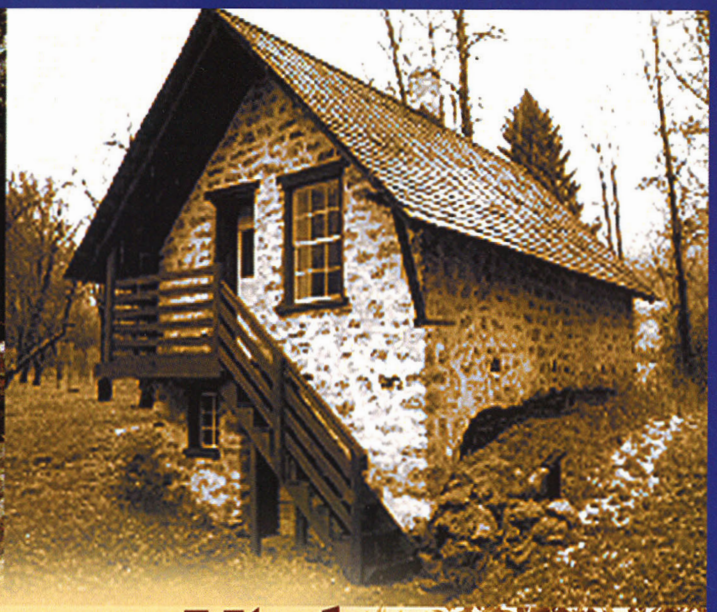
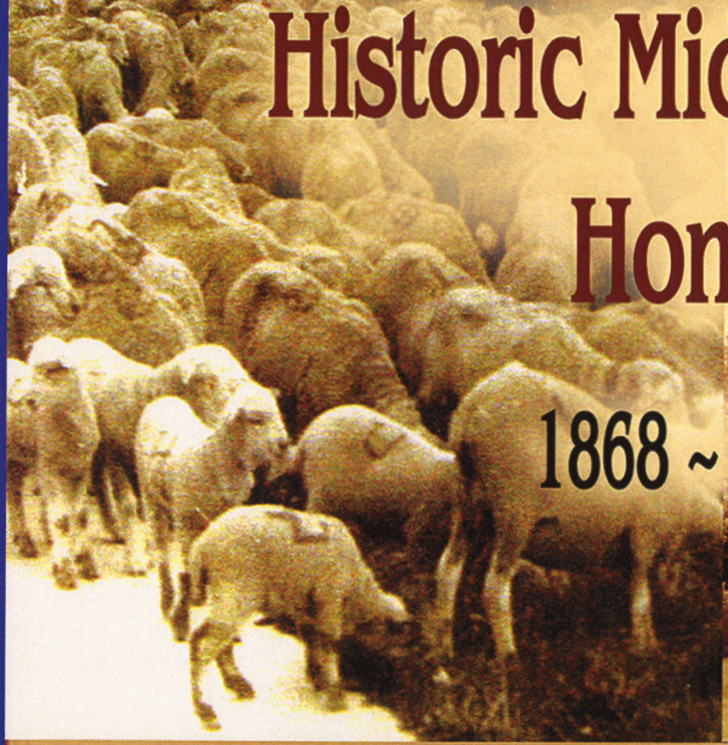




Historic Midway, Utah Homes

1868 ~ 1965







Carl Hugh Jones
Anne Oliver

Historic Midway, Utah Homes

1868 -1965

Carl Hugh Jones

Anne Oliver

&

Midway Historic Preservation Committee

Cover by Ruby Jensen

2014

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Members of Midway Historic Preservation Committee, present and past:

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A Brief History of Midway

The history of Midway can be divided into six major phases, beginning with non-native settlement of the area in 1858 and continuing 150 plus years to the present, which has seen rapid development of the area as a commuter suburb, recreation destination, and second-home site. Very little is known about the valley before settlement, but because of the cold winters it appears that the area was used by the Indians seasonally for hunting and gathering (Embry 1996: 14-15).

Settlement: Mound City, Lower Settlement, and Fort Midway, 1858-1868

The first Anglo-Americans visited the area just east of Mount Timpanogos in 1824. They were members of a fur-trapping brigade led by Etienne Provost, and for many years the valley was referred to as Provo or upper Provo. The river running south through the valley still bears that name, although the valley itself is now referred to as the Heber Valley after its principal city and the Wasatch County seat (Springer 2008).

In 1858, a wagon road was completed through Provo Canyon and in the summer of 1859 several families began settling in the northwest part of the valley, along a tributary descending from the Wasatch Mountains to the west called Snake Creek; four families over wintered along the creek. The productive soil resulted in successful grain crops and an influx of new settlers arrived in 1860. Two settlements were soon established along Snake Creek; by 1861, 50 families had arrived. The upper settlement was situated on both sides of the creek about two miles above the present site of Midway; it soon became known as Mound City because of the unusual limestone formations created by hot springs in the area. The lower settlement was about a mile and a half below the present site of Midway; it was settled first but remained the smaller of the two (Mortimer 1963: 541-42).

Most or all of the early settlers were Mormons, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS Church). The first members of the church had immigrated to the Salt Lake Valley in 1847 to escape religious persecution in the mid-western United States and, under the highly effective organization of the church, quickly expanded and settled throughout the region. The early settlement economy of the Midway area, and much of that of Utah at the time, was based on rural small lholdings, although these were effectively communalized under the cooperative ethic of the LDS Church.

Conflicts with the Utes and other Native American tribes began in 1849 and continued through the 1860s as settlers continued to encroach on tribal lands. European diseases ravaged the aboriginal populations and over the years the U.S. government was inconsistent in its assistance to the natives. At the beginning of the Black Hawk War of 1865-1867, "Mormon leaders asked the settlers scattered along Snake Creek to move to a fort. Neither village was willing to relocate to the other's site, so the settlers compromised and moved to a point halfway between the two communities, creating Midway" in 1866 (Embry 1996: 36-37).

The first step in laying out the new settlement was a survey of the area. With Sidney H. Epperson and John Huber carrying the tapes and Mark Smith and Attewell Wootton, Sr., the pegs, the city of Midway was soon laid out with a public square in the center and ample city blocks surrounding the square. Then began the work of "forting in." Around the central square some 75 primitive dirt-roofed log cabins sprang into existence, some abutting against each other, while between others were erected strong panels of upright posts. In this manner an impregnable wall was formed around the square. Small windows were provided at strategic points to serve as portholes in case of attack. Life in the new fort-string was conducted under military law, with officers and picket patrols acting at the call of the bugler, John Watkins (Mortimer 1963: 542-43).

The fort was never attacked, but the fort experience united the settlers into a cohesive community. In 1868, when relative peace had been achieved through a pact with the surrounding bands, the families gradually took up land around the fort rather than returning to their old holdings. The original Midway plat was bounded by 200 North, 100 South, 400 West and 300 East. The fort square became the public square and was designated for meeting houses, schools and stores; it is now the city square bounded by Main Street, 100 North, 100 West, and 200 West.

Establishment: Midway Village, 1869-1890

The settlers had no legal rights to their land until 1868 when the United States congress created an Office of Surveyor-General in the Territory of Utah, established a Land Office, and extended the Homestead and Pre-Emption Laws over the territory. The territorial government then approved a bill to allow probate judges to distribute lands to claimants through deeds of conveyance (Embry1996: 38). Abram Hatch was the first probate judge in Wasatch County (from 1873-79), and many of the title records for parcels within the original Midway plat begin with a deed from him. Often large parcels of land were deeded to local more affluent Mormon leaders and then subdivided later as new settlers came and could afford to buy small pieces of land.

The settlement of Midway is intimately tied to the history of the Mormon Church in the area because the settlers were almost entirely of that faith. Church leaders were also civic and agricultural leaders, and important discussions on land use, agriculture, town planning, civic improvement, and education were discussed in church meetings (Embry 1996: 55). Abram Hatch himself was not only a prominent early settler, probate judge, and representative to the territorial legislature for 23 years, but the first Mormon Bishop of the Heber City ward and the first Wasatch Stake president as well.

The year 1869 saw the completion of the first permanent public structure in Midway, a "substantial rock building… on the southeast corner of the public square in which a good school was soon commenced. The house was built by taxation-you could pay the tax with labor, materials or cash. The building was also used for religious and other meetings purposes until 1874." In that year the first tithing office in Midway was completed, across the street from the school (on the site of the present post office parking lot at 125 West Main Street), and Sunday School and other public meetings were transferred to the new building. A German Hall (or "new music hall") was completed in 1875 on the north side of the public square (at 144 West 100 North) to accommodate

the German-speaking Swiss as well as various community events and entertainments. In 1881, the first Mormon meetinghouse was begun to serve the growing population. Services were first held in the native stone building in 1886 (the year in which a new native rock tithing office was also built) but it was not dedicated until 1895 (Mortimer 1963: 548-50; Embry 1996: 44).

Within the original Midway plat, including the length of Main Street, the typical private property was a smallholding, consisting of a deep lot organized with a house toward the front or public street and outbuildings, a large garden and livestock to the rear. The economy of the time was based principally on these small family operations sometime on adjacent lots or on small acreages outside the village. Larger farms were sufficiently established to produce a surplus not only for supporting the community but for selling to the mining communities in Big Cottonwood, Little Cottonwood, American Fork canyons and Park City, reached over mountain passes to the west and only about nine miles away. Irrigation was a crucial component of agriculture in the high, dry valley, and in 1888 the Midway Irrigation Company was formed to regulate the construction and maintenance of irrigation systems and oversee the distribution of water.

