

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Sherrard Banking Company

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 314 Third Street not for publication

city or town Sherrard vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Mercer code 131 zip code 61281

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. Wheeler / SHPO 12-20-90
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): _____

for Signature of the Keeper Entered in the Date of Action
Gray M. Lapinsky National Register 2/16/96

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	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Financial Institution

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Restaurant

Domestic/Apartment

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Slate

other

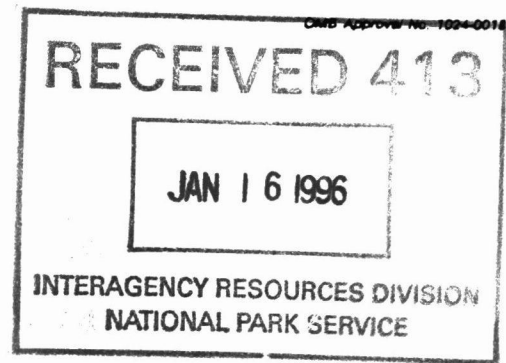
Narrative Description

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1



Sherrard Banking Company

The Sherrard Banking Company is a brick two story building located in the center of the business district of Sherrard, Illinois. The village of Sherrard is located about 18 miles south of Rock Island, Illinois in Mercer County. Built in 1896, the 37' by 21' building sits on a lot 25' by 90'. The 25' front facade faces the main street, Third Street. The 37' west facade faces Fourth Avenue. In 1948 an addition, 23' x 37', was added to the rear south end of the building. This addition has 8" concrete block walls with a gambrel roof. No openings were cut into the bank south wall for the addition. An original rear door serves as the entry to the stairs and second story. In 1980, 5" thick stone veneer was added to the west block wall of this addition.

The foundation walls are brick that are in some instances underpinned by concrete when the cellar was deepened about 1945. The cellar floor is concrete. The northern half of the basement contains a Moline steam boiler heating system. The bottoms of the brick foundation walls corbel out to create a footing. The east and south walls are 12" thick, the north and west walls are also 12" in general, but at each corner, a 4" deep pilaster runs full height to meet a band of brick at the top of the building which is corbelled out to be flush with the face of the pilasters, which are 20" in width. This creates a 16" thick wall up each corner and across the top of the north and west walls. The chimney also projects out 4" from the face of the west wall in line with the pilasters and top of the wall.

The front entrance, consists of a pair of eight-foot-high doors, set in an 8' wide wall that is at a forty-five degree angle with the north and west walls. The entry is topped by a semi-circular glass transom. The building has red colored brick with white stone sills and lintels. The brick work pattern has seven courses of stretchers and one course of headers.

The hip roof has a 12" rise in 12" of run, wood sheathing on 2 x 8 rafters is covered with blue slate shingles. The hips and ridges are capped with decorative metal, the junctures of the hips and ridges are capped with decorative finials.

There is a tower on the northwest corner of the building over the front entrance, which is topped by a steeply pitched hipped slate roof. The tower is topped by a copper urn. All of the double-

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Sherrard Banking Company

hung, one-over-one windows are 2' 8" in width, the first story windows are 7' 4" high, the second story windows are 6' 8" high. The windows on the north and west facades are arranged in pairs with a 12" wide brick pier between them. The east elevation windows have two-course segmental brick arches with stone sills.

On the north elevation first story is a pair of windows with another pair directly above them on the second story. The tower has a single window on the second story and a small one-pane window above. This small attic window has a segmental brick arch with soldier brick. A small one-pane window is also on the east side of the tower.

The west elevation first story has two sets of double windows. Directly above on the second story are two sets of double windows. The brick chimney is located between the pairs of windows.

The south elevation of the original bank building is blank except for the rear door opening towards the west on the first story.

The east elevation first story has two windows towards the north. On the second story are three windows.

The 1948 addition west elevation has a door towards the north and two large garage doors. The south elevation has two small four-pane windows with a one-over-one window above in the attic.

