

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received DEC 29 1986

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

FEB 12 1987

1. Name

historic Exchange Bank

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Quincy Street not for publication

city, town Golden vicinity of

state Illinois code 012 county Adams code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Golden Historical Society

street & number

city, town Golden vicinity of state Illinois

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Adams County Courthouse

street & number 521 Vermont Street

city, town Quincy state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Illinois Historic Structures Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date October, 1972  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records IHPA

city, town Springfield state Illinois

## 7. Description

### Condition

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

### Check one

unaltered  
 altered

### Check one

original site  
 moved      date \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Golden, Illinois, is situated in the northeast corner of Adams County 35 miles east of the Mississippi River, 80 miles northwest of Springfield. It lies five miles north of U.S. Route 24 on state route 94.

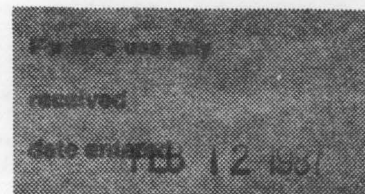
The Exchange Bank building of Golden is a free-standing one story double shopfront brick commercial block. It is located on the west side of north-south Quincy Street facing east onto Quincy Street and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad tracks along the east side of Quincy Street. One hundred feet south of the south property line is County Road 17 which defines the south corporate limits of the town. East across the railroad tracks stands the former New Era Steam Mill (now Golden Elevator Company) and the Prairie Mill windmill (both built by the Emminga family) and the Emminga house. The Emminga complex lies three blocks south of the commercial center of Golden which also mostly faces the railroad tracks. The orientation of the commercial development on both sides of the tracks indicates the genesis of the town as a natural outgrowth of the advent of the railroad to this segment of the west-central Illinois prairie. Other than the unmistakable "Dutch" character of the windmill, no other Golden buildings evidence the strong ethnic character of the community.

The Italian Renaissance styling of the facade of the Exchange Bank is created by an ornamental pressed metal panelled upper facade and intricate cornice. The cornice of each shopfront differs slightly from the other. An inset panel over the south shop entrance bears the stamped name "H.H. Emminga." The like panel over the north storefront entrance has the name "New Era." Cast iron detailing is incorporated into the styling of the shopfronts themselves. Fluted pilasters separate the two storefronts and flank both. Both entrances are bordered by fluted columns, and the entire block facade sits on a cast sill/step which at the entrances of both storerooms has a center cast legend "H.H. Emminga - 1891." Clerestory windows over the display windows originally described the businesses within. Cast-iron combination lean rails and team tie-up rails horizontally cross the lower portion of the display windows. A flat (1:12 rear pitch) roof is surmounted on three sides by parapets. The south facade has a cast-iron pediment hooded door and window with a shorth brick segmented-arched window between, which served as the mill scale window. Running east and west on the south of the south wall of the building was the mill scale platform.

Along the north wall, front to back, is a 15-foot wide frame lean-to shed with vertical pine sheathing. Built after 1905 it was used only for vehicle and miscellaneous storage in connection with the ongoing mill operations.

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Continuation sheet Exchange Bank

Item number 7

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The interior of the building remains unchanged revealing the austere nature of the original mill office/bank/printing shop. The walk-in vault initially planned for the mill office/bank operation remains and is still operable. Each store room is just one room in depth and width, each 24 feet by 40 feet. Nothing on the building has been altered since the day it opened. Even the original decorative cast door latches and hardware remain operable.

The exterior rear wall has suffered damage from roof failure over a number of years. It is badly in need of major repair, as is a considerable portion of the rear roof.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1891–1930 **Builder/Architect** William T. Gronewald

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Exchange Bank of Golden is significant historically in that it represents an important step in the evolution of a business complex begun by a pioneer immigrant Illinois prairie family. The progression of business interests of the Emminga family from Germany served as the wellspring of development of the town of Golden and its surrounding rural community. Beginning with a country windmilling operation, the family entrepreneurship in turn included grain elevator and shipping businesses, flour processing and export, banking on a local and regional scale, sponsorship of the local newspaper, and through its banking functions real estate development and underwriting of a myriad of local commercial and public enterprises. Collectively the Emminga interests accounted for a major portion of local employment. The Exchange Bank building is an example of a small-scale commercial block whose dignity and presence remain intact despite years of neglect. It stands as a reminder of the commercial and cultural development of a rural, largely immigrant community at the turn of the century.

