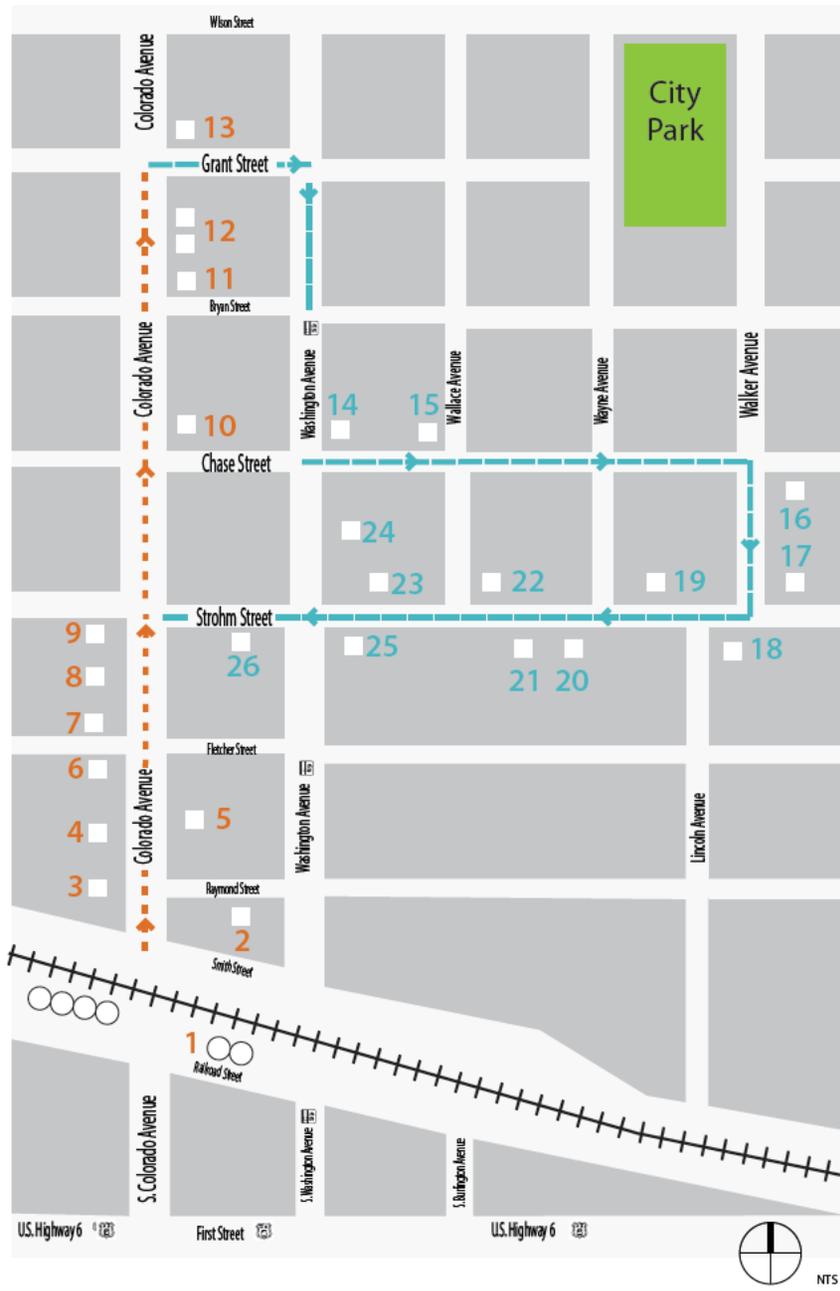


Haxtun historic tour



- - - - - Colorado Ave. Tour Distance: 1/2 Mile
- - - - - Residential Tour Distance: 3/4 Mile

All photos are courtesy of the Phillips County Museum unless otherwise noted.



