

# ANSON BURLINGAME TRIBUTE ART WORK

*Conceptual Design / Phase IV / Portal Variations A-C*

Presentation to the Burlingame City Council / Post-presentation Update  
Burlingame, CA / September 4, 2018

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Anson Burlingame Subcommittee Committee:

Mayor Brownrigg, Councilmember Beach,  
Lance Fung and John Talley of Fung Collaboratives,  
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## PROJECT STATEMENT / CONCEPTUAL DESIGN / PHASE VI

This document presents a group of updated options for an artwork to pay tribute to the spirit of the City of Burlingame's name sake, Anson Burlingame. The images herein are a distillation of a design process conducted in concert with the members of the Anson Burlingame Subcommittee Committee and feedback from the Burlingame City Council and members of the public.

Initial, numerous, visits to greater Burlingame, time spent in and around the project site of Washington Park, both night and day, as well as research into the life and contribution of Anson Burlingame as a man and political leader generated a wide range of potential symbolic representations, explored visually and conceptually in Phase I and II studies, further developed and edited in Phase III, presented to the City Council, and leading to refinement in Phase IV, presented in this document

The impressions of the project site in the park and the park itself were one of density, variable use, architectural structure and semi-pastoral maturity. The many, large, impressive trees of the park along with very large arena lights for the sports fields form an upper-level canopy and columnar structure. The integration of Burlingame High School and related sports and activity elements suggested an extended garden/campus/gymnasium analogous to ancient academies of systemic learning, practice and physical well-being. Anson Burlingame's tenure as Ambassador to Qing dynasty China, his advocacy for social justice and his role as principal architect in the creation of the ground breaking 1858 Burlingame-Seward Treaty, seemed very much in-step with this interpretation of the site.

The catalyst for the design of this project is the text of the Burlingame Treaty between the US and China as well as his writings and speeches as a ardent abolitionist. Salient selections about social justice from the treaty in English, Chinese and potentially Spanish and Ohlone make reference to specific episodes in California history. Extending Anson Burlingame's spirit and concern for the treatment of humanity and the environment into present and future time are the inclusion of selected text by women, people of color and environmental thinkers.

Two portals placed along a major path through the wooded area of the park connecting Carolan Avenue with Burlingame High School enclose a space of mindful transit as well as viewer engagement and contemplation. The portal at the Carolan Avenue end of this space, visible from the Burlingame train

station, in wood, is reminiscent of the sensibility of Bernard Maybeck or Julia Morgan, in structure and proportion or alternatively a portal in stone inspired by ancient Greek architecture, found gracing many historical buildings of American government and representative of the integrity of Anson Burlingame's political life. at the end closest to the High School is a classic Chinese garden entrance.

Within the space created by the portals is imagined an inlaid square knot of white and green stone, interwoven materials that symbolize the American/China relationship of the Burlingame Treaty, larger concepts of unity and purpose Anson Burlingame stood for, and a subtle infinity-like symbol standing for an expansive future of justice, human dignity and environmental stewardship. As series of benches on either side of the path and inlaid knot have inscribed on their surface the selected aforementioned text that has inspired the entire project.

The placement of the project containing salient text and symbolic cross-cultural resonance of human dignity, unity and the environment along the prominent Carolan Avenue/Burlingame High School path highlights the relationship of education, ethics and the model of a holistic mind/body/nature ethos as a fitting interpretation of Anson Burlingame's spirit and legacy

PEACE, AMITY, AND COMMERCE

Treaty signed at Washington July 28, 1868, supplementing treaty of June 18, 1858; Senate advice and consent to ratification, with amendments, July 24, 1868; Ratified by the President of the United States October 19, 1868; Ratification exchanged at Peking November 23, 1869; Entered into force November 23, 1869; Proclaimed by the President of the United States February 5, 1870; Provisions relating to immigration modified by treaty of November 17, 1880; Provisions continued in force by treaty of October 8, 1903, "except in so far as they are modified by the present Treaty or other treaties to which the United States is party"; Superseded November 30, 1948, by treaty of November 4, 1946

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE TA-TSING EMPIRE OF THE 18TH OF JUNE, 1858

Whereas since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-Kang and Sun Chia-Kui, of the second Chinese rank, associated high envoys and ministers of his said Majesty, and the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that, in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign Powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and water, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any Power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters; and the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile Power or party upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the Government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

ARTICLE II

The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese Government and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

ARTICLE III

The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

ARTICLE IV

The twenty-ninth article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China of every religious persuasion and Chinese subjects in the United States shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead of whatever nativity or nationality shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

ARTICLE V

The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other, for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject or citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

ARTICLE VI

Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States.

