Bostwick House
Landscape Study

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Bostwick House Chronology

The Lowndes Family 1742-1799

Bostwick House was one of the first buildings erected in Bladensburg. Christopher Lowndes was a merchant, his company imported spices, building materials, dry goods and slaves. He purchased lot 52 in 1742 (the year Bladensburg was founded) and constructed the Bostock House, a Georgian-style house. Owned thirty-seven slaves both black and white who labored at Bostwick. Christopher Lowndes owned multiple properties throughout Prince Georges County including farmland (could have been several farms), a 107 acre tract of land (for his company), properties for his family including the Parthenon, Blenheim Shady Side and the Bostwick property (as a private residence). Lowndes acquired lots 46 and 53 in 1946, substantially increasing the acreage around Bostwick House. Information may support the idea that the acquisition of more land was because Lowndes possessed the funds. Inventory of Christopher Lownde’s estate lists 10 horses, 23 sheep, 36 cattle, 36 hogs, farm tools, household furniture (including a charriot), provisions (bacon, pork and beef, liquor, cash, beans and grains, plate, seeds, rope walk items (tar, wheels and hooks, hemp hackles and a copper kettle). Despite Christopher Lowndes multiple property ownerships and the extensive inventory taken after his death, it is unclear is how gardens and farmland were maintained on his property. Bostwick House overlooked the port of Bladensburg; in fact Christopher Lowndes would have been able to view his waterfront business.

Rebecca Lowndes & Benjamin Stoddert (first secretary of the US Navy) 1789-1813

Rebecca Lowndes and Benjamin Stoddert lived at Bostwick for a few years while waiting for their home “Halcyon House” to be built in 1783. They also bought “Beall’s Pleasure” and built the mansion house as their country home in 1795. Rebecca Lowndes died on February 3, 1802. Benjamin died on December 17, 1813. While at Bostwick, Stoddert owned 17 enslaved African Americans. The real estate tax assessment for 1810 showed Benjamin Stoddert made significant changes to Bostwick. In a February 11, 1816 Advertisement for the public sale of Bostock House lists: Brick House, kitchen, and wash-house, with very good apartments for servants; extensive stables, carriage house and all other necessary buildings; a large garden, with a choice collection of fruit of different kinds; a well of very fine water, situated equidistant between the washhouse and kitchen and very convenient to both; together with forty seven acres of land, on which is

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2 Bostwick Archeological Report p7
3 Bostwick Hall HABS, Library of Congress p 3
4 Maryland Historical Magazine sept 1907 Vol II, No.3
5 Jones & Balicki.
6 Bostwick Hall HAB, Library of Congress p10
7 Susan G. Pearl
8 Bostwick Archeological Report p9
an apple orchard in full bearing and also 2-3 acres of beautiful wood.\textsuperscript{9} In 1902, Anne Hollingsworth Warton writes about Bostock House in her book “Social Life in the Early Republic”:

“This house was built in 1756 by Christopher Lowndes. His daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Stoddert, in her letters from Philadelphia, often speaks of Bostock House and its lovely garden, as well as of that of Graden, which was another family mansion in the neighborhood of Bladensburg. No flowers seemed to this loyal lover of her old home as sweet as those that graced the gardens of her childhood, and in one of her letters to her cousin, Miss Gantt, of Graden, she says that she often dreams of these gardens, adding, almost pathetically, “I very often put myself in mind of the Prodigal son, and think how glad I should be of the fruit that is left at your table when the family are down with it.”\textsuperscript{10}

The Rebecca Stoddert Collection consists of 33 letters written by Rebecca to her cousin Miss Eliza Gantt.\textsuperscript{11} A few of these letters provide information regarding the landscapes of her past and present along eleven specific examples of places, plants and people. These passages have been located and dated on pages 20-22.

\textsuperscript{9} Kees De Mooys Bostwick Report
\textsuperscript{10} Hollingsworth p97-98
\textsuperscript{11} Rebecca Stoddert Letters
March of the British Army from Benedict to Bladensburg: War of 1812

The Stephens Family 1822-1881

John Stephen (local lawyer and judge) 1822-1844
Owned 40-60 slaves, which may be reasonable to say they helped with agriculture. John Stevens made significant changes to the Bostwick House including adding a porch across the rear and a vestibule projecting from the front entrance. It is also noted that Stephens
may have replace or expanded outbuildings. Nicolas Carroll Stephens inherited the property after John Stephen’s death and is listed as owner on 1878 map

**Nicholas Carroll Stephen 1844-1881**

It is unclear if Nicholas C. Stephen lived full-time at Bostwick, although the 1860 census lists him as owner along with a slave inventory. On a 1871 map of Bladensburg, two driveways are located, one leading from Spring Street (now 48th) straight to the front of the house and another leading from now Quincy Street up north to the house. In the 1870 census William Kelly, a 23 year old black slave, farmed the land which allows us to assume that farmland belonged to the property.

