HISTORIC AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF PILOT TOWNSHIP, KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

October 2018







Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.
Kankakee County Regional Planning Department

Historic and Architectural Survey of Pilot Township

Kankakee County, Illinois

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Executive Summary

At the request of the Kankakee County Regional Planning Department, acting as liaison for the Kankakee County Historic Preservation Commission, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. (WJE) has prepared this summary report of the intensive survey of existing farmsteads in Pilot Township in Kankakee County, Illinois. The survey was performed between February 2018 and September 2018 and included approximately forty-eight square miles with 153 farmsteads and related sites containing more than 990 individual structures.

There are currently no Kankakee County landmark or National Register listed properties in the township. Of the 153 sites documented in the current survey, 29 individual farmstead sites have the potential to be considered for Kankakee County landmark designation. In some cases, the eligibility of the site would be enhanced if certain historic features were restored or non-historic cladding materials such as vinyl siding were removed. One site, Pilot Hill Farmstead, has been judged to be eligible for listing in the National Register based on the present survey. Other sites have either been designated Contributing, which means in the context of this report that they retain their overall character as historically agricultural sites but lack individual distinction; or Non-contributing, which indicates that the site lacks sufficient integrity to present the theme of agricultural history in the survey region.

Performing an intensive level survey for all existing farmsteads in a single township has allowed more detailed information to be collected, such as individual photographs of each historic structure, an assessment of current conditions, compilation of basic historical data for each site, and preparation of annotated sketch plans from aerial photographs. With the permission of property owners, the survey work was performed with close-up access to the buildings, which allowed for close range photography and a reliable identification of building materials. The survey data was compiled and analyzed using database software and geographic information system (GIS) software.

In this report, Chapter 1 contains a description of the project methodology. Chapters 2 and 3 provide the historical and architectural context, within which the surveyed farmsteads were established, grew, were reconfigured, and in some cases were abandoned. Chapter 2 covers the historical context of Kankakee County agriculture, as well as the historical development of Pilot Township and an overview of a select number of historically and/or architecturally significant farmsteads. Chapter 3 discusses the architectural context of the rural survey area. Chapter 4 summarizes the survey results and includes a discussion of the criteria for designation of historical and architectural significance. Also in Chapter 4 are several tabulations of the survey results. A bibliography of research sources follows the text. Appendices include historic plat maps for Pilot Township, and maps developed for this report to present the results of the survey and research.

Chapter 1
Background and Methodology

Background

At the request of the Kankakee County Planning Department, acting as liaison for the Kankakee County Historic Preservation Commission, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. (WJE) has prepared this summary report of the intensive survey of farmsteads in Pilot Township in Kankakee County, Illinois. The current project is the first intensive survey of farmsteads in Kankakee County to be performed. Previously, WJE prepared the Kankakee County Preservation Plan, completed in September 2016.

The objectives of the study are to provide comprehensive information on all historic rural structures located in the area; to assess the eligibility of rural districts or individual buildings for designation as local landmarks or nomination to the National Register of Historic Places; to inventory the existing structures in the area for future study; to provide background on significant architectural styles and rural structure types common to the area; and to provide background history of the development of the area. The present study has been developed to meet the requirements and standards of the Certified Local Government program.

Survey Methodology

Project Team

The survey team from WJE consisted of Kenneth Itle, Jeff Scarpelli, Justin Palmer, and Richard Pearson. The WJE team was assisted with volunteers from Kankakee County: Mardene Hinton, Patricia Wagner, and Ron Shank. Mr. Itle served as Project Manager and developed the summary report and performed some field survey work. Ms. Hinton performed historical research and field survey work. Mr. Scarpelli, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Pearson, Ms. Wagner, and Mr. Shank performed field survey work. The typical survey team consisted of one volunteer and one WJE employee. Deborah Slaton of WJE was the reviewer of the summary report.

Historical Research

Historic research for this project was completed largely by Kankakee County volunteers. Copies of relevant information were provided, along with draft narrative text for Chapter 2. Supplemental research was performed by the authors at the State of Illinois Library in Springfield and the Kankakee Public Library, as well as via online resources. In addition, extensive historic research materials compiled for the previous Kankakee County Preservation Plan project in 2016 were available.

Field Survey

A project initiation meeting was held to discuss the project approach and scope. Historic aerial photography of the township dating to 1939 was reviewed to identify historic and existing farmstead sites. Each site was assigned a three or four digit reference number, in which the first digit(s) indicates the section number location of the site. For example, site 1701 is located in Section 17. The reference numbers are sequential

within each Section, where the first site in Section 1 is referred to as site 101 in this report, the next site in Section 1 is site 102, the first site in Section 12 is site 1201, and so on. Sites were generally numbered from northwest to southeast in sequence by parcel (PIN) number. For sites in Township 29 North, in the southern part of Pilot Township, the reference number was defined using the section number plus 5000. Thus, the first site in Section 1 of Township 29 North is identified in the present survey as site 5101.

Intensive field survey work was performed in February and March 2018. The survey team first approached the primary residence on the site to request permission of the homeowner/tenant to conduct the survey on the farmstead site. At sites where no one was home, or where owner permission was not provided, the site was surveyed from the public right-of-way. Typically each structure on the site was photographed individually using a digital camera. A sketch plan of the farmstead was prepared. Written notes for each building included a listing of exterior materials, overall condition, and estimated decade of construction based on structural type and style. Any history information provided by the owner, such as dates of construction or names of original owners, was also noted.

Database and Base Map Preparation

Mapping for the survey was prepared using QGIS.[1] Baseline data showing roads, railways, streams, township boundaries, and municipal boundaries was provided by the Kankakee County Regional Planning Department. Georeferenced aerial survey photographs taken in 2015 were also provided for mapping purposes. Individual points were added to the baseline map at the location of each farmstead site surveyed. Each point represents a particular record in the Microsoft Access database. The database contains all field survey information; historical information specific to each property, such as names of previous owners based on historic atlases and plat maps; and the assessment of historic significance. On the database forms, the "notes" field typically contains other miscellaneous observations of the project team from the field work. Occasionally, this field contains information provided verbally by the resident or another source; these are so noted. For a few sites where owner permission was available, an unmanned aerial vehicle ("drone") was used to obtain photographs from an aerial vantage point.

Prior to inserting the digital photographs into the database, the photograph files were converted from color JPG files to reduced-size black-and-white BMP files. The Microsoft Access database was used to generate the property lists included in this summary report, as well as the individual survey forms. The QGIS software was used to generate the maps of the survey area included in the appendix.

Presentations

A presentation of the survey results was made to the Kankakee County Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) on August 6, 2018. This final summary report incorporates comments provided by the HPC members, Kankakee County staff, and Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) historic preservation staff on a draft of the report.

Report and Submittals

The summary report was prepared using Microsoft Word. Will County was provided with the following final materials under separate cover: printed copies of the final summary report; printed copies of the individual property survey forms; digital photographs as original color .jpg files; QGIS mapping files; Microsoft Access database file; survey sheets as PDF file; and report text as Microsoft Word file and PDF file.

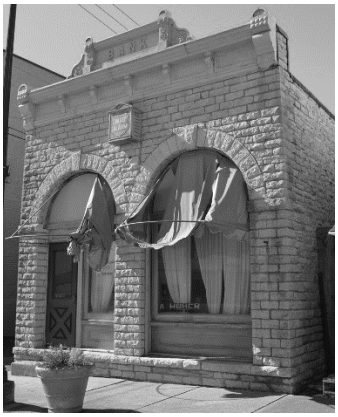
1. QGIS is an open-source brand of GIS software. Version 2.18.19 was used for the mapping in this report. GIS stands for geographic information system, a computerized methodology for organizing data geographically.

Survey Gaps and Future Research

The present study is not meant to be a definitive review of the history of each property surveyed; rather, based on historic research and field survey, the relative significance of each property has been assessed. In the future, as new development or renovation work may affect particular properties, the history and significance of the particular property should be researched in detail, using the present survey as a starting point.

The present study was limited to the unincorporated portions of Pilot Township. Only a limited number of public buildings (e.g., schools and churches), as well as a few former farmsteads that have been incorporated into the village in recent years, were documented within the limits of the Village of Herscher. The village contains many historic houses, ancillary buildings, and commercial structures, some of which are very likely National Register eligible.

The current survey did not include the Village of Herscher. Above: The historic Appel House and Carriage Barn on North Main Street. Below left: The Herscher State Bank. Below right: The John Herscher residence.



The present study focused on architectural resources of the survey region. Other studies could be undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the survey region; to identify and assess cultural landscape features such as fence rows, hedges, and earthworks; to study historic transportation infrastructure and routes in detail; or to study particular architectural themes, such as early twentieth century concrete masonry construction, in greater detail.

Throughout Kankakee County are important archaeological sites. Pending further study, some of these sites may be determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D for archeology.

Aerial view of farmstead site 5601, the Olsen–Dahl Farmstead.

Chapter 2
Historic Context of the Rural Survey Area

Geological and Topographic Background

The formation of land in the survey area dates to the Cambrian period, when the first patches of land emerged from the shallow seas that covered the earth. While land areas were forming and becoming more extensive, water still inundated them, and for much of the time the land remained under shallow water, causing sediment to form. The sediment would eventually become the limestone and dolomite that is so common in Kankakee County.[2]

Later, in the Silurian period, sea creatures abounded in the shallow seas that covered what is now the Midwest. Gradually, the land rose and the seas began to dissipate, leaving large stretches of marshland that would become home to vegetation as well as insects and the first reptiles.[3]

During the Pennsylvanian Period, deep layers of debris were laid down one on top of the other, as the succeeding generations of plants and animals lived and died. The weight of the layers, and the heat of the earth and of decomposition, turned the mass into mineral products such as coal and oil. The layers of material reached a thickness of 3,000 feet in some parts of Illinois. While coal in some portions of the state is found deep beneath the ground, the deposits in western Kankakee County are so close to the surface that they may be mined by the relatively simple expedient of digging away the overlying shale, the so-called strip mining method.[4]

The coal deposits of Kankakee County were literally pushed to the surface by pressures within the earth which forced the layers of rock, shale, and coal into an arched formation. This so-called Kankakee Arch, combined with the porous nature of the limestone and shale rock layers, made possible one of the county's most unusual industries, gas storage. In the area beneath Herscher, natural gas is forced into the ground, where it pushes into the pores of the rock and is held there until needed, in a natural "storage dome."[5]

As with most of Illinois, the survey area was profoundly altered by glaciation. Over approximately one million years during the Pleistocene era, the northern hemisphere was alternately covered by, and free of, large ice sheets that were hundreds to a few thousand feet thick. The first ice sheet was known as the Kansan glacier. It was followed by the Illinoian glacier, which advanced to a point somewhere south of Carbondale and Harrisburg, on a line across the state. Pleistocene glaciers and the waters melting from them changed the

2. Mary Jean Houde and John Klasey, *Of the People: A Popular History of Kankakee County* (Chicago: The General Printing Company, 1968), 8.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.

landscapes they covered. The ice scraped and smeared the landforms it overrode, leveling and filling many of the minor valleys and even some of the larger ones. Moving ice carried colossal amounts of rock and earth, for much of what the glaciers wore off the ground was kneaded into the moving ice and carried along, often for hundreds of miles.[6]

A significant feature left by the advance and retreat of glaciers in the northeast corner of the state are glacial moraines—low mounds several miles long left by the furthest advance of glaciers in the Wisconsinan period. Several moraines run through the county; from east to west these are the West Chicago Moraine, the Manhattan Moraine, the Rockdale Moraine, the St. Anne Moraine, and the Marseilles Morainic System. The Marseilles moraine follows the western edge of Grundy County, cuts across northeastern Livingston County and ends in southwestern Kankakee County.[7] In Kankakee County, moraines formed several high spots of ground that are still prominent parts of the landscape. The prominence known as Mount Langham, south of Aroma Park, jutted high out of the water, as did the ridge stretching eastward from what is now the site of Kankakee. Along the river, northwest of Bourbonnais, lay another isolated moraine. The high ground just north of Chebanse marks the extreme eastern end of the Marseilles moraine, while a long ridge in the northeastern part of the county is the Manhattan moraine.[8]

The last ice sheets in this area began to retreat approximately 13,500 years ago. The retreating and melting glaciers continued to impact the area for a few more thousand years, as the outflow deposited sand and gravel. Lake Wauponsee was impounded by glacial moraines to the south but drained through a narrow gap in the moraines near the present-day city of Kankakee. The resulting Kankakee Torrent, a swift, debris-laden flood of water 20 feet or more in depth, rushed along this path for a long period, with the melting glacier contributing to its continuing flow. The Kankakee Torrent helped form the Kankakee River valley and deposited sand, gravel, boulders, and rubble along the valley, as well as exposing outcroppings of bedrock.[9]

As years passed, even the shallow lakes drained away, leaving long stretches of sand and dust, which, with the help of wind, resulted in dunes in the midst of rich, black soil areas. Extensive deposits of sand are still to be found in Pembroke Township and in the Limestone-Salina area. The slow-draining lakes also left large areas of swampy land, particularly in the eastern part of the county.

In time, the landscape reached the appearance found by the earliest settlers. In the eastern part of the county, there were great groves of trees and swamps filled with wildlife. In the center and in the western part of the county, the isolated groves and river-fringe of trees ranged from the gnarled, twisted red cedars along Rock Creek to the giant cottonwoods, oaks, maples, and elms of the deep groves. Additionally, there were prairies with lush grass, so tall in places that a man on horseback could barely be seen. In other spots, the grass was only one to three feet high, but as thick and tangled as the taller variety. Just west of the river, beyond the spot where Kankakee would grow, was “The Barrens,” an area in transition between prairieland and forest, with deep tangled masses of bushes and small trees.[10]

6. *Kankakee River Basin Study: A Comprehensive Plan for Water Resource Development* (Springfield: Illinois Bureau of Water Resources, 1967), 2–8.
7. *Soil Survey of Kankakee County, Illinois* (Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, September 2005), 3.
8. Houde and Klasey, 9.
9. *Kankakee River Basin Study*, 2–8.
10. Houde and Klasey, 10.

Hydrology

Almost all of Kankakee County lies within the watershed of the Kankakee River. The Kankakee River arises near South Bend, Indiana, and flows 130 miles, heading southwest to Aroma Park, Illinois, and then turning abruptly northwest, ultimately reaching the Illinois River. The Kankakee River basin includes 3,125 square miles in Indiana and 2,155 square miles in Illinois, encompassing most of Iroquois and Kankakee Counties as well as the southern half of Will County. Its largest tributary, the Iroquois River, joins the Kankakee at Aroma Park. The Kankakee River lies almost entirely on bedrock, with a major bedrock outcropping creating a sharp fall at Momence.

Pilot Township is drained by two branches of Horse Creek. The West Branch arises from several unnamed small tributaries in Iroquois County to the south, and flows generally northward along the western edge of the township, exiting very near the northwestern corner of the township. The East Branch arises in Pilot Township. A group of unnamed streams in the southern and eastern part of the township combine in Section 28 east of the Village of Herscher to form the East Branch, which then flows generally northward. A series of smaller unnamed tributaries arise in northeastern Pilot Township, generally flowing northwesterly, and ultimately draining into the East Branch of Horse Creek in Salina Township. The two main branches of the creek merge in Section 13 of Essex Township, and Horse Creek continues north, emptying into the Kankakee River at Custer Park in Will County, Illinois.

Minerals and Natural Resources

Historically, mineral production in Kankakee County included clay, which could be found in many areas throughout the county. Valuable bands of tile clay were found at Kankakee, Grant Park, and St. Anne, which led to tile and brick manufacturing in these areas through the years. Lime is manufactured and deposits of limestone are used for ballast (crushed rock or gravel) and macadamizing (stone mixed with asphalt and used for a road bed). Stone is very abundant in the county, and was used in many of the public and private buildings throughout Kankakee County as well as adjoining counties. There were also coal fields in the western part of the county.[11] Currently, dolomitic limestone is quarried for use in concrete and for agricultural purposes. There are also sand and gravel pits producing construction materials.[12]

In the early days a major resource of the county was its timber. There were large tracts of oak, elm, ash, hickory, walnut, maple, and other hard woods, with occasional groups of pine and cedar along the rocky banks of the Kankakee River.

Soils

From a point within a few miles of the eastern to the western line, the county is underlain with limestone, with formations that vary from a few feet to up to 100 feet below the surface. Kankakee County surface soil may be roughly classified into three groups: sand and marsh land, light black soil, and a heavy back loam, with the land increasing in value in the order mentioned.

11. Houde and Klasey, 8.
12. *Soil Survey of Kankakee County*, 4.

Sand land exists primarily in Pembroke Township, the south eastern part of the county, but there is also a strip of similar character from four to six miles wide extending from the western border to a point a little west of the city of Kankakee.[13]

Native Peoples of Kankakee County

Human habitation of the North American continent from the Paleo-Indian culture has been dated to the end of the last glacial advance (about 15,000 to 12,000 years ago). Increasing warmth toward the close of the Pleistocene Era caused the melting and disappearance of the ice sheet in approximately 9000 B.C. The arrival of Native Americans in the region between the middle Mississippi Valley and Lake Michigan appears to date from the earliest period following the retreat of the polar ice sheet. This time is known as the Paleo-Indian Period, when peoples in the region briefly occupied campsites while subsisting on deer, small mammals, nuts, and wild vegetables and other plants.

The first signs of specific colonization date from the Archaic Period, prior to 1000 B.C., when deer hunting and wild plant gathering supported a dispersed population. As climatic conditions changed over the next several thousand years, populations tended to concentrate near river floodplains and adjacent areas. In the Woodland Period (1000 B.C. to A.D. 1000), crude grit-tempered pottery appeared in northeastern Illinois. The end of this period saw the advent of large fortified towns with platform mounds, such as the community at Cahokia, located east of St. Louis. Further north, villages in the upper Illinois River Valley lacked large platform mounds. In Kankakee County, no extensive mound has been confirmed, but there is speculation that some of the wooded ridges and knolls might be unexplored burial sites. One nineteenth century author indicated that several mounds were present near the line dividing Sections 4 and 5 in Township 31 North, Range 11 East (in the northwest corner of present-day Bourbonnais Township, DeSelm Road / 5000 West Road), about a mile from the mouth of Rock Creek. No evidence of these mounds exists today. Some mounds may well have fallen victim to plowing, unrecognized by early farmers.

The Woodland Period was also a period of a widespread trading network known in modern anthropology as the Hopewell Interaction Sphere. The villages of this period were typically located on valley bottom lands, close to river transportation. Agricultural development included cultivation of floodplain lands; by A.D. 650 maize was being grown in the Illinois River Valley.[14]

During the Early Woodland Period, corn became an important crop in the region. First cultivated in the southern portions of the continent, corn tied the once nomadic people to their crop, which had to be tended. This resulted in the establishment of camps and villages.

With the establishment of camps and villages, a new type of housing evolved. Archaeologists have found evidence indicating these residences were large structures, oval in shape, and as much as 40 feet long. They were constructed of poles placed in holes in the ground, with the intervening spaces probably filled with sticks and plastered with mud. The roofs were most likely covered with either animal skins or a thatch of the long prairie grass, with a vent hole in the center to allow smoke from the cooking fires to escape. These

13. William F. Kanaga and George R. Letourneau, eds., “History of Kankakee County” in Newton Bateman Paul and Selby, eds., *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois, Volume II*. (Chicago: Middle West Publishing Company, 1906), 617.
14. James E. Davis, *Frontier Illinois* (Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1998), 25. “The Late Woodland is a period of increasing dependence on corn agriculture, although northeastern Illinois groups appear less corn-dependent than do central and lower Illinois River valley peoples.” (Doershuk, *Plenemuk Mound and the Archaeology of Will County,* 13–14.)

houses were the ancestors of the pole houses, covered with reed mats, which were used by the Potawatomi in their permanent villages in this area.[15]

The time span between A.D. 1000 and the coming of European explorers and settlers is known as the Mississippian Period. Northeast Illinois was at the fringe of the larger Middle Mississippi culture present in central and southern Illinois. At the beginning of this period, the communities of large fortified towns and ceremonial platform mounds reached their zenith.

By the time of the French explorations of the seventeenth century, the native inhabitants of Illinois as a group belonged to the Algonquian linguistic family, closely related to the Chippewa. The specific tribes in the northeast Illinois region included the Miami (located on sites near the Calumet River, the juncture of the Des Plaines and Kankakee Rivers, and the Fox River) and the Illinois (present throughout the rest of modern-day Illinois). "Illinois" was a native word signifying "men" or "people."[16]

The Mahnigans, sometimes called Moicans or Mohicans, also called Wolves, are believed to be the earliest known residents of the area. It was from their language that the name Kankakee was derived. The exact origin of the name is a matter of debate, but it is a corruption of the word used by the Mahnigans. According to an 1883 history, French missionaries reported the Mahnigan word for the area in a number of ways: The-a-li-ke, The-a-ki-ki, The-ak-e-kee, Ki-a-ki-ki, and Han-ki-ki.[17]

The Potawatomi

Although the region that is now Kankakee County seems to have been occupied almost continuously from the time when Paleolithic men speared mastodons here, its best-known early inhabitants were the Potawatomi. French explorers and missionaries first met the Potawatomi in what is now Upper Michigan. Later, by about 1670, their villages were centered on the mouth of Green Bay, in present-day Wisconsin. By 1721, when Father Charlevoix toured the regions around Lake Michigan, he found only one small band of Potawatomi left at Green Bay, but substantial groups camped near Detroit and on the St. Joseph River near present-day Niles, Michigan. In succeeding years, the Potawatomi moved southward, into the Kankakee and upper Wabash river valleys. Their spread southward in Indiana was blocked to some extent by the strong Miami tribe, but in present-day Illinois, they settled in areas following the destruction of the Illinois tribes in the 1770s. The Potawatomi, followed by the Sauk and the Fox, were the predominant peoples in the northeastern Illinois by the later 1700s. Also present in the region were the Winnebago and the Shawnee.[18]

The Potawatomi word for the area was conveyed by the explorers and missionaries as Ti-yar-ac-ke, Ky-an-ke-a-ke, even Quin-que-que. Today, the word Thea-ti-ki is cited. The meaning of the word also is debated. Some say it means Wolf River, in the language of the Mahnigans, or Wonderful Land, in the language of the Potawatomi.[19]

The large, permanent villages of the Potawatomi were actually summer villages, located near fertile cropland and a good source of water. It was at these locations that corn, beans, squash, and other staple items of the

15. Houde and Klasey, 12–13.
16. John R. Swanton, *The Indian Tribes of North America* (1952, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin Number 145; reprint, Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1969), 241.
17. Jim Ridings, *County West: A Sesquicentennial History of Kankakee County West* (Herscher, Illinois: Side Show Books, 2003).
18. Jean L. Herath, *Indians and Pioneers: A Prelude to Plainfield, Illinois* (Hinckley, Illinois: The Hinckley Review, 1975), 20–21.
19. Ridings.

year-round diet were grown. Shelter was provided in these villages by lodges constructed by setting up a circular framework of poles, which was then covered with matting woven of reeds harvested in the swamps. Most of these dwellings accommodated one or two families, but larger structures resembling the Iroquois "long houses" and providing housing for eight or ten families were also built. These houses were divided by a corridor running down the middle with family quarters opening off each side. Cooking fires were built by each family in the corridor outside its quarters.

Labor in this family group—which might include several generations and several relatives by marriage, usually widows and children of brothers slain in battle—was divided along strict lines. The male members did the hunting to provide meat and hides, took part in the religious ceremonies, and shared in the tribal defense, or in offensives against other tribes. The women performed the planting, tending, and harvesting of the crops, the cooking of food, and the making of household implements and clothing.

The fall harvest was also the high point of religious activity among the Potawatomi, since the gods needed to be thanked for a bountiful harvest, or in the case of a poor harvest, offered gifts to dispose them toward granting a good one the following year. The grain, beans, and squash were gathered and stored as a reserve against a poor hunting season. These food caches were so important to the village's survival that many tribes treated theft of stored food just as they would have dealt with murder of the cache's owner, with a penalty of death.

During the early-to-mid 1700s, summer was also the time when the Potawatomi would hunt buffalo. These large, shaggy animals provided not only meat, but warmth and weaponry for the Potawatomi. Buffalo robes were used, for example, as an overall wrap on cold winter days and nights. Another use for the hide was the making of war shields. The tough, thick leather, stretched over a frame and properly dried, could be used as an arrow or even a spear thrust.

The buffalo continued to be the primary object of Potawatomi hunters until the buffalo suddenly disappeared from the Illinois prairies. Old Potawatomi would later tell the pioneers of the 1830s that the winter of 1779–1780 was extraordinarily cold, with heavy, hard-frozen snow covering the prairie grass. Both buffalo and Potawatomi suffered terribly. Many Potawatomi froze to death, and perhaps tens of thousands of buffalo either froze or starved because the deep snow made grazing nearly impossible. The few bison that survived the winter moved west the following spring, somehow crossing the Mississippi River, and were, according to the Potawatomi, never again seen in Illinois.

Winter camps were separate from the large summer villages used by the Potawatomi. The bands split into smaller groups, and moved to established campsites, where structures similar to but more sturdy than the summer buildings were constructed. Hunting was kept to a minimum needed for survival, until the French fur traders changed the pattern of tribal life. After the disappearance of the buffalo and the advent of the French for traders, the winter season became the great period of hunting and trapping. Fur-bearing animals of all kinds—beaver mink, otter, and sable—were killed and stripped of the pelts during the winter. The pelts were traded for guns, powder, blankets, utensils, cloth, glass beads, liquor, and a variety of other goods carried in the sturdy bateaux of the Frenchman.

European and American Exploration and Settlement

Early Traders and Explorers

In 1673, the expedition of Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet traveled primarily along the Mississippi River and up the Illinois River to the region of Cook and Will counties.[20] This expedition claimed the region for France. In 1678, an expedition led by Robert de La Salle with Henry Tonti and Father Hennepin explored the region along the Mississippi River and adjacent territory on behalf of France. The expedition followed the southern tip of Lake Michigan eastward to the St. Joseph River, ascending the river to a point near present-day South Bend, Indiana. There they crossed the marshy swamplands to the headwaters of the Kankakee River. It was December 1679 when LaSalle and his men first launched their canoes on the Kankakee River in what is now Kankakee County. La Salle is believed to be the first European to see the Kankakee River. The distance at the time between the St. Joseph River in Indiana and the Lake of the Kankakee, west of present-day South Bend, was about two miles. In his memoirs, Hennepin wrote that the ground between the river and the lake was so marshy that it could scarcely hold the weight of a person walking on it. At the head of the lake was a native village.[21] La Salle and his crew stayed in the Kankakee Valley and reached the Illinois River in January 1680. On September 17, 1721, Father Charlevoix made the descent of the Kankakee; his description of its source and surroundings is similar to that recorded by Hennepin.[22]

A Jesuit mission was established at Chicago in 1696 by Father Pierre Pinet, but it failed to last more than a year. As time progressed the French centered their principal activities in the middle Mississippi valley, focusing on Fort de Chartres near Kaskaskia and its connections with Québec via the Ohio, Maumee, and Wabash rivers and the Great Lakes, well to the south and east of the upper Illinois Valley. French colonial settlers in the southern and central portions of Illinois brought with them traditional agricultural practices from northern France, including open-field plowlands divided into longlots and communal pasturing areas.[23] However, unlike labor practices in France, colonial settlers utilized African slaves. By the middle of the eighteenth century, black slaves comprised one-third of the region's population.

Early settlements founded as missions and fur trading posts, such as Cahokia and Kaskaskia, developed into the core of agricultural communities.[24] French colonial farms produced wheat for human consumption and maize as feed for hogs. A staple of the settlers' diet was wheat bread. Livestock for use as dairy production, meat consumption, and draft animals were also present on the region's farms. The open field agriculture

20. Louis Jolliet was born at Beauport, near Québec, in September 1645. He began to study at the Jesuit College of Québec in 1655 and in 1662 he received minor religious orders from Bishop Laval. After leaving the seminary and becoming a fur trader, he gained proficiency in surveying and mapmaking. Jolliet was chosen by the government of France to be a member of a delegation that met with the chieftains of the native tribes assembled at Sault Sainte Marie in 1671. Beginning the next year, Jolliet led an expedition down the Mississippi, during which he traveled up the Illinois and Des Plaines rivers. During this expedition he surmised that digging a canal to connect the waterways in this region would allow transportation from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. The Illinois and Michigan Canal constructed in the 1830s and 1840s was the realization of this route.
21. Kanaga and Letourneau, 619.
22. Ibid., 620.
23. Carl J. Ekberg, *French Roots in the Illinois Country: The Mississippi Frontier in Colonial Times* (Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1998), 2–3. "Longlots" are, as the name implies, long narrow plots of cultivated land that developed because of the difficulty for plowing teams to turn around. Forms of longlots date back to ancient Mesopotamia; French colonial forms developed from Medieval European models. The longlots in Illinois typically had length to width ratios of 10 to 1.
24. Ibid., 33.

system continued in use beyond the era of French domination, and ended only with the influx of settlers from the east coast after 1800.[25]

Illinois in the English Colonial Period and Revolutionary War

Land ownership was not an original right when the Virginia Company settled Jamestown in 1607. The company owned the land and paid its employees for their labor in food and supplies out of a common storehouse, limiting their motivation to farm. After a period of starvation that nearly wiped out the settlement, the company gave each employee an incentive of a three-acre garden, which led to regular land distribution consisting of a 50 acre "headright."[26]

French influence in the Illinois territory began to wane by the mid-1700s. Québec on the St. Lawrence River fell to the British in September 1759 during the French and Indian War, opening a route for the British from the Atlantic through the Great Lakes to the middle part of the continent. In 1763, the French ceded land east of the Mississippi to the British. In October 1765, the British took possession of Fort Chartres (and briefly renamed it Fort Cavendish), extending British authority across the continent east of the Mississippi River. Unchallenged British control of the Illinois region lasted until the Revolutionary War. In 1778, at the direction of the Governor of Virginia, George Rogers Clark led an expedition against the British and captured their posts in the frontier northwest. Clark marched across southern Illinois, and by July 1778 had disarmed the British-held frontier forts of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes, claiming the region for the newly independent United States of America.

Land Division and Distribution in the New Nation

In the 1780s, when land claims of several of the newly independent states overlapped, the United States Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, struggled to maintain control over the territory extending to the Mississippi River. After all of the land west of the Pennsylvania Line to the Mississippi River was designated common national property, a system of land division was developed based on meridians and base lines, which were subdivided further into a series of rectangular grids. In the "Rectangular System," distances and bearing were measured from two sets of lines that are at right angles to each other: the principal meridians, which run north and south, and the base lines, which run east and west. Subdividing lines called range lines are spaced at six mile intervals between the meridians and base lines. Range lines defined territories known as townships.[27]

On May 20, 1785, Congress adopted this system as the Land Survey Ordinance of 1785. (Eventually, frontier settlers west of Pennsylvania and north of Texas could walk up to a plat map on the wall of a regional land

25. Ibid., 173–251.
26. John Opie, *The Law of the Land: Two Hundred Years of Farm Policy* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1994), 19.
27. Townships were the largest subdivision of land platted by the United States. After the township corners were located, the section and quarter section corners were established. Each township was six miles square and contained 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as nearly as possible to fit specific geographic conditions such as lakes and rivers, political boundaries such as state boundaries, as well as survey errors. Each township, unless irregular in shape due to the factors cited above, was divided into 36 squares called sections. These sections were intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections were numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, utilizing the same criss-cross numbering pattern on each section regardless of national location or actual township configuration. Sections were subdivided into various smaller parcels for individual farms. A half section contains 320 acres; a quarter section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Today, legal descriptions of real estate continue to describe parcels according to the portion of the section within which they are located.

office and select a one-quarter Section property for farming, which was thought to be sufficient to sustain individual farm households.[28]) In 1787, after about twenty months of surveying work, the first national public land sales occurred, consisting of 72,934 acres with $117,108.22 in revenue.[29] Also in that year, the Ordinance of 1787 organized the Northwest Territory, including what would become Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

After the ratification of the new United States Constitution in 1788, land legislation was not addressed for several years. Meanwhile, settlement continued on the portions already surveyed and sold by the government, and extended into unsurveyed land with settlement by squatters (many of whom were later evicted by federal troops). Additional federal land sales took place in 1796, and in 1800 the government opened land offices in Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Marietta, and Steubenville, all in Ohio.

Land Surveying

Beginning with the Land Ordinance of 1785, public lands in the United States have been surveyed and platted using a grid layout. The surveys define areas known as sections, each typically one mile square. Larger areas are defined as congressional townships, typically six miles by six miles and containing thirty-six sections. The sections are numbered in a winding pattern, beginning with section 1 at the northeast corner of the township:

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

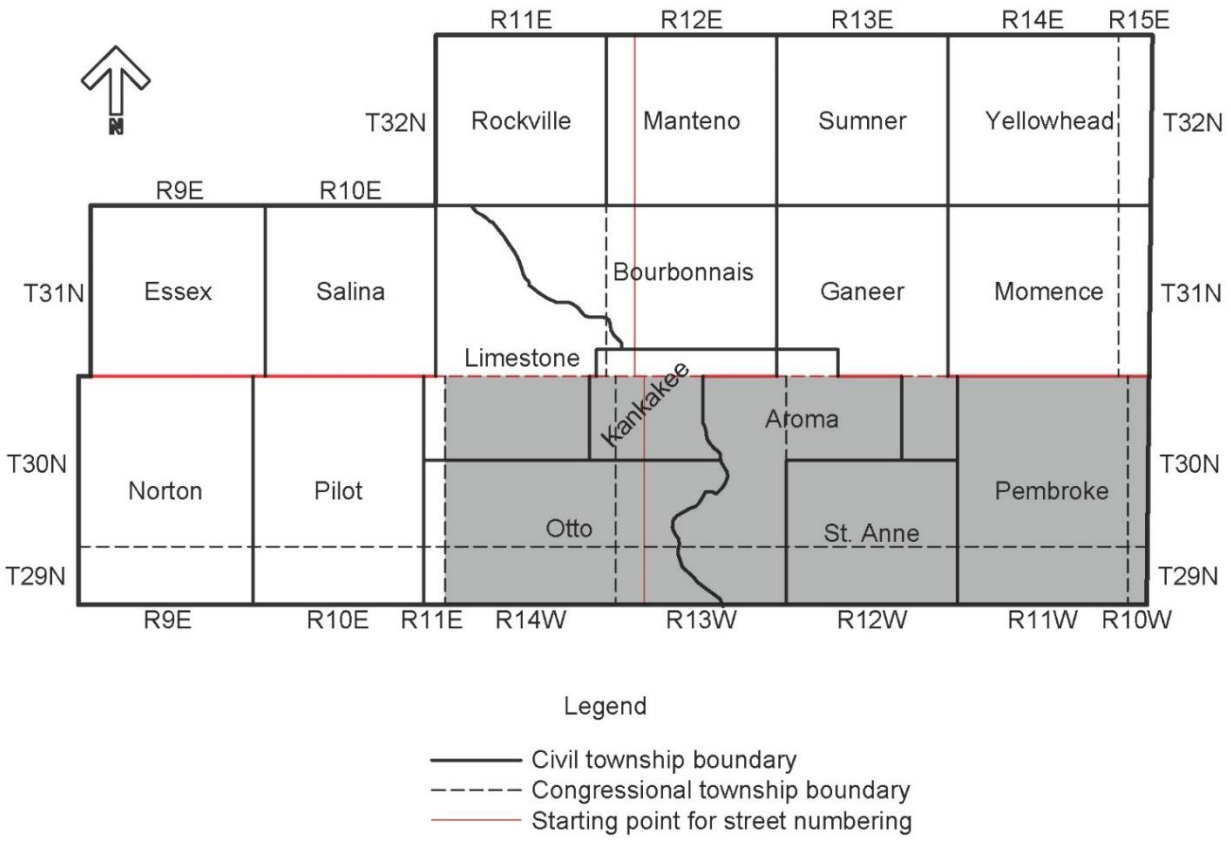
Within each township, the proceeds from the sale or lease of section 16 were meant to provide funds for public schools in the area. Townships and sections were laid out beginning from a baseline (an east–west line) and a principal meridian (a north–south line).

Kankakee County was surveyed from two different meridians. The majority of the township is surveyed based upon the Third Principal Meridian, which bisects the State of Illinois at approximately 89° 10′ 15″ longitude west of Greenwich. Townships from Range 9 East to Range 15 East are present in the county. Range 15 East is only a little more than a mile wide at its widest and contains fractional townships abutting the Indiana state line. The southeastern portion of the county was surveyed based upon the Second Principal Meridian in Indiana (86° 28′ longitude west). In this portion, Ranges 10 and 11 West comprise Pembroke Township; Range 12 West comprises St. Anne Township and parts of Ganeer and Aroma townships; Range 13 West contains parts of Aroma, Kankakee, and Otto townships; and Range 14 West comprises portions of Otto, Kankakee, and Limestone townships. The juxtaposition of fractional Range 11 East of the Third Principal Meridian with Range 14 West of the Second Principal Meridian within Otto and Limestone townships results in the unusual condition where two sections numbered 6, two sections numbered 7, and so on, directly adjoin each other. Also of note is the minor baseline bisecting the county from east to west at its midpoint. This line is one of many periodic locations where the position of north–south boundaries is adjusted to keep the areas of each section approximately equal; without this sort of periodic survey adjustment, more northerly sections would gradually decrease in size as the north–south boundary lines converged toward the North Pole. This

28. Opie, 10.
29. Ibid., 15.

survey adjustment results in offset or curved intersections throughout the county where north–south roads cross the baseline, which is largely present-day Illinois Highway 17, also known as County Road 0. County roads are numbered north and south of this point. The east–west dividing line, generally following present-day U.S. Highway 45 and 52, is a section boundary line within Range 12 East.

Kankakee County is also somewhat unusual in that the civil township boundaries deviate substantially from the surveyed congressional townships. Only five of the seventeen civil townships (Essex, Salina, Rockville, Manteno, and Sumner) exactly correspond to 36-square-mile congressional townships. The other townships have irregular boundaries.



Congressional townships are described relative to their position north or south of a baseline and east and west of a principal meridian. Most congressional townships in Kankakee County are east of the Third Principal Meridian, while the southeast portion (shaded) is west of the Second Principal Meridian. All townships are north of the same baseline. Thus, as an example, Essex Township is Township 31 North, Range 9 East of the Third Principal Meridian. As another example, St. Anne Township includes portions of Township 30 North, Range 12 West and Township 29 North, Range 12 West of the Second Principal Meridian.

Key map of Kankakee County showing townships. As seen here, Pilot Township encompasses one complete Congressional township, Township 30 North, Range 10 East, and the northern third of another Congressional township, Township 29 North, Range 10 East.

Development of the Northwest Territory and Illinois Statehood

In 1801, Illinois, then part of the Northwest Territory, became part of the Indiana Territory. Eight years later the Illinois Territory was formed, including the region of Wisconsin. By 1800, fewer than 5,000 settlers lived in the territorial region, with most located in the southern portion that would become Illinois, along the Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash Rivers. The northern portion of the territory was very sparsely populated, as European settlers did not begin to enter this area until the early years of the 1800s.

At this time, the Shawnee leader Tecumseh organized the tribes of the Northwest Territory against European settlers. Although defeated in the Battle of Tippecanoe of 1811, Tecumseh remained active throughout the War of 1812 and aided British forces in capturing many European-settled areas. These reverted to American control at the end of the war. A series of treaties with Native American populations influenced the future of northeast Illinois. In 1795, a peace treaty with Native Americans included the ceding of "one piece of land, six miles square, at the mouth of the Chicago River, emptying into the southwest end of Lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood."[30] It was on this land that Fort Dearborn was established in 1803, where a settlement of French traders and their Native American wives developed. The site grew initially from the fur trade, and despite the Fort Dearborn Massacre of 1812, more settlers came to the area.

The United States Congress passed an enabling act on April 18, 1818, admitting Illinois as the twenty-first state as of December 3, 1818. A bill had passed Congress in early 1818 moving the northern boundary northward to include the mouth of the Chicago River within the Illinois Territory.[31] The statehood act was approved despite the fact that the population of the state was only 40,258 persons, less than the 60,000 persons required by the Ordinance of 1787. The state capital was established first at Kaskaskia and moved to Vandalia two years later. Much of the land in the state was the property of the United States government. Early sales offices were located at Kaskaskia, Shawneetown, and Vincennes. Until the financial panic of 1819, there was an initial rush of sales and settlement at the southern end of the state, where navigable streams and the only road system were located.[32]

Noel LeVasseur and Gurdon Hubbard

The American Fur Company, headquartered in Astor, New York, with a recruiting station in Montréal, began trading with the American Indians in 1814. It is said that trappers and traders that traded among the American Indians in Illinois brought in two-thirds of the fine furs that were handled by the Astor Company. The frontiersman found the wilderness to be filled with beautiful prairie, woods, and streams. Glowing accounts of the country and its opportunities were sent back east and the process of migration and settlement into the frontier land followed.[33]

In 1817, the American Fur Company in Mackinac, Michigan, first hired nineteen-year-old Québécois Noel LeVasseur (1799–1879), along with his friends Dominique Bray and Henri Boucher, and fifteen-year-old

30. As quoted by A. T. Andreas in *History of Chicago, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time* (Chicago: A. T. Andreas, 1884), 79.
31. The northern boundary of the Illinois Territory was on an east–west line from the southern line of Lake Michigan. In order to give the future state a portage on Lake Michigan, the boundary line was moved ten miles north of the initial boundary. The Congressional legislation was amended before passage, moving the future state's northern boundary a total of fifty-one miles north. This gave the region more potential economic security as well as less potential for the area to align politically with the slave states of the South.
32. Olin Dee Morrison, *Prairie State, A History: Social, Political, Economical* (Athens, Ohio: E. M. Morrison, 1960), 24–25.
33. Burroughs.

Gurdon Hubbard (1802–1886). In 1821, LeVasseur and Hubbard with the help of the Potawatomi portaged from the St. Joseph River across swampy marsh lands to the Kankakee River.

Hubbard later wrote:

> During the year 1822, I had established a direct path or track from Iroquois post to Danville, and I now extended it south from Danville and north to Chicago, this fully opening 'Hubbard's Trail' from Chicago to a point about 150 miles south of Danville. Along this 'trail,' I established trading posts forty to fifty miles apart.[34]

The road laid out by Hubbard, appropriately called Hubbard's Trail, was to be an important one in future years, particularly after it became a state road (present-day Illinois Route 1) in 1834. Until the coming of the railroads, it was the last link in the road from the rich Wabash Valley farming regions to Chicago, the nearest market point. Various other trails were carved out of the prairie and woods in what is now Kankakee County for similar trading reasons.[35]

LeVasseur, Hubbard, and John and Robert Kinzie worked at the fur trading post on the Iroquois River in the southern part of present-day Kankakee County. LeVasseur stayed for two years, then purchased tracts of land from the Potawatomi along the banks of the Kankakee River. LeVasseur was the first European-American settler to build a permanent house in Potawatomi country.

Noel LeVasseur.


Gurdon Hubbard.

The Last Potawatomi in Kankakee County

The Native Americans who occupied the area were divided into powerful tribes who at times fought the European settlers to hold their hunting grounds. Among these tribes, the Kickapoo were among the first to engage in war with European settlers and the last to enter into treaties with the United States government. On July 30, 1819, by the Treaty at Edwardsville, the Kickapoo ceded their land to United States and began to retreat to Osage County. By 1822, only 400 Kickapoo were left in the state.

In the 1820s, the Potawatomi had villages in Yellowhead (near present-day Sherburnville), Waiskuks (near Waldron), Soldier's Village (now the City of Kankakee), and Shawanasee's Village at Rock Creek (now part of Kankakee River State Park). The lifeways of the Potawatomi had by then had changed a great deal from

34. Quoted in Houde and Klasey, 20.
35. Houde and Klasey, 20.

those of their ancestors who had come to the Kankakee Valley in the 1700s. They were excellent trappers, and by now had grown accustomed to the European settlers in the regions and the trade goods they brought with them, including guns, blankets, copper pots, clothing, and whiskey.

In 1829, Andrew Jackson was sworn in as President of the United States, and brought with him a vision to remove American Indians from lands attractive to American citizens. At Jackson's urging, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, providing for the making of treaties with the various tribes to gain possession of their lands. All American Indians were to be resettled on reservations west of the Mississippi River.

Under the Treaty of Camp Tippecanoe, signed in 1832 on the banks of the Tippecanoe River in Indiana and ratified in 1833, the Potawatomi agreed to vacate the Kankakee Valley and move to a reservation near Council Bluffs, Iowa. The tract of land the Potawatomi ceded to the United States was define by the following boundary:

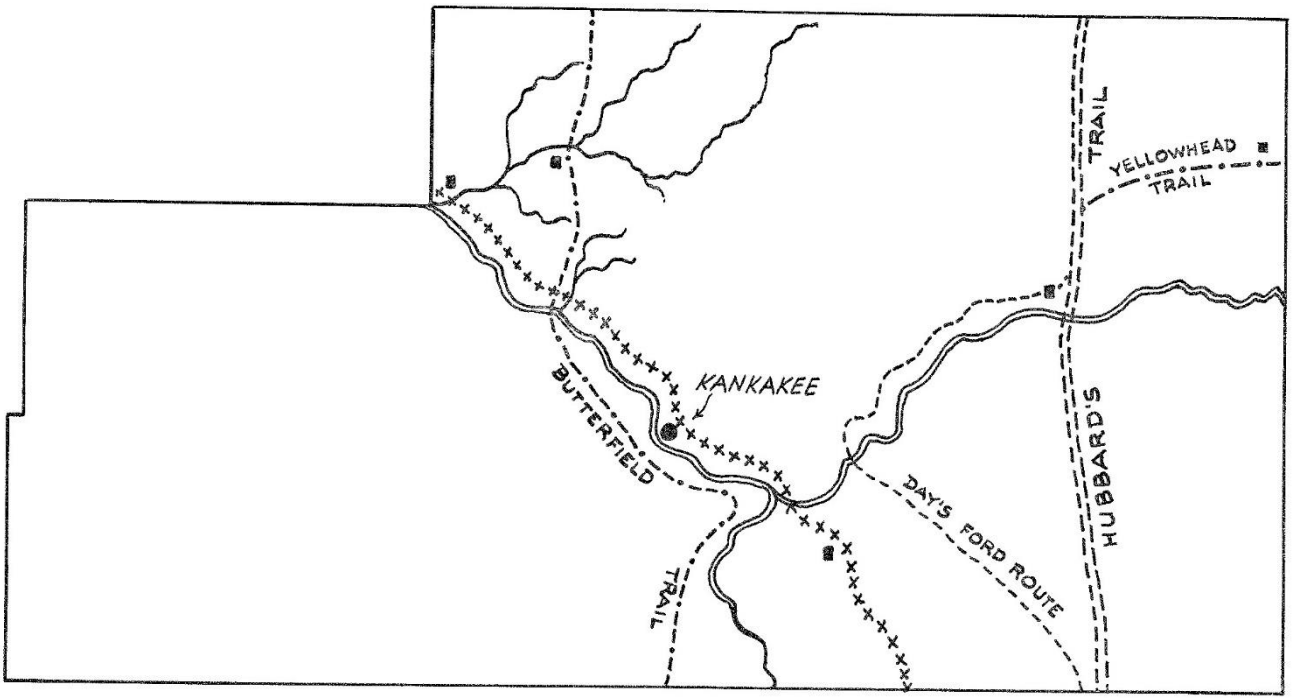
> Beginning at a point on Lake Michigan ten miles southward of the mouth of Chicago river; thence, in a direct line, to a point on the Kankakee river, ten miles above its mouth; thence, with said river and the Illinois river, to the mouth of the Fox river, being the boundary of a cession made by them in 1816; thence, with the southern boundary of the Indian Territory, to the State line between Illinois and Indiana; thence, north with said line, to Lake Michigan; thence, with the shores of Lake Michigan, to the place of beginning.[36]

Notable Potawatomi chiefs included Shabbona, dubbed "the white man's friend"; Pontiac, known for his intelligence and bravery; and Sha-wa-na-see, whose village was the largest and oldest in the country, located on Rock Creek, where he died in 1832. Both Shabbona and Sha-wa-na-see were present at the making of the Treaty of Camp Tippecanoe.

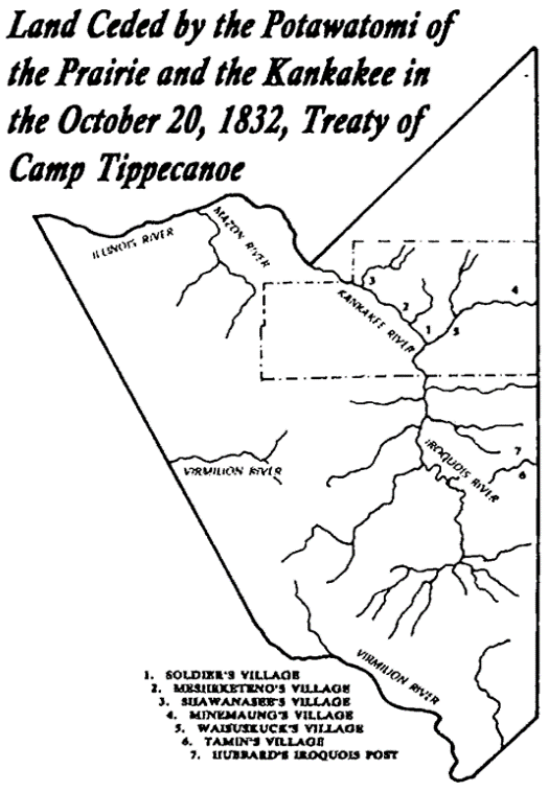
The treaty, in addition to paying the Potawatomi for land, also set up reservations for the chiefs or their families that ranged from 320 to 3,200 acres in size. The reservations for the following individuals—Mesawkqua, Catish Bourbonnais, Mawteno, Francis Levia, Wa-is-ke-shaw, Shawanassee, Nancy and Sally Countryman, J. B. Chevallier, Josette Chevallier and Angelique Chevallier—lay within what is now Kankakee County, and with the exception of these reservations, the whole are of the present-day county was opened to settlement.