The interior first floor is composed of 2 x 12 wood joists topped by a wood floor. A small vestibule on the northwest corner leads into the banking room. A smaller office is located to the south of the banking room and has two doorways on its north wall. The original masonry vault with arched ceiling and original vault door is located to the south. Behind the office to the south is the staircase leading east to the second floor. A small half bath is located in the southeast corner of the building. The door and window trim has fluting and corner blocks with bullseye decoration. The bank vault door trim has a broken segmental pediment with a decorative urn. There are dentils below the pediment. The wood trim on the side of the door has fluting and Corinthian inspired capitals. The first story has a 11' 6" ceiling height. Dropped tile ceilings have been added on both stories but they do not cover the window or door trim.

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Sherrard Banking Company

The second floor also has 2 x 12 wood joists and wood floor. The ceiling height is 11'. This area is divided into two rooms almost the same size as those below, a small room over the stair serves as a bath. Originally, these rooms served as two individual offices with entrances onto a small hallway at the southeast corner of the building. These rooms still have the same configuration today. The basement was deepened and concrete floors added around 1945. The metal bars from the first story windows as well as the locking devices from the decorative steel vault door were also removed at this time when the building was converted into apartments.

There were originally two brick chimneys, the one on the east served the two front rooms. This chimney has been removed to the level of the attic floor. The west chimney served the two smaller rooms to the rear of the building. The flue openings indicate that the building was originally heated with four stoves. The chimney on the west is still functional, serving the steam boiler in the basement.

Since 1976 the gutters have been replaced and the windows were repaired and reglazed. New wood storms and screens have been built for the windows. A kitchen without any new walls was installed in the front north second story room. The first story serves as a restaurant and has had dropped ceilings installed. The 1948 addition to the south rear has had a Anamosa stone veneer added on the west elevation, new asphalt shingle roof, new gutters, and two new garage doors installed.

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes. C is checked.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A, B, C, D, E, F, G with checkboxes.

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):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, etc.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1896

Significant Dates

1896

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, etc.

Name of repository:

Sherrard Banking Company
Name of Property

Mercer, 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	5	7	0	8	7	8	0	4	5	7	6	9	5	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

2

Zone			Easting					Northing						

3

Zone			Easting					Northing						

4

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 Ronald Parker/Owner

organization N/A date Sept. 22, 1995

street & number 302 Garrett St. telephone 309-593-2459

city or town Sherrard state IL zip code 61281-0036

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 Marlene and Ronald Parker

street & number 302 Garrett St. telephone 309-593-2459

city or town Sherrard state IL zip code 61281-0036

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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Sherrard Banking Company

The Sherrard Banking Company meets Criterion C for architecture for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The locally significant building is a good example of Late Victorian era commercial architecture built in 1896. The building's period of significance is 1896, the year the building was built. With its corner tower with pyramidal hipped roof, finials and roof cresting, segmental arched entryway, corbelled brick cornice, and stone sills and lintels, the Sherrard Banking Company is a good example of Late Victorian commercial architecture in the small mining community of Sherrard, Illinois.

The village of Sherrard in northeastern Mercer County came into existence because of the Coal Valley Mining Company, located just north of the village. The first coal shaft for the company was dug down to ninety-three feet deep in 1894. On May 1, 1894 the village of Sherrard was laid out by Ransom R. Cable and H. B. Sudlow. The first lots were sold in May and by January 1, 1895, there were fifty houses in the village. A branch line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was extended east from Preemption to haul the coal from the new mine.

The Richland Grove Creamery opened in 1894, manufactured cream and also ground feed for the local farmers. Other early businesses in town included two lumber yards, two hotels and a livery stable. Throughout the late 1890s more shafts for the coal mine was opened. At the height of the coal mine's operation, the company employed over 400 persons.

