

March 10, 2008

James N. Boyer  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District,  
The Wanamaker Building.  
100 Penn Square East  
Philadelphia PA 19107-3390

Dear Mr. Boyer,

This document presents and discusses our preliminary concerns regarding the archaeological investigations on the site of the proposed SugarHouse casino, 941-1025 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, PA.

Besides the 3,500 year old “pre-contact” artifacts which have already been uncovered on a carefully researched 0.2% of the SugarHouse site, surviving documentary evidence shows much of the rest of this site to have remarkable historic archaeological potential from the “contact period” before the establishment of Pennsylvania, through the early Colonial settlements, through the Revolutionary War Fort, and through three centuries of industrial development. Few sites in America can claim this rich archaeological heritage, supported by thousands of surviving manuscript documents, maps, deeds, surveys, journals and ephemera.

Our major concerns include:

**The exclusion of over 97% of the 22.6 acre site from consideration** for the “Area of Archaeological Potential” or “Area of Potential Effect,” including five acres of hard land east of Penn Street to the Delaware River (Historic Area H-3), plus the shipyards and piers stretching into the Delaware River. Significant portions of Historic Areas H-1, H-2 and H-4 were also dismissed without producing any evidence of ground-disturbing construction.<sup>1</sup>

**Poor documentary research** done before, during and after archaeological field work. The opinions and recommendations of the archaeologists are based upon information from second-, third- and fourth-hand sources, not the surviving original documents. Most of the information was hastily-gathered after archaeological field work was complete.<sup>2</sup>

**The qualifications of the project managers, historians and archaeologists.** Sitting at the confluence of the Cohocksink Creek and the Delaware River, just a few hundred feet below Penn Treaty Park, at the starting point of two ancient footpaths (now streets) and a known Indian ferry, with documented ownership stretching back through the families of Penn (1775), Masters (1715), Fairman (1680), Kinsey (1678) and Cock (1664)—the expectation for historic potential should have been high, and been matched with the necessary skills and resources.<sup>3</sup>

**“Don’t Delay, Build Today... \$1 Million Per Day.”** The owners purchased the site in 1996 and started “archeological investigation” in 2007. Sites with this national historic archaeological potential deserve proper research and archaeology, not last-minute closed-door meetings and recommendations for “monitoring the below ground construction... as a cost saving measure.”<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Jenk, Milano & Remer, *SugarHouse Research Recommendations* (March 2008)

<sup>2</sup> See Jenk, Milano & Remer *Bibliographic Analysis of SugarHouse Reports* (March 2008)

<sup>3</sup> See Jenk, Milano & Remer, *Qualifications of SugarHouse Phase IA, IB & IB/II Team* (March 2008)

<sup>4</sup> Marble & Co., *SugarHouse Phase IB/II Archaeological Investigation* (Feb. 2008), p. 163

By ignoring and dismissing original seventeenth- and eighteenth-century historical documentary evidence, Marble & Co.'s reports have prevented the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission (PHMC) from understanding and evaluating the archaeological potential of this site. You surely expected, and certainly deserved, better.

On January 17, 2007, the PHMC wrote: "Historical research including a review of historic maps, should be conducted to reconstruct the history of infilling of the shoreline and to reconstruct the past land use."<sup>5</sup> The evidence shows that Marble & Co. used no maps from the seventeenth- or eighteenth-century, they revealed no maps from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania or the Library of Congress (the two finest historic collections in America), they used no maps from the City of Philadelphia Streets, Survey or Water Departments, and they never used the Port Warden records to understand the history of infilling.<sup>6</sup>

Marble & Co. claims "The purpose of the Phase II investigation was to determine the extent and integrity of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residential archaeological deposits on the SugarHouse Site (36Ph137) that had been identified during a Phase IA (Bailey et al. 2007a) and a Phase IB survey (Baulblitz et al. 2007b)."<sup>7</sup> That narrow focus excludes the much richer history and archaeological potential of the SugarHouse site.

Marble & Co.'s Phase IB/II report is full of inaccuracies that we highlight, not as an exercise in nit-picking, but to demonstrate their faulty research and analysis. Marble & Co.'s attempts to "spin" historic evidence against further investigation is also demonstrated.

Our response shares and interprets original documents, often not consulted by Marble & Co., so the USACE and PHMC can make an informed decision about the archaeological potential of the SugarHouse site, the National Register eligibility of those archaeological resources and any effect upon those resources going forward.<sup>8</sup>

"Disturbance" is history—from stone tools shaped by Native Indians to Revolutionary War fortifications, from botanic gardens to pioneer homes, from pier building to bulk heading, from artisan workshops to enormous sugar refineries. By definition, archaeology looks for those manmade disturbances to provide a "systematic description or study of human antiquities, especially as revealed by excavation."<sup>9</sup>

In 1809, after purchasing the half-acre site including the British Fort, Samuel Bower applied to John Ashmead, Master warden, for a license to build a wharf:

*"Permission having been thus granted, as soon after this rising eminence gave way to the action of the shovel, spade and pick, whose constant inroads brought to light many Indian implements which no doubt, to the rising race, be curious to behold, while its crumbled form was carried by the barrow and cast into the water below."*<sup>10</sup>

We must not follow the standard. Demolition removed the above-ground structures, so a particularly skilled team is needed to research the documentary history of what was there, so the scattered and mixed archaeological elements can be properly investigated and identified.

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<sup>5</sup> Letter from Douglas McLearn, PHMC to Urban Engineers, dated January 17, 2007.

<sup>6</sup> See Jenk, Milano & Remer, *Cartographic Analysis of SugarHouse Reports* (March 2008).

<sup>7</sup> A.D. Marble, *SugarHouse Phase IB/II Archaeological Investigation* (Feb. 2008), p. 162

<sup>8</sup> See Jenk, Milano & Remer, *Analysis of SugarHouse Phase IA, IB & IB/II Reports* (March 2008)

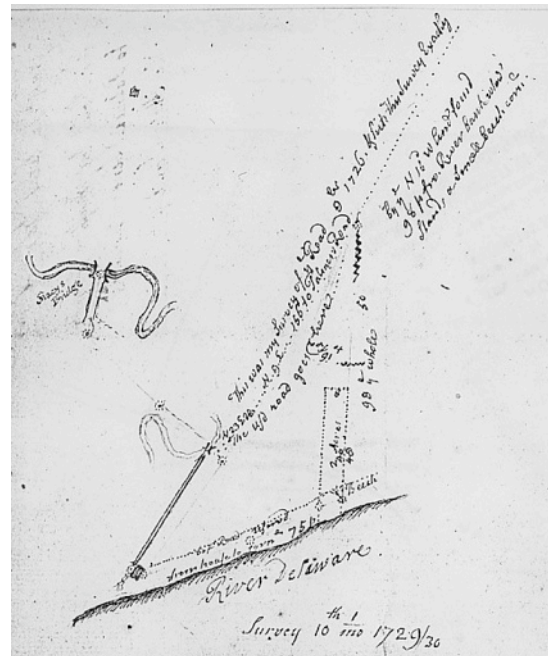
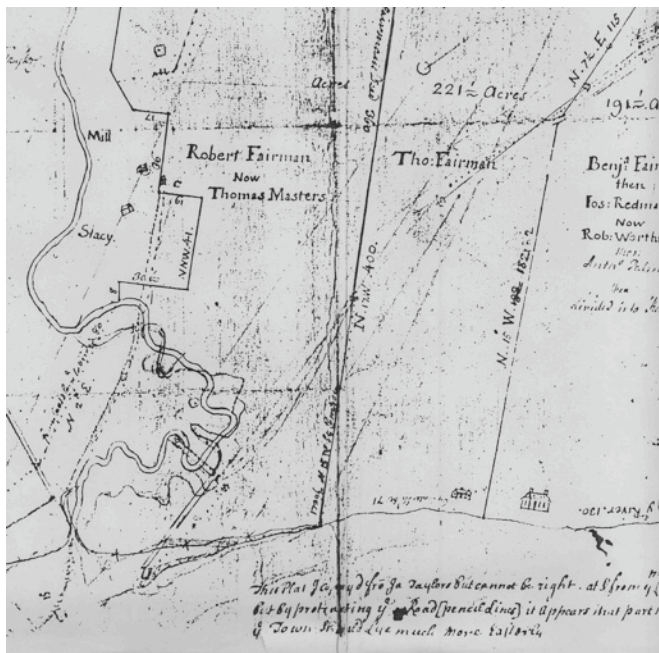
<sup>9</sup> *The New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*, (Oxford University Press, 1993), p. 108.

<sup>10</sup> Samuel D.S. Bower, *Bower Family of Philadelphia* (1858), at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

In 1837, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania heard the case of "Ball and Others against Slack and Others" which settled a land- and water-rights dispute between various landowners in Kensington. In his Opinion, Judge Huston stated:

*"At the opening of the case I was disappointed, in that a more careful search for original papers had not been made in the land office, and for the deed from Gunner Rambo to Major George Lillington, and other deeds from that time down. Those papers might, and I still suppose, would have put at rest all the disputed facts in this cause."*<sup>11</sup>

The earliest map offered in that case was made by Lewis Evans (ca. 1760-65). Over the past decade, we have revealed thousands of original maps, deeds, surveys and descriptions of Kensington dating back to 1664. Hundreds of these items are directly linked to the history of the SugarHouse site and should have been consulted earlier to reveal the true history, like these surveys of the SugarHouse site, drawn in 1718 and 1730.<sup>12</sup>



Immediately after reading Marble & Co.'s IB Report on December 12, 2007, we contacted them to highlight a major omission—British Revolutionary Fort No.1.<sup>13</sup> They replied with “cannot comment... cannot respond due to my contractual obligations to my company's client.”<sup>14</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Opinion by Judge J. Huston, *Ball and Others against Slack and Others*, (April 29, 1837, Decided), Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Eastern District, PA, 2 Whart. 508; 1837 Pa. LEXIS 206

<sup>12</sup> Both surveys from Logan Collection, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

<sup>13</sup> Dec. 12, 2007, Torben Jenk sent an email to Paul Schopp of A.D. Marble stating: "I circulated some information and links to your recent report on the Sugar House site. I received this email in response. Would you care to comment on the concerns raised? Thanks." Attached was an email from Hal Schirmer stating "I'm quite concerned and curious that Sugarhouse's archeologists seem to overlook a rather important bit of history. The British occupied Philadelphia during the Revolutionary War. The Sugarhouse riverfront is the site of British Fort #1." A detail view from the Nicole/Montrésor map (1777) was included with a link to the full map on the Library of Congress website.

<sup>14</sup> Email from Paul Schopp, Senior Historian, Marble & Co., to Torben Jenk, Dec. 12, 2008.

Our offer to help the research through to the Phase II report was reiterated at the Jan. 18, 2008 Consulting Party meeting. Marble & Co. never followed up and thereby chose to ignore much more documentary evidence that we have on the Native Indians, the earliest Swedish settlers, the arrival of the Quakers before William Penn, the early shipyards and other industrial developments.

Time constraints permit only a fraction of our information to be included in this response. Rather than reciting items that we have already shared, we offer some spectacular new revelations including the true location, on the SugarHouse site, of Batchelor's Hall (ca. 1728-1775), one of Philadelphia's first learned societies and the first botanical garden for medicinal plants.

We encourage the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission to consider the wealth of documented evidence available, for few, if any, twenty-two acre sites in all of America offer as fascinating a picture of the entire growth of this nation from "pre-contact" through "contact," early Colonial development to a Revolutionary War fort, plus the founding, growth and decline of 300 years of American enterprise and manufacturing.

Please do not follow the path of Philadelphia's professional historians who have long focused on their sponsors—the prominent, the grand and the comfortable—ignoring the rest.

*The only area of the city that "Old Philadelphians" really consider Philadelphia is that narrow belt that extends from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, south of Market and north of Lombard. The rhyme "Chestnut, Walnut, Spruce and Pine; Market, Arch, Race and Vine" expressed the ultimate limits, north and south, of an "Old Philadelphian's" personal knowledge of the city—and Race and Vine were only included because of the rhyme.*

*Except for the more liberated spirits, or those for some reason not totally assimilated, "Old Philadelphians" when they say "Philadelphia" mean automatically the "sacred zone," their somewhat limited Philadelphia, and not the sprawling jungles to the north, south, west and even east across the river in Camden, the "Greater Philadelphia of Frankford and Kensington, Manayunk and Passyunk, of Marian Anderson and Connie Mack and W.C. Fields. It is not that they don't know this Greater Philadelphia exists; in fact, many of them, particularly historically-minded older gentlemen, have a sort of benevolent curiosity about it, the feeling a bird-watcher has for some particularly busy bog; they know about the people that live there, but they don't and won't actually know the odd specimens inhabiting this swamp that surrounds the walled bastion, the inner, the forbidden city, of real Philadelphia, their own narrow historical, hereditary turf."<sup>15</sup>*

Close investigation of just 0.2% of the SugarHouse site has already 250 Native Indian artifacts dating back to 1,500BC. After months of denials, the value of British Fort No. 1 has been admitted to for, "In the end, Washington decided against attacking Philadelphia and had the army settle into its winter quarters at Valley Forge."<sup>16</sup>

In 1854, Kensington was absorbed into the City of Philadelphia. In 2008, few citizens appreciate either the ancient Native Indian settlement of Shackamaxon, or the histories of 344 years of immigration and enterprise in Kensington. Proper documentary research of the SugarHouse site offers a unique opportunity to broaden the history of Philadelphia and reveal archaeological artifacts—"products of human art or workmanship"—converting myths into facts.

Sincerely yours,

Torben Jenk, 1512 North Second Street, Philadelphia PA 19122. (215) 739-6061. [doxot@verizon.net](mailto:doxot@verizon.net)  
 Ken Milano, 2313 East York Street, Philadelphia PA 19125. (215) 317-6466. [kennethwmilano@comcast.net](mailto:kennethwmilano@comcast.net)  
 Rich Remer, 857 Fieldhouse Way, Williamstown NJ 08094. (856) 740-0684

<sup>15</sup> Nathaniel Burt, *The Perennial Philadelphians*, (Little, Brown), p. 529-30

<sup>16</sup> Marble & Co., *SugarHouse Phase IB/II Report* (Feb. 2008), Vol. I, p. 24

## SugarHouse Research Recommendations

Poor management, low expectations and casual looking—rather than research—led Keating and Marble & Co. to dismiss most of the SugarHouse site from consideration for archaeological potential.

*“The (fort) was not included in the Phase I report,” acknowledged McKenna, referring to the report issued in October. Literally two days after the Phase I was issued, we came across the additional information. We found that map on our own, prior to the local people saying we missed it.”<sup>17</sup>*

That statement demonstrates the ineptitude of project management and research by the SugarHouse team, for even three months later they revealed no original maps for the British Revolutionary War Fort, nor any first-hand testimony of the survival of the fort—none. Can McKenna prove that he shared “that map” with Marble & Co? Were SugarHouse looking for, or hiding, that “additional information”?<sup>18</sup>

Just weeks after reading Marble & Co.'s Phase IB report, the “local people” revealed five additional original 230-year old maps of the fort, dozens of first-hand documents of life along those defenses, and hundreds of other historic documents that reveal the history of the SugarHouse site.<sup>19</sup> The Phase IB/II report reveals no original information on the British Fort—none that wasn't shared on the “local people” on their website<sup>20</sup> or shared by email with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or the Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission.

Marble & Co. completely ignored the area sure to contain the richest archaeological deposits (H-3) The suggestion for “Monitoring below ground construction of the project east of Penn Street as a cost saving measure” is ridiculous. Poor research led to poor field archaeology. The “local people” have reveal much more documented history in just two months.

As demonstrated by their own advertising, “\$1 Million Per Day...Every day that SugarHouse Casino is delayed...,”<sup>21</sup> Keating and SugarHouse have a huge financial interest in finding nothing of archaeological importance. Rather than hoping that these inadequate reports would slip through the regulators, SugarHouse should have committed the necessary resources up front, hired the best team, and thoroughly investigate the evidence and site. That poor planning has, and will, by their own account, cost both SugarHouse and the taxpayers of Pennsylvania, “\$ 1 million per day.”

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<sup>17</sup> Brian Rademaekers, “Archaeologists release final report from dig” as published in the Star newspaper (Feb. 21, 2008), p. 8.

<sup>18</sup> Marble & Co., letter, Dec. 28, 2008, “...it came to A.D. Marble & Company's attention that a Revolutionary War period fort was potentially located within the subject property... We believe no other significant remains from the fort exist...” Yet that report cites NO other documentary evidence about the fort or the Revolutionary War era—NONE. Marble & Co. were goaded into action by the article “Found! Ancient relic of an occupied Philadelphia” (Dan Rubin, Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 10, 2008). Marble & Co. promised their Phase IB/II report on Jan. 14, 2008—before the Jan. 18, 2008 Consulting Party meeting at the USACE—but delivered it a month later. The reason for the delay is obvious. The poor quality of the Phase IB/II report shows it to be a rush job with “filler” grabbed from online sources (without attribution). McKenna's belligerent statement at the Jan. 18, 2008 Consulting party meeting sums up his attitude to “local people” — “Enough of the history lesson.”

<sup>19</sup> These findings by the “local people” are all documented and dated in emails sent by Torben Jenk to James Boyer of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and to Douglas McLearn and Mark Schaffer of the Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission.

<sup>20</sup> [http://www.workshopoftheworld.com/kensington/point\\_archeology.html](http://www.workshopoftheworld.com/kensington/point_archeology.html) was purposely archived on Jan. 7, 2008 as proof. Subsequent information was shared at [http://www.workshopoftheworld.com/kensington/defenses\\_updates.html](http://www.workshopoftheworld.com/kensington/defenses_updates.html)

<sup>21</sup> Full-page, full-color ads in the Spirit Community Newspapers, (misc dates including Feb. 27, 2008, p. 9)



### Historic Areas H-3 & H-4 (east of Penn Street, including Piers 41-48)

*"Virtually the entire parcel east of Penn Street and north of Laurel Street is situated on artificial land created through the filling of the Delaware River and former riverside tidal flats and shoals. This area has no potential to contain precontact archaeological resources. Even in areas marked as fast land on the 1797 Hills map have very limited potential, mainly due to the successive building and demolition phases during the historic and modern periods that disturbed the original precontact-era deposits."*<sup>22</sup>

Hundreds of maps, deeds, surveys and descriptions dating back to the eighteenth-century show over 150 feet of land east of Penn Street between Laurel & Shackamaxon Streets.<sup>23</sup> Marble & Co. based their assumptions on the inaccurate “1797 Hills Map,” a map that scholars describe as having “few pretenses to utility; it was conceived as a wall-hanging.”<sup>24</sup>

Thomas & Sybilla Masters purchased this land in 1718 and this map<sup>25</sup> reflects the subdivision of 600 acres between their grand-daughters in 1775: Mary Masters who married William Penn's grandson, Richard Penn, and Sarah who later married Turner Camac. The Masters sisters sailed to England at the start of the Revolutionary War. Turner Camac came to America in 1803 to settle the financial affairs of this huge estate, much of which was controlled by the Masters family into the 1840s. Note the 150 feet of land east, or riverside, of Penn Street, north of Maiden / Laurel Street—Historic Area H-3—five acres of land totally dismissed by Marble & Co.



<sup>22</sup> A.D. Marble & Co., *SugarHouse Phase IA* (March 2007), p. 47, reiterated in *Phase IB/II* (Feb 2008), p. 93.

<sup>23</sup> See Jenk, Milano & Remer *Cartographical Analysis of SugarHouse Reports* (March 2008).

<sup>24</sup> *Philadelphia: Three Centuries of American Art*, (Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1976, reprint 1990), p. 216

<sup>25</sup> Map to accompany "The Writ of Partition of the Real Estate of William Masters, Esq. deceased, 1775." Collection: Historical Society of Pennsylvania

The surviving papers of the Bower's shipwright family clearly describes the Native Indian artifacts and British Revolutionary War Fort that were on just a half-acre section of this dismissed "Historic Area H-3" section of the property.

*"I now come to speak of a new operation [shipyard] which my ancestor [Samuel Bower] commenced on the 29th of April, in the year 1809, in the purchase from Mr. Benj. R. Morgan, for the sum of \$6,250 the ground, known in Revolutionary times and afterwards as 'The Battery'... License is hereby granted by the Board Wardens to Samuel Bower to erect a wharf on his property... Permission having been thus granted, as soon after this rising eminence gave way to the action of the shovel, spade and pick, whose constant inroads brought to light many Indian implements which no doubt, to the rising race, be curious to behold, while its crumbled form was carried by the barrow and cast into the water below."*<sup>26</sup>

Two hundred years later, Bowers was right, those "many Indian implements, no doubt, to the rising race, be curious to behold." Despite this historic evidence, Marble & Co. falsely claim, "This area has no potential to contain precontact archaeological resources."

Other period quotes substantiate finding valuable Native Indian artifacts:

*"On Mr Joseph Cooper's plantation to the North of Samuel Cooper's farm opposite to Philadelphia runs a high bank along the shore of the river on the spot of which was formerly a large indian village, as we are informed by tradition and confirmed by an immense quantity of muscle shells, mixt [sic] with the earth for about a foot thick toward the surface of the ground, and also several fragments of indian earthenware and Stone arrow heads are found. [Pennsylvania] [sic] at Kensington opposite to the above mentioned Spot it is said there stood also formerly an Indian village the inhabitants of which were frequently at war with those of Cooper's Ferry."*<sup>27</sup>

The 250 Native Indian artifacts already found on the SugarHouse site make this the largest concentration of Indian artifacts ever retrieved by professional archaeologists in Philadelphia. This find should not be confused with other nearby Native Indian archaeological sites for:

*"ethnohistory often makes it clear that different clusters of individuals sharing the same culture may not operate their cultures in the same ways. Simply put, no two archaeological sites are identical. Often we believe that these differences may be due to temporal separation or environmental (ecological) adjustments to circumstances in the immediate neighborhood. Less often do archaeologists consider the possibility that the variations seen are the result of normative differences that can appear within a culture as the result of different kin groups and/or residential groups interpreting their supposedly similar culture in different ways. These cognitive differences may become more evident when we examine the range of variation among the various populations of a culture. Let us, then, examine historic data from the Middle and Lower Delaware River Valley, an area that until recently was considered inhabited by a single culture—the Lenape. This Lenape culture would be expected to produce archaeological sites roughly comparable from place to place within their realm. Yet it would also include the kinds of variation expected to occur within any constellation of related sites."*<sup>28</sup>

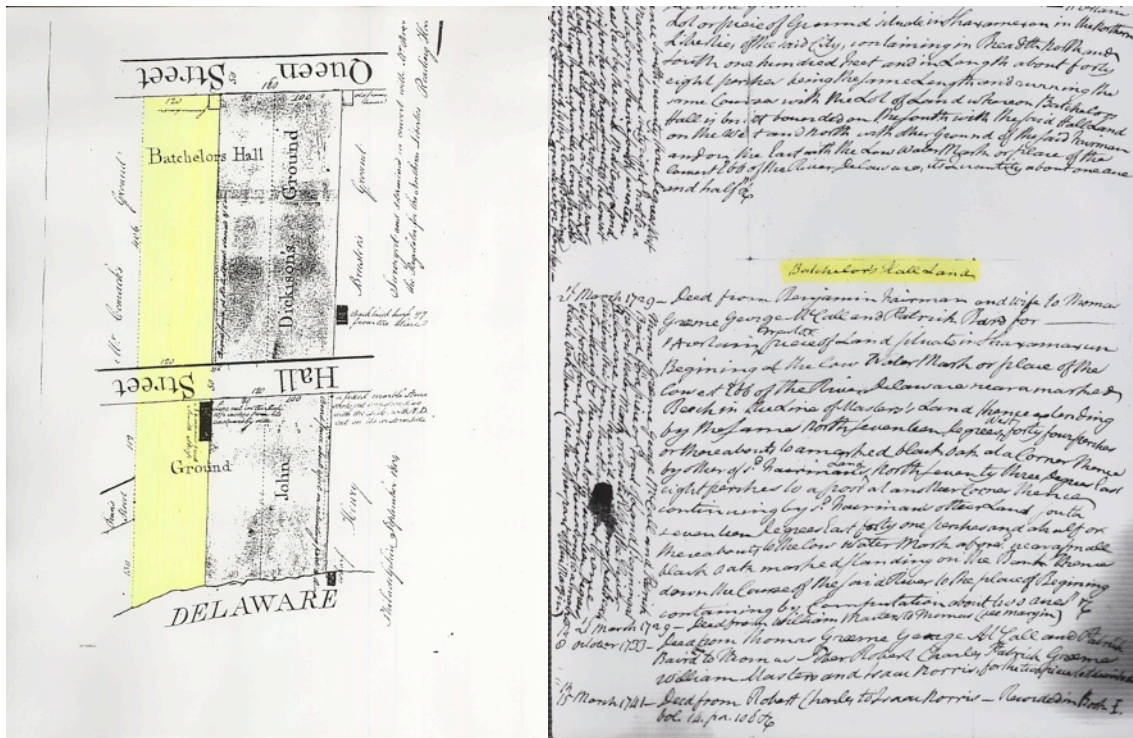
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<sup>26</sup> Samuel D.S. Bower, *Bower Family of Philadelphia*, (1858), Collection: Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

<sup>27</sup> *Du Simitiere Artist, Antiquary, and Naturalist*, [1781] (PA. Mag., Vol. 13, 1889), p. 372.