The reservations formed an almost unbroken line, from two miles east of the present village of Waldron to the west line of the town of Rockville.[37]

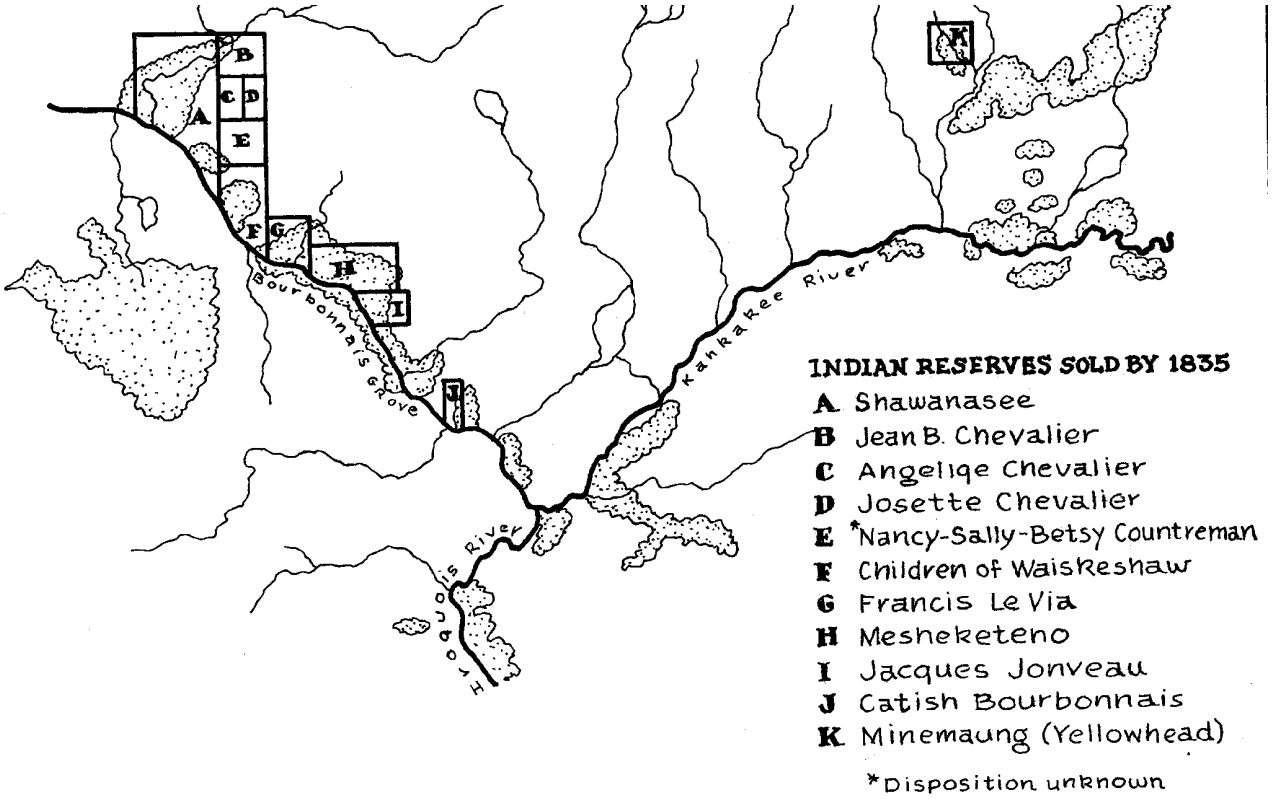
36. Treaty with the Potawatomi, 1832 (7 Stat. 378), October 20, 1832.
37. Kanaga and Letourneau, 622–625.



A map showing historic trails in Kankakee County. Source: Houde and Klasey, 40.



A map of Potawatomi villages. The limits of present-day Kankakee County are shown by the dotted line. Source: Vic Johnson.



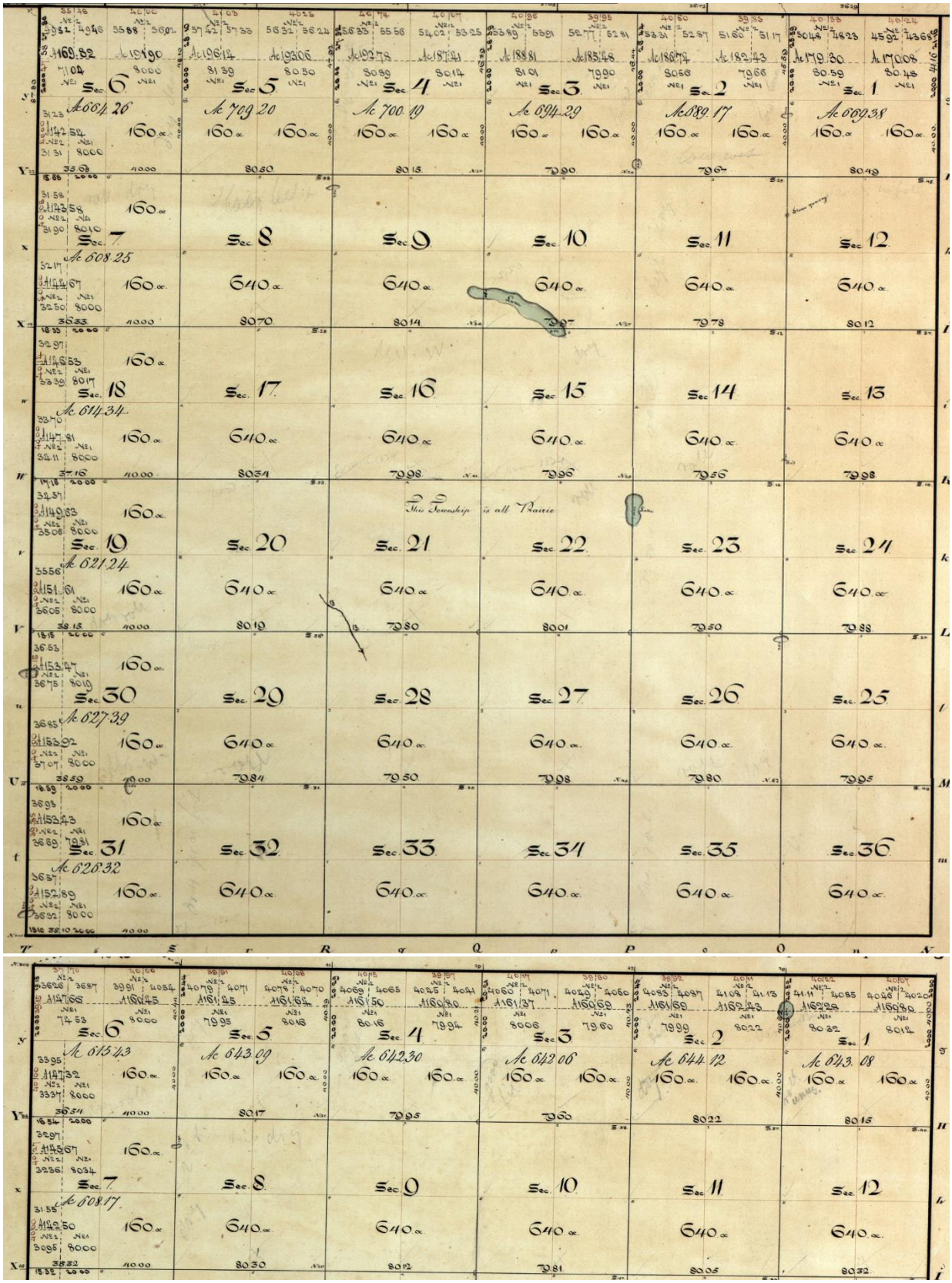
By 1835, most of the Potawatomi reserves had been sold. Sites A through G are now in Rockville Township, H and I are now in Bourbonnais Township, J is in Kankakee Township, and K is in Yellowhead Township. Source: Vic Johnson.

The First Settlers

The early 1830s saw the greatest land boom to that date in American history. Land sales gradually came under the control of the General Land Office as the survey moved westward. In 1834 and 1835 alone, twenty-eight million acres were shifted from closed to open land for purchase. Two years later the Van Buren administration placed an enormous area of 56,686,000 acres on the market. These lands were located in some of the most fertile farming regions of the nation: Illinois, Iowa, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri. The building of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in the later 1830s and 1840s led to a land boom in Chicago, which had been platted in 1830 and incorporated in 1833.[38] The rate of growth in northern Illinois soon matched and then surpassed that in the southern portion of the state.

Noel LeVasseur served as the agent for the federal government managing the removal of Potawatomi from the area. He would later marry Wat-che-kee, a Potawatomi who had previously married Gurdon Hubbard when she was fifteen. In March 1832, LeVasseur and his wife erected a log cabin on the Chicago-Danville trail in present-day Bourbonnais. The cabin was the first European-American settlement in present-day Kankakee County.

38. Between 1840 and 1860 the population of Chicago increased from 4,470 to nearly 100,000, growth tied to the economic boom resulting from the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. By 1890, Chicago's population was more than 1,000,000 persons. See Harry Hansen, ed., *Illinois: A Descriptive and Historical Guide* (New York: Hastings House Publishers, 1974), 176–183.



The original 1834 federal plats of the townships that would become Pilot Township. In its natural state, the surveyor noted "The township is all prairie." A few small ponds were noted; these were subsequently drained, except for the pond in Township 29 North on the line between Section 1 and Section 2, which remains a feature of the township landscape today. Source: Federal Township Plats of Illinois, Illinois Secretary of State and State Archivist, landplats.ilsos.net.

On March 22, 1833, Dr. Hiram Todd of Logansport, Cass County, Indiana, negotiated the first purchase of reservation lands near the Kankakee River with head chief of the Potawatomi, Shaw-wa-nas-see. The five-section reservation at Rock Creek was the largest reservation given under the Treaty of Camp Tippecanoe, with 3,200 acres of woods, hills, and clearings that stretched east along the Kankakee River. Todd was, by 1845, the largest private landowner in this area. His 8,000 acres of land included the tract on Rock Creek and the sites of present-day Aroma Park and Momence.

On February 26, 1833, all of what is now Kankakee County, except the land later comprising the two westernmost townships of Essex and Norton, was placed within the newly formed County of Iroquois, and would remain so until January 12, 1836, at which time the land north of the Kankakee River became a part of newly formed Will County.[39]

Other pioneers soon followed Todd, settling in what is now known as Kankakee County; these settlers included Micah Jepson Bates Hawkins, Case Wadley, William Baker, Major Bloom, Antoine and Francois Bourbonnais and Gurdon S. Hubbard.[40] Clusters of cabins rose along the wooded fringes of the Kankakee River—Rockville, on the west bank of Rock Creek; Bloom's Grove, further up the creek; and on the opposite bank; the Nichols' settlement across the river from Rockville; the Hawkins' settlement, opposite Bourbonnais; Beebetown, between Aroma and Momence; and the Mount Langham settlement, south of the Kankakee and centered around the high mound of the same name.[41]

There were three distinct lines of movement of immigration over the next decade: from the region of the St. Lawrence; from the eastern states; and from southern states such as Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

The Hawkins brothers, Allanson and M. J. B. (Jepson) Hawkins, traveled to Kankakee from Danville, Illinois, in 1832 in search of a new home. Jepson chose land south of the Kankakee River, went to Chicago to make the purchase, and became the first white settler in Limestone Township. His brother returned to Danville, but he and their other two brothers, Joel and Robert, would soon follow to claim their land next to M. Jepson's along the river. The area became known as Hawkins Grove.

Case Wadley came to Iroquois County about 1828 to work for Gurdon Hubbard who was running a trading post at Bunkum. Wadley, along with William Baker, built a log cabin on the south bank of Baker Creek on the road between what is now Aroma Park and Kankakee, circa 1832. It was in the Baker cabin that the first white child in what is now Kankakee County was born. William and Sylvia Baker became parents of Louisa, one of their ten children, on May 5, 1834. Major David Bloom, from Pennsylvania, came to Rock Creek in 1837, purchasing land at what was later known as Bloom's Grove for $400.

In 1830, a fur trader referred to as both Antoine Bourbonnais and Francois Bourbonnais, Sr., born in the province of Québec, Canada, was hired by the American Fur Company. Soon after his arrival to the area, he built a cabin/trading post on a site near what is now the intersection of the present Illinois 102 and U.S. Highway 45. About 1833, Bourbonnais moved to the land granted to his wife, Catish, building a cabin on the bank of the Kankakee, near the point where the Illinois Central later constructed its bridge.

39. *Burt E. Burroughs, Annotated: The Story of Kankakee's Earliest Pioneer Settlers*, Introduction and Notes by Vic Johnson (Bradley, Illinois: Lindsay Publication, Inc., 1986). Burroughs's original text was published in 1932 in the Kankakee *Daily Republican*.
40. Ibid.
41. Houde and Klasey, 31.

In summer 1834, Case Wadley, working for Francois Bourbonnais, began to farm 100 acres of land east of what is now downtown Kankakee, and built a double log cabin for his son, Francois Bourbonnais, Jr. This cabin, standing roughly halfway down (what is now) Harrison Avenue, between Court and Merchant streets, was occupied by various families in later years, but by the early 1850s, it was in ruinous condition. Most early visitors to the area mentioned it as the only sign of human habitation within what is now the City of Kankakee.

Francois Bourbonnais, Jr., received no land under the 1832 Tippecanoe treaty, although his mother, Catish, his brother, Washington, and his daughter, Maw-teno or Manteno, each received grants. He had, however, received land near the mouth of the Fox River under an 1829 treaty. The younger members of the family probably went west with their tribe in 1836, but the older Bourbonnais may have stayed. The year of his death is unknown, but the western half of Catish's reservation (where the cabin stood) was not sold by her until 1847, about fourteen years after the eastern half was sold.

Probably the highest price paid to the original owner for a reservation was the $3 per acre paid to Francois Bourbonnais, Jr., and Maw-teno by Isaac Elston on April 23, 1847, for the 640 acres of Maw-teno's land. Much of the city of Kankakee now stands on that reservation. Elston bought another tract of Bourbonnais family land the same day, at only half the per-acre price he paid for the Maw-teno reservation. For $1.50 per acre, he purchased the western 320 acres of the Catish Bourbonnais' reservation.

In all, Potawatomi lands totaling 12,160 acres passed into the control of thirteen persons, in amounts as small as one-half acre and as large as five sections (3,200 acres). From 1833 to 1838, the Potawatomi bands left Kankakee County, one by one. The last Potawatomi band, consisting of 200 men, women, and children who lived along Davis Creek near Bourbonnais, moved west in 1838.

By 1849, settlement began in Momence, and it became a busy and bustling town; however, from 1832 until 1860, Bourbonnais was the most populous village in the county. In 1850, when Kankakee was only a wooded ridge in a bend of the river, Bourbonnais was a village of nearly 2,000 persons, a religious center, and well known in French Canada.[42]

42. Ibid., 34–35.

Establishment and Development of Kankakee County

In 1848, Illinois adopted township government as the basic level of local government, although in most locations functioning governments were not set up until 1850. By law, three services were to be provided by the townships: general assistance to the needy, property assessment for tax purposes, and maintenance of township roads and bridges. A unique feature of township government was the annual town meeting, held each April in all townships. This system continues to the present day.[43] Until the twentieth century, almost all public infrastructure (such as roads) was thus maintained by each township with local tax revenue.

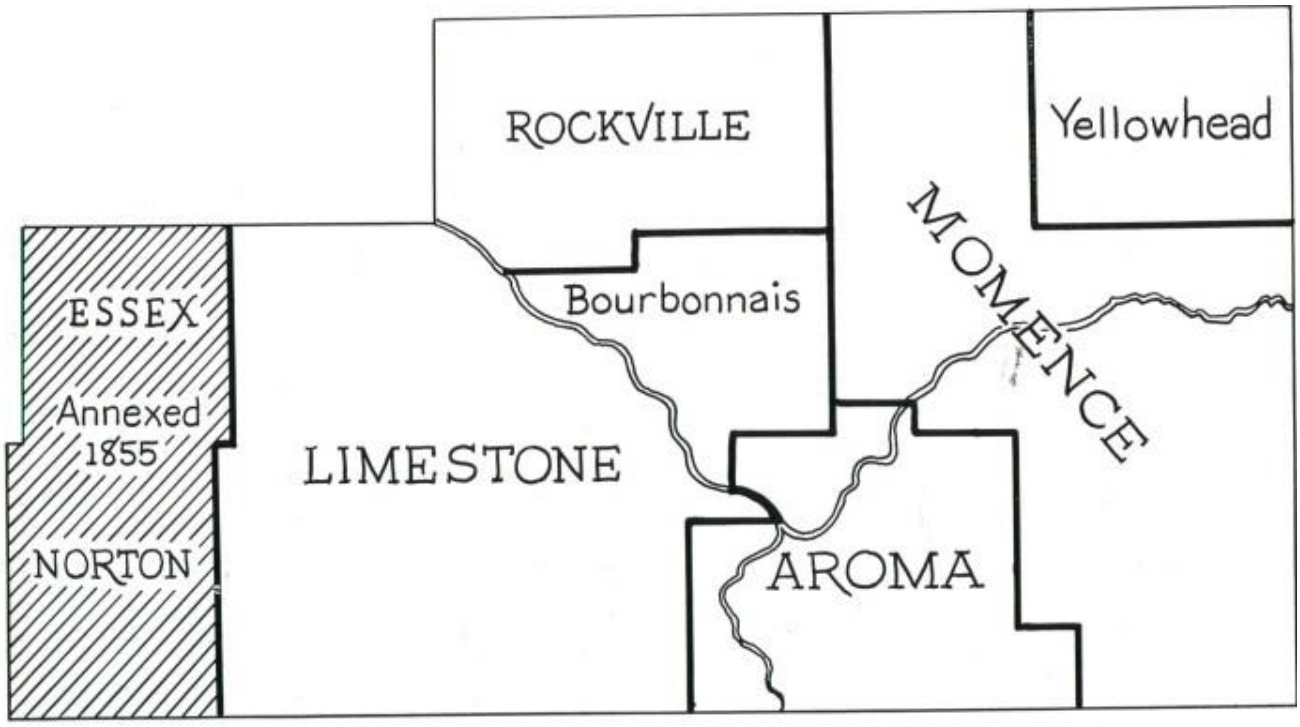
Kankakee County was formed from portions of Will and Iroquois Counties in 1853. Originally, the county was divided into six townships: Yellowhead, Momence, Aroma, Bourbonnais, Rockville, and Limestone. In 1855, present-day Essex and Norton townships were transferred from Vermillion County to Kankakee County. Two congressional townships are omitted from the northwest corner of the county's generally rectangular shape, giving it an overall "L" shape. At its greatest extent, Kankakee County extends about 38 miles east to west, and about 20 miles north to south. Its total area is about 681 square miles. The county is divided into seventeen civil townships of varying size.

Additional townships within Kankakee County were established later, including the following:

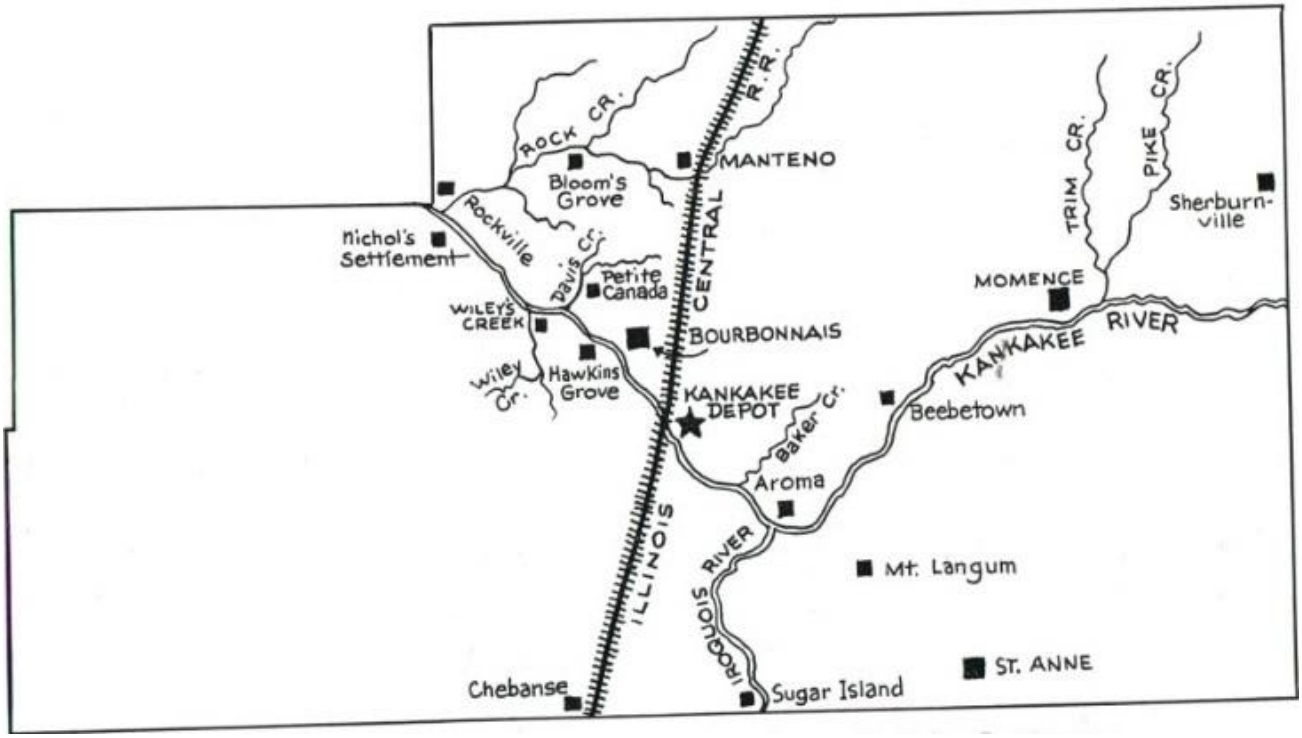
- Salina Township: April 27, 1854
- Kankakee Township: February 11, 1855
- Manteno and Otto (Carthage) Townships: March 11, 1855
- Essex Township: August 1, 1855
- Sumner (Union) Township: September 10, 1855
- St. Anne Township: March 11, 1857
- Pilot Township: April 11, 1857
- Norton and Ganeer Township: February 15, 1859
- Pembroke Township: February 17, 1877.[44]

After the Civil War, Kankakee County attempted to annex a strip of land four miles deep and the full width of Iroquois County, which would have brought the village of Chebanse entirely into Kankakee County, as well as the villages of Papineau and St. Mary's (Beaverville). The strong ties of the French-Canadian settlers in St. Anne to these villages caused them to be in favor of the annexation; however, the effort failed following the election on May 14, 1867.

43. Bryan Smith, "Township Government in Illinois: A Rich History, A Vibrant Future." <http://www.comptrollerconnect.ioc.state.il.us>
44. Kanaga and Letourneau, 750.



A map of Kankakee County showing the original civil township configuration. Source: Houde and Klasey, 56.



A map of Kankakee County showing the location of villages and settlements in 1853. Source: Houde and Klasey, 32.

Railroads

On May 3, 1850, a land grant from the federal government and the State of Illinois was given to finance the construction of a 366-mile-long railroad, running from Chicago south to Cairo, Illinois, with a branch from Galena, Illinois, to Cairo. The railroad was granted every alternate section of land within a strip six miles wide on each side of the main track and branches, a total of more than 2 million acres. The railroad could then sell these even-numbered sections of land for no less than $2.50 per acre, to finance construction of the route. The grant was accepted on February 10, 1851, passing the Illinois legislature, and incorporated the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The main line of the road was completed within four years and the branches within six years. The total length of the railroad was 533 miles.

Government land offices had suspended all sales in areas where the Illinois Central grant would lie until the final route was selected. The railroad agents began advertising on the New York piers for workers. These agents promised Irish and German immigrants $1.25 per day plus $4.75 for rail transportation to Illinois. They stressed steady employment, a healthy climate, and the opportunity to buy good land at low prices. At the peak period of employment and construction work, in 1855, more than 100,000 men were working along the Illinois Central lines.

In the early years of construction, cholera became a problem for those working on the grading near Kankakee, with a number of people dying in 1852. At the time the disease was at almost epidemic proportions in the area.

The need to construct a bridge across the Kankakee River became the first major obstacle in constructing the railroad south from Chicago. In 1853 the Illinois Central contractors opened a quarry in Limestone Township at the mouth of Wiley Creek. A bridge was built across the river using huge stone blocks for the piers that were hauled on sledges pulled by either horse or oxen. The bridge built across the Kankakee River was a double-deck structure, with the railroad on the top deck and a wagon bridge on the lower level. On August 5, 1853, the first train out of Chicago to use the completed bridge made the trip to Kankakee in 3 hours and 20 minutes, at 20 miles per hour. The entire line was completed September 27, 1856, and the railroad then began to sell agricultural land and promote the development of towns to generate traffic for the railroad.

The Associates Land Company was formed by the railroad to buy land and plan town sites along the route.[45] The company surveyed and platted a town that became known as Kankakee Depot, now the City of Kankakee. At the time the town was little more than a path cut through a grove of trees, with a graded right-of-way for the railroad not yet completed, and the remains of a cabin on what is now courthouse square.

In June 1853, the Associates Land Company announced that if Kankakee Depot were chosen as the county seat, they would donate a square block of land for the courthouse site and $5,000 to construct the building. On June 23, 1853, Kankakee Depot was chosen over Momence as the county seat. Associates Land Company kept their promise. By April 1854, the supervisors had received a set of plans, and the next month a building contract for $19,282.50 was awarded to contractor, Robert J. Cunningham. The construction of the courthouse was completed by late summer of 1855. It was a stone structure with the limestone for the exterior brought from the quarry near Wiley Creek in Limestone Township. The same quarry provided the stone for the Illinois Central bridge.

45. Houde and Klasey, 47–48.

The new Kankakee City was first chartered in 1855. The size of the village was two square miles, divided into two wards along the railroad tracks, with the Illinois Central Depot at the center. The population boomed and was over 1,000 by the end of 1855. There were eight or ten stores offering general merchandise, two hotels, a number of saloons, a half dozen physicians and lawyers, several blacksmith shops, a weekly newspaper, and one or more subscription schools. With a growing business district, Kankakee City became a trading point for farmers from miles around.

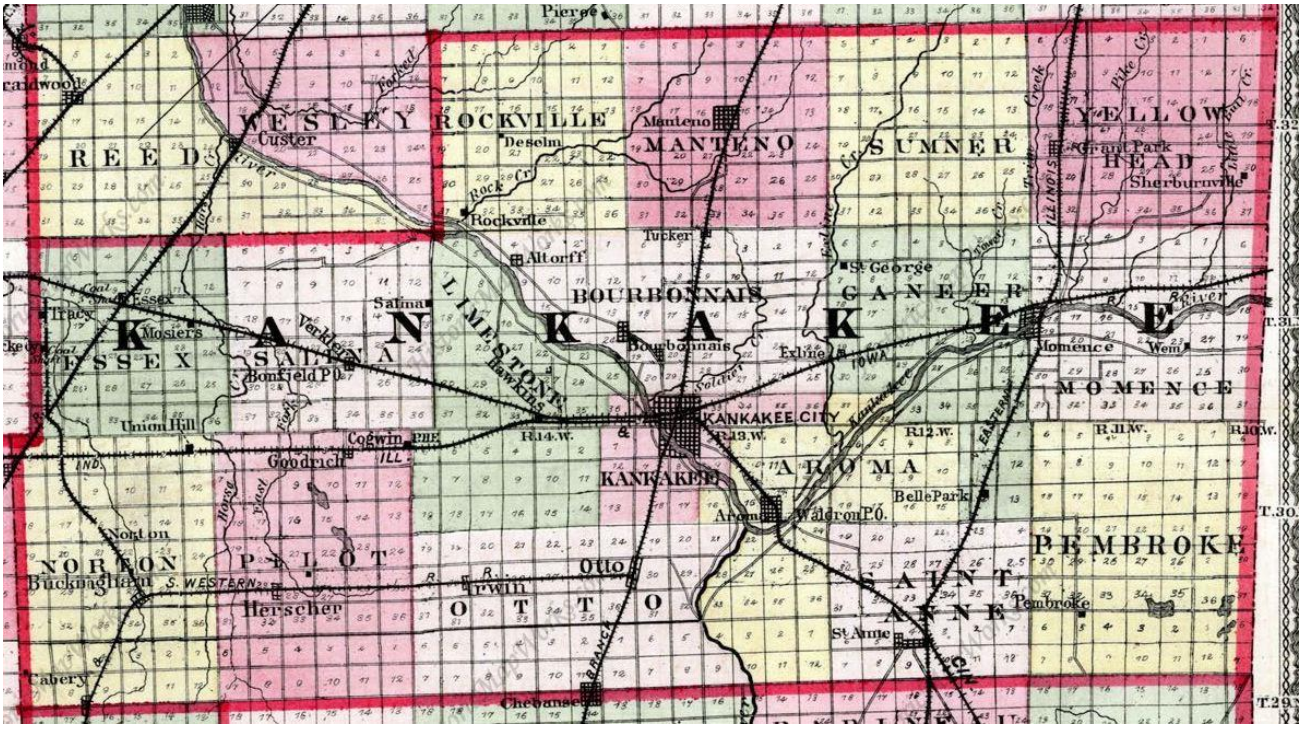
Once the railroad was built things began to change. Sales of small tracts of land to settlers were heaviest in the 1850s–1860s, with the Illinois Central selling a major portion of its grant during that period. The railroad was a strong promoter of immigration to Illinois from Europe, Canada, and the Eastern United States. Settlers were encouraged to begin moving out into the prairie to develop a more extensive acreage. There now was a way to market larger crops, and the railroad brought lumber from the forests of Michigan. In addition to the Illinois Central Railroad, the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad and the Kankakee & Seneca Railroad would later cross the township from east to the west.[46]

The Illinois Central Railroad greatly affected the pattern of development in Kankakee County. After the rail line was developed, trade came to the towns on its route. Produce of area farms could be shipped, and merchandise and supplies received. The Illinois Central Railroad essentially changed the axis of settlement in the county from east and west, along the Kankakee River, to north and south along the line of its rails. The towns of Manteno, Kankakee, and Chebanse (among many others) were its creations, and without the railroad, would have been small and unimportant places, if they had come to exist at all. If the railroad had never developed, the trails and rivers would have remained the avenues of transportation, and Momence would likely have become the major town in the area. Although Bourbonnais had faster growth from 1830 to 1850 because of the special circumstances of French immigration, Momence would likely have gained population and passed that of Bourbonnais over time. Momence's advantage would have been its more favorable location at the Vincennes Trail crossing of the Kankakee River. For similar reasons, Aroma Park and Sugar Island, located where major trails crossed rivers, might have enjoyed great growth.

Ultimately, eight steam railroads and one electric railroad were developed in Kankakee County in the nineteenth century. Those operated by steam were the Illinois Central and its branch, the Kankakee & Southwestern; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Kankakee & Seneca, both operated by the Big Four; the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa; the Chicago Southern; the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; the Wabash; and the Illinois, Iowa & Minnesota.

An electric interurban train line connecting Kankakee and Chicago was constructed by the Chicago Southern Traction Company. Another electric line was built in 1906 from Kankakee to Momence and St. Anne by way of Waldron.

46. Kanaga and Letourneau, 618.



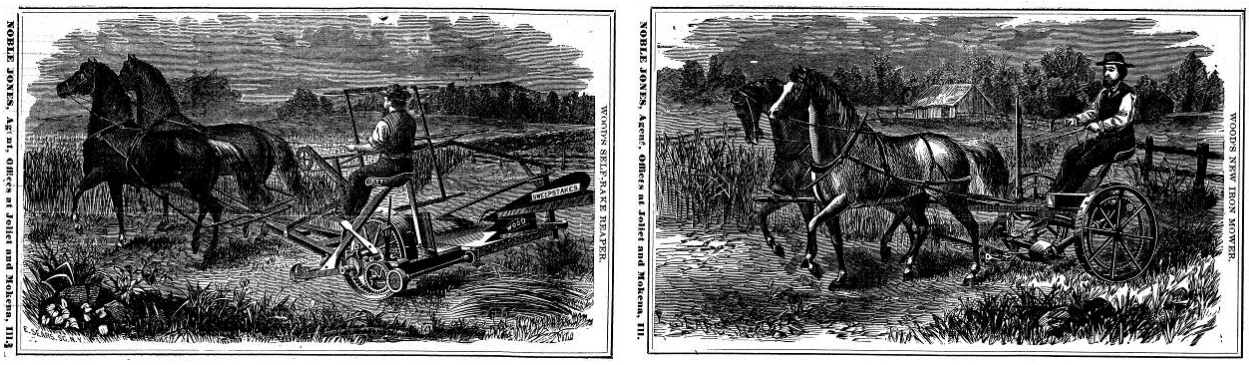
Overview of Kankakee County from the 1883 atlas. Note the numerous railroads crossing the county both east to west and north to south.

Agricultural and Industrial Development

By the 1850s, Illinois was a major agricultural state. Its corn production was 57.65 million bushels, which increased to 115.2 million in 1860, making it the leading corn producer in the nation.[47] Wheat was also a major crop—the state was fifth in wheat production in 1850 and first in 1860. Acreage in improved farmland increased two and one half times in the decade. Other principal farm crops were oats, rye, and barley. The average price for corn and wheat was $1.25 per bushel. In the early- to mid-1800s, agricultural implements were primitive and included reapers, iron plowshares, and hay tenders.

As early as 1850, corn was the leading crop in northeastern Illinois, since it could be fed to livestock as well as processed into other products.[48] Other grain crops included oats, barley (used in beer production), and rye. Potatoes were also grown in the region through the late 1800s, but several seasons of wet summers led to rotting crops, followed in subsequent years by potato bugs. Strawberries and grapes were grown in limited areas by the 1870s.

47. "Corn" was the medieval term used in England for the grain known later as wheat. Settlers given "Indian corn" (maize) by the Native Americans began to sow it themselves, and corn (maize) became one of the leading grain crops in the United States by the 1800s. See United States Department of Agriculture, *Yearbook of Agriculture* (1936), 496.
48. *Souvenir of Settlement and Progress of Will County Illinois* (Chicago: Historical Directory Publishing Co., 1884), 244.



Two of the variety of mechanical farm implements that were available to Kankakee County farmers after the Civil War. Above left: A self-raking reaper. Above right: A mower.

The change from self-sufficient farming to cash crop farming occurred during the mid-nineteenth century. Prior to that time, a farmstead typically had less than ten acres. Most farms were 80 acres in size by the end of the century, sometimes with additional parcels of 40 and 80 acres.[49] However, a few individuals in Kankakee County owned larger parcels of land. In order to divide their parcels of land and enclosure pasturage, farmers used split-rail fencing and vegetation such as Osage hedges. Other means of dividing land included wire fencing, available after 1860, and barbed wire, introduced in the 1880s.[50]

Cattle, hogs, and sheep were also a significant part of northeastern Illinois agriculture. The Chicago Union Stock Yards, incorporated by act of the Illinois State Legislature in 1865, was a ready market. Horses were also bred, as they were an indispensable for the operation of farm machinery; oxen were also used into the 1870s. The dairy industry also was initially a significant part of the region's agriculture.[51]

The average value of a southern Illinois farm in 1910 was $15,000; in the northern part of the state it was $20,700. The annual value of farm products measured in dollars rose from $186 million in 1896 to $277 million in 1912; this was accompanied by an increase in production of field crops by 70 percent and 76 percent respectively for those years. During this time, wheat, rye, and oat production was on the decline. Livestock production remained fairly constant in overall value but sales of animals decreased by 50 percent during this period. Vegetable production was led by root crops like potatoes, turnips, and carrots. Of orchard fruits, apples had the greatest production.[52]

49. It should be noted that plat maps from the period reflect land ownership, not tilled land or the extent (through land leasing or barter) of a farmstead.
50. Ibid., 5.
51. The dairy industry in the Midwest was centered on Elgin, Illinois, and the western counties around Chicago until the beginning of World War I, after which Wisconsin came to be known as "America's Dairyland." See Daniel Ralston Block, "The Development of Regional Institutions of Agriculture: The Chicago Milk Marketing Order" (Ph.D. diss., University of California at Los Angeles, 1997), 49–52.
52. Morrison, 98.

Rascher's *Birds Eye View of the Chicago Packing Houses & Union Stock Yards* (Charles Rascher, 1890; Library of Congress collection).

With the development of the gasoline engine and adaptation to the tractor, working conditions on the farm improved considerably. Water could be pumped using gasoline engines instead of depending on the wind to run windmills. Engines also provided power to operate milking machines, grind feed, and run various kinds of machinery. The coming of the gas powered automobile and truck led to demands for better roads in Illinois. At the 1913 meeting of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, Illinois State Highway Engineer A. N. Johnson recognized these needs:

> In particular, there is a vast field for the development of motor truck traffic, which it has not been necessary heretofore to consider in plans for road improvement. It is believed that in many Sections of the State the opportunity is big for the development of this class of traffic, and provision should be made in the future for road building on a majority of the main roads for the eight and ten ton motor truck. Already truck farmers in the vicinity of Chicago have clubbed together in the purchase of a motor truck by which a 24-hour trip has been reduced to 8 hours, while the delivery of milk from the farm to the city by motor truck is already an economic proposition.
>
> It is believed therefore that the construction to be undertaken on our main roads should be a character that can withstand the heavy motor traffic, heavy horse drawn traffic, as well as the lighter forms of traffic, and that a serious mistake will be made to put down any other than rigid, durable forms of pavement. In Illinois this reduces the choice of the road surface to brick and concrete.[53]

With the implementation of the Civil Administrative Code in 1917, which formed the departmental structure within the executive branch, the Illinois Department of Agriculture was formed as a regulatory and promotional agency.[54]

53. A. N. Johnson, "Cost of a System of Durable Roads for Illinois," in *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Illinois Farmers' Institute,* edited by H. A. McKeene (Springfield, Illinois: Illinois State Journal Company, 1913), 149.
54. Information from the website of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, www.agr.state.il.us/aghistory.html. The department actually dated back to 1819, when the Illinois Agricultural Association was formed. Although little is known of the activities of this early group other than a collection of letters by its founders, it established an organization that became the Illinois State Agricultural Agency in 1853. This semi-public organization continued to function until replaced in 1871 by the Department of Agriculture under the supervision of the State Board of Agriculture.

Farm machinery changed drastically in the early twentieth century with the introduction of internal combustion engines. At left, a tractor advertisement from Ruge & Wilke in Beecher, Illinois, illustrates the types of tractors available in the 1910s as well as listing the tremendous variety of other implements that were available. From the *Prairie Farmer's Reliable Directory of Farmers and Breeders, Will and Southern Cook Counties, Illinois* (Chicago: Prairie Farmer Publishing Company, 1918), 349.

As the prairies were plowed and towns started to spring up, brickmaking and stone quarrying developed to support construction of permanent structures. Extensive deposits of clay suitable for brick and tile manufacture were discovered near St. Anne, Grant Park, Momence and Kankakee. There were many stone quarries within the Kankakee City limits that produced block limestone, cut and shaped for buildings, and crushed limestone, used to surface roads.[55]

A considerable portion of the land in Kankakee County was at one time swamp land. Prior to and some years after the organization of the county, the swamp lands in the eastern part adjoined those of Western Indiana. Criminals such as counterfeiters and horse thieves used the area as a hideout, until the swamps were drained and an organized community developed.

Land area of farms in the Chicago area declined from 88.7 percent of total area in 1900 to 84.9 percent in 1920 and to 80 percent in 1925. In the century between 1830 and 1925, the number of farms had peaked in 1900. By 1925, the total number of farms was 5,000 less than in 1880.[56] Livestock production (including swine) peaked in 1900. For the counties within fifty miles of Chicago, the average number of dairy cows per square mile of farmland declined from 46.1 in 1900 to 42.8 in 1925. Acreage in cereal production showed a gradual increase after 1925. Sheep and wool production peaked in 1880 and horses and mules in 1920, declining as a direct result of the introduction of the tractor and motor truck. Dairy production in the Chicago region peaked in 1900 and declined markedly in the following two decades.[57]

55. Houde and Klasey.
56. Edward A. Duddy, *Agriculture in the Chicago Region* (Chicago: University of Chicago, 1929), 3.
57. Ibid., 4.

In 1912, the Kankakee County Soil and Crop Improvement Association, the second in the state, was formed with John Collier as the advisor. It was an organization formed for the improvement of farming. From this organization, the Kankakee County Young Men's Country Club was formed with a local unit in each township. The young men that joined were taught newer and better farming practices and they in turn took that knowledge to their fathers. The goal was to improve soils with limestone and phosphate, replace Timothy grass with legume for nitrates, encourage the building of silos, encourage use of high-yielding varieties of seed and plants, and introduce better-quality purebred livestock. The first year there were 125 youth members in the county, ranging in age from 14 to 26.

Following the stock market crash of October 1929, John C. Collier, of the Soil and Crop Improvement Association, revealed that the 1930 financial outlook for farmers of the county was "none too rosy." Former Illinois Governor Len Small, who was president of the Kankakee Soil and Crop Improvement Association, wrote to President Herbert Hoover in support of the Midwest farmers, asking for him to work with the mortgage-holding companies in an attempt to help the farmers. He wrote the following:

> Many farmers, long respected residents of their localities, are in great distress. Following poor crops and low prices they have barely been able to pay their taxes by sacrifices which in many cases have deprived them of the necessities of life and are now being continually harassed and threatened with foreclosure by various mortgage-holding companies. . . .

Although the Great Depression of the 1930s had a dramatic impact on all Americans, for American farmers the economic decline began a decade earlier. Numerous factors led to the decline of the farm economy in the post-World War I era. To meet the needs of the wartime economy that was feeding American and European populations, American farmers increased production by cultivating lands that formerly were kept fallow. Following the war, farmers continued this trend, overproducing despite reductions in demand. As commodity prices fell, so did the standard of living of many farmers since prices in the rest of the economy were increasing. Farmers went into debt, mortgaged their property, and in many cases lost their farms to creditors.

The coming of the Great Depression deepened the crisis further. Agricultural production in Illinois collapsed from almost $6.25 billion in 1929 to $2.5 billion in 1933. As unemployment in industrial centers soared, some people fled to rural communities, putting additional pressure on rural areas, as most did not have access to welfare relief.[58] Within days of the inauguration of Franklin Roosevelt, legislation was formulated that Congress would later pass as the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The numerous adjustment programs initiated under the New Deal led to limitations in agricultural production in order to raise crop prices to acceptable levels. These included 20 percent of the land or 1,218,062 acres used in corn production being retired; over 1,000,000 acres of land in wheat production were also retired.[59] In 1934, 15,734,600 acres of land were in production, for a total crop value of $218,569,000 nationally; this grew to 17,692,100 acres and a crop value of $273,931,000 the following year.[60]

During the 1930s approximately 65 percent of the farmers in the county were struggling to pay the interest on their mortgage, pay their taxes, and still make a living. When loan companies started foreclosure proceedings, the farmers united and approximately 200 marched to the Court House in protest. A resolution was passed to delay the penalty on delinquent tax bills from May 1 to October 1, for the years 1932–1933. It was less than a

58. Morrison, 108.
59. United States Department of Agriculture, *Yearbook of Agriculture* (1936), 1155–1156.
60. Ibid., 1146.

year later when 500 farmers from the county appeared at the Court House to prevent a foreclosure sale of a farm in Essex. The farmers continued to gather in protest each time a farm was in trouble.

Soybeans were first planted in the late 1930s as a forage crop mainly to be fed to dairy cows and cattle. Although some soybeans were processed through a threshing machine and sold on the market, it was not a popular grain product. Ten or fifteen years later, however, soybeans became a valuable food and commercial product as new uses were developed with the assistance of state and federal agricultural programs.

During World War II, farmers were encouraged by the federal government to increase their production by the use of power machinery and the latest scientific processes. When a decline in demand arose, the farmer was forced to continue his heavy production rate. Cash crop income in 1950 was $2.038 billion nationally. Of this total, livestock and livestock products accounted for $1.26 billion; crops, $763 million; and government pay for adaptation of production program, with $10.6 million paid to the farmers in Illinois. Principal crops were corn, soybeans, wheat, oats, hay, fruit, and greenhouse products. The average value of a farm in Illinois in 1950 was $28,400.[61] The farm population in Illinois declined from 1,341,104 in 1900, to 772,521 in 1950.[62]

The abandoning of farms and the consolidation of small farms into large ones resulted in many buildings being razed or abandoned. Moreover, changes in farming meant that many old farm buildings were too small, or unsuitable for other reasons, and were replaced by larger, more suitable and flexible structures. By the twentieth century many barns were constructed by professional builders following plans influenced by farm journals and using mass-produced lumber from a nearby yard or sawmill.

By 2012, there were 75,000 Illinois farms utilizing almost 27 million acres and about 73 percent of the total land area in the state. Illinois was the leading state in agricultural-related industries such as soybean processing, meat packing, dairy manufacturing, feed milling, vegetable processing, machinery manufacturing, foreign exports, and service industries.[63]

61. Morrison, 116.
62. Sonya Salamon, *Prairie Patrimony: Family, Farming & Community in the Midwest* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1992), 35.
63. Census of Agriculture.

Developmental History of Pilot Township

The boundary of Pilot Township falls within of one of the six original townships formed in Kankakee County. Prior to the arrival of European settlers, the area was primarily inhabited by Native Americans, who hunted deer, prairie chickens, and buffalo in the area.[64] Wolves were also present. The first European settlers immigrated to the area in the 1840s from the eastern United States and northern Canada. These settlers traveled along the Kankakee River and from the east by covered wagons in search of new homes in the "Great West." Early settlers were lured to the vast landscapes of fertile prairies, forests and streams.[65]

With settlers arriving in greater numbers, the county court met for its first term in June 1853 to distribute the land into six different townships. These original townships were Yellowhead, Momence, Aroma, Bourbonnais, Rockville, and Limestone.[66] Limestone Township was the largest of the original townships, which included the territory of present-day Salina, Pilot, and parts of Kankakee and Otto townships.

After the Illinois Central Railroad built a rail line from Chicago to Kankakee in 1853, development in the area continued to expand, and it was not long before the boundaries of these townships were altered and the land was redistributed once again.[67] In 1854, Salina Township was separated from Limestone Township. A few years later, the Township of Pilot was founded as it split away from Salina.[68] The first town meeting for Pilot Township was held on April 7, 1857. Thirty-two men were present. Morey Frink was elected supervisor and other officers were chosen to manage township issues such as roads and livestock running loose. A constable and justices of the peace were also chosen. [69]

Some of the early settlers of Pilot Township included Lawrence Fetterly, Leon Bertrand, Morey Fink, Nathan B. Lewis, A. L. Cook, Peter Ginger, M. Burkhart, Azariah Buck, Jacob Ford, William Dittus, Paul Schoot, George Wilcox, Andrew Herscher and his sons Frederick and John, Henry Amidon, and James Bowlby.[70] These early settlers were first attracted to vast amounts of timber along the Kankakee River, but soon began moving to the fertile land of the prairie to build their own farmsteads. Trees for lumber were rarely available in the prairie, thus many homes were initially constructed of sod.[71] In 1847, one of the early settlers, Joel Hawkins, built the first home within the boundary of what today is Pilot Township. Twelve miles southwest of La Point (Bourbonnais Grove), Hawkins built a log cabin within a grove of trees that became better known as Pilot Hill.[72] Later, in 1853, Morey French Frink bought the land from Hawkins. Around the time that Frink purchased Pilot Hill, the Illinois Central Railroad's contractors opened a quarry in Limestone Township near the mouth of Wiley Creek.[73] With the opening of this quarry, and numerous additional quarries along the course of Solider Creek, limestone became a prominent construction material in this area. In the late 1850s, Morey Frink replaced the original timber structure and built a limestone house on the top of Pilot Hill.[74]

64. The so-called prairie chicken is a species of grouse native to central North America, *Tympanuchus cupido.*
65. Burroughs, 12.
66. Houde and Klasey, 55.
67. Burroughs, 12.
68. Houde and Klasey, 55.
69. Ibid, 5.
70. Lavon Wilcox, *Pilot Township* (1976), 5. One of series of books prepared during the United States Bicentennial celebration for Kankakee County communities.
71. Wilcox, 2.
72. Ibid., 3.
73. Houde and Klasey. 75.
74. Wilcox, 3.

Left: Pilot Hill Farmstead as it appeared in the early twentieth century. Right: The Pilot Center hall, as it appeared circa 1920. The building was demolished by the 1930s. Source: Meyer.

While there were few towns or villages initially established within Pilot Township, development of the township continued to prosper as large numbers of immigrants from France, Germany, and Ireland began to settle there.[75] In 1863, the Pilot Center hall was built on the northwest corner of Section 27. This building provided a community meeting place for elections, religious gatherings, various social events, and hearings before the Justice of Peace.[76] After the Pilot Center hall was built, other commercial businesses were established within close proximity of the new community center. To the west of Pilot Center, a general store and blacksmith opened. In 1865, a post office was also built nearby.[77] Both the general store and the post office were run by Hiram Aldrich before being purchased by one of the early township settlers, Azariah Buck.[78] The general store was relocated in 1878 as part of the development of Herscher.

The railroad would be instrumental in the development of Pilot Township, as small villages developed along the 1853 Illinois Central line that ran from Kankakee to Chicago. This line was expanded southwest in 1878, providing additional service from Kankakee to Bloomington. The extension crossed through Sections 25 to 30 of Pilot Township, and this expansion led to the development of one of the principal villages of Pilot Township, Herscher.[79] With the founding of Herscher, the first grain elevator in Pilot Township was built by John Herscher.[80]

Along the same Illinois Central Railroad line, the station called Dickey's Siding was added. The station was named after the settler Sylvester B. Dickey, who owned the land where the station was built. In 1880, another grain elevator was built near the new railway station. The grain elevator near Dickey's Siding was later operated by Carrington, Hannah & Co., Inkster Bros., and Albert Sidentop.[81]

In 1868, the American Central Railroad was projected to pass through Kankakee, but attempts to construct the new rail line failed, and the project was soon abandoned. Some years later, in 1881, F. M. Drake organized a new company, Three I, and built the Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa Railroad.[82] The construction of the Indiana,

75. Ibid., 102.
76. Ibid., 6.
77. Ibid., 35.
78. Ibid., 6.
79. John Drury, *This is Kankakee County, Illinois* (Chicago: The Loree Company, 1955), 327.
80. Rev. J. Meyer, *History of SS. Peter and Paul's Church* (Pilot Township, Illinois: 1920), 24.
81. "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 347. Dickey had a stock farm of 720 acres spanning portions of Sections 23, 25, and 26. In 1881, he moved to a new residence in Kankakee but retained ownership of the farm.
82. Meyer, 24.

