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A CIVIC CENTER

for

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NORTH LITTLE ROCK

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A Thesis presented
for the
Degree of Bachelor of Landscape Architecture
Department of Landscape Architecture
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia
March, 1962

NORTH LITTLE ROCK
 NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
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 1962
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Robert W. Hobbs

A Thesis presented
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 Degree of Bachelor of Landscape Architecture
 Department of Landscape Architecture
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School of Environmental Design
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HISTORICAL SKETCH

LIST OF PLATES

I. Existing Site

1. Police and Courts Building from the corner of Orange and 27th St.
2. Post Office site; N.L.R. High School in background
3. Library from Willow and 29th Streets looking S.E.
4. Civic Center site looking Southeast from 29th Street.
5. Civic Center site looking Southwest from 29th Street.
6. View Looking North from Willow and 29th Street.

II. Drawings

7. Master Plan
8. Grading and Drainage Plan
9. Planting Plan
10. Construction Details
11. Model

The American Roman Style became prominent in civic design shortly after the Revolutionary War. Independence had created a great need for public buildings. Jefferson sought the "Grand Design" of buildings, grounds, and town planning. Washington, being in accord with Jefferson's beliefs, commissioned the artist-engineer L'Enfant to plan our capital city. L'Enfant's plan greatly influenced civic building. Courthouses,

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HISTORICAL SKETCH

CIVIC CENTERS IN THE UNITED STATES

During the Colonial period, from 1607 through 1776, the civic center was the square, either the courthouse square ^{or} of the village green. It started with the Virginia Colony. In 1634 the Virginia government created nine shires (soon changed to counties), and fixed them as the local government units. The center usually consisted of a small square, a courthouse, library, several churches, and possibly a lawyer's office.

In the New England town it was the common, or green. The first example in the colonies was the laying out of the New Haven Colony in 1638. Nine large squares were formed, the central one being set aside as the common green.

By 1776 Philadelphia had a population of 40,000. William Penn's city plan divided the city into rectangular lots, leaving five public squares. The main square, today covered by the City Hall, consisted of ten acres set aside for commercial, religious and civic purposes, a future civic center. The first civic center in the country was Independence Hall and its surrounding buildings.

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The American Roman Style became prominent in civic design shortly after the Revolutionary war. Independence had created a great need for public buildings. Jefferson sought the "Grand Design" of buildings, grounds, and town planning. Washington, being in accord with Jefferson's beliefs, commissioned the artist-engineer L'Enfant to plan our capital city. L'Enfant's plan greatly influenced civic building. Courthouses,

city halls, state houses and customs houses all demanded a nobler setting; hence there began an attempt to break away from the gridiron street pattern, to create radiating avenues and circles.

Interest in civic art waned with the coming of the Industrial Revolution. The Centennial Exhibition held at Philadelphia in 1876 had some influence in promoting the art of design of public buildings and places, but the real awakening of the value of orderly grouping and design of public buildings came with the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. The fair represented the first great collaborative effort between an architect and a landscape architect. The chief architect was Daniel H. Burnham; Frederick Law Olmsted ^{the} and landscape architect. Up to this time little attention had been given to the surroundings of public buildings. Despite the unsubstantial qualities of the architecture of the fair, it inspired the visitors with a new sense of civic order and beauty, and many became propagandists for city beautification. Thus began the "City Beautiful" movement, the greatest period of civic center development in our history.

One of the first plans for a civic center during the movement was made for Cleveland in 1902. The plan provided for a long mall lined with monumental buildings and leading to a new railroad terminal on the lake-front. Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg also developed civic center plans during the City Beautiful movement. Des Moines, Iowa commissioned Charles M. Robinson to plan a civic center about this time. The center is situated on the riverfront on what was once a blighted area. The buildings grouped around the center include a city hall, courthouse, a coliseum, federal court building, and an art museum.

The generous open space created during the City Beautiful movement was admired, but did not invite relaxation and rarely served as gathering places for the people. Their formal character was more like a picture to be observed than partaken of.

After San Francisco's fire of 1906, the city Commissioned John G. Howard, Frederick H. Meyer, and John Reid, Jr. to design a new civic center, probably now the grandest in the country. The dome of the city hall dominates the low forms of the public library, the opera house, the American Legion Building, and others.

About 1910 the emphasis in civic design shifted from the City Beautiful to the "City Efficient". This was the period that saw the introduction of land-use maps and zoning laws. Interest in civic centers gave way to the garden city, the suburb, and the skyscraper. We, even today, cannot match the City Beautiful period in concern for beauty in our cities.

Today's civic centers are usually associated with urban renewal projects, many of them being attempts to give new life to our abandoned downtown areas. The Golden Triangle in Pittsburgh and the Temple Street area in Philadelphia are two such examples.

The advent of the automobile has increased the scale of the city to a great extent, so much so that most families are not within walking distance of the city center. This has led to dispersal of civic buildings throughout the city, leaving the municipality without a "center", a central focus in which to symbolize the aims and aspirations of the people.

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 city hall, the new building, and others.

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The advent of the automobile has increased the scale of the city
 to such extent, so much so that most families are not within walking
 distance of the city center. This has led to dispersal of civic build-
 ings throughout the city, leaving the municipality without a "center".
 The form in which to symbolize the aims and aspirations of the
 city is a problem.

