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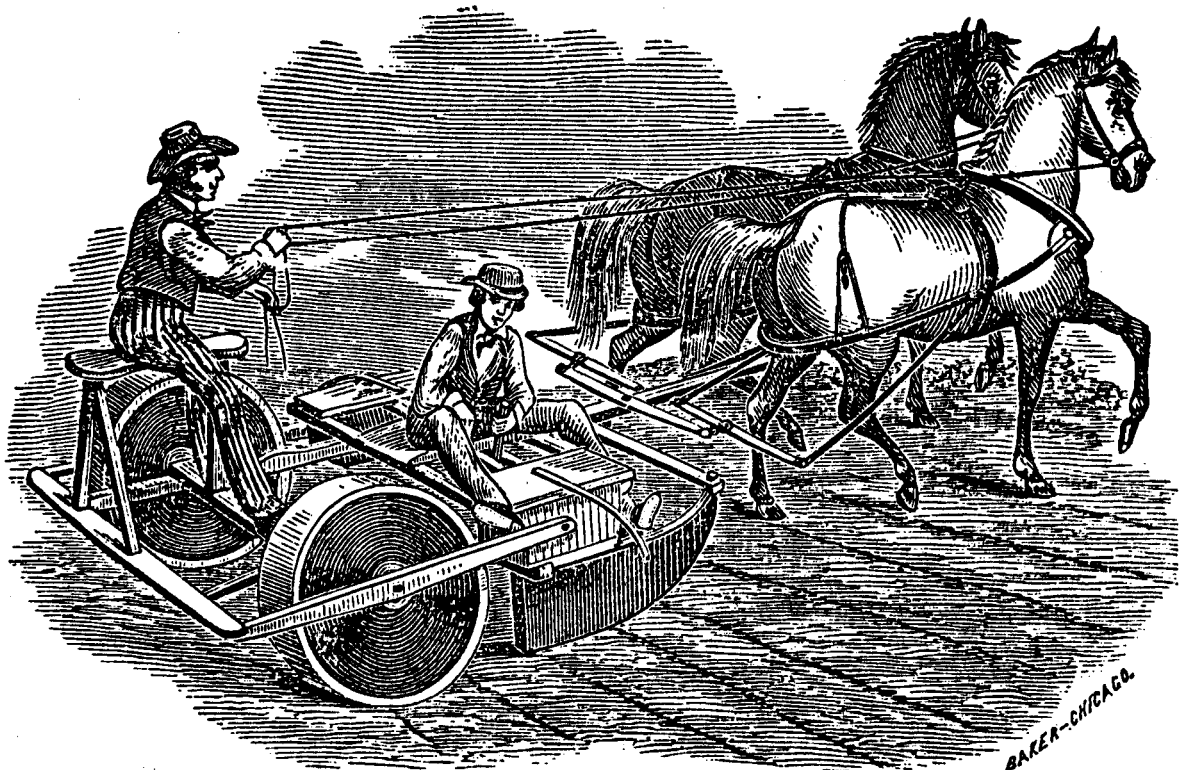
**THE BROADWELLS OF CLAYVILLE
AND THEIR ROOTS**

In Four Parts

PART I

The Family and Its Activities in Illinois

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BROWN'S CORN PLANTER

1981

**Sangamon
State
University**



Springfield, Illinois 62708

Part I

THE FAMILY AND ITS ACTIVITIES IN ILLINOIS

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction	1
Chapter I Basic Family Data	3
II Moses, David and Sarah	6
III John B. Broadwell	14
IV William and Charles	20
V Cynthia and Euclid	27
VI The Family Goes to Court	31
Appendix	39
Broadwell Inventories	
William (1824)	
Moses (1827)	
Sarah (1836)	
William K. (1851)	
Footnotes	48
Bibliography	58

Note:

The Conclusions Set Forth Here Do Not
Necessarily Represent the Views of the
National Endowment for the Humanities

INTRODUCTION

Many sources were examined for this report, none of which had ever been reviewed in a systematic way in the past to find out about the Broadwell family activities in Illinois. The range of data discovered and correlated validated some of the previous knowledge and assumptions about the Broadwell family, but also added much new information to their various biographies.

Chapter I deals with the geneology of father Moses and his nine children who came with him to Illinois. This includes material on their marriages, family composition, and deaths. The decennial Federal Population Census from 1820 to 1860, Sangamon County cemetery records, Commissioners' Records, marriage and probate records, and the Sangamo Journal newspaper were useful primary sources. Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois by John C. Power was a valuable secondary source.

The other chapters concern the family's other business activities, political and social involvements, and living arrangements. The primary sources used for this portion of the research were numerous. The Sangamon County and Menard County Commissioners' Records were scanned from 1821 to 1855 for tavern, store, or mill licenses, road locations, county political positions and petitions for support. The Sangamo Journal newspaper was sampled by examining one issue a month from 1831 (the earliest edition) to 1850 for details on Broadwell businesses (e.g. tanning, milling, store-keeping and stage coach routes) and for political functions (e.g. July 4th

celebration and Whig meetings). From the Sangamon County election returns (1820 to 1860), Broadwell names were extracted to determine general home location, voting regularity, and party affiliation. Moses Broadwell's will and probated estate inventory and sale, and the estate records of William, William K., Jane and Sarah were also valuable documents. The Sangamon County Circuit Court case files from 1826 to 1862 and Court Records Books were searched, but sometimes proved to be incomplete. However, some cases provided additional and sometimes unexpected details on Broadwell businesses and daily life. Illinois public and private laws were searched for poor laws affecting David, and Springfield city directories provided some data on John B.'s business in the 1850s and 1860s. Travel accounts and emigrants' guides provided maps on stage routes and other data.

Secondary sources consulted included the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, the Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, Lincoln Day by Day, and Here I Have Lived.

The Broadwell's involvement in religious, temperance, agricultural or improvement societies is murky. Little evidence was found reflecting on these areas. Only the presence of five copies of the Universal Restoration for All Man, published by J. Broadwell in Cincinnati, in Moses' probate inventory indicates any religious interest. John Broadwell was mentioned once as Masonic Lodge member.

With the exception of Moses' Revolutionary War service, there was no evidence to support any of his male children's involvement in either the Black Hawk War or the numerous local militias which prevailed. The Black Hawk War three volume collection yielded no Broadwell names.

Full citations of all the above resources are to be found in the bibliography.

CHAPTER I

BASIC FAMILY DATA

Since it has been accepted on good grounds that the Broadwells had the inn at Clayville built, they are the subjects of this study. Moses and Jane were parents of nine children, all of whom migrated with them to Sangamon County, Illinois. The parents and each of the children will be examined in turn to set forth all the known geneological data.

Moses and Jane Broadwell arrived in Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1820. Both were natives of northeastern New Jersey, Moses having been born in Elizabethtown in 1764, and Jane there in 1767. They had been married in New Jersey in 1788 and had migrated to southwestern Ohio by 1793, when Moses assisted in surveying a road past "Broadwell's Clearing."¹ Nine of their children, the last eight of whom were born in Ohio, came to Illinois in 1820 or soon followed. They were, from oldest to youngest, Mary, David, Sarah, John B., William, Charles, Thomas Jefferson, Cynthia, and Euclid.

Mary was born in New Jersey on April 27, 1791, and had married Henry Sweet, probably in Clermont County, Ohio where their names appear on deeds as early as 1812. She died at age 32 or 33, shortly after giving birth to apparently her only child, a daughter, Mary Jane, in April 1823, in Sangamon County. Sweet may have been a tanner like his father-in-law.

When he sold a parcel of land in Clermont County in January, 1820, he emptied from the sale the "tanyard, dwelling house and orchard." After his wife died he must have returned there immediately, as on April 10, 1823, he purchased land in the same numbered survey.²

David was born in 1794 in Ohio. At the age of 37 he married Mary Ann Drake on November 10, 1831, in Sangamon County.³ They had no children, but raised Mary Ann's son Justin who was about three years old at the time of their marriage.

Sarah was born February 16, 1796, in Ohio. At the age of 42, she married David Van Eaton on June 20, 1838, in Sangamon County.⁴ They had no children.

John Broadwell, born on September 27, 1797, had been married in 1817 at age 20 to Betsey Pratt in Ohio on March 30, 1817.⁵ They had three children. Jane was born in Ohio in 1817; Cinthelia, in St. Louis in 1819; Daniel P., in Sangamon County in September, 1821.⁶ Betsey died in 1823 and John married Elizabeth King on March 10, 1825.⁷ They had three sons and three daughters between the years 1826 and 1838. Elizabeth died in Sangamon County on July 23, 1840.⁸ John did not remarry. Their oldest child, William K., seems to have been the one most actively involved in Sangamon County life, but he died young in 1851.⁹ The others either left the area, died young, or were relatively inactive locally.¹⁰

William Broadwell, born on April 27, 1799, was married in Sangamon County on December 15, 1821, to Margaret Stephenson. He died only three years later in an accident on November 22, 1824, at the age of 25. Margaret was left pregnant with a son who was born in March 1825. He was named William B. Broadwell.¹¹ His mother went before the County

Commissioners in June, 1825, to be appointed his legal guardian.¹² She was remarried, to Richard Latham, on March 27, 1828.¹³ Margaret's brother, James C. Stephenson, ran a ferry; had a license to build a mill in September, 1831, on the Sangamon River; was County Surveyor; and was active in other Sangamon County affairs for many years.¹⁴

Charles, born on December 3, 1800, married Helen Carman on January 9, 1825, in Sangamon County.¹⁵ She was the daughter of Jacob Carman, who ran a public house or tavern in Sangamo Town and lived in that area with at least two of his sons, Waters and Caleb.¹⁶ Charles and Helen had two sons and five daughters.¹⁷

Thomas Jefferson, the fifth son, was born on June 9, 1805. He died a bachelor at the age of 25 on December 10, 1830.¹⁸

Cynthia Broadwell, born in November, 1807, married William Carson at age 18 on May 1, 1826, in Sangamon County.¹⁹ Carson lived and was active in the immediate Clayville vicinity and they both stayed there for many years. Cynthia had six daughters in nine years, then six years elapsed before she had two sons, who lived to adulthood. She had a total of fifteen children, but seven died young.²⁰

Euclid was the youngest child, born on October 7, 1809. He was married at the age of 24 to Laura Farrington on December 23, 1833, in Sangamon County.²¹ They had three daughters and two sons born in Sangamon County, but their last daughter was born in Macon County, Illinois, on August 5, 1852.²²

CHAPTER II

MOSES, DAVID AND SARAH

I

Moses first appears in the 1820 U.S. Census listed as "Moses Broad" in Madison County, which included what became Sangamon County. He is on the same page as "John Broad" and with other area people.²³ In addition to his extensive land dealings and other activities, Moses was involved with the Sangamo Milling Company. The company was incorporated with capital stock of \$20,000 by Moses, Isaac F. Roe, Abraham Sinnard, John Purvines and Aaron Wilson through a private law passed by the state legislature in February, 1821. At least two of the other incorporators were Moses' neighbors on Richland Creek. Abraham Sinyard (Sinnard) purchased 240 acres of government land (S35, T17, R8) three miles west and a mile north of Moses in September, 1826, and he may have been settled there in 1821. John (C.) Purvines, who had settled on Richland Creek in the early 1820s, purchased half the section north of Moses (S32, T17, R7) the same day.²⁴ If a mill actually developed from the corporation, it may have been on Moses' property. An "ox mill" was mentioned in an 1831 deed conveying the land which had been Moses' from only four years earlier. (See Tables of Land Broadwell Transactions: JB, M in Appendix to Part II of the report by Kay MacLean). The corporation also may have established the mills at Sangamo Town.

