ROSHANARA'S NET
A Garden of Medicinal Plants

48 degrees Centigrade Public Art. Ecology
Roshanara Park, Delhi, India

MARY MISS
ROSHANARA’S NET
A Garden of Medicinal Plants

Looking at sustainability in a city like Delhi, it becomes apparent that it is important to consider issues that range from the micro to the macro. This project focuses on the small scale -- the health and well being of the individual -- the human ecology of the place. How might the experiences of the individual lead to small transformations in a whole community?

QUESTIONS

After visiting the Roshanara neighborhood and park a series of questions arose in my mind:

Could this neglected park and archaeological site become more significant to the adjacent community today?

How could the park become more of an amenity for the adjoining neighborhood?

How could it be used by a more diverse group of people including women and children?

Could a new relationship be developed between the use of the park and the community?

Is it possible to choreograph a different pattern of urban space, to create a map of that area other than the one which is currently understood?

Is it possible to create a new mental configuration between the community and park--a new set of experiences?

Can this happen by radically transforming the park for a period of time?

Could the existing infrastructure (fences) and elements (water channel area and pavilion) of the historic garden complex be adopted and built upon for this transformation?

IMAGES

The images of textiles and gardens arose simultaneously as I considered how to transform the place. Trying to imagine the garden that was once here led to the consideration of the evocative gardens of textiles and rugs. Would it be possible to use these sources -- and the idea of the accumulation of threads creating a pattern -- as a basis for a temporary, new kind of garden?

THE NET

Imagine a net being cast over Roshanara's Tomb and the adjacent neighborhood. The knots of this net are evident in the pattern of the new garden in the park. Their expression also extends into the surrounding neighborhood as ‘fragments’ of park (‘Portable Park’ elements). The two, park and neighborhood, become connected through experiences: activities, memories, movements, words, practices. But the primary connection will be through the individuals who come to the place and create the attachments, making the ‘knots’ that begin to redefine the place.

THE GARDEN

A garden of medicinal plants has been chosen -- herbs, bushes, trees and other plants which have healing benefits -- will be the focus of this garden. Some of the plants will be present through naming while others will be clustered in pots at the entry to the garden. An Ayurvedic practitioner or plant specialist will be available at scheduled times to discuss the benefits of various plants, which ones might be grown in household gardens and used directly, sources of plants and how to grow them.
DESCRIPTION

Entering through the gates of Roshanara’s Tomb, the visitor finds an array of plants configured into diamond shaped clusters. Beyond the plants an orange and blue pattern covering the entire ground surface to either side of the central channel is visible; the pattern continues onto the fence surrounding the archaeological site in this area.

Proceeding into the ‘garden’ and approaching one of the orange diamonds laid out on the ground, the pattern disappears: what had appeared as a solid figure becomes a series of 2 inch (5 cm) diameter pipes laid out at 15 inch (38 cm) intervals. The middle blue pipe has the name of a medicinal plant on its top surface and to either side there is text in Hindi and English describing the uses of the plant. This text has been applied to a tin sheet on the ground held in place by the three center pipes. Over a hundred of the most useful plants are named on this patterned ground surface that makes up the garden.

The pickets of the fence each have pieces of colored plastic tube configured into a diamond. As the visitor walks the length of the site, the diamonds on the pickets immediately adjacent dissolve while those in the distance align to create a solid patterned border. As with all the markings on the site—now you see them, now you don’t.

At the entrance gate actual medicinal plants form clusters interspersed with the orange diamond pattern. To either side, a 25 ft x 36 ft awning provides shade for plants and people. It is also where the Ayurvedic practitioner will be located.

To inform the community and begin to alter the relationship between the park and its surroundings a number of ‘Portable Parks’ -- movable fragments of this temporary garden -- will be placed in changing locations around the neighborhood during the period of the installation. Each will have a fragment of the patterned fence, plants and information about the project, its location, and the schedule for when the Ayurvedic practitioners will be available.

GARDEN AS FRAMEWORK FOR MEMORY

Will Roshanara’s garden now be remembered as a place of pleasure, a source of well being?

Through the experience of the temporary garden, will the information and what was encountered there effect the community in a direct way?

Could consultations continue to occur in the park on a regular basis?

Can individuals begin to cultivate some of these plants in their own kitchen gardens in pots on windowsills, yards or roofs (at the end of the project, plants will be distributed to interested neighbors)?

Can a portion of the park adjacent to the neighborhood but outside the protected archaeological zone be developed as a community medicinal garden?

