



KANKAKEE COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

189 E. COURT STREET, SUITE 201 · KANKAKEE, ILLINOIS 60901
815/937-2940 · (Fax) 815/937-2974

HISTORIC LANDMARK NOMINATION FORM

Please print or type all requested information.

1. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Common Name: George R. Letourneau Home

Historic Name: Letourneau House

Address (Include Street #, City, and Zip): 698 Stratford Drive East, PO Box 311, Bourbonnais, IL 60914

Township: 31N (Bourbonnais) Section: 19 Range: 12E

Names of Roads at Closest Intersection: Stratford Drive and Main Street (Route 102)

2. COMMISSION STAFF USE ONLY

Document Number: _____

Application Complete? _____ Yes _____ No

Date Received _____

Staff Acknowledgment: _____

Commission Meeting Date: _____

Action: _____ HPC _____ PZA _____ County Board

Distribution Date:

_____ Kankakee County Historic Preservation Commission

_____ Kankakee County Planning, Zoning & Agriculture Commission

_____ Kankakee County Board

3. PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION

Category of Property:

X Building _____ Structure _____ Object _____ Site _____ Historic District _____ Landscape

Ownership of Property:

_____ Private X Public-local _____ Public-State _____ Public-Federal

Original Construction Date 1837



Kankakee County Historic Landmark Nomination
Document Number _____

**Number of contributing resources with previous
landmark status:**

_____ Kankakee County
_____ Illinois
_____ National Register

Number of Resources within Property:

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

Attach a copy of previous nomination form.

4. FUNCTION OR USE

Historic Functions:

Government/Post Office
Domestic/Single Dwelling House

Current Functions:

Social/Meeting Hall
Social/Museum

5. DESCRIPTION

Architectural Classification:

Greek Revival

walls Clapboard siding with off-white paint and blue-green trim

roof Cedar shake

other

Narrative Description
(Enter categories)

Foundation Limestone

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

(See Narrative Description with drawings and photographs below)



6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Please indicate which of the following criteria apply to the nominated property. (Check all that apply.)

- ☒ **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 front of all that apply.)

Property is:

☐ owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☒ removed from its original location.

(original location was at PIN 17-09-19-114-004)

261 North Main Street, Bourbonnais, IL

☐ a birthplace or a grave.

☐ a cemetery

☐ a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ a commemorative property.

☐ less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (A, B, C, D)

Criterion A: Pre-Letourneau House History

Criterion B: Prominent Prior Owner—George R. Letourneau

Criterion C: Greek Revival Architecture, 1866

Period of Significance

Criterion A: 1837-1854

Criterion B: 1854-1883

Criterion C: 1854-1866

Significant Dates

1837—original construction;

1837-40—building served as post office and general store;

1854—George Letourneau purchased the building (what he referred to as a “pioneer structure”) to be used as a farmhouse along with three acres;

1866—completion of house renovation to Greek Revival architectural style by Letourneau;

1875—George Letourneau elected first mayor of Bourbonnais;

1883—George Letourneau and family move from their Bourbonnais house to Kankakee upon after his election to County Sheriff;

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Letourneau, George R.

Cultural Affiliation

Architect / Builder

Letourneau, George R.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

7. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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



Previous documentation on file (NPS)

____ preliminary determination of individual listing 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 # _____

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
☒ Local government
____ University
____ Other

Name of repository

Village of Bourbonnais Ordinance No. 00-1229 designated
the Letourneau Home as a village landmark on September
18, 2000.

Primary location of additional data

8. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Tax Assessor's Parcel Identification Number (P.I.N.) 17 - 09 - 19 - 101 - 034

Acreage of Property (see below in Verbal Boundary Description)
(Lot Dimensions & # of acres)

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Please attach a map indicating the property location and the boundaries of the property and/or landmark location to be nominated. Attach photographs which show sufficient detail, important features, and significant structures of the property to be nominated. Historic photographs of the property to be nominated are encouraged. If possible, please also provide photographs in digital format.

(See Verbal Boundary Description below)

9. FORM PREPARED BY

Include the name, address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address, and signature of the person(s) submitting this nomination application.

Name/title: Dr. James F. Paul and Daron Kinzinger

Signatures

Organization: Kankakee County Historic Preservation Commission and Bourbonnais Grove Historical Society

Date: February 7, 2011

Street & number 764 Woodstock Lane (Paul) 1632 Hatteras Drive (Kinzinger)

Telephone: 815 933-9202 (Paul) 815 603-9738 (Kinzinger)

City or town Bourbonnais State IL Zip code 60914 (Both Paul and Kinzinger live in Bourbonnais)

E-mail: jpaul764@comcast.net and daron-kinzinger@ksd111.org

Attach additional signature sheets if more than one person/family is making application.