ARTICLE VII

Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of China, and reciprocally, Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the Empire of China at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

ARTICLE VIII

The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim and disavow any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, his Majesty, the Emperor of China, reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter his imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other Western Power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese Government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD  
[SEAL]  
ANSON BURLINGAME  
[SEAL]  
CHIH-KANG  
[ideographic signature]  
SUN CHIA-KU  
[ideographic signature]

和平、善良和商業

條約於1868年7月28日在華盛頓簽署，補充條約於1958年6月18日；參議院建議並同意批准。修正案於1868年7月24日；1868年10月19日美國總統批准  
中國於1869年11月23日批准；1869年11月23日在北京交換批准准；  
1869年11月23日生效；  
1870年2月5日由美國總統宣布；有關1880年11月17日通過條約修改的移民條款  
1903年10月8日條約繼續有效的條款。“除非由本條約或美國加入的其他條約修改”；  
1948年11月30日。根據1946年11月4日的條約被取代

1858年6月18日美國與泰國皇帝之間的條約補充條款

鑑於自1858年6月18日美利堅合眾國與塔爾賓帝國（中國）締結條約以來，出現了增加條談的必要性，美國總統和威嚴大清帝國的主權已經為其全權大使命名，即：美利堅合眾國總統威廉·西沃德，國務卿和中國皇帝陛下安森·伯林蓋姆被任命為他的非凡特使和全權公使，以及中國第二軍銜的廷康和孫嘉，他的陛下的高級特使和部長，以及上述全權代表在交換了他們的全部權力之後，發現他們已經以適當和適當的形式出現已同意以下條款：

第一條

中國皇帝陛下認為，在向外國公民或外國臣民作出讓步，讓他們居住在某些土地上，或為了交易目的而訴諸於該帝國的某些水域時，他有決不放棄他對上述土地和水權的徵用權或領土權，特此同意，不得將這種讓步或讓款解釋為向任何可能與美國交戰或敵視美國的權力或一方授予權利在上述土地或水域內攻擊美國公民或其財產，和美國抵制任何敵對國家或政策其公民或其財產的攻擊，並進一步同意，如果中國政府已經或應該授予中國任何一塊土地上的任何權利或利益以美國或其公民為目的的貿易或商業目的，在任何情況下，該授予均不得解釋為對華中國當局對該土地範圍內人員和財產的管轄權，除非該權利可能有條約明確放棄。

第二條

美利堅合眾國和中國皇帝陛下認為，商業的安全和繁榮將因此得到最好的促進，同意在中國領土內的貿易或通航方面可能沒有規定的任何特權或豁免應由中國政府酌情決定，並可以相應地加以規範，但不得以不符合當事人條約規定的方式或精神加以管制。

第三條

中國皇帝有權在美國的港口任命領事。他們享有與美國和俄羅斯領事在美國公法和條約享有的特權和豁免相同的特權和豁免權，或者他們。

第四條

1858年6月18日的條約第二十九條規定美國和中國的基督徒公民免除基於公民信仰的迫害，並進一步同意美國公民在中國，任何宗教信仰或美國中國臣民都應享有完全的良心自由，並且因任何國家的宗教信仰或崇拜而不受任何殘疾或迫害。無論是何種出生或國籍的墳墓的墳場都應該尊重並且不受干擾或破壞。

第五條

美利堅合眾國和中國皇帝誠摯地承認人的內在和不可剝奪的改變他的家園和效忠的權利。以及他們的公民和主體分別從一國到另一國的自由移徙和移民的互利優勢，出於好奇，貿易或永久居民的目的。因此，高維約方為了這些目的參加除了完全自願的移民以外的任何其他活動。因此，他們同意通過法律，規定美國公民或中國受試者將中國受試者帶到美國或任何其他外國，或中國受試者或美國公民接受美國公民在中國或任何其他國家未經其自由和自願的同意。