A civic center need not be ^Sited at the geographic center in order
 to function as the "core". It must, however, draw the people together;
 it must unite the citizens. A proud history and heritage can do this;
 a well planned contemporary city can do this. The residents of Savannah,
 Georgia are proud of their squares, laid out by General Edward Oglethorpe
 in the early Eighteenth century, and have preserved them. Likewise, the
 residents of Britain's new towns are proud of their well designed neigh-
 borhoods and shopping centers. Pride in our city, provided it does not
 blind us to its faults, can aid us in healthy city growth and develop a
 united citizenry with a concern for its urban environment.

ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM

The civic center is a focal point for the city. It is a place where
 the city's history and heritage are preserved and where the city's
 future is planned. It is a place where the city's people can find a
 sense of pride and belonging. It is a place where the city's
 government can be seen and where the city's people can be heard.
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 sense of pride and belonging. It is a place where the city's
 government can be seen and where the city's people can be heard.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This problem is a part of an urban renewal project which is concerned with providing a Civic Center for North Little Rock. It is located on the south side of the Interstate Highway No. 40 between Willow Street and Orange Street and extends to the North Little Rock High School property.

The existing structures are the Library and Police and Courts building. Previously sited for inclusion in this development are a Post Office building and a Health Center.

It is desired that the following additional buildings be located in this Civic Center and that a landscape plan be prepared for the grounds. Such a landscape plan will provide recommendations for a plaza provision for pedestrian traffic, automobile parking, and planting.

ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM

The problem involves the shaping of the topography; siting and location of buildings and a pool-fountain feature; pedestrian circulation; automobile parking; and provision of open spaces with appropriate plantings adjacent to the buildings and parking areas to serve as a foil for the masonry structures and paved areas, and which will be pleasant to see and walk through.

The problem stipulates that the maximum elevation be limited to 280 feet, and the minimum grade be ²155 feet. This requirement will make it possible for motorists to get a satisfactory view of the Civic Center from the Interstate Highway. This will require considerable grading but,

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem is a part of an urban renewal project which is concerned with providing a Civic Center for North Little Rock. It is

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The existing structures are the Library and Police and Courts buildings, previously sited for inclusion in this development are a

Police Building and a Health Center.

It is desired that the following additional buildings be located

on the Civic Center and that a landscape plan be prepared for the

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the problem stipulates that the maximum elevation be limited to 280

feet and the minimum grade be 255 feet. This requirement will make it

difficult for motorists to get a satisfactory view of the Civic Center

from the Interstate Highway. This will require considerable grading but

fortunately, the excess soil can be used to raise the elevation in the existing low area northwest of the High School property.

DESIGN SOLUTION

Topography

There is a proposed topographic plan for the complete urban renewal project. For this reason, the existing ground forms are of little consequence. Street profiles have been designed in accordance with the proposed topographic plan, keeping within the proposed lowest and highest elevations (255' and 280').

Siting

The Post Office, Police and Courts, Health Center and Library buildings have already been located. It was necessary to choose sites for the City Hall, Auditorium, Art Museum, and Commissions Building. The method resolved to site these additional buildings was to create axes. The primary axis terminates at one end with the Art Museum and at the other end with the proposed high-rise office building, which is not on civic center property. A secondary axis cuts the primary axis at the pool. The Auditorium and the City Hall terminate it. The third axis runs from the Library to the Post Office. It serves as the primary design link between the building groups on either side of Pershing Boulevard.

Circulation

Vehicular circulation is in accordance with the urban renewal transportation plan. Willow Street and Pershing Boulevard will be the primary streets, planned with four lanes and a 14' median strip. Service access has been provided to all the buildings. The Art Museum parking area

provides access to a sculpture court. This will facilitate the moving of heavy or large pieces of sculpture. In contrast to many past examples of civic design, the buildings are not street oriented, excepting the buildings South of Pershing Boulevard. The primary entrances face the plaza in an attempt to give the pedestrian precedence over the motorist. Since stairs are unwelcome in public spaces, ramps were utilized wherever possible.

Spaces

The primary space in this Civic Center scheme is the large plaza bordered by the Auditorium, Art Museum, City Hall and Library. It serves as the focal point of the Civic Center. The plaza will function as an exhibition space, sitting area, and crowd collection point for the Auditorium and Art Museum. To the East of this area is a bosque cut by the primary axis in the form of a wide walk. It will provide shade and sitting space, and will also serve as a contrast to the openness of the plaza. Another area has been designed at the East end of City Hall. It intersects the Post Office-Library axis and helps unite the portion East of the Civic Center, while providing a sitting area ^{and} viewing space for the City Hall tower. The Health Center and Auditorium create a space, with shade provided by these buildings and the Art Museum. It will serve as an attractive entrance to the Health Center and a shaded sitting space.

Planting

Trees and shrubs have been utilized to create pleasing spaces as well as to give shade, add interest, and screen undesirable views. A proposed shallow storm sewer prevents the planting of trees in the median

and shrubs have been utilized to create pleasing spaces as well as to give shade, add interest, and screen undesirable views. A strip of Pershing Boulevard between Willow Street and Orange Street.