Can a new layer be added to the history and tradition of this place, one that will transform it once again with another iteration of a garden, one which addresses contemporary issues?
CHANGE SCALE FIGURES

new round pipes to be rendered
DIAMOND DETAIL PATTERN

SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

1" WIDE PAINTED BLUE STRIPE O.C. OF PIPE

PAINTED RED TEXT ON TIN SHEET
HINDI TRANSLATION

DIKAMALI

PAINTED RED TEXT ON TIN SHEET
ENGLISH TRANSLATION

1" WIDE PAINTED BLUE STRIPE O.C. OF PIPE

2" DIAMETER PIPE
PAINTED ORANGE

2" DIAMETER PIPE
PAINTED ORANGE
GROUND PATTERN "a" -CROP
SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"
PORTABLE PARK CART ELEVATION & SECTION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

Roshanara's NET
A Garden of Medicinal Plants
Roshanara's tomb

An Ayurvedic Healing and Plant Specialist will be available daily from 4 to 6 to discuss household healing gardens.

PORTABLE PARK CART - FENCE FRAGMENT
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>English Description</th>
<th>Hindi Name</th>
<th>Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Acorus calamus</td>
<td>Sweet flag, myrtle flag, sweet sedge</td>
<td>Vacha</td>
<td>Used to enhance memory, speech development in babies and assist in recovery from stroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Adhatoda vasica</td>
<td>Malabar nut</td>
<td>Adosa</td>
<td>Used in the clearing of respiratory passages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Aegle marmelos</td>
<td>Bengal quince</td>
<td>Bael, beli</td>
<td>A digestive used to treat diarrhea and dysentery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Albizzia lebbeck</td>
<td>East Indian walnut tree, siris tree</td>
<td>Sirus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Allium sativum</td>
<td>Garlic</td>
<td>Lasan</td>
<td>Used to boost the immune system. An antibiotic, antiviral, antimicrobial and antioxidant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Aloe barbadensis</td>
<td>Barbados Aloe, Indian Aloe</td>
<td>Ghi-kuvar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Anacyclus pyrethrum</td>
<td>Spanish pellitory</td>
<td>Brahmi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Andrographis paniculata</td>
<td>Green chiretta, creat</td>
<td>Akarkara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Asparagus racemosus</td>
<td>Wild asparagus, sparrow -grass</td>
<td>Shatavari, satavari</td>
<td>Used to rejuvenate female reproductive organs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Azadirachta indica</td>
<td>Neem tree, margosa</td>
<td>Neem, nim</td>
<td>Used primarily as a detoxicant, insecticide, anti-fungal, antibacterial, antiviral, and antimalarial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Bacopa monniera</td>
<td>Thyme-leaved gratiola</td>
<td>Brahmi</td>
<td>Used to promote the intellect and in treating mental health illnesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Boerhaavia diffusa</td>
<td>Spreading hogweed, pigweed</td>
<td>Gadhapurna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Boswellia serrata</td>
<td>Indian olibanum tree, Indian frankincense</td>
<td>Salai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Caesalpinia bonducella</td>
<td>Bondue nut, fever nut</td>
<td>Katikaranja, kankarej</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Carica papaya</td>
<td>Papaya, paw paw</td>
<td>Papita</td>
<td>Used as an anti-fertility agent, an antifungal agent and in the treatment of skin ulcers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Cassia angustifolia</td>
<td>Indian senna, Tonnevely senna</td>
<td>Sonamukhi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Cedrus deodara</td>
<td>Himalayan cedar</td>
<td>Deodar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Celastrus paniculatus</td>
<td>Black oil plant, climbing staff tree, intellect tree</td>
<td>Malkanguni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Centella asiatica</td>
<td>Indian pennywort, gotu kola</td>
<td>Kula kudi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Cinnamomum tamala</td>
<td>Indian cassia lignea</td>
<td>Tejpat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Cissus quadrangularis</td>
<td>Bone setter</td>
<td>Hajora</td>
<td>Used in healing of broken bones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Coccinia grandis</td>
<td>Ivy gourd</td>
<td>Kanduri, kundru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Coleus forskohlii</td>
<td>Kaffir potato</td>
<td>Gurmal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Commiphora mukul</td>
<td>Indian bdellium tree</td>
<td>Guggul</td>
<td>Used in the treatment of arthritis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Crataeva nurvala</td>
<td>Three-leaved caper</td>
<td>Barna, barun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Curcuma longa</td>
<td>Turmeric</td>
<td>Haldi</td>
<td>Used as a blood purifier and anti-inflammatory agent in the treatment of arthritis &amp; rheumatism.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
28. Cyperus rotundus
   English: Nutgrass, sedge weed, nutsedge, chido
   Hindi: Motha
   Used in the treatment of abdominal problems and an anti-inflammatory used to treat scorpion bites.

