

CLAYVILLE RURAL LIFE CENTER & MUSEUM

Pleasant Plains, IL 62677

Publications Series II

Research Report # 4

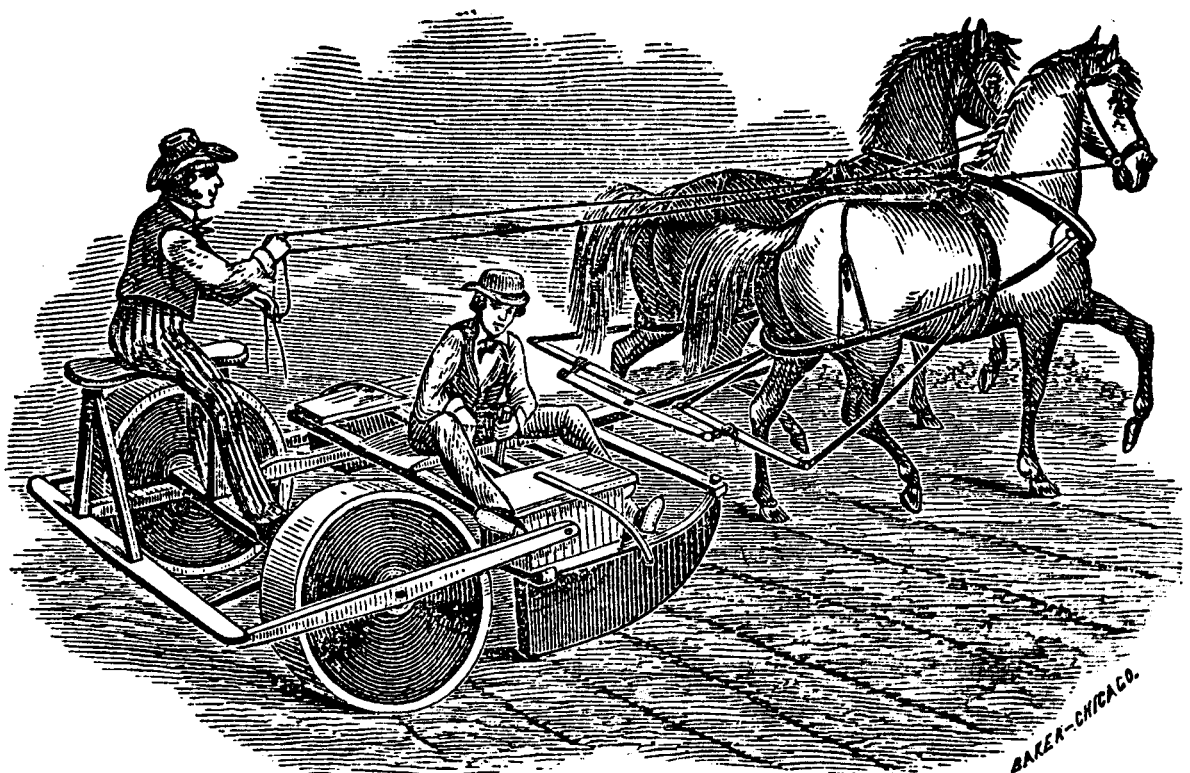
**THE BROADWELLS OF CLAYVILE  
AND THEIR ROOTS**

*In Four Parts*

**PART IV**

**The Antecedents of the Inn/Farmhouse  
in Ohio and New Jersey**

*Edward L. Hawes*



**BROWN'S CORN PLANTER**

1981

Sangamon  
State  
University



Springfield, Illinois 62708

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Part IV

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IN OHIO AND NEW JERSEY

Edward L. Hawes

Produced in Part with Support under a Grant  
From the National Endowment for the Humanities,  
A Federal Agency

Sangamon State University

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Note

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

## INTRODUCTION

In the 1960s and 1970s, people said that the Broadwell Inn was a "Federal style" building, a product of an early 19th century architectural consciousness. Yet there were indications to those who studied traditional (folk) architecture that its roots might be much deeper, reaching back to New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and perhaps back to England. The double (two-story) porches which were on the north and south facades until the turn of this century and the layout presented a puzzle for either interpretation, however.

The only way to find out if the structure had roots in the East was to go there. Books could not answer the questions, for there has been little investigation of folk architecture region by region. Traditional culture is transmitted by word of mouth, by manual training, by behavior and watching of it, and by experience of living in a traditional home and landscape. This is what the theory of folk culture and its transmission says. So the project was designed to give the opportunity to go to the areas the Broadwells had lived in before coming to Illinois and see what was there.

