

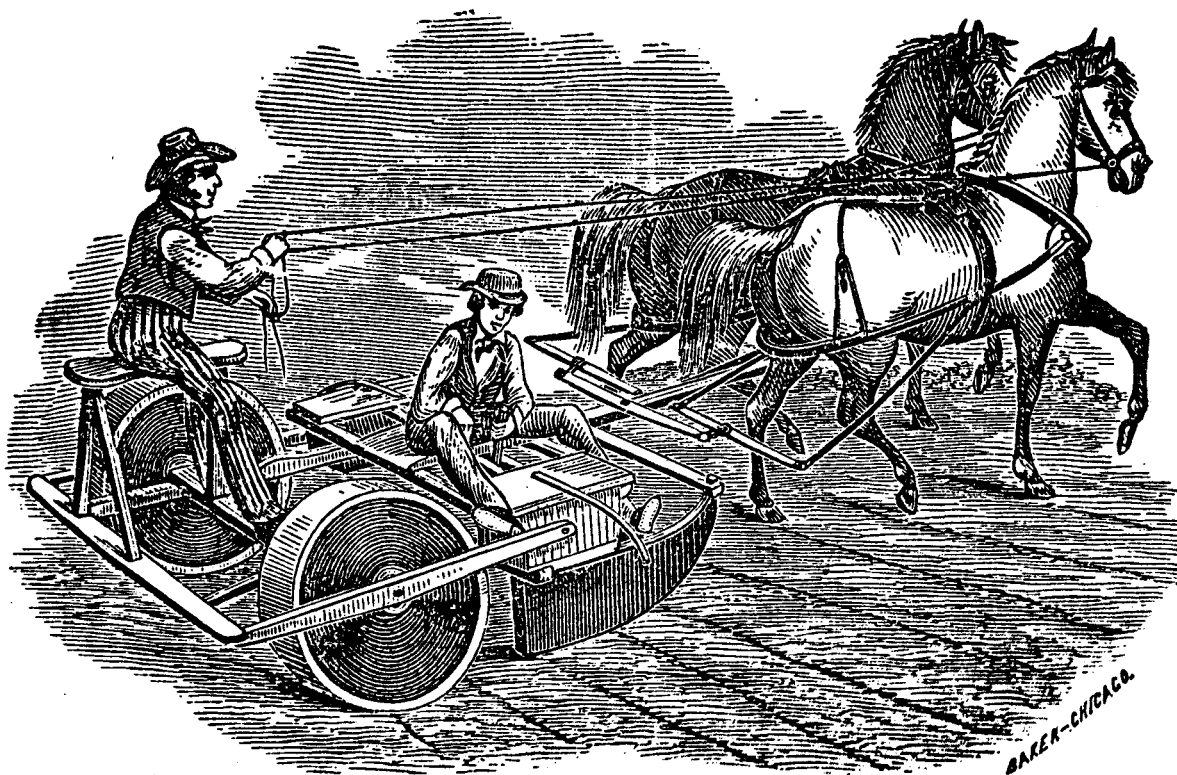
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**INNS AND TAVERNS IN THE MIDWEST:
TYPICAL FUNCTIONS, FORMS AND LAYOUTS**

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BROWN'S CORN PLANTER

1981

**Sangamon
State
University**



Springfield, Illinois 62708

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Note

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

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

One of the principal concerns in the research and planning supported under the grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities was the nature and functioning of typical inns in the Midwest. The first aim was to place the Broadwell inn in the context of what happened in other such establishments, whether they were called inns or taverns, the terms for most of the period apparently being used synonymously. The second aim was to set the inn built at what was to become known as Clayville in a context of what was constructed elsewhere in Illinois and neighboring states. Part I of this report therefore explores the functions of typical inns and taverns. Part II presents the results of field work on the form and layout of surviving structures in Illinois. In order to answer some questions on layout and space usage of the Broadwell's inn, the Historical American Buildings Survey Drawings of inns in the Midwest, including those here, in Ohio and in New Jersey, where the Broadwells came from, were examined as well. Part I examines the major functions systematically. In addition, it establishes the bases for setting up a typical inventory of furniture, cookware, eating utensils, and all the other likely necessary and not-so-necessary items which would be found in a combined farm home and inn. In the appendix will be found transcripts of the actual inventories discovered and used for this purpose. Part II has several sections on the architectural content and the probable use of the space inside the inn.

The word "typical" here is used in juxtaposition to the "particular," terms used by members of the Association for Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums in talking of the goals of restoration and interpretation. Several good articles may be found in the Annals of that organization dealing with the usage of these terms and their practical applications.¹ In this report what is being considered mainly is what happened at inns, taverns and hotels generally, in contrast to what might have happened at the specific place lived in and operated by the Broadwells. Not that the latter is unimportant, but in the "new social 'localized' history" and in contemporary outdoor museum practice, it is seen as more relevant to consider the broader context, in order to augment parochial concerns with the addition of universal ones. The Broadwell particulars are discussed in Research Report No. 2.

The research in Part I was rendered imperative because there are few records surviving from the Broadwells relating directly to their inn. From the pioneer period (1820-1840), there is Moses Broadwell's will, estate inventories and various business papers such as brief I. O. U.'s to him. No ledgers or day books for the inn or other Broadwell businesses have survived, apparently. The extensive litigation surrounding the disposal of Moses' real estate, which lasted from 1842 until 1849, cast no light on the functions of their inn, unfortunately. The will drawn up in 1825 and apparently abrogated discussed room usage by surviving members of the family of a "mansion house," but it was most likely a house on the next farm to the west, next to what is probably the (still-extant) original Broadwell barn.² The court-ordered inventory of the estate and the auction record indicate a variety of possessions, but the quantities of items do not to the

modern eye at first indicate a major travelers' facility. Moses' grandson, William K. Broadwell, died and left an inventory in 1851 which was useful. These items and others discussed in this report and in the one on The Broadwells and Their Roots fail to give anything approaching a full picture of their inn and the life which went on in it. Moreover, the Broadwell data do not establish the context in any way. So it was absolutely necessary to undertake a study of typical patterns of function, layout and form.

To see if the needed materials existed, if old inns and taverns were still standing, and where they were located, a mail survey was conducted from December, 1980, through February, 1981. A questionnaire was sent out to approximately 1,270 historic societies and agencies, libraries and archives, open air museums and historic sites. The questionnaire asked whether the recorder knew of nearby surviving inns, taverns and hotels, either restored as historic sites or used for commercial or residential purposes. The returns indicated that there were almost fifty surviving structures in Illinois and nearby states which might be examined. The questionnaire asked about published reminiscences, photographic evidence, and the availability of floor plans. Some information of use emerged in these categories. These findings could be applied to the interpretation of the inn, conclusively where they were in accord with the Broadwell evidence, and hypothetically when any information was lacking on the family's inn, as was generally the case. The Pilot Interpretive Plan, a key part of the NEH-supported project, carries out these applications. In the research reports, the findings are presented as the historian usually does in an interpretive essay. A determination was made as to which of the extant

structures would be useful for the research on the context. Time and funds permitted a thorough examination of fifteen of these. This field work formed the evidence for the conclusions in Part II, supplemented by selected Historic American Building Survey drawings.

The principal purpose of the library and archival portion of the survey was to elicit information about where business records and inventories were to be found in the Midwest. In addition, the form sent out provided space for indications of documented artifacts surviving in or from inns, such as signs or furniture. The survey revealed that surprisingly few business records have survived in the Midwest. Only five were uncovered, three daybooks and two ledgers. The documents cover the years from 1819 to 1855, irregularly, and are from places scattered around the Midwest, two from Ohio, one from Indiana, and two from Chicago.³ The survey turned up two useful inventories; one from an innkeeper in Shelbyville, Illinois, in manuscript form; the other from the Globe Tavern in Springfield, Illinois, drawn up on the occasion of the sale of the place in 1840.⁴

More inventories were found in the Sangamon County records during summer and early fall, 1981. A list of people who obtained tavern licenses from 1819 to 1839 from the County Commissioners or who were listed as inn or tavern keepers in the newspapers of the 1840s and the city directories of the 1850s was checked against the names in the probate index in the Clerk of Court's Office in Springfield. In this fashion a fair amount of evidence was uncovered which has been useful in the study of inn inventories, and, as will be seen, in the report on Farming and Inns in the Central Midwest (Clayville Research Report No. 6).

Thus the mail survey provided some hard data upon which to draw. However, the greater quantity of information about the functioning of inns was provided by various primary sources, mostly published: Travelers' and settlers' accounts, diaries and some manuscript material. A framework was provided by several secondary works written from the old fashioned descriptive social history approach. Particularly useful was Paton Yoder's Taverns and Travelers: Inns of the Early Midwest (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1969). As the reader will see, in localizing the material to Central Illinois and in providing a study of the Illinois context, the report goes far beyond and to greater depth to new sources than Yoder's work did. Melinda Kwedar did an excellent job in uncovering the realities of innkeeping to 1860 in Illinois. Clayville owes a debt of gratitude to her, as well as to the National Endowment for the Humanities, which supported her research and writing on this topic and others for a year.

Edward L. Hawes
Editor
Springfield
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INNS AND TAVERNS IN THE MIDWEST:

Part I

TYPICAL FUNCTIONS AND INVENTORIES

Melinda Fish Kwedar

Part I

INTRODUCTION

Inns and taverns were as common a part of the rural and urban landscape in the late 18th and the early 19th centuries as motels and restaurants are today. They served the variety of functions which these places do, and others as well. Very often at first they combined these functions with those of a family home and center of an operating farm. Moses Broadwell and his family would have been familiar with these functions from their experiences in New Jersey and Ohio. An uncle of his may have owned and operated an inn near Elizabethtown in New Jersey, but neither Moses nor his brothers nor his father did, either there or in Ohio. But they must have used the facilities of inns and taverns while they lived in Chatham, New Jersey, and in and around Cincinnati, and while they were traveling. So Moses and John, his son, must have formed an idea of the services they would offer. This report systematically considers the various functions of typical inns and taverns, localizing the history as much as is possible. It also presents information and analysis which would lead to establishing an appropriate hypothetical inventory for the restored Broadwell inn.

Chapter I

Accommodations for the Public

Travelers in the earlier 19th century agreed that the taverns were not pleasant places in which to stay. Primary and secondary sources dealing with different geographic areas from New England to Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin make it clear that guests often slept on the floor in the early stages of an area's development. Sometimes there were bearskins or buffalo skins available for the guest to lay upon and/or to use as covers.¹ Some regular travelers, such as wagoners (teamsters), even carried their own "mattresses" and blankets, according to Earle. In other places mattresses were "spread upon the floor and 8, 10 or 20 people, old and young, male and female stow themselves away under cover in one room."² That these conditions were taken for granted by natives was a source of marvel for an 1819 European traveler in Illinois. He noted that "Each had to prepare his own bed upon the floor, a matter regarding which none of the natives seemed to care."³ When Patrick Shirreff, the Scottish farmer, traveled from Chicago to Springfield in the 1830's, he found the same situation was quite common.⁴

When beds were provided in these early taverns, they were often crude and uncomfortable. One was described as a "sack of hay." Still others were "coffinlike" bunks built around the sides of the room or

constructed in a corner so only one leg was needed for support. Hay or prairie grass served as ticking. In addition to the physical discomfort of the bed, usually many people were lodged in one room, so often a traveler had to share a bed with one or two strangers.⁵ Shirreff described a distressing experience outside of Chicago in the early 1830s. "I took possession of one [bed] in partnership with the squire, who told me, before going to sleep, that he had lately suffered much from fever."⁶

In Alton, Illinois, in order to insure his getting a full bed to himself, Shirreff told his taverner that as a foreigner he would make a disagreeable companion for a native.⁷ Males and females were placed in the same room, leading many to sleep in their street clothes. However, Faux, an English traveler, reported that when he stayed at an Indiana tavern in 1819, "Males dress and undress before females, and nothing is thought of it."⁸ Another problem for the squeamish traveler was that bedlinens were either dirty or not provided at all. When the common practice was to change sheets only weekly, travelers' protests were dismissed with the following retorts: [The sheets] "had only been used a few nites" or "had only been slept in by very genteel people."⁹

In many other areas of physical comfort early taverns were lacking. Extremes of heat and cold were often experienced because of poor or unfinished structures. When bedded on the floor on bearskins, patrons in one Ohio tavern put their feet toward the fireplace for warmth. In Ohio in 1819, Faux stayed at a tavern "with three rooms, and a broken window in each." This seemed likely to have been "moderately comfortable, until the pitiless pelting storms of winter comes, when it will snow and blow upon the beds."¹⁰ Excessive heat and poor ventilation led Eliza Farnham

to describe an upper floor room as similar to "the engine room of a steam-boat." The proliferation of bedbugs and mosquitoes was common in Pennsylvania in 1819 and the Midwest in the 1840s. The latter were prolific enough to compel a stagecoach driver to leave an Illinois tavern before daylight with the following comment to his passenger Farnham: "I reckon we may as well be going as to stay here and be bled to death by these _____ muskitos."¹¹

The unavailability of washing facilities was another major inconvenience for many tavern patrons. Faux in 1819 Indiana stated that at one place there was "No water, but at half a mile distance." After traveling from the east coast through Pennsylvania and Ohio, he wrote the following in his journal: "Soap is no where seen or found in any taverns, east or west." According to Yoder, the lack of privacy for washing was often as distressing as the unavailability of soap and water.¹²

The conditions described above were certainly very discomforting. However, their prevalence in the early stages can be explained. Many settlers were literally forced to accommodate guests by virtue of the location of their cabin. Eliza Farnham described an episode in which the landlady had a most formidable face "expressive only of vulgar and animal rage." After gathering her nerve to approach this woman she found that this business of seeing to strangers' comfort was forced upon her because she lived "between two large unsettled prairies." The complaints she received from her unwanted guests did not make her any happier.¹³

Another feature contributing to bad conditions in early taverns was crowding. When many more people needed places to sleep than there were places available, even willing taverners had to make do for the emergency. This led to some ludicrous circumstances. Yoder quoted a

Michigan pioneer who "reminisced with considerable creative imagination that in the 1830s the taverns in Detroit were so crowded that the innkeepers, after their guests were asleep, would 'stand them up in the corners, and so on, until all were put to sleep.'" Another writer told of patrons who were "obliged to hang their feet out of the window" to make room for as many as possible. Scarce bedding was evidenced in the report of one traveler who declared that an innkeeper took a blanket from some patrons after they had gone to sleep to give to others.¹⁴

However, these seemed to be temporary conditions. "By the 1830s," Yoder declared, "private rooms could be had in a number of the larger cities of the Midwest." Travelers expected better conditions in these localities. In 1840, Anne Morrison was "heartsick," as she put it, when her room in the American Hotel in Springfield, Illinois, did not have a fireplace.¹⁵ So private accommodations must have been expected even in towns the size of Springfield.

Travel from the eastern U.S., through Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana to Illinois was often difficult and unpleasant for the first groups of travelers or migrants. The Broadwells appear to have been among the first to go to Ohio and then to Illinois. They would have seen or experienced the earliest conditions. However, they stayed long enough in Ohio and later in Illinois to see the evolution in innkeeping, which they took part in bringing about themselves. By the 1850s accommodations had improved. The inventories of urban inns indicate this was so, but those of rural ones are less clear. But this gets ahead of the story. Let us now turn to look at the evidence about inns as places where the innkeeping family lived along with guests.