第六條

參觀或居住在中国的公民享有與最惠國公民或主體可能享有的旅行或居住相同的特權，豁免或豁免，相應地，中國參加或居住的中國受試者在美國享有與最惠國公民或主體可能享有的旅行或居住相同的特權，豁免和豁免，但這裡所包含的任何東西都不應該被認為是賦予美國公民在中國的入籍權，也不在美國的中國臣民身上。

第七條

美國公民應享有中國政府控制下的公立教育機構的一切特權，相互中國學科享有美國政府控制下的公立教育機構的一切特權，由最惠國公民或主體在各自國家享有，美國公民可以在外國人通過條約允許居住的地方，自由地在中國帝國內建立和保持學校，相互中國學科可以在美國享有相同的特權和豁免。

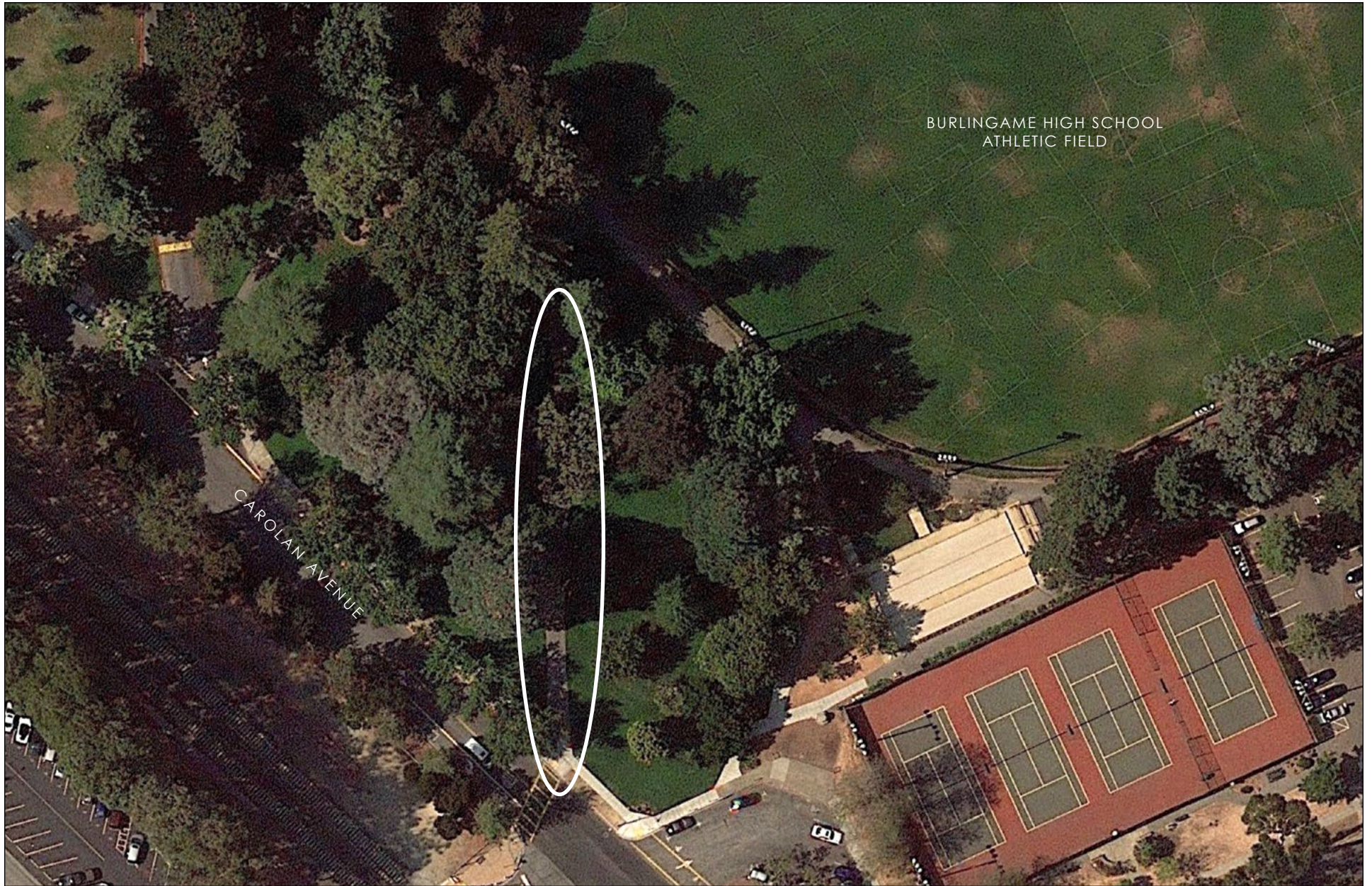
第八條

