

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Sent to Washington
9-28-92

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Point School

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 6976 North Vincennes Trail

not for publication

city or town Grant Park

vicinity

state Illinois

code IL

county Kankakee

code 091

zip code 60940

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Gehl, SHP: 9-22-92
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Point School
Name of Property

Kankakee, Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: one-room school

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1854-1942

Significant Dates

1854

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/a

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Point School
Name of Property

Kankakee, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	1	6
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4	4	7	0	7	0
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4	5	6	3	4	6	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

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--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Newton, National Register Assistant

organization Illinois Historic Preservation Agency date August 6, 1992

street & number Old State Capitol telephone 217/785-4324

city or town Springfield state Illinois zip code 62701

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Raymond & June Noteboom

street & number 6976 North Vincennes Trail telephone 815/465-6179

city or town Grant Park state Illinois zip code 60940

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Point School

Point School sits at the southwest corner of Vincennes Trail and County Highway #19 in Yellowhead Township, Kankakee County, Illinois. Yellowhead Township is located in the extreme northeastern part of the county and is bounded on the north by Will County, on the east by Indiana, on the south by Momence Township, and on the west by Summer Township. According to the current owners, the school was built in 1854. Evidence of straight sawn wood in the ceiling joists and roof sheathing boards points to a pre-Civil War construction date for the building. The school sits on a separate lot from the neighboring farms. The surrounding land is basically level and devoted to agriculture. The front facade faces east onto Vincennes Trail, the north facade is parallel to County Highway #19. A modern ranch home with outbuildings lies immediately south of the schoolhouse.

The schoolhouse is a one story front-gabled wood structure with a simple rectangular plan. A brick chimney rises from the interior of the school through the gabled roof. The building has a brick foundation, wooden clapboard siding, and a low-pitched front-gable asphalt shingled roof with a plain narrow frieze. Ceiling joists in the building are 18" on center and appear to be straight sawn. The wide roof sheathing boards are 12-20 inches wide and are straight sawn. Point School is in excellent condition and retains its historic integrity.

The front facade faces east. The front entry is located in the center of the facade and is covered by a porch with a simple pent roof supported by two diagonal braces. The half-glass entry door has three lower wooden panels and is recessed. There is a two-pane transom above the entry door.

Along the north facade of the schoolhouse from left to right is a small square four-pane wood window and three two-over-two double hung wood sash windows with decorative wood cornices and wood sills. The rear (west) facade has no openings. From left to right along the south facade is a rear fire escape door covered by a porch with a pent roof, five one-over-one double hung wood sash windows with simple casings, and a small square four-pane wood window.

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In 1919, seven feet was added to the front of the school to provide a vestibule and two indoor rest rooms. The interior of the school has a small front vestibule. It was used for coats and storage and has wood wainscoting and plaster walls. On either side of the vestibule are rest rooms which are now storage and museum areas.

Most of the interior woodwork in the school seems to have been replaced in the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century. The classroom has a maple floor, the floor boards are 2 1/2" wide. Wooden wainscoting with 4" wide boards encircles the room as well as a chair molding with plaster walls above, chalkboards, and a picture rail. Moldings around the doors and windows are simple. The ceiling has 4" wide wood boards. A scuttle in the ceiling leads to the attic. In 1919 a decorative glazed brick chimney and furnace was added to the school.

To meet the school code in the 1930s, two wood windows were added to the south facade to provide more natural light. Also in the 1930s a rear four panel wood door was added to the south facade to provide a fire escape. In the late 1970s vandals set fire to the northwest corner of the school. Some of the wall and a window were replaced due to the fire damage as well as some of the flooring. In 1985 a new asphalt shingle roof was installed and the chimney was tuckpointed and repaired.

There is a well to the southeast of the school, a flagpole to the south, and a frame privy to the west which was recently added by the current owners to provide a historical setting for the school museum. The frame privy is a noncontributing building.

The current owners, Raymond and June Noteboom have rehabilitated the schoolhouse into a school museum. They have collected desks, books, maps, and other school furnishings and supplies that were used in Point School or other one-room schools of the time to show a model of how a one-room country school in Kankakee County was organized. The blackboards were also added to the school by the Notebooms.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Point School is locally historically significant for Criterion A for its association with education as a well-preserved example of a rural one-room schoolhouse in Kankakee County. Its period of significance is from 1854 when the school was built to 1942, the fifty-year cutoff for the National Register of Historic Places. During this time period, Point School served the neighboring citizens of Yellowhead Township as one of nine rural one-room schools in the township. The one-room school was pervasive during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but due to school consolidations and the movement of the rural population to urban areas, many were adapted to new uses, left to decay, or demolished. Point School survives as one of the few extant examples of a rural one-room school with historic integrity left in Kankakee County.

