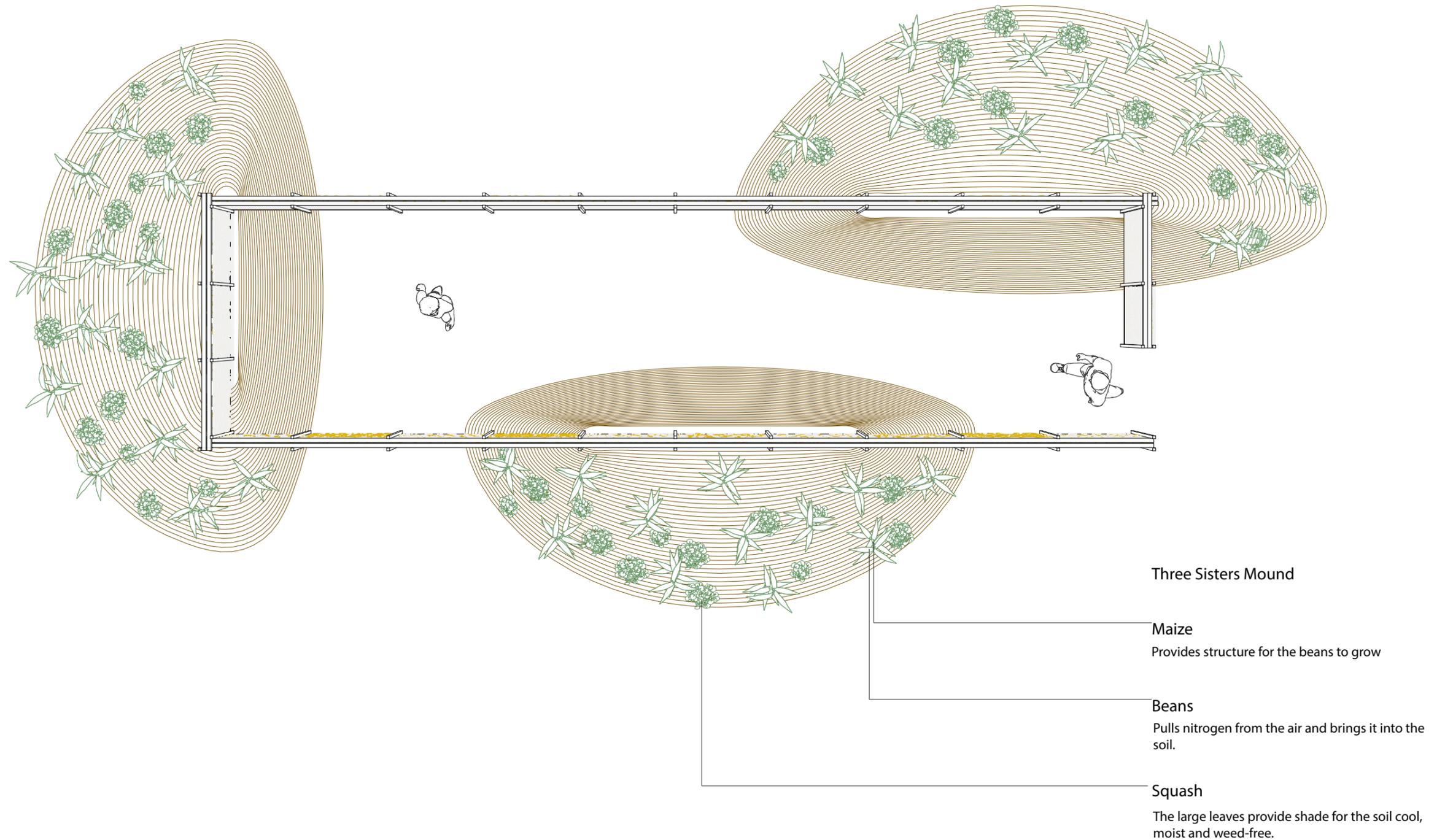


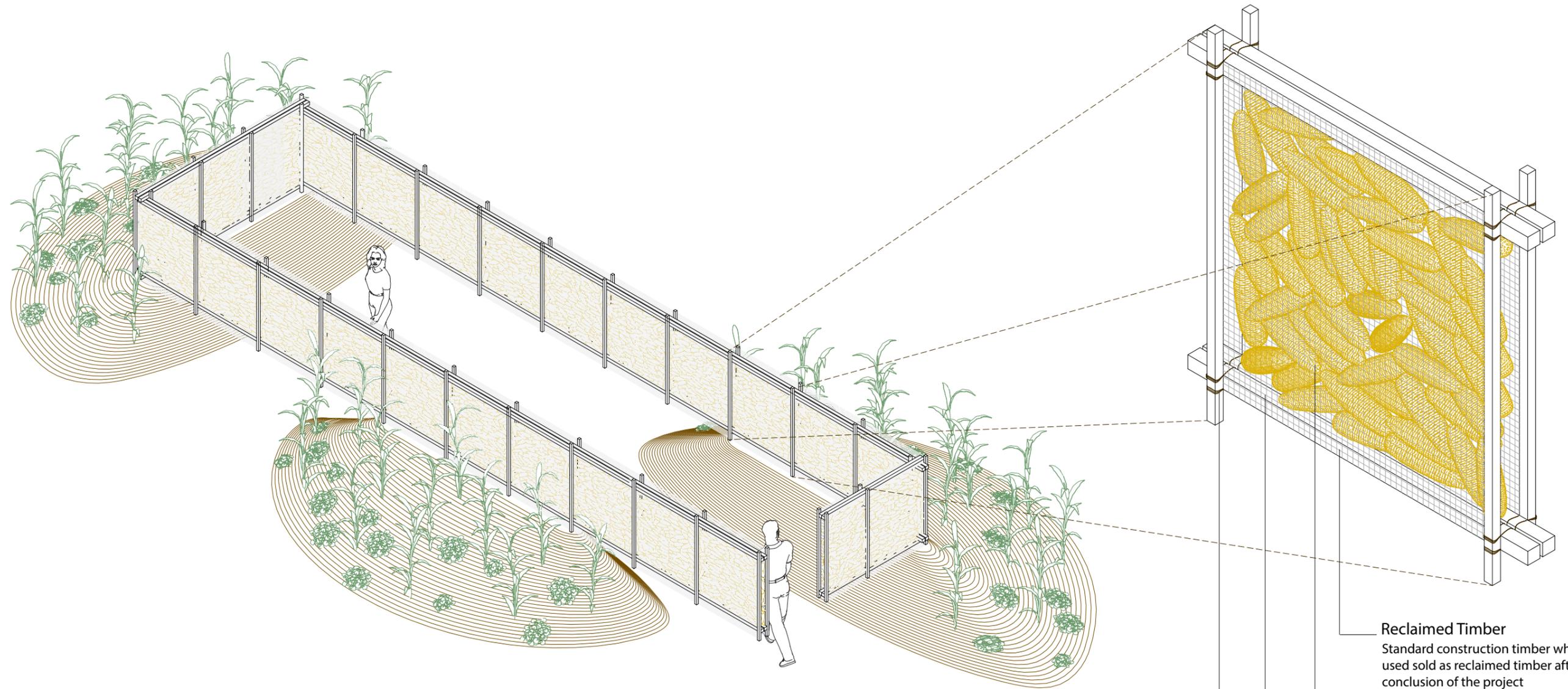
The garden proposal takes root from the Haudenosaunee/Iroquois cultures and their traditional agricultural practices.

For centuries, vernacular cultures used companion planting as a gardening technique. Known as the “Three Sisters”, this method used corn, beans and squash crops in synergy where each one benefited the other.

Often planted on mounds, the maize would serve as columns in which beans would grow and climb up the maize stalk. Beneath this, squash and its large leaves would provide shade to the soil keeping it cool, moist and weed-free. This companionship provided the bed for thriving gardens which were not just functional agriculture, but beautiful and culturally significant.

Corn is embedded across numerous celebrations and rituals, from the Iroquois Green Corn Ceremony to Thanksgiving gifts. This celebration of corn becomes a focal point for the proposal where the three sister mounds also become columns to support a ‘floating’ wall made of reclaimed timber, lashed connections, and chicken wire which is filled with corn. This creates an interior space to forge new contemporary celebrations of corn and reflect on past practices that sewed the land before.





Reclaimed Timber

Standard construction timber which can be used sold as reclaimed timber after the conclusion of the project

Corn

Corn is stored during the summer period (maximum 150 days). It is then sold to be used in production. This is repeated in the second summer.

Chicken Wire

Used to store the corn. To be sold at the end of project to an agricultural farm.(It will not be cut so it can be used in a wide range of applications)

Lashing

Lashing is a traditional connection technique using rope. This is to be discussed with the building contractor and their skill-set.