David Sherrard, the founder of the village was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania on February 1, 1818. He came to Richland Grove Township settling in the north part of the township in 1854 and commenced farming. Later he began manufacturing bricks on his farm. In 1894 the village of Sherrard was laid out on David Sherrard's farm land.

The Sherrard Banking Company was organized by David Sherrard in February 1896. David Sherrard was president; John A. Wilson, vice president; and J. T. Vernon, cashier. The company began the erection of a prominent two story brick bank building in the business district of Sherrard in 1896.

By 1903 the Sherrard Banking Company opened a branch bank in

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Sherrard Banking Company

Preemption, to the west of Sherrard. After David Sherrard's death on March 25, 1905, his son, Frank Sherrard, became director of the bank with J. L. Vernon as president. The building however, was left to David's grandson, David Earl Sherrard, who was eleven years old at the time. The bank remained as a major financial business in town until 1924.

In 1914 the population of the village was at 906. The village of Sherrard continued to boom until 1918 when the coal mine ceased operation. After that the population of the town shrank by two-thirds during the 1920s and 1930s and most of the businesses closed down. Today, the town has a population of about 750 and has become a bedroom suburb for the nearby Quad Cities to the north.

David Sherrard decided to erect a substantial brick building for his new bank in 1896. The newly settled and platted village of Sherrard sprang up very quickly in the mid-1890s with a business district established on Third Street in the heart of town. According to Carole Rifkin in Main Street: The Face of Urban America, "New towns were built to be settled quickly, to function simply and effectively, and to hold out the promise of equal opportunity for all comers."¹

Downtown Sherrard in the late 1890s and early 1900s was a center of business activity. Early photographs of Third Street from the late 1890s and early 1900s show primarily one and two-story wood frame buildings. Erected side-by-side, these wooden buildings included many false wooden fronts extending above the level of the roof line; gable front buildings; and a few side-gabled buildings. There were only two brick buildings by 1903 in the village, 306 Third Street and the Sherrard Banking Company.

According to Richard Longstreth in The Buildings of Main Street, A Guide to American Commercial Architecture, the buildings which composed the main streets of the West and Midwest were primarily one-part and two-part commercial blocks. Two-part blocks were divided into two distinct zones with their street levels functioning as retail stores, restaurants, hotel lobbies, banking rooms, or other public spaces while the upper stories provided office suites for professionals, hotel rooms, or living quarter for owners of the business below. Generally, the two-part block was between two to four stories and was characterized by a horizontal

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Sherrard Banking Company

division into two distinct zones. Although, these zones could be similar in character.²

The Sherrard Banking Company is a good example of a two-part block with its two zones, though very similar in character. The first story had a public banking room while the second story was for two professional offices that were more private. Among the early tenants of the second story was a dentist. Built as a bank, the building needed to represent stability, permanence, and be safe from robbery to encourage patrons to deposit their savings with the institution. With its solid brick masonry walls, engaged pilasters, massive form, and prominent location on a corner, the Sherrard Banking Company represented a stable institution.

During the Victorian era, elaborate cornices were common and decorative surrounds and caps were used to enhance the windows. A smaller scale cornice or a stringcourse often separated the upper and lower zones. Cast iron, stamped iron, stone, or carved wood made accessible by the industrial revolution were used abundantly on commercial buildings. Sometimes turrets, towers, oriel windows, gables, or attic stories with high-pitched roofs were employed to generate picturesque effects.³

Entrances took on added distinction whether indented from the sidewalk or accented by beveling the corner of a building to facilitate customers' entrance from either adjoining street. Arched windows and doorways gained popularity and were often set off with stone lintels and sills, although the more elaborate treatments were typically reserved for banks and buildings of civic significance.⁴

By the late 1800s a transformation in the use and amount of ornament occurred. Reaction against the excessive ornamentation of the 1870s and 1880s began to appear in commercial buildings of the 1890s. Architects began to emphasize unity, order, and balance in their works. Academic trained architects were taught to design commercial buildings that would be dignified contributors to a coherent landscape and that they should be restrained and relatively unobtrusive. Many buildings from this time period reflect this new philosophy in that they reflect Victorian forms but their ornament is restrained.⁵