**HISTORY**

The earliest farmers on the flat prairie in the northeast corner of Adams County included two families who had come from Germany in 1843, one from Munster and one from Oznabruck. These were followed in 1848 by the first two families from Ostfriesland, which was destined to be the point of origin of most of the German settlers in what became known as the "South Prairie."<sup>1</sup> Comprising approximately 44 square miles and partially surrounded by magnificent virgin forests, the land was found to be exceedingly fertile loam formed by well drained former swampland.<sup>2</sup> Thus farmland and building materials were readily available, small glacial lakes remained, and deep stream banks even yielded rich veins of coal. Early farming quickly thrived, families in the old country were summoned to come to the land of opportunity, and in five years acreage that had sold originally for \$1 or less per acre was bringing \$2 and more.

One of the early problems encountered by the immigrant farmers was the adequacy of milling capabilities for their year-round needs. Millstreams were frequently either flooded or frozen in winter and spring and were too dry for milling in summer and fall. The nearest waterway mills were more than 30 miles distant. By 1852 an appeal went back to Ostfriesland for a millwright to be brought to the new land to construct a dependable windmill of the type being used in the lowlands of Germany. An attractive business proposition was

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one acre.

Quadrangle name Camp Point

Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UTM References

A 

1	5	6	6	9	0	1	0	4	4	4	1	3	2	5
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

C 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

D 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

E 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

F 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

G 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

H 

Zone			Easting					Northing						

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The east property line is contiguous with the sidewalk east of the building; the north line is contiguous with the north wall of the shed addition; the west boundary 25 feet west of the west wall; the south line twenty feet south of south wall.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert Christie

organization Preservation Services date September 30, 1986

street & number 1445 Hampshire telephone 217-224-2300

city or town Quincy state Illinois 62301

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Michael Durbin*

title Director date 12-16-86

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

*Beth Crossen* date 2/12/87  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
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received

date entered

12-1987

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

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offered by some of the farmers to Henrich Emminga, a master millwright,<sup>3</sup> and the same year he and his wife Margareth arrived at the "South Prairie."

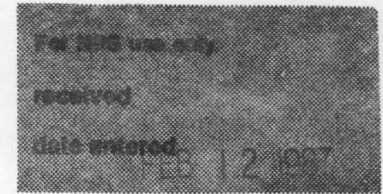
By 1854 Henrich completed his mill by his own labor, except for some occasional help by Margaretha on the other end of the cross-cut saw. The new mill was built on the highest elevation in the area, was named Custom Mill and served all of the South Prairie community, as well as much outlying area. Dependable year-round milling was now available, and Henrich became an independent businessman.

An intersection of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad was completed in 1855 near the center of South Prairie at a point which became known as Keokuk Junction, about two miles west of the Custom Mill. The intersection became the transfer point for passengers and freight, and it was only a matter of time before a town would emerge here.<sup>4</sup> A sizeable depot for goods and passengers was completed in 1863 which for a number of years served also as a community building and church for those moving nearby to the rail center. Also in 1863 the village of Keokuk Junction was laid out in a 17-block grid, and 10 acres was given to the railroads for depot grounds. In eight years Keokuk Junction had taken shape as a village and was playing an important role not only in regular regional rail commerce but also in strategic movements of Civil War goods and personnel.

In 1866 Henrich Emminga returned to the "old country" for two years to build a new mill for his countrymen. In his absence his son Harm operated the family business.

By means of the new rail system the Emmingas began to ship from their windmill buckwheat, rye, and graham flour to various parts of the United States. In 1873 Henrich and Harm built a new and larger windmill, called Prairie Mill, beside the north-south Wabash rail at the south edge of Keokuk Junction and began to serve an even larger clientele. By now the Emmingas had become the largest employers in the area. By rail they shipped their flours to Quincy and Keokuk, where it was loaded onto riverboats and shipped via New Orleans to world-wide ports.<sup>5</sup> The grains grown in the South Prairie community now caused the area to become known as the "Golden Prairie," and in 1881 the town of Keokuk Junction changed to the more euphonic name of Golden, Illinois.

In 1883 Harm Emminga built a giant grain storage facility near the new mill, and in 1889 he erected the New Era Steam Mill and elevator. This handsome new mansarded building contained wonders of modern mechanical engineering at the time and provided even more employment for the community.