Chapter II

Inns As Residences of Owners and Operators

It is clear that in the early days, inns were commonly family homes. In the 1830s, on his trip down from Chicago to Springfield, Patrick Shirreff commented that "there are few taverns, but almost every inhabitant entertains travelers for payment." These facts of early Illinois life were validated by secondary sources.¹ Yoder constructed three criteria for separating regular innkeeping from what he termed "private hospitality." Innkeepers commonly 1) charged to make a profit, 2) provided entertainment in order to encourage repeaters, and 3) had tavern licenses. However, even after attempting to make distinctions, he still admits that "historically the difference between private hospitality and taverning in the early Midwest is far from distinct."²

"Private hospitality" was widespread and it generally must have been expected by early travelers. According to Lathrop, it was common early on the East Coast, and in the specific area where the Broadwells lived before going to Ohio and later to Illinois. An early history of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where Moses Broadwell's great grandfather had lived, described the town as "well inhabited by a sober, industrious people, who have necessary provision for themselves and families, and for the comfortable entertainment of strangers and travelers."³

It was apparently common in the Midwest, as well. Other travelers besides Shirreff took advantage of the opportunities. W. Faux, an Englishman touring the U.S. in 1819, described a "genteel farmhouse . . . belonging to Mr. Hit, . . . who, . . . does not think it beneath him to entertain travelers and their horses on the best fare and beds in the country." Even in 1840, Anne Morrison, who traveled from St. Louis to Springfield, described in detail a breakfast at "this little cabin" in Carlinville in which she and her party ate and "paid four shillings a piece." But people were not always welcome. Shirreff reported that he stopped at the first house he reached on his Chicago to Springfield trip and was surprised and embarrassed when "two well-dressed, genteel-looking women" said they could not furnish breakfast.⁴

People besides the Broadwells actually had built places both for inn-keeping and living in themselves; In Hackensack, New Jersey, not far from Elizabethtown, a Peter Zabriskie is recorded as having built a residence which became a tavern and a stage-stop as well in the late 1700s. There is no indication of whether a "George Tavern," apparently owned by Moses' uncle, Henry, near Elizabethtown was to be the residence of whomever answered the newspaper advertisement to lease it.⁵

In the Midwest, also, inns and hotels were built with the intention of the keepers' families residing there for a while. In 1789 near Cincinnati, Ohio, a Mr. Newcomb built a two-story log residence which was also to be a tavern. No Broadwell seems to have operated an inn in that state, but they certainly must have had the experience of using them. In Michigan in 1828 and Wisconsin in 1846 the inn/farmhouse pattern was observed by Lathrop. In Illinois, Eliza Farnham stayed at the "Northampton Hotel" in which the family lived. "Opposite the hotel stood the

skeleton of a large house which had been erected some two years before." This building was meant to have housed the family separately from the hotel, but they hadn't been able to finish it to move in at that time.⁶

When a family residence was also an inn, all family members engaged in the work. Cole declared that "for most of the landlords and their families, occupancy of a tavern meant a never-ending round of duties that left little leisure for contemplation of nature's attractions." The housemistress cooked most of the meals. Shirreff stopped at a place on Salt Creek on his way to Springfield. "The landlord of the hotel, Mr. Musick, was away from home, and two daughters and a son did the honours of the house." Samuel Musick is one of the few Central Illinois innkeepers other than the Broadwells about which data has been found. He obtained a tavern license from the Sangamon County Commissioners in 1829 and 1830. His estate inventory, the subject of analysis later in this report, and in the one on Farming and Inns, provides a picture of his material culture and life.⁷

The close association of guests and family gave rise to some stories with happy endings. At the Pre-Emption Inn which was located in Naperville, Illinois, there is lore about a guest who fell in love with the tavern-keeper's daughter who was helping serve food. The guest sent her a proposal which she turned down initially but subsequently accepted, and the couple were married. For some, the close experience of an innkeeping family did not have pleasant associations. Anne Morrison tells of staying in Athens, Illinois, in 1840 with a family where the father died during the night. She recorded in her diary:

I expect the old man died about 10 last night, and the shrieks of his family were dreadful. In that still, dark room, they rang on in my ear and almost crazed me.⁸

In at least some of the taverns in which families also lived, it is documented that there were separate rooms for the family. Farnham told of a landlady who offered "her own room" to the traveler when she had won her favor. Other Illinois taverns had quarters for guests separate from the rooms in which the family lived, including one where Shirreff stayed. However, emergency conditions of the earliest times had prompted such conditions as the Scottish farmer-traveler found south of Chicago in early 1830s. "The Doctor (also taverner), his wife, and two children were lying in bed in the ordinary way, and other two children lying across their feet." They had been crowded into one bed when they made room for guests.⁹

These innkeepers engaged in their trade for various reasons. Some, as described above, were unwilling participants. But others found economic gain or escape from loneliness to be sufficient motivation. With sparsely scattered inhabitants, their neighborly contact may have been limited. So a friendly traveler was probably welcome company.¹⁰

As time passed, inns became less often the family residence and more just a place of business. In the beginning of the stage coach lines in the early 1830s, the owners sometimes lived in and operated their road houses. However, as the service became more established, certain inns became recognized stops and were built to accommodate more people and were operated by managers not living on the premises. The Eagle Tavern, run by Captain Randsdell, who had previously operated the Springfield Hotel, was the Springfield stage stop in 1836. There is no evidence that his family lived in either building. The Eagle Tavern became the Globe Tavern in 1839, and took in boarders including Abraham and Mary Lincoln.¹¹

In cities the size of Springfield this type of inn was common and probably was the sort of vernacular structure described in Part II of this report. However, in rural areas for many years to come the small family residence tavern was still found. The Broadwell's inn, certainly built to accommodate guests and never intended simply for a family residence only, was an example of one of the larger and perhaps more well established versions of this type.

Chapter III

A Place to Eat

The provision of food for travelers was a very important function of early taverns and inns. The nature and extent of this service varied with the tavern's geographic location and the economic development of the region. However, the types of food that could be grown, raised, or hunted in a geographic area was the most important factor in determining what kinds of foods were served at the local tavern.

In the earliest times in Central Illinois, as in other areas, the travelers' menu would be constructed from the specific stores kept by the families for their own needs. Since the number of patrons would be both small and uncertain, it is probable that the food variety would have been consistent with the families' eating patterns. In fact, some taverns maintained no supplies for guests, as Faux complained when he stopped "to beg for bread, but got none." Most travelers in the 1820s took their chances on finding food, but some took precautions to insure their comfort. Christine Tillson related: "Before leaving, your father met a Mr. McClintock who gave him a way-bill of the country through which we were to pass, with the names of the best places for meals and lodging."

Tillson and others attested to the poorly prepared and limited variety of meals. Lamenting about a breakfast, William Cullen Bryant stated

that "about ten o'clock the sweaty hostess gave us our supper, consisting of warm cakes, bacon, coffee and lettuce with bacon grease poured over it."¹ An Easterner named Kaufman wrote back to his wife a fulsome description of a breakfast eaten during his travels in Illinois:

A meal so miscellaneous in character as to puzzle one to know whether its intended for breakfast, dinner or supper -- all sorts of pickles with a sweetened vinegar and stuff they call Preserves with a sour liquid -- Then Peas and Onions, Peas and Corn, hot radishes -- Hot dough -- light biscuit -- great slashes of Black farm Ham - Potatoes floating in a most unsightly liquid - with "Tea or coffee, Sir" - of such invigorating a strength as to defy the guest to determine by its complexion whether it's Young Hyson or Old Java. From such an amalgamation of substances you may suppose I made a most glorious repast.²

This image of poor food in taverns may be exaggerated, however. Other travelers talked of "feasts" and meals at which guests were fed "royally" to make up for their otherwise casual treatment.³

A predominant type of food was meat. At the National Hotel in St. Louis in 1837 "a table was set with roast venison, two roasted turkeys, beef, mutton and pork . . . and a couple of fat well-roasted wild ducks." Because of the difficulty of preserving meats, pork, beefsteak and chicken might all be served fresh at breakfast. The fowl could be both domestic or wild, and needed no preservation, since they would be killed shortly before cooking. Squirrel, rabbit and deer could be obtained through hunting. Venison was most often served at breakfast, as Faux discovered. On her trip on a steamer, in 1840, from Wheeling, West Virginia, to St. Louis, Missouri, Morrison told of a deer hunt on an island seventy miles from St. Louis. Later, she was again served venison in Collinsville.⁴

The mainstay of the early Midwestern diet, as it had been earlier on the eastern seaboard, was pork. Easily preserved through smoking and salting, its presence on many tavern tables was attested to by early travelers.⁵ Bacon, sometimes referred to as "fried pork," was most common and sometimes served at all three meals. Yoder tells of an Ohio traveler who asked a taverner, "Pray, What kind of meat have you" and the response was "Why! bacon, Sir! - bacon! - bacon! - bacon!"⁶

Sangamon County area primary sources indicated the importance of pork. This was a significant item in the estate of Samuel Musick, the tavernkeeper and farmer. Another source attested to the prevalence of pork in Central Illinois. A store ledger from Petersburg recorded total sales of over 2,000 lbs. of pork. This meat sale far exceeded any other meat item.⁷

In addition to meats, vegetables and fruits were available if the taverner had a garden and/or orchard. Preservation of these was difficult, but "Sometimes there is a loft where . . . strings of onions, piles of potatoes" are dried and stored. Conscientious innkeepers, according to Yoder, tried to have vegetables and fruits in season at least. Ciard observed peaches growing in Central Illinois in his travels. William Broadwell's 1824 probate inventory indicates he was raising them on the farm near the Clayville inn.⁸

Breads were also commonly served. When Shirreff stopped at Musick's on Salt Creek in Sangamon County he found that the landlord, "having a well-stocked farm," was able to provide a choice of either corn or wheat bread for him and his party. When this taverner died in 1836, his private inventory indicated he possessed a "Lott of Corn" along with many other food items.⁹

Milk could be had if the taverner kept a cow for this purpose. Coffee was available and often served, as were various imported teas. The former was one of the most popular food items sold at the Petersburg store mentioned above.¹⁰

Since variety may not have been great, quantity was sometimes forced on the traveler, as it was by a insistant landlady in Ohio in 1810. She declared "that she couldn't set down a table that way!" when John Melish asked for an egg, bread and tea for breakfast. After preparing two chickens as well, this lady argued in vain to persuade Melish to eat more than his original order.¹¹

Yoder believed that most taverns and inns were supplied locally. It is possible to go beyond this cautious statement, however, and assert that a great number of inns and taverns were associated with farms. The report on Farming and Inns explores this topic in detail. Here it will suffice to point at evidence provided by one of the daybooks uncovered in the survey of resources carried out as part of this N.E.H.-supported project. It recorded the buying and selling activities of a taverner in Frankfort, Ohio, from 1836 to 1839. The entries reveal that he raised produce and animal feed, but bought pork, beef, and flour from another source. He also seemed to have functioned as a middleman by selling his excess produce, oats, bacon, corn, apples and potatoes.¹²

Several aspects of the nature of the food service at taverns commented upon by travelers need to be considered. One important factor early travelers had to take into account was the time involved in meal preparation. The argument of Melish and the landlady mentioned above was partially due to his desire for a quick breakfast. The long preparation time often led travelers to start early from their overnight tavern and

travel to another, 12-15 miles away, before having breakfast.¹³ Then the two hours needed for preparation and eating also served as a travel break. The need to prepare many items fresh and the scarcity of kitchen utensils were reasons for the length of preparation time. Anne Morrison described an example in 1840 in Carlinville, Illinois. "First she took out a longhandled frying pan and, resting the handle on a chair before the wood fire in the fireplace, she put in some coffee which she quickly parched. Removing the coffee and washing out the frying pan she made a pone of corn bread and put it in to bake."¹⁴

Various methods of serving evolved to deal with the problems of limited space and little available help to employ. In Central Illinois north of Springfield, Shirreff described a tavern where four travelers and a couple had to eat in shifts since there were only three teacups. Another way was to feed people at specified hours. In this case, guests and boarders were summoned to meals by a gong or bell. This regimentation was lifted so infrequently that Shirreff was pleasantly surprised at a Springfield hotel to get dinner at a late hour. The only exceptions in these meal schedules were made for stage passengers if their arrivals were late, or after the usual hours for eating.¹⁵

Many English and Eastern travelers were shocked by what they considered to be bad manners on the frontier. Yoder stated that some surprised early travelers "compared the rush of the crowd to that of a 'pack of hounds or a drove of swine . . . to their feed.'" The sense of good taste of Shirreff and Tillson was violated when they had to dine with their hosts and/or drivers or had a baby fed at their table. Yoder declared that early taverns were great levelers of social class since they forced all classes to mix!¹⁶ It should be observed, however, that

social contact does not mean that actual leveling took place. Indeed, the observations of Shirreff and Tillson indicate that they certainly kept their sense of social class and appropriate behavior very much intact.

The changing economic factors involved in shaping the nature of tavern functions certainly operated with food. As facilities improved and the tavern became more established, the food available and eating situation improved. Unfortunately there is no record of what and how the Broadwells served at their inn. It is likely that they followed the general pattern. However, given the fact that they built at an early date a substantial structure obviously intended to be an inn, it is likely that the food operation was functioning on a higher level than the typical pioneer home and inn-of-necessity visited by Shirreff.

Chapter IV

A Place to Drink

To people today the word "tavern" means a place devoted to serving alcoholic beverages. However, in the early days of the Central Midwest, the word was used interchangeably with "inns." It is clear from the travelers' and settlers' accounts and the text of the early tavern licenses in Sangamon County that taverns served food for people and fodder for their horses, provided rooms, or at least space to sleep in, and carried out the other functions discussed in this report. But inns and taverns were certainly places to drink as well. To illustrate this function, it is necessary to look at what was discovered about licensing, about the bar room as a physical space, what was drunk there, the problem which contemporaries saw of excessive drinking, and, to give a sense of social context, what was uncovered in the state laws on licensing.

In the course of researching the particulars of the Broadwells and their inn and trying to determine typical patterns of innkeeping, the records of the Sangamon County Commissioners were thoroughly examined. The aim was to see what records there might be mentioning the family, their inn, or their other businesses, and to see what could be discovered about inns, taverns and hotels, and stagecoach lines in the county generally. A number of tavern licenses granted to various individuals

were discovered. These indicated the rates for hard liquor, meals, lodging and feed for horses. They also revealed that the license fee varied according to unstated criteria. Very few of these licenses in Sangamon County were renewed year after year.

No license was uncovered for the Broadwell or Clayville inn or tavern. This does not mean that hard drink was never served there. There seems to have been a haphazard quality in the obtaining and granting of licenses.¹ So it is likely that the family did not bother with getting one.

In the earliest inns, the bar room was multifunctional space. Alcoholic drinks were served in the same room where a patron could read a newspaper, register, and pay the bill or purchase articles which the place had to offer. Yoder found that this room was the one first entered, serving as the center of all social activities.

As the tavern buildings were added onto, or if built with specific room functions in mind, the bar was separated one way or another from the rest of the inn. Drinking, smoking and loud card playing were not seen as compatible with the more sedate aspects of eating or family life. The separation could be part of an expansion of functions from pure bar to inn and family home. As the Garfields, living west of Chicago in 1842, were building an addition for their tavern operation, they kept the original cabin to be used for "a barroom." This was also the case with the Green Tree Tavern in Chicago in the 1830s.² When the bar was not a separate building, at least it was given either a separate entrance from the outside or a separate one off the central hallway. Since this room was almost exclusively for men, the next common addition for many taverns was that of the ladies' parlor.³ This room was for more

quiet forms of socialization than those occurring in the barroom.

In the early times, according to Faux, whiskey was the most common liquor always available at a tavern. In 1846 in Garfield Tavern in northern Illinois a traveler pleaded with the owner to let his party stay when the tavern and barn were full. "[They] are all hungry as wolves, and I know you have whiskey." So the availability of whiskey must have been expected.⁴

However, except for some very early taverns, this was not the only kind of liquor available. The evidence indicates quite a variety was available to patrons. From the 1836-1839 daybook from Frankfort, Ohio, the following entries were extracted relating to alcoholic beverages: "Whiskey (by glass, quart and gallon) Brandy, Madera and Shampain [sic] Port and sucket [sic] wine, Gin, Rum and cherry bounce." Furthermore, itemized in the 1838 Sangamon County tavern licenses are the following alcoholic beverages: French Brandy, Apple Brandy, Peach Brandy, Holland Gin, Domestic Gin, Rum, Whiskey and Wine. These were listed with their respective prices, so they must have been common and available in this locality.⁵

Store advertisements and inventories also indicate that a variety of alcoholic beverages were available. Although some beverages may have been homemade, wine, brandy, whiskey and bitters were sold in a Petersburg store in 1836. Lindsay and Brothers store in Springfield ran a newspaper ad in 1840 listing gin and rum as available.⁶ So a local tavernkeeper would have had access to at least this variety of liquors.

"Excessive drinking seems the all-pervading, easily besetting sin of this wild hunting country," declared William Faux in 1819 in Indiana.⁷ The problem did not seem to lessen in the next decades. An English traveler in 1839 made the following commentary on the American tavern.

There is an unceasing pouring out and amalgamation of alcohol and other compounds, from morning to late at night. To drink with a friend when you meet him is good fellowship, to drink with a stranger is politeness and proof of wishing to be better acquainted. . . . Americans can fix nothing without a drink. If you meet, you drink; if you part, you drink; if you made acquaintance, you drink; if you close a bargain, you drink; they quarrel in their drink, and they make it up with a drink. They drink because it is hot; they drink because it is cold. If successful in elections, they drink and rejoice; if not they drink and swear.⁸

In response to this excessive drinking, a Temperance Movement evolved. In the early 1830s and 1840s, many temperance societies were functioning in Sangamon County. There were several based in Springfield and others in surrounding towns. Temperance newspapers from South Carolina and New York were excerpted in the Springfield paper. In 1840 there was a Temperance House in Springfield. By 1855 Springfield had another "strict Temperance House" hotel. This had been the Globe Tavern which, presumably, had served alcohol for the previous 20 years of its operation.⁹ There is no evidence to indicate that any of the Broadwells were involved in the Temperance Movement or that their inn would never have sold liquor.

In order to provide some further legal and social context for this chapter, an investigation of the relevant statutes was undertaken. The legislation gave rise to more questions than it settled. The first law relating to tavern licensing was passed the year Illinois became a state,

in 1818. It applied to "persons who have or keep any public inn or tavern, ale-house or dram shop, or public house of entertainment." Licensing was required to prevent disorders resulting from the sale of liquor, which seemed to have been expected in all inns. It can be assumed, therefore, that if an innkeeper chose not to sell liquor, licensing was probably not required. The security was not to exceed \$300 and the yearly fee was \$12. The county commissioners were in charge of licensing and enforcement. They were also to set prices so that no tavern keeper could charge too much.¹⁰

Penalties were set for the following infractions: General disorder, illegal games, selling liquor in less than a quart quantity, selling to a bond servant or slave, or selling to a minor under 21 years of age. After a third offense for serving minors, the license was revoked. Various fines were levied for these violations. The innkeeper could be sent to jail if they were not paid.

