

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Fillmore Armory

Millard County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

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 National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Fillmore Armory

Other names/Site Number: Fillmore Readiness Center #49A40-00001 (Armory)

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 35 West Center Street

City or town: Fillmore State: Utah County: Millard

Not for Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this [X] 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 36CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

National X Statewide X Local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title Date Utah Division of State History/Office of Historic Preservation State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. Signature of commenting official: Date Title: State or Federal Agency/Bureau or Tribal Government

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**4. 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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**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	Buildings
	Sites
	Structures
	Objects
1	<b>Total</b>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

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**6. Function of Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DEFENSE / arms storage = armory

RECREATION AND CULTURE / auditorium = hall/auditorium

RECREATION AND CULTURE / sports facility = gymnasium

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE / auditorium = hall/auditorium

RECREATION AND CULTURE / sports facility = gymnasium

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT / PWA Moderne

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: concrete

Walls: concrete stucco

Roof: synthetic

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

**SUMMARY PARAGRAPH**

The Fillmore Armory is centrally located in the city of Fillmore on Center Street, west of the Main Street commercial district that runs north-south through the city. The block containing the armory is zoned "Public/Quasi-Public" and is the site of other local and state government facilities including the current City of Fillmore municipal office building, the former Fillmore City Hall, the Fillmore Public Library, the Millard County Courthouse building, and the Territorial Statehouse State Park Museum.

The Fillmore Armory is a New Deal era military defense facility constructed for the Utah National Guard (UTNG) between 1937 and 1938 with Works Progress Administration (WPA) funding. The building was constructed according to plans designed by Utah architect Niels P. Larsen and exhibits elements of the PWA Moderne style including a symmetrical plan and façade; austere, smooth wall surfaces that are devoid of ornament except for low-relief pilasters; and stepped parapets framing each bay. In addition to its use in military defense, the building has also served as a community recreation center since its construction. Ownership of the armory was recently transferred from the UTNG to the City of Fillmore for continued recreational use.

The exterior of the building has been altered through the more-recent application of a stucco skim coat and replacement of windows and doors. Interior rooms have also been remodeled, including the installation of new flooring, finishes, doors, and ceilings. The cumulative effect of these alterations has reduced the armory's integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Thus, the armory is no longer an

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exceptional example of the PWA Moderne style. However, in addition to retaining integrity of location, setting, and feeling, the armory retains integrity in the aspects of design and workmanship sufficient to convey its association with the public works construction projects of the 1930s that provided public buildings, including government and military facilities, as well as employment for tradespeople such as architects, construction laborers, and material suppliers. It is therefore eligible for listing on the NRHP under *Criterion A*.

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## NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

### *Site*

The armory is set on a rectangular lot on the south side of West Center Street near the intersection with South Main Street. In front of the building, the site is landscaped with a lawn, plantings, trees, and a wide concrete walk in which the original flagpole stands in front of the center of the building. The grounds surrounding the building are otherwise gravel or paved surfaces, including a yard to the west and south formerly used for parking and maintenance of the UTNG vehicle fleet. The side and rear yards were previously enclosed by chain-link fence in 1979; vehicular gates providing access for military vehicles from driveways east and west of the lot. A Flammable Material Storage (FMS) building (constructed ca. 1992) and a vehicle washout were also previously located at the rear of the UTNG property. The fence, FMS building, and vehicle washout were recently removed, coinciding with the sale of the property to the City of Fillmore.

### *Armory Building*

The armory exhibits characteristics of the PWA Moderne style, so named to reflect the generation of buildings designed by architects working with the Public Works Administration (PWA), as well as the WPA, of the New Deal during the Great Depression. The style is commonly associated with government buildings exhibiting both classical formalism as well as elements of the concurrent Art Deco and Art Moderne styles, which were hallmarks of popular architecture during the 1930s (Carter and Gross 1988). The Fillmore Armory is an austere building devoid of ornament with a symmetrical façade deeply punctuated with windows and doors. Characteristic of the style, the modernistic building alludes to the concurrent Art Deco style with smooth wall surfaces vertically accentuated with low-relief pilasters and stepped parapets.

The armory consists of the original two-story building completed in 1938 and a one-story addition added to the southeast corner in 1998. The original two-story building is cruciform in plan with a concrete foundation. The exterior walls are constructed of 14-inch-thick concrete structural framing and were originally clad in a cement-based stucco finish. The roof is hidden behind stepped parapets and consists of flat sections over the north and south volumes and a low pitch gable roof covering the center volume, which contains the drill hall. The original windows and doors have been replaced and a stucco skim coat has been applied to the exterior surface since 2005 (Oliver 2017). The windows are modern replacements of two types: vertically oriented, rectangular, multi-pane metal windows and square, multi-pane metal windows. The roof was recently replaced with membrane roofing and metal flashing was installed along the parapets.

### *Principal Elevation, North*

The principal elevation faces north onto West Center Street. It is symmetrical consisting of three bays with low-relief pilasters delineating the outer edge of each bay. The parapet of the central bay rises above the outer bays, creating the stepped parapet. The large central bay contains three entrance doors that are recently replaced metal and glass double doors with multi-paned transom windows. Each of the side bays

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feature rectangular, multi-pane metal windows at the first floor and square, multi-pane metal windows at the second floor. Concrete stairs extend the width of the entrance and provide access to a central landing. A concrete access ramp extends from the east side of the landing in front of the east bay. A bronze plaque on the east pilaster on the north elevation reads: "Fillmore Armory Constructed by Utah State Armory Board, Fillmore City and the Works Progress Administration 1937."

*East Elevation*

The east elevation is adjacent to a driveway that provides access to the center of the block and to the rear of the armory, the county courthouse, and the park. The east elevation consists of three volumes, of which two are original and the third (south) volume is the 1998 addition.

The north block is recessed behind the central volume in the cruciform plan. It is delineated by three evenly spaced bays of which the outer two bays are identical, whereas the inner bay disrupts a symmetrical fenestration pattern. Five rectangular windows are located in the first floor and four, square windows are in the second floor. An end-wall chimney is attached in the center bay.

The central volume of the east elevation contains the drill hall on the interior. The elevation consists of three symmetrical bays, each delineated by pilasters with parapets stepping higher to the central bay. The north bay contains a rollup garage door, the central bay contains three large, rectangular, multi-pane metal windows, and the south bay contains two smaller, rectangular, multi-pane metal windows.

The south volume is the 1998 addition constructed in the southeast elbow of the cruciform plan. The addition projects beyond the central volume of east elevation and the rear (south) elevation. The addition is compatible in construction and style with the original building, with a single window offset in its east elevation and a pedestrian entry in its south elevation.