Illinois, and Iowa Railroad across the northern part of Pilot Township through Sections 1 to 6 led to the establishment of additional small villages near the railway. In 1881, the Cagwin station was added near Lehigh. Jospeh Carrow opened a limestone quarry near the newly constructed railroad station of Cagwin in 1883.[83] The Carrow Quarry later became known for producing some of the building stone in the area. The Cagwin station was later referred to as Carrow, after Joseph Carrow.[84] Another station, Goodrich, was added along the Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa Railroad in 1882. This station was named after the settler J. L. Goodrich. Soon after the Goodrich station was built, a store and post office was built by Henry Christophel in 1883.[85]

Herscher

The community of Herscher is located in the west half of Pilot Township, along Highway 115. Herscher was founded shortly after the Illinois Central Railroad was built through Pilot Township in 1878. John Herscher purchased 200 acres in the north half of Section 29, including land along the railroad line that was planned as the business and residential district of the Village of Herscher.[86]

The newly established village of Herscher as it appeared in 1883. In this view looking south from just north of the railroad, John Herscher's residence is at lower right. Source: 1883 *Atlas*, plate 104.

83. Wilcox, 7.
84. Ibid., 7.
85. Ibid., 6.
86. Ibid., 7.

John Herscher was born in the Alsace region of France in 1842. He moved with his parents to New York in 1851 and relocated to Illinois in 1855.[87] Herscher married Caroline Weseman in 1868. He became a farmer, stock raiser and grain dealer. It was Herscher who worked to lay out the streets of the town, plan for the planting of thousands of trees, and establish a town park. On May 20, 1882, a board of trustees appointed John Herscher president of the village. In 1883, John Herscher built a home on the corner of Main Street and Chicago Avenue.[88] Herscher died on May 7, 1885.

The village grew fairly quickly and a number of businesses developed. There were general stores, blacksmiths, a train station, restaurants, a hotel, elevators, banks, doctors, dentists, a funeral parlor, saloons, churches, and several other shops. By 1900 the population had exceeded 400 persons.

Among the most prominent of the early merchants was Wolf ("Billy") Leiser. He was born in Russia and came to America at the age of twenty with his brothers. Before he came to Herscher, his family had stores in Kempton, Cullom, and Cabery. In 1892 Leiser opened a store in Herscher selling a wide variety of goods. After his death in 1932, his family continued to operate the business, which continues to sell furniture. It has been in Herscher for 123 years.[89]

Herscher's first bank opened May 20, 1902, with $25,000 in capital and Azariah Buck named as its President. Located at 105 South Main Street, the State Bank of Herscher has been in continuous operation under the same name ever since, although the bank built a modern facility across the street in 1954.[90]

Left: The State Bank of Herscher. Right: A 1903 photograph of the John Herscher House.

The first three decades of the twentieth century were fairly successful for Pilot Township. The village of Herscher continued to grow slowly. Most businesses were prospering and new businesses such as automobile dealerships, gas stations, and telephone exchanges began to develop. Farm machinery and farm-related businesses began to grow. Electricity, paved roads, running water, and indoor plumbing became more commonplace within the village. By the 1920s electricity and paved roads were being extended into rural areas, making life easier for the farmers. (Electricity was not widely available in southern Kankakee County until 1941.) However, as farms grew larger and more mechanized, fewer workers were needed on the farms and the size of the farm families began to decrease. More and more residents began to work in Kankakee and other nearby cities.

87. Ibid., 7.
88. Ibid., 7–8.
89. Ibid., 14–15.
90. Ibid., 19.

During the 1930s the population of the township, even in Herscher, had begun to decline, but in the postwar years, both began to grow again. From the 1960s until the start of the twenty-first century, a number of new additions were made to Herscher as well as new homes being constructed in the rural areas of the township.

A significant enterprise came to Herscher after World War II with the construction in 1952 of a storage facility by the National Gas Pipeline Company of America, just south of town. Using underground aquifer formations with massive storage capacity, the Herscher field proved to be one of the largest and most successful natural gas reservoirs in the world, covering approximately 24 square miles. Development of the Herscher field was a major construction project that required a number of workers to build as well as maintain. It continues to be a vital part of the local economy.[91]

The facilities of the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America as they appeared in 1982, located in the north half of the southwest quarter of Section 33.

The population of Pilot Township in 2010 was 2,086, with approximately 1,500 of those residents living in Herscher. Agriculture is still dominant in Pilot Township, which has some of the most fertile soil in Kankakee County. Although relatively few residents of the township are directly involved in farming, there are a significant number of jobs that are agriculture-related. The heritage of agriculture remains strong in the township.

Large numbers of residents continue to work in Kankakee, Bourbonnais, Joliet, Dwight, and other towns within driving distance of Herscher. Herscher School District employs a significant number of people. The Natural Gas Pipeline continues to employ a number of local residents.

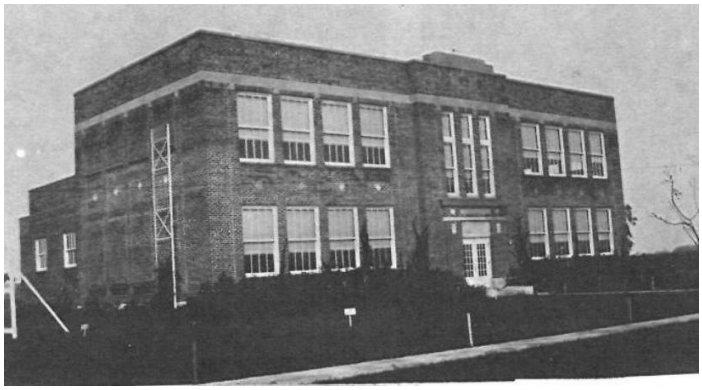
The business district in Herscher continues to operate against the competition of the bigger stores and cities. There are two banks, two gas stations, a furniture store, hardware store, several taverns, and restaurants. There is a funeral home, a doctor, and a dentist, as well as other small service businesses. In recent years, Country Chevrolet built a new sales and service facility in Herscher.

91. Ibid., 30–31.

Schools

On July 30, 1855, the first schools of Pilot Township were organized under the leadership of trustees Azariah Buck, John Darby, and K. I. Cook, and Treasurer Nathan Lewis. In 1861, the first school classes were held. The first schools of Pilot Township were one-room buildings constructed of wood with stone foundations. The first recorded school session was held in the winter of 1863 with sixteen students enrolled. The teacher was paid $20 per month.[92] By 1873 there were seven one-room country schools shown on the plat of Pilot Township.

In the spring of 1880, the first school classes were held in the village of Herscher. School was held at a store on the northwest corner of Main Street and Myrtle Avenue. The first public school was built in 1883 on the east side of Main Street north of Walnut Avenue; the school was a two-story building with one room on each floor. The first story was used for primary grades and the second floor was used for upper grades. In 1900 the first high school classes were organized. In 1901, an addition was made to the Herscher School to accommodate the high school. The addition included four classrooms and a room on each story of the north end of the original building. Upon completion of the addition, the grade school and high school shared the same building. In 1904, the first high school class graduated, consisting of seven students who had completed a three year course. Both the grade school and high schools shared the same building until 1924. A new building for the Herscher High School was built in 1924 on the north end of Main Street.[93] A gymnasium addition to the high school was completed in the 1930s.



Left: The Herscher School after the 1901 remodeling. This building was demolished after 1955. Source: Wilcox, 60. Right: The new Herscher High School, 1924. Source: Gaus, Berdell, Jensen, and Dickman, eds., *Herscher, 100 years, 1882–1982* (1982), 38.

Left: The Herscher High School today, showing the 1951 classroom additions to either side of the 1924 building. Right: The Herscher Grade School today, built in 1954, with later additions.

92. Ibid., 56, 66.
93. Ibid., 59–65.

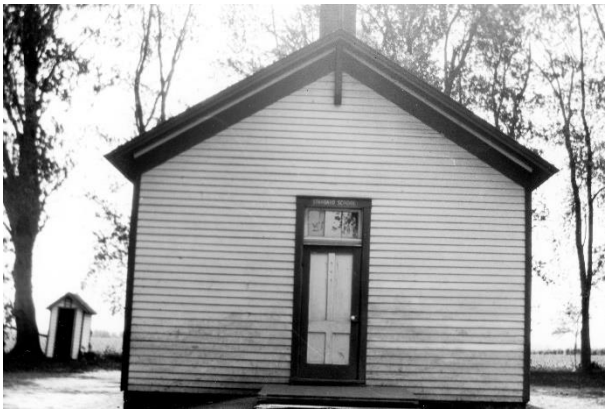
By 1919, there were eleven school districts in the township, including the school in the village of Herscher (District 137). The rural school districts included Piper (District 130, survey site 407), Weiraunch (District 131, survey site 801), Bertrand (District 132, survey site 1404), Oberlin (District 133, survey site 1606), Gunnerson (District 134, survey site 1805), Dickey's Siding (District 135, survey site 2605), Pilot Center (District 136, survey site 2803), Pilot Grove (District 138, survey site 5205), Hubbard (District 139, survey site 5805), and North Lehigh (District 75, survey site 103). In 1939, Dickey's Siding School was closed, and students were relocated to Herscher School. Piper, Pilot Center, and Hubbard Schools were closed before 1945. Due to declining enrollments, there were only six one-room schools left in the township by the 1945–1946 school year.

On June 1, 1946, the remaining schools were consolidated into one school district, Pilot Township Community District (District 251). In 1949, Herscher High School and Herscher Grade School combined with schools in Bonfield, Buckingham, and Limestone Township to form Herscher Community Unit School District No. 2, offering grades 1 through 12. Kindergarten was added in 1970. The high school was greatly expanded by an addition completed in 1951, and a new grade school was built adjacent to the high school in 1954.[94] The existing Herscher school buildings are surveyed as site 2910 in the present survey. Currently, students in the district attend kindergarten and first grade in the Bonfield Grade School, second to fourth grades at Herscher Intermediate School, fifth to eighth grades at Limestone Middle School, and ninth to twelfth grades at Herscher High School.[95] The school district is very large geographically and includes the major portion of western Kankakee County as well as portions of adjacent Iroquois, Grundy, and Livingston counties. Within Kankakee County, all of Pilot, Salina, and Limestone townships, and portions of Essex, Norton, Otto, and Kankakee townships, are within the district. In recent years, enrollment in the district has been undergoing a gradual decline, from over 2,100 students in grades K through 12 in the early 2000s, to 1,649 students in the 2017–2018 school year.

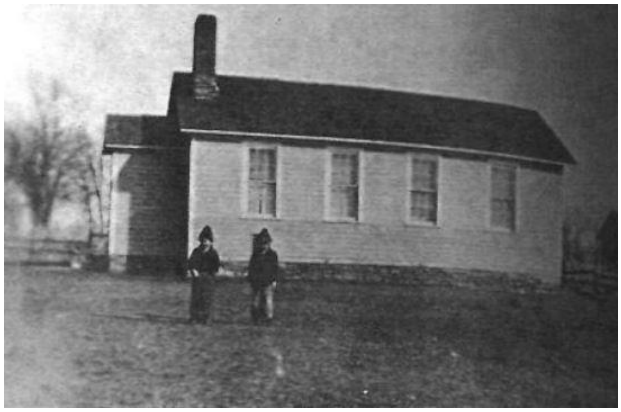
Of the former one-room schoolhouses, the Weirauch School is the only building that is known to exist today. It has been adapted for use as a residence. It is documented as site 801 in the present survey and is considered to be eligible for designation as a local landmark. There is one other structure that may be a former schoolhouse. On the local landmark eligible Bertrand Farmstead, site 1104 in the present survey, there is one outbuilding that may be a former schoolhouse, possible the Bertrand School, which was located 1/4 mile south of this farm in Section 14. The building has been renovated and clad with sheet metal siding, so it is not certain that this structure is actually the former schoolhouse, as has been reported.

94. Wilcox, 56–65; Gaus, Berdell, Jensen, and Dickman, eds., 38.

95. www.hcusd2.org. The Bonfield Grade School is on the east side of that village in Salina Township. The Limestone Middle School is on the east side of 5000 West Road one mile north of Illinois Highway 17 in Limestone Township. It is within the Village of Limestone as incorporated in 2006.



Left: The Pilot Center School in Section 28. Right: The Hubbard School in Section 8 of Township 29 North. Both of these buildings have been demolished.



Left: The “old” Weirauch School circa 1921. Source: Gaus, Berdell, Jensen, and Dickman, eds. (1982), 36. Right: The “new” Weirauch School, built in a bungalow style circa 1921. After the school closed in 1946, the building was converted to a residence. This structure is the only remaining one-room schoolhouse in Pilot Township.

Left: This outbuilding on the Bertrand Farmstead, site 1104 in the present survey, is reported to be the former Bertrand School, relocated from its original site 1/4 mile south in Section 14. This reported identification could not be confirmed. Right: The Old School Bell Memorial. This memorial is on the grounds of Zion Lutheran Church, site 402 in the present survey. It is not certain where this bell was originally located, but it may have been taken from the Piper School, which was located nearby in the southeast corner of Section 4.

Churches

Methodist Churches. German-speaking Evangelicals from Pennsylvania settled in Salina and Pilot townships as early as 1858, and the first church in Pilot Township, Zion Evangelical United Brethren Church, was organized in the 1860s. The church was built in 1868 under the minister Rev. C. F. Stuevig for a total cost of $2,500. In 1910, the church was replaced with a larger structure to accommodate the growing needs of the congregation. It was later remodeled in 1949 when an 18 by 50 foot addition was added to the south end of the church. In 1968, due to a merger of national denominations, the congregation became part of the Methodist Church, and it was renamed Grand Prairie United Methodist Church. It remains an active congregation, administered together with two other Methodist churches in Bonfield.[96]

Grand Prairie United Methodist Church.

The Methodist Church had been active in Pilot Township since the 1860s and was originally based in a church in Eldridgeville, built in 1867 and located just to the west of Pilot Township. Early church members were James Bowlby and John Eldridge. Between 1882 and 1886, the church was cut into sections and, during the winter, was moved by sled to the Village of Herscher, where it was re-erected at the corner of Main Street and Myrtle Avenue. In November 1899, construction began on a new Herscher United Methodist Church at the same site, where the post office now stands. The Azariah Buck house, one of the first homes built in Herscher, was donated to the church in 1926 after the death of Kathryn Buck, and was used as the parsonage until the late 1960s. A new church was constructed on North Elm Street in 1965, which is still in use today.[97]

Left: Herscher United Methodist Church built in 1899–1900 at the southeast corner of Main Street and Myrtle Avenue. This building no longer exists. Source: Gaus, Berdell, Jensen, and Dickman, eds., *Herscher, 100 years, 1882–1982* (1982), 28. Right: The present-day Herscher United Methodist Church on North Elm Street.

96. Wilcox, 67; bonfieldgrandprairie.org/grand-prairie-umc.
97. Wilcox, 73–74; Gaus, Berdell, Jensen, and Dickman, 28.

Lutheran Churches. Lutherans, who first emigrated from Germany in 1852, formed the first congregations in the area, meeting in private homes with itinerant pastors arriving by horse to perform services.[98] By the 1870s, the Zion Lutheran Church congregation had been organized, and a building had been built in Section 4. A new church structure was completed in 1902. This building was altered by a front addition in the 1970s. The congregation remains active today and is a member church of the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod.[99]

Left: Zion Lutheran Church as completed in 1902. Photograph circa 1950s–1960s. Right: Zion Lutheran Church today, with the circa 1970s front addition.

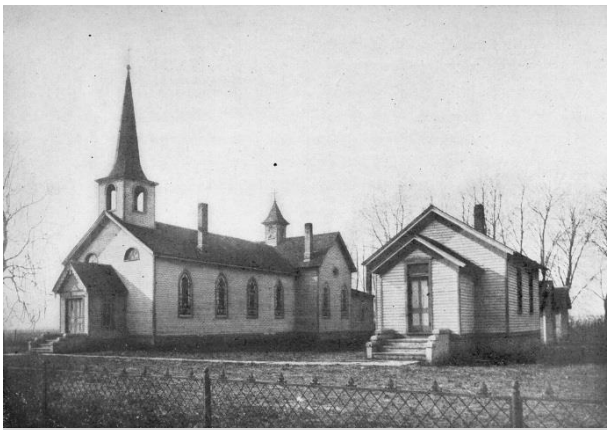
In 1909, considering the church in Section 4 too distant from the village and wanting to conduct services at least partly in English, a group of Lutherans separated from Zion Lutheran Church and formed a new congregation.[100] Trinity Lutheran Church (officially called the First German-English Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church of Herscher) was built in 1909–1910 and held its first service in 1910, with Reverend Paul Engelbert serving as pastor. The congregation provided English-language Lutheran services, although some services were still held in German, and at the church's dedication, the pastor preached in Norwegian. In 1958–1959, a new building was constructed on East Third Street to replace the 1910 building. The congregation remains active today and is a member church of the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod.[101]

98. Wilcox, 68.
99. www.zionbonfield.org
100. *A History of Trinity Lutheran Church, Herscher, Illinois* (1996), 5.
101. Trinity Lutheran Church Herscher, https://trinitylutheranherscher.org/history


Left: Trinity Lutheran Church at its dedication in 1910. Right: Trinity Lutheran Church today.

Catholic Churches. The first Catholic residents, of French, Irish, and German descent, settled in Pilot Township between 1854 and 1872.[102] In the late 1850s the Reverend Alexis Mailloux, former Vicar General of Quebec, organized a mission in Pilot Township at the home of Pierre Paul Carron, about one half mile north of Route 17 on the Warner Bridge Road.[103] In 1862, a small church, St. James, was constructed at the extreme northeast corner of Pilot Township, on the west side of Road 8000 West near Carron Station, today known as Old Lehigh. "Old St. James" became the first Catholic Church in western Kankakee County.[104] In 1873, the church was moved 2-1/2 miles south and enlarged to twice its former size.

To accommodate the growing needs of the area's Catholics, a new church was formed by a group of German Catholics in 1867. Constructed in 1869 at the corner of 100 South and 12000 West Road in Section 5, this new Catholic Church was dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul.[105]

Left: Old St. James Church, originally constructed circa 1862, and relocated and expanded in the early 1870s (circa 1920 photograph). Source: Meyer, plate before page 165. Right: SS. Peter and Paul Church and the Little Pilot School, circa 1920 photograph. Source: Meyer, plate after page 58.

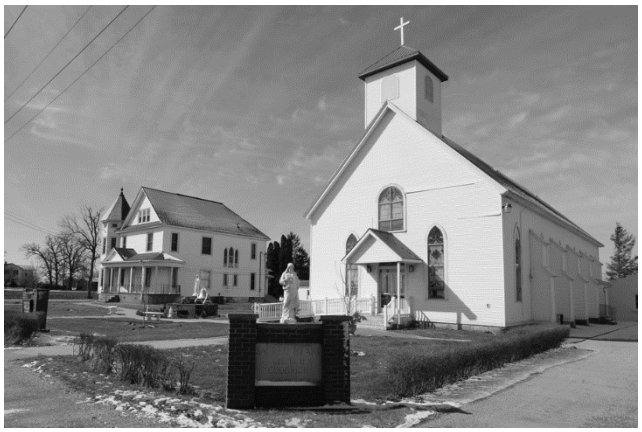
102. Wilcox, 91.
103. Ibid., 102.
104. Ibid., 91
105. Ibid, 95. The dedication to Saints Peter and Paul is traditionally abbreviated "SS. Peter and Paul."

Present-day view of St. Margaret Mary Church.

In 1884, a small school, 18 by 22 feet, was built on the church premises. The "Little Pilot School" would remain in operation until at least 1920. The SS. Peter and Paul School usually averaged twenty to twenty-five pupils per year. In 1920 a decision was made to move the congregation into Herscher. In September 1920, the school building was moved into Herscher to serve as a temporary church. The new St. Margaret Mary Church was constructed on North Main Street, and the first service was held on Christmas Eve, 1921. The church is now approaching its one-hundredth anniversary serving the people of Herscher in that location.[106]

Meanwhile, the St. James Mission continued to grow. In 1895, the congregation divided. A new St. James Church was constructed in Irwin in Otto Township in 1895, while some St. James parishioners established a new church 2 miles west of Cagwin at Goodrich Station in Section 3 (Township 30 North) of Pilot Township. The diocese named this new church Sacred Heart. Located just two miles from SS. Peter and Paul, the two churches shared the services of the Reverend J. Meyer, who conducted masses at alternating hours on Sundays. Fluent in several languages, Father Meyer conducted services in French and English at Sacred Heart and in German and English at SS. Peter and Paul.[107] In 1895, the French-Irish members of the St. James congregation in Goodrich consolidated with SS. Peter and Paul parish, and additions were made to the original structure of SS. Peter and Paul Church.[108] Sacred Heart parish remains active today in northeastern Pilot Township. Since 2009, the three local Catholic parishes (St. Margaret Mary, Sacred Heart, and St. James the Apostle in Irwin) have been administered together under one pastor as Tri-Parish Catholic Communities.

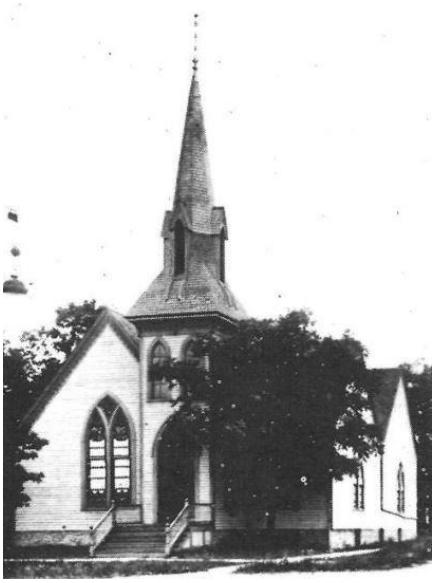
106. Wilcox, 98; Ronald M. Shank, "More Education on the Grand Prairie: The History of Country Schools in Pilot Township, 1855–1947," 3.
107. Tri-Parish Catholic Communities, Sacred Heart History. http://www.triparishcatholics.org/history-sh/
108. Wilcox, 97.



Left: Sacred Heart Church, built in 1895, with parsonage built in 1899. Source: Meyer, plate before page 171. Right: The buildings as they appear today. Note that the tall steeple has been lost from the church.

Other Churches. There were two other churches in Pilot Township that no longer exist today. A Presbyterian congregation had met for a time at a house in Pilot Center before building a church in Herscher in 1882. The church was very active into the early 1900s, but by 1914 the congregation had declined to the point that services were discontinued. The church building was torn down, and a house now occupies the site.[109]

The second former church is the Norwegian Lutheran Church. It was located in the southwestern portion of the township in Section 31. In 1882 a church building was constructed, but it was struck by lightning and burned in 1923. In 1925 a new church was built in Herscher at the southeast corner of Center Street and Walnut Avenue. By the 1930s services were held on an irregular basis at times when there was no full-time pastor. The congregation was disbanded in 1965, and the building was made into apartments.[110] It has since been demolished.



Left: The First Presbyterian Church of Herscher, circa 1910. Source: Gaus, Berdell, Jensen, and Dickman, eds., *Herscher, 100 years, 1882–1982* (1982), 31. Right: The Norwegian Lutheran Church built in the village in 1925, as it appeared in 1955. Source: Drury, 332.

109. Wilcox, 105.
110. Ibid., 110–111.

Cemeteries

There are five historic cemeteries in Pilot Township. Several of these are associated with former rural church buildings that no longer exist.

Saints Peter and Paul Cemetery is located in Section 4, site 406 in the present survey, one-half mile east of the site of the former SS. Peter and Paul Church and School. The first burial in the cemetery occurred in 1869, although the cemetery is first indicated only on the 1900 atlas map.[111] The church and school were demolished after the parish relocated to St. Margaret Mary Church in Herscher in 1921, but the cemetery remains in Section 4 and retains the original parish dedication. The cemetery has a historic iron fence and gate, and newer brick masonry entrance piers built in 1990.

Mount Hope Cemetery is located in Section 11, site 1105 in the present survey. This cemetery was established circa 1900 by the Sacred Heart Church congregation.

Pilot Center Cemetery is located in Section 27, site 2705 in the present survey. This non-denominational cemetery dates to the earliest years of settlement in the township, with grave markers dated 1871 observed during the survey.

Left: The historic fence and gate at SS. Peter and Paul Cemetery. Right: The newer brick masonry piers that mark the present-day entrances to the cemetery.

Left: Mount Hope Cemetery. Right: Pilot Center Cemetery.

111. Meyer, 65. First burial was Mary Studer, infant daughter of Francis and Mary Josepha Studer, died 1869.

Norwegian Lutheran Cemetery is located in Section 31, site 3105 in the present survey. This cemetery likely originated in the 1880s, when the Norwegian Lutheran Church was built at this location. The cemetery remained even after the church congregation relocated to Herscher. Since the Norwegian congregation is now defunct, the cemetery has been renamed the Grand Prairie Lutheran Cemetery.

Trinity Lutheran Cemetery is located in Section 33, site 3302 in the present survey, one-half mile south of the village of Herscher. It was likely established around 1910 when the Trinity Lutheran congregation was formed. The cemetery is surrounded on two sides by natural gas storage facilities, but views are screened by evergreen plantings on the east and south edges of the cemetery.

Left: Grand Prairie Lutheran Cemetery. Right: Trinity Lutheran Cemetery.

Chapter 3
Architectural Context of the Rural Survey Area

Farmstead Planning

The relationship of the farmhouse to the barn and other farm buildings was generally determined by five factors: topography, weather conditions, convenience and labor efficiency, land survey organization, and, most importantly for some settlers, ethnic or regional tradition. A south facing orientation secured maximum light; an orientation toward the east allowed a barn to place its back against west prevailing winds. Local snow accumulation also influenced barn locations. In much of the Midwest, the geometric grid of roads and survey lines was basically aligned with compass directions, and farmers often lined up their barns and farm buildings in conformity. Where the terrain was more rugged, farmers followed the contours of the land in laying out buildings. In terms of labor efficiency, the barn did not need to be near the house except in areas where winters were cold and harsh. It was desirable to locate the barn closer to the field and other outbuildings than to the house.

Development of Balloon Framing

The initial settlement of Kankakee County coincided with one of the most revolutionary developments in American building construction: the introduction of the balloon frame. Referred to as "that most democratic of building technologies," the balloon frame allowed the construction of a house with a minimum of labor and a moderate amount of carpentry skills.[112] The key to the success of the balloon frame was the proper construction and erection sequence of its components. Prior to the development of the balloon frame, builders using timber for the construction of houses, and for other structures used structural systems such as the box frame or braced frame. Braced frame construction utilized heavy timbers to form posts, girts, girders, braces, and rafters, all fastened together with traditional carpentry joining such as mortise and tenons, splices, dovetails, and others. This type of structural system required builders to have a crew of five or six men to raise and set the heavy timbers.[113] The materials used in the construction of a balloon frame structure consisted of milled lumber that was much lighter in weight than heavy timbers, and could be more easily erected and by fewer workers.[114]

112. Michael P. Conzen, "The Birth of Modern Chicago," in *1848: Turning Point for Chicago, Turning Point for the Region* (Chicago: The Newberry Library, 1998), 22.
113. For a thorough discussion of the early architectural history of Illinois, see Thomas Edward O'Donnell, "An Outline of the History of Architecture in Illinois," *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society* (Springfield, Illinois, 1931); and Thomas Edward O'Donnell, "Recording the Early Architecture of Illinois in the Historic American Buildings Survey," *Illinois State Historical Society, Transactions for the Year 1934* (Springfield, Illinois, 1934).
114. Advances in milling techniques in the early 1800s and the invention and development of machinery to produce nails from iron in the late 1700s and early 1800s preceded the development of the balloon frame.

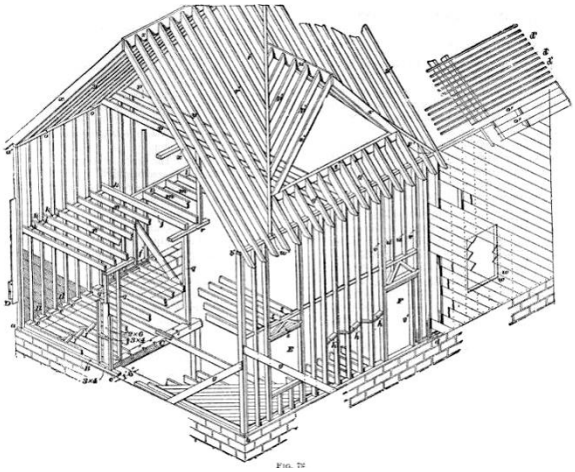
Credit for the development of the balloon frame is usually given to George Washington Snow of Chicago,[115] although others note that the originator of the system was a carpenter, Augustine Taylor, who with Snow built the first structure using balloon frame construction, St. Mary's Church, in 1833.[116] At that time Chicago lacked a sawmill to produce cut lumber, although mills were present in Indiana and in Plainfield, Illinois, in northwestern Will County.[117] These mills were relatively far away, and transportation of milled heavy timbers was difficult and expensive. Therefore, it was necessary to develop a more economical construction system.

The classic balloon frame consists of the following elements:[118]

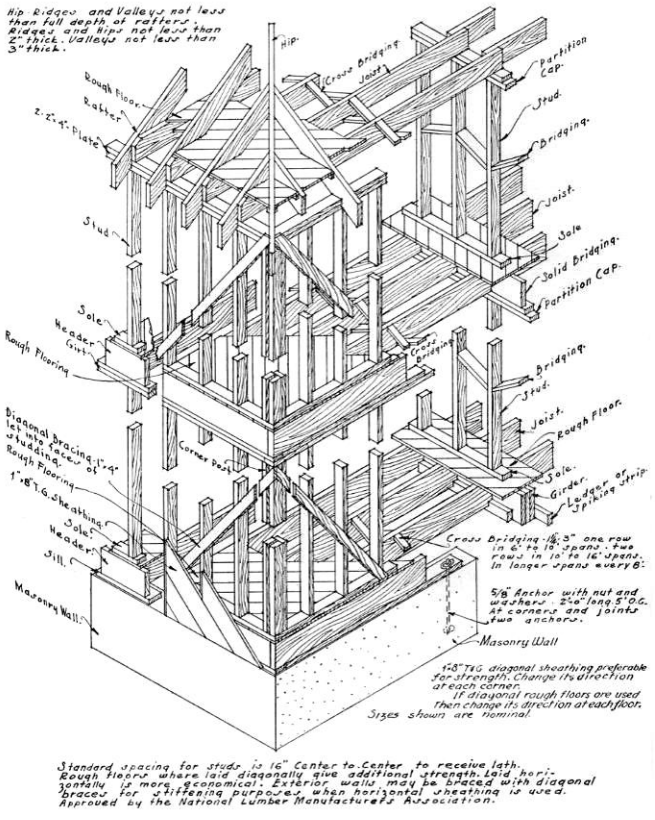
- Sill, made from a large section of milled lumber (e.g., 4x8) or two or more smaller pieces (two 2x8s), set on a masonry or concrete foundation
- Floor joists (2x10, 2x12, etc.), typically at 16 inches on center, reinforced by diagonal bridging, nailed to the sill[119]
- Studs (2x4 or 2x6), also set at 16 inches on center, running the full height of the building wall
- Ledgers, nailed to the studs to support the second floor joints
- Exterior wall sheathing attached to the studs, consisting of wood boards (1x8), often set at a diagonal to create a structural diaphragm
- A top plate on the stud wall
- Roof rafters (2x10, 2x12, etc.) set at 16 to 24 inches on center on the top plate, to which roof sheathing consisting of wood boards are nailed, followed by wood roofing shingles
- Flooring nailed to the wood joists, consisting of two layers of wood boards (a rough board subfloor followed by a finished wood strip surface)
- Exterior wall siding
- Interior wall finish, consisting of wood lath nailed to the wood studs, covered by two to three layers of plaster.

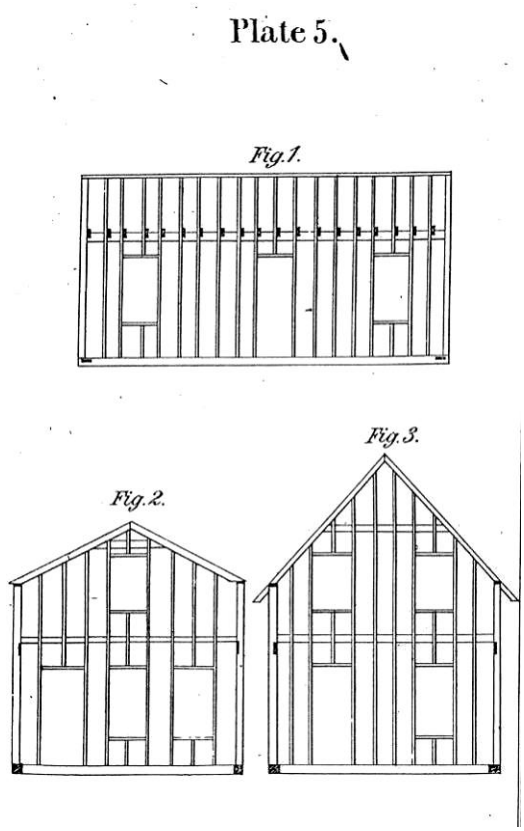
Since a carpenter with one or two helpers could frame and sheath a small one story house in one week, the balloon frame system allowed settlers to construct a dwelling on their land in a short amount of time. In addition, there was a 40 percent savings in the amount of material required to enclose the same volume as compared to the braced frame.[120] Additions were as easy to construct as the original house and easier to frame into than if braced framing was used. Another benefit of the balloon frame's light weight was that it allowed a structure to be moved more easily to a new site, if more room was needed on a property for other buildings or if additional land was obtained.

115. Paul E. Sprague, "Chicago Balloon Frame: The Evolution During the 19th Century of George W. Snow's System for Erecting Light Frame Buildings from Dimension Lumber and Machine-made Nails," in *The Technology of Historic American Buildings,* H. Ward Jandl, ed. (Washington, D.C.: Foundation for Preservation Technology for the Association for Preservation Technology, 1983), 36.
116. Fred W. Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest, 1850–1920* (Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1992), 14.
117. Sprague, "Chicago Balloon Frame," 37.
118. As with any new system or technique, there was a period of transition in which older framing methods were used alongside balloon framing. This is discussed in Sprague, "Chicago Balloon Frame."
119. Platform framing, also called Western framing, developed from balloon framing and allowed floor joists to be spaced up to 24 inches on center. Platform framing involved setting each floor level as a platform on the stud walls, allowing the use of shorter stud walls.
120. Peterson, 9 and 11.



The balloon frame derived its name from the lightweight framing that allowed a large volume of space to be enclosed economically. The drawing shown above is from was published nearly sixty years after the system was developed. Source: *Masonry, Carpentry, Joinery*, International Library of Technology Volume 30 (1889; reprint Chicago: Chicago Review Press, 1980), Carpentry section, drawing between pages 101 and 102. Below right is a drawing of balloon framing from 1894. Source: William E. Bell, *Carpentry Made Easy, or the Science and Art of Framing* (Philadelphia: Ferguson Bros. & Co., 1894), plate 5. Below left is a drawing of platform or Western framing construction, a development from balloon framing, published in the 1930s. Source: Charles George Ramsey and Harold Reeve Sleeper, *Architectural Graphic Standards*, 3rd ed. (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1941).





Farming trade publications touted the benefits of the balloon frame.[121] Its inherent advantages led American farmers to adopt the balloon frame as the standard structural framing system for houses by the end of the century. Although many ethnic groups brought their own techniques of constructing farmhouses and farm

121. Peterson, 15–24.

buildings with them to the United States, they often adopted balloon framing techniques in whole or in part and adapted it to their traditions.[122]

As different architectural styles were introduced, the balloon frame was easily modified to create the forms and spaces required. Albert Britt of Illinois, in his book *An America That Was,* describes his family's new farmhouse that "cost nearly a thousand dollars":

> Farmhouses were built without benefit of architect or reference to a particular style or period. Such plans as existed were principally in the head of the local carpenter who bossed the job. Ours was named Perkins and he came from Alexis, all of six miles away . . . A model of our house could have been made easily with a set of child's building blocks, but it was roomy and comfortable without dormers, turrets, or scrollsaw ornamentation, which were unpleasantly common on dwellings of that time. Prime consideration was enough interior space to suit a family's needs, and if the house was leakproof through rain and snow and windproof for anything short of a cyclone, all hands were satisfied. Houses were painted white, window blinds green. Barns were always painted red and as the color weathered some of the barns were beautiful. If a barn was in sight from the road it usually had the year of construction painted on it in large white numerals.[123]

With the completion of the new farmhouse, Britt goes on to describe how the older farm structures were adapted for new functions: "with the building of a new home the little old one became a stable for horses, and the lean-to kitchen the family smokehouse."[124] This shows the flexibility that the framing system allowed, since these new functions required new or larger openings, relocating the structure, or construction of additions.

122. One example was German-Russian farmers from Eastern Europe: "German-Russians eventually combined *Batsa* brick with balloon-frame construction, placing clay brick in walls between the studs to stabilize and insulate the dwelling." Refer to Michael Koop, "German-Russians," in *America's Architectural Roots: Ethnic Groups that Built America,* Dell Upton, ed. (New York: Preservation Press, John Wiley & Sons, 1986), 131.
123. Albert Britt, *An America That Was* (Barre, Massachusetts: Barre Publishers, 1964), 33.
124. Ibid.

Masonry Construction

Stone

One building material dating from the earliest period of European settlement in Kankakee County was locally quarried limestone. The locally abundant supplies of limestone are derived predominantly from the Niagaran strata. Owing to oxidation of ferrous minerals contained in the stone, the color of the stone ranges from buff near the surface to gray tones at deeper levels. Its surface is a hard, compact and slightly porous, brittle dolomite.

Although frequently used in local construction in the nineteenth century, the development of transportation created competition with alternative sources with superior building stone, especially limestone quarried near Bedford, Indiana. The availability of the more durable Indiana limestone, in addition to the introduction of other building materials such as concrete, led to the gradual decline of local quarrying of building stone. The quarries that exist in Kankakee County today supply crushed stone to use as aggregate for concrete or road and railroad construction or limestone used to increase the pH of acidic agricultural soil.

Left: The nineteenth century house at the Chatfield-Dahn Farmstead, site 101, has walls built of stone masonry. (The one-story portion at left is a later addition.) Right: The National-Register eligible house at the Pilot Hill Farmstead, site 5201, was built of stone masonry circa 1860s.

Left: The barn at the Boner-Roggenbuck-Dumas Farmstead, site 1204, is a good example of the use of locally quarried stone during the nineteenth century in Pilot Township. Right: Although expanded using concrete masonry in the twentieth century, the original portion of this barn at the Geiger-Grob Farmstead, site 405, has stone masonry ground floor walls.

Brick

Historically, brick masonry construction is relatively uncommon in rural portions of Kankakee County. Nineteenth century examples of brick construction are very rare; typically, locally quarried limestone was used for masonry work. A number of early twentieth century brick and clay masonry structures were documented in rural Pilot Township, mainly residences.

Left: The house at the Bertrand Farmstead, site 1104, is a locally rare example of brick masonry construction from dating to circa 1900. Right: The bungalow house at the Frazer-O'Connor-Wilcox Farmstead, site 2704, is an example of early twentieth century brick masonry construction in Pilot Township.

Left: The barn at the Howe-Frieling-Pavig Farmstead, site 5502, is an early twentieth century barn built entirely of clay masonry. Right: The dairy barn at the Keepers-Schwark Farmstead, site 3203, is one of several similar barns in Pilot Township with ground floors built of clay masonry.

Concrete

Although concrete was used by the Romans in antiquity, its use in recent times dates from the mid-nineteenth century. In 1860, S. T. Fowler patented a type of reinforced concrete wall construction, but it was not until the 1870s and 1880s that examples had actually been constructed. By 1900 numerous systems of reinforced concrete construction had been patented.[125]

Concrete was seen as a material with great potential for use on the farm. Farmers were given guidance in using concrete on the farm, recommending its use in a variety of structures:

125. Paul Gaudette and Deborah Slaton, “Preservation of Historic Concrete” (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service Preservation Brief 15, 2007), 2.

> Concrete can be used on the farm for residences, barns, poultry houses, garages, piggeries, stalls and mangers, milk houses, machine sheds, ice houses, silos, all kinds of tanks and troughs, vats and wallows, manure pits, septic tanks, piers and foundations, sidewalls, steps, driveways, hen nests, pump pits, fence posts, etc. . . .
>
> Of all the buildings on the farm, which should be built of concrete, probably none is more important than the silo. Here is a structure in which it is essential to keep the silage fresh in order that the stock may be keep thrifty and growing all winter. The silo prevents a waste of corn stalks, which contain about one-third of the food value of the entire crop, and it enables a large number of animals to be maintained on a given number of acres. The concrete silo is ratproof, windproof, fireproof and will withstand cyclones. It will not dry out in the hot summer months, keeps the silage in perfect condition and can be constructed at a moderate first cost. There are four types of silos: Monolithic, cement block, stave and cement plaster construction.
>
> . . . Concrete buildings contain no crevices in which to harbor vermin, and this freedom from lice makes it possible for the birds to retain more flesh at the end of the setting period and therefore more strength. Poultry can withstand dry cold when housed, but cannot endure dampness or drafts from below, and a concrete floor will also keep out rats. Instances are known where concrete is used successfully for nests, dropping platforms and roosts, thus greatly simplifying the problem of cleaning. The first requirement of a milk house is that it is scrupulously clean, and the construction should be such as to eliminate breeding places for germs and cracks or crevices for dirt to collect, making cleaning difficult or impossible. A milk house properly constructed of concrete fulfills these requirements, and concrete floors are recommended for sanitary reasons, with proper provisions for draining. The milk house should be located with reference to other buildings, such as stables and manure pits.[126]

The survey area contains a few examples of cast-in-place concrete structures. These generally consist of outbuildings, silos, and building foundations.

Concrete Block

Beginning in the early 1900s, mass production of concrete block units succeeded after several earlier developments failed to lead to widespread production.[127] Harmon S. Palmer patented a cast iron machine with a removable core and adjustable sides in 1900, allowing companies and cottage industries to spring up across the country. Palmer founded the Hollow Building Block Company in 1902, selling $200 block machines. Other manufacturers who flooded the market with similar machines (without directly infringing on Palmer's patent) led to increased use of concrete block in building construction.

The blocks were produced by mixing portland cement, water, sand, and gravel aggregate; placing the mixture in the machine and tamping it down to eliminate voids; and pulling a lever to release the block from the machine. Newly made blocks were stacked until the concrete cured, typically for one month. Blocks were made with a variety of face textures and even color, with "rock face" block being one of the most popular styles.[128]

Although early block machines and block manufacturers produced units relatively larger than contemporary units, by the mid-1920s standards were introduced by concrete products organizations that included fabrication of units 8 by 8 by 16 inches in size. Other standards, produced by the National Association of Cement Users, the Concrete Producers Association, and the Concrete Block Manufacturers Association,

126. "The Use of Concrete Work on the Farm," *Building Age* (February 1917), 102–103.
127. Pamela H. Simpson, *Cheap, Quick, and Easy: Imitative Architectural Materials, 1870–1930* (Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee Press, 1999), 11.
128. Ibid., 24.

promoted testing to improve quality.[129] However, concrete block began to fall out of favor as a building cladding material during this same period. During the 1930s, smooth-faced block began to dominate the industry as architectural styles changed. Also by the later 1930s, mass production of block units began to supplant the use of earlier concrete block machines.

Left: The barn at the Inkster-Schultz Farmstead, site 5402, is a locally distinctive example of early twentieth century concrete masonry construction, used for the ground floor walls. Right: The barn at the Pilot Hill Farmstead, site 5201, is a more typical local example of concrete masonry used for the construction of the ground floor walls, common from the 1930s to today.

Just as with concrete, farmers were encouraged to use concrete block for their structures. At the annual meeting of the Illinois Farmers' Institute in 1913, one lecturer discussed concrete block for silos:

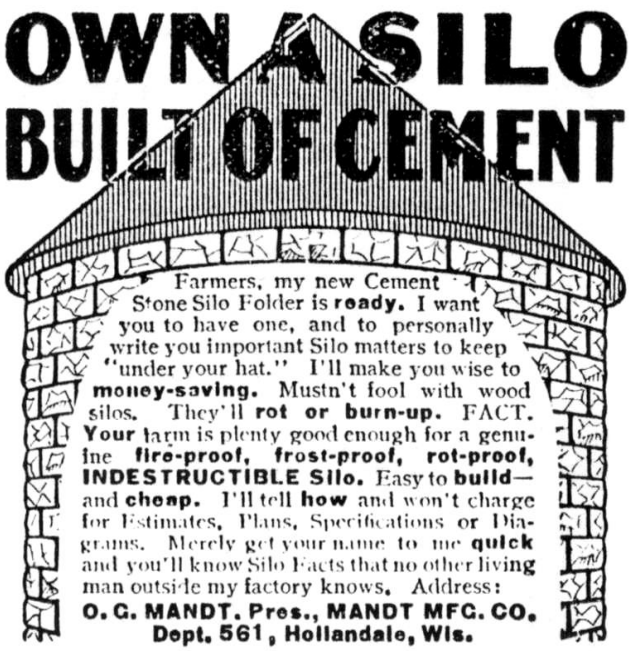
> It is clear that the cash outlay for material becomes of the first importance and cost of labor becomes second. To illustrate, a man in such circumstances might have gravel on his farm. Also, he might have lumber, which he could use temporarily for the scaffold. The cost of cement block molds is slight, and if this man were somewhat of a mechanic, he would find it advantageous to secure a mold or molds and make his own cement blocks at odd times. In this way a cement block silo could be built with less cash outlay than any other form of silo.[130]

Building trade journals also promoted the use of concrete block on the farm:

> If one may judge from the demand and the variety of uses to which it is put, the concrete block is the most important of all cement products. When properly made it has not failed to give satisfaction as a building material and much of its popularity has resulted from the pleasing architectural effects that have been brought about. Hollow blocks represent a considerable saving in cost, without reducing the strength so as to impair the safety of the building. The use of facings to bring about pleasing exterior treatments has its advantages while the interior air chambers allow them to conduct heat or cold but slowly. This fact makes buildings of this material warm in winter.[131]

The survey area has numerous historic structures built of concrete blocks, including outbuildings as well as garages. Concrete block is also widely used for building foundations in the survey area.

129. Ibid., 21–22.
130. M. L. King, "Planning the Silo," in *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Illinois Farmers' Institute,* H. A. McKeene, ed. (Springfield, Illinois: Illinois State Journal Company, 1914), 64.
131. "The Use of Concrete Work on the Farm," *Building Age* (February 1917), 100.



By the 1910s, farmers had several choices of silos using concrete block. Both advertisements are from the farm journal *Hoard's Dairyman*, 1909.

Classification of Farmhouses

Most built structures can be grouped into one of three categories of stylistic classification: "high style," where the building clearly relates to a defined architectural style in form and detail; vernacular or "folk architecture," where builders or owners without formal architectural training construct buildings based on regional or cultural customs, and where stylistic elements derived from style books are applied or mixed within the same structure; and utilitarian, where style is entirely secondary and efficient use of materials is the primary factor in the design. Most buildings fall into the categories of vernacular and utilitarian. Farmhouses were usually built by a builder or carpenter, and reflect general types of houses popular at the time. A discussion of the utilitarian types of farm buildings is covered later in this chapter. The discussion below first describes the architectural *styles* found to some degree in the survey area. This is followed by an outline of the *types* of farmhouses, since most of these structures are better categorized by this means, with only the applied ornament being classified by style. Some houses in the survey area have undergone extensive renovations, making identification of a style or type difficult. In these situations, an assessment has been made as to possible original style or type, with notes made in the comment portion of each survey form giving additional information on additions or alterations.

Architectural Style

In the second half of the nineteenth century, architectural styles were disseminated through style books that promoted not only aesthetic features of houses but also the orderly qualities for a proper domestic environment.[132] Another source of building ideas was agricultural journals. Although carpenters and builders rarely followed such books and journals exactly, these publications did influence the types of houses being constructed (as discussed in the next section), as well as the stylistic elements applied to those houses. Although it is unlikely that many of the buildings in the survey area were built using designs or supervision of academically trained architects, many of the farmhouses were built by carpenters and builders competent at applying fashionable architectural styles in their work.

Greek Revival

The Greek Revival style was popular in the United States beginning in the 1820s but fell out of favor after the Civil War. Inspired by archaeological excavations and measured drawings of ancient Greek temples, the style was developed by America's first trained architects and spread by pattern books that influenced carpenters and builders across the relatively young United States. American culture found an identification with the democracy in Ancient Greece. Greek Revival buildings have simple rectilinear forms, prominent classical ornament, molded cornices and window lintels, and other ornamental motifs inspired by Classical architecture. The style's simple massing and details went along with the sometimes limited materials and resources of rural areas. No true examples of Greek Revival architecture were observed in the survey area.

Gothic Revival

Gothic Revival was approximately contemporary with Greek Revival, although with very different inspiration. It utilized late Medieval Gothic forms that have vertically oriented massing with steeply sloped roofs, and detail features such as pointed arches, narrow lancet windows, decorative bargeboards and finials, battlemented parapets, and clusters of chimney stacks. Like Greek Revival, pattern books guided architects

132. Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland,* 68.

and builders. Andrew Jackson Downing's *The Architecture of Country Houses* helped popularize this style. Gothic Revival architecture was not observed in the survey area.

Second Empire

The Second Empire style took its name from the public buildings with mansard roofs built under French emperor Napoleon III. (The First Empire period was the reign of his uncle, Napoleon Bonaparte). The style was transformed and applied in the United States to domestic as well as institutional buildings. In addition to the mansard roof and architectural features often present on Italianate buildings, Second Empire buildings often feature rich classical or baroque detailing and dormer windows with moldings or hoods. No examples of Second Empire are extant in the survey area.