10. PROPERTY OWNERSHIP INFORMATION

Include the name, address, and telephone number of all legal owners of record of the nominated property. If the property has more than two (2) owners, use Attachment 3.

PLEASE NOTE: When nominating a landscape which incorporates more than one property or when nominating a district, Attachment 1-3 **must** be completed and submitted with this application.

name/title: Village of Bourbonnais

street & number 700 Main Stree NW

city or town Bourbonnais state IL zip code 60914-2302 Telephone 815 937-3570

Has the applicant notified the property owner(s) that this property is being recommended for landmark designation to the Kankakee County Historic Preservation Commission? X Yes ____ No

If yes, was notification made by the applicant X (spoke to Mayor Paul Schore on August 19, 2010) in person?
____ by telephone? ____ in writing?

Has the property owner(s) indicated support or lack of support for nomination of this property?
X Support ____ Lack of support?

11. PROPERTY STATUS INFORMATION

At the time of the application, is the nominated property:

____ threatened by demolition or neglect? *(Please provide detailed explanation.)*

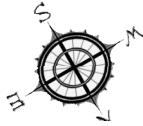
____ considered for new development? *(Please provide detailed explanation.)*

X likely to remain in its present condition?

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property)

The George R. Letourneau House is a 1 and ½ story, frame, Greek Revival style dwelling with a modified rectangular plan, an intersecting gable roof, front porch, side porch, and rear porch. The exterior walls are clapboard siding, the roof is cedar shake shingles, the chimneys are brick, and the foundation is limestone. True to its style, the pillared entrance portico has prominent support columns which mirror the architecture of a Greek temple. This primary entrance with its narrow sidelights on either side of the door and the rectangular transom light above is also typical of Greek Revival style. Multi-paned windows with original glass exist on the house exterior along with ornamental pediments that frame many windows. As it exists today, the house resides on a reminiscent limestone foundation, a rock that was abundant in the region. The house is located on Stratford Drive East its front faces northwest. One acre of garden area comprises the immediate exterior grounds, and the southwestern side of the building is adjacent to an acre of ground named the Adrien M. Richard Heritage Preserve. The house is in fair condition and has had window and roof restorations since 1986 when the house was relocated to its present site.

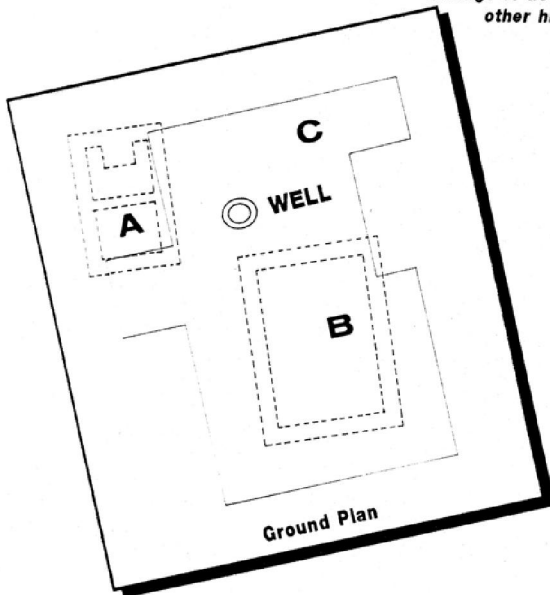
The George Letourneau House may have been initially built on the foundation of what was a trading post with Native Americans established either by Noel LeVasseur or Francois Bourbonnais, Sr. The original trading post foundation may have influenced some of the house's design. The house was built about 1837 with the front part serving as a post office (see Narrative Statement of Significance on pages 16-17) and was added onto by George Letourneau in the 1850s and 1860s. See drawing and explanation below by Vic Johnson.



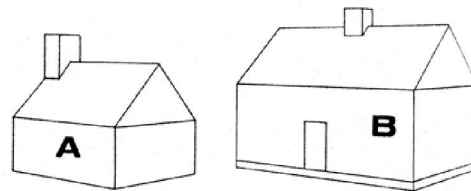
This is the compass direction for the Ground Plan below.

The Letourneau House, 1840 to 1985

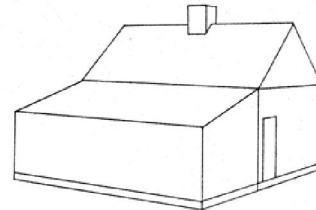
These drawings of the evolution of the Letourneau house are based on interpretations of the findings of archeologist Floyd Mansberger, architectural consultant Robert Furhoff, the writings of George R. Letourneau, and other historical sources.