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Sherrard Banking Company

The Sherrard Banking Company is an excellent example of a Late Victorian era commercial building. It employs many picturesque effects including its corner tower, high-pitched roof, arched entryway reflecting Romanesque influence, arched tower window, windows set off with stone sills and lintels, and entrance accented by being angled at the corner of the building to allow easy access to customers from both Third Street and Fourth Avenue. Cast iron sills manufactured by the Novelty Manufacturing Company of Rock Island, Illinois are found on the front and rear doorways. The interior trim is molded with rectangular corner blocks on the door and window frames and fluting on the sides. It also reflects a more restrained use of ornament in its design from the 1890s when architecture was turning away from the excessive ornamentation of the 1870s and 1880s.

Other commercial buildings in Sherrard during the 1890s and early 1900s tended to be one-part or two-part wood buildings. The other brick commercial building from this time period at 306 Third Street is a two story brick building built in the late 1890s. The rectangular shaped building has some decorative corbeling near the cornice line and stringcourses in the second story. The building has been covered with concrete and some of the corbeling on the cornice has been removed. Also, the first story storefront has had some alterations including the enclosing of the large picture windows with smaller windows and synthetic siding.

Across Fourth Avenue to the west at 400 Third Street is the F. W. Sherrard Building built in the late 1890s. The Gable Front two story, wood frame building has a three bay upper facade with two-over-two windows and storefront with a central recessed entryway. The upper story windows have wood corner block moldings. The building has been vacant for a number of years.

The Dr. Parks Building at 304 Third Street is a wood frame one-story building with a false front.

After the Sherrard Banking Company went out of business in 1924, the lower floor of the building was unoccupied until 1948 when Foster and Grace Shultz bought the building from David Earl Sherrard. The upper story of the building however, remained occupied by Walter Trego. Walter Trego was a photographer, electrician, inventor, and general fix-it man.

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Foster Shultz converted the upper story of the bank building into an apartment and it remains so today. The first story housed a combination service station, paint store, insurance office, and hardware store ran by Robert Frew, a former clerk of the bank. Foster Shultz added the 22' x 40' concrete block addition to the rear of the building in 1948. It was used by Mr. Shultz as an auto repair and welding shop. Foster Shultz was mayor of Sherrard for 19 years and also served as township supervisor.

Mr. Shultz kept an office in the basement of the bank building and conducted much of the village and township business from there. The front door of the building has many tack holes from the legal notice posted there regarding township and village business. For a time in the 1970s the building housed a barber shop, bait shop, hardware store, and insurance business ran by Marlyn Basala.

On May 6, 1976, the current owners, Ronald and Marlene Parker bought the building. On December 4, 1976, the Sherrard Junior Woman's Club opened a public library on the lower floor of the building. This library was staffed by volunteers and operated on a minimal budget, largely donations and fund raisers. In 1977 the upstairs of the building was renovated, a great deal of work was required to make this space livable, as the area had not been occupied for a long time except for several birds.

The Sherrard Community Library became a tax supported public library in 1986 and moved into large quarters. The first story of the building remained vacant until June 1987 when it was rented out to a pizza parlor. The upper floor remains occupied as an apartment.

Endnotes

1. Rifkind, Carole, Main Street: The Face of Urban America. New York: Harper and Row, 1977. p. 145.
2. Longstreth, Richard, The Buildings of Main Street, A Guide To American Commercial Architecture. Washington, D. C.: The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1987. p. 24.

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3. Ibid. p. 24-35.

4. Bormann, Carol, "Influence on Commercial Architecture, Stillwater, Oklahoma, 1889-1907." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Bob L. Blackburn, Editor. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, Volume LXXIII, Number 2, Summer, 1995. p. 235.