Social policy was set by the licensing of taverns in another way. Two thirds of the money from the licensing and fines were to go to the county poor. It has not been ascertained whether this actually happened and how the funds were administered. Perhaps some of the money which David Broadwell received came from this source.

In 1835, the law was amended slightly to raise the licensing fee maximum to \$50. In 1839 the initial law was repealed and a new one enacted. By then the terms "inn," meaning a place for people to spend the night, and "tavern," as a place to sell liquor, seemed to have been clearly distinguished in the law, although not necessarily in the popular mind. The tavern laws from then on only covered institutions of that name.

No more licenses appear in the County Commissioners' Records after 1839. In that year there was an act to incorporate a specific hotel company. A few others were incorporated in the next decade through such private laws. It is not clear if this represented a limiting of the number of establishments which were incorporated in order to control where liquor was sold. More investigation is needed here.

Chapter V

Care of Transportation Livestock

The care of travelers' horses was an integral part of all early Midwestern inns. In the records of the Sangamon County Commissioners of 1835, a tavern in Sangamon County was defined as an establishment "prepared to accommodate 4 persons and horses at any time when called on." This would not have been surprising wording for the Broadwells. To obtain a tavern license in New Jersey in the mid 1700s, a tavern had to have "at least 2 spare beds, and be provided with horse room." Yoder maintains that this provision was universal throughout Ohio and the rest of the old Northwest in the 1830s with the provisions for horses always included as a necessity.¹

Beyond these basics required for licensing, the services expected and received seemed to have varied with the type of clientele who used the tavern. In the booklet on early Ohio inns, Knittle wrote that taverns were "specialized" into two large groups. The first catered to "overland transport systems" and the second offered space to "transients." The first included pack trains, drivers, wagoners and livestock drovers and stage coach drivers; the second, entertainers, peddlers, people involved with the law courts and canal boatmen. To these categories can be added a third for local people who took advantage of the livestock care services. Naturally, the various taverns would have had different accommodations for the livestock accompanying their patrons.²

The group that was probably easiest to handle in relation to their livestock was the second who were mainly people on horseback. One early Illinois traveler asserted that the housing and care provided for the horses were as good as that which was provided for the people. In an 1840s newspaper ad the Globe Tavern in Springfield advertised their "sober ostlers willing to attend." A few years earlier in 1835, Shirreff noted the fine care with which horses were provided in many places throughout his North American travels. Many inns had hostlers or ostlers whose job it was to tend the horses. It must have been rare for a tavern not to have provided that service because listed among several other complaints about a tavern between Detroit and Chicago, Shirreff said: "The travellers acted as their own ostlers." William Cullen Bryant described one of these experiences north of Springfield in the 1830s. "The man (taverner) had nothing for our horses but a smart chance of pasture. . . . The next morning we had caught and saddled our horses and were on our journey."³

The boarders and locals using the livestock keeping services made up the third group. Innkeepers' daybooks or ledgers still existing from the pre-1860 time period are very rare. The daybook from Frankfort, Ohio, 1836-39, was scanned for goods and services. There were entries which indicated that horses were kept and fed for some local people not staying at the tavern. There was also at least one entry - "4 weeks 2 days in stable" - which would imply long-term keeping of horses. Some other people seemed to be stopping by this establishment for "breakfast and horse feed" and "dinner and horse feed" and "drink and horse feed." Having no other pure daybooks, it is difficult to assess how typical these horse-related services were.⁴

The first group brought the most problems for innkeepers. Among these were the stagecoach passengers, drivers and their horses. After the stagecoach lines were started in Illinois in the 1830s, some taverns were established for the sole purpose of providing fresh horses for the coaches. Time was sometimes an urgent consideration. "Where meals were not taken, teams were changed as quickly as possible." Other places where meals were provided, a set routine was followed. As Cole puts it, "When the hostler's bell rang, the hostler appeared, horses were stabled, mail bags exchanged, and after dinner four new horses were attached to continue the journey to the next tavern." These services were provided by taverns from New Jersey, through Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, Lathrop found. The Wealthy Rudd Tavern in Gurnee, Illinois, north of Chicago, was described as an inn to water stagecoach horses. Walker and Frink, one of the earliest Illinois stage lines, apparently not content with the piecemeal private efforts, provided their own stations with stables, men and horses to exchange.⁵

Also in the first group, wagoners constituted a different type of clientele for the tavern keeper in terms of their needs for livestock care. These men formed a social sub-group all their own. According to Yoder, they often traveled together and frequented the same taverns repeatedly on their regular overland trips. In the southern states and during milder seasons in the Midwest, they often encamped on the outskirts of town. Individual farmers taking their own produce to markets did this too. But the economic importance of the wagoners for the tavern keeper was greater because of the consistency of visits and the number of people involved in the activity. In a pre-railroad era they and the boat crews made up the personnel of the transportation system. The wagoners'

connection with certain taverns was so strong that many retired wagoners became tavern keepers who catered to their own group. This was a common practice from the east coast into the Midwest in the 1820s through the 1850s. One Milwaukee hotel tried to appeal to both stagecoach operators and wagoners. An ad for a Milwaukee hotel in 1842 described the facilities as consisting of "stabling for 100 horses . . . and a large and secure carriage house, built expressly for loaded teams."⁷

The drovers had even more specialized needs since their livestock consisted of many more and diverse animals. A Pennsylvania farmer in the 1840s described a tavern scene. "I have stayed overnight . . . when there would be 36 horse teams in the wagon yard, one hundred Kentucky mules in an adjacent lot, one thousand hogs in other enclosures, and as many fat cattle from Illinois in adjoining fields." Special pens and much larger land holdings than urban inns had were required of the rural tavern keeper serving the drovers. There is also a possibility that drovers stopped on their seasonal drives at family houses known to the drovers, but not otherwise used as taverns. Their rate of travel was slower than others, so overnight stops were more frequent. One Central Illinois cattle man, Isaac Funk, described a drive to Chicago around 1840. "Cattle fed on the native grass and were not driven too fast, covering between ten and twelve miles a day. Hogs made fewer miles and were fed on corn purchased en-route both morning and night." This feed was often purchased from tavernkeepers.⁸

The field work in Illinois, the Project Director adds, did not turn up records of specialization among the fifteen inns visited, such as Knittle found in Ohio. This does not say it did not happen. Rather, all

it indicates is that the documentary evidence is very thin. It might well have been that Illinois inns and taverns were more generalized than the ones in Ohio, since they were in an area which was less developed in the 1820s, 30s and 40s. By the 1850s, livestock and goods could be shipped by rail in the state, and thus its inns might never have gone through the specialized stage connected with the various overland transport systems. This hypothesis needs further investigation.

Local lore has it that the Broadwell Inn was a stagecoach and drovers' stop. Little evidence was turned up in the research to affirm this, and none to specifically deny it. The key documents related to the inn are to be found in Appendix II. Among the affidavits given to Emmet Pearson in the mid-sixties, now in the Clayville papers at the SSU Archives, there is one affirming that an individual had seen a sign saying "Clayville Stage" in the barn which once existed on the site. A letter from Archibald Job to John Broadwell in September, 1841, mentions that Job was getting it written so that it could be dropped off by "the stage" having received John's that morning the same way.

The County Commissioners' Records contain no stagecoach licenses granted to anyone including the Broadwells, despite the lore that Euclid Broadwell ran the stagecoach line between Beardstown and Springfield. There was indeed a line between these two points as advertisements in the Sangamo Journal and an 1840 travelers' guide reveal. Maps of 1837 and 1840 do not make clear the routing. Indeed, it is likely that it changed from time to time. Perhaps John's road petitions and supervising activities in the early 1840s are to be understood as efforts to insure the continuance of old routes by the inn or the setting up of new ones.⁹ It should be noted that the inn is 14 miles from the center of Springfield,

and between 12 and 14 miles seems to have been the length of a stagecoach run before the horses were changed.

Chapter VI

For The Community

In addition to providing services directly related to innkeeping, there were other widely diverse functions provided for the local community and the transient patrons. These services were available to greater and lesser degrees, depending on the nature of the building, its geographic location, and community habits. Inns were places of entertainment, scenes of political events, civic meeting places and news centers, and sometimes courthouses or jails. In addition, they served as headquarters of the other business operations of the owners, such as stores, post offices, land offices and boarding houses.

Dances seem to have been the most common event. Travelers found them to be welcome experiences at times. Morrison, while in Waverly, Illinois, in 1841, recorded that "there was a dance at this house last evening at which the principal residents of Apple Creek and the Surrounding country were present. . . . The fiddlers making their appearance, the crowd was soon arranged for dancing."¹ Not all travelers enjoyed them, however. Yoder observed that "European tourists were frequently offended by the boorish nature of American dancing, especially in the newer sections of the country. But dancing they found, even in the most primitive inns." An early settler in 1828 Galena, Illinois, described a ball at a local hotel. His experience having led him to the outlook of the Europeans, he

noted with surprise that "the ball was managed with a degree of propriety and decorum scarcely to be expected in this wild country."²

There is a story about Clayville's and Pleasant Plains' own Methodist circuit rider, Peter Cartwright, which testifies to his displeasure at such activities.

"There was a dance at the inn where he stopped and no room to sit in but the ballroom. A young girl politely asked him to dance with her. He led her out on the floor and as the fiddler was about to strike up, said to the company that it was his custom to ask God's blessing on all undertakings, and he would do this now. Instantly dropping on his knees, he pulled his partner down too, and prayed until the fiddler fled in fright and some of the dancers wept."³

As taverns developed in size and acquired additional facilities, the ballroom became a necessary part of the building. In order that space could easily be rearranged for dancing or sleeping some Ohio taverns, according to Kittle, had moveable partitions on the top floor to create small rooms or be removed for a large dancing area. One inn studied in the field work, the Dodds Boeke place in Lena, has several of these partitions, now installed as permanent walls. In 1840 Springfield, when the legislature was in session, even though the American House had a ballroom, other changes were needed to accommodate a ball. Anne Morrison recorded that "there was a ball here tonight and they made a dressing room of the ladies parlor."⁴

One motivation for holding dancing events was revealed in a reminiscence of the keeper of the Garfield Tavern near Chicago. "Another dance was held the 10th of September and yielded the house \$80.00. Business in the house was good all winter and when the 22nd of February came, it brought another dance which yielded the house another \$100.00 profit."⁵ These celebrations were often held on national holidays.

Private parties were held at taverns, according to Yoder and Cole. Naturally, just as today, weddings and other events could be more easily accommodated at inns and taverns than homes. But it was the public celebrations which really attracted the notice of contemporaries. One holiday upon which a celebration was mandated was Independence Day. Since Madison, Wisconsin, was a territorial capitol, it was obligatory to hold a major event. This had to be held at the only tavern which was still under construction. In spite of many problems, a Mrs. Peck engineered a huge celebration. "And although the lumber for the dining room floor and furniture had not arrived until the evening of July 3, 'by one o'clock our dining-room floor was laid, our dining table built and dinner set and between that hour and sundown some two or three hundred persons were fed."⁶

Other than pure entertainment, July 4th provided a forum for patriotism and political or partisan shows of support. This political function was important in specific taverns, depending on local tradition and the owner's political affiliation and level of activity. Cole and Yoder both found that political meetings and celebrations were held at some taverns.⁷ Clayville was the scene of such an event in 1842. The whole celebration was described fully in the Sangamo Journal. There were other events there of a political nature reported later in the 1840s. This would be consistent with the Broadwell's Whig voting record and party loyalty.⁸

Closely associated with such political events was the presence of the military. The "Sangamon Guards" commanded by Captain E. D. Baker, played an important role in the 1842 4th of July celebration at Clayville, as the newspaper said. The "Eagle Tavern" in Springfield entertained two infantry units from Jacksonville and two Springfield militia companies. A military ball was held on the proprietor's first night of operation in 1835.⁹

In addition to political meetings, other civic and even religious events were often held at the local taverns. Lathrop observed that "the ballrooms were also used for society and Masonic lodge meetings." Alice Earle described the traveling theatre groups, lecturers and exhibitions which were often seen at the taverns. An early Edwardsville area inn, the Twelve Mile House, was said to have had a theatre on the 3rd floor. A northern Illinois inn near Woodstock, the Kennedy Paulson House, was, according to lore at the site, the meeting place for area Catholics until the Irish settlers could build a church. Circuit riding ministers, who stayed at taverns regularly, often held services at their lodging place.¹⁰

Another important community function which some taverns filled was that of a news center. After his study of travelers' and settlers' accounts in the Ohio Valley, John Jakle concluded that "taverns and hotels were a community's point of contact with the outside world." This function could be carried out in the informal way which resulted from the patrons' communication among themselves and with the tavernkeeper. Cole noted the ways in which "the stage lines crossed and re-crossed the state, [Michigan] linking hamlet and city in a network of communication." Often vital information concerning area thieves and other local problems was transmitted.¹¹

Printed materials such as newspapers and popular periodicals were often made available to transient patrons and local people. In 1819 Zanesville, Ohio, Faux reported "my inn was a good one stored with newspapers." For an Indiana hotel, the building plans in 1836 "included a reading room which would be stocked with newspapers from sea coast cities and other parts of the country." Yoder said that in smaller inns, these reading room functions were one of those of the bar room, "but as much as possible they were given the dignity of separate quarters."¹²

The civic functions were even more basic at times. Since taverns were often among the first buildings in a frontier town, they were sometimes used as court houses and/or jails. However, this seems to have been a very early function which existed only until other buildings could be completed. There is some evidence that the tavern in Sangamo Town, Sangamon County, also served as a polling place. Yoder writes that this was a way some taverns sought to encourage business.¹³

Finally, the inns and taverns, and that of the Broadwell's was very likely among them, served as places for the other business ventures of their owners. Somewhat related to the news center function was that of a formal post office. Some tavernkeepers found it both convenient and profitable to serve as postmaster. This was reputedly the case in Dodds House in Lena, Illinois, where the original post office furniture still remains. Clayville, judging from the index of post offices at the Illinois State Historical Society, never seems to have functioned as such.¹⁴

Another common business operation for tavernkeepers was that of store-keeping. In early Ohio, taverns were also trading posts. The first tavern in Dayton in 1798 served as a store. In the Sangamon County area there is ample proof in the County Commissioners' Records that tavernkeepers also had stores, although during the years surveyed, 1828-1839, only 9 of the 74 did. Samuel Musick obtained, in addition to his tavern license in 1835, a store license as well. When he died a year later his probated estate contained a vast inventory of merchandise. Moses Broadwell's inventory when he died indicates he may have kept a small store.¹⁵

More diverse auxiliary activities for tavernkeepers included land sales and real estate promotion. The Pre-Emption Inn in Naperville, Illinois, was well known for this function as its name reflects. People

trying to promote development as the Broadwells did in Sangamo Town in the 1820s may have used their taverns for the sale of their town lots.¹⁶

Another function commonly filled by some taverns, especially those in towns, was that of a boarding house. Shirreff told of eating with boarders during his travels. In the 1836-39 daybook from Frankfort, Ohio, there were charges for 6 months' and 1 year's board. In the late 1850s, John B. Broadwell's address in Springfield was at Chenery House, a local hotel. This was when he was entered in the city directory as a store keeper, and very likely was boarding in the hotel.¹⁷

Chapter VII

The Furnishings and Equipment of Inns

What happened inside inns is reasonably well documented. But the material culture of such places is not. Neither primary nor secondary sources have many references to items on the interiors of inns and taverns. Neither travelers nor early settlers in the Central Illinois area provided information of direct use in furnishing the Broadwell Inn accurately. Indeed, they seem to have been oblivious to the things they slept on or ate off of unless they were uncomfortable or dirty. So it is necessary to consider the documentary evidence from elsewhere. This research project involved investigation of two other resources beside the published accounts. First of all, there was the field study of inns in Illinois which revealed two which still had some artifacts supposedly present at the time when they were actually operating. Secondly, more important evidence was provided by the estate inventories of people who owned or operated inns in Sangamon County. Several approaches were taken to recover the names of these people and they are described in Section III before the chart summarizing the data is presented. First, however, the contributions of the travelers and settlers toward understanding what was found in typical inns must be examined.

I.

Tillson described an 1822 Illinois rural tavern which was also the owner's home.

There was but one room in the main cabin, which I at once perceived was unusually clean for an establishment of that kind. There were two beds nicely made, with pillows and handsome bed-quilts, the floor clean, and the coarse chairs looking as if they had just been scrubbed. In a large, open fire-place was a cheerful fire of oak logs, which were supported by one old iron andiron and a stone on the other side.¹

Faux, in 1819, discussing what the Vincennes tavern did not have in the way of foods and drink, stated that there was no spittoon, implying that this was unusual. In 1835 Shirreff wrote of Midwestern inns in glowing terms. "Slippers and bedroom lights are obtained at the bar. As a general rule wants are stated at the bar and orders given servants from there. All bells communicate with the barroom. American landlords are less fawning than in Britain but equally civil and anxious to please."²

According to Yoder, stocking a reading room or an area in the bar with newspapers and periodicals was usual. "Newspapers were fastened to a long sloping desk or table with a bar which laid along the fold." He thought that the reason for attaching the paper was "made clear in a large sign in a Louisville, Kentucky, inn which asked gentlemen 'not to deface or remove the files of newspapers from the Reading room; waste paper can be had on applying at the bar!'"³

The most complete description of the interior of an early log structure serving inn functions was of Chicago's Green Tree Tavern in 1835. The main room "was the bar, reading, smoking and reception room, ladies parlor and general utility place in one," according to Yoder. The description as quoted by him from a turn-of-the-century collection of reminiscences is worth presenting in full.