His political and economic roles emerge from the county records. In March, 1823, he was one of three men appointed as "Commissioners to Settle with the Overseers of the Poor" in Sangamon County. He was on the grand jury in that year and again in 1825. He presented a petition to the county commissioners for a county road in 1824.²⁵ He paid road inspectors on November 20, 1824, so he functioned in a capacity of distributing county monies.²⁶ Until 1831 voting was by secret ballot, so his political preferences were not recorded,²⁷ but in 1824, at least, it is recorded that Moses voted in the Richland precinct in both August and November elections.²⁸ These are the earliest surviving voting records for the county.

Moses undertook various activities, but he may not have been as careful as he could have been in taking care of the business details. Either that was the case, or he and his contemporaries were more litigious than people are today, which is more likely. In 1825 and 1826 Moses was sued by two men. The first was Garrison Berry from Sangamo Town. The suit involved bricks Moses had bought which Berry claimed he had not been paid for. So, according to one witness' deposition, Berry took clapboards off of the then-deceased William Broadwell's cabin. The second case has tantalizingly incomplete records indicating that it was brought by Issac Waters from St. Louis involving plows and bells. Moses was ordered by the court to pay \$23.45.²⁹ At least five suits were filed against Moses' estate, not including those of the immediate family. All of them were over land deeds or terms of payment which Moses seemed to have not made clear to his buyers.³⁰

Moses Broadwell died on April 10, 1827, at his house. He became ill in late January and "was able to be up about his room for a few weeks . . . {but} he never got out any more."³¹ He is now buried in Oak Ridge

Cemetery in Springfield, having been "removed from Pleasant Plains in 1857," and is said to be the only Revolutionary War veteran buried there.³²

II

David Broadwell seems to have been a pitiful man who failed in every aspect of life. His father made disparaging reference to him in the will. ". . . I am afrade that David wil make a bad youse of his money or squander it away I wish my exacutors not to pay it to him any faster than thay think he realey needs it {sic}."³³ This is particularly significant since David was the oldest son and the younger ones had no similar control exercised over their inheritances by their father. David's life indicated there was some justification for Moses' fears. He started out being a responsible citizen, voting in Richland precinct in two 1824 elections, and one each in 1827 and 1828. In 1829 he voted in Sangamo Town.³⁴ In 1827 he signed a road petition with his brothers.³⁵

When his brother William died late in 1824, he owed David for 120 pounds of "shuger" for a total of \$15.12½, and also for \$1.00 in "Cash lent." David, in turn, owed William \$.75 for "Making one Vest" and \$.75 "Bording."³⁶ The source or outlet for David's sugar is uncertain, but David may have made maple sugar to sell. In 1826, two years after William's death, David received a bond for a deed to land at a fork in Richland Creek "near the Sugar Camp." (See Tables of Land Transactions: WC, in Part II, Appendix).

In 1831, at age 37, he married Mary Ann Drake who was 42 years old and had a son, Justin Drake. Then the records start indicating problems. David had apparently disregarded his father's advice to his children in his will "to be very cautious how they run in debt -- espesicly for sush

things as they can possibly do without {sic}." In 1833 and 1834 he was sued by three Springfield merchants for debts. Allen and Blankenship sued him for \$52.26 in unpaid bills.³⁷ John Williams notified others through the newspaper that David had run away from the county owing him money.³⁸ John W. Taylor claimed that David owed him \$122.00 for twelve dozen almanacs and filed suit to attach two parcels of land in lieu of cash payment.³⁹ (See Tables of Land Transactions: D, WC in Part II, Appendix). Taylor must have won this case because he is listed as owning this land in the 1835 tax list,⁴⁰ but in 1836 David was cited for not paying road tax on 158 of those acres.⁴¹ Also in that year, in two separate suits, David and Charles and William Carson on behalf of David sued John W. Taylor for ejectment in order to recover possession of his property. The cases were changed to Schuyler County,⁴² probably because Taylor was a Sangamon County official.⁴³ The legal outcome is unknown.

After the end of the time of seeming attempts to be self sufficient, David spent the next ten years appealing to the county for support money. To place this material in context, read the History Note on "Social Policy in Early Illinois," in the Appendices. In 1837 he started in Sangamon County with a petition to force his three brothers and sisters to support him and his wife Mary Ann because they both had "bodily infirmities." In 1838 the brothers agreed to pay money for David, but not for his wife. Peter Cartwright was appointed "to procure reasonable support" for Mary Ann. John, Charles, and Euclid paid \$12.50, \$7.00 and \$6.00 respectively "in clothing, board, and support for David." Cynthia Carson also paid later that year. In the next year, 1839, Menard County was created from land that had been part of Sangamon County. It can be assumed that

David and Mary Ann lived in the area which became Menard County because one of the first dealings of the new county in April, 1839, was with the appeal to the commissioners by David and Mary Ann for support. Also, Springfield merchants filed David's bills with the Sangamon County commissioners, as if trying to close out his account.⁴⁴

In May, 1839, one of the reasons for David's bodily infirmity was identified when a group of doctors was asked to examine him to determine if he merited county support. He was reported to have a scrotal hernia. An agent for Menard County was then sent to David's three brothers and William Carson to tell them to support David and his wife "as required by law." Again the family must have refused to help Mary Ann because, for the next two years, various men (presumably ones selected by the overseer of the poor) were given money by the county to support Mary Ann, "a pauper." In 1841 the money was given directly to David "to keep Mary Ann" who was said to have dropsey. He must have been selected by the overseer of the poor. The amount was generally about \$80.00 yearly, but in 1843 it was reduced to about \$50.00. David appealed for more money and it was raised to \$100.00 yearly in 1845. Then in 1846 David himself again appealed for support because of bodily infirmities. As a result, J. C. Slater, overseer of the poor, received money from the county for David. The sheriff served John Broadwell and Euclid with an order to support David again. The next year Slater again received money from the county for David, and he filed suit against John Broadwell and Euclid for debts, but the case was dismissed.⁴⁵

In the 1820 and 1830 census a male in David's age bracket was living with his father, Moses, and then his mother, Jane, respectively. What the living arrangements were during the time period is difficult to

assess. In the 1840 U.S. Census, David was listed as the head of a household with no occupation indicated, along with a 40-50 year old female and a 10-15 year old male.⁴⁶ These would be appropriate ages for Mary Ann and Justin. However in December, 1840, the Sand Ridge justices "let out the keeping of Mary Ann Broadwell, a pauper, to William Armstrong for \$30."⁴⁷ Did this mean that she lived with Armstrong, merely worked there daily, or that he was just responsible for seeing to her well being in her own home? In 1841 the county considered whether to "let out" Justin but decided they had "no jurisdiction."⁴⁸ In time Justin must have become a responsible young adult, because in 1846 he received the county money to support his mother.⁴⁹ Then in 1849 David filed for divorce from Mary Ann, who was "not in Illinois."⁵⁰ The U.S. Census in 1850 listed a David, age 56, as a "farmer" in Euclid's household.⁵¹ Since there is no court record of an actual divorce, it can be assumed that a divorce was never formalized. However, Mary Ann is said to have died in Menard County at an unknown date, and David in Iowa on May 15, 1858.⁵² Since David was living with Euclid in 1850, he must have migrated and subsequently resided with his youngest brother in Iowa.

III

The number of historic facts which have been preserved about women is very limited since their names were not in voting records and unlikely to have been listed in county commissioners' records. Sarah Broadwell's life was no exception, so what is written about her must be less than on her brothers.

In the 1830 population census, a 30-40 year old female was listed in Jane Broadwell's household. This was probably Sarah, since she was unmarried at that time.⁵³ Her father, Moses, devoted a half a page of his

six-page will to Sarah. This was written in April 1825. He wanted her to have from the farm "everyting nesary for hir support in a comfortabel . . . manner" {sic}. Her youngest brother Euclid was to allow her to live in Moses' "mantion hous" if she wanted to. She was not given any land.⁵⁴ However, in the next year he must have reconsidered, because on August 26, 1826, he deeded a half section to his son Thomas Jefferson and to Sarah to hold jointly. (See Tables of Land Transactions: S in Part II, Appendices). This land became the subject of a later court dispute.⁵⁵

On March 8, 1836, Jane Broadwell died. Thomas Jefferson had died in 1830. In October of 1836, John Broadwell filed a complaint in court against Sarah. On the 15th she was found "to be an idiot" by a jury, and John W. Taylor was appointed as her conservator. A. Lincoln was involved in this case, but it cannot be determined which Broadwell he represented.⁵⁶ Five months later Sarah returned to court and was then found "of sound mind" by a jury on March 17, 1837.⁵⁷

It seems that Jane had held all the papers of Moses' estate, and Sarah took charge of them after her mother's death.⁵⁸ She then probably started a process to secure her portion of the land on Prairie Creek which Moses had deeded to her and her brother Thomas Jefferson. She must have met with opposition because the dispute ended up in court. The day that she was declared "of sound mind" by the court, she filed to have the half section divided. She wanted half for herself and the other half divided into eight parts for Thomas Jefferson's eight siblings. There seems to have been a great amount of family disagreement concerning the division of this land. However, it was settled with Sarah getting 150 acres of the southwest quarter section as her own portion and about 21

acres of the remaining 170 acres as her eighth portion as one of Thomas' heirs, because she and her husband, David Van Eaton, sold the parcels later.⁵⁹

Confusing this matter further were Jane and Thomas Jefferson's estates filed in 1836. In a statement included in Thomas' records, Charles asserted that Sarah had taken over the complete half-section, and had made profits in rent ever since Thomas had died in 1830. He also maintained that he had paid part of a note to David Van Eaton. This seems to have been one of many notes or loans that Jane had made available to her sons and some other area people. She must have been a local money lender as Moses had been and John was.⁶⁰

In the 1840 census David Van Eaton is listed with one female Sarah's age. They were living in the area of this above mentioned land. His occupation was "agriculture," i.e. farmer.⁶¹

After they sold the land in 1843 they probably left the state, because neither are named in the 1850 census in Illinois. In the 1860 census, there is a 64 year old Sarah in the household with John Broadwell and his daughter-in-law, Cynthia McMurphy Broadwell. The brother and sister must have gotten over the difficulties they were involved in, in the insanity suit and subsequent land disputes.