For a generation before their arrival in the Richland Creek area, they had lived east of Cincinnati, and before that in northeast New Jersey near Elizabeth. If the theory was correct, then a prototype or buildings with the assemblage of features of the Inn should be found. Likewise, perhaps, the meaning of the double porches could be determined. All in all, it was hoped that the image of the desirable home and inn which the Broadwells might have brought with them in their cultural baggage could be determined.

## Section I

## BACKGROUND

## Ohio

In 1977 in the course of research on double porches on inns and taverns, contact was made with the Miami Purchase Association in Cincinnati, the quasi-public agency involved in historic preservation and surveying in the area. Officials there reported that they had not seen the features of the Broadwell's Inn described on the phone on any buildings they knew about. But they promised to be on the lookout for buildings with similar configuration.

Elizabeth Weir of the Clayville Center did a preparatory research trip in 1980. In early spring 1981 in a study trip taken under the NEH grant, she located the home of the two sons of Jacob Broadwell, Moses' brother. Kay MacLean and she discovered maps which showed the location of Broadwell property. There were indications of much more primary source material on the family in the court houses of the two counties in which they owned land and in local historical societies. Thus, it was judged wise to make a second trip to the area so that the researchers responsible for reports under the NEH grant could do the necessary archival investigation and field surveying. In late May, MacLean and Kwedar spent three and one half days in the libraries of Hamilton and Clermont counties. Hawes joined them for a day of field surveying to record specific Broadwell structures and determine the architectural context.

## New Jersey

The beginnings of the work of uncovering the roots and context in the original Broadwell home area in North America, New Jersey, also were made in 1977. Research was undertaken to determine whether double porches came from New Jersey, and if so, how were they built. Using the Morris County survey of historic structures, a windshield survey was undertaken to determine the typical forms of structures in the area, as well as to locate structures with double porches. A long discussion with Professor Sandy Brown helped in establishing the context in Union County, and various brochures on historic structures in different towns sent by her indicated possibilities for more extensive research. Much secondary source documentation on the Broadwells in New Jersey was uncovered in the Morristown Public Library with the assistance of Barbara Hoskins. A local historian interested in preservation guided Hawes to a house overlooking the Passaic River in Summit which was said to have been that of William Broadwell, Moses' grandfather.

## Section II

### AREAS STUDIED IN THE FIELD WORK

#### Ohio

The work of Weir and MacLean indicated the location of the land of Moses and Jacob east of Cincinnati. Originally part of the Virginia Military Tract, it did not fall under the Rectangular Land Survey used in most of the state. Thus their land holdings acquired in 1795, 1801, and 1802

mainly fell into townships in two separate counties when the county lines were drawn. Much of Jacob's land was in Anderson Township in Hamilton County with the county seat at Cincinnati. Much of Moses' was in Union Township in Clermont County to the east with its seat in Batavia. The acquisition, utilization and disposal of the land is well described in Kay MacLean's report entitled The Roots in Ohio and New Jersey.<sup>1</sup>

The actual area they owned land in and the towns they had business connections with can be designated as follows. The area was bounded by Newtown to the west, Milford to the north on the Little Miami River, Williamsburg to the east and Mt. Carmel to the south. In addition, as the report by MacLean shows, Moses owned lots in Cincinnati which are presently under the newly redeveloped area of stadium, parking areas and superhighways. At the time, it was in the heart of commercial city by the river.<sup>2</sup>

#### New Jersey

In 1977 and under the NEH grant again in 1981, the parts of Morris and Union Counties where the Broadwells lived and worked were studied closely. The investigation included pre-1792 structures in Chatham on the Passaic River, in Summit across the river from Chatham, and in Madison and Morristown. These lie on the old roads from Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth) to Morristown, including the Kings Highway, renamed the Columbia Turnpike after the Revolution, and the so-called Shunpike which turns up as a road name several blocks to the south of the turnpike in the four towns. It was the older road in the 18th century and was used to avoid the tolls. William's house lies closer to it than to the other road. Nathaniel Bonnel's house in Chatham, a man of a family with whom the Broadwells had

business dealings, lies across the river and up a block on the Shunpike. Present day Route 24 follows much of the Kings Highway, and is variously named the Morris Road or Main Street.