Haxtun Mill & Elevator Company and Farmers Grain & Trading Elevator, c. 1923

Elevator Complex, 421 S. Colorado

Grain elevators have been located along Haxtun's railroad tracks since the 1890s. The Farmers Grain & Trading Elevator was built in 1914. The iron clad wood crib elevator could hold 30,000 bushels and included a flour mill capable of producing 50 barrels of flour in 24 hours. Crib elevators were able to withstand a large amount of lateral pressure from the grain stored within them. On the lower part of the structure, larger boards were laid flat in an overlapping pattern and spiked together. Closer to the top, where the pressure was less, smaller boards could be used. Haxtun's first concrete elevator, the Haxtun Mill and Elevator Company was built in 1922 by the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co, of Chicago. It had a capacity of 40,000 bushels. These early elevators are now dwarfed by the Coop elevators to the west. The first section was built in 1955 and has been expanded several times. Today the Coop elevator can store 3.6 million bushels



The automobile garage and tire shop, c. 1920s

Miller Implement Co., 126 E. Raymond

The Miller Implement Company can be seen in the foreground of this view of Haxtun c.1920s. Built in 1909, the building originally housed a livery. By the early 1920s, it had been converted to an automobile garage and tire shop. Most recently the building held a farm machinery and equipment business

1000 Men Wanted
 AT HAXTUN, PHILLIPS COUNTY, COLO.

in the
Corn, Wheat and Alfalfa
 ... Belt ...

Land from \$50 to \$100 per acre, according to its distance from town and its improvements

NON-RESIDENTS' PROPERTY LOOKED AFTER

THE HOUSE LAND CO.

Life and Fire Insurance Farm Loans

Advertisement for the House Land Company taken from the Haxtun Harvest brochure published April 3, 1919



The Central Lumber Company c. 1910s



The James G. Noll Lumber Company, c. 1920s



The Foster Lumber Company, c. 1930s

Lumber Yard, 321 S. Colorado

An essential business in any growing frontier community, Haxtun has had a lumber company since the 1880s. This location has been home to a series of lumber companies, starting with the Central Lumber Company in 1908. The Haxtun Lumber Company (1907-1960s) was located to the west on Logan Street. In addition to building supplies, the lumber companies also offered building plans.



Bill Garrett's barber shop, c. 1980s

230 S. Colorado

Haxtun Community Federal Credit Union, 229 S. Colorado

This false front commercial building is one of the oldest in Haxtun. Built by Swedish immigrant Manuel Anderson as a general store, the building was originally located in Bryant, CO. Bryant was platted in 1888 about 12 miles south of Haxtun on a proposed rail line from Holyoke to Akron. When the rail line was abandoned, so was the town. Anderson moved his store to this location in 1892. Other businesses in the building have included a bakery and the Adamson cafe. The credit union was established in the building in 1938.

In 1912, a fire destroyed much of this block. The following year, Bill Garrett constructed this false front building as a barber shop. Coming to Haxtun from Nebraska in 1905, Garrett previously had a barber shop in several other locations in town. When this location opened, Garrett charged 25 cents for a haircut and 10 cents for a shave. Bill Garrett's youngest son Dean joined the family business in 1948, barbering in this location until his retirement in 1990.



Farmer's State Bank, c. 1930

205 S. Colorado

Constructed in 1904, a variety of businesses have been located in the building including the Drake Mercantile Company, Farmer's State Bank, the Haxtun Hotel, a dry goods store, photographer, and dance hall. An upstairs auditorium was used for meetings, plays, revivals, and graduations. In 1949, the building became the Northeast Colorado Memorial Hospital. Previously, Haxtun's only hospitals had been small private facilities in doctors' homes. Memberships were sold to finance the hospital.



First National Bank of Haxtun, c. 1920s

Town Hall, 145 S. Colorado

Designed by Denver architect John J. Huddart, this Classical Revival Style building was built in 1917 for the First National Bank of Haxtun. Trained in England, Huddart established his Denver practice in the 1880s. A prolific architect, he designed buildings across the state and his especially known for his courthouses (including the Logan County courthouse). Formal and monumental, the Classical Revival Style was very popular for banks and public buildings. The bank closed in 1932, one of many local bank failures during the Great Depression. In 1939, the Town of Haxtun paid \$100 cash for the building and converted it to a town hall.



The Haxtun Band with the First National Bank in the background c. 1928



This streetscape shows the west side of Colorado Ave. around 1905. The Drake Mercantile building is the only building still standing. Haxtun's early commercial buildings were primarily simple wood frame, false front buildings, built as cheaply and quickly as possible. Fire was a major threat, destroying many of Haxtun's early businesses.



Drug store, c. 1920s

The Country Rose, 121 S. Colorado

Built in 1919, this brick building originally held a drug store and soda fountain.



