

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

FEB 02 1988

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name W. E. Heginbotham Home other names/site number The Heginbotham Library

2. Location

street & number 539 South Baxter city, town Holyoke state Colorado code CO county Phillips code 015 zip code 80734

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public and building/site/structure/object, and a resource count table.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register -0-

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: Barbara Sudler, State Historic Preservation Officer, State or Federal agency and bureau. Date: 1-28-88

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: State or Federal agency and bureau. Date:

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register. determined eligible for the National Register. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:). Signature of the Keeper: National Register, Date of Action: 3-8-88

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Landscape: Garden

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Education: Library

Landscape: Garden

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Tile

other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Heginbotham Library, originally the Will E. Heginbotham home, is built in the late Craftsman Style with heavy emphasis on English half timbering motifs. The style and the large size of the house within its landscaped grounds, containing a matching garage and covered gateways, is unusual in the sparsely populated rural, agricultural area of Phillips County, Colorado. There are two contributing buildings and eight contributing landscape elements and structures (see continuation sheet). The buildings and grounds are essentially unaltered.

In 1918, Will E. Heginbotham hired Denver contractor Michael McEachern to build his home for \$75,000. Construction began in 1919 and was completed in 1921. Denver city directories for 1916-1919 list McEachern, or McEahern, as general contractor. The house, garage, and structural landscape features were probably from a design book or a house catalog and are embellished with prefabricated components, especially the interior oak millwork.

Situated on the northeast corner of South Baxter and Jules Streets, the house is uniformly set back from the street right-of-ways and is enclosed within a low brick wall with brick piers at the driveway and pedestrian entrances. Directly behind the house is the detached garage structure which abuts an alley. The driveway, parallel to the alley and separated by a brick wall, provides access to the south doors of the garage (photo #5). At the north the garage opens to a driveway which extends along the north elevation of the house beneath a porte cochere and on through to Baxter Street (photo #2). Completing the structural components of the corner site are covered gateways providing access to the Entrance Court (4a), south Water Garden (5a) and the north Walled Garden (2a). (See sketch map #2.) The gateways are major design elements of the site and anchor the mass of the house to the landscape (photos #1, 4, 16).

THE HOUSE

The house is 1½-stories on an English basement. The ridge of the main gable of the roof runs north and south. A lower cross gable extends west at the northwest corner. The north slope extends below the main north gable end and is intersected by the gabled roof of the porte cochere. A gabled dormer is set on the west slope of the main roof which extends over a secondary gable superimposed over the south

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gable end; a lower cross gable extends over the rear, east wing and has a lower gabled projection at the east elevation. The roofs are covered in new Roman tile replicating the original tile roof.

The foundation and walling are red, molded tapestry brick laid in Flemish bond with a header course defining a common windowsill height. Sills are terra cotta. Below the header course at the corners, the foundation breaks out in battered piers. The brick corner piers of the verandah, which extends from the south elevation, across the west elevation to the north porte cochere, are battered below the terra cotta cap rail. The porte cochere piers are similar (photos #2, 3, 4).

Within the gable ends above the masonry walling are vertical and horizontal half timbering inset with stucco panels. Capping the masonry, below the gable ends, is a modified entablature with modillions set below each vertical gable element. The widely overhanging rakes of the gables are supported on diagonal brackets springing from brick corbels on the piers. The brackets extend beyond the decorative verge boards which have scrolled ends and elongated panels. Each gable has a horizontal tie beam supporting three vertical members and infill vertical slats. Behind, the apex of the gable ends contains decorative shingling (photos #3, 4). Around the house, the exposed rafters are cut on an elongated cyma recta-cyma reversa profile. The tips extend beyond the eaves and support gutters (photo #2).

At the south gable end a small balcony with square section balusters and squared corner newels is supported on three curved brackets (photo #4). The rhythm of the small vertical slats is repeated in the three elevations of the port cochere. Flattened, open wood framed arches, springing from the header courses of the supporting piers, are infilled with vertical slats (photo #3). At the north elevation the pedestrian access is flanked with podia at grade (photo #2).

The windows are generally twelve-light casement and twelve over one double hung sash in single and double units. At the east elevation of the rear wing the casement sash are tripled. Paneled doors are glazed. Within the gabled ends, the half timbering extends around the window openings as trim with flat heads and raked aprons under the sills. The south gable openings, which include a balcony doorway, are a triparte scheme (photo #4).

At the west and south elevations flights of concrete steps, set between battered podia, provide access to the verandah (photo #4). Recessed steps provide access from the porte cochere. A diagonal walk from a corner gateway (4a) extends to the southwest corner and branches at the verandah steps. The gateway consists of battered brick piers with rock faced stone caps. Each is set with a corbeled panel. On short wood columns, a gabled head piece spans the piers. It has scrolled tip barge boards and a horizontal tie beam infilled with slats in imitation of the main roof gable ends. Tile sections are set between rake mouldings (photo #1).