Sarah B. Van Eaton was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield on March 30, 1880. She was 84 when she died, and had outlived her siblings. The plot includes eleven other Broadwells, but no David Van Eaton.⁶²

CHAPTER III

JOHN B. BROADWELL

John B. Broadwell was to become the most active and economically successful of all Moses' children. Census returns of 1820 show a "John Broad" in Madison County with one white male and three "other whites" (females). Since Sangamon County area was part of Madison County in 1820, and this was John's family composition at the time, this is probably John B. Broadwell. In the 1830 U.S. Population Census John Broadwell is listed as a household head. There are children who are in the age categories of his two daughters and one son from his first marriage and of two small sons and one daughter from his second marriage. There is, however, an unidentified male in the 40-50 age group also in the household. He may have been a farm worker or relative. The 1840 U.S. Census lists John with the appropriate number of children but no older male. His occupational category is manufactures and trades, so Euclid or a tenant must have been taking care of the Broadwell farmland. In the 1850 U.S. Census John is listed as a member of the household of his son, William K., with his three youngest children. His occupation then is farmer. The U.S. Population Census for 1860 lists John in the same household. However, by then his son William K. had died, and he lived with his daughter-in-law Cynthia M. and her young daughter, and his older sister, Sarah.⁶³

John's name first appears in the Sangamon County records as a "taxable inhabitant" in 1821.⁶⁴ He was not as active in county political matters as Moses and William were during the next three years. After William died in 1824 and John remarried in 1825, he started his county involvement. He served on the grand jury in 1826 and in June, 1827, presented a petition to open a road on the south side of Richland Creek leading to the western boundary of Sangamon County. The road was viewed and marked that summer to lead on "the North of Broadwells' farms to William Carson's thence Westwardly with the old private road leading to Indian Creek" and to the county line.⁶⁵ That year he was also the district supervisor for the building of this road which subsequently must have gone west all the way to Beardstown. John presented another road petition in March, 1828, for one to intersect with the "road to Sangamo Town."⁶⁶ No maps of these have been found.

After this start, John Broadwell remained actively involved in county matters. In 1832 he signed a petition to relocate the Springfield to Beardstown road and served on the grand jury. He and J. W. Taylor served as agents for bridges on the Springfield to Beardstown Road in 1835 and were subsequently paid \$200.00 by the county for supplying the timber in 1837. During those two years he was also a petit juror. The next year he was paid \$13.25 for supplying the county with iron for scrapers, but refused on October 2 to deliver "wood materials to the county until he was paid." In 1839 he was paid \$300.00 for timber and was again a petit juror. After Menard became a separate county and Petersburg its county seat, John petitioned for a road from Petersburg past his land and into Morgan County in 1840, and received \$2.00 for surveying said road. In March the next year he petitioned to the county to make the Springfield to Beardstown Road "important." In June he and others viewed, surveyed and located the new turnpike. (See Map # 1). He was paid \$82.75 by the county to be a

turnpike commissioner and for his expenses. In March of 1842 he was paid more for expenses on the turnpike. John supplied timber to the county in 1844 and 1845 and was paid \$13.42 and \$5.50 respectively. In the latter year he was also paid \$2.62 for labour on county roads. In 1847 and 1849 he signed road petitions, but his general level of county activity diminished and seems to have ended then. He was about 50 years old.⁶⁷

After his initial voting in Richland precinct on August 24, 1824, he voted there again, one time in 1827 and two times in 1828. In 1830, 1832, and May, 1834, he voted in Sangamo Town precinct, as did the three other voting-age males in the family.⁶⁸ His partisan preference seems also to have been consistent with that of his family. In 1831 the secret ballot was abolished in Illinois, not to be re-established until 1852.⁶⁹ In November of 1832, John Broadwell voted for Whig electors. However, for the next two presidential elections there is no record of his voting. In 1844 and 1848 he is recorded as voting for Whig electors.⁷⁰ He also consistently voted for Abraham Lincoln, except in 1834, at which time Charles voted for Lincoln, but John Broadwell did not.

Lincoln was his lawyer in the extended family battle over Moses' estate. John's political activities continued until at least 1857 when he and son Daniel P. were Republican delegates to nominate county officers.⁷¹ His earlier Whig affiliation was obvious, with his participation in the party celebrations at his home in Clayville in 1842 and 1844.⁷²

Many of John's business activities involved the buying and selling of land. Whether or not he was involved in actual farming is difficult to assess, but he did buy steelyards and hogs from his brother William's estate in 1824.⁷³ However, from later evidence, it seems that John hired tenants to farm at least his land on Prairie Creek. They paid a share of

the produce in lieu of cash rent and were furnished a log house in which to live. Over the years there were many tenants. He also cut timber off the Prairie Creek land. That he also sold timber is evident from county records and a local entrepreneur's account book.⁷⁴

The milling of flour was an extensive business of John B.'s in the late 1820s. A Springfield merchant and middle man sent the following letter to a St. Louis firm. "We send you . . . receipt for forty-six barrels of Broadwell's flour . . . as good if not superior quality to any in your market."⁷⁵ John had a running account with this firm, involving payment for flour through 1829.⁷⁶

John Broadwell's other business activity was a tannery. This must have been in operation on September 20, 1824, because his brother William owed him for "6½ lbs. of sole at 25 per lb."⁷⁷ John must have been a convenient supplier for William's saddlery. From August through October, 1833, he ran an ad in the Sangamo Journal for tanners and curriers. His location was given as "13 miles west of Springfield on the Beardstown road."⁷⁸ The next year in May his ad was for black or white oak tan bark for which he would pay at \$3 a cord in leather products.⁷⁹ In 1838 he ran a similar ad, stating that this was the last year he expected to purchase bark. He was paying \$4 a cord and asked those indebted to him to pay their accounts.⁸⁰ In 1839 he entered into a partnership in "the business of Tanning and Currying" with William B. Kirk. The agreement provided that at Broadwell's Tanyard John would furnish stock, bark, and all other materials and that Kirk would bestow the skill and labor. The hands' board and wages and the profits and losses were to be divided equally. Some time in the 1840s, the partnership was dissolved, and on June 26, 1846, Kirk filed suit against John for \$800 to equalize his share of the profits, which during the

partnership had totaled \$2,900. The ruling was for Kirk who was to be paid \$139.22, but in March of 1847 he had been unable, still, to collect his money from John B.⁸¹ At that time Kirk returned to court, stating that it was his "understanding by report that sd {sic} Broadwell was conveying away all his land and is preparing to leave this state with his effects."⁸²

Unlike other members of his family, John was not involved in any court cases until 1836 when he brought suit against his sister, Sarah, as discussed in Chapter II. In 1838 the lengthy suit involving John and all other family members began, and it was still in court in 1849. This case will be discussed in detail in Chapter VI. On Friday, November 26, 1847, a case was brought to court as "The People vs. John B. Broadwell," in which he was accused of "licentious cohabitation with his daughter." He had had to mortgage some of his land and two men put up \$300 bond each to insure his appearance in court.⁸³ He appeared on March 23, 1848, with a motion to "quash" the indictment, but it was denied. So on March 29, 1848, his case was heard by a jury, a member of which had put up his bond. He pled "not guilty" and was so found. His lawyer was not named, but it is unlikely to have been Abraham Lincoln since he was in the U.S. Congress then. What daughter was referred to is another mystery. His oldest daughter, Jane, was married, and second daughter Cinthella had died on August 10, 1847. Daughters Martha and Harriet from his second marriage were then around ages 18 and 15 and likely to be still living at home with their father after their mother died in 1840. The case may, in fact, have had to do with John Broadwell's failure to comply in the long contested case over Moses' will to be discussed below. This, however, is pure conjecture and no satisfactory explanation of this case can be found.⁸⁴

Other suits involved John Billington who bought about 200 acres of land from John Broadwell in 1847. On November 21, 1848, his trespass against John Broadwell, et al. came to court. The jury found for the defendant.⁸⁵ John Broadwell sued Thomas Bell in 1846 and was awarded \$45.17.⁸⁶ Thomas Bell sued John Broadwell in 1848 and the jury found for the defendant \$21.⁸⁷ No details of these cases could be found.

By at least 1857, it seems, John had an economic investment in another activity. That year the firm of Broadwell and Morris Lindsay, at the corner of 6th and Madison, appeared in a Springfield city directory. Both men were listed as grocers and John was said to be boarding at Chenery House.⁸⁸ Daniel P. Broadwell, John's oldest son, was also a grocer in Springfield. Later he was listed as a wholesaler.⁸⁹ Between the years of 1858 and 1861 Broadwell and Lindsay filed at least eight suits in circuit court against individuals who failed to pay grocery bills or promissory notes.⁹⁰ In 1857 and 1860 they took mortgage deeds to secure payment of promissory notes due them for \$700 and \$200.⁹¹ So it seems that they were also in the money lending business. In 1863 Morris Lindsay moved to Carbondale, and the partnership ceased.⁹²

Socially, there is little evidence of John Broadwell's involvement, except for an 1842 Menard County reference. He was listed as the Secretary of the Clinton (Masonic) Lodge in Petersburg.⁹³

In 1875 John Broadwell resided "partly near Fredonia, Kansas, and with his daughter, Mrs. Irwin, in Sangamon County."⁹⁴ He was buried on August 5, 1877, in Oak Ridge Cemetery in Springfield.⁹⁵

CHAPTER IV

WILLIAM AND CHARLES

I

William Broadwell was barely 21 years in 1821 when he was listed along with his father, Moses, as a taxable inhabitant of Sangamon County. He was also a petit juror in Sangamon County that year. In 1824 he was one of the "trustees for the taking care of and leasing" of S16 T16 R6W, "the School Lands," and overseer of the poor for the county.⁹⁶ On August 24, 1824, he voted in Richland precinct. Although William never owned any land, he apparently lived in a cabin with clapboard siding and a shingle roof on land his father bought in 1823 in the Prairie Creek tract southwest of Sangamo Town.⁹⁷ He had The Star of the West and Republican newspaper delivered to Sangamo Town by Elijah Iles, the Springfield owner.⁹⁸ He died on November 22, 1824, while assisting in raising a barn in Sangamo Town.⁹⁹

In William's probated estate there are many clues that indicate what kinds of work he did. From the many bills and his estate inventory it is clear that he was involved in a leather working business. He bought "sole" leather from his brother, John B. and deer skins from John Clary. Listed in his inventory are: "4 pieces girting," unfinished saddles for men and women worth \$34.00, "sundry pieces of saddle leather and sole leather," and tools and equipment.¹⁰⁰

He also must have farmed. He had hogs and sheep, and a horse and one goat when he died. There were small quantities of farm produce in his

inventory, and he owed George Waggoner for fencing pastures and "to plow and harrow."¹⁰¹ He also seemed to have an interest in the ferry at Sangamo Town, since he owed Ezra Knapp \$8.00 for "attending on the ferry at Sangamo Town."¹⁰² There may also have been a connection with his father's saw mill, since he had weatherboarding and cherry planks in his inventory, and his brother Charles owed him for 14 lbs. of poles and "339 feet boards."¹⁰³ After his untimely death, his leather goods and equipment were purchased by Thomas Strawbridge, who had a saddlery in Springfield and later had a farm on land now occupied by Sangamon State University. The Sangamo Town ferry was taken over by Charles.