美國總是譴責和勸阻一個國家在另一個國家的事務或國內管理中不必要的聰穎和乾預的一切做法，因此自由地否認和拒絕介入中國國內管理的任何意願或權利鐵路，電報或其他重要的內部改進。另一方面，中國皇帝陛下自己有權決定在他的領土內採取這種改善的時間、方式和情況，有了這種相互理解，條約方同意，如果在任何時候他的皇帝陛下決定建造或安排建造在帝國內提及的角色作品，並向美國或任何其他西方國家申請在這種情況下，美國將會指定和授權適合中國政府僱用的工程師，並將向其他國家推薦與此類申請同等的遵守規定，中國政府在這種情況下保護這些工程師的人身和財產，並為他們的服務支付合理的報酬。

各有關全權代表簽署該條約並加上其武器印章的信念。

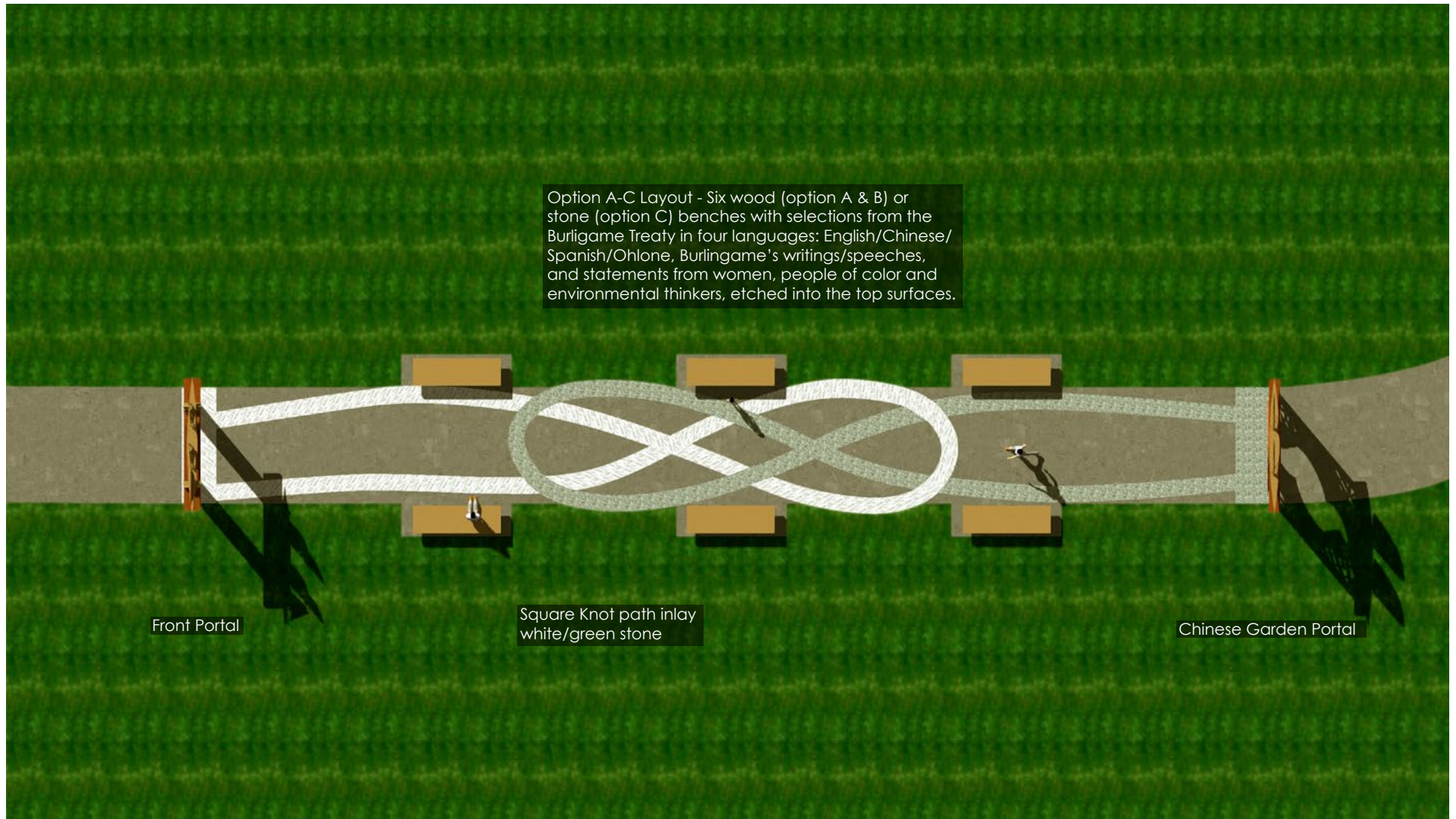
華盛頓於七月二十八日在我們的主一千八百六十八年執政。  
WILLIAM H. SEWARD  
ANSON BURLINGAME  
王志剛  
孫嘉。