*South Elevation*

The south elevation faces the rear yard and originally contained the maintenance bay and machine shop within the interior. The elevation is asymmetrical in composition with three rollup metal garage doors offset to the west and one rectangular, multi-pane metal window offset to the east. The roof is flat at the south elevation without stepped parapets.

*West Elevation*

The west elevation faces another access drive formerly used for military vehicles maneuvering into the maintenance bays. Like the east elevation, the west consists of three volumes of the cruciform plan, of which the outer two are recessed behind the central volume containing the drill hall.

The south volume of the west elevation contains five irregularly spaced openings including a metal door with transom and four square, multi-pane metal windows. The door and transom replaced an original square, multi-pane steel window, likely in the 1970s when numerous alterations were made to the facility. The interior of this volume comprises one tall story containing the former maintenance bay. Currently the space is used as a gymnastics facility.

The central volume of the west elevation contains the drill hall on the interior. The elevation consists of three symmetrical bays, each delineated by pilasters with parapets stepping higher to the central bay. The south bay contains one metal door with a square, single-pane transom and one smaller rectangular window; the central bay contains three large rectangular windows; and the north contains two smaller rectangular, multi-pane metal windows. The door and square transom replaced an original rectangular, multi-pane steel window circa 1970. All windowsills are at uniform height above grade.

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The north volume of the west elevation contains three evenly spaced bays of which the outer two bays contain paired or identical fenestration. The windows are rectangular at the first floor and square at the second floor in the northern two bays and square windows at both levels in the southern two bays. The central bay contains a metal door for the emergency exit at the second floor. A metal fire escape has been added in front of the central and southern bay.

*Interior*

The north volume of the cruciform plan is the only portion of the building that contains two floors. The first floor of the north volume contains the foyer, kitchen, office, and lavatories. The second floor contains a classroom, breakroom, social room, mechanical room, and auxiliary room. Drop ceilings and new carpeting have been installed in most of the second-floor rooms (Chapman 2002). In 1980, the Utah State Legislature allocated \$145,000 of the Capital Facilities Proposals to rehabilitate the Fillmore Armory (Millard Count Progress 1980). Proposed work included replacing the drill floor; remodeling the kitchen, classrooms, and offices; updating the electrical; and restoring the restrooms, showers, and locker rooms. Work was completed in 1982 (Barton 1982).

The central, cross volume of the building contains the drill hall. Portions of the drill floor were replaced with concrete in 1979; the remainder of the floor was presumably replaced in the 1982 renovation project (Barton 1981). The original steel trusses are visible, although installation of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems obscures the visibility of the truss framework. The ceiling was covered in sheetrock circa 1990 (Oliver 2017).

The original portion of the south volume contains the Field Maintenance Shop and office (presently used as a gymnastics facility), weight room, and general storage. The 1998 addition houses a supply area and the former arms vault. The original arms vault is in the basement of the original building.

*Integrity*

The Fillmore Armory has undergone significant exterior changes including the replacement of original exterior windows and doors and the application of a stucco skim coat over all exterior walls. The replacement windows are modern multi-paned metal windows and the replaced front entrance elements are modern glass doors and multi-paned transoms that are not well matched with the original doors and windows. The interior of the building has also been altered as noted above, with new flooring, finishes, doors, and ceilings. Cumulatively these changes have altered the appearance of the building exterior and interior, reducing its integrity in the aspects of design, materials, and workmanship. However, the armory retains integrity in the aspects of location, setting, and feeling, and although alterations to the exterior have reduced integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, the building still conveys the period of its construction and association with UTNG armory buildings constructed between 1936 and 1938 as New Deal public works projects. It therefore retains integrity sufficient to convey its association with historical events in Utah and Fillmore military, social, and political and governmental history.

**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.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

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- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

MILITARY

SOCIAL HISTORY

POLITICS / GOVERNMENT

**Period of Significance**

1937 – 1970

**Significant Dates**

1937–1938

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Niels P. Larsen

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(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Fillmore Armory is significant under *Criterion A* at the state and local level for its association with federal relief public works projects in Utah and Millard County completed under the New Deal. Utah was one of the states most severely affected by the Great Depression, and the impact of federal public works projects was extensive throughout the state. Between 1933 and 1943, approximately 230 public works buildings were constructed in Utah. However, by the 1980s, just over half of these buildings remained extant when a thematic National Register of Historic Places nomination form—*Utah Public Works Buildings Thematic Resources Nomination*—was prepared (McCormick and Carter 1986). The Fillmore Armory is one of five known<sup>1</sup> extant public works buildings in Millard County, along with the nearby Fillmore City Hall, the Hinkley High School Gymnasium, the Scipio Town Hall, and the Delta Civic Auditorium (Palomar). Of these, the Fillmore Armory is the only public works building associated with the military and the Utah National Guard in Millard County. The Fillmore Armory is also significant under *Criterion A* at the state and local level for its association with broad patterns of history in Utah related to the UTNG and its armory construction programs. The Fillmore Armory was evaluated for significance under *Criterion C*; however, due to alterations, the building no longer retains high architectural integrity as an exceptional representation of the PWA Moderne style. Despite alterations to the exterior and interior, the Fillmore Armory retains sufficient integrity in its symmetrical plan, austere façade, and formidable appearance to convey its association with the statewide armory construction program completed in Utah through federal relief programs of the New Deal, specifically the WPA.

For these reasons, the Fillmore Armory is significant under *Criterion A* in the areas of Social History, Politics/Government, and Military. It is significant in the area of Social History for its role in supporting the welfare of those impacted by the Great Depression in Millard County and Fillmore City. It is significant in the area of Politics/Government as a public works construction project associated with the federal acts and executive orders establishing national emergency relief programs under the New Deal. It is significant in the area of Military for its association with the second generation armory construction program of the UTNG implemented in the interim of the World Wars between 1928 and 1941.

During preparation of the thematic nomination, the Fillmore Armory was recorded on a 1983 Utah Structure/Site Form; however, it was not yet 50 years in age and was excluded from the 1986 thematic listing. The Fillmore Armory has passed the 50-year threshold, and retains sufficient integrity in its symmetrical plan, austere façade, and formidable appearance to convey its association with the statewide armory construction program completed in Utah by the WPA. The period of significance for the Fillmore Armory is 1937 to 1970, coinciding with the beginning of construction and continuing to the 50 year threshold for historic significance as defined by the National Park Service. During this time, the Fillmore Armory attained the characteristics that qualify it for listing in the NRHP for its significance in the areas of Social History, Politics/Government, and Military.

