all or some portion of Washington Park will remain an Arboretum. If an organization other than

the University were to assume the operation of the Arboretum, it would inevitably become a much different type of institution and hence provide quite different services than those described in this paper. The University has other land areas available for its arboretum teaching and research functions, but its deep vested involvement in the Washington Park site and the important role that this site should play in public and community service has motivated the University to preserve this invaluable facility. In this endeavor the University and the Arboretum have gained much public support, particularly from those citizens who have been actively involved in Arboretum affairs over the years and recognize the benefits it has provided.

This is the Arboretum's story. The foregoing are the public service programs and opportunities which must be weighed in determining the future of the Washington Park Arboretum. This is too important a decision for it to be made by reasons other than complete awareness of the situation. If the decision is made to forfeit the Arboretum, it had best be made in full knowledge of the community loss which will result.

ORIGINAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN CITY OF SEATTLE AND UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

Changing times require us periodically to re-evaluate and re-assess positions and policies. Such may be the case in regard to the Arboretum. Many Foundation members have requested an opportunity to read the original agreement between the City of Seattle and the University of Washington pertaining to the Arboretum. Unforeseen events have delayed publication of *The Long Road Travelled* by Dr. Henry Schmitz in which the agreement is printed. For that reason we are reproducing from Chapter Seven of that book the agreement as originally conceived and prepared by Mr. O. B. Thorgrimson in collaboration with representatives of the University. Mr. Thorgrimson had journeyed to Boston, Massachusetts and had researched the agreement between that city and Harvard University for Arnold Arboretum. This agreement is patterned after that one.

We would urge all to read Dr. Schmitz' entire account of the development of the University of Washington Arboretum. The book will be off the press shortly. Full knowledge and understanding of foregone events hopefully will help to form the basis for intelligent future decisions.

The agreement as approved unanimously by the Board of Park Commissioners at the December 6, 1934 meeting follows:

AGREEMENT RELATING TO ARBORETUM AND BOTANICAL GARDEN IN WASHINGTON PARK

This Agreement, made between the City of Seattle, a municipal corporation, organized under the laws of the State of Washington, herein designated First Part, and the Board of Regents of the University of Washington, herein designated Second Party, WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS first party is the owner of certain park property situated within the territorial limits of the City of Seattle, known as Washington Park; and

WHEREAS the parties hereto wish to establish and maintain within said Washington Park an arboretum and botanical garden; and

WHEREAS, second party is willing to take charge of planning for and the establishment of such arboretum and botanical garden; Now, Therefore,

In order to establish and maintain such arboretum and botanical garden, and in consideration of their mutual agreements, as herein set forth, it is agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

1. First party hereby grants to second party the right to use all or any portion of said Washington Park as now established or as may be hereafter extended (as more specifically set forth in the map hereto attached, marked Exhibit "A"), for an arboretum and botanical garden, second party to designate in writing from time to time the exact areas which it desires to devote to such use.
2. First party shall, at its own expense as funds are available, construct and maintain all roads, driveways, walks, water systems, lighting facilities, and such other permanent improvements as may be necessary to make accessible such scientific, educational and recreational advantages as may be derived from the establishment and maintenance of such arboretum and botanical garden.
3. First party agrees to use such funds as it may have available for the establishment of said arboretum, and to cooperate with second party in the establishment and maintenance of said arboretum and botanical garden, and to that end to donate such seeds, plants, shrubs, trees, equipment and labor as may be available.
4. Second party will, as soon as practicable, have prepared plans for such arboretum and botanical garden and submit same to first party for the approval of its Board of Park Commissioners, and thereafter the development of said arboretum shall be substantially in accordance with such plans as originally prepared and so approved with such modifications as may be made therein with the approval of both parties:

5. Second Party shall, as soon as possible, establish such arboretum and botanical garden, including in such work, among other things, the following items:

- (a) Procuring seeds and plants from all parts of the world that may be suitable for growth in this climate;
- (b) Establish quarantine station for the introduction of plants, shrubs and trees from foreign countries;
- (c) Carry on experiments in the cultivation and growth of all forms of plant life;
- (d) Establish special collections, such as of native plants and trees, those illustration plant relations, alpine groups, and other like collections;
- (e) Establish and maintain an herbarium;
- (f) Provide plant material for use of classes in the public schools and University.

6. Second party shall, subject to the provisions of Section 3 of Article XIII of the City Charter, have full control of the area devoted to said arboretum and botanical garden; provided, however, that such area shall be made available to visits by the public generally under rules and regulations adopted by the first party by its Board of Park Commissioners.

7. Second party shall have the right at such time or times as funds may be available, to erect suitable buildings and greenhouses for the use of the arboretum and botanical garden, and shall have the control thereof subject to the provisions of the City Charter, Article XIII, Section 3.

8. First party shall police the entire park including the portions used for said arboretum and botanical garden, and shall keep in good repair the walks and driveways leading to and within the area used as such arboretum, all in the same manner and to the same extent as in the absence of this agreement.

9. It is understood that first party shall have at all times access to every part of said arboretum and botanical gardens, including the buildings, for general visitation and the carrying out of such supervision and policing as first party shall deem necessary.

10. An advisory committee to be known as the Arboretum and Botanical Garden Committee, consisting of at least seven members is hereby created, three to be appointed by the Mayor of Seattle, three by the President of the University of Washington, and the seventh member to be appointed by the Governor of the State of Washington. Each of said members shall serve for a term of seven years from the first day of January, next succeeding their appointment, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. Provided, however, that the first board named shall serve for terms of one, two, three, four, five, six and seven years, respectively, the particular term for which each of said first board members shall serve to be determined by lot.

11. Said advisory committee shall assist the parties hereto in establishing and maintaining said arboretum and botanical garden, in securing funds for the establishment and maintenance of said arboretum, and plants and seeds for use therein, in interesting people in said project, and in acting as a liaison committee between the Arboretum and the various garden and other societies interested in such Arboretum.

12. This agreement shall remain in full force and effect so long as such arboretum and botanical garden shall be maintained.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this agreement in duplicate this 6th day of December, 1934.

THE CITY OF SEATTLE
BY ITS BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS

Harry Westfall
President

ATTEST: H. W. Carroll
Secretary

COPY - ah

(Signed copy
Dean Condon, Secy. of
Board of Regents)

cc - Asst. Comptroller