On the east and west sides of the seemingly prehistoric whitewashed walls and board partitions were the inevitable puncheon benches. Scattered around in a more informal manner was an assortment of wooden chairs. Near the north end was a bar counter useful not only to receive the drinks, but umbrellas, overcoats, ships and parcels. The west end of the bar was adorned with a large inkstand placed in a cigar box filled with No. 8 shot, in which were sticking two quill pens. . . . This end of the counter afforded the only opportunity in the establishment for a young man to write to the girl he left behind. . . . Near the inkstand were several tattered newspapers, the latest giving an account of a great snow storm in Boston. At the other end of the counter were a dozen or more short pieces of tallow candles, each placed in a hole bored in a 2 x 4 block fortified by six penny nails, standing like mourners around the circular graves in which they had seen so many flickering lights pass away into utter darkness.

Hanging in a row against the wall were large cloth and leather slippers, which the guests were expected to put on at night, that mud might not be tracked to every part of the house. . . There was also a collection of old-fashioned, perforated tin latterns. . . very useful in enabling one to distinguish the difference between the necessary stepping-blocks in the streets and the altogether unnecessary mud puddles.

There was also to be seen the indispensable tinder box, used fifty times a day, at least, for lighting pipes, when the old, rusty, bar stove was taking its summer vacation. Above the tinder box was one of the old-fashioned, square, cherry, veneered Connecticut clocks. . . The ablutionary arrangements were exceedingly primitive, consisting of tin wash basins, soiled towels, small mirrors and toothless combs. Several dishes of soft soap were arranged along the back of the water trough. . .

In the middle of the room, standing in a low box filled with the lake sand, was a large stove used in winter to good advantage not only for the warmth imparted to the room, but for furnishing hot water for toddies, shaving and washing as well. 4

When the dining room was separate from this multi-purpose room, one piece of standard equipment was the large common table for eating. This was true in the East from the early 1700s on. In 1833 at the American Hotel in Louisville, Kentucky, Shirreff found over 200 people accommodated

at the common table. One reason for the large table was the regimented meal times. Another common item relating to this regimentation was a bell or gong to announce meals.⁵ The terms for the multi-purpose room were various: "Bar," "barroom," "tap room." But no traveler seems to have termed it or the dining room as a "keeping room."

II.

The field work revealed two places which actually had artifacts which were supposedly from the period they operated as public facilities. One of these, the Garfield Farm House and Inn near St. Charles, 30 miles west of the Chicago Loop, has items which had been accumulated by the family over the years. The place was given to the Garfield Farm Historical Society in 1977 with the collection largely intact. So it may be assumed that items which stylistically pre-date 1860 were actually there. These include a parlour stove, a side table, secretary, four poster bed and other items, slides of which were taken by the Project Director.⁶

The other, the Dodds/Boeke House, now a private residence in Lena in northern Illinois, has some built-ins and other items which by oral tradition are from the period. These include two cabinets, one in the room to the right of the entrance hall, which was supposedly the post-office; the other in the dining room in back. In addition, there are at least three heavy moveable partitions which, according to Mr. and Mrs. Boeke, were there when the place served as an inn. These are items which would not likely show up on inventories, probably being considered part of the structure. Black and white photos of these items were made by the Project Director, and slides were made showing the now non-moveable partitions in place.⁷

III.

One chart was prepared to summarize the data on possible and definite Sangamon County innkeepers. In searching for probate inventories for these tavernkeepers, several steps were taken by Kwedar as Research Associate. The first was to generate a list of one-time inn and tavern owners and operators in Sangamon County. Five sources were consulted: 1) Sangamon County Commissioners' Records for people receiving tavern licenses between the years of 1821 and 1838; 2) the Springfield city directories from the earliest year of 1849 to 1859 for the names of people listed as hotel keepers; 3) the Sangamo Journal newspaper from Springfield in a survey of the years 1831 (the earliest issue) to 1855 for names of additional hotel keepers and boarding house keepers' names; 4) the 1850 Population Census, for names whose occupation were listed as: "Hotelkeeper," "Tavernkeeper" or "Public House." The fifth source was the article on "The Globe Tavern" by James Hickey which provided the names of the many successive owners and managers of that Springfield tavern.⁸

Secondly, after these more than 150 names of documented tavernkeepers were assembled, all were looked up in the Sangamon County Probate Estate Index at the Circuit Court Clerks' Office in the Courthouse. Those who had death dates before 1865 were checked for available inventories.

The problems encountered were numerous. Few had probated estates in Sangamon County. Many of these died in the 1870s and 1880s, which were too late for this study. In general, the tavern licenses, newspaper or directory listings were from 13 to 30 years before the deaths of the individual named as owner or operator. So it certainly may be questioned how many of these Sangamon County men were innkeepers at the time of their death. Several died so many years after their documented hotel or tavern

connection that their occupation appeared to have changed in the interim. In the 1850 Population Census, two were listed as "Farmer " (Crowder & Elliott), one as a "Miller" (Carpenter) and one as a "Merchant " (Spear). One other was a "Post Master" (Mitchell) when he died, but may have also had an inn at that time. Musick the innkeeper was a storekeeper as well when he died, and his lengthy inventory contained both store goods and personal items. It was difficult to separate these and to determine what items were inn-related.

A problem with the probate records themselves proceeded from the presence or absence of a "Widow's Listing." This listed the items reserved for the widow and contained many household items. Sometimes these items were also listed in the inventories, but other times they were not.⁹ Most problematical of all was the fact that in none of the other probate records of these men were there indications that they were innkeepers.

Another line of investigation undertaken, but without substantial results, was to find inventories of owners or operators of the inns examined in the Illinois field survey. The documentation and lore at the fifteen surviving inns, taverns and hotels had revealed the names of few owners or operators in our time frame. In the course of the investigation of farming associated with inns, the topic of another grant-supported research report, it was discovered that five of these owners were actually listed in the 1850 Agricultural Census. Of these five, of only two could probate records be obtained, and just one of them had items for a household inventory. This is an area for further investigation, requiring both time and funds, since many county offices are not willing or able to undertake searches of their records on the basis of phone or letter requests.¹⁰

In order to provide a known data base with which to compare the inventories from Sangamon County, two inventories which were definitely of innkeepers (Globe Tavern and Tackett) were set forth near the top of the chart on the Sangamon County innkeepers. The categories of items for analysis were chosen because on these two inventories the items occurred in larger than "normal" quantities. The analyses of the inventories of Moses and William K. Broadwell are presented, as well as those of six other men in Sangamon County who had tavern licenses or were hotel keepers at one time. The results may seem surprising. The two inventories of known innkeepers have sizeable quantities of the "inn/tavern" items on them. Both were urban establishments and were substantial businesses. A photograph of Tackett's place in Shelbyville reveals it was a vernacular structure, with some traditional features, designed to accommodate many people.¹¹

The Project Director believes the Broadwell structure, as explained in the second part of this report, was a traditional structure with vernacular features (deeper room arrangement and double porches). Although the family must have intended to serve the public, they were thinking of a modest operation. Their inventories (Moses and William K.) certainly support this. The small number of needed items on William's inventory may be misleading. Since his father, John, was living there with his children, possibly the items needed for inn functions belonged to him. There is no known inventory of John, who died in Iowa.

The other six people, the Project Director believes, probably had modest places as well, perhaps even more so than the Broadwells. Their inn functions may well have been carried out in the usual traditional domestic structures of the sort that the field research revealed were common.

Part II of this report presents the results of research on the Illinois architectural context of inns, and here will be found a discussion of these structures.

INNS AND TAVERNS IN THE MIDWEST:

Part II

TYPICAL FORMS AND LAYOUTS IN ILLINOIS

Edward L. Hawes
Melinda Fish Kwedar

PART II

INTRODUCTION

A number of questions emerged over the years as the Broadwell's Inn and Farmhouse has been analyzed and interpreted. Was it typical in terms of form and layout, material and construction techniques of others in the state and the Midwest? Did it have antecedents in the Cincinnati area where the family lived for a generation before coming to Illinois, or in the area where they resided for three generations after coming to America? Is it best understood in terms of architectural "styles" or "traditional" ("folk") cultural forms? Can both ways of understanding contribute to grasping the significance of the structure?

What was the relationship of form and layout to functions and space usage? There are no diaries or other records which indicate how the Broadwells used the rooms. The "mansion" house mentioned in Moses' will certainly was not the inn, but most likely the place to the west which exists no longer. In the pre-1978 interpretation to the public there were some problems. The "west" room was said to have been the dining room, and was set up as such. Why would it be so far from the kitchen? The Historical American Buildings Survey drawings showed it to have been two rooms. What were they used for? Why was there an outside door on the south side? How was the area called the "Keeping Room" set up when the place was functioning as an inn and farmhouse? What were the uses of the

upstairs rooms? Did the big center one serve as a "Ladies Parlor?" If so, could the little attic over the kitchen accessible from this "Parlor" really have been used for sleeping in by drovers as had been told the public? Would the women wished to have had common drovers right next to them, even if the latter could enter the attic through a little trap door from the north porch?

It was, in part, to move toward answering these questions, that the questionnaire was sent out to locate surviving structures which functioned as inns, taverns or hotels and any documents relating to them. The field work was motivated by a desire to discover the typical patterns of form, layout and usage in structures in different parts of the state. With the data, the Broadwell's inn could be put into context, and it would be possible to determine what was typical and what was unique. Especially, it was hoped that the comparisons in terms of layout and space usage would enable some hypothetical answers to be made concerning the questions about what went on where. Likewise, the field work in the areas where the Broadwells lived before coming to Illinois was expected to cast light on the roots of the structure they had built here, and on the significance of its layout and form.

Most of the functions discussed in Part I took place inside inns and taverns, with the exception of those involving care of transportation livestock. Just as early travelers and settlers had little to say about what furnishings and utensils they found, so they indicated little about layout and the usage of specific places. They never talked about architectural styles or traditional forms. The few business records indicated nothing in these regards. Thus it was necessary to go out into the field. This

part of the report summarizes the concepts employed in the work, and presents the conclusions reached and hypotheses developed.

To explain what was found, it is necessary to utilize not only the two ways of looking at architecture that architectural historians and folk-life scholars have developed. A third way has to be used which provides for understanding structures put up in the time when American material culture was moving from being mainly traditional toward being a popular, market-oriented culture where transmission was based on forms and ideas communicated on paper. This is the subject of the first chapter. The second presents the results of the Illinois investigation. Where they are helpful, the conclusions from the New Jersey and Ohio investigations are brought in. These are to be found in full in Part IV of the research report on the Broadwells and Their Roots. The third and last chapter presents the hypothesis about room usage in the Broadwell's inn developed by Melinda F. Kwedar, the Research Associate, after her extensive research in travel accounts, study of the HABS drawings of actual inns in the Midwest, and the study visits to the sites. The Project Director, having been responsible for the interpretive plans utilized in the inn and farmhouse from 1977 on, added his comments. The implications of the hypotheses are explored in the Pilot Interpretive Plan and in the Master Plan produced under the NEH grant which supported this research as well.

E. L. H.

Part II

Chapter I

HOW TO ANALYZE STRUCTURES,

or

IS THE BROADWELL'S INN/FARMHOUSE A FOLK, STYLE OR VERNACULAR BUILDING?

It is extremely important at the outset to establish a vocabulary and methods of analysis for buildings so that the meanings are clear when various terms are used for the Broadwell Inn and Farmhouse. There is need for a common vocabulary in the larger context as well, as further research is carried out on inns, taverns and domestic structures in the Midwest. Here is an attempt to reconcile and yet point up the differences of two ways of looking at buildings, and to propose a more precise definition of a common term which is used in various ways, the "vernacular."

I.

Two Ways of Looking at Domestic Structures:

Architectural historians describe buildings in terms of architectural styles as being "Colonial," "Georgian," "Federal," and "Greek Revival" in the period closely associated with the Broadwells, 1740-1840. In this country, folklife scholars and cultural geographers describe buildings in terms of folk or traditional forms, "Pennsylvania cabin," "hall and parlor house," "1-house," "two-room deep" or "New England or Pennsylvania Large" and other names. Under the term "form," they subsume layout, though not

function. The latter has hardly been examined at all. Doorway placements, the location of chimneys, orientation and fenestration of gable ends, and the location of ells serve to define folk cultural regions and to trace the antecedents of structures elsewhere.¹ Architectural historians look at the locations of doorways and windows ("bays"), the presence of central hallways (Georgian and Federal), the nature of the decorations (cornices, returns and dentilation, doorway detail, and columns) to classify structures.² This is not the place to give a short course in either of these methods of analysis and vocabulary. The reader should turn to the cited works.

II.

Looking at the Broadwell's Inn/Farmhouse:

Betty Madden in her book Arts, Crafts and Architecture in Early Illinois expresses the common view that the inn at Clayville is a "Federal style." She points out the "fine reeding on the mantle piece characteristic of Federal times." The "Keeping Room" area is really an enlarged central hallway in her mind, so she is able to avoid the problem of the lack of the latter important feature of Federal architecture.³ There are other problems with this interpretation of the building. The four "bay" arrangement of door-window-door-window on the south facade does not suggest the classical balance of window-window-door-window-window which the Federal shares with the Georgian. Moreover, the exterior finish detail does not meet the criteria of what is usually seen as "Federal." The doorways have no sidelights and are supplied with straight board doors with no panels. There are no cornices or returns to speak of, nor were there in the HABS photos of 1936.⁴ There is no indication they were ever there.

An examination of Glassie's Pattern in the Material Folk Culture gives rise to the view that the structure might be better thought of as a

traditional one. There are two reasons, in addition to the negative evidence which indicates at least the questionableness of thinking of the inn as a "Federal" structure.

1) There are likenesses between this building and ones in the Mid-Atlantic region, including Pennsylvania and New Jersey, pictured and drawn in his book. Traditional features include interior gable end chimneys, gable ends with only one window, a two door facade, chimney corner staircase and beehive oven. The layout does not fit into a precise two or one room deep house, but partakes of both. Glassie does not have examples of side ells except in the New England extended cottage and the New York state "Temple House" form which the architectural historians term "Greek Revival."⁵

2) The well-founded theory of how traditional or folk culture transmits itself supports the conception of the inn as a "form" building, not a "style" one. Before the coming of popular cultures, that is, those which use the media for transmission and of necessity required a schooled society, culture was transmitted by the experience of seeing, hearing or doing what had come to be common in the region. There were no architects for ordinary domestic or even for simple public structures. Master carpenters, joiners, brick masons and stone masons could readily construct the traditional forms using the usual materials and techniques and following forms they knew well. This is not to say that no change took place in traditional society. It certainly did, as Glassie's book shows. But within any region the forms persisted and then appeared in new areas to which the people of a region moved.⁶

Since the Broadwells were part of a society in which traditional culture was strong, it is entirely reasonable to assume that they built what

they had known in the areas in which they had lived in Ohio, New Jersey and England. Thus, a search for architectural antecedents was justified. Since they were found, and they are not common in other regions, it makes even more sense to call the inn a traditional structure rather than a Federal one.

III.

Vernacular Architecture, a Third Way of Analyzing Structures

Both groups of scholars who study buildings use this term. The folk-life scholars, particularly in Britain, use it to designate traditional buildings generally.⁷ Architectural historians employ it variously to designate non-elite styles, in which they include both the traditional forms and the Gothic cottages, etc. of the 19th century.⁸

It makes more sense to the author to use the term to designate structures done after the advent of the popular culture for industrial or commercial reasons.⁹ They are not "style" buildings even though they may have stylistic elements (office buildings with "Italianate" cornices or railroad stations with "Gothic" cast iron columns). They are not traditional, because they serve new purposes in a market-oriented society. Here not only are new materials and techniques available, but also new forms are required for new functions in a culture which is transmitted on paper and through schooling.

It seems reasonable to assume that there was a time when traditional architecture received vernacular elements, just as popular culture elements were accepted into traditional forms (central hallways brought into the older room layouts with or without ells).¹⁰ With these concepts in mind, a different approach to the inn can be taken. New thinking about function may be the reason for the layout of the Broadwell Inn with its

single room on the east and two-room deep arrangement of the west side of the main body of the house. The double porches are a fine example of a vernacular element being added to traditional forms. Yet the structure itself was basically traditional, with features the family had known in the places they had lived earlier.

E. L. H.

Chapter II

THE ILLINOIS ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT OF THE BROADWELL'S INN/FARMHOUSE

I

Background

In 1977, it was proposed to reconstruct one of the two double porches which were, up until about 1900, on the two long sides of the Broadwell's Inn and Farmhouse. No pictures exist of what had been there, and the written description by Epler based on his parents' recollections of comments by Rev. Peter Cartwright at a camp meeting in Indiana is inadequate, to say the least.¹ Plans were drawn up by MacKinlay Nance, Sangamon State University Architect, based largely upon the evidence of one reconstruction in northern Illinois scouted out by Robert Sherman, the Clayville Curator at that time. In an effort to see what were the typical forms and the methods of construction, Edward Hawes, as Clayville Planner, undertook an investigation of the Historic American Building Survey drawings and photographs on deposit at the Illinois State Historical Library. A report was drawn up indicating what structures had double porches and the common forms of framing and finishing. It was abundantly clear that such porches did not have diagonal braces from upper post support to plate, and a strong recommendation was made that they be removed from the plans.²

This beginning research on the HABS drawings gave rise to the thought that it would be worthwhile to systematically compare the form and

features of inns and taverns, and to compare layouts to see what might be determined as being typical patterns. As the NEH grant was being prepared, these ideas grew into a major direction for research.