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Continuation sheet

Exchange Bank

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By 1891 the bustle, noise, and dust of the milling operations created the need for a new mill office space removed from the mill itself. For this purpose Harm built a new commercial block just across the railroad tracks from the mill-elevator complex. One of the new storerooms in the new building was built for the purpose of leasing to the new community newspaper, the Golden New Era, an enterprise Harm had promoted in every way for the benefit of the community.<sup>6</sup> The other storeroom was to serve as the mill office and scale. In planning the office complex Harm had included a large walk-in vault as well as a free-standing safe. It was common practice for the mill office to hold sums of money for clients and frequently to make short term loans against grain receipts. It was natural, then, that the Exchange Bank would evolve at the opening of the new business block and in the same room as the mill office. While at first some of the mill personnel conducted bank business, as bank operations grew more sophisticated tellers, cashiers, and accountants were added to the bank payroll.

As loans were made not only for farming operations but also for varied business ventures, the commerce of the bank impacted significantly on the employment and business development of the Golden community. During these increasingly rapid growth years Harm Emminga was also developing real estate tracts in Golden and building some homes for some of his key personnel. The influence of Harm Emminga and his son John, cashier of the bank, was now felt in every aspect of community life. The Emmingas were devout Lutherans, as were most members of the community, and the Emminga philanthropy was significant in the development of the three community Lutheran churches. As was stated in a New Era news story June 3, 1898, concerning the successful campaign for the building of a new school and the site selection, in which Harm played a major role, "It is with much satisfaction that we note that the people of Golden have appreciated his efforts. Mr. Emminga has the welfare of Golden at heart and his motto has always been 'Golden first, the world afterward.'"

After fourteen years the Exchange Bank had outgrown its walls. In 1905 Harm and son John erected a new bank building three blocks north of the old bank in the midst of downtown Golden. The bank and the Emmingas prospered that by 1921 they had become partners in all of the banks in Quincy, a regional center 35 miles west. The Golden bank was now known as the Exchange State Bank. A New Era headline of August 24, 1922, read "EXCHANGE BANK ON STRONG FINANCIAL BASIS -- NOW STRONGEST COUNTRY BANK IN THIS SECTION" (of Illinois.) The Emminga wealth was now enormous and its influence widespread. The only small setback was related to a 1928 New Era

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Item number 8

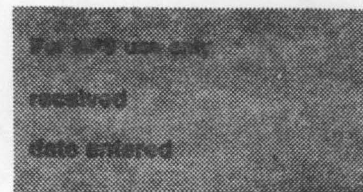
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new story of a hold-up at the bank which netted the robbers \$4300. They were later caught and convicted. But the end of the bank story came in 1930 when the New Era headline of November 30 read "EXCHANGE STATE BANK IS CLOSED." The story revealed that due to the heavy involvement of the Emminga Golden bank in the closed Ricker National Bank of Quincy, the Exchange State Bank of Golden was now a part of the nationwide bank failure history.

After the reversal of the Emminga fortunes, the elevator-mill business was purchased by other interests and continued to operate, as it does today, Golden's largest business. The Exchange Bank/mill office building, however, was not used as offices after 1930. It was purchased by another mill owner and used only for storage of feed and miscellaneous items until it was recently purchased by the Golden Historical Society. The New Era remained in the bank/mill/print shop complex until 1914 when it moved closer to downtown, still Golden's only newspaper. The four principal buildings that represent the Emminga era in Golden history remain. The Prairie Mill windmill (altered several times) is being investigated for its interior significance. The mansard-roofed New Era Steam Mill is ineligible due to metal sheathing added in recent years. The Emminga house retains its integrity testifying to the lifestyle of the Emmingas, just as the Exchange Bank/New Era Mill Office/New Era newspaper office and the surrounding Emminga-built employee houses represent the commercial and cultural imprint of the Emmingas on the community of Golden.

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ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Wienke, Anna, When the Wind Blows, Taylor Publishing Co., Camp Point, IL, 1980, p. 9

<sup>2</sup>Ibid, p. 10-11.

<sup>3</sup>Centennial Celebration Souvenir Book, 100 Golden Years, New Era Publishing Co., Golden, IL, 1963, p. 31.