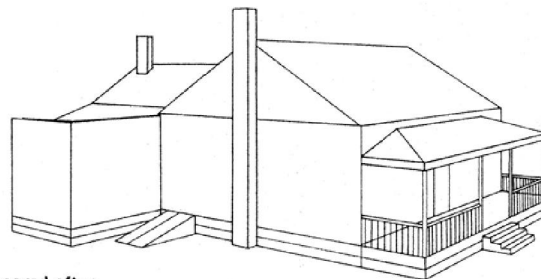
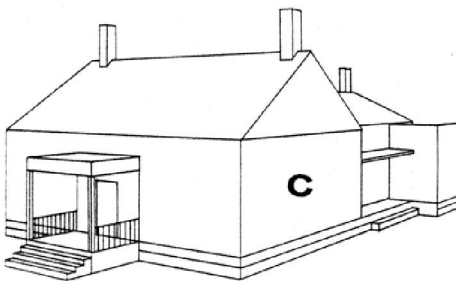
The ground plan shows the location of buildings on the original site of the Letourneau home at 261 N. Main Street in Bourbonnais. A marks a 12' x 18' limestone foundation of an 1830s or earlier building; B is the foundation of an 18' x 24' one-and-a-half story oak-framed "post-and girt" structure, perhaps built about 1837. C is the foundation outline of the Letourneau home after 1866. The drawing below shows how buildings A and B may have appeared.



The drawing to the right represents building B after a shed-roofed extension had been added about 1840. At this time the building was used as a post office and general store.



Below: C shows the improvements made by George R. Letourneau between 1854 and 1866. The shed roof was removed, a basement dug, the entire structure turned about 10 degrees counterclockwise, moved forward and to the north about five feet, and put on a new foundation. Stone from demolished building A was used in the new foundation. The entire front section became a two-story house. The roof ridge was turned 90 degrees to run parallel with the front of the house. A one-and-a-half story extension to the rear, a pantry and a porch were added.



The drawing on the right shows how the house appeared after 1883. The one room extension to the left and a new cellar entrance probably were improvements made earlier by Letourneau. The outside chimney (to accommodate a furnace that replaced the iron stoves in the front part of the house), hipped-roof front porch, and a large rear porch were added by Oliver Fraser who owned the house after 1887.

(C) 1996 by Vic Johnson
All Rights Reserved



The 1883 *Kankakee County Atlas* depicts an engraving of the Letourneau homestead.



The Letourneau house as it looks today (view from the west).

George Letourneau made many improvements to the house between 1854 and 1866 in the Greek Revival style that was popular in that day. A pantry and a porch were added to the rear of the structure. The improvements changed the house a great deal and were in keeping with Letourneau's image in the community. The shed-like sloping rear roof was also removed and a basement was added. Before being placed on a new foundation, the whole house was actually moved forward at a slightly different angle. Letourneau also added a second story by changing the roof line. A well curbing (stones around the well) adjacent to the house was made using stones from an outbuilding on the original site.

Within the structure, many of the floor boards are original and consist of wide wood planks. Interior walls within the structure are formed with split planks and "accordion" style plaster lathing that is covered with horse hair plaster. An opening to what was once an underground cistern is accessible through a trap door in the kitchen area. (*Excerpts above are from local historian Vic Johnson's unpublished materials, 1996*)

Several characteristics of the Greek Revival style are seen in the following photographs of the Letourneau House.



Between 1854 and 1866, George Letourneau turned the house (former post office) 10 degrees counter-clockwise (see Vic Johnson's "diagram C" on page 7). As it is positioned today, the front entrance to the house faces the northwest on Stratford Drive East.



An entry porch with columns is characteristic of Greek Revival style. Decorative pilasters—a rectangular support that resembles a flat column—adorn the front entrance. The pilaster projects only slightly from the wall.



Narrow windows around the front entry door are characteristic of the Greek Revival style.



The side porch faces southwest (see Vic Johnson's "diagram C" on page 7). A pediment is a low-pitched triangular gable on the front of buildings in the Greek Revival style. The Letourneau House's gable pediment can be seen in the above image; it is magnified in the below image. Although obscured by the tree, there is a heavy cornice on the extreme right. It is magnified in another below image.



The gable pediment is shown in this upper southwest side view of the house.



This heavy cornice can be seen on the east southeast corner of the house. A cornice is the uppermost section of moldings along the top of a wall or just below a roof.



The rear of the house as viewed from the southeast. Heavy cornices can be seen in the above image on the left (south) and right (east) corners of the house.



This is the northeast side of the house.

The following are interior photographs of the Letourneau House.