Italianate

Italianate, or Italianate Victorian, was one of the most popular and fashionable building styles in the mid-1800s, popular from about 1850 to 1880. Inspired by Italian Renaissance architecture, Italianate style houses feature rectilinear massing, low pitched roofs, overhanging eaves with bracketed cornice, and tall rectangular windows. Other features often present are moldings or hoods around window lintels (which are sometimes arched) and polygonal or rectangular bays or towers. A few houses in the survey area retain Italianate style details.

Left: The house at the Comstock-Fritz Farmstead, site 3003, retains an Italianate style front porch.

Queen Anne

Popular in the last two decades of the nineteenth century, this building style in its purest form utilized irregular, asymmetrical massing and floor plans, several types of building materials, and extensive ornament to create an eclectic architectural tapestry that was often picturesque and entertaining. None of the farmhouses in the survey region reflect all of the primary elements of Queen Anne, although the massing and details of some of them show Queen Anne influence, likely due to the influence of the style on builders and carpenters. The name "Queen Anne" for this style of design was popularized by nineteenth century English architects led by Richard Norman Shaw, although the architectural precedents from the reign of Queen Anne (1702–1714) have little connection to this heavily ornamented style. A few houses with Queen Anne style details were documented in the survey of Pilot Township.

Left: The parsonage of Sacred Heart Catholic Church, site 307, exemplifies the Queen Anne style, with a wrap-around porch and corner turret. Right: Although remodeled, the massing and unique elements such as the hip-with-gablet main roof of the house at the Thorson-Olsen-Weber Farmstead, site 5603, relate to the Queen Anne style.

Colonial and Georgian Revival

After the comparative excesses of the Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne styles, the Colonial and Georgian Revival styles are more restrained and utilize stricter use of ornament and proportion. Introduced on the east coast at the end of the nineteenth century, the Colonial Revival style spread to the Midwest over the next decade and became an influential style for larger homes and public buildings into the 1930s. The rectilinear forms of Colonial Revival structures are often symmetrical and have gabled roofs with dormers, classical columns and ornament, and ornamental window shutters. Georgian Revival buildings differ in that they adhere more closely to symmetrical floor plans, have strong cornice lines, Flemish bond brick coursing, watertables, and other elements of traditional Colonial period architecture. Colonial Revival architecture is not strongly present in the survey area, although a few houses have Colonial Revival-style elements.

Left: The house at the Fritz-Heimburger Farmstead, site 506, has classical columns supporting the front porch, a common feature of Colonial Revival-style houses. Right: The house at the Bertrand Farmstead, site 1104, is a similarly detailed masonry example of a Colonial Revival-style porch.

Craftsman or Arts and Crafts Style

The Arts and Crafts movement originated in England in the mid-nineteenth century, although it did not become fashionable in the United States until the first two decades of the twentieth century. The style favored simple designs with natural materials, low-pitched roofs, battered wall treatments, exposed rafters, and casement and double hung windows. No true examples of Craftsman style houses were identified in the survey area, although a number of the American Foursquare and bungalow type houses in the survey include Craftsman-inspired features.

Left: The house at the Hall-Fritz Farmstead, site 1904, has Craftsman-style brackets along the eaves of its main roof and gabled dormer. Right: The two-story house at the Knittle-Rathman Farmstead, site 1002, has similar Craftsman-style eave brackets.

Prairie Style

The Prairie Style was developed by several architects in the Midwest but originated chiefly from the Chicago area, where Frank Lloyd Wright, Walter Burley Griffin, Marion Mahony Griffin, William Purcell, and George Elmslie (among others) formulated a set of principles uniquely suited to and inspired by the American suburban and rural landscape. In many ways this style developed from the Arts and Crafts movement, although it was a distinct style with its own characteristics. Prairie Style structures are characterized by broad, horizontal massing, hipped and gabled roofs with deep overhangs, asymmetrical floor plans, and geometric detailing based on nature motifs. Natural and earth-toned materials such as wood, stucco, and brick predominate, and windows often have leaded glass windows that repeat and develop nature motifs. The style was fashionable from around 1895 to 1920. The survey area does not have any “high style” Prairie Style houses.

Tudor Revival

From about 1910 to 1940, Tudor Revival was one of several fashionable revival styles in practice. Based on English late medieval architecture, the style was adapted to unique American building forms created by the balloon frame. Although Tudor Revival buildings were also built in stone, the use of wood and stucco to imitate a half-timbered appearance was a predominant feature. Often times only the ground or first floor was clad with stone while the upper story was clad with wood and stucco “half-timbering.” The style also utilized asymmetrical floor plans and massing, narrow multi-paned windows, prominent masonry chimneys, and steeply sloped roofs. No examples of Tudor Revival were documented in the survey area.

House Types

Vernacular residential dwellings are not always suited to classification by architectural style because style is not the primary organizing principle in their design. Most vernacular houses relate to a *type* that describes or classifies their massing and floor plan. This section discusses the different types of housing found specifically in the survey area. Additional types and subtypes do exist but have been excluded because they are not pertinent to the discussion of Pilot Township.

The house types classified below are those that are typically found in the survey area. As with any classification system, alternate systems could be utilized. Most of the definitions provided below were derived from *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* by Stephen C. Gordon.[133] Building forms followed the movement of settlers from New England westward through the Ohio Valley to Illinois.[134] However, a significant number of the settlers in the survey area were new immigrants to the United States. Their influence on the region's buildings is visible in some of the extant house types, but more readily visible in the barns and other farm structures.

I House

The name "I House" was first recognized in 1930 as a housing type in Indiana that had originated in the Middle Atlantic states. The form was later identified in the other Midwestern "I" states of Illinois and Iowa.[135] The form consists of a two story, one room deep plan that is at least two rooms wide. Chimneys were often placed at each end of the floor plan. No examples of the I House type were identified in Pilot Township during the survey.

New England One and a Half

This house type is a rectangular plan dwelling, one to one-and-a-half stories in height and at least two bays wide. Flanking a central entrance hall and stairs are two large rooms with two or more smaller rooms across the rear of the house. Some houses of this type are not symmetrical across the front, depending upon the interior layout. New England One and a Half houses were popular from the earliest days of settlement in Will County in the 1830s up to the Civil War. They often include Greek Revival ornament, such as pilasters, architraves, cornice returns, and entablature panels. Farming settlers emigrating from New England, where this house type originated, brought this house type with them to the Midwest. Two examples of the New England One and a Half type were identified in the survey area.

133. Stephen C. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory* (Columbus, Ohio: Ohio Historic Preservation Office, 1992).
134. For overviews of patterns of ethnic migration and diffusion, see Fred B. Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," in *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture,* Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, eds. (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1986); and John A. Jakle, Robert W. Bastian, and Douglas K. Meyer, *Common Houses in America's Small Towns: The Atlantic Seaboard to the Mississippi Valley* (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1989).
135. Kniffen, 7–8.

Left: The house at the Spies-Karcher Farmstead, site 3201, is an example of the New England One and a Half type. The one-story portions are later additions. Right: The house at the Wilcox Farmstead, site 2703, is another local example of the type. This house has an atypical cross-gable, more commonly seen in Gothic Revival style houses.

Side Hallway

Side Hallway houses are typically simple rectilinear volumes, two stories in height, and often with gable roofs oriented to the front or the side. In plan the entry is at the end bay of the front elevation, opening into the main stair hall. Adjacent to the hall is the main parlor with additional rooms at the rear of the house. The form was popular until the 1880s.[136] No examples of the Side Hallway type were identified in the survey area. Some houses may have been originally constructed as Side Hallway types but have evolved to other types through subsequent additions.

Upright and Wing

The Upright and Wing was popular in the mid to late 1800s.[137] The type consists of an upright portion with a gable end, usually one-and-a-half to two stories, and a one to one-and-a-half story wing. The gable end of the wing is usually at or below the eave of the upright. Upright and Wing-type houses have T- or L-shaped floor plans. Inside, the wing contains a kitchen and one or two bedrooms and the upright a parlor and additional bedrooms.[138] The Upright and Wing type is somewhat common in Pilot Township; approximately 10 percent of the surveyed farmhouses are this type.

136. Ibid., 126.
137. Peterson groups the Upright and Wing with the Gabled Ell type (both being forms of L- or T-plan houses), making it “the most numerous and familiar farmhouse type in the Upper Midwest…” (Peterson, *Homes in the Heartland,* 96.) Peterson also notes that many L- and T-plan houses are the result of additions being constructed to existing rectangular house forms (Ibid., 99).
138. Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory,* 132.

Left: The house at the Amidon-Kilpatrick Farmstead, site 2902, is a fairly typical example of the Upright and Wing type; in this case, the "wing" portion is 1-1/2 stories high. Right: The house at the Loring-Denault Farmstead, site 2402, is another example of the type, with a relatively small "wing" and a large two-story portion.

Gabled Ell

The Gabled Ell house type usually dates from the decades after the Civil War.[139] It has an L-shaped plan, sometimes with additions to form a T-shaped plan, and usually is two stories in height with a gabled roof. Within the main "L" there is often a porch. In most arrangements, the gable end of the shorter of the two wings faces the street or main approach with the broad side of the other wing at the side. The Gabled Ell type is very common in Pilot Township, representing more than one quarter of the surveyed farmhouses.

Left: The house at the Sol Dumas Farmstead, site 206, is a typical example of the Gabled Ell type in Pilot Township. Right: The house at the M. Diefenbach Farmstead, site 505, is a later, more elaborate example, with an angled bay at one wing.

139. Ibid., 136.


Left: The house at the Cooley-Fritz Farmstead, site 901, is an example of the Gabled Ell type with a T-shaped plan. Right: The house at the Wesemann-Wisner House, site 2903, is a well preserved example of the type.

Four-over-Four

The Four-over-Four basically consists of a central hallway flanked by two rooms on each side in a house two to two-and-a-half stories in height. This house type usually has a gable roof, with the ridge line running parallel to the front face. Exploiting balloon frame construction, the form was popular in the middle 1800s, although it returned during the vogue of the Colonial and Georgian Revival styles. This type is fairly common in Pilot Township, representing more than 10 percent of surveyed houses.


Left: The house at the Fortin-Menard-Denault Farmstead, site 1302, is a local example of the Four-over-Four type. Right: The house at the Drury-Denault Farmstead, site 2401, is another similar example of the type. Both of these houses likely date to the 1890s.

Gable Front

The Gable Front house describes a variety of house types dating from the mid-1800s through the 1920s. It is similar to the Four-over-Four, except that the main entrance at the gable end facing the street or main approach. It is also similar to the Side Hallway type, and usually has a rectangular floor plan. The Gable Front type is fairly uncommon in Pilot Township, with only a few examples identified.

Left: The house at the Burgess-Crydenwise Farmstead, site 3603, is a typical early twentieth century example of the Gable Front type. The original front porch has been enclosed as additional interior space, and a new open deck has been added to the front.

American Foursquare

The American Foursquare[140] was introduced around 1900 and continued to be popular until the 1920s. It consists of a two to two-and-a-half story block with a roughly square floor plan with four rooms on each floor. Roofs are hipped or pyramidal, with dormer windows (hipped and gable) on at least the front elevation and sometimes the side and rear elevations. Foursquares usually have front porches but may also have bay windows (some extending both stories) and one story rear additions. Many Foursquares were built from plans developed by local lumber companies or mail order sources that advertised in farm journals; others were purchased whole and delivered as pre-cut, ready-to-assemble houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company or home manufacturers. American Foursquare-type farmhouses are somewhat common in Pilot Township, with approximately 10 percent of the farmhouses identified during the survey belonging to this type.

Left: The house at the Weirauch-Martin Farmstead, site 802, is a good local example of the American Foursquare type, with an elaborate front porch. Right: The house at the Bertrand-Chandler-McReynolds Farmstead, site 1103, is another local example, the angled window bay at the front is uncommon for this type.

140. The term “American Foursquare” was coined by Clem Labine, former editor of the *Old-House Journal.* (Gordon, *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory,* 137.)

Left: The house at the Fritz-Norgaard Farmstead, site 2002, is a typical example of the American Foursquare type. Right: The house at the George Duval Farmstead, site 2004, is another typical local example of the type; the one-story side wing is a later addition.

Bungalow

The term bungalow derives from the word *bangla,* an Indian word adopted by the British in the nineteenth century for a one-story house with porches. The American house form descended from the Craftsman movement, using natural materials and simple forms to create an informal domestic environment. Popular from approximately 1905 to 1935, there are two basic types of bungalows (and numerous subtypes), each deriving its name from the dominant roof forms. The Dormer Front Bungalow (also called the Shed Roof Bungalow) has a gable or shed roof turned parallel to the front elevation and a single large dormer. The Gable Front has a front facing gable, with the ridge of the roof running perpendicular to the main elevation. The relatively few examples of the Bungalow type in the survey area are somewhat simpler than those found in city and suburban neighborhoods and lack stylistic features such as exposed roof beams, ornamental wall trim, or shingle siding. The bungalow type house is not common in Pilot Township, comprising less than 10 percent of houses surveyed.

Left: The house at the Fortin-Falvey-Sullivan Farmstead, site 2403, is a hip-roof example of the Bungalow type in Pilot Township. Note the nicely detailed engaged porch and the hipped dormers. Right: The house at the Mead-Armstrong Farmstead, site 3101, exemplifies the Dormer Front bungalow subtype.

Cape Cod

The Cape Cod was a popular house type from the 1920s to the early 1950s. The type was inspired by eighteenth century cottages in Massachusetts and Virginia.[141] The Cape Cod has a simple rectangular plan, one story in height with dormers and a gable roof. The Cape Cod type is not common in Pilot Township, with fewer than ten examples identified.

Left: The house at the Hornberger-Wagner-Ruder Farmstead, site 803, exemplifies the Cape Cod type. Note the gabled dormers and the steeply pitched roof. Right: The house at the Alfred Dumas Farmstead, site 1106, is an example of the Cape Cod type, in this instance without dormers.

Ranch

Because the ranch type is a relatively recent domestic architecture development (it generally dates from the post-World War II era), ranch style houses were generally not recorded in the rural survey. The presence of a ranch style house was noted on the site plan of surveyed farmsteads to indicate that these houses likely replaced the original house on the site or provided an additional dwelling on the property. Ranch type houses are usually one or at most two stories and have rambling floor plans and relatively low-pitched hipped or gabled roofs. Approximately one-third of the houses documented as part of the rural survey are the ranch type.

Left: The house at the Inglesh Farmstead, site 202, is a typical example of a mid-century ranch house in the survey area. Right: This house at the Peters-Senzig Farmstead, site 5302, is a more elaborate gable-roof example of the ranch type.

141. Ibid., 140.

Development of the Barn

The barns of the Midwest have several typical functions: animal shelter, crop storage, crop processing, equipment storage, and machinery repair. However, barns also have specialized functions designated by adjectives such as "sheep" barn or "dairy" barn. In some instances a substitute term was used such as hog house or implement shed, especially if a larger multipurpose "barn" is also on the farm. Nonetheless, these structures share some similar forms and structural systems.[142]

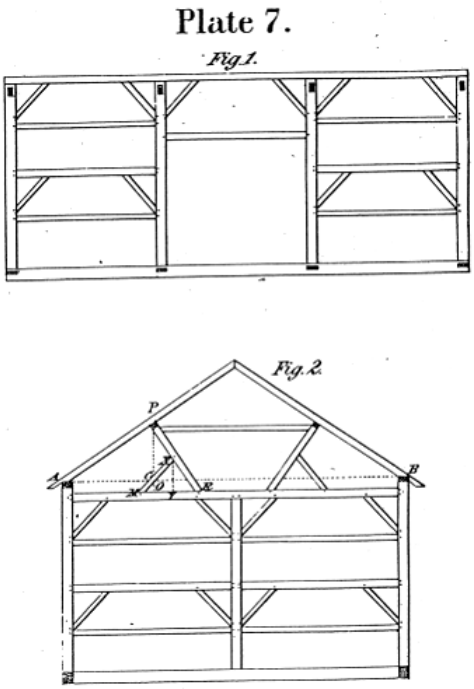
Pioneer settlers, faced with clearing virgin forest or breaking sod, usually had little time to do more than erect a rough house and perhaps a crude shelter for animals in the first years of settlement. Not until after some ten years on a homestead, or perhaps not even until the second generation, did the pioneer have the means to construct a large barn.[143]

The need for large barns necessitated the development of structural systems to enclose large volumes of space. As the frontier of settlement passed into the Midwest, many early barns were constructed of logs by settlers who either possessed log-building skills or gained these techniques by association with other ethnic or cultural groups. Although the eastern Midwest was well forested, providing sufficient log materials, the prairies of the central Midwest (including Illinois) had less forested land to supply log construction. Therefore, other solutions were required.[144]

The skeletal framework of barns consists typically of sill timbers resting directly on the foundation (usually stone, although concrete was introduced in the early 1900s). The sills also form the substructure for the floor joists and wall framing. The barn's joists sometimes remained round, except for the top side, which was flattened to accommodate floorboards. Most early barns had a gable roof composed of rafters, rough sawn boards, and wooden shingles. Vertically attached boards, some as large as 14 inches wide, ran from the sill to the top plate of the wall, as siding on timber frame barns.[145]

As discussed earlier in this chapter, light framing techniques and advanced wood milling machines influenced the development of Midwestern farmhouses. However, barns continued to be built with heavy timber. As these large framing members became scarce and expensive in the early twentieth century, new innovations were sought, such as plank framing that featured the substitution of plank lumber for heavy long, square timbers.[146]

142. Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, "The Farm Barns of the American Midwest," in *Barns of the Midwest,* Noble and Wilhelm, eds. (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995), 9.
143. Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, "Midwestern Barns and Their Germanic Connections," in *Barns of the Midwest*, 65.
144. Ibid.
145. Ibid., 48–50.
146. Lowell J. Soike, "Within the Reach of All: Midwest Barns Perfected," in *Barns of the Midwest,* Noble and Wilhelm, eds., 147. Two major forms of plank framing developed. The first took dimension plank lumber and imitated heavy timber framing, carrying the loads through posts and beams. The second type opened up the center of the barn by using a truss for the framing bents. This was followed by an adaptation of the balloon framing for barn construction. Stud walls replaced posts and girts for handling loads; roof loads were carried by trusses made from lighter weight lumber. Ibid., 155–156.



Left: A drawing of heavy timber barn framing from 1894. Source: William E. Bell, Carpentry Made Easy, or the Science and Art of Framing (Philadelphia: Ferguson Bros. & Co., 1894), plate 7. Right: This type of braced heavy timber framing is visible in the barn at the J. Diefenbach Farmstead, site 703, in Pilot Township.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, new barn building ideas emerged from a growing field of experts, which included agricultural engineers, experiment station researchers, and commercial farm planning services. The American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) soon contained a committee on farm structures after its formation. The result of these efforts widened the variety of barn building plans available to farmers and encouraged improved building standards.[147] At about this time, manufacturers and marketers of pre-cut, ready-to-assemble houses (such as the American Foursquare house type discussed above) entered the market for barn construction. Two major Iowa firms, the Louden Machinery Company of Fairfield and the Gordon-Van Tine Company of Davenport, advertised plans for their pre-cut barns along with their pre-cut homes.

Engineering research led to the development of framing for gambrel roofs, culminating in the Clyde or Iowa truss. (The shape of the gambrel roof allowed a larger loft space to store hay than the gable roof allowed.) The first step in this development was the work of John Shawver of Ohio, who developed a gambrel truss form using sawn lumber. The Iowa truss was developed by A. W. Clyde, an engineer with the Iowa State College

147. Ibid., 158.

farm extension service, around 1920. It allowed construction of a stiff frame at far lower cost than the Shawver truss, which required expensive extra-length material.[148]

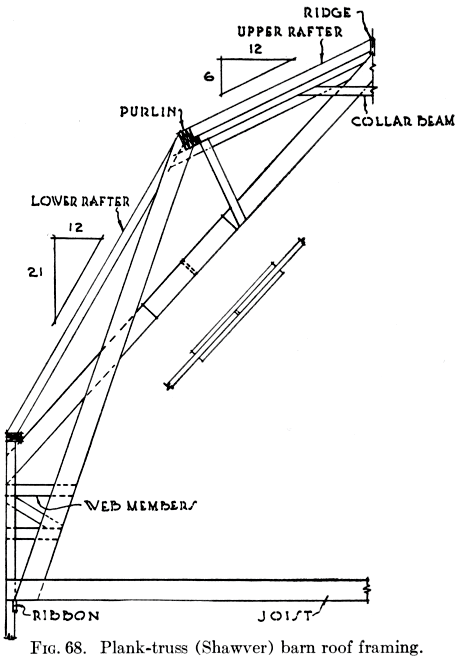


FIG. 68. Plank-truss (Shawver) barn roof framing.

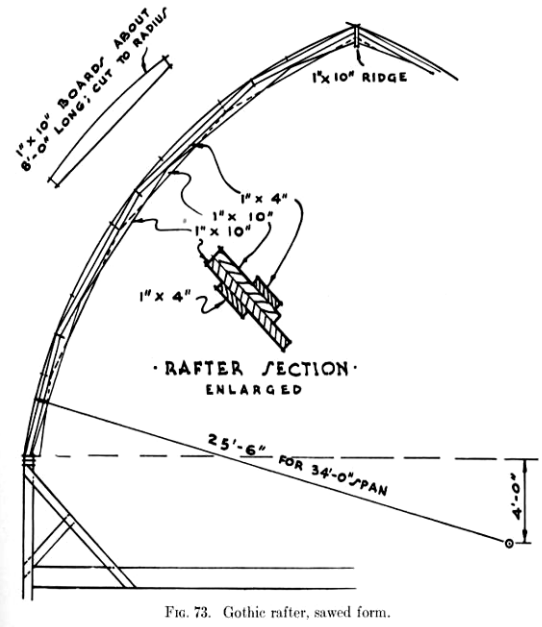


FIG. 73. Gothic rafter, sawed form.

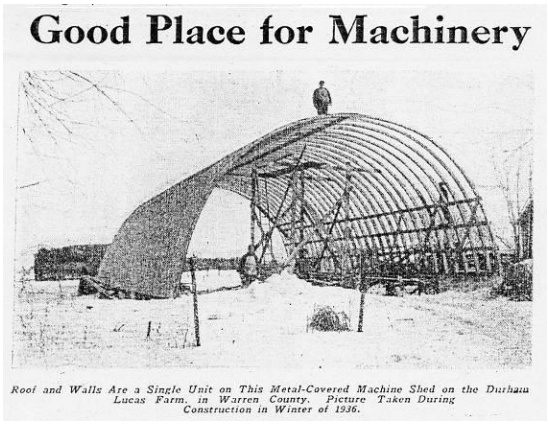
The Shawver and sawn Gothic arch barn roof rafters. [Deane G. Carter and W.A. Foster, Farm Buildings, Third Edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1941), 136, 141.]

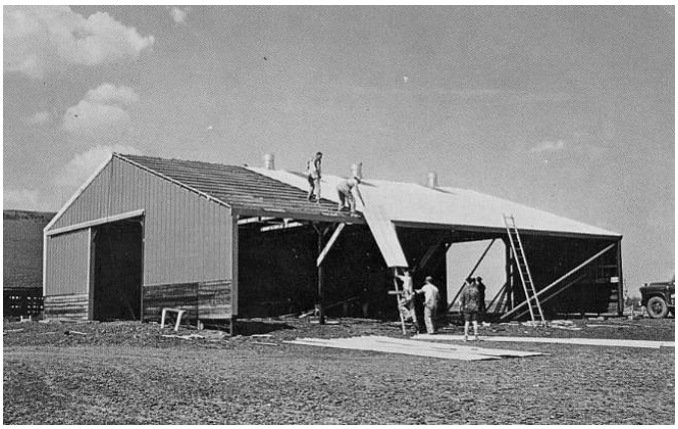
During the 1930s, the Gothic roof entered the last phase of its evolution. At Iowa State Agricultural College, Henry Giese tested existing types of laminated bent rafters in an attempt to solve their shortcomings. Working in collaboration with Rock Island Lumber Company, distributor of Weyerhauser Forest Products, he explored the potential of modern glues to yield a stronger bent rafter. Using Douglas fir, clear of knots and defects, glue-laminated under approximately 100 pounds per square inch of pressure and shaped to an arch form, the rafter was stronger than those laminated conventionally with nails and bolts (either the shaved- or bent-lumber techniques). Rafter performance was also improved with the use of hinge connections at the supports. Weyerhauser was marketing these factory-built rafters under the trademark of Rilco by 1938.[149] The United States Forest Products Laboratory also performed tests on glued laminated construction. Their laboratory tests showed that laminated rafters were two to four times stronger than ordinary bent and sawed rafters laminated with nails.[150]

148. Ibid. The open loft, free from interior braces like those used in the Shawver and Iowa trusses, was finally achieved with the laminated Gothic arch roof. The Gothic arch roof was developed over a two decade period, with an early system using sawn boards 12 inches wide, 1 inch thick, and 3 to 4 feet long from which the outside edge was shaved to the needed curvature. Three or four plies were laminated together with nails, with splices staggered along the curve. These rafters were placed 2 feet on center. However, due to the material wasted in shaving the lumber and the labor consumed in sawing and nailing, farmers and builders were slow to adopt this system. Bent or sprung arches were the second major type of curved rafter construction, first used in an experiment in Davis, California, in 1916. The perceived savings in material and labor required to produce the same contour by bending instead of sawing, made this system more popular. Bent-rafter Gothic arch construction, although more economical in labor and material, proved less rigid than the more expensive sawed type. For this reason, many farmers adopted a combination of the two, with the sawed rafters spaced every 8 to 12 feet and the bent rafters spaced between, 24 inches on center (Ibid., 161–2).
149. Ibid., 162–163.
150. Ibid., 164.

The two-story loft barn ceased to be built shortly after World War II.[151] In the first half of the twentieth century the dependence on draft animals waned and mechanical power in the form of tractors increased, and farmers no longer needed loft space.[152] Farmers began to build fewer custom wood frame structures, which were susceptible to fires, as manufactured buildings using steel became available. Early metal-barn types, such as Quonsets, developed initially in the 1930s and gained a notable measure of popularity among some Midwestern farmers immediately after World War II. One of the leading manufacturers of Quonset barns and sheds was the Great Lakes Steel Corporation of Detroit, whose structures were purported to be fireproof, rat-proof, and sag-proof. Corrugated metal was also a suggested covering for wooden barn siding, and organizations such as the Asbestos Farm Service Bureau promoted the use of asbestos-based cement boards for re-siding old barns.[153]

Because lofts were no longer needed, one-story barn construction became more standard in the postwar years. The shift from loose to baled or chopped hay reduced the need for haymows, as many farmers adopted the "loose-housing" or "loafing" system for housing cattle. University of Wisconsin agricultural scientists argued that cows would be more content and give more milk if they were allowed to roam in and out of the barn at will. The loose-housing system resulted in the construction of one-story galvanized all-steel barns.[154] The pole barn was a simple method for constructing the necessary enclosure for farm implements and the limited amount of hay still required on the farm. Pole barns use round poles set into small, individual foundations, to which engineered roof trusses and wall girts and siding are attached. The structural concept for the modern pole barn was developed by H. Howard Doane of St. Louis in the early 1930s. He and George Perkins, his farm manager, used creosoted wood poles (which were commonly used for telephone poles) for the vertical structural members.[155] Pole barns and manufactured buildings are common throughout the survey area, and remain the standard means of construction for contemporary farm buildings.





Left: An advertisement for a metal covered machine shed similar in form to a Quonset shed, from the Peoria publication The Illinois Farmers Guide, August 1939. Right: An advertising postcard for a Morton Building, manufactured by Interlocking Fence Company of Morton, Illinois.

151. Ibid., 165.
152. In 1930, 61,000 combines were counted by the U.S. Census; in 1953, 918,000. One in six farmers already owned a tractor by 1932. In 1944, 14 percent of the nation's hay was harvested with windrow balers; by 1948, the figure was 46 percent. See Glenn A. Harper and Steve Gordon, "The Modern Midwestern Barn, 1900–Present," in *Barns of the Midwest,* Noble and Wilhelm, ed., 225.
153. Ibid., 226.
154. Ibid., 225.
155. Ibid.

Barn Types

As with house types, several systems have been used to classify barns, either by function; shape and structural system; ethnic traditions and their influence; or regional characteristics and commonalties.[156] The classification types developed below are based on Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek's *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns & Other Farm Structures* and Allen G. Noble's *Wood, Brick & Stone.* Classification is generally made by the shape and function of the barn.

Three-bay Threshing Barn

The three-bay threshing barn (also called the English barn) was introduced into North America through English colonial settlement in southern New England.[157] The English and continental European immigrants of the early 1800s introduced this barn type to the Midwest. It was originally designed as a single function barn to store or process grain and was most suitable for small-scale, subsistence farms. It is a single level, rectangular structure divided into three parts or sections, each termed a bay.

Large double doors are centered on both long sides of the structure. Hand threshing with a grain flail was done in the central bay, sometimes called the threshing bay. Following threshing, the large doors were opened to create a draft, which, during winnowing, would separate the chaff from the heavier grain, and carry it away. Flanking the central bay were the other two bays of generally equal dimensions. One was used during the fall or winter to store sheaves of harvested grain, awaiting threshing. The other bay was used for storing the threshed grain, commonly in bins, and straw, which was used as feed and bedding for horses and cattle.[158] Early examples had steeply pitched (over 45 degrees) gable roofs and low stone foundations. They were sided in vertical boards with small ventilation openings high on the gable ends. Windows are largely absent, although later versions included them at animal stall locations. Gable-end sheds were a common addition.[159]

Left: The barn at the Fritz-Heimburger Farmstead, site 506, is a typical example of the three-bay threshing barn type in Pilot Township. Right: The barn at the Weirauch-Martin Farmstead, site 802, is another example of this barn type.

156. Often there are more conflicts than agreements between different classification systems. The types defined herein seem to best describe the structures actually present and the social and ethnic origins of their builders.
157. Fred B. Kniffen, "Folk-Housing: Key to Diffusion," in *Common Places, Readings in American Vernacular Architecture,* Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, eds. (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1986), 11.
158. Charles Calkins and Martin Perkins, "The Three-bay Threshing Barn," in *Barns of the Midwest,* Allen G. Noble and Hubert G. H. Wilhelm, ed. (Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1995), 40–41.
159. Allen G. Noble and Richard K. Cleek, *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures* (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1995), 77.

Eventually, as dairying replaced wheat production in the agricultural economy, the threshing/storage function of this barn type became less important. At first animals were not housed in the structure, although interior remodeling was often made to introduce animal stalls in one of the two side bays. This effectively reduced the grain storage and processing function and only offered shelter for a modest number of animals.[160] In some cases this barn type was lifted up and placed onto a raised basement, which then could house the animals, especially dairy cows.[161] Three-bay threshing barns are somewhat common in the survey area, representing about 15 percent of the surviving major barns documented. Many examples were subsequently modified to permit use for dairy farming.

Left: The barn at the Heimburger-Clodi Farmstead, site 902, is another local example of the three-bay threshing type. Right: The barn at the Wilcox-Clodi Farmstead, site 3401, is a relatively large local example of the type.

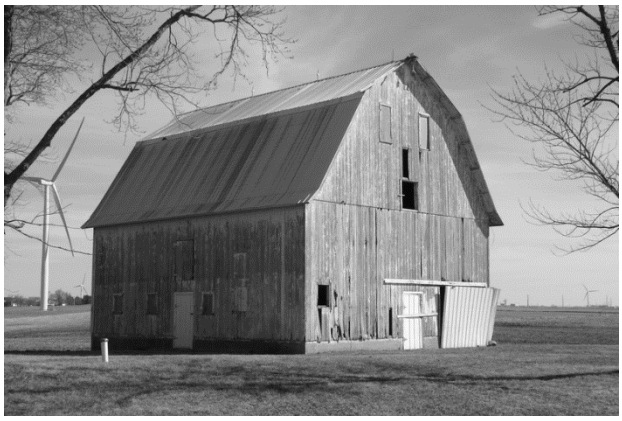
Raised, Bank, and Basement Barns

The raised or bank barn originated in central New York as a shelter for dairy cattle. It was the first multi-purpose barn to gain widespread popularity. These barns are usually larger than three-bay threshing barns and have a ground floor level for cattle and dairy cows with an upper level for hay and feed storage. This upper level is reached by an earthen ramp, bridge, or the natural slope of an embankment. Basement barns are similar to raised barns, in that the foundation walls extend up to the bottom of the second floor. However, basement barns do not have ramps, nor are they sited to utilize the natural topography to access the second floor. Perhaps unsurprisingly given the flat topography of the township, this barn type was not observed in Pilot Township.

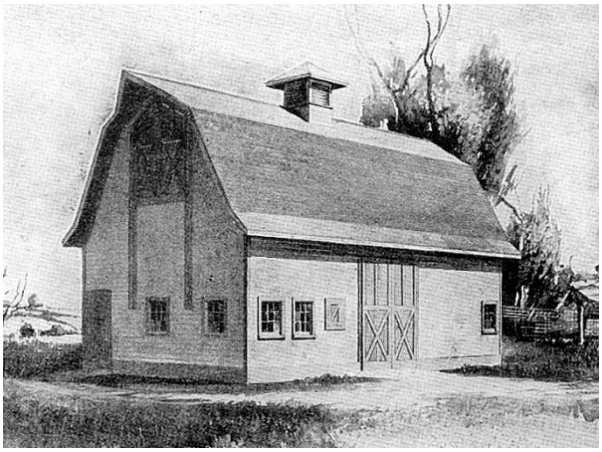
Plank Frame Barn

This relatively small barn type originated in the eastern Midwest around 1875.[162] Plank frame barns can have gable or gambrel roofs and are typically one story in height plus a large hay loft. They are multi-purpose, with small ground floor windows for animal stalls and a large sliding door for equipment. Their floor plans are usually small, approximately 30 feet wide by 40 feet long. Plank frame barns use small dimension milled lumber rather than the heavy timber framing of earlier barn types. The plank frame barn type is not uncommon in Pilot Township, comprising approximately 20 percent of the historic barns identified.

160. Allen G. Noble, *Wood, Brick and Stone, The North American Settlement Landscape, Volume 2: Barns and Farm Structures* (Amherst, Massachusetts: University of Massachusetts Press, 1984), 56–58.
161. Calkins and Perkins, “The Three-bay Threshing Barn,” *Barns of the Midwest,* 59.
162. Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book,* 117.



Left: The barn at the Devanny-Cloonen-Lally Farmstead, site 3602, is a gable-roof example of the plank frame barn type. Right: The barn at the Keliher-Costigan-Campe Farmstead, site 6103, is a typical local example of this barn type.



Left: The barn at site 6202 is a good local example of the plank frame barn type. Right: An example of the plank frame barn type illustrated in Smith & Betts Farm and Building Book (Chicago: The Radford Architectural Company, 1915).

Three-ended Barn

This barn type is a modification to the three-bay threshing barn, adding a hay barn addition perpendicular to an existing barn. This addition, sometimes called a straw shed, could have less height than the main portion of the barn or be taller than the main barn. The additions could also have an open bay at ground level into which a cart could drive to unload hay into the loft space. Only one example of the three-ended barn type was identified in Pilot Township.

The three-ended barn at the Geiger-Grob Farmstead, site 405, was the only example of this type identified in Pilot Township.

Round Barn

Non-orthogonal barns (round or polygonal in plan) were popular in the first two decades of the twentieth century. In Illinois, agriculture professor Wilber J. Fraser of the University of Illinois promoted the use of round barns. No round barns were identified in Pilot Township.

Round Roof Barn

Round roof barns came into existence with structural advances in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Although called round, roof shapes for this type are often gothic arch in form. The name describes the roof shape, although the configuration of their floor plans were usually based on more typical barn types such as plank frame, dairy, or raised barns. A number of round roof barns were identified in the survey area.

Left: The round roof barn at the Ferris-Wadleigh Farmstead, site 5902. Reportedly, this barn was built from a kit purchased from the Sears catalog. Right: The barn at the Hertz-Kirchner Farmstead, site 502, is another example of the round roof type.

Wisconsin Dairy Barn

A barn associated with dairying is the Wisconsin dairy barn, which originated at the Wisconsin's Agricultural Experiment Station at Madison around 1915. It was specially designed to provide a structure for efficient dairy farming. This large barn was typically 36 by 100 feet or larger. It had a gambrel roof or occasionally a round roof, although early versions were often gable-roofed with horizontal boarding. Rows of small windows and gable-end doors were typical. There was usually a large gable-end loft opening and a triangular

hay hood. Frequently there are roof ventilators.[163] Dairy barns are very common in Pilot Township and represent almost half of the major barns documented in the survey. Some examples are raised on masonry walls extending all or part of the ground floor level.

Examples of the dairy barn type in Pilot Township. Above left: the Lee-Fritz-Sanders Farmstead, site 2701. Above right: the Berger Farmstead, site 2805. Below left: the Keepers-Schwark Farmstead, site 3203. Below right: the Edward Schwark Farmstead, site 5204.

Feeder Barn

During the last two decades of the nineteenth century, Illinois and Iowa developed into the regional center for beef production. Farmers with rougher land, more suited to cattle than crops, raised their cattle from birth to finished beef. They fattened their stock on surplus corn, alfalfa, and feed supplements, and sold them to the rail-connected beef processing industry in Chicago. The industry was also aided by the introduction of the refrigerated box car. In order to build a barn to hold cattle and hay, the feeder barn (sometimes called the hay barn) was developed. Cattle are housed and fed on the ground floor, with a loft above to hold hay. The feeder barn type is not uncommon in Pilot Township, representing approximately 10 percent of the barns documented in the survey.

163. Noble and Cleek, 77.


Left: This barn at the Gunnerson-Anderson-Bauer Farmstead, site 2604, exemplifies the feeder barn type. Right: The barn at the Noffke-Cloonen Farmstead, site 204, is another local example of the feeder barn type.

Pole Barn

The latest major barn type, called the pole barn, evolved in the eastern Midwest. The walls of the building are hung on poles that are driven into individual footings buried in the ground below the frost line. The floor is typically concrete slab or dirt. There is no loft. Later versions usually have metal siding, especially those erected after World War II.[164] The pole barn is an example of economical construction techniques applied to modern agriculture and was common into the 1960s. Pole barns are not particularly common in Pilot Township.


Left: The pole barn at the Sol Dumas Farmstead, site 206, is a typical example. Right: The pole barn at the Appel Farmstead, site 1802, is a larger local example of this building type.

Quonset Shed

Sometime referred to as Quonset "huts," this metal building type is named for the U.S. Naval Air Station at Quonset Point in Davisville, Rhode Island, where sheds of this type were built in 1942, although wood-framed examples were already common in the 1930s. Their universal use in the military during World War II made Quonset sheds a popular economical building type in the postwar years, finding use as storage facilities, offices, homes, and commercial ventures such as movie theaters. Military Quonsets often had steel framing members to support the corrugated galvanized metal sheathing, but civilian examples used wood framing as well. Quonset sheds are quite common in Pilot Township, with more than thirty-five examples documented as part of the present survey.

164. Noble and Cleek, 120.

Above left: A typical example of a Quonset shed at the Lehnus Farmstead, site 504. Above right: A similar example at the Heimburger Farmstead, site 804. Below left: The Quonset shed at the Witheft-Boness Farmstead, site 1801, is a local example with a semicircular arch roof. Below right: A later example of Quonset shed construction at the William Siedentop Farmstead, site 2502.

Manufactured Building

While pole barn structures use manufactured materials assembled by a local builder or the farmer himself, manufactured buildings originated in the early decades of the twentieth century but were offered as a complete system from the 1940s. Companies including Butler, Bryant, and Morton have produced manufactured buildings that are present in Will County. Such buildings offer quick construction time and potentially lower cost because of the use of standardized components. The buildings also allow for large floor areas, giving farmers flexibility of usage. This building type remains common for newly constructed agricultural buildings in the survey area.

Left: The manufactured building at the Lehnus Farmstead, site 504, showing the use of this type of structure to accommodate modern farm equipment. Right: The manufactured building at the Bertrand-Chandler-McReynolds Farmstead, site 1103, typical of more recent construction in Pilot Township.

Grain Elevators

Grain elevators began to be constructed alongside developing rail systems during the second half of the nineteenth century. Early elevators were often associated with the flour mills they served. They were usually timber-framed structures, as were the mills themselves.[165] Concrete grain elevators and silos, usually constructed in banks of two to ten or more, were constructed in the early decades of the twentieth century.

Corncribs

Pioneer farmers frequently built log corncribs during their two centuries of migration into and settlement of the Midwest. Most crude frontier log cribs were little more than bins, loosely constructed of saplings or split rails and laid up with saddle notching to hold them together.[166] Sometimes the logs were skinned to lessen the danger of infestation by worms and insects. The bin-like cribs were typically covered with thatch or cornstalks to help shed the rain; a board and shingle roof took more effort, required nails, and therefore was more expensive. Unfortunately, thatch roof corncribs were more readily infested by rodents. Log construction of corncribs remained popular through the 1800s in areas where timber resources proved readily accessible.

The invention of the circular saw in 1860 and its growing adaptation to steam power by mid-century made lumber cheap enough for general use on outbuildings such as corncribs, enabling later versions to be built of narrow lumber slats.[167] The corncrib usually rested on log or stone piers.[168] In constructing a frame corncrib, two methods of attaching the slat siding or cribbing were used. The slats were attached either horizontally or vertically; cribbing attached diagonally for extra strength seems to have come into practice about 1900.[169]

The size of the corncribs remained small, even as corn production rose during much of the nineteenth century, in part due to the practice of corn shucking. Corn could be gradually "shucked out" as needed and hauled to the crib or barn for milling and feeding to livestock. Large corncribs were unnecessary since farmers could leave much of their corn in the field until spring.[170] Crib width was influenced by the climate of a region; drier conditions allowed for wider cribs with no increased loss of corn due to mold. As corn production outgrew

165. Keith E. Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture* (Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1988), 176.
166. Noble and Cleek, 170–171.
167. Roe, 26.
168. Noble and Cleek, 155.
169. Roe, 27.
170. Keith E. Roe, "Corncribs to Grain Elevators: Extensions of the Barn," in *Barns of the Midwest*, 170.

the single crib in the developing Corn Belt, double cribs were formed by extending the roof over a pair of cribs to form a gable roof. If the gap between the cribs was then lofted over, extra space was gained beneath the roof for overflow storage of ear corn. Spreading the cribs apart not only increased the loft space but created a storage area below for wagons, tools, and implements. These structures, called crib barns, became common in the Midwest by 1900.[171] The creation of larger corncribs and their overhead grain bins depended upon the invention of new methods to raise the grain and ear corn higher than a farmer could scoop it. High cribs were made possible by the commercial adaptation of continuous belt and cup elevators from grain mills and by the portable grain elevator.

In the early decades of the twentieth century, both concrete and steel were promoted as alternative construction materials for corncribs and grain elevators. The use of hollow clay tiles was also encouraged in those parts of the Midwest where they were manufactured, notably in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana.[172] The most common variety of concrete corncrib was made of interlocking stave blocks, which had been cast with ventilating slots. In some cases, steel wires or rods were incorporated in the vents to keep out rodents. The blocks were laid up in the form of a circular bin. These were encircled with steel rods, enabling the structure to withstand lateral pressures from the corn heaped within. Single and double bin corncribs of this type were most common, although four-bin corncribs were not unusual. Between 1900 and 1940, concrete was promoted as a do-it-yourself material, poured into rented forms, for building corncribs.[173] Wood-framed corn cribs are not common in the survey area. Crib barns, silos, and metal grain bins are much more common.

Adjacent to the crib barn at the Fritz-Heimburger Farmstead, site 506, is a rare local example of a free-standing wood-framed corn crib.

Crib Barns

Crib barns are simple structures formed of pens or cribs that have a space between the cribs for implement storage. There are two basics types: crib barns with the gable or roofline parallel to the cribs, and transverse crib barns with the roofline perpendicular to the pens. The configuration of crib barns developed from practical limitations and needs, such as the height to which a scoopful of corn could be pitched from a wagon (which dictated the bin height) and the size of farm equipment (which dictated the spacing between bins). Later crib barns, including many examples in the survey area, have mechanical elevators housed in a small projecting cupola at the ridge of the crib barn roof. New crib barns were being built in Kankakee County as

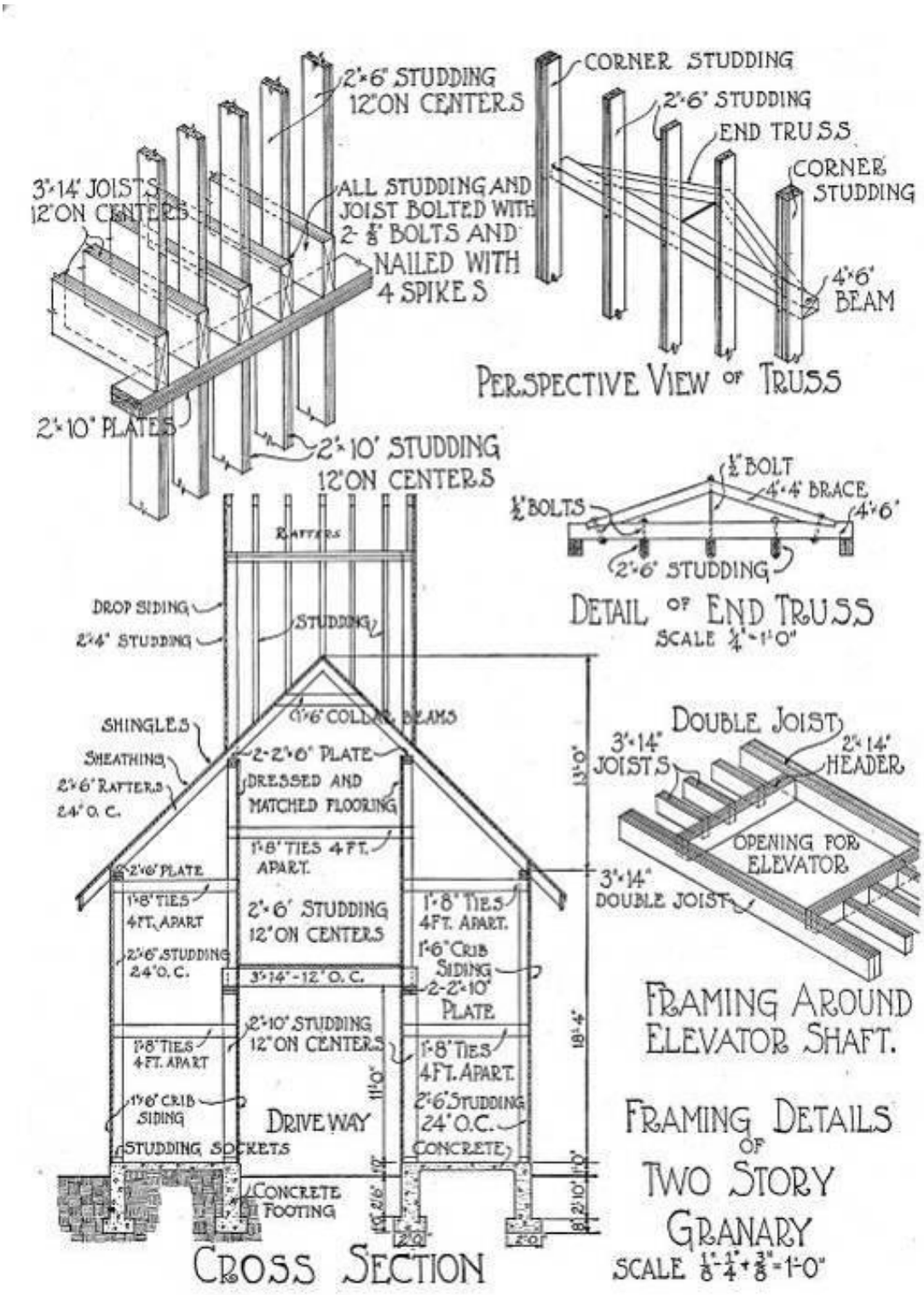
171. Roe, *Corncribs in History, Folklife, and Architecture*, 60.
172. Ibid., 177.
173. Ibid., 176.

late as the 1950s. Crib barns are present on approximately one-third of the farmstead sites surveyed in Pilot Township.

Left: The crib barn at the Sol Dumas Farmstead, site 206, is a typical local example of this type of structure. Right: The crib barn at the Comstock-Fritz Farmstead, site 3003, is another typical example.

Left: The crib barn at the Niehaus-Keerbs Farmstead, site 401, is a relatively large example of this type. Right: The crib barn at the Reinhart-Morrow Farmstead, site 805, is an example with a gambrel roof.

Left: The crib barn at the Alfred Dumas Farmstead, site 1106, is an unusual example with a rounded pointed arch roof shape. Right : The crib barn at the Lockner-Christophel Farmstead, site 1604, is a relatively late example using perforated metal panels at the siding, in lieu of wooden slats.



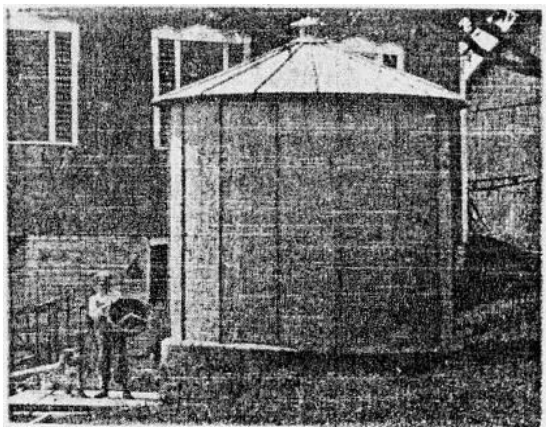
Crib barns, usually with two bins, abound in the survey area. Illustrated above are framing details of a crib barn from Smith & Betts Farm and Building Book (Chicago: The Radford Architectural Company, 1915).