Simon J. Marenet Map of Bladensburg, Prince Georges County 1861 *map does not accurately depict Bostwick location

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12 Bostwick Archeological Report p9
Juliana Jennings Brice Stephen Dieudonne and Jules Dieudonne 1880-1898

Juliana and Jules defaulted on the mortgage and were forced to sell the property. The property was listed in an advertisement as having “a 14 room house, brick summer kitchen, brick wash house, brick hen house, commodious stable, carriage house, granary, feed house and cow shed. There is an abundance of fruit and ornamental trees.” Feb. 1, 1892 Washington Post article, “The Old Bostwick Mansion”, calls the house ‘one of the most ancient and picturesque homesteads in this section…beautifully and prominently situated on the main road leading to Bennings D.C., in the south Eastern part of Bladensburg, and which is visible with the naked eye for a radius of several miles.”

Natural and artificial developments have for years combined to stamp upon this romantic old pace our ideal of a delightful spot, and to infuse one with a spirit of peace and tranquility. In the front of the mansion is a garden of rare and beauty and value, abounding in well-shaped and charming arbors, and containing exquisite fruits, plants, flowers, etc. In the rear is the kitchen garden and the outbuildings for the keeping cattle, horses and swine and the storing of food for their sustenance. These buildings are alike commodiously and substantially constructed, a careful and constant surveillance of the same by competent attendants serving always to render them inviting to visitors.

In 1902, Anne Hollingsworth Warton writes about Bostock House in her book “Social Life in the Early Republic”: This house was built in 1756 by Christopher Lowndes. His daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Stoddert, in her letters from Philadelphia, often speaks of Bostock House and its lovely garden, as well as of that of Graden, which was another family mansion in the neighborhood of Bladensburg. No flowers seemed to this loyal lover of her old home as sweet as those that graced the gardens of her childhood, and in one of her letters to her cousin, Miss Gantt, of Graden, she says that she often dreams of these gardens, adding, almost pathetically, “I very often put myself in mind o
the Prodigal son, and think how glad I should be of the fruit that is left at your table when the family are down with it.”13

13 Hollingsworth p97-98
Ca. 1890 Bostwick Rear 0043 PGCHS

Ca. 1890 Rear of House in Snow Courtesy of PGHS
The Kyner Family 1904-1997
James Kyner purchased the small triangular piece of land in the southwest corner of the property for Hettie Parker Kyer. James Kyner made many changes to the property including; building the upper terrace and retaining wall in front of the house (early 20th century), terracing the rear yard area,14 removing the vestibule and adding Colonial Revival details such as an elaborate porch that runs along the west face of the kitchen wing.15 He rebuilt the formal entrance on the west end of the house along with demolishing several brick outbuildings and the remaining garden wall north of the kitchen wing.

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14 Bostwick Archeological Study p10
15 Bostwick Hall, Habs. Library of Congress
Bostwick House
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Historic American Buildings Survey
John O. Brostrup, Photographer
April 30, 1936 10:15 A. M.
VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST.
HAHS MD,17-BLAD,1-3

Bostwick House Rear 0039
Prince Georges County Historical Society
Using the angles of the house, barn, and other features in the photo, the windmill tower’s location must have been slightly to the north and rear of the present horse stable. The photo was definitely not taken from the remains of a more recent windmill tower located much further north at an angle that would not have permitted the camera to capture part of the south façade of the house. Looking beyond the north chimney of the house, a windmill is clearly visible in the pasture land that was part of the Anacostia’s floodplain before the pumps brought the river under control. Part of a roof is visible in the lower right hand corner of the photo, which may be related to the foundation wall visible today on the north side of the driveway, running parallel to it between the horse barn and the garage, which was not built at the time the photo was taken.
General Site Characteristics