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At the rear of the house, across a raised grassed terrace edged in stone curb is the brick masonry, gabled roof garage. The gable ends and tile roof match the house as do window sash. The garage doorways, a pair opening south and a pair opening north, contain glazed doors with eight lights each and have diagonal bracing and exposed strap hinges.

The garden entrance gateways, designed to match the house, are gabled roof gateways which are supported on brick piers. The roofs are tiled and have decoratively cut exposed rafters. Corbeled brick stops support curved open brackets carrying the roof purlins (photo #17). The gable ends match the house. These are located at the southwest main entrance (photo #1), the south side pedestrian entrance (photo #4) and between the English Garden and the Walled Garden (photo #16).

From the verandah, the south facing front door opens into the entrance hall which contains the stairway to the second floor. The hall also provides access to the porte cochere entrance and through a flat archway, to the living room. The entrance-way is flanked by battered square oak columns in antis set on podia containing glazed door book cases. The columns have strapwork necking and a cove capital with inset plain brackets at each corner which support the abacus blocks. An oak entablature extends around the ceiling. A paneled oak wainscot extends around the room and up the staircase. Typical to the house, the oak trim of the openings consists of plain jambs, a projecting head bead and head with trim cornice moulding. The latter is embellished with a modillion above each jamb section. The oak stairway is set with square newel posts with applied strapwork detailing and has plain balusters (photo #10). The plaster walls are stenciled in bands above the wainscot and below the ceiling entablature in geomantic/foliate forms (photos #14, 15).

The living room, with an oak entablature at the ceiling, provides access to the dining room through an archway with columns in antis similar to the hallway. The living room also opens into a north bedroom set behind the entrance hall.

The dining room is paneled with a high wainscot with a bracketed plate rail. A built-in sideboard with a mirrored splash contains drawers and two cupboards with art glass inserts in the doors. The sideboard is flanked with glazed door china cabinets extending to the height of the wainscot (photos #7, 8). The ceiling with an oak entablature, is centered with a colonial Revival chandelier. Matching wall sconces are symmetrically placed around the room (photo #9).

Behind the dining room through a pair of glazed doors, is a breakfast room which also opens to the kitchen at the northeast corner of the house (photo #13). The breakfast room has a built-in buffet with strapwork on the drawer and cupboard fronts. The room's painted trim has a continuous head that extends around the room including

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above the east wall which has a central glazed door flanked with window openings with twelve light sash. The glass is beveled. Above, the frieze is hand painted in Dutch scenes which are enframed with a picture moulding at the ceiling (photos #6,9).

A 1930s bathroom separates the north bedroom and the kitchen which has built-in cabinets. A service room and back stairway are located in the east extension of the rear wing and provides access to the rear service yard.

On the second floor are two bedrooms and a bathroom. There are built-in drawers, mirrored closet doors, and a tiled wainscot in the bathroom (photo #12). In the basement is a library with built-in bookcases and a corner fireplace flanked by built-in oak benches (photo #11). The basement also contains a walk-in safe and a vacuum system for the entire house.

The interior still retains its original integrity and is unaltered except for a tiled shower added to the main floor bathroom sometime in the 1960s. When the home was converted for use as a library all of the interior elements were retained. Removable shelving for books was added in various rooms including the kitchen and pantry, breakfast room, living room and master bedroom. While the shelving has some effect on visual integrity of the interior, it has little impact on the original fabric of the house (photos #19,20).

THE GARDENS

William E. Heginbotham was an amateur gardener in the English tradition. The gardens and grounds surrounding his home were obviously designed though there is no current knowledge of the designer of the gardens. The sophistication of design and planting and the integrity of the site are extremely rare for a small community on the Plains. The grounds are a compact, twentieth century interpretation of the garden program familiar to modest English country homes. The Heginbotham gardens originally covered half a city block, but were reduced to nearly half the size with the use of the north grounds for the Melissa Hospital Heginbotham donated to the community. The north grounds are not part of this nomination. The house and gardens are an integrated unit, contemporaneously designed and installed to complement each other. They are a striking ensemble of designed spaces, plant materials and architectural features which are remarkably intact.

The nominated grounds form a large rectangle situated on a north-south axis. City streets run along the site on the west and south and an alley runs along the east. The open space around the community hospital borders the site on the north and is not part of this nomination.

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The right-of-way along the streets consists of curb, turf tree lawn (which is wider on the west than on the south) and concrete sidewalk. All of the original street trees are missing. These were probably Hackberry, based on the extant planting of Hackberry to the north along the street next to the hospital grounds.

The gardens are defined by various masonry walls. A low wall of brick matching the house, stone caps on footing and pillars/piers border the property on the west and south (photos #1, 2, 4). A high wall, approximately four feet high, of the same style and materials runs along the alley and east half of the north side of the grounds (photo #5). The west half of the north side of the grounds is bordered by a low wall similar to that on the west and south sides, but infilled between taller piers with a picket fence (photo #3).