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<sup>1</sup> A review of the Utah Division of State History historic buildings database found 10 buildings associated with public works projects in Millard County. Of these, the Millard High School Gym and Auditorium (1935–1937), the Delta High School Shop (1938), and Leamington Elementary School (circa 1937) have been demolished. The status of the Flowell Community Building (1937–1939) and Fillmore Elementary School (date unknown) were not able to be verified.

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**NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

(Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

**Criterion A: Patterns of History*****Social History:***

The Fillmore Armory is significant under *Criterion A* in the area of Social History for its association with the federal relief programs of the New Deal that supported the welfare of those impacted by the Great Depression in the state of Utah and specifically in Millard County and Fillmore City. The initial construction project employed mostly unskilled—presumably local—laborers, was supervised by local men, and used locally purchased building materials through competitive bids (Salt Lake Tribune 1938).. In the decades to follow, the local UTNG unit continued to support Fillmore's economy. Since its completion in 1938, the Fillmore Armory has also been a community resource as a venue for local social events such as community dances, basketball games, Boy Scout meetings and a venue to provide community services such as administering flu shots and hosting educational workshops.

In the wake of the Great Depression, Utah was severely affected by unemployment. In 1930, the unemployment rate was approximately 5 percent with 8,700 individuals of the 170,000-person workforce unemployed. Within 2 years, this figure rose drastically to 36 percent in 1932 as 61,500 individuals were unemployed across the state. Subsequently, between 1932 and 1940, the unemployment rate averaged 25 percent (McCormick and Carter 1986). Of the larger and more developed counties in Utah, Millard County was significantly impacted by the financial crisis of the Great Depression, evidenced by the county's proportionately higher percentage of delinquent taxes. Crop prices dropped, causing agriculture to shift from crop farming to livestock raising. As a result, the number of farms decreased and the county population moved from the small rural, agricultural communities to the more developed towns such as Fillmore, Delta, and Scipio. Due to forfeiture and tax sales, by the mid-1930s, less than half of the developed farmland in Millard County remained in private ownership, with 59 percent owned by government agencies (Lyman and Newell 1999).

Because of economic devastation caused by the Great Depression, federal relief and public works programs were extensive throughout the state. The state and Millard County sought assistance and economic relief from the federal government (Lyman and Newell 1999). Per capita, Utah ranked 9th of the 48 states in allocation of federal relief funds. Of the federal relief programs, the WPA was the most extensively used in Utah, employing more than 17,000 Utah residents at its peak in the fall of 1936 and averaging 12,000 annually for the duration of the agency, which was in operation between 1935 and 1943 (McCormick and Carter 1986). Like the state, Millard County was affected early and was hard hit by the Great Depression. By 1934, 44 percent of Millard County residents were relying on the support of federal relief programs.

In Fillmore, an early public works project resolved to reduce long-standing risk to the city from flash floods on Chalk Creek. The Civilian Conservation Corps project, sponsored by the U.S. Forest Service, employed 100 men to build a large concrete dam and spillway on the creek just above Fillmore. The project was completed in June 1936 as well as a related irrigation ditch built by the WPA. In the same year, following a warning issued by the state board of health, the PWA provided project funding to remediate contamination in the city's water supply by replacing concrete water lines with metal pipe (Lyman and Newell 1999).

The federal relief programs also provided for new public buildings in Fillmore during this time. The National Youth Administration aided improvements to the Fillmore Library, constructed the Fillmore Municipal Airport, and contributed over \$12,000 in labor to landscape the high school in Fillmore. With the support of the local Lions Club, the city council and the Fillmore City mayor submitted a proposal in

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March 1938 to the WPA for a new City Hall with additional space for a library. The building still stands at South Main Street and West 100 South in the southeast quadrant of the block containing the Fillmore Armory. In addition to the armory and the Fillmore City Hall, the same block benefited from WPA assistance in rehabilitating the territorial capitol building into a museum—a project initiated and sponsored by Daughters of Utah Pioneers (Lyman and Newell 1999).

In the *History of Millard County*, the newly constructed Fillmore Armory is noted as an “important addition to Fillmore City” (Lyman and Newell 1999:294). The building was completed in May 1938, with \$41,000 of the cost provided by WPA assistance and \$7,000 provided by the state. In addition to government funding, Fillmore residents raised \$9,000 in cash and materials to install a hardwood floor in the building, which is evidence of the building’s importance in the local community. Nearly all public buildings constructed in Utah in the 1930s and early 1940s were completed under federal public works programs (McCormick and Carter 1986). Since its construction, the Fillmore Armory has dually served as a military training facility and a community center. The *Millard County Progress* and *Millard County Chronicle* feature advertisements for myriad community events to be held at the Fillmore Armory including dances, sporting events like the UTNG sponsored Bantam Basketball games, Boy Scout meetings, and educational workshops. (Millard County Chronicle 1954; Millard County Progress 1938; 1974).

**Politics/Government:**

The Fillmore Armory is significant under *Criterion A* in the area of Politics/Government for its association with the federal acts and executive orders establishing national emergency relief programs under the New Deal. Constructed with WPA funding, the Fillmore Armory is an example of public works construction projects that provided employment, economic stability, and improvements to local community infrastructure, public buildings, and recreation facilities in the Great Depression.

In the first year of the New Deal, a temporary program was instituted in Millard County to provide employment through public works jobs for as many as 1,000 heads of household at that time who were surviving on federal relief programs. Each municipality in Millard County submitted potential projects for public works construction. A county-appointed, volunteer committee of area men who were not serving in public office reviewed, approved, and inspected the projects. Millard County benefited from a variety of public work programs including the PWA, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the WPA, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the National Youth Administration (Lyman and Newell 1999). Federal relief programs in Millard County provided work through public education, cultural, transportation, infrastructure, and conservation projects that improved the quality of life for residents. The array of projects included removing dead trees; constructing and replacing water tanks, water delivery systems, and sewer systems; grading and constructing local roads and sidewalks; constructing links to the major highway system; developing city parks, swimming pools, and recreation areas; updating existing public facilities; and constructing new public buildings (Lyman and Newell 1999). Nearly all public buildings constructed in Utah in the 1930s and early 1940s were completed under federal public works programs (McCormick and Carter 1986).

**Military:**

The Fillmore Armory is as an example of the unique property type, the armory, developed to support the objectives of the UTNG. The Fillmore Armory is significant under *Criterion A* in the area of Military for its association with the second generation armory construction program of the UTNG implemented in the interim of the World Wars between 1928 and 1941.