William's widow, Margaret, married Richard Latham in 1828, and they had several children.¹⁰⁴ Latham owned land in what became southern Logan County.¹⁰⁵ William's son William B. Broadwell was one of the subjects of the protracted law suit over Moses' will. He was summoned from Logan County for that case in 1842, and later was granted about 140 acres of land by the court.¹⁰⁶ William B. was a proprietor of Broadwell in Logan County, Illinois, in 1856.¹⁰⁷

II

Charles Broadwell was a middle son, and after the deaths of his brother William in 1824, and his father, Moses, in 1827, he became more active as a business and political person. It is unclear where Charles and his family lived in 1830 because he is not listed in the census. However, before his marriage he probably lived with William, as evidenced by a bill for five weeks of board in William's estate.¹⁰⁸ In 1827, two years after his marriage, he was buying household furniture from his father's estate.¹⁰⁹ It can be assumed that they were in Sangamo Town, since his wife's family was there and he owned land and the mills there. In 1834,

his house in Sangamo Town was a polling place. In the 1840 census he was listed with his wife and seven children on a page with other Sangamo Town people. His occupation was recorded as "agriculture."¹¹⁰

Charles was active in county political affairs. In 1825 he was appointed to be a grand juror; in 1832, a petit juror; and in 1830, a road supervisor. In 1832 he was a road viewer and filed a report on the Springfield to Beardstown Road. By 1834 this road was approved and Abraham Lincoln was listed as the surveyor. He then petitioned for a road from Morgan County in 1835 and was again a supervisor in 1837.¹¹¹

Charles was a regular voter and consistently Whig in state and national elections, like others in his family. In 1827 and 1828 he voted in Richland precinct. In 1830 and 1831 he voted in Sangamo Town. In 1832 he was a clerk, and the 1834 election was held at his Sangamo Town house.¹¹² In 1834 he was named chair of a public meeting at Sangamo Town for voters in that and adjoining districts to nominate a governor.¹¹³ However, in 1828, August, 1834; 1835 through 1838 1840, 1842, 1844 through 1846, he voted in the Springfield precinct.¹¹⁴ This is probably explained by the fact that until 1849, except for elections for precinct officials, the law required only that a voter vote in his home county, not necessarily in the precinct in which he lived.¹¹⁵ Charles voted much more consistently than did other males in the family. In 1838 and 1839 he bought two lots in Springfield, which could have been the location for business ventures. However, since his voting there preceded those purchases, he must have had previous business dealings or other consistent reasons for being in Springfield. His home, though, was still in Sangamo Town; he chaired a meeting for Whigs there in 1839.¹¹⁶

Early in Charles' adult life, his activities seemed promising. When he was 25 years old, he received two quarter sections of land from his father. From an 1833 newspaper ad of a farm for sale by Charles and the 1840 census listing his occupation as agriculture, it is clear that he did some farming.¹¹⁷ He had a long involvement with the mills at Sangamo Town. By 1826 he and Ebenezer Bingham had erected a carding machine.¹¹⁸ In 1828 he applied to the Illinois Legislature for a loan from the state to erect a steam mill. This was turned down.¹¹⁹ In 1833 he sold the carding mill and then ran an ad in the Sangamo Journal to sell all or part of the steam saw and flouring mill.¹²⁰ It was probably not sold at that time. By 1835 he had a good business in the steam mill and ran an ad offering to purchase one thousand cords of wood, 100 saw logs and 8 or 10 hands for his steam mill.¹²¹ However, in 1836 and 1837 "Porter and Co." advertised a Sangamo Town steam saw and flouring mill for sale.¹²² This was probably a different mill, since William Porter paid taxes on it in 1835.¹²³ Charles' 1838-1844 problems with the mill were reflected in the two lawsuits discussed below.

In addition to the milling, Charles seems to have had some early dealings with a store and or tavern. In 1829 he cosigned a bond for a tavern license in Sangamo Town.¹²⁴ Then in June of 1831 he was issued a "license to retail merchandize" for which he paid \$8.¹²⁵ By December of that year he advertised a "Store To Rent." It was "in Sangamo Town 16x20, shelved and countered."¹²⁶ There were no more licenses issued to him from the county commissioners, so it must have been sold or rented.

Like many aspiring businessmen of his time, Charles was very interested in transportation from the Illinois River to the Springfield area.

At least one boat must have maneuvered the tricky navigation up the Sangamon River, because in April, 1834, the steamboat Utility arrived at Stanton and was loading.¹²⁷ Charles was involved in both the Beardstown-Sangamon Canal Company and the Springfield-Alton Railroad. These two efforts were both initiated in 1835 and Charles helped to sell stock for financing both groups.¹²⁸ However, by 1837 ads concerning the railroad group ceased to appear and a year later the canal effort failed. The railroad was eventually completed in 1847.¹²⁹ At this time of national economic panic and the multiplicity of internal improvements schemes in Illinois, these two local failures are not difficult to understand.¹³⁰ Regardless of the outcome, Charles' involvement was still important.

Charles was also a civic minded person. He was a member of the Sangamon County Society for the Promotion of Education and also one of the 15 vice-presidents in 1837. It may have been a business deal, because one of the others involved was advertising his high school at that time.¹³¹

Like the other members of his family, Charles was involved in several court cases. The most extensive and recurrent ones were over Moses' will and his grandchildren's land which will be discussed in Chapter VI. In 1827 George Wagner sued him for payment for prairie breaking and fencing. Charles lost and appealed, but had to pay Wagner \$3.87.¹³² In 1830, he and Jacob Roll had a court dispute over the occupying of a blacksmith shop by Roll on Lot 1 in Sangamo Town. Roll lost and consequently was evicted.¹³³ Two years later in 1832 Charles sued John H. Robertson because the latter had borrowed \$200 from Charles and mortgaged his land. Charles won the case, as evidenced by the deeding to him in 1835 of the 45 acres.¹³⁴ Daggett, a man from St. Louis, sued Charles for non-payment of a promissory

note.¹³⁵ In 1839 he got involved in a suit against the county which he alleged had taken timber from his land for a bridge across the Sangamon River at Carpenter's Ferry. Charles won over \$1,400.¹³⁶

The year 1840 was the beginning of a series of suits involving the mill at Sangamo Town. In December, 1838, Charles gave Richard H. Beach, Jacob Ruckles, Jr., and Daniel Ruckel a title bond for the steam mill on the promise of monthly payments.¹³⁷ By 1841 Ira Sanford and Charles B. Francis bought the mill, taking over the payments, and in 1844 Charles had to sue Sanford's heir for his money.¹³⁸ In 1845, the Springfield carriage manufacturing firm of Henry Van Hoff and Obed Lewis sued Charles for non-payment. He was ordered by the court to pay \$11.17.¹³⁹

After his uneven business career, Charles seems to have made a final effort to save himself and Sangamo Town. In 1845 he presented a petition and then surveyed a road from Petersburg "past the Sangamo Mills."¹⁴⁰ It is significant that Sangamo Mills rather than Sangamo Town was mentioned. In 1845 the town plat was "vacated" by the state legislature.¹⁴¹ The road was probably very important to the future of the mills. Perhaps it was in connection with this that Charles and Waters Carman, former partners, filed a suit on behalf of Charles against Sangamon County for \$5,000 damages in an act of "Trespass on the case of promise." In November, 1846, their case of "Assumpsit," or breach of promise, against the county was dismissed by the County Circuit Court.¹⁴²

This seems to have been the final defeat for Charles. His financial problems increased. He was on the delinquent tax list in 1844 and 1846. In the earlier reference he owed \$27 and was labeled "insolvent" and in the latter he owed \$370.11 and "gone to Tazewell" was written by his name.¹⁴³

So Charles' business dealings seem to have ended badly. It is thought that he was involved with a store operation in Pekin, Illinois. He died January 26, 1848, at the age of 47, in Pekin.¹⁴⁴

CHAPTER V
CYNTHIA AND EUCLID

Cynthia Broadwell, the eighth child of Moses and Jane, was thirteen years old when they arrived in Illinois in 1820. She married William Carson six years later. He had been born in Pennsylvania and had moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, as a young boy. He arrived in Sangamon County in November, 1825.¹⁴⁵ It is not known whether the Broadwells and Carsons had contact in the Hamilton County area.

Unlike her sister Sarah, Cynthia was to own land as a result of her father's will. She and Thomas Jefferson would have held jointly about one section. Moses wanted "my daughter Cintha to have haf as mush (land) as one of my sons." She was also to get 50 dollars a year "if that money can be raised." Moses explained his unequal treatment of his sons and daughters by saying, "my reason for that is the boys dos more towards giting propertey than the girls and it takes more to support them."¹⁴⁶ Since she was eleven years older than Cynthia, Sarah was no doubt perceived to be an incurable "old maid" and therefore in need of more care than her younger sister Cynthia. Even though William Carson had not arrived in Illinois by May, 1825, when Moses made his will, her father must have assumed that Cynthia would get married and be taken care of by a future husband.

Cynthia and William Carson, who was eight years older than she, were married in May, 1826. William bought the land that is the northeast

corner of the present Pleasant Plains. This would have been directly north of the Broadwell's Clayville area land. William seems to have made his living mainly from farming and land dealings. Comparing the 1850 and 1860 Agriculture Census, the data show that the value of his farm apparently increased from \$2,000 to \$9,000, the value of his livestock increased from \$575 to \$1,000, the value of slaughtered stock grew from \$75 to \$250. Most other categories showed increases also, but it looks as if livestock was his major venture rather than crops.¹⁴⁷ He loaned money on mortgage to Joseph Kyle, a neighborhood farmer, and to his brother-in-law Euclid in the 1840s.

In the 1850 Population Census the Carsons had, in addition to eight of their own children, two young boys named Stephen and Robert McGiveney, ages eight and three. These boys were sons of a neighborhood farmer whose wife had died. They were not listed in either the 1840 or Illinois 1855 census, so this must have been a short-term arrangement.¹⁴⁹

William was also involved in county affairs, mainly concerning roads and bridges, as were his brothers-in-law. He signed petitions, and viewed and supervised roads, continuing these activities past the time his generation of Broadwells had ceased to do them.¹⁵⁰

His political affiliation was also in accord with that of his in-laws. He was a delegate to the Sangamon County Whig convention in 1840 and a district delegate in 1846. When the party changed, William became active in Republican politics as a county delegate in 1858 and 1860, and served as vice-president of the Lincoln Club of Pleasant Plains in 1860.¹⁵¹ It seems likely that Cynthia would have had the same political leanings as her family and husband.