There are six entrances to the grounds. The main pedestrian entrance is located on the southwest corner. The gate is placed on a southeast-northwest axis and consists of battered piers with a gable pediment which matches the house (photo #1). An auto and pedestrian entrance is located midway along the west side. It is framed by battered pillars with terra cotta panels (photo #2). At midpoint on the north wall are piers for a pedestrian exit to the north grounds. Midway along the east side, in the alley, is a service and pedestrian gate, ash pit, and flower box. At the east corner of the south edge of the property is a secondary entrance to the garage (photo #5). At the southeast corner of the house, midway on the south side of the property is a pedestrian entrance of piers and gable roof (photo #4). Some elements of the surrounding grounds are missing such as ironwork gates. There is no evidence of fence infill on the west and south walls. There is some evidence that flower boxes once existed between the piers above the sunken garden on the south side.

The basic layout treats the gardens as rooms extending from the house. The gardens exhibit variety in design, level and plant material as well as a highly sophisticated use of small space. The grounds are laid out in two zones made up of six gardens. Zone one lies on the north side of the house, but is separated from the house by the driveway. It is made up of an English Lawn and Border Garden (1),* a Walled Garden (2), and the North Grounds (3) which lie beyond the wall, not nominated but are an integral part of the ensemble. Zone two is located close to the house along the west, south and east. It is composed of the Entrance Court (4), Sunken Water Garden (5), and Sun Court (6). The Entrance Court and Sunken Water Garden are viewed from the verandahs and terraces which extend from the house.

The Entrance Court lies west and south of the house and extends to the wall. The area is graded slightly away from the house with turf and ground cover. Where the turf meets the driveway at the north edge of the court, the lawn has been terraced one drop. Walkways extend from pedestrian entrances to the house. The court is planted with vertical and horizontal shaped junipers which mark the entries, frame

* See sketch map of gardens. (Map #2)

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the house, provide shape/texture contrast with the house, some privacy for the verandah, and foundation cover. Two vertical Sentinel Junipers were intended to stand at each side of the main southwest entry, however, the northwest juniper is now missing. Other vegetation includes Woodbine on the verandah pillars and lattice Euonymus at the back terrace.

The English Lawn and Border Garden lies at a lower level than the driveway. It is accessed by two sets of concrete steps; one set runs directly north of the port cochere door and the other runs directly north from the Sun Court (photo #3). On the west, the garden is screened from the drive with Sentinel Juniper, Elm, Blue Spruce and a single terrace down to the garden. The three main features of the garden are a central open lawn, border plantings on the west and north and the view to the north grounds. The border plantings on the west consist of a background hedge which is primarily Hawthorn and Rose and is interspersed with exotics such as Chinese Catalpa. At present the plantings in the undulating flower border are limited in variety.

The view to the north grounds provides the transition from the formal garden to an informal, natural country view. The grounds of the hospital are still extremely important to the view, ambiance and original design which was intended as a view from formal English gardens into a "naturalistic" space. Originally the north grounds were ringed with a wire fence, lilac hedge inside the walkway, parking strip and Hackberry street trees. Of these plantings, the Hackberry trees remain. The interior areas of the grounds were made up of informal plantings of trees, which are extant, and informal garden beds, which are now turf. The hospital is set at the north side of the grounds and is not intrusive. Its grounds still present the intended view contrast from a formal garden to an informal woodland.

The English Lawn and Border garden is separated from the Walled Garden, to the east, by a picket fence. Features of the transition between the two gardens are all perfectly symmetrical. At the center of the fence are two pillars, roof, screened alcove and small flanking gateway pergolas (photo #16). The pillars are backed with two great Hackberrys within the Walled Garden. The picket fence which forms the west wall of the Walled Garden continues to run along the south side of the garden. Oral tradition suggests that the Walled Garden was a Rose Garden, which would have been consistent. The original design is not known. Both the Walled Garden and the North Grounds could have been the sites of the Heginbotham's vegetable garden.

The Sun Court lies between the house and the garage so that the winter sun warms the west and east walls. The court is framed with a stone curb and is presently planted with blugrass turf. It is immediately accessible from the basement laundry and may have served as the drying court. Drainage from the house enters the Sun Court and is piped to the Walled Garden. This feature may have been part of a water conservation irrigation program.

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The Sunken Water Garden is walled and is the lowest grade on the grounds. Access to the area is through gates and stairs on the north from the Sun Court, and on the west, from the Entrance Court. The area can be viewed from the house terraces above. The lily pond lies on an axis to the west entrance to the garden. Unfortunately the pond has been filled with concrete, but could be restored. Walkways frame the lily pond and fan to the two stairways. Limited plantings in the area include Apple and Beechwood. Flower boxes were probably once on the south wall with trailing vines (photo #18).

