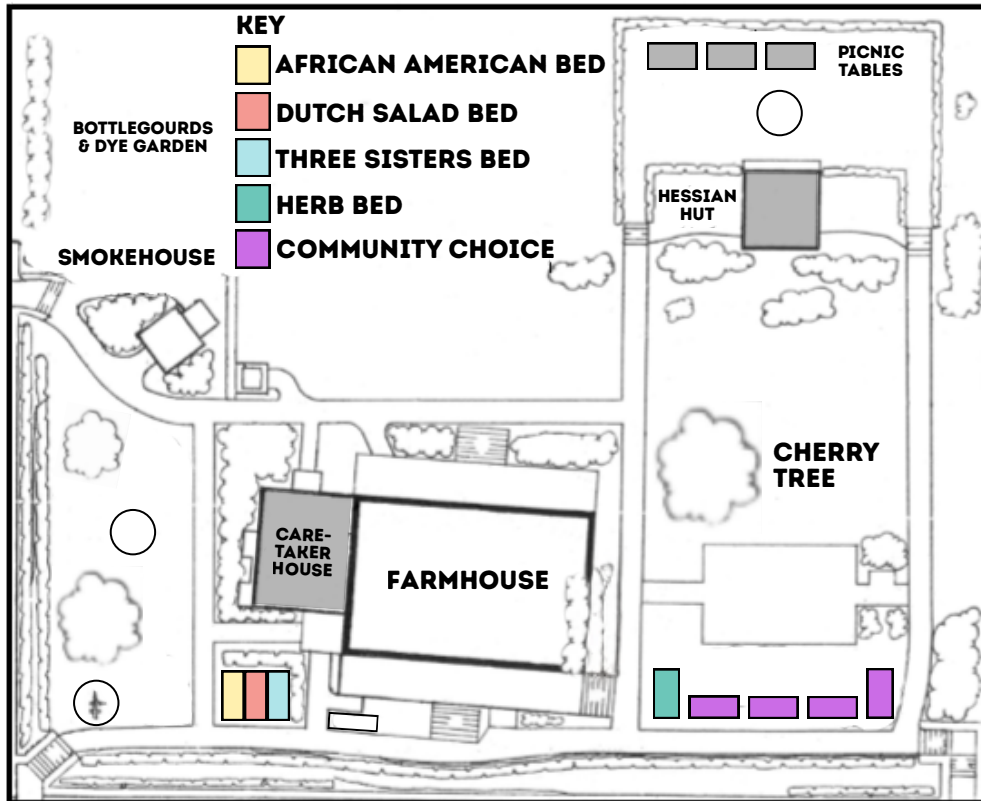


PARK MAP



LEARNING IN THE GARDEN

A SELF-GUIDED TOUR OF THE DYCKMAN
FARMHOUSE'S EDUCATIONAL GARDEN

The Dyckman Farmhouse, built c. 1784, was restored and donated to the city in 1916. Our garden seeks to highlight plants that are historically and culturally significant to Lenape, African American, and Dutch communities while also planting things that interest our present-day Inwood neighbors.

The garden is maintained by a team of volunteers and financially supported through grants and generous donors. If you're interested in volunteering, please get in touch with education@dyckmanfarmhouse.org!

DONATE HERE!



4881 BROADWAY AT 204TH ST

NEW YORK, NY 10034

 **WWW.DYCKMANFARMHOUSE.ORG**  **212.304.9422**  **@DYCKMANFARMHOUSE**

MUSEUM HOURS

MAY-SEPT:
WED-FRI: 12PM-4PM
SAT: 10AM-4PM

OCT-APR:
FRI: 12PM-4PM
SAT: 10AM-4PM

ADMISSION

GENERAL: \$3
FREE FOR UPTOWN
RESIDENTS

GUIDED TOURS

FREE WITH ADMISSION
FRI: 2PM
SAT: 12PM

LENAPE PLANTING

Companion planting is a practice of growing plants that help each other thrive. Companion planting methods, like **the three sisters** grown here, have been used in New York and around the world for thousands of years. Companion planting in the New York area was well-established before Dutch & British colonization.

Our 2026 three sisters bed features **puhwem corn**, a Lenape variety stewarded by Nora Thompson Dean (Touching Leaves Woman) in Oklahoma. The corn stalks act as a trellis for **Hannah Freeman beans**, a pole bean named for a Lenape healer and agricultural worker, that add nitrogen to the soil. The final sister grown here is the **Maycock squash**, a variety cultivated by the Nanticoke people of southern New Jersey, whose broad leaves grow low to the ground, shading the soil to keep it moist and productive.



Three Sisters
Planting System

AFRICAN AMERICAN PLANTING

The African American planting bed features crops historically cultivated by enslaved and free African Americans. Culinary historians trace the arrival of **Okra** and **purple hull peas** in the Americas to the transatlantic slave trade. Seeds were carried to the U.S. by enslaved African people, becoming staples of African American and Southern cuisine. **Okra** likely originated in East Africa, spreading eventually to the Caribbean and the U.S. between the 16th-19th centuries. West African **purple hull peas** were an important crop in the south, first for enslaved people and later for emancipated residents of African American Freedom Colonies. Food historians believe that **fish peppers**, grown by African Americans in Maryland beginning in the 19th century, first reached the U.S. through trade and travel from Haiti.



Okra



Purple
Hull Peas



Fish
Pepper

DUTCH PLANTING

Though it can be hard to imagine today, northern Manhattan was rural farmland until the early 20th century. The Dyckmans' farm extended from the top of Manhattan to around 190th Street, about 260 acres, at its peak. They maintained an orchard, growing apples, cherries, and pears to sell at nearby markets or press into cider. Just north of the farmhouse remains a cherry tree, planted c. 1915, that contains a graft of a historic cherry branch from the Dyckman orchard. The Dyckmans also grew corn, cabbage, and other crops, in addition to raising livestock.

Our Dutch salad bed contains heirloom Dutch **speckled butterhead lettuce** and **early round cabbage**, **oakleaf lettuce**, and **spinach**, inspired by the crops listed by Peter J. Rose in *The Sensible Cook: Dutch Foodways in the Old and New World*.

The Dyckmans' relationship to land was very different from the Lenape relationship to land. There was a greater focus on yield, profit, and ownership rather than on a relationship of reciprocity and coexistence. Furthermore, the Dyckmans did not tend to all of this land alone; they enslaved African and African American people, who were forced to complete both agricultural and domestic tasks.

COMMUNITY CHOICE

In these beds, our community members voted on what to plant in the garden and our volunteers brought in seeds and starters of their choice. This year our gardens feature Ramapo tomatoes, basil, eggplant, and a variety of spicy peppers. Through ongoing dialogue and hands-on collaboration, our volunteer-maintained garden is home to over 20 plant species important to both historical and contemporary Inwood residents.

Spinach



Oakleaf
Lettuce



Cabbage