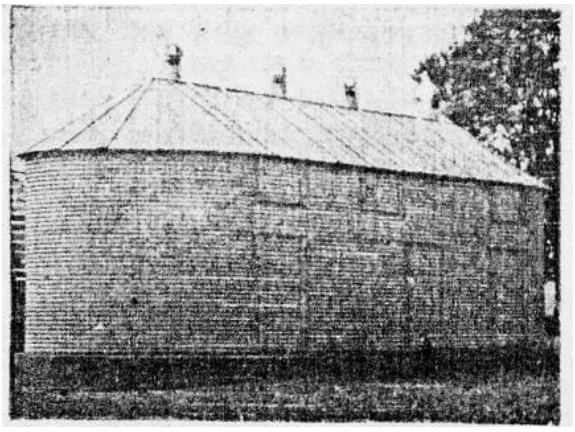
Metal Bins

Metal construction for corn storage came into use early in the twentieth century and was promoted by the steel industry during World War I as a crop saver for the patriotic farmer. Rectangular or hexagonal corncribs were constructed from flat, galvanized-steel sheet metal with ventilating perforations. Corrugated, curved sheets created the more common cylindrical bin type, which was usually topped with a conical roof. The steel corncrib had wall ventilation slits and, most times, a roof ventilator at its peak.[174]

Steel was ideal for fabricating standard parts, as well as being vermin-proof. Proper design of metal bins included such factors as ventilation, consideration of structural loads from the feed to be contained, and use of a concrete or heavy timber foundation with the exterior walls anchored to the foundation. Roofs usually consisted of overlapping sheets to form a conical form.[175]

Corn bins made of steel rods or heavy wire mesh also became available in the 1930s. The wire mesh type was particularly popular after World War II because of its low cost, ease of filling, and low maintenance. Wire mesh-type bins have fallen out of use since the 1980s, but the solid metal bins are still commonly used today. Grain bins are very common in Pilot Township.





Above: Illustrations of two types of metal corn bins from *The Illinois Farmer's Guide*, August 1939. Below left: An older style of grain bin at the Schultz-Dickman Farmstead, site 2003. Below right: Examples of relatively new grain bins at the Tuttle-Hills-Chally Farmstead, site 5504.

174. Ibid.
175. R. E. Martin, "Steel Bin Design for Farm Storage of Grain," *Agricultural Engineering* (April 1940): 144 and 146.

Silos

Silos are structures used for preserving green fodder crops, principally field corn, in a succulent condition. Silos are a recent phenomenon, employed only after 1875 and not truly established until shortly before the turn of the twentieth century. The stored green fodder material is termed ensilage, which is shortened to silage. The acceptance of silos was gradual, but this type of structure eventually came to be enthusiastically embraced by farmers because it offered certain advantages. First, larger numbers of cattle could be kept on the farm because the food value of corn is greater than that of a combination of hay and grain. Second, less water was needed for stock in the winter, lessening labor requirements as frequent ice breaking and thawing was no longer required. Finally, because succulent green fodder could be fed throughout the year, cows produced milk during the entire winter season, increasing the income of the farm.[176]

The first silos were pits excavated inside the barn. The earliest upright or tower silos date from the late 1880s and were rectangular or square in form and constructed with the same materials and techniques as those used in the barn itself, with framed lumber walls.[177] Many were constructed within the barn building.[178] Later examples of this silo type had rounded corners on the inside formed by a vertical tongue-in-groove wood board lining. The rectangular silo appeared in some areas as late as 1910. The octagonal silo type that followed attempted to achieve the advantages of a circular silo while keeping the ease of angular construction. In the 1890s circular forms began to be seen. A shift from the rectangular to the circular stems from the efficiency of the circular form in storing corn ensilage by eliminating air space and thereby reducing spoilage.

The wooden-hoop silo was formed with wood, soaked and shaped into gigantic circular hoop forms and then fastened together horizontally in the tower shape. This style did not become popular because the hoops tended to spring apart. A more common type of wood silo was the panel or Minneapolis silo, also known by several other names. It was advertised in numerous farm journals in the early twentieth century. It consisted of ribs set about 20 inches to 24 inches apart and horizontal matched boards (known as staves) set in grooves in the ribs. Steel hoops were placed around the silo to lock the boards in place. This type of silo was made with either single or double wall construction and was polygonal in plan.

Masonry silos, constructed of hollow clay tile, brick, or concrete block, appeared in the first decades of the twentieth century. In comparison with the other two types of silos, brick silos were more difficult to construct because of the time required to erect the relatively small masonry units. There were many patents on concrete blocks for silo purposes, with some blocks curved and other finished with rock-faced building blocks. Some patented blocks had reinforcing sold with the blocks or integral with the block units.[179] Concrete block silos were finished on the interior with a layer of cement mortar to seal joints that might otherwise leak air or water.

The hollow clay tile silo, generally known as the "Iowa Silo," was developed by the Experiment Station of the Iowa State College and erected during the summer of 1908 on the college farm.[180] Brick and tile companies manufactured curved blocks for silos, advertising them in farm journals. The main complaint regarding the hollow block silo was that the masonry units were porous and leaked water. The mortar joints on both the inside and outside faces of the wall needed to be properly pointed as a precaution against leakage. Some silo

176. Noble, *Wood, Brick and Stone*, 71–72.
177. Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 158.
178. Ingolf Vogeler, "Dairying and Dairy Barns in the Northern Midwest," *Barns of the Midwest* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995), 108.
179. W. A. Foster, "Silo Types and Essentials," *Hoard's Dairyman* (February 21, 1919) 201, 216, 217, and 232.
180. Ibid.

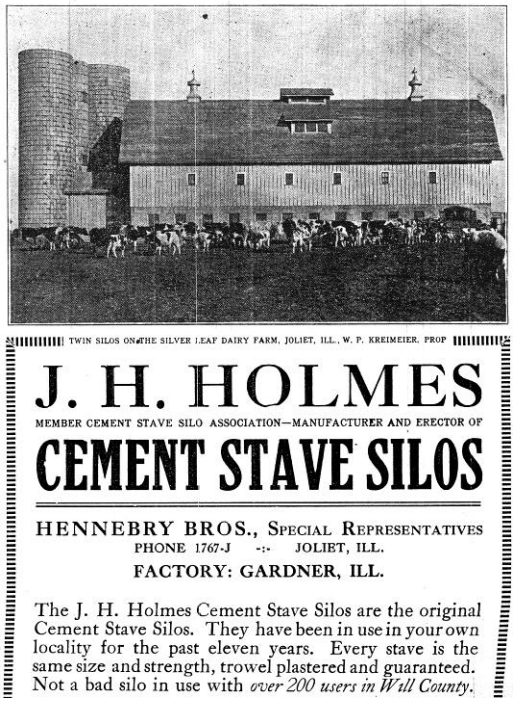
builders washed the interior of the wall with cement mortar as a further precaution. Steel reinforcing consisted of heavy wire embedded in the mortar joints.

Concrete stave silos were constructed as early as 1904 in Cassopolis, Missouri, which used book-shaped staves.[181] Several patents existed for cement stave silos, including that of Mason & Lawrence of Elgin, Illinois, dating from 1914.[182] Farmers also could make their own concrete staves or blocks to construct a silo or other farm structure. Concrete staves could vary in size, but were often approximately 30 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 2-1/2 inches thick. One end of the block was concave and the other convex to allow fitting the blocks in the assembled structure.[183]

This excerpt from *Concrete* magazine from 1927 outlines the erection procedure for a concrete stave silo:

> Concrete stave silos are quickly and easily erected. Three men can easily erect two average sized silos each week and some crews can do better than that, especially when the proper equipment is at hand. . . . Concrete staves are generally set up dry, no mortar being used in the joints. In some types a grove is molded entirely around the edge of the stave. . . . The hoops or steel rods, placed to reinforce the silo, are set as the erection of the wall progressed. Hoops are usually composed of two or three sections, depending upon the diameter of the silo. The sections are joined by means of special lugs. After the hoops are placed in position they are drawn tight enough to hold them in position. . . . After the entire silo walls are completed, the hoops are drawn tight, care being exercised to draw them all to the same tension. . . . After the walls are erected and the hoops tightened, the interior walls are ready for a wash that seals the joints and produces a smooth, impervious surface. A cement wash, made of a mixture of cement and water and of the consistency of thick paint, is often used.[184]

181. Foster, “Silo Types and Essentials.” Patents were granted on this type of stave silo in 1908, and the type was known commercially as the Playford patent cement stave silo.
182. “How to Make and Sell Concrete Silo Staves,” *Concrete* (October 1927): 32–35.
183. David Mocine, “Keep Workmen Busy the Year Round,” *Concrete Products* (January 1948): 161.
184. “How to Make and Sell Concrete Silo Staves,” *Concrete* (October 1927) 32–35.



Above: A detail view of the steel hoops and turnbuckles on a concrete stave silo. Right: An advertisement for concrete stave silos from the Prairie Farmer's Reliable Directory (1918), 359.

Silos constructed with monolithic concrete walls also appeared in the early decades of the twentieth century. Concrete silos were built using "slip-forms," with the forms usually about two feet high and lifted once the level below had cured sufficiently, leaving horizontal cold joints between each level.[185] Such silos could be expensive to construct since labor was required to prepare the concrete and lift the forms. However, forms could be rented from contractors or cement manufacturers. Farmers who chose to build a concrete silo could obtain guidance from farm and building trade journals. Qualities of the reinforcing steel and type, concrete components and mixing, formwork, and concrete placement were outlined, as stated in this excerpt from *Hoard's Dairyman* from 1919:

> When used, the cement should be in perfect condition and contain no lumps, which cannot readily be pulverized between the fingers. Sand and gravel or broken stone should conform to the requirements of proper grading and cleanliness. . . . Water must be clean, free from oil, alkali, silt, loam, and clay in suspension. Steel used in reinforcement should be secured from one of the manufacturers specializing in steel for use in concrete construction. . . . Wire mesh fabrics may be used instead of steel bars but if used should contain an amount of metal equal in cross-section area to the rods for which substituted.[186]

In 1913, farmers were lectured at the annual gathering of the Illinois Farmers' Institute not only about the utility of the silo but also other issues to consider:

> The question of general arrangement of the farm buildings is too often neglected. This should be of second consideration, as there is beauty in utility. Often the upper portion of a well-built silo showing

185. The presence of cold joints had the potential to allow air to enter the silo. Therefore, it was important to coat the silo interior with a layer of cement mortar. As with other silo types, this mortar layer needed to be renewed periodically.

186. H. Colin Campbell, "Concrete Silo Construction," *Hoard's Dairyman* (February 21, 1919), 200.

> above the sloping roof of some of the other buildings adds very materially to the general appearance of the group of buildings. Also the side near the top often affords the best place for the farm name.[187]

Farm journals gave their readers information for constructing a silo with the "essential features . . . necessary to secure good, sweet silage," focusing primarily on the silo walls.[188] Wall strength, smoothness of interior wall surfaces, and air and water tightness were considered essential features. The foundation for the silo typically consisted of a wall ten inches minimum in width extending below the frost line and six to eight inches above grade. Conical roof shapes were common on some early silos, but gambrel and, later, domical roofs became more prevalent.[189] An essential feature of any roof was a snug fit to prevent birds from entering the silo.

After 1949, a new type of silo appeared: the blue Harvestore silos. Constructed of fiberglass bonded to sheets of metal, they were first introduced in Wisconsin. The glass-coated interior surface prevented silage from freezing and rust from forming. Because the container was airtight, the silage would not spoil. Augers, derived from coal-mining equipment, were used to bore the silage out at the bottom of the silo, a great change from the earlier top-unloaded silos. A large plastic bag at the top of the structure allowed changes in gas pressure to be equalized, and took up the space vacated by removal of silage.[190] In 1974 the Harvestore company launched another line of products for the containment of manure called Slurrystore. By 1999, over 70,000 of Harvestore structures of various sizes (tall or short, narrow or stout) had been built.[191]

Concrete stave silos are not particularly common in Pilot Township. Only a few examples of Harvestore silos were documented.



Left: The concrete stave silo at the Geiger-Grob Farmstead, site 405, has its original domed roof. Middle: The silo at the grain elevator in downtown Herscher is a rare example of a cast-in-place concrete silo. Right: The Harvestore silos at the Bessette-Soucier-Denault Farmstead, site 1504.

187. King, "Planning the Silo," in *Eighteenth Annual Report of the Illinois Farmers' Institute*, 64.
188. W. A. Foster, "Silo Types and Essentials," *Hoard's Dairyman* (February 21, 1919): 201.
189. Gambrel and domical roofs allowed for filling the silo to the top of the outer wall, maximizing the storage capacity.
190. Noble and Cleek, *The Old Barn Book*, 108–109.
191. Harvestore Systems, DeKalb, Illinois, www.harvestore.com

Other Farm Structures

> We did much of our own carpentering as a matter of course. The farmer who couldn't build his own henhouse or woodshed wasn't much of a farmer.[192]

Farmhouses, barns, corn cribs, and silos make up approximately half of the buildings surveyed as part of this study. The remaining outbuildings include many of the building types illustrated below. They include chicken houses, hog houses, milk houses, smokehouses, and windmills. As implied by the above quote, many of these outbuildings likely were built by the farmers themselves.

Left: The well house at Body-Hess Farmstead, site 105, is a nineteenth century stone masonry structure. Right: The well house at Lehnus Farmstead, site 504, is an early twentieth century example of the type.

Many specialty buildings for livestock from the early twentieth century were documented during the survey. Left: The chicken coop at the Knott-Freiling-Denault Farmstead, site 306. Right: The pheasant house and enclosure at the Daley-Berger Farmstead, site 703.

192. Britt, *An America That Was,* 127.






On this page, animal sheds from the first decades of the twentieth century. Top left: the Heimburger Farmstead, site 804. Top right: the Heimburger-Clodi Farmstead, site 902. Middle left: the Hall-Fritz Farmstead, site 1904. Middle right: the Duval Farmstead, site 2004. Bottom left: the O'Connell-Tobey Farmstead, site 3601. Bottom right: the Ferris-Wadleigh Farmstead, site 5902.

Chapter 4
Survey Summary and Recommendations

Period of Significance

The first settlement by settlers of European origin occurred in Kankakee County in the 1840s. Initial settlement was concentrated along the Kankakee River, and later along the route of the Illinois Central Railroad. The western part of the county developed later, with settlement beginning in the 1850s. The first pioneers in Pilot Township arrived in the late 1840s, and widespread settlement and construction of permanent buildings began in the 1850s. Pilot Township was established in 1857. An approximate starting date of 1850 is therefore used for the period of significance.

Pilot Township developed as an agricultural area during the nineteenth century. The initial village was near the center of the township and was called Pilot Center. This crossroads hamlet served as a meeting place and developed a few commercial enterprises in the 1860s and 1870s. In 1878, the Illinois Central Railroad built a western extension across Pilot Township to provide a more direct connection between Kankakee and Bloomington. Within Pilot Township, the Village of Herscher was established around a siding and grain elevator along the line. A second grain elevator along the Illinois Central was at Dickey's Siding. A few years later, the Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa Railroad extended across the northern part of Pilot Township; Goodrich was one of the small stations along this line.

The early twentieth century saw continuing development of the township, with the Village of Herscher slowly growing. Electricity was extended throughout southern Kankakee County around 1941, and paving of rural roads began in the 1920s and 1930s. However, the population of the township began to decline in the 1930s. With easier transportation access to other commercial centers nearby, there was more competition for the businesses located in Herscher.

In recent decades, Herscher has grown slowly, and Pilot Township remains predominantly agricultural. At the 2010 census, the population of the township was 2,086 persons, of whom 1,591 resided in Herscher. The fertile soil means that agricultural productivity remains high, although the mechanization of farming means that relatively few people are directly involved in agriculture as compared to previous decades. The economy of the township is further supported by a natural gas storage reservoir and wind-generation of electric power.

Although there is continuity of the agricultural heritage of the area from the 1850s to the present day, an approximate closing date of 1970 is used for the present survey. This end date approximates the fifty-year cut-off that is typically used for listing in the National Register. Typically, only farmstead sites that had been established before 1970 are included in the present survey. However, on the surveyed sites, all structures, including agricultural support structures such as manufactured buildings or grain bins that may postdate 1970, were included in the survey documentation.

Assessment of Significance

National Register and Local Landmark Criteria

The National Register Criteria for Evaluation, as cited below, provide standards that significant historic properties are required to meet in order to be listed in the National Register:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:
>
> A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information in prehistory or history.

The three criteria that are most applicable to the rural survey area are A, B, and C. Under Criterion A, the Kankakee County region has significance as a historic agricultural region, with over 100 years of continuous agricultural activity. The survey region has significance under Criterion B at a local level, as discussed below. Under Criteria A and C, Pilot Township contains architecturally significant structures that represent the diverse range of agricultural practices that occurred during the period of significance. Based on the present survey, one property is judged to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register.

Based on the present survey, fourteen properties within the survey region are judged to be eligible for local Kankakee County listing, either individually as landmarks or as a group as a preservation district. The criteria for Kankakee County landmark listing are very similar to the National Register criteria, and are stated in the Kankakee County Preservation Ordinance, Section 119-47 (3), as follows:

> *Criteria for consideration of nomination.* The commission may recommend to the county board the designation of landmarks and historic districts. In the case of districts, nomination may occur where not more than 50 percent of the property owners whose property is located within the boundaries of the proposed district object to designation. And, in the case of landmarks or districts when after a thorough investigation results determine that a property, structure or improvement, or area so recommended meets one or more of the following criteria:
>
> a. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
>
> b. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
>
> c. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
>
> d. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

One of the differences between national and local listing is that local significance may be easier to justify than national significance. Properties that are eligible and listed as local landmarks, but may be more difficult to nominate for the National Register, receive important recognition and are thereby afforded a certain measure of protection. Eventually, these properties could be listed as National Register properties if the case for their nomination improves. Additionally, local landmark designation often gives protections that National Register listing does not. The suggested properties have been researched sufficiently through the work of this survey to

merit consideration as Kankakee County landmarks. It should be noted that some of the properties with local landmark potential could be determined, after performing additional research, to have sufficient significance for National Register designation.

Integrity

One important issue in the consideration of significance of a property or site is its historical and architectural integrity. This can be defined as the degree to which a structure or group of structures retains its original configuration and materials, and that these materials are in sufficiently good condition that measures can be taken to extend their service life. Replacement of selected elements, such as severely deteriorated wood members, may be necessary, but total replacement is not necessary. The issue applies primarily to the exterior of the structure, although in some cases the integrity of the interior may be a factor as well.

In Pilot Township, as in other rural areas of Kankakee County, individual buildings on farmsteads may be in poor condition or significantly altered. In these instances, determination of significance can be made primarily on the basis of the historical importance of the original owner or builder. Some farmstead sites have diminished integrity because of the loss of one or more significant structures, making it difficult to recognize the agricultural connections of the site. Determination of integrity has to be made on a case-by-case basis. In many instances, the presence of a former farmhouse or barn alone communicates the agricultural origin of the site.

Another issue that defines the integrity of a structure is the presence of historically appropriate materials. Since a 150-year-old farmhouse is unlikely to have all of its original wood siding in place, an appropriate replacement would be wood siding material of similar dimension to the original. The presence of artificial or synthetic siding material, such as metal, aluminum, or vinyl siding, detracts from the integrity of the building or element. It should be noted that this applies not only to farmhouses but barns and other agricultural support buildings. To address the addition of contemporary finish materials to historic buildings, while still identifying structures of historic interest, this survey report uses the terminology “potentially” significant. This terminology is used to describe structures for which the overall form and architectural character remains intact, but for which contemporary finish materials have been added to the building exterior. The removal of these finish materials and the repair of the original wood siding (which typically is left in place in such installations) is a straightforward activity that, if implemented, would restore the integrity of these historic structures. Although the presence of contemporary finish materials often disqualifies a structure from individual listing as a historic landmark in some registries, this survey report is intended to serve as a planning tool, and the identification of sites with potential to be listed as historic landmarks increases the usefulness of this tool.

This issue is addressed in National Park Service *Preservation Brief No. 8: Aluminum and Vinyl Siding on Historic Buildings*, which states the following:

> Preservation of a building or district and its historic character is based on the assumption that the retention of historic materials and features and their craftsmanship are of primary importance. Therefore, the underlying issue in any discussion of replacement materials is whether or not the integrity of historic materials and craftsmanship has been lost. Structures are historic because the materials and craftsmanship reflected in their construction are tangible and irreplaceable evidence of our cultural heritage. To the degree that substitute materials destroy and/or conceal the historic fabric,

they will always subtract from the basic integrity of historically and architecturally significant buildings.[193]

Contributing and Non-contributing Properties

Many of the farmsteads and supporting rural sites in the survey can be considered contributing to a potential rural heritage district or simply retain the character of an agricultural development. In evaluating the sites in this survey, a contributing site is one that retains a coherent appearance as a farmstead or other original function. Most of the structures on the property were observed to be in good or fair condition, although a few of the structures might be considered to be in poor condition. Non-contributing sites are listed as such because they lack integrity, such as potentially significant structures that have been significantly altered or were observed to be typically in poor condition. Abandoned farmsteads are also generally listed as non-contributing.

Kankakee County Land Use Department Planning Documents

In November 2005, Kankakee County adopted a comprehensive twenty-five-year master plan.[194] Although the plan identifies the need to preserve open space, agricultural lands, and natural resources, the preservation of historic cultural resources is not discussed. The county zoning ordinance was adopted in 1996, with minor modifications made subsequently. Among the overarching purposes of the zoning ordinance, "the preservation of natural resources, the environment, historic structures and aesthetic amenities" is identified.[195] The Kankakee County Historic Preservation Commission was established under the Kankakee County Historic Preservation Ordinance adopted in 2008.[196]

Municipal and County Government Coordination

The present survey of Pilot Township generally excluded properties within the incorporated limits of the Village of Herscher. The Kankakee County Historic Preservation Commission may consider landmark nominations for properties within incorporated municipalities. In those cases, in addition to the approval of the county board, the landmark designation must also be approved by the municipal government where the landmark is located. Currently, an intergovernmental agreement is in effect between the County of Kankakee and the City of Kankakee, whereby the county government addresses preservation issues in the city without the need to involve the city council in each case. A similar intergovernmental agreement with the Village of Herscher is likely desirable to allow for protection of historic properties within the village limits.

193. John H. Myers, with revisions by Gary L. Hume, *Preservation Brief No. 8, Aluminum and Vinyl Siding on Historic Buildings: The Appropriateness of Substitute Materials for Resurfacing Historic Wood Frame Buildings* (October 1984).
194. HNTB Corporation, *2030 Kankakee County Comprehensive Plan* (November 2005).
195. County code, section 121-2, paragraph 6.
196. County Ordinance No. 2008-04-08-181, chapter 119 of the county code. Adopted December 9, 2008.

Potential Landmarks

Based on the results of the survey, there are twenty-nine individual farmstead sites that have clear potential for local landmark status. Of these twenty-nine properties, one site, the Pilot Hill Farmstead in section 2 of Township 29 North is considered eligible for listing in the National Register. There are no existing Kankakee County landmarks or National Register listed properties in Pilot Township. The determination of potential eligibility for landmark status as part of the present survey does not mean that other sites are not eligible—only that further study is required before a determination of eligibility could be made. Two potentially local landmark eligible properties are located within the Village of Herscher; an intergovernmental agreement and/or case-by-case coordination with the village government would be needed before these properties could be designated as county landmarks.

Based upon the research conducted for this study, the following properties are considered to be eligible for Kankakee County landmark designation. The site that rises to the level of potential National Register significance is marked "*NR*." The two properties within the Village of Herscher are marked "*H**."

- Site 101 PIN 14-01-100-001 Chatfield-Dahn Farmstead
- Site 205 PIN 14-02-300-013 Menard-Dumas-Denault Farmstead
- Site 206 PIN 14-02-400-007 Sol Dumas Farmstead
- Site 306 PIN 14-03-400-028 Knott-Freiling-Denault Farmstead
- Site 307 PIN 14-03-400-002 Sacred Heart Catholic Church
- Site 401 PIN 14-04-100-009 Niehaus-Keerbs Farmstead
- Site 404 PIN 14-04-200-003 Betz-Piper-Diefenbach Farmstead
- Site 405 PIN 14-04-000-000 Geiger-Grob Farmstead
- Site 503 PIN 14-05-200-003 Grand Prairie United Methodist Church
- Site 505 PIN 14-05-300-004 M. Diefenbach Farmstead
- Site 506 PIN 14-05-400-004 Fritz-Heimburger Farmstead
- Site 801 PIN 14-08-100-001 Weirauch School
- Site 802 PIN 14-08-100-005 Weirauch-Martin Farmstead
- Site 902 PIN 14-09-200-003 Heimburger-Clodi Farmstead
- Site 1104 PIN 14-11-400-006 Bertrand Farmstead
- Site 1204 PIN 14-12-400-002 Boner-Roggenbuck-Dumas Farmstead
- Site 1302 PIN 14-13-300-018 Fortin-Menard-Denault Farmstead
- Site 1604 PIN 14-16-300-002 Lockner-Christophel Farmstead
- Site 2003 PIN 14-20-300-015 Schultz-Dickman Farmstead
- Site 2004 PIN 14-20-400-021 Duval Farmstead
- Site 2101 PIN 14-21-100-006 Heimburger-Denault Farmstead
- Site 2701 PIN 14-27-100-002 Lee-Fritz-Sanders Farmstead
- Site 2902 PIN 14-29-300-002 Amidon-Kilpatrick Farmstead (*H**)
- Site 2911 PIN 14-29-203-002 St. Margaret Mary Church (*H**)
- Site 3003 PIN 14-30-400-005 Comstock-Fritz Farmstead
- Site 3101 PIN 14-31-200-007 Mead-Armstrong Farmstead
- Site 5201 PIN 22-02-200-001 Pilot Hill Farmstead (*NR*)
- Site 5502 PIN 22-05-300-003 Howe-Frieling Farmstead
- Site 5902 PIN 22-09-300-004 Ferris-Wadleigh Farmstead

Representative landmark eligible properties are discussed beginning on page 98.

Survey Summary

The survey of Pilot Township documented 990 structures, including 148 houses and 66 major barns on 153 farmsteads and related sites. Six churches, five cemeteries, and two present-day schools were also documented in the survey. Based on a comparison of historic aerial photography and atlases to existing conditions, there are at least 43 other sites that were historically agricultural farmsteads at which no historic structures survive.

The tables below provide a breakdown of the survey results for Pilot Township. Table 1 beginning on page 114 at the end of this chapter lists all farmsteads and sites included in the survey and each site's potential for landmark designation. The table also includes photographs of the house, barn, or other outbuilding on each site and other noteworthy information collected during this study. The ID numbers listed on the table correlate to the maps included in Appendix B.

Farmhouses

House Type	Pilot Township
I House	—
Hall and Parlor	—
New England 1-1/2	2
Four over Four	16
Side Hallway	—
Upright and Wing	14
Gabled Ell	38
Gable Front	2
Foursquare	15
Bungalow	10
Cape Cod	10
Ranch	32
Other	9
Totals	**148**

Barns

Barn Type	Pilot Township
Three-bay Threshing	9
Bank	—
Raised	8
Pennsylvania German	—
Three-ended	1
Plank frame	12
Feeder	7
Dairy	24
Round roof	5
Round	—
Other or Unclassified	—
Totals	**66**

Outbuildings

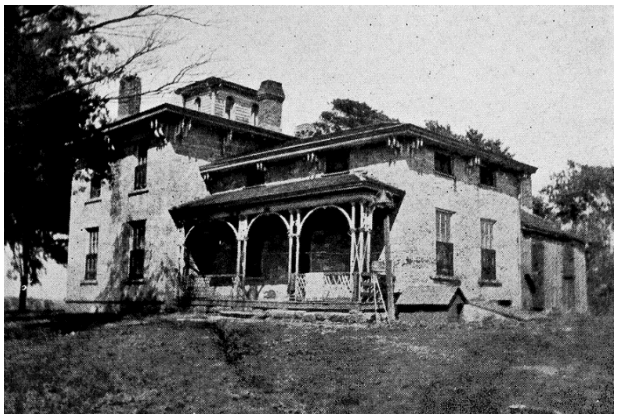
Building Type	Pilot Township
Animal pen, shed, or shelter	49
Cellar	1
Chicken coop	9
Community or social hall	1
Corn crib	1
Crib barn	58
Foundation or ruin	2
Garage	75
Garden shed	15
Gazebo, pavilion, pool house	4
Grain bins	211
Greenhouse	1
Guest house or trailer house	8
Horse stable	1
Implement shelter	3
Kennel	1
Machine shed	74
Manufactured building	88
Marker or memorial	1
Milk house	10
Office or workshop	6
Pole barn	10
Privy	3
Quonset shed	38
Shed	56
Silo	9
Smoke house	—
Summer kitchen	2
Well house	23
Windmill or windmill frame	4
Other	4
Total	**768**
Houses	*148*
Barns	*66*
Churches	*6*
Schools	*2*
Total structures surveyed	**990**

Notable Farmsteads in Pilot Township

Pilot Hill Farmstead, Site 5201, PIN 22-02-200-001

Morey J. Frink was one of the first permanent settlers in Pilot Township. Originally, Joel B. Hawkins built a cabin at Pilot Grove, which he soon sold to Frink, who was occupying this site by 1851 when Lemuel Milk crossed the prairie via Pilot Grove. Frink was born in Morrisville, New York, in 1818. Coming to the area circa 1850, he bought 400 acres of land. When Pilot Township was organized in 1857, he was elected the first supervisor. In September 1860, he married Ellen G. Goodrich in Kankakee. They had only one child, a son, Fred G. Frink, who inherited the farm from his parents. The farm had increased to 600 acres by the time Morey Frink died in the early 1880s.[197] It was owned by the Frink family until the late 1960s, although it was rented out in the later years of their ownership. Since the early 1970s, the farm has been owned by the Rosenbloom family.

Due to its association with a prominent pioneer settler of Pilot Township and the well-preserved nineteenth century stone masonry house as well as historic agricultural outbuildings, the Pilot Hill Farmstead is judged to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Contributing historic structures include the house and two early twentieth century barns.



Left: View of the Frink house circa 1920, as printed in Meyer, plate following page 192. Right: The farmstead in 1955. Source: Drury, 342. The house and two major barns visible here survive, although the three crib barns and other smaller outbuildings have been demolished. Below: two views of the house today.

197. 1883 *Atlas*, 163.

Herscher Family Farmsteads

John and Frederick Herscher were sons of Andrew and Catherine Herscher, born in the Alsace region of France. Frederick was born in 1839, and John was born in 1842. They came to the United States in 1854 and settled in present-day Pilot Township in 1855; the family first lived in a sod house. Both John and Fred Herscher served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

After the war, John Herscher began farming and raising stock on a site in Section 5 of Pilot Township, and became a grain dealer. He married Carline Wesemann in 1868. Due to poor health, he quit farming in 1874 and moved temporarily to Chicago. Returning to Pilot Township, and with the coming of the railroad, he planned and built up the new village that took his name. He graded the streets and planted thousands of shade and ornamental trees. In 1883, he built his new residence on North Main Street in the village. He died in 1885.

After the Civil War, Fred purchased a farmstead in Section 30 of Pilot Township. In 1879, he rented the farm and moved to the new village of Herscher, founded by his brother John. After John's death in 1885, Fred Herscher continued to manage the grain business. Fred Herscher and his wife Millie had six children, including William A., Mary I., Charles F., Henry R., and Martha. Fred Herscher served various roles in Pilot Township, including constable, collector, town clerk, justice of the peace, and president of the Town Board.[198]

Farmsteads associated with the Herscher family include:

- L. Herscher Farmstead, Site 302. This was the L. Herscher farmstead, who was likely another of Fred and John's brothers. It was owned by his daughters into the 1960s. This farmstead has been demolished.

- M. Diefenbach Farmstead, Site 505, PIN 14-05-300-004. The 1873 atlas indicates that this was John Herscher's residence. This is the farmstead he operated from 1865 to 1874. The existing structures date to the subsequent Diefenbach family ownership. Due to its preserved historic house, barn, crib barn, and other outbuildings, and its association with a prominent local individual, this site is considered to be eligible for designation as a ***local landmark***.

- Fritz-Heimburger Farmstead, Site 506, PIN 14-05-400-004. This was the Andrew and Catherine Herscher farmstead, although no existing structures date to their ownership of the site. Subsequently it was owned by the Fritz family in the early twentieth century and the Heimburger family in the 1950s and 1960s. Due to its preserved historic house, barn, crib barn, and other outbuildings, this site is considered to be eligible for designation as a ***local landmark.***

- Witheft-Boness Farmstead, Site 1801, PIN 14-18-100-005. Per the 1873 atlas, John Herscher owned this farmstead, which was likely operated by tenants. It was later owned by the Witheft family, and in the 1950s was acquired by the Boness family. A few outbuildings remain at this ***non-contributing*** site.

198. *Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County* (1893), 437–438.

- Bronner-Witheft Farmstead, Site 3002, PIN 14-30-300-004. This was the Fred Herscher farmstead, although none of the existing structures date to his era of ownership. This ***contributing*** site retains a somewhat remodeled nineteenth century house and a Quonset shed.

Chatfield-Dahn Farmstead, Site 101, PIN 14-01-100-001

This farmstead was likely first developed by the Chatfield Brothers in the 1850s. The property was acquired by Nathan S. Chatfield in 1858, and later passed to his son Isaac Chatfield, in 1878. After several changes of ownership around 1890, the farm was acquired by Louis Dahn in October 1891. His son, George Dahn, Sr., took over the farm in 1915, and later the farm passed to George Dahn, Jr.[199] The property was owned by the Dahn family through the end of the twentieth century.

The existing house on the site was likely built in the 1860s. Reportedly, the original house was a small wood-framed structure that was attached to the stone masonry house as a kitchen wing. This wing was demolished and replaced by a new kitchen by the Dahn family circa 1914. The stone was reportedly brought from the banks of the Kankakee River near Wiley's Creek, a distance of about 8 miles.[200]

Although somewhat modified in the second half of the twentieth century and in poor condition today, the Chatfield-House is considered eligible for designation as a local landmark, as a rare surviving local example of mid-nineteenth century stone masonry construction. The property also contains a contributing crib barn.

Left: The Chatfield-Dahn House as it appeared in 1951. Source: "Historical Homes in Kankakeeland: Stone House West of City Nears Its 100th Birthday," *Daily Journal*, February 1, 1951. Right: The house today.

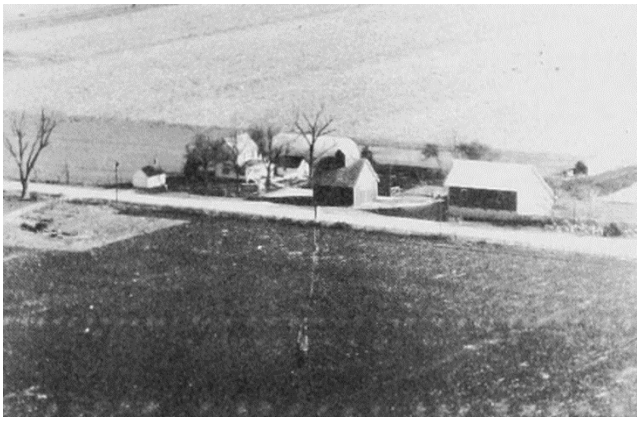
Menard-Dumas-Denault Farmstead, Site 205, PIN 14-02-300-013

This farm was owned by Joel Menard in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Joel was born in St. George de Henryville in Canada in 1847. In 1865, he emigrated with his parents and first lived with the family of his brother, Prudent Menard, who had moved to Pilot Township in 1863 and settled on a farm in Section 11, site 1102 in the present survey. In 1871–1872, Joel Menard taught at the Bertrand School. In 1873, he bought 40 acres in Section 14. A few years later, he sold that farm and opened a livery stable in Herscher. Later, in the 1880s, he acquired a total of 320 acres in the northeastern part of Pilot Township, including the farmstead surveyed as Site 205 in the present survey. He was a member of St. James Church and later one of the

199. "Historical Homes in Kankakeeland: Stone House West of City Nears Its 100th Birthday," *Daily Journal*, February 1, 1951.
200. Ibid.

founding members of Sacred Heart Church. In 1910, he sold his property in Pilot Township and moved to Kankakee, where he opened a furniture store.[201]

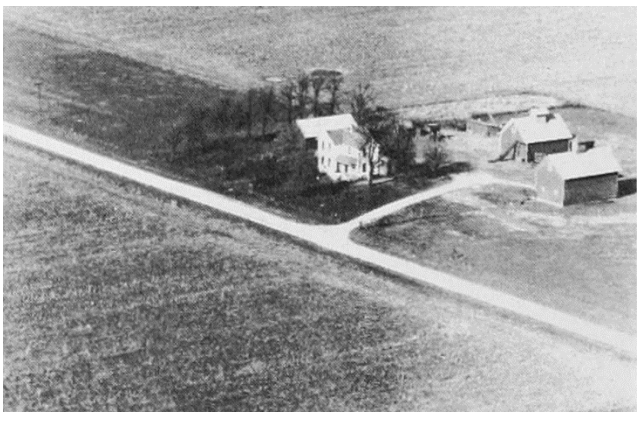
In 1910, the farm was acquired by Joseph Dumas, Jr., as shown on the 1915 atlas map, although the Dumas family resided in Section 11, site 1102 in the present survey. The 1939 plat map shows that the farm had by then passed to Joseph Denault. It remained owned by the Denault family into the 1980s. Due to its association with prominent local families and its surviving historic structures, this farmstead is considered to be eligible for designation as a local landmark.



Left: The Menard-Dumas-Denault Farmstead, Site 205, in 1955. Source: Drury, 339. Right: The farmstead today. The house, barn, and crib barn survive.

Sol Dumas Farmstead, Site 206, PIN 14-02-400-007

Solomon Dumas, Sr., was born in Lacolle, south of Montréal, Canada, in 1841. He immigrated to the United States in 1861 and purchased 40 acres in Pilot Township in 1871. He later acquired this farmstead in Section 2. He died in 1893, and the farm passed to his son, Solomon Dumas, Jr.[202] It remains owned by the Dumas family today. The contributing Gabled Ell-type house, three-bay threshing barn, and crib barn likely were built when Sol Dumas, Jr., owned the site. Due to its long association with a pioneer family and its intact historic structures, this farmstead is considered to be eligible for designation as a local landmark.



Left: The Sol Dumas Farmstead, Site 206, in 1955. Source: Drury, 340. Right: The farmstead today. The original house, barn, and crib barn survive.

201. Meyer, 106.
202. Meyer, 115.

Knott-Freiling-Denault Farmstead, Site 306, PIN 14-03-400-028

The oldest portion of the existing house on this site was built in 1853 as a summer residence for Dr. Knott, a physician in Kankakee. Therefore, it is one of the oldest existing structures that survive in Pilot Township. As seen on historic plat maps and atlases, the property had many different owners after Dr. Knott, including the Freiling family in the early twentieth century and the Denault family from at least 1939 to 1979. As a rare surviving local example of a structure from the earliest years of settlement in the township, the property is considered eligible for designation as a local landmark. In addition to the 1853 house, the property also contains a contributing crib barn and other twentieth century outbuildings.

Left: Historic photograph of the residence circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 192. Right: The house today. Although somewhat altered, the original form is still apparent. The crib barn is in the background at left.

Niehaus-Keerbs Farmstead, Site 401, PIN 14-04-100-009

As shown on historic atlases and plat maps, this farm was owned by H. Niehaus in 1900. It was acquired by William Licht by 1915 and William Keerbs by 1939. The Keerbs family owned the property until the 2010s.

This farm contains a nicely detailed and well preserved Queen Anne style farmhouse, likely dating to the 1890s and the Niehaus family period of ownership. Other contributing buildings on the site include a major barn, crib barn, two garages, and a machine shed. The property is considered eligible for designation as a local landmark due to its architectural character.

Left: The house on the Niehaus-Keerbs Farmstead, site 401. Right: The barn on the property.

Betz-Piper-Diefenbach Farmstead, Site 404, PIN 14-04-200-003

As shown on historic atlases and plat maps, in the nineteenth century, this farm was the home of George Betz. By 1900, it had been acquired by William Piper. By 1939, it was the home of L. Diefenbach. It remains owned by the Diefenbach family today. The property is considered eligible for designation as a local landmark, as a relatively intact example of a historic farmstead. Particularly notable is the circa 1920s dairy barn on the site, which was likely built for the Diefenbach family.

Left: The Betz-Piper-Diefenbach Farmstead, Site 404, in 1955. Source: Drury, 340. Right: The notable dairy barn on the property. The one-story milk house wing was built after 1955.

Geiger-Grob Farmstead, Site 405, PIN 14-04-000-000

This farmstead was established originally by Peter Geiger. Geiger, a native of Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1848. After a few years farming in Naperville, the family relocated to Salina Township. In the late 1850s, the Geiger family acquired this farmstead in Section 4 of Pilot Township. It was at the Geiger residence in 1867 that the first meeting among German Catholic families in the area was held, which ultimately led to the formation of SS. Peter and Paul Church. Peter Geiger died in 1894. The farm was then operated by his son, Martin.

Martin Geiger was born in Germany in 1848 and came to the United States with his parents as an infant. He married Mary Cimmerman in 1877. After a brief stay in California in the late 1880s, they returned to Kankakee County in 1890 and took up residence at the family homestead.[203] As shown on the 1939 plat map, the farm was acquired by the Grob family, who owned the property into the 1980s.

Although the 1850s Geiger House does not survive, the property is still considered to be eligible for designation as a local landmark due to its intact nineteenth century barn and its association with prominent local families and the historical development of local institutions.

203. *Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County* (1893), 447–448; Meyer, 32.

Left: The historic Geiger House at site 405, demolished circa 1990, as it appeared circa 1920. Source: Meyer, plate following page 40. Right: The existing barn on the property. The original portion at right, with a stone foundation, dates to the nineteenth century. The perpendicular wing with concrete masonry foundation was built after 1955.

Weirauch-Martin Farmstead, Site 802, PIN 14-08-100-005

Francis Weirauch acquired this property in 1864. The farm belonged to the Weirauch family into the first half of the twentieth century (historic atlases variously spell the family name Warrick and Wirouch). By 1951, the farm had been acquired by Cora Martin. It remained owned by the Martin family until circa 1980. The property is considered eligible for designation as a local landmark, as a relatively intact example of a historic farmstead. The property contains an American Foursquare-type house and a historic nineteenth century barn with cupola as well as a contributing crib barn, all of which likely date to the Weirauch family ownership.

Left: The Weirauch-Martin Farmstead, site 802, in 1955. Source: Drury, 348. Right: The farmstead today.

Heimburger-Clodi Farmstead, Site 902, PIN 14-09-200-003

This farmstead was founded by John Heimburger in the middle part of the nineteenth century. He was born in Colmar in the Alsace region of France in 1824, and came to the United States in 1854 and settled in Section 3 of Pilot Township. In 1868, he bought this farm in the northeast quarter of Section 9. With his wife Theresia Frueh, he had six children: Elizabeth, Catherine, John, Michael, Mary, and George. He died in 1911.[204]

As shown on the 1900 atlas, the farm was then owned by M. Heimburger, likely John and Theresia's son Michael. By 1939, it had passed to the next generation and was owned by Frank Heimburger. As shown on

204. Meyer, 31.

later plat maps, by the 1970s the farm was owned by Patricia Clodi, who was reportedly part of the Heimburger family.

Currently, the farm retains a historic barn, crib barn, and other contributing outbuildings. The house on the site likely dates to the 1920s, but has been extensively remodeled and is considered non-contributing. Due to its long association with a pioneer family and preserved agricultural buildings, the Heimburger-Clodi Farmstead is considered to be eligible for designation as a local landmark.

Left: The circa 1870 John Heimburger house as it appeared circa 1920. Source: Meyer, plate following page 40. This house was apparently demolished in the 1920s and replaced by an American Foursquare type house. Right: The historic barn on the site today, built circa 1894 by the Heimburger family.

Bertrand Family Farmsteads

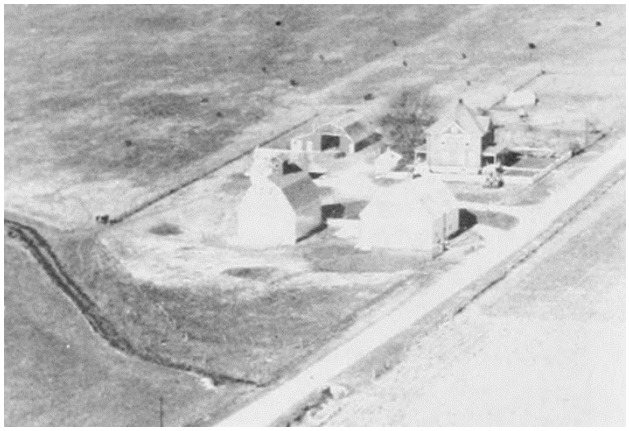
Several farmsteads in the present survey are associated with the Leon Bertrand family. He was born in Ste. Julienne, Canada, in 1824 and came to the United States with his brother Eusebe Bertrand in 1853. His wife, Aglae Perrault (also born in 1824), joined him with their six children several months later. Ultimately, the couple had seventeen children. Aglae died in 1876, and Leon Bertrand remarried, to Celine Chaput, in 1883. Leon Bertrand died in 1893.[205] He owned several farmsteads by the time of his death, which were inherited by various sons. The original family homestead was in Section 14, although the exact location is not known. Farmsteads associated with the first generation of Bertrand descendants include the following:

- Bertrand-Chapman Farmstead, Site 303, PIN 14-03-200-010. The 1873 atlas indicates this farm as the property of Joseph Bertrand, one of Leon and Aglae's older sons. It had been sold to George Huling by 1883 and was later acquired by the Chapman family. This ***contributing*** site contains some early twentieth century agricultural outbuildings.

- Honore Bertrand Farmstead, Site 1104, PIN 14-11-400-006. This farmstead was acquired by Leon Bertrand by 1873. Later it was the home of Honore Bertrand (1852–1894), one of Leon and Aglae's sons, and his wife Julie Prevost.[206] Their son Arthur Bertrand married Lola Caron, daughter of Joseph and Melvina Caron, on April 19, 1900, in the first marriage performed in the new Sacred Heart Church.[207] By 1951, this farmstead was the home of Harvey Bertrand, likely the son of Arthur and Lola. The farm remained owned by the Bertrand family to the year 2000. This farmstead is judged to

205. Meyer, 97–98; 189.
206. Julie Prevost was the adopted daughter of Timothy Sr. and Eliza Fortin. See Fortin-Menard-Denault Farmstead, Site 1302, below.
207. Meyer, 179–180.

be eligible for designation as a ***local landmark*** due to its well preserved brick masonry farmhouse, likely built by Arthur and Lola Bertrand shortly after 1900, and due to its association with a pioneer family. One of the outbuildings on this site is reportedly the former Bertrand School, relocated to this location. Further research is needed to confirm that this building is actually the former schoolhouse.



Left: The historic farmhouse on the Honore Bertrand Farmstead, Site 1104. Right: The farm as it appeared in 1955, when it was the home of Harvey Bertrand. Source: Drury, 336.

- Bertrand-Denault Farmstead, Site 1202, PIN 14-12-300-005. This farmstead was acquired by Leon Bertrand by 1873. Later it was the home of A. Bertrand, one of Leon and Aglae's children. By 1939 it had been acquired by the Denault family. This ***contributing*** site contains a nineteenth century house, somewhat remodeled.

- Louis Bertrand Farmstead, Site 1401, PIN 14-14-100-006. This farmstead was acquired by the Bertrand family by 1873. Later it was the home of Louis Bertrand (1850–1916), one of Leon and Aglae's sons. This ***contributing*** site contains an early twentieth century crib barn.

- Moïse Bertrand Farmstead, Site 1402, PIN 14-14-200-001. The land was acquired by Leon Bertrand in 1868. Later it was the home of Moïse (or Mose) Bertrand, one of Leon and Aglae's sons. This ***contributing*** site contains a somewhat remodeled nineteenth century house and a few historic outbuildings.

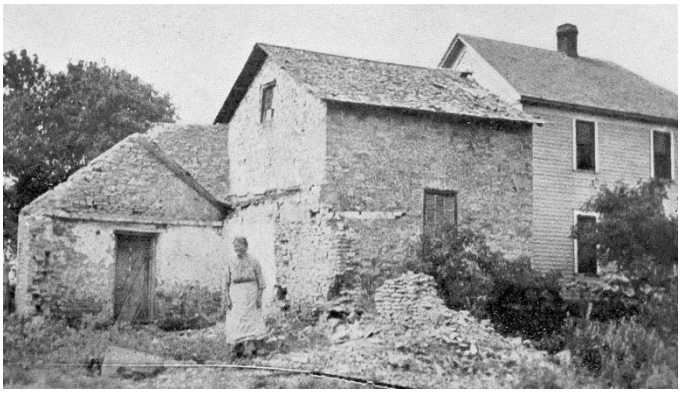
- Bertrand-Scholondorf Farmstead, Site 1403, PIN 14-14-200-012. This farmstead was acquired by Honore Bertrand before 1883. It was later the home of Scholondorf family. This ***contributing*** site contains a nineteenth century house and some early twentieth century outbuildings.

Boner-Roggenbuck-Dumas Farmstead, Site 1204, 14-12-400-002

This farm was established by the Boner family. He was a native of the Kingdom of Württemberg, Germany. He came to the United States with his brother Vincent Boner. This property was first owned by Vincent Boner, who operated a small blacksmith shop in 1860. After the Civil War, Vincent Boner sold this property to his brother Anton Boner. Thereafter, Vincent Boner had a blacksmith shop in Section 3 of Pilot Township.[208] Anton Boner owned this farm through the end of the nineteenth century. By 1915, the farm had been acquired by F. Roggenbuck. By the 1950s, it was the home of Paul and Marie Dumas. This farmstead is

208. Meyer, 103–104.

judged to be eligible for designation as a local landmark due to its preserved historic house, barn, crib barn, and other outbuildings.



Left: The remnants of the original Boner house and blacksmith shop as they appeared in 1920. Note the newer house at right. Source: Meyer, plate following page 126. Right: The farmhouse on the site as it appears today, viewed from a similar perspective.

Fortin-Menard-Denault Farmstead, Site 1302, PIN 14-13-300-018

This farmstead was first settled by Timothy Fortin, Jr. He was born in Henryville, Québec, Canada, in 1833. He came to Bourbonnais Township in 1847 as a child with his parents, Timothy Jacque Fortin, Sr. (1812–1864) and wife Eliza. This land was acquired by Timothy Fortin, Sr., in 1852. In 1860, Timothy Fortin, Jr., commenced farming in Pilot Township on this site in Section 13. After 1874, he moved his residence to Kankakee, but continued to operate the farm for a few years. He also built the Lafayette Hotel in Kankakee. Timothy married Philomene Anetil in 1872, and they had one surviving child, a daughter, Rachel. Later in life he moved back to Canada, where he died.[209] In 1873, when St. James Church was moved 2-1/2 miles south, it was relocated to Timothy Fortin's property.