The grounds have been carefully designed to include such conveniences as the garage which opens to the north to receive cars from the driveway and opens on the south to discharge cars so that no turning around is necessary. Grading of the grounds was very carefully done facilitating drainage. Other vegetation of note is: Cottoneaster, Privet, Sumac, Barberry, Trumpet Vine, Aleanthus, and various annuals and perennials. A modern sprinkler system is in place.

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CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Heginbotham residence and port cochere
Heginbotham garage

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS AND STRUCTURES

- Sketch Map # (1) English Lawn and Border Garden, masonry walls and picket fence and two mini-gates
- # (2) Walled Garden
- # (2a) Walled Garden Gateway*
- # (3) **
- # (4) Entrance Court--west and south of house and masonry walls
- # (4a) Entrance Gateway*
- # (5) Sunken Water Garden and masonry wall
- # (5a) Sunken Garden Gateway*
- # (6) Sun Court and masonry wall

* The three gateway structures are included as individual contributing elements because of their substantial size and their contribution to the overall design of the grounds. The unmistakable design relationship between house and gateways completely integrates the house and its landscaping.

** The North Grounds (3) are not part of this nomination.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1919-1921

Significant Dates

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Michael McEachern (McEahern), builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Heginbotham Home meets Criterion C for its significant Craftsman design which is rare for a sparsely populated rural county in Colorado. Also meeting Criterion C are the landscaped gardens surrounding the house which form a remarkable ensemble of designed spaces, plant materials and architectural features that are essentially intact. The house and grounds are an integrated unit, contemporaneously designed and installed to complement each other. The rooms of the house open onto verandahs and terraces which in turn open onto various gardens and courts following the trend of the Arts and Crafts movement in the early twentieth century. The property is considered of state significance.

The Heginbotham Home meets Criterion C because the house and grounds characterize the Arts and Crafts movement in early twentieth century America. This movement not only brought about some revolutionary building designs and innovative use of materials, but also gave equal consideration and emphasis to the settings of these Craftsman and Bungalow style buildings. Building designs blended the house into the garden setting and promoted out-of-doors living. Ideally, porches and verandahs overlooked picturesque gardens with gates and arbors, pergolas, pools and walkways. These characteristics are very clearly seen at the Heginbotham Home where the garden spaces are enclosed with walls and fences creating outdoor rooms which are viewed and entered from the west and south verandah, the east rear or the north port cochere entrance. Uniting these outdoor garden rooms with the house are the brick walls and the picturesque covered gateways which match the Craftsman architectural elements of the house.

The Heginbotham Home was constructed 1919-1921 by Will E. Heginbotham, a prominent figure in the civic and community affairs of Holyoke and Phillips County. Heginbotham, born in Brooklyn, Iowa in 1878, came to Holyoke in 1888 where his father was one of the organizers of the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank.

Holyoke is the county seat of Phillips County which is located in the northeastern corner of Colorado along the Nebraska border. Settlers were first drawn to the area

9. Major Bibliographical References

See footnotes.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property _____ under one acre

UTM References

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots #13-15, Block 39, original Town of Holyoke.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses those lots historically associated with the property, but excludes those lots to the north of the Walled Garden and the English Lawn and Border Garden, which were donated for the Melissa Hospital.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mrs. M.E. Koontz (Carol), President
 organization Heginbotham City Trustee Board-Library date June 1, 1986 (revised 1/87)
 street & number 612 South Belford Avenue telephone (303) 854-3261
 city or town Holyoke state CO zip code 80734

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in 1885 when the government opened up the area for settlement. The route of the Burlington and Missouri railroad through the area held out the promise of economic growth and prosperity. By August 16, 1887, railroad tracks had been laid past the town site of Holyoke which became a railroad division point with a roundhouse, depot, and an eating house with ballroom. By 1890 Holyoke's population peaked at 1500 but difficult times hit the area and people began to leave. Due to dry and difficult environmental conditions, it is estimated that by 1896, 75% of the original homesteaders had left their tracts without proving-up. Those who remained gradually turned from farming to stock raising. After the turn of the century climate conditions improved and those who had stayed began to make a living from their land and abandoned homesteads were taken up again by a new influx of settlers. In 1906, Holyoke lost its railroad division headquarters. This move significantly cut down activity in the area and by 1910 the farming/stock raising character of Phillips County was basically established. The character of the area has remained much the same since.¹

Heginbotham trained to become a pharmacist and even though he later became president and owner of his father's Farmer's and Merchant's Bank, he kept his pharmacy license valid until he died. In 1908, the bank became the First National Bank of Holyoke with Will and his brother George as Vice Presidents.²