29. Eclipta alba
   English: Trailing eclipta, false daisy
   Hindi: Bhangra, babri
   Used to treat ringworm and in the cosmetic preparation of hair and skin.

30. Embelia ribes
   English: Embelia
   Hindi: Viranga
   Used as a contraceptive.

31. Eucalyptus globulus
   English: Blue gun tree, Australian fever tree
   Hindi: Nilgiri
   Used as an antiseptic to treat colds, coughs, sore throats and infections. Also a disinfectant.

32. Euphorbia hirta
   English: Snakeweed
   Hindi: Dudhi
   Used in the treatment of respiratory ailments, especially cough, bronchitis and asthma.

33. Ficus religiosa
   English: Sacred fig, bo-tree peepul, peepal
   Hindi: Pipal
   Used for treating diarrhea and dysentery and constipation.

34. Fumaria indica
   English: Fumitory
   Hindi: Pitpapra, khetpapra
   Used in the treatment of aches and pains, diarrhea, fever, influenza and liver complaints.

35. Gardenia gummitera
   English: Dikamali, cumbi-resin
   Hindi: Dikamali
   Used to treat nervous disorders in children, and to alleviate irritation of the gums during teething. In adults as an appetizer and a digestive to treat anorexia, indigestion, constipation and worms.

36. Glycyrrhiza glabra
   English: Liquorice
   Hindi: Mulethi
   A tonic, laxative, demulcent, expectorant and emollient used in the treatment of cough, bronchitis, fever, and skin diseases. Also a general tonic.

37. Gossypium herbaceum
   English: Cotton
   Hindi: Kapas
   Used as an anti-fertility agent. Also an antibiotic used to treat throat infections and tumors.

38. Gymnma sylvestre
   English: Periploca of the woods
   Hindi: Gurmar
   Used in the treatment of diabetes mellitus. Also for indigestion, cough, constipation and malaria.

39. Holarrhena antidysenterica
   English: Tellicherry, conessi
   Hindi: Kurchi
   Used primarily in the treatment of dysentery. Also to treat menorrhagia, hemorrhoids and diabetes.

40. Leptadenia reticulata
   English: Leptadenia
   Hindi: Dori
   Used as a stimulant and a restorative to treat skin affections, ringworm, wounds, nose and ear disorders, asthma and in the recovery from abortion.

41. Mangifera indica
   English: Mango tree
   Hindi: Aam
   Used as a restorative, an antiseptic, astringent diaphoretic and a laxative. Used to treat a variety of illnesses including dysentery, anemia, asthma, bronchitis, hypertension, insomnia & rheumatism.

42. Mimosa pudica
   English: Sensitive plant
   Hindi: Lajwanti

43. Momordica charantia
   English: Bitter melon, bitter gourd
   Hindi: Karela
   Used in the treatment of diabetes. Also used in the treatment of asthma, skin infections, gastrointestinal problems and hypertension.

44. Mucuna prurinosa
   English: Cowhage, cowitch
   Hindi: Kavach
   Used as an agent against Parkinson’s disease. Also an aphrodisiac, a nerve tonic and for treatment of scorpion stings.

45. Musa sapientum
   English: Banana, plantain
   Hindi: Kela

46. Nardostachys jatamansi
   English: Indian spikenard, muskroot
   Hindi: Jatamansi, Bal-chir

47. Nigella sativa
   English: Black cumin, small fennel
   Hindi: Kalonji, kalajira
   Used to treat digestive ailments as a stimulant, and a diuretic. The oil is used as an antiseptic.

48. Ocimum sanctum
   English: Holy Basil, Sacred Basil
   Hindi: Tulsi
   Used as an expectorant in the treatment of bronchitis, cold and fever. Aids in the diminishing of all types of malaise.

49. Paederia foetida
   English: Chinese flower
   Hindi: Gandhaprasarini
   Used in the treatment of arthritis & rheumatism. The fruit is used to prevent toothache, the plant used in a general tonic and astringent.

50. Phyllanthus emblica
   English: Emblic myrobalan, Indian gooseberry
   Hindi: Amla
   Used in the treatment of constipation, urinary problems, headache, anxiety and diabetes. Considered to improve memory and intelligence.