The foundation of free public school legislation in Illinois began with the Northwest Territory Land Ordinance of 1785 passed by the federal government. This land ordinance created the laying out and surveying of townships in the territories of the Northwest and for the setting aside of Section 16 in each township for educational purposes. When territories became states in this region, the sale or lease of these lands would be set aside to create a permanent school fund. Unfortunately, the sale of these lands did not provide enough support to open many schools and keep them running. The settlers often did not want to tax themselves to keep the schools open.¹

In 1825 under the sponsorship of Joseph Duncan of Jacksonville, the Illinois legislature passed a free public school law that provided for the taxation of property for educational purposes and would have almost assured free public education far in advance of other Midwestern states, but protests against the law were so overwhelming that the next legislature repealed the law ending free public school education in Illinois for many years.²

The 1830 Illinois legislature began chartering private subscription schools to individuals, joint stock companies, and religious organizations. By 1848, the legislature had issued over 125 charters.³ Agitation for free public schools began in

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the Midwest's rising towns and cities among college educators, businessmen, and journalists such as John Wright founder of the Prairie Farmer. These reformers believed that free public schools would "preserve liberty and democracy through education, eliminate crime and poverty, and lift men to their own standards of conduct."⁴

With support from Wright and other reformers, Illinois passed the Educational Law of 1841 which created township trustees to oversee all property in the township including Section 16; allowed associations of inhabitants to acquire land, build schools, and appoint three of their own as trustees to run the schools; and appointed County School Commissioners to sell school lands and apply their sale and township funds for the support of schools.⁵

The Educational Law of 1845 allowed people to tax themselves if two-thirds of the legal voters of the school district supported it. The tax could not exceed fifteen cents of 100 dollars assessed valuation. The law also made the Secretary of State ex-officio Superintendent of Common Schools and the county commissioners were made ex-officio County School Superintendents requiring them to visit and supervise schools, examine teachers, and issue teaching certificates. In 1847 the two-thirds vote was lowered to a simple majority of all properly qualified voters.⁶

Settlers began arriving in Yellowhead Township as early as 1834. A private subscription school was organized in 1837 near the village of Sherburnville and other subscription schools were established throughout the area. Kankakee County was formed in 1853 from territory detached from Will and Iroquois counties. In June of 1853 the County Commissioners created Yellowhead Township. James Parmeley, Ezra Huntly, and Elijah Lewis were selected as Township Trustees. The trustees immediately sold Section 16 of the township creating a permanent school fund of \$6,512.65. Under the laws of 1845 and 1847, residents in Kankakee County's townships began organizing school districts and taxing themselves to support the new schools.⁷

Point School, also known as District #8, was organized in 1854 and construction of the school began on Archibald Morrison's farm at Yellowhead Point southeast of Grant Park. A parcel of land was deeded to the trustees of District #8 by Morrison for

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the school. The school was located next door to the Methodist Church which was organized and erected in 1846-1848. In 1872 the congregation relocated to Grant Park and the church building was moved to Grant Park where it was used as a blacksmith shop. The building burned down in 1904.⁹

Nine rural school districts were created in Yellowhead Township along with schools at Grant Park and Sollitt. The organizing of Yellowhead Township into nine rural school districts seemed typical of the Midwest. By creating many school districts in a township, farmers brought schools to their children. There was no cheap, public transportation available to take children to school far away from home. When enough settlers moved into an area a new school district was created by reorganizing the township's school districts, bringing the new school closer to the children. These districts which were formed by the local farmers' decisions varied in size and shape. Most townships followed a general pattern that could be seen from the location of the schoolhouses. It was the custom to divide the township into nine districts, two miles square, and to erect a schoolhouse near the center of each. "As the county roads are in most instances, constructed along section lines and therefore ran north and south, east and west, at intervals of a mile--the traveller expects to find a school house at every alternate crossing."⁹

Yellowhead Township's school districts were originally organized in all shapes and sizes to suit the convenience of sparse settlements. But in 1867, the Township Trustees proceeded to re-district the township into nine districts of four sections each, with two exceptions. Thus creating a somewhat uniform pattern typical of the Midwest.¹⁰

The schoolhouse erected for Point School in 1854 seems to be typical of mid- and late-nineteenth century rural one-room schools built in the Midwest. They were typically a rectangular, one-room frame structure almost invariably painted white, with three windows on each of its longer sides and one door squarely in the middle of its shorter side.¹¹ Point School seems to follow this Midwestern pattern until the addition of indoor rest rooms to the front of the school and the addition in the 1930s of two more southside windows and a fire escape door which changed

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the symmetry of the school but provided much needed light, ventilation, safety, and comfort for the pupils attending Point School.

