

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ___ See continuation sheet.

W. S. M. A.

Oct 31, 88
Date

Signature of certifying official
UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
___ See continuation sheet

___ determined eligible for the National Register. ___ See continuation sheet

___ determined not eligible for the National Register.

___ removed from the National Register.

___ other, (explain:)

Entered in the
National Register

Sharon Byers

12/27/88

Signature of the Keeper

Date

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Government: city hall

Social: civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Moderne (PWA Moderne)

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

foundation concretewalls brickstoneroof N/Aother N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Scipio Town Hall, built in 1935, is a one-story brick building that is a good example of the stylized classicism associated with the PWA Moderne architectural style in Utah. It has a parapeted flat roof and was built in two sections. The original section consists of a long rectangle with the narrow end placed facing the street. Large piers with jagged fluted panels are found at each corner and in the middle of the two side walls. The side windows are arranged in narrow vertical bays divided by stylized low-relief pilasters. The parapet on the front is slightly stepped. An unusual feature is the rustic rock facing that is found below the water table line around the entire building. Similar rock work occurs on a small flat-roofed bay that projects on the south or side elevation. A brick entrance pavilion was attached to the front of the building probably in the late 1940s. This addition has a parapeted flat roof and generally complements the design of the original section. A disproportionately small entrance flanked by narrow vertical windows is located at the front, and there is also a raised diamond-shaped panel in the brick above the doorway. The two sections are quite compatible and reflect in style and massing the general appearance of most public works buildings of the period.

The building was renovated in 1986, at which time the interior was remodeled and new windows were installed in place of the old ones. Overall, however, the building retains its original integrity.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Politics/Government

1935

1935

Social History

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown/Will and Lew Critchley

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

Built in 1935, the Scipio Town Hall is part of the Public Works Buildings Thematic Resource nomination and is significant because it helps document the impact of New Deal programs in Utah, which was one of the states that the Great Depression of the 1930s most severely affected. In 1933 Utah had an unemployment rate of 36 percent, the fourth highest in the country, and for the period 1932-1940 Utah's unemployment rate averaged 25 percent. Because the depression hit Utah so hard, federal programs were extensive in the state. Overall, per capita federal spending in Utah during the 1930s was 9th among the 48 states, and the percentage of workers on federal work projects was far above the national average. Building programs were of great importance. During the 1930s virtually every public building constructed in Utah, including county courthouses, city halls, fire stations, national guard armories, public school buildings, and a variety of others, were built under federal programs by one of several agencies, including the Civil Works Administration (CWA), the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), the National Youth Administration (NYA), the Works Progress Administration (WPA), or the Public Works Administration (PWA), and almost without exception none of the buildings would have been built when they were without the assistance of the federal government.

The Scipio Town Hall is one 233 public works buildings identified in Utah that were built during the 1930s and early 1940s. Only 130 of those 233 buildings are known to remain today and retain their historic integrity. Twenty-two city halls were built; this is one of 17 that remain. In Millard County 10 buildings were constructed, of which only 6 remain.

X See continuation sheet

NPS Form 10-900a
(Rev. 8-86)
Utah Word Processor Format (02741)
Approved 10/87

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 2 Scipio Town Hall, Millard County, Utah

The Scipio Town Hall was constructed as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project and was intended for use both as a town hall and as a meeting place for all civic and political functions in the community. Two Scipio men, Will and Lew Critchley, were the brick and stone masons on the building. Several years after the building was constructed, the town board decided to add a sloping floor and put in some theatre seats so the townsfolk could enjoy a movie every Friday and Saturday night. Also at that time the brick vestibule on the front was added. The town board continued to hold their meetings in the basement of the building for a number of years after that. The building was vacant for several years until being renovated as a senior citizen center in 1985-86.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Arrington, Leonard J., Utah, the New Deal and the Depression of the 1930s. Ogden, Utah: Weber State College, 1982.
Bluth, John F., and Hinton, Wayne K., "The Great Depression," Chapter 26 in Richard D. Poll et al, eds. Utah's History. Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1978, p. 483-96.
McCormick, John S., Salt Lake City, The Gathering Place. Woodland Hills, California: Windsor Publications, 1980, p. 74-85.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): X See continuation sheet
 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 #

Primary location of additional data:
 X State Historic preservation office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A	<u> 1/2 </u>	<u> 4/0/4/7/8/0 </u>	<u> 4/3/4/4/4/4/0 </u>	B	<u> / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>	<u> / / / / / / </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u> / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>	<u> / / / / / / </u>	D	<u> / </u>	<u> / / / / / </u>	<u> / / / / / / </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning 125.25 feet South of the Northeast corner of Block 38, Plat A, Scipio Townsite, thence South 147 feet; thence West 100 feet; thence North 147 feet; thence East 100 feet to the point of beginning.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Discription represents the historic and current boundaries of the site.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tom Carter/Architectural Historian; John McCormick/Historian
organization Utah State Historical Society date August 1988
street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone (801) 533-6017
city or town Salt Lake City state Utah zip code 84101

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 2 Scipio Town Hall, Millard County, Utah

Works Progress Administration, A Report of the Works Division: Utah Emergency Relief Administration, April 15, 1934-October 31, 1935. Salt Lake City, Utah: Works Progress Administration, 1936.

Works Progress Administration, Statistical Summary of Expenditures and Accomplishments: Utah Emergency Relief Program. Salt Lake City, Utah: Works Progress Administration.