

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

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Morgan State Armory

other names/site number City of Fort Morgan Recreation Center; 5MR1000

## 2. Location

street & number 528 State Street [N/A] not for publication

city or town Fort Morgan [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Morgan code 087 zip code 80701

## 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 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [X] locally. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ State Historic Preservation Officer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria.  
([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

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

- entered in the National Register  
[ ] See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the  
National Register  
[ ] See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the  
National Register.
- removed from the  
National Register
- other, explain  
[ ] See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Fort Morgan State Armory  
Name of Property

Morgan County, Colorado  
County/State

### 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 count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

#### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

### 6. Function or Use

#### Historic Function (Enter categories from instructions)

- Defense: arms storage
- Recreation and culture: theater
- Recreation and culture: auditorium
- Recreation and culture: sports facility

#### Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Recreation and Culture

### 7. Description

#### Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals

#### Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Concrete
- walls Brick
- Stucco
- roof Asphalt
- other

#### Narrative Description

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

Fort Morgan State Armory  
Name of Property

Morgan County, Colorado  
County/State

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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### 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.
- 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 the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### 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  
# \_\_\_\_\_

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Architecture

Entertainment/Recreation

\_\_\_\_\_

### Periods of Significance

1922 - 1953

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Significant Dates

1922

\_\_\_\_\_

### Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

### Architect/Builder

Huddart, John J.

Danielson & Son

Young, Alex

Gay, Mike

### Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:  
Colorado Historical Society

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Fort Morgan State Armory  
Name of Property

Morgan County, Colorado  
County/State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

- |    |      |         |          |                            |
|----|------|---------|----------|----------------------------|
| 1. | 13   | 602127  | 4456374  | (NAD27)                    |
|    | Zone | Easting | Northing |                            |
| 2. |      |         |          |                            |
|    | Zone | Easting | Northing |                            |
| 3. |      |         |          |                            |
|    | Zone | Easting | Northing |                            |
| 4. |      |         |          |                            |
|    | Zone | Easting | Northing | [ ] See continuation sheet |

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lyn Deal  
organization City of Fort Morgan date June 16, 2003  
street & number 710 E. Railroad telephone 970-867-7146  
city or town Fort Morgan state CO zip code 80701

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

### Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

## Property Owner

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

name City of Fort Morgan  
street & number 710 E. Railroad telephone 970-867-7146  
city or town Fort Morgan state CO zip code 80701

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service**

Fort Morgan State Armory

Morgan County, Colorado

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**DESCRIPTION**

The 1922 State Armory building is located in the City of Fort Morgan in northeastern Colorado. The Armory is adjacent to the central downtown business district one block from the central intersection of Main Street and Platte Avenue (U.S. Highway 34). The building is prominently located on State Street which runs parallel one block to the east of Main Street. The building occupies the second lot south of Platte Avenue, which lies between a prime commercial lot with a gas station and a residential lot. The Armory was built on the north side of the lot facing State Street with the south side of the lot left open for parking. A front lawn with deciduous trees provided beauty and shade for the building.

The State Armory building is a rectangular-plan (approximately 51 ft. by 125 ft.), two-story, predominately tan and red brick building. The building has a concrete foundation and full basement, except for a small crawl space at the far west end. With the exception of the front portion of the building, the roof is a bowstring truss. A brick chimney extends up from the northern corner of the building. The Armory is in excellent condition having been recently rehabilitated into the City of Fort Morgan's recreation center. Despite some alterations to the building, it retains its historic integrity and appears very much as it did when constructed.

The symmetrical facade is composed of three bays. The slightly recessed central bay contains the entrance and a raked parapet with a plain, narrow cornice and concrete coping. Below this cornice is a series of small corbelled arches composed of dark brick that follows the parapet across the bay. Below the corbelled arches, "State Armory" is incised into terra cotta tiles. The second story of this central bay has three, round arched windows that are double-hung with nine-over-nine lights and brown brick sills. These windows, like nearly all the others in the building, are wood framed and have rowlock lugsills. Access to the building is up two concrete steps and through fully glazed, aluminum frame double doors with sidelights and transoms.

The other two facade bays are identical towers with stuccoed upper portions that project above the roofline. The tower walls are slightly battered (flare outward from top to bottom). Below the stucco are paired second-story flat arched windows that are double-hung with nine-over-nine lights and brown brick sills. A dark brick stringcourse above the second story windows runs across the entire facade and partially extends onto the north and south elevations. This stringcourse forms the label molding for the flat and round arched windows. The first-story windows are paired, flat arched double-hung, nine-over-nine windows. These first-story windows have brown brick label molding and sills.