In addition, in 1977, Hawes did a windshield survey of other areas in Morris Township which had pre-1792 structures. During this, only one extant structure was discovered with a double porch, the Chase/Prudhon House. All the structures were on the old roads. An interesting experience in doing such field work is that one immerses the self in old landscapes, then, when moving from one area to another, leaves them to take the modern Interstates. In doing so, an 18th century road network and landscape which continues to have its own life comes into focus. It is a curious transition to undergo, one which the researcher experienced in the Chicago area as well when studying the Illinois context of the Inn.

### Section III

#### THE EVIDENCE ASSESSED

##### Ohio

Unfortunately, the Cincinnati area is lacking in the sort of comprehensive survey of historic structures which exists for Morris County, New Jersey, where Moses was born, and his father Josiah had lived most of his life. The staff at the Miami Purchase Association were most helpful.<sup>3</sup> But it was not possible to do the kind of comprehensive survey of the context which was possible in Morris County, nor even the kind of investigation using the published brochures and the expertise of historic preservation



people intimately acquainted with the architectural corpus in Union County, New Jersey, where Moses' grandfather William had lived.

It was not possible either to do the sort of survey which was carried out in Illinois to see what antecedents there might be elsewhere outside of the two counties in southwestern Ohio where the Broadwells lived and worked. No photographic archives of the sort which John Allen assembled in southern Illinois appear to exist in the two counties or in the central repositories in Columbus.<sup>4</sup>

So what was done was to establish the area in which the Broadwells owned property and do a windshield survey to determine the context and the possible existence of prototype features. This survey was carried out by the three researchers by car on May 28 and 29, 1981. Hawes recorded the evidence on High Speed Ektrachrome slides which are numbered and labeled and available to researchers at the SSU archives.

#### New Jersey

Fortunately in 1977 the Morris County Master Plan, a comprehensive survey of historic structures in the county, was already published. It is one of the best in the country in terms of its comprehensiveness. With this in hand, the researcher was able to establish the "corpus," as Glassie uses the term, of 18th century house forms in the areas in which the Broadwells lived.<sup>5</sup> The corpus was expanded to include an area which was known for cider production, interesting in light of the fact that Jacob was involved in such on his Ohio farm in the 1820s.<sup>6</sup> In 1981 after it was discovered that William, Moses grandfather, owned land in and around the Great Swamp to the south of Chatham which is now a National

Wildlife Refuge, a windshield survey was done of roads through and around it.<sup>7</sup> Since the Morris County Master Plan does present a corpus of definitely datable 18th century houses, it is possible to make firm statements on the architectural context of the Broadwells. Likewise, it is possible to determine whether there is a prototype structure in the area with the same features as the Inn.

Union County does not have a comprehensive published survey. Now underway is a compilation for an historic sites inventory on standardized forms by Janet Foster of the Cultural and Heritage Programs Office of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. Unfortunately, there are no plans to publish this. The researcher must rely on people like Foster and Brown who have the corpus in their heads. In June, 1981, a long discussion with Foster enlarged the picture gained from Sandy Brown in 1977. With a little less certitude than is possible in Morris County, some tentative conclusions can be reached whether a prototype with similar features as on the Inn exists. It is possible, furthermore, to analyze the architectural context of the two counties.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to visit the William Broadwell house in Summit, although arrangements had been made to do so. However, the Timothy Mills House in Morristown, probably built in the 1740s, was inspected. The county Master Plan says that this "is believed to be the oldest house in Morristown on its original site." Mills appears in association with the Broadwells as one of the witnesses in Josiah's will. It is perhaps not without significance that Mills operated a tannery not far from the house.<sup>8</sup> There is no record that the Broadwells operated one in New Jersey, so one wonders if Moses and John Broadwell got the idea for their tanneries from him.<sup>9</sup> In addition, slides were made of the one extant 18th

century tavern in Morristown. Arrangements were made to visit the Chase/Prudhon House on Mt. Kimble Avenue to the south of Morristown. This was the only 18th century double porch structure found in the published Morris County survey. When the exterior was first seen in 1977, it appeared to have some similar features to the Clayville Inn. In short, it was possible to inspect some structures which had direct relations to the particulars of the Broadwells' experience.