A self-contained local economy also developed to support new construction, food processing, and the necessities of daily living, including carpenters, masons, brick makers, blacksmiths, gristmills, sawmills, lime kilns, quarries, ice storage, and stores (Mortimer 1963: 571-83). Many Midway residents worked at one or more of these trades or operations in addition to maintaining the family farm, particularly after farming had ceased for the winter. Mining in the nearby canyons and in Park City also became a common seasonal or full-time employment (the 1870 census listed no miners; by 1880 this number had jumped to about 17% of the population).

In 1870, nearly 50% of Midway's adult population of 165 adults was American-born, although only about 5% had been born in Utah. About 22% were from the British Isles, 9% from Switzerland, and about 15% from other foreign countries. A large influx of Swiss settlers arrived in the following decade. By 1880, the adult population had doubled to 337, with the percentage of Swiss increasing to 18%. Although Midway stresses its Swiss heritage, the Swiss were never a majority and did not overshadow other ethnic groups (Embry 1996: 39-40). The Swiss had several centuries of self governing experience that was lacking or minimal in the American and Foreign converts which resulted in the Swiss taking a strong roll in Midway government.

Community Growth: From Rural Village to Town, 1891-1916

By 1890, Midway was a firmly established and thriving rural community, and in 1891 its citizens organized a civic government and incorporated as the Town of Midway. Improved transportation, both locally and nationwide, not only connected the Heber Valley to the world but allowed farmers to diversify crops and export surplus commodities and livestock. In 1899, the Rio Grande Western railroad built a track up Provo Canyon and began running two trains a day to Heber, facilitating travel to the large cities of the Wasatch Front and shipment of local surplus agricultural products like sheep, cattle, hay, sugar beets, and peas. "This contributed to the county's agriculture moving from 'subsistence' to 'commercial' farming during the 1890s." But the increased accessibility of

the Heber Valley worked both ways, and this period marks the time when "Wasatch County started its history of being a colony to the Wasatch Front" (Embry 1996: 78-80, 107).

The principal occupation in Midway remained "farmer" or "farm laborer," but other industries were developing in the area. A group of Midway farmers established a creamery in about 1900; milk, cream, butter and cheese were shipped to Provo and Salt Lake City by train. Mining continued and expanded in American Fork canyon and Park City, and the Snake Creek area itself sporadically produced ore. "As many as 60 percent of the miners employed at the Park Utah mine were residents of Heber and Midway" (Embry 1996: 92-94). Associated industries of meat hauling and marketing food and other goods to the mining communities also thrived (particularly to the Park City Mining District, which was only eight miles away), and boarding houses sprang up to house non-local miners, laborers, and visitors to the area. General stores, retail stores, automobile dealers and service stations were also established or expanded (Mortimer 1963: 579-87). The Midway Fish Hatchery opened in 1909 as a private enterprise; the fish were sold to miners until about 1924, when the Utah State Fish and Game department leased the hatchery to raise trout for stocking rivers and lakes.

Population growth stabilized by 1900, when the population reached 524 adults and 669 children. Almost half of the adults were Utah-born, as were 93% of the children (Embry 1996: 43). The population remained stable and was still predominantly Mormon, as in much of rural Utah. Civic life was still intertwined with the church but by the end of this period there was an increasing separation of church and state.

A great number of civic improvements were made during this period. The first post office was established in 1893; mail had previously come from Provo and Park City by any available means. (Mortimer 1963: 614). Waterworks and municipal piped water were developed by Midway in 1896 (Embry 1996: 72). Phone service was brought to the community sometime between 1904 and 1914, although for a time the only telephone was located in the post office. (Mortimer 1963: 610) The town board organized a Board of Health to address contagious diseases that periodically swept through the town. In 1908, the town worked with neighboring Heber and Charleston to build a power plant and install electric power lines, and in about 1916 electric streetlights were installed down the centers of the streets. These became a hazard as automobile traffic increased, and in 1926 the poles were moved to the sides of the streets, making it necessary "to remove the beautiful trees that lined each side of main street" (Mortimer 1963: 610-11; Embry 1996: 74-76). A new stone school was built in 1901 on the public square and a major addition was made in 1912. This school was located where the City offices now stand. The first Wasatch County School Board convened in 1915, replacing smaller community boards following on the success of the consolidated school movement in the state (Embry 1996: 143).

In the early 1900s, several lakes in the Uintah Mountains, near the headwaters of the Provo River, were transformed into reservoirs to provide a steady source of water for the Heber Valley and larger cities downstream. In 1904, construction began on nearby Strawberry Reservoir to dam the Strawberry River, providing a further source of irrigation water for both the Heber and Utah valleys (Embry 1996: 84-87). The creation of the nearby Uinta National Forest in 1897 brought

increased control over the management of grazing, timber harvesting, mineral extraction, and hunting in the mountains. The scenic reservoirs and forests also laid the foundation for the new recreational industry as well, and by 1921 a formal campground had been developed on the shores of Strawberry Reservoir (Embry 1996: 89-91).

The World Wars and the Depression Era: Civic Improvements, 1917-1944

Life in Midway during the early part of this period reflects, on a small scale, the events of the world. Young men from the town enlisted as soldiers to fight during World War I, and the influenza epidemic struck the valley and caused the deaths of three Midway citizens in 1918. Midway was well ahead of the nation in prohibiting the sale of liquor, passing a prohibition law in 1911, followed by the nation in 1920. World War I brought a high demand for agricultural and mining goods, but prices dropped with the end of the war. "Utah, like other areas with similar economic bases, entered a severe depression a decade ahead of the rest of the nation which suffered during the Great Depression of the 1930s" (Embry 1996: 115). Farming and mining continued as the primary occupations throughout these years. Federal land, grazing and water management policies on adjacent public lands and the needs of the Wasatch Front for the natural resources of Wasatch County, particularly water, increasingly impacted the lives of the local people.

Wasatch County experienced the Depression in much the same way as did the rest of the state and nation. County residents were still recovering from the depression of the 1920s, so the New Deal programs brought welcome relief from unemployment and agricultural stagnation. Federal programs also transferred more resources to the populated Wasatch Front. Most notable was the construction of Deer Creek Reservoir, which moved water from the Provo River to Salt Lake Valley… (Embry 1996: 167).

Many Midway residents returned to an approximation of the rural smallholding to weather the hard times, and there was an increase in the number of farmers in the 1930s as those with other jobs returned to the land. The principal crops were alfalfa, clover, and hay, most of which were kept locally to feed livestock; peas were one of the few viable cash crops. It became more profitable to ship fresh milk directly to Salt Lake City for consumption, and the local creameries closed. At the same time, county land valuations plummeted by about 50% and sales dropped 40%; many nonessential stores closed (Embry 1996: 167-69; 183-84).

The town itself also had financial difficulties. In 1933, the Bank of Heber City closed its doors, precipitating a financial crisis in Midway as town funds were made unavailable for over a year. In 1937, the town applied for a Works Progress Administration (WPA) loan to build sidewalks, a project completed in 1938. Money was also received to improve the town's water and irrigation systems. The following year, the town began making plans for the Midway Recreation Center (also called the Town Hall), which would serve as a town hall, community gymnasium, and civic auditorium. The old school on the southeast corner, which had become the post office and also later the town offices following the construction of the new school to the north,. This old school was and its additions were demolished with some of the stone being used in the WPA Tudor-style Town Hall that was finished in 1941. (Mortimer 1963: 612).

The advent of World War II brought an end to the depression years as industries resumed and expanded to meet the wartime boom economy. Wasatch County residents had responded similarly to most other Americans to [the war]. They sent their sons off to war, scrimped to buy bonds, salvaged scraps, grew more crops, accepted rationing, and cooperated in other ways to help the United States win the war. Because of the war, there was an increase in dependency on state and federal policies, as there had been in previous decades (Embry 1996: 217).

Importantly, during the beginning and especially at the end of this period, the county as a whole began to encourage tourism. The Midway area had been a destination since the settlement period due to its "hot pots": lime deposition from warm and hot springs had created limestone "pots" around the springs, sometimes the size of a small hill. Simon Schneitter first opened a resort on his land in 1886, complete with a two-story, 12-room, brick hotel and a swimming pool (this became the Homestead Resort in 1952). The other major resort, Luke's Hot Pots, was begun by Andrew Luke and John Busby in 1888 (this became the Mountain Spa Resort in 1957). In addition to pools, the resorts had bathhouses, dance halls, dining rooms, and grounds with trees for picnicking, horseracing, baseball, and croquet. Due to the poor roads, however, resort visitors had come mainly from the local area (Mortimer 1963: 591-96). But road improvement projects, begun in 1922, led to increased accessibility of area and the adjacent forest lands (Embry 1996: 140). As well, the recreational attractions of Strawberry and other reservoirs became increasingly popular to a population endowed with an unprecedented amount of leisure time, good roads, and automobiles.

Modernization and Tourism, 1945-1975

The boom of the war years did not last for long in Wasatch County. "With an economy dependent on mining and agriculture, two industries that did not share in the postwar prosperity, people began to leave…" and the county population stagnated at between 5200 and 5800 people between 1950 and 1970. In the mid-1960s, neighboring Park City began using redevelopment funds to convert mines to ski resorts, but Wasatch County did not follow suit. Timber became an increasingly important industry; cattle, milk, sheep, and wool were also important but suffered a sharp decline in comparison with the early part of the century (Embry 1996: 221; 224). Farming became increasingly mechanized, and most farmers completed the shift from self-sufficiency to specialized crops and machinery.