SITE LOCATION / WASHINGTON PARK





PLAN/LAYOUT VIEWS / OPTIONS A-C





A/B Portal  
wood / metal

Chinese Garden Portal  
wood/metal

Six wooden benches with selections from the Burlingame Treaty in four languages: English/Chinese/ Spanish/Ohlone, Burlingame's writings/speeches, and statements from women, people of color and environmental thinkers, etched into metal top surfaces.

Square Knot path inlay  
white/green stone

PORTAL OPTION A / WASHINGTON PARK / CAROLAN AVENUE ENTRANCE





A/B Portal  
wood / metal

Six wooden benches with selections from the Burlingame Treaty in four languages: English/Chinese/ Spanish/Ohlone, Burlingame's writings/speeches, and statements from women, people of color and environmental thinkers, etched into metal top surfaces.

Square Knot path inlay  
white/green stone

Chinese Garden Portal  
wood/metal

PORTAL OPTION A / WASHINGTON PARK / SIDE VIEW





Six wooden benches with selections from the Burlingame Treaty in four languages: English/Chinese/Spanish/Ohlone, Burlingame's writings/speeches, and statements from women, people of color and environmental thinkers, etched into metal top surfaces.

Square Knot path inlay  
white/green stone

Chinese Garden Portal  
wood/metal

PORTAL OPTION A (DETAIL) / WASHINGTON PARK / SIDE VIEW





Portal Ship / 19th century sails  
metal

A/B Portal  
wood / metal

Portal Ship / Chinese sails  
metal

Chinese Garden Portal  
wood/metal

Six wooden benches with selections from the Burlingame Treaty in four languages: English/ Chinese/Spanish/Ohlone, Burlingame's writings/ speeches, and statements from women, people of color and environmental thinkers, etched into metal top surfaces.

Square Knot path inlay  
white/green stone

PORTAL OPTION B / WASHINGTON PARK / CAROLAN AVENUE ENTRANCE





Portal Ship / 19th century sails  
metal

A/B Portal  
wood / metal

Six wooden benches with selections from the Burlingame Treaty in four languages: English/ Chinese/Spanish/Ohlone, Burlingame's writings/ speeches, and statements from women, people of color and environmental thinkers, etched into metal top surfaces.