The Fortin Farmstead had been acquired by Prudent Menard by 1883, and by 1900 was the home of his son George Menard. Prudent Menard (1833–1905) was a native of Canada. He came to Kankakee County in 1854 and settled in Pilot Township in 1863, on a farm in Section 11, Site 1102 in the present survey.[210] In 1857 he married Henriette Fortin, and they had seven sons, including George, Phillip, Frederic, Joel, Elmire, Alexander, and Joseph.[211]

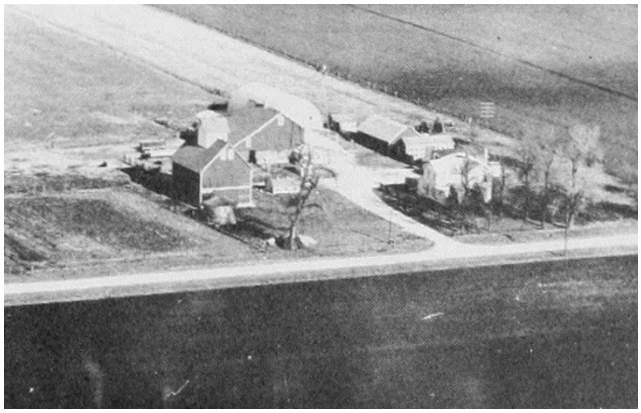
In the early twentieth century, this farmstead was acquired by the Denault family, and it remains owned by this family today. The existing buildings on the site were likely built by the Denaults. Due to its association with pioneer families in Pilot Township and its preserved historic house, barn, crib barn, and other outbuildings, the Fortin-Menard-Denault Farmstead is judged to be eligible for designation as a local landmark.

209. *Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County* (1893), 643–644; Meyer, 100–101.
210. No historic structures survive at this site, which is judged to be non-contributing in the present survey.
211. 1883 *Atlas*, 163; Meyer, 105.

Left: The Fortin House, built circa 1861, as it appeared in 1920. Source: Meyer, plate following page 126. Right: The farm as it appears today.

Lockner-Christophel Farmstead, Site 1604, PIN 14-16-300-002

As shown in historic atlases, this farmstead was owned by C. Franz and Philip Karcher (1831–1895) in the nineteenth century before being acquired by K. Lockner before 1900. By 1939, it was owned by Christophel family. This farmstead is judged to be eligible for designation as a local landmark due to its intact Gabled Ell type house and well-preserved agricultural outbuildings, including barn, crib barn, and Quonset shed.



Left: The barn on the Lockner-Christophel Farmstead, Site 1604. Right: The farm as it appeared in 1955. Source: Drury, 337.

Schultz-Dickman Farmstead, Site 2003, PIN 14-20-300-015

As shown in historic atlases, this farmstead was owned by R. Stewart and George Duval (1831–1915) before being acquired by H. Schultz before 1900. By 1951, it was owned by Dickman family. This farmstead is judged to be eligible for designation as a local landmark due to its intact Gabled Ell type house and well-preserved agricultural outbuildings, including a major barn and other smaller structures.


Left: An older aerial view of the farmstead provided by the current owner. Right: The farm today.

Duval Farmstead, Site 2004, PIN 14-20-400-021

This farm was acquired by George Duval circa 1870. George Duval was born in Nicolet, Canada, in 1831. He came to the United States in 1870 and settled in Pilot Township. He married Amedie Leduc, and their children were Arthur and Philip. He retired to Herscher and died in 1915.[212] As shown on the 1939 plat map, the farm was owned by Oliver Duval, grandson of George and Amedie. Philip Oliver Duval, called Oliver, was born in 1899, and was the son of Arthur Duval and Mary Herbst.[213] The farm remains owned by the Duval family today. Due to its preserved early twentieth century house, barn, and other outbuildings, and its long association with a local family, the Duval Farmstead is judged to be eligible for designation as a local landmark.


Left: The house on the Duval Farmstead today. Right: The historic barn on the site.

Heimburger-Denault Farmstead, Site 2101, PIN 14-21-100-006

This farmstead was apparently first developed by George Avery sometime in the 1880s or 1890s. George Avery was born in Ohio in 1832. He first came to Pilot Township in 1854 and bought a tract in the southern portion of Section 21. He developed a farmstead there in 1861.[214] His homestead farm, site 2102, was demolished sometime before 1998. The farm in the northwest part of Section 21, Site 2101 in the present survey, was a later acquisition by Avery. The farm was acquired by the Heimburger family in the early part of

212. Meyer, 114.
213. Ibid., 65.
214. *Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County* (1893), 529.

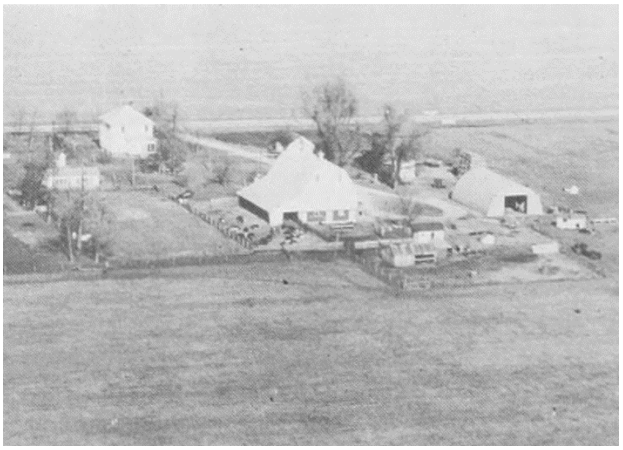
the twentieth century, and many of the surviving structures were likely built by them. By 1966, it was the home of James Denault. Due to its preserved historic house, barn, and other outbuildings, the Heimburger-Denault Farmstead is judged to be eligible for designation as a local landmark.

Left: The Heimburger-Denault Farmstead as it appeared in 1955. Source: Drury, 344. Right: The farm today.

Lee-Fritz-Sanders Farmstead, Site 2701, PIN 14-27-100-002

In the middle of the nineteenth century, the Pilot Center settlement developed in the vicinity of this present-day farmstead. This settlement was largely abandoned once the village of Herscher was founded, and this farmstead was developed by James H. Lee, who resided here into the 1910s. James H. Lee was born in Rochester, New York, in 1828. He trained as a carpenter and machinist, and moved to Chicago in 1856. In 1866 he moved to Pilot Township, eventually acquiring 480 acres. He was extensively engaged in buying and shipping hogs.[215]

The existing farmstead structures largely date to the 1920s or 1930s, after the farm was acquired by Joe and Mary Fritz. Per the 1955 Drury book, the farmstead was rented at that time. It was acquired by the Sanders family in the mid-1960s and remains in their ownership today. Due to its preserved historic house, dairy barn, and other outbuildings, the Lee-Fritz-Sanders Farmstead is judged to be eligible for designation as a local landmark.



Left: The Lee-Fritz-Sanders Farmstead, site 2701, as it appeared in 1955. Source: Drury, 342. Right: The barn on the site as it appears today.

215. 1883 *Atlas*, 163.

Amidon-Kilpatrick Farmstead, Site 2902, PIN 14-29-300-002

Henry Amidon was a native of Washington County, New York, where he was born in 1827. He served in the United States Army during the Mexican-American War. After the war, in 1851, he married Adeline Stevens. He came to Illinois in 1854 and worked on a number of different farms before buying this site in Section 29 of Pilot Township in 1868. The existing house on the site was likely built by Amidon in the 1870s. Henry Amidon retired to Herscher in 1883, after which the farm was rented.[216] Before 1939, the farm passed to the Kilpatrick family. The existing farm buildings on the site likely date to their ownership of the farm. Due to its preserved historic house, barn, and other outbuildings, the Amidon-Kilpatrick Farmstead is judged to be eligible for designation as a local landmark.

Left: The nineteenth century house on the Amidon-Kilpatrick Farmstead, Site 2902, was likely built for Henry Amidon in the 1870s. Right: The dairy barn on the site was likely built by the Kilpatrick family in the twentieth century.

Comstock-Fritz Farmstead, Site 3003, PIN 14-30-400-005

Nineteenth century atlases indicate that this property was owned by S. E. Comstock. This likely refers to Eugene Comstock, a native of Onondaga County, New York. Comstock was born in 1841, and came to Illinois with his parents Samuel and Sallie Comstock in 1856. The parents died in 1868 and 1876, respectively. Eugene Comstock served in the Union Army during the Civil War, and returned to the family farm in 1865. He moved to Rock County, Wisconsin, in 1867, but returned to Pilot Township in 1868, acquiring this farm in Section 30. He continued to operate the farm until 1892, when he sold the property.[217]

After the Comstock family, the farm was owned by Edward Fritz. He was the son of Adam and Mary Fritz. Adam Fritz, a native of Bavaria, Germany, was born in 1830 and came to the United States in 1852. He acquired 80 acres in Pilot Township in 1858 (site 1701 in the present survey). Adam Fritz died in 1916.[218] The farm remained in the Fritz family until circa 1980. Due to its preserved historic house, barn, crib barn and other outbuildings, the Comstock-Fritz Farmstead is judged to be eligible for designation as a local landmark.

216. *Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County* (1893), 457.
217. Ibid., 582–584.
218. Meyer, 33–34.

Left: The nineteenth century house on the Comstock-Fritz Farmstead, Site 3003, was likely built for Eugene Comstock. Right: The historic barn on the farm.

Mead-Armstrong Farmstead, Site 3101, PIN 14-31-200-007

Harmon Mead was a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1833. He moved to Kankakee in 1854 and worked as a farmhand, broom-maker, and carpenter. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War, and in 1867 he purchased 40 acres in Section 31 of Pilot Township. During the same year, he married Elizabeth Woods. He settled on this farmstead site in 1870.[219] In the early twentieth century, the farm was acquired by the Armstrong family. The existing structures largely date to the early twentieth century and were likely built for the Armstrong family. Due to its well-preserved bungalow-type house, barn, and crib barn, the Mead-Armstrong Farmstead is judged to be eligible for designation as a local landmark.

Left: The Mead-Armstrong Farmstead, Site 3101, as it appeared in 1955. Source: Drury, 335. Right: The farm today, with its historic bungalow type house, crib barn, and barn.

Howe-Frieling Farmstead, Site 5502, PIN 22-05-300-003

As shown in historic atlases, this farmstead was owned by Rufus Howe in the mid-nineteenth century. By 1900, it had been acquired by August Frieling. The Frieling family owned the farm into the 1960s. The farm is judged to be eligible for designation as a local landmark due to its well preserved masonry dairy barn and other historic structures. The barn was likely built during the ownership by the Frieling family.

219. *Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County* (1893), 421–422.

Left: The historic barn on the Howe-Frieling Farmstead, Site 5502. Right: The farmstead as it appeared in 1955. Source: Drury, 342.

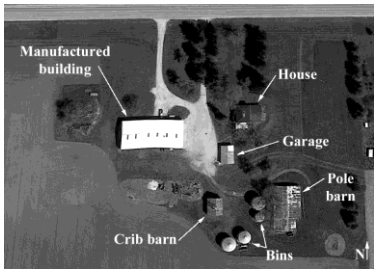
Ferris-Wadleigh Farmstead, Site 5902, PIN 22-09-300-004

As shown in historic atlases, this farmstead was owned by M. Ferris in 1900. Subsequently, it was acquired by the Wadleigh family, who owned the property into the early 2000s. The farm is judged to be eligible for designation as a local landmark due to its well preserved masonry round roof barn and other historic structures. The barn was likely built during the ownership by the Wadleigh family.

Left: The historic barn on the Ferris-Wadleigh Farmstead, Site 5902. Right: A detail of the curved rafters that comprise the roof structure.

Table 1. Surveyed Farmsteads and Related Sites in Pilot Township

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
101	14-01-100-001	W. Illinois Route 17	**Chatfield-Dahn Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Four-over-Four

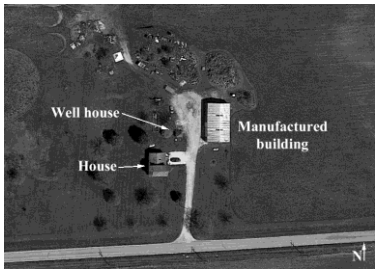
Unchanged since 1998. 1951 photograph from newspaper article included here.
Surveyed from public right-of-way only.

102	14-01-100-011	W. Illinois Route 17	**Taylor-Freese Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Cape Cod

Unchanged since 1998.
Miles S. Taylor: See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 235. He founded this homestead in 1881.

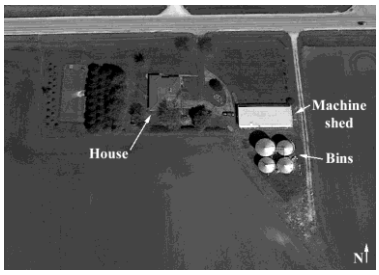
105	14-01-400-011	W. 1000 South Road	**Body-Hess Farmstead**	Contributing



Upright and Wing

Unchanged since 1998.

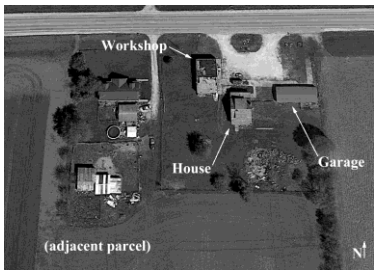
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
202	14-02-100-004	W. Illinois Route 17	**Inglesh Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Ranch

Historic buildings were southwest of current group; all existing buildings newer than 1939. Unchanged since 1998.

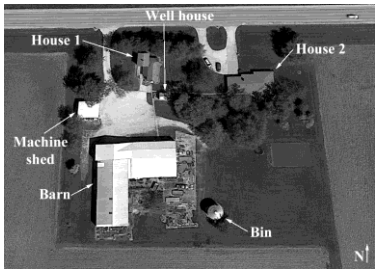
203	14-02-200-004	W. Illinois Route 17	**Kilpatrick House**	Contributing



Bungalow

Small isolated house in 1939 aerial view. Unchanged since 1998.
House and outbuildings to the west are a separate non-historic property.

204	14-02-200-003	W. Illinois Route 17	**Noffke-Cloonen Farmstead**	Contributing



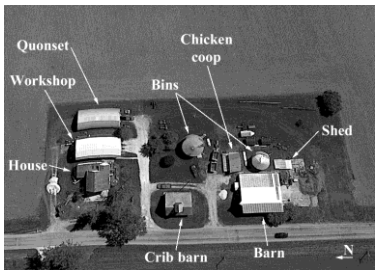
Ranch

Feeder

Upright and Wing

Unchanged since 1998.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
205	14-02-300-013	S. 10000 West Road	**Menard-Dumas-Denault Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

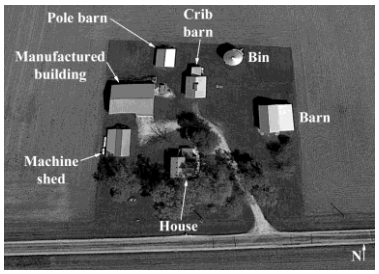


Upright and Wing

Raised

Unchanged since 1998.

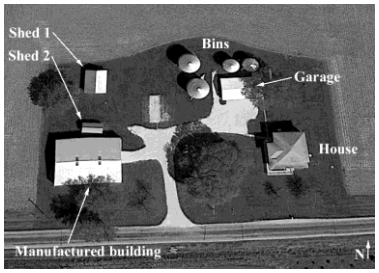
206	14-02-400-007	W. 1000 South Road	**Sol Dumas Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

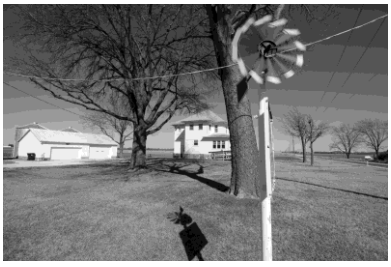


Gabled Ell

Three-bay Threshing

207	14-02-400-002	W. 1000 South Road	**Edward Dumas Farmstead**	Contributing

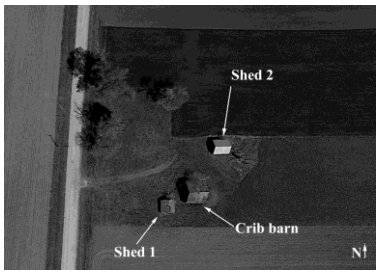




American Foursquare

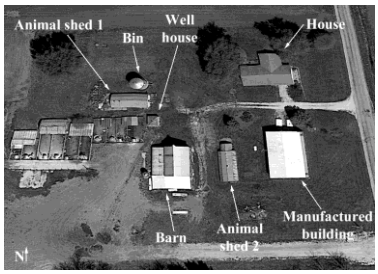
Crib barn demolished, early 2000s.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
301	14-03-100-002	S. 11000 West Road	**Man-Niehaus Farmstead**	Contributing



Unchanged since 1998

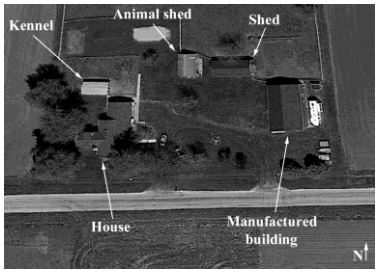
303	14-03-200-010	S. 10000 West Road	**Bertrand-Chapman Farmstead**	Contributing



Ranch | Plank frame

Crib barn demolished, early 2000s.

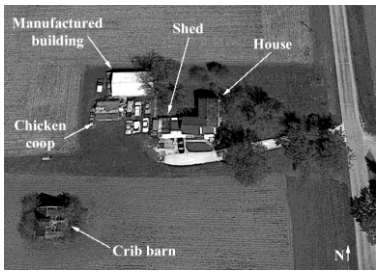
304	14-03-300-003	W. 1000 South Road	**Knittle-Fritz Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Ranch

Historic buildings were on south side of road and have been demolished. (Land ownership separated in 1973.) Buildings were developed north of road beginning in 1930s. Last surviving structure on south side was crib barn, demolished early 2000s.

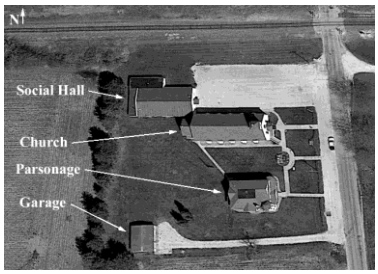
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
306	14-03-400-028	S. 10000 West Road	**Knott-Freiling-Denault Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Gabled Ell

Oldest portion of house built in 1853 as a summer residence for Dr. Knott. Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 192.

307	14-03-400-002	S. 10000 West Road	**Sacred Heart Catholic Church**	Local landmark potential

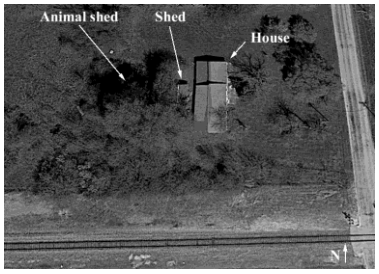


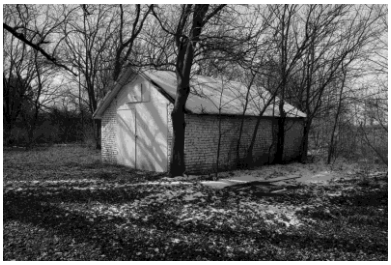
Church

Four-over-Four

Circa 1920 view of church and parsonage included here (not picturd in 1955 book). Note original tall steeple of church.

308	14-03-200-006	S. 10000 West Road	**Renville House**	Non-contributing

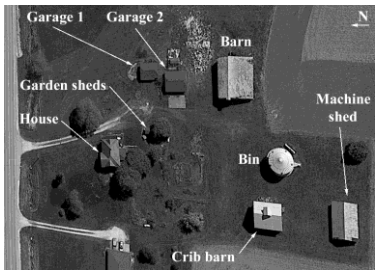




Ranch

Abandoned and in poor condition

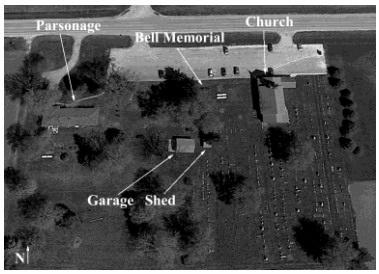
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
401	14-04-100-009	W. Illinois Route 17	**Niehaus-Keerbs Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Gabled Ell

Plank frame

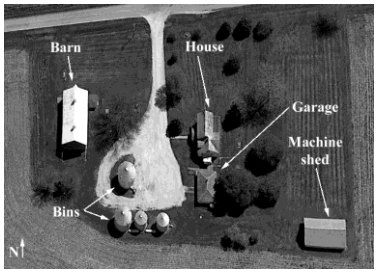
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
402	14-04-100-007	W. Illinois Route 17	**Zion Lutheran Church**	Contributing



Church

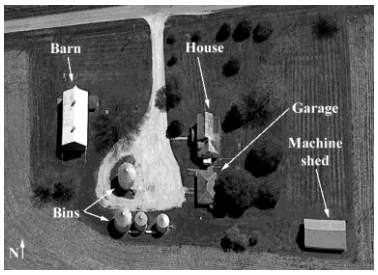
In 1910, the congregation divided, and Trinity Lutheran Church was organized in Herscher.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
403	14-04-200-004	W. Illinois Route 17	**Betz-Zimmerman-Smith Farmstead**	Contributing



Upright and Wing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
404	14-04-200-003	S. 11000 West Road	**Betz-Piper-Diefenbach Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

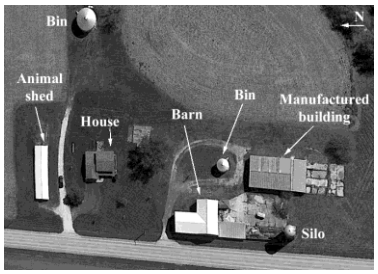


Upright and wing

Dairy

Crib barn demolished, circa 2012–2014.

405	14-04-000-000	S. 12000 West Road	**Geiger-Grob Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Contemporary

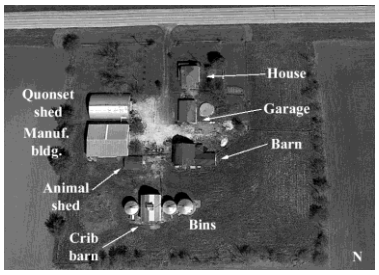
Three-Ended

Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 40.
Geiger: See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 447.

406	14-04-300-003	W. 1000 South Road	**Saints Peter and Paul Cemetery**	Cemetery

SS. Peter and Paul Church was established at this location in 1869. Church closed after St. Margaret Mary was built in Herscher in 1921.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
502	14-05-100-011	W. Illinois Route 17	**Hertz-Kirchner Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

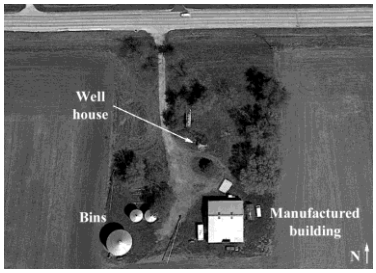
Round Roof

503	14-05-200-003	W. Illinois Route 17	**Grand Prairie United Methodist Churc**	Local landmark potential

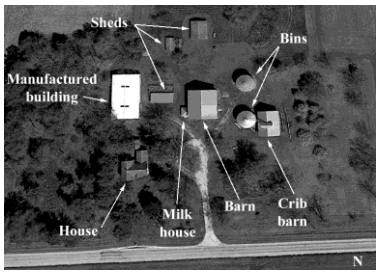
Church

First church built in 1868. Originally known as Zion Evangelical United Brethren Church. Denominational merger in 1968 led to creation of United Methodist Church.

504	14-05-200-001	W. Illinois Route 17	**Lehnus Farmstead**	Contributing



ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
505	14-05-300-004	W. 1000 South Road	**M. Diefenbach Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

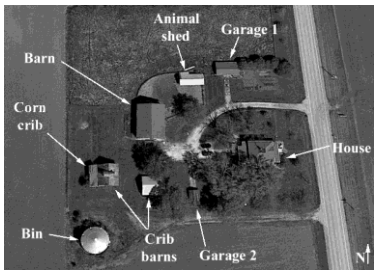


Gabled Ell

Dairy

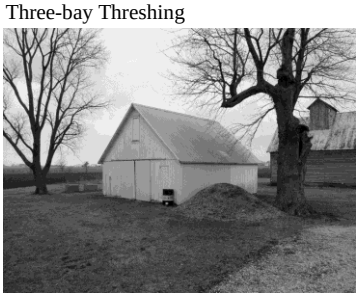
1873 atlas indicates this site as John Herscher's residence. He came to Pilot Township with his parents in 1855.
Surveyed from public right-of-way only.

506	14-05-400-004	S. 12000 West Road	**Fritz-Heimburger Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

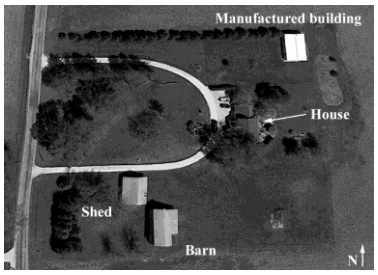


Four-over-Four

Three-bay Threshing



601	14-06-100-010	S. 14000 West Road	**Dittus-Wepprecht Farmstead**	Contributing

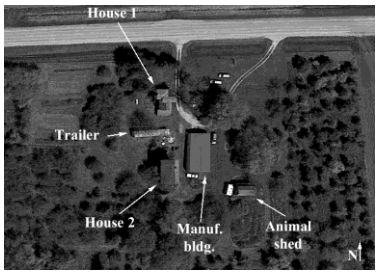


Cape Cod

Three-bay Threshing

William Dittus: See 1883 Atlas, 163. Settled here in 1855. Younger brother of Jacob Dittus, see site 603.
Surveyed from public right-of-way only

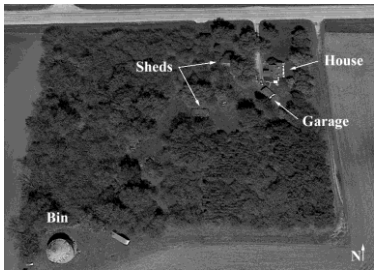
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
602	14-06-100-004	W. Illinois Route 17	**Robinson-Luebeck Farmstead**	Contributing



Cape Cod

Gable Front

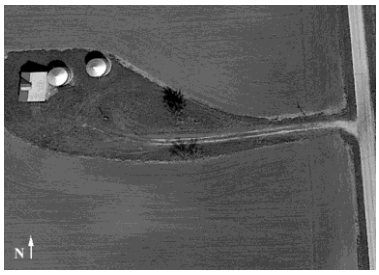
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
603	14-06-200-005	W. Illinois Route 17	**Dittus-Small-Brunner Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Cape Cod

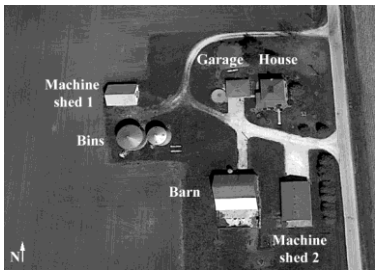
Jacob F. Dittus: See 1883 Atlas, 163. Settled here in 1856. Older brother of William Dittus, see site 601.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
605	14-06-400-001	S. 13000 West Road	**Peters-Kirchner-Weseman Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Unchanged since 1998.
Only crib barn and grain bins remain.

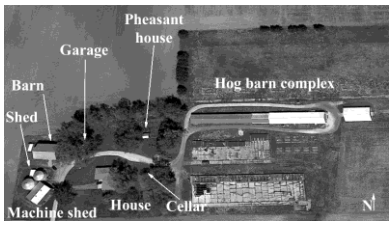
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
702	14-07-200-006	S. 13000 West Road	**J. Diefenbach Farmstead**	Contributing



American Foursquare

Dairy

703	14-07-300-005	W. 2000 South Road	**Daley-Berger Farmstead**	Contributing



Ranch

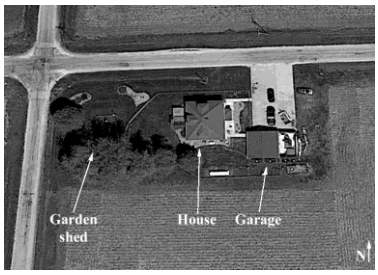
Three-bay Threshing

704	14-07-400-003	W. 2000 South Road	**Lochner-Wepprecht Farmstead**	Contributing

American Foursquare

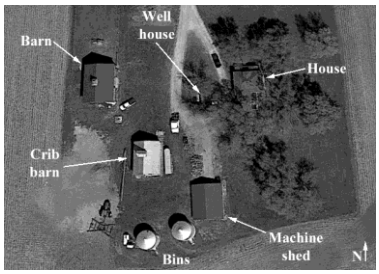
Major barn demolished, 2015.
Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 40.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
801	14-08-100-001	W. 1000 South Road	**Weirauch School (District No. 3 / 131)**	Local landmark potential



Bungalow

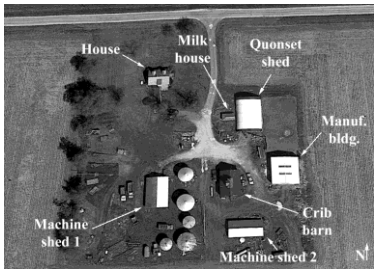
802	14-08-100-005	W. 1000 South Road	**Weirauch-Martin Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



American Foursquare

Three-bay Threshing

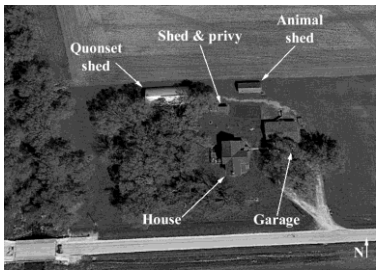
803	14-08-200-001	W. 1000 South Road	**Hornberger-Wagner-Ruder Farmstead**	Contributing



Cape Cod

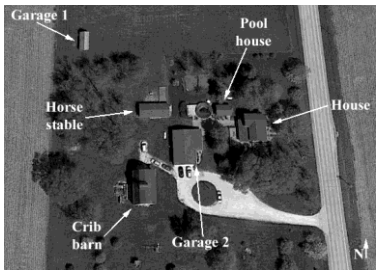
Historic barn demolished circa 2009.
Hornberger family: See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 512.
Surveyed from public right-of-way only

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
804	14-08-400-004	W. 2000 South Road	**Heimburger Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

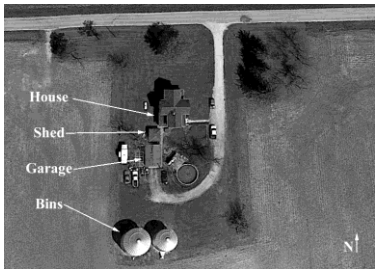
805	14-08-400-005	S. 12000 West Road	**Reinhart-Morrow Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Jacob Reinhart, Jr.: See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 652.

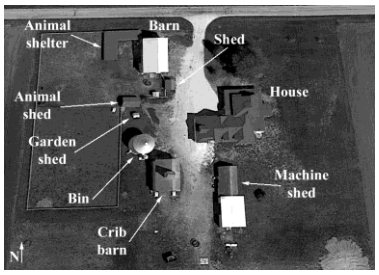
901	14-09-100-001	W. 1000 South Road	**Cooley-Fritz Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

1873 map indicates "Springs" on this property. Major barn and crib barn demolished after 1998, before 2010.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
902	14-09-200-003	W. 1000 South Road	**Heimburger-Clodi Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Contemporary | Three-bay Threshing

Settled by John Heimberger in 1868. Historic view of circa 1870 house from Meyer, plate after page

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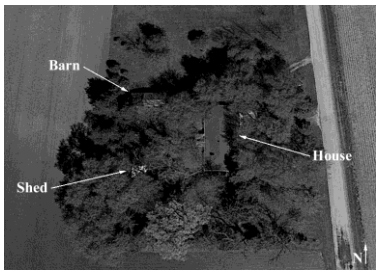
1001	14-10-200-004	S. 10000 West Road	**Schiller Farmstead**	Contributing



Ranch | Plank frame

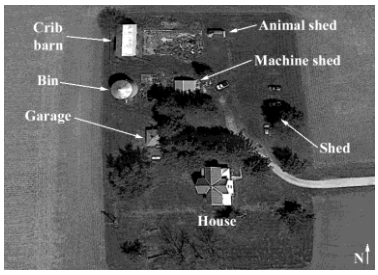
One outbuilding (north of remaining structures) demolished early 2000s. Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 40.

1002	14-10-300-006	S. 11000 West Road	**Knittle-Rathman Farmstead**	Contributing

American Foursquare | Round Roof

Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 40.
John Knittel: See 1883 Atlas, 163.

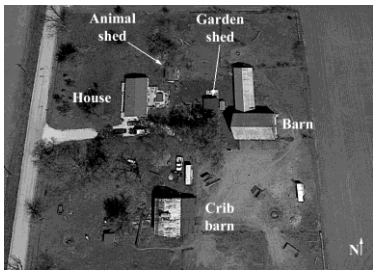
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1003	14-10-400-003	S. 10000 West Road	**Golding Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Round roof barn demolished, early 2000s.

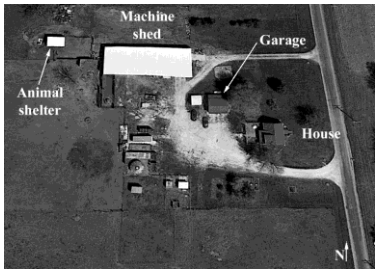
1101	14-11-100-004	S. 10000 West Road	**Goodrich-Bertrand-Curtis-Olson Farms**	Contributing

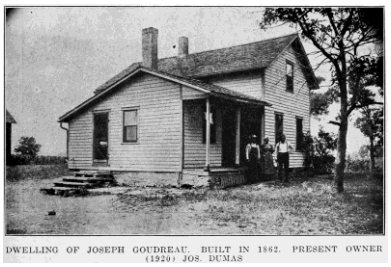


Ranch

Raised

1102	14-11-200-020	S. 9000 West Road	**Menard-Dumas Farmstead**	Non-contributing

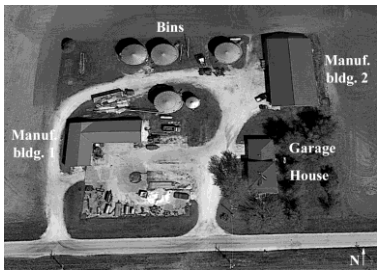



DWELLING OF JOSEPH GOUDREAU. BUILT IN 1862. PRESENT OWNER (1920) JOS. DUMAS

Cape Cod

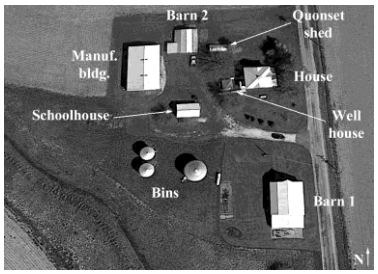
Historic barn demolished before 1998. Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 126.
Menard: See 1883 Atlas, 163.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1103	14-11-300-007	W. 2000 South Road	**Bertrand-Chandler-McReynolds Farms**	Contributing



American Foursquare

1104 14-11-400-006 S. 9000 West Road **Honore Bertrand Farmstead** Local landmark potential



Four-over-Four

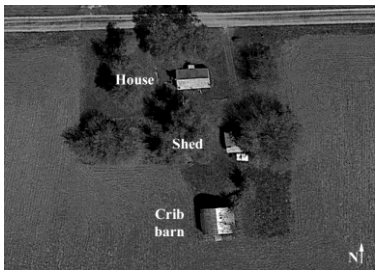
Feeder

Plank frame

Unchanged since 1998.

1105 14-11-300-002 S. 10000 West Road **Mount Hope (Goodrich) Cemetery** Cemetery

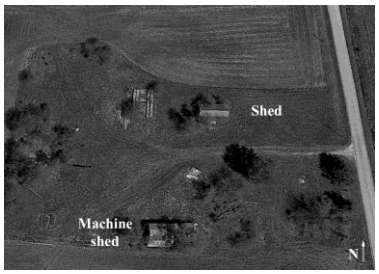
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1106	14-11-200-011	W. 1000 South Road	**Alfred Dumas Farmstead**	Contributing



Cape Cod

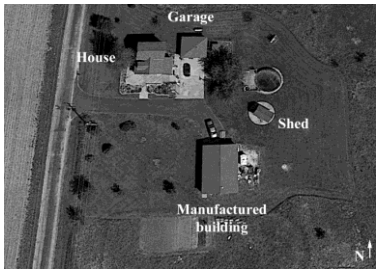
Newly built after 1939. Major barn was present southwest of house, demolished circa 1990s.

1201	14-12-200-001	S. 8000 West Road	**Menard-Hamilton Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Historic house and crib barn demolished, early 2000s.
Menard: See 1883 Atlas, 163. Joel was the son of P. Menard.

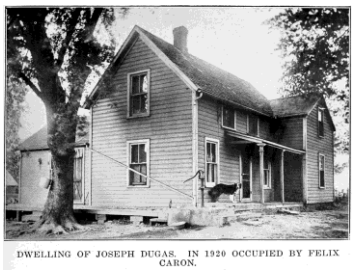
1202	14-12-300-005	S. 9000 West Road	**Bertrand-Denault Farmstead**	Contributing



Upright and Wing

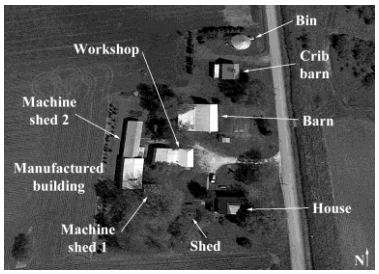
Early 2000s: Historic barn demolished and replaced by metal building; grain bin demolished.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1203	14-12-400-001	W. 2000 South Road	**Trombley-Fortin-Caron Farmstead**	Non-contributing


DWELLING OF JOSEPH DUGAS. IN 1920 OCCUPIED BY FELIX CARON.

Many structures demolished, early 2000s. No occupant listed for directories from 2000 to present. Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 126.

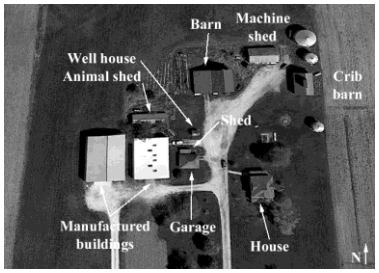
1204 14-12-400-002 S. 8000 West Road **Boner-Roggenbuck-Dumas Farmstead** Local landmark potential



Gabled Ell Raised

Unchanged since 1998. Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 126.

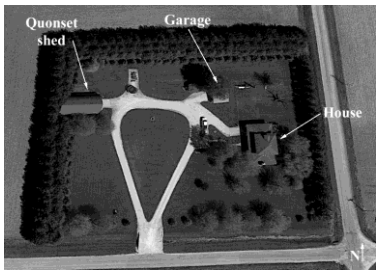
1302 14-13-300-018 W. 3000 South Road **Fortin-Menard-Denault Farmstead** Local landmark potential



Four-over-Four Dairy

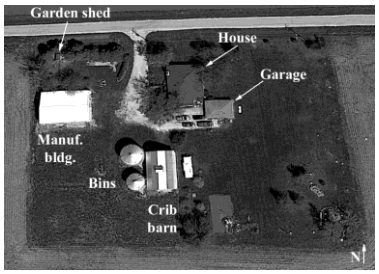
Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 126.
Menard: See 1883 Atlas, 163.
Timothy Fortin: See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 643.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1303	14-13-400-005	W. 3000 South Road	**Fortin-Keliher-Willis-Bevan Farmstead**	Non-contributing



American Foursquare

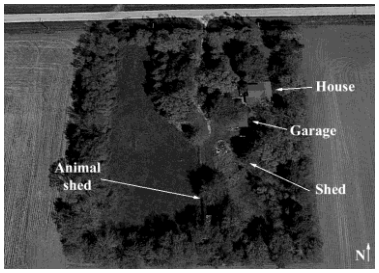
1401	14-14-100-006	W. 2000 South Road	**Louis Bertrand Farmstead**	Contributing



Ranch

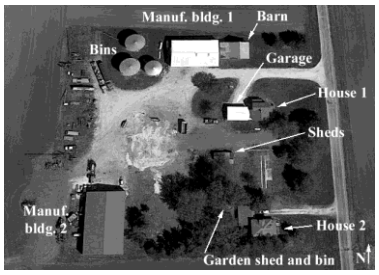
Acquired by Leon Bertrand in 1871. Louis Bertrand was his son.
Small machine shed (visible in 1955 view) was demolished circa 2012.

1402	14-14-200-001	W. 2000 South Road	**Moise Bertrand Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1403	14-14-200-012	S. 9000 West Road	**Bertrand-Scholondorf Farmstead**	Contributing

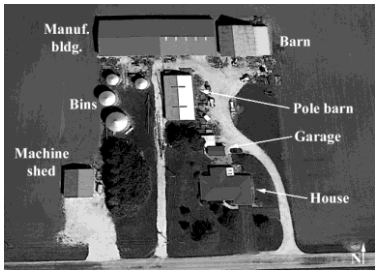


American Foursquare

Dairy

Gabled Ell

1405	14-14-300-005	W. 3000 South Road	**Buck-Fulton Farmstead**	Contributing

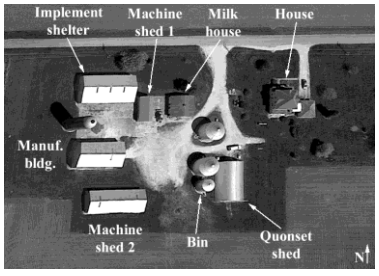


Ranch

Feeder

Azariah Buck: See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 546.

1501	14-15-100-004	W. 2000 South Road	**Provencal-Grob Farmstead**	Contributing



Four-over-Four

All outbuildings are on a separate parcel, PIN 14-15-100-005

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1502	14-15-200-010	S. 10000 West Road	**Denault-Grob Farmstead**	Contributing

Ranch

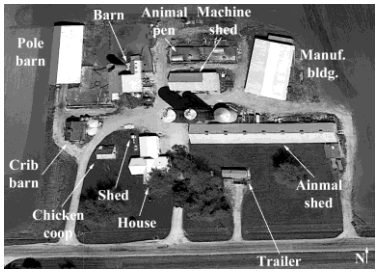
Plank frame

Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 126.
Tomssant Denault: See 1883 Atlas, 163.

1503 14-15-300-008 W. 3000 South Road **Bisselt-Armstrong Farmstead** Non-contributing

Ranch

1504 14-15-300-014 W. 3000 South Road **Bessette-Soucier-Denault Farmstead** Contributing

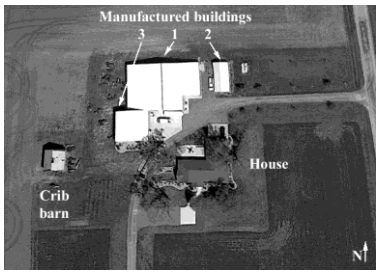


Upright and Wing

Feeder

Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 126.

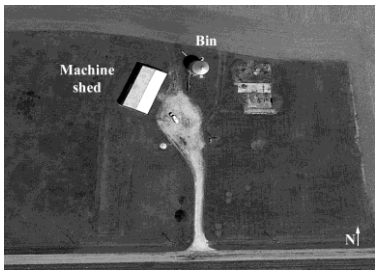
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1505	14-15-400-005	S. 10000 West Road	**Denault-Betourne Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Contemporary

Only crib barn is historic. Other structures are new since 1998.

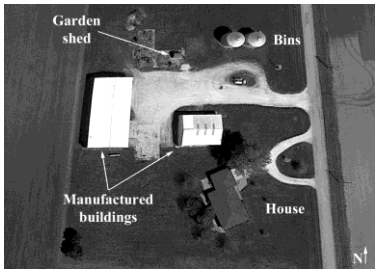
1601	14-16-200-005	W. 2500 South Road	**Oberlin-Grob Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Contemporary

House and most outbuildings demolished circa 2011. New house under construction at time of survey.

1602	14-16-200-001	S. 11000 West Road	**Studer-Oberlin-Grob Farmstead**	Non-contributing

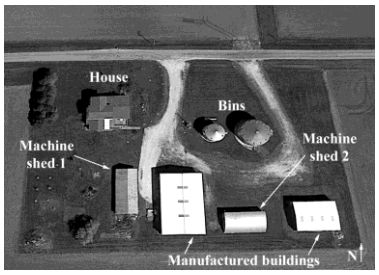


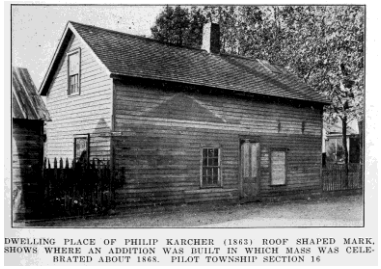

HOMESTEAD OF FRANCIS STUDER (1865)..PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 16.

Ranch

Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 40.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1603	14-16-100-003	W. 2500 South Road	**Karcher-Jensen Farmstead**	Contributing

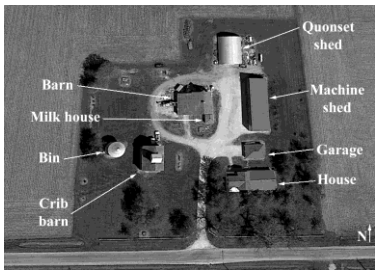


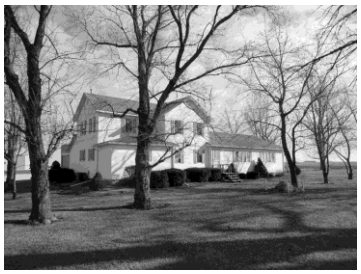

DWELLING PLACE OF PHILIP KARCHER (1863) ROOF SHAPED MARK, SHOWS WHERE AN ADDITION WAS BUILT IN WHICH MASS WAS CELEBRATED ABOUT 1868. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 16

Gabled Ell

Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 40. Page 31: Philip Karcher, born in 1831 in Colmar, Alsace, France. Arrived in 1854. Bought 80 acres in 1863. Owned a hotel in Herscher. Died in 1895. See also 1883 Atlas, 163.

1604	14-16-300-002	W. 3000 South Road	**Lockner-Christophel Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

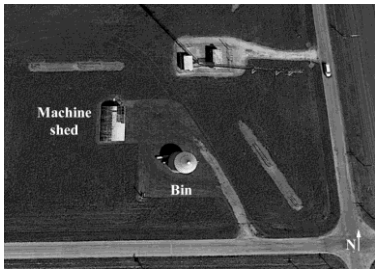




Gabled Ell

Raised

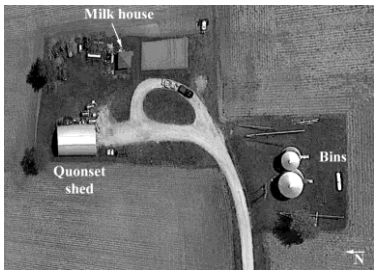
1605	14-16-400-005	W. 3000 South Road	**Provencal-Heimburg Farmstead**	Non-contributing




DWELLING OF JOSEPH PROVENCAL, SR. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 16

Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 126.
A few outbuildings remain.

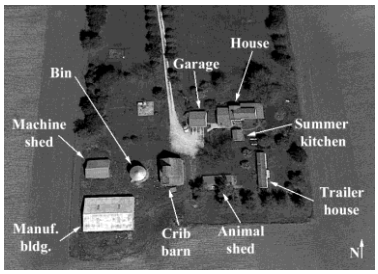
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1701	14-17-100-002	S. 13000 West Road	**Fritz Farmstead**	Non-contributing




HOMESTEAD OF ADAM FRITZ (THIRD BUILDING). PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 17.

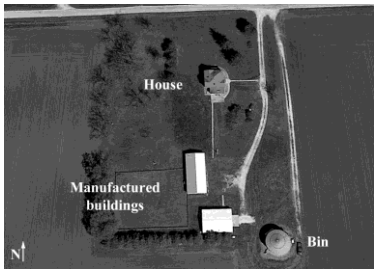
Adam Fritz: See 1883 Atlas, 163. He settled here in 1856. Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 40. House, main barn, other outbuildings demolished early 2000s.

1702 14-17-100-003 W. 2000 South Road **Vanault-Oberlin Farmstead** Contributing



Gabled Ell

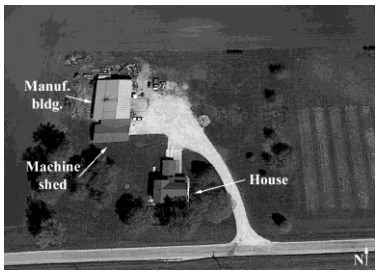
1703 14-17-200-003 W. 2000 South Road **Oberlin-Shreffler Farmstead** Contributing



Four-over-Four

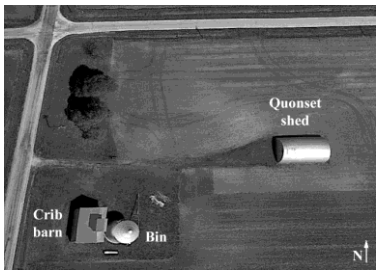
Surveyed from public right-of-way only.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1704	14-17-400-003	W. 3000 South Road	**Lague-Fritz-Kersch Farmstead**	Contributing



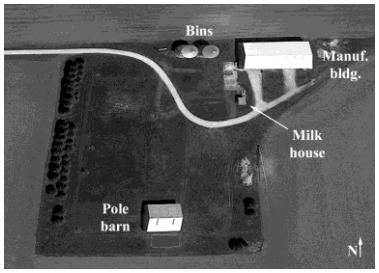
Gabled Ell

1801	14-18-100-005	S. 14000 West Road	**Witheft-Boness Farmstead**	Non-contributing



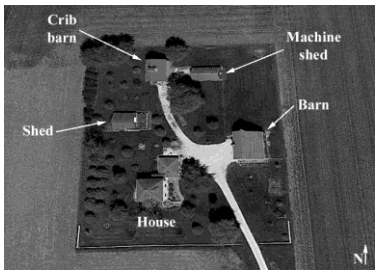
A few outbuildings remain at site.