As the mines closed and agriculture became less important, Wasatch County leaders and residents looked for new sources of income. Many suggested recreation. They hoped to draw on the beautiful, cool mountain atmosphere and the county's close proximity to Utah's population base. By 1959 it appeared that the county was attracting more visitors. While the number of retail stores had not changed, sales had increased. Between 1933 and 1959 food store sales were up fourteen times, automobile services were up seventeen times, and eating and drinking establishment business increased. According to one study, "This is a significant trend for an area that has had a declining population for almost two decades. It means that the flux of tourists and vacationers is constantly increasing and if the area is to maintain a good economic base this facet of its economy should be greatly encouraged" (Embry 1996: 228-29).

Just west and southwest of Midway, Wasatch Mountain State Park was created in 1962 (dedicated in 1968) and developed over the next decade to provide a showcase of the area's beauty and attractions, and of course to attract tourists and recreational users. In 1975, the park received half a million visitors, and the economy of Midway was positively affected by the increased traffic along Main Street. Also in the 1970s, the adjacent Deer Creek Reservoir was opened to fishing and boating; this further increased usage. Midway's Swiss Days festival (which began as Harvest Days in 1947 as a tourist draw by Luke's Hot Pots Resort owners Joseph P. and Pauline S. Erwin) became a regional event with the increased attendance (Springer 2008). The Heber Creeper, a scenic tourist train running on the disused railroad line between Heber and Provo, was established in 1970 as an additional attraction. There was of course "a conservative rural group that had deep roots in the past" and who wished for the area to remain unchanged, "but others saw hope in developing new business, resort centers, and the state park" (Embry 1996: 232-35).

Civic improvements were also made in this era; for example, Midway installed its first public sewer system in about 1966. Aging public architecture was also replaced or modernized: in 1974 the town built a new school, the Midway Second Ward Chapel was extensively altered and updated between 1953 and 1956, and the old First Ward Chapel received the same attention between 1959 and 1961 (Embry 1996: 244; 247-48; 249).

Recreation and New Growth, 1976-present

In the mid-1970s, Midway and surrounding Wasatch County were still rural, and "residents remained confused on how to respond to growth. On the one hand, the county needed the revenue visitors and new residents provided. On the other, more people changed the lifestyle and threatened limited resources." Most agreed that they wanted to avoid becoming like their neighbor, Park City, a thriving ski town fueled almost entirely by tourism (Embry 1996: 276). Regardless of local opinion, new residents continued to arrive: between 1970 and 1980, the county population saw a 45% increase, and between 1980 and 1990 an 18% increase. "Most of the growth took place in Midway and unincorporated areas as new houses were built [most frequently as second homes and vacation homes]" and "the county's economic base shifted as farms became subdivisions and residents turned to recreational service businesses or employment outside the area" (Embry 1996: 278). In the mid-1970s the county drafted a master plan to monitor new construction, and this provided some control over new growth, particularly in unincorporated areas like those just outside Midway's city limits; Midway itself proposed a new zoning ordinance in 1975 to address new growth.

Mining and farming continued to decline as occupations, as did livestock ranching due to increased limitations on grazing by the Forest Service, which was placing more emphasis on environmental quality and recreation. And recreation boomed, as did service-related industries. In the mid-1990s, the construction of Jordanelle Dam and State Park provided more opportunities for recreation in the Heber Valley. More recently, the construction of the Soldier Hollow Cross-Country Ski Resort (part of Wasatch Mountain State Park) for the 2002 Winter Olympics has made the Midway area a year-round recreation destination rather than just a summer recreational center.

Wasatch County is at a crossroads. The area will probably continue to grow as improved transportation facilities give people a chance to live further from their work. But how much growth will Wasatch County allow and how much can it sustain? Since 1976 county residents have opposed certain types of growth. The trend seems to favor controlled growth in areas outside the present communities. Despite this growth, Wasatch County's communities basically remain small LDS colonies dependent on other areas, but the products are now less agricultural and more recreation-oriented services (Embry 1996: 313).

In the face of continuing growth and development, Midway has worked hard to preserve its unique rural character. This character is evident even along Main Street in the form of widely spaced homes, many historic, often on deep lots and with outbuildings to the rear. These are interspersed with suburban-style homes of more recent vintage that were often built as retirement homes in the mid-20th century. Swiss-themed office buildings and service stations dating to the latter half of the 20th century, as well as the elaborate Swiss Days, speak to the city's efforts to create a unified past with which to counter the pressures of the future.

Selected Building Types by Historic Periods

A total of 246 buildings were surveyed within the historic city center. Not all of the buildings mentioned in the following lists are reported in detail in this publication. Building types detailed here are from the six historic periods described above, include the following:

Settlement: Mound City, Lower Settlement, and Fort Midway, 1858-1868

All of the log structures that made up the fort were removed and the fort block was made into a public square. The logs, or the complete structures themselves, may have been moved and used for outbuildings, although none were noted among the outbuildings along the surveyed portion of Main Street. One or more of the forts logs homess maybe encased in current homes. One extant building dates from this period, the John Watkins House at 22 West 100 South, which has been altered but retains its central passage plan and three chimneys one for each of his three wives. This home is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Establishment: Midway Village, 1869-1890

In the original town Plat, 33 buildings remain from the Establishment period. Of these, 30 are considered eligible for the National Register and five are all ready on National Register.

Buildings from this period are predominantly single-family residences of one story or one and onehalf stories with side-gabled roofs; hall-parlor and cross-wing plans are prevalent. Brick is the most common building material, although it is often covered with stucco, and stone (the local "potrock") is also found. Styles range from Gothic Revival (both elaborate and plain) to subdued vernacular interpretations of the Classical Revival (often Greek Revival). The houses are typically located on the corners of the blocks, and a cluster of four at the intersection of 100 South and 100 West is particularly important as a relatively intact cultural landscape from the period; the street addresses of these are 95 West 100 South, 107 West 100 South, 95 South 100 West, and 86 South 100 West.

No unaltered commercial buildings from this period remain in the survey area.
Representative buildings from this period (and their style / type) are located at:

5 East Main Street	(Gothic Revival / crosswing - double) probably oldest brick home in the valley.
90 East Main Street	(Gothic Revival /crosswing)
99 East Main Street	(remodeled several times to 20th Century Commercial)
105 East Main Street	(Gothic Revival / crosswing - center)
110 East Main Street	(Gothic Revival / crosswing)
285 East Main Street	(Vernacular: Eastlake trim / hall-parlor)
405 East Main Street	(Vernacular: Classical Other / hall-parlor) there is a 2013 addition on the back.

157 West Main Street (Vernacular: Gothic Revival / hall-parlor)
310 West 200 North (Gothic Revival / hall-parlor)
75 East 100 North (Gothic Revival / hall-parlor)
102 West 100 North (Greek Revival / hall-parlor)
304 East 100 North (Italianate / cross-wing) two story pot rock
181 West 100 South (Gothic Revival / cross-wing)

Community Growth: From Rural Village to Town, 1891-1916

In the heart of Midway, 45 buildings remain from the Community Growth period. Of these, 28 are considered eligible for consideration for the National Register or 51% from the period, with two receiving Special consideration.

Buildings from this period are predominantly single-family residences of one story or one and one-half stories with simple side-gabled or cross-gabled roofs, or occasionally a hipped roof; hall-parlor and cross-wing types are prevalent, as are recessed corner entry porches. Brick, stone and wood drop siding are the most common building materials, although several residences are finished with stucco that may or may not be original. The buildings are typically clustered at the centers of the block faces near the center of town, indicating that the block faces were beginning to fill in making the heart of the village less rural. Styles range from simple vernacular forms of the Greek Revival and Victorian Eclectic to slightly more modern bungalows. No public or commercial buildings from this period were noted in the survey areas.

Representative buildings from this period (and their style / type) are located at:

71 East Main Street (Classical: Greek Revival / Social Hall / Cannery)
68 East Main Street (Victorian: Other / Bungalow)
150 East Main Street (Bungalow / Bungalow)
231 East Main Street (Vernacular: Victorian Eclectic / central block with projecting bays)
269 East Main Street (Bungalow / Bungalow)
211 East 100 North (Victorian Eclectic / central block with projecting bays)
378 East 100 North (Victorian: Other / rectangular block)
242 East 100 North (Victorian: Eastlake / cross-wing)
145 West 100 South (Classical Revival: Other / hall-parlor)
160 North 400 East (River Road) (Clipped-Gable Cottage / clipped-gable cottage

The World Wars and the Depression Era: Civic Improvements, 1917-1944

In the survey area, 29 buildings remain from the World Wars and Depression period surveyed buildings. Of these, 20 are considered eligible for the National Register. Buildings from this period are predominantly single-family residences of one story with gabled, hipped, or clipped-gable roofs; cross-wing and rectangular plan types are prevalent. Primary building materials are quite variable, with stone, brick, wood siding, and stucco all present. Styles are

generally clipped-gable bungalows and early World-War II era cottages, with a few period cottages present. One commercial building dates to this period, the Daybell Garage, now a sign shop with a segmentaly arched roof at 298 South Center Street.