Heginbotham, active in local affairs, served as town clerk and city manager from 1918 to 1932, served as the federal government's local food administrator during the 1930s, organized the local enlistment board and food rationing programs during World War I, and headed War bond programs in World War I and II. He donated sizable gifts to Holyoke churches, the American Legion, and the VFW. In 1966, two years before his death, Heginbotham donated \$500,000 and land for the construction of the Melissa Memorial Hospital, as a memorial to his mother on the north portion of his property. Despite Heginbotham's philanthropy and community involvement, he was a withdrawn and quiet man whose only hobby was gardening. He was characterized by townsfolk as "standoffish" or the "silent type." Because of this trait, no one in town knew that Heginbotham willed his entire estate to the people of Phillips County.³

The money Heginbotham left to the people of Phillips County was a fortune of \$2.4 million which was amassed mainly during the Depression. Instead of foreclosing on debtors who could not pay, Heginbotham bought quitclaim deeds on their land and thus gave many farmers some money to start elsewhere instead of forcing them to abandon their land altogether. There were eight banks in Phillips County in 1929. By 1931 Heginbotham's First National Bank was the only one to remain in business. Its deposits had dropped, but it remained solvent.⁴

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Heginbotham continued to go to work everyday until he was well into his 80s. On a day in February of 1962, Heginbotham left the bank complaining of flu symptoms and never returned. He lived in his home as an ailing recluse until his death on April 13, 1968 at 89 years of age.⁵

According to Heginbotham's will, drawn up in 1961, his entire estate was left in trust for the improvement of the town of Holyoke and Phillips County. The interest on the original \$2.4 million bequest is spent annually throughout Phillips County. Among the many gifts which have been provided by the Trust are a \$300,000 school auditorium, an improved golf course, a modern medical center and an expanded County Museum in Holyoke (population 1,900). In the town of Haxtun, population 1,000 is a modern medical center and a \$90,000 year-round Olympic size swimming pool and in Paoli, population 85, is \$5,500 worth of tennis courts. In addition to these gifts the Trust has provided for low-income housing, ambulance garages, heart monitors and cemetery fencing.⁶ As a part of his estate Heginbotham left his \$75,000 Craftsman style home to the city of Holyoke with the stipulation it never be sold into private ownership. The style, size, and craftsmanship is unique in this rural community. Its unaltered condition makes it a particularly fine example of high-style architecture in the area. The house was Heginbotham's home from 1919 until his death in 1968; the period when he accumulated the bulk of his wealth and was involved in community service. The Heginbotham home became the Holyoke Public Library and is representative of Heginbotham's philanthropy and is of utmost importance to the people of Holyoke and Phillips County.

1. Phillips County Historical Society, Those were the Days...Reminiscences of Early Days by Early Settlers, Holyoke Enterprise Printing Co., Holyoke, CO, 1973 pp. 155-161.

2. Ibid., p. 97 and Olga Curtis, "The Heginbotham Trust", Empire Magazine, April 8, 1979, p. 29.

3. Curtis, "Heginbotham Trust", p. 29.

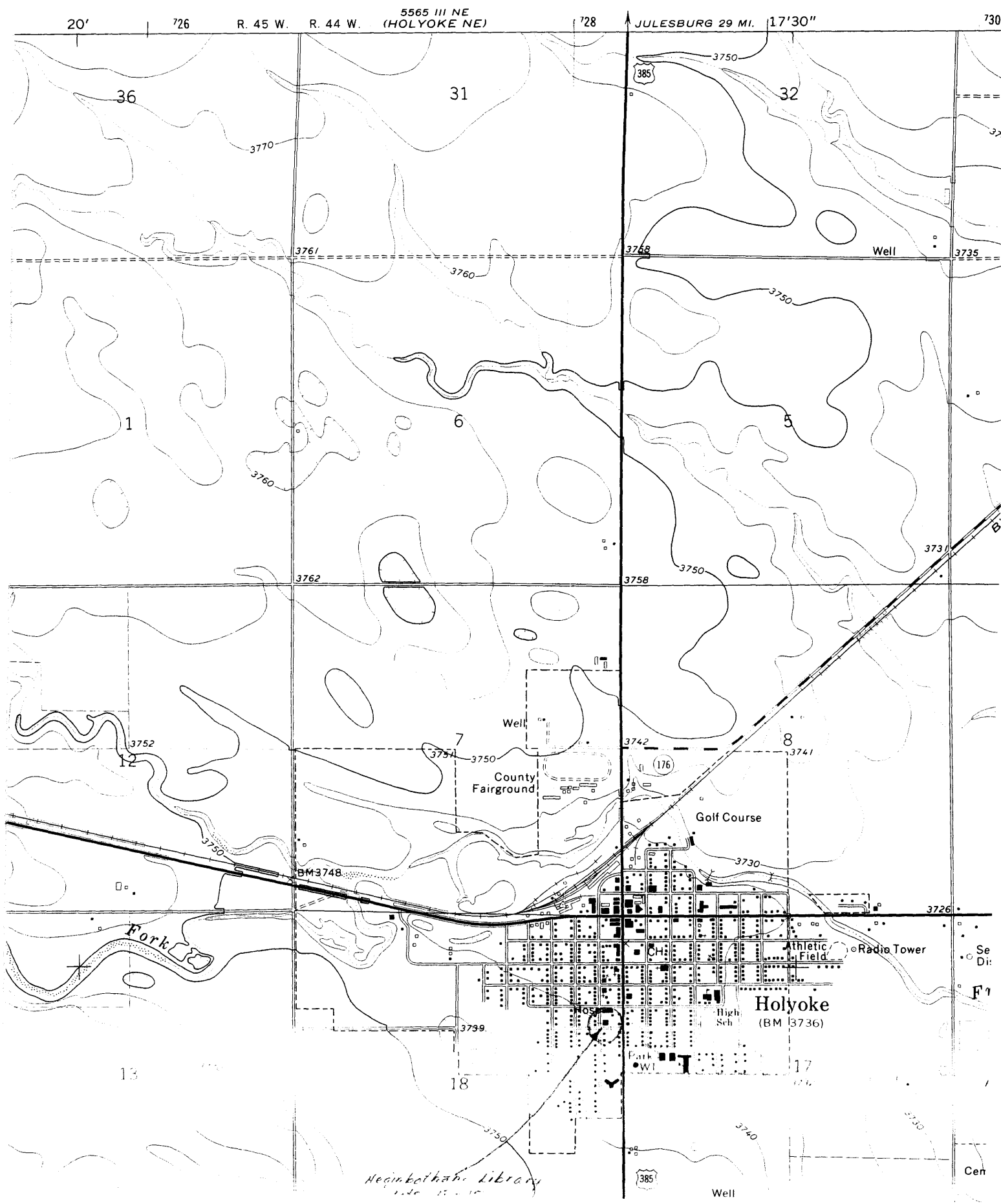
4. Ibid., pp. 29-30.