In 1894, the Militia Act passed, enacting militia law for the Territory of Utah. The law deemed the organized territory militia the National Guard of Utah (herein referred to as the Utah National Guard

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[UTNG]) and regulated the number of units that could be organized during peacetime. The first generation of UTNG armories developed during the National Guard's establishment period between 1894 and the 1920s. In the period between 1894 and 1920, the UTNG experienced changes in its organizational structure and enrollment numbers. At the close of World War I, the UTNG was reorganized under the provisions of the Defense Act and achieved greater stability, focusing on its role as an artillery and engineering units (Roberts 2003). Training has been essential to the UTNG, even in times of peace, to be effective and prepared for active service during state and national emergencies. Due to the need for a space to perform drills and store artillery, the armory has become a significant property type of the UTNG. However, it became clear in the first two decades of the UTNG that there were few existing facilities that could accommodate training, drilling, and storage for arms and equipment.

The first generation of UTNG armories developed at the close of the establishment period. Armories were used to provide a year-round training facility and a place to store arms and equipment (Roberts 2003). During the establishment period, the UTNG owned only one armory, a former opera building in Provo. The building was purchased by the city and the state and was adapted in 1918 to serve as an armory for two guard units (Roberts 2003). The UTNG otherwise leased several other facilities from private owners in Salt Lake City, Ogden, and Brigham City. However, the administration found that renting armories was "insufficient and reduced the efficiency and morale of the units forced to use them," and the Adjutant General considered the state-owned armory in Provo to be the only adequate training facility (Roberts 2003). In 1924, the UTNG purchased All Hallows College in Salt Lake City, which became the first state-owned armory to have permanent quarters.

The second generation of armories were the first facilities to be constructed exclusively for the UTNG to use for drilling and storing arms and equipment. The armory construction program began slowly in the late 1920s, when the first facility was completed in Brigham City in 1928. The program continued and constructed armories in Ogden in 1929 and Richfield in 1931. A catalyst for the armory construction program came in 1935, with the New Deal public works relief programs established in the wake of the Great Depression. By the early 1940s, the UTNG owned 14 armories throughout the state, of which eight were constructed by the WPA (Roberts 2003). In 1935, with assistance of the National Guard Association of the United States, the Adjutant General of Utah and Utah Governor Henry H. Blood appealed to President Roosevelt to have the War Department appropriate funds for the UTNG armory construction program. Governor Blood wrote to the President via telegraph:

I am informed an effort is being made by the National Guard Association to secure sums from four-billion-dollar public works appropriation to be used in states giving each National Guard unit not now housed in State owned armories a federally constructed armory. Utah has eight Guard units not thus housed. We would appreciate favorable consideration to the proposed plan because it will provide work to those engaged in construction activities – materials men and equipment men, and second because of improved morale it will instill into Guard membership. This matter has been under consideration by State but straitened financial conditions prevent our undertaking program with State funds. (Roberts 2003:189–190)

In response, the Adjutant General of Utah was encouraged to seek funding from the PWA, and if unsuccessful, apply to the WPA (Roberts 2003). As instructed, the State of Utah initially applied to the PWA for a grant to construct seven armories, but the application was never approved. Subsequently, the WPA approved and implemented the UTNG armory construction program, completing seven armories by 1938, and finally the Garland Armory in 1941 (Roberts 2003). This generation of WPA-funded armories also included facilities in Manti (1936–1938), Mount Pleasant (1936–1937), Fillmore (1937–1938), Spanish Fork (1938), Nephi (1938), Logan (ca. 1938), and Cedar City (1938) (Roberts 2003; McCormick

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and Carter 1986). Except for Logan, the same plan, designed by Niels P. Larsen,<sup>2</sup> was used to construct these armory buildings between 1936 and 1938.<sup>3</sup> Of these, only the Manti, Mount Pleasant, and Fillmore Armories are extant. The Manti and Mount Pleasant Armories were included in the Utah Public Works Buildings Thematic Resources Nomination and listed in the NRHP in 1986.

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<sup>2</sup> Niels P. Larsen, born in Pleasant Grove, Utah, in 1878, was a practicing architect in the state from the 1910s to the 1940s. In addition to his design for the UTNG armories, Larsen designed the Tower Theater (Salt Lake City), Bear River High School (Garland), the Hellenic Orthodox Church (Price), and the Manti Theater (Utah Center for Architecture 2016).

<sup>3</sup> Use of Larsen's plan for the Manti, Mount Pleasant, Fillmore, Spanish Fork, Nephi, and Cedar City Armories was determined by referencing historic photographs from numerous sources, including the National Park Service NP Gallery Digital Asset Search (Manti and Mount Pleasant), the Utah State Historical Society Digital Collections (Cedar City, Mount Pleasant, Spanish Fork, and Logan), and LivingNewDeal.org (Cedar City, Nephi). Further, an article in the *Salt Lake Telegram* published on October 23, 1936, notes that Niels P. Larsen was on-site with the National Guard Adjutant General of Utah surveying the new Logan Armory site (Salt Lake Telegram 1936).

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Name of Property

County and State

**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography**

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

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- 1981    Wheels of Government Grind Very Slowly. *Millard County Progress* 27 November. Fillmore, Utah.
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## Carter, Thomas, and Peter Gross

- 1988    *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847 – 1940*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

## Chapman, Judith A.

- 2002    *Historic Building Report of Utah National Guard Armories*. Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., Portland, Oregon.

## Lyman, Edward Leo, and Linda King Newell

- 1999    *A History of Millard County*. Utah Centennial County History Series. Millard County Commission and Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City.

## McCormick, John, and Thomas Carter

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## Roberts, Richard C.

- 2003    *Legacy: History of the Utah National Guard from the Nauvoo Legion to Enduring Freedom*. National Guard Association of Utah.

## Salt Lake Telegram

- 1936    Site for Armory at Logan Viewed. *Salt Lake Telegram* 23 October. Salt Lake City, Utah.

## Salt Lake Tribune

- 1938    Fillmore Crews Speed Work on New Armory Building. *Salt Lake Tribune* 30 January. Salt Lake City, Utah.

## Millard County Chronicle

- 1954    Big Free Dance to Celebrate Their First Appearance. *Millard County Chronicle* 17 November. Delta, Utah.

## Millard County Progress

- 1938    Deer Hunters Dance. *Millard County Progress* 14 October. Fillmore, Utah.
- 1974    Local Guard News. *Millard County Progress* 22 March. Fillmore, Utah.
- 1980    Fillmore Armory to be Repaired. *Millard County Progress* 14 March. Fillmore, Utah.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Fillmore Armory

Millard County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

Utah Center for Architecture

2016 Niels Peter Larsen. Available at:

http://utahcfa.org/architect/niels\_peter\_larsen#personal\_info. Accessed January 21, 2020.

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 #
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #

Primary Location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of Repository:

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 0.8 acre

(Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Table with 2 columns: Latitude and Longitude. Row 1: 38.968441, -112.324808. Rows 2-4: blank.