5. Longstreth, The Buildings Of Main Street, p. 39.

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Sherrard Banking Company

Bibliography

Abstract of Title: North 90', West 1/2 Lot 6, Block 11, Original Town of Sherrard. Mercer County Recorder. Mercer County Courthouse, Aledo, Illinois.

Borman, Carol, "Influence on Commercial Architecture, Stillwater, Oklahoma, 1889-1907." The Chronicles of Oklahoma, Bob L. Blackburn, Editor. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma Historical Society, Volume LXXIII, Number 2, Summer, 1995.

Condit, Carl W. American Building Art, The Nineteenth Century. Oxford University Press, 1979.

Hill, H. H., Publishers. History of Mercer County, Illinois, 1882. Chicago: H. H. Hill Publishers, 1882.

Johnson, Daniel T., History of Mercer County, Illinois, 1882-1976. Aledo, Illinois: Mercer County Bicentennial Commission, 1976.

Longstreth, Richard, The Buildings of Main Street, A Guide To American Commercial Architecture. Washington, D. C.: The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1987.

Oral Interview with Kenneth Lee, Born 1906, Sherrard, Illinois.

Oral Interview with Ed Roberts, Born 1910, Sherrard, Illinois.

Rifkind, Carole, Main Street: The Face of Urban America. New York: Harper and Row, 1977.

Sherrard Bulletin, C. E. Peterson Publisher, Sherrard, Illinois. September 20, 1901; July 3, 1903; January 21, 1916; March 15, 1918; April 29, 1921.

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Sherrard-Banking-Company

Verbal Boundary Description:

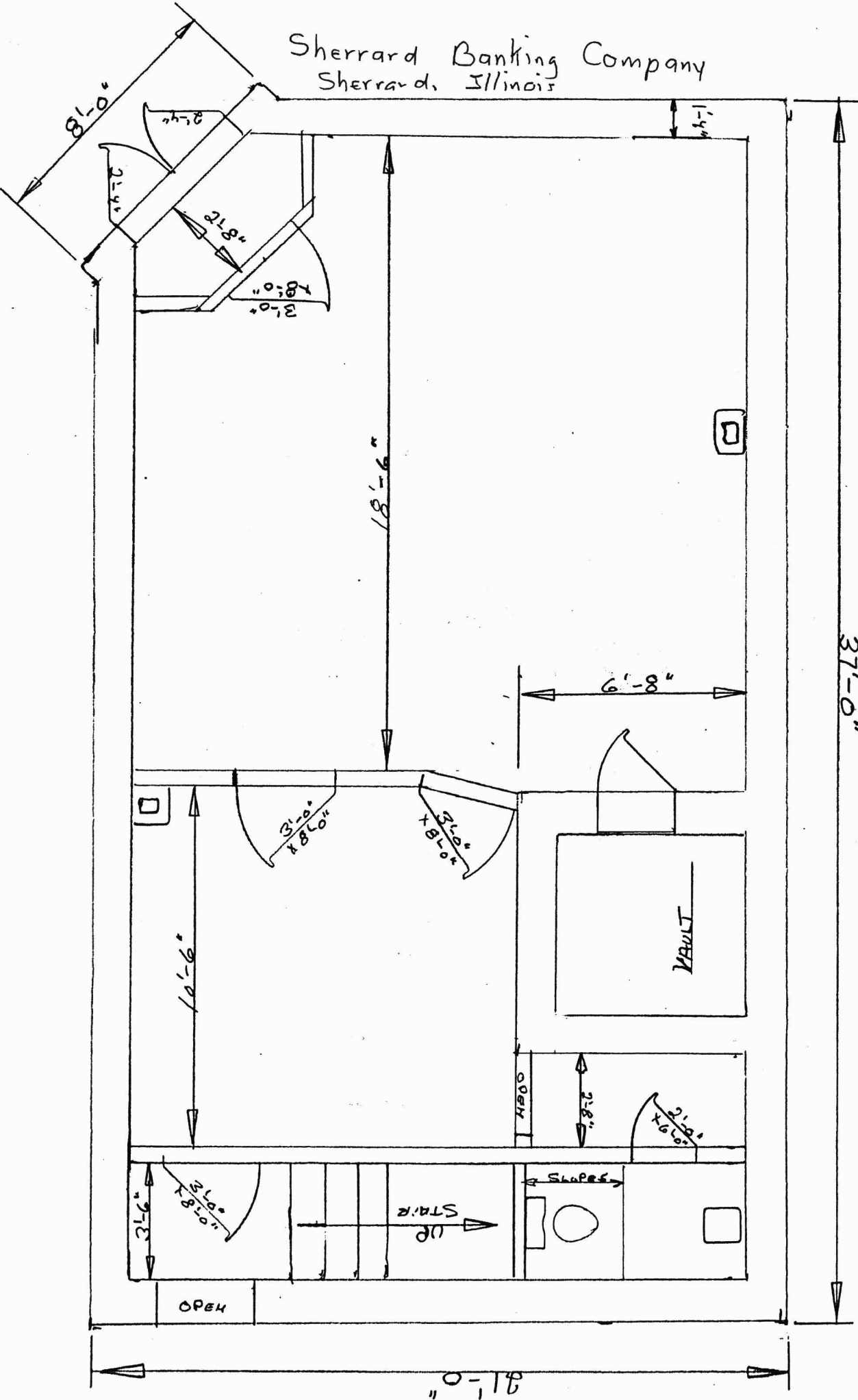
North 90' of the West 1/2 of Lot #6, Block 11 of the Original Town of Sherrard.