The western-most one-third of the northern and southern elevations are tan brick and the east (rear) elevation and eastern two-thirds of the northern and southern elevations are of red brick. Pilasters divide the north and south elevations into a series of bays. The first section on each side continues the facade tower fenestration with stuccoed upper portion and the brown brick stringcourse. The next section has a lower parapet with a narrow cornice and small corbelled arches below like those on the central front bay. On the remainder of the elevation the roof eaves extend over the walls. Like the facade, the north and south elevations possess similar fenestration of flat arched wooden double-hung windows with nine-over-one on the first story and nine-over-nine lights on the second story. A basement door is located on the east end of the north side of the building.

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Fort Morgan State Armory

Morgan County, Colorado

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The rear elevation contains a stepped and raked parapet. A metal stairway and landing provides outside access to the first story. A large stage door is infilled and a smaller pedestrian door lacks an access stair. A partially below grade set of double doors accesses a ramp leading into the basement. A mid-level twelve-over-one window is flanked by a similar sized opening infilled with brick. The second story contains a pair of twelve-over-one windows separated by a slightly off-center metal frame casement window. A louvered metal ventilator occupies the top of the gable.

On the interior, a second set of aluminum frame, fully glazed double-doors forms the main entry vestibule. On the west end of the first floor are rooms that formerly served as the offices and headquarters for the National Guard company. Behind the offices is the former drill hall, large enough to accommodate the entire company and now used for basketball and other recreational activities. The floor of the drill hall is hardwood. At the east end of the hall is a large stage with dressing rooms. A balcony wraps the drill hall on the north, west and south. The building has been equipped with an elevator in the northwest corner of the drill hall. At the west end of the second floor is a large reception room formerly used as a clubroom and by the American Legion and other patriotic and civic organizations. The west end of the basement contains handicap accessible bathrooms and showers. The former dining hall now supports recreation equipment.

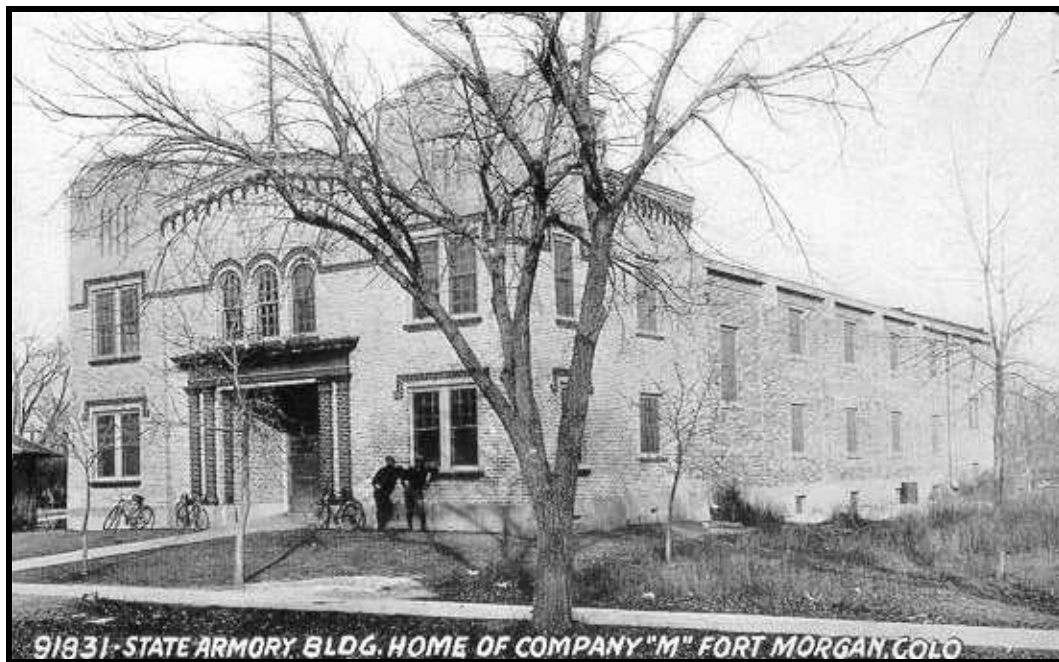


Figure 1. Fort Morgan Armory circa 1925

**ALTERATIONS**

The present building is in excellent condition with few alterations. Several interior changes occurred in the early 1940s, largely motivated by the use of the building to feed the internees at the adjacent German prisoner of war camp. The swimming pool was covered over and the

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Fort Morgan State Armory

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remaining space converted to a P.O.W. dining room. One of the east basement storage rooms became a kitchen. At about the same time the balcony dressing rooms were converted to bedrooms for the family of the building's caretaker. As part of the conversion, the rear portion of the stage fly was reduced and a floor installed to allow passage between the two new bedrooms. The stair to the first floor was added at a later date.