In 1855 Illinois finally passed a free public school law joining other Midwestern states such as Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio who passed free public school legislation in the late 1840s and early 1850s.¹² The new law made it mandatory that schools must be supported by local tax levies and be open at least six months per year. Since most of Kankakee County's schools including Point School were already levying taxes to support the schools, the new law had little effect.

In 1858, Yellowhead Township had six schoolhouses.¹³ By 1860, there were seven schoolhouses in Yellowhead Township with 333 pupils in attendance. Also, in 1860 Kankakee County had ninety schoolhouses.¹⁴ By 1919, Kankakee County had 151 one-room schoolhouses.¹⁵

Locally kept records for Point School and other schools in Kankakee County are almost nonexistent. When the schools were consolidated and closed, the rural school boards and one-room schools were not needed anymore and the records and equipment were sold or thrown away. The current owners of Point School have located the attendance books for 1912-1919 which lists the names of pupils, teachers, average attendance, course of study, grades, and condition of the furnishings and supplies for the building.

Point School seems to be typical of rural community schools where children in the area came to receive rudimentary elementary education from 1854 to the school's closing in 1948. Generally these schools had one teacher for all ages of students. Grades one through eight were taught at Point School depending on the age of the pupils attending each year. Children in the area could attend private schools such as the Catholic schools in St. Anne, Bourbonnais, or Kankakee, but the costs of tuition and transportation was prohibitive for most farm families.

A two-year high school was created in 1907 in Grant Park. The school was housed in Grant Park's Grade School which was built in 1905. With an increasing enrollment, a gymnasium, assembly room, and two classrooms were added to the Grant Park

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School in 1925. Another year was also added to the High School curriculum at that time. Grant Park High School offered four years of training beginning in 1937-1938. Students could also attend Grant Park's High School after they finished attending Point School if they could afford the transportation to town.¹⁶

Classes were held in the school until 1948. By this time, the state was encouraging a policy of consolidating and centralizing institutions, so that grade, junior high, and high schools could be created. The school was sold and converted into a residence. All of the one-room schools in Yellowhead Township were closed in the late 1940s and the pupils of these schools were transported by bus to Grant Park's elementary and high schools.

In order for Point School to be fully evaluated for its significance as an example of a rural one-room school in Kankakee County, it must be compared to other one-room schools in the county. To establish how many one-room schools were still standing in Kankakee County and their condition, a survey was conducted by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency in the spring of 1992. Based on the 1883 Atlas of Kankakee County by J. H. Beers and Company of Chicago and a current Kankakee County Highway Map, sites where rural school buildings existed in the 1883 Atlas were compared to sites where buildings existed on the current Kankakee County Highway Map. In 1919, Kankakee County had 151 rural schools. Fifty-four sites were noted where potential school buildings possibly existed. A windshield survey of the fifty-four sites was completed. Only twenty-five school buildings were located. Of these twenty-five, all but three had been converted to houses or businesses and had later additions and alterations. Of the three that weren't altered, two are brick gable-front buildings that have been converted to homes and the other is Point School. Both of these brick one-room schools appear to have been built at a later date than Point School.

Two, one-room rural schools have been moved in Kankakee County, Mt. Airy School, to Momence, and Taylor School, to Kankakee where they are currently used as museums. Mt. Airy School and Taylor School appear to have been built at the same time as Point School, but they have been moved from their original location. Point School is the only known intact wood frame one-room school that sits on its original location in Kankakee County. Based on the survey, it also may be the oldest

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intact one-room school still standing on its original location in Kankakee County. As the only known one-room school on its original location with its school interior intact, Point School serves as an excellent example of a one-room school in Kankakee County.

One-room rural schools educated most of the children in Illinois until the 1920s when the majority of the population began moving to the urban areas. New legislation, improved transportation, and new centralized facilities with better equipment, more teachers, and numerous subjects led to the demise of the rural one-room school. Point School remains today as the only known intact rural school district one-room school that sits on its original location in Kankakee County. As a type that was pervasive throughout the country during the late 1800s and early 1900s but today is fast fading into oblivion, Point School is significant in the history of education in Kankakee County.