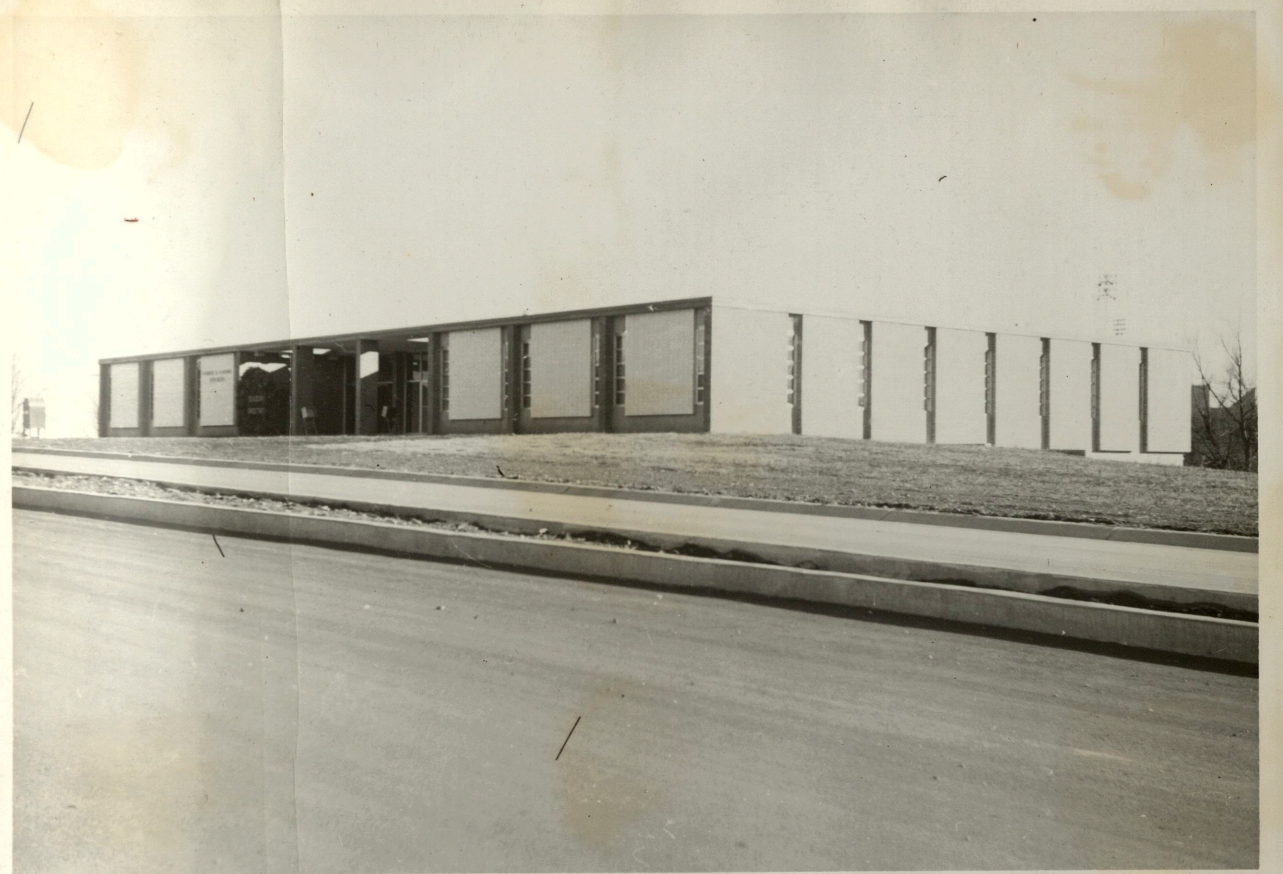
High branching trees have been chosen along Pershing Boulevard to provide an open view between the areas separated by this street. The bosque East of the plaza has been designed to give an "orchard" effect, while carrying the modular paving of the plaza into the planting scheme. Species of plants which are well adapted to the region have been specified in the planting plans.