II

THE INVESTIGATION

The first step was to determine what inn, tavern and hotel buildings survived in Illinois and the Midwest. The survey form sent out to libraries, archives, historical societies and museums in Illinois and to libraries, archives and state-level historic site agencies elsewhere in the Midwest was designed in part to ellicit this information. Information was needed on photographic and other kinds of evidence on structures which had not survived. While the survey turned up few business records, of which we had expected to find many, it did turn up a good number of surviving inns, taverns and hotels in Illinois and some elsewhere which was a surprise. In addition, librarians and archivists and local historic society members sent us copies of photographs and pages from county histories and other secondary sources on no-longer extant structures. The person responsible for the John Allen collection at the Southern Illinois University library at Carbondale sent copies of several dozen cards designating photographs of old inns taken by Allen in the 1950s.³

Melinda Kwedar, one of the two Research Associates under the grant, sifted through this mass of material. She placed the returned forms into three categories in terms of their likely usefulness to a field survey. After that she spent hours contacting owners and historical society members to arrange for two field trips, one to the northern part of the state, another to the southern. Kay MacLean, Administrative Assistant and Research Associate under the grant, made all travel arrangements and prepared

to tape the interpretations of any public structures and the comments of private owners.

On a two day field trip to southern Illinois (May 13-14, 1981), five places were investigated and the Allen collection of photographs systematically studied. The three day field trip to northern Illinois (May 17-19, 1981) involved visits to ten places. Of these, only two, the Rutherford Tavern and the Garfield House, had surviving barns or other outbuildings. The Stacey Tavern had photographs of an outbuilding which had been moved and remodeled for a house next door and a one-time barn. All of these examples were near Chicago. Only four of the total were restored as public historic sites: the Mermaid Tavern and Peterstown House in southern Illinois, and the Garfield House and Stacey's Tavern near Chicago. Most of the rest were private homes, including the Rutherford Tavern, the Halfway House in Plainfield, the Paulson/Kennedy House near Harvard, the Owen/Burton House in Rockford, and the Boeke/Dodds House in Lena. A few were apartment houses or rental property: Wabash Inn in Edwardsville, Silkwood Tavern near Mulkeytown, and the Howard House in St. Charles; and one was a restaurant, Three Mile House near Edwardsville.⁴ Kay MacLean, a skilled oral historian, did the interviews and recorded the interpretive tours. Melinda Kwedar, the preparer of the report on Farming and Inns, looked into records and documentation. Edward Hawes, responsible for the analysis of the architectural evidence, kept a photographic record and prepared the field reports. There are still more places to be seen, particularly in Central Illinois. Since the evidence uncovered exceeded what had been projected and budgeted for, it was not possible to visit more. Nevertheless, the sifting process carried out by Kwedar has given a respectable sample.

III

CONCLUSIONS

1. It was very common for early inns and taverns in Illinois to function both as places for travelers and community people and as a home for the family. Indeed, none of the places inspected appear to have been exclusively inns or taverns, although the evidence in the case of the Wabash Hotel in Edwardsville or the Nachusa House in Dixon is not clear.

2. The vocabulary of architectural styles "works" reasonably well to define some of the structures examined. Examples are the "Greek Revival" Paulsen/Kennedy House near Harvard and the Owen/Burton House in Rockford. They are both structures with a gable end main body facing the road, and a side ell on the right side when the observer is facing the front, in the case of the former; on the left, in the latter. Dentilation and other kinds of appropriate detail under the eaves and fine columns on the side ell porch provide further indication that they may be called "Greek Revival," as does some of the remaining interior detail, especially on the former place.⁵ The features of the Garfield Farmhouse and Inn, its balanced fenestration, center door on the long side which faces the road, the door itself with its side and overhead "lights," and the side ell with its simple "eyebrow" windows, allow an interpretation of the place as being "Federal" in style. The Boeke/Dodds House in Lena could be said to be the same style. Although it is built of stone and the Garfield place of brick, the fenestration and door patterns are the same.⁶ However, this descriptive vocabulary of the architectural historians does not communicate the more fundamental elements of layout and form. What are more fundamental are the traditional forms, layout and other features which have definite regional antecedents.

3. The descriptive and analytical vocabulary of the folklife scholars works much better for most of the early inns and taverns. They were domestic structures used for additional purposes, even when there was intent at the outset to provide services for the public. The field investigation revealed very clear patterns of "house culture," which should not be surprising to anyone who is familiar with the work of folklife scholars who analyze shelter forms. The patterns of northern Illinois buildings may be traced back to New England and Central New York State. The patterns of Southern Illinois go back to the Southern antecedents. Thus, the Mermaid Tavern in Lebanon (see slides in the set numbered 81-3) is a simple one-room deep, two-room wide structure with two doors and a back addition having southern roots. The internal gable end chimneys connect it with Mid-Atlantic patterns, although that feature is found on Virginia homes as well. The Silkwood Tavern near Mulkeytown (81-5) appears to have southern antecedents also. In the north, Stacey's Tavern (81-10) in Glen Ellyn is a fine New England Large with a back or side ell, depending on how the structure is perceived to be oriented. Rutherford Tavern (81-6) near Dresden, the Garfield House (81-9) near St. Charles, and the Howard House (81-11) in St. Charles are traditional "Federal" but the "central" hallways go only halfway back in the structure to the kitchen. The Paulsen/Kennedy House (81-12) and the Owen/Burton House (81-13) are fine examples of Glassie's "Temple" form which was directly transmitted from New York State along present Route 20.⁷

4. The Broadwell's Inn and Farmhouse, as would be expected from the folk cultural theory of regions and antecedents, is a fine example of a Mid-Atlantic house form right between these two extensions of the New England and Southern patterns in the state. Hopefully, field research in

the future will indicate whether there are other surviving buildings in Central Illinois which served as inns or taverns and which follow this pattern. The features enumerated in the History Note on "How to Analyze Structures," Chapter I of this part of this research report, indicate that the structure falls squarely in the traditions of the Mid-Atlantic region as is entirely appropriate given where the Broadwells came from.

5. One of the structures studied is clearly a vernacular structure designed specifically as a hotel, the Nachusa House in Dixon. It is not certain whether the Wabash "Hotel" (81-2) in Edwardsville might fall into the category of traditional with vernacular elements discussed below.

6. The porch forms found on several of the extant structures may be best seen as a vernacular element added to the traditional form. Certainly these porches, one story high or "double" two-story ones as on the Broadwell's Inn, had practical functions. But it seems likely that they also served as a kind of "sign." Since inns were commonly traditional domestic structures, without some way of differentiating them from homes, travelers and local people could be confused. So it is reasonable to assume that the porches served a similar function as do the "Golden Arches" on MacDonald's or the orange and blue tile roof of Howard Johnsons for modern travelers and local people. Particularly, the double porches were a symbol of inns and taverns. No examples were found of them in the field work in Illinois, Ohio or New Jersey or on the HABS drawing and pictures from these states on homes. They occurred on inns and taverns, and in a few cases in New Jersey, on military barracks built by the British in the 1740s. More about this is discussed in Part IV, the "Architectural Antecedents of the Inn in Ohio and New Jersey."

Very few of the structures seen in the field work in Illinois have anything like a full double porch. The Three Mile House has a porch connecting the two doors and a portico above. The Silkwood Tavern has the best example of a full double porch. The Boeke/Dodds House in Lena has a porch with a portico above. Several of the photographs in the Allen collection show traditional structures in Southern Illinois with such porches.⁸ Thus, the Broadwell's full double porch was not usual for most of Illinois. Several Southern Illinois inns and hotels had them, and the roots of these probably go back to Virginia and Pennsylvania patterns or vernacular models in these areas.

7. One form with representatives in both Southern and Northern Illinois presents a puzzle. The Three Mile House near Edwardsville and the Peterstown House in Waterloo both had a two period building history. Originally the Project Director described them in his notes as "one room wide, two room deep with a hallway to one side." In both cases, interestingly enough, these hallways were on the north sides of the original buildings. Later, one or two room deep additions were added to the north. The imposing brick Three Mile House had a second doorway into this addition, the Peterstown House did not, but had two windows to the right of the doorway placed closer together than those on the left.⁹

This same pattern is observable in the Halfway House in Plainfield near Chicago which was closely analyzed on the interior. The lore the owner imparted was that this had a two period building history, with the original part to the south. But a careful examination of the plates on both the long east and west sides in the attic did not reveal any splicing.¹⁰

What is this form? A traditional one with vernacular additions? What

are its roots? In northern New Jersey there are many surviving examples from the later 18th and early 19th century of what there are called "side-hall houses" of frame construction. No examples were inspected of the kind of addition found in Illinois, but there may be some in Union County, as indicated in Part IV of the report on the Broadwells and Their Roots. These forms were common in the small area surveyed near Cincinnati where the Broadwells owned land, and dated apparently from the early 19th to the mid-nineteenth century. Does this form have roots in urban areas? Could Glassie's conceptions presented in his article in the Winterthur Portfolio on Delaware Valley folk building be used?¹¹

At this point further speculation becomes unprofitable. More field work is needed in the Midwest and in the antecedent regions to the east. This report is the closest anyone has come to an analysis of traditional forms in Illinois. No one has attempted to study the domestic structures used in part for commercial structures outside of this state. So there is much room for further study.

IV

FORM AND FUNCTION

The field work did not indicate any easy ways to tie form and function together. If anything, it showed that no one knows much about the ways specific rooms were used, and what, if any, impact this had on the layout of the structures. The publicly interpreted sites present information based on hearsay, a few travel accounts which may not be related at all to the particular structure or area, or upon guesses based on backward projections of modern taste and space usage. In short, there is no documentation for any of the Illinois sites examined to definitely determine

how rooms were actually used. The analysis of the travel accounts and other primary sources by Kwedar has helped in the determination of how the space at the Clayville Inn might have been used, but the conclusions are of necessity hypothetical.

E. L. Hawes
6/4,13,20/81

Chapter III

ROOM FUNCTION IN THE BROADWELL INN

Based upon extensive reading of primary and secondary sources concerning the various functions of inns and taverns, and the field surveys in Illinois, Ohio, and New Jersey to observe room layout, the following hypotheses about the functions of the rooms in the Broadwell Inn have been set forth. The names of the rooms will be referred to as they are titled in the 1936 HABS drawings, portions of which are here reproduced.¹

On the first floor, the room on the extreme east called the "Kitchen," was no doubt just that. The next room, connected to the kitchen by one doorway on the south side of the chimney, was called the "Living Room" in the HABS drawings, and it probably served as such for the tenant farm families which lived there until the late 1950s. However, this room was logistically best for serving food, so would more accurately be called the "Dining Room." The two opposing exterior doors would give easy access to patrons from the outside. Neither the primary sources nor the secondary studies use the word "Keeping Room," which has been utilized to describe the space since the restoration of the early 60s, apparently drawing upon a customary name in New England inn and tavern restorations.

The large room on the west side was two rooms up until the Pearson restoration, divided by a board wall with lathing and plaster on both sides,

just like upstairs. The two rooms which were called "Bed Rooms" in the HABS drawings probably had a different function in the 1840s and 50s. The exterior door leading into the southwest room and the door connecting it to the "Dining Room" give some clues. The field surveys in Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio and New Jersey, and HABS drawings of inns and taverns in these states indicate that it was common for taverns of this time period to provide a separate bar room with an outside entrance to segregate possible rowdy behavior.² Thus it seems very reasonable to assume that the southwest room could have been a bar room. The doors from the outside and from the dining room would make for easy access to those wanting to partake exclusively of alcoholic beverages. There was a door indicated on the HABS plans leading to the northwest room. This could mean that the latter was used as a Ladies' Parlor. When the bar room was made a separate space, the sources indicate that the non-drinkers (mainly women) were often provided with their own room for socializing. Since these two functions were not mutually exclusive, the door between the two rooms would have been useful. It is not certain it was there originally, but even so the hypothesis of usage of the rooms is not disturbed. It would be logical to have access from both rooms to the dining room, as is the case.

On the second floor, the large room directly over the Dining Room was called the "Storage Room" in the HABS plans. Since the 1960s, it has been called the "Ladies' Parlour." The comparative study of taverns in Illinois and elsewhere indicates this was unlikely. With the opposing exterior doors which led to the double porches, and its large area, this room more likely was the ballroom. Even the earliest taverns provided space for the entertainment function and it was on the upper floor when possible.³ The ballroom would also have been used for political or social events, or the

other kinds of meetings and events discussed in Part I.

The two rooms on the west were called "Bed Rooms" in the HABS drawings and were probably just that. No evidence was found in the early travelers' and settlers' accounts of a customary use of one room in an inn for men and another for women. This was assumed in the old interpretation of the Broadwell Inn before 1977, apparently another element taken from restorations in the East. There is no reason to reject the hypothesis which has been suggested in the interpretation since then that one of the two rooms might have been used by the family, and the other by guests, with people also sleeping on "bedding" on the "ballroom" floor. It is apparent from the 1850 census that John and William K.'s families were living there at that time. This might mean that the overnight accommodation function of the inn was limited, as the hypothetical space usage interpretation suggests. Perhaps another one of the other Broadwell places might have been used for overflow space for this function, possibly Euclid's farmhouse to the west.

Melinda F. Kwedar
Edward L. Hawes
11 + 12/81

FOOTNOTES

GENERAL INTRODUCTION:

1. Kelsey, "Historical Farms as Models of the Past," ALHFAM Annual, Proceedings, 1(1975), pp. 33-38; Edward L. Hawes, "The Living Historical Farm in North America, New Directions in Research and Interpretation," Annual, 2(1976), pp. 41-60, also published in Acta Museorum Agriculturae (Prague), 14(1979), pp. 117-47 (copy in SSU Archives); Peter H. Cousins, "Defining the Typical: Documenting Tool and Implement Programs," Annual, 1(1975), pp. 15-20.
2. See the estate inventories of Moses and William in Part I, appendix, of the research report on The Broadwells and Their Roots. The original documents are in the Office of the Circuit Court Clerk of Sangamon County, Springfield, Il., probate record nos. 40 & 23, respectively. See also records of Jane and Thomas, nos. 519 & 520. The will and many other papers from Moses Broadwell's estate records are to be found today in the Clayville Papers in the Archives of the Sangamon State University.
3. Daybook (12/24/1819-1834) of unknown establishment in Jefferson, Ohio, in the Henderson Memorial Public Library of Jefferson; David Law daybook (1853-55) from Northport, Indiana, in the Indiana State Library, Indianapolis; daybook (1836-39) of unknown establishment in Frankfort, Ohio, in the Indiana State Library; Hiram P. Murphy, ledger of Sauganash Hotel, Chicago, Illinois (7/12/1837-4/1/1850), and Squier and Rickcords, ledger/daybook of the Sherman House (1846-86) in the Chicago Historical Society.
4. James T. Hickey, "The Lincoln's Globe Tavern. A Study in Tracing the History of a Nineteenth-Century Building," Jl. Illinois State Historical Society, 56(1963), pp. 650-51.

Part I

Chapter I

1. Rhea [Mansfield] Knittle, "Early Ohio Taverns: Tavern-sign, Barge, Banner, Chair and Settee Painters," Ohio Frontier Series, 1767-1847, No. 1 (Ashland, 1937), p. 19. Harry Ellsworth Cole, Stagecoach and Tavern Tales of the Old Northwest (Cleveland, 1930), p. 51.

2. Alice M. Earle, Stage-Coach and Tavern Days (Detroit, 1968), p. 249. Paton Yoder, Taverns and Travelers: Inns of the Early Midwest (Bloomington, 1969), p. 6.
3. As quoted in Ralph Fletcher Seymour, Episodes in the Lives of Some Individuals Who Helped Shape the Growth of Our Midwest; Stories of Certain Settlements, Roads, Taverns (Chicago, 1954), p. 88.
4. Patrick Shirreff, A Tour Through America (New York, [1835] 1971), p. 232.
5. Cole, p. 53. Earle, pp. 249, 79. Cole, p. 96. Yoder, p. 148.
6. P. 232.
7. Ibid, p. 252.
8. Cole, p. 51. William Faux, Memorable Days in America (New York, [1823] 1969), p. 236.
9. Yoder, p. 151.
10. Knittle, p. 19. Faux, pp. 204 & 205.
11. Eliza W. Farnham, Life in Prairie Land (New York, [1846] 1972), p. 292.
12. Faux, pp. 236; 221. Yoder, p. 160.
13. Farnham, pp. 295-299.
14. Yoder, p. 149. Cole, p. 197. Seymour, p. 101
15. Yoder, p. 160. Anna R. Morrison, "Diary of Anna R. Morrison, Wife of Issac L. Morrison," Journal Illinois State Historical Society, (April 1914), p. 41.

Chapter II

1. Shirreff, p. 233. Cole, p. 37; Eliza L. Lathrop, Early American Inns and Taverns (New York, 1926), p. 272; Seymour, p. 87.
2. Yoder, p. 14.
3. Lathrop, p. 131.
4. Faux, p. 336. Morrison, p. 41. Shirreff, p. 233.
5. Lathrop, p. 119. Advertisement of Henry Broadwell, New York Mercury, (August 20, 1764), as quoted in Archives of the State of New Jersey, Ser. 1., Vol. 24, Extracts from American Newspapers Relating to New Jersey, 1762-1765, (Patterson, N. J.: Call, 1902), p. 404.