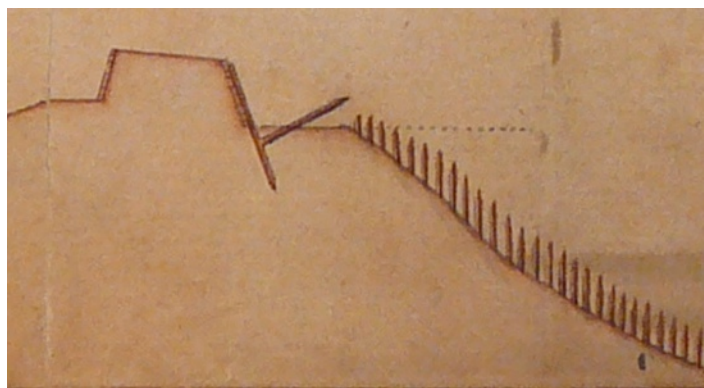
<sup>28</sup> Marshall J. Becker, "Cultural Diversity in the Lower Delaware River Valley, 1550-1750: An Ethnohistorical Perspective," in *Late Woodland Cultures of the Middle Atlantic Region*, ed. Jay Custer (University of Delaware Press, 1986), p. 91.

Original deeds, surveys and descriptions show Batchelor's Hall (ca. 1728-1775) to sit just below the intersection of Delaware Avenue and Shackamaxon Street, with over 150 feet of land between Penn Street and low water on the Delaware River.



Because these ancient property deeds went to the “low water” mark, some of this land is accurately denoted as “Beach” in the survey of 1730 (shown on page 3).

Finding British Revolutionary War Fort No. 1 would prove the edge of the natural embankment and low tide, for surviving plans<sup>29</sup> show the Fort was built on the edge of the embankment with a moat that flooded before “High Water,” and a substantial stockade was added to “Low Water.” The British Fort stood within Historic Area H-1, the area totally dismissed by Marble & Co.



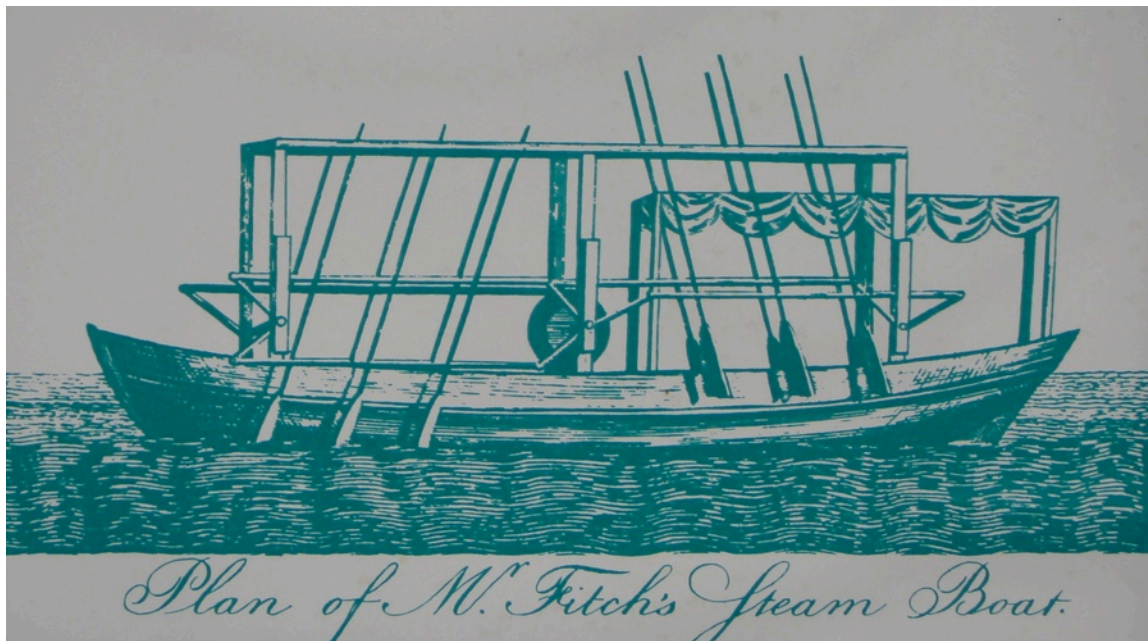
<sup>29</sup> Detail, Lewis Nicola, “Plan of the English Lines Near Philadelphia 1777,” Collection Historical Society of Pennsylvania.



Shipyards crucial to the founding of America's Navy and merchant fleets were located here including Peter Browne, William Clinton, Thomas B. Eyre, Samuel Grice, Isaac Eyre, Samuel Bowers and John Hammitt. Fragments of those ancient shipways and devices are sure to survive. Close investigation might reveal the Kensington Screw Dock and Spermaceti Works—seemingly Philadelphia's only shipyard supporting America's nineteenth-century whaling industry.

Marble & Co. excavated just five shallow "strip blocks" east of Penn Street below Laurel Street.<sup>30</sup>

Marble & Co claim: "Research for the Phase IA study found no evidence for shipwrecks in the APE. It seems unlikely that wrecks would be present, given the dredging that must have occurred in this area on a fairly regular basis to maintain access to the piers. If any wrecks were once present in this area, dredging would have likely obliterated them. Hence, the potential for shipwrecks or abandoned ship hulks seems fairly low."<sup>31</sup>



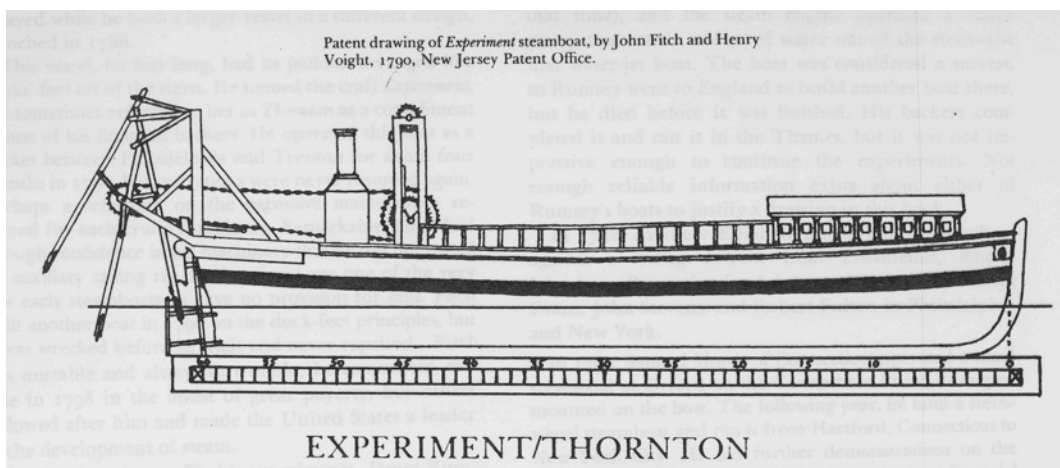
Marble & Co. again dismisses the archaeological potential of ship hulks without providing any evidence of research. While Marble & Co. completely ignored John Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia* during the Phase IA & IB investigations, they claim to have used it during Phase IB/II. So why did they ignore the description therein of the builders of America's first steam boats—John Fitch, Henry Voight, Peter Brown (blacksmith) and John Wilson (ship builder)—and then ignore the evidence of those vessels demise on or near to the SugarHouse site?

*"While Robert Fulton was thus engaged in London, John Fitch, a clockmaker and silversmith, was contriving schemes in Philadelphia, for the propulsion of boats by steam. He conducted his mysterious operations at a projection on the shore of the Delaware, at Kensington, which, among the wise and prudent of the neighbourhood, the scornors of magicians and their dark works, soon acquired the ominous and fearful title of Conjurer's point. I often witnessed the performance of his boat, 1788, '89 and '90. It was propelled by five paddles over the stern, and constantly getting out of order. I saw it when it was returning from a trip to Burlington, from whence it was said to have arrived in little more than two hours. When coming to, off Kensington, some part of the machinery broke, and I*

<sup>30</sup> A.D. Marble & Co., *SugarHouse Phase IB/II* (Feb 2008), p. 93.

<sup>31</sup> A.D. Marble & Co., *SugarHouse Phase IA* (March 2007), p. 53.

never saw it in motion afterwards... The company, thereupon, gave up the ghost — the boat went to pieces — and Fitch became bankrupt and broken-hearted... During the days of his aspiring hopes, two mechanics were of sufficient daring to work for him. Ay, and they suffered in purse for their confidence. These were Peter Brown, ship-smith, and John Wilson, boat-builder, both of Kensington. They were worthy, benevolent men, well known to the writer, and much esteemed in the city. Towards Fitch in particular, they ever extended the kindest sympathy. While he lived, therefore, he was in the habit of calling almost daily at their workshops, to while away time; to talk over his misfortunes; and to rail at the ingratitude and cold neglect of an unfeeling, spiritless world. From Wilson I derived the following anecdote: Fitch called to see him as usual — Brown happened to be present. Fitch mounted his hobby, and became unusually eloquent in the praise of steam, and of the benefits which mankind were destined to derive from its use in propelling boats. They listened, of course, without faith, but not without interest, to this animated appeal; but it failed to rouse them to give any future support to schemes by which they had already suffered. After indulging himself for some time, in this never-failing topic of deep excitement, he concluded with these memorable words — ‘Well, gentlemen, although I shall not live to see the time, you will, when steamboats will be preferred to all other means of conveyance, and especially for passengers; and they will be particularly useful in the navigation of the river Mississippi.’”<sup>32</sup>



Careful research might define where the hulks of Fitch's other steam boats lie (Watson claims two rotted in the docks or mud flats of Kensington). One of the later investors and inventors to join Fitch's experiments with steam locomotion was Dr. William Thornton,

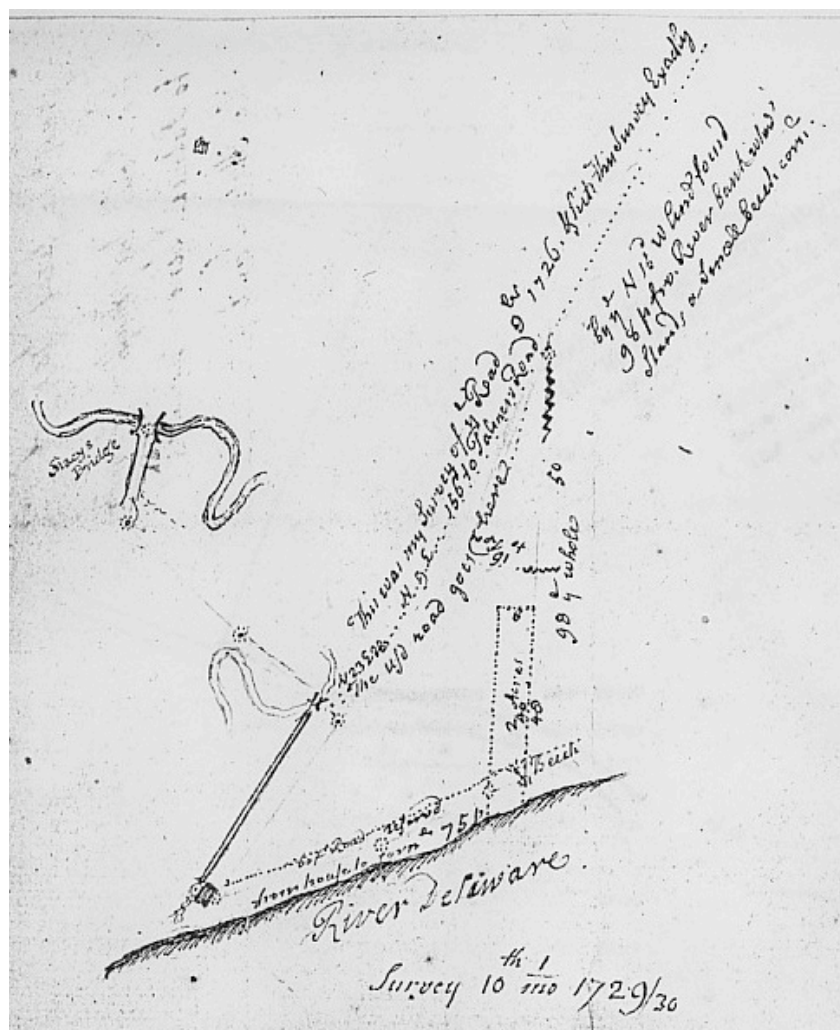
*“one of those active intelligent liberals produced in so great a quantity in the latter half of the eighteenth century... In 1802 Thomas Jefferson appointed him [Thornton] Superintendent of the United States Patent Office, which position he held in 1814 when the British troops besieged Washington. On August 25 it is said he met their cannon and destructive torches with the words, ‘Are you Englishmen or Vandals? This is the Patent Office, a depository of the ingenuity of the American nation, in which the whole of the civilized world is interested. Would you destroy it?’”*<sup>33</sup>

Many other pioneering vessels and their rudimentary propulsion systems which “never saw it in motion afterwards” might lie in fragments along the SugarHouse waterfront. Recovering those artifacts would prove the inventive genius of America's earliest shipwrights, from Kensington.

<sup>32</sup> John F. Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia* (1857), Vol 2. p. 451.

<sup>33</sup> Ruth Fitch Boyd, *Poor John Fitch* (Van Rees Press, 1935), pp. 214-16.

Another spectacular archaeological find along the river's edge would be Thomas Masters Tide Mill, which was in operation before 1718. Masters own surveys show this to have been powered by a sluice that ran from near the intersection of Laurel Street and Frankford Avenue in a southerly direction to the edge of the Delaware River, possibly on the SugarHouse site.<sup>34</sup>



A grant bearing the date Feb. 4, 1735, states, "... northward to the mouth of the Cohocksink Creek, wherein the mills some years since built by Thomas Masters dec'd now stands,..."<sup>35</sup> Thomas Masters also operated the "Governor's Mill" which stood along the Cohocksink at the southwest corner of Germantown and Girard Avenues. To the north of the SugarHouse site, "To be sold or lett by Thomas Say, a good windmill, with a bolting mill, and a small brick building, with a large oven, fit for a baker, situate in Kensington..."<sup>36</sup> Water, tide and wind powered America's first machines—before steam—here in Kensington. Masters Tide Mill might be on the SugarHouse site.

<sup>34</sup> See Jenk, Milano & Remer, *Masters Tide Mill, Point Pleasant, 1714*, (March 2008)

<sup>35</sup> Sharf & Westcott, *History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884* (Everts, 1884), Vol III, p. 2137.

<sup>36</sup> See *Pennsylvania Gazette*, January 15, 1761 and July 22, 1762 where the location is defined as "containing in breadth on Queen Street 100 feet, and in length or depth on Marlborough Street 170 feet, bounded northward by Thomas Cuthbert's lots, eastward by Thomas Boud's lot, southward by Queen Street, and westward by Marlborough Street, subject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per year..." (accessed online via etext.lib.virginia.edu on 7/7/1998).

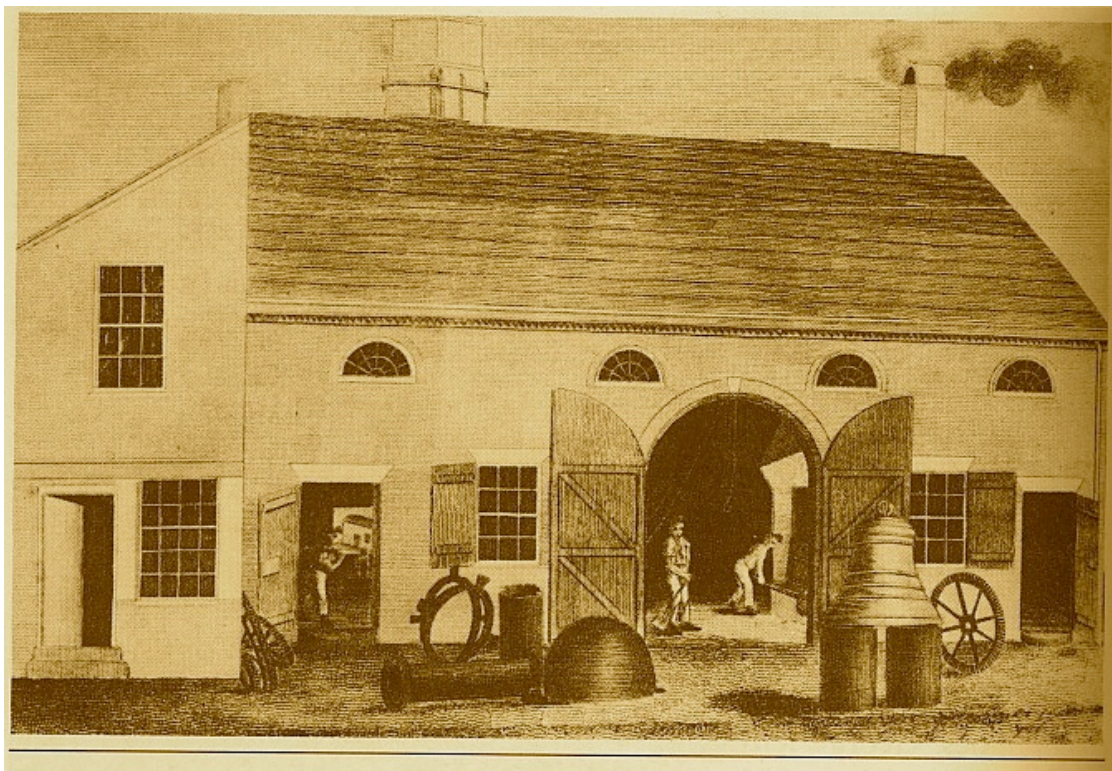


## Historic Area H-1 (southwest corner of SugarHouse site, between Delaware Avenue and Beach Street, Ellen to Laurel Streets).

Significant portions of the southwestern portion of the SugarHouse site were dismissed with the unsubstantiated claim,

*“The southern half of the block had been completely disturbed by the construction and demolition of the Powerhouse plant.”<sup>37</sup>*

Yet again, Marble & Co. provide no proof. No documentary research nor excavation was done.



This section of the SugarHouse site has long served as home to foundries, like “Parke & Tiers Brass Bell & Iron Founders, Point Pleasant, Kensington, Philada.”<sup>38</sup> which started in 1809. They also cast nautical items for the neighboring shipyards. By the 1820s, with partner Arundius Tiers, iron gears and wheels were cast and sold to manufacturers of looms and even for rail road locomotives.

William & Harvey Rowland, later Kensington Iron & Steel Works, also owned property on the SugarHouse site, including Pier 41. As a manufacturer of saws and springs “the operations of the works give employment to 175 men and boys. The large rolling mill is particularly interesting, while their spring shops present a scene of unceasing activity. All of the springs are made of Swedish stock... In 1872 they worked up over seventeen hundred tons of Swedish iron, and made, in addition, over twenty-one hundred tons of steel.”

These foundry and steel works did not have basements, hence the survival of 3,500 year old Native Indian artifacts within the top four inches of this section of the SugarHouse site.

<sup>37</sup> A.D. Marble & Co., *SugarHouse Phase IB/II* (Feb 2008), p. 91.

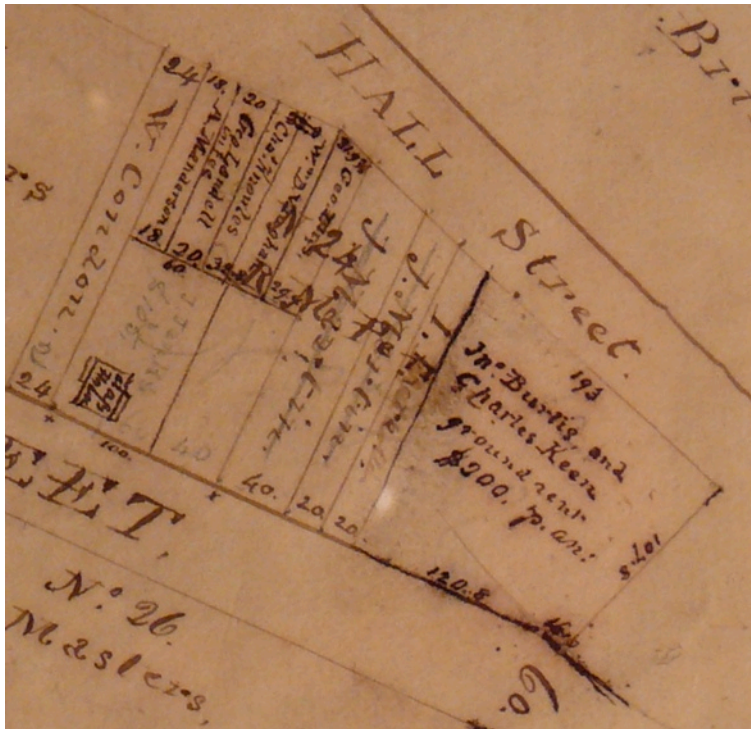
<sup>38</sup> Engraving in *Picture of Philadelphia* (E.L. Carey & A. Hart, 1831)



## Historic Area H-2 (between Delaware Avenue and Beach Street, Laurel to Shackamaxon)

*"Of course, some of the later building and demolition phases must have obliterated earlier building remnants and deposits in certain portions of the site. Specifically, construction and subsequent demolition of the sprawling sugar factory complex in the northern portion of the APE more than likely destroyed the remains of earlier warehouses, shops and piers in that area. Thus the focus of this section will be to identify sections of the APE that have a high potential to contain significant historical archaeological resources."*<sup>39</sup>

Yet again, Marble & Co. does not substantiate this claim with any evidence.



If Marble & Co. truly studied the maps that they included in their Phase IB/II report (Vol. II, Fig. 13), then they would have found helpful clues to the early occupants of the SugarHouse site, including "Jno. Burtis and Charles Keen, ground rent \$200 p. an."

Burtis & Keen operated the Kensington Cotton Mill which "employs constantly 163 persons, men, women and children; spins on 1200 spindles, about 1500 wt of raw cotton weekly into yarn of No's. from 14 to 20."