In 1852 he sold his land to Jacob Epler, who founded Pleasant Plains, and in 1853 bought John B. Broadwell's land, including that on which the brick inn and farmhouse stands.¹⁵² The Carsons lived in the Pleasant Plains area until 1876. At that time they moved to southeast Nebraska with Winfield Scott, their oldest son. They died and were buried in that area.¹⁵³

II

Euclid, the youngest child, was only eleven years old when the family settled in Illinois. His father died in 1827, when he was seventeen, willing him the "mantion hous" and the care of his mother Jane and sister Sarah. His father said "he has bin a faithful and dutiful sone" and left him more land than the other children.¹⁵⁴

In the 1830 U.S. Population Census, it is unclear whether he was living with his mother or his brother, John Broadwell. There are two unnamed males in the 30-40 age group with John. Since mistakes were common in census-taking and farmhands were often included in the households, he could have been at either place. By 1840 he was a household head and four unidentified males were recorded as living at his place. One was 10-15 years old, two were 20-30 years old and one was 60-70 years old. Since two males were listed as having occupations in agriculture and two in manufactures and trades, they were probably workers for Euclid. His wife and two young daughters were accurately recorded.¹⁵⁵

By the year 1850, census data was much more inclusive and detailed. The names and ages of every household member were recorded: Euclid and his brother David, a 60 year old Farrington woman (presumably his mother-in-law) and a twenty-five year old Farrington male were in his

household as well as his immediate family. The latter included his wife Laura and their four children.¹⁵⁶ The agricultural census of 1850 recorded him as owning 200 acres of land which corresponds to his deed records. He had two cows, five horses, and earned \$50 for animals slaughtered. His products included wheat, oats, wool, potatoes, butter, and hay, but the greatest was 3,000 barrels of "Indian Corn."¹⁵⁷ He was not in any area 1860 census.

In 1831 Euclid voted in Sangamo Town as did his brothers. After that he voted consistently in the Richland area precinct for Whigs in the presidential elections of 1832, 1836, 1840, 1844, and 1848.¹⁵⁸ In the July 22, 1842, Sangamo Journal article, Euclid's house in a grove was specified as the starting point for the Whig celebration on the 4th of July.¹⁵⁹ In 1846 he voted for Abraham Lincoln for U.S. Congress against his neighbor, Peter Cartwright.¹⁶⁰

Euclid's involvement with local county affairs and the courts was generally less than his older brothers. However, he did get paid \$3.50 by the county for timbers and also received an appropriation for scrapers in 1843. He was listed for doing road labor in March of 1844. In 1847 and 1848 he signed road petitions.¹⁶¹ He sued county road supervisor John W. Taylor on March 24, 1836, for damages because the Springfield to Beardstown State road ran through his land. The court awarded him \$85 in damages plus court costs.¹⁶² This was the only case in which Euclid was the sole plaintiff, which also made him different from his brothers.

In economic activities, he seems to have been basically a farmer. Although two males in manufactures and trades resided with him in 1840, they were probably working at the family saw mill or at John's tanyard. A three-acre site surrounded by Euclid's land is indicated in the deed, presumably referring to one of the two enterprises.

CHAPTER VI

THE FAMILY GOES TO COURT

The children of Moses Broadwell were embroiled in a lengthy court battle in the 1840s. It originated in Moses' will which was written in 1825. In this the father stated his intentions for his children in very non-specific ways. Legal land descriptions were never given, but colloquial phrases like "about on(e) section lying on Perora Creak" were listed. Another consistent problem was the use of phrases like "on terms before stated" which alluded to agreements not written in the will. It does seem that other papers were to have accompanied the will but had been kept by the mother Jane until her death in 1836. After that there are varying accounts of what happened to these papers, but only one of the actual papers is in the surviving court records. Further complicating the settlement was Moses' insistence that his estate not be settled until 1842. However, the costliest oversight was the exclusion of any description of the land to go to the grandchildren.

The land dispute with Sarah in 1839 has been discussed above. After this settlement, the major problem was land which Moses had intended for his orphaned grandchildren, William B., son of William who died in 1824; and Mary Jane Sweet, daughter of Mary Broadwell who died in 1823. On page three of his will he stated that the grandchildren were "to have a share equal to Cintha's share divided between them . . ." These

"shares" were to consist of land. In later pages he described which land was to go to each of his children but failed to mention the grandchildren. As part of the November, 1842, court action, a bond was used as evidence which specified land on Prairie Creek to be deeded to the grandchildren. John Broadwell signed it in January of 1827, before Moses' death, and the other siblings were given responsibility to see that he fulfill his obligation, under \$1,000 bond.

The complainants were all but one of Moses' sons and daughters, who brought suit on behalf of Michael Thompson and his wife, Mary Jane Sweet Thompson, the daughter of Mary. The defendant was Moses' son, John B. Broadwell. William B. Broadwell, William's son, was also named in the bond to receive land from John. In their original complaint, the complainants prayed that he be a defendant also, although he was still a minor, and answer the bill "admitting or denying" their statements. They also requested that commissioners be appointed to divide the land equally according to quality and quantity. However, William B.'s name did not appear with John B.'s as defendant until the case was taken to the Supreme Court, and in the decision his name was not alluded to. Among the case records is "The answer of William Broadwell (who is made a defendant in this suit) by his Guardian Richard Latham." He says that "being of tender years, he cannot admit anything that may in any way compromise his rights and interests but calls for full proof."

A complaint filed with the Sangamon County Circuit Court on October 20, 1842, charged that John had been deeded land on Prairie Creek by his father, which, as Moses' will would make clear, he held in trust for two of Moses' grandchildren, Mary Jane Sweet and William B.

Broadwell. It charged, also, that John had refused to make a deed to the Thompsons for their share of the land, which he was obligated to do since Mary Jane had come of age in 1839. He was bound to do this by his \$1,000 bond given to his siblings, signed in January, 1827. They also charged that although he had held the land in trust, he had cut most of the valuable timber from it, had committed waste on the land, doing \$500 worth of damage, and had collected rent from it worth \$100 a year which he kept for his own use. The complainants wanted a deed for the Thompsons, payment to them for the damage done, and the profits and rents collected from their half since the time John signed the bond.¹⁶⁴

In December John B. answered the bill, which had been presented to him by the court at its November term via his lawyer, A. Lincoln. He claimed that the paper presented as evidence was not a bond because neither had he received the means to carry it out, nor had it been delivered to the obligees. He also claimed his deed from his father was an absolute conveyance of land for his own use, not to hold in trust, and that the will contained nothing to the contrary. He answered their allegations regarding use, waste, and rent by denying some of them, and claimed to have made \$300 or \$400 worth of improvements on the land. He also charged that, if the court should decide that the paper was a legal bond, he had had full rights to the land before the time Mary Jane was 18 (which he claimed was in 1841, not 1839) and was not obligated to the Thompsons for any rents, profits or use before then. Finally, he asked that if the paper were decreed a valid bond, he be allowed to pay the \$1,000 penal sum, as he and Moses had agreed he had the option to do, rather than convey the land.

He described the circumstances of his signing the paper and gave reasons why he thought it could not be considered a bond. Moses, "who had great control over" John, had wanted to make provision for his grandchildren, to secure to them enough money to buy about a quarter section of land each. He wanted to leave it in John B.'s hands, and proposed that John B. bind himself to pay them each \$500 at maturity. John B. "had almost unlimited confidence" in his father and consented, upon Moses' assurance that he would furnish the means to pay the sum. The two agreed that John B. would have the option to pay \$1,000 or make deeds for land, and also that Moses would provide the means by which John B. could carry out his wishes. Moses' children would divide any portion not going to the grandchildren if one or both should die before maturity.

Moses drew up the paper and read it to John B. "Being unlettered men," they both supposed that, by the paper, John B. would have the option they had agreed upon to either pay the \$1,000 penalty in the bond or convey the land. Because he had confidence in his father, he signed the paper before he had received "consideration," the means to fulfill the obligation, and before they had agreed whether Moses would give him money or property as the means. Soon after, Moses died without providing the means and without "delivering" the paper to any of his other children who were the obligees to whom John B. would have been obligated in the sum of \$1,000.¹⁶⁵

The complainants responded to John's answer in January, 1843, calling his explanation of the signing a "story," and disliking his implication that his father had cheated him. They claimed they had never heard his story of want of consideration before, and countered it by stating that Moses had conveyed less than 320 acres to each of his other children

about the same time he conveyed 711.90/100 acres to John B., including the land mentioned in the bond, and that that land itself was the means. They said it was always understood in the family that the land belonged to the grandchildren, and that the rest of the children had been made John's obligees in the bond, because otherwise he would receive more than his share of his father's estate if the grandchildren died. They also claimed they had never heard John say that being "unlettered" he supposed the bond gave him the option to pay the penalty or convey the land, and they doubted that John and their father made such an agreement. Regarding John's claim that the bond was not authorized to be delivered, they said John knew his sister Sarah had possession of it along with other of their father's papers after their parents' deaths, and that this knowledge was "delivery sufficient." They again claimed John was bound to make a deed, that John had knowingly held the land in trust, that it was understood by the family to be rented for the grandchildren, and that he owed for rents and damages.¹⁶⁶

When witnesses were called in March, all swore they had heard John speak of being bound. Four of the five had heard him say he had an option to pay or make deeds, but one, his brother-in-law William Carson, did not recall. Of two who were asked, one had not heard John say the bond was not delivered, and one, that it had been left with Moses. Of two asked, one had not heard John say Moses left him no means, and one, who had witnessed the signing, that Moses had said John would not lose by it, but mentioned no sum. The two asked said John had said he had a right to use the land.¹⁶⁷

No record of the Circuit Court's decree was found, but the ruling must have been for John B., because the complainants appealed to the State Supreme Court which heard the case in December, 1844. That court reversed the decision with costs, and remanded the case to the Circuit Court for further proceedings. In the Supreme Court's opinion, even though John and Moses may have agreed that John could have the option, the primary object of the bond was the conveyance of the land, as "by his own showing" John "knew exactly what the bond contained," despite his plea that he was "unlearned." It ruled that the complainants were entitled to the conveyance of her share of the land to Mary Jane. They were also entitled to having the rents and profits made on her half since she came of age. It ruled that although John had to account for waste, he ought to be allowed credit for improvements made. The rents, profits, waste and improvements were to be referred to a Master in Chancery.¹⁶⁸

At the March, 1845, term, the Sangamon County Circuit Court took up the case again. Three commissioners were appointed to have a survey made and to divide the land equally according to quantity and quality. They assigned 140 acres which contained a house and the farm buildings to Mary Jane because she had a family, and 140 acres to William as he was under age and unmarried.¹⁶⁹ A Master was assigned to take testimony and report on the wastes, improvements and rent on the Thompson's half. At the July term the court heard the Master's report and ordered John B. to pay the Thompsons \$30 and to pay costs of \$59.50.¹⁷⁰ By a separate order served John B. on August 2, he was ordered to make a deed to Mary Jane Sweet on or before August 6, 1845.¹⁷¹

However, in November, he still had not complied. On November 13, 1845, the counsel for the complainants swore in an affidavit that on that

day he had given John B. the deed "for his signature, which he refused to sign by throwing it on the table." The affidavit was filed with the Circuit Court at its November term by the complainants who asked for an attachment against John B. for failing to comply with the decree of the court.¹⁷² A year later, on November 20, 1846, another complaint was filed because John B. had still not complied with the order.¹⁷³ In March, 1846, John B. conveyed 140 acres to William B. for \$1.00 but no deed has been found from him to Mary Jane Sweet.¹⁷⁴

We have no further indication of this dispute until April, 1849, when there is a note "In chancery for conveyance of land received \$14.31 from John B. for clerks fee."