The only exterior change that appears to have occurred during the National Guard's occupancy was the removal of the brick entablature above the entry. A circa 1955 photograph shows the modified entablature.

A series of changes occurred in the early 2000s when the city converted the building into a community recreational facility. Fort Morgan city engineer Mike Gay prepared the rehabilitation plans. The original recessed entry with its wood doors was replaced with a double set of glazed aluminum doors with plate glass surrounds. The entry was made accessible by a ramp from the south side parking lot. On the interior, the former box office was removed and the front offices remodeled with wood paneling and acoustical tile drop ceilings. The original balcony pipe railing remains with a taller glazed railing system installed behind to meet modern code requirements. In the basement, the original west end men's and women's toilets were remodeled into handicap accessible bathrooms and showers. The former dining hall now houses recreation equipment.

Recent alterations to the Armory have not significantly lessened the building's integrity. The building retains the ability to convey its historical and architectural significance.

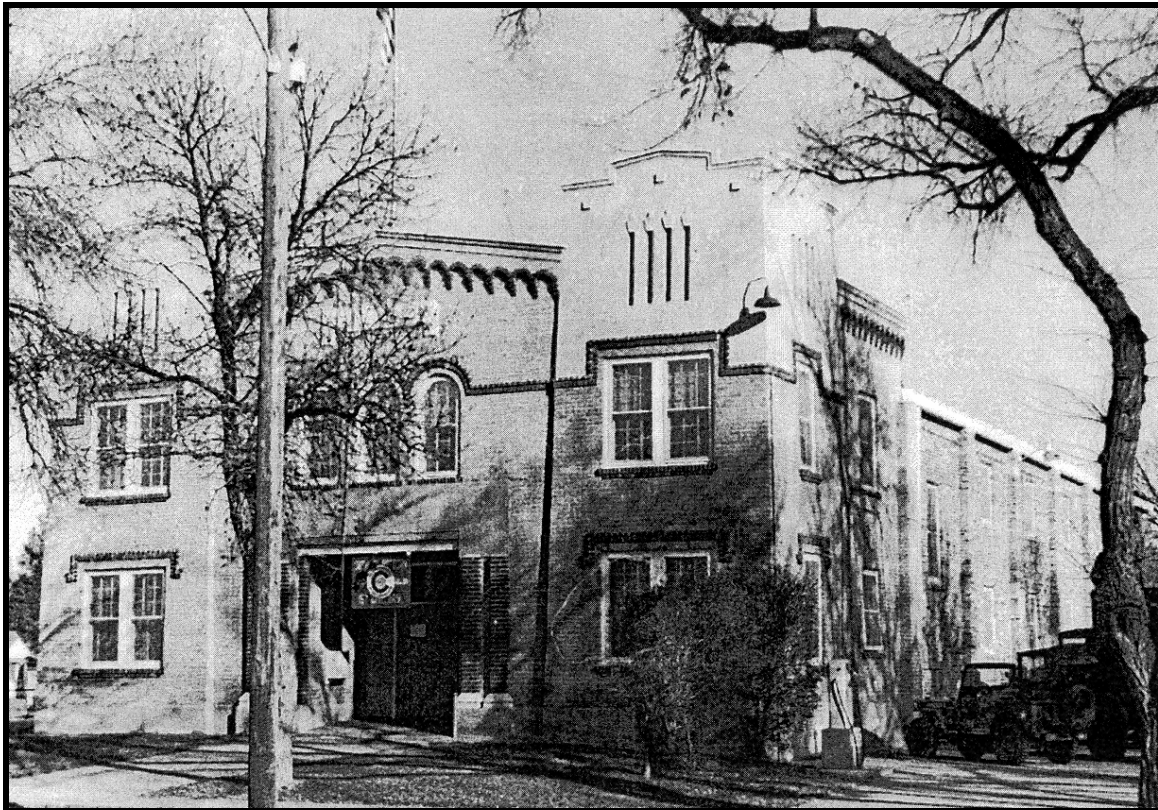


Figure 2. Fort Morgan Armory in about 1955

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Fort Morgan State Armory

Morgan County, Colorado

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**SIGNIFICANCE**

The 1922 State Armory in Fort Morgan is significant under criterion A for its association with the community's military and recreational development. The construction of the building represents the initiation and maintenance of a National Guard unit in Fort Morgan. The Armory's dual purpose of serving as a community center fostered the growth of entertainment and recreational opportunities in the town.