The Village of Sherrard is located in Township 15 North of the baseline, Range 1 West of the Fourth Principal Meridian, commonly known as Richland Grove Township. Sherrard is within Section 4 of Richland Grove Township.

Boundary Justification:

This is the property historically associated with the SHERRARD BANKING COMPANY since its construction in 1895.

Sherrard Banking Company
Sherrard, Illinois



MAIN LEVEL 314 - 3RD ST.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Sherrard Banking Company
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ILLINOIS, Mercer

DATE RECEIVED: 1/16/96 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/31/96
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/16/96 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/01/96
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 96000092

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2/16/96 DATE **Entered in the
National Register**

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



DON'S TAP

STOP

6.28'95

THE SHERRARD BANKING COMPANY

MERCER COUNTY, ILLINOIS

ROMANO PARKER

28-JUN-95

ROMANO PARKER

LOOKING EAST

PHOTO # 1



BENNY'S
PIZZA

6 28 '95

THE SHERRARD BANKING COMPANY
MERCER COUNTY - ILLINOIS

RONALD PARKER

28-JUNE-95

RONALD PARKER

LOOKING SOUTH

PHOTO # 2



6/28/95

THE SHERBARD BANKING COMPANY
MERCER COUNTY - ILLINOIS

RONALD PARKER

28-JUN-95

RONALD PARKER

LOOKING NORTH WEST

PHOTO # 3



STOP

ALL CITY
WASTE SYSTEMS
COUNTY
Waste Systems

6-28-95

THE SMERZARD BANKING COMPANY