1802	14-18-300-009	S. 14000 West Road	**Appel Farmstead**	Non-contributing



House, major barn, crib barn all demolished in 2012.
Henry Appel: See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 454.
Some outbuildings remain at site.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
1803	14-18-400-006	W. 3000 South Road	**Fritz-Hebekeuser Farmstead**	Contributing

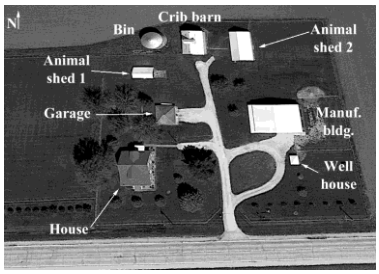


American Foursquare

Dairy

Adam Fritz: See 1883 Atlas, 163.
Surveyed from public right-of-way only.

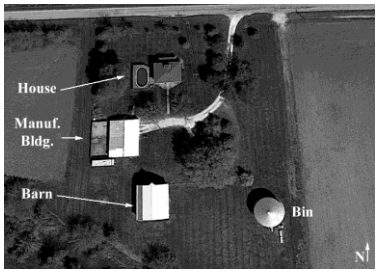
1904	14-19-400-005	W. Illinois Route 115	**Hall-Fritz Farmstead**	Contributing



Bungalow

Adam Fritz: See 1883 Atlas, 163. Killian Fritz was his son
Newer manufactured building replaces historic barn which burned recently.

2002	14-20-200-002	W. 3000 South Road	**Fritz-Norgaard Farmstead**	Contributing

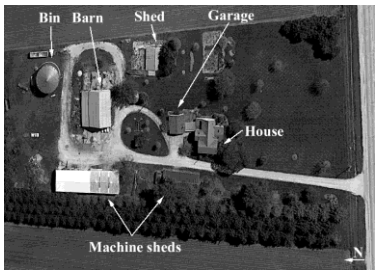


American Foursquare

Dairy

Crib barn demolished, early 2000s.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2003	14-20-300-015	W. Illinois Route 115	**Schultz-Dickman Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

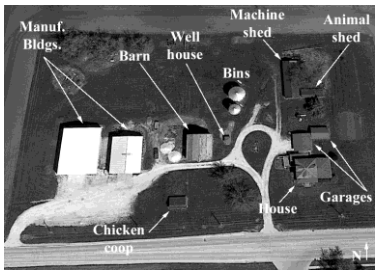


Gabled Ell

Dairy

Older aerial view provided by current owner.

2004	14-20-400-021	W. Illinois Route 115	**Duval Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

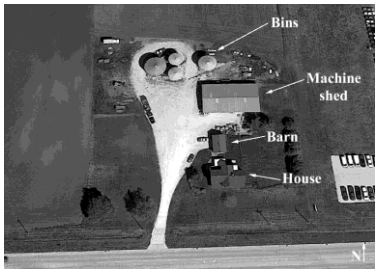


American Foursquare

Raised

Meyer (1920), 114: George Duval, born 1831, Nicolet, P.Q., Canada, moved to Pilot Township after 1870. Retired to Herscher and died in 1915.

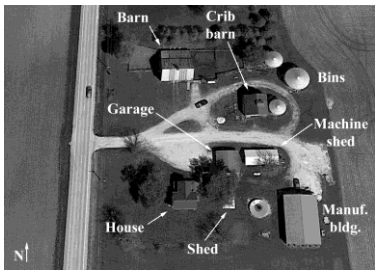
2005	14-20-400-031	W. Illinois Route 115	**Dickman Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Plank frame

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2101	14-21-100-006	S. 12000 West Road	**Heimburger-Denault Farmstead**	Local landmark potential

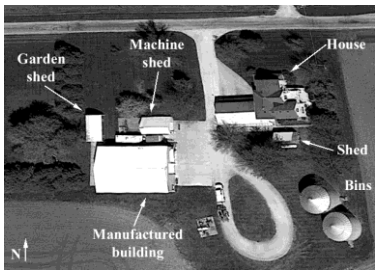


Gabled Ell

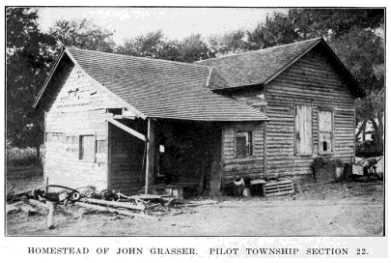
Three-bay Threshing

George Avery: See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 529.
Also PIN -002

2201	14-22-100-004	W. 3000 South Road	**Grassner-Denault Farmstead**	Contributing



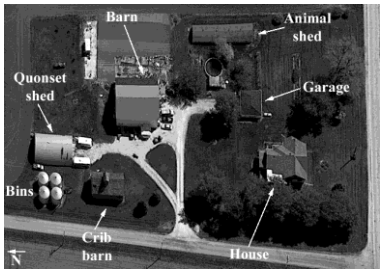
Gabled Ell



HOMESTEAD OF JOHN GRASSER. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 22.

Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 40.

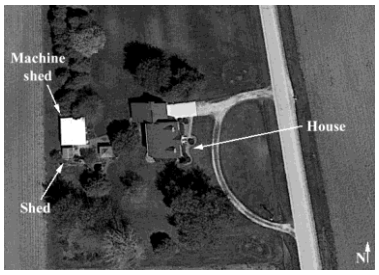
2203	14-22-300-006	S. 11000 West Road	**Fritz-Wright-Papineau Farmstead**	Contributing



Bungalow

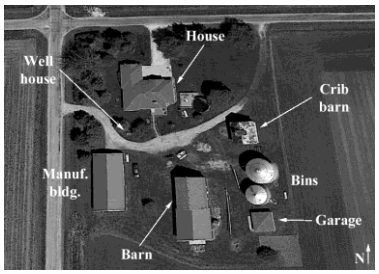
Plank frame

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2204	14-22-400-005	S. 10000 West Road	**Lee-Meyer-Joran Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Cape Cod

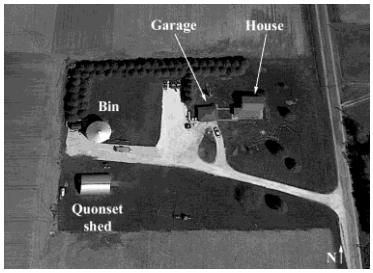
2301	14-23-100-003	W. 3000 South Road	**Perry-Denault Farmstead**	Contributing



Ranch

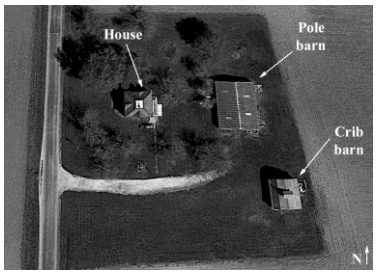
Plank frame

2302	14-23-400-001	S. 9000 West Road	**O'Connor-Siedentop Farmstead**	Contributing



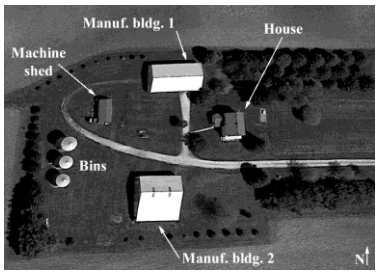
Upright and Wing

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2401	14-24-100-004	S. 9000 West Road	**Drury-Denault Farmstead**	Contributing



Four-over-Four

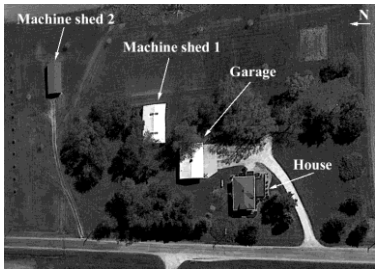
2402	14-24-400-002	S. 8000 West Road	**Loring-Denault Farmstead**	Contributing



Upright and Wing

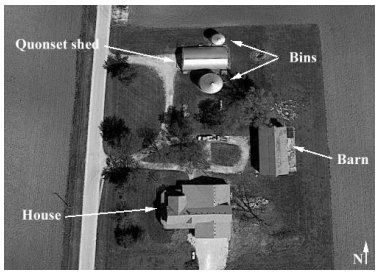
Harrison Loring: See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 578. As of 1893, this farm was leased. Some outbuildings are north into NE 1/4

2403	14-24-300-010	S. 9000 West Road	**Fortin-Falvey-Sullivan Farmstead**	Contributing



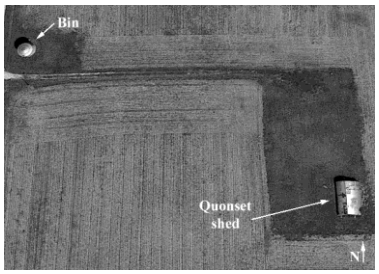
Bungalow

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2502	14-25-300-003	S. 9000 West Road	**William Siedentop Farmstead**	Contributing



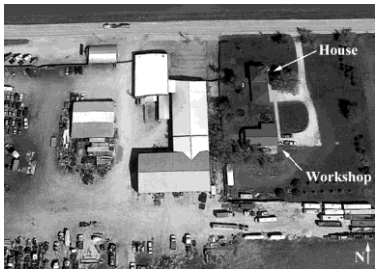
Gabled Ell | Dairy

2601	14-26-100-005	S. 10000 West Road	**Tobey-Bauer-Siedentop Farmstead**	Non-contributing



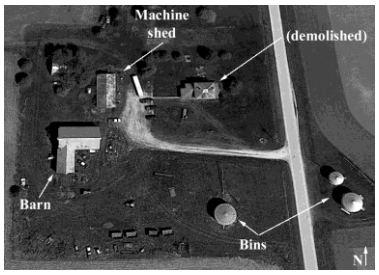
1971 aerial view included here. House demolished early 2000s. Other outbuildings removed circa 2013-2014. Only a grain bin and quonset shed remain.

2602	14-26-200-004	W. Illinois Route 115	**Mulcahey-Siedentop Farmstead**	Contributing



Four-over-Four

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2603	14-26-200-017	S. 9000 West Road	**Dickey-Siedentop Farmstead**	Contributing

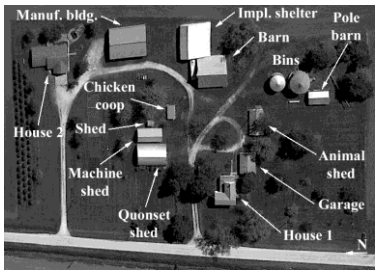


Ranch

Dairy

Sylvester B. Dickey: See 1883 Atlas, 163; "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 347.

2604	14-26-300-001	S. 10000 West Road	**Gunnerson-Anderson-Bauer Farmstead**	Contributing



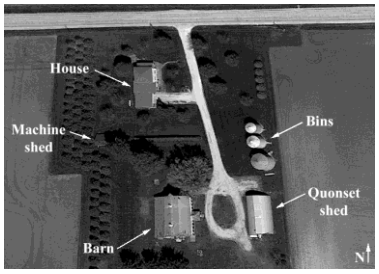
Gabled Ell

Feeder

Ranch

Gunnerson family: See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 419.

2701	14-27-100-002	W. Illinois Route 115	**Lee-Fritz-Sanders Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



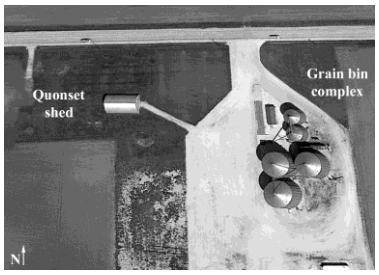
American Foursquare

Dairy

James H. Lee: See 1883 Atlas, 163.

"Pilot Center" settlement shown at NW corner of Sec. 27 on 1873 map. School House No. 5 shown on 1883, 1900, and 1915 map at SW corner of NW 1/4

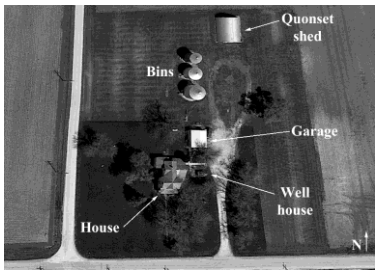
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2702	14-27-200-005	W. Illinois Route 115	**Christopher-Wilson Farmstead**	Non-contributing



1971 aerial view included here. Many outbuildings demolished in 2009 and replaced by new grain bin complex. House demolished circa 2013-2014.

Only quonset shed and grain bins remain.

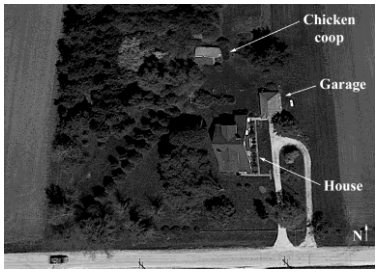
2703	14-27-300-004	W. 5000 South Road	**Wilcox Farmstead**	Contributing



New England One-and-a-half

George Wilcox: See 1883 Atlas, 164.

2704	14-27-400-005	W. 5000 South Road	**Frazer-O'Connor-Wilcox Farmstead**	Contributing



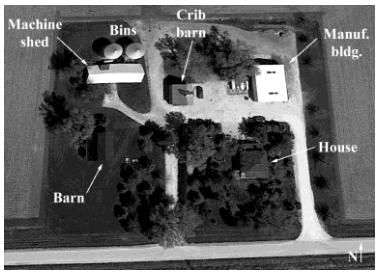
Bungalow

Historic view of house provided by current owner.
William Frazer: See 1883 Atlas, 163. Settled here in 1877.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2705	14-27-100-001	W. Illinois Route 115	**Pilot Center Cemetery**	Cemetery

Established in the 1850s

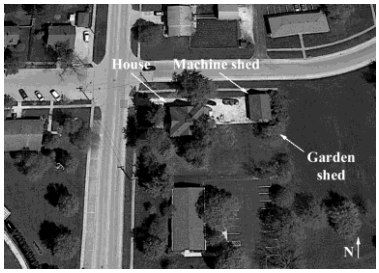
2805 14-28-400-004 W. 5000 South Road **Berger Farmstead** Contributing



Contemporary

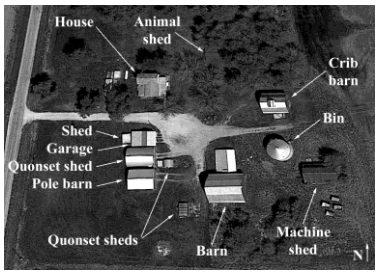
Dairy

2806 14-28-102-003 N. Park Road **R. Burkhart House** Contributing



Bungalow

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2902	14-29-300-002	S. 13000 West Road	**Amidon-Kilpatrick Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



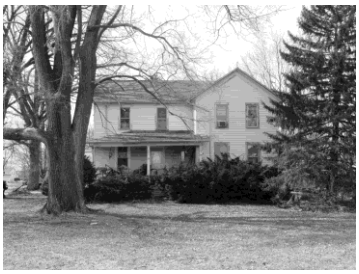
Upright and Wing

Dairy

Henry Amidon: See See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 457. He purchased this farm in 1868, and retired to Herscher in 1883.

1883 map shows School House No. 4 in SW 1/4.

2903	14-29-410-016	S. Park Road	**Wesemann-Wisner House**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Friedrich Weseman, see 1883 Atlas, 164.

Former farmhouse, now in village limits. Outbuildings were south of present-day Walnut Street.

2910	14-29-202-020	N. Main Street	**Herscher School**	Contributing

School

Due to various additions and modifications, the Herscher School is not considered to be National Register eligible.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
2911	14-29-203-002	E. 5th Street	**St. Margaret Mary Church**	Local landmark potential

Church

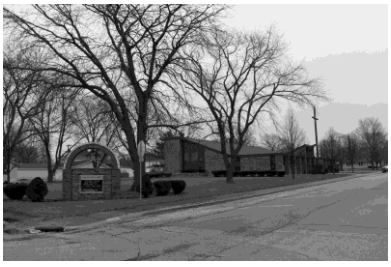
Circa 1960s view at right.

2912	14-29-208-001	E. 3rd Street	**Trinity Lutheran Church**	Non-contributing

Church

First church at this site built 1910.

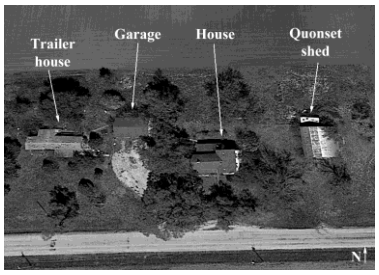
2918	14-29-211-001	N. Elm Street	**Herscher United Methodist Church**	Non-contributing



Church

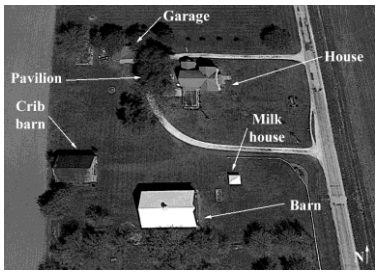
1960s view at right

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3002	14-30-300-004	W. 5000 South Road	**Bronner-Witheft Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

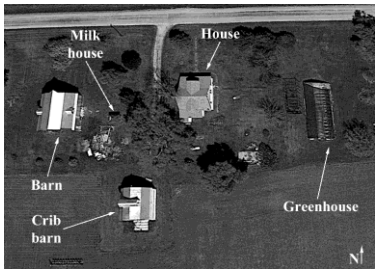
3003	14-30-400-005	S. 13000 West Road	**Comstock-Fritz Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Gabled Ell — Dairy

Comstock family: See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 582.

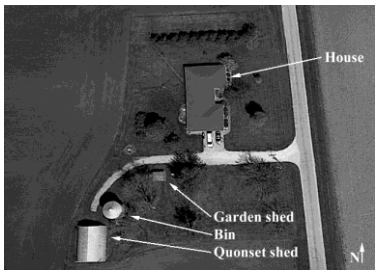
3101	14-31-200-007	W. 5000 South Road	**Mead-Armstrong Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Bungalow — Dairy

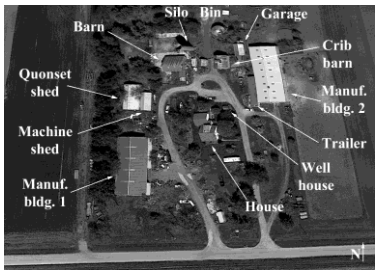
Harmon Mead: See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 421.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3102	14-31-200-004	S. 13000 West Road	**Thorson-Amidon-Kilpatrick Farmstead**	Non-contributing



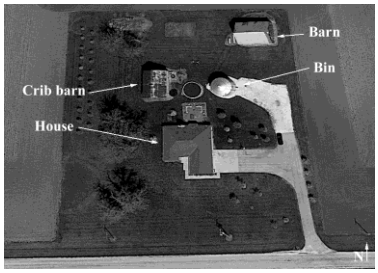
Ranch

3103	14-31-300-002	W. 6000 South Road	**Boyd-Appel Farmstead**	Contributing



Cape Cod | Dairy

3104	14-31-400-005	W. 6000 South Road	**Eastwood-Brunson-Duval Farmstead**	Contributing



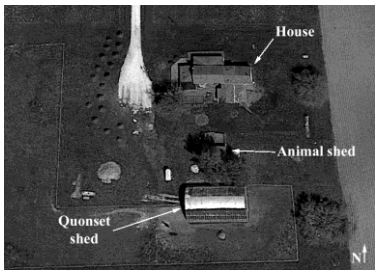
Ranch | Three-bay threshing

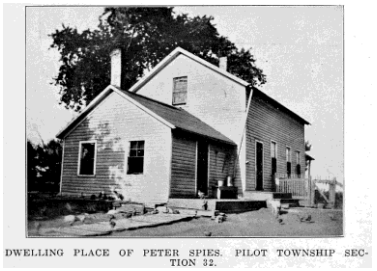
Sebastian L. Eastwood: See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 443.
Surveyed from public right-of-way only

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3105	14-31-400-006	W. 6000 South Road	**Norwegian Cemetery/Grand Prairie**	Cemetery

Church at this site constructed in 1882, destroyed by fire in 1923. Historic photo at right.

3201	14-32-100-003	W. 5000 South Road	**Spies-Karcher Farmstead**	Contributing

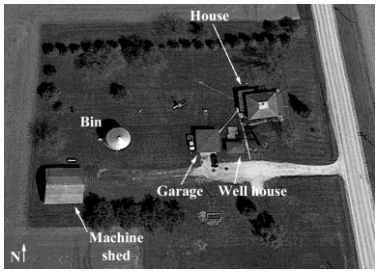



DWELLING PLACE OF PETER SPIES. PILOT TOWNSHIP SECTION 32.

New England One-and-a-half

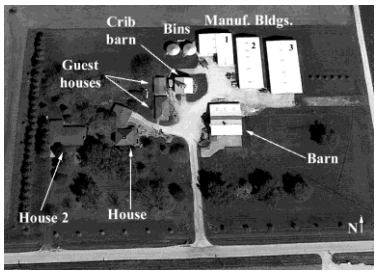
Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 40.
Many additions, original character of house obscured.

3202	14-32-200-004	S. 12000 West Road	**Karcher-Granger-Knittel Farmstead**	Contributing



Four-over-Four

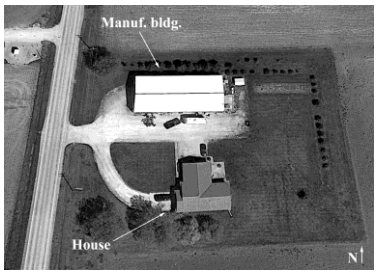
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3203	14-32-300-002	W. 6000 South Road	**Keepers-Schwark Farmstead**	Contributing



Four-over-Four

Raised

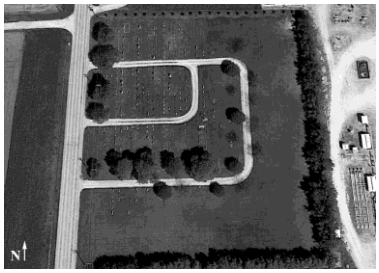
3301	14-33-100-005	S. 12000 West Road	**Hipke-Bartlett-Schwark Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Ranch

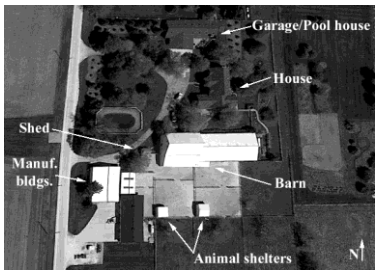
William Hipke: See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 422.
Existing structures all built after 1971, replacing historic farmstead.

3302	14-33-300-001	S. 12000 West Road	**Trinity Lutheran Cemetery**	Cemetery



Surrouned by gas pipeline and storage facilities that were developed beginning in 1952.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3401	14-34-100-008	S. 11000 West Road	**Wilcox-Clodi Farmstead**	Contributing

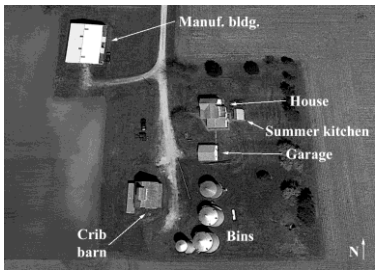


Contemporary

Three-bay Threshing

George Wilcox: See 1883 Atlas, 164. This property was acquired by Wilcox in 1864.

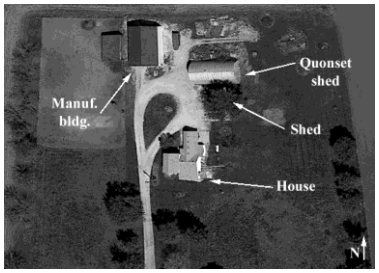
3402	14-34-100-003	W. 5000 South Road	**Bartlett-Wilcox-Boness Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

James R. Bartlett: See 1883 Atlas, 162. He settled here in 1869.
Also PIN 14-34-200-001

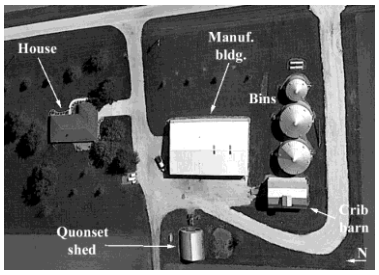
3404	14-34-300-005	W. 6000 South Road	**Peterson-Piper Farmstead**	Contributing



Upright and Wing

Surveyed from public right-of-way only.

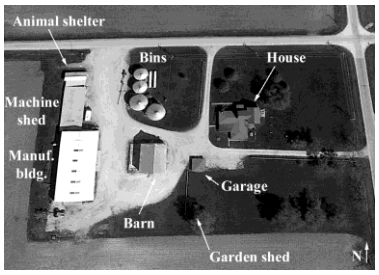
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3405	14-34-400-004	S. 10000 West Road	**Anderson-Fritz-Siedentop Farmstead**	Contributing



Ranch

J. A. Anderson: See 1883 Atlas, 162. Farm established 1871.

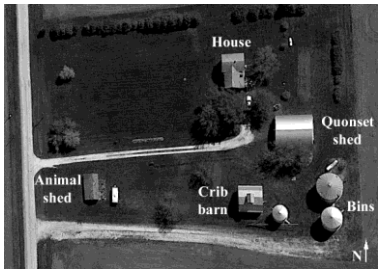
3502	14-35-200-007	W. 5000 South Road	**Stevens-O'Connell-Scanlon Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

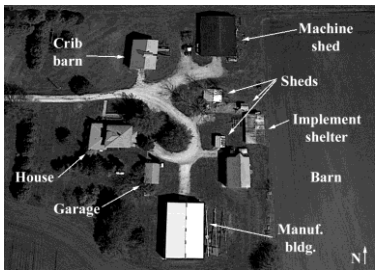
Dairy

3601	14-36-100-005	W. 5000 South Road	**O'Connell-Tobey Farmstead**	Contributing



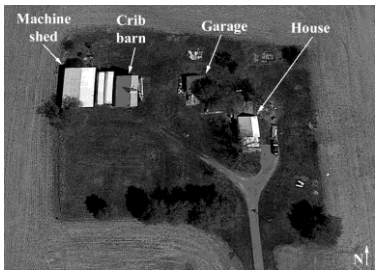
Gabled Ell

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
3602	14-36-300-003	S. 9000 West Road	**Devanny-Cloonen-Lally Farmstead**	Contributing



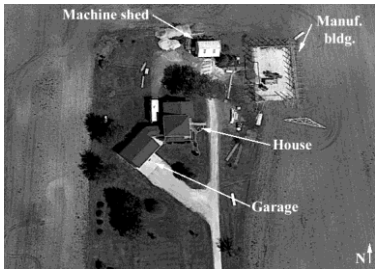
American Foursquare | Plank frame

3603	14-36-400-001	W. 6000 South Road	**Burgess-Crydenwise Farmstead**	Contributing



Gable Front

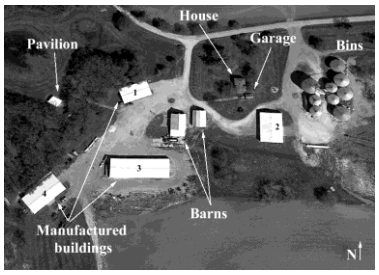
5103	22-01-400-002	W. 7000 South Road	**Powers-Scanlon Farmstead**	Contributing



Four-over-Four

Major outbuildings demolished, early 2000s. Garage wing added to house, circa 2009.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
5201	22-02-200-001	W. 6000 South Road	**Pilot Hill Farmstead**	National Register potential



Four-over-Four

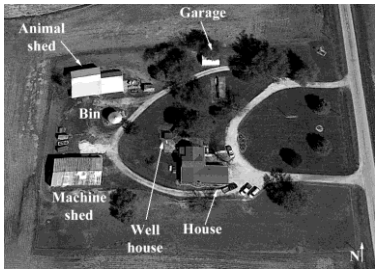
Dairy

Raised

Purchased by Joel Hawkins in 1847. Purchased by Morey Frink in 1858 who built a stone house on the hill. Historic photo circa 1920 from Meyer, plate following page 192.

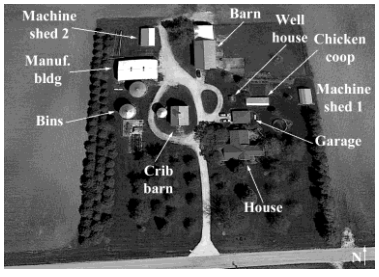
Historic house and two historic barns are the key features of this farmstead.

5202	22-02-200-004	S. 9000 West Road	**Meiniker-Kruse-Kaineg Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

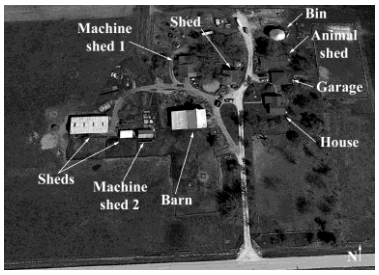
5203	22-02-300-001	W. 7000 South Road	**Walter Schwark Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Dairy

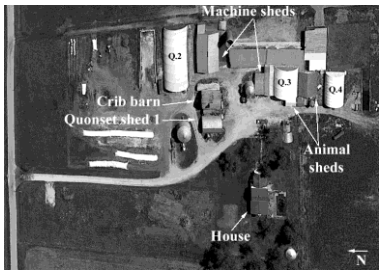
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
5204	22-02-400-001	W. 7000 South Road	**Edward Schwark Farmstead**	Contributing



Upright and Wing

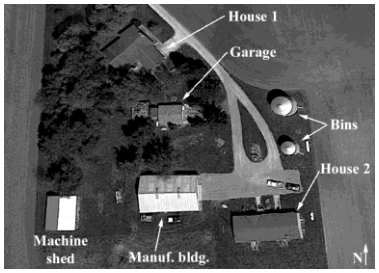
Dairy

5301	22-03-100-008	W. 6000 South Road	**Hossack-Klengson-Henning Farmstead**	Contributing



Upright and Wing

5302	22-03-200-002	W. 6000 South Road	**Peters-Senzig Farmstead**	Non-contributing

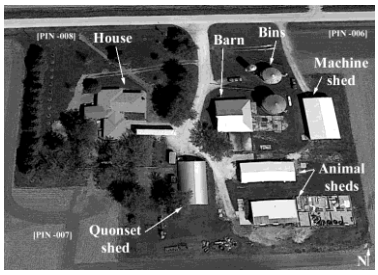


Ranch

Ranch

House 1 is an interesting mid-century ranch type. Currently less than 50 years old.

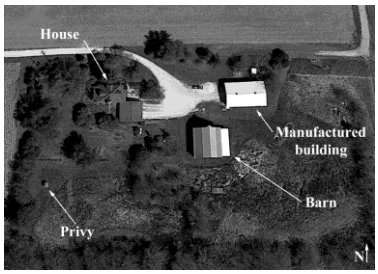
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
5401	22-04-100-008	W. 6000 South Road	**Wheeler-Kruse-Johnston Farmstead**	Contributing



Ranch | Feeder

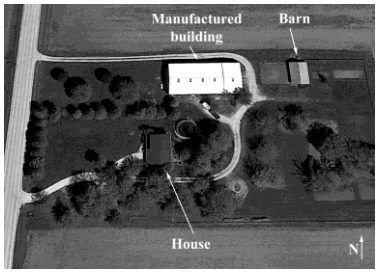
In 1999, farmstead was split into two parcels. Both parcels remain in Johnston family ownership.

5402	22-04-100-004	S. 12000 West Road	**Inkster-Schultz Farmstead**	Contributing



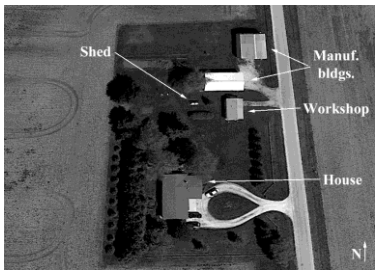
Four-over-Four | Raised

5405	22-04-300-006	S. 12000 West Road	**Peterson-Kruse Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Contemporary | Feeder

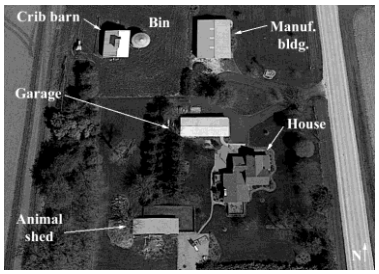
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
5407	22-04-400-006	S. 11000 West Road	**Ramsey-Jensen Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Ranch

Newly built after 1971.

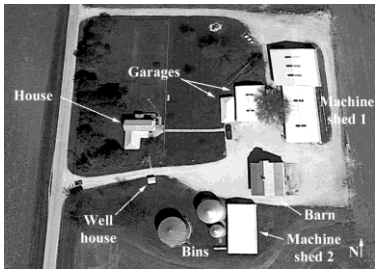
5501	22-05-200-008	S. 12000 West Road	**Atkins-Kruse Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

William H. Atkins: See 1883 Atlas, 162; "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 345. He resided here from 1871.

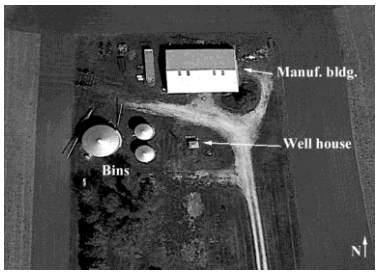
5502	22-05-300-003	S. 13000 West Road	**Howe-Frieling-Pavig Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Upright and Wing

Dairy

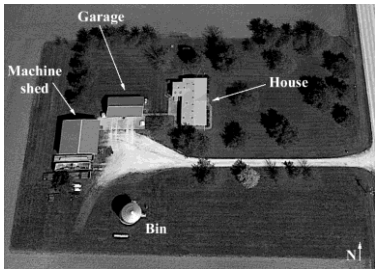
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
5503	22-05-300-009	W. 7000 South Road	**Hubbard-Chally Farmstead**	Non-contributing



5504	22-05-400-001	W. 7000 South Road	**Tuttle-Hills-Chally Farmstead**	Non-contributing

Likely vacated and used for storage only prior to 2000.

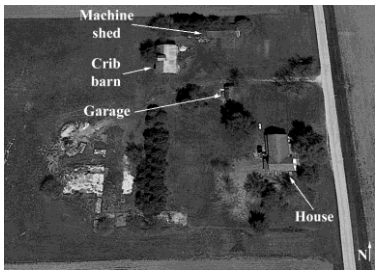
5505	22-05-400-003	S. 12000 West Road	**Ayres-Frieling-Holtman Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Ranch

Ayres family: See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 479.

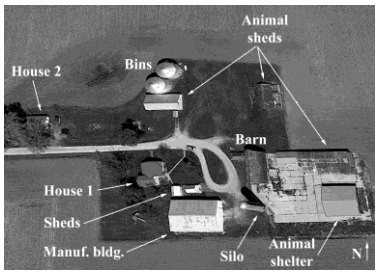
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
5601	22-06-200-005	S. 13000 West Road	**Olsen-Dahl Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Rev. A. Christian Olsen, See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 224.

5602	22-06-300-001	S. 14000 West Road	**Christopher-Olsen Farmstead**	Contributing

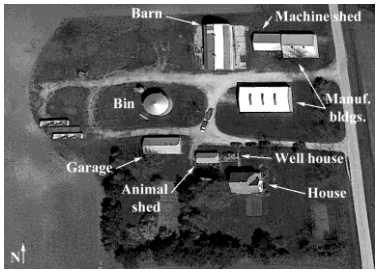


Bungalow

Round Roof

Ranch

5603	22-06-200-006	S. 13000 West Road	**Thorson-Olsen-Weber Farmstead**	Contributing

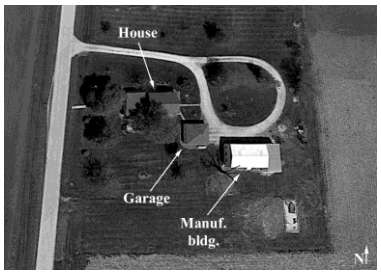


Gabled Ell

Dairy

Thor Thorson: See 1883 Atlas, 164; "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 628.

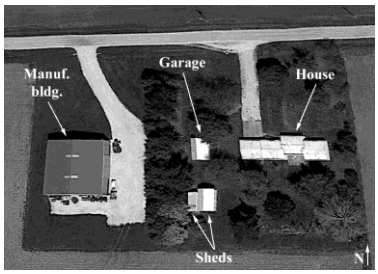
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
5701	22-07-100-004	S. 14000 West Road	**Bowlby-Schultz Farmstead**	Contributing

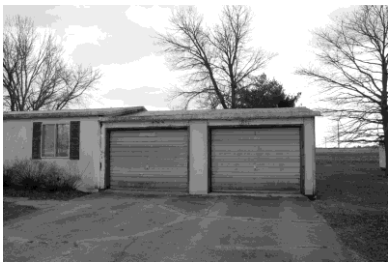


Bungalow

James Bowlby: See "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 438.

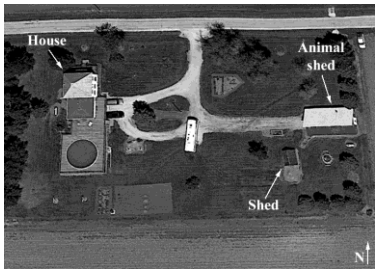
5702 22-07-100-014 W. 7000 South Road **Howe-Bowlby-Winteroth Farmstead** Non-contributing





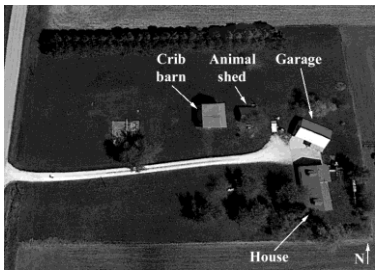
Ranch

5703 22-07-200-004 W. 7000 South Road **Christopher-Boyd Farmstead** Contributing



Four-over-Four

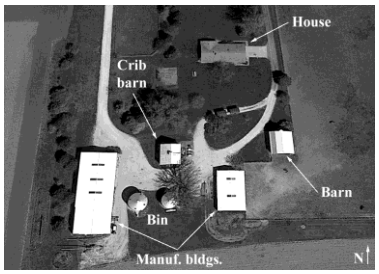
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
5704	22-07-300-002	S. 14000 West Road	**Thorsen-Clodi Farmstead**	Contributing



Cape Cod

Thor Thorson: See 1883 Atlas, 164; "Portrait and Biographical Record of Kankakee County" (1893), 628.

5801 22-08-200-005 W. 7000 South Road **Anderson-Siemering Farmstead** Contributing

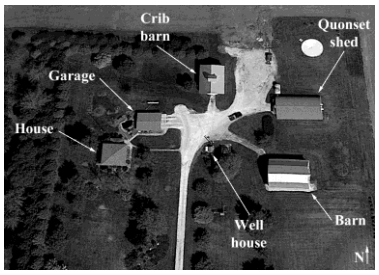


Ranch Dairy

5802 22-08-300-001 S. 13000 West Road **Thorson Farmstead** Non-contributing

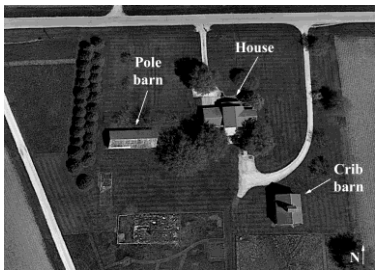
Other structures demolished circa 2010.
Only a crib barn remains

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
5803	22-08-300-003	W. 8000 South Road	**Cook-Thorsen-Siemering Farmstead**	Contributing



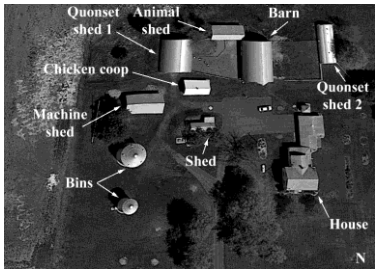
American Foursquare | Dairy

5901	22-09-100-008	W. 7000 South Road	**McEwan-Freling-Kruse Farmstead**	Contributing



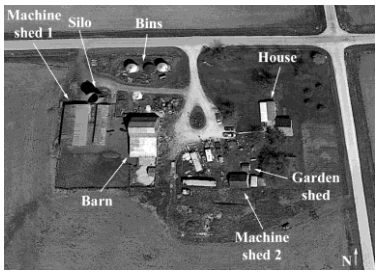
Gabled Ell

5902	22-09-300-004	W. 8000 South Road	**Ferris-Wadleigh Farmstead**	Local landmark potential



Gabled Ell | Round Roof

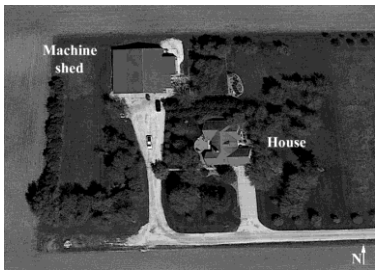
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
6001	22-10-200-001	W. 7000 South Road	**Brown-Berns Farmstead**	Contributing



Ranch

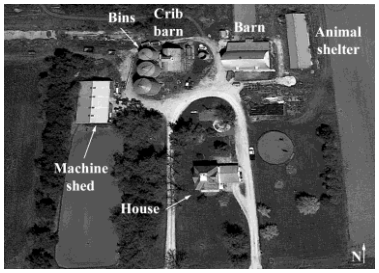
Plank frame

6002	22-10-200-004	S. 10000 West Road	**Ranous-Siemering-Jensen Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Contemporary

6003	22-10-300-008	W. 8000 South Road	**Oberlin-Mau Farmstead**	Contributing



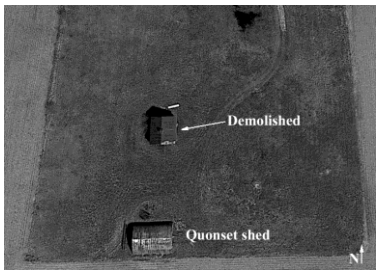
Four-over-Four

Round Roof

Albert S. Olson: See 1883 Atlas, 163.

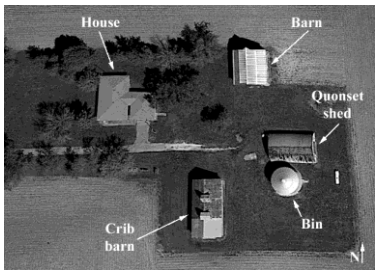
Per owner request, do not use photos in summary report.

ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
6101	22-11-100-001	W. 7000 South Road	**Bushnell-Moroff Farmstead**	Non-contributing



Most structures demolished before 1998; crib barn demolished within last few years. Aerial view from 1971 printed here.

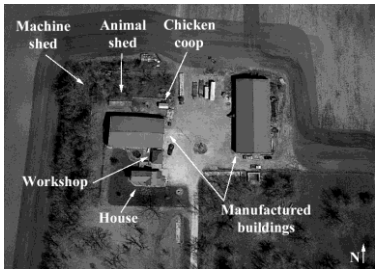
6103 22-11-300-003 S. 10000 West Road **Keliher-Costigan-Campe Farmstead** Contributing



Ranch

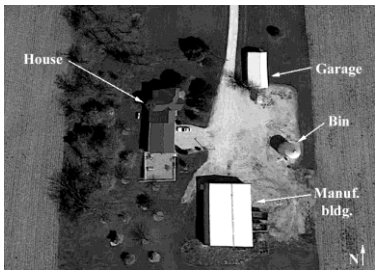
Plank frame

6104 22-11-400-003 W. 8000 South Road **Easton-Siemering Farmstead** Contributing



Gabled Ell

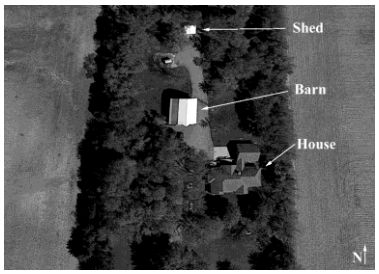
ID	PIN	Street Name	Name	Landmark Potential
6201	22-12-200-002	S. 8000 West Road	**Peters-Schumaker Farmstead**	Contributing



Gabled Ell

Levi O. Munger: See 1883 Atlas, 163. In partnership with Silas E. Kelsey, he purchased all of Section 12 in 1875 and developed a stock farm with cattle and thoroughbred horses.

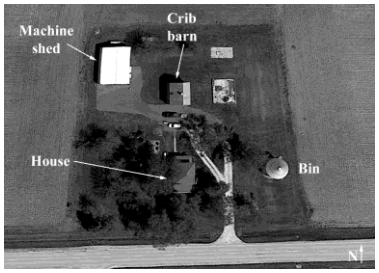
6202 22-12-300-004 W. 8000 South Road **Baskerville-Jensen Farmstead** Contributing



Contemporary Plank frame

Levi O. Munger: See 1883 Atlas, 163. In partnership with Silas E. Kelsey, he purchased all of Section 12 in 1875 and developed a stock farm with cattle and thoroughbred horses.

6203 22-12-400-004 W. 8000 South Road **Baskerville-Chabot-Berger Farmstead** Contributing



American Foursquare

Levi O. Munger: See 1883 Atlas, 163. In partnership with Silas E. Kelsey, he purchased all of Section 12 in 1875 and developed a stock farm with cattle and thoroughbred horses.

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GLOSSARY

abutment. A masonry mass (or the like) that receives the thrust of an arch, vault, or strut.

adaptive reuse. The conversion or functional change of a building from the purpose or use for which it was originally constructed or designed. Such conversions are accomplished with varying degrees of alterations to the building. The more change that is necessary, the less likely that particular new use is appropriate for a historic building.

addition. An extension or increase in floor area, number of stories, or height of a building or structure.

arch. A curved construction that spans an opening; usually consists of wedge-shaped blocks call voussoirs, or a curved or pointed structural member which is supported at the sides or ends. Arches vary in shape from semicircular and semi-elliptical to bluntly or acutely pointed.

architectural conservation. The science of preserving architecture and its historic fabric by observing and analyzing the evolution, deterioration, and care of structures; the conducting of investigations to determine the cause, effect, and solution of structural problems; and the directing of remedial interventions focused on maintaining the integrity and quality of historic fabric.

balloon frame. A system of framing a wooden building where all vertical structural elements of the exterior walls and partitions consist of light single studs (usually 2x4, but sometimes larger), which may extend the full height of the frame and are fastened by nails to the studs. Balloon framing differs from a braced frame in that a balloon framed wall acts as a bearing wall and does not rely on posts and beams to support joists.

baluster. One of a number of short vertical members, often circular in section used to support a stair, porch, or balcony handrail or a coping.

balustrade. An entire railing system (as along the edge of a balcony) including a top rail and its balusters, and sometimes a bottom rail.

barrel vault. A masonry vault of plain, semicircular cross section, supported by parallel walls or arcades and adapted to longitudinal areas.

bay. one architectural subdivision of a wall, roof, or structure marked by repetition of similar elements, such as columns or windows.

beam. A horizontal structural member whose prime function is to carry transverse loads, as a joist, girder, rafter, or purlin

brick. A solid or hollow masonry unit of clay or shale, molded into a rectangular shape while plastic, and then fired in a kiln

column. A slender vertical element carrying compressive loads from other structural elements above.

Contributing resource. A historic property that retains historical integrity and forms a part of a grouping of related properties.

corbel. In masonry, a projection or one of a series of projections, each stepped progressively farther forward with height; anchored in a wall, story, column, or chimney; used to support an overhanging member above or, if continuous, to support overhanging courses

cornice. The exterior trim of a structure at the meeting of the roof and wall or at the top of the wall in the case of a parapet, usually consisting of bed molding, soffit, fascia, and crown molding; any molded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; the third or uppermost division of an entablature, resting on the frieze; an ornamental molding, usually of wood or plaster, running round the walls of a room just below the ceiling; a crown molding; the molding forming the top member of a door or window frame

course. a continuous horizontal range of masonry units such as bricks, as in a wall.

dormer. a projecting structure built out from a sloping roof, usually containing a vertical window or louver.

elevation. A drawing showing the vertical elements of a building, either exterior or interior, as a direct projection of the vertical plane; also used for the exterior walls of a building other than the facade (front).

fabric. The structural and material portions that make up the building (frames, walls, floors, roof, etc.).

facade. The exterior face of a building that is the architectural front, sometimes distinguished from the other faces by elaboration of architectural or ornamental details.

gable. The vertical triangular portion of wall at the end of a building having a double-sloping roof, from the level of the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof.

gambrel. A roof that has two pitches on each side.

hip. A roof that has equal pitches on all sides of a building.

integrity. A district, site, building, structure, or object with intact original location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, to an extent that its historic character is discernible.

joist. One of a series of parallel beams of timber, reinforced concrete, or steel used to support floor and ceiling loads, and supported in turn by larger beams, girders, or bearing walls; the widest dimension is vertically oriented.

landmark. A property or district which has been designated by a government entity as possessing historic significance.

lintel. A horizontal structural member (such as a beam) over an opening which carries the weight of the wall above.

mansard. A roof having a double slope on four or more sides of the building, the lower slope being much steeper.

mortar. A mixture of cementitious materials (such as cement and/or lime) with water and a fine aggregate (such as sand); can be troweled in the plastic state; hardens in place. When used in masonry construction, the mixture may contain masonry cement or ordinary hydraulic cement with lime (and often other admixtures) to increase its plasticity and durability.

mortise. A hole, cavity, notch, slot, or recess cut into a timber or piece of other material; usually receives a tenon, but also has other purposes, as to receive a lock.

National Register of Historic Places. The official list of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. The National Register includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and cultures.

National Historic Landmark (NHL). Historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and objects possessing exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. NHLs are buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects of exceptional national significance in American history and culture.

non-contributing resource. A property physically located within a historic district or area of study which does not relate to the defined criteria of historic significance for the area.

parapet. A low guarding wall at any point of sudden drop, as at the edge of a terrace, roof, battlement, balcony, etc; in an exterior wall, fire wall, or party wall, the part entirely above the roof.

pointing. In masonry, the final treatment of joints by the placement of mortar into the joints. The removal of mortar from between the joints of masonry units and the replacing of it with new mortar is properly called "repointing."

pyramidal. A hip roof in which all planes of the roof come together at a single point.

rehabilitation. Returning a property to a state of usefulness through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural, and cultural values.

restoration. Accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work or by replacement of missing earlier work.

ridge. The horizontal line at the junction of the upper edges of two sloping roof surfaces.

shed. A roof consisting of a single, sloping plane.

significant. A district, site, building, structure, or object that has integrity and that is associated with historical events or patterns of events; or that are associated with the lives of significant persons; or that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, style, period, or method construction, or possess high artistic values.

sill. A horizontal timber, at the bottom of the frame of a wooden structure, which rests on the foundation; the horizontal bottom member of a window or door frame.

spandrel. In a multistory building, a wall panel filling the space between the top of the window in one story and the sill of the window in the story above.

stabilization. Applying measures designed to reestablish a weather-resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

stud. An upright post or support, especially one of a series of vertical structural members which act as the supporting elements in a wall or partition.

tenon. The projecting end of a piece of wood, or other material, which is reduced in cross section, so that it may be inserted in a corresponding cavity (mortise) in another piece in order to form a secure joint.

tension. The state or condition of being pulled or stretched.