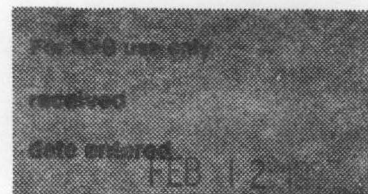
<sup>4</sup>Rev. Landry Genosky, OFM, Robert J. Christie, Jr., Mrs. Arthur Higgins, and Truman Waite, Peoples History of Quincy and Adams County, Jost & Kiefer Printing Co., Quincy, IL, 1968, p. 742.

<sup>5</sup>Wieneke, op. cit., p. 144.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid, p. 122.

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Page 1

Weinke, Anna. When the Wind Blows, Taylor Publishing Co., Camp Point, IL, 1980.

Centennial Celebration Souvenir Book, 100 Golden Years, New Era Publishing, Golden, IL., IL., 1963.

Rev. Landry Genosky, OFM, Robert J. Christie, Jr., Mrs. Arthur Higgins, Truman Waite, People's History of Quincy and Adams County, Jost & Kiefer Printing Co., Quincy, IL, 1968.

8600 3714

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Exchange Bank  
Adams County  
ILLINOIS

*Substantive Review*

Working No. DEC 29 1986  
Fed. Reg. Date: 2/2/88  
Date Due: 1/29/87 - 2/12/87  
Action:  ACCEPT 2-12-87  
 RETURN  
 REJECT  
Federal Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review:  sample  request  appeal  NR decision

Reviewer's comments: *Lots of context and info on related resources - hard to zero in on the building that is being nominated - documentation reads almost like a cover form for an MRA. Nevertheless, the building is significant under A+B for associations w/ town's growth + development, and for associations w/ Hann Emminga. Also appears to eligible for its architecture, but*

Recom./Criteria Accept - A, B  
Reviewer Grossman  
Discipline Historian  
Date 2/2/87

Nomination returned for: \_\_\_\_\_ technical corrections cited below *this is not documented explicitly enough.*  
\_\_\_\_\_ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

7. Description

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

**8. Significance**

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below \_\_\_\_\_

Specific dates \_\_\_\_\_ Builder/Architect \_\_\_\_\_

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*) \_\_\_\_\_

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

Exchange Bank  
Adams County  
ILLINOIS

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of nominated property \_\_\_\_\_

Quadrangle name \_\_\_\_\_

UTM References \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal boundary description and justification \_\_\_\_\_

**11. Form Prepared By**

**12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification**

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_\_ state      \_\_\_\_ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature \_\_\_\_\_

title \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Other**

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_



NEW IDEA  
FARM EQUIPMENT

WM. L. BRUNS & SON

NEW ERA

GOLDEN  
ELEVATOR

CENTRAL #1

APL 1934

Photo

EXCHANGE BANK

Golden, Illinois

Photographer: Robert Christie


Date: September, 1986

Neg. Loc.: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol

Springfield, Il. 62701

Photo of facade of Exchange Bank/Mill Office/  
Newspaper office; facing northwest.

A black and white photograph of the facade of a building, likely a newspaper office. The central focus is a large, classical pediment. At the top of the pediment is a decorative finial. Below the finial is a carved floral ornament. The pediment's interior is mostly blank, with some faint, illegible markings. Below the pediment is a horizontal band of decorative panels. The main entrance area features the words "NEW ERA" in large, bold, block letters. The building's facade is highly detailed with various architectural elements like columns, pilasters, and decorative moldings. The sky is a uniform, light gray.

NEW ERA

Photo

EXCHANGE BANK

Golden, Illinois

Photographer: Robert Christie

Date: September, 1986

Neg. Loc.: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
Old State Capitol  
Springfield, Il. 62701

Detail of portion of pressed metal cornice with  
imprint of Golden newspaper name. Photo facing  
east to west. Of note is general condition of  
integrity of facade.