The Armory is also significant under criterion C because it is representative in its design and construction of National Guard Armories built throughout Colorado in the 1920s. The Fort Morgan Armory was built on a standard plan designed by Denver architect John J. Huddart. The National Guard adopted the plan for at least twelve of its armories constructed throughout the state. Only six of the Huddart armories survive.

Located about 80 miles northeast of Denver, Fort Morgan has a history of vigilance and resourcefulness as the community turned the adjacent plains into prosperous farmland. In 1882, two railroads, the Union Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, laid rails north and south of the future townsite as they headed for Denver, thus increasing area land values. In 1884, Abner Baker, the founder of Fort Morgan, completed the region's first irrigation canal from the South Platte River and delivered life-sustaining water to surrounding farms. The town was platted that same year and by year's end five houses and a twenty-room hotel stood complete. The Fort Morgan Sugar Beet Factory opened in 1906 and the population grew by 2,500 people with 200 new homes built. By 1908, the City Hall building on the southern end of Main Street and new businesses filled the lots between 200 and the 400 blocks of Main Street to the City Park and Platte Avenue. In 1914, a new Carnegie Library was built in the City Park, which became Fort Morgan's cultural center. As the population of the town continued to grow, there was increasing need for a community center. The National Guard Armory would provide such a building.

Throughout the 1900s and 1910s, the federal government began to invest more in the National Guard, turning it into a reserve force for the Army rather than allowing it to continue as a collection of state militias limited to addressing domestic problems. The National Defense Act of 1920 reorganized the Army of the United States, dividing it into three branches: the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Reserves. The National Guard was to consist of enlisted personnel with the numbers for each state in proportion to the state's population. The federal government would provide equipment and supplies, as well as pay to the men while in training. Each state would be responsible for the construction and maintenance of armories for the units organized within their boundaries.

Early in 1921, the Colorado General Assembly enacted a law appropriating funds for the construction of armories throughout the state in those localities that organized and maintained federally recognized military units. Men between the ages of 18 and 35 who could pass the physical examination were eligible for membership in the National Guard. Any locality that wanted an armory would have to petition the Governor and the State Military Board indicating that the community was willing to support such a military unit. On March 31, 1921, the Fort Morgan Commercial Club voted unanimously to back Major Rufus Johnson and Captain Wells



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in effecting the organization of a National Guard company. A committee was formed to take a census of businesses to determine how many men might be available for enlistment.

The State proposed to erect armories in the order that local companies enlisted. Each armory would be built with \$30,000 of state money. In addition to this sum, a company would receive an annual payment from \$7,000 to \$10,000 in salaries for men and officers. The men would also be paid for each drill attended, generally one night a week. Major Johnson emphasized another feature in the plan. The armory would contain quarters where all members of the National Guard and veterans of all wars might have comfortable recreation and a place to spend their evenings under wholesome supervision.

By April of 1921, Colonel Hamrock, State adjutant general, announced that infantry companies had been organized in Craig, Fowler, Fruita, Montrose and Sterling. Fort Morgan would be the next town to petition the Governor's office and would become known as Company M, 17th Infantry of the National Guard. The first officers were Major Rufus Johnson, Captain Wells (M.D.), First Lieutenant Floyd Fine, and Second Lieutenant S.C. Crawford. By August an armory site was approved and donated to the state. An additional \$15,000 was also secured for the building. Adjutant General Hamrock, as head of Colorado National Guard and Colorado Rangers, met with Company M and the businessmen of Fort Morgan. He showed plans for the type of building that would fulfill the military need of the guard as well as provide the community with a meeting place which could accommodate large crowds and civic organizations. Beauty and service were emphasized in the plan.

The Military Department of the State of Colorado hired Denver architect John J. Huddart in early 1921 to design a standard armory plan that might be used for the construction of facilities across the state. Huddart maintained an office in Denver from 1882 until his death in 1930. Born in Preston, Lancashire, England, August 25, 1856, he received his advanced education at Alston College, England, and graduated at the age of 19. He learned his profession in England serving his apprenticeship with J.C. Fill & Co. and with Hayward Tyler Engineering Company. Huddart traveled to South America and worked near Pernambuco, Brazil, where he designed a sugar refinery. He then emigrated to Jacksonville, Florida, and within a year proceeded to Denver. He served as chief draftsman in the offices of prominent Denver architect Frank Edbrooke from 1882 until 1887. In March 1887, he established his own practice and during his career produced a large number of commissions. Among his prominent commercial structures were the Essex Building (1887, demolished) and the Bank Block (1889, demolished) in Denver; the Gold Mining Stock Exchange (1896) in Cripple Creek; and the American National Bank Building (1901) in Leadville. Other noteworthy buildings credited to Huddart include the Creswell Mansion (1889, National Register listed) and Kinneavy Terrace (1889-90), both in Denver and the Carnegie Library in Monte Vista (1919, National Register listed).