The Shirley Hotel, c. 1920s

101 S. Colorado

Constructed in 1921, this building originally held the Shirley Hotel and Johnson Meat Company. Charles Johnson ran the market while his wife Elizabeth Johnson ran the hotel. Emigrating from Sweden as a child, Charles apprenticed in Holyoke to learn the meat business and then homesteaded south of Haxtun in the 1890s. In 1909, Charles was elected the first Town Marshal of Haxtun and became a partner in the Lohn & Johnson meat market. The Shirley Hotel offered travelers modern amenities including hot and cold running water and electricity and included a refrigeration plant that produced ice.



Colorado Avenue, c. 1910s

206 N. Colorado

The two houses pictured above were constructed in 1908, part of a building boom in Haxtun. Recently, the house to the north was demolished. More than thirty new houses were constructed that year. The farms around Haxtun were prospering and Haxtun was becoming an important agricultural trading center. In January 1908, the Haxtun Herald reported that 42 cars of lumber and 5 cars of cement and plaster had been shipped in the previous year and "good, substantial houses, barns, and granaries are springing up everywhere."



The Municipal Power Plant, c. 1920s

Municipal Power Plant

The town constructed its first municipal waterworks in this location in 1913, providing water for firefighting and domestic use. The power plant was built in 1917, providing homes and businesses with electricity.



From left to right: The Swedish Lutheran Church, Lutheran Church Parsonage, and Residence of R. H. Groff, c. 1910s

322 and 330 N. Colorado

The bungalow at 322 N. Colorado was constructed by R.H. Groff in 1913. Groff was an assistant cashier at the Farmers' State Bank. His wife Amelia died during the Spanish influenza outbreak of 1919 and Groff moved to Denver.

The large side-gable house at 330 N. Colorado was built as a parsonage for the adjacent Swedish Lutheran Church in 1910.



Midcentury advertisements such as this encouraged homeowners to update their older homes



The Swedish Lutheran Church, c. 1910s

Lutheran Church, 400 N. Colorado

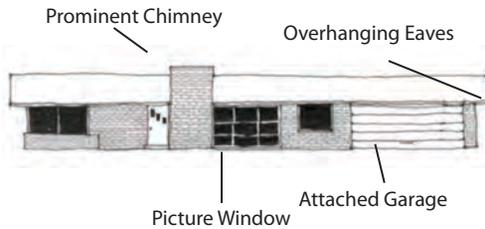
Haxtun had a large population of Swedish and German first and second generation immigrants. The Swedes established this Lutheran Church around 1910. In 1919, the Germans established their own congregation, Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, on the other side of town. Services were held in German and English. The Swedish Lutheran Church later disbanded and in 1940, the German congregation purchased their larger and better located property for \$2500. The current church building was constructed in 1969.

Residential Tour

Haxtun Mason Lodge, 206 N. Washington

Haxtun Lodge No. 164 was formed in 1924. In the early years meetings were held in various commercial buildings and in 1940, the Masons purchased the old Immanuel Lutheran Church. In 1949, they sold the old church and constructed this new Masonic Lodge. Though only men could be Masons, the lodge was also home to local chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star, a Freemasonry-related organization open to both women and men, and the Rainbow Girls, a Masonic youth service organization.

Ranch Style Houses



In the early 1950s, there was a huge demand for new housing due to limited construction during the Great Depression and WWII, followed by the postwar Baby Boom. Architects and builders focused on developing practical designs and mass production techniques. The Ranch became the style most associated with the country's expanding midcentury suburbs, but many examples can also be found in Haxtun. The Ranch House was promoted as creating an easier, more casual lifestyle. An open floor plan maximized space and created flexibility. The kitchen was combined with the living/dining room. Second stories, hallways, and most decorative elements were eliminated. Large windows and patio doors were used to make small houses feel larger.

15

241 E. Chase

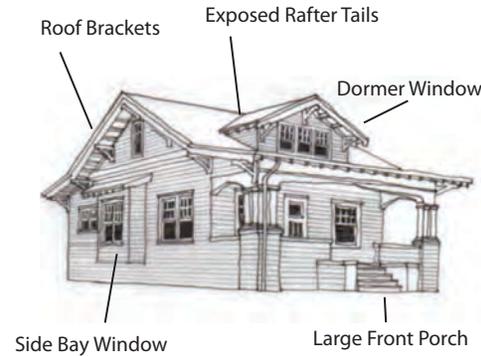
Constructed in 1954, 241 E. Chase is an excellent example of the ranch style featuring a hipped roof with a deep overhang, picture windows, and a prominent rectangular chimney.