"Opposite Burtis' Factory" stood the Kensington Iron, Brass & Bell Foundry. "Holmes, Bailey & Co.. Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened the Foundry, formerly occupied by John

Pierce, and intend carrying on the business in all its various branches. Soap Boilers Pans, Sugar Kettles, Oil Pans of every description and pattern made to order in the best manner and at the shortest notice."<sup>40</sup>

Kensington Iron, Brass & Bell Foundry, "The extensive iron, brass and bell foundry, situated on Beach and Penn Streets, Kensington, it was built in the year 1826; the proprietor, Mr. Francis Harley, Senior, gives employment to 27 men. The following articles are manufactured at this establishment. Sugar pans, sugar mills, soapboilers' pans, forge and tilt hammers, anvils, castings for grist and saw mills, steam engines, cotton and woolen manufactories, &c. Composition work for ships, spikes, &c. Bells for churches, ships, steamboats &c. Every attention is paid to orders by the superintendent at the works, or the proprietor, South Front above Walnut."<sup>41</sup>

<sup>39</sup> Marble & Co., *SugarHouse Phase IA* (March 2007), p. 47

<sup>40</sup> J.R. Savage, *Philadelphia Circulating Business Directory* (1838), p. 183?

<sup>41</sup> Thomas Porter, *Picture of Philadelphia, 1811-31* (1831), Vol. II.

The entire SugarHouse site sits on Point Peasant, in Kensington, described by Dr. Anthony Garvan as:

*“one of the earliest speculative planned communities in English-speaking America and one which, by design or accident, attracted a relatively homogeneous group of residents, thus creating a community similar in many of its aspects to the new urban developments of the twentieth century. The architectural residential style developed, while typical of Philadelphia building elsewhere, has distinctive variants in design which quite precisely suited the family needs and personal aspirations of the immigrants and successive generations of occupants.”*<sup>42</sup>

The industrial history of the Point Peasant / SugarHouse site is important because:

*... in the quarter-century following the Revolution, Philadelphians witnessed the beginnings of an industrial revolution. It was an experimental period for everyone involved, as much for the merchants and master crafts-men who became industrial capitalists and created the city's outwork and manufactory systems as for the journeymen and half-trained apprentices who labored under their control. The uncertainty of the era was underscored by those who styled themselves the “manufacturing interest” of the city when, in 1787, they formed the Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the Useful Arts in the hope that an emulation of English industrial machinery would provide a safe and easy way to transform Philadelphia into a cornucopia of industrial wealth... It was, then, the anti-British embargo of 1807-9 and the subsequent second Anglo-American War that propelled Philadelphia's transformation into a manufacturing center. The lack of competition from British imported goods between 1807 and 1809, and again from 1812 to 1815, provided a natural protective tariff for domestic production at the same time that idle merchant capital sought new forms of investment.”*<sup>43</sup>

The ingenuity and industriousness of both native-born and immigrant were a daily sight:

*Passing up Front street as far as the hay scales, take the right hand road, and crossing the turnpike (leading the Frankfort, Bristol &c.) you stride on the bank of the Delaware through Kensington, called Shakamexunk by the natives; here in addition to the pleasing spectacle which is exhibited, of shipbuilding, in all the various stages,...*<sup>44</sup>

Besides the the fascinating trades supporting that shipbuilding (rope making, foundries, mast makers, sail lofts, riggers, caulkers, black smiths, wharf builders, lumberyards, etc.). Point Pleasant was also home to a public market, a bank, a distillery, taverns, a tide mill and many small frame workshops and houses:

	Brick	Frame	Total
Dwelling Houses	184	431	615
Store Houses	1	8	9
Manufacturing Buildings	5	5	10
Public Buildings	1	3	4
Stables, Workshops, &c.	14	217	231
Totals	205	664	869

<sup>42</sup> Philadelphia Archaeological Salvage Council, Summary Report, August 15, 1967, p. 1, from Garvan Papers, University of Pennsylvania. UPT 50/G244, Box 31, Folder 15.

<sup>43</sup> Ronald Schultz, *The Republic of Labor: Philadelphia Artisans and the Politics of Class, 1720-1830* (Oxford University Press, 1993), p. 165-66.

<sup>44</sup> Thomas Wilson, *Picture of Philadelphia, for 1824, containing the Picture of Philadelphia for 1811 by James Mease, M.D. with all its improvements since that period*, (Town, Philadelphia, 1828), p. 338-49.

## SugarHouse Bibliographic Analysis—Phase IA & IB Reports, used prior to field archaeology.

Marble & Co. delivered three reports for HSP Gaming L.P. - SugarHouse Casino, 941-1025 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, PA: Phase IA Archaeological Survey Report (March 2007), Phase IB Management Summary Report (October 2007) and Phase IB/II Archaeological Investigation (February 2008).

The bibliographies from Phase IA & IB were used to guide field archaeology and are critiqued below, followed by a separate critique of the Phase IB/II bibliography. The bibliography of the IA Report lists fifty two items, of which fourteen are single piece maps or atlases [see SugarHouse Cartographic Analysis], and thirty eight are secondary sources, mainly archaeological or historical studies. Only two items were published by University presses.

The bibliography of the Phase IB (October 2007) adds about nine archaeology reports (none directly related to this area) and one map (Smedley 1862).

Throughout 2007 and the completion of field archaeology on Dec. 21, it appears that no seventeenth- or eighteenth-century primary source historic material was used — no manuscripts, no deeds, no surveys, no lawsuits, no journals—why? Thousands of relevant original documents survive in various local historical collections including the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Library Company of Philadelphia, Streets Department, Survey Offices, Deed Office and City Archives. Skilled researchers know how to find the relevant documents in those repositories and they know whom to contact when they get stuck. Because of this poor initial research, Marble missed areas of high historic interest and archaeological potential, including the ancient river front and development of the piers shown in the Port Warden Records which Marble never consulted.

### *History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884*

— John Thomas Scharf & Thompson Westcott.

The Phase IA bibliography references this three volume, 2,399 page compendium. Most historians recognize Scharf & Westcott as an accessible compendium, full of information, not all of it accurate. Scharf & Westcott devote 166 pages to “Philadelphia During the Revolution.”<sup>45</sup> Marble devotes just half a paragraph to the Revolutionary War and seems to attribute that information to Rich Remer.

*According to Scharf and Westcott (1884:2150), much of the land along the river in Kensington was originally marshy. This marshy ground extended from the confluence of the Delaware River and Cohocksink Creek near Green Street up to Point Pleasant near Shackamaxon Street. When British forces occupied Philadelphia during the American War for Independence, Kensington proved a strategic location for defensive positions, guarding the city against any attack from the north or northwest. Germantown Pike, Old York Road, and Frankford Road all converged nearby. Using the Cohocksink Creek as a natural barrier to sorties, British engineers dammed the stream, flooding the adjacent marshlands. The occupying army firebombed any plantations, orchards, woods, or estates that impeded an unobstructed view of the north and northwestern horizon. During the fall and winter of 1777-1778, British Major John Simcoe, along with a contingent of the Queen's Rangers, a group of Tory militarists, bivouacked in Kensington and made frequent foraging raids and guard patrols. The group guarded the Penn Treaty Elm from damage, but the very same forces pillaged the nearby Eyre Mansion. Despite the departure of British forces in June 1778, reportedly no new ship construction occurred in Kensington until 1783 (Remer 2002a: 11).<sup>46</sup>*

<sup>45</sup> Scharf & Westcott, *History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884*, Vol. 1, pp. 267-433.

<sup>46</sup> A.D. Marble & Co., *SugarHouse Phase IA*, (March 2007), p. 12

Yet Scharf & Westcott clearly state: “At Kensington a battery was built on a wharf above Cohocksink Creek” (p. 1027); and “Battery No. 1, east of Front Street, above Cohocksink Creek, of a square shape, commanding the river and the Front Street road, with a small two-gun battery south of it. Intrenchments and abates extended nearly along the line of the present Maiden Street to Germantown Road. Saw-shaped redans, each calculated to hold three men, were at the northwest angle of Germantown road and Maiden Street.” (p. 1028). Scharf & Westcott includes an inaccurate map of the defenses showing British Fort No. 1 south of the Cohocksink Creek (opposite p. 360).<sup>47</sup> Marble & Co. reference Scharf & Westcott in their IA & IB bibliographies but failed to investigate the British Revolutionary War fort until the IB/II Report — why?

### *Old Kensington*

—Rich Remer (Pennsylvania Legacies, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 2002).  
The three authors of this critique to the SugarHouse reports (Torben Jenk, Ken Milano & Rich Remer) wrote all the articles in this magazine about the history of Kensington. This publication was a succinct, well-illustrated popular history — not a detailed guide for archaeological investigations.

The SugarHouse archaeology contract apparently prevented Marble & Co, from contacting Jenk, Milano & Remer for more detailed information.<sup>48</sup>

### **Standard histories IGNORED consulted during Phase IA & IB Reports:**

Scores of standard reference books on the history of Philadelphia were published during the nineteenth- and twentieth-century — these four examples with direct references to the British Forts were totally ignored by Marble & Co. during their IA & IB Reports.

### *Annals of Philadelphia*

—John F. Watson. First published as a single volume work in 1830, the *Annals of Philadelphia* was expanded to two volumes (1857), then three volumes (1877) and subsequently reprinted. John F. Watson (1779-1860) was born during the Revolution and spent much of his life gathering first-hand testimony from his elders. Watson actually saw Fort No. 1, writing: “The British redoubts remained til lately—one on the Delaware bank in a line with the stone-bridge street—then no houses were near it; now it is all built up, and streets are run where none were seen.”<sup>49</sup> The 1881 reprint includes a detailed and accurate map of the “British Defenses of Philadelphia,” and an extensive section on the “Occurrences of the War of Independence”<sup>50</sup> from pages 278-337. Watson’s original manuscripts survive at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and should be consulted for more detail that was never included in the published volumes.

### *City of Independence, Views of Philadelphia before 1800*

—Martin Snyder (Praeger, NY, 1975).  
Snyder devotes chapter five, thirty-five pages, to “The Period of the American Revolution, 1776-1782.” Snyder includes a snippet view of Lewis Nicola’s “Plan of the English Lines Near Philadelphia 1777” from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a full view of John Montresor’s “A Survey of the City of Philadelphia” from the British Library Board, and dozens of detailed footnotes to other sources.

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<sup>47</sup> See Jenk, Milano & Remer, *SugarHouse Cartographic Analysis* (March 2008)

<sup>48</sup> Email from Paul Schopp, Senior Historian, A.D. Marble to Torben Jenk, Dec. 12, 2008, “cannot comment... cannot respond due to my contractual obligations to my company's client.” Jenk, Milano & Remer are friends with Schopp.

<sup>49</sup> John F. Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia* (1830), p. 418

<sup>50</sup> John F. Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia* (1881 edition), Vol. 2, Appendix, p. 610, and pp. 278-337



***Philadelphia, A 300-Year History***

—Russell F. Weigley, Editor (Norton, NY, 1982).

Page 139 states: "... Howe erected a chain of ten redoubts, with connecting abatis, between the two rivers in a line running north of and parallel to Callowhill Street."

***Philadelphia, Portrait of an American City***

—Edwin Wolf, 2nd, (Library Company of Philadelphia / Stackpole, 1975).

Chapter three covers the period 1765-1785, page 75 states: North of the British fortifications, which crossed the peninsula at Bush Hill, destruction created a no man's land..."

**Detailed histories of the British Army in Philadelphia — IGNORED**

From those introductory sources to the British Forts, contemporary scholarship should have been consulted, including:

John Jackson, *With the British Army in Philadelphia, 1777-1778* (Presidio, 1979)

John Jackson, *The Pennsylvania Navy, 1775-1781, The Defense of the Delaware* (Rutgers, 1974)

Paul K. Walker, *Engineers of Independence, A Documentary History of the Army Engineers in the American Revolution, 1775-1783*, (U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1981, reprinted 2002).

**Other books and texts that were IGNORED*****The Buried Past, An Archaeological History of Philadelphia***

— John Cotter, Daniel Roberts & Michael Parrington ((Barra / University of Pennsylvania Press, 1992).

Anyone interested in Philadelphia's archaeology turns to Cotter et al's Chapter five that covers "The Delaware Waterfront" with the stunning archaeological findings from "West's Shipyard" [north of Vine Street] dating back to the seventeenth-century (pages 227-233). West's Shipyard was located only 1000 yards south of the SugarHouse site on the Port Warden's Line. "Interstate-95: The long and short of it" includes "A major saving grace of the I-95 project was the historical and architectural information that the study produced (Garvan...)" (p. 220). *The Buried Past* was never consulted—why?

***Philadelphia Historical Salvage Project***

Dr. Anthony Garvan from the University of Pennsylvania's Department of American Civilization led the Philadelphia Historical Salvage Council from its inception in 1967.

*"Under the direction of Dr. Margaret Tinkcam, a documentary survey of the area from Arch [in Center City] to Palmer [350 yards north of the SugarHouse property on the Port Wardens Line] was commenced. It was clear at the outset that this area has been in large part neglected, but that it has a distinctive and important history which reflects major economic and social trends as manifest in Philadelphia. In fact, it now seems evident that the Northern Liberties-Fishtown-Kensington community, like Southwark, is one of the earliest speculative planned communities in English-speaking America and one which, by design or accident, attracted a relatively homogeneous group of residents, thus creating a community similar in many of its aspects to the new urban developments of the twentieth century. The architectural residential style developed, while typical of Philadelphia building elsewhere, has distinctive variants in design which quite precisely suited the family needs and personal aspirations of the immigrants and successive generations of occupants."*<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>51</sup> Philadelphia Archaeological Salvage Council, Summary Report, August 15, 1967, p. 1, from Garvan Papers, University of Pennsylvania. UPT 50/G244, Box 31, Folder 15.

Budget constraints limited detailed research to the Southwark neighborhood where, “Dr. John Cotter explored and located the Bonnin Morris Factory site, the first American porcelain factory, which operated for only little more than a year (1777-1772).”<sup>52</sup>

*“In the course, of the survey, we are constantly discovering new and interesting architectural designs and architectural developments which are located adjacent to the main line of the right-of-way. This has included examples of very early baloon [sic] construction, small speculative houses before 1810, and a wide range of early factory architecture. It is our hope and expectation that many, if not all, of these fields will attract specialists who will undertake their full exploration and study.”*<sup>53</sup>

### ***A History of the Indian Villages and Place Names in Philadelphia***

—George P. Donehod, Telegraph Press, Harrisburg, PA, 1928), pp. 185-86

*Shackamaxon, the name of the former chief village of the Turtle clan of the Delawares, situated on the Delaware River in the present Philadelphia at Kensington. Heckewelder, and others, give the derivation of this name from Schachamensink, “place of eels,” from Schachameek, “an eel,” with the locative ing [sic]. It is more probably from Sakima, “a chief,” with the locative ing, meaning “place of chiefs,” or Sakimaucheen, “the place where chiefs are made.” Shackamaxon was no doubt the chief town of the Unami tribe of the Delaware, as Minisink was the chief town of the Minsi tribe, and as such was therefore the Capital of the Delaware. The leading Unami chief was regarded as the head chief of the Delaware Nation, and his village as the Capital of the Delawares, as was the case when Gekelemukpecheunk became the Delaware Capital in Ohio. Tammany as the leading Unami chief would be considered as the head of the Delaware Nation. As such he was given the name “King” by the English. The head chief of the Unami kept all of the official belts of wampum of the tribe, and presided at all of the Councils of the Delawares. Shackamaxon was the official village of Tammany, and here all of the Councils of the tribe were held.*

*Soon after the English occupation of the Delaware the Indians began to move westward to the Susquehanna. By 1718 only a small remnant was living on the Brandywine, and in other places in the region... The Unami tribe, which had occupied the region about Philadelphia, was the most friendly towards the English, even during the period of Indian hostilities. They boasted of their friendship for the English, when the Munsee were bitter foes. Even in the period of the Revolution the Unami, or Turtle clan, as a tribe, remained true to the American cause. Gelelemend, and many others of the Turtle clan, who were the direct descendants of Tammany, and the chiefs who met William Penn, remained true to the League of Amity which their fathers had made a century before.*

*The land called Shackamaxon, or Shacka Mexunk (Reed's map), was situated on the north side of Cohocksink Creek, in the present Kensington. Peter Cock received 600 acres in this tract in 1664 (Archives, Third Series, III, 315-316). Lawrence Cock, and Martha Cock, his wife, deeded to Elizabeth Kinsey (who became wife of Thomas Fairman) 300 acres of land ‘att the toune or neighborhood Called and Knowne by the name of Sachamexing’ (Records of Upland Court, 116-118). This Deed is also mentioned in 1791, after Elizabeth Kinsey had become the wife of Thomas Fairman (Archives, Sec. Ser. XIX, 72-73). Various other transactions at Shackamaxon are noted in the references which follow. At the time of Penn's Treaty, 1683, there was quite a settlement at this place, made up chiefly of Swedes, who had previously been under the jurisdiction of the Court of Upland...*

<sup>52</sup> Philadelphia Archaeological Salvage Council, Summary Report, August 15, 1967, p. 4, from Garvan Papers, University of Pennsylvania. UPT 50/G244, Box 31, Folder 15.

<sup>53</sup> Philadelphia Archaeological Salvage Council, Summary Report, August 15, 1967, p. 1, from Garvan Papers, University of Pennsylvania. UPT 50/G244, Box 31, Folder 15.

*Sachamaxeing*, Upland Court (1678), *Records of Upland*, 117.  
*Sachamexin*, Upland Court (1677), *Records of Upland Court*, 49.  
*Sachamexing*, Upland Court (1678), *Records of Upland Court*, 117.  
*Shacamaxin*, Board of P. (1774), *Archive, Third Ser.*, III, 344.  
*Shackamasen*, Board of P. (1691), *Archives Sec. Ser.*, XIX, 70.  
*Shackamaxon*, Board of P. (1691), *Archives, Sec. Ser.*, XIX, 69.  
*Shackamaxon*, Board of P. (1691), *Archives, Sec. Ser.*, XIX, 72.  
*Shackamexunk*, Board of Pa. (1664), *Archives, Third Ser. III*, 315.  
*Shackamakson*, Board of P. (1691), *Archives, Sec. Ser.*, XIX, 65.  
*Shacka Mexunk*, Reed's map, 1774.  
*Shakamxunk*, Board of Prop. (1691), *Archives, Sec. Ser.*, XIX, 68.  
*Shaxamaxen*, Board of Prop. (1691), *Archives, Sec. Ser.*, XIX, 58.  
*Shaxamaxin*, Board of Prop. (1691) *Archives, Sec. Ser.*, XIX, 76.  
*Shackamaxing*, Board of Prop. (1691), *Archives, Sec. Ser.*, XIX, 73.  
*Shaxamaxsen*, Board of Prop. (1690), *Archives, Sec. Ser.*, XIX, 51.  
*Shaxamaxsin*, Board of Prop. (1690), *Archives, Sec. Ser.*, XIX, 57.

### *Indians in Pennsylvania*

—Paul A. W. Wallace (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, 1981-99). An accessible introduction with a map of the “Main Indian Paths of the Eighteenth Century” showing three paths meeting at “Shackamaxon” (p. 43).

### *Geographia Americae with An Account of the Delaware Indians, based on Surveys and Notes Made in 1654-1656*

by Peter Lindström, *Translated from the Original Manuscript with Notes, Introduction and an Appendix of Indian Geographical Names with their meaning by Amandus Johnson, Author of 'Swedish settlements,' etc.* (Swedish Colonial Society, Philadelphia, 1925).

Seventeenth-century “contact” between the Native Americans and Swedes should have been researched. No works on the Swedish Colony of New Sweden were consulted, yet the Swedes were the first European settlers along the Delaware River, including the SugarHouse site, and were in the Delaware Valley for almost fifty years before the arrival of William Penn.

Opposite page 156 is a 17 inch by 28 inch fold-out map entitled “New Sweden” with a complete legend, showing the Swedish settlements from the mouth of the Delaware to above the Falls at Trenton. “Kackamensj” is clearly shown and described as “Place about Point no Point, Philadelphia.” In the Appendix, p. 328, “Kackamensj (Kakimensi) possibly ‘the old or large tree.’ Keki, kagi.” Anyone familiar with Philadelphia history knows of the famed “Treaty Tree” which stood just a few hundred feet north of the SugarHouse site. That Treaty Tree is surely the most illustrated natural feature in Philadelphia’s entire history.<sup>54</sup> The Swedish “Kackamansj” was obviously Shackamaxon.

### *1671 Census of the Delaware & The 1693 Census of the Swedes on the Delaware*

—Peter Craig (1671—Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, 1999; 1693—SAG, Winter Park, FL 1993).

Dr. Craig, a Swedish-American historian, continued the research pioneered by Amandus Johnson as the historian of Swedish America. The 1671 & 1693 “Census of the Delaware” describes various Swedish settlements in the Delaware Valley dating back to 1634. Craig lists the Swedish families of “Shackamaxon” with the surnames Cock, Nielson and Rambo (1671, p. 13, 1693, p. 29-36).

<sup>54</sup> See Thomas Birch, *Treaty Tree* (ca. 1800)

### *Where Pennsylvania History Began*

—Henry D. Paxson (1926)

An accessible, well-illustrated and detailed guide to the earliest Swedish settlements. Shackamaxon and the Swedish settlers thereon, are mentioned on pages 69 and 77-78.

### *The Planting of Philadelphia, A Seventeenth-Century Real Estate Development*

—Hannah Benner Roach, *Pennsylvania Magazine of History & Biography* Vol. 92 (1968), pp. 3-47 & 143-94.

### *An Explanation of the Map of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, 1774.*

—John Reed, (republished 1870).

This book and map provide an accessible and accurate description of the “first purchasers” and earliest deeds. “Shakhamexunk” is clearly described back to 1664 and is denoted on the accompanying map along with “Kensington,” the Cohocksink Creek and the ancient roads to Frankford and Germantown. The first European settlers in Shackamaxon were six Swedish families, including Lasse Cock (many spellings), well-known to historians as the translator between William Penn and the Natives, and for his prominent role in the Provincial Council.

### *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*

A superb reference of the earliest days of Native/European “contact,” and the establishment of Pennsylvania, with detailed descriptions of treaties, roads, water-courses and development.

Vol. 1 (1683-1700), p. 447 describes a “Councill at philadelphia, the Sixt day of June, 1694...yesterday Lacey Cock, Esdr. informed him that the Delaware Indians were come down to discourse him. Hitquoquean, kyanharro, Shakhuppo, Oriteo, Mananzes, Mohocksey, Tamanee, Alemeon, with severall others of the Delaware Indians, were admitted....”

Vol. 2 (1700-1717), p. 471 “The Mingoe Indians having been invited over the River this morning...”



## Bibliographic Analysis of SugarHouse Phase IB/II Report—used after field archaeology.

The Phase IB/II bibliography continues the pattern of Phase IA & IB research, done mainly from secondary-sources and the “local history” section of a general library. After a year of ignoring them, some of the standard general and specialist reference texts appear. There is little evidence of research done in local historical collections. The bulk of new reference items appear to have been grabbed from word-searchable online subscription databases. Evidence suggest much of this compilation was done after field archaeology was complete.<sup>55</sup>

The maps added to the Phase IB/II report are addressed in *SugarHouse Cartographic Analysis*.

### Still no research on the Swedish settlements

As for the Phase IA & IB Reports, the Phase IB/II Report makes no mention of the histories of the Swedish settlements along the Delaware River, and upon the area including and surrounding the SugarHouse site. These items should have been consulted during Phase IA: Lindström's “Geographia Americae,” Craig's “1671 Census of the Delaware Valley,” Watson's “Annals of Philadelphia,” Scharf & Westcott's “History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884” and the “Pennsylvania Colonial Records.” Marble & Co. state on page 7 of the IB/II Report “..Shackamaxon, was established ca. 1680...” but Lindström shows the settlement on his map of 1654-55.

### History of Philadelphia, 1609-1884 (Scharf & Westcott)

Only in the IB/II Report does the research indicate actually reading this work and finding information about the British Revolutionary War fort on the SugarHouse site—why? Why wasn't the rest of the book consulted for clues to the Native Indians, Swedish settlements, and early industrial developments including John Fitch's pioneering steam boats?