Archaeological Analysis

The archeological study completed by archaeologists and students at the Center for Heritage Resource Studies (CHRS) at the University of Maryland provides significant evidence of historical significance. It is noted that “erosion as well as cultural changes to the landscape have had a major effect on the nature and distribution of the archaeological resources.”\(^\text{16}\) Soil profiles show evidence of erosion on the East Lawn.\(^\text{17}\) Consequently, an analysis of material distribution may prove to be difficult or inaccurate. A significant amount of 18\(^{th}\) and 19\(^{th}\) century ceramics were located on the south lawn of the property where a pleasure garden may have existed. Identification of tobacco pipe fragments in the south lawn also suggests this area was a popular site for gatherings.\(^\text{18}\) Pipe fragments located in the West lawn either suggest movement due to erosion or that the terraced lawns pre-date the 20\(^{th}\) century. The archaeological study concludes that the South lawn

\(^\text{16}\) Bostwick Archaeological Study p26
\(^\text{17}\) Ibid
\(^\text{18}\) Bostwick Archaeological Study p29
probably served as the main entrance to the property in the Lowndes era. The South lawn is labeled as area 1 in the Archeological study. Area 2, or the east lawn (rear to the house) show substantial recovery of 18th and 19th century ceramics and glass, concluding that the area may have been used as a servant and slave work area. The numerous findings of 18th and 19th century ceramics, glass pipes and nails either suggest the terraced lawns pre-date 20th construction or are subjects of erosion seeing as though this area on the down slope site.

Soils
Soils on the 7 acre site of Bostwick are “part of the Bibb Urban Land Complex...soils are level, poorly drained, silty or sandy alluvial deposits that have washed downstream.” Vegetation existing in these areas consists of “maple gum or other drought-resistant hardwoods.”

Soils in area 1 which is the south lawn consist of “dark brown sandy loam typical of midden soils underlain by strong brown sandy loam.” Midden soils is soil that has been changed by long term human occupation, and it typically contains bits of charcoal and other organic materials derived from human use. Midden soils are often darker in color and have looser texture than surrounding soils. Archaeologists consider midden soil as evidence that a site was used for long-term residence or revisited regularly over many years, rather than reflecting short-term activities. Area 3 on the west lawn showed a soil profile of an upper layer of dark brown silty loam; overlay a stratum of dark brown sandy clay. The soils varied in depth and color “indicating erosion or possible earthmoving activities.”

Form
The west side of the Bostwick property facing the house had a terraced lawn overlooking the Anacostia, which was most likely created by the Kyner family after 1904. The grounds at Bostwick contain 19th century agricultural buildings: bank barn, stable, chicken coop and spring house. A fruit orchard exists in the north eastern portion of bostwick (no date) along with a pleasure garden to the south of the house.

Vegetation
Vegetation existing in these areas consists of “maple gum or other drought-resistant hardwoods.” The photographs above give a sense of the vegetation surrounding the house in the late 19th into the 20th century. Under the Stephen’s ownership, two large pine trees existed, shielding a view of the house from 48th street (Spring Street). Photographs of the front façade during the Kyner ownership show no large trees in the

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19 Ibid p36
20 Ibid. p36
21 Bostwick Archeological Report p2
22 Ibid.
23 Ibid. p40
24 DOE Article Chapter 3 Affected Environment and Potential Impacts p8
25 Bostwick Archaeology Report p41
26 Ibid.
front. The case could be that the Kyners removed trees during their attempt to revitalize the house and grounds.
Bibliography

Maps


Photographs

Prince Georges County Historical Society
HABBSBS Library of Congress

Bostwick Literature


Letters

Rebecca Stoddert to Miss Eliza Gantt, 1796-1800, in Rebecca Stoddert Collection, Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.
June 1797  
To: Miss Eliza Gantt  
Page 3 top

“We had last Saturday night-towards day rather a very severe gust indeed-tho I have not heard of any thing being struck-Mr. Stoddert was at the Dairy yesterday as you know I used to call it and says that near the milk house was a tree struck-I suppose at Graden it might have been pretty severe too-as the dairy is no great ___”

Page 4: Back of letter

“A thousand thanks for the Rose water”

July 1797  
To: Miss Eliza Gantt  
Page 3 top

“I think a great deal depends upon the breed of everything, no matter what - for who can expect to gather grapes from thorns, or Figrot thistles”