Representative buildings from this period (and their style / type) are located at:

275 East Main Street	(English Cottage / period cottage)
377 East Main Street	(Clipped Gable Cottage / clipped gable cottage)
304 East Main Street	(Clipped Gable Cottage / clipped gable cottage)
120 West Main Street	(English Tudor / 2-part block) [Town Hall]
37 West Main Street	(Prairie School / bungalow)
92 North 200 West	(Prairie School / bungalow)
85 North 400 East	(River Road) (Clipped Gable Cottage / clipped gable cottage)
30 North 200 East	(English Tudor / period cottage)
36 North 100 West	(Minimal Traditional / World War II-era cottage with garage)

Modernization and Tourism, 1945-1975

In the survey area, 60 buildings remain from the Modernization and Tourism period. Of these, 24 are considered eligible for consideration to the National Register.

Buildings from this period are predominantly single-family residences of one or one and one-half stories with gabled roofs, often made complex by differing wing heights, projecting bays, and porch hoods. Building types and styles are a good cross section of those common during the period, including World War II-era cottages, multiple family dwellings (duplexes and apartment buildings), numerous ranch houses, and spit level homes. Several commercial buildings from the period were noted. Primary building materials are quite variable, with aluminum siding, commercial brick, wood siding, vertical board siding, and stucco all present.

Representative buildings from this period (and their style / type) are located at:

154 West 200 North	(Ranch-Rambler / ranch-rambler)
290 West 200 North	(Post World War II: Other / World War II-era cottage)
131 East 100 North	(Contemporary / contemporary)
165 North 400 East	(River Road) (Minimal Traditional / World War II-era cottage)
95 South 100 East	(Neo-Colonial / other late 20th-century type)
141 North 100 East	(Split Level / split level with garage)
55 South Center Street	(Split Level / split level)
203 East Main Street	(20th Century: Other / Service Station) Ammunition box construction
24 East Main Street	(Late 29th Century: other / restaurant converted to funeral home)
190 East Main Street	(Ranch-Rambler / ranch with garage
528 East Main Street	(Minimal Traditional / WW-II-era cottage) Dream house.
151 West Main Street	(Post World War II: Other / WW-II-era cottage)

Recreation and New Growth, 1976-present

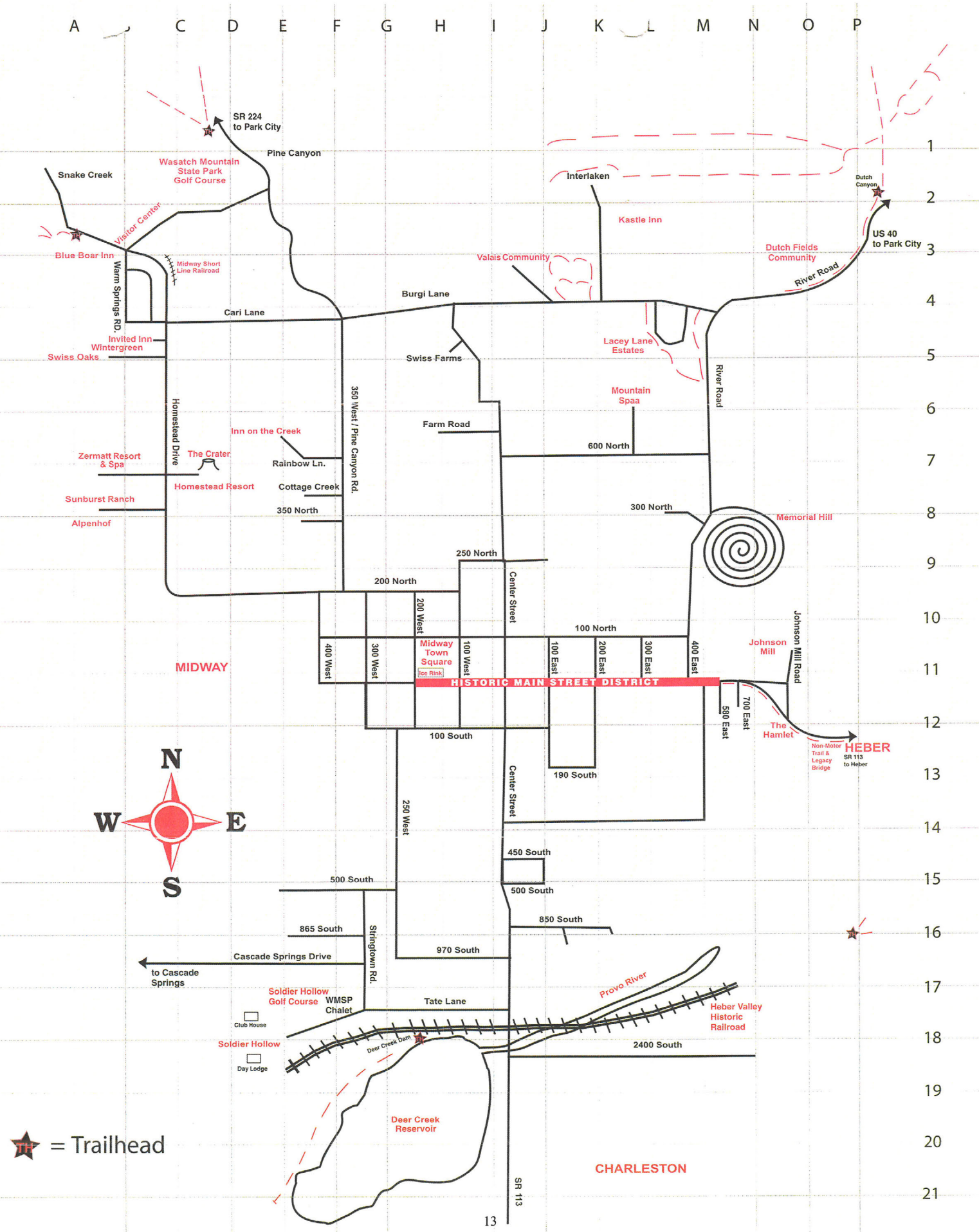
In the original town plat area, 123 buildings remain from the Recreation and New Growth period.

Of these, all are from the recent period and none are old enough (50 years) to be considered for the National Register.

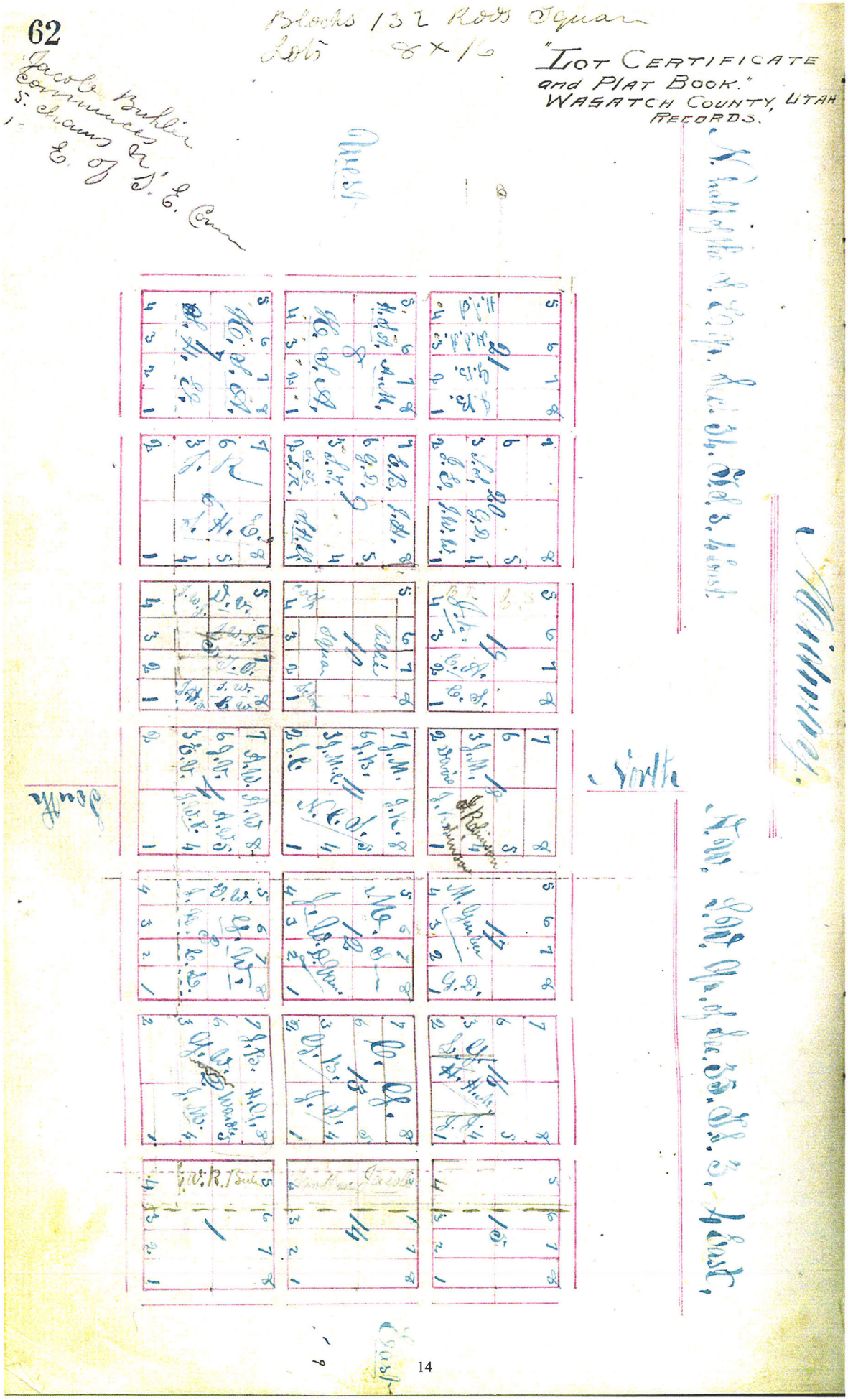
Buildings from this period are predominated by large commercial blocks and service stations near the center of town and single-family residences. Many of these new commercial buildings were designed to give Midway a Swiss flavor in keeping with the Swiss Days celebration the Friday and Saturday before Labor Day. The locations of these new business in the center of old Midway indicate that older building were removed or moved to accommodate the new growth. None of these representative buildings are included in this book, however a sampling is listed below with their (style / type).