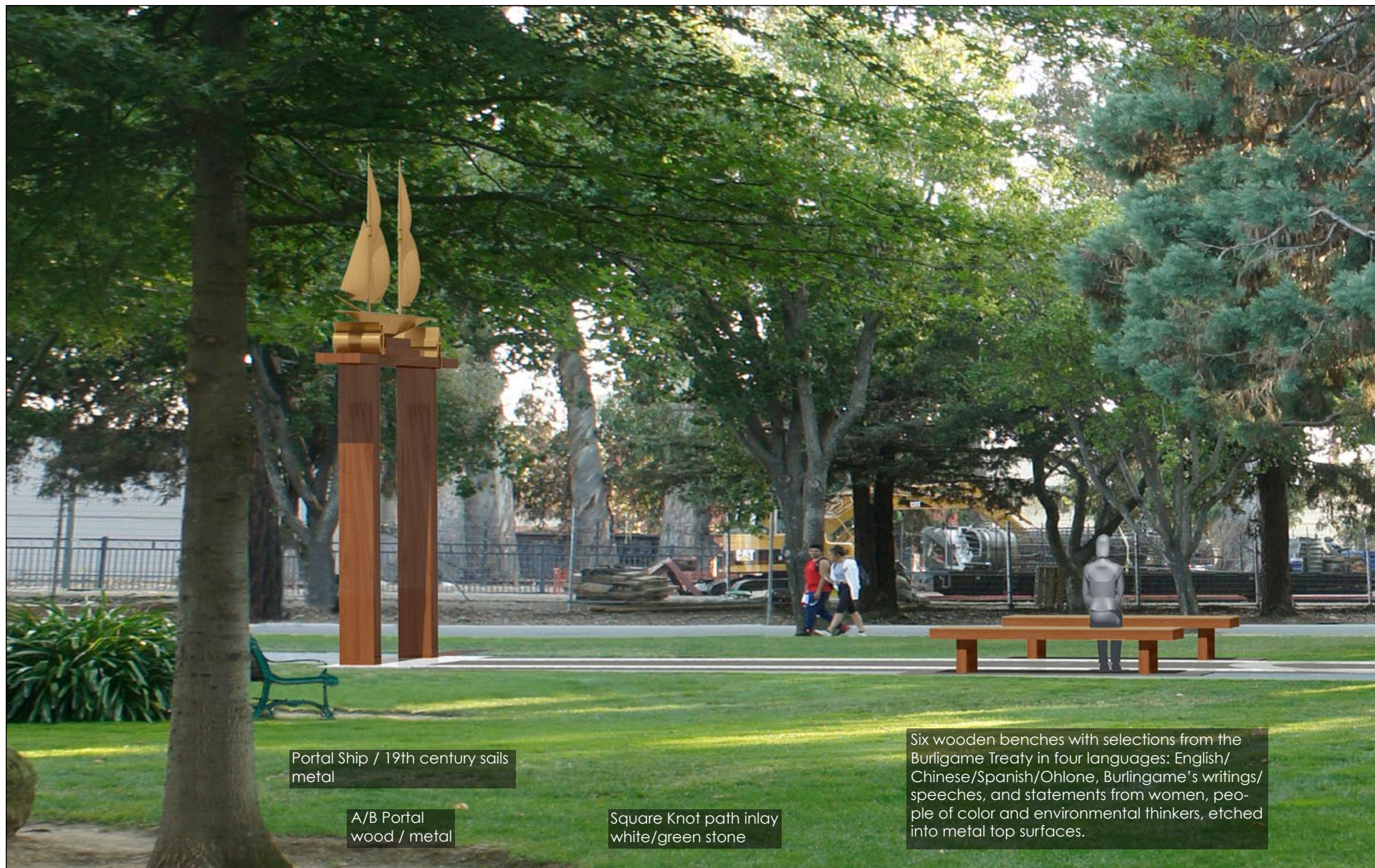
Square Knot path inlay  
white/green stone

Portal Ship / Chinese sails  
metal

Chinese Garden Portal  
wood/metal

PORTAL OPTION B / WASHINGTON PARK / SIDE VIEW





Portal Ship / 19th century sails  
metal

A/B Portal  
wood / metal

Square Knot path inlay  
white/green stone

Six wooden benches with selections from the Burlingame Treaty in four languages: English/ Chinese/Spanish/Ohlone, Burlingame's writings/ speeches, and statements from women, people of color and environmental thinkers, etched into metal top surfaces.

PORTAL OPTION B (DETAIL) / WASHINGTON PARK / SIDE VIEW





Greek Inspired Front Portal  
white stone

Chinese Garden Gate Portal  
green stone

Three green stone/three white stone benches with  
selections from the Burlingame Treaty in four languag-  
es: English/Chinese/Spanish/Ohlone, Burlingame's  
writings/speeches, and statements from women,  
people of color and environmental thinkers, etched  
into metal top surfaces.