5. Ibid., p. 30

6. Ibid., p. 26

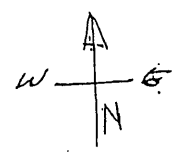
*Also see: Holyoke Enterprise, September 14, 1917, p. 1. and October 1, 1920, p. 1.

Highway 176
Phillips County, Nebraska
UTM 13 47 17 17 30
1987

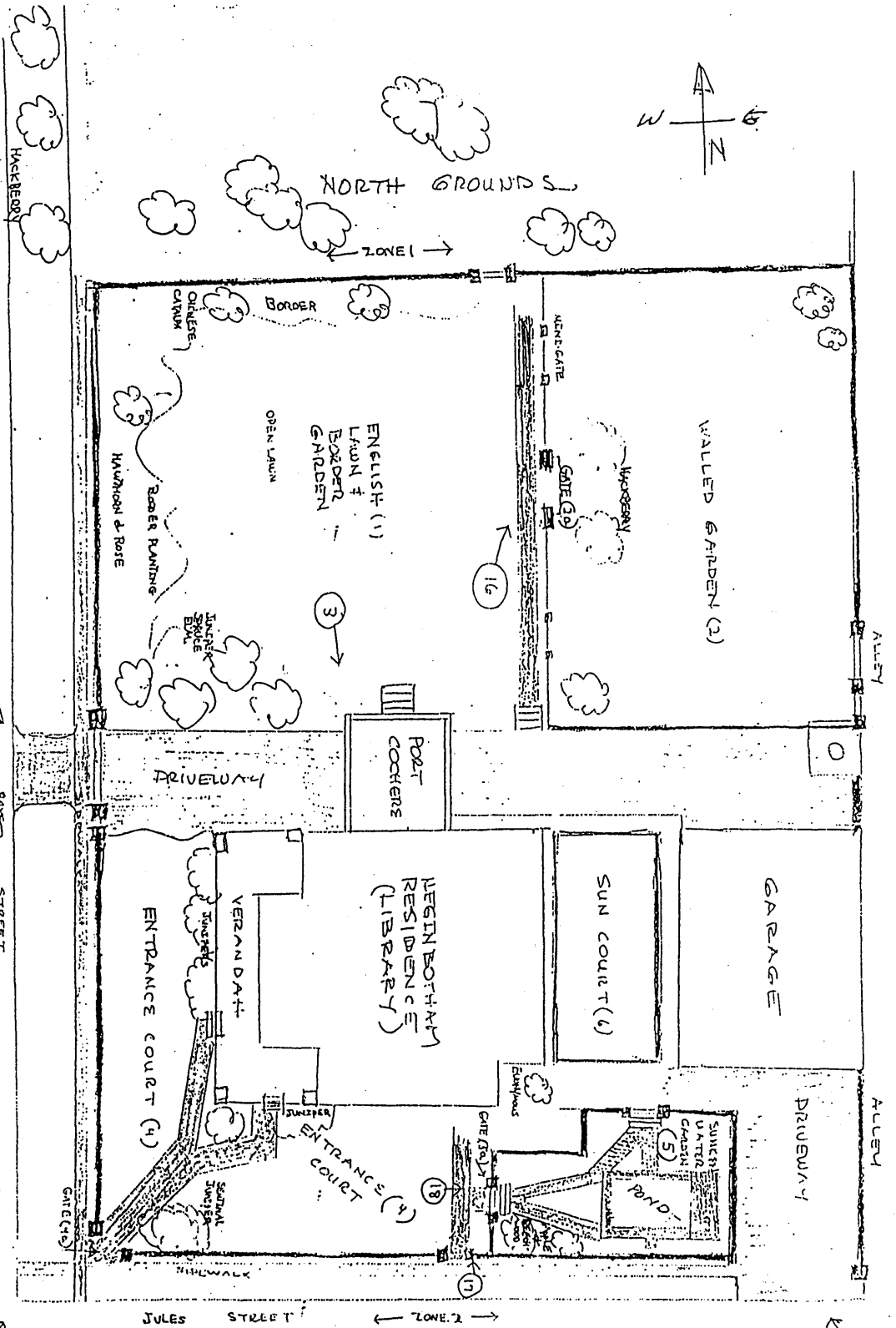