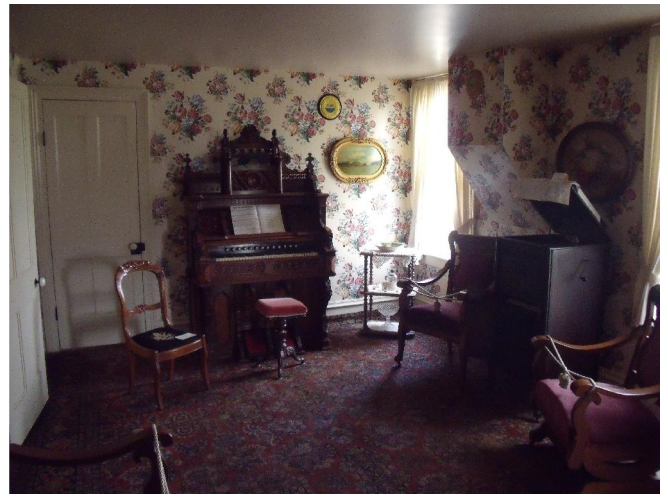
Kitchen (southeast end) and pantry (south corner)



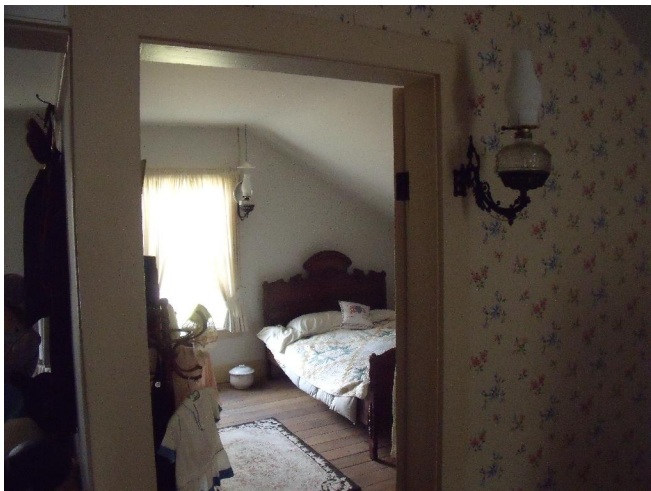
Dining room as viewed from the kitchen
(facing north)



Meeting room for the Bourbonnais Grove Historical Society with museum display cases (facing northwest wall)



Parlor (facing northeast wall)



Upstairs bedrooms with mannequins and display cases (facing north wall)



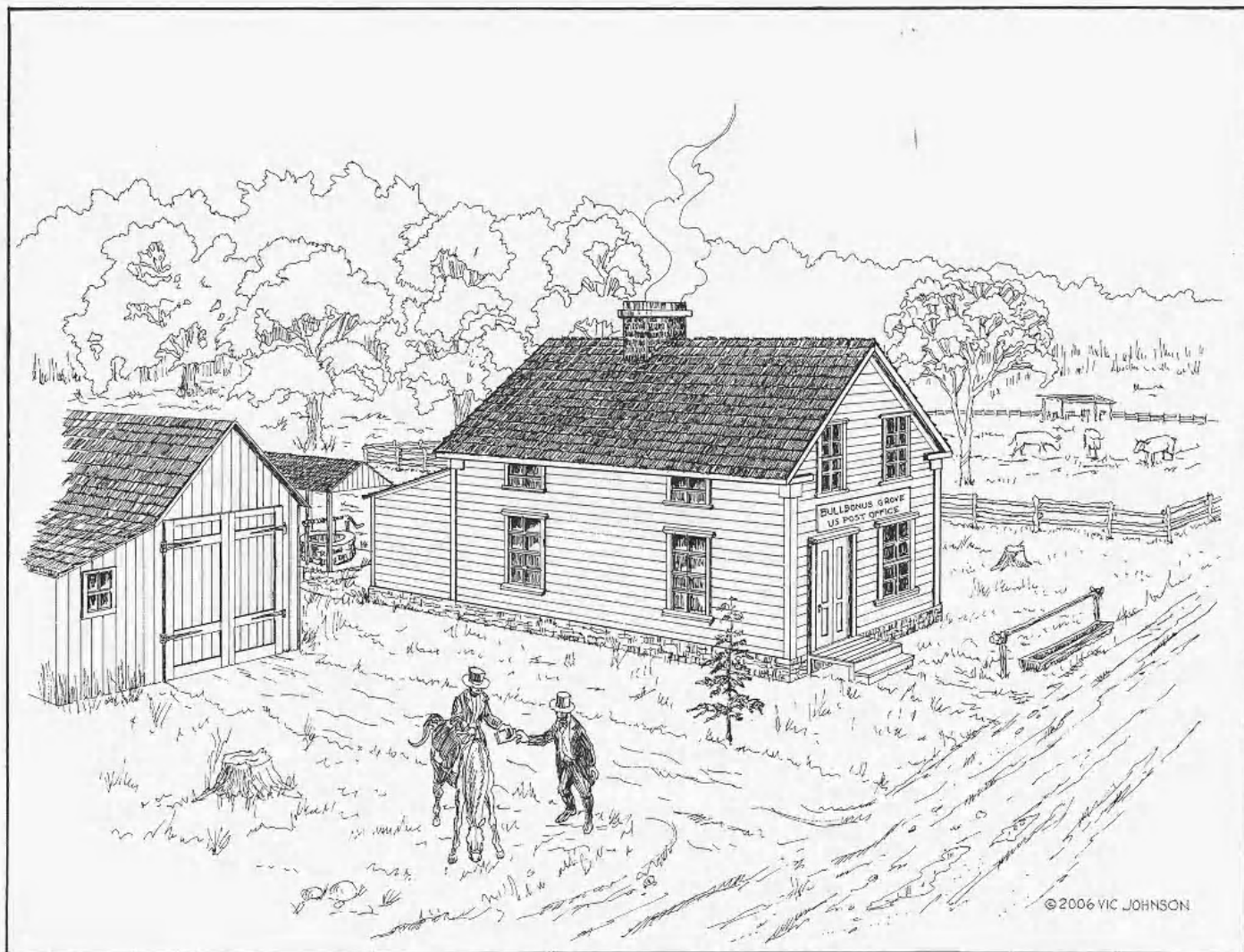
Additional upstairs bedroom along the northeast outer wall (left—facing east) and side bedroom (right—facing north)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION—PRE 1854