It is difficult to assess how involved the brothers and sisters were in the suit against John B. over the land. As obligees and as heirs they would have wanted an equitable settlement in regard to the land. The indignant tenor of the response to John's answer to the bill implies that John's having more of their father's estate than the rest bothered them.

From the original complaint and other documents, it appears that Michael Thompson was the main force in the case. In the original complaint against John, the complainants charged that Charles had taken Moses' will from Sarah and refused to let Michael Thompson see it. There is also indication there that Thompson had tried to deal with John on the land issue by himself before suit was filed and that John refused him information. There is a hint that the whole family was not involved in the original complaint because the complainants had Mary Jane's birthdate wrong, despite the fact it was in the family Bible in Euclid's possession.

Thompson was seeking not only that land which was to have been his wife's, but other parts of the estate of Moses Broadwell as well. His general

attitude may have created some of John's apparent obstinance. The Thompsons were married June 20, 1842. In October that year, they and the obligees began the suit over the land. In January the next year, Thomas Lewis, the administrator of Moses Broadwell's estate, filed a complaint on the affidavit of Michael Thompson, "one of the heirs of Moses Broadwell's deed," that John B., Charles, and William Carson "have each of them taken and comuted to their own use money and personal property of the estate of Moses Broadwell." As a result, summons were issued for Carson and all the Broadwell brothers to appear that month at the county court of probate.¹⁷⁵

There was other action taken by Thomas Lewis (administrator) vs. John B. Broadwell, et al. via their lawyer, A. Lincoln, in November, 1843.¹⁷⁶ On the 18th of that month, a demurrer to suspend proceedings was filed by Euclid, John and Charles in Circuit Court.¹⁷⁷ These seem to have been consecutive suits and papers filed in order to delay and react during the long course of this case. Whether Mary Jane lived on the land that the courts agreed should have been hers is unclear, but no deed was recorded in her name or that of her husband.

Project Director's Note: This series of court battles is the one tangible connection of the family with Abraham Lincoln. Unfortunately, for the "Broadwell Story" which will be told to the public, it is hardly an elevating aspect of Lincoln's career or their activities, and, moreover, it is so complicated as to defy being included in the interpretive plan. Suffice to say that Lincoln was the lawyer for one family member in some messy intra-familial court battles over farm land.

Kay MacLean
November, 1981

APPENDIX

BROADWELL INVENTORIES

THE BROADWELLS IN ILLINOIS

William Broadwell (d. 12/9/1824), Probated Estate No. 23,
Springfield, IL., Sangamon County Circuit Court Clerk's Office

INVENTORY (a)

1 Horse	\$ 45.00
17 Head fat hogs	40.50
31 head of Sheep	77.50
1 Goat	3.00
1 half Bushell	3.50
1 out Hog	3.50
1 Box with phials & medisons	1.00
3 Bushels salt & Barell	5.50
1 empty Bowl	5.50
1 Goard of Sugar	1.50
1 pair Stilliards (steelyards)	3.50
1 sive	1.25
1 Bunch of yarn	2.00
1 Blankett	.75
5 yds two linen	1.00
2 table linens	1.50
2 pair socks	.75
1 pair mittons	.50
1 piece linen	.43 3/4
1 old Hat	.50
1 Bunch flax	.75
1 piece upper leather	1.75
24 pieces printed paper (8 yds each)	12.50
6 pair cotton stockings with box	4.50
1 Box containing five pair socks	1.87 1/2
1 pair Ladys slippers	.75
1 Box and contents	3.00
1 do do	3.87 1/2
1 clothes Brush	3.50
2 washing tubbs	1.75
1 tubb honey	3.75
1 Box and contents	2.50
1 Trunk clothing	30.00
1 Box and contents	3.00
1 do do	3.50
1 corter Hat	6.00
1 pair flat irons	2.75
1 kittle & Pale	3.00
1 small pot	1.50
1 Oven	2.00
1 Skillet	1.75
1 Griddle	2.50
1 tea kittle	2.00
1 Grid iron	1.00

THE BROADWELLS IN ILLINOIS

William Broadwell Inventory (b)

1 Doz knives & forks	\$ 8.00
1/2 Doz table spoons silver & tea do	15.00
1/2 Doz knives & forks	.75
12 Hundred feet plank weatherboarding	16.00
1 Lot cherry plank	
1 Stack Hay	6.00
1 window sash & sundries	1.50
1 Barell vinegar	5.00
1 Bead sted & under Bead (Bed)	2.50
1 pair shovel & tongs	1.50
1 pickling tubb.	.87 1/2
1 Barell and beans	1.00
1 Keg and grass seed	.25
1 Box and contents	.50
1 Big spinning wheel	3.00
2 tin pans and crock	.75
2 tin Bucketts & tin pitcher	1.50
1 Double tree and hangings	2.00
5 cords fire wood out of Town	1.75
1 Cott	1.50
1 Cuting knife and Box	4.00
1 Box and contents	2.50
1 Barell and flax seed	.75
1 Sythe & cradle	.75
4 pieces girting	1.00
4 horse collars	6.00
2 saddle girth	1.50
8 pair stirip irons common	4.00
Sundry Buckles common	4.00
unfinished womans saddles	10.00
do mans do	24.00
1 Sadlers Bench & clamp	1.00
10 Dear skins	3.75
3 unfinished Back Bands	1.50
Sundry pieces saddle leather	10.00
sole leather	—
1 Real	1.75
1/4 acre flax dressed fit for hackling	2.50
10 Bushels Buckwheat	2.75
1 Saw & sundries	.62 1/2
1 Trunel Bedstead	2.50
1 table	2.00
20 panes window glass	2.00
1 Clock	2.00
1/2 doz chairs	3.00
1 pair fire irons	3.00
1 Crane & aparatus	3.50
1 coffee Mill	1.50
Bag Broke wool	2.00

THE BROADWELLS IN ILLINOIS

William Broadwell Inventory (c)

sundry articles	\$ 1.50
Box & contents	3.00
Black silk vest pattern	1.50
3 Cow Bells	.75
2 Brushes	.75
1 pair sadlers strainers	8.00

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS

Moses Broadwell, (d. April 10, 1827), No. 40
Sangamon County Circuit Court Clerk's Office Springfield, Il.

(1) Inventory

"An Inventory of the good and chattels of the late Moses Broadwell Deceased."
Appraised by Samuel Combes and Aaron Houghton, as follows:

1. One wood chest and one flax hackle	\$	3.00	
2. One rifle gun and apparatus		20.00	
3. One half dozen winzer chairs		6.00	
4. Volumes of Blackstone Laws		8.00	
5. Five copies of the Universal Restoration of Man		3.00	
6. One large dictionary and Power on Contracts & sundry		3.00	
7. One clock and case		10.00	(?)
8. One Looking glass		1.50	
9. One map		10.00	
10. One stand		2.00	
11. One Check pad and arm chairs		2.25	
12. One electrifying machine		25.00	
13. Two Beds, bedding and bedsteads		6.00	
14. One Ropes machinery		5.00	
15. Three cheese hoops		1.50	
16. One box of irons		5.00	
17. Five beestands		11.00	
18. One lot hogs viz four pork hogs		9.00	
19. Second lot viz 14 Shoats		9.00	
20. One sow		2.00	
21. One sow and pigs		3.00	
22. One Dearborn waggon and harness		40.00	
23. One lot of corn at ten cents per bush.			
24. One grindstone		6.00	
25. One crosscut saw		7.00	
26. One set of bench planes (plains)		4.00	
27. One tung (tongue?) and groove and one bench		5.00	
28. Five chisels		2.50	
29. One Handsaw & Tenen saw & Seel blade square		4.90	
30. One broad ax and one drawing knife	\$3.50 & 1.50	5.00	
31. Three augers 50 cts. & Rule	1.00	1.50	
32. One 15 gallon Iron kettle		1.50	
33. One Lot of Cherry plank at two dollars per hundred			
34. One lot of wearing apparel		5.00	
		<u>\$300.15</u>	

We the undersigned appraisers certify that above is a true record of our proceeding
August 17, 1827.

Samuel Combes)
Aaron Houghton) Appraisers

Sangamon

September 15, 1827

A Warrant of Sales of the Goods of Moses Broadwell

One wood chest	Charles Broadwell	.62 1/2
1/2 dozen Windsor chairs	Charles Broadwell	3.00
1 arm chair	Charles Broadwell	.25
1 set Blackstone's Lows	John Broadwell	2.75
1 Dictionary	James Adams	1.25
1 Powell on contracts	Charles	.87 1/2
1 Lot of old books	Saml. Benthall - Mrs. Broadwell	
5 copies Universal Restoration	John B.	
1 Rue (Reel)?	Charles	.25
1 Box clothes (crot?)	David	.56 1/2
1 small table	Saml. Benthall - Mrs. Broadwell	1.90 3/4
1 hatchel	Charles B.	.62 1/2
1 Rifle gun	John B.	9.00
1 Map U.S.	Edward Robinson	8.00
1 Looking glass	Charles	.78
1 Rope Machine	John B.	3.00
1 Large kettle	Saml. Black	3.87
1 Lot of chisels	Thomas Clark	1.50
1 set Tongs & groove planes	Wm. Carson	3.75
1 set bench plane	Thomas Clark	4.75
1 draw knife	James Doud or Donel	1.87
1 square and tenon saw	Henry Madison	3.00
1 scale	Tate Neade	.50
1 hand saw	Thos. Clark	1.12 1/2
2 augers	Wm. M. Paos	.50
1 cutting	William Carson	1.00
1 pair hinges	Charles B.	.25
1 Lot of old iron & Box	David Br.	4.56 1/2
1 Electrifying machine	John B.	4.00
1 cross cut saw	Thomas Clark	5.75
1 Lot cheese hoops	John Br.	.75
1 Clock	Jane Br.	25.00
1 straw bed and furniture	Jane B.	1.48 3/4
1 straw bed and furniture	Jane	.50
1 Yanky Clock	John B.	3.00
1 Yanky Clock	John B.	2.00
1 dearbourn wagon & harness	Jane B.	50.00
1 Lot of corn 30 bush. @.10	David	1.09
1 Lot of corn 20 bush.	Wm. Lynn	2.00
1 Lot Corn balance of crib	B. David	
1 Sow and four pigs	Jane B.	1.00
1 Large white sow	Wm. Lynn	2.00
4 hogs 2nd choice	Jane Broadwell	4.00
4 shoats 1st choice		2.75
4 shoats 1st choice	John Perviance	2.05 1/2
4 shoat 2nd choice	Jane Broadwell	1.50
1 Bee gum	John	1.00
1 Bee gum	Jane	1.00