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July 15, 1987

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NORTH GROUNDS



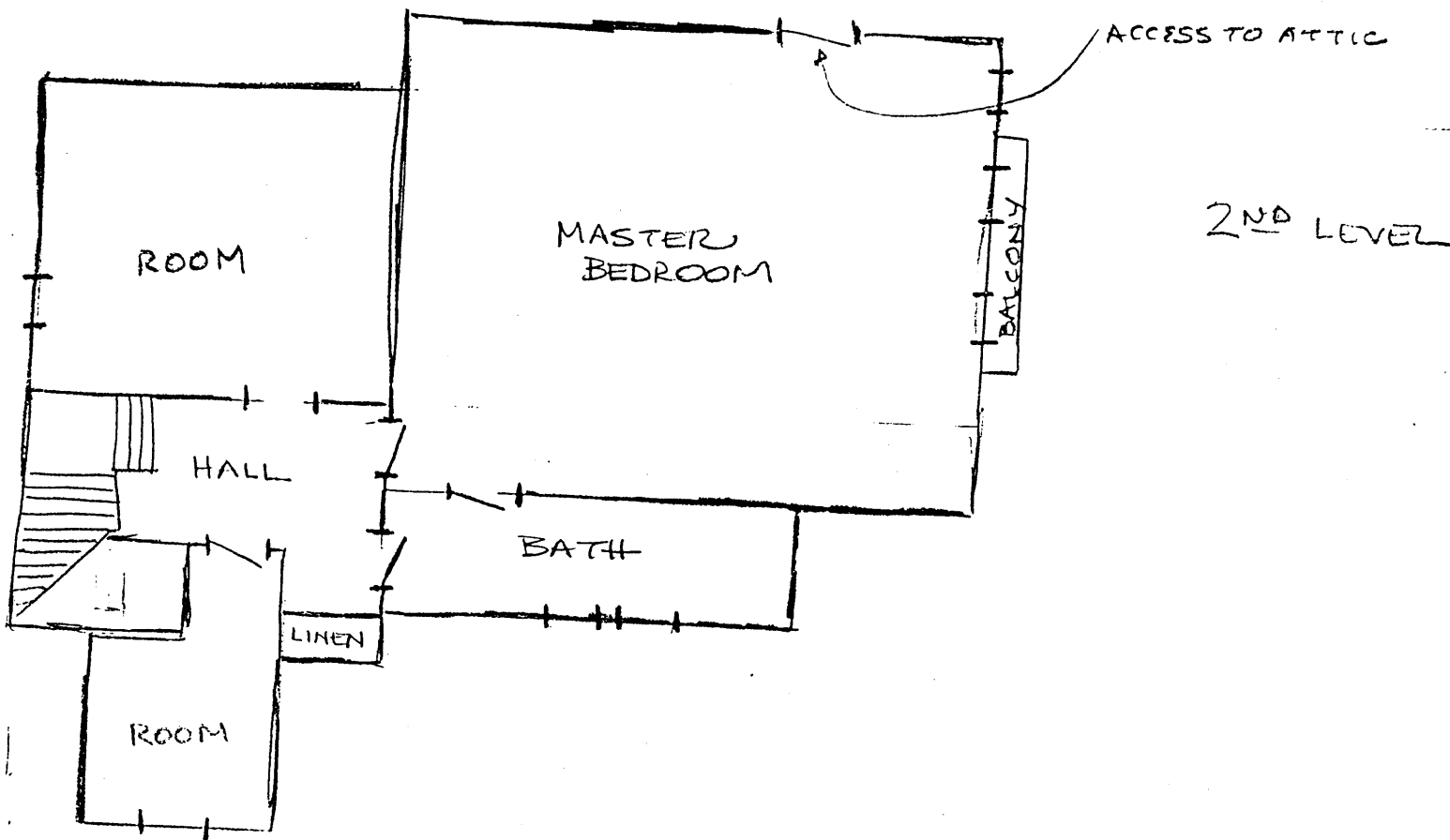
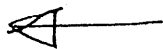
← ZONE 1 | ZONE 2 →