An Illinois Division of Preservation Services archeological investigation of the original site of the Letourneau house (the southeast end of the current Clancy-Gernon Funeral Home on North Main Street/Route 102, formerly known as 261 North Main Street, Bourbonnais, IL—PIN 17-09-19-114-004) indicated that at least two other buildings had earlier occupied the site. Artifacts found on the site further collaborated this claim. The items found included a coin dating back to 1802, parts of clay pipes, a few Indian trade beads, animal bones, human tooth, imported china, and flint points. The evidence indicates that the site was occupied long before 1840, perhaps by the original Francois Bourbonnais, Sr. family in 1829-32 or some early trading post (possibly Noel LeVasseur's trading post of 1832 or 1833).

According to the *George R. Letourneau Home Museum* brochure, "When George R. Letourneau [1833-1906] purchased the building in 1854, he remarked that he bought a 'pioneer structure'—to be used as a farmhouse—and three acres of land from a Chicagoan Jacob Russell." He stated further: "To reach Momence one traveled southeast [from Rockville, near Rock Creek], leaving to the right Bourbonnais, which then was quite a settlement, having a post office kept by Jacob Russell . . ." (4). Russell was not a postmaster, but he was the receiver for the Port of Chicago. Russell had purchased the property from Noel LeVasseur in 1848. However, Letourneau stated that the farmhouse had served as a post office and general store in 1840. Another Russell, whose first name was Samuel (perhaps Jacob's brother), was the 1837-40 postmaster of Bullbonus Grove—"Bullbonus" was a corrupted or vernacular rendering of the French name "Bourbonnais" which was used to name the village "Bourbonnais Grove". Therefore, Samuel Russell may have occupied the post office (with house attached) which was owned by his brother Jacob. Accordingly, the original date of occupation for the Letourneau house can be set at 1837 or earlier. The Letourneau house bears no resemblance to the pioneer structure because it was rebuilt by Letourneau. So, the Letourneau house, if not the oldest structure in Kankakee County, contained older structures, one of them the first post office in Bourbonnais Grove. An artistic rendition of the post office is seen below (drawing by Vic Johnson).



The above drawing of the Bullbonus Grove U.S. Post Office, by Vic Johnson, represents an early stage of the Letourneau Home.

GEORGE R. LETOURNEAU—POST 1854

George Letourneau was born on February 29, 1831 (an alternate date by Vic Johnson is February 28, 1833) in St. Thomas, Quebec, Canada. According to Johnson, the young Letourneau arrived in Chicago on May 10, 1847 to work for a merchant for two years. No doubt that earlier as a teenager in Quebec, Letourneau anticipated traveling to the Kankakee River Valley in northern Illinois as he listened to or heard about Noel LeVasseur's firsthand accounts during the trader's recruitment visit to Quebec in the mid 1840s. Accordingly, he moved south to Bourbonnais Grove to work as a clerk for a Mr. Osborn. Caught up in the 1849 California gold rush fever, Letourneau traveled west to seek his fortune. He found profitable work in supplying quartz miners. After returning from the West in 1852 to his new home in Bourbonnais Grove, Letourneau became involved in several business ventures: general merchandising in partnership with Alexander Testu from 1852-55; farming, horse and cattle breeding on his homestead from 1855-83; and grain business with Noel Brosseau from 1869-75 and Hiram Kenaga from 1875-80. He entered political life at an early age and held many village, township, county, and state offices. Letourneau also became an historian as he edited and co-authored the *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Kankakee County*, published in 1906.