1. Fuller, Wayne Edison. The Old Country School: The Story of Rural Education in the Middle West. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982, pg. 28.
2. Pulliam, John Donald. "A History of the Struggle for a Free Common School System in Illinois from 1818 to the Civil War." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois, Urbana, 1965, pg. 32.
3. Pulliam, John Donald. "A History of the Struggle for a Free Common School System in Illinois from 1818 to the Civil War." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois, Urbana, 1965, pg. 34.
4. Fuller, Wayne Edison. The Old Country School: The Story of Rural Education in the Middle West. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982, pg. 40.
5. Cook, John W. The Educational History of Illinois. Chicago: Henry O. Shepard Company, 1912, pg. 40.
6. Pulliam, John Donald. "A History of the Struggle for a Free Common School system in Illinois from 1818 to the Civil War." Ph.D. diss., University of Illinois, Urbana, 1965, pg. 172.

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7. Kenaga, William F. and George R. Letourneau, eds. Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Kankakee County. Chicago: Midwest Publishing Company, 1906, pg. 731.
8. Reaman, Ione. Yellowhead Township History. Herscher, Illinois: Herscher Publishing, 1976, pg. 48-50.
9. Fuller, Wayne Edison. The Old Country School: the Story of Rural Education in the Middle West. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982, pg. 43-44.
10. Kenaga, William F. and George R. Letourneau, eds. Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Kankakee County. Chicago: Midwest Publishing Company, 1906, pg. 731.
11. Fuller, Wayne Edison. The Old Country School: The Story of Rural Education in the Middle West. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982, pg. 72-73.
12. Fuller, Wayne Edison. The Old Country School: The Story of Rural Education in the Middle West. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982, pg. 41.
13. Illinois Department of Public Instruction. Biennial Report 1857-1858. Springfield: Illinois Department of Public Instruction, 1858.
14. Illinois Department of Public Instruction. Biennial Report 1857-1858. Springfield: Illinois Department of Public Instruction, 1860.
15. Illinois Department of Public Instruction. Biennial Report 1921-1922. Springfield: Schnepf & Barnes, 1921.
16. Reaman, Ione. Yellowhead Township History. Herscher, Illinois: Herscher Publishing, 1976, pg. 51.

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Herget, James E. "Democracy revisited: The law and school districts in Illinois." Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society 72 (1979): 123-38.

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Illinois Department of Public Instruction. Centennial Celebration of the Enactment of the First Free School Law in Illinois 1825-1925. Springfield: Schnepf & Barnes, 1925.

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Lindstrom, David Edgar. Development of Rural Community Schools. University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin no. 627. Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1958.