16

541 E. Chase

Constructed in 1918, this house is an excellent example of the bungalow style with a large porch, deep roof overhang, dormer window, exposed rafter tails, and roof brackets. It was built during a boom year for new housing in Haxtun; a recent survey recorded 58 houses constructed in 1918 (almost twice as many as any other year).

Bungalow Type Houses



515 E. Strohm, c. 1940s
photo courtesy of the homeowner

17

515 E. Strohm

Constructed in 1914, this bungalow features a distinctive porch with stuccoed arches, roof brackets, and exposed rafter tails.

Originating in California, the bungalow rapidly spread across the U.S. through pattern books, mail order catalogs, and magazines. The bungalow craze reached its peak in the 1910s and early 1920s, coinciding with a housing boom in Haxtun as residents replaced frontier housing stock with more modern and stylish dwellings. Reflecting an early 20th century interest in efficient homemaking, bungalows featured built-in furniture, a combination living/dining room, and a compact floor plan designed to maximize flow and eliminate wasted space.

18

106 S. Lincoln

Built in 1903 and expanded over time, this gable front and wing house is among Haxtun's earliest surviving dwellings.

19

417 E. Strohm

Constructed in 1908, this bungalow features a spacious front porch, enclosed by a partial wall and supported by tapered wood columns. Other characteristic features include roof brackets, decorative exposed rafter tails, and a squared side bay window.

20

346 E. Strohm

Constructed in 1908, this house is a good example of the hipped box type. The front addition, constructed in 1978, shows the influence of the Ranch Style and common ways which houses evolve to reflect changing styles and needs.

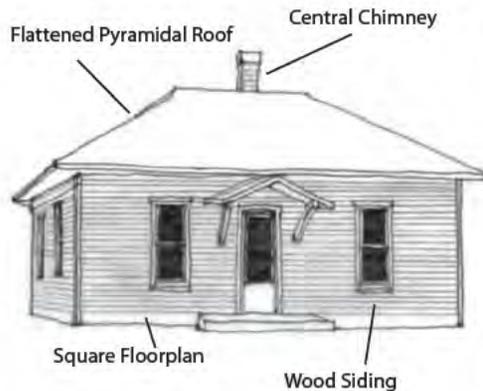
23

229 E. Strohm
Odd Fellows Meeting Hall,

Constructed in 1940, this meeting hall was home to the Odd Fellows, a fraternal organization known for its community and charitable projects, and the Rebekah's, the female auxiliary of the Odd Fellows.

The Haxtun Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the 1890s with services held in various school buildings. The first church building was dedicated in 1907. A tabernacle was built next to the church in 1922. This congregation eventually outgrew this building and in 1950 groundbreaking began on the existing church building. The old church was sold to the Covenant Church in Cheyenne, WY and moved in 1950. The tabernacle was moved to the Harms farm north of Paoli and converted to a sheep barn.

Hipped Box Type Houses



The Hipped Box or Pyramidal Cottage was a popular house type for settlers. The square floorplan generally contained four rooms and was topped by a hipped or pyramidal roof. This economical form is common in mining, lumber, and railroad towns of the West. Many include porches, either original or later additions. Haxtun contains many hipped box houses, though most have been expanded beyond their original four rooms.

21

334 E. Strohm

Constructed in 1903, this side gable dwelling is another of Haxtun's earlier residences.



The home of D.W. Scott, c. 1920s.

24

130 N. Washington

This house was built in 1908 by D.W. Scott. A Haxtun pioneer, Scott helped organize the Farmers State Bank and worked as an auctioneer.



Texaco station c. 1920s

26

105 S. Washington

Built in 1919 by W.F. Miles, this was originally a Texaco station. It was located on the Omaha-Lincoln-Denver Highway, a primary route for travelers to Denver and the Rocky Mountains. The Haxtun Harvest wrote that "no better finished or equipped service station has been erected in the state." The station included a full basement, modern air compressor, a ladies' restroom, office, and display room. Miles hired W.E. Cullen, a landscape architect from Boulder, CO to landscape the station, working to create "the most beautiful filling station in the West." The filling station was later converted to a residence.

22

303 E. Strohm

Built in 1913, this is an excellent example of a bungalow, featuring a dormer window, a large porch enclosed by a partial wall and supported on tapered columns, decorative exposed rafter tails, roof brackets, and a squared bay window on the side.



Unitec Methodist Church, c. 1920s

25

United Methodist Church,
106 S. Washington