### The standard references finally appear—after field archaeology is complete

Snyder, *City of Independence*  
Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*  
Weigley, *Philadelphia: A 300-Year History*

### The specialist references finally appear—after field archaeology is complete

Jackson, *With the British Army in Philadelphia*  
Montrésor, *Journals*  
Simcoe, *Military Journal*  
Walker, *Engineers of Independence*

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<sup>55</sup> Marble & Co. might dispute this claim about “after field archaeology is complete” but the evidence shows the crucial information was “brought to their attention” [letter Dec. 28, 2007] after completion of field archaeology on Dec. 21, 2007. On Jan. 9, 2008, the librarians at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania were uncharacteristically slow in delivering the original Lewis Nicola “Plan of the English Lines Near Philadelphia 1777.” They had to retrieve it from the Rights & Reproductions Department because, as Jenk overheard, “A.D. Marble had requested a copy.” Marble promised delivery of the SugarHouse Phase IB/II report on Jan. 14, 2008, for use by the Consulting Parties at the Jan. 18 meeting at the US Army Corps of Engineers. On January 10, 2008, Dan Rubin's article “Found! Ancient relic of an occupied Phila.” was published in the Philadelphia Inquirer, describing Lewis Nicola's “Plan of the English Lines Near Philadelphia 1777” with superb details of the location and design of British Fort No. 1. Marble & Co. only displayed a detail shot of the Nicola Plan at the Jan. 18, 2008 Consulting Party meeting. This suggests Marble & Co. never consulted that original Nicola Plan prior to the end of field archaeology. The facts of this situation can be confirmed by HSP who keep records of attendance, call slip requests and reproduction requests. If Marble & Co. knew of Nicola's Plan before field archaeology was complete, why didn't they use it instead of the less-accurate Nicole/Montrésor map (1777) which we sent them on Dec. 12, 2007? Further, how can Marble & Co. claim that Nicola “did not provide dimensional information except through scaling his plan” when Nicola clearly shows full dimensional information including “Scale for Principal Plan 100 fathoms per inch” (at top right), a “Scale for Detach'd Plans 40 feet to an inch” (left side) and a “Scale for Detach'd Profils 20 feet to an inch” (left side).

### Deeds finally appear—after field archaeology is complete

Most of these deeds cited are for neighboring properties, not the SugarHouse site. While the neighboring properties offer valuable context, the focus of attention should have been on deeds for the SugarHouse site. There were no deeds for land east of Penn and north of Laurel Streets—why? Was Marble & Co. unable to find those deeds or did their pre-conception of no land east of Penn and north of Laurel Streets limit their search?

If proper deed and property research had been done, the Phase IB/II report would have included information on these specific structures and lands that were actually on the SugarHouse site: the British Fort (1777-78), Samuel Bowers shipyard (1809-1830), Batchelor's Hall (ca. 1728-1775), Paine Newman's Smith Shop (ca. 1779-1789), Kensington Screw Dock & Spermaceti Works, Point Pleasant Brass Foundry (1809-), Burtis & Keen's cotton mill

### Genealogical information—after field archaeology is complete

Only fragments of genealogical information appear on the Masters family which owned most of the SugarHouse site from 1715 through the 1840s. Marble claims to have consulted the Masters Collection at HSP but the Phase IB/II report shows they only skimmed the surface.

Why weren't the following items properly researched?

The "Ground Rent Ledgers" which show the earliest development of this site, including occupants, uses and exact locations.

The hundreds of pages of correspondence between the Masters family and their many tenants.

"The Writ of Partition of the Real Estate of William Masters, Esq. deceased, 1775" with its superb accompanying map—showing the exact break-up of the property among Masters' two surviving daughters, Mary and Sarah, whose families controlled most of the SugarHouse land into the nineteenth-century. Land is clearly shown east of Penn Street and north of Laurel street.

### Census data & City Directories—not used

The Phase IB/II report uses census data after 1850, and second-hand sources for early directories.<sup>56</sup> Early tax lists and directories offer a superb account of the development of the SugarHouse site and neighborhood from the eighteenth to mid-nineteenth-century, including these few samples from 1805:

Samuel Bower, shipwright, Penn St  
 Josiah Dickinson, tavernkeeper, Beach St  
 Manuel Eyre, senr, shipwright, Beach St  
 John Eyre, shipwright, shipwright, Beach St  
 George Eyre, shipbuilder, Beach St  
 Margaret Farran, widow, Beach St  
 John Fordham shipwright, Beach St  
 John Glenn, laborer, Beach St  
 Joseph Grive Shipwright, Penn St  
 Widow Hymes, tavernkeeper, Beach St  
 Frederick Hymes, shipwright, Maiden St  
 James Keen, shipwright, Beach St  
 Wm. Knox, ship-carpenter, Maiden St  
 Caleb Leech, machine maker, corner of Maiden and Beech [sic]  
 Conrad Lutz, shipwright, Beach St  
 Evan Morgan, wharf-builder, Beach St  
 Esther Morgan, Penn St

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<sup>56</sup> William Henry Edge, *Supply, and State Tax lists of the County and City of Philadelphia, For the Years 1769, 1774 and 1779*, (1897)

Joseph Norris, shipwright, Beach St  
 John Perkins, laborer, Maiden St  
 Elizabeth Philips, tavernkeeper, Maiden St  
 William R. Prichett, shipjoiner, Penn St  
 Conrad Roots, shipcarpenter, Beach St  
 John Sexton, wharf-builder, Beach St  
 Nicholas Shephard, caulker, Beach St  
 Jesse Shoemaker, lumber yard, Maiden St  
 Peter Stoy, mastmaker, Beach St  
 George Stratton, shipwright, Penn St  
 Hugh Twigley, caulker, Beach St  
 Matthew Vandusen, blacksmith, Beach St  
 Solomon Wheler, distiller, Beach St  
 Isaac White, shipbuilder, Beach St  
 John Wilson, ship builder, Penn St  
 Benjamin Young, shipwright, Beach St

Directories and tax lists are a crucial source of information for all proper historical research. Marble & Co. does lists a few<sup>57</sup> but ignored many more. Why?

These directories and tax lists are available at local historical collections:

*The Direct Tax of 1798 with its "Particular List or Description of each Dwelling-house, which, with the out-houses appurtenant thereto and the lot on which the same are erected, not exceeding two acres in any Case, were owned possessed or occupied, on the 1st Day of October, 1798, in that part of the East northern Liberties being within the third district in the State of Pennsylvania and exceeding in Value the Sum of One Hundred Dollars."*

*City Directories* were first published for Philadelphia in 1785 and were published almost every year through to 1930. The early years of Philadelphia and Kensington are represented in the directories of 1785, 1791, 1793-94, 1796-97, 1801-1811, 1813, 1814, and 1816-1831.

### Failure to document the use of Online sources

Word-searchable online databases are a helpful research tool. Dependence upon online sources is a sure sign of poor research. That is why professional documentation standards require that the use of online sources should be cited to the website, including the date of access.

These eighteenth- and nineteenth-century newspapers are cited in the Phase IB/II bibliography.

Aurora and Franklin Gazette  
 Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser  
 Gazette of the United States  
 The Inquirer & National Gazette  
 The North American  
 The North American & Daily Advertiser  
 The North American & United States Gazette  
 The Pennsylvania Evening Post  
 The Pennsylvania Mercury and the Universal Advertiser  
 The Philadelphia Gazette & Universal Daily Advertiser  
 Philadelphia Gazette  
 The Philadelphia Gazette & University [listed twice for some reason]  
 Philadelphia Inquirer & Daily Courier  
 Poulson's American Daily Advertiser

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<sup>57</sup> William Henry Edge, *Proprietary, Supply, and State Tax Lists of the City and County of Philadelphia Pennsylvania* [1769, 1774 & 1779] (State Printer of Pennsylvania, 1897); William Henry Egle [sic] M.D., *Supply, and State Tax Lists of the City and County of Philadelphia for the years 1781, 1782, and 1783*, (State Printer of Pennsylvania, 1897).

Since none of these newspapers ever appears to have been indexed, it is not conceivable that in the amount of time Marble & Co. spent on this project, research was done from original or microfilm copies. This suggests that the information from these newspapers was gathered from “keyword searchable” online database such as genealogybank.com, godfrey.org, or some other subscription-based services that have access to the American Antiquarian Society’s old newspaper collection. This is particularly apparent when you notice how these newspapers are catalogued in the bibliography of Marble & Co.’s IB/II Report, where they mirror that exactness of these newspapers as found on genealogybank.com and godfrey.org.

Marble & Co do state that the Pennsylvania Gazette was accessed via Accessible Archives but not the date that it was accessed. The “accessed dates” would reveal when this research was done. This omission suggests this information was gathered after filed archaeology was complete, and provided as “filler” to the Phase IB/II report. Marble & Co. accessed the Bryn Mawr website on January 10, 2008.

“Keyword searching” limits research to pre-conceived notions and well-indexed scans. The Phase IB/II bibliography lists the following books and sources which are searchable online.

Burk & McFetridge, *Philadelphia in 1886*  
 Campbell, *History of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*  
 Carey, *Philadelphia in 1830-1*  
 Dixon, *Workshop of the World*  
 Edge, *Proprietary, Supply, and State Tax Lists*  
 Edge, *Supply and State Tax Lists (1769, 1774, and 1779)*  
 Gopsill, *1890 Philadelphia City Directory*  
 Montresor, *Journals*  
 Needles, *The Governor’s Mill*  
 Reed, *Life and Correspondences of Joseph Reed*  
 Remer, *Old Kensington*  
 Remer, *Fishtown and Shad Fisheries*  
 Scharf & Westcott, *History of Philadelphia*  
 Simcoe, *Military Journal*  
 1850 United States Census  
 1860 United States Census  
 1880 United States Census  
 1900 United States Census  
 Varlé, *Philadelphia in 1796* (map)  
 Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia* (1857 edition)

Only these resources from Phase IB/II report are cited as having been gathered online:

Beck, *Stuck in the Conrail*  
 The Contributorship Archives  
 Nicole, *A Survey of the City of Philadelphia....1777*  
 Pennsylvania Gazette  
 George Washington Papers  
 Bryn Mawr website (accessed on 10 January 2008)  
 Kenneth W. Milano website (accessed on 10 January 2008)  
 Places in Time website (accessed on 26 Dec 2007)  
 The State Museum of PA website

## Cartographic Analysis of SugarHouse Reports

Marble & Co. selected poor and inaccurate maps to determine the former edge of the Delaware River and the subsequent development of the SugarHouse site through the seventeenth-, eighteenth- and early nineteenth-centuries.

### Hills 1797 Map — renowned cartography or wall hanging?

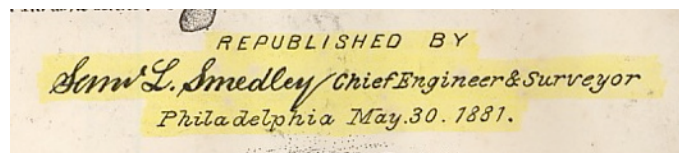
Marble & Co. wrote: “In 1797, renowned cartographer John Hills, who formerly served in the British Army engineers during the Revolutionary War and remained in America, published his first full map of Philadelphia and its environs.”<sup>58</sup>

Peter J. Parker, Curator of Manuscripts at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania wrote: “Like P.C. Varlé’s map of Philadelphia [Plan of Philadelphia, 1796], John Hills’s circular map has few pretenses to utility; it was conceived as a wall-hanging.”<sup>59</sup>



An original Hills 1796 map (in four pieces), survives at the Free Library of Philadelphia. The original is far crisper, especially along the edge of the Delaware River, despite the tell-tale stains.

Evidence suggests that Marble & Co. did not work from the original but instead from a late nineteenth- or twentieth-century reproduction, like the “Republished by Sam. L. Smedley, Chief Engineer & Surveyor, Philadelphia May 30, 1881.” Produced by “Photo-Lith. 1881 by Thomas. Hunter 716 Filbert St Phila.”



<sup>58</sup> Marble & Co., *SugarHouse Phase IB/II Report* (Feb. 2008), Vol. I, p. 39

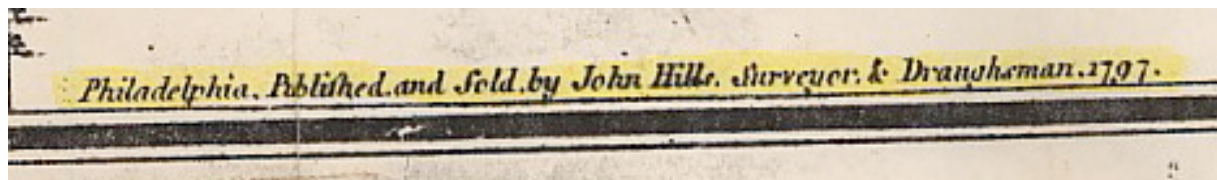
<sup>59</sup> *Philadelphia: Three Centuries of American Art*, (Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1976, reprint 1990), p. 216. While the *Plan of the City of Philadelphia* (1796) and *Map of Philadelphia and Environs* (1801-12) are separate maps, Hills prepared both “elegant plans” with the same intention, as keepsakes, not survey tools.



What Marble & Co. call the “Hills 1797 Map” is properly referred to as “This Plan of the City of Philadelphia and its Environs, (shewing [sic] the improved Parts), is Dedicated to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens thereof, by their most obedient Servant, John Hills, Surveyor & Draughtsman, May 30, 1796.”

Hills never claimed this to be an accurate map, he offered it as an “Elegant Plan,” for popular consumption on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. It is the eighteenth-century equivalent of a Rand McNally or AAA road map.

A close examination of the map reveals that the Hills 1796 map was engraved and printed in London, where there was popular interest in the former Colonies:



“Philadelphia, Published and Sold by John Hills, Surveyor & Draugh[t]sman, 1797”



“Engraved by John Cooke of Hendon, Middlesex, near London”



“Published 1st January 1798 by Mesrs. John & Josiah Boydell at the Shakespeare Gallery at No. 90 Cheapside.”

Both Paul Schopp (Senior Historian, Marble & Co.) and Daniel Wagner, PhD (Pedologist) use the “Hills 1797 Map” as their base map for all pre-1800 documentary research. Throughout 2007, Marble & Co. revealed no other earlier maps, deeds, surveys to guide archaeological investigations on the SugarHouse site.

We local historians have copies of at least a dozen detailed eighteenth-century surveys and deeds of the SugarHouse site, plus hundreds more for the nineteenth-century. Anyone who reviews the evidence will see the fallacy of relying on “wall hangings” for archaeological research.



The “Hills 1797 Map” has three obvious problems in Kensington, the area including and surrounding the SugarHouse site:



This Kensington was named in the 1730's after the famous neighborhood near London but is here identified as “King sinton.” Engraver “John Cooke of Hendon, Middlesex, near London” surely knew how to spell Kensington.

Shackamaxon Street is labeled “Cohocksink Creek” [look under “King”], even though the real winding Cohocksink Creek is clearly shown two inches to the left.

The topographic shading angles through Penn Street, depicting a cliff-like edge in the street, an impossibility. No land is shown east of Penn Street, north of Maiden (now Laurel) Street. This is a clear mistake to anyone who reviews any of the famous images of the Treaty Tree which stood near north of the “Brewster” pier, the foot of Hanover (now Columbia) Street. Some deny the validity of Penn's Treaty with the Indians. Hills goes further, denying the validity for that Great Treaty Elm, so celebrated by artists for over two hundred and thirty years.





Fig. 118

***Barralet's Landscape View of Philadelphia  
from Kensington, 1796***

In 1796, the same year as the "Hills 1797 Map," John James Barralet drew this "Landscape View of Philadelphia from Kensington,"<sup>60</sup> one of the earliest and most revealing views of eighteenth-century Kensington.

From right to left: a stage coach atop Beach Street with a house behind, a boat yard or workshop, flat land, an embankment with mother and daughter playing with their dog, the famous Treaty Elm (with two goats in the branches), ships in the right distance at the Maiden Street wharf (middle of SugarHouse site), horses on the pier, boy in small boat, wagon on pier, capstan on pier (vertical axis wheel used to haul over ships and also used in the Spring, to haul in seine nets filled with shad), hauled-over ship with workmen scraping the hull, and then on the beach: three ship carpenters preparing timbers, elegant Quaker families arriving for Meeting by ferry from Cooper's Point, dueling dog and goat, and a ship under construction.

Eighteenth-century waterfront surveys show 150+ feet of land between the river-side road and the low water mark. Surveys as early as 1730 denote a "Beach." These beaches were not waterlogged and abandoned spaces, they were the hive of life, work, play and worship.

The beaches on the SugarHouse site, just a few hundred feet south and preserved under nineteenth-century fill, offer enormous archaeological potential.

<sup>60</sup> Copied from Martin Snyder, *City of Independence, Views of Philadelphia before 1800* (Praeger, NY, 1975), p. 197

Why did Hills create such an inaccurate map?

Cartographers often insert deliberate mistakes as proof of authorship and copyright, even today.

Hills was focussed on the City of Philadelphia, which then stretched only from South to Vine Streets. Those genteel clients, and many more in England, wanted a “wall-hanging.” Hills delivered it and was rewarded for his effort.

Another suggestion has surfaced. Hills won the contract for a detailed survey of Southwark (below South Street) and that map certainly shows his skills. But when the Commissioners of Northern Liberties ordered two surveys of this district in 1795, Hills was not selected.<sup>61</sup> Was Hills lampooning those Commissioners and Inhabitants north of Philadelphia?

*AB. The Line from Federal Street Public Landing, to Cedar Street was fixed by the Port Wardens, as the Boundary of the Wharfs, April, 2<sup>nd</sup> 1788. The Line from Vine Street Public Landing, to Eyres Wharf, was fixed by the Port Wardens, March, 21<sup>st</sup> 1796.*

On the left of the map, Hills writes: “N.B. The Line from Vine Street Public Landing to Eyres Wharf, was fixed by the Port Wardens, March 21st, 1796.” On the right of that map, the line is marked in the Delaware River and ending at “Eyres,” at the tip of “Maiden [Laurel] Street.” Throughout their entire research, Marble & Co. never studied the Port Warden records which detail the history of bulk heading, pier building and extensions.



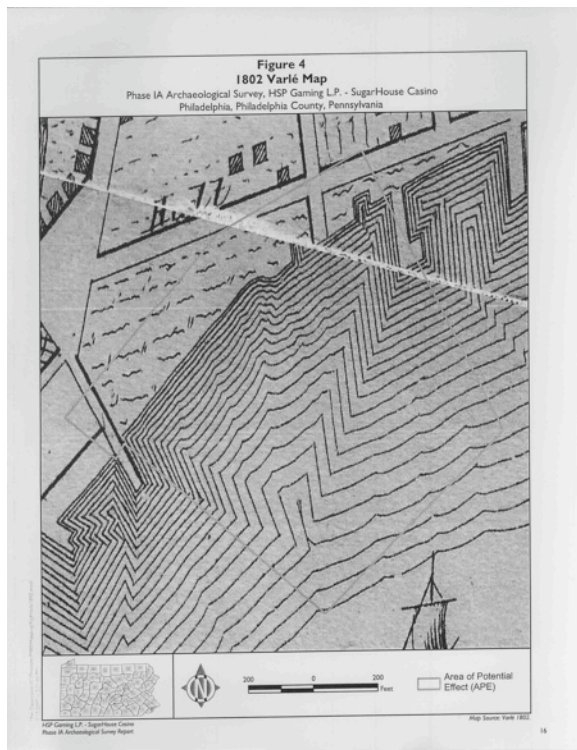
<sup>61</sup> “Act of Assembly, April 17, 1795,” *A Digest of the Acts of Assembly of the Ordinances of the Commissioners and Inhabitants of the Kensington District of the Northern Liberties* (Rakestraw, Philadelphia, 1832), p. 102-04.



## 1802 Varlé Map

Marble originally claimed that they used the “Varlé 1802 Map”<sup>62</sup> but the evidence shows they did not. Using a cheap reprint, Marble completely missed the British Fort that is clearly shown on the original with the description “Entrenchment of the English in the Late War.” The Toudy reprint (1875) and others eliminates the dotted line and fort east of Frankford Road.

Local historians protested at this flagrant misrepresentation of the evidence. The fake 1802 Varlé Map (on the left) has no fort and square waves. The real 1802 Varlé Map (on the right) has the fort and sinuous waves. Was the fort excluded by mistake or by design?



*In 1796, Pierre Charles Varlé issued a map of Philadelphia and its environs. He included on this original edition of his map four of the redoubts including Redoubt no. 1 and a dotted line to represent the British Northern Line of Defense (Figure 11) (Varlé 1796). Whether he depicted existing conditions for 1796 or included the defensive line for its historical interest is unknown.*<sup>63</sup>

Yet again, Marble & Co. try to “spin” the evidence against the fort with that last sentence.

But Marble & Co. doesn't really understand the value of the “Hills 1797 Map,” for Peter J. Parker, Curator of Manuscripts at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania wrote: “*Like P.C. Varlé’s map of Philadelphia [Plan of Philadelphia, 1796], John Hills’s circular map has few pretenses to utility; it was conceived as a wall-hanging.*”<sup>64</sup>

<sup>62</sup> Marble & Co, *SugarHouse Phase IA* (March 2007), Figure 4, p. 16.

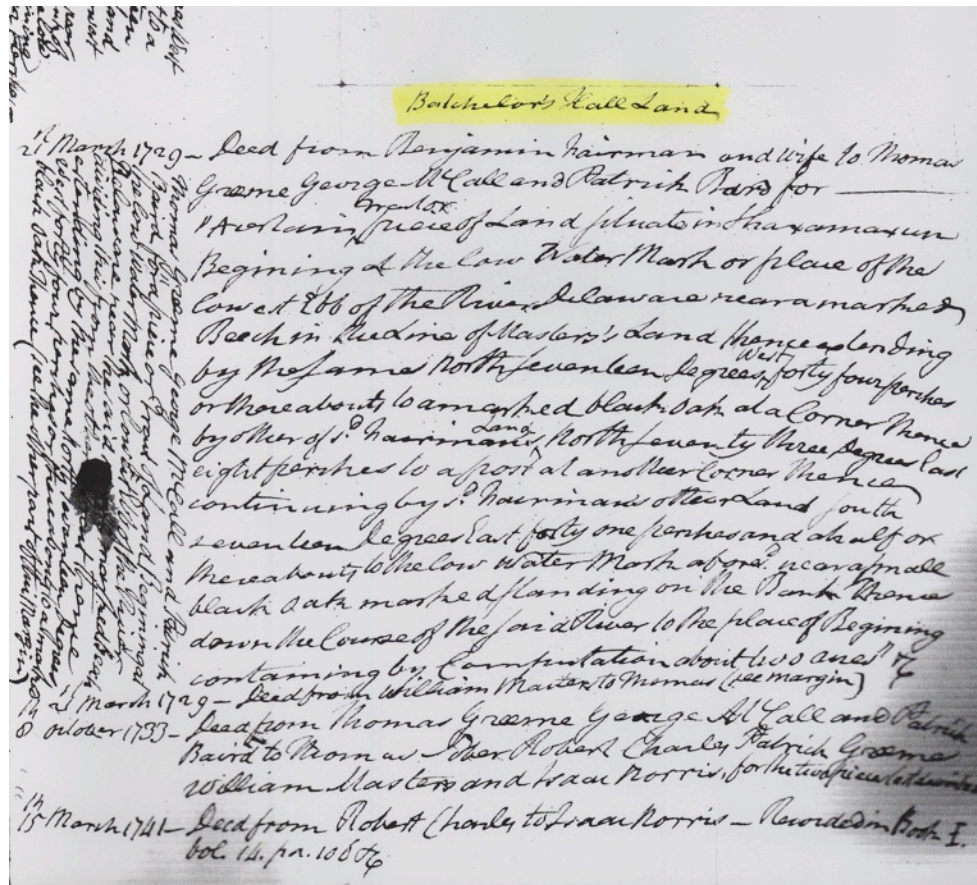
<sup>63</sup> Marble & Co., *SugarHouse Phase IB/II* (Feb. 2008), p. 33

<sup>64</sup> *Philadelphia: Three Centuries of American Art*, (Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1976, reprint 1990), p. 216. While the *Plan of the City of Philadelphia* (1796) and *Map of Philadelphia and Environs* (1801-12) are separate maps, Hills prepared both “elegant plans” with the same intention, as keepsakes, not survey tools.



## No seventeenth- or eighteenth-century maps, surveys, petitions or deeds were used

Deeds would have been most helpful because “The acts, and in some cases the declarations of a surveyor when executing a warrant, are evidence; but after a survey has been executed and returned, neither his acts nor declarations can affect the right of the owner.”<sup>65</sup>



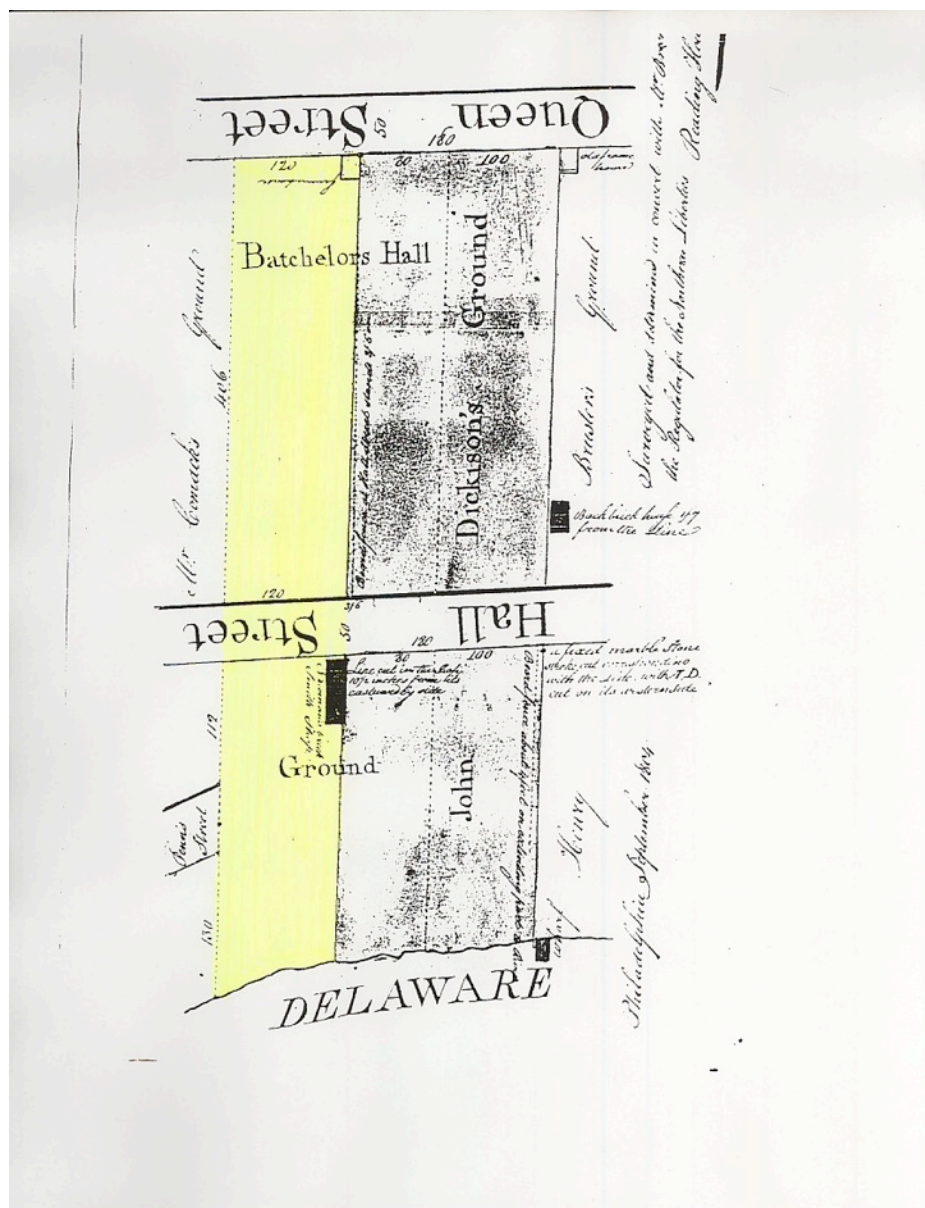
Eighteenth-century deeds are particularly descriptive as to dimensions, structures, contents and neighboring lots. Like pieces of a puzzle, the information and shape of one lot helps to place the adjacent lots. Names of grantors, grantees and executors gives a broader picture of the lives of the community. Partnerships are revealed, deaths are recorded, activities are described, properties are seized. These are legal documents and likely the most accurate.

Careful research would have revealed that both Laurel/Maiden Street and Penn Street were “cut through by Jury in 1775.”<sup>66</sup> The term “cut through” shows there was hard land and that Penn Street was not built atop filled land in the Delaware River. The Phase IB/II Report (p. 52) only refers to Penn Street in 1845: “a petition, purporting to be signed by a majority of property holders on Penn street from Maiden to Shackamaxon street, and Shackamaxon street from Penn to Beach street, requesting the same to be pitched, curbed and paved.”

Yet again, Marble & Co. rely on mid- to late-nineteenth-century information, thereby ignoring and dismissing the rich archaeological potential of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

<sup>65</sup> Opinion by Judge J. Huston, *Ball and Others against Slack and Others*, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Eastern District, PA, 2 Whart. 508; 1837 Pa. LEXIS 206 (April 29, 1837, Decided),

<sup>66</sup> Deed Book 1, p. 321, in Common Pleas Old Road Record Book P70 Vol 2 and affidavit 9/15/1883.



Careful research of those adjacent property deeds, sheriff's deeds, as well as road petitions and surveys provides the evidence for Batchelor's Hall to sit on the northern edge of the SugarHouse site. Founded ca. 1728 and burned in 1775, Batchelor's Hall was one of Philadelphia's first learned societies, predating both the American Philosophical Society and the Library Company of Philadelphia. It's membership included a number of the same men, as well as Franklin's "Junto Club," which was only founded in 1727. Batchelor's Hall included Philadelphia's first botanic garden for growing medicinal plants, it was visited by the famed horticulturist John Bartram, and it was celebrated in George Webb's poem, printed by Benjamin Franklin.

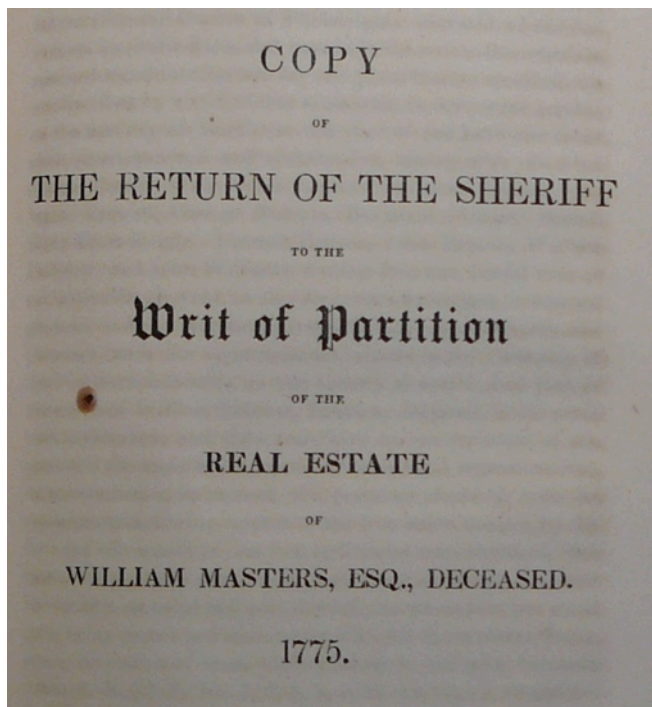
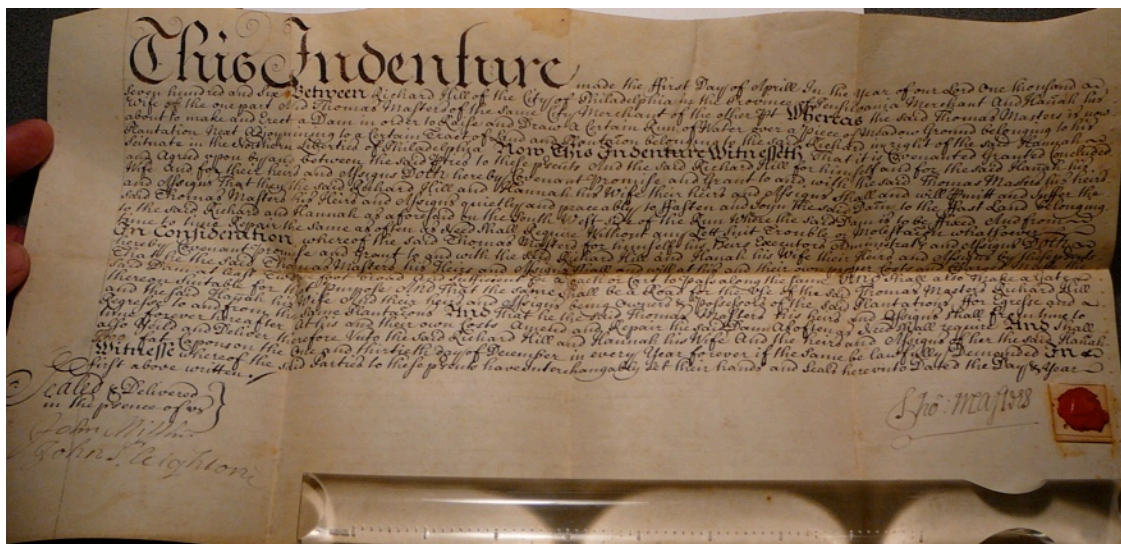
“Hall Street” is clearly shown on the “Hills 1797 Map” and “Varlé 1802 Map” so why didn’t Marble & Co. look for the Hall? This 1804 survey shows the “Newman’s Brick Smith Shop” that was built atop the ruins of Batchelor’s Hall around 1779. Later petitions (1816) show that Shackamaxon Street was run through “John Dickinson’s Ground.” Maps need not be “wall-hangings,” even the least accurate might offer clues.



## No chain-of-title

Searches of the SugarHouse site would have revealed maps, surveys and deeds dating back to 1664, revealing Peter Cock (1664), Elizabeth Kinsey (1678), Thomas Fairman (1680), Robert Fairman (1714), Thomas Masters (1715), William Masters (1724), Mary Masters Penn and Sarah Masters (1775-1800s) and on.

From 1715 until the 1840s, most of SugarHouse site was controlled, managed and developed by the Masters-Penn-Camac family. Their family papers, including deeds, surveys, ground rent ledgers and correspondence with tenants, are preserved at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Marble did not look until 2008—after field archaeology was complete. This indenture for neighboring lands was signed by Thomas Masters in 1706.



Some historians complain about the illegibility of manuscript documents, others delight in revealing their details, such as payment with:

*“Two fat Capons on the One and thirtieth day of December in every year forever if the same be lawfully demanded.”*

Land = wealth = lawsuits, so many of the prominent estates, including the Masters Estate, was revisited and reaffirmed, as here in 1845 with this:

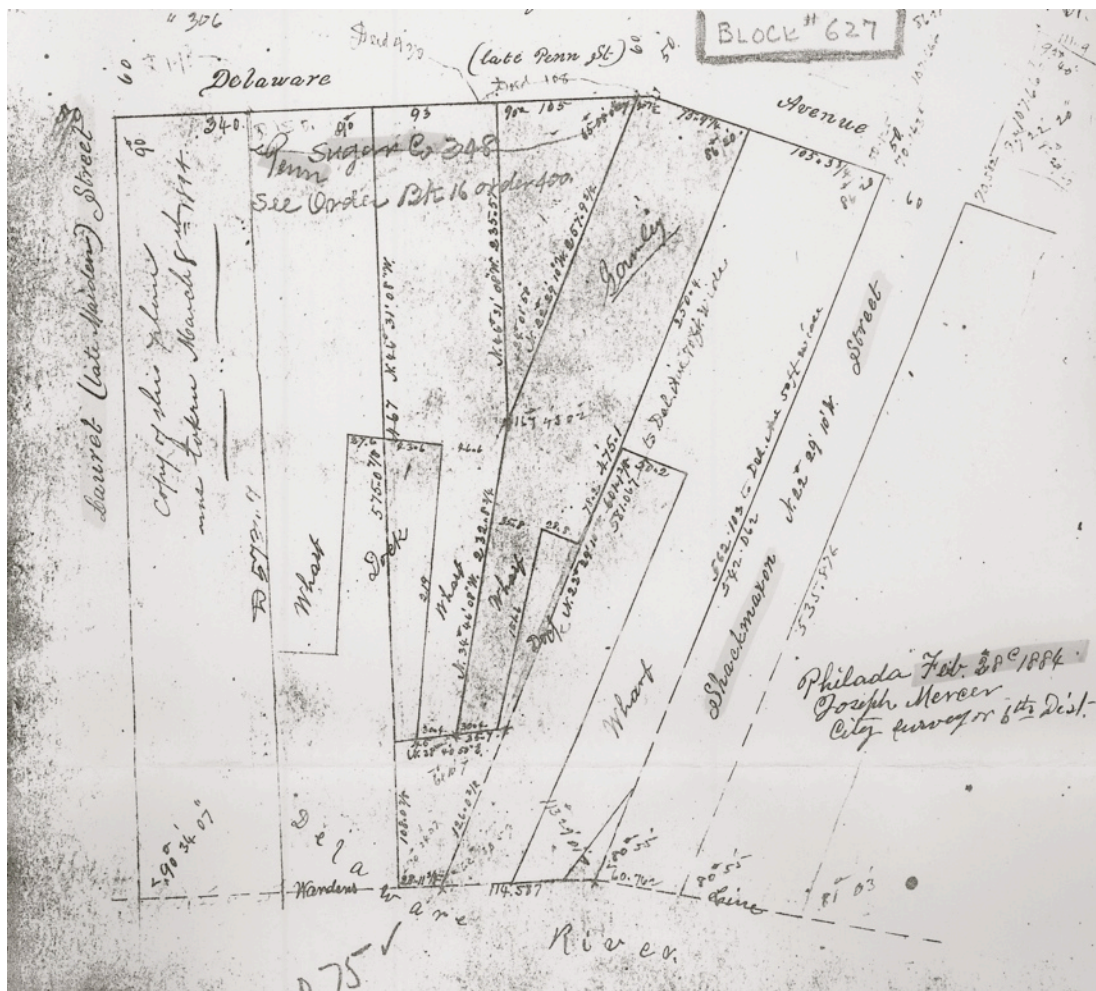
*“Copy of the Return of the Sheriff to the Writ of Partition of the Real Estate of William Masters, Esq. Deceased, 1775.”*

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania is full of these fascinating documents which offer valuable clues to history above and below ground.

## Port Warden Record and Pier Surveys

The "Hills 1797 Map" includes the note "The Line from Vine Street Public Landing to Eyre's Wharf was fixed by the Port Wardens, March 21st, 1796." Eyre's Wharf stood just below Maiden/Laurel Street, in the middle of the SugarHouse property.

The Port Wardens records describe and show the nineteenth-century history of bulk heading and pier extension into the Delaware River. Port Warden records survive for the entire SugarHouse site including the internationally-acclaimed shipwright Samuel Bower, who was issued a license on May 4th, 1809 to build a wharf for his second shipyard (1809-1830), on the east side of Penn Street, 190 feet north of Maiden/Laurel Street. Others, like this detail view from a survey of 1884, confirms the various lots purchased by George Landell as early as 1831.



The oldest original map that Marble uses seems to be the the "1838 Roberts Map"<sup>67</sup> which identifies nine sites along the river's edge (Vaughan, Howell, Donaldson, Screw Dock, Garrison, P [ublic] Landing & Ferry, Ledge, Derringer and Lippincott) and three structures on the hard land (Hay Press and Bank and 168).<sup>68</sup> Why wasn't that information researched to tell the real history of the development of the SugarHouse site?

<sup>67</sup> Marble & Co. SugarHouse Phase IA Report, (March 2007), Figure 6, p. 18

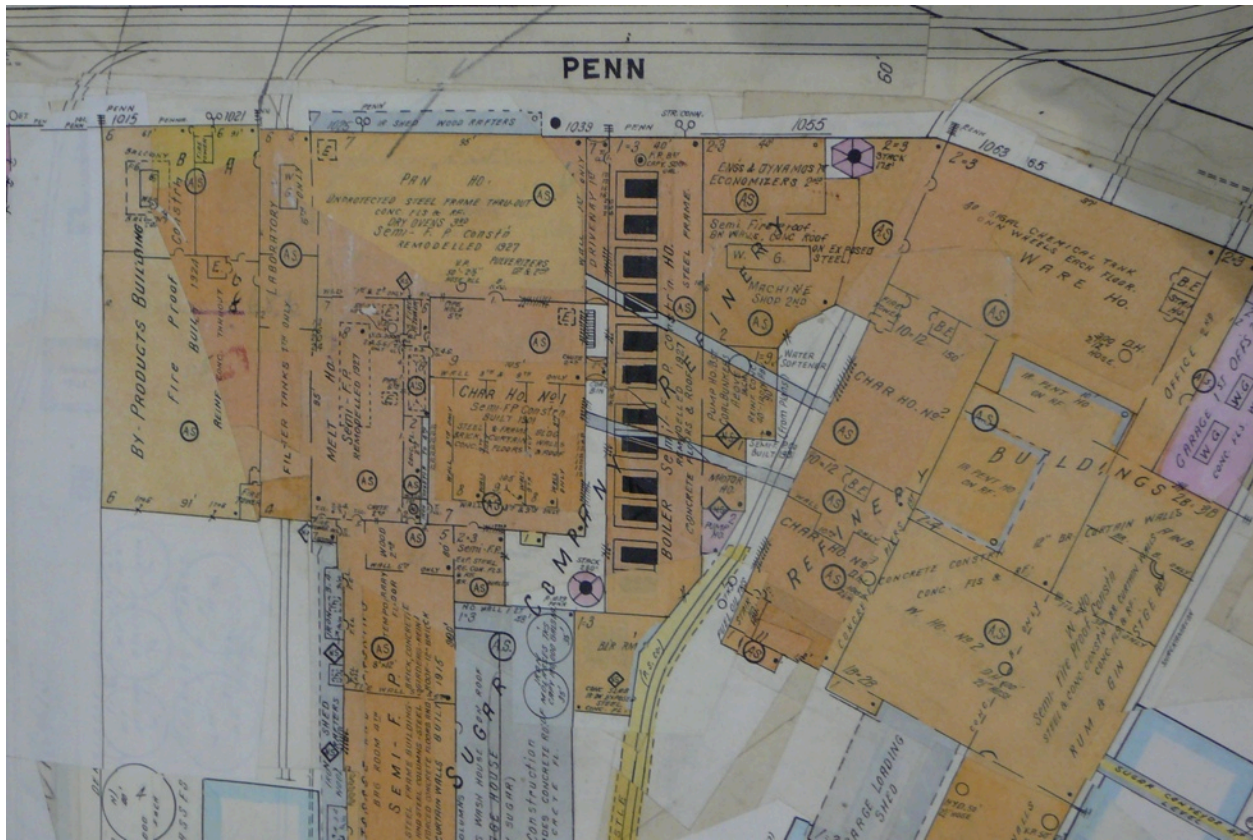
<sup>68</sup> Marble & Co., SugarHouse Phase IA Report, (March 2007), p. 18



## “Heavy Disturbance”

Marble & Co.'s claims that “heavy disturbance” by deep basements or foundations have removed the possibility of finding pre-nineteenth-century underground remains should be justified with evidence.

Below ground construction is rarely shown in the Hexamer General Surveys (1865-1897), the Hopkins Atlases (1873 & 1875) or the Bromley Atlases (1886-1924).



The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps at the Free Library of Philadelphia show only one small area of the “Pennsylvania Sugar Company” denoted with ‘B’ [basement] at the southwest corner (top left) of the “By-Products Building” (1015 Penn Street).

Much of the Sanborn survey shows “Reinf. Conc. Thruout,” “driveway,” “garage,” rail lines and massive boilers—none of which likely sat atop basements. Disturbance is likeliest at the perimeter walls and at any internal structural supports.

Further, Marble & Co. claims that this section of the site, east of Penn Street and north of Laurel, was originally part of the Delaware River. Nineteenth-century building technology did not allow basements below water.

Both McKenna and Whitaker have made repeated references to the “implosion” of the sugar refinery and how that would have destroyed archaeological evidence. Nonsense. Implosions do not create huge craters in the ground, they are carefully planned to destroy above-ground structural elements so the building collapses into a huge pile of rubble which is then carted away.



## Other cartographic surveys that should have been searched

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has thousands of maps, deeds and relevant records. HSP has two original maps of the British Line of Defense built during the Revolutionary War, one drawn by the Americans, the other by the British.

Philadelphia Department of License & Inspections, possibly showing twentieth-century modifications and permit approvals for the Sugar Refinery.

Philadelphia Streets Department, for details on road extensions, widening and construction.

Philadelphia Survey Department. Superb eighteenth- to twentieth-century surveys.

Philadelphia Water Department. A superb archive of sub-surface construction activity through Maiden/Laurel and Penn Streets.

Environmental Protection Agency, since this SugarHouse site was subject to a clean up for PCBs in the mid-1990s. Environmental mapping and testing likely described sub-surface conditions.

Pennsylvania Sugar Company / Jack Frost corporate archives (if they survive).

## Qualifications of SugarHouse Phase IA, IB & IB/II researchers and investigators.

Keating / SugarHouse hold responsibility for those they selected to perform the archaeological investigation. Marble & Co.'s reports reflect poor initial planning, dreadful documentary research and a shocking disregard for the cultural heritage of Shackamaxon and Kensington.

**Dan Bailey**, "Archaeologist / Principal Investigator," had no degree in archaeology, just a B.A. in Anthropology (Kutztown, 1988) and an M.A. in American Studies (Penn State, 2003). Bailey left mid-stream to "lead his church youth group."<sup>69</sup>

**Paul Schopp**, "Senior Historian," appears self-taught (no degrees listed). Schopp is knowledgeable about late-nineteenth to twentieth-century industrial and transportation history in New Jersey. Schopp relied on inaccurate nineteenth- and twentieth-century texts, and cheap reproductions of maps, thereby ignoring the ancient and fascinating history of the SugarHouse site.

**Judson Kratzer**, "Archaeologist - Principal Investigator" had no degree in archaeology, just a B.A. in Anthropology (Clarion, 1979) and an M.A. in Public History (Armstrong Atlantic State, 1995). Kratzer's skill seems to be in expediting, not investigation. Kratzer joined the SugarHouse project mid-stream so cannot be blamed for the poor initial planning but he seems unable to review and interpret historic documents. From when we sent Marble & Co. the Nicole/Montresor map on Dec. 12, 2007, through to the SugarHouse site visit on Jan. 27, 2008, Kratzer revealed no historic evidence for the the British Revolutionary War Fort—none. Kratzer admitted to not looking at the original "Plan of the English Lines Near Philadelphia" by Lewis Nicola which might explain why he missed two of the critical scales on the plan, the moat which flooded before "High Water" and the relevance of the stockade which stretched into the Delaware River. Further, Kratzer "almost fell over" when they found the 3,500 year old Native Indian artifacts on the section of the site selected by Daniel Wagner, PhD, Pedologist. Expeditors aren't investigators.

**Richard Baublitz**, "Principal Investigator," has a B.A. in "Independent Studies with a focus on East Asian history and culture" (University of MD, 1986), Grasshopper Field School (University of Arizona, 1989), and M.A. in Anthropology/Archaeology (University of Pennsylvania, 1991).