MERCER COUNTY - ILLINOIS

ROMANO PARKER

28-JUN-95

ROMANO PARKER

LOOKING NORTH EAST

PHOTO # 4

DR. KOTALIK
PHYSICIAN

FIRE ESCAPE
EXIT

0208



THE SHERRARD BANKING COMPANY
MERCER COUNTY - ILLINOIS

RONALD PARKER

20-JUN-95

RONALD PARKER

INSIDE - LOOKING SOUTH - 1 ST FLOOR

PHOTO # 5



6-28-95

THE SHERRARD BANKING COMPANY

MERCER COUNTY - ILLINOIS

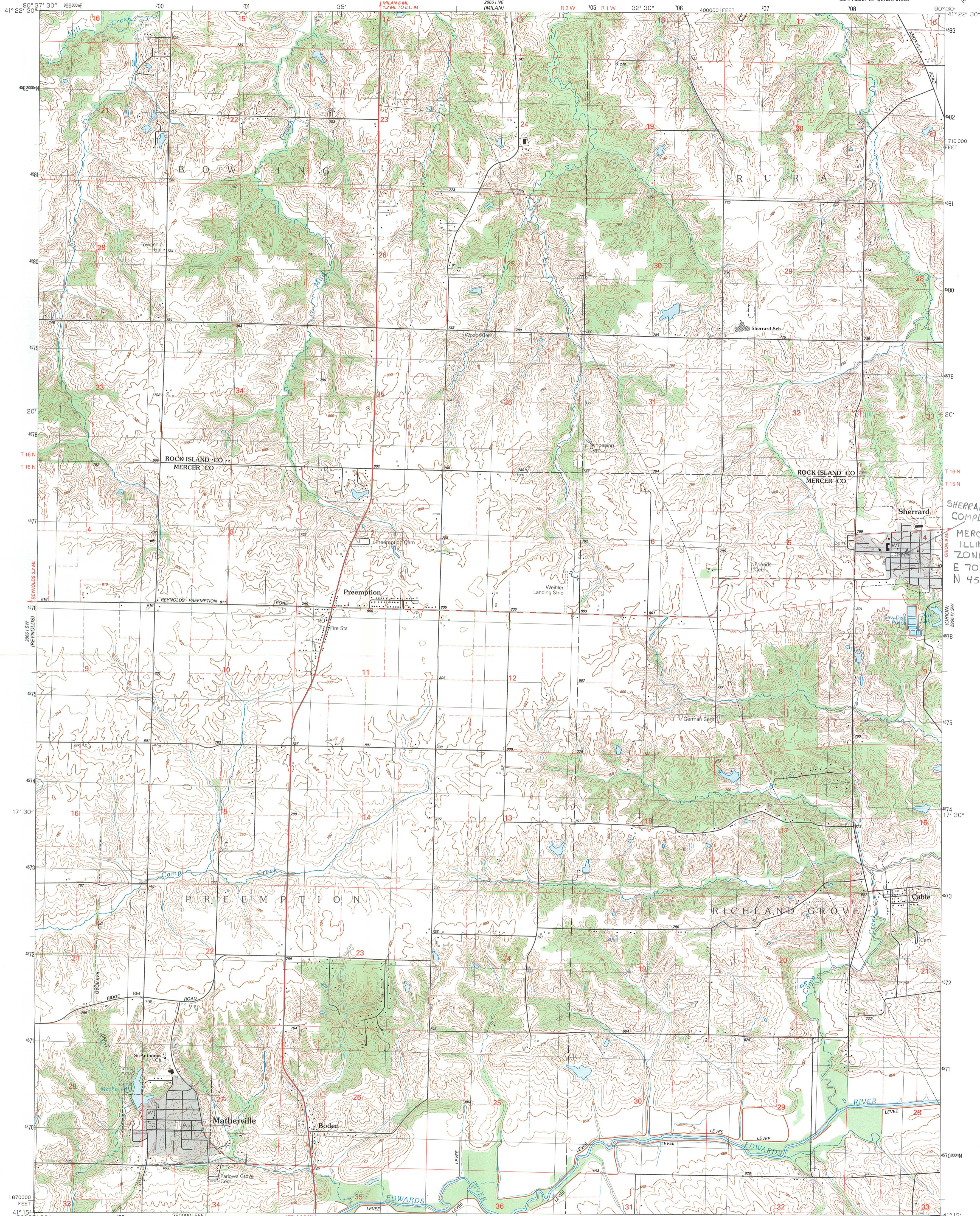
RONALD PARKER

28-JUN-95

RONALD PARKER

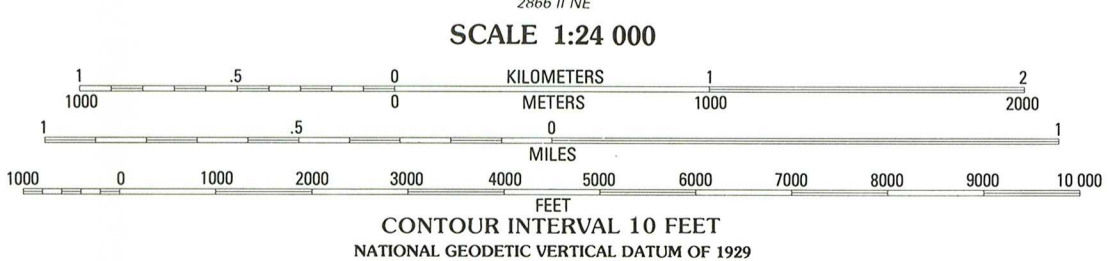
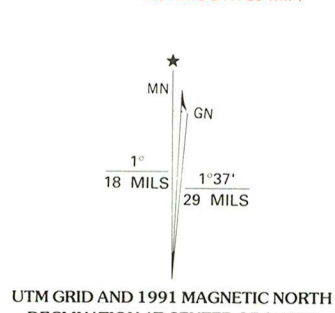
INSIDE - LOOKING SOUTH - 1ST FLOOR

PHOTO # 6



SHERRARD BANKING COMPANY
MERCER COUNTY ILLINOIS
ZONE 15
E 708780
N 4576950

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Compiled from aerial photographs taken 1986
Field checked 1989. Map edited 1991
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
The difference between 1927 North American Datum and North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5-minute intersections is given in USGS Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by dashed corner ticks
Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
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, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS 61820
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

MATHERVILLE, ILL.
SE/4 MILAN 15' QUADRANGLE
41090-C5-TF-024
1991
DMA 2866 1 SE-SERIES V863

PROPERTY NAME: Sherrard Banking Company

OTHER NAME/ NOT APPLICABLE
SITE No. :

MULTIPLE NAME: NOT APPLICABLE

ADDRESS/ 314 Third St.