Finally, maps which assisted in the field work were uncovered in 1981. In the New Jersey Historical Society in Newark, Kay MacLean uncovered several 19th century maps with plats indicated.<sup>10</sup> In addition, a map was found of the site of the mill on the Passaic River in all likelihood owned by William. Mrs. Margaret Kiesler of Summit made available copies of maps of William Broadwell's land and of documents related to the family obtained from the records of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New Jersey. This company, set up by royal charter in 1691, still exists and maintains limited access to its records. All of the pre-revolutionary property records were maintained by it as the original owner of northern New Jersey.

#### Section IV

##### ANTECEDENTS OF TRADITIONAL FEATURES

##### Ohio

There appears to be no exact prototype of the Inn/farmhouse surviving today within the area described in southwestern Ohio. But there are traditional features present in many structures which are found on the Clayville

building: (1) Either blank gable ends or ones with only one window, (2) interior gable end chimneys, (3) the roof ridge parallel to the road (although the Broadwell's Inn is not fully so oriented). Some structures have two doors, but none have the arrangement found on the Inn.<sup>12</sup> Brick is the common building material in the area. No double porches or beehive ovens were observed.

#### New Jersey

No prototype of the Inn was discovered in northeastern New Jersey either. The one structure photographed on the exterior in 1977 with double porches, the Chase/Prudhon House, seemed to have had a door-window configuration similar to that of the Inn, although the south door had been bricked in for a window. One of the second floor porch joists is inserted into a pocket right over a window lintel as on the Inn.<sup>13</sup> Inspection of the interior proved, however, that the structure was not an prototype, as will be discussed below.

There are traditional features found in the structures in Morris and Union Counties which are found on the Clayville Inn/farmhouse, and which are not found either in the New England or the Southern cultural regions. Internal gable end chimneys are found on all extant pre-1792 structures, whether they are traditional or Georgian or Federal styles. Gable ends are either blank or had one window per floor at most. Roof ridges are parallel to the roads. Finally, and most important, on one-story, story and one half and two story main structures, the ells are always on the side rather than on the back. In addition, bakeovens are often present on traditional structures, visible from the outside by the bulge in the chimney of either the main structure or the side ell.<sup>14</sup> Neither of the

structures inspected on the interior had opposing doors on both sides of the structure or chimney corner staircases.<sup>15</sup> This does not permit any definite conclusions to be drawn about these features found in Mid-Atlantic traditional architecture elsewhere in regard to their occurrence in the area under study. Neither the published survey nor the file inventory of Union County included layouts, so in this important matter, significant comparisons cannot be made.

Brick is not a common building material for structures in the area studied. Most pre-1792 homes are timber frame construction. How many of these may have brick nogging like the Timothy Mills house could not be ascertained. The county survey did not cover such matters. Several traditional structures in the Mt. Kimble area on Route 202 south of Morristown, including the Chase/Prudhon House, are all or partly brick on the exterior. The few Georgian or Federal elite structures in Morristown and Elizabeth are brick.<sup>16</sup>

No final conclusions have been reached on the roots of the cantilevered porches on the Clayville kitchen ell. Robert Sherman suggested in 1977 that the overhanging porches are related to the "flying eaves" found in Dutch houses of northern New Jersey and southern New York. Among the measured drawings of the Historic American Buildings Survey of New Jersey, there are examples of Dutch houses in northern Morris County and Bergen County further to the north. The eaves overhang about two feet only, and over the long sides of the houses.<sup>17</sup> Relationship of these with the kitchen overhang at Clayville is distant apparently. Sandy Brown indicated in a conversation in 1981 that she and others have done work on the antecedents and have come to the conclusion that the flying eave is really a development in northern New Jersey with direct antecedents in East Anglia, not Holland. More research is clearly needed on this topic.

## Section V

## THE ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

## Ohio

1. Structures the Broadwells Might Have Known:

Within the area above, according to Steven Gorden of Miami Purchase Association, there is no structure which is positively identifiable from tax records as pre-1820. There are several which in the judgement of Hawes might have been built before Moses and his family left the area.