Huddart was particularly involved with public buildings and became well known as a courthouse architect, producing at least eight in Colorado as well as others in surrounding states. Huddart's courthouse design phase came primarily over a seven year period beginning in 1905 during which he produced plans for six Colorado courthouses. His first commission came in 1905 for the Adams County Courthouse in Brighton. Similar projects quickly followed: Arapa-

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hoe County (1907-08); Cheyenne County (1908, National Register listed); Washington County (1908-10, State Register listed); Logan County (1908-10, National Register listed); Summit County (1909); and Saguache County (1910, State Register listed). The last courthouse commission of this period came from Elbert County in 1912. Two final courthouse projects came to Huddart late in his career - Lincoln County (1923, demolished) and Custer County (1929).

Huddart’s standard armory plans, finished by August 1921, included offices for one military company along with training and storage facilities. A key element was the 63 ft. by 48 ft. drill hall which provided weather protected training space. Recreation and entertainment figured prominently in the plan. Each armory contained a stage to allow the balconied drill hall to be used as a theater or ballroom. Support facilities included dressing rooms, a kitchen, and a large second-floor reception room. The basement originally contained a 30 ft. by 18 ft. swimming pool, ranging from four to seven feet in depth with a spring board (though the ceiling measured only 8½ ft. high).

Some have characterized Huddart’s armory styling as Mediterranean Revival. He avoided copying the high style Romanesque or Gothic Revival armories that had dominated much of previous armory design in America. He did utilize a symmetrical facade, corner towers, large centered entry and rear drill hall, all fairly standard features of most company-size armories of the period. However, Huddart was know for his eclecticism and that tendency is evident in the armory design. Elements of the Romanesque are found in the triple round arch facade windows, pronounced archivolt trim window hood molds with corbel steps, molded impost course and the corbel table along the raked parapet. The stepped and raked parapet of the towers suggest the battlements common on Gothic Revival armories. Similarly, the four narrow vertical recesses in the upper tower facade and side elevations resembles rifle ports. The slight battering of the tower wall gives the building a fortress-like quality. This is somewhat offset by the wide and welcoming entry finished with Classical detailing. The formal entry may have been intended to remind those entering that this was the portal to an official government facility.

Twelve armories are known to have been built using the Huddart plan (Fig. 3). All utilized brick construction except for the Brighton armory which is of ornamental concrete block. The only noticeable variation between the Huddart armories in is the main entry detailing. The standard plan called for a pair of Tuscan pilasters

Figure 3      **HUDDART PLAN STATE ARMORIES**

Town	Completion Date	Current Status
Brighton	Circa 1922	Commercial
Brush	Circa 1922	Unknown
Cañon City	12-1922	Armory (National Register)
Craig	6-1922	Museum (National Register)
Delta	1922	Vacant
Fort Collins	Circa 1922	Unknown
Fort Morgan	6-1922	Recreation Center
Fruita	Circa 1922	Demolished
Greeley	Circa 1922	Restaurant
Lamar	Circa 1922	Demolished
Manzanola	1922	Church
Pueblo	Circa 1922	Demolished

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Fort Morgan State Armory

Morgan County, Colorado

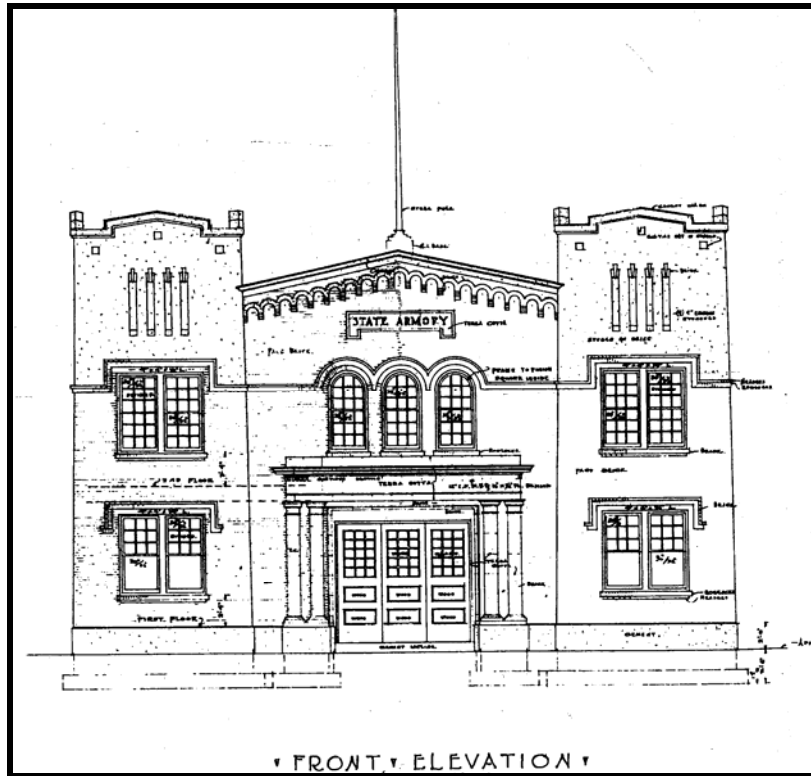
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Figure 4 Front elevation, Huddart armory plans of 1921.