**Richard White**, "Archaeological Field Director" has a B.A. in Anthropology (Bloomsburg, 1995) and an M.A. in "Archaeology and Heritage" (University of Leicester, 2007), earned just months before joining Marble & Co. For reasons that remained unexplained, White could not find two of the three A-horizon soils identified by soil scientist Dan Wagner. White "couldn't remember" which maps he used when digging east of Penn Street. Marble and Co. worked from maps with "few pretenses to utility; it was conceived as a wall-hanging"<sup>70</sup>—wasting valuable time and money.

Principal Investigators, Senior Historians and Archaeological Field Directors need to know the limits of their own skills, then find others to fill the void. Marble & Co.'s continued confusion with, and denial of, evidence for the Revolutionary War British Fort is astounding. On a site just a few hundred feet south of the famed Penn Treaty Park, and bounded to the north by Shakamaxon Street, how could they so long ignore the ancient history of the Native Indians?

Marble & Co.'s Phase IA, IB and IB/II reports might reflect what they were paid, as might their current recommendations for "monitoring the below ground construction... as a cost saving measure."<sup>71</sup> The evidence shows that suggestion is ludicrous.

<sup>69</sup> As explained by Marble & Co. at the Jan. 18, 2008 meeting at the USACE.

<sup>70</sup> *Philadelphia: Three Centuries of American Art*, (Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1976, reprint 1990), p. 216

<sup>71</sup> A.D. Marble, *SugarHouse Phase IB/II Archaeological Investigation* (Feb. 2008), p. 163

## “Let’s Hope This Works” & “Don’t Delay, Build Today.”

Weeks before the Jan. 18, 2008 meeting to review Marble & Co.’s archaeology reports, Leigh Whitaker, spokesperson for SugarHouse, said: “We’re zoned, we’ve got the rough grading permit, we’re ready to rock and roll.”<sup>72</sup>

Those rough grading permits were issued on the last day of the corruption-plagued administration of Mayor John Street. Rough grading would have destroyed archaeological evidence before the Consulting Party meeting with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on Jan. 18, 2008. After swift action by local preservationists, incoming Mayor Michael Nutter wisely pulled those last-minute permits.

On Feb. 5, 2008, “Whitaker said costs are at least \$100 million over initial projections, all tied to a delay in the start of construction. ‘Steel costs money, and every month we don’t buy steel, it costs more money. Everything costs more money,’ she said.”<sup>73</sup>

The SugarHouse properties were purchased on May 16, 1996, and are still owned by LHTW Corp., which stands for “Let’s Hope This Works.” After eleven years of doing nothing, full-page, full-color advertising by SugarHouse now proclaims “Don’t Delay, Build Today... \$1 million per day.” Politicians with no comprehension of the historical significance of the SugarHouse site are joining the chorus, blaming the delay on “community groups.

Any delays are caused by SugarHouse and their poor management of these Federally-required archaeological investigations. Their hostility towards historic and cultural preservation became clear at the Jan. 18, 2008 Consulting Party meeting, when Terrence McKenna, Project Executive for Keating, cut off local historian Torben Jenk with “Enough of the history lesson!” In an unpublished letter to the Star newspaper dated Feb. 15, 2008, McKenna describes the Star’s weekly history columnist, Ken Milano, as “...misleading and bordering on sensationalism. First, the author neglects to disclose that he is part of the research team aiding certain anti-casino organization participating as Consulting Parties to the SugarHouse archaeology investigation.”

Torben Jenk, Ken Milano and Rich Remer have been collaborating with others since 1995 to research, share and publish the history of Kensington. Books, magazines, articles, presentations, lectures, tours and websites attest to this long interest and expertise — before casinos were ever proposed. From December 12, 2007, through to the completion of the Phase IB/II report, we historians offered our knowledge and collections to Marble & Co. They weren’t interested and the results show in their current report, which reflects the wishes of their client more than the profession of historic research and archaeology.

On Feb 7, 2008, McKenna wrote to the Star “In addition to the time spent, SugarHouse has spent more than \$500,000 during the course of this study. It is irresponsible to characterize A.D. Marble’s investigation as anything less than comprehensive and professional.”<sup>74</sup>

Knowing that “evidence leads,” we challenge anyone to weigh the quality of Marble & Co.’s fourteen-month \$500,000 study with what we three local historians (with friends) have compiled within just three weeks of receiving that Phase IB/II report.

Since Federal mandates require proper archaeological investigations on the SugarHouse site prior to construction, any delays are self-inflicted — by the belligerent project executive and incompetent archaeology — which, by their own calculations, costs both SugarHouse and the tax payers of Pennsylvania over “\$1 million per day.” “Let’s Hope This Works” isn’t enough!

<sup>72</sup> Kellie Patrick Gates, *SugarHouse to begin preliminary construction*, (planphilly.com, Jan. 5, 2008)

<sup>73</sup> Kellie Patrick Gates, *SugarHouse pulls workers from site*, (planphilly.com, Feb. 5, 2008)

<sup>74</sup> Terrence McKenna, letter to Star newspaper, published Feb. 7, 2008.

## Critical Analysis of SugarHouse Phase IB/II Report

Formally known as the Phase IB/II Archeological Investigation SugarHouse Casino Site (36Ph137), 947-1025 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, PA. Prepared for HSP Gaming, L.P. c/o. Keating Consulting, LLC. Prepared by A.D. Marble & Co., February 2008.

This critical analysis is not an exercise in nit-picking but a demonstration of the patterns of mistakes, oversights and problems as they appear in the report. This analysis is supported in detail by our SugarHouse Bibliographical Analysis, SugarHouse Cartographical Analysis and SugarHouse Research Recommendations. Our goal is to highlight evidence to efficiently focus and guide proper field archaeology.

Marble & Co. spent over one year investigating the SugarHouse site to prepare the Phase IA, IB and IB/II reports. This critical analysis has been prepared in just three weeks. More time would have allowed for more research, fuller descriptions and hundreds of illustrations.

page i

*“Early archaeological and historical investigations included a Geographic Information System-based (GIS-based) historic map survey and a geomorphological assessment. These studies identified potential locations of precontact and historic archaeological resources within the APE.”*

—Three A-horizon soils were identified by Dan Wagner and located by GPS, not with tape measures from known locations. Using GPS, the field archaeologists found only one of the A-horizon soils, that contained over 250 objects purportedly 3,500 years old. Why couldn't the field archaeologists find the other two A-horizon soils?

*“The Phase IB survey defined areas of heavy disturbance and confirmed areas of potentially intact archaeological remains.”*

—The areas were defined after poor documentary and cartographic research, and relied upon second-hand sources and late-nineteenth-century reproductions. Documentary evidence NOT included in the Phase IB/II report shows diverse activities on the site from the seventeenth-, eighteenth- and early-nineteenth centuries. Those activities are sure to be of high archaeological potential.

—By definition, man made history is “disturbance.” Beyond the obvious disturbances of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century pier building and bulk heading, we can document the following disturbances of obvious high archaeological potential: Batchelor's Hall (ca. 1728-1775) followed by “Newman's brick Smith Shop” built atop its ruins, and British Fort No. 1 (1777-ca. 1830) with a moat that flooded before “High Water.”

*“Although no remains of the redoubt were found,...”*

—The research on and for British Redoubt No. 1 is completely incompetent. After a year of research, on Dec. 28, 2007, “... it came to A.D. Marble & Company's attention that a Revolutionary War period fort was potentially located within the subject property...” The denials and “spin” have continued ever since and into this report.

—To date, Marble & Co. have revealed no original maps of the fort — none. We have revealed six original 230-year old maps of British Fort No. 1.

—Marble has done all their calculations from the first map we shared with them on Dec. 12, 2007, the Nicole/Montresor 1777 map. Field archaeology stopped 8 days later, on Dec. 21, 2007.

—Even when provided with Lewis Nicola's superbly-detailed "Plan of the English Lines near Philadelphia 1777," Marble & Co. cannot interpret it. Why run Trench #16 through the only section of the fort without a moat, the entrance? Trench #17 is too shallow to find the moat which flooded before "High Water," about twelve feet below the current grade.

—Two original maps (Fleury & Nicola) show something even deeper, a defensive stockade extending into the Delaware River. Marble & Co. never looked for it.

—Marble continues to deny the strength and longevity of the fort, even after we sent them Watson's quote, "The British redoubts remained til lately—one on the Delaware bank in a line with the stone-bridge street—then no houses were near it; now it is all built up, and streets are run where none were seen."<sup>75</sup>

## page 1

*"...documented historical activities can be traced back to 1687..."*

—Swedish deeds for this site date back to 1664. Elizabeth Kinsey, a single woman, bought this site on March 30, 1678 "...amount to 300 acres, as above mentioned, together with his, L. Cock's share of marsh or meadow, with all and singular the houses, dwelling-houses, barns, stables, stalls, fences, &c. now standing upon said land."<sup>76</sup>

*"The stripping exercise attempted to locate any archaeological remains of a redoubt from the British Line of Defenses in 1777..."*

—This "stripping exercise" revealed nothing, removing just a few feet of top layers, rather than searching for the only obvious elements likely to survive from the British Fort, the items stuck in the muddy bottom of the moat which flooded before high tide, and the line of defensive wooden stockades which extended to the "Low Water" mark..

## page 5

*"The scarcity of known precontact sites in Philadelphia is a function of the city's early and extensive development. This development obscured or obliterated precontact land surfaces, which virtually eliminated pedestrian identification techniques, the methods used to find the vast majority of reported precontact sites in Pennsylvania."*

—Two ancient Native Indian footpaths meet at the SugarHouse site, Frankford Road and Germantown Avenue (respectively northeast and southwest of the Cohocksink Creek). Frankford Road is sometimes called the "pre-Columbian I-95" since it connected to the Falls at Trenton, New York and New England. Germantown Road connected to the Wissahickon Creek, Schuylkill River and points farther west. Documentary evidence supports another link to the SugarHouse site, the ferry service from Camden, NJ, which the Cooper family took over from the Native Indians before 1682. Three ancient transportation routes meet at the SugarHouse site so pre-contact artifacts should be expected. Luckily, they were found; 250 artifacts dating back to 1,500BC. When asked about his reaction to this find, Principal Investigator Judson Kratzer said "I almost fell over."<sup>77</sup> Sure proof of low expectations.

—Dan Wagner, a consultant hired by Marble & Co., identified three A-Horizon soils on the SugarHouse site. Marble & Co. could only find one, where close investigation revealed 250 Native Indian artifacts dating back to 1,500BC.<sup>78</sup>

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<sup>75</sup> John F. Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia*, (1830), p. 418).

<sup>76</sup> Upland Court Record, p.99, as quoted in Samuel Hazard, *Annals of Pennsylvania, 1609-1682* (Hazard & Mitchell, Philadelphia 1850), p. 460.

<sup>77</sup> Statement made during SugarHouse site visit, Feb. 27, 2008.

<sup>78</sup> Conversation with members of the Philadelphia Archaeological Forum, Feb. 28, 2008, as recorded by Torben Jenk.



## page 6

*“Flats along river terraces are known settings for Late Woodland horticultural fields. There is limited evidence for Woodland occupation along the terrace of the Coastal Plain in the Philadelphia area.”*

—Batchelor’s Hall and Ground stood on the SugarHouse site<sup>79</sup>, south of Shackamaxon Street. “Formed for fellowship and pleasure before 1728”<sup>80</sup> it was also “The first botanic garden, for the cultivation of plants having medicinal properties, was established at Bachelors Hall, Kensington,...”<sup>81</sup> There, George Webb composed his famous “Batchelor’s Hall: A Poem”

"Close to the dome a garden shall be join'd—  
A fit employment for a studious mind.  
In our vast woods whatever simples grow,  
Whose virtues none, or none but Indians, know,  
Within the confines of this garden brought,  
To rise with added lustre shall be taught;  
Then culled with judgment each shall yield its juice  
Saliferous balsam to the sick man's use;  
A longer date of life mankind shall boast,  
And Death shall mourn her ancient empire lost."<sup>82</sup>

We suspect these wealthy young Batchelor’s took over a Native Indian garden or clearing to build their Hall and enjoy their garden.

*“A later Lenape settlement, known as Shackamaxon, was established ca. 1680 to the north in what would become the Kensington section of Philadelphia (Kent et al. 1981). According to the map provided in Kent et al.'s article, Shackamaxon was located on the Delaware River in the general vicinity of the current project. However, the exact location of Shackamaxon is not currently known.”<sup>83</sup>*

—Wrong, wrong, wrong. The first recorded European name for this area was “Kackamensi” (“the old or large tree”) dating back to 1656.<sup>84</sup> The name becomes “Shaka Mexunk” in 1664 when six Swedish families settle on this site including the surrounding 1,800 acres up to the Frankford Creek.<sup>85</sup> In 1678, one of those Swedes, Laurence (Lasse) Cock sells 300 acres (including the SugarHouse site) to Elizabeth Kinsey,<sup>86</sup> who marries Thomas Fairman in 1680. This indicates that Shackamaxon was founded well before Marble & Co.’s estimate of 1680 and probably well before Peter Lindstrom’s mention of it in 1656.

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<sup>79</sup> See Appendix: *Batchelor s Hall*

<sup>80</sup> J.A. Leo Lemay, *The Life of Benjamin Franklin, Vol. 1, Journalist 1706-1730*, p. 240

<sup>81</sup> Rudolf J. Walther, *Happenings in Ye Olde Philadelphia*, (1925), p. 184.

<sup>82</sup> Thompson Westcott, *Historic Mansions of Philadelphia* (1895), pp. 180-81.

<sup>83</sup> This statement is contradicted by Marble & Co on *SugarHouse Phase IB/II*, p. 8.

<sup>84</sup> Peter Lindström, *Geographia Americae with An Account of the Delaware Indians, based on Surveys and Notes Made in 1654-1656*. Translated from the Original Manuscript with Notes, Introduction and an Appendix of Indian Geographical Names with their meaning by Amandus Johnson, Author of 'Swedish settlements,' etc. (Swedish Colonial Society, Philadelphia, 1925).

<sup>85</sup> John Reed, *An Explanation of the Map of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, 1774 (& 1870)*.

<sup>86</sup> Upland Court Record, p.99, as quoted in Samuel Hazard, *Annals of Pennsylvania, 1609-1682* (Hazard & Mitchell, Philadelphia 1850), p. 460.

*“Archaeological evidence for Contact-era Native American sites in Philadelphia is scarce. Archaeological remains at the National Constitution Center Site were perhaps the largest Contact Period assemblage ever recovered in the Philadelphia area.”*

—The 250 recovered Native Indian artifacts already recovered from the top four inches of one small section of the SugarHouse prove it has enormous potential for pre- contact and contact-era Native American artifacts. This is the largest-ever find of Native artifacts in Philadelphia.

—Prior to 1678, the SugarHouse was owned by Lasse Cock, the most famous translator and mediator between the Native Indians and first settlers, including William Penn.<sup>87</sup>

—Surviving documents show the subsequent owners of the site also lived and traded with the Native Indians, including Elizabeth Kinsey, Thomas Fairman and Sybilla Masters.<sup>88</sup>

—The team investigating and leading the archaeology at the Constitution Center were highly qualified and experienced. They brought high expectations to an equally “disturbed” site. Over one million artifacts were recovered from the Constitution Center site which measures about five acres. The SugarHouse site sits along the Delaware River, a preferred archaeological location by all measures, and encompasses 22.6 acres.

## page 9

*“Likewise, Thomas Fairman acquired a 300-acre estate at Shackamaxon immediately north of the subject property beginning at present-day Columbia Avenue by marrying Elizabeth Kinsey in November 1678.”*

—False. Because Marble & Co. failed to look at these early seventeenth- and eighteenth-century deeds, they continually misunderstood them. The Cock-Kinsey-Fairman tract stretched down to the Cohocksink Creek and included the SugarHouse site. Thomas Fairman was an assistant to William Penn’s surveyor general Thomas Holme. Fairman’s surveys survive, including the partition of their portion of the Shackamaxon tract, in 1718, between the three Fairman sons: Benjamin, Robert and Thomas. Robert got the southern piece including the SugarHouse site (approximately Cohocksink Creek to Shackamaxon Street); Thomas got the middle piece (approx. Shackamaxon to Columbia Streets); Benjamin got the northern piece (Columbia Street to Gunnar’s Run).<sup>89</sup>

## page 10

Marble & Co. mentions the Governor’s Mill (not on the SugarHouse site) but fails to mention the important information, the “contact” between the Masters family and the local Native Indians.

*“We have on record some ‘fond dreams of hope’ of good Mrs. Sybilla Masters (wife of Thomas) who went out to England in 1711-12 to make her fortune abroad by the patent and sale of her ‘Tuscarora Rice,’ so called. It was her preparation from our Indian corn, made into something like our hominy, and which she strongly recommended as a food peculiarly adapted for the relief and recovery of consumptive and sickly persons. After she had procured the patent, her husband set up a water mill and suitable works near Philadelphia, to make it in quantities for sale.”<sup>90</sup>*

<sup>87</sup> See the *Pennsylvania Colonial Records* (1683-1700 & 1700-1717)

<sup>88</sup> Samuel H. Needles, *The Governor’s Mill, and the Globe Mills, Philadelphia*, Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, (Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1884), Vol. 8 , Part 1 pp. 279-299; Part 2 pp. 377-390.

<sup>89</sup> *Partition of Lands among Fairman Heirs, c. 1714*. Manuscript: Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

<sup>90</sup> Samuel H. Needles, *The Governor’s Mill, and the Globe Mills, Philadelphia*, Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, (Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1884), Vol. 8 , Part 1 pp. 279-299; Part 2 pp. 377-390.

This was the first patent ever issued in the Colonies. Sybilla “improved” the technique used by the local Native Indians and received a second patent a few years later.

## page 11

Marble relies on second-hand information (Horle) to describe the division of the William Masters estate amongst his daughters Mary & Sarah. The Masters Collection at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania is superb and hardly examined, if at all, by Marble & Co, who should have consulted:

—“The Writ of Partition of the Real Estate of William Masters, Esq. deceased, 1775” gives dimensions of the thirty-odd lots divided between Mary and Sarah. A superb watercolor map clarifies this break up with verifiable dimensions. Mary, Sarah and there families controlled most of the SugarHouse land into the nineteenth-century.

—The Masters “Ground Rent Ledgers” date back to the eighteenth-century and follow the development through 1840, including occupants, uses and exact locations.

—The hundreds of pages of correspondence received by the Masters family from their many tenants and lawyers. This is much more than just “rent overdue” notices. Lives and deaths are noted. Industrial enterprises are described. Partnerships are described.

—Ephemera notices and receipts are also included showing auctions, sales and tax payments and even a tax on dogs!

*“William bequeathed £1,500 and ‘an extremely large lot along the Delaware River adjoining his stores near Batchelor’s Hall.”*

—Why didn’t Marble research Batchelor’s Hall which they also mention on pages 14-15? The Batchelor’s Hall building, a square one-room structure (ca. 1728-1775), stood on the SugarHouse site (below Shackamaxon Street). The larger Batchelor’s Hall Ground stretched from the Delaware River across “Hall” street (later Beach Street, now Delaware Avenue) up to Queen (now Richmond) Street. “Newmans brick Smith Shop” was built atop the ruins of Batchelor’s Hall. The foundations of Batchelor’s Hall, and information gleaned from remnants of the Philadelphia’s first botanic garden for medicinal plants, would be of enormous archaeological interest.

## page 12

*“One undated copy of the plan, complete with annotation of some lots sold, exists within the Masters Family Papers Collection at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.”*

—False. Dozens of these original subdivision plans exist for the Masters family estate. Many are dated. Other maps are supported by “ground rent” ledgers and correspondence. Marble & Co. probably looked only at a “clipped” reproduction an original Masters map.

## page 14

*The Scull and Heap map depicts buildings standing along and west of Point No Point Road near Gunnar's Run. The building labeled "Hall" is Batchelor's Hall, a gentlemen's social club founded in the early eighteenth century and certainly functioning by December 1730 when a mention of the club's name appeared in the columns of the Pennsylvania Gazette (Pennsylvania Gazette December 22, 1730). This building suffered a fire in April 1775, “...which consumed all the wooden part of it” (The Pennsylvania Mercury and the Universal Advertiser April 7, 1775). Based on a visual review of the Scull and Heap map, it appears the two men went to some trouble to provide a level of accuracy in the sketches of buildings they drew on their map. There are distinct differences among the various buildings, suggesting an attempt at accurate portrayal of massing and detail as much as a sketch will permit.*

—Why didn't Marble & Co. look for more information on Batchelor's Hall which offers valuable archaeological information on eighteenth-century architecture, culture, horticulture and industry.

—Batchelor's Hall was founded by friends and contemporaries of Benjamin Franklin, including men who were also involved in the early years of the Library Company of Philadelphia, Franklin's Junto Club and the American Philosophical Society. "To mend the heart and cultivate the mind' were the bachelors' goals. Philosophy and natural science were discussed and a botanical garden was to be maintained for the study of the medical properties of various plants "whose virtues none, or none but Indians know."<sup>91</sup>

—Second-hand sources suggest that famed botanist, John Bartram (1699-1777), was "interested in the cultivation of the garden. At any event, he must have been a frequent observer and student there, and his proficiency in botany was already well known. 'Please to procure me Parkinson's Herbal,' wrote James Logan in 1729, just about the time when Webb's poem was written. 'I shall make it a present to a person worthier of a heavier purse than fortune has yet allowed him. John Bartram has a genius perfectly well turned for botany. No man in these parts is so capable of serving you, but none can worse bear the loss of his time without due consideration.'"<sup>92</sup> Logan's papers should be searched for more information, along with the surviving records of the other members.

#### page 15

Marble's letter of Dec. 28, 2007 states: "...it came to A.D Marble & Company's attention that a Revolutionary War period fort was potentially located within the subject property..." After more than a year of incompetent research and months of advocacy and incontrovertible research revealed by local historians, Marble & Co. finally acknowledges the "Revolutionary War Activities on the Subject Property."

#### page 24

*"In the end, Washington decided against attacking Philadelphia and had the army settle into its winter quarters at Valley Forge."*

—Marble & Co. gets this crucial fact correct. These well-manned and well-built defenses sent Washington and the Continental Army to Valley Forge for the winter of 1777-78. Valley Forge is a National Historical Park, yet it was only an encampment, not a battlefield. Marble & Co. documents some of the battles that took place along these defenses including this description by Colonel John Bull of the Pennsylvania Militia, *"We wish'd them a Merry Chrismes by causing them to Beat arms and fire their Cannon from the Lines From all Quarters."*

#### page 25-26

Marble & Co. gets confused with Fleury's description and drawing of the "hessian fort" and "new stokade in the water." Fleury is spying for Washington and watching the activities from New Jersey. Fleury writes on Jan. 20, 1778, "They are Rising palissades, from their Redoubte nearest to the River, till the very place where the tide when gone down."

Fleury's "View of the Enemy Fleet before Philadelphia, 19 January 1778" confirms these details. The "palissades" or "stokade" were added as a defensive measure in mid-January 1778. That is why the stockade does not appear on the Nicole/Montresor map from 1777. The stockade is clearly shown in Lewis Nicola's superbly-detailed "Plan of the English Lines near Philadelphia 1777," measured and drawn during the summer and fall of 1778.

<sup>91</sup> *Philadelphia, Three Centuries of American Art* (Philadelphia Museum of Art, (1976, republ. 1990), p. 36.

<sup>92</sup> Thompson Westcott, *Historic Mansions of Philadelphia* (1895), p. 180

One original text description and two original drawings (both by the American side) prove the presence of the stockade. This was likely the deepest-buried part of the Fort and yet Marble never looked for it. Why?

Marble & Co. says that Fleury “delineates a distance of 1,800 feet between ‘Cooper’s Ferry’s’ wharf and the end of the new line of stockadoes.” This is more than typo, it shows a poor understanding of the historic documents.