2. Traditional Structures:

Two forms were common: (1) A door-window-window form, and (2) a five bay form with central doorway. No interiors were examined, so the layout of the latter type is assumed to have included a central hallway. The door-window-window form is assumed to indicate the presence of a hall on the door end of the structure. Thus it is designated a "side-hall house" as architectural historians in New Jersey term the form with the same exterior configuration. Both forms are generally two rooms deep. Both of these forms were seen in the New Jersey field work. They were found in both town and country. Examples of the side hall form and of the five bay traditional/Federal form were photographed in Newtown.<sup>18</sup> One difference of the side-hall houses in Ohio is that they mostly have back ells, however.<sup>19</sup> It is not known whether the corner fireplace common in the 18th century New Jersey houses of the side-hall configuration are present in Ohio.<sup>20</sup>

The slim photographic evidence from a compilation of photographs and early country histories published for the Bicentennial in Clermont County

and from materials provided by the Miami Purchase Association yields the following: Brick houses with four of five bays were found in the area around Cincinnati before 1820. The John Ferris house in Cincinnati itself shows the same door-window-door-window configuration that the Inn has, but the layout of the interior is not known. The Green Tree Tavern on the border of Warren and Bristol counties to the north of the city and the Christian Waldschmidt House in Hamilton County north of the study area have the window-window-door-window-window configuration and are two rooms deep.<sup>21</sup> All three have internal gable end chimneys with the roof ridge parallel to the road on which they are situated. The latter two would be best classified as traditional central hallway houses with Federal features. None of these apparently had double porches.

### 3. Vernacular Structures and Features:

In Newtown, near the center, there is a long frame structure right on the main road which might be best termed "early vernacular." It quite possibly functioned as an inn, given its exterior configuration. Today it appears to be an apartment house. This probably was in existence in the Broadwells' day. One inn pictured in the Clermont County Bicentennial history had a double porch.<sup>22</sup>

## New Jersey

### 1. 18th Century Inns in the Area?

Only two structures positively identified as inns or taverns have survived in the area the Broadwells lived and worked in: the Bottle Hill Tavern in Madison and the Puff Tavern in Morristown. The former was a

traditional five bay two story structure, with a central hallway. It is now a restaurant "remuddled" with a non-traditional two story plantation style porch on the front.<sup>23</sup> The Puff Tavern is a cottage form, one and one-half story with gable end chimneys, one of which has the tell-tale bulge on the outside for the bakeoven. It is located in Morristown in the midst of a suburb on the main road to the northwest. The gable end is parallel to the present road. The interior could not be inspected.<sup>24</sup>

## 2. Traditional Structures:

a. Large cottage: Story and one-half with window-window-door-window-window configuration and internal gable end chimneys. Examples are the Puff Tavern and the Timothy Mills House. Since there is no central chimney, in contrast to the New England "Cape Cod" cottage, the central hall on the Mills house goes to a back room into which the "hall" and "the parlor" do not open, unlike the New England form.<sup>25</sup> Since this was the only interior of this form seen, it is not certain if this was the common layout. This seems to have been the earliest form. Since Elizabethtown was set up by people from both New England and old England, it is entirely likely that this is evolved from roots in one or the other or both.<sup>26</sup>

b. Side-hall house: What distinguishes this form is the configuration of door-window-window with the chimney on the side opposite the hall. It is two rooms deep with the roof ridge parallel to the road. There are three subforms: Story and one-half, story and one-half with eyebrow windows, and two-story with either knee-high or full windows. They commonly have side ells of one-story. Many if not all, have corner fireplaces in the two rooms. This form seems first to appear in the 1750s.<sup>27</sup>

c. Center hallway traditional house: Occurs in a one and one-half story form with eyebrows and in a full two story form. The configuration



is window-window-door-window-window, of course. It was derived from the Georgian elite culture style, in this researcher's opinion. The process was the same as Glassie observed elsewhere, with the traditional culture receiving the feature from an elite culture which depended on the written page and architects for transmission. William Broadwell's house may be an example of this form, but, since the interior could not be examined, that is not anything more than a hypothesis based on the configuration of the windows and doors.<sup>28</sup> There are plenty of examples of these in the two counties.

d. Expanded side-hall house (apparent central hallway house): There are examples outside the immediate Broadwell area in Union County of the side-hall house being expanded with the addition of another set of rooms, usually on the door side. This makes them appear to be central hallway houses, and they may have been perceived and used as such by their inhabitants. Unfortunately, there is little likelihood of finding evidence about the spatial concepts. The Chase/Prudhon house turned out to be one of these when the interior was inspected. The addition is narrower than the rooms in the original, so it may have been that this was conceived differently than the true central hallway form built at the time. Note that this structure is unusual since it was built into the hillside, with the lower portion being only one room deep, the upper, two rooms.<sup>29</sup> This expanded side-hall house probably has some relationship to the forms in Illinois which seem the same in certain structures in northern and southern Illinois, Part II, chapters I and II, of the research report on Inns and Taverns in the Midwest.