supporting the entry entablature. These elements were to be fabricated in terra cotta (Figs. 4 & 5). The Craig, Delta and Fort Morgan armories used dark brick in place of some or all of the terra cotta. In the case of Craig and Delta, the pilaster shafts are of brick, with terra cotta used for the bases and capitals, as well as the full entablature. The Fort Morgan Armory took a more economical route, using brick in place of all the entry terra cotta. Only in the "State Armory" gable panel was the plan followed in regard to the use of terra cotta. The other nine Huddart armories all followed the plan specifications in the use of terra cotta.

A Denver contractor, Danielson & Son, along with Alex Young, construction engineer, and J.J. Huddart arranged the \$45,000 building program. Most of the construction materials for the armory were purchased from Morgan County merchants and local laborers erected the building. The Armory was completed and dedicated in June 1922.

Members of the National Guard Company immediately opened a campaign for members in the Armory Club. Club members paid yearly dues of \$10 and were issued a membership card. Membership included use of the pool and gymnasium one night a week. Golf and tennis players could use the showers after a warm afternoon on the courses. One hundred male members were sought for the club with each candidate voted upon by a selection committee. The wives and children of members received access to the Armory one day a week. The money raised by the membership subscription was used to furnish the building. The first

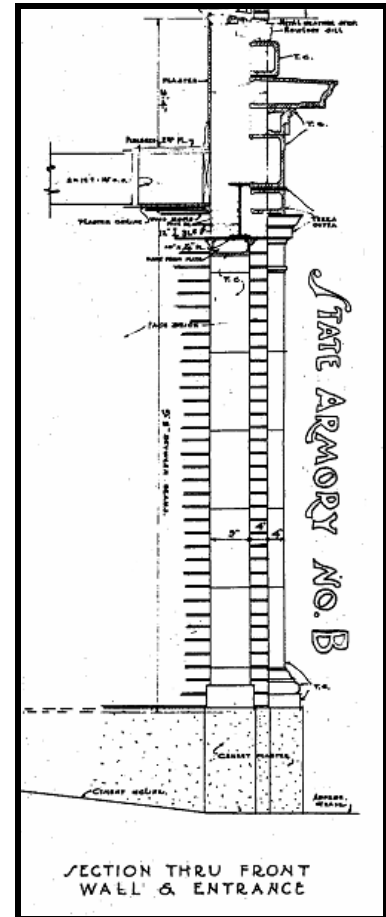


Figure 5 Entry detail, Huddart armory plans of 1921.

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National Park Service**Fort Morgan State Armory      Morgan County, Colorado      Section number   8        Page   8  

articles purchased were library tables, easy chairs, and pool tables. Gymnasium equipment was installed and indoor volleyball and basketball teams were organized among the company and club members. The City of Fort Morgan and guard officers purchased 400 chairs and funds were raised to buy additional pool tables, a soda fountain, cigar case and club room tables. A custodian was hired to keep the pool ready for use.

The National Guard Armory in Fort Morgan became much more than a military training facility. The building, with its swimming pool, large open drill area and stage, was used for most of the large public gatherings in town, including dances, public speeches, fund raising events, basketball games and boxing matches. The Armory stage hosted plays and musicals. By World War II, the basement swimming pool was eliminated to make room for a dining area for servicemen. German war prisoners were housed in Quonset buildings in the parking area and ate their meal in the Armory dining hall. During the 1950s the building was used for community dances and for high school boxing matches.

In 1996, the National Guard moved to a Denver facility and sold the building to the City of Fort Morgan for use as a recreation facility.