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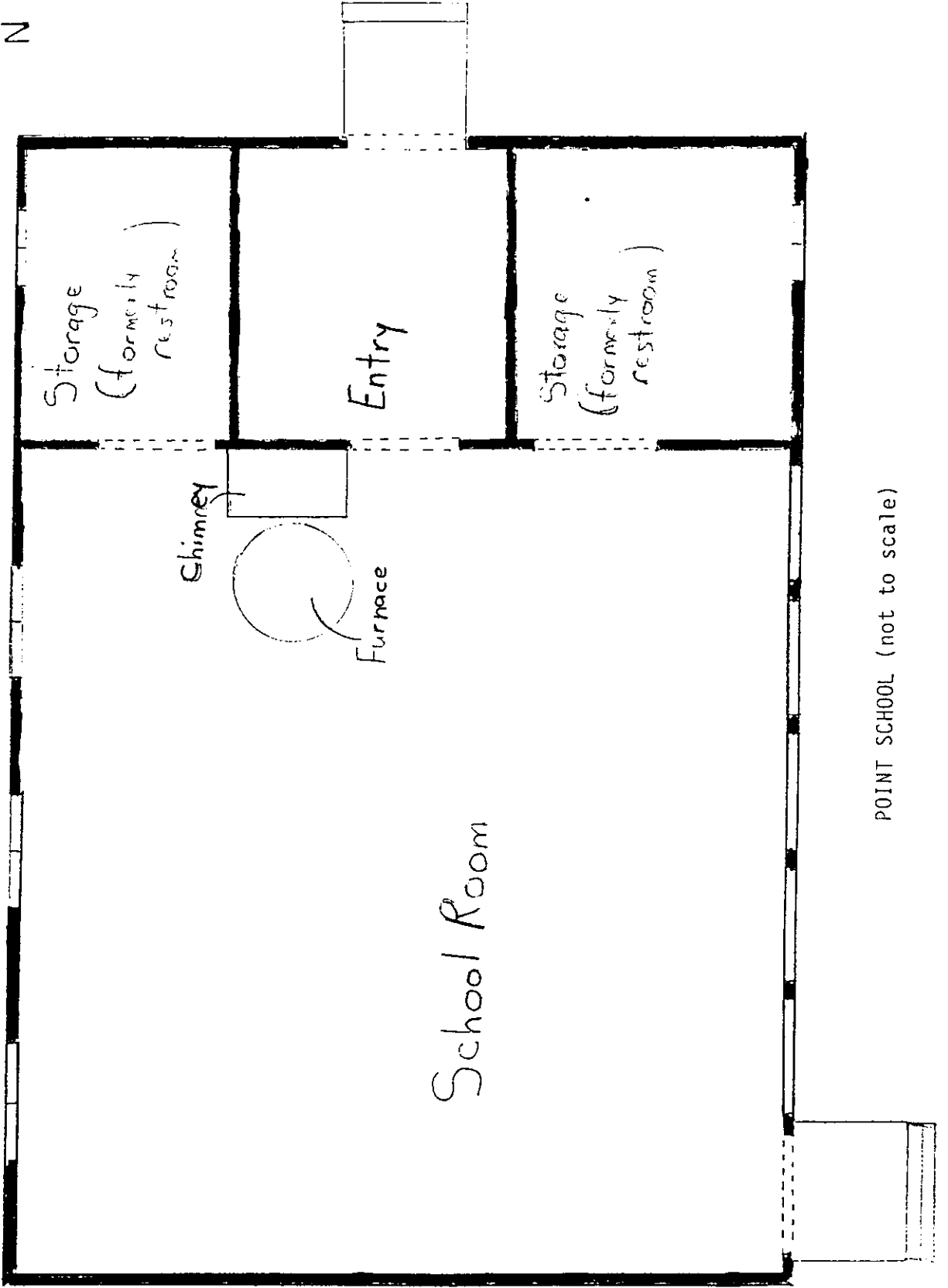
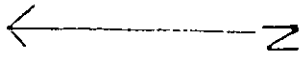
Point School

Verbal Boundary Description

Commencing at a point at the southwest corner of the junction of Vincennes Trail and Kankakee County Highway #19 then south along the west edge of Vincennes Trail 162.2 feet; then west 230.5 feet; then north 155.9 feet; then east 250.6 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the lot historically associated with Point School.



POINT SCHOOL (not to scale)



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127



IN REPLY REFER TO

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 11/02/92 THROUGH 11/06/92

NOV 13 1992

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number NHL Status, Action, Date, Multiple Name

CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, Dewenter Mansion, Guest House and Grounds, 6100 Brydon Rd., La Verne, 92001559, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

COLORADO, BOULDER COUNTY, Longmont Carnegie Library, 457 Fourth Ave., Longmont, 92001406, NOMINATION, 11/03/92

COLORADO, DENVER COUNTY, Palmer--Ferril House, 2123 Downing St., Denver, 92001408, NOMINATION, 11/03/92

COLORADO, EL PASO COUNTY, Black Forest School, 6770 Shoup Rd., Colorado Springs, 92001407, NOMINATION, 11/03/92

FLORIDA, DUVAL COUNTY, Woman's Club of Jacksonville, 861 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville, 92001505, NOMINATION, 11/03/92

ILLINOIS, BUREAU COUNTY, Stevens House, 140 E. Main St., Tiskilwa, 92001537, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

ILLINOIS, CHRISTIAN COUNTY, Kitchell Park, Jct. of Ninth and Kitchell Sts., Pana, 92001538, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

ILLINOIS, KANKAKEE COUNTY, Point School, 6976 N. Vincennes Trail, Grant Park vicinity, 92001539, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

ILLINOIS, MACOUPIN COUNTY, Anderson, John C., House, 920 W. Breckenridge St., Carlinville, 92001535, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

ILLINOIS, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Freeman--Brewer--Sawyer House, 532 S. Main St., Hillsboro, 92001536, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

ILLINOIS, PUTNAM COUNTY, Clear Creek Meeting House, Address Restricted, McNabb vicinity, 92001534, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

LOUISIANA, WEBSTER PARISH, Minden Historic District, Roughly, Broadway, East/West St. and Lewisville Rd. bordering Academy Park and adjacent parts of Elm St. and Fort St., Minden, 92001527, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