Fleury’s “View” shows “1,800 yards” from “wharf 2,” north of ‘cooper’s ferry,’ to the western shoreline of the Delaware River, just above where the “new stokade in the water” attaches to the “hessian fort.”

Yet again, Marble & Co. relies upon secondary-source material, the reprint in Walker’s *Engineers of Independence* (p. 189). The original Fleury “View” survives at Cornell University and a high quality digital scan costs \$27 including shipping.

Why does Fleury denote “hessian fort” when we know Fort No. 1 was occupied by Simcoe’s Queen’s Rangers? Fleury wrote on Jan. 20, 1778, “... they have two Hessian Centrys, close by the water, below the beach.” Flags were not flown from forts and Simcoe’s Military Journals describe the Queen’s Rangers frequent trips across the Delaware to Haddonfield and southern New Jersey.

## page 29

*“Private Döhla reports in his account of the evacuation, ‘As the beautiful city of Philadelphia and the province of Pennsylvania were evacuated by the entire army, all fortifications were demolished and the munitions that could not be taken away were thrown in the Delaware River and sunk’ (Döhla 1990:75).”*

—Marble tries to “spin” this as proof of dismantlement of the fortifications but we know that Fort No. 1 survived for fifty years.<sup>93</sup> Aren’t those fortifications and munitions of tremendous archaeological potential? Why hasn’t Marble & Co. looked for them, or called for further examination?

## page 31

*“Although he did not provide dimensional informational except through scaling his plan, Nicola offers the best physical description of what the British had constructed for Redoubts along the northern line of defense... Nicola’s map depicts the entire defensive line and features vignette plan and cross-sections of Redoubt no. 1 and no. 2, with the latter serving as an archetype plan for the remaining redoubts, as outlined in his text above (Nicola 1778) (Figure 9).”*

—Absolutely false and a sign that Marble & Co. can not read maps.

—Of the six original plans of the British Line of Defenses that we local historians have revealed (Marble has revealed none), Lewis Nicola’s “Plan of the English Lines near Philadelphia 1777” is by far the best detailed and most useful for archaeological investigations. Why can’t Marble & Co. understand this stunning Plan? Here are examples:

*“did not provide dimensional informational except through scaling his plan.”*

—FALSE. Nicola provided full dimensional information including “Scale for Principal Plan 100 fathoms per inch” (at top right), a “Scale for Detach’d Plans 40 feet to an inch” (left side) and a “Scale for Detach’d Profils 20 feet to an inch” (left side). These second and third scales are not reproduced in either Justin Winsor’s “Narrative and Critical History of America” (1887), Vol. VI, p. 440., nor in Martin Snyder’s “City of Independence” (1975), p.

<sup>93</sup> “The British redoubts remained til lately—one on the Delaware bank in a line with the stone-bridge street—then no houses were near it; now it is all built up, and streets are run where none were seen.” —John F. Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia* (1830), p. 418.



105. If Marble & Co. examined the original Nicola Plan, or an authorized copy of the entire plan, why couldn't they find the scales for the "Detach'd Plans" and "Detach'd Profils"?

*"Redoubt no. 1 and no. 2, with the latter serving as an archetype plan for the remaining redoubts.*

—FALSE. Redoubt No. 2 does not serve as archetypes for the others. John Montrésor designed each fortification as a unique response to site and threat. Fort No. 1 is the only one with a moat which flooded before "High Water" and a stockade into the Delaware River. Fort No. 2 has six sides. Fort No. 10 had nine sides and double earthen works. The "Western advanced Redoubt" is semi-circular on one side and triangular on the other.

*"his text above"*

—refers to text on the back of the map and illegible today. Marble likely copied the text from Justin Winsor, who reprints only half of Nicola's Plan, obscuring many details with this text.

*"Nicola's map depicts the entire defensive line and features vignette plan and cross-sections of Redoubt no. 1 and no. 2."*

—FALSE. Marble surely made this ridiculous assumption from Snyder's poor reproduction which shows less than half of the right side of Nicola's Plan. Nicola provides detailed cross-sections for "Fort No. 10," the "Profil of Banks near No. 1, 2 & 3 having ditches inside," the "Western advanced Redoubt," the "Barriers across Kensington and Germantown Roads, with a cremaillered work between them cut out of a bank between the Roads," the "Barber Battery on the same hill with No. 10 commanding the upper Ferry" and the "Piece on the ascent of the Hill, to No. 10, on the right."

This is yet further proof of Marble & Co.'s reliance on second- and third-hand sources. Snyder's five-inch wide reproduction in Snyder's book does not capture the details within Lewis Nicola's stunning three-foot wide "Plan of the English Lines near Philadelphia 1777."

On Jan. 27, 2008, Torben Jenk asked Judson Kratzer (Marble & Co.'s Principal Investigator), if he had seen the original Nicola Plan. Judson's response was, "No, but copies."

## page 32

*Although Nicola depicts the "guard house" within Redoubt no. 1 complete with a simple gable roof neither he nor any of the other witnesses to the Northern Line of Defense records the material used in constructing the building. The map that Pierre Nicole prepared suggests a "guard house" constructed of brick, since the color of the building matches that of all the other structures lining the adjoining roads, but no one can be certain whether the building featured masonry or timber construction.*

—False. Marble & Co. guesses again and gets it wrong. It is not a "guard house." Nicola's Plan shows a structure measuring 20 feet by 40 feet, much too large for a "guard house." Simcoe's Military Journal clearly states "The redoubt on the right [No. 1] had been garrisoned by the corps till, on Major Simcoe's representation that the duty was too severe, it was given to the line: within this redoubt the corps fitted up their barracks."<sup>94</sup>

—Marble & Co. guess at the construction materials of the barracks but provide no evidence. Proper research involves gathering substantiating material from multiple sources, including experts. Revolutionary War Military expert Dr. Robert Selig suggests the barracks could likely have been made of masonry for the records show timber was in short supply and many local

<sup>94</sup> *Simcoe's Military Journal, A History of the Operation of a Partisan Corps, called The Queen's Rangers, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. G. Simcoe, during the War of the American Revolution*, (Bartlett & Welford, NY, 1844), p.

maisons were put to work. After the stockade and moat, the foundations of these barracks are the third-likeliest item of the fort construction to survive underground.

*In beginning his discussion of Nicola's plan, Martin P. Snyder mistakenly describes the redoubts as "...a line of stone fortresses stretching from the Delaware to Fairmount overlooking the Schuylkill, which were built to isolate the city from the north" (Snyder 1975:104-105). He does not cite his source for such a statement about stone fortresses and likely assumed them to be built of stone. Snyder does cite,..."three other less detailed plans of these works, including: an anonymous American drawing, housed in the Sparks Manuscripts Collection at Harvard University; one by Montrésor himself in the holdings of the Atwater Kent Museum in Philadelphia; and one from Major John André's journal in the Huntingdon Library collection." (Snyder 1975:105-106).*

—If Marble & Co. recognizes that "Snyder mistakenly describes the redoubts..." then they should have been very cautious to check other sources and collections. Snyder is also wrong about "one by Montrésor himself in the holdings of the Atwater Kent Collection," a fact which could have been easily checked in fifteen minutes at 15 South 7th Street.<sup>95</sup>

—Throughout 2007 and into 2008, Marble & Co. revealed no original maps of the British Forts, none. Since Dec. 12, 2007, local historians have reviewed and revealed six original 230-year old maps of the the British Revolutionary War Defenses including Fort No. 1.<sup>96</sup>

## page 32

*While Berthier fails to show the Northern Line of Defense on the map drawn for the return march, he does depict and label a digue (meaning dike) that the British had constructed evidently still spanning the mouth of Cohocksink Creek almost five years after the placement of the obstruction (Rice and Brown, eds. Vol. II 1792:Map137).*

—False. Look closely at that map, properly identified as "Twenty-seventh camp at Philadelphia, 31 Aug 1782," and just to the right of the word *Digue* is a small mark, shaped like a balloon. Berthier does not identify this mark which does not seem to appear on any of his other maps. Map 137 is one of many gorgeous watercolor maps prepared by Berthier in France, from field notes, many years after the end of the Revolutionary War. Anyone familiar with the eighteenth-century topography of the SugarHouse site will recognize the inaccuracies within Berthier's watercolor.

## page 33

*In 1796, Pierre Charles Varlé issued a map of Philadelphia and its environs. He included on this original edition of his map four of the redoubts including Redoubt no. 1 and a dotted line to represent the British Northern Line of Defense (Figure 11) (Varlé 1796). Whether he depicted existing conditions for 1796 or included the defensive line for its historical interest is unknown.*

<sup>95</sup> On Jan. 15, 2008, Torben Jenk met with Jeffrey Ray, Curator at the Atwater Kent Museum, to review the supposed Montrésor map. That map is undated and unsigned and was purchased for \$65 at auction, without provenance information. The map shows an entirely different line of defenses (if ever built) just north of Callowhill Street, and is self-described as "A Draught, and Calculation of An Entrenchment from Delaware to Shulkill, Run in Angles, to the best advantage the ground will admitt. With Nine Block Houses At Convenient Distances One from the Other, (being Nearabout 484 yards) the one half of which is 242 yards is near ye point Blank Shott of a Dimi Cannon for Clearing ye flanks, --- I have placed ye Block Houses On all the Inwards Angles that ye Shott May fly Clear of Our Own Works---" This could have been an earlier scheme to defend Philadelphia, or an option considered before building slightly farther north. The draughtsman properly identifies "G" as the "Cohockquenock or Pool's Creek." The "Cohockquenock or Pool's Creek" and Cohocksink Creek (farther north) are frequently mistaken on eighteenth- and nineteenth century engravings and reproductions.

<sup>96</sup> See Jenk, Milano & Remer, *British Fort No. 1* (March 2008)

—Marble & Co. are playing catch-up and still knows little about this map. The Phase IA & IB reports claimed to use an “1802 Varlé Map” (without the fort) but they were using a later reproduction (without the fort).<sup>97</sup>

—Peter J. Parker, Curator of Manuscripts at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania wrote: “Like P.C. Varlé’s map of Philadelphia [Plan of Philadelphia, 1796] , John Hills’s circular map has few pretenses to utility; it was conceived as a wall-hanging.”<sup>98</sup>

*Writing in his 1830 seminal work, Annals of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania in Olden Times, historian John Fanning Watson notes in his article titled "North End," which specifically addresses Kensington and Fishtown, that, "The British redoubts remained till lately," suggesting their complete physical disappearance from the landscape prior to 1830 (Watson 1857:480).*

—Marble & Co. never included this information in their Phase IA & IB reports. Now they try to “spin” the evidence. Watson clearly wrote in 1830 “remained til lately,” so the fort survived for fifty years (1828-1778=50 years). Watson makes no suggestion about “their complete physical disappearance.” Watson surely meant that the above-ground elements of the Fort (likely the earthen walls) were leveled. Watson does not mention the deep moat or stockade running to low tide in the Delaware River, two elements clearly show on original maps of the fort.

*Perhaps builders involved in construction projects or laborers working on filling low ground removed the remaining earthen works that comprised the walls of the redoubts since the planking had disappeared while the American Revolution still raged on. Subsequent nineteenth- and twentieth-century industrialization, ground disturbance, and the extension of made land into the Delaware River at the subject property likely erased any remains of Redoubt No. 1 from the landscape.*

—This is all supposition by Marble & Co. since they provide no evidence for any of these claims. This paragraph shows that Marble & Co. have neither the skills nor the interest to find this fort, which even they admit on page 24, was a part of the defenses that sent General Washington and the Continental Army to Valley Forge.

## page 38

*A typical ship constructed in these [Kensington] yards at the close of the eighteenth century can be found in an advertisement placed during 1797... “... Samuel Bowers, at Point Pleasant, near Kensington.”*

—This advertisement, dated 1797, is for Samuel Bower’s first shipyard (c.1789-1809), which was on the SugarHouse site, slightly south of Maiden/Laurel Street. Remains from this eighteenth-century shipyard have high archaeological potential.

—Samuel Bower had a second shipyard (1809-1830) on the east side of Penn Street, at 190 feet north of Laurel Street, with a front on the east side of 150 feet. Bower’s second shipyard is completely ignored by Marble & Co. since their inaccurate research on this particular site starts ca. 1850.<sup>99</sup>

## page 39

*In 1797, renowned cartographer John Hills, who formerly served in the British Army engineers during the Revolutionary War and remained in America, published his first full map of Philadelphia and its environs.*

<sup>97</sup> See Jenk, Milano & Remer *Cartographical Analysis of SugarHouse reports* (March 2008)

<sup>98</sup> *Philadelphia: Three Centuries of American Art*, (Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1976, reprint 1990), p. 216

<sup>99</sup> See Appendix: Jenk, Milano & Remer, *Samuel Bower s shipyards at Point Pleasant, Kensington, 1789-1830* (2008) and Jenk, Milano & Remer *The Kensington Screw Dock & Spermaceti Works* (2008).

—Peter J. Parker, Curator of Manuscripts at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania wrote: “Like P.C. Varlé’s map of Philadelphia [Plan of Philadelphia, 1796], John Hills’s circular map has few pretenses to utility; it was conceived as a wall-hanging.”<sup>100</sup> While Marble & Co. refer to a different Hills map (1796 not 1810), they provide no evidence of Hills being “renowned.”

—What Marble & Co. call the “Hills 1797 Map” is properly referred to as “This Plan of the City of Philadelphia and its’ Environs, (shewing the improved Parts), is Dedicated to the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens thereof, by their most obedient Servant, John Hills, Surveyor & Draughtsman, May 30, 1796.” Hills never claimed this to be an accurate map, he offered it as an “Elegant Plan,” for popular consumption on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. It is the eighteenth century equivalent of a Rand McNally or AAA road map.

—A close examination of the map reveals that the Hills 1796 map was engraved and printed in London, where there was popular interest in the former Colony:  
 “Philadelphia, Published and Sold by John Hills, Surveyor & Draugh[t]sman, 1797,”  
 “Engraved by John Cooke of Hendon, Middlesex, near London”  
 “Published 1st January 1798 by Mesrs. John & Josiah Boydell at the Shakespeare Gallery at No. 90 Cheapside.”

— Both Paul Schopp (Senior Historian, Marble & Co.) and Daniel Wagner, PhD (Pedologist) use the Hills 1796 map as their base map for all pre-1800 documentary research. Throughout 2007, Marble & Co. revealed no other earlier documents during their research or archaeological investigations on the SugarHouse site.

—An original Hills 1796 map (in four pieces), plus three nineteenth-century reproductions, survive at the Free Library of Philadelphia. The original is far crisper, especially along the edge of the Delaware River. Evidence suggests that Marble & Co. used the “Republished by Sam. L. Smedley, Chief Engineer & Surveyor, Philadelphia May 30, 1881.” Produced by “Photo-Lith. 1881 by Thomas. Hunter 716 Filbert St Phila.”

—The Hills 1796 map has three obvious problems in Kensington, the area including and surrounding the SugarHouse site:

1. The topographic shading angles through Penn Street, depicting a cliff-like edge in the street, an impossibility. No land is shown east of Penn Street, north of Maiden (now Laurel) Street, a clear mistake to anyone who reviews the famous images of the Treaty Tree<sup>101</sup> which stood near the foot of Hanover (now Columbia) Street (depicted here between “King sinton”).
2. Shackamaxon Street is labeled “Cohocksink Creek” [look under “King”] even though the real winding Cohocksink Creek is clearly shown two inches to the left.
3. This Kensington was named in the 1730’s after the famous neighborhood near London but is here identified as “King sinton.” Engraver “John Cooke of Hendon, Middlesex, near London” surely knew how to spell Kensington.

Why the problems? Cartographers often insert deliberate mistakes as proof of authorship and copyright, even today. Prepared as a scheme to make money, Hills focussed on the City of Philadelphia, which then stretched only from Vine to South Streets. A third suggestion has surfaced. Hills won the contract to survey Southwark and that map certainly shows his skills.

<sup>100</sup> *Philadelphia: Three Centuries of American Art*, (Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1976, reprint 1990), p. 216

<sup>101</sup> See “Barralet’s Landscape View of Philadelphia from Kensington, 1796,” as reprinted in Snyder’s *City of Independence*, p. 197



Hills did not win the contract to prepare surveys for the Commissioners of Northern Liberties.<sup>102</sup>

— On the left of the map, Hills writes: “N.B. The Line from Vine Street Public Landing to Eyres Wharf, was fixed by the Port Wardens, March 21st, 1796.” On the right of that map, the line is marked in the Delaware River and ending at “Eyres,” at the tip of “Maiden [Laurel] Street).” Throughout their entire research,<sup>103</sup> Marble & Co. never studied the Port Warden records which detail the history of bulk heading, pier building and extensions.

#### page 40-42

*As the nineteenth century dawned on the subject property, the small hamlet south of Maiden or Laurel Street remained and activity along the riverbank increased on a daily basis. Eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century residences still stood along both sides of Penn Street south of Maiden Street... Penn St. E. side, (formerly Point Pleasant) Kensington... Penn Street north of & near March Street, Kensington... about half way between Maiden and Poplar Street...*

—Vague descriptions cannot guide field archaeology on the 22.6 acre SugarHouse site. It is impossible to understand three hundred years of development without doing deed research, showing who was where, when, doing what, with whom, etc.

—Deed research proves that hard land stood east of Penn Street up to Shackamaxon Street, not just “south of Maiden” [Laurel Street].

#### pages 43-45

*... a three story brick house and extensive back buildings, all in good order, situated on the corner of Maiden and Penn street, in the Northern Liberties; the lot contains 100 feet front on Penn street, and extends into the river Delaware, late the property of Samuel Grice.*

—Marble & Co. “fill” this section with historic texts but fail to use that and other information to guide field archaeology. Marble & Co. do not identify the exact sites of these or adjacent shipyards.

The Joseph & Francis Grice shipyard stood south of Laurel Street, while Samuel Grice’s wharf and shipyard stood north of Laurel Street, in the area where Marble & Co. chose not to investigate (Historic Area H-3). H-3, the area east of Penn Street, between Laurel and Shackamaxon Streets, deserves careful research and archaeological investigation.

#### page 45

*Moving over to the west side of Penn Street, foundries began to appear in Point Pleasant during the early nineteenth century with Parke and Tiers, founded by C.B. Parke, being among the first. Local historian Rich Remer states this foundry opened in 1809, while Russell Frank Weigley, Nicholas B. Wainwright, and Edwin Wolf indicate the year is 1819 (Remer 2002a: 12; Weigley, Wainwright, and Wolf 1982:278).*

—Yet again, without proper research, Marble & Co. dismisses the history of this early industrial works in one vague paragraph selected from an inaccurate late-twentieth-century text.

<sup>102</sup> Two surveys of the district were ordered by the “Act of Assembly, April 17, 1795.” Both surveys would have included the SugarHouse site. — *A Digest of the Acts of Assembly of the Ordinances of the Commissioners and Inhabitants of the Kensington District of the Northern Liberties* (Rakestraw, Philadelphia, 1832), p. 102-04.

<sup>103</sup> Marble & Co., *SugarHouse Phase IA, IB & IB/II reports* make no mention of the Port Warden records.

—Remer got it right because he researched original documents including Deed IC29 p. 164-7 which shows “Charles. B. Parke, Brass Founder” bought the land from Mary Masters Penn, “northwest side of Penn Street to corner of lot of Samuel Bowers, from Penn Street to Hall Street, to Bowers lot to Penn Street, Lot #24 of Masters Estate Map Parti.”

—Deed and map research (Deed Registry Map 6N7, Lot 14 ) identifies the property as 951 Beach Street, on the southwestern corner of the SugarHouse site. Marble & Co. should have identified all the individual properties on the SugarHouse site by deed registry map and late-nineteenth-century street number.

—Remer also found the “List of Patterns at the Foundry of Parke & Tiers, Point Pleasant, Kensington, Philadelphia” including pages of “Spur Wheels, Spur Segments, Straight Spur Segments, Small Spur Wheel Patterns, Spur Wheels for Patent Rope Machinery, Mortice Wheel, Small Mitre and Bevel Wheels, Bevel Geer [sic], Worm Wheels and Worms, Mitre Wheels, Rail Road Wheels and Chills, also an assortment of patterns of all kinds, for Cotton and Woolen Machinery, and many others too tedious to enumerate.”<sup>104</sup>

—Charles Parke was joined by Arundius Tiers in 1824. Tiers’ son, William H. Tiers, bought the works in 1861. James T. Bradshaw became a partner in 1864 and became a sole-proprietor in 1869. By 1875, the Point Pleasant Iron and Brass Foundry “employ an average of fifty hands, and manufacture general castings, principally for rolling mills and vessels. A large portion of the business is the making of gear wheels, for which they have the largest assortment. They produce about 1000 tons of castings per annum, in which they consume about 1500 tons of iron and 500 tons of coal.”<sup>105</sup>

—Letters written and signed by Arundius Tiers survive in the Masters Collection at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. One, dated March 19, 1841, describes the “ground rent” payments paid and owed to descendants of the Masters family.

—Following the lead of so many other Kensington manufacturers who volunteered for military service, James T. Bradshaw served in the State Militia during the Gettysburg campaign.

—Parke & Tiers Brass & Bell Foundry stood on, or adjacent to, the spot where Marble & Co. found 250 Native Indian artifacts, 3,500 years old, lying in the top four inches of the soil. Surely some archaeological evidence can also be found for one of Philadelphia’s first foundries, where brass church bells and pioneering rail road wheels were also cast.

## page 49

*The driving of support piles and construction of this power station decimated the structures that once stood on the property.*

—Where is the evidence for this statement? Marble & Co. do not appear to have done any documentary research or archaeological excavation in this area.<sup>106</sup>

## page 163

*Monitoring the below ground construction of the project east of Penn Street as a cost savings measure.*

—Absolute and total nonsense. Contractors will bulldoze the history of Shackamaxon.

<sup>104</sup> *List of Patterns at the Foundry of Parke & Tiers, Point Pleasant, Kensington, Philadelphia*, (date unknown, signed note suggests 1835). From Hagley Museum & Library, Wilmington DE.

<sup>105</sup> Charles Robson, *Manufactories and Manufacturers of Pennsylvania* (1875), p. 108.

<sup>106</sup> Marble & Co. *SugarHouse Phase IB/II Report*. (Feb. 2008) Vol. 2, Figures 26-29.

## Samuel Bower's shipyards at Point Pleasant, Kensington, 1789-1830

In 1858, Samuel D.S. Bower wrote the "Bower Family of Philadelphia"<sup>107</sup> which describes the history of Samuel Bower's two shipbuilding operations in Point Pleasant, Kensington, above and below Laurel Street, both on the SugarHouse site.

The author, Samuel D.S. Bower (1796-1863), was the fourth child Kensington shipbuilder Samuel Bower (b. 22 May 1760 – d. 10 Dec 1834) and his wife Mary Sutter (b. 16 April 1774 – d. 12 Jan 1850). He worked as a shipwright, presumably with his father. The manuscript includes information from the shipyard's business ledgers and papers, including the names of ships and their owners. Building and repair costs for the ships is also listed, down to the dollars and cents.

Samuel Bower was originally from the Southwark section of Philadelphia County. During the American Revolution, while his older brother William served as a Captain (later Major) in the Pennsylvania Militia, the teenager Samuel assisted building transport boats for the Continental Army on the Susquehanna River at Wrights Ferry. After a brief stop in Baltimore in 1781, Samuel came back to Philadelphia and located in Kensington.

At one point he was partners with his brother Joseph Bower and brother-in-law Morris Goff, but by 1789 he went to work for himself. He first resided on the western side of Penn Street, near the southern extremity of Point Pleasant. His first shipyard was on the Cheeseman property, a few feet south of what was then Maiden [Laurel] Street, at Point Pleasant, Kensington.

Bower was selected a member of the Master Ship Wrights' Society in January 1789 securing himself a career as a master shipwright. About the year 1792, Bower moved to the actual Cheeseman House, at the corner of Maiden and Penn streets. In 1793, during the Yellow Fever panic, Samuel and his family briefly moved upriver to Bristol, PA.