4 August 1797  
To: Miss Eliza Gantt  
Page 3 whole page

“Do you know whether our Mill has stopped grinding this summer for want of water? Your Aunt Nancy informed me some time ago that your Mamma was so kind as to remember once when she was distilling Rose water for which I am extremely obliged but I shall not want it this year – Next spring I shall thank her if she will remember me…I brought some mignonet seed with me that you sent last summer to your Uncle Frank & Myself – I also sowed some in a small pot not larger than a good size tumbler where I have a ___ of Myrtle one little orange tree & three bunches of Mignonet which I think without exception is the sweetest I ever seen you cannot imagine how much a pleasure I have in watering & taking care of it & all because the seed came from you - I believe that is the reason it is so sweet”

23 Jan. 1799  
To: Miss Eliza Gantt  
Page 3 bottom

Rebecca is talking about Mrs. Bingham’s Garden

“for I am determined to see her garden, her green __, & every thing else that is worth seeing”
June 1, 1799
To: Miss Eliza Gantt
Page 3 bottom

“I very often put myself in mind of the prodigal son-I think how glad I should be of the fruit that is left at your table when the family are done with it-I have had strawberries twice only & I think paid half a ___ a quart with the stems on –Raspberries one ____ were a quarter of a dollar a quart & go bad that they made me very sick-I think they were country Raspberries-as for cherries I have eat them once-green-it is unlucky that I should want fruit this summer for the first time in my life I believe-However next summer I hope will make me amends for all my wants this-We yesterday gave eleven pence for two cucumbers & see with in a few days that was the price for one __-cherries are sold by the pound so are Potatoes when they first come-when we bough first the price was a five penny bit what it was when they were first bought to Markets I cannot say-but probably higher than that-In short living here is dear beyond any thing I could have buy every thing that we make are of except water-every grain of sand I buy or I should not be able to get any-I may be mistaken but I hardly think I am in saying that it will be the peoples own fault if they do not grow very rich when the government is removed to Potowmach-My country people – to say no worse of them are very lazy-a great deal of many is to be made from vegetables alone I should imagine.”

1799
To: Miss Eliza Gantt
Page 3 top

“Mr. Stoddert & all the Family from the oldest to the youngest for Ben was here at the time walked to Gray’s garden a fortnight ago-you have often heard of it as well as myself & I was very anxious to see it-it was too soon for flowers so that I was not gratified in what I should like very much to have seen a variety of flowers-but that I knew before I set out-for as you observe the winter has been the longest & coldest that ever I knew but this fine weather almost makes one forget the winter”

Middle
“I sent some beans which I gathered in Gray’s garden”

April 1799
To: Miss Eliza Gantt
Page 4

“I hope when your Aunt Nancy is in Bladensburg she will go often to the garden at Bostick House & see if the Gardener does justice to it. I imagine he is a good Gardener & if so she will have some pleasure in seeing a favorite spot made a little like, what it formerly was. I dream of it frequently.”
19 April 1800
To: Miss Eliza Gantt
Page 3 top

“How delightful Graden forms now I am sure, the garden & green fields I shall admire each in future more than ever I did for having been deprived of the pleasure of seeing them – tho if I was to ride out I should see both in great perfection but that I have not time to do”

25 May 1800 (May 30)
To: Miss Eliza Gantt
Page 2: Top

“The Libernum is a tree little known here, but much admired-since your last letter I have been very anxious to see one, what I might see something that was also to bee seen at Graden, but my inquiries availed me nothing more than to be informed it was a beautiful tree-I think I shall get one from it if it can be don without injury to the tree, yours I mean”

Sunday Morning
To: Miss Eliza Gantt
Page 1: Middle

“I am extremely mortified & vexed to find that Tom is gone without your ___-___ kept yesterday to work in the garden & though he would not have gone till tomorrow-Tell Miss Loundes- I am going to…”

Thursday Morning
To: Miss Eliza Gantt
Page 1: Middle

“you go upon every occasion to Bladensburg-but I never hear that you even wish to come here & if you do happen to come it is for so short a time that it is hardly worth while to come at all- I should be very sorry to suppose you ever waited for an invitation-indeed I cannot suppose any such thing-& I beg and hope you never will do come to a house where I reside as ___-come whenever you please & as often I depend upon if you will”
The Colonial Period Gardens

Form

Planting beds were raised at least 6in which was believed to help drainage and aeration of the soil. Enclosed gardens protected plants from roaming livestock. Gardens of this period typically consisted of a central axis walk, terminating at a garden feature. The walk ways are only a few feet wide, one side of plantings mirrored the other. During the colonial period, planting shade trees was not a common practice because there was more interest in clearing the land than planting trees.