### 3. Vernacular Structures:

As the term is defined in Chapter I of Part II on "How to Analyze Traditional Structures" in the above report there apparently were no such structures in the immediate Broadwell area when the Broadwells lived and worked there. However,

there were two inns in Union county which apparently pre-date 1792, one of which, the three-story Merchant's and Drover's Inn in Rahway, was certainly such. The single story Scotch Plains Inn might also be regarded as one.<sup>30</sup> When the turnpikes were built after 1800, many of the inns along them were built for travellers specifically. In this time, the vernacular architecture emerged.

#### 4. Vernacular features: Double Porches:

None of the pre-1792 structures in the immediate area of the Broadwells where field work was done appear to have had double porches. Janet Foster and Sandy Brown could not identify any in Union County, nor could Richard Zebruski think of any in Morris county except the Chase-Prudhon House. But a search of the Historic American Buildings Survey materials in the Library of Congress revealed that the Washington Tavern on Route 202 in Basking Ridge had such. Unfortunately the structure was torn down when an Interstate was built. The two HABS photographs which exist do not reveal details of the front.<sup>31</sup> There is a documented double porch on the British barracks at Trenton, and Foster said there was such on the no-longer standing barracks at Elizabethtown.<sup>32</sup>

They were part of inns of the 18th century on the Old York Road which connected Elizabeth with Philadelphia, as demonstrated by photographs in the book on the road.<sup>33</sup> Most of these appear to have been one or another traditional form of domestic structure. Rocky Hill near Princeton, one of Washington's many headquarters, is an excellent restored example.<sup>34</sup>

## Section VI

## BROADWELL BUILDINGS

## Ohio

Jacob's son Cyrus did not utilize the traditional structure forms known to the family. Rather he built a plantation style house. His wife was a Southerner and that probably accounts for the form, along with the proximity to Kentucky where he may have had business interests. The structure has a through central hallway with two large rooms on either side. The ceilings are 14 feet high. On all four sides, it has continuous porch with simple Doric columns fashioned from single pine logs.<sup>35</sup> It is brick, and the walls on either side of the hall are solid brick from the foundation to the attic area. The latter was made into finished rooms in the 1940s. Architectural historians would term it "Greek Revival" but it is fundamentally a traditional form common throughout the South.

It is situated on a bluff above the river bottom land which extends for several miles. It is almost directly above the end of Broadwell Road which connects with Round Bottom Road extending between Newtown on the west and Milford to the north. The lore is that it was at the site of the "Broadwell Clearing" associated with Moses.<sup>36</sup>

## New Jersey

There is no extant structure apparently which functioned as an inn operated by the Broadwells. Searches of the county records failed to turn up any evidence that a tavern license was ever issued to the family.<sup>37</sup>

As pointed out, William's house in Summit is apparently a central hallway form with eyebrow windows. Josiah's home, if it still exists, has not been identified. It might have been on the Summit side of the Passaic River where he owned land or on the Chatham side where he is identified as a resident in the local histories. No record of the house of Hezekiah, Moses' brother who stayed home, has been uncovered. There are Broadwells in Union County today who descended from a Manning Broadwell who went west to Ohio but returned. How he was related to Moses has not been ascertained.<sup>38</sup>

## Section VII

### CONCLUSIONS

#### Ohio

1. The exact prototype of the Inn/farmhouse does not apparently exist in the field study area. But both within the area and outside of it, in the Cincinnati region, there are pre-1820 structures which have traditional features which would have reinforced the Broadwell image of the desirable structure: gable ends which were blank or one-windowed; internal gable end chimneys, roof ridges parallel to the road.
2. Two traditional house forms found in the area they came from in New Jersey were common in the area. The presence of the central hallway form with Federal decorative elements is not such a surprise, for they are found all along on the Atlantic seaboard with chimneys located according to what was traditional in the region. The volumes and spacings of the bays vary as well. It is clear, however, that the Cincinnati area ones have the Mid-Atlantic form. What is more significant is the presence of the side-hall house common in northeastern New Jersey. There were many "Jerseyites"

in the Cincinnati area, so this should not be surprising. As one drives east from Williamsburg in Ohio on route 32 the side-hall house disappears and is replaced by structures with clear Southern antecedents. The presence of the Mid-Atlantic forms is to be expected, given the way culture is transmitted in traditional societies. So the image which the Broadwells had in the larger context was reinforced.