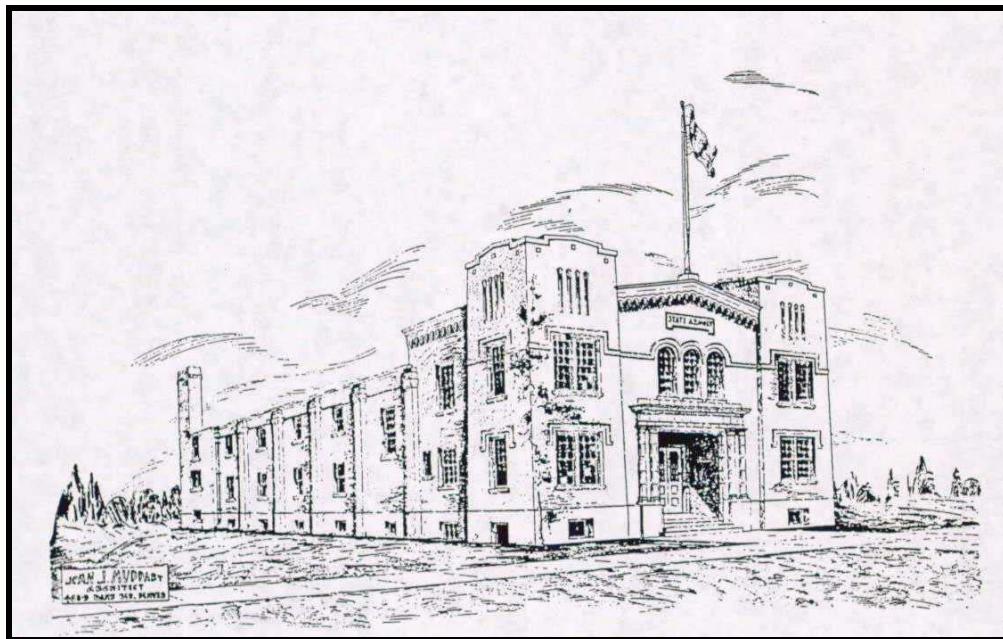


Figure 6 Architect's rendering, Huddart armory plans of 1921.

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*Fort Morgan Times*

March 31, 1921

April 7, 1921

June 23, 1921

August 11, 1921

June 10, 1922

June 17, 1922

Aug 17, 1923

Huddart, John J, "State Armory Building for State of Colorado Military Department," architectural plans, July 30 and August 13, 1921. Reduced copies in the files of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society.

Noel, Thomas J. and Barbara S. Norgren. *Denver, the City Beautiful*. Denver: Historic Denver, Inc., 1987.

Watt-Hazen, Verdeda. "Cañon City State Armory," National Register Nomination Form, February 22, 1999. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society.

**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA****VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The north 25 feet of Lot 15 and the south 37.5 feet of Lot 14, Block 2, Fort Morgan Original Town, Morgan County, Colorado.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nomination includes all the land historically associated with the armory building.

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Fort Morgan State Armory

Morgan County, Colorado

Section number \_\_\_

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## PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-31:

Name of Property: Fort Morgan State Armory  
 Location: Morgan County, Colorado  
 Photographer: Lyn Deal  
 Date of Photographs: June 2003  
 Negatives: Possession of photographer

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
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- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1  | Facade and south elevation; view to the northeast.                            |
| 2  | Facade; view to the east.   |
| 3  | Facade and north elevation; view to the southeast.                            |
| 4  | Tower detail, facade; view to the northeast.                                  |
| 5  | Cornerstone; view to the east.  |
| 6  | Window detail, facade; view to the southeast.                                 |
| 7  | Main entry detail; view to the east.  |
| 8  | Facade and south elevation; view to the northeast.                            |
| 9  | South and east elevations; view to the northwest.                             |
| 10 | East elevation; view to the west.   |
| 11 | East and north elevations; view to the southwest.                             |
| 12 | Stair detail, east elevation; view to the southwest.                          |
| 13 | First-floor exercise room; view to the northwest.                             |
| 14 | Main entry vestibule; view to the northwest.                                  |
| 15 | Drill hall; view to the northeast.  |
| 16 | Drill hall; view to the northwest.  |
| 17 | Stage proscenium detail; view to the east.                                    |
| 18 | Stairs from drill hall to balcony; view to the southwest.                     |
| 19 | Second-story reception room; view to the southwest.                           |
| 20 | Drill hall balcony; view to the east.   |
| 21 | Drill hall balcony window; view to the north.                                 |
| 22 | Mural in former second-floor dressing room; view to the west.                 |
| 23 | Second-floor behind stage; view to the southeast.                             |
| 24 | Stage from balcony; view to the northeast.                                    |
| 25 | Drill hall from balcony; view to the northwest.                               |
| 26 | Basement hallway; view to the south.  |
| 27 | Exercise room (former dinning room and swimming pool); view to the northeast. |
| 28 | Basement concrete steps; view to the southeast.                               |
| 29 | Wrap to basement off east elevation; view to the east.                        |
| 30 | Basement storage areas; view to the north.                                    |
| 31 | Basement doorway; view to the east.   |