Parking

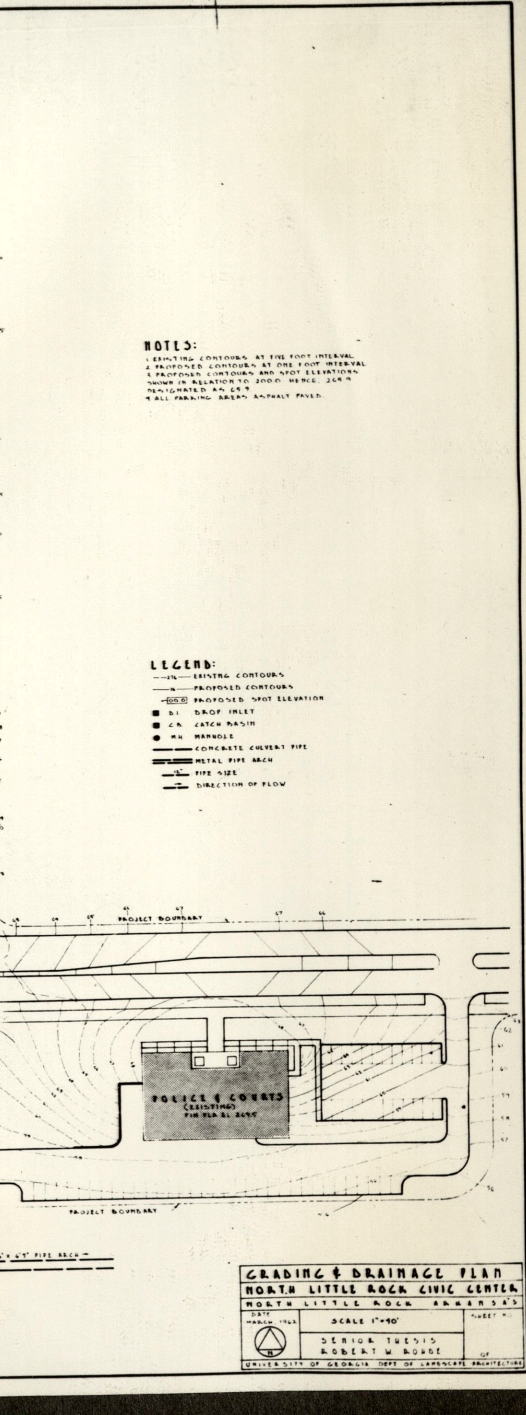
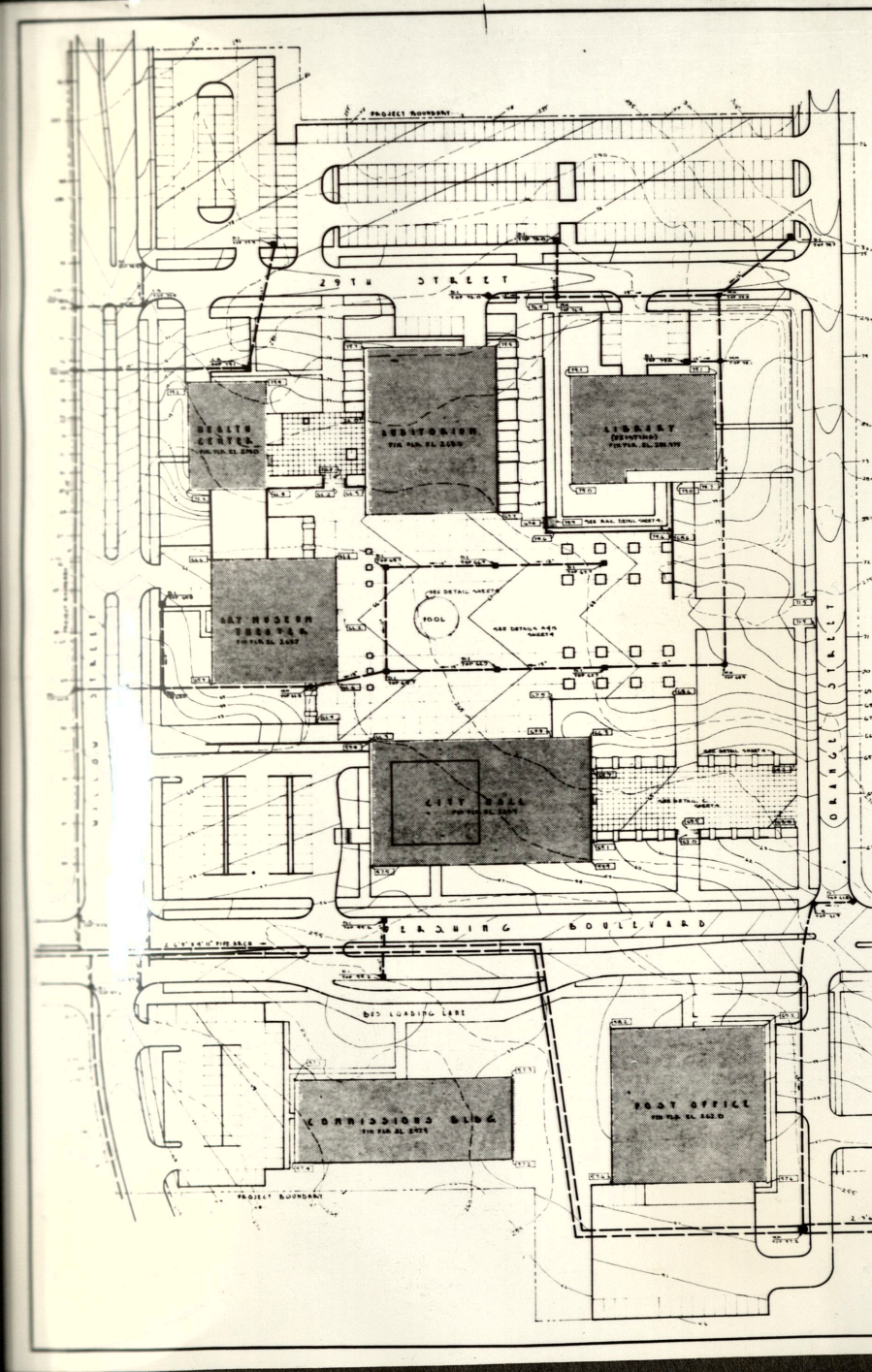
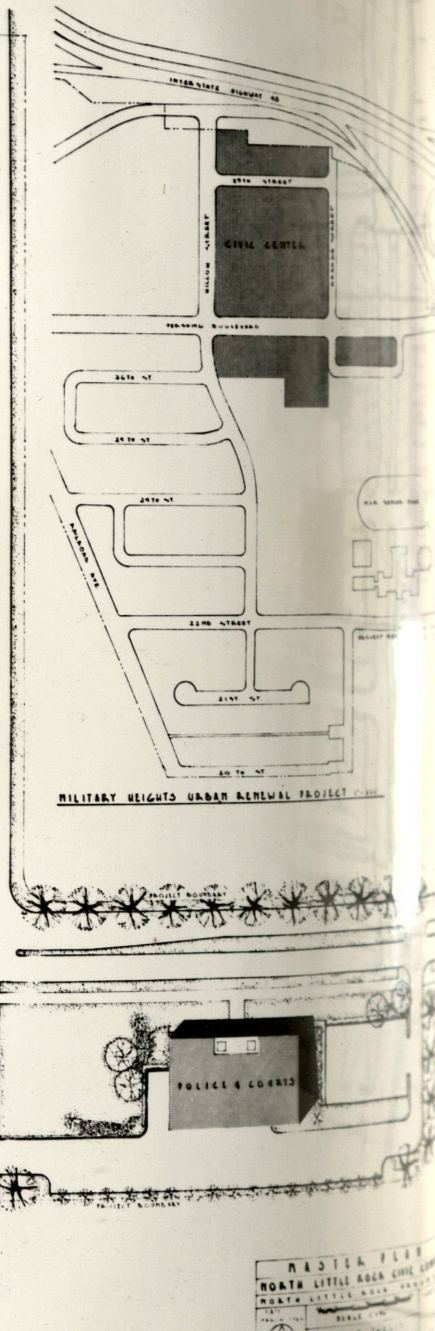
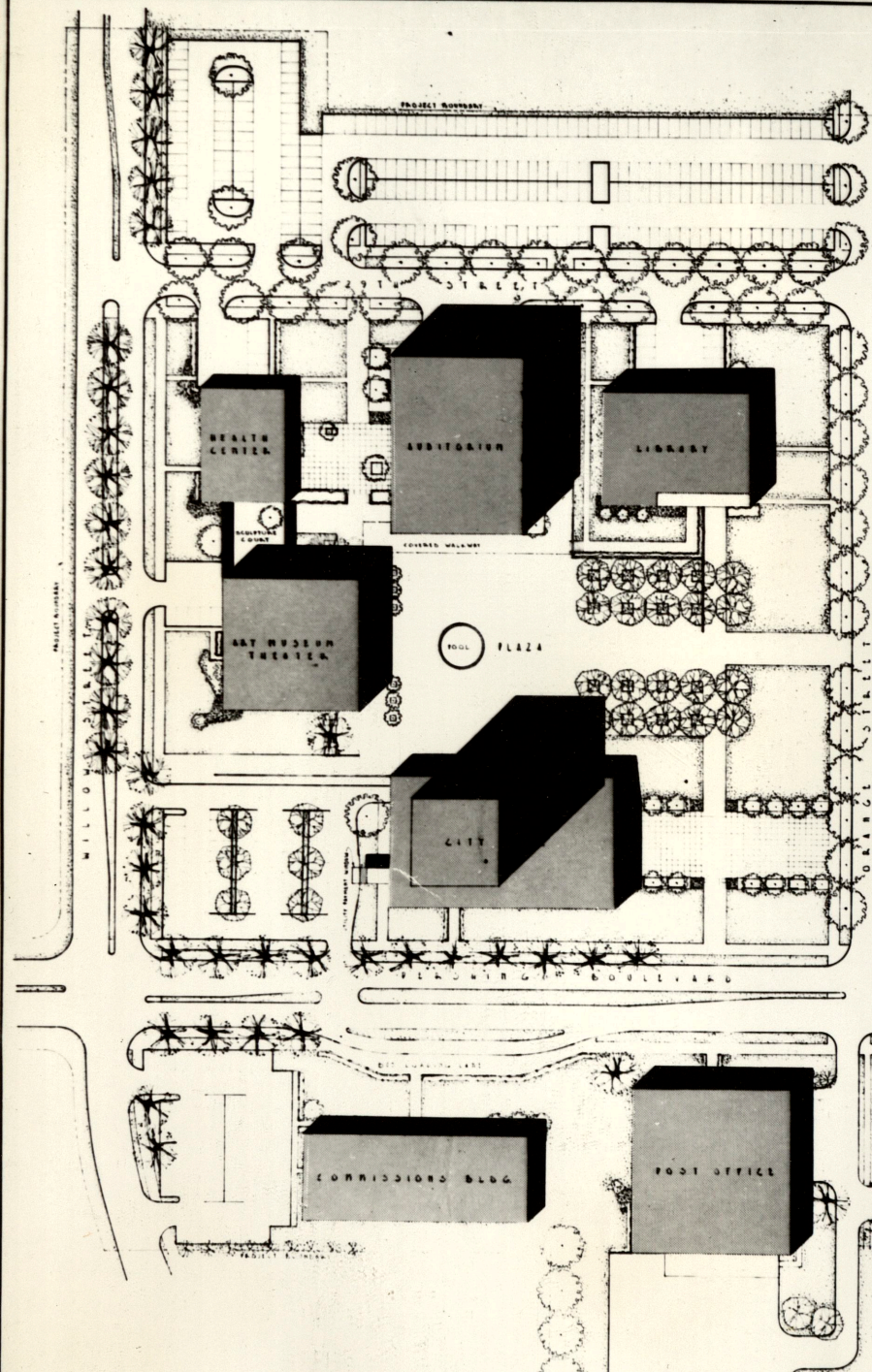
Parking areas have been restricted to the periphery in order to separate vehicular traffic from pedestrian traffic as much as possible. The main parking area is located North of 29th Street. Its capacity is 254 cars. The Police and Courts Building has two parking areas with a total capacity of 58. The Post Office provides parking for 29 cars. The parking area West of the Commissions Building holds 66 cars. The area West of City Hall has a capacity of 48. Small parking spaces have been located close to the remaining four buildings, primarily for employee use. Their capacities are: Art Museum 10, Health Center 6, Auditorium 7, and Library 12. Total parking for the Civic Center is 490 automobiles.