6. Knittle, p. 16. Lathrop, pp. 277, 280. Farnham, p. 289.
7. Cole, p. 87. Shirreff, p. 239. Sangamon County Commissioners' Reports, Illinois State Historical Library. See Probated Estate Records, Samuel Musick, No. 269, in appendix to this report.
8. Seymour, p. 98. Morrison, p. 44.
9. Farnham, p. 290. Shirreff, p. 221; Seymour, p. 91. Shirreff, p. 232.
10. Cole, p. 179.
11. Seymour, p. 95. Eagle Tavern ad, Sangamo Journal (September 9, 1836), p. 1, col. 2. James T. Hickey, "The Lincoln's Globe Tavern. A Study in Tracing the History of a 19th Century Building," Journal, Illinois State Historical Society, 56 (1963), p. 633.

Chapter III

1. Faux, p. 234. Christiana H. Tillson, A Woman's Story of Pioneer Illinois (Chicago, 1919), p. 51. Bryant as quoted in Paul M. Angle, Prairie State: Impressions of Illinois 1673-1967 (Chicago, 1968), p. 107.
2. R. Cauffman to Susan H. Cauffman, July 4, 1843, Manuscripts Dept., Chicago Historical Society.
3. Cobett, p. 254; Seymour, p. 101.
4. Yoder, pp. 142; 144. Faux, p. 212. Morrison, pp. 38; 40.
5. Shirreff, p. 235; Faux, p. 256; Angle, pp. 107 & 241; Tillson, p. 48; Franklin Green Garfield, "Stagecoach Welcome, A Story of the Garfield Family," (Garfield Heritage Farm, LaFox, Ill.), p. 27 (Hereafter cited as "Garfield Family"); James Ciard, Prairie Farming in America (Wilmington, 1973), p. 67.
6. P. 144.
7. Musick Probate in appendix I. Melinda F. Kwedar, et al, "Interpreting 1830's Storekeeping in New Salem, Illinois," unpublished M. S. (Springfield, Ill.: Department of Conservation Research Office, 1980), p. 100.
8. Yoder, pp. 6, 144. Ciard, p. 43. William Broadwell Probate #23, see appendix I.
9. Shirreff, p. 239. Musick Probate.
10. Kwedar et al., p. 100.

11. As quoted in Yoder, p. 133.
12. Yoder, p. 142. Photocopy of original daybook which is located in the Indiana State Library, Indianapolis.
13. Shirreff, pp. 217, 226, 231; Faux, p. 186.
14. Morrison, p. 41. Knittle (p. 9) and Yoder (p. 135), both indicate that sometimes the cooking took place in the house, yard or a shed.
15. Shirreff, pp. 235, 288, 122, 241.
16. Yoder, p. 137. Shirreff, pp. 41, 46, 161, 258; Tillson, p. 48.
Yoder, p. 78.

Chapter IV

1. The survey of the Sangamon County Commissioners Records covered 1828-1839. The number of licenses issued in those years were: 6, 6, 9, 11, 7, 5, 5, 6, 6, 2, 11, 0 respectively. Of the 74, only 13 had licenses for more than 1 year. Only 2 of the latter 13 were for over 2 years. Nine of the 74 total also had store licenses.
2. Yoder, pp. 123, 124. "Garfield Family," p. 57.
3. Yoder, p. 124. Several of the inn/taverns studied in the field work had this arrangement apparently, and it seems to have been the one at the Broadwell's inn. See the chapter on space usage in Part II for a discussion of this.
4. Faux, pp. 211, 234. "Garfield Family," p. 70.
5. Ohio Daybook. See tavern license in Interpretive Materials appended this report.
6. Kwedar, p. 200. Illinois State Register (June 26, 1840), p. 4, col. 6.
7. P. 22.
8. As quoted in Yoder, p. 127.
9. See Card Index to the Sangamo Journal, Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Illinois. Hickey, pp. 636, 637.
10. Laws of Illinois, 1819-21, p. 77.

Chapter V

1. Commissioners' Records, Bk. D., p. 165, Illinois State Historical Library. New Jersey law on taverns, photo copy in New Jersey State Historical Society, Newark (Folder on "Inns"). Yoder, p. 165.
2. Knittle, pp. 9-10.
3. Seymour, p. 87. Hickey, p. 636. Shirreff, pp. 15; 232. Bryant as quoted in Angle, Prairie State, pp. 106-107.
4. Daybook, pp. 3, 14, 17, 29, ff.
5. Cole, pp. 61, 62. Lathrop, pp. 129, 270, 275, 278. The Rudd Tavern could not be visited in the field study, since it was closed to the public, but printed literature was provided containing the information. Seymour, p. 94.
6. Yoder, pp. 71-72. Thomas B. Searight, The Old Pike (Virginia, 1971), pp. 125, 127.
7. Cole, p. 177.
8. Searight, p. 130. Knittle, p. 9; Helen M. Cavenagh, Funk of Funk's Grove (Bloomington, Ill., 1952), p. 68. Yoder, p. 71.
9. Ads in Sangamo Journal (April 7, 1833), p. 1, col. 3; (April 20, 1833), p. 3, col. 1; (Jan. 20, 1838), p. 1, col. 3. See map of "Principal Stage Roads," in The Western Tourist and Emigrant's Guide Through Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa (New York, 1840). P. 177 has the "Stage Routes in Illinois," and indicates one from Springfield to Burlington in the Iowa territory via Silvan Grove and Beardstown. See also map in H. L. Ellsworth, Illinois in 1837 (Philadelphia, 1837).

Chapter VI

1. Morrison, p. 48.
2. Yoder, p. 107. Horatio Newhall Papers, Mar. 1, 1828, letter, Folder 11, Manuscripts Dept., Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.
3. As quoted in Yoder, p. 104.
4. Knittle, p. 20. Field survey 81-14. See black/white photographs taken by E. L. Hawes for the partitions. Morrison, p. 41.
5. "Garfield Family," p. 79.

6. Yoder, p. 115; Cole, p. 255. Peck as recorded in Yoder, p. 113.
7. Yoder, pp. 35, 100, 102, 122; Cole, p. 148.
8. Sangamo Journal (July 22, 1842), p. 3, col. 4. See also Kennedy/
Paulson house (81-12).
9. Sangamo Journal (July 22, 1842), p. 3, col. 4. Hickey, p. 633.
10. Lathrop, p. 284, Earle, pp. 197, 203. Twelve Mile House (#81-11),
recorded interview of Mrs. Howard P. Elliot, Kay MacLean, May,
1981. Kennedy/Paulson house (#81-12), interview of Mrs. Lyle
Paulson, May, 1981. Yoder, p. 6.
11. Jakle, Images of the Ohio Valley (New York, 1977), p. 21. Cole,
p. 84.
12. Faux, p. 173. Yoder, p. 93.
13. Lathrop, p. 137. Sangamon County Commissioners' Records, Illinois
State Historical Library, Book C, p. 105. Yoder, p. 98.
14. See black/white photographs by E. L. Hawes of the built-in cabinets
in the front room to the east of the Dodds/Boeke House (81-14),
taken May, 1981. See "Town and Postmaster Index," in James N.
Adames, "Past and Present Place Names of Illinois, Pt. 2," type-
script in book collections of ISHL.
15. Knittle, pp. 5, 17. Commissioners' Records, Illinois State Historical
Library. Musick Probate in Appendix I.
16. Seymour, p. 97, Pre-Emption Inn information sheet. See the report
on the Broadwells and Their Roots.
17. Shirreff, p. 173. Daybook. B. Winters, Springfield City Directory
1857-58 (Springfield, 1857), p. 38.

Chapter VII

1. Tillson, p. 57.
2. Faux, p. 218. Shirreff, p. 288.
3. Yoder, p. 93.
4. Ibid., pp. 123-24, as quoted from Edwin O. Gale's Reminiscences of
Early Chicago (Chicago, 1902), pp. 35-37.
5. Yoder, p. 137.
6. See slides in the Clayville Papers at the Sangamon State University
Archives no's.: 81-9.16-18, 21.

7. Slides no'd 81-14.3 & 4.
8. Hickey, pp. 632-44.
9. See unpublished seminar paper by Robert T. Lawley, "Estate Inventories, Complete or Incomplete," Clayville Student Papers, SSU Archives.
10. A virtually illegible copy of Samuel F. Dodds inventory (d. 1861) was obtained from the Stevenson County Circuit Court Clerk's Office in Freeport (Probate box 675). Some of the probate records of Salmon Rutherford (d. 1858) were sent from the Grundy County Circuit Court Clerk's Office in Morris. But there is no inventory, and probably the records would not be complete since he died in Missouri and, perhaps, most of his property was probated there. Basil Silkwood's records exist, but could not be obtained without a personal visit to the probate office. No effort was made to obtain the inventories of Moses Stacey or Moses Garfield since they died after 1860. Further research could start with these people, and include an investigation of the records of the tavernkeepers who were not found in the Agricultural Census, then move on to locate records for the keepers of the inns listed on the returned questionnaires which could not be visited in the Illinois field survey.
11. Photograph from the collection of the Shelby County Historical Society; copy in the Clayville Papers, the SSU Archives.

Part II

Chapter I

1. See Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States (Philadelphia, 1968), pp. 48-54, 64-69, 79-83, 124-33. Richard Pillsbury and Andrew Kardos, Field Guide to Folk Architecture of the Northeastern United States (Hanover, N.H., 1970). See esp. pp. 25-29, 80, 88.
2. See John J. G. Blumenson, Identifying American Architecture. A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms. 1600-1945 (Nashville, c1977); Carole Rifkind, A Field Guide to American Architecture (New York, c1980), pp. 3-60.
3. Arts, Crafts and Architecture in Early Illinois (Urbana, 1974), p. 106. See pictures, pp. 100, 106-107. Unpublished Consultant's Report, prepared for the Clayville Rural Life Center and Museum (August, 1978), p. 6.
4. HABS drawings: Ill.-269 D. C. Fink House, Pleasant Plains; photographs: HABS-Ill.-84-PLEP V. 1-1 to 1-6; available from Library of Congress, Division of Prints and Photographs. Copies of the photos are on file at Illinois State Historical Library in Photographic Archives under "Cities and Towns, Ill: HABS: Pleasant Plains," and in the Clayville Papers, Sangamon State University Archives.

5. See pp. 49-59, 130-33.
6. See pp. 1-33 esp.
7. See R. W. Brunskill, Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture (New York, 1971). See pp. 100-101 for structures related to the Broadwell Inn and Farmhouse.
8. See Note 2.
9. See Sackheim, Donald E. (comp.), Historic American Engineering Record 1976 (Washington, 1976). Contrast this to Rifkind, Field Guide, pp. 245-270 where the term "utilitarian" is employed.
10. Glassie, pp. 56, 65-66, 68, 111.

Chapter II

1. William Epler, "Some Personal Recollections of Peter Cartwright," Jl. Ill. State Hist. Soc., 13(1920), pp. 280-81.
2. Edward L. Hawes, "Research Report: The Broadwell's Double Gallery Porches: Context and Antecedents," Unpublished typescript (10/1977) in the Clayville Papers, SSU Archives.
3. John Allen Papers: Card index of photographs, in the Special Collections, Morris Library.
4. The Resource List #12 Inns, Taverns and Hotels in the Midwest includes a list of the significant places which still exist and which returned one of the questionnaires.
5. See slides of the Paulsen/Owen House numbered 81.12.1,5-9, of the Owen-Burton House, 81-13.1,2., in the Clayville Photograph Coll.
6. See slides of the Garfield Inn, 81-9.2,3.8,13; the Boche-Dodds House, 81-14.1,2.
7. For examples of regional forms, see Glassie, pp. 129, 132-33, pp. 78-81.
8. See slides in the Clayville Photograph Collection: Three Mile House, 81-1.2, 11; Silkwood Tavern, 81-5.1-3; Boeke/Dodds, 81-14.1. Allen Coll.: Halfway Tavern, Salem (no's. 69, 734, 736, 747) apparently had a double porch; the "old hotel" in Bowlesville near Shawneetown had a single story full-front porch (no's 437, 1089).
9. Glassie, "Eighteenth-Century Cultural Process in Delaware Valley Folk Building," Winterthur Portfolio (Charlottesville, Va., 1972), vol. 7, pp. 29-57.

Chapter III

1. HABS ILL-269.

2. Examples of bars with outside entrances: Illinois: Three Mile House (Edwardsville), 81.1.2,8,18; Mermaid Tavern (Lebanon), 81.3.1 (door removed in late 19th century renovation); Stacey's Tavern (Glen Elyn), 81.10.9,24; Tavern (Half Day), HABS ILL-139, sheet 1; Old Tavern (Fullersburg), HABS ILL-170, sheet 1. Wisconsin: Old Wade House (Greenbush), 81.1; Four Mile House (Old World Wisconsin, Eagle), 81.1.1,2,8 (see also Alan Pape, "Architectural Analysis Report, Four Mile House" [Old World Wisconsin, n. d.], floor plans). Ohio: Eighteen Mile House (Harrison, Hamilton County), HABS 23-4, sheet 3. New Jersey: Bottle Hill Tavern (Madison), HABS 6-58, sheet 4; Inn (Scotch Plains), HABS 414, sheet 1.
3. Examples of ballrooms: Illinois: Peterstown House (Waterloo), 81.4.18,19; Stacey's Tavern (Glen Elyn), 81.10.24; Halfway House (Utica), 81.16.1; (no inside photographs). Wisconsin: Old Wade House (Greenbush), 81.1 (no inside photographs); Four Mile House (Old World Wisconsin, Eagle), 81.2.13. Ohio: Eighteen Mile House (Harrison, Hamilton County), HABS 23-4, sheet 2.

Appendix I Summary Table of Furnishings, etc.

Note: there is also a summary sheet on "Probate Inventories; Analysis" of "Farm Inventories of Inns" for the people listed here. The agricultural census data for 1850 for W.K. Broadwell, Elliott and Crowder and owners of inns outside of central Illinois but within the state is to be found on a summary sheet on "Farming Associated with Inns." No census data was found for the rest of the people on this list. (ELH).

Appendix I Summary Table of Furnishings, etc.

HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES
OF ONE-TIME OR CURRENT INNKEEPERS IN ILLINOIS

	Beds	Bedsteads	Stoves	Tables	Chairs	knives forks, spoons	plates	Foodstuff	Garden Produce
Moses Broadwell (d. 1827)	3 (1 Check)	2	-	1 (small)	Arm Chairs 6 (Windsor)	-	-	-	-
William K. Broadwell (d. 1851)	2	3 (1 Trundle)	1 cooking	1	6	3 sets	Cupboardware	150lbs Bacon 275lbs Pickled Meats 1/2 box Tea	-
Globe Tavern (1840)	37 (fea- ther) 19 (straw)	44	2 (coal) 7 (wood)	10 (dining) 14 (small) 1 barroom 1 center 2 Kitchen	160	(for 50 - 100 people)	(for 50 - 100 people)	-	-
Tackett (1850)	6 (straw) 10	12	-	2 Dining, 1 Kitchen, 2 small	10 (Blue) 22 (Common)	23 10 sets	1 Lot Plates, 13 Dinner Plates, 15 Breakfast Plates	3000lbs Bacon 100lbs Flour 1bbl Beef, 12 bu Meal, 150lbs Sugar 60lbs Coffee	
Mitchell (1836)	4 (1 trundle)	4 (1 cot)	-	1 Dining, 2 Kitchen, 1 small	2 sets (Windsor) 2 Childs " 2 Kitchen 2 Old	2 doz (dinner & Breakfast)	5 doz, 2 ser- ving, 2 butter	1 cask wine, 1 cask Vinegar 1 Lot Bacon	1 Lot roots 1 Lot vegta- bles 1 Lot Potatoes
Musick (1836)									
Carpenter (1859)	3	4	3 (1 Parlor) 1 cook	3 (2 side)	6 Kitchen, 6 cane seat, 2 Rocking	-	-	-	-
Elliott (1863)	4	4 (2 low)		1 Kitchen 1 Fall leaf	6	Cupboardware	Cupboardware		2 sacks dried apples, 2 sacks white beans, Turnips Potatoes
Crowder (1863)	5	6 (1 low) 1 crib	1 cook 1 Parlor	1 Dining 1 Kitchen 1 Breadfast	6 cane, 1 Rocking, 12 Windsor	9 silver Tbs 12 silver Tsps 2 silver Cream	Cupboardware	75 lbs. Bacon	-
Spear (1863)	8 (straw)	21 (1 trundle)	3 cook 5	19 tables 1 card table, 5 dining ta- ble, 2 small table, 2	31 chairs 6 Hairseat 47 Oak grained 9 Parlor	1 lot	1 lot Cupboard- ware		

Prepared by M. Kwedar,
Research Associate, 10/81

Appendix II Probate Inventories of Inn Owners

THE GLOBE TAVERN INVENTORY (SPRINGFIELD)

From Mortgage deed, Cyrus G. Saunders to Richard F. Barret (Sangamon County Deed Book, P, pp. 310-313.)