Photo 3  
EXCHANGE BANK  
Golden, Illinois  
Photographer: Robert Christie  
Date: September, 1986  
Neg. Loc.: Ill. Hist. Preservation Agency  
Old State Capitol  
Springfield, Il. 62701

South elevation, looking southeast to  
northwest

H. H. EMMING  
1891

Photo 4  
EXCHANGE BANK  
Golden, Illinois  
Photographer: Robert Christie  
Date: October, 1986  
Neg. Loc.: Ill. Hist. Preservation Agency  
Old State Capitol  
Springfield, Il. 62701

Facade (Sill/step legend)



Photo 5

Site B: Map of Golden

New Era Steam Mill

Golden, Illinois

Photographer: Robert Christie

Date: October, 1986

Neg. Loc.: Ill. Hist. Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol

Springfield, Il. 62701

View northwest to southeast



Photo 6

Site B: Map of Golden

Golden Elevator-New Era Steam Mill

Golden, Illinois

Photographer: Robert Christie

Date: October, 1986

Neg. Loc. Ill. Hist. Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol

Springfield, Il. 62701

View looking west to east



Photo 7

Site C: Map of Golden  
Prairie Mill Windmill  
Golden, Illinois

Photographer: Robert Christie

Date: October, 1986

Neg. Loc.: Ill. Hist. Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol  
Springfield, Il. 62701

View looking west to east



Photo 8

EMMINGA RESIDENCE

Golden, Illinois

Photographer: Robert Christie

Date: October, 1986

Neg. Loc.: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
Old State Capitol  
Springfield, Il. 62701

View northwest to southeast; residence was  
built at the height of the Emminga fortunes.



Photo 9

Emminga-built Emloye House

Golden, Illinois

Photographer: Robert Christie

Date: October, 1986

Neg. Loc.: Ill. Hist. Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol

Springfield, Il. 62701

View looking southeast to northwest



Photo 10

EMMINGA-BUILT EMPLOYE RESIDENCE

Golden, Illinois

Photographer: Robert Christie

Date: October, 1986

Neg. Loc.: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
Old State Capitol  
Springfield, Il. 62701

View looking southeast to northwest; most of the  
Emminga-built employe houses were alike.



Photo 11

Emminga-built Employe House

Golden, Illinois

Photographer: Robert Christie

Date: October, 1986

Neg. Loc.: Ill. Hist. Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol

Springfield, Il. 62701

North gable detail; view north to south



Photo 12

EMMINGA-BUILT EMPLOYE RESIDENCE

John Emminga Residence

Golden, Illinois

Photographer: Robert Christie

Date: October, 1986

Neg. Loc.: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol

Springfield, Il. 62701

Like other employe residences built near the Mill Office/Bank this house was built next door north to the Bank for the cashier John Emminga.