Or

UTM Reference

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

Table with 4 rows and 3 columns: Zone, Easting, Northing. Row 1: 1, Zone, Easting, Northing. Rows 2-4: 2, 3, 4, Zone, Easting, Northing.

**United States Department of the Interior****National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

Fillmore Armory

Millard County, Utah

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County and State

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The historic boundary for the Fillmore Armory is a rectangle beginning at a point that corresponds to the northeast corner of the lot at the juncture of the curb, east driveway, and the front lawn. From the northeast corner, the boundary extends approximately 150 feet west along the curb of West Center Street. From the northwest corner, the boundary extends approximately 144 feet south to the rear of the lot. From the southwest corner, the boundary extends approximately 150 feet east along the edge of the rear yard. From the southeast corner, the boundary extends approximately feet north to return to the point of origin. See map for detailed boundary.

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the Fillmore Armory corresponds to the legal tax parcel encompassing the armory, front lawn, side yard, and rear yard of the property.

**11. Form Prepared By**Name/Title: Megan DanielsOrganization: SWCA Environmental ConsultantsStreet & Number: 257 East 200 South, Suite 200City or Town: Salt Lake City State: Utah Zip Code: 84111e-mail: megan.daniels@swca.comTelephone: (801) 322-4307Date: October 29, 2020**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

**United States Department of the Interior**

**National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

*Fillmore Armory*

*Millard County, Utah*

*Name of Property*

*County and State*

**Photo Log**

<b>Name of Property:</b>	Fillmore Armory
<b>City or Vicinity:</b>	Fillmore
<b>County:</b>	Millard County
<b>State:</b>	Utah
<b>Photographer</b>	Megan Daniels
<b>Date Photographed</b>	June 28, 2019

**United States Department of the Interior**

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*Fillmore Armory*

*Millard County, Utah*

*Name of Property*

*County and State*



1 of 38 Overview of the Fillmore Armory, north side. Facing south from West Center Street to the principal elevation and the front of the property.



2 of 38 Overview of the north, center, and south volumes of the Fillmore Armory, west side. Facing east from the City of Fillmore municipal office building to the west elevations and west yard.

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Fillmore Armory  
Name of Property

Millard County, Utah  
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3 of 38 Overview of the Fillmore Armory, west side. Facing northeast to west and south elevations and the west yard.



4 of 38 Overview of the Fillmore Armory, south side. Facing north to the south elevation and south yard from the Territorial Statehouse Museum State Park.

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Fillmore Armory  
Name of Property

Millard County, Utah  
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5 of 38 Overview of the Fillmore Armory, east and north sides. Facing southwest from West Center Street to the east and north elevations.



6 of 38 Overview of the rear (south) yard. Facing southwest from the roof toward the Territorial Statehouse State Park Museum.

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7 of 38 Overview of the rear (south) yard. Facing southeast from the roof toward the Millard County Courthouse. The former Flammable Material Storage building was located in the southeast corner of the property.



8 of 38 Parapet with new flashing and membrane roofing.

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Fillmore Armory  
Name of Property

Millard County, Utah  
County and State



9 of 38 New membrane roofing of the low pitch gable roof over the center volume containing the drill hall. Facing west.

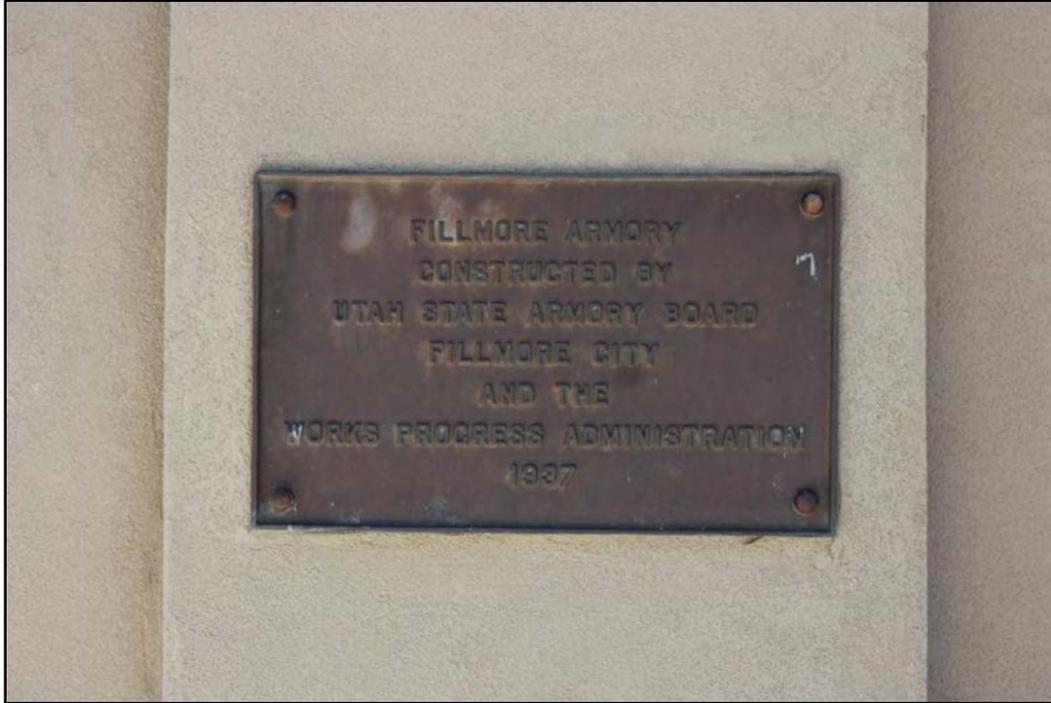


10 of 38 North (principal) elevation, facing south.

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11 of 38 Detail of the plaque dedicating the Fillmore Armory.



12 of 38 North elevation. Detail of the replaced front entrance doors and transoms.

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13 of 38 Northwest corner of the north volume. Facing southeast from front lawn.



14 of 38 East elevation and the east driveway. Facing southwest from the sidewalk.

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*Fillmore Armory*

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15 of 38 East elevation of the north volume.



16 of 38 East elevation of the center volume containing the drill hall.

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17 of 38 South and east elevations of the 1998 addition.



18 of 38 South elevation of the Field Maintenance Shop. Facing north from rear yard.

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19 of 38 West elevation of the south volume containing the Field Maintenance Shop.



20 of 38 West elevation of the center volume containing the drill hall and paved drive in the west yard.

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21 of 38 West elevation of the north volume.



22 of 38 Interior of the foyer. Facing east.

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23 of 38 Detail of arched entry in the foyer. Facing east.



24 of 38 Interior of the foyer and arched entry into the hallway leading to the drill hall. Facing southwest.

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25 of 38 Interior of the hallway between the foyer and the drill hall. Facing south.