On August 12, 1852 (an alternate date by Vic Johnson is July 13, 1852), George Letourneau and Elodie Langlois were married. In 1854, the Letourneaus moved onto a farm in Bourbonnais Grove. As Vic Johnson wrote in *Images of America: Bourbonnais*, "A small subsistence farmstead, including the

timber frame farmhouse, became their new home” (37). The “pioneer structure” that he purchased was to become the Letourneau family home for the next 29 years from 1854-83. The family expanded to include twelve children (this number included one grandchild) and although not necessarily at one time, they all lived in the house from 1854-83. During this time, several additions were made to the home to accommodate the growing family. In reference to the additions to the house, Johnson included in his aforementioned book that Letourneau remarked, “it is in part the same, and stands on the identical spot of the original building” (55). Letourneau wrote in a memorial that an extensive renovation of the house had been made in 1866, perhaps giving the house the Greek Revival style that is shown in the 1883 engraving of the Letourneau Home (see photograph of the engraving on page 8).

The expansion of his house reflects the broadening of Letourneau’s own political career. He was the only person to have been first village president of Bourbonnais and then mayor of the city of Kankakee. As Adrien Richard stated in his *The Village: A Story of Bourbonnais*, “Who was to head up the new village board [the Village of Bourbonnais was incorporated in the spring of 1875]? Unfortunately, previously published histories do not record this important fact, but after much research, interviews with ‘senior’ citizens of the village, and some personal deductions, it was generally agreed that the logical choice for president made by the new board, was George R. Letourneau. It is a known fact that Mr. Letourneau, a very active man in the community, having been elected Circuit Clerk of Kankakee County three years before in 1872 [he served in this office from 1872-76], and being very well indoctrinated in the administration of government, was the logical choice of the board to guide the destinies of this budding village” (17). Richard later stated, “It is assumed that he possibly did not spend more than two terms in the office of mayor of Bourbonnais” (18).

Letourneau had earlier represented his district in the first Republican Convention held at Bloomington, Illinois in 1856—serving as an alternate to Noel LeVasseur, the regular delegate. He had also served as Bourbonnais Township Supervisor in 1856 (and again later in 1867 and 1876). Also, he had been elected as Kankakee county coroner (1860-63), running for office on the same 1860 ballot as fellow Republican Abraham Lincoln; and Bourbonnais Township supervisor. He later served as Kankakee county sheriff (1882-86), county treasurer (1886-90), mayor of Kankakee in 1891, two-term state senator (1892-96 in the 38th and 39th General Assemblies), and deputy county treasurer (1896-1906). After he was elected county sheriff in 1882, the Letourneaus moved from their Bourbonnais home to the sheriff quarters in Kankakee. In 1906 the year that he died, Letourneau edited and co-authored (with William Kenaga) the *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of Kankakee County*, Volume II. He died on December 12, 1906.



George R. Letourneau

EPILOGUE

In 1985, the Bourbonnais Grove Historical Society learned that plans for developing the Letourneau property at 261 North Main Street, Bourbonnais (then owned by David Reedy PIN 17-09-19-114-004) included demolition of the home—actually the Bourbonnais Fire Department planned to burn it down as part of a training exercise. After a sixteen month struggle which culminated in a deciding vote from the Board President Ernest Mooney, the house was saved as an historic landmark and relocated on June 20, 1986 to a two acre Adrien M. Richard Heritage Preserve on Stratford Drive

East, donated by David Reedy. In his book, Vic Johnson wrote this about the move: “Ray Odel pulled the house off its foundation and began the three-quarter mile trip to a lot on Stratford Drive East, where it would take up permanent residence as the headquarters of, and a museum for, the Bourbonnais Grove Historical Society. By noon, the Letourneau house sat on wood cribbing that would hold it until a new foundation was built” (114). After receiving \$100,000 from Governor James Thompson’s Build Illinois Fund—requested by State Representative Ray Christianson—restoration of the house was completed in the late summer of 1988. The George Letourneau Home Museum contains many artifacts related to Bourbonnais history and serves as the meeting place for the Bourbonnais Grove Historical Society. The home is maintained by funds raised by the Society. On November 4, 1985—several months before the Letourneau Home was moved from its original location (201 North Main Street)—the Village of Bourbonnais Board of Trustees enacted the Bourbonnais Village Historic Preservation Ordinance No. 85-562 in order “to provide a mechanism whereby landmarks and districts in the Village of Bourbonnais identified as having historical and/or architectural significance may be preserved and enjoyed in a suitable harmonious environment.” At the first meeting of the Landmark Commission of Bourbonnais April 17, 1986, Chairperson Mary Ann Kirsch entertained a motion “to recommend the Letourneau house for landmark status.” Vice-Chairperson Ken Ponton made the motion, and it passed. Landmark Commission Acting Secretary Vic Johnson stated in the minutes of that meeting, “It was agreed the public meeting on the Letourneau house would be held at 9 a.m., 26 April 1986. . . The village board will take final action on the Letourneau house at its regular meeting on May 5.” This original effort to establish historic landmark status for the Letourneau Home failed either due to no formal action by the village on the recommendation or no proper documentation with the Kankakee County Recorder’s Office by the village.