469 East Main Street (Late 20th Century: Other / garage dominate)
465 East Main Street (Split Level / garage dominant)
210 East Main Street (Swiss Chalet / 2-part block) office building
10 West Main Street (Vernacular: Neo Tudor / service station)
51 West Main Street (Swiss Chalet / service station)
120 West 200 North (Neo-Eclectic: Other / other late 20th century type)
390 West 200 North (Late 20th Century: Other / ranch-rambler)
315 East 100 North (Contemporary / contemporary)
395 West Main Street (Neo-Eclectic: Other late 20th -century type)
256 West 100 South (Ranch-Rambler / ranch-rambler)
98 North 400 East [River Road] (Split Level / split level with garage)
16 South 240 West (Neo-Eclectic: Other / other late 20th -century type)
5 North 400 West (Neo-Colonial / other late 20th -century type)

Map of Midway



Origianl Plat Map of Midway



Lewis Coleman Home 540 East Main



540 East Main, like many early homes in Midway has grown over the years from a story and a half side-gable pot rock hall-parlor house to a cross wing. The one and a half story wing to the west was built in two phases. The first phase in 1963 was a single story with a flat roof in 1986 the half story with the gable roof and dormers was added by the current owners. This home is located outside the original village plat and was first filed on by Nathan C. Springer who sold about 5 acres to George F. Coleman in 1879. He appears to have sold to his brother Lewis Coleman before 1884, who began cutting out pot rock to form a basement and used this material to build his home which may not have been completed until 1884. Lewis bought up adjacent properties in the ensuing years thus enlarging the home place. In 1915 Lewis sold to his son, John H. Coleman, who was an absentee land owner who rented out the house and property first allowing his father to live in the home until his death in 1935. In 1938 John sold to Elmer Broadhead Jr. and it went from Elmer's estate to the Taylors and then to the present owners.

Louis Coleman was born in England in 1847 and came to Utah in 1862 in a wagon train. He married Rachael Ellis O'Neil in 1876. It appears they lived in the Holladay and Big Cottonwood areas where his father George lived until, about 1884 when he completed this home in Midway. Louis was a general farmer. His wife Rachel died in 1908 and he raised the younger children himself. In 1920 his recently widowed daughter Helen "Ellen" Hicken and her three children were living with him.



1945 view of the front of the house not shown in the view above.

John T. Watkins Home 470 East Main



This home at 470 East Main started out as a hall-parlor, story and-a-half wood structure built by John T Watkins and wife Mary Marie Clift with lumber they earned working in the Watkins sawmill located up Snake Creek. The house grew with the needs of the family. The first addition was the one and a half story wing on the south side either built in 1880 or added shortly thereafter. The next addition was the shed roofed addition on the southeast corner of the home. After the home passed into the hands of William L Van Wagoner, a local brick maker and lime burner, a brick veneer was added covering the original wood structure. This first brick veneer may have gotten a second harder brick covering as late as the 1970's which accounts for the deep inset windows. The final wood addition across the south side must have come even later.

John Thomas Watkins was a farmer, a builder and an owner of a saw mill. He was born in England to John Watkins the builder and came to Utah in the 1856 Martin Handcart Company. He and Mary Maria had nine children. After John's accidental truck related death in 1922 the house was sold to William L and Charlotte "Lottie" Van Wagoner who had the lime kiln on the west side of Memorial Hill. They soon sold to John T.'s son George Washington Watkins, in 1928. He held the property until 1942. It then passed thought the hands of Allen Everley to Glade and Alda Davis. Glade was a farmer who sold much of the land in 1976 but held on to the house and garages until his death in 1999. His sons sold to the present owner in 2005.

Henry Watkins home 404 East Main



This story and-a-half hall-parlor home at 404 East Main is in the process of being restored by the Hardy Foundation. The home is located outside the original Midway town plat. In 1877 a US Patent was filed on the land by Charles Love who sold a strip of land from 400 to 500 East to John Watkins. John divided it among three of his sons with this corner going to Henry Watkins. There have been a couple of additions to the back of the house, but it retains its historical character. At this point in its restorations, two important things have been done; the roof has been re-shingled and the brick walls have been tuck pointed or repointed. This is a process where the old mortar has be cut out to a depth of an inch or so and new mortar is forced in between the brick. This new mortar has the characteristics of the original mortar in color, texture and enough lime to make it soft enough that it will not cause the bricks to spall or crack small pieces off the harder outer surface of the brick exposing the softer interior of the brick which causes the brick to disintegrate faster.

The best known owner of the house was Elijah H. Watkins (1885-1966) who was a farmer, rancher and miner. He was the oldest son of Henry T and Jane Ellis Alder Watkins. Elijah was nearly blinded in a mine explosion, but continued an active life and was a member of the Utah Blind Association. His farm included much of Memorial Hill which he sold to the county.

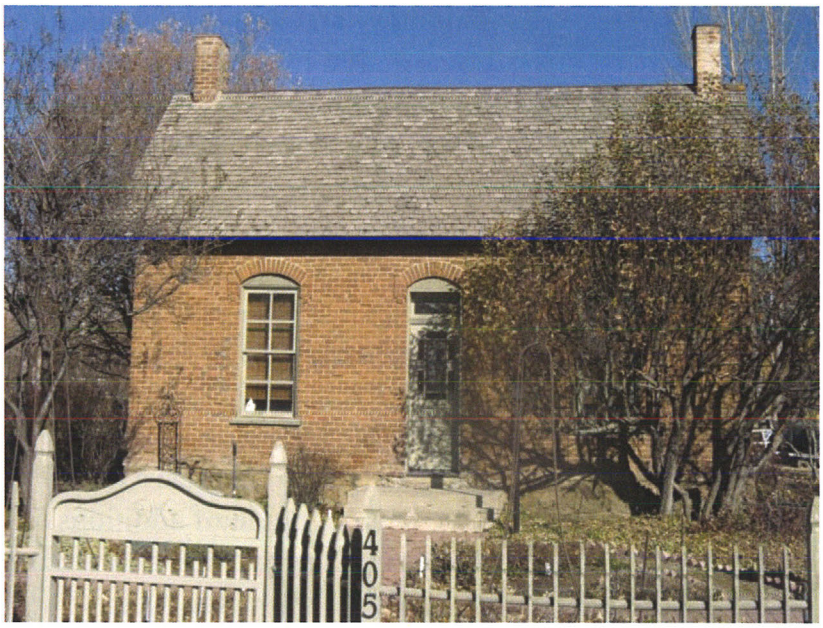


Taken in 2002



Before Restoration Began

John Peterson Home 405 East Main



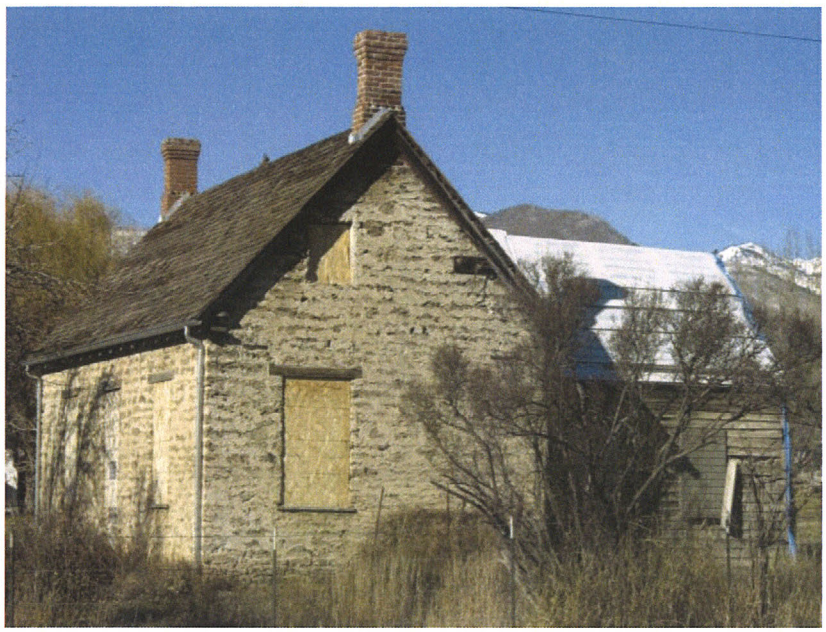
This brick Hall-Parlor vernacular side gable, single family home is located at 405 East Main Street on the northeast corner of Main and River Road. Peter John Peterson built the home in about 1885. It replaced his log cabin that was located several hundred feet to the northeast.