![Diagram of a garden layout](image)

Favretti, Rudy. *Author’s vegetable garden following an ancient plan.* p.18

Gardens could be on a grid pattern or unorganized. Parterre gardens were characterized by boxwood borders with symmetrical plantings in neat boxed in shapes. Another popular landscape feature was terraced lawns as the approach to the house or leading down to a river (ex. Middleton). The drives approaching the house were usually lined with an allee of trees.

*Parlor gardens*

Parlor gardens were the width of the house and a usual path ran down the center. Flowers and shrubs were planted on either side with secondary perpendicular pathways. These types of gardens came from the 18th century when personal vegetable gardens were not necessary.

27 Favretti, Rudy p19
28 Favretti, Rudy p111
29 Ibid. p.25
Material

Plants
Pleasure gardens generally contained shrubs and tall plants that would border the central plots. “These borders contained lilacs, roses, asparagus, hollyhocks, and foxgloves. The borders were edged in boxwood, ribbon grass and moss pink.”30 Colonial gardens had very few evergreens except for a few native species; cedars, pines and arborvitae with the exception of boxwood and inkberry. Plants were grown for their fragrance, appearance, culinary and medicinal needs. Favorite ornamental perennial flowers were daffodils, crocuses, corms and tubers. 31

Fences
Gardens were also protected by man-made fencing. There were 3 major types of fencing; first being vertical with straight or pointed tips called pickets or palings, the second being horizontal rails or boards and the third being stacked stone or brick. Sometimes in stormy weather these means could do more damage to the garden, therefore using a vegetative hedge was a very popular option.32

Garden Features
Garden features were used to showcase pleasure gardens. These items could have been summerhouses, statues, sundials, armillary spheres, seating, gates, lawns or topiary shrubs.33 Plants could even be trained to follow a particular growth pattern, typically horizontal called an espalier. Pathways were usually materials of earth, gravel, meant pebbles (used for pleasure gardens) stone or brick.

Types of Garden Spaces

Vegetable Gardens
Vegetable gardens of 18th century America were greatly influenced by the English gardens, which were in fact the staple gardens of the Romans. Vegetables such as cabbage, peas, onions, beans were age-old carryovers. Peanuts and sweet potatoes are unique to American soil. States with cold winters would gather bulbs and roots, arrange fruit, store apples, place potatoes in bins and earthen up celery in the barn.34 All other produce would be “candied, salted, jellied, pickled buried in sand, wrapped in paper of dried and hung.”35 Vegetables and herbs were grown close to the house and together for practicality and because the “herb garden” was not exercised quite yet. Plots for vegetables were selected for fertile soils and south facing slope.36 Lists of vegetables grown by Washington and Jefferson exist, covering most of what was grown by Americans of the time. Two vegetable guides in most libraries were: first Philip Miller’s

30 Favretti, Rudy p.18
31 Ibid. p. 111
32 Ibid. p 20
33 Ibid. p22
34 Leighton, Ann p.191
35 Ibid.
36 Favretti, Rudy. P14
“Gardeners Kalendar” and second Thomas Mawe and John Abercrombie’s “The Universal Gardener and Botanist.”

Orchards
Ann Leighton states that “everywhere in the American colonies encouragement was given for private ventures in fruit-growing and fruit ‘improvement’.” Growing fruit was seen as a practical investment that could profit “even the smallest landowner”. Fruit for the table was usually grown by the well-to-do and was served to guests for dessert. Orchards of the 18th century typically grew apples, apricots, cherries, figs, gooseberries, grapes, mulberries, nectarines, pears, plums and nut trees. Those with apple orchards most likely had pressyards, which where apples were pressed for cider.

Orchards Layouts

Function

Orientation
Outbuildings were placed to shield the house from prevailing winds (North West of the house). When growing vegetables, garden plots were selected to trap the early spring sun and take advantage of sunny locations. Locations for houses were based on the

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37 Leighton, Ann. p.197
38 Ibid p. 221
topography; therefore houses were usually put on flat ground where water would drain away.

Usage
Gardens of the time were used for pleasure, growing food and status. Those who used the garden included servants, slaves tended the gardens if they could be afforded, owner and family. At times some wealthier families would entertain guests and they too would use the garden spaces. The function of the spaces played an important role in the placement of structures.