1 Bee gum	James Durrell	1.75
1 Bee gum	Jane Broadwell	.60 1/2
1 Bee gum	James Durrell	2.25
1 Bee gum	John Broadwell	.12 1/2
1 Grindstone	John Broadwell	<u>7.00</u>
		\$ 190.04 1/2

THE BROADWELLS IN ILLINOIS

Inventory of Sarah Broadwell by John Taylor, appointed
conservator of her estate, December 1, 1836,
by the Circuit Court of Sangamon County

1 Feather Bed	\$14.50
2 Straw Beds	1.75
12 Bed Blankets	36.00
4 Bed Quilts	17.50
3 Coverlids	22.00
9 Pair of sheets	7.50
1 Counterpain	6.00
12 Pair of pillow slips	4.50
2 Towels	.75
1 Set of calico curtains	8.00
1 Woolin bed quilt	3.00
1 Rag carpet	9.00
7 Table cloths	10.00
1 Set of line curtains	4.00
2 Chests	10.00
11 Milk Tin pans	2.75
1 Tea Kettle	1.00
1 Brass Kettle	3.00
1 Coffe pot & 1 Tin bucket	1.50
1 Dozen Tea cups & saucers	1.25
10 Cup plates	.50
13 Table plates	1.75
8 Butter plates	.50
7 Glass Tumblers	1.00
5 Dishes	2.50
4 Pitchers	1.50
3 Salt cellers	.37 1/2
1 Teapot sugar bowl & cream pot	1.00
2 Decanters	.50
5 Bowls	1.00
4 Dirt crocks & 2 Jars	1.06 1/4
1 Large Kettle, 2 pots & 1 dish Kettle	7.00
1 Griddle & 1 pair of smothing irons	3.00
1 Shovel & tongs	2.00
1 Set of Knives & forks	5.00
1 Set of Table spoons	18.00
1 Set of Tea spoons	6.00
1 Cupboard	10.00
1 Bureau	15.00
7 Windsor chairs	14.50
1 Trunk	3.00
1 Dining Table	6.00
2 Bed steads	11.50
2 Meat barrels	1.00
10 yds of carpeting at 37 1/2 cts pe yd	3.75

*Sarah was declared an "idiot" by the circuit court of Sangamon County upon petition of John Broadwell on October 15, 1836. This inventory was prepared subsequently. On March 17, 1837, the court found her of "sound mind," in Sarah B. Broadwell v. John Broadwell. The records are in the IRAD collections of Sangamon State University.

Clayville NEH Project, 1981

Interpretive Materials

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS

William K. Broadwell (d. 5/5/1851), No. 905

(Springfield, Il., Sangamon County Circuit Court Clerk's Office

(1) Inventory of Goods

2 old Solves [?] Watches	\$ 5.00
1 Gun (Shot)	5.00
16 Razor straps	2.50
One Book - View of the World	1.50
One Do Life of Gen. Taylor	.50
One Portraits of Presidents	5.00
3 sets Knives, forks,	4.00
Cupboard Ware	3.00
1 Table	2.50
3 Buckets	.75
6 chairs	3.00
1 pr. Tongs	.25
2 Beds, Bedsteads & furniture	40.00
1 Trundle Bedstead	.50
1/2 chest Tea 3 lbs	2.25
1 Bureau	15.00
150 lbs. Bacon	10.50
275 lbs Pickled meat	17.37
1 Barrell	1.00
75 lbs Lard	5.25
Milk pans	_____
1 Saddle	5.00
1 Cooking stove pipes & apatures [?] old	5.00
4 Cows and Calves	60.00
2 yearling heifers	10.00
1 Mare	100.00
1 two year old filley	45.00
1 Waggon	50.00
2 Set gear	8.00
2 plows	7.00
2 Set harness	14.00
9 hogs	27.00
150 bushels Corn	30.00
220 Sheep & Lambs	220.00
1 Rick oats	5.00
350 lbs Wool	105.00

Transcribed by M. Kwedar, 9/81

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS

William K. Broadwell

(2) The Widow's Portion

3 set Knives & forks	4.00
Cupboard Ware	3.00
1 table	4.50
3 buckets	.75
6 Chairs	3.00
1 pr tongs (?)	\$.25
2 Beds & Bedding & Bedsteads	40.50
1/2 Box Tea	2.25
1 Bureau	15.00
75 lbs Lard	5.25
3 Cows	45.00
150 Bushel Corn at 10cts	30.00
1 Rick (?) Oats	5.00
8 Sheep _____ fleeces	15.20
24 lbs at 30cts	
	total - 171.70

(3) Report of the Public Auction

June 14, 1851

1 Shot Gun	W. Carson	\$ 4.55
15 Razor Straps	Wm Cash (?)	1.50
1 Old Watch	A. Hake	2.65
2 Portraits of Presidents	A. McMurphy	1.65
1 do do	M. Cartwright	.40
5 do do	J. B. Broadwell	1.35
1 do do	P. Y. Harrison	1.05
1 Ole Watch	E. Broadwell	1.50
1 Double Harness	R. Williams	7.35
1 Saddle	G. Livergood	7.25
1 Double Harness	J. B. Broadwell	15.50
1 Plow	W. Connor	4.75
1 Plow	J. B. Broadwell	3.00
1 Doubletree & Singletree	J. B. Broadwell	1.50
1 Double Waggon	J. B. Broadwell	57.00
1 Mare	J. Knight (?)	95.00
1 Filley	A. B. Irwin	50.00
205 Sheep	J. B. Broadwell at 91 1/2 cts per head	190.32
9 Hogs	R. T. Irwin at \$2.75 per head	24.75
395 1/2 lbs Wool	B. Irwin	118.65
1 old cook stove	J. B. Broadwell	1.00
68 lbs Bacon	W. D. Armond (?)	5.10
1 Barrel pickled meat	J. B. Broadwell	10.00
1 Cow & 2 yearlings	J. B. Broadwell	15.00
2 Books - View of World & Life of Gen. Taylor (to) Danville		2.20
		total - \$622.42

Transcribed by M. Kwedar, 9/81

FOOTNOTES

1. Henry A. & Kate B. Ford (compilers), History of Hamilton County, Ohio (Cleveland, 1881), p. 445.
2. John C. Power, Early Settlers of Sangamon County, Illinois (Springfield, 1876), p. 142. Clermont County Deed Book L, p. 91, Clermont County Records Office, Batavia, Ohio. Hereafter referred to as "Cl. Co. Deed Bk." David Broadwell vs. John B. Broadwell, et al., 1843 deposition in Clayville Papers, Sangamon State University Archives. Hereafter cited as "1843 deposition." Cl. Co. Deed Book T18, p. 398; V.-20, p. 340.
3. Marriage Records, Sangamon County, Illinois 1821-1840 (Springfield, Ill. [1977]), part I, p. 93. Hereafter referred to as Marriage, I or II.
4. Ibid., part II, p. 20.
5. Liberty Hall (Cincinnati, Ohio) (April 14, 1817), p. 3, c. 1.
6. Power, p. 143.
7. Marriage, I, p. 93.
8. Power, p. 143. The Sangamo Journal, (August 7, 1840), p. 3, c. 3.
9. William K. Broadwell Probate #905 (1851), Circuit Court Clerk's Office, Sangamon County Court House, Springfield, Ill.
10. Power, p. 143.
11. Ibid., p. 143.

12. "Sangamon County Commissioners' Records," Bk. A., p. 88, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill. Hereafter referred to as "Commissioners' Records."
13. Marriage, 1, p. 102.
14. William Broadwell's Probate #23, (1825), "Commissioners' Records," Bk. C, pp. 55, 153, 154, 229, ff.
15. Marriage, 1, p. 93.
16. "Commissioners' Records," Books A-C.
17. Power, p. 143.
18. Ibid.
19. Marriage, 1, p. 94.
20. Power, p. 189.
21. Marriage, 1, p. 93.
22. Power, p. 143.

Chapter 11

23. Margaret Norton, Illinois Census Returns, 1820 (Baltimore, 1969), p. 164.
24. Illinois Private Laws, 1821, p. 151. Marilyn Wright Thomas & Hazelmae Taylor Temple, 1835 Tax List Sangamon County, Illinois (Thomson, Ill., 1975), pp. 93 & 94.
25. "Commissioners' Records," Bk. A, pp. 27, 32, 37, 64.
26. Receipt, Moses Broadwell probate records in the Clayville Papers, Sangamon State University Archives.
27. Robert P. Howard, Illinois: A History of the Prairie State (Grand Rapids, Mich., 1972), p. 143.
28. "Sangamon County Election Returns," microfilm #15, Illinois Regional Archive Depository, Sangamon State University Archives, Springfield, Illinois. Hereafter referred to as "Election Returns."
29. Waters vs. Broadwell, Sangamon County Circuit Court Case File, Folder Bos 1825 & 1826, IRAD. Sangamon State University. Hereafter referred to as Court Case Files.

30. Court Case Files, 1827 & 1828 folder.
31. "1843 Deposition," answer #8.
32. Oak Ridge Cemetery Records, Block 14, Lot #14, Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Illinois. Hereafter referred to as Cemetery Records.
33. Moses Broadwell Will, p. 5, in the Clayville Papers, Sangamon State University Archives.
34. "Election Returns," microfilm #1.
35. Sangamon County Commissioners, Loose Papers, IRAD, Sangamon State University, June, 1827, folder. Hereafter referred to as Commissioners Papers.
36. William Broadwell's Probate Estate: "Acct with D.B.," Clayville Papers, Sangamon State University Archives.
37. Court Case Files, 1833 folder.
38. The Sangamo Journal (Mar. 8, 1834), p. 3, col. 6.
39. Court Case Files, 1833 folder.
40. Thomas & Temple, p. 87.
41. The Sangamo Journal (Dec. 10, 1836), p. 3, col. 1.
42. Sangamon County Circuit Court Record Book C, pp. 237-238, 245, IRAD, Sangamon State University. Hereafter referred to as: Court Record Book.
43. History of Sangamon County, Illinois (Chicago: 1881), pp. 39, 272, 283, 542. John W. Taylor was sheriff of Sangamon County in 1821, again from 1824 to 1828; also was county treasurer from 1825-1827. He was among the earliest people to enter land in the county in November, 1823, as was Moses Broadwell. He was born in Danville, Kentucky, then lived in Madison County, Illinois, before Sangamon County. He had several dealings with the Broadwells but the origin and nature of their connection is unclear.
44. "Commissioners' Records," Bk. D, pp. 348, 428, 451, 454, 566, 575, 577, 548, 585. "Menard County Commissioners' Records," Book 1, Menard County Court House, Petersburg, Ill., hereafter referred to as Menard CCR's.
45. Menard CCR's, p. 384.