Square Knot path inlay  
white/green stone

PORTAL OPTION C / WASHINGTON PARK / CAROLAN AVENUE ENTRANCE





Greek Inspired Front Portal  
white stone

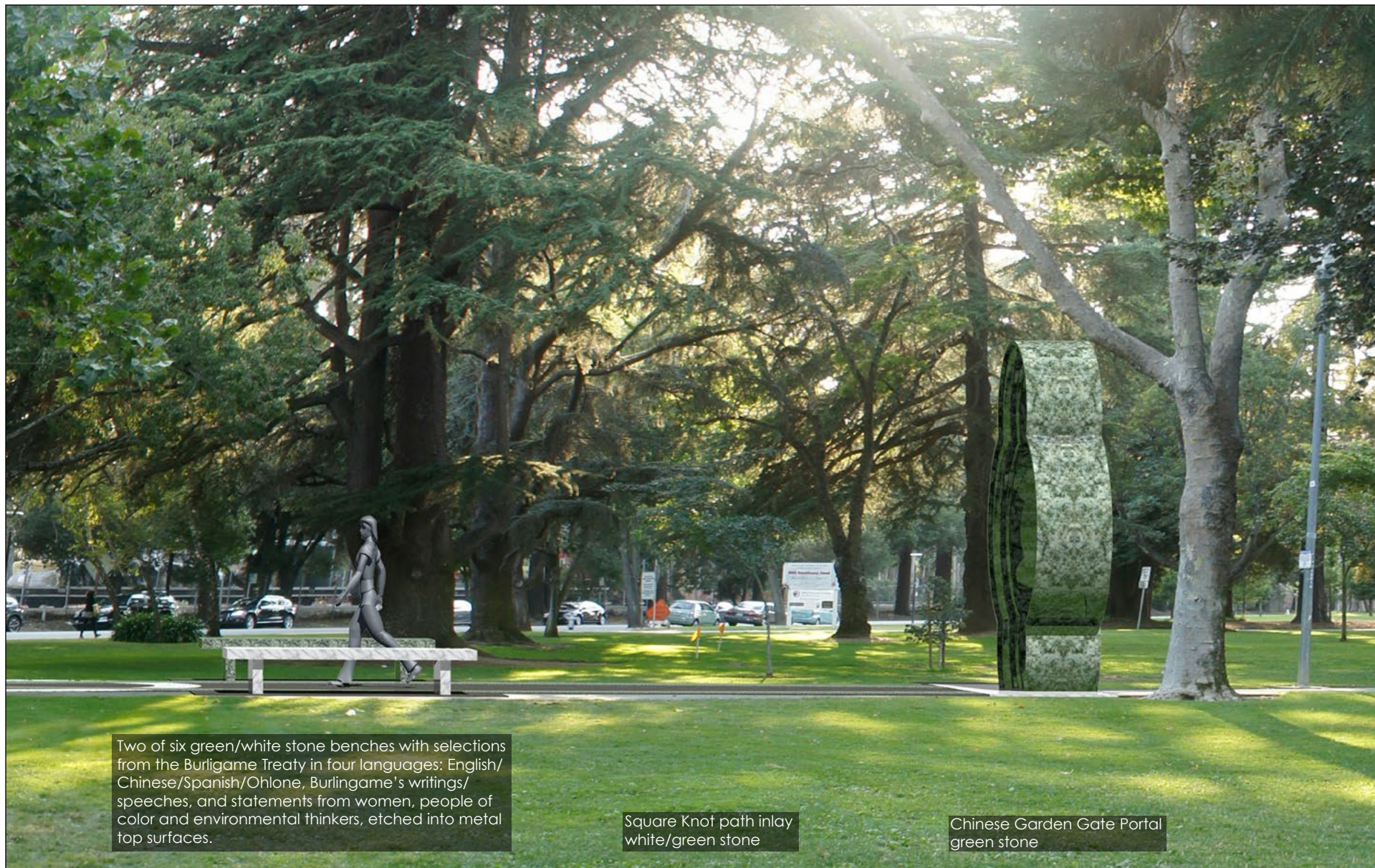
Three green stone/three white stone benches with selections from the Burlingame Treaty in four languages: English/Chinese/Spanish/Ohlone, Burlingame's writings/speeches, and statements from women, people of color and environmental thinkers, etched into metal top surfaces.

Square Knot path inlay  
white/green stone

Chinese Garden Gate Portal  
green stone

PORTAL OPTION C / WASHINGTON PARK / SIDE VIEW





Two of six green/white stone benches with selections from the Burligame Treaty in four languages: English/ Chinese/Spanish/Ohlone, Burlingame's writings/ speeches, and statements from women, people of color and environmental thinkers, etched into metal top surfaces.

Square Knot path inlay  
white/green stone

Chinese Garden Gate Portal  
green stone

PORTAL OPTION C (DETAIL) / WASHINGTON PARK / SIDE VIEW