Around 1800, Bower was solicited by the Spanish Government to become its Chief Naval Constructor, however after talking with friends and family, he declined the position. In the summer of 1801, Samuel Bower moved from the Cheeseman's House back to their first residence on south Penn street, which became the Homestead where the family would live for about fifty years.

On a number of occasions, Bower became both merchant and shipper and he owned a part of one or more vessels. This same year (1801) Bower was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy of the United States to be one of the Committee of Survey, to examine and report on the condition of the Frigate *Constellation*.

In 1803, Bower was elected and commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighty-Eighth Regiment of the Militia of Pennsylvania, Second Brigade of the First Division of the Militia of the City and County of Philadelphia.

In April of 1809, to start a second shipyard, Bower purchased land 190 feet north of Laurel Street, with a front on the east side of Penn Street of 150 feet and extending eastward into the Delaware River to low water mark.

*"I now come to speak of a new operation which my ancestor [father] commenced on the 29th of April, in the year 1809, in the purchase from Mr. Benj. R. Morgan, for the sum of \$6,250 the ground, known in Revolutionary times and afterwards as 'The Battery'. This favorite spot was the result of many citizens on Sundays, during the Summer season, where they sat beneath the boughs of a large, spreading willow which cast its shade far and wide,*

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<sup>107</sup> Collection: Historical Society of Pennsylvania

*while with anxious stare they gazed upon the unruffled waters of the Delaware, as they passed by, with its eastern boundary the Jersey shore.*

*"The gravelly plain beneath was often filled with anxious spectators as they watched the interesting ceremony, as in the days of John the Baptist, as seeing their fellow creatures plunged beneath the cooling element in confirmation of their faith...."*

Adult baptisms aren't a surprise. In 1803, Samuel Bowers was one of the founders of the Second Baptist Church.

After purchasing the land, Bower applied for a license to build a wharf, receiving this note from the Warden's Office, Philadelphia, on May 4, 1809:

*"License is hereby granted by the Board Wardens to Samuel Bower to erect a wharf on his property in the Northern Liberties agreeably to his plan lodge in this office. If the said wharf is not erected in six months from date hereof, then this license to be null and of no effect.*

*"John Ashmead, Master warden."*

Followed by this description:

*"Permission having been thus granted, as soon after this rising eminence gave way to the action of the shovel, spade and pick, whose constant inroads brought to light many Indian implements which no doubt, to the rising race, be curious to behold, while its crumbled form was carried by the barrow and cast into the water below."*

Bower also built a building 120 feet long, two-stories high. The lower story was divided into two workshops. The upper story was the "mould loft, where vessels were laid down and the models were made for the framing of the vessel. During the first five years of this new shipyard (1809-1813) saw Bower built or repaired 55 vessels.

In 1815, Bower was appointed "by Col. W.W. Irvine, Agent for the United States, to make the necessary arrangements for the purchase of materials and the erection of Chivand de Frizes [sic], to sink in the River Delaware, to prevent the enemy, the British, from coming with their shipping to the city and destroying it."

During his shipbuilding career, Samuel Bower constructed 56 new vessels (27 Ships, 18 Brigs, 5 Schooners, 2 Gunboats, 3 Steamboats, and 1 Sloop), while repairing 323 vessels (149 Ships, 101 Brigs, 62 Schooners, 4 Gunboats, 1 Steamboat, and 6 Sloops). A total of 379 vessels were built or repaired at both of Bower's Point Pleasant shipyards.

By deed of 13 August 1830, Bower sold his shipyard on east Penn Street, 190 feet north of Laurel Street. Thomas M. Coffin, the purchaser of Bower's shipyard, would go on to erect the Kensington Screw Dock and Spermaceti Works.<sup>108</sup>

Samuel Bower died on 10 December 1834, and was buried at the old Hanover Street Burial Grounds in Kensington. His remains were later removed to Monument Cemetery.

Samuel S.D. Bower was 34 years old when his father, Samuel Bower, sold his shipyard north of Laurel Street in 1830. He was 62 years old when he wrote the "Bower Family of Philadelphia," in 1858. Five year later, on 22 February 1863, Samuel S.D. Bower died and was interned at Hanover Street Burial Ground, with his father.

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<sup>108</sup> Jenk, Milano & Remer, *Kensington Screw Dock and Spermaceti Works* (2008)



## AFTERWORD — SAMUEL BOWER'S SHIPYARDS

Two hundred years after Samuel Bowers bought this half-acre parcel, Daniel Wagner's SugarHouse soil science report confirms some of the soil conditions.

*"The first trench (TR1) just beyond the apparent toe of this slope encountered 7.5 ft of mostly earthen fill material atop stratified sandy and gravelly river alluvium extending to the depth of 12.5 ft... Filling was undoubtedly accompanied by some truncation of former land surfaces, and the documented assortment of building and demolition activities together with the placement of a nearly ubiquitous 1.5 to 2-ft surface layer of cindery fill now account for the level plain of the modern surface."*<sup>109</sup>

Unfortunately, Wagner was only given the inaccurate 1797 Hills Map to work from, not knowing who started that land disturbance.

In 1777-78, the British Army excavated that soil for the moat and walls of the "Battery" or Fort No. 1.

In 1809, Samuel Bowers used "shovel, spade and pick, whose constant inroads brought to light many Indian implements which... was carried by the barrow and cast into the water below."

Can't we agree with Bowers that those Indian implements "no doubt, to the rising race, be curious to behold."

The history continues as the Kensington Screw Dock and Spermaceti Works...

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<sup>109</sup> Daniel P. Wagner, PhD., *Geoarchaeological Interpretations for the SugarHouse Casino site in Philadelphia Pa* (March 9, 2007), included in Marble & Co. Phase IB/II Report (Feb. 2008), Appendix F. "Two trenches were excavated landward of Penn Street and northeast of the former Maiden [Laurel] Street at locations that would have been below the slope depicted on the 1797 map. The first trench (TR1) just beyond the apparent toe of this slope encountered 7.5 ft of mostly earthen fill material atop stratified sandy and gravelly river alluvium extending to the depth of 12.5 ft. This depth was 0.5 ft below the water table and corresponds to an elevation within a foot or so of mean sea level. Clearly, no stable terrestrial landscape was encountered, and the location appears to have originally been a shoal or sand/gravel bar likely subject to cycles of tidal submersion. Similarly, another trench (TR2) excavated at the far northern corner of the property at a location suggested to be well into the Delaware River by the 1797 map, encountered an almost identical sequence of 8 ft of fill material atop stratified river alluvium. Together with the artificially straightened shoreline marked by Penn Street as well as the map's indication of some type of land between Penn Street and the slope, these findings demonstrate relatively extensive filling had already occurred. However, later episodes of fill can also be inferred. Since the pronounced slope of 1797 is no longer discernible as a surface topographic feature, other filling must subsequently have occurred to further raise the artificial grade and eventually achieve an elevation matching that of the slope's crest. Filling was undoubtedly accompanied by some truncation of former land surfaces, and the documented assortment of building and demolition activities together with the placement of a nearly ubiquitous 1.5 to 2-ft surface layer of cindery fill now account for the level plain of the modern surface."

# The Kensington Screw Dock & Spermaceti Works

A chain-of-title search for this property revealed Deed AM, Book 22, 209 (December 14, 1831):

*"Buildings, Spermaceti Works, Oil Factory, Blacksmith Shop, Stable Coach House, Tool House, Carpenter's Workshop, and Wharf, Screw Dock, & Lot...together with all machinery, fixtures, tools, utensils, implements of the said Spermaceti & Oil factory, and 40 Screws & Fixtures & apparatus to the Screw Dock, & other buildings, wharves, docks, landings, landing places, streets, & ways."*

According to Joseph Blunt, editor of the American Register, the Kensington Screw Dock Company was formally incorporated in 1832-33:

*"That JAMES MOTT, WESTERN C. DONALDSON, SAMUEL C. BUNTING, THOMAS W. MORGAN, JACOB T. BUNTING, WILLIAM FENNEL JR., THOMAS S. RICHARDS, THOMAS M. COFFIN, and JONATHAN PALMER, are hereby appointed commissioners of the Kensington Screw Dock Company."*

James Mott and Thomas M. Coffin are the husband and brother of famed abolitionist and women's rights advocate Lucretia Mott (buried nearby at the Friends Fairhill Burial Grounds, 9th & Cambria Streets). The Coffins (including Lucretia, Thomas and their father) moved from Nantucket, MA, to Philadelphia, originally as commission merchants. James Mott was a teacher at Nine Partners, New York, where he met Lucretia Coffin. James Mott joined the Coffins in Philadelphia and later, married Lucretia.

Soon after the erection of the Kensington Screw Dock, it was advertised for sale (Dec. 13, 1833):

*"Valuable Real Estate. Kensington Screw Dock. Will be sold at the Merchants' Coffee House, Philadelphia, on the 19th of December next, at 7 o'clock in the evening,*

*"All that valuable property known as the "Kensington Screw Dock, situated on Penn-street, Kensington, containing in front on said Penn-st. 150 feet, and containing that width into the river Delaware; together with all the improvements, consisting of a new brick building, 50 feet square, with all the machinery therein contained, forming the most complete establishment in the country for the manufacture of sperm oil and candles; a frame building 75 feet by 20 feet, both fronting on Penn-street. Also, blacksmith's shop, tool house, stable and coach-house, carpenters' shed, &c.; together with the screw dock, in complete order, and which has been in successful operation for the last two years, having raised during this time one hundred and fifty sail, from canal boats to ships of 600 tons burthen. This plan has advantages over every other for the purpose, is simple, and not liable to get out of order; an appropriation of \$200 from its earnings being sufficient to keep the whole property in repair. It is secured by patent; and by an act of the legislature passed at the last session. A company can be incorporated for conducting the business. With constant employment it is capable of earning \$10,000. The receipts for the present year have been \$4,000; and from the whole property exceeding \$5,000; the expenses for labor, hire of horses, about \$1,000.*

*"Upon the lot there is sufficient room without interfering with the operations of the screw dock, for the erection of buildings of any description, particularly for any manufactory where steam power might be required.*

*"This property presents the greatest advantages for conducting the whale fishery of any manufactory where steam power might be required.*

*"To the capitalist it affords an opportunity of safe investment, being situated in an highly improving district; and in the vicinity of the termination of the Delaware and Schuylkill and Trenton Railways.*

*“A tenant can be procured who will take the property upon lease of seven or ten years, and give security for the rent.*

*“Any further information can be obtained upon application to Thomas M. Coffin, upon the premises, or to Shoher and Bunting, Philadelphia.*

*“Lippincott, Richards, & Co. Philadelphia, Nov. 25th, 1833.”<sup>110</sup>*

This advertisement brought a buyer:

*“The valuable property known by the name of the Kensington Screw Dock, was sold at the Merchants Coffee House on Thursday last for \$40,400. It was purchased by Mr. Thomas W. Morgan for a New-Bedford House, whose intention is to erect on the premises an extensive Manufactory of Spermaceti Oil and Candles. It is intimated that the enterprising owner after seeing the manufactory in full operation intends establishing a line of whaling ships which are to bring the crude oil direct to his wharf at Kensington.”<sup>111</sup>*

The purchaser, Thomas W. Morgan, was one of the initial commissioners of the Kensington Screw Dock, and also from a New Bedford whaling house.

Deed AM 51, 570 (1834) shows William R. Rodman purchasing “all the machinery, engines, screws, fixtures, apparatus, tools, utensils, & implements, to the said oil factory, & screw dock, with other buildings and improvements.”

Rodman, was a merchant in New Bedford, MA.—then the whaling capital of America—and a member of a prominent New Bedford family with whaling interests. Rodman’s mansion survives in New Bedford.

Rodman had Kensington shipbuilder Samuel Bowers—an earlier owner of this site—convert the “Rebecca Sims,” a famed ship originally built by Bowers, into a whaling ship.

Deed GWC, 50, 160 (April 7, 1850) shows Rodman sold the property for \$30,000 to Edward Rowley, Algernon Ashburner, and George B. Keen, trading as “Rowley, Ashburner, & Co.,” later “Rowley, Ashburner, & Co., Kensington Screw Dock.”

Marble & Co. not only misidentifies Rowley, Ashburner, & Co. as shipbuilders, but also states they were the original owners and operators of the Screw Dock (page 54, 1BII Report), when in fact they were commission merchants, who had been supplied over the years by the products of the Spermaceti Works and then bought the place in 1850. The forming of their partnership and the fact that they are commission merchants is mentioned in a newspaper advertisement of 1843:

*“Co-Partnership Notice. Edward H. Rowley and Algernon E. Ashburner have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of Rowley & Ashburner, for the transaction of a general commission business, at No. 6 South Wharves. Edward H. Rowley, Algernon E. Ashburner, Phila. January 2, 1843.”<sup>112</sup>*

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<sup>110</sup> *The New Bedford Mercury*, (Dec. 13, 1833), from godfrey.org, accessed 6 March 2008

<sup>111</sup> *Baltimore [MD] Gazette and Daily Advertiser* (Dec. 26th, 1833), from godfrey.org, accessed 6 March 2008.

<sup>112</sup> *The North American and Daily Advertiser* (Philadelphia, PA), January 6, 1843, from godfrey.org, accessed 6 March 2008.

## AFTERWORD — KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK & SPERMACETI WORKS

Marble & Co.'s Phase IB/II report is full of mistakes about the Kensington Screw Dock. It was a spermaceti whale oil works, not "an oil factory, presumably lard oil." Rowley, Ashburner & Co. were commission merchants and not shipbuilders. Rowley, Ashburner & Co. were not the original owners and operators of the Kensington Screw Dock, nor where they "originally from New England."

Basic genealogical research would have shown that Algernon E. Ashburner's middle name was "Eyre," taken from his mother Maria Eyre (1801-1886), a daughter of Nathan Eyre, cousins to the old Kensington shipbuilding family of Manuel, Benjamin, and Jehu Eyre, colonial shipbuilders of the American Revolution. The Eyre's were originally from Burlington, NJ, not New England.

Marble & Co.'s Phase IB/II report, page 54, states that the Kensington Screw Dock was "three piers upriver from the Maiden (Laurel) Street public landing. Marble & Co. relied on the inaccurate Hills 1797 Map which shows no land east of Penn Street, from Laurel Street north to Shackamaxon Street. Marble & Co. never describe how any of these three piers were built, not by whom. Marble & Co. omit that historic information for all the piers on the SugarHouse site—yet the piers survive as archaeological evidence and the Port Warden records can describe their construction and extension into the Delaware River. Marble & Co. never reviewed the Port Warden records.

Instead, Marble & Co. go to great lengths to locate and describe all the fires that took place on the section of the site east of Penn Street, from Laurel Street north to Shackamaxon Street — four pages of fire advertisements. While the fires might have damaged above-ground structures, Marble & Co. produce no evidence of damage to underground elements and artifacts. Isn't that what archaeologists look for?

In the SugarHouse Phase IB/II Report, pages 51- 63, Marble & Co. documents the properties east of Penn Street (to the Delaware River) and north of Laurel Street (to Shackamaxon Street). Proper research should have been completed before field archaeology to help locate and identify unique artifacts.<sup>113</sup>

Yes, Philadelphia had a Spermaceti Whale Oil Works built atop an eighteenth-century shipyard, built atop a British Revolutionary War Fort, built atop Native Indian implements.

All the enterprises have significant archaeological potential and are worth researching. The Spermaceti Works represents an unknown chapter of Philadelphia's contribution to the great whaling history of America. Why wasn't it looked for?

The history on this site continues as John Kille Hammit, shipbuilder,...

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<sup>113</sup> The New England newspapers cited throughout are available on the same online databases used by A.D. Marble.



## John Kille Hammit (ca. 1795-1880), shipbuilder

*Launch of the Shackamaxon. The event took place yesterday, about a quarter before 12 o'clock, from the shipyard of John E. Hammitt, Kensington. She glided from the ways in beautiful style, amid the cheers of the spectators, and as she gracefully swept out into the stream, the beauty of her lines and exquisite model challenged the admiration of all. ... The Shackamaxon is built of good seasoned Delaware white oak, with the principal pieces, such as the apron, knightheads, corner timbers, deck breast hooks and main transons [sic] of live oak; her top timbers and stanchions are cedar and locust; her keel is 15 inches, and 3 feet thick in two tiers; her garboard streaks are 8 by 16 inches and two of 10 inches each, dowelled together with locust dowels every five feet, and bolted horizontally and perpendicularly with one inch copper bolts through every timber; her three decks are secured together with 1-1/2 inch iron bolts through every stanchion, with iron knees at the kelson; her bottom planks are four inches thick, thoroughly copper fastened, with 16 streaks of bends, 7 inches wide, and 6 inches thick, bolted edgeways on every streak, with 3/4 iron. The plank sheer is five inches, fastened through every stanchion with 3/4 inch copper, besides being trunneled and spiked in every timber, from her keel to the upper plank sheer. In every particular she is finished with neatness and strength... The bow of of the Shackamaxon is appropriately ornamented with a full length figure of King Tamanend, and on the stern is a carving of William Penn and an Indian Prince and Princess. This carving has all been performed by Mr. Fox, in his usual style of excellence...*<sup>114</sup>

*My interest in John Kille Hammitt is because he built three vessels for my great grandfather Dallett's Red D Line of packets to Venezuela (bark Venezuela in 1844-5, bark Paez in 1848 and bark Thomas Dallett also in 1848. He built many other sailing vessels for Philadelphia owners at that time. Hammitt, a shipwright, developed his yard at Maiden Street Wharf (Penn Street above Maiden), near Shackamaxon, in Kensington, Philadelphia, and he had a long career—at least from the 1830's to the 1850's. He later took into partnership his son, John H. Hammitt, and as John K. Hammitt & Son the firm also built for the Red D Line the bark Rowena in 1857. Thereafter, John H. leased the Kensington Screw Dock, Delaware Avenue above Laurel, in 1860. The Philadelphia Maritime Museum has a good picture of this enterprise (either a print or a photograph). Both father and son were still alive in 1872...*<sup>115</sup>

*Latin American trade was carried on by the Philadelphia firms of John F. Ohi & Sons, sailing to Havana, and the Dallett Brothers' "Red D Line" to La Guaira and Puerto Cabello in Venezuela. Three of the Dalletts' three-masted barques in the 1840s came from the Kensington yard of John K. Hammitt, one of them, the Thomas Dallett, described in the North American on August 23, 1848, as "the handsomest vessel ever built at the port of Philadelphia." The "Red D Line," originally trading Philadelphia soap and flour in return for coffee and hides, became exporters of American technology as well, carrying to Caracas machinery for its factories, and to La Guaira parts of its first railroad and all of the materials used for the building of its breakwater from 1843 to 1846 by the Philadelphia architect Thomas U. Walter. The Dalletts' trade made La Guaira one of the few ports in which Philadelphia enjoyed ascendancy over New York.*<sup>116</sup>

The history of this site, formerly the British Fort, then Samuel Bower's shipyard, then the Kensington Screw Dock and Spermaceti Works, then the John Hammit shipyard, continues with George Landell and then the Pennsylvania Sugar Company (1881).

<sup>114</sup> *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, (July 11, 1851), p. 2 (from microfilm copy)

<sup>115</sup> Letter from F. J. Dallett to Mrs. James M. Hammitt, (Sept. 8, 1982)

<sup>116</sup> Russell E. Weigley, Editor, *Philadelphia: A 300-Year History* (Barra/Norton, 1982), p. 324.

## Batchelor's Hall (ca. 1728-1775)

Despite its fame in the early eighteenth-century, the location of Batchelor's Hall has been vaguely referred to since the 1850s. Marble & Co. totally dismissed the available evidence and missed a major archaeological find.

Local historians have collected over a dozen surviving deeds and surveys of Batchelor's Hall, describing the exact location to within 10-1/2 inches of a known property line, upon the SugarHouse site.

Archaeology at Batchelor's Hall offers architectural, cultural, horticultural and industrial interest, as demonstrated by these excerpts from various texts:

1729, the first botanic garden, for the cultivation of plants having medicinal properties, was established at Bachelors Hall, Kensington, in the neighborhood of the present Allen and Shackamaxon Streets.— Rudolf J. Walter, *Happenings in Ye Olde Philadelphia*, (1925), p. 184

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In George Webb's poem, Bachelor's Hall, published in 1729, he sings of the glories of a place of resort situate in Kensington which was called "Bachelor's Hall," and was the head-quarters of a social company. In addition to its uses for such purposes there was attached to the building a botanic garden, cultivated for the production of plants useful in medicine. Speaking of this building, the poet says:

*"Close to the dome a garden shall be join'd—  
A fit employment for a studious mind.  
In our vast woods whatever simples grow,  
Whose virtues none, or none but Indians, know,  
Within the confines of this garden brought,  
To rise with added lustre shall be taught;  
Then culled with judgment each shall yield its juice  
Saliferous balsam to the sick man's use;  
A longer date of life mankind shall boast,  
And Death shall mourn her ancient empire lost."*

It is not known why the members of a club social in its character should have interested themselves sufficiently in science to have appended such a garden to their place of leisure and good fellowship. Nor is it known who superintended the garden, which must have been under charge of a person of more than ordinary taste. It is a matter of inference, from the after-history of John Bartram, that he might have been interested in the cultivation of this garden. At all events, he must have been a frequent observer and student there, and his proficiency in botany was already well known. "Please to procure me Parkinson's Herbal," wrote James Logan in 1729, just about the time when Webb's poem was written. "I shall make it a present to a person worthier of a heavier purse than fortune has yet allowed him. John Bartram has a genius perfectly well turned for botany. No man in these parts is so capable of serving you, but none can worse bear the loss of his time without due consideration."

—Thompson Westcott, *Historic Mansions of Philadelphia* (1895), pp. 180-81.

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... the Bachelor's Club, formed for fellowship and pleasure before 1728. Franklin's friend Robert Grace was a member, along with Griffin Owen, Lloyd Zachary, Isaac Norris, Jr., and Charles Norris. George Webb, whom Franklin trained as a printer, became a member, and celebrated it in a poem that Franklin printed titled Bachelor's-Hall (1731).

— J.A. Leo Lemay, *The Life of Benjamin Franklin, Vol. 1, Journalist 1706-1730*, (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2006), p. 240

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February 4, 1742: "(Sunday) Bro. Ludwig preached in Bachelor's Hall, near Philadelphia, from Matt. Viii. 1-13, with marked effect."

— William Cornelius Reichel, editor, *Memorials of the Moravian Church*, (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1870), p. 179

Note: "Bro. Ludwig" was Nikolaus Ludwig von Zinzendorf, generally known as Count Zinzendorf (1700-1760), a German nobleman, who arrived in Philadelphia on December 10th, 1741. He was the leader of the Moravian movement.

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1771. Dr. Benjamin Rush may be the person who is attributed to have said Bachelor's Hall was a square building, of considerable beauty, and was used chiefly for balls and late suppers. It stood on the main river-street in Kensington and had a fine open view of the Delaware River. He is cited in autobiography and biography of Rev. John Murray (see google books)

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Rev. John Murray, a Universalist preacher, after being barred from all the pulpits in Philadelphia, was invited to preach at Bachelor's Hall.

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April 4, 1775. "This morning a fire begun at nine o'clock, at Bachelor's Hall, which soon consumed the building."—*Diary of Christopher Marshall*.

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"Impromptu on Bachelor's Hall, at Philadelphia, being destroyed by Lightning, 1775."

—*The Theological Works of Thomas Paine*, (Boston: J.P. Mendum, 1859), p.10)

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"It had a fine open view to the scenery on the Delaware" and that "the members of the joint tenantry were Robert Charles, William Masters, John Sober, P. Graeme, and Isaac Norris; the whole space as in one room. The few partners that remained in 1745, induced Isaac Norris to buy them out, and the premises afterwards vested solely in him."

—John F. Watson, *Annals of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia: 1857), p. 432