46. Norton, p. 164; U.S. Federal Census of 1830 & 1840, microfilm copy, Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois, Hereafter cited as: U.S. Census.
47. Menard CCR's, p. 124.
48. Ibid., pp. 137 & 143.
49. Ibid., p. 397.
50. The Sangamo Journal (October 31, 1849), p. 3, col. 6.
51. U.S. Census, 1850, p. 238.
52. Power, p. 142.
53. U.S. Census, 1830, p. 152.
54. Will in Clayville Papers at Sangamon State University Archives.
55. Sarah Broadwell vs. John B. Broadwell, David Broadwell, Charles Broadwell, Euclid Broadwell, Cynthia & William Carson, William Broadwell & Mary Jane Sweet, July, 1839, Sangamon County Circuit Court Case Files, I.R.A.D., Sangamon State University.
56. The records are both in the Lincoln Collection at the Illinois State Historical Library and in some circuit court records at the IRAD Center at Sangamon State University. The available records pertaining to this case are incomplete, with key materials relating to Lincoln apparently having been removed at some time.
57. Court Record Book, Book C, pp. 314 & 363, IRAD, Sangamon State University.
58. "1843 Deposition," p. 1.
59. Court Record Book, Book C, pp. 364, 420, 443.
60. Jane Broadwell & Thomas Jefferson Broadwell's Probated Estates #519 & 520, Sangamon County Circuit Court Clerks Office, Sangamon County Court House, Springfield, Illinois. Copies in Clayville Papers, Sangamon State University Archives.
61. U.S. Census, 1840.
62. The whereabouts of David Van Eaton's remains is unknown.

Chapter III

63. U.S. Census, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860.
64. Commissioners, 'Papers, 1821 folder.
65. "Commissioners' Records," Book B, pp. 41, 42, 52 & 53.
66. Ibid., pp. 29 & 86.
67. Commissioners, 'Papers, dates in text.
68. "Elections Returns," microfilm #115.
69. Ibid., #119.
70. Ibid., #117 & 119.
71. Roy P. Basler (ed.), The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln (New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1953), vol. 11, pp. 424-425.
72. The Sangamo Journal (July 22, 1842), p. 3, col. 4 (Sept. 26, 1844), p. 3, col. 4; (Oct. 24, 1844), p. 2, cols. 6 & 1.
73. See William's inventory as transcribed in the appendices.
74. "1843 Deposition," Moses Broadwell Papers in the Clayville Papers, Sangamon State University Archives. Elijah Iles Personal Account Book, Iles Papers, Manuscripts Dept., Illinois State Historical Library, (Springfield, Illinois).
75. Gatton & Enos Letter Book, May 26, 1828, Manuscripts Dept., Illinois State Historical Library. (See Interpretive Materials in the appendices).
76. Gatton & Enos Daybook 1827-1829, Manuscripts Dept., Illinois State Historical Library. (See Interpretive Materials in the appendices).
77. William Broadwell's Probate #23: "William Broadwell's account with J. B. Broadwell." Copy in the Clayville Papers, Sangamon State University Archives.
78. The Sangamo Journal (August 3, 1833), p. 3, col. 3. (See Interpretive Materials in the appendices, for copies of the advertisements.
79. Ibid. (May 3, 1834), p. 3, col. 6. (See Interpretive Materials).
80. Ibid. (May 5, 1838), p. 4, col. 2.

81. Court Case Files, June term, 1846.
82. Ibid., March term, 1847.
83. Sangamon County Deed Book Y, p. 322, Records Office, County Building, Springfield, Illinois. Hereafter cited as Deed Book.
84. Court Record Book, Book-I, pp. 465, 521, 535, 547.
85. Ibid., Book K, pp. 1, 8, & 29.
86. Ibid., Book I, p. 282.
87. Ibid., Book I, p. 245.
88. B. Winters, Springfield City Directory 1857-58 (Springfield, Ill.), p. 38.
89. C. S. Williams, Williams Springfield Directory 1860 (Springfield, Illinois), p. 61.
90. Court Record Transcript, Book A, pp. 389, 406, 435; Book B, pp. 96, 131, 212, 279, & 389.
91. Sangamon County Mortgage Book 3, p. 221; Book 8, pp. 594, 595.
92. Power, p. 460.
93. R. D. Miller, Past & Present of Menard County, Illinois (Chicago, 1905), p. 105.
94. Power, p. 143.
95. Cemetery Records.

Chapter IV

96. "Commissioners' Records," Book A, pp. 12 & 40. Commissioners' papers, 1821 & 1824.
97. Berry vs. Broadwell, "1825 Deposition," Clayville Papers, Sangamon State University Archives.
98. William Broadwell's Probate #23: Iles bill.
99. Power, p. 143.
100. William Broadwell's Probate #23: Clary bill. (See transcribed inventory in appendix).
101. Ibid., Waggoner bill.

102. Ibid., Knapp bill.
103. Ibid., Charles Broadwell bill.
104. Power, p. 445.
105. Thomas & Temple, pp. 12 & 13.
106. David Broadwell, et al. vs. John B. Broadwell, et al.: (1842) summons.
107. The Sangamo Journal (May 31, 1856), p. 2, col. 2.
108. William Broadwell Probate #23: November 21, 1824, bill.
109. Moses Broadwell Probate #40. (See transcript of inventory in appendix).
110. U.S. Census, 1840, p. 19.
111. "Commissioners' Records," vol. A, p. 88; vol. C, pp. 84, 261, 297; vol. D, pp. 87, 128, 309.
112. "Elections Returns," microfilm #115.
113. The Sangamo Journal (March 8, 1834), p. 3, col. 4; (March 15, 1834), p. 2, col. 5.
114. "Elections Returns," microfilm #116 & 117.
115. Norman H. Purple, Statutes of Illinois, Part I (Chicago, Ill., 1856), p. 528.
116. The Sangamo Journal (March 9, 1839), p. 2, col. 7.
117. The Sangamo Journal (February 9, 1833), p. 3, col. 4.
118. Deed Book B, p. 225.
119. House Journal, State of Illinois, 1828-9 (Vandalia, Ill., 1829), p. 133.
120. The Sangamo Journal (May 24, 1833), p. 3, col. 3.
121. Ibid. (Sept. 19, 1835), p. 3, col. 4.
122. Ibid. (May 7, 1836), p. 4, col. 1.
123. Thomas & Taylor, p. 62.
124. "Commissioners' Records," Book C, p. 69.
125. Ibid., p. 217.

126. The Sangamo Journal (Dec. 29, 1831), p. 3, col. 4.
127. Ibid. (April 25, 1834), p. 3, col. 1.
128. Ibid. (April 4, 1835), p. 3, col. 1; (August 1, 1835), p. 1, col. 6;
(February 6, 1836), p. 3, col. 2; (June 11, 1836), p. 2, cols.
4 & 5.
129. Howard, p. 247.
130. Ibid., p. 205.
131. The Sangamo Journal (November 4, 1837), p. 2, col. 6.
132. Court Case Files, (May 20, 1826).
133. Ibid., November 29, 1830.
134. Ibid., March 9, 1832.
135. Ibid., November, 1834.
136. The Sangamo Journal (May 3, 1839), p. 2, col. 7.
137. Deed Book R, p. 86.
138. Court Case Files, November 23, 1844.
139. Ibid., August 5, 1845.
140. Commissioners', Papers, March, 1845.
141. Illinois Laws, 1845, p. 267.
142. "Court Record Book," Book 1, pp. 173, 274.
143. Commissioners', Papers, December, 1844 & June, 1846.
144. The Sangamo Journal (February 3, 1848), p. 2, col. 1.

Chapter V

145. Power, p. 189.
146. Moses Broadwell Will, pp. 4, 3, 5, 6.

147. U.S. Agricultural Census of 1850 & 1860, Sangamon County, microfilm, Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois.
148. Deed Book T, p. 100; V, p. 182.
149. U.S. Census, 1840, p. 25; 1850, p. 239. Census of the State of Illinois, 1855, Sangamon County, Microcopy Roll #976673 (13), p. 138, in Illinois State Archives.
150. Commissioners,' Papers, 1841, 1844, 1848, 1849, 1851.
151. The Sangamo Journal (March 6, 1840), p. 2, col. 6; (March 5, 1846), p. 2, col. 1; (August 30, 1858), p. 3, col. 2; (April 30, 1860), p. 3, col. 2; (May 24, 1860), p. 2, col. 4.
152. Deed Books, JJ, p. 414; MM, p. 157.
153. Robert Carson Letters, 1940, in Elizabeth Weir Papers, Pleasant Plains, Illinois (private collection).
154. Moses Broadwell Will, p. 3.
155. U.S. Census, 1830, p. 152; 1840, p. 25.
156. U.S. Census, 1850, p. 238.
157. Agricultural Census, 1850, p. 747.
158. "Election Returns," 1831, 1832, 1836, 1840, 1844, 1848. Microfilms No. 'd. 115-119.
159. See note 72 above.
160. See not 70 above.
161. Commissioners,' papers, June, 1843; March, 1844, September, 1847 and March, 1848.
162. "Court Record Book," Book C, p. 173.
163. Deed Book E, p. 504.

Chapter VI

164. Moses Broadwell Probated Estate #40, October, 1842: Complaint of David Broadwell, Sarah Broadwell (Van Eaton), Thomas J. Broadwell (deceased), Charles Broadwell, Euclid Broadwell and Cynthia Carson for Michael Thompson and Mary Jane Sweet Thompson vs. John B. Broadwell.

165. Abraham Lincoln Collection, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois: John B. Broadwell Answer, December 27, 1842.
166. Moses Broadwell Probated Estate #40: Complaints reply, January 9, 1843.
167. Ibid., Depositions, March 8, 1843.
168. Ibid., Illinois Supreme Court Decision, December, 1844.
169. Ibid., "Commissioners' report," May 1, 1845.
170. Ibid., "Masters report," 1845.
171. Ibid., Order, July, 1845.
172. Ibid., "Order," November 1845.
173. Ibid., A. Lincoln Legal Files.
174. Deed Book Y, p. 467.
175. Thomas Lewis vs. John B. Broadwell, Charles Broadwell and William Carson, January, 1843, in Moses Broadwell Probated Estate #40.
176. Ibid., November 16, 1843, A. Lincoln Legal Files.
177. Ibid., November 18, 1843.

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