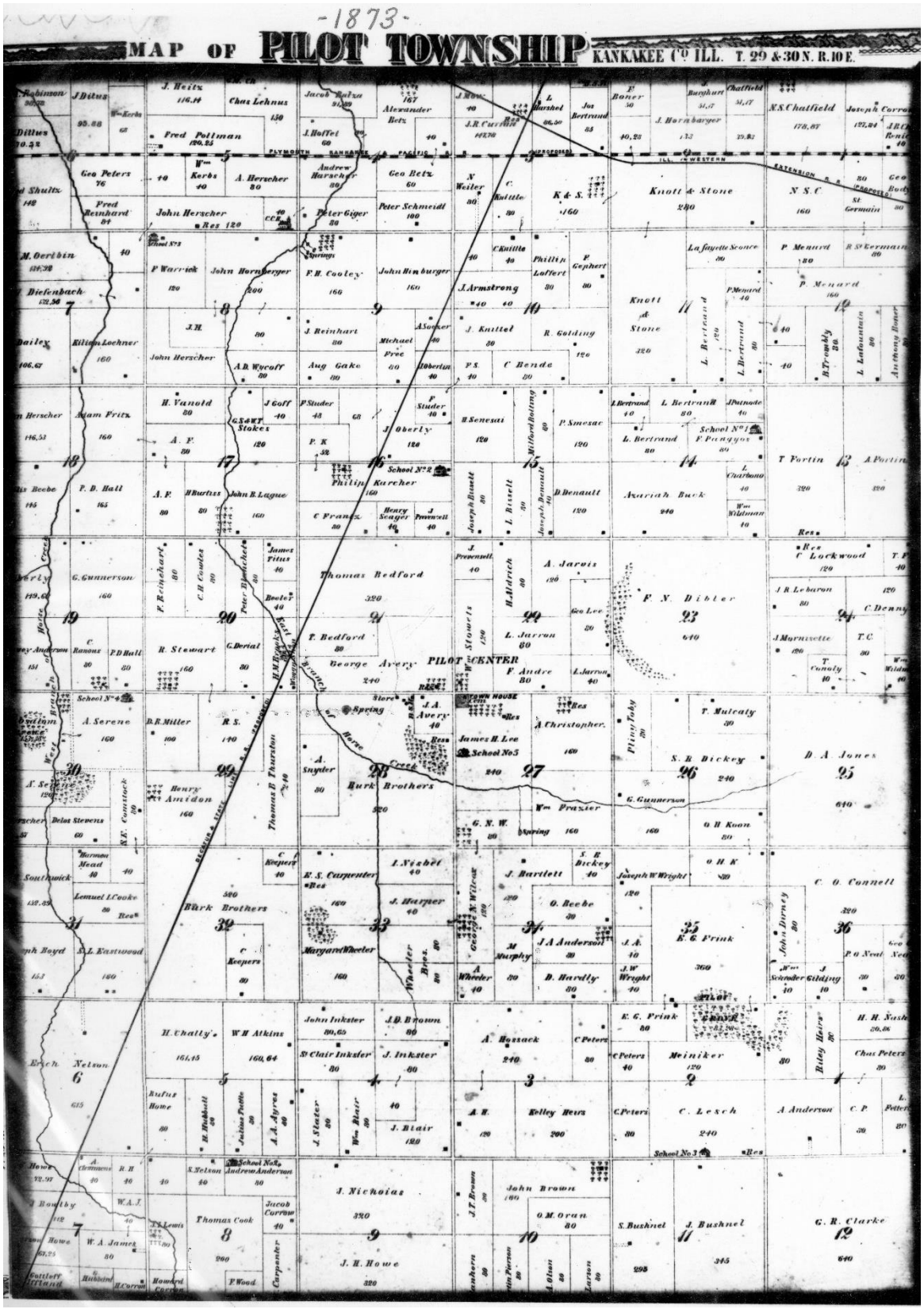
truss. A structure composed of a combination of members that resist axial loads, usually in some triangular arrangement so as to constitute a rigid framework.

vault. A masonry covering over an area which uses the principle of the arch.

wythe. One thickness of brick or other masonry material in a wall, commonly about 4 inches.

Appendix A: Historic Plat Maps

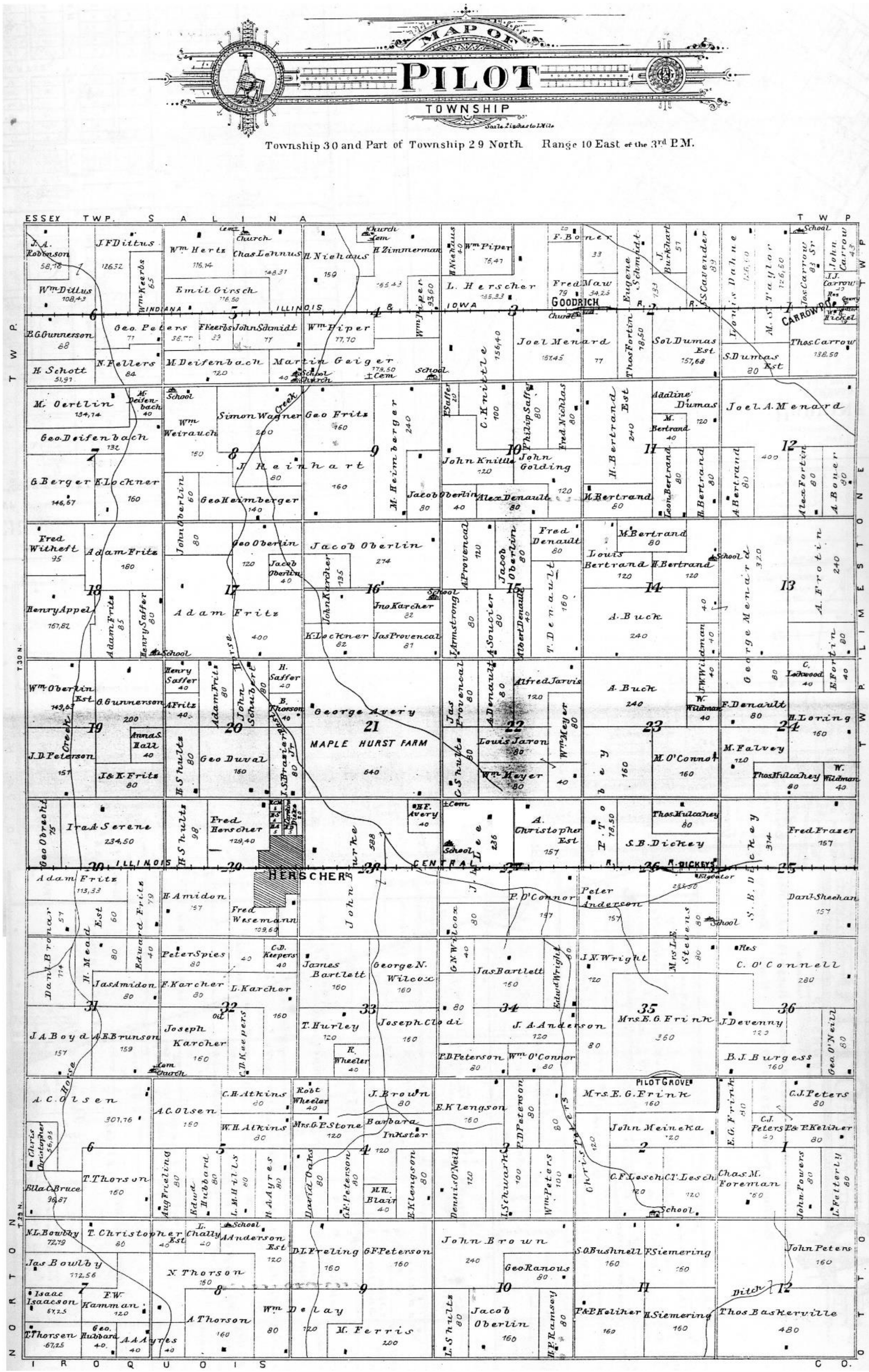
This appendix contains historic farm atlas and plat maps for Pilot Township. Refer to Bibliography for map sources.


-1873-
MAP OF PILOT TOWNSHIP KANKAKEE Co ILL. T. 29 & 30 N. R. 10 E.
PILOT CENTER
Thomas Bedford
George Avery
Burk Brothers
F. N. Dibter
Knott & Stone
K. & S.
D. A. Jones
C. O. Connell
E. G. Frink
Meiniker
C. Lesch
J. Nicholas
J. H. Howe
G. R. Clarke
Thomas Cook
Maryand Wheeler
Mary Wheeler
Axariah Buck
Geo. Betz
Geo. Peters
John Herscher
Fred Pottman
Chas Lehnus
Alexander Betz
Andrew Harscher
Peter Giger
Peter Schmeidt
Knuttle
Armstrong
Philip Loffert
Gephert
Lafayette Sconce
Menard
Lafountain
Bertrand
Senesac
Smesac
Denault
Joseph Bissett
Wilford Bolting
Jarvis
Aldrich
Stowers
Andre
Lockwood
Leharon
Denny
Marmivette
Canaly
Wildman
Fortin
Buck
Gunnerson
Ramous
Stewart
Berial
Reinehart
Coates
Peter Burchett
James Titus
Beebe
Hall
Serene
Miller
Amidon
Thurston
Snyder
Christopher
James H. Lee
School No 5
Pliny Toby
Mulcaly
Bickey
Prazier
Hoon
Carpenter
Nisbet
Harper
Bartlett
Beebe
Hardly
Wright
Connell
Frink
Jones
Vhally
Atkins
Inkster
Brown
Hazzack
Peters
Lesch
Anderson
Nicholas
Howe
Brown
Oran
Buskirk
Clarke
Cook
Nelson
Howe
Ruffus Howe
Hubbell
Ayres
Blair
Slater
Carrow
Wood
Carpenter
Lewis
James
Cruttenden
Bradley
Southwick
Eastwood
Boyd
Cooke
Keepers
Harper
Wheeler
Murphy
Whitcomb
Hubbard
Corrall
Rubbard
Cottloff
Hilland
Corbin
Dielenbach
Bailey
Killian Lochner
Warrick
Hornberger
Reinhart
Coolen
Reinhart
Aug Gake
Roberts
Michael Free
Sauser
Studer
Oberly
Karcher
School No 2
School No 1
Franz
Seager
Powell
Goff
Stokes
Burtiss
Lague
Vanold
Fritz
Hall
Gunnerson
Anderson
Ramous
Hall
Stewart
Berial
Reinehart
Coates
Peter Burchett
James Titus
Beebe
Thomas Bedford
George Avery
Pilot Center
Burk Brothers
Spring
Store
John House
Res
Creek
Horse
Branch
Wheeler Branch
Feed
Stock
Yards
Depot
Pilot
Bridge
Plank Road
Chicago & State Line R.R.
Pacific
Plymouth
Kankakee
Western
Extension
Chatfield
Corrall
Bonic
Germain
Bailey Heirs
Kelley Heirs
Thomas Cook
Jacob Carrow
Andrew Anderson
School No 4
School No 3
Res
Store
Spring
Creek
Branch
Feed
Stock
Yards
Depot
Pilot
Bridge
Plank Road
Chicago & State Line R.R.
Pacific
Plymouth
Kankakee
Western
Extension

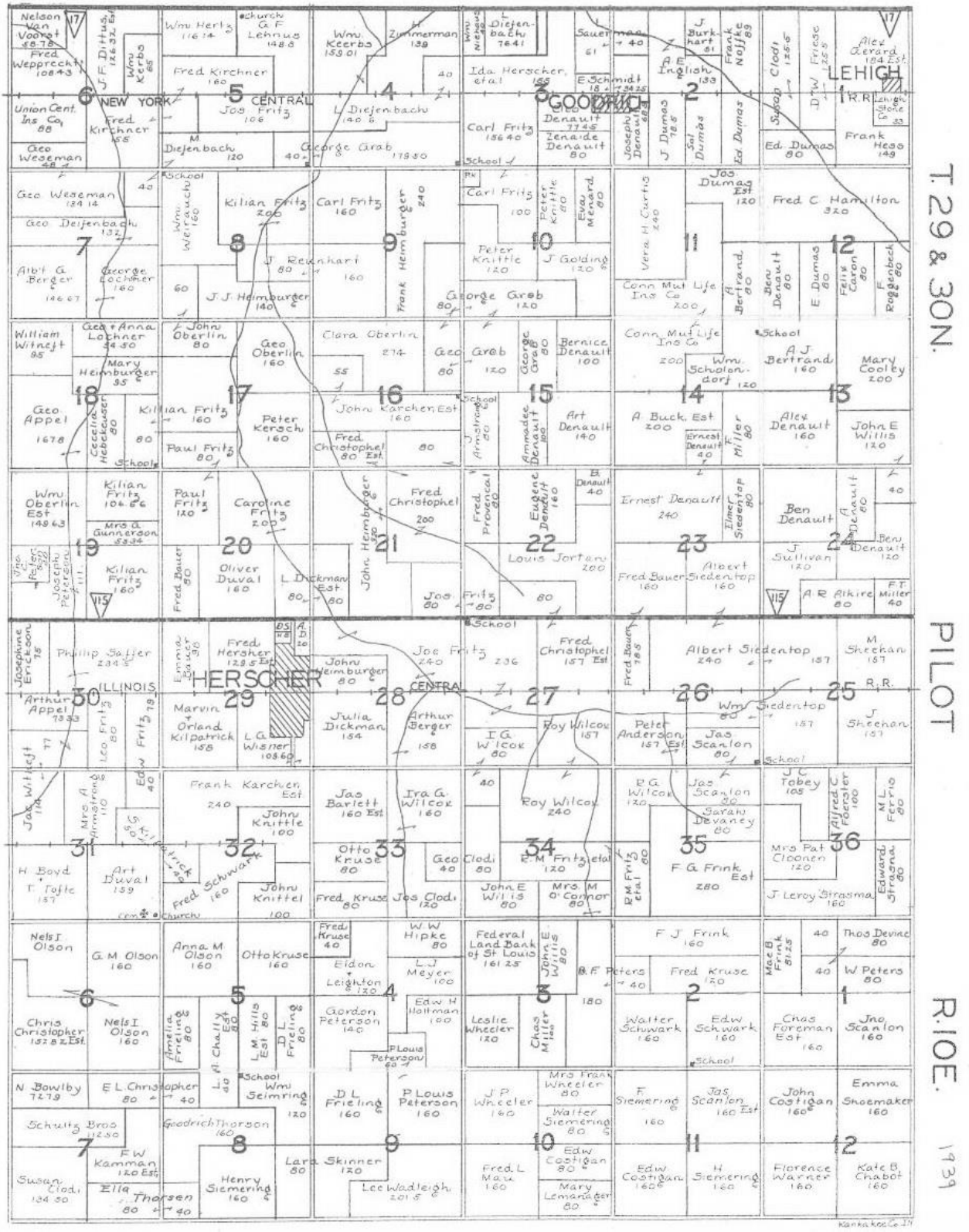
1873


T. 29 & 30 N. R. 10 E. 3rd P. M.
Scale 2 Inches to the Mile.
113
PILOT
HERSCHER
GOODRICH STA & P.O.
PILOT GROVE
INDIANA
ILLINOIS
IOWA
CAGWIN STA.
KANKAKEE & SOUTHWESTERN R. R.
Horse Creek
John C. Burke Creek
Cemetery
Church

1883


MAP OF
PILOT
TOWNSHIP
Township 30 and Part of Township 29 North. Range 10 East of the 3rd P.M.
ESSEX TWP.
SALINA
T 30 N.
T 29 N.
IROQUOIS
HERSCHER
GOODRICH
CARROW
PILOT GROVE
MAPLE HURST FARM
ILLINOIS
INDIANA
IOWA
CENTRAL
SALINA TWP.
OTTO TWP.
LIMESTONE TWP.

1900


T. 29 & 30 N.
PILOT
R. 10 E.
1939
NEW YORK
CENTRAL
GOODING
LEHIGH
HERSCHER
ILLINOIS
CENTRAL
R.R.

1939

Appendix B: Survey Maps

The following maps were generated as part of this study using qGIS software. The background baseline mapping data were provided by the Kankakee County Regional Planning Department. The contemporary aerial photography that forms the background for the maps is dated 2015. The historic aerial photography of Map 4 is dated July 11 and July 30, 1939.

This appendix contains:

Key to Farmsteads and Related Properties by Map Reference Number

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
101	14-01-100-001	8808 W. Illinois Route 17	Chatfield-Dahn Farmstead	Local landmark potential
102	14-01-100-011	8594 W. Illinois Route 17	Taylor-Freese Farmstead	Non-contributing
105	14-01-400-011	8245 W. 1000 South Road	Body-Hess Farmstead	Contributing
202	14-02-100-004	9614 W. Illinois Route 17	Inglesh Farmstead	Non-contributing
203	14-02-200-004	9270 W. Illinois Route 17	Kilpatrick House	Contributing
204	14-02-200-003	9184 W. Illinois Route 17	Noffke-Cloonen Farmstead	Contributing
205	14-02-300-013	679 S. 10000 West Road	Menard-Dumas-Denault Farmstead	Local landmark potential
206	14-02-400-007	9313 W. 1000 South Road	Sol Dumas Farmstead	Local landmark potential
207	14-02-400-002	9075 W. 1000 South Road	Edward Dumas Farmstead	Contributing
301	14-03-100-002	S. 11000 West Road	Man-Niehaus Farmstead	Contributing
303	14-03-200-010	442 S. 10000 West Road	Bertrand-Chapman Farmstead	Contributing
304	14-03-300-003	10669 W. 1000 South Road	Knittle-Fritz Farmstead	Non-contributing
306	14-03-400-028	658 S. 10000 West Road	Knott-Freiling-Denault Farmstead	Local landmark potential
307	14-03-400-002	588 S. 10000 West Road	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	Local landmark potential
308	14-03-200-006	553 S. 10000 West Road	Renville House	Non-contributing
401	14-04-100-009	11942 W. Illinois Route 17	Niehaus-Keerbs Farmstead	Local landmark potential
402	14-04-100-007	11478 W. Illinois Route 17	Zion Lutheran Church	Contributing
403	14-04-200-004	11414 W. Illinois Route 17	Betz-Zimmerman-Smith Farmstead	Contributing
404	14-04-200-003	472 S. 11000 West Road	Betz-Piper-Diefenbach Farmstead	Local landmark potential
405	14-04-000-000	861 S. 12000 West Road	Geiger-Grob Farmstead	Local landmark potential
406	14-04-300-003	W. 1000 South Road	Saints Peter and Paul Cemetery	Cemetery
502	14-05-100-011	12704 W. Illinois Route 17	Hertz-Kirchner Farmstead	Contributing
503	14-05-200-003	12408 W. Illinois Route 17	Grand Prairie United Methodist Church	Local landmark potential
504	14-05-200-001	12280 W. Illinois Route 17	Lehnus Farmstead	Contributing
505	14-05-300-004	12637 W. 1000 South Road	M. Diefenbach Farmstead	Local landmark potential
506	14-05-400-004	704 S. 12000 West Road	Fritz-Heimburger Farmstead	Local landmark potential
601	14-06-100-010	411 S. 14000 West Road	Dittus-Wepprecht Farmstead	Contributing
602	14-06-100-004	13810 W. Illinois Route 17	Robinson-Luebeck Farmstead	Contributing
603	14-06-200-005	13396 W. Illinois Route 17	Dittus-Small-Brunner Farmstead	Non-contributing
605	14-06-400-001	S. 13000 West Road	Peters-Kirchner-Weseman Farmstead	Non-contributing
702	14-07-200-006	1329 S. 13000 West Road	J. Diefenbach Farmstead	Contributing
703	14-07-300-005	13755 W. 2000 South Road	Daley-Berger Farmstead	Contributing

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
704	14-07-400-003	13477 W. 2000 South Road	Lochner-Wepprecht Farmstead	Contributing
801	14-08-100-001	12960 W. 1000 South Road	Weirauch School (District No. 3 / 131)	Local landmark potential
802	14-08-100-005	12878 W. 1000 South Road	Weirauch-Martin Farmstead	Local landmark potential
803	14-08-200-001	12242 W. 1000 South Road	Hornberger-Wagner-Ruder Farmstead	Contributing
804	14-08-400-004	12391 W. 2000 South Road	Heimburger Farmstead	Contributing
805	14-08-400-005	1578 S. 12000 West Road	Reinhart-Morrow Farmstead	Contributing
901	14-09-100-001	11754 W. 1000 South Road	Cooley-Fritz Farmstead	Contributing
902	14-09-200-003	11296 W. 1000 South Road	Heimburger-Clodi Farmstead	Local landmark potential
1001	14-10-200-004	1294 S. 10000 West Road	Schiller Farmstead	Contributing
1002	14-10-300-006	1629 S. 11000 West Road	Knittle-Rathman Farmstead	Contributing
1003	14-10-400-003	1700 S. 10000 West Road	Golding Farmstead	Contributing
1101	14-11-100-004	1167 S. 10000 West Road	Goodrich-Bertrand-Curtis-Olson Farmstead	Contributing
1102	14-11-200-020	1300 S. 9000 West Road	Menard-Dumas Farmstead	Non-contributing
1103	14-11-300-007	9581 W. 2000 South Road	Bertrand-Chandler-McReynolds Farmstead	Contributing
1104	14-11-400-006	1830 S. 9000 West Road	Honore Bertrand Farmstead	Local landmark potential
1105	14-11-300-002	S. 10000 West Road	Mount Hope (Goodrich) Cemetery	Cemetery
1106	14-11-200-011	9426 W. 1000 South Road	Alfred Dumas Farmstead	Contributing
1201	14-12-200-001	S. 8000 West Road	Menard-Hamilton Farmstead	Non-contributing
1202	14-12-300-005	1699 S. 9000 West Road	Bertrand-Denault Farmstead	Contributing
1203	14-12-400-001	8283 W. 2000 South Road	Trombley-Fortin-Caron Farmstead	Non-contributing
1204	14-12-400-002	1720 S. 8000 West Road	Boner-Roggenbuck-Dumas Farmstead	Local landmark potential
1302	14-13-300-018	8687 W. 3000 South Road	Fortin-Menard-Denault Farmstead	Local landmark potential
1303	14-13-400-005	8051 W. 3000 South Road	Fortin-Keliher-Willis-Bevan Farmstead	Non-contributing
1401	14-14-100-006	9834 W. 2000 South Road	Louis Bertrand Farmstead	Contributing
1402	14-14-200-001	9468 W. 2000 South Road	Moise Bertrand Farmstead	Contributing
1403	14-14-200-012	2442 S. 9000 West Road	Bertrand-Scholondorf Farmstead	Contributing
1405	14-14-300-005	9741 W. 3000 South Road	Buck-Fulton Farmstead	Contributing
1501	14-15-100-004	10662 W. 2000 South Road	Provencal-Grob Farmstead	Contributing
1502	14-15-200-010	2034 S. 10000 West Road	Denault-Grob Farmstead	Contributing
1503	14-15-300-008	10833 W. 3000 South Road	Bisselt-Armstrong Farmstead	Non-contributing
1504	14-15-300-014	10667 W. 3000 South Road	Bessette-Soucier-Denault Farmstead	Contributing
1505	14-15-400-005	2904 S. 10000 West Road	Denault-Betourne Farmstead	Non-contributing
1601	14-16-200-005	11415 W. 2500 South Road	Oberlin-Grob Farmstead	Non-contributing

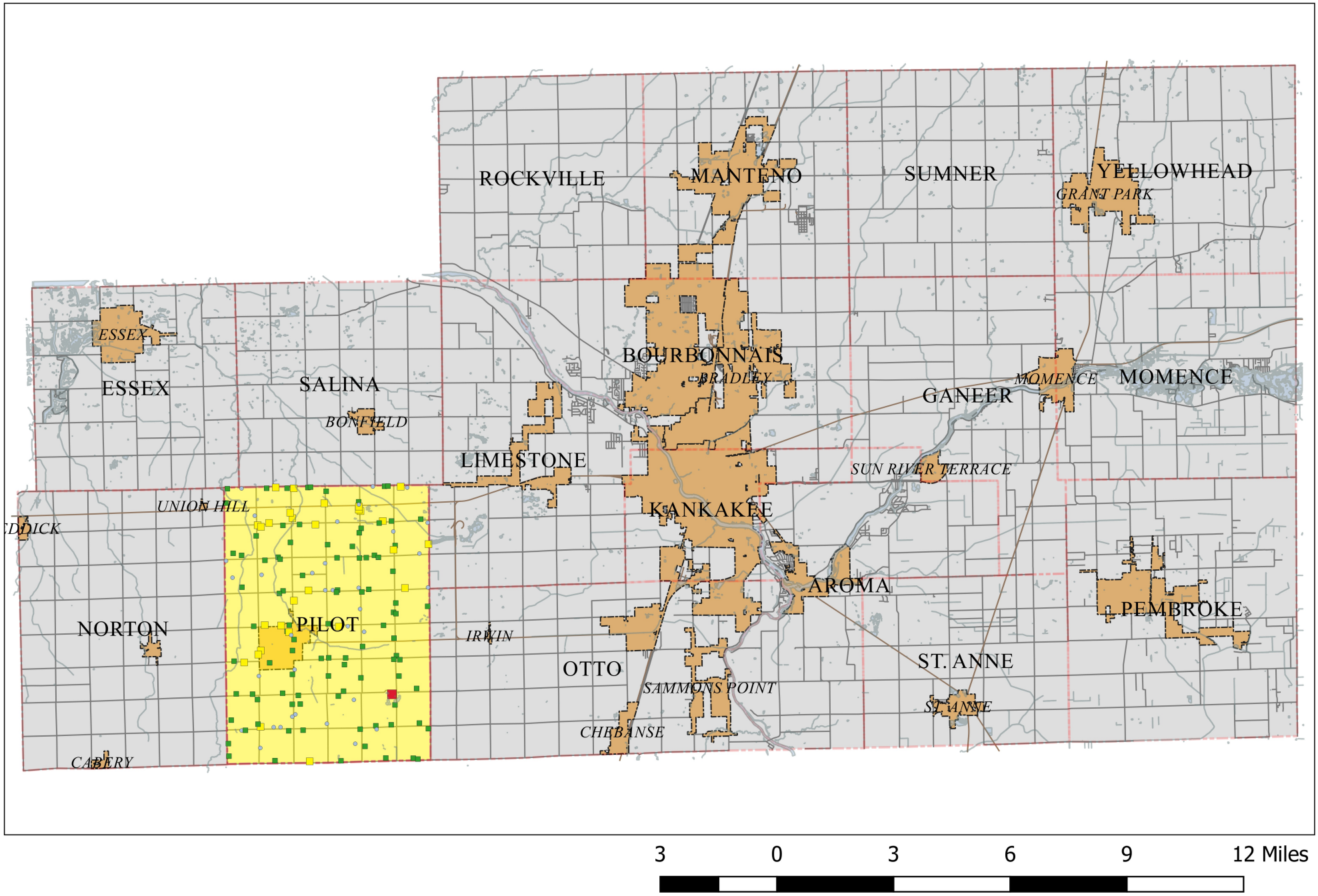
ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
1602	14-16-200-001	2194 S. 11000 West Road	Studer-Oberlin-Grob Farmstead	Non-contributing
1603	14-16-100-003	11696 W. 2500 South Road	Karcher-Jensen Farmstead	Contributing
1604	14-16-300-002	11533 W. 3000 South Road	Lockner-Christophel Farmstead	Local landmark potential
1605	14-16-400-005	W. 3000 South Road	Provencal-Heimburg Farmstead	Non-contributing
1701	14-17-100-002	S. 13000 West Road	Fritz Farmstead	Non-contributing
1702	14-17-100-003	12792 W. 2000 South Road	Vanault-Oberlin Farmstead	Contributing
1703	14-17-200-003	12324 W. 2000 South Road	Oberlin-Shreffler Farmstead	Contributing
1704	14-17-400-003	12243 W. 3000 South Road	Lague-Fritz-Kersch Farmstead	Contributing
1801	14-18-100-005	S. 14000 West Road	Witheft-Boness Farmstead	Non-contributing
1802	14-18-300-009	10500 S. 14000 West Road	Appel Farmstead	Non-contributing
1803	14-18-400-006	13461 W. 3000 South Road	Fritz-Hebekeuser Farmstead	Contributing
1904	14-19-400-005	13143 W. Illinois Route 115	Hall-Fritz Farmstead	Contributing
2002	14-20-200-002	12368 W. 3000 South Road	Fritz-Norgaard Farmstead	Contributing
2003	14-20-300-015	12843 W. Illinois Route 115	Schultz-Dickman Farmstead	Local landmark potential
2004	14-20-400-021	12341 W. Illinois Route 115	Duval Farmstead	Local landmark potential
2005	14-20-400-031	12125 W. Illinois Route 115	Dickman Farmstead	Contributing
2101	14-21-100-006	3259 S. 12000 West Road	Heimburger-Denault Farmstead	Local landmark potential
2201	14-22-100-004	10716 W. 3000 South Road	Grassner-Denault Farmstead	Contributing
2203	14-22-300-006	3593 S. 11000 West Road	Fritz-Wright-Papineau Farmstead	Contributing
2204	14-22-400-005	3528 S. 10000 West Road	Lee-Meyer-Joran Farmstead	Non-contributing
2301	14-23-100-003	9972 W. 3000 South Road	Perry-Denault Farmstead	Contributing
2302	14-23-400-001	3678 S. 9000 West Road	O'Connor-Siedentop Farmstead	Contributing
2401	14-24-100-004	3397 S. 9000 West Road	Drury-Denault Farmstead	Contributing
2402	14-24-400-002	3522 S. 8000 West Road	Loring-Denault Farmstead	Contributing
2403	14-24-300-010	3711 S. 9000 West Road	Fortin-Falvey-Sullivan Farmstead	Contributing
2502	14-25-300-003	4933 S. 9000 West Road	William Siedentop Farmstead	Contributing
2601	14-26-100-005	4195 S. 10000 West Road	Tobey-Bauer-Siedentop Farmstead	Non-contributing
2602	14-26-200-004	9338 W. Illinois Route 115	Mulcahey-Siedentop Farmstead	Contributing
2603	14-26-200-017	4420 S. 9000 West Road	Dickey-Siedentop Farmstead	Contributing
2604	14-26-300-001	4611 S. 10000 West Road	Gunnerson-Anderson-Bauer Farmstead	Contributing
2701	14-27-100-002	10658 W. Illinois Route 115	Lee-Fritz-Sanders Farmstead	Local landmark potential
2702	14-27-200-005	10368 W. Illinois Route 115	Christopher-Wilson Farmstead	Non-contributing
2703	14-27-300-004	10957 W. 5000 South Road	Wilcox Farmstead	Contributing

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
2704	14-27-400-005	10451 W. 5000 South Road	Frazer-O'Connor-Wilcox Farmstead	Contributing
2705	14-27-100-001	W. Illinois Route 115	Pilot Center Cemetery	Cemetery
2805	14-28-400-004	11189 W. 5000 South Road	Berger Farmstead	Contributing
2806	14-28-102-003	194 N. Park Road	R. Burkhart House	Contributing
2902	14-29-300-002	4679 S. 13000 West Road	Amidon-Kilpatrick Farmstead	Local landmark potential
2903	14-29-410-016	283 S. Park Road	Wesemann-Wisner House	Contributing
2910	14-29-202-020	501 N. Main Street	Herscher School	Contributing
2911	14-29-203-002	207 E. 5th Street	St. Margaret Mary Church	Local landmark potential
2912	14-29-208-001	255 E. 3rd Street	Trinity Lutheran Church	Non-contributing
2918	14-29-211-001	274 N. Elm Street	Herscher United Methodist Church	Non-contributing
3002	14-30-300-004	13751 W. 5000 South Road	Bronner-Witheft Farmstead	Contributing
3003	14-30-400-005	4808 S. 13000 West Road	Comstock-Fritz Farmstead	Local landmark potential
3101	14-31-200-007	13464 W. 5000 South Road	Mead-Armstrong Farmstead	Local landmark potential
3102	14-31-200-004	5436 S. 13000 West Road	Thorson-Amidon-Kilpatrick Farmstead	Non-contributing
3103	14-31-300-002	13685 W. 6000 South Road	Boyd-Appel Farmstead	Contributing
3104	14-31-400-005	W. 6000 South Road	Eastwood-Brunson-Duval Farmstead	Contributing
3105	14-31-400-006	W. 6000 South Road	Norwegian Cemetery/Grand Prairie Lutheran	Cemetery
3201	14-32-100-003	12706 W. 5000 South Road	Spies-Karcher Farmstead	Contributing
3202	14-32-200-004	5420 S. 12000 West Road	Karcher-Granger-Knittel Farmstead	Contributing
3203	14-32-300-002	12319 W. 6000 South Road	Keepers-Schwark Farmstead	Contributing
3301	14-33-100-005	5271 S. 12000 West Road	Hipke-Bartlett-Schwark Farmstead	Non-contributing
3302	14-33-300-001	S. 12000 West Road	Trinity Lutheran Cemetery	Cemetery
3401	14-34-100-008	5493 S. 11000 West Road	Wilcox-Clodi Farmstead	Contributing
3402	14-34-100-003	10500 W. 5000 South Road	Bartlett-Wilcox-Boness Farmstead	Contributing
3404	14-34-300-005	10537 W. 6000 South Road	Peterson-Piper Farmstead	Contributing
3405	14-34-400-004	5562 S. 10000 West Road	Anderson-Fritz-Siedentop Farmstead	Contributing
3502	14-35-200-007	9048 W. 5000 South Road	Stevens-O'Connell-Scanlon Farmstead	Contributing
3601	14-36-100-005	8876 W. 5000 South Road	O'Connell-Tobey Farmstead	Contributing
3602	14-36-300-003	5523 S. 9000 West Road	Devanny-Cloonen-Lally Farmstead	Contributing
3603	14-36-400-001	8397 W. 6000 South Road	Burgess-Crydenwise Farmstead	Contributing
5103	22-01-400-002	8319 W. 7000 South Road	Powers-Scanlon Farmstead	Contributing
5201	22-02-200-001	9144 W. 6000 South Road	Pilot Hill Farmstead	National Register potential
5202	22-02-200-004	S. 9000 West Road	Meiniker-Kruse-Kaineg Farmstead	Contributing

ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
5203	22-02-300-001	9599 W. 7000 South Road	Walter Schwark Farmstead	Contributing
5204	22-02-400-001	9149 W. 7000 South Road	Edward Schwark Farmstead	Contributing
5301	22-03-100-008	10700 W. 6000 South Road	Hossack-Klengson-Henning Farmstead	Contributing
5302	22-03-200-002	10258 W. 6000 South Road	Peters-Senzig Farmstead	Non-contributing
5401	22-04-100-008	11874 W. 6000 South Road	Wheeler-Kruse-Johnston Farmstead	Contributing
5402	22-04-100-004	6255 S. 12000 West Road	Inkster-Schultz Farmstead	Contributing
5405	22-04-300-006	6603 S. 12000 West Road	Peterson-Kruse Farmstead	Non-contributing
5407	22-04-400-006	6888 S. 11000 West Road	Ramsey-Jensen Farmstead	Non-contributing
5501	22-05-200-008	6288 S. 12000 West Road	Atkins-Kruse Farmstead	Contributing
5502	22-05-300-003	6749 S. 13000 West Road	Howe-Frieling-Pavig Farmstead	Local landmark potential
5503	22-05-300-009	12567 W. 7000 South Road	Hubbard-Chally Farmstead	Non-contributing
5504	22-05-400-001	W. 7000 South Road	Tuttle-Hills-Chally Farmstead	Non-contributing
5505	22-05-400-003	6658 S. 12000 West Road	Ayres-Frieling-Holtman Farmstead	Non-contributing
5601	22-06-200-005	6106 S. 13000 West Road	Olsen-Dahl Farmstead	Contributing
5602	22-06-300-001	6711 S. 14000 West Road	Christopher-Olsen Farmstead	Contributing
5603	22-06-200-006	6856 S. 13000 West Road	Thorson-Olsen-Weber Farmstead	Contributing
5701	22-07-100-004	7377 S. 14000 West Road	Bowlby-Schultz Farmstead	Contributing
5702	22-07-100-014	13546 W. 7000 South Road	Howe-Bowlby-Winteroth Farmstead	Non-contributing
5703	22-07-200-004	13430 W. 7000 South Road	Christopher-Boyd Farmstead	Contributing
5704	22-07-300-002	7773 S. 14000 West Road	Thorsen-Clodi Farmstead	Contributing
5801	22-08-200-005	12140 W. 7000 South Road	Anderson-Siemering Farmstead	Contributing
5802	22-08-300-001	S. 13000 West Road	Thorson Farmstead	Non-contributing
5803	22-08-300-003	12543 W. 8000 South Road	Cook-Thorsen-Siemering Farmstead	Contributing
5901	22-09-100-008	11700 W. 7000 South Road	McEwan-Freling-Kruse Farmstead	Contributing
5902	22-09-300-004	11553 W. 8000 South Road	Ferris-Wadleigh Farmstead	Local landmark potential
6001	22-10-200-001	10050 W. 7000 South Road	Brown-Berns Farmstead	Contributing
6002	22-10-200-004	7496 S. 10000 West Road	Ranous-Siemering-Jensen Farmstead	Non-contributing
6003	22-10-300-008	10595 W. 8000 South Road	Oberlin-Mau Farmstead	Contributing
6101	22-11-100-001	W. 7000 South Road	Bushnell-Moroff Farmstead	Non-contributing
6103	22-11-300-003	7551 S. 10000 West Road	Keliher-Costigan-Campe Farmstead	Contributing
6104	22-11-400-003	9319 W. 8000 South Road	Easton-Siemering Farmstead	Contributing
6201	22-12-200-002	8058 S. 8000 West Road	Peters-Schumaker Farmstead	Contributing
6202	22-12-300-004	8519 W. 8000 South Road	Baskerville-Jensen Farmstead	Contributing

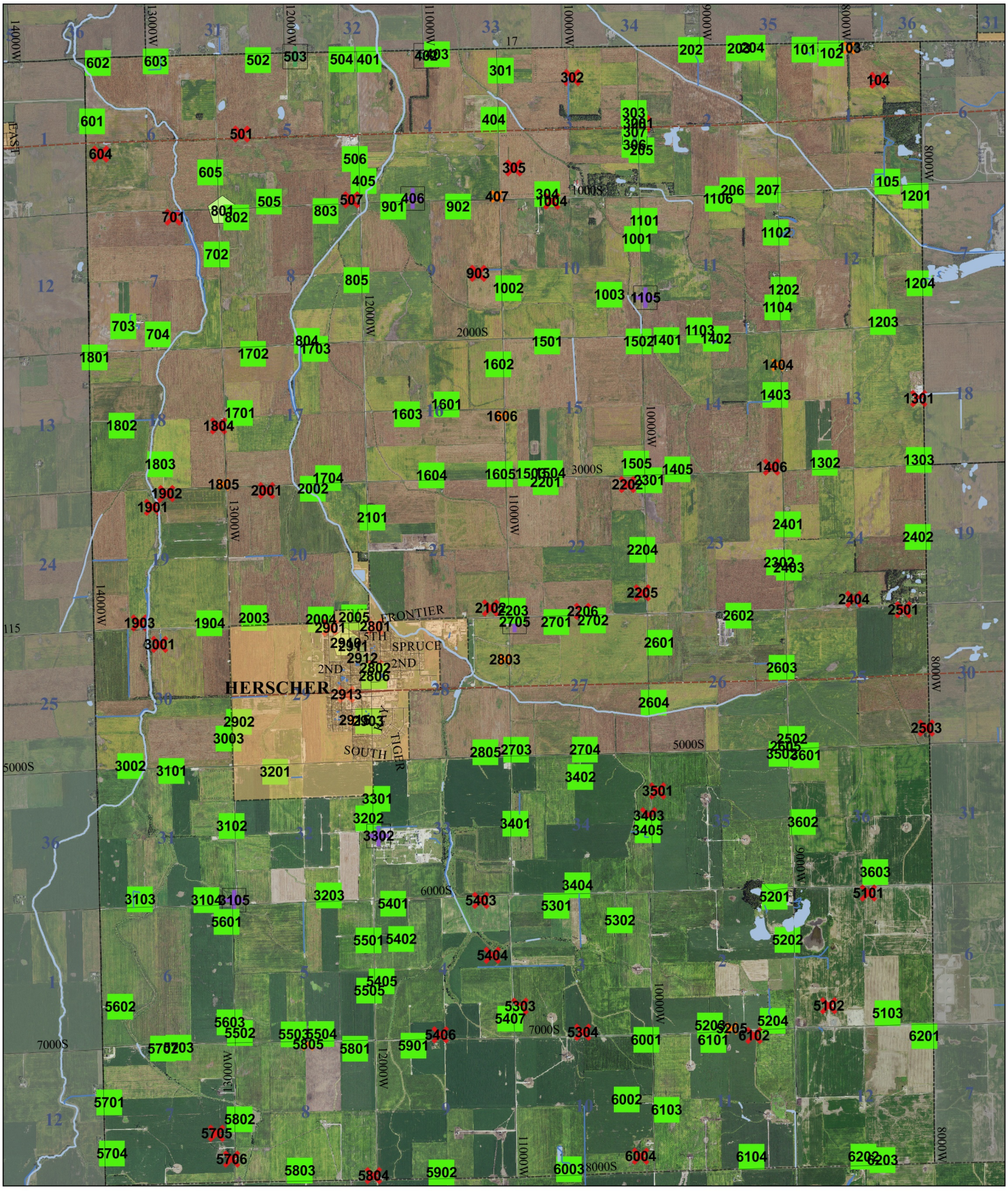
ID	PIN Number	Address	Name	Significance of Site
6203	22-12-400-004	8371 W. 8000 South Road	Baskerville-Chabot-Berger Farmstead	Contributing

PILOT TOWNSHIP
Map 1: Kankakee County Key Map



PILOT TOWNSHIP
Map 2: Overview of Survey

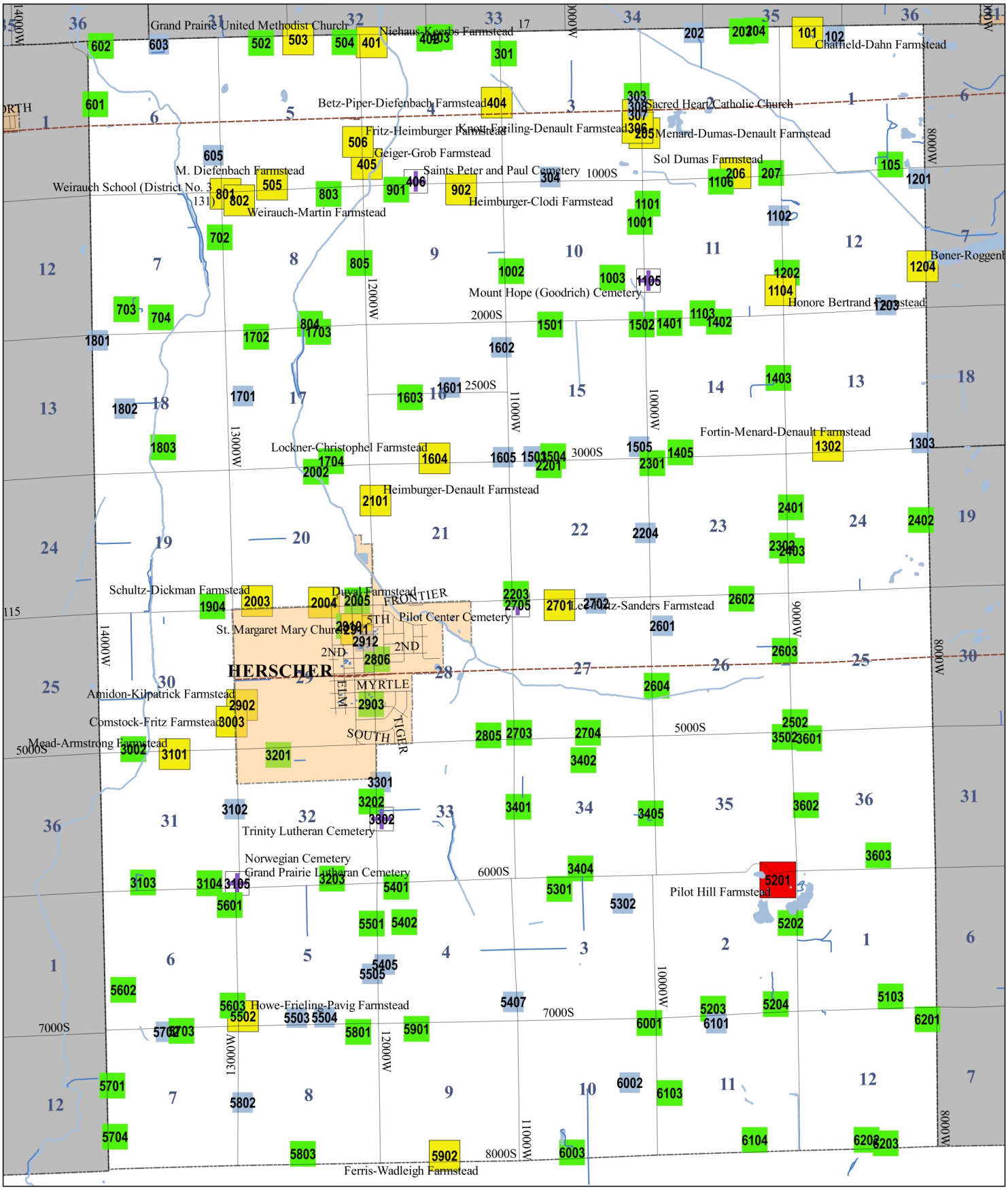
Existing Site
Existing School
Demolished Site
Demolished School
Church
Cemetery



0.25 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

PILOT TOWNSHIP
Map 3: Significance of Sites

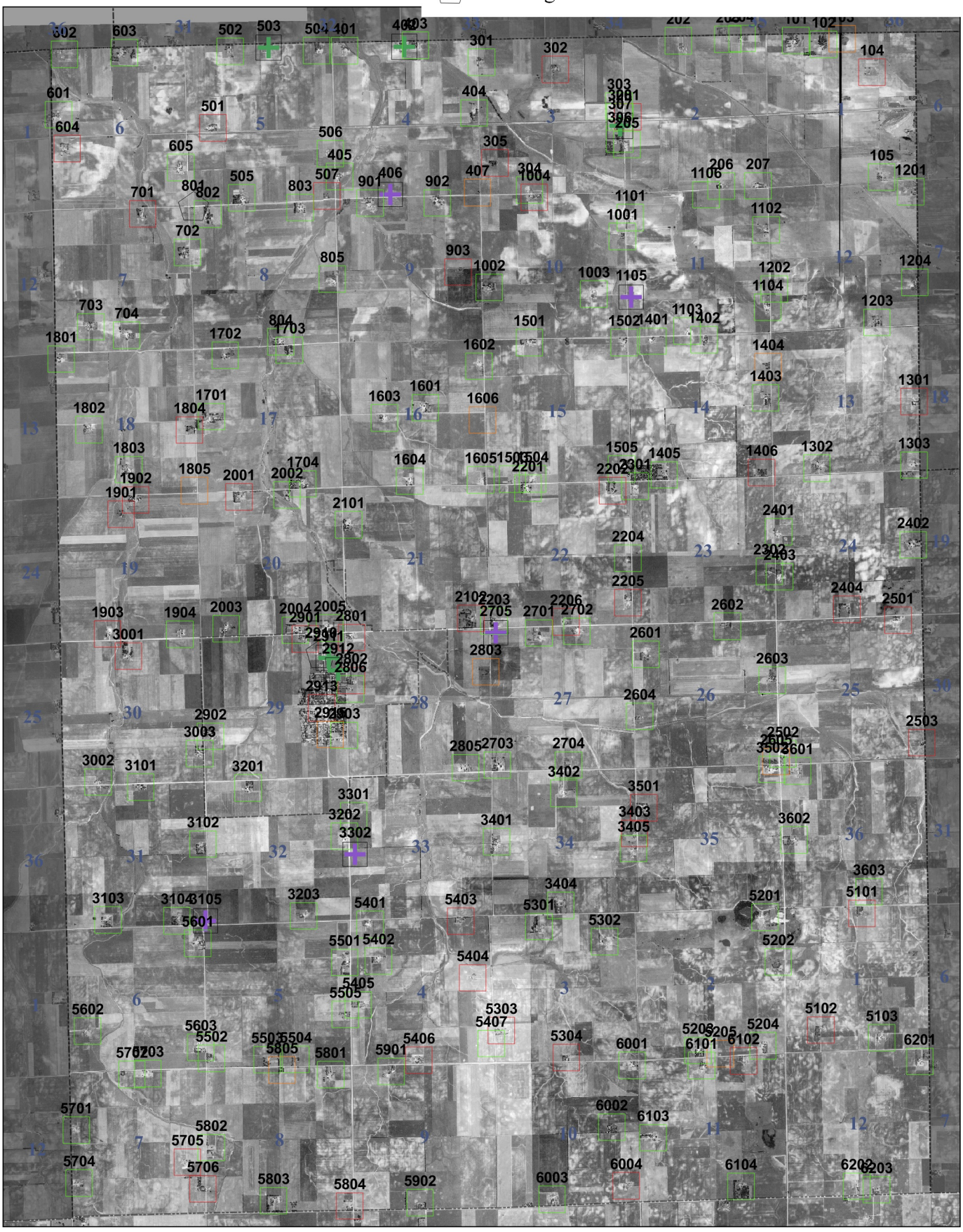
Cemetery
Contributing
Local landmark potential
National Register potential
Non-contributing



0.25 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

PILOT TOWNSHIP
Map 4: 1939 Aerial Photography

Existing Site
Existing School
Demolished Site
Demolished School
Church
Cemetery



0.25 0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles