I-579 CAP Park

Final Design to Art Commission

Plans | References | Precedents
Prepared by
• LaQuatra Bonci Associates
• Office of Public Art

Design Consultant
• Communion LLC - Lake Byrd

Artist Team
• Dr. Kimberly C. Ellis
• Amir Rashidd, CW
• Jann Rosen-Queralt
SITE KEY PLAN
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
OVERALL COMBINED PLAN

LaQuatra Bonci Associates  ·  Sports & Exhibition Authority  ·  November 29, 2017

I-579 CAP Park
Design Enhancements
Keisha Signage

Option to wrap light pole

LaQuatra Bonci Associates · Sports & Exhibition Authority · November 29, 2017
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS

KEISHA SIGNAGE
Welcome Sign 1
Hi! I’m Keisha! I’m your tour guide! Welcome to the park! There is so much to see and do here! We play games, listen to music, eat yummy food and learn a lot! I love it! Want to learn more about the history of this park and where I live? Well, come on!

Welcome Sign 2
Hi! I’m Keisha! I’m your tour guide! Welcome to the park! Do you know how special it is for you to be standing right here at the Wylie Avenue entrance? This was the main business corridor of the Historic Hill District neighborhood. Want to learn more? Let’s start right here!

Welcome Sign 3
Hi! I’m Keisha! I’m your tour guide! Welcome to the park! The area surrounding this park has been a hub of transportation for hundreds of years! This area has seen homes and carriages, train stations, automobiles, bicycles, skateboards and many footpaths. Up ahead is a mosaic artwork by Pittsburgh artist Virgil Cantini that was saved from a tunnel under this park. What patterns can you see in the mosaics?

Welcome Sign 4
Hi! I’m Keisha! I’m your tour guide! Welcome to the park! You’re headed toward the garden classroom, a perfect place for you to sit, enjoy the gardens, learn about the native plants, play some instruments and learn something new! Ready to get started? Follow me!

Explanatory Sign 1
Education
This garden is for learning! Do you want to hear a story? Learn about the plants in the garden? Can you play an instrument? Know any good games we can play?

Explanatory Sign 2
What's a Rain Garden?
Well, a rain garden takes in the storm water from hard surfaces like rooftops, sidewalks and parking lots; then filters the water, naturally, as it goes back into the soil and the plans. This process even improves the water that goes into our storm drains!

Explanatory Sign 3
Water Flow
Did you know there is water right beneath our feet? Pittsburgh has what’s called an “Aquifer,” also known as the “Wisconsin Glacial Flow.” You can’t see it but it’s a storehouse of water for us and super important to the city’s river ecosystem! The water from the river and precipitation seeps into our rocks, through all the dirt and sand; then it gets purified of bacteria, industrial waste and even suspended matter. Wow!

Explanatory Sign 4
Hills
Did you know that Pittsburgh's hills are made of what once were rotting plants in swamps that became bituminous coal, between layers of sedimentary rock? Yep! They were formed over millions of years and all of those layers together produced chemical and physical changes such as heat, oxygen, lower moisture levels and an increase in what’s called, “carbon value.”

Explanatory Sign 5
Performing Arts / Stage
I love to sing, dance, recite poetry and listen to music! This might be my favorite section of the park. Do you like the performing arts? Show me what you can do onstage or right here in the grass!

Explanatory Sign 6
Sankofa
Did you know that the Sankofa bird is a big part of this park? Look at the colored concrete or go up in a tall building and look down and then you will see it! The word “Sankofa” is an Akan word from a country called “Ghana,” in West Africa, and it means to go back in order to move forward. My grandfather says we should always remember our past so we can see clearly into the future. I like that this park honors the past and welcomes the future! I have plenty of things I want to do in my lifetime! What do you want to do?

Explanatory Sign 7
The North Star is amazing!
Did you know that the North Star is also called “Polaris” and is the brightest star in the constellation Ursa Minor, which is also known as “The Little Dipper”? It’s super close to the North Celestial Pole, so you can get to the North if you follow it! Did you know that during slavery, the people traveling at night on the Underground Railroad would “follow the drinking gourd” and the North Star to Freedom?

Explanatory Sign 8 - Legend of places
Hi! I’m Keisha! I’m your tour guide! Here are some other great places for you to visit just up the street in the Historic Hill District! Ready?!

Freedom Comer - 1900 Crawford & Centre Ave
St. Benedict the Moor Church
Miller School - Miller Street
Labor Lyceum
Bethe AME Church (marker in Downtown Pittsburgh)
Martin Delany’s House - Arthur Street
Martin Delany’s office - Downtown Pittsburgh
Irene Kaufmann Center
New Granada Theater / Knights of Pythian Temple
Wylie Avenue - Former Business / Jazz Corridor
Jeron X. Grayson Center (formerly Ozanam)
The Crawford Grille
August Wilson Park - Cassat & Cliff Streets (just off Bedford Avenue)
August Wilson House - 1727 Bedford Avenue
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
CONCRETE PIER AT ARBOR

Pier (solid or engraved concrete)

“Braided” striations

Concrete base

Finished Grade

Side elevation  5'-6"

Side elevation  1'-6"

Front elevation  2'-6"

2'-2\(\frac{1}{2}\)"

1'-6"

2'-6"

2'-2\(\frac{1}{4}\)"
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS

TOTEMS
“Beads and Braids” Concept

The beads and braids concept is a contiguous representation of Keisha, and the playfulness of the park. This concept is translated in several expressions throughout the park, specifically, the totem. “Beaded and braided” totems are seen with horizontal elements at table, counter/laptop, and bar/standing height.
Design Enhancements

Totems

"Beaded" Totem with Table
**DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS**

**TOTEMS**

- Steel post
- Beaded perforated metal
- Internal uplight
- Steel base
- Movable table

"Beaded" Totem with Table

Precedent Sketches from Lake
"Beaded" Totem

- "Beaded" perforated metal
- Internal uplight
- Solid metal or ceramic
- Perforated or engraved metal
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS

TOTEMS

Perforated metal

Solid metal or ceramic

“Beaded” Totems

Perforated or engraved metal/ceramic

Precedent Sketches from Lake
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS

STORY WALLS
Wilson House, "the boyhood home of the only African American who..."

"Were I a slave, I would be free..." Indeed, she believed that, "If I can help somebody, my living will not have been in vain."

Frankie Mae Pace believed in the Historic Hill District and she organized well to protect her beloved community. We are grateful for her leadership and love, so we honor

Redevelopment Authority to have "No More Redevelopment Beyond This..."

"Freedom Corner. " It's just two blocks up the street! The collage of pictures represents the storied and celebrated community of the Hill District's jazz bands, theaters, businesses...

Martin Delany 1812 - 1885

Community organizer, tireless advocate, leader, and passionate voice for the Hill District

Sources: The New Pittsburgh Courier Archives, Heinz History Center, Explore PA History
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
STORY WALLS

Story Wall 1 & 2 - Elevation
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS

STORY WALLS

Story Wall 1 & 2 - Section

Metal lattice panel for planting

Channel steel post
Wood trellis
Channel metal support

1'-10"
8'

1'-3"
7'-3"

3'-6"
4'
4'

1'-6"

4'

Concrete footer

Metal mounting post

Section Plan

Section Metal Mounting Post Detail

Metal mounting post
Concrete footer

1'-2"
2'

1'-8"

5"
Martin Delany was an abolitionist, journalist, educator, doctor, entrepreneur, and American hero. He was born in 1812 and died in 1885. Delany was a resident of Pittsburgh's Hill District, where he lived and worked for many years. He was a prominent figure in the abolitionist movement and played a significant role in advocating for the rights of African Americans.

Delany was known for his writings on African American history and politics. His book, "The Condition, Elevation, Emigration and Destiny of the Colored People of the United States," was one of the first books to argue for the rights of African Americans and to advocate for their emigration to Africa.

Delany was also a doctor and was dismissed from Harvard Medical School due to his abolitionist views. Despite this, he continued to work towards the cause of abolition, and in 1852, he moved to Canada to escape the federal slave捕捉奖.

Delany was a dedicated leader in the abolitionist movement, and his contributions to the cause of African American liberation have earned him a place in history as a hero of the Civil Rights Movement. His legacy continues to inspire those who seek to promote justice and equality for all people.

Sources: The New Pittsburgh Courier Archives, Heinz History Center, Explore PA History.
Martin Delany was an abolitionist, journalist, educator, doctor, and entrepreneur who lived in the Historic Hill District, which was also known as “Little Haiti,” and had an office just off of Market Square in Downtown Pittsburgh. Martin Delany is an American hero.

Martin Delany was born during the period of American enslavement; but he was also born into one of the eleven, free Black families in Charles Town, Virginia (now West Virginia). His parents, Samuel and Patti Delany taught him about his royal African ancestry and the history of human civilizations. He started more formal home-schooling for the first time at age 10 but the family had to flee because his mother was brought up on charges for educating him. Not comfortable being free while he saw the precarious nature of slavery being based on the color of one’s skin, Delany set out to serve the public, particularly when he moved to Pittsburgh in 1831. In the Historic Hill District, he joined an already politically active and thriving free-Black community and assisted fugitive slaves through the Pittsburgh Anti-Slavery Society. In 1838, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court chose to eliminate voting rights for Black Pennsylvanians. Thus, on August 23–25, 1841, Delany helped other abolitionists organize and host the first Colored Freeman’s Convention in Downtown Pittsburgh, at Bethel AME Church, on Front Street. Delany and the abolitionist’s ultimate quest, during the Pennsylvania Convention, was to prepare for a campaign to help amend the United States Constitution to abolish slavery, grant citizenship and the vote to its African (American) inhabitants. But, first, they began with a more local campaign to change Pennsylvania’s state constitution by submitting a petition asking that the word, “white” be removed from the phrase, “Every white freeman of the age of twenty one...shall enjoy the rights of an elector.” They believed that the state campaign would assist in the national campaign.

Another resolution of the Convention was to create a Black newspaper, which would focus on Black issues. In 1843, two years after it did not materialize, Martin Delany took it upon himself and started America’s first Black newspaper west of the Allegheny mountains, entitled, “The Mystery,” with his office just off of Market Square, now designated by an Pennsylvania state, historic landmark. In “The Mystery,” Delany stressed the importance of establishing Black schools and churches and also used the paper to protect fugitive slaves and free Black persons. He also honored a man named John J. Zuille, whom he and others credited as “the first to establish the famous Underground Railway,” the journeys upon which abolititionist and Civil War spy, Harriet Tubman is best known. By 1847, famous abolitionist Frederick Douglass came from Rochester, New York and visited Martin Delany right here in Pittsburgh, to convince him to join forces and co-edit “The North Star” abolitionist newspaper with Douglass. Their collaboration helped unite Abolitionist Movements all across the country. They ended their partnership when they had an ideological split over the promise of America and whether or not America would ever end slavery and grant citizenship to its formerly enslaved population. In June, 1849, Delany left “The North Star” and returned to Pittsburgh, where he began studying to become a doctor and was accepted into Harvard Medical School in a blind admissions process. He was later dismissed from Harvard because white students protested his presence on campus. Nevertheless, he persisted in becoming a doctor. He engaged in the practice of cupping and leeching, as did most doctors of that era. His dismissal from Harvard and the passing of the 1850 Fugitive Save Act convinced Delany that there was no hope for the Black man and woman to be free in this country. He insisted that African people emigrate and leave the United States of America. In 1852, Delany published The Condition, Elevation, Emigration and Destiny of the Colored People of the United States, the first book-length defense of Black emigration. In 1856, Delany moved to Canada; and in 1859, he spent 18 months in Nigeria, to explore real possibilities of emigration to the Niger Valley. When he returned, he recruited volunteers and raised monies for emigration to the new colony. His plans were interrupted and, thus, failed, due to the passage of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, freeing all those enslaved in the Confederate states and then expanded and ratified for all of America in 1865.

Martin Delany was surprised at the start of the Civil War and, although he had almost given up on American’s willingness or ability to end slavery and establish citizenship for African people, he felt that he had to contribute to the cause for liberation. Thus, he moved to Wilberforce, Ohio, joined the Union Army, became the first Black, commissioned Major of the United States and, beginning with his own son (appropriately named Toussaint L’Overture Delany), recruited soldiers and officers into the Massachusetts, 54th Regiment to fight in the Civil War. History proved Delany to be a visionary and a dedicated actor, along with all of the persons upon which we own the passage of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the United States Constitution. Following the infamous “Compromise of 1877,” which gave Rutherford B. Hayes the presidency, removed federal troops from the South and left African Americans open to racial terror and, thereby, ending Reconstruction, Delany became pessimistic, again, about the future of African Americans in the United States. He joined a steamship company taking emigrants to Liberia--a revival of the National Emigration Convention ideals explored in the Niger Valley Exploring Party report of 1861, but the business went bankrupt in 1879. Delany tried to raise money for himself and others to emigrate but could not find proper employment, so he returned to his family in Wilberforce, Ohio and died a few months later, at the age of 73.

Martin Delany was a profound scholar, doctor, journalist, activist, entrepreneur, abolitionist and war hero. His commitment to the “moral, social and political elevation of” Black America was unparalleled, which is why he is often called “the Father of Black Nationalism” but, in fact, he is not only a hero among African Americans, he is an American hero who had a national and international commitment to human rights and upliftment. He wanted the United States of America to honor the human rights of his African American citizens. We honor him here, in this park, as a Pittsburgh resident, an inhabitant of the Historic Hill District, an entrepreneur with an office in Downtown Pittsburgh, and as a decorated hero of the United States of America.
Frankie Pace
1905 - 1989

Leader, self-determined advocate, community organizer, and passionate voice for the Historic Hill District

The Historic Hill District might not be what it is today if it was not for the leadership of Frankie Mae Pace, who had been a leader in the neighborhood and the Urban Redevelopment Authority to have “No More Redevelopment Beyond This Point! We Demand: Low Income Housing for the Lower Hill.” Beyond this, Frankie Pace collected thousands of signatures of one-time Lower Hill residents, whose protests during the erection of the convention center, particularly following the failures of a similar sum for the Civic Arena, were initially ignored. “We have got to see and think...what has happened...in our community that you should visit,” Pace wrote in a letter to David Lawrence, Mayor of Pittsburgh’s predecessor.

Frankie Pace believed that, “If I can help somebody, my living will not have been in vain.” After marching on City Hall, Pace formed the Citizens Committee for Hill District Renewal, which formulated and wrote the proposal for the Model Cities Project. She was the only layperson in the Chicago University “Model Cities” project. As a member of the Historic Hill District Community Renewal Board, Pace agreed with then-Pennsylvania House Majority Leader K. Leroy Irvis, “This is big business. We don’t want the hill turned around---the Hill District is valuable land and downtown wants it.”

Initially, the Citizen’s Committee for Hill District Renewal was the only group to advocate for homes above Crawford Street. Having advocated for homes above Crawford Street meant that Frankie Mae Pace helped save affordable housing for the Lower Hill. One person whose home she saved was the world famous playwright, poet and screenwriter, August Wilson. A native son to Pittsburgh’s Hill District, Wilson lived with his family right here in the Lower Hill and frequented the Rhuumba Theater, now a part of the community center. Wilson was inspirational quotes of Wilson on the stair risers including, “Always have a belief in yourself greater than anyone else’s disbelief.” Frankie Mae Pace believed in the Historic Hill District and she organized well to protect the Historic Hill District.

In her position as Director of the Citizen’s Committee for Hill District Renewal, Frankie Pace fielded housing, job and other economic opportunities for Hill District residents before and after the federal and state plans for Urban Renewal were executed for the City of Pittsburgh. Thus, the Historic Hill District has significant touristic interest that the development board and citizen at risk in the area.

The Historic Hill District might not be what it is today if it was not for the leadership of Frankie Mae Pace, who had been a leader in the neighborhood and the Urban Redevelopment Authority to have “No More Redevelopment Beyond This Point! We Demand: Low Income Housing for the Lower Hill.” Beyond this, Frankie Pace collected thousands of signatures of one-time Lower Hill residents, whose protests during the erection of the convention center, particularly following the failures of a similar sum for the Civic Arena, were initially ignored. “We have got to see and think...what has happened...in our community that you should visit,” Pace wrote in a letter to David Lawrence, Mayor of Pittsburgh’s predecessor.

Wilson House, “the boyhood home of the only African American who has a Broadway Theater named after him. It is a project of the Daisy Wilson Artist Association,” the first organized group to march on City Hall during Mayor David Lawrence’s tenure, requesting paved streets and improved living conditions in the inner city areas of the Historic Hill District. Eight years after marching on City Hall, Pace formed the Citizens Committee for Hill District Renewal, which formulated and wrote the proposal for the Model Cities Project. She was the only layperson in the Chicago University “Model Cities” project. As a member of the Historic Hill District Community Renewal Board, Pace agreed with then-Pennsylvania House Majority Leader K. Leroy Irvis, “This is big business. We don’t want the hill turned around---the Hill District is valuable land and downtown wants it.”

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The Historic Hill District might not be what it is today if it was not for the leadership of Frankie Mae Pace, who had been a leader in the neighborhood since 1937. She was an original member of the “Homeowners and Tenants Association,” the first organized group to march on City Hall during Mayor David Lawrence’s tenure, requesting paved streets and improved living conditions in the inner city areas of the Hill. Eight years after marching on City Hall, Frankie Pace formed the Citizens Committee for Hill District Renewal, which served as the umbrella group for all community organizations. Over the years, she maintained a leadership role in the Committee, which formulated and wrote the proposal for the Model Cities project. She was the only layperson in the Chicago University “Model Cities” Education Program. Frankie Pace collected thousands of signatures of one-time Lower Hill residents, whose protests during the erection of the Civic Arena were initially ignored. Pace would encourage Hill residents to value their neighborhood, stating, “We have got to see and think...what has the building of Chatham Center, the Civic Arena and Washington Plaza done for the Lower Hill?” From Crawford Avenue on up, there is no real business area in the Hill...We must climb by lifting...we must have clean streets, good housing, and a chance to develop businesses. All of our priorities have been turned around—the Hill District is valuable land and downtown wants it.”

Initially, the Citizen’s Committee for Hill District Renewal was the only group not consulted on the proposed $20 million dollar Convention Center. Frankie Pace agreed with then-Pennsylvania House Majority Leader K. Leroy Irvis, who felt that many good uses could be put to use for $20 million than the Convention Center, particularly following the failures of a similar sum for the then-proposed Cultural Arts District around the Civic Arena.

In her position as Director of the Citizen’s Committee for Hill District Renewal, Frankie Pace fielded housing, job and other economic opportunities for Hill District residents before and after the federal, state and city plans for Urban Redevelopment were initially executed for the City of Pittsburgh from 1945-46. Thus, when the promises of “the Renaissance” that were made to Lower Hill residents were broken and unrealized, she led the orchestration of the now historic billboard at the corner of Centre Avenue and Crawford Street, carried a pointed message to City Hall and the first Urban Redevelopment Authority in the United States to have “No More Redevelopment Beyond This Point! We Demand: Low Income Housing for the Lower Hill.” The billboard carried a pointed message to City Hall and the first Urban Redevelopment Authority in the United States to have “No More Redevelopment Beyond This Point! We Demand: Low Income Housing for the Lower Hill.”

The billboard advertised the constituency and the demand for equitable inclusion in Pittsburgh’s Renaissance. We remain grateful to Frankie Mae Pace for ensuring that Historic Hill District residents were better protected and had a strong advocate in her and her co-workers. Indeed, she believed that, “If I can help somebody, my living will not have been in vain.” Frankie Mae Pace believed in the Historic Hill District and she organized well to protect her beloved community. We are grateful for her leadership and love, so we honor her as a local hero in this park.

Having advocated for homes above Crawford Street meant that Frankie Mae Pace helped save affordable housing for the Lower Hill. One person whose home she saved was the world famous playwright, poet and screenwriter, August Wilson. A native son to Pittsburgh’s Hill District, Wilson lived with his family right here in the Lower Hill and frequented the Rhumba Theater, which used to be one block away, on Fullerton Street. Later, the family would move up to 1727 Bedford Avenue, which is now known as “The August Wilson House,” the boyhood home of the only African American who has a Broadway Theater named after him. It is a project of the Daisy Wilson Artist Community that you should visit.

Today, Wilson’s plays are all becoming major motion picture, Hollywood films from a collaboration with his estate, Denzel Washington and HBO. There are inspirational quotes of Wilson on the stair risers including, “Always have a belief in yourself greater than anyone else’s disbelief.” The Historic Hill District is filled with persons who have made history since the 19th century and embodied this narrative.
Design Enhancements

The Garden Classroom
DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS
THE GARDEN CLASSROOM

Concrete wall, typ.

Chimes, typ.

Cajon, typ.

Teaching Space

Story wall, typ.

Concrete seat wall/story wall

Chimes, typ.

Cajon

wall engraving/etching

27
### DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS

#### THE GARDEN CLASSROOM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11'-3&quot;</th>
<th>6'-0&quot;</th>
<th>11'-8&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2'-1&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Milk and honey have different colors&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2'-1&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18'-10&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For health and wholeness, visit the form and see

but share the same house peacefully.

"Milk and honey have different colors"

but share the same house peacefully."
### Design Enhancements

#### The Garden Classroom

1. **Nyame Dua**
   - Plan:
   - "Be what you is, and not what you ain’t cause, if you is what you ain’t, you ain’t what you is.”
   - (African proverb)

2. **Bi Nka Bi**
   - Elevation:
   - “A fight between grasshoppers is a joy to the crop.”
   - (African proverb)

3. **Gye Nyame**
   - Plan:
   - “There can be no peace without understanding.”
   - (African proverb)

4. **Nkonsonkonson**
   - Elevation:
   - "Sticks in a bundle are unbreakable.”
   - (African proverb)

5. **Sankofa**
   - "Wealth, if you use it, comes to an end; learning, if you use it, increases.”
   - (African proverb)

6. **Adinkrahene**
   - "Show me your friend and I will show you your character.”
   - (African proverb)
### Plant List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trees</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxodium distichum</td>
<td>Bald Cypress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ornamental Trees</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asimina triloba</td>
<td>Pawpaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shrubs</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddleia davidii (invasive??)</td>
<td>Butterfly Bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceananthus americanus</td>
<td>New Jersey Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrangea arborescens 'Annabelle'</td>
<td>Annabelle Hydrangea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantana camara</td>
<td>Lantana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia greggi</td>
<td>Autumn Sage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perennials</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepias tuberosa</td>
<td>Butterfly Weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aster x frikartii 'Monch'</td>
<td>Frikart's Aster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borago officinalis (Native??)</td>
<td>Borage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dianthus Caryophyllus</td>
<td>Carnation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddleja purpurea</td>
<td>Purple Coneflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foeniculum vulgare</td>
<td>Fennel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis 'Baja'</td>
<td>Baja Daylily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis 'Black Eyed Stella'</td>
<td>Black Eyed Stella Daylily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis 'Stella D'Oro'</td>
<td>Stella D'Oro Daylily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis 'Happy Returns'</td>
<td>Happy Returns Daylily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis 'Pardon Me'</td>
<td>Pardon Me Daylily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemerocallis 'Rosy Returns'</td>
<td>Rosy Returns Daylily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hibiscus moscheutos 'Ruby Dot'</td>
<td>Ruby Dot Hibiscus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris sibirica 'Caesar's Brother'</td>
<td>Caesar's Brother Siberian Iris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarda didyma</td>
<td>Bee Balm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oenothera biennis</td>
<td>Evening Primrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phacelia grandiflora</td>
<td>Largeflower Phacelia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox paniculata</td>
<td>Garden Phlox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rudbeckia fulgida speciosa 'Goldstrum'</td>
<td>Black Eyed Susan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia greggi</td>
<td>Autumn Sage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia splendens</td>
<td>Scarlet Sage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silphium perfoliatum</td>
<td>Cup Plant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Butterfly Garden, typ.**

Black Eyed Susan

Purple Coneflower

Daylily Mix

New Jersey Tea

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LaQuatra Bonci Associates · Sports & Exhibition Authority · November 29, 2017

I-579 CAP Park
**Water Element - Description**

References are made to the past, present and future. Life's essentials, water and light would be layered with history creating a narrative throughout the park. Topography and geology of the vicinity, such elements as streams and rivers, coal seams, storm water/sewer systems and human development were the starting points of design. It is important that park goers experience both the visible and invisible, which make up the environment. Understanding how water has framed the history of the Hill District and is a finite natural resource is imperative. For example, many streams and creek paths that are no longer day-lighted run under the neighborhood. Dwellings were built along these and contemporary roads follow them. They were key to the abolitionist activity of the Underground Railroad, the settlements during the Great Migration and those African Americans who worked the rivers of Pittsburgh.

Design and detailing of the storm water and raingarden systems in the park were inspired by:

- Fossil impressions made millions of years ago when Pittsburgh was under water
- Mythology from constellations in the night sky such as the North Star, also known as the Drinking Gourd and Mami Wata, (Mother Water) the African spirit, who represents the sacred nature of water and the potential for good fortune. One of her most striking characteristics is her voluminous hair, often curly or in braids.
- Networks/systems such as train tracks and routes, root systems which visually reference growth and filtration, as well as cross roads
- Maps representing Pittsburgh's topography, hydrology, settlement trends, the Underground Railroad in addition to the Greenprint Plan by Walter Hood
Trench Drain Details

- Standard Trench Cover
- Artist Trench Cover “Braids”

Spiral Detail

- Concrete drain
- Spiral
- Concrete runnel
- Inspiration for Spiral

No. 8 bar reinforcement
8” PVC pipe; 16” drainwater trench
**DESIGN ENHANCEMENTS**

**WATER**

![Artistic etching](see images on right)

1. **Galvanized steel plate**
2. **Gabian wall**

**Axon**

**Artistic interpretation of subgrade regional bedrock layering**

**Stormwater stone gabian**

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*Gabian Wall - Striation Elevation*
The riverbank makes a very good road. The dead trees will show you the way.

As a diamond comes into a knot of flame
I am black because I come from the earth's inside
Take my word for jewel
in your open light.

Arthur C. Clarke
"Sankofa" teaches us that we must go back to our roots in order to move forward. That is, we should reach back and gather the best of what our past has to teach us, so that we can achieve our full potential as we move forward. Whatever we have lost, forgotten, forgone or been stripped of, can be reclaimed, revived, preserved and perpetuated.

http://www.duboislc.net/SankofaMeaning.html