51. Phyllanthus niruri
   English: Stone breaker, shatter stone
   Hindi: Bhuinanvalah
   Used in a wide variety of applications including the treatment of jaundice, gall and liver stones, and urogenital conditions such as gonorrhea and worm infestations.
52. Picrorrhiza kurroa  
   English: Kutki, yellow gentian  
   Hindi: Kutaki  
   Used as an anti-asthmatic, anti-inflammatory and an immune booster. Applied to liver disorders, jaundice, digestive disorders, dysentery and fever.

53. Piper longum  
   English: Long pepper  
   Hindi: Pippali  
   Used as a stimulant and a laxative. Applied in the treatment of gout & rheumatism and in conditions of the spleen. Also used to treat cholera, dysentery, asthma, cough and bronchitis.

54. Piper nigrum  
   English: Black pepper  
   Hindi: golmirch, kalmirch  
   Used particularly for stomach and digestive orders, colds and bronchitis. External application to treat neuralgia and skin diseases.

55. Plantago ovata  
   English: Blond psyllium, ispaghula, spogel  
   Hindi: Isapghul  
   Used as a laxative and an emollient in the treatment of gastrointestinal problems.

56. Plumbago zeylanica  
   English: White leadwort  
   Hindi: Chitra  
   Used to induce abortion. Also in the treatment of rheumatism, dyspepsia, piles and diarrhea.

57. Polygonum aviculare  
   English: Prostrate knotweed, wireweed  
   Hindi: Machoti, anjawar  
   Used to treat neuralgia and skin diseases.

58. Ponamia pinnata  
   English: Indian Beech, pongam oil tree  
   Hindi: Karanj  
   Used in the treatment of acute constipation, intestinal inflammation, and to treat worms. Also used for rheumatism and as a birth control.

59. Psoralea corylifolia  
   English: Scurfy pea  
   Hindi: Bavchi  
   Used to stimulate the appetite and relieve acidity, biliousness and nausea. Used in the treatment of asthma, cough, bronchitis and malaria.

60. Pterocephalus marsupium  
   English: Indian Malabar kino  
   Hindi: Vijayasar, Bjasal, Bija  
   Used to treat fever, cough and asthma and as a diuretic. Reputed to facilitate conception.

61. Punica granatum  
   English: Pomegranate  
   Hindi: Anar  
   Used as a pain reliever, astringent, bactericide, and a stimulant. Used in the treatment of asthma, bronchitis, cough, cardiac problems, dysentery, colic, fever and bleeding disorders.

62. Ricinus communis  
   English: Castor bean, caster oil  
   Hindi: Endi  
   Used in the treatment of acute constipation, intestinal inflammation, and to treat worms. Also used for rheumatism and as a birth control.

63. Rubia cordifolia  
   English: Indian madder, dyer’s madder  
   Hindi: Manjit, manjeeth  
   Widely used as a tonic and an astringent with anti-inflammatory properties. Used to treat tuberculosis, intestinal ulcers and as a blood purifier.

64. Salmalia malabarica  
   English: Silk cotton tree  
   Hindi: Semul  
   The gum of the tree is used to treat acute dysentery, influenza, pulmonary tuberculosis and excessive bleeding. Used as an astringent, a diuretic, an expectorant, a tonic, and a stimulant.

65. Semecarpus anacardium  
   English: Marking-nut tree, oriental cashew  
   Hindi: Bhiwara  
   The juice can be applied to cracked skin. Used in the treatment of tumors and malignant growths.

66. Solanum nigrum  
   English: Garden or black nightshade  
   Hindi: Makoi  
   Used in the treatment of hepatitis and other disorders of the liver and inflammation of the spleen, the digestive system and the uterus.

67. Solanum xanthocarpum  
   English: Yellow-berried nightshade  
   Hindi: Choti katheri, kateli  
   Used to treat fever, cough and asthma and as a diuretic. Reputed to facilitate conception.

68. Swertia chirata  
   English: Chireta  
   Hindi: Kirat, chirayita  
   Used to stimulate the appetite and relieve acidity, biliousness and nausea. Used in the treatment of asthma, cough, bronchitis and malaria.

69. Symlocos racemosa  
   English: Symlocos  
   Hindi: Lodh  
   Used to treat dysentery and diarrhea, liver and circulation ailments. The bark is used to treat bleeding gums and uterine disorders.

70. Syzygium cumini  
   English: Java plum, jambul, Indian blackberry  
   Hindi: Jamun  
   The fruits yield an astringent quality to treat diarrhea. The bark, fruit and seeds are taken to relieve the symptoms of diabetes.