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National Park Service

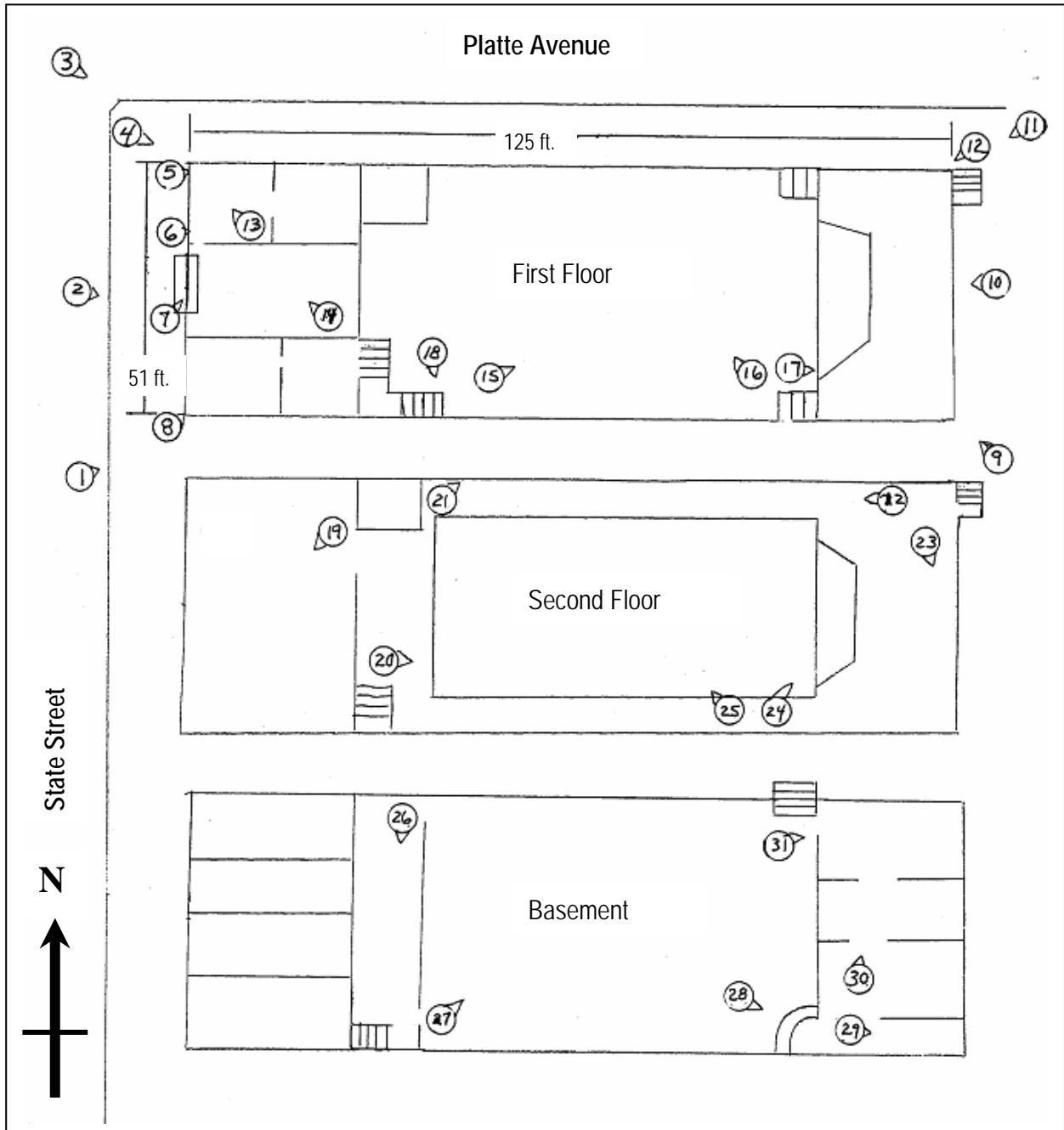
Fort Morgan State Armory

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## PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS AND VIEWS



# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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**USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**  
Fort Morgan Quadrangle, Colorado  
7.5 Minute Series, 1982

UTM: Zone 13 / 602127E / 4456374N NAD27  
PLSS: 6<sup>th</sup> PM, T3N, R57W, Sec. 6  
NE¼ NE¼ NW¼ SE¼  
Elevation: 4,325 feet