...toward Boulevard between Willow Street and Orange Street.
 ...have been chosen along Boulevard to pro-
 ...the area separated by this street. The houses
 ...has been designed to give an "orchard" effect, while
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 ...

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 ...is located north of 29th Street. Its capacity is
 ...and Court's Building has two parking areas with a
 ...The Post Office provides parking for 29 cars. The
 ...of the Commission Building holds 66 cars. The area
 ...of 18. Small parking spaces have been
 ...four buildings, primarily for employee use.
 ...Health Center 6, Auditorium 7, and
 ...for the Civic Center is 150 automobiles.







NOTES:
 1. EXISTING CONTOURS AT FIVE FOOT INTERVALS.
 2. PROPOSED CONTOURS AT FIVE FOOT INTERVALS.
 3. PROPOSED CONTOURS AND ELEVATIONS SHOWN IN RELATION TO 2000' MENCE 24.4' HIGH ELEVATION AT 24.4' TALL PARKING AREA ASPHALT PAVED.

LEGEND:
 - - - - - EXISTING CONTOURS
 - - - - - PROPOSED CONTOURS
 - - - - - PROPOSED SPOT ELEVATION
 - - - - - D. I. DROP INLET
 - - - - - C. I. CATCH BASIN
 - - - - - H. MANHOLE
 - - - - - CONCRETE CULVERT PIPE
 - - - - - METAL PIPE ARCH
 - - - - - PIPE SIZE
 - - - - - DIRECTION OF FLOW

GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN
NORTH LITTLE ROCK CIVIC CENTER
 NORTH LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
 DATE: 10/1/54
 SCALE: 1"=40'
 DESIGNER: ROBERT W. BOSE
 CHECKED: [Signature]
 APPROVED: [Signature]
 DIVISION OF DESIGN, DEPT. OF LANDMARK ARCHITECTURE



MASTER SPECIFICATION - PLANTING

I. SCOPE OF WORK

Work shall include all materials, supplies, labor and equipment incidental to, and for the installation of planting as set forth herein, or indicated on the Planting Plan, or as ordered by the Landscape Architect, for the property of North Little Rock Civic Center at North Little Rock, Arkansas.

II. TIME

Work shall begin on the first work day after completion of the contract between City of North Little Rock, Arkansas, hereinafter called the Owner and _____ hereinafter called the Contractor. Contractor shall have 90 calendar days in which to complete the work except as otherwise approved by the Landscape Architect.

III. MATERIALS

Plant materials shall be specimen plants, true to species and variety, of symmetrical growth, and well developed branch and root system, free of insect pests and diseases, nursery grown and meeting the standards of the American Association of Nurserymen.

IV. WORKMANSHIP

Staking out of plant materials shall be done prior to planting and in accordance with the plan. Stakes shall indicate the name of the plant for each location. The Landscape Architect will inspect the stakes and verify proposed plant locations prior to actual planting. Nursery stock shall, at all times, be protected from drying out and shall be

IV. WORKMANSHIP (continued)

planted within a reasonable time. Planting operations shall proceed under a well organized program and according to accepted nursery practice.

V. SUBSTITUTION

No substitution shall be made without the written permission of the Landscape Architect.

VI. REJECTION

All materials which do not meet specifications will be rejected by the Landscape Architect and shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor at his own expense with proper materials.

VII. PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

- (1) ALL PLANTING shall conform with the lines, grades and dimensions shown on the plan or as ordered by the Landscape Architect. The Contractor shall verify all dimensions and elevations and notify the Landscape Architect of any deviation or situation or unsafe condition which would adversely effect the satisfactory performance of the work or the intended result. All plants shall conform in size to the Plant List unless otherwise approved by the Landscape Architect.
- (2) HOLES for small trees and evergreens shall be dug 18 inches larger than the diameter of the root ball. Holes for plants to be planted "bare root" or "loose ball" shall be dug to a minimum of 12 inches larger than the root spread. Holes shall be dug with vertical sides and horizontal bottoms. All plants shall be planted plumb

planted within a reasonable time. Planting operations shall proceed under a well organized program and according to accepted nursery practices.

REVISIONS

No substitution shall be made without the written permission of the Landscape Architect.

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All materials which do not meet specifications will be rejected by the Landscape Architect and shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor at his own expense with proper materials.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

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(2) HOLES for trees and evergreens shall be dug 18 inches larger than the diameter of the root ball. Holes for plants to be planted "bare root" or "house ball" shall be dug to a minimum of 18 inches larger than the root spread. Holes shall be dug with vertical sides and horizontal bottoms. All plants shall be planted firmly and true.

VII. PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS - HOLES, Cont'd.

- and true.
- (3) BARE ROOT plants shall have their roots adjusted to their normal position without crowding together. Only pulverized soil will be placed in contact with the roots. Soil will be sifted in between the roots and no air pockets will be left.
- (4) BALLED AND BURLAPED - Plants shall have the burlap taken away from the upper part of the plant and adjusted so as not to form air pockets. Care shall be used to preserve the solidity of the ball. Burlap shall not be pulled from underneath the ball.
- (5) ARRANGEMENT of plants shall be for the best effect. When shrubs vary in height the larger will be placed in the center of a group or at its wider part.
- (6) BACKFILL shall be composed of topsoil obtained from the excavation with materials unfit for this purpose removed. Clods will be broken up.
- (7) ACID SOIL plants, such as Azaleas, shall be backfilled with a mixture of topsoil, free from any alkaline material, with peat moss or leaf mold a minimum of 25 percent by volume well mixed in.
- (8) OTHER THAN ACID SOIL PLANTS shall have their holes prepared as follows: The bottom of the hole shall be covered with manure one inch deep and this incorporated from 4 to 6 inches into the soil. This layer shall be covered with a layer of topsoil one inch deep. This may be performed either before or after the depth of the pit is tested for the individual plant to go in, but must be repeated if the loose soil and manure is removed to deepen the hole.