Peter John Peterson was born in 1837 in Sweden and his wife Amanda Dorothea Stark was also born in Sweden in 1827. They were married in Sweden in 1867 and came to the United States in 1871 settling in Mason County, Michigan where their son John Emanuel Peterson was born in March 1871. There were other Petersons from Sweden living in Midway and Peter John came to Utah in about 1876 and bought seven acres from Charles Love and erected a log cabin. He was a farmer and served as a Justice of the Peace. For many years he hauled line from the Van Wagoner kiln to building projects in Midway. A son of Peter and Amanda, was John Emanuel whose second wife Mahala Melvina Lance was a granddaughter of Charles Love the first owner of the property. The home remained in the Peterson family until 1964 when it was sold to Theon C Sweat. He quickly sold to Merrill Y Van Wagoner and wife Carolyn. Merrill was an Arabic scholar and a native of Midway. In 1980 it went to Richard M and Elvas Baum and they held the abandoned house until 1992 when they sold to Glen and Lind Bandley who have fixed the place up with a great looking yard. In 2013 they added additional rooms to the back of the house. Taking the place of a small wooden lean-to kitchen.



Photo taken 6 July 1991 before restoration

Ulrich Kuhni Home 391 East Main



Did you ever wonder about the history of that old nearly abandoned pot rock house on the corner of Main Street and River Road with the wooden clapboard addition on the back insulated with adobe bricks? It was the home of Ulrich Kuhni and family. He and his family were among the last Swiss converts to leave their homeland and settle in Midway. They arrived here in 1906, and by 1910 he was able to buy this corner lot. Ulrich was a hard worker and was soon able to build the hall parlor, story and-a-half home. Being both a farmer and a mason's helper, he likely did much of the work on this house. Restoration/stabilization was started in 2009 by the Hardy Foundation.

Ulrich (1863-1952) married Louisa Badertscher Mossman (1861-1943) in 1892 in Switzerland and all five of their children were born there. His mother-in-law, Elizabeth Badertscher Mossman (1842-1926), came with them in 1906. Later, in 1913, Louisa's sister, Rosetia Mossmann Augsburger, and her three children joined them. Mr. Kuhni had been employed in the postal service in Switzerland. In Utah he became farmer and a hog-carrier for brick masons on many building projects in Heber including the Social Hall, three Heber chapels and the high school. The masons claimed that he took the place of two ordinary men. He was a custodian in the Midway L.D.S. First Ward for about 20 years and a janitor in the Midway grade school for several years. Louisa was known for her beautiful vegetable and flower garden which she shared with many others.



Taken in 2002



Taken in 2008

Ernest Kuhni Home 377 East Main



This clipped roof pot rock bungalow at 377 East Main was probably built about 1932 by Ernest and his father Ulrich Kuhni. The older Kuhni had purchased the 1.52 acres in 1910 and in 1935 he split it in half giving his son Ernest the west half with the new house. In the early 1950's about the time of Ulrich's death the two halves became one lot again. Following Viola Kuhni's death in 1997 the property went to her half- brother Hugh Bunnell who sold in 2005 to the current owners.

Ernest Kuhni (1894-1990) had the distinction of being the last of the Midway Swiss born in Switzerland to pass away. Ernest spent 40 years as an electrician in the Park City mines. He served in the US Army during WWI and was in several battles including Catigny, Soissons, and Meuse Argonne. Ernest served in a Bishopric and had many other church callings. After the war he met Margaret Viola Bunnell and they were married in November 1922. They had two girls both of whom died shortly after birth. Only their son, Jack Ernest (1928-1996), survived to adulthood. Jack is remembered for his music ability writing the musical programs for Swiss Days including the score for "Midway to Heaven". Despite Jack's debilitating physical impairment he was able to coach little league and served as president of the Library Board. Viola (1903-1997) was born in Baggs, Wyoming. She returned to Wasatch High School at age 70 and received her diploma. She loved genealogy and worked in the German extraction program and was able to submit 60,000 plus names for ordinance work.

O'Neal, Bonner, Barrett Home 363 East Main



This two story brick home at 363 East Main Street was likely built for Agnes H O'Neal sometime after 1880 and before 1906. She also had built a boarding house at 303 East Main. Agnes "Nannie" O'Neal sold both to her daughter Agnes Elizabeth and Samuel Cummings Ritchie in 1906. This house started out as a hall-parlor with some Greek Revival traits showing particularly in the cornices returns. Starting in 1945 and ending in about 1970 there were several changes and additions to the house. These started with a new front porch, and shortly after the Andersons obtained the home in 1947 they enlarged the two front windows. The Clarks made some changes to the back of the house, and Rex Barrett make the last additions.

This home went from the O'Neals to the Bonners including Phebe Annette Bonner and her husband Ernest A Dayton. It then passed to Phebe's cousin, Faye B. Bonner and husband Herbert S "Ted" Sorrow. They moved to Layton, and Anders and Sydona Anderson bought the house in 1947. Sydona, a widow, sold the house to Fred and Ruby Clark in 1959 who sold in 1966 to their daughter Audre Clark Barrett, wife of Rex Barrett. The house remains in the Barrett family.



Before 1945



After 1945

George T. Watkins Home 330 East Main



This cross-gabled single family home at 330 East Main was probably built about 1904 by George T. Watkins about the time his mother, Mary Ann (Sawyer) Watkins, deeded the property to him. The house still retains elements of its vernacular Greek Revival influence like the Doric columns on the porch, the cornice returns and the not quite so steep roof pitch as appears in many of the early Midway homes. The county tax records indicate a 1940 building date which may reflect the time the major additions were added to the back of the house. The stucco over the soft red brick and newer windows were probably added in the 1970's. George and his wife lived in the home for nearly 50 years until their deaths in 1953 and 54 respectively.

Although this property is within the original city plat it became part of the Charles Love US Patent in 1874. He soon sold 24 1/4 acres to John Watson in 1879 for $30.00 John deeded part of this to his third wife in 1885 and she sold to her son, George T. Watkins, in 1904 for $50.00 for what amounted to an original village lot of 0.8 acres.

George married Sarah Frances Ohlwiler in 1899 and they had four daughters. George was a builder like his father and worked on many rock and brick homes and buildings in Midway and Heber. George was active in promoting development in the valley including Heber Light and Power and he also served on the Midway Town Board. From the Watkins girls the house went to Dillon Giles, then to Clark Bronson, who passed the house to their son Lazelle "Big Al". Big Al sold to Joseph Brooks who deeded the house to the present owner. For long periods the house has been a rental property.

Bowden - Thacker Home 304 East Main



This clipped gable cottage at 304 East Main Street and the associated barn, shed and other outbuildings make this property a great example of the small in-town farmsteads that were common in Midway. The house can also be called a single-family side-gabled home. Although the property also lays partly within the original Midway plat as filed in 1892 it also mainly falls in the 1877 US land patent issued to Charles H. Love who sold this part of his patent in 1912 to Lewis Coleman. Over the next 23 years it passed through several owners until 1935 when Irvin Bowden and wife Eva Lavaun Alder bought the land and built this house and farmstead.

Irvin O. Bowden was born in Brigham City in 1905. He came to Midway seeking work in the local mines and soon met a local girl, Lavaun Alder. They were married in the Salt Lake Temple in 1929. They had six children. Irvin was active in the L.D.S. Church serving in a bishopric and later as bishop in the First Ward. He spent 17 years on the Wasatch County School Board, and was a member of the Midway Town Board and a director of the Midway Irrigation Company. In 1971 the house and property went to their third daughter, Beverly, and her husband, Roy Thacker, who now live in Bountiful. The house is used as a weekend retreat by the family.

Agnes O'Neil Hotel 303 East Main



Here is a view of what is left of the original O'Neil Hotel or Boarding House located at 303 East Main. The brick portion originally built in 1888 was a two story hip-roofed building and likely had a wooden addition behind that contained the kitchen. Agnes and husband John acquired about half of the block from Charles Love and after John's death Agnes sold part of it off to get the money to build the brick hotel. In 1945 great changes took place to the house; the second story was removed and a gable roof was added with smaller bedrooms in the half story. The current addition in the back was added with a basement and the floor in the brick portion was raised 18 inches so forced air heat could be added. The present front porch roof was added in 2009/10 when the asbestos shingles were removed from the brick portion of the house.

Agnes "Mannie" O'Neil married in Scotland and came to Midway in 1863 with 5 children, and 3 more were born in Utah. Her boarding house was the most pretentious in Midway and lasted the longest. Mannie was famous throughout the region as a genial hostess and an expert cook and in her later years her birthday celebrations were the event of the year. Her boys moved to the Uintah basin and William was elected to the State Legislature. She sold the Hotel Restaurant to her daughter Elizabeth Agnes Ritchie in 1906, who operated it until 1924. After changing hands several times the property passed to Frank M and Martha D. Slaughter who made the major changes to the building. The home stayed with the Slaughter girls until 2000.



2008 view of former O'Neil boarding house



Pre 1904 Photo

Attewall Wootton Jr. Home 295 East Main



At 295 East Main is an excellent example of Eastlake wood trim, hall-parlor, one and a half story brick home built in 1888. Eastlake is a style of trim added to other styles to enliven their appearance. The origin of the trim came from English architect Charles L. Eastlake, whose book "Hints on Household Taste in Furniture, Upholstery, and Other Details" was reprinted in America in 1872. The creation of these decorative elements were made possible by adoption of the power lathe and saw.