"The following are the principal articles of Furniture in Said Hotel:

Feather Beds	37	Mantle Glass, large	1
Bolsters	36	Chamber Glass Small	7
Pillow Slips	90	Bar Room Table	1
Blankets	67	Superior Quality in Bed	
Wash Stands	14	rooms	45 yds.
Large Tables of Dining		Settees	4
Room	10	Stoves for Wood	7
Beaureaus	2	Straw Beds	19
Center Table	1	Chairs	160
Mantle Glass, Smaller	1	Clock	1
Beadsteds	44	Rag Carpeting	150 yds.
Pillows	60	Ditto on Setting Room	30 yds.
Sheets	60 pair	Stoves large coal	2
Coverlids	45	Cooking Stoves	2
Small Tables	14	Mattresses	12
Kitchen & Pastry Tables	2	Desks	2
Side Board	1	Table Cloths	25

"Also the Kitchen furniture Sufficient for Cooking for 50 & 100 persons Consisting of ovens Kettles Pots Stove furniture &c &c &c. also all the Dining Room furniture Sufficient to accomodate the same number of persons consisting of Plates, Dishes, Cups & Sauchers. Knives & forks. Spoons Large & Small &c. &c. &c. Including Tumblers pitchers &c. &c. &c also the fire Irons in the Several Rooms. Tongues, Shovels & other Room Furniture 24 Candle Sticks & Small Lamps 1 Globe lamp large 2 fish Lamps 1 Street Lamp. 1 large Tin Churn. and other furniture Belonging to said Hotel not above named & forgotten- Also all the following Furniture which the Saunders is to bring into said Hotel from his private dwelling viz ---

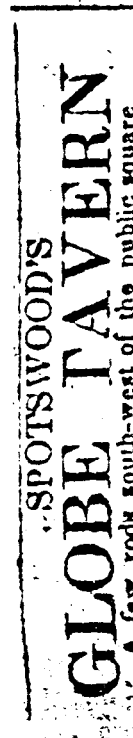
Feather Beds	3	Bead Steads	3
Straw Beds	3	Blankets	6
Counterpans or Coverlids	3	Sheets	6 pair
Bolsters	3	Pillows	6
Chairs	14	Pillow Slips	6 pr
Dining Table large	1	Side Tables	2
Carpeting	60 yds.	Center Table	1

Also Kitchen furniture in Quantity Sufficient for a common sized family consisting of the usual articles and also Table furniture for the same family Consisting of Plates Dishes pitchers waters Knives & forks Spoons Tumblers &c &c &c also 1 pr Brass hand Irons- Shovel & Tongues &c. &c &c-

The above & all other furniture that I may Bring & take into the said Hotel in the place of that which may be destroyed in the Course of the next four years is designed to be covered by this Mortgage to the said Richd F. Barret- Given under my hand and Seal this 21 day of February 1840"

From James. T. Hickey, "The Lincoln's Globe Tavern, a Study in Tracing the History of a Nineteenth-Century Building," Jl. Ill. State Hist. Soc., 56(1963), pp. 650-51.

Advertisement from the Sangamo Journal, Friday, January 3, 1840, p. 1, col. 1.



An appraisement bill of the goods, chattles, & personal Estate of John Tackett deceased.

1 sausage mill	\$ 5.00	2 set cups & saucers (25 ea)	\$.50
1 square table	1.00	1 Doz Extra saucers	.25
1 barrel flour	6.00	1 sett cup plates	.15
1 shovel & tongs	.63	2 sugar bowles	.50
1 pr and Irons (Broken)	.25	1 pr Large Pitchers	1.25
1 wash stand, Bucket, dipper & pan	1.30	1 Pitcher	.10
1 writing desk	1.00	3 Bowles	.37
1 jug	.40	4 Dishes	1.50
1 Bed & bedding	21.00	1 Lot Plates	.63
1 Bed Stead & cord	5.00	13 Dinner Plates	1.00
1 Bed & bedding	21.00	15 Breakfast Plates	1.25
1 bed stead	5.00	1 Lot candle sticks	1.25
1 Carpet (middle Room)	2.00	2 sett knives & Forks	1.50
1 small Table & cover	1.50	11 knives & 1 fork	.75
3 umbrellas	.75	2 waiters & pepper box	.75
1 Bed & bedding	8.50	1 sett german Table spoons	2.00
1 straw bed bouldsters	1.00	1 " do Tea Spoons	1.00
1 Bedding	10.00	1 funnel & Bucket	.30
2 Bed steads	2.00	10 Blue chairs	3.75
1 Bed & bedding	9.00	1 qt Bottle	.10
1 Bed Stead & Cord & 2 bouldsters	2.00	2 smoothing Irons	1.00
1 Lantern	.25	2 tin Buckets	.35
1 Bed & bedding	15.00	1 Oven	.50
1 Bed stead	3.00	1 jar	.50
1 Bed & bedding	17.00	1 Kitchen Table	1.00
1 Bed stead	5.00	1 water Bucket, Rolling pin, etc.	.50
1 Bureau	12.00	1 Press	.50
1 Box Looking Glass	.75	11 jars	.80
1 small mahogany box	.50	22 common chairs	5.50
1 Dining Table	2.00	50 lb flour	1.50
1 folding leaf dining table	5.00	1 churn	.75
1 Cooking stove	6.00	1 Lots Ovens, Skillets large kettle, etc.	6.50
1 Lantern	.25	1 Shovel & Tongs	2.00
3 Tin pans & 5 pie pans	.80	1 Bed & bedding	18.00
2 Grease jugs (tin)	.25	1 Bed stead	5.00
1 Tea pot & canister	.50	1 small Table	1.50
2 Coffee Pots	.62	1 Looking Glass	1.00
16 Tumblers 10-c	1.60	1 Clock	4.00
6 set silver Tea spoons	3.00	1 Carpet	4.25
6 silver table spoons	10.00	1 Bed & Bedding & stead	7.00
6 Tea spoons & Table spoons	.75	1 Side saddle	5.00
1 Castor & cruits	1.00	1 large Coffee Boiler	.50
2 Bottles pepper sauce	.20	1 straw Carpet	1.00
2 salt sellars	.20		

John Tackett, Journal # 3, pp. 15-25,
Shelby County Circuit Court Clerk's Office, Shelbyville, Ill.

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS

17 sheets	\$ 8.50
2 Table Cloths	4.00
3 white counter pains	12.00
10 Towels 25 Each	2.50
6 small do	.75
4 quilts	4.00
1 Red Blanket	1.50
1 Bed stead	5.00
1 Card	.62
1 Grind stone	1.00
1 Lot crocks & jars	3.00
2 jugs	.60
1 Lot Barrels & Tubs	1.25
6 straw beds	4.50
1 Bed & quilts	9.50
1 Comfort, Blanket & quilt	2.75
3 Bed steads	6.00
1 do do	3.00
1 pair Breast straps	.37
1 Bell & collar	1.00
1 sett old Harness	.50
2 axes	1.50
3000 pounds Bacon more or less 4 c	120.00
100 pounds flour more or less	3.00
7 50 pounds Lard 4 c	30.00
1 Barrel of soap	2.00
1 Hogshead	1.50
1 Lot soap grease	2.00
1 Barrel & Beef	2.00
1 Basket	.50
1 Box mutton Tallow	1.25
2 Boxes & salt	2.00
5 Barrels	1.00
1 mowing sythe	1.00
1 Lot Lumber & scantlings 172 ft.	3.50
1 Lot Boards	2.00
1 Waggon	30.00
1 wheel Barrow	5.00
1 log chain	1.50
2 pitch forks	.75
1 scoop shovel	.75
1 1/2 Bushel & horse bucket	.50
1 hoe	.20
1 Bay Horse	55.00
1 Gray Horse (Morgan)	45.00

1 cutting knife & Box	.50
1 Dun Horse	50.00
1 Dung fork	.37
1 sett 2 horse harness	8.00
1 Lot stock hogs	45.00
3 calves	9.00
1 Bed	10.00
1 meat ax	.25
1 yearling steer	8.00
1 two year old steer	12.00
1 Red cow	7.00
1 heifer	8.00
1 Red Cow	10.00
3 stacks Hay \$10 each	30.00
350 Bushels corn at 20 cts per bushel more or less	56.48
1 Coffee mill	.75
1 pair steelyards	.75
1 Plow	4.00
	<hr/>
	\$920.62

We the undersigned do certify that the above appraisement Bill of the personal property of John Tackett deceased is correct this March the 1st 1850 as the appraisers of said personal property.

Daniel Earp

Rand Higgins

Transcribed by M. Kwedar,
Research Associate, 5/81

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS

John Tackett, Journal #3, pp. 15-25,
Shelby County Circuit Court Clerk's Office, Shelbyville, IL.

Appraiser's Bill of Widow Apportionment

- 2 Beds and Bedding for family at \$25.00 each
- 1 Bureau
- 1 Looking glass
- 10 Blue chairs at 50
- Carpet Rag
- 1 Dining Table
- 2 waiters
- 1 set Tea & 1 set Silver spoons
- 1 set knives & forks
- 1 Lot of table service
- 1 Coffee Boiler & Pans
- 1 sugar Bowl & cream cup
- Tea & Candle Moulds, etc.
- 1 lot Jars
- 1 Coffee Mill
- 1 Bed & Bedding
- 1 Bed Stead
- 1 Small Table
- 1 Straw Carpet
- 1 Looking Glass
- 1 Small Box
- Continued - (from page 1)
- 2 Bed Spreads
- 2 Comforts
- 2 Comforts \$1.50 & Counterpins .50
- 2 quilts
- 2 quilts & Blankets

- 2 Table Cloths
- 3 White counter pins
- 1 Red Blanket
- 2 skillets oven etc.
- 1 water Bucket
- 1 Table
- 7 Milkcrocks & jars
- 1 safe
- 1 kettle
- Wash Tubs Barrel & Hogshead
- 1 Churn
- 3 tin Buckets & Canteen
- 1 seive
- 6 pair sheets
- 3 window curtains
- 800 lb Flour 2.00 delivered (for the year)
- 500 lb Bacon
- 12 Bushels Meal
- 150 lb Lard
- 150 lb Sugar
- 60 lb Cofee
- Sundries 15\$
- 1 cow 10\$
- feed for cow

- 1 horse
- 1 saddle & bridle
- 1 stove & pipe
- 1 Loom
- Wheel & Cards
- sheep

Amt to be paid in money
5 cords wood 1.50 & provisions
Amt of Bill for Household & K. furniture
whole amt

We the undersigned do certify that the above is the property set apart to the widow of John Tackett deceased, and the value affixed there to as the appraisers of said personal property.

March 1st 1850

Daniel Earp
Rand Higgins

INTERPRETIVE TRAINING NOTES

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS

Edward Mitchell (d. 1836), No. 287

Springfield, IL., Sangamon County Circuit Court Clerk's Office

(1) INVENTORY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY (a)

Appraised October, 1836

2 Set of Chairs Windsor Bamboo Bottoms	\$30.00
1 Dining Table	8.00
1 Kitchen Table	1.50
1 Kitchen Stand (or table)	.50
1 Set Waiters 4 pieces	3.00
2 Silver Candlesticks	6.00
1 Set of China Ware (Tea Set)	3.00
2 Covered Dishes	2.00
5 Dozen Plates	5.00
3 Pitchers	1.50
2 Sarver Plates & 2 Butter Plates	1.25
2 Seller Glasses	2.00
1 Set of Britannia Tea Ware	12.00
4 Jars Presurves	8.00
11 Tumblers Jelly (Current)	3.00
6 Table Cloths	9.00
1 Mantle Glass	12.00
2 Windor Blinds	1.50
8 Quires Writing Paper	1.50
1 Stand	1.50
1 Shot Gun 4 Powder horn	6.00
1 Hearth Rug	4.00
3 Bead Stids (Bedsteads)	10.00
3 Beds & Bedding	40.00
1 Bureau	10.00
1 Wash Stand	3.00
1 Trundle Bead Stid (tick & Pillows)	1.50
1 Kitchen Cupboard	10.00
4 Kitchen Chairs & 2 Childs Windsor chairs	1.75
1 Mantle Clock	8.00
1 Small Looking Glass	.75
2 Brass Candlesticks	1.00
1 Carpet	3.50
1 Roaster & 1 Reflector	3.00
1 Lot Cupboard Tin Ware	2.00
4 Tin Buckets	1.25
8 Dishes (Deep)	3.00
1 Stand of Castors	9.00
1 Lot of Small articles Kitchen Cupboard Ware	1.00

INTERPRETIVE TRAINING NOTES

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS

(1) MITCHELL INVENTORY (b)

1 Large Kettle 1 Large Pot & 1 Small Pot	\$ 5.00
2 Ovens & 2 Skillets	2.25
1 Stew Kettle	.50
1 Griddle & Grid Iron	2.25
1 Pair Waffle Irons	1.00
2 Pair Pot Hooks	.37
1 Coffee Mill	.25
1 Tea Kettle	.50
1 Set Skimmers & Ladle	1.00
1 Watering Pot	.50
2 Tin Candle Stick	.75
3 Pair And Irons (Castings	.75
Kitchen fire Shovel & Tongs	.75
1 Patridge Nett	5.00
1 Corn grater	.12
2 Baskets	.75
4 Jugs & 2 Jars	2.00
2 Water Buckets	.75
1 Churn	.75
1 Pickle Stand	.50
1 Cask of Wine (Current 10 Gallons)	2.50
1 Cask Vinegar	2.00
1 Wooden Bowls Ladle & Breat Tra	.50
2 Wash Tubs	1.50
1 Cot Bead Stid	1.00
1 Pair Stibards (steelyards)	
Saw & 2 Augers	1.00
1 Pruning Chisel	.37
1 Horse	75.00
1 Man's Saddle & 1 Ladies Saddle	10.00
2 Bridles & Martin Gales	7.00
1 Old Bridle & Martingales	.25
1 Dearborn & Harniss	70.00
1 Large Pickle Tub	.75
2 Small Pickle Tubs	.50
1 Barrel Salt	3.00
1 Half Bushel Measure	.25
2 Barrels with Soap & Some Lard soap	3.00
3 Chopping Axes & 1 Meat Ax	2.00
3 Cows	40.00
1 Yoke of Oxen	25.00
2 Hay Fork & Rake	1.25
1 Spade	.50
9 Hogs in Pen	11.25

INTERPRETIVE TRAINING NOTES

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS

(1) MITCHELL INVENTORY (c)

1 Plow 2 clevises & single tree	\$ 2.00
1 Lot Hay in Lift & 2 ricks hay	10.00
2 Ricks oats	1.00
1 Pair Truck Wheels	1.00
A Lot of Cron in field	12.00
A Lot of Garden Roots & Vegetables	5.00
1 Lot of Potatoes in the field	2.00
1 Silver Wach	5.00
1 Reap Hook	.25
1 Thermometer	1.50
1 Small Trunk	1.00
1 yard measure	.25
1 Pair spirs	.25
1 Doz. Breakfast Knives & forks	10.00
1 Doz. Dinner " "	
1 Scythe & Haying (?)	1.50
3 Flatiron or smoothing Irons	1.50
1 Carriage whip	.75
1 Small Table	
1 Clock	
1 Buffalo Robe & 1 Blanket	
2 old chairs & 1 Pitcher	
	<hr/>
	\$563.72 1/2

INTERPRETIVE TRAINING NOTES

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS

Edward Mitchell (d. 1836), No. 287

Springfield, IL., Sangamon County Circuit Court Clerk's Office

(2) WIDOW'S LIST

Appraised October, 1836

1 Bed and furniture for bed except bedstead
1 Carpet
1 Work Stand
1 Small Table and Oil cloth
Decanter
2 Common chairs
1 Bureau
1 Clothes Press
1 Dozen Silver Tea Spoons
1 Nurse Waggon
1 Family Bible
7 Caskets & Ladies Books \$7.00
1 Pair And Irons Shovel & Tongs
1 Wash Stand
2 Candle Snuffers & Tray silver
1 Childs Cradle

Transcribed by Melinda Kwedar,
Research Associate, 9/81.