- (1) EACH ROOT PLANT shall have their roots adjusted to their normal position without crowding together. Only pulverized soil will be placed in contact with the roots. Soil will be added in between the roots and no air pockets will be left.
- (2) BURLAP AND GUTTER - Plants shall have the burlap taken away from the upper part of the plant and adjusted so as not to form air pockets. Care shall be used to preserve the solidity of the ball. Burlap shall not be pulled from underneath the ball.
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- (5) SOIL SOIL PLANTS, such as Azaleas, shall be handled with a mixture of topsoil, free from any alkaline material, with peat moss or leaf mold a minimum of 25 percent by volume well mixed in.
- (6) OTHER THAN SOIL PLANTS shall have their holes prepared as follows: The bottom of the hole shall be covered with manure one inch deep and this incorporated from it to 6 inches into the soil. This layer shall be covered with a layer of topsoil one inch deep. This may be performed either before or after the depth of the pit is tested for the individual plant to be in, but must be repeated if the loose soil and manure is removed to deepen the hole.

VII. PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS - Continued:

- (9) EACH PLANT shall be thoroughly watered into place when the hole is approximately two-thirds filled with soil. Earth saucers shall be shaped around each plant after completion of well compacted backfill, forming an earth circle at least 4 inches in height, around the circumference of the hole and a few inches lower at the base of the plant.
- (10) ROOT PRUNING of bare root plants shall be accomplished to remove poorly formed or broken roots.
- (11) TOP PRUNING shall be performed as directed, to the satisfaction of the Landscape Architect. The general principals of pruning shall be as follows: remove all undesirable branches; those that tend to cross the plant; those that detract from the appearance of the plant; and tree branches that hang too low. Cut back until enough of all the branches are removed to balance roots cut in digging on all kinds of plants that usually receive a severe setback by being transplanted, such as Pyracantha. Cut surfaces over an inch in diameter shall be painted with tar or acceptable preservative.
- (12) STAKING of trees shall be accomplished to insure their establishment and protection in such manner so as to not injure them. Stakes shall be at least three feet long, of sound, sturdy, durable material (wood). Top dimension shall be a minimum of 3 inches; the bottom dimension a minimum of 2½ inches or a substitute approved by the Landscape Architect. Wire for guying trees shall be two strands 12 gauge malleable galvanized wire. Hose shall be new two-ply fabric

(9) EACH PLANT shall be thoroughly watered into place when the hole is approximately two-thirds filled with soil. Each saucer shall be shaped around each plant after completion of well completed backfill, forming an earth circle at least 6 inches in height around the circumference of the hole and a few inches lower at the base of the plant.

(10) ROOT PRUNING of bare root plants shall be accomplished to remove poorly formed or broken roots.

(11) TOP PRUNING shall be performed as directed, to the satisfaction of the Landscape Architect. The general principle of pruning shall be as follows: remove all undesirable branches; those that tend to crowd the plant; those that detract from the appearance of the plant; and tree branches that hang too low. Cut back until enough of all the branches are removed to balance roots cut in diameter. Prune all kinds of plants that usually receive a severe setback by being transplanted, such as Pyracantha. Cut surfaces over an inch in diameter shall be painted with tar or acceptable preservative.

(12) STAKING of trees shall be accomplished to insure their establishment and protection in such manner so as to not injure them. Stakes shall be at least three feet long, of sound, sturdy, durable material (wood). Top dimension shall be a minimum of 3 inches; the bottom dimension a minimum of 2 1/2 inches or a substitute approved by the Landscape Architect. Wire for guying trees shall be two strands of gauge galvanized wire. Hose shall be new two-ply fabric.

VII. PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS - Continued:
STAKING:

- bearing rubber hose with an inside diameter of not less than 1/2 inch.
- (13) A MULCH or manure or substitute acceptable to the Landscape Architect shall be spread evenly one inch deep on the area of the saucer about each plant, except on the "acid-loving plants" which will be mulched with leaves 6 inches deep held in place by a little soil.
- (14) WATERING of plants shall be accomplished at frequent intervals. Water to be used should be clean, fresh water, free from any harmful or objectionable qualities or organisms.
- (15) MANURE will be well-rotted, unleached, stable or cattle manure, reasonably free from shavings, sawdust, or refuse, and shall not contain any harmful materials.
- (16) PEAT MOSS shall be brown; acid reaction about 4 to 4 pH; low in content of woody materials and free of mineral matter harmful to plant life; water absorbing capacity, 1100 to 2000 per cent; moisture content 30 per cent; natural, shredded or granulated.
- (17) VINES shall be planted in pits containing at least one cubic foot each of topsoil or prepared soil thoroughly mixed with one-third peat moss.
- (18) PLANTS ON SITE shall be moved with the same care and good nursery practice specified for nursery grown material. The method shall consist of moving the plant with all dirt practicable adhering to the roots, but without wrapping the ball in burlap or necessarily keeping it solid. The plant shall be dug without shaking the dirt

...the roots and be carefully placed on burlap to be carried to its new location. Care shall be used not to dislodge dirt from the roots. Burlap may be left or removed after placing. Holes left by moving plants will be filled and tamped and smoothed to conform to natural grades.

VIII. CLEAN UP

Removal of all debris from the planting operation, such as sacks, pots, tags, stakes, root and branch prunings, shall be performed each evening of every work day. All brickbats, rock, wood, debris, metal objects, and similar materials shall be collected as they are uncovered during planting and cultivation operations and shall be removed from the site leaving the completed work in a neatly policed condition.

IX. CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Contractor will take such action as required to insure protection of any existing material, plants, structures or utilities, in, on or over the site, and will be responsible for damage to any of these in the performance of this contract. Contractor will not burn debris on the site. Contractor will at all times be responsible for the safety and conduct of his employees and representatives. He will conduct his operations and leave the site so as to in no way endanger the health or lives of anyone using the property.

X. GUARANTEE

All plant material shall be guaranteed for one year from acceptance of planting by the Landscape Architect except for material already

VII. PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS - Continued
(18) PLANTS ON SITE:

from the roots and be carefully placed on burlap to be carried to its new location. Care shall be used not to dislodge dirt from the roots. Burlap may be left or removed after placing. Holes left by moving plants will be filled and tamped and smoothed to conform to natural grades.

VIII. CLEAN UP

Removal of all debris from the planting operation, such as sacks, pots, tags, stakes, root and branch prunings, shall be performed each evening of every work day. All brickbats, rock, wood, debris, metal objects, and similar materials shall be collected as they are uncovered during planting and cultivation operations and shall be removed from the site leaving the completed work in a neatly policed condition.

IX. CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The Contractor will take such action as required to insure protection of any existing material, plants, structures or utilities, in, on or over the site, and will be responsible for damage to any of these in the performance of this contract. Contractor will not burn debris on the site. Contractor will at all times be responsible for the safety and conduct of his employees and representatives. He will conduct his operations and leave the site so as to in no way endanger the health or lives of anyone using the property.

X. GUARANTEE

All plant material shall be guaranteed for one year from acceptance of planting by the Landscape Architect except for material already

on the site to be moved as a part of the contract. All plant material so guaranteed, which are not in a healthy and vigorous growing condition, upon inspection by the Landscape Architect, shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. For this purpose, the Landscape Architect will make one inspection 30 days after initial acceptance and one inspection one year after initial acceptance. The Contractor may, during the period of the guarantee, make periodic inspection, maintenance and watering, feeding or weeding as required.

on the site to be moved as a part of the contract. All plants
essential so guaranteed, which are not in a healthy and vigorous
growing condition, upon inspection by the Landscape Architect,
shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense. For
this purpose, the Landscape Architect will make one inspection
30 days after initial acceptance and one inspection one year after
initial acceptance. The Contractor may, during the period of the
contract, make periodic inspection, maintenance and watering,
feeding or weeding as required.

Continued

PLANTING LIST

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	NUMBER	COST
Acer rubrum	Red Maple	8 - 10'	49 @	\$ 5.00
Acer rubrum conica				
Scanlon	Scanlon Maple	6 - 8'	10 @	5.50
Gleditsia triacanthos	Thornless Honey-			
inermis	locust	8 - 10'	58 @	6.50
Lagerstromia indica	Crape-Myrtle	3 - 4'	37 @	2.50
Malus floribunda	Japanese Crab	8 - 10'	14 @	8.50
Prunus Sargentii	Sargent's Cherry	4 - 5'	19 @	4.50
Tilia cordata	Littleleaf Linden	1-3/4 - 2" cal.	33 @	24.00
Abelia grandiflora	Glossy Abelia	15 - 18"	33 @	3.50
Berberis thunbergi	Thunberg Barberry	15 - 18"	33 @	.60
Deutzia gracilis	Slender Deutzia	18 - 24"	97 @	1.20
Jasminum nudiflorum	Winter Jasmine	12 - 18"	76 @	2.00
Juniperus chinensis				
glaucia hetzi	Glaucia Hetzi	18 - 24"	68 @	5.00
Juniperus horizontalis				
plumosa	Andorra Juniper	18 - 24"	135 @	5.00
Hedera helix	English Ivy	2 yr. 2 1/4" pot	7353 @	.20
Liriope spicata	Liriope	2 yr. 2 1/4" pot	710 @	.20
Vinca minor	Littleleaf			
	Periwinkle	2 yr. 2 1/4" pot	5444 @	.20
Plant Cost Total				\$ 5844.10
				1088.80
				142.00
				1470.60
				675.00
				340.00
				152.00
				116.40
				19.80
				115.50
				892.00
				85.50
				119.00
				92.50
				377.00
				55.00
				245.00

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Author	Title	Year	Price	Notes
Adams, Thomas	Outline of Town and City Planning	1936	00.00	
Gallion, Arthur	The Urban Pattern	1950	00.00	
Logie, Gordon	The Urban Scene	1954	00.00	
Miller, Richard	Are Civic Centers Obsolete?	1959	00.00	
Ramsey and Sleeper	Architectural Graphic Standards	1956	00.00	
Saarinens, Eliel	The City: Its Growth, Decay and Future	1943	00.00	
Seelye, Edwin	Design: Data Book for Civil Engineers	1960	00.00	
Tunnard and Reed	American Skyline	1956	00.00	
Wigginton, Brooks	Trees and Shrubs for the Southern Piedmont	1949	00.00	

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