26 of 38 Interior of the hallway between the foyer and the drill hall. Facing north.

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27 of 38 Interior of the drill hall. Facing northeast.



28 of 38 Interior of the drill hall. Facing east.

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29 of 38 Interior of the drill hall. Facing southwest.



30 of 38 Interior of the drill hall. Facing northwest.

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31 of 38 Drill hall floor.



32 of 38 Detail of drill hall maple floor over concrete.

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33 of 38 Interior of kitchen. Facing northwest.



34 of 38 Interior of the kitchen. Facing southeast.

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35 of 38 Interior of the second-floor classroom.



36 of 38 Interior of the second-floor classroom and roof access ladder.

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37 of 38 Arms vault door.



38 of 38 Arms vault interior.

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Fillmore Armory  
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**Historic Photographs**

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1938.

# About Utah and Utah People

By Tribune  
Correspo

<p><b>Carb</b></p> 	<p><b>Report Shows Dixie Range Outlook Good</b></p> <p><b>Ample Moisture in Forest Region Promises Vegetation</b></p> <p>Tribune Intermountain Service CEDAR CITY—Cattle and sheep grazed last year on the Dixie national forest were in better condition generally than for a number of past seasons, it is shown in the annual forest grazing report issued Saturday by Supervisor Blaine Betenson.</p> <p>Nearly 70,000 head of livestock were grazed on the forest last year under permits issued by the forest service to supplement the privately owned sheep and cattle operations of southern Utah. Of the total using the forest last year, 10,464 were cattle and 58,900 sheep. Preference permits have been established for an additional 3000 head of sheep and 400 cattle, but were not used by permittees last season, the report shows.</p> <p><b>Moisture Plentiful</b></p> <p>"Due to the heavy precipitation last winter, and the near normal or better rains of the past summer, the ranges of the Dixie forest were generally in better condition than for the past several years," Mr. Betenson said. "Some few sections of the forest suffered a little for</p>	<p><b>Where Unit of Utah Troops Will Drill</b></p>  <p><b>New Fillmore armory, to house the national guard unit in that southern Utah community, will be completed early this spring, officials report.</b></p>	<p><b>\$10 Bi As Mo Youths</b></p> <p><b>Foul Pl Abando Emery</b></p> <p>Tribune Inte PRICE—A \$1 nished the moti ing for Virgil enrollee, offic they learned f fall from the caused his dea The youth, @ vation camp ne found by see morning beside Grande Wester switch, 20 miles ery county. H youth was bro here and died a regaining consc Officials aban theory when D physician, rep been beaten ovr with an iron bi of a freight youth attempte camp Thursda disclose furthe A letter in spoke of a \$10- velope contain undecided whe</p>
		<p><b>Fillmore Crews Speed Work On New Armory Building</b></p> <p><b>Officials Figure Cost of Structure Will Total About \$47,500 When Finished</b></p>	<p><b>Provo's Death Rate Drops</b></p> <p>PROVO—Deaths in Provo during 1937 numbered 299, a decrease of 11 as compared to 1936, Dr. C. M. Smith, city physician, reports.</p>

Figure 1 Fillmore Armory, ca. 1938. North and west elevations published in the *Salt Lake Tribune* on January 30, 1938.

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Millard County, Utah  
County and State

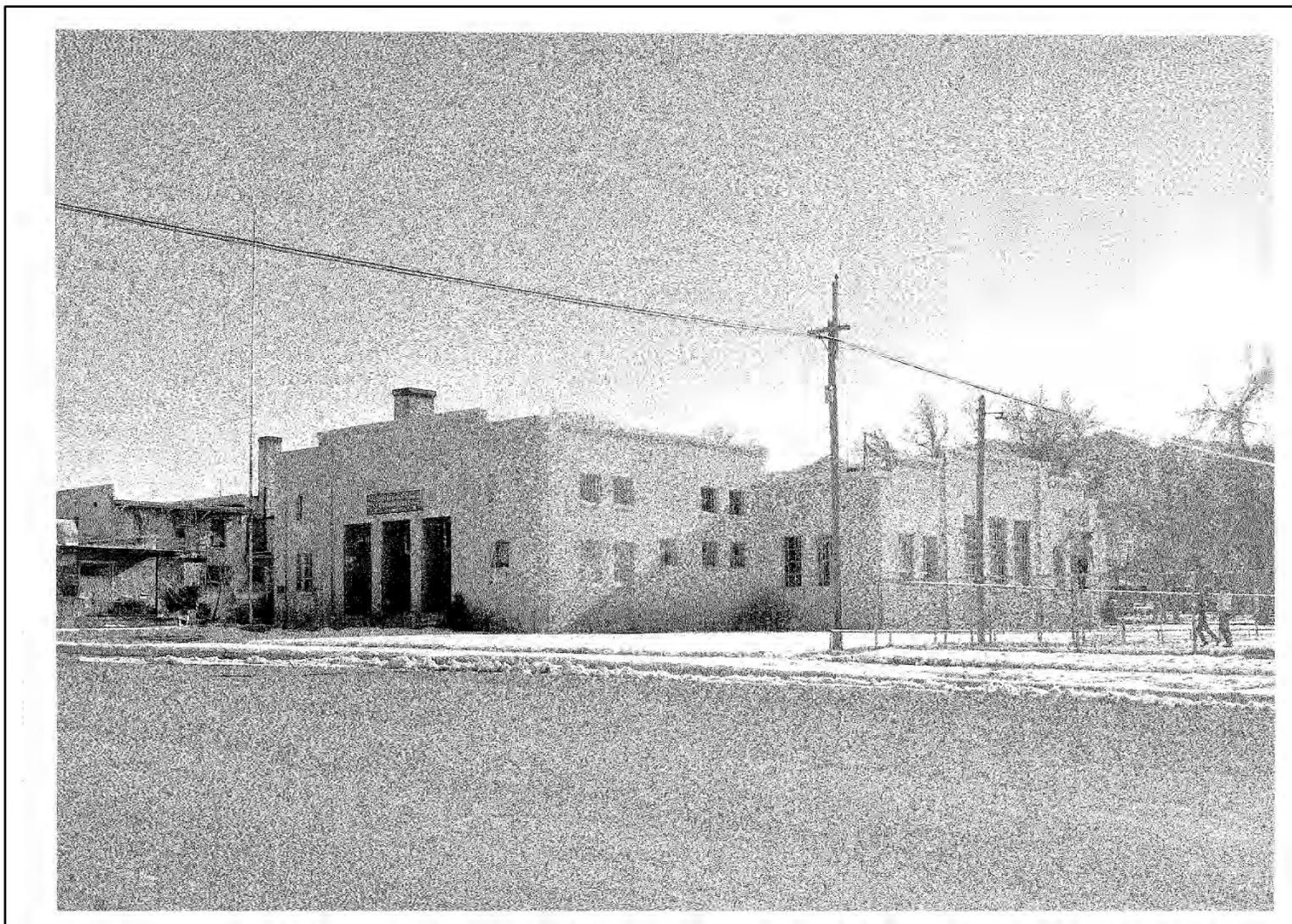


Figure 1 Fillmore Armory, ca. 1971. North and west elevations, view facing southeast. Courtesy of the Utah National Guard.