Attewall Wootton Jr. (1864-1930) the builder became a school teacher like his father. His first assignment was in Wallsburg. The next year he attended Brigham Young Academy but returned to Midway in 1884. He served a Mission 1903 to 1905 in the Central States. After his mission he began teaching in Heber and he sold the Midway home in 1907 and moved to Heber. He taught school for 47 years.

During the next 8 years the house passed through the hands of five different families. In 1917 Frederick Otto Haueter and his wife Nancy Jane Van Wagoner bought the house and it stayed with the Haueter family until 1974. Fredrick was a carpenter and learned the building trade from his father. The home is now on the National Register of Historic Places.



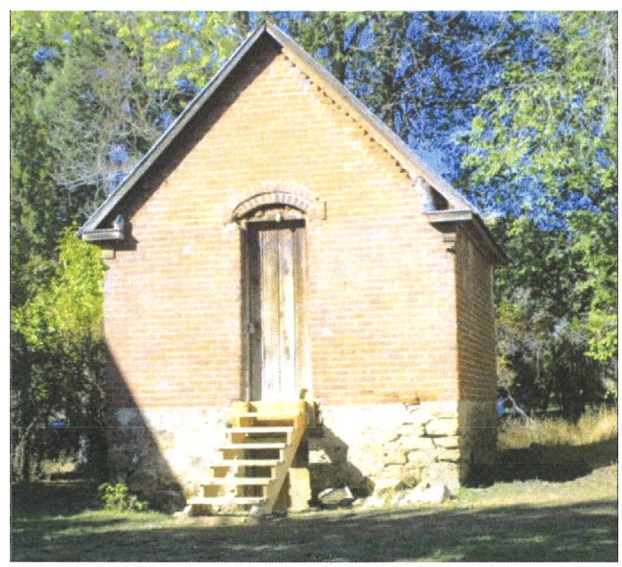
Taken in 2002

Granary-Root Cellar Or Milk House
Behind 295 East Main



Behind many of the older homes in Midway are two story out-buildings. These buildings served several functions. The lower story was cooler in summer and not likely to freeze in winter. It was a place to store milk, make cheese, and in winter, to store the products of garden and field to feed the family through the cold season. The upper story served as a granary. Here was stored wheat, oats and corn used to feed the milk cow or cows, pigs and chickens that supplied the owner with part of his food. The grain stored on the upper level served as insulation for the room below, without which the root crops and milk stored below would freeze and spoil. These buildings were important to the survival of the resident family.

This example can be found behind 295 East Main Street, the Attwood Wootton Jr. home, and is easily viewed from North 300 East. The cornice return and the arch over the door suggest that this granary is the same age as the house, approximately 1888 to 1904. The lot on which the house was built contained about an acre, which offered ample room for a small barn and barnyard, a garden and maybe a chicken coop. There are over 10 of these buildings still standing in Midway, and at least four are included on National Register properties.



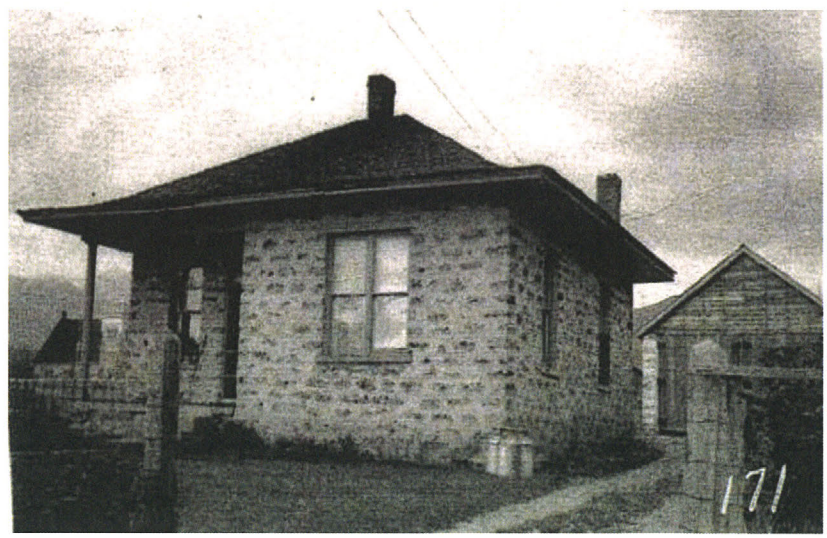
Taken in 2002

Wootton - Kohler Home 243 East Main



243 East Main Street started as a one story, three room, pot rock with a hipped roof and is now a story and a half gable roofed home with a dormer over part of the original home which has been added to several times. The house was likely started by either George A. or William T. Wootton in the 1890's. Albert Van Wagoner owned the home from about 1917 to 1924. He sold it to Thelma Witt who held the house until 1936 when she sold to Harry Kohler. Harry's widow, Francis Reba Watkins Kohler MacNaughtan, sold it in 1976 to their son, Dale Kohler. There must have been some changes to the house in 1929 by Thelma and her husband, Delbert Dean Dimick as the tax records indicate it was built in 1929. The major change was made by Harry Kohler in about 1942 when the roof line was changed and the second (half) story was added. In the early 1900's Harry's father, Emil G. Kohler, made loans to the then-owners of the house, and he could have even owned the home for a short time. Emil was born in Switzerland and came to Utah in 1884. He lived in Charleston for a long time and ran a meat market there. In about 1912 he moved to Heber and died there in 1919.

Harry Levi Kohler married Francis Reba Watkins, a granddaughter of John Watkins and Mary Ann Sawyer, in March 1930. They had two children. Harry drove a milk truck down the canyon to Provo and carried the newspapers to the valley.



Photograph taken about 1945

Alder Duplex 220 & 224 East Main



Many of the single family dwellings in Midway were rented from time to time. However this duplex built in the early 1940's could easily be the first building constructed solely as a rental property. It was built on the northwest corner of Clyde Alder's property and is numbered 220 and 224 East Main Street. Clyde was a farmer and carpenter and built part of this duplex from materials from other buildings. The metal roof was added later. Short eves on the sides and the lack of them on the gable end was typical of construction during and shortly after WWII.

Clyde Alder was born in Midway in 1906 to Alfred L. Alder and Ida Burgener. He married Della Winterton of Charleston in 1933. They had six children. Clyde served in the Midway L.D.S. First Ward bishopric for 8 year. He was a charter member of the Midway boosters and helped build the Swiss Days booths and the Gazebo for the Town Square. He owned a large tract of land south of his home on Main Street. About the same time he built the duplex, he built a brick home on the site of the Robert Duncan Studios. The brick home has been moved to the east side of north 200 East. The duplex has been home for Elva Henderson and her daughter since 1977, and serves as the workshop for their Navajo Jewelry business. The Hendersons are also known for their Navajo Taco booths at the county fair and the Soldier Hallow National Sheepdog Trials and for introducing the "Swiss Taco" tradition at Midway's annual Swiss Days.

Fay Van Wagoner Home 177 East Main



This house at 177 East Main may not look that old but it was built in 1940 and reflects a building style typical of, just prior to WWII and for a short period fallowing the war. The distinctive features are the lack of roof eves and its small size of 896 sq. feet. These features were the result of two factors: the depression of the 1930's and the scarcity of materials due to the military buildup prior to and during WWII. This home is one of the few houses reflecting this style in Midway. The metal shingles and vinyl siding are later improvements to the home probably after 1980.

Joseph "Fay" Van Wagoner bought this parcel of land from the estate of Martha A. Bronson in 1939. These two families have owned parts of this location from 1881 to the present. "Fay" served 20 years on the Wasatch County school board, was on the Midway City council, operated the Van Wagoner Truck Line and retired from employment in the Wasatch County schools. There was a small pot rock house to the east of this home and it's foundation now encloses a small flower garden. This pot rock was the home of Tom Bonner and Joseph M. Van Wagoner and later Luella Bronson.

Clarence H. and Mary Probst Home
150 East Main



This turn of the century single story hip roof home at 150 East Main appears on the tax records as built in 1890 but its style suggests sometime in the first decade of the 1900's. The thick walls in the front part of the house suggest it was first a potrock structure. In about 1931 a frame addition was added to the back of the original home. It was also at about this time that the house got its stucco exterior. The yellow paint was added shortly after 1973.

Henry T. Coleman may have had the house built in 1906 as he took out a $6,000 mortgage on the place that year. In 1914 it passed to John Abplanulp then to his son William who in 1926 sold to Clarence H. Probst. He lived in the home for about 60 years. Clarence first married Mary Christensen and after her death he married Verna Berg in 1973. Clarence served in WWI and afterwards attended BYU where he played in the band. He became known as Midway's Music Man, and produced many operettas and started the Swiss Choir. He was its director for 26 years. He was a teacher and principal at the Midway grade school. By the time of Clarence's death in 1997 the property had passed to his son's widow and from her to his granddaughter Pamella Probst Giles.

William Gibson - Luke Home 145 East Main



This is another Midway home that went through a number of additions. Hiding behind the 1965 slump rock and plaster are two log cabins which were moved from other locations. The front part was a story and a half Hall-Parlor the base of which was a log cabin located on the Midway Fish Hatchery property and bought from Jim Hamilton and moved to the present location. Behind it is a second log cabin moved in several years later. Over the years there were three other additions. There may have been a home on the property as early as 1881 but local tradition has the present log cabins being moved in after 1906.