71. Tamarindus indica  
   English: Tamarind  
   Hindi:Imli  
   The fruits are used as a digestive and laxative. The leaves and flowers are used in treating constipation, colic, cough, dyspepsia, fever and urinary infection. Used to treat appetite loss, nausea and vomiting in the case of pregnancy.

72. Terminalia arjuna  
   English: Arjun myrobalan  
   Hindi:Arjun  
   The bark is used in a cardiotonic and for treating hypertension, congestive heart failure, coronary artery disease. Also used in the treatment of urogenital and venereal diseases.

73. Terminalia bellerica  
   English: Belleric myrobalan  
   Hindi: Bhaera  
   Used in the treatment of a variety of ailments as an antiviral, anti-diarrheal and astringent. Used to improve immunity and resistance to infectious disease including conjunctivitis and leprosy.

74. Terminalia chebula  
   English: Myrobalan, inknut  
   Hindi: Hara  
   Used to strengthen the brain and enrich blood.
75. **Tinospora cordifolia**  
   English: Gulancha tinospora  
   Hindi: Guruchi  
   Used for the treatment of gout and for visceral obstructions and in the treatment of leprosy. A stimulant, bactericide, aphrodisiac and sedative.

76. **Trachyspermum ammi**  
   English: Ajowan, omum, bishop’s weed  
   Hindi: Ajwain  
   Taken as a stimulant, an anti-spasmodic used to treat dyspepsia, diarrhea and Colic.

77. **Tribulus terrestris**  
   English: Caltrops  
   Hindi: Gokhru

78. **Trigonella foenum-graecum**  
   English: Feungreek, birds nest  
   Hindi: Methi

79. **Tylophora indica**  
   English: Emetic swollow-wort, Indian ipecacuanha  
   Hindi: Atamul

80. **Valeriana wallichii**  
   English: Indian valerian  
   Hindi: Tagar

81. **Vitex negundo**  
   English: Five-leaved chaste tree  
   Hindi: Sambhalu

82. **Withania somnifera**  
   English: Winter cherry  
   Hindi: Asagandh

83. **Woodfordia fruticosa**  
   English: fire-flame bush, shiranjitea  
   Hindi: Dhai

84. **Wrightia tinctoria**  
   English: Pala Indigo tree  
   Hindi: Indrajau

85. **Zingiber officinale**  
   English: Ginger  
   Hindi: Adrak, sonth
## Specifications and Materials Quantities

**Ground Diamond Pattern**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 2 in (5cm) diameter round pipes for ground surface</td>
<td>40 ft (12.2 meters) per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Blue paint (color sample to be verified on site)</td>
<td>2.6 sqft (0.24 sq meters) per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Orange paint (color sample to be verified on site)</td>
<td>21 sqft (1.95 sq meters) per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Text decals (printing)</td>
<td>see text specifications &amp; translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Tin sheets</td>
<td>1 ft x 2 ft-8 in (0.3 meters x 0.4 meters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Wire (18 gauge black anodized)</td>
<td>4.926 sqft (sq meters) per pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 6 in (25.4 cm) landscape spikes</td>
<td>6 in (.15m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. U-shaped anchoring staples</td>
<td>10 in (0.254 m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Medicinal plants with pots</td>
<td>see note below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Empty Water Channel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 2 in (5cm) diameter round pipes for bottom of channel</td>
<td>10ft-7in (3.26 meters) long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Blue paint (color sample to be verified on site)</td>
<td>4.926 sqft (sq meters) per pipe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Awning Shade Canopy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Fabric for awning</td>
<td>Awning fabrication to be discussed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Posts, stakes, ropes</td>
<td>Awning fabrication to be discussed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fence Diamond Pattern**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Plastic pipes/hose 3/4&quot; diameter</td>
<td>55ft (16.76 meters) length of hose per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>76 segments per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 segments per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23 segments per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 segments per unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Wire (18 gauge black anodized)</td>
<td>note: painted hose or plastic tube is split length and slipped on picket. Tube segments are held in place by thin wire attached to pickets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Portable Park Carts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Steel for welded frame</td>
<td>refer to artist’s drawings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Steel wheels</td>
<td>refer to artist’s drawings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Text printing</td>
<td>see text specifications &amp; translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Tin display board</td>
<td>1ft-10in x 3ft-3in (0.05 meters x 0.84 meters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Steel for fence fragment</td>
<td>refer to artist’s drawings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Pipes for fence fragment</td>
<td>refer to artist’s drawings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Tin planter tray</td>
<td>refer to artist’s drawings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Medicinal plants with pots</td>
<td>see note below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**note:** All plants will be in containers/pots of variable sizes; means of irrigation of plants to be determined on site.
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