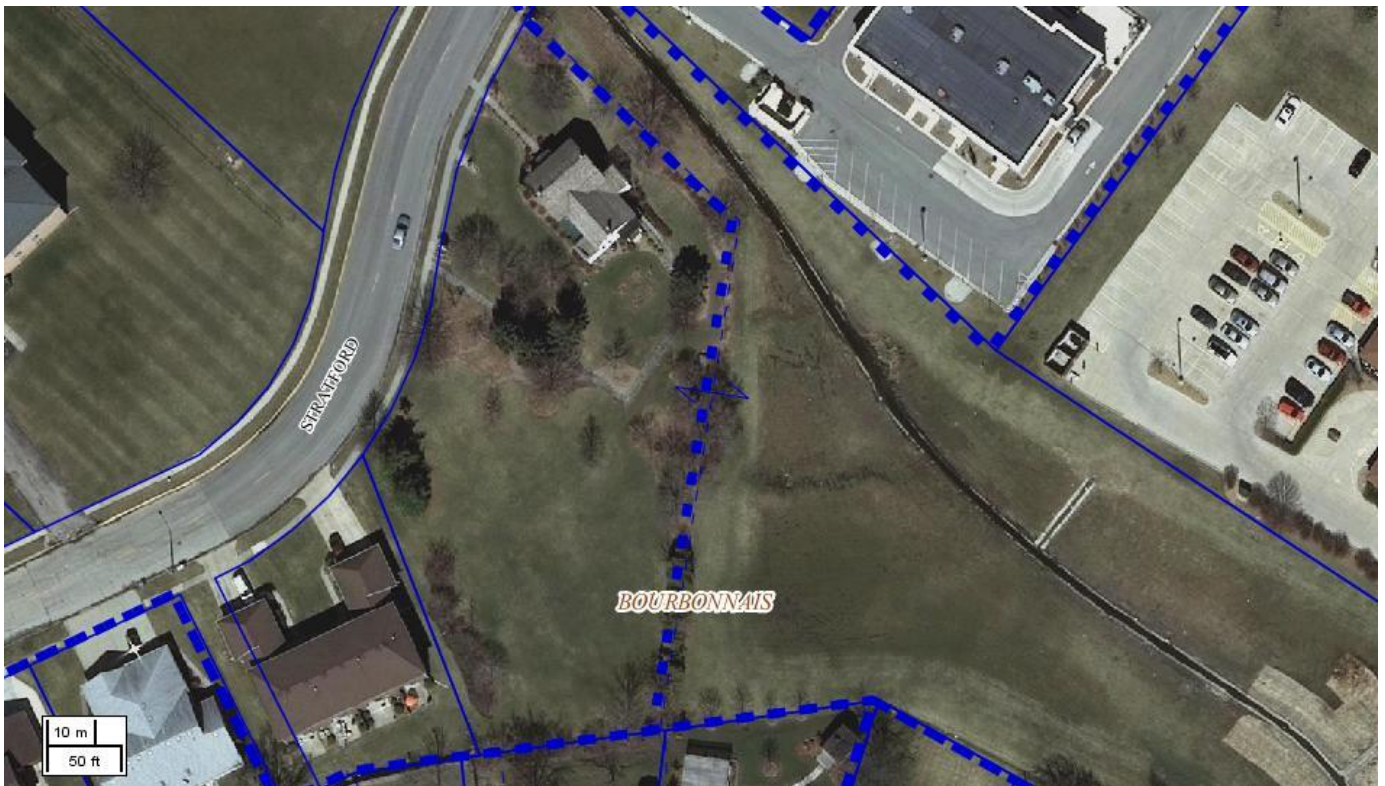
On August 17, 2000, BGHS President Janine Dunn formally requested the Landmark Commission of Bourbonnais “to consider the George Letourneau Home as a local landmark.” At the Landmark Commission’s meeting on August 30, 2000, “it was moved by Commission Member [Bob] Bohlman and seconded by Commission Member [Daron] Kinzinger to recommend to the Village Board that pursuant to the application, and in accord with the acceptable statutes, landmark status be granted to the Letourneau Home. On a voice vote, the motion carried 4-0.” On September 18, 2000, an ordinance designating the Letourneau Home as a village landmark was adopted by the board of trustees of the Village of Bourbonnais—Ordinance No. 00-1229. A framed copy of this ordinance now hangs in the Letourneau Home meeting room.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Please attach a map indicating the property location and the boundaries of the property and/or landmark location to be nominated. Attach photographs which show sufficient detail, important features, and significant structures of the property to be nominated. Historic photographs of the property to be nominated are encouraged. If possible, please also provide photographs in digital format.