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County and State



Figure 2 Fillmore Armory, ca. 1971. West and south elevations before the 1998 addition was constructed in the southeast elbow of the building, view facing northeast. Courtesy of the Utah National Guard.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1938.

# About Utah and Utah People

By Tribune  
Correspo

## Garb Report Shows Dixie Range Outlook Good

**Ample Moisture in  
Forest Region  
Promises Vegetation**

Tribune Intermountain Service  
CEDAR CITY—Cattle and sheep grazed last year on the Dixie national forest were in better condition generally than for a number of past seasons, it is shown in the annual forest grazing report issued Saturday by Supervisor Blaine Betenson.

Nearly 70,000 head of livestock were grazed on the forest last year under permits issued by the forest service to supplement the privately owned sheep and cattle operations of southern Utah. Of the total using the forest last year, 10,464 were cattle and 58,900 sheep. Preference permits have been established for an additional 3,000 head of sheep and 400 cattle, but were not used by permittees last season, the report shows.

**Moisture Plentiful**

"Due to the heavy precipitation last winter, and the near normal or better rains of the past summer, the ranges of the Dixie forest were generally in better condition than for the past several years," Mr. Betenson said. "Some few sections of the forest suffered a little for lack of moisture late in 1937, but due to nonuse of some permits the livestock left the ranges last fall in excellent condition."

Range management problems on the Dixie forest are considered cooperatively by the permittees and officials of the forest service, in order that the users may have a voice in how the range resources are utilized, Mr. Betenson reported. There are 16 different livestock associations, and organized groups of permittees who cooperate with officials of the forest in planning management of the grazing facilities on the Dixie.

**Livestock Losses**

Losses of range livestock on the forest during the year was comparable to other seasons, according to the report. Loss from poison plants totaled 18 cattle and 430 sheep, while predatory animals were responsible for the loss of five head of cattle and 820 sheep during the year. Other losses were 247 sheep from disease and other causes.

Work done on the ranges of the forest last year for the convenience of the livestock men included 35 miles of range fences, development of eight springs and watering holes, and eradication of three acres of poison milkweed which is fatal to both sheep and cattle. One hundred twelve new specimens of plants were collected and sent to Washington for identification during the year and are to be placed in

## Where Unit of Utah Troops Will Drill



New Fillmore armory, to house the national guard unit in that southern Utah community, will be completed early this spring, officials report.

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## Fillmore Crews Speed Work On New Armory Building

**Officials Figure Cost of Structure Will  
Total About \$47,500 When Finished**

Tribune Intermountain Service  
FILLMORE—Completion of the Fillmore armory, being built as a W P A project, will be about May 1. When it is completed the cost will total about \$47,500, being charged as follows: Federal funds for labor, \$21,000; materials and other costs, \$16,500; sponsor funds about \$10,000, mostly materials and equipment.

The building is of poured concrete construction with sand stucco finish. The drill area is 62 by 92 feet, with wings 41 by 55 feet on each side. The front wing has two floors and a basement. It contains offices and social rooms with showers and other quarters. The basement contains the heating plant. The rear wing contains the garage and shop and storeroom. The building is located one-half block from the main highway in the same block as Millard county courthouse.

Work on the building was done mostly with unskilled labor and a lack of modern equipment for handling a job of this type. Most of the materials were purchased locally through competitive bids. Supervision was by local men.

When completed the building unit will be landscaped and have sidewalks, curb and gutter.

The local national guard unit to be housed in the armory is Headquarters battery of the Second battalion, 22nd field artillery. George

## Provo's Death Rate Drops

PROVO—Deaths in Provo during 1937 numbered 299, a decrease of 11 as compared to 1936, Dr. C. M. Smith, city physician, reports.

The greatest number of deaths were caused by heart trouble, totaling 45. Pneumonia was second with 27 deaths; cancer, 19; insanity, 11; suicide, 3; automobile accidents, 5; burns, 3; falls, 2; drowning, 2; train accident, 1, and electrocution, 1.

Male births in the city during the year exceeded the female, he reported. Of 395 births, 202 were boys and 193 were girls.

**Couple Plans**

Huntsman is captain; A. Levozy the Kimball, first lieutenant, and Mark Paxon, second lieutenant.

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# DIAMOND

SUCH AS THESE WIN  
& HOLD CONFIDENCE

Come in — Compare  
these Diamond Ring val  
ues . . . you will readily  
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cannot be surpassed . . .



BUY DURING

Figure 3 Newspaper article showing the north and part of the west elevation of the newly constructed Fillmore Armory from the Salt Lake Tribune on January 30, 1938.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Fillmore Armory