PRELIMINARY
 NOT TO SCALE
 FROM NOTES - NOT SITE CHECKED

MAP KEY
 LANDSCAPE ELEMENT (1)
 PHOTO NUMBER (2)

MAP 2 OF 4

532 SO. BAXTER
HOLYOKE, CO

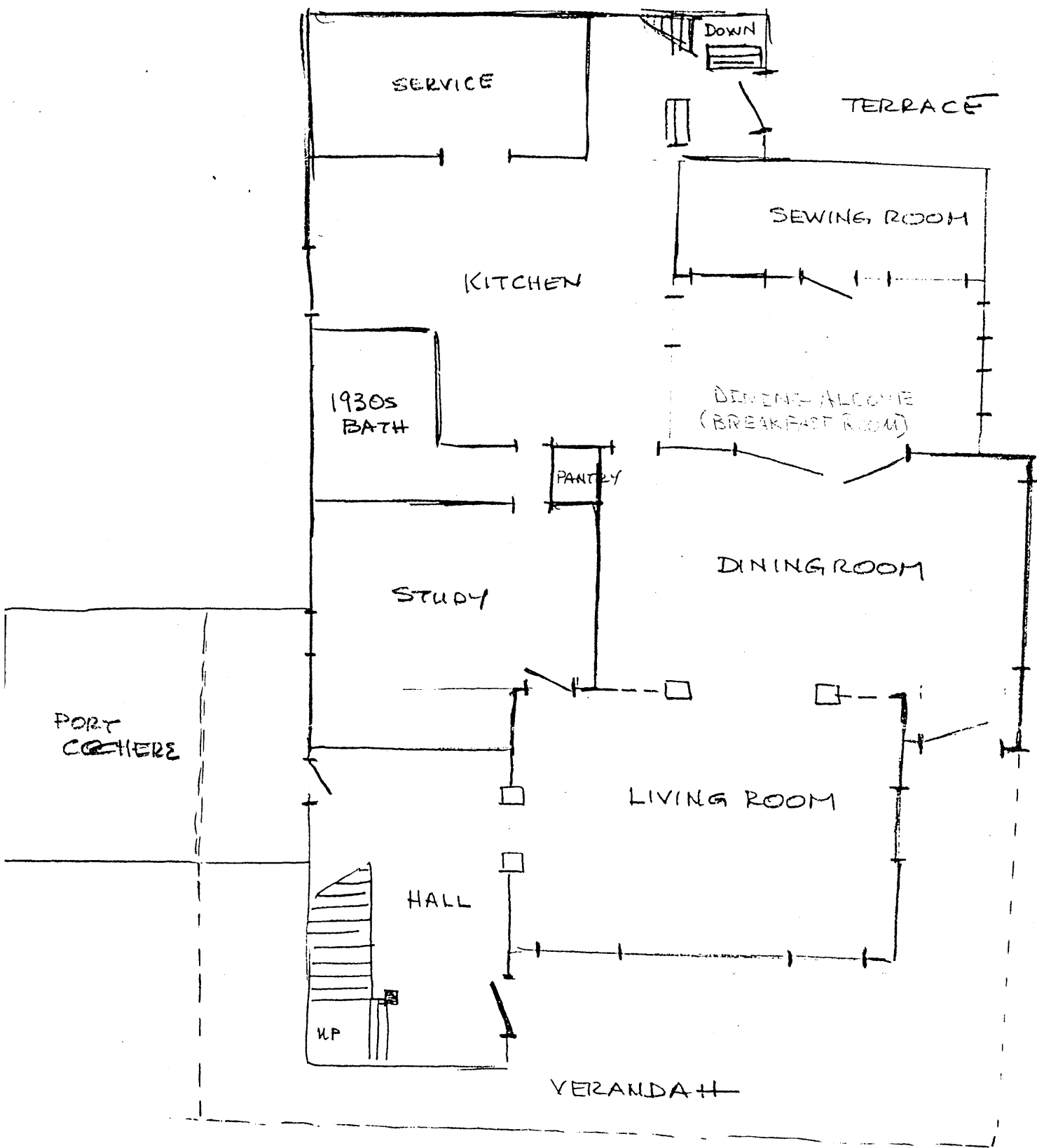


NOT TO SCALE

MAP 3 OF 4

PLAT 100
539.30 BAXTER
HOLYCKIE, CC
1ST FLOOR

← NORTH



NOT TO SCALE

MAP 4 OF 4

W.E. Heginbotham Home
532 So. Baxter
Holyoke, CO
Historic Photo, ca. 1921



W.E. Heginbotham Home
532 So. Baxter
Holyoke, CO
Historic Photo, ca. 1921