Relationship between House/Garden/Surroundings

Dooryards
The term yard came form “dooryard” meaning the open space between outbuildings and the house. These spaces were often used as the arrival space and were connected by fences or walls with a gate across the opening. Daily chores such as milking cows, feeding chickens, harvesting vegetables and picking herbs were executed in the dooryard. Usually flowers and shrubs were not planted in this area because traditionally chickens roamed the dooryard, scratching at the soil.

Water
Those who could afford to build estates near water did so in a fashion that took advantage of views. In landscapes such as Mount Vernon and Gardens at Stowe, the water views played an important role in capturing picturesque views.

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39 Sarudy, Barbara
40 Favretti, Rudy. P13
Annotated Bibliography

Books


Michael Conzen tells the history of the American landscape starting with the Indian Legacy in America to the influences of the Spanish and French landscapes. He continues with the American settlement and the establishment of plantations for food production up until the vernacular landscape. As Conzen states, landscape history gives precedence to time as they key element in landscape formation. Conzen distinguishes the defining periods and analyzes the interconnections of the American landscape’s history.


This book is a guide for creating landscapes and gardens for historic buildings. The author describes gardens from the Colonial Period, the New Nation, Victorian Period, and the early Twentieth Century. Completing a thorough site analysis, collecting photographs and researching the garden period help build a strong foundation for the eventual landscape plan. Trends, styles, plants and a list of sources are provided as a resource for creating/restoring an authentic historic garden. Finally, the maintenance section provides basic tips for lawn care, pest control and pruning, soil fertility and site security.


This work provides a collection of essays from scholars interested in preservation and cultural landscapes. The case studies tackle issues faced by landscape preservationists. In chapter one, Melnick addresses the relationship between nature and culture. Chapter eight addresses the issue of integrity of the landscape and its relationship to the National Register of Historic Places.


This book is a record of American civilizations of the Maryland Tidewater region in the 18th and 19th centuries. The book is a series of monographs of Maryland gardens and buildings categorized regionally: Lower Eastern Shore, Upper Eastern Shore, Southern Maryland, and Upper Bay Counties and Baltimore. Six main architectural types are
referred to in this text: Georgian Style, Medieval Style, Jacobean Style, Transitional Style, Hangover Georgian and Hangover Medieval.

Leighton, Ann. *American gardens in the eighteenth century "for use or for delight"

This book gives a detailed history of American gardens in the eighteenth century. The author starts with the tail end of the 17th century colonization and describes the evolution of gardens of god to gardens of harvest to gardens of pleasure to finally gardens of art. Gardens of Naturalists and botanists, collectors, American husbandry and Landscape as art are examined. Lists of plants are collected from historic catalogues and notes written by gardeners of the time providing an actual account of what was used in various American Gardens of the time. The author also provides garden plans of Mt. Vernon and Monticello along with the van Rensselaer Mansion as examples of iconic 18th century landscapes.


This book is a Garden Club of Virginia publication that provides detailed descriptions of historic properties in Virginia. The gardens in this book tell the stories of the people who lived in the homes. Some of the homes stem from modest beginnings and some tell a story of high class and wealth.


This book provides a section on gardens of the colonial period. The gardens at Mount Vernon and Stowe are highlighted.


This book gives a detailed look into the gardens and gardening around the Chesapeake Bay from Pennsylvania to Virginia. The book is organized by categorizing gardens with their respective owners; craftsmen, gentry and republicans or well to dos. For example, the craftsmen section the author describes the typical garden of William Farris a clockmaker who worked his whole life to make a decent living and gardened as a hobby. The author then explains the origins of seeds and plants, who cared for them and popular gardening resources of the time. Lastly the motives for the gardens are explained as for pleasure, food and/or status.

This work describes the historic patterns of development throughout America from colonization to the Civil War. Stilgoe gives detailed evidence of regional and European influences on the American landscape.


This publication is a collection of essays presented at the Wave Hill conference that was held in the Bronx, New York on April 17, 1999. “The conference was designed to investigate previously unexplored aspects of American landscape history.” Specifically the Thomas E. Beaman Jr. essay, “Morley Jeffers Williams: A Pioneer of Landscape Archaeology” talks about historical landscape archeology projects at Stratford Hall, Mount Vernon and Tryon Palace. The author provides detailed site maps and descriptions of the projects and their restoration process.

*Articles/Reports*


This research report was prepared by M. Kent Brinkley under a cooperative agreement between the National Park Service and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.


This site provides information on the National Registry of the Bostwick House. Property name, date listed, inventory number, location, description and significance.
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