BOUNDARY :

CITY: Sherrard

COUNTY: Mercer

STATE: ILLINOIS

Restricted Location Information: Owner: PRIVATE Resource Type: BUILDING

Contributing Noncontributing

Buildings	1	0
Sites	0	0
Structures	0	0
Objects	0	0

Nomination/Determination Type: SINGLE RESOURCE

Nominator: STATE GOVERNMENT

Nominator Name:
NOT APPLICABLE

Federal Agency: NOT APPLICABLE

NPS Park Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Certification: DATE RECEIVED/PENDING NOMINATION

Date: 01/16/96

Other Certification: NOT APPLICABLE

Historic Functions: COMMERCE/TRADE

Historic Subfunctions: FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

Current Functions: COMMERCE/TRADE
DOMESTIC

Current Subfunctions: RESTAURANT
SINGLE DWELLING

Level of Significance: LOCAL Applicable Criteria: ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING

Significant Person's Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Criteria Considerations: NOT APPLICABLE

Area of Significance: ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance: 1875-1899

Circa: Specific Sig. Years:

1896

Architect/Builder/Engineer/
Designer:

Cultural Affiliation:

NOT APPLICABLE

Unknown

Other Documentation:

NOT APPLICABLE

HABS No. N/A

HAER No. N/A

Architectural Styles: LATE VICTORIAN

Describe Other Style: NOT APPLICABLE

Foundation Materials: BRICK
Wall Materials: BRICK
Roof Materials: SLATE
Other Materials: NONE LISTED

Acreage: 0.9

UTM Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

Coordinates: 15 / 7 08 780 / 45 76 950 / / / /