New Idea  
FARM EQUIPMENT

Wm L BRUNS & SON

NEW ERA

GOLDEN  
CENTRAL #1

ELEVATOR

CEREAL

AREGR

Photo

13

Exchange Bank

Golden, Illinois

Photographer: Robert Christie

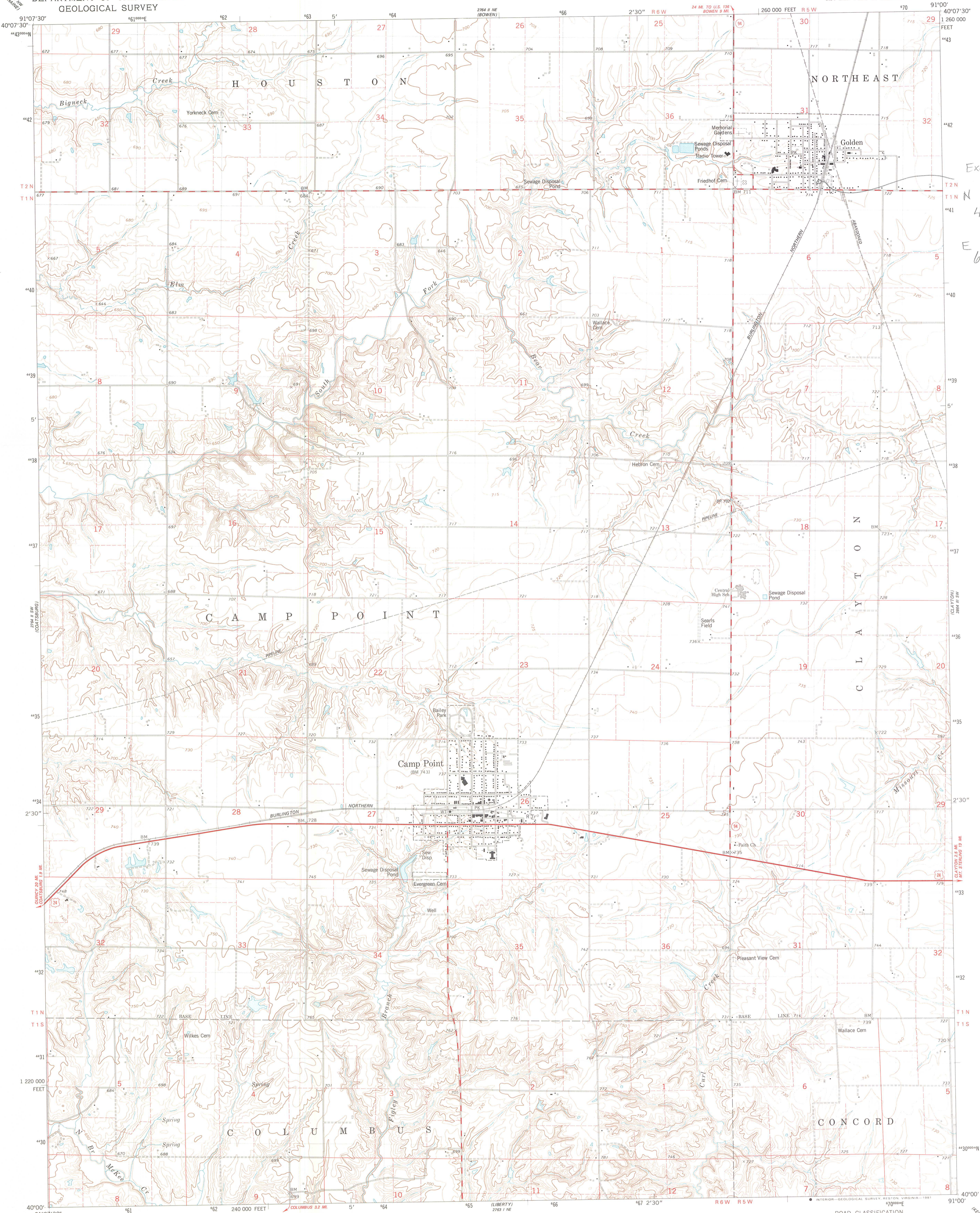
Date: October, 1986

Neg. Loc.: Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Old State Capitol

Springfield, Il. 62701

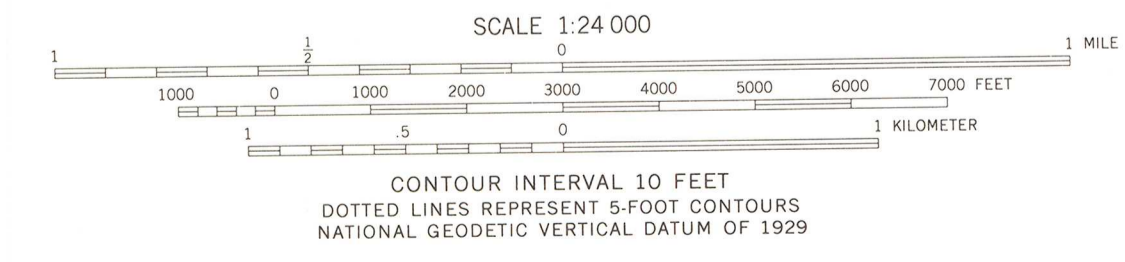
View looking east to west showing lean-to shed on  
north end of building



Exchange Bank  
Zone 15  
4441325  
E 669010

DC

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1974. Field checked 1977. Map edited 1981  
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Illinois coordinate  
system, west zone (transverse Mercator)  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15  
1927 North American Datum  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 1 meter south and  
11 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
AND BY THE STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

CAMP POINT, ILL.  
SE 1/4 CAMP POINT 15' QUADRANGLE  
N4000-W9100/7.5  
1981  
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**Illinois Historic  
Preservation Agency**

Old State Capitol • Springfield, Illinois 62701 • (217) 782-4836

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December 18, 1986

Beth Grosvenor  
National Register Program  
National Park Service  
Department of Interior  
1100 L Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Beth:

Enclosed please find the National Register nomination forms and accompanying materials for the following properties:

Exchange Bank, Golden, Illinois  
Moats, William, Farm, Ashton vicinity, Ogle County  
Sears, Albert H., House, Plano, Illinois  
Williams, James Robert, House, Carmi, Illinois

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Ann V. Swallow  
Assistant National Register Coordinator

encl.

DEC 29 1986