MASSACHUSETTS, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, Cushman Village Historic District, Roughly bounded by E. Leverett Rd. and Pine, Henry, Bridge and State Sts., Amherst, 92001553, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

MASSACHUSETTS, NORFOLK COUNTY, Scott's Woods Historic District, Hillside St. between Randolph Ave. and MDC Blue Hills Reservation, Milton, 92001528, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

NEW YORK, CHEMUNG COUNTY, St. Patrick's Parochial Residence--Convent and School, 515--517 Park Pl., Elmira, 92001561, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

NEW YORK, OTSEGO COUNTY, South Worcester Historic District, Jct. of Co. Rt. 40 and Co. Rt. 39 and W along 40, South Worcester, 92001563, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

RHODE ISLAND, PROVIDENCE COUNTY, Whipple--Jenckes House, 2500 Diamond Hill Rd., Cumberland, 92001541, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

RHODE ISLAND, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Kenyon's Department Store, 344 Main St., South Kingstown, 92001540, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

RHODE ISLAND, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Washington County Court House, 3481 Kingstown Rd., South Kingstown, 92001542, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

VERMONT, CHITTENDEN COUNTY, Jericho Village Historic District, VT 15, Plains Rd., Mill St. and Old Pump Rd., Jericho, 92001533, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

WISCONSIN, DANE COUNTY, Ames, Francis Marian, Farmstead, 221 US 14, Rulland, 92001555, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

WISCONSIN, DODGE COUNTY, Greenfield, Willard, Farmstead, N-7436 WI Trunk Hwy. 26, Burnett Township, Horicon vicinity, 92001557, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

WISCONSIN, GREEN COUNTY, Blumer, Dr. Samuel, House, 112 Sixth Ave., New Glarus, 92001556, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

WISCONSIN, PORTAGE COUNTY, Pomeroy, L. A., House, 203 Laconia St., Amherst, 92001560, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

WISCONSIN, ROCK COUNTY, Prospect Hill Historic District, Roughly bounded by Eisenhower, Prospect and Atwood Aves., Milwaukee St., Parker Dr. and Centerway, Janesville, 92001558, NOMINATION, 11/05/92

ILLINOIS HISTORIC SITES SURVEY INVENTORY

K17-14-10

2008

1. Name of Site:

Common point Schoolhouse

Historic

2. Location:

Street and Number

Township

Section

City or Town

Zip Code

Yellow Head
Range T32N

32
1/4 Section

Grant Park vic.

County

R14E

NE, NW

Kankakee

3. Classification:

Category (check one)

Integrity (check one)

- District
- Building
- Site
- Structure

- Altered
- Unaltered
- Moved
- Original Site

4. Ownership:

Status (check one)

- Private
- Public

- Occupied
- Unoccupied
- Preservation work in progress

Access to Public

- Yes
- Restricted
- Unrestricted
- No

Present Use (check one or more)

- Agricultural
- Commercial
- Educational
- Entertainment
- Government
- Industrial
- Military
- Museum
- Park
- Private Residence
- Religious
- Scientific
- Transportation
- Other Unoccupied

5. Ownership of Property:

Owner's Name

Phone Number

Street and Number

City or Town

State

County

Zip Code

EDUCATION

6. Description:

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Deteriorated
- Ruins
- Unexposed

Is there a program of preservation underway?

- Yes
- No

7. Historical Themes: (check one or more of the following)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archeological Site | (Pre-Columbian) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archeological Site | (Post-Columbian to 1673) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> French Influence | (1673-1780) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Frontier | (1780-1818) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Early | (1818-1850) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Middle | (1850-1900) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illinois Late | (1900-present) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Famous People | (give names & dates) |

8. Specific Date:

Areas of significance (check one or more of the following)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (pre-historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Music |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Political |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | |

Brief statement of significance: (include all names and dates)

Use additional sheets if necessary. 1 room schoolhouar on Vincennes Trail.

9. Form prepared by:

Name and Title: _____

Date: _____

Organization: _____

Phone: _____

Street and Number: _____

City or Town: _____

County: _____

Zip Code _____

During the course of the Survey we often find it necessary to search for a particular site. When filling out the Survey form, please list according to the following example, published references to the site for which forms are being completed. If a bibliography can be compiled, it will greatly deduct from the Survey's task.

Bibliography

Robertson, Robert, Of Whales and Men. New York, Alfred K. Knopf, Inc., 1954.