3. Many did follow the traditional patterns in the generations of the eighteenth thirties and forties. But the nephews of Moses did not. Perhaps they were carrying over their proclivities toward innovation in economic affairs to their "house culture."

#### New Jersey

1. The exact prototype of the Clayville Inn/farmhouse is not to be found in the immediate area where the Broadwells lived and worked. Study of the Morris County Master Plan, Historic Structure Survey and discussion with historic architects and agency people involved in studying the two counties indicates it may not be found in the larger area either. Nevertheless, important features can be found including gable end chimneys, often-blank gable ends, side ells and bakeovens. With the exception of the side ell, these features are found all over the Mid-Atlantic culture region, thus the Broadwells would have had a strong image of desirable tradition features for a house.

2. Of the four traditional forms of the 18th century, the most common extant one is the side-hall house in its various sub-forms, almost always with a side-ell. Thus that kitchen ell which is such a conspicuous feature of the Broadwell Inn/farmhouse, was certainly a part of the desirable image.

3. The double porches seem to have been found on the larger inns and taverns of the 18th century in New Jersey, almost all of which were traditional structures. This pattern of simply using a traditional domestic form for early inns was observed in Illinois field work. Likewise, the double porch, since it is found mainly on structures which serve as inns or taverns, may be understood as a vernacular feature which served as a means to identify the structure, rather like the "Golden Arches" today.

## Footnotes

## Chapter I

1. See Part III, pp. 38-50, of The Broadwells of Clayville and Their Roots (4 parts; Springfield, 1981).
2. Ibid., see maps V, VI, and VII.
3. Miami Purchase Association, John Hauck House, 812 Payton Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45214.
4. See Melinda F. Kwedar and Edward L. Hawes, Inns and Taverns in the Midwest to 1860 (Springfield, Ill., 1981), Part II, Chapters 1-2, on the survey in Illinois. Old maps were found useful in determining where to go in the survey: D.J. Lake, Atlas of Clermont County (Philadelphia, 1870); and his Atlas of Clermont County, Ohio (Philadelphia, 1891). W.D. Emerson, Map of Hamilton County, Ohio (Cincinnati, 1847); Map of Hamilton County (Cincinnati, 1937).
5. Morris County Master Plan, Historic Preservation Element (Morristown, 1976). Henry Glassie, Folk Housing in Middle Virginia (Knoxville, 1975), pp. 13-18.
6. Letter, Jacob to Moses, January 9, 1825 in Broadwell Papers, Clayville Papers, Sangamon State University Archives, Springfield, Ill.
7. Compare Map II of Passaic River Valley in area where William owned land, from the Hartlob Collection (copy on deposit at the Chatham Historic Society; original in the archives of the East New Jersey Proprietors in Perth Amboy, New Jersey) in MacLean, Roots, with Map of Morris County, (New Jersey (Convent Station, New Jersey, 1976).
8. Master Plan, p. 141. Summary of will dated January 4, 1774, Calendar of Wills . . . V., 1771-1780, vol. 34, p. 66, in Archives of the State of New Jersey (Trenton, 1931). Timothy Mills was described in 1770 as a "cord winder" or shoemaker and there are later references to a tanyard. See Barbara Hoskins, et al., Timothy Mills Family Book (Morristown, 1967), p. 28.
9. For Moses' tannery; see Kay MacLean, Roots, p. 40; for John's, see Melinda F. Kwedar, The Family and Its Activities in Illinois (Springfield, 1981), Part I, pp. 17-18, of The Broadwells of Clayville.
10. James Turner, Property around Elizabeth and Perth Amboy (Boston, [1747]), John Littel, Map of Passaic Valley (Lewis and Brown, 1845).