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS

Samuel Musick (d. 1836), No. 269

Springfield, IL., Sangamon County Circuit Court Clerk's Office

PARTIAL INVENTORY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

(Items related to general store not included - 8 pages in original)

1 Rifle Gun	\$ —
1 Beaureau	—
1 Mantle Clock	—
1 Pare Andirons	2.00
1 Bible	2.50
1 Lot of Clothing	100.00
2 Candle Sticks	.75
1 pr Solelether	3.00
1 Lot Bacon	186.75
1 Clevis & Shovel	.62 1/2
1 Broad Shovel	1.00
1 Pare Stillyards	1.00
1 Lith Wheel	1.50
1 Hackle	1.50
1 Lot Earthen Ware	.50
1 Reflector	1.00
1 Pare Waffel Irons	1.00
1 Big Wheel & Check Reel	1.50
1 Looking Glass	.75
2 Broken Flatirons	.25
1 Frying Pan	.18
1 Cable Rope	1.00
1 Barrel of Soap Fat	1.00
3 Barrel	.75
1 Pot	1.00
5 Bee Stands	10.00
1 Wheat Fan	20.00
1 Lot of Ry	25.00
1 Barshear Plow	1.00
1 Cary Plow, Clevis & Singletree	4.00
1 Cary Plow & Singletree	3.50
1 Candle Stand	1.50
1 Lot of Gearing	6.00
1 Lot of Bed Covers	24.00
1 Lot of Shelf Ware	5.00
1 Pare Sadle Bags	1.00
2 Tinbuckets & Pitcher	1.00
1 Stand Window Curtens	.50
1 Smoothing Iron	.50
1 Lot of White Bed clothing	12.50
1 Hatchet	.50
1 Lot of Castings	95.00
1 Lot of Hogs	60.00
1 Red Heiffer	10.00
1 Red Bull	15.00

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS

MUSICK INVENTORY (b)

1 Pided Cow	15.00
1 Pitch Fork	.50
2 Mowing Sythe & Hinging	5.00
1 Candle Stand	4.00
1 Counterpain & 6 Sheets & 3 pillow cases	6.00
24 <u>pes</u> Clothing	12.00
1 pr Sheep Shear & Hat	1.00

Transcribed and edited by M. Kwedar,
Research Associate, 9/81

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS

John C. Crowder (d. 1863), No. 1631

Springfield, IL., Sangamon County Circuit Court Clerk's Office

APPRAISEMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

May, 1863

1 Cooking Stove & Utensils	10.00
Cupboard ware & crockery	10.00
1 Eight day clock	5.00
1 Thirty hour clock	4.00
1 Silver watch	2.50
4 Silver cups (10 \$ ea)	40.00
1 Silver Pitcher	25.00
9 Silver Table spoons	27.00
12 Silver Tea spoons	20.00
2 Silver Cream spoons	4.00
2 Silver Butter knives	4.00
1 Silver Cup	7.50
1 Kitchen Table	1.00
1 Kitchen Cupboard	1.50
1 Dining Table and oil cover	5.00
1 Parlor Stove	7.00
1 Sofa	30.00
1 Bedstead	11.00
1 Dressing case	30.00
1 Carpet	15.00
1 Rocking chair	5.00
6 Cane Bottom chairs	10.00
1 Bedstead	2.00
1 Beaureau	10.00
1 Bedroom Carpet	10.00
1 Bedstead	5.00
1 Doz. Windsor Chairs	12.00
1 Stand Table	3.00
1 Breakfast table	6.00
1 Large Map	4.00
1 Rag Carpet	6.00
1 Small Looking glass	.75
1 Book case	10.00
1 Lot Books	15.00
1 Oil cloth	2.50
1 Engraving in Frame	1.00
1 Bedstead	3.00
1 Bedstead	3.00
1 Baby Crib	.75
1 Bedstead	3.00
1 Low Bedstead	.25
1 Old carpet	1.00

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS
CROWDER APPRAISEMENT (b)

1 Windsor Rocker	\$ 1.50
5 Old chairs	1.25
1 Rifle Gun	5.00
5 Beds & Bedding	75.00
1 Bed & Bedding	25.00
2 Wash tubs	1.00
1 Lot Barrels	2.50
1 Brass Kettle	.75
1 pr. Steel yards	4.00
1 Copper Kettle	2.00
1 Lot ploughs (50¢ ea)	1.50
1 Large plough	6.00
1 Single plough	3.00
1 Lot Old irons	2.00
1 Cider Mill	10.00
1 Corn crusher	10.00
1 Two Horse Waggon	40.00
1 Two Horse Carriage & Harness	175.00
1 Sett Double Harness	8.00
1 Lot Old Harness	2.00
260 Bu. Corn	91.00
1 Lot Pitchforks	1.00
1 Two Horse sled	5.00
1 Hatchet	1.00
75 lbs. Bacon	7.50
1 Thorough Bred Stallion	75.00
2 Yearling Colts (35 \$ ea)	70.00
1 Thorough Bred Barn tow (?) Filley	25.00
1 Thorough Bred Barn tow (?) Filley	75.00
1 Two year old colt	50.00
1 Bay Mare & colt	50.00
1 Dark bay mare	100.00
1 Sorecl Mare	150.00
1 Bay Mare & colt	80.00
1 Bay Mare & colt	75.00
1 Red Cow & calf	60.00
1 Red Cow & calf	40.00
1 Roan Cow & calf	40.00
1 Roan Cow & calf	30.00
1 White roan cow & calf	30.00
1 Red cow	30.00
1 Deveonshire Cow & calf	50.00
1 Roan Heiffer & calf	25.00
1 Light Red Cow	20.00
3 Two yr. old Heiffers	60.00
1 Yearling Heiffer	25.00
2 Heiffer Calves	14.00
3 Yearling Bulls	45.00
1 Thorough Bred Heiffer	75.00
1 Imported Bk. Boar	25.00

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS
CROWDER APPRAISEMENT (c)

1 Bk. Sow	\$ 40.00
1 Bk. Sow	30.00
1 Bk. Sow	25.00
1 Bk. Sow	20.00
1 Bk. Sow	20.00
1 Bk. Sow	10.00
1 Bk. Sow	10.00
1 Bk. Sow & pigs	40.00
1 Bk. Sow	40.00
21 Stock Hogs	84.00
1 White sow	10.00
1 Bk. sow & pigs	20.00
3 Bk. Shoats	12.00
1 Saddle & Bridle	10.00
1 pr. steel yards	.50
1 Curry Comb & Brush	.50
17 12/20 Shares Fairground Stock	88.00
1 Devonshire Bull	40.00
	<u>40.00</u>
	\$2672.75

Appraisers - H. D. Canfield
 Samuel H. Reid
 H. Westlake

Transcribed October 7, 1981
by Judith A. Meyerdierks

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS

John C. Crowder (d. 1863), No. 1631

Springfield, IL., Sangamon County Circuit Court Clerk's Office

BILL OF SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

May 21, 1863

1 Bedstead	\$00.25
1 Sett Windsor Chairs	4.80
1 Mirror	.80
1 Rifle Gun	3.00
1 Curry Comb & Brush	.70
1 Bridle & Saddle	3.25
1 Stand & cover (?)	1.50
1 Feather Bed	3.00
1 Feather Bed	4.00
1 pr. Blankets	1.00
2 Comforts	1.00
4 Pillows & rope	1.25
1 Straw Tick	.50
1 Straw Tick	.25
1 Straw Tick	.20
1 Dining Table	7.00
1 Map	2.00
1 Bed & Bedding	1.00
1 Bedstead	.50
1 Eight Day Clock	2.00
1 Book case	7.00
2 Books	6.00
1 Book	00.50
5 vol. pt. Office Reports	.65
2 vol. State ag. Trans —	.50
1 Lot Books	.25
1 Bedstead	.25
1 Silver Pitcher	26.00
1 Sett Silver spoons	6.00
1 Sett Silver spoons	5.00
1 Sett Silver spoons	10.00
3 Setts(?) Silver Spoons	4.00
1 Butter Knife & Spoon	1.50
1 Butter Knife & Spoon	1.50
1 Cream Spoon	1.25
1 Hatchet	1.00
1 Silver Cup	5.00
1 Silver Cup	5.00
1 Silver Cup	5.00
1 Silver Cup	5.00
1 Silver Cup	2.50
1 Pr. Steelyards	.05
1 Pr. Steelyards	2.00
1 Barrel	.30
1 Grain Shovel	.35
1 Spade	.30

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS
CROWDER BILL OF SALE (b)

2 Hoes	\$.25
1 Stable Fork	1.00
2 Grain forks	.70
1 Axe	.65
1 Sythe Snath	.80
2 Sythe Snaths	.25
1 Corn knife	.45
1 Wedge & Wheel	.90
1 pr. Hames & frow	.25
1 Lot Sundries	.50
1 Log Chain	.50
1 Copper kettle	2.00
1 Plow & axe	.25
1 Lot Sundries	.30
1 Lot Sundries	.50
1 Lot Sundries	.80
1 Crane	.25
1 Double Plough	.25
1 Single Plough	.25
1 Single Plough	3.00
1 Lot Sundries	.25
1 Lot Sundries	1.70
1 Plough	.25
1 Meat Tub	1.50
1 Lot Barrels	1.05
1 Grain Cradle	1.25
1 Double Plough	5.00
1 Double - Tree	.60
1 Two Horse Waggon	35.00
1 Sled	2.25
1 Sett Harnesses	10.00
1 Sett Harnesses	1.00
1 Lot Harnesses	1.30
1 Lot Harnesses	.25
1 Carriage & Harness	140.00
1 Lot corn	20.00
1 Lot corn	42.00
1 Cider Mill	9.50
1 Corn Mill	8.00
5 Shares Fairgd. Stock	60.00
1 Share Fairgd. Stock	12.00
5 (?) Shares Fairgd. Stock	60.00
1 Share Fairgd. Stock	20.00
1 Share Fairgd. Stock	20.00
4 12/20 Shares Fairgd. Stock	69.00
1 Sorrel Mare	115.00
1 Bay Mare & colt	75.00
1 Bay Mare & colt	126.00
1 Brown Filley	100.00
1 Brown Filley	60.00

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS
CROWDER BILL OF SALE (c)

1 Bay Horse colt	\$ 66.00	
1 Brown Horse colt	40.00	
1 Sorrel colt	40.00	
1 Stallion	57.00	
1 Bk. Boar	26.00	
1 Bk Sow & pigs	10.50	
1 Bk Sow & pigs	27.00	
1 Bk Sow & pigs	35.00	
1 Bk. Sow & pigs	26.00	
1 Bk. Sow & pigs	30.00	
1 Sow & pigs	19.50	
1 Sow & pigs	13.00	
1 Sow & pigs	8.50	
1 Sow & pigs	17.00	
2 WhiteBoars	4.50	
1 Bk. Boar	3.00	
1 Sow pig	4.00	
1 Sow pig	3.00	
1 Sow pig	.75	
1 pr. pigs	4.00	
1 Sow & pigs	9.00	
1 Sow & pigs	17.00	
1 Sow	6.00	
1 Sow	7.50	
1 Sow	6.00	
1 Sow	6.00	
4 Pigs	6.00	
1 Sow	15.00	
1 Sow	11.00	
1 Sow	45.00	
15 Stock Hogs	5.00	
1 Pig	4.00	
1 Pig	43.00	
1 Devonshire Bull	16.50	
1 Cow & Calf	54.00	
1 Cow	46.00	
1 Yearling Heiffer	28.00	
1 Calf	26.00	
1 Cow & calf	16.50	
1 Yearling Bull	48.00	
1 Cow & Calf	16.50	
2 Calves	48.50	
1 Cow & Calf	38.00	
1 Cow & Calf	27.00	
1 White Heiffer	37.00	
1 Cow & Calf	27.00	
1 Red Bull	13.00	
1 Red Bull	40.50	
1 Cow & calf	30.00	
1 Roan Heiffer	18.00	
1 Roan Heiffer	15.00	
1 Yearling Heiffer	17.00	
1 Spotted Cow (not appraised)	35.00	
1 Red Bull (not appraised)		
	<u>\$2353.40</u>	

Transcribed by
Judy Meyerdierks,
Graduate Assistant,
10/31

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS

David Spear (d. 1863), No. 1634

Springfield, IL., Sangamon County Circuit Court Clerk's Office

APPRAISEMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

July, 1866

1 Cafe board		\$ 00.50
6 Hair Seat Chairs	1.50/	9.00
1 Sofa		12.00
1 Card Table		3.00
Lot Carpet		30.00
47 Oak Grained Chairs	.50/	23.50
1 Lounge & Mattrass		4.00
1 Round Table		2.50
1 Looking Glass		1.00
1 Lounge & Mattrass		2.50
1 Round Table		2.00
1 Counter & Desk		2.00
1 Small Glass		.30
2 Clocks		6.00
4 Dining Tables	2.50/	10.00
1 Cupboard & Press		4.00
Lot Plates		.75
5 Tumblers		.30
2 Castors (?)		6.00
Lot Knives & Forks		1.00
1 Cook Stove		2.00
1 Large Stove		4.00
Water trough & Table		?
2 small Tables		1.00
2 Straw Mattrasses		1.00
1 Wash Stand		1.50
1 Straw Mattrass		.50
1 Wash Stand		1.50
1 Looking Glass		.40
2 Straw Mattrasses		1.00
1 Moss Mattrass		2.00
2 Wash Stands		2.50
1 Square table		.50
13 stoves & c (?)	3/	39.00
15 Bedsteads for	2.50/	37.50
9 Chamber	.25/	2.25
4 Wash Bowls		1.00
3 Pitchers		.50
1 Straw Mattrass		.50
2 Wash stands		2.00
1 Straw Mattrass		.50
1 Rocking Chair		3.00
9 Parlour chairs	2.25/	20.25
2 Rocking Chairs	5.00/	10.00

PROBATE ESTATE RECORDS

DAVID SPEAR APPRAISEMENT (b)

1 Stand	\$ 5.00
1 Stand	8.00
1 Book Case	12.00
1 Ottoman	4.00
3 Pitures 2.00/	6.00
1 Rocking chair	10.00
1 Piano Stool & c	150.00
1 Carpet	40.00
Lot Books	25.00
3 Setts Curtains & Blinds	5.00
1 Bureau	5.00
1 Bureau	5.00
12 chairs	6.00
1 Rocking chair	2.00
1 Lounge	4.00
1 Bestead & Bedding	20.00
1 Stand	1.00
1 Sewing Machine	25.00
1 Arm Chair & cushion	3.00
1 Stove	8.00
1 Mantle Clock	5.00
1 Liquor case	1.50
2 Candle sticks & Stand	2.00
1 Spoon Stand (?)	1.00
1 Looking Glass	2.00
1 Pantry (?)	1.00
Shovel, Tongs & Spittoon	1.00
1 carpet	20.00
1 clock	2.00
1 Table	3.00
1 Dining Table	15.00
1 Table	1.00
1 Stove	6.00
7 Chairs	2.00
1 Arm Chair	1.00
Lot Cupboard Ware	50.00
3 Presses 4/	12.00
1 Refrigerator	3.00
1 Side chair	1.00
1 Table	1.00
1 Bathing tub & c	50.00
1 Bathing (?) Stove	12.00
1 Water Cooler	3.00
1 Bathing tub	5.00
1 Stove	5.00
3 Tables	3.00
1 Sofa	3.00
1 cook stove	5.00
Kitchen ?	5.00
2 Ward Robes 10.00/	20.00

PROBATED ESTATE RECORDS

DAVID SPEAR APPRAISEMENT (C)

1 Stove	\$ 5.00
And Irons & Tinder	5.00
2 Bedsteads & Bedding	50.00
1 Stand & Basin	3.00
1 Stand & Looking Glass	5.00
6 Chairs	3.00
6 trunks	6.00
1 Carpet	4.00
1 Bedstead & Bedding	20.00
1 Stand	2.00
1 Stand (?)	1.00
2 Bedsteads & Bedding	50.00
6 chairs	3.00
1 stove	4.00
1 Bureau	10.00
2 Stands	2.00
1 Trundle Bed & Bedding	5.00
1 carpet	4.00
1 Gold Watch	35.00
1 Gold Watch	75.00
1 Gold Watch	15.00
1 Silver Watch	5.00
Pencils & Sundries	3.50
1 Hat Rack	5.00
1 Horn	40.00
2 Horns	40.00
1 Rockaway	100.00
1 Waggon	10.00
1 Buggy & Harness	20.00
	<hr/>
	\$1371.25

We hereby certify the above to be a true and correct appraisement to the best of our knowledge and belief.

James H. Hill
 Wm. Ratcliff
 Wm. Featherstone

Transcribed by Judy Meyerdierks
 Graduate Assistant, 10/81

PROBATED ESTATE OF

James Burtle #987, (d. February 12, 1851)

Sangamon County Circuit Clerk, Sangamon County Court House

Appraisement Bill

1. Two pivett Plows \$4.00 each	\$ 8.00
2. One pair of doubletrees	1.50
3. Three pair of gear	8.00
4. Two halters	.75
5. Three bridles	1.50
6. One cutting box, two hoes & one spade	4.00
7. One grind stone	.50
8. One undivided half of forty three head of hogs	43.00
9. One red two year old heifer	4.00
10. One red and white yearlin	2.50
11. One box and Lot of tools	4.25
12. One sythe & cradle	1.50
13. One undivided half of one two horse wagon	22.50
14. One undivided half of one sled	2.00
15. One black mare mule	70.00
16. One mule colt	25.00
17. One brown horse	35.00
18. One bay mare	40.00
19. One sorrel horse	75.00
20. One saddle	2.00
21. One work bench	3.00
22. six barrels	1.00
23. One feed box	.75
24. One bee stand	1.00
25. Two axes, and one ring male	2.12-1/2
26. One bureau	10.00
27. One chest	2.00
28. One Iron wedge	.50
29. One pale red & white cow & calf	9.00
30. One pale red cow	5.00
31. Two beds and bedsteads and bedding	26.00
32. Ten chairs	4.75
33. One stove with pipe and Sefsels (?)	10.00
34. One oven and Lid & Skillet and Lid	2.00
35. One looking Glass	.75
36. One undivided half of a lot of cupboard ware	2.00
37. One lot of Lard	3.60
38. One undivided half of a Lot of bacon	24.00
39. One churn and a lot of ware	1.75
40. One Lot of wheat	30.00
41. One lot of corn	27.00
42. One lot of oats	18.00
	<u>\$535.22</u>

February 27, 1851

Transcribed by
M. F. Kwedar
November, 1981

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*ISHL = Illinois State Historical Library. Springfield, Ill.

+SSU = Sangamon State University, Brookens Library, Springfield, Ill.

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