Millard County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

Maps

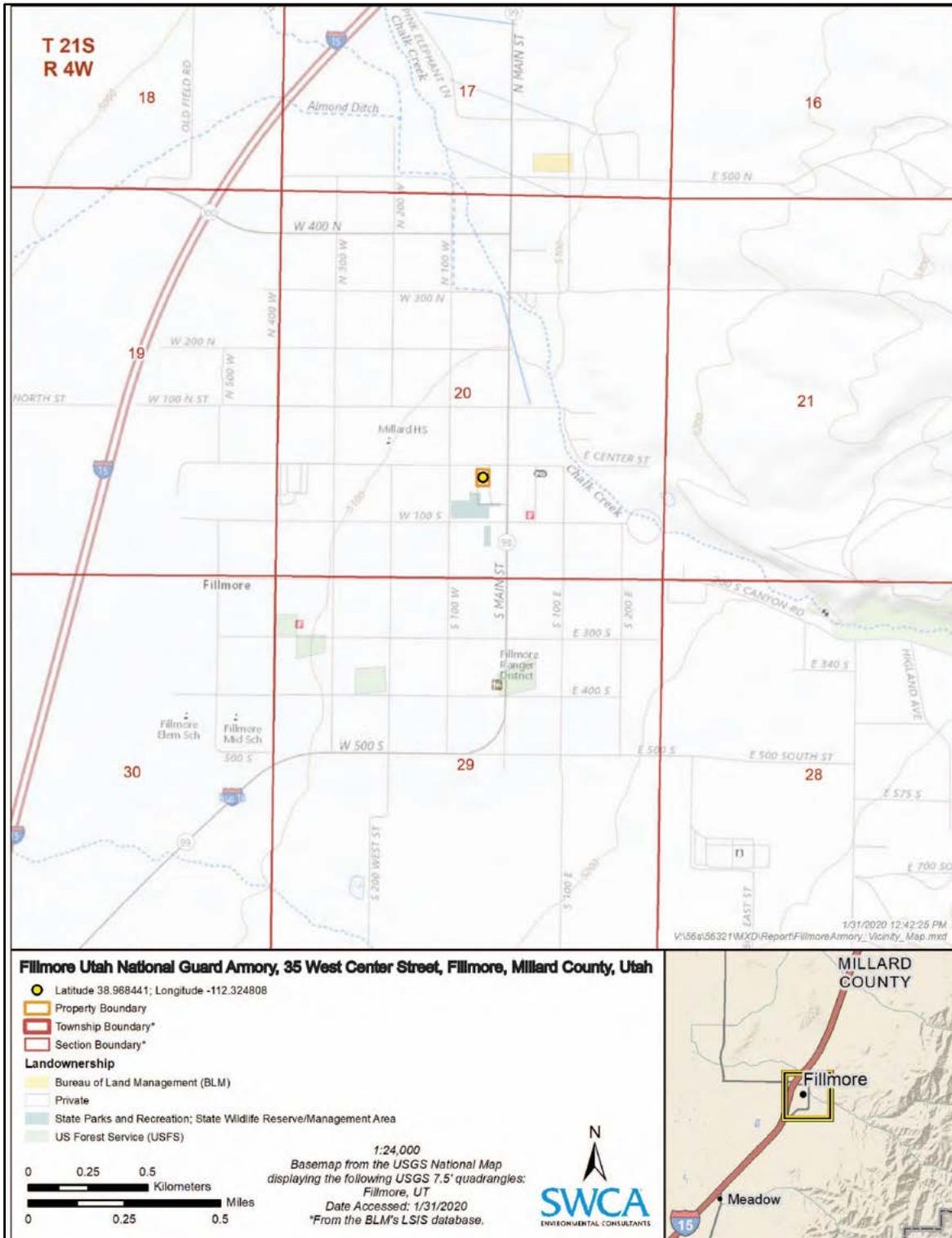


Figure 4 Vicinity Map



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Figure 6 Aerial Map

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County and State

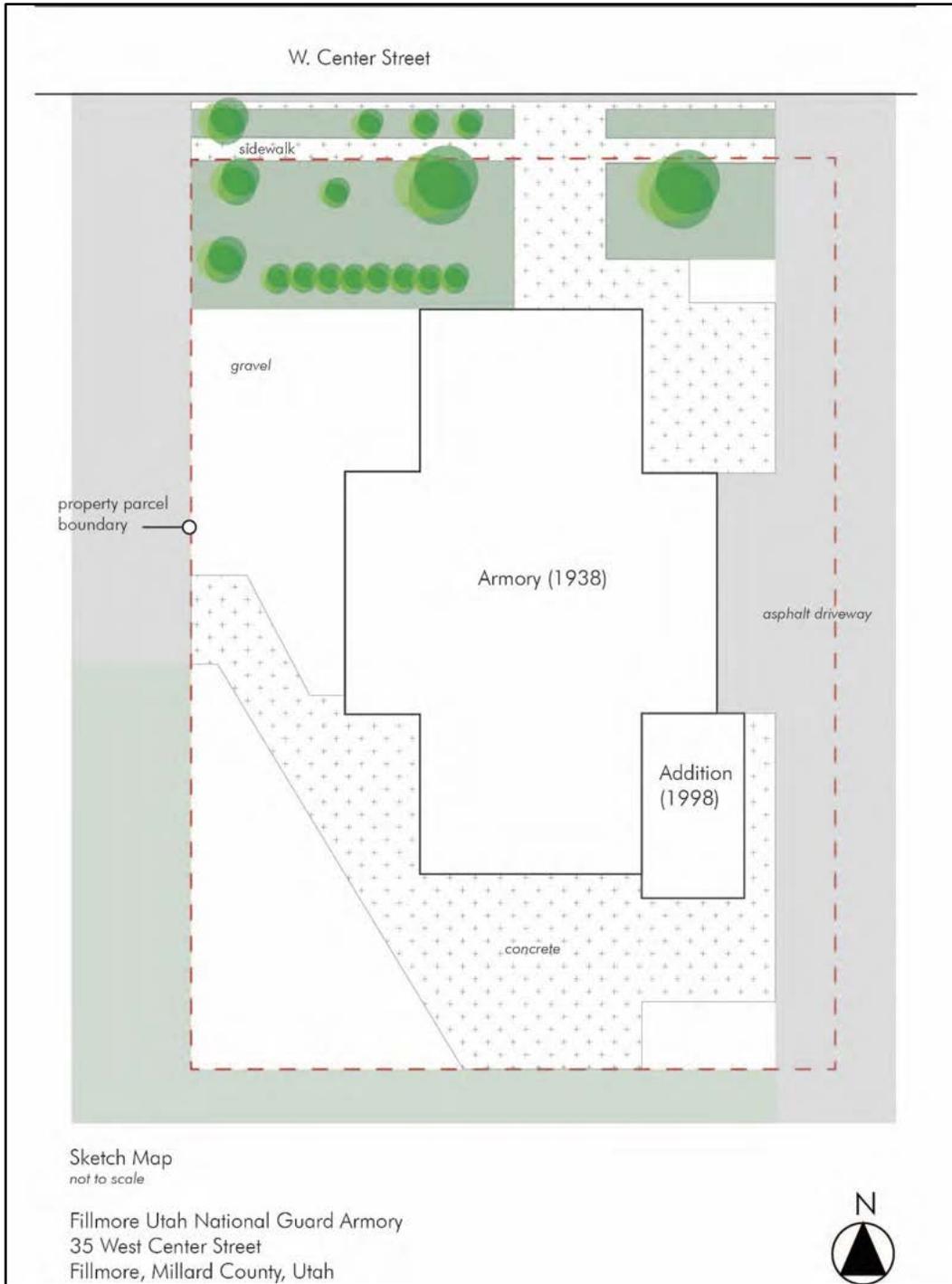


Figure 7 Sketch Map

**United States Department of the Interior**

**National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

*Fillmore Armory*

*Millard County, Utah*

*Name of Property*

*County and State*

**Property Owner information:**

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name: City of Fillmore

Address: 75 West Center Street

City or Town: Fillmore State: Utah Zip code: 84631

Telephone/email: 435-743-5233 / mayor@fillmorecity.org

**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. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.