The Letourneau Home property and adjacent Adrien M. Richard Heritage Preserve, owned by the Village of Bourbonnais, is a pentagon (see property boundary in blue lines below) of about two acres.

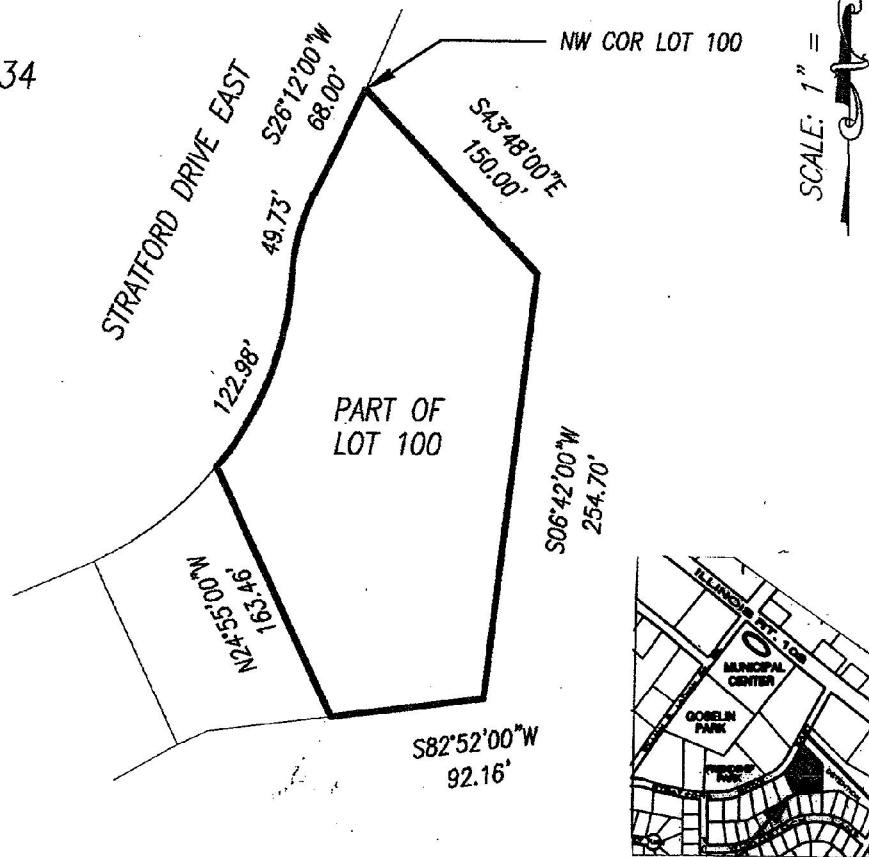


The exact dimensions of the site are indicated on the Location Map below.

LOCATION MAP

09-19-101-034

SCALE: 1" = 100'



LAND DESCRIPTION

COMMENCING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 100 IN OAK RUN ESTATES SEVENTH ADDITION, BEING A PART OF ORIGINAL LOT 3 OF BELA T. CLARK'S SUBDIVISION OF THE MESHEKETENO RESERVATION IN TOWNSHIP 31 NORTH, RANGE 12 EAST OF THE THIRD P.M. IN KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, THENCE SOUTH 43 DEGREES 48' EAST A DISTANCE OF 150.0 FEET TO A POINT; THENCE SOUTH 6 DEGREES 42' WEST A DISTANCE OF 254.70 FEET TO A POINT; THENCE SOUTH 82 DEGREES 52' WEST A DISTANCE OF 92.16 FEET TO A POINT; THENCE NORTH 24 DEGREES 55' WEST A DISTANCE OF 163.41 FEET TO A POINT ON THE EASTERLY LINE OF STRATFORD DRIVE EAST IN SAID OAK RUN ESTATES SEVENTH ADDITION; THENCE NORTHERLY ALONG EASTERLY LINE OF STRATFORD DRIVE EAST TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

SITE LOCATION

MEECE GINGERICH <small>300 N. Kennedy Drive Bradley, Illinois 60915 815-939-4921 FAX : 815-939-9810</small>		
DRAWN BY: M.O.		FILE: PT100
JOB NO.: 1079		

7. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

<http://architecture.about.com/od/periodsstyles/ig/House-Styles/saratoga-jc-3180005.htm>.

Johnson, Vic and the Bourbonnais Grove Historical Society. *Images of America: Bourbonnais*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing. 2006.

Johnson, Vic. Local Historian. Unpublished materials. 1996.

Kanaga, William F. and Letourneau, George R. (eds.). *History of Kankakee County* as part of Bateman, Newton and Selby, Paul (eds.) *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois*. Vol. II. Chicago: Middle West Publishing Company. 1906.

Richard, Adrien M. *The Village: A Story of Bourbonnais*. U.S.A.: Published by Centennial Committee of Village of Bourbonnais. 1975.