11. Copies of the original maps and other documents all located in the Chatham Historical Society. See note 7.
12. See slide: Ohio 81.6 (Newtown) in the Clayville Photographic Collection, Archives, Sangamon State University. Hereafter cited as Clayville Photographic Coll. Compare HABS drawings of Hamilton County structures: Looker House (Ohio 32-5), Eighteen Mile House (Ohio 23-4), Waldschmidt House (Ohio 618).
13. See slides: N.J. 77.2.1, .4, .5, Clayville Photographic Coll.
14. See the Primose Farm House (N.J. 77.1.1,2), p. 129, no. D10; Puff Tavern (N.J. 81.3.1-3.), p. 153, no. P69, in the Morris County Master Plan.
15. See Mills House (slides N.J. 81.1.8), p. 141, no. D43; Chase/Prudhon House (slides N.J. 81.2.5), p. 152 ("unnamed house" at 301 Mt. Kemble Ave") in the Morris County Master Plan.
16. See Morris County Master Plan, pp. 127-29, 151-52 for traditional structures, and p. 140 (Macculloch Hall, no. D41) for High Style Federal.
17. See NJ 668, Johannes Luyester House (14 sheets); NJ 6-16, Samuel Desmarest House (19 sheets).
18. See slides: Ohio 81.4, 81.5, 81.6, Clayville Photographic Coll. However, two side-hall houses recorded by HABS in Hamilton County had side ells, the Ferris House (23-15) and the Baxter House (23-12).
19. See slides 81.4, 81.5, Clayville Photographic Coll.
20. See Chase/Prudhon House slides N.J. 81.2.6,10,11, Clayville Photographic Coll. One side-hall structure recorded by HABS, in Hamilton County, the Ferris House, did not have corner chimneys (Ohio 23-15, 8 sheets).
21. See Historical Souvenirs of Clermont County, Ohio (N.p., [1976]). Photograph of the John Ferris House and notes on the Green Tree Tavern provided by the Miami Purchase Association. The Waldschmidt House is a public historic site, for which measured drawings were done by HABS (O-618, known as the "Officer's Quarters").
22. See slides: Ohio 81.7.1,2. Historical Souvenirs, p. 56 ("The Old Clermont House on Main Street in Batavia). One structure recorded by HABS in Hamilton County had double porches and was obviously an inn, the Eighteen Mile House (23-4).
23. Morris County Master Plan, p. 114, no. C43. See HABS, NJ 6-58 (7 sheets).
24. See note 14.



25. See slides NJ-81. the hall and two rooms of Mills House.
26. Compare form with those in R.M. Brunskill, Handbook of Vernacular Architecture (New York, 1971), pp. 100-101, 105-106.
27. See HABS, N.J.-336 (Hamblen House, Chatham). Right across the river from William's home is a side-hall house owned by one of the Bonnell's, a family with whom the Broadwells had business dealings (see slides N.J. 77.6.1,2,3.).
28. See William Broadwell House, slides N.J.7.1.2, and Individual Structure Survey Form: Inventory #201803, Broadwell House, in files at the Cultural and Heritage Programs Advisory Board, Union County (prepared by Janet Foster, 1981). Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Maternal Folk Culture of the Eastern United States (Philadelphia, 1968), pp. 49, 54, 56, 69, 110-11.
29. See slides N.J. 77.2.1,2; N.J. 81.2.1,2.
30. HABS N.J.(?) Merchant's and Dover's Inn and N.J. 414 (Scotch Plains Inn. Close examination of the layout of the latter indicates it is a really a much expanded side-hall, and thus like the Inn at Clayville is traditional with vernacular features.
31. "Washington Tavern," HABS Photograph Notebooks, HABS-NJ/18-BASK 2-1, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.
32. See slides N.J. 77.8.1,2. Interview, J. Foster, 6/3/81.
33. James Cawley and Margaret Cawley, Along the Old York Road (New Brunswick, 1965).
34. See slides N.J. 77.7.4 and HABS, NJ 6-18 (29 sheets, "Washington Headquarters").
35. See slides: Ohio 81.1.1,2,3; HABS Ohio 23-13 (7 sheets, "Campbell Residence"); National Register Nomination Form, 5/29/75, prepared by Gale Brooks, on file at the Historic Preservation Office, Ohio Historical Society, Columbus, Ohio. See also Stephen B. Smalley, Now and Then in Anderson Township (2 vols., 1969), vol. 2, pp. 1-2.
36. See cultural landscape slides: Ohio 81.2.1,2. Early records of road construction abstracted in Ford, Henry A. and Ford, Kate B., History of Hamilton County, Ohio (Cleveland, 1881), p. 223 mention a road "by Broadwell's clearing" from Newtown to the Little Miami river in 1793.
37. However, Moses' uncle, Henry, offered to lease the "George Tavern" near Elizabethtown through an ad in the New York Mercury (Aug. 20, 1764). Ad quoted in Extracts from American Newspaper Relating To New Jersey, 1763-1765, vol. 24, p. 404, in Archives of the State of New Jersey (Paterson, N.J., 1902).

38. See slides N.J.77.7.1 for William's house. On the Broadwell family in New Jersey see MacLean, Roots, chs. I-IV.

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