William "Bill" Gibson and wife Nellie May Luke started collecting the pieces for the house shortly after their marriage in 1906. William was a blacksmith and had a shop on the property. They had two children which may explain the growing house. Their daughter Florence Gibson married Fay A. Luke in 1942. Fay worked in the Mayflower Mine and died in a mining accident in 1952. They had one daughter Sherrie. Florence later married William Faye McDonald. The house passed from the Gibson-Luke family in Aug 1965 to Don Alexander and Nora Lynn Huggard who soon gave the house its present shape and created the existing exterior finish but not the present paint job.



The 1965 look taken about 2008

Bert & Bertell Bonner Home 125 East Main



Hiding inside this small pink house at 125 East Main are the remains of a partly burned log house that was moved from its original location on North River Road to Main Street in 1944. Its exterior of coved drop siding and likely the smaller windows were salvaged from a house near a Park City mine. Bert created a typical simple rectangular, hall-parlor one and a half story side-gable house. The shed roof addition in the back was added shortly after the log structure was in place.

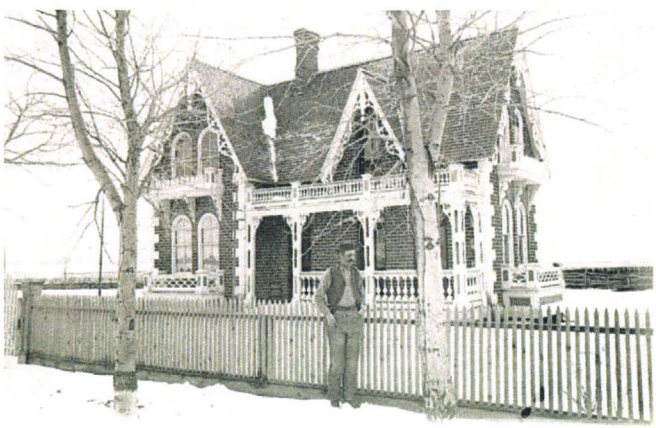
Thomas Bertell "Bert" Bonner was born in Midway in 1895, and spent much of his younger life in Montello, Nevada. He cowboyed for the Stock Co. Ranch, which was later part of the Utah Construction Co. Ranch and he became one of their foreman. He was drafted into the US Army Engineers Corps in WWI. He spent 8 months in basic training and in a special training school at the University of Arizona and was discharged in March 1919. He married Parnetta "Nettie" Murdock in September 1926. In 1942 he got the land the house is on from his mother. In 1944, while working in the Park City mines, he moved the log structure to this site and with siding and other parts from a Park City house built the home on Main St. In Utah he was a miner and barber. When his wife died in 1954 the home went to their son Bertell who still (2014) owns the home. At the time of his mother's death Bertell was stationed at Skagg's Island Naval Station in California, a highly secretive, secure communications and intelligence facility.

William Bonner Home 110 East Main



The corner of 100 East and Main Street is often called Bonner's corner and the family owned all four properties. This home was built in 1877 by John Watkins, English builder and architect, in the Gothic Revival style. The five homes Watkins built in Midway in the picturesque Gothic Revival style are the most significant examples in the state of Utah. This one and a half story brick example also falls into the cross-wing house type. The barn and granary that still stand on the property were a common feature of early Midway as a farming community.

William Bonner was the son of George Bonner Sr. who gave William and George Jr. the land on which they would built homes for their brides. William married Sarah Eliza Bronson in 1878 in the Endowment House in SLC. He was a miner, farmer, rancher, and hauled timber to the mines. He and his brother George did a lot of their business together including the farm, the Social Hall, and the Midway Mercantile. Eventually they split the partnership with William taking the farm and ranching part as he had 4 boys while George took the store as he had only girls. William's wife, Sarah, besides caring for their ten children was good at helping the sick and worked in the MIA, Relief Society and Sunday School. The house went to their youngest son Everice and his wife, Lois Thacker. They raised six children in the house. In 2012 the exterior red paint was removed and the exterior was repointed with new mortar.



Early Photograph of the home



East wall wrapped to remove red paint

George Bonner Sr. Home 103 East Main



There are five Gothic Revival style homes in Midway designed and built by John Watkins. This one at 103 East Main was constructed in 1876 for George Bonner Sr. It is a variant of the popular 19th Century cross-wing style having a cross wing on both sides of the central block or parlor. The central block extends behind the cross-wings and had a porch on each sided, which were enclosed in the 20th Century. The white sandstone quoins form the corners and contrast nicely with the red brick. Over the years this home lost much of its decorative trim. Beginning in about 1985 the then-owner, John E. Told, began a lengthily project to restore the house. Plaster was removed from the exterior brick walls, the roof regained its wooden shingles, the bridgeboards and finials were reconstructed, and the two porches were brought back. Using historic photographs and examples from the other Watkins Gothic Revival houses, this home can be considered the first major historic restoration in Midway. This home is on the National Register of Historic places.

George Bonner was born in Ireland in 1822 and escaped the Irish potato famine by moving to Scotland in 1836 where he married Margaret Edmundston in 1849. They came to America in 1856 and he spent about five years in Pennsylvania working in the coal mines to get the funds needed to move to Utah with their five children in 1861. Three more children were born in Midway. George became a farmer in this valley and helped his sons George and William develop a grocery business. Margaret lost her eyesight and was blind for many of her last years. She never complained of her condition and remained a happy, kind and sweet person.

This home houses the Race Horse Lane Boutique and is open on the main floor.



During 1986 restoration note missing left porch.

Bonner Store 99 East Main

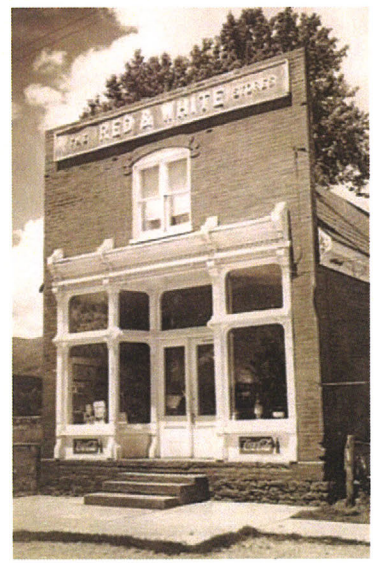


The old Bonner store at 99 East Main Street sure does not look like it did when first built. The store was built in 1879 by John Watkins as a one room gable roofed structure. It has been added to and re-modeled over the years until only a couple of walls of the original building re-main. The land went from George Bonner Sr.(1823-1905) to his sons George (1850-1913) and his brother William (1854-1925) who had the store built in 1879. The boys had the store and a farm operation together but, George had girls and William had mostly boys and so they split the operation and George took the store. His daughters, Phebie and Margaret, did the clerking and in time Jane became the bookkeeper. For years there was a wooden building on the east side of the store from which grain and other large items were sold. Following George's death, Margaret and her husband, Albert Thomas Stewart, took over the store. Margaret did the buying and Albert picked up the goods from the rail head and delivered the orders with some going to the mines up Snake Creek. In the 1930's the store had a gasoline pump, and during part of this time it was a "Red and White" store.

In 1950 the store was sold to a cousin, Glenna Afton Bonner (1905-1964 and her husband, Leland William Ivers (1905-1978). Major changes occurred during their ownership, the addition on the west side was added in about 1955, and the two shed dormers were added to the second story over the original store as living quarters. In 1972 "Ivers Mercantile" was sold to Richard Nielson and became Neilson's Midway Mec; which affiliated with the IGA food chain. In 1986 the stepped façade was created from the old false front, and other changes were made to the front of the building. In the 1990's the building changed hands several times and finally became the Midway Mercantile Antiques in 2002.



Bonner store about 1890-1900



Red & White in 1940's

George Bonner Jr. Home 90 East Main



In 1877 this Gothic Revival brick cross wing home, located at 90 East Main was built for George Bonner Jr. and his bride Phebie Annette Alexander by John Watkins. The Bonners lived in the house until their deaths in 1913 and 1944.

Several businesses have taken over former residents along Main Street in Midway. This home passed out of the Bonner family in about 1997. About 2005-06 the home was upgraded and converted to office space. After changing hands a few times it is now (2014) the sales office of Midway Floor Coverings. Such reuse of fine old buildings is considered to be an excellent example of the "Green" movement with an energy savings of up to 46% over a tear down and construction of a new building. These "Green" savings include the energy necessary to tear down an original structure and remove the debris and the energy and costs of collecting and manufacturing the new materials, bringing them to the job site and erecting a new building. It would take up to 50 years for any energy affiances built into a new building to cover these energy differences and (Co2 etc.) between the reuse of an old building and the replacement with a new structure. In this case it also helped preserve the historic architecture of the Bonner's Corners.



Early Photograph

Stewart - Bonner Home 68 East Main



This vernacular bungalow was originally built in 1918 by Albert T. Stewart on land he and his wife, Margaret Bonner, bought from her sister, Phebe Bonner and husband Ernest Dayton, in 1917. The original house was smaller but was enlarged and the attic converted to bed rooms in about 1980 by the current owner Wayne Bonner. According to the land records, the land has been in the Bonner Family since 1878 when George Bonner Sr. bought the land from George Wardle. George Bonner Sr. was the great-grandfather of Wayne. This home seems to be the first one on this site as the 1910 celebration for the first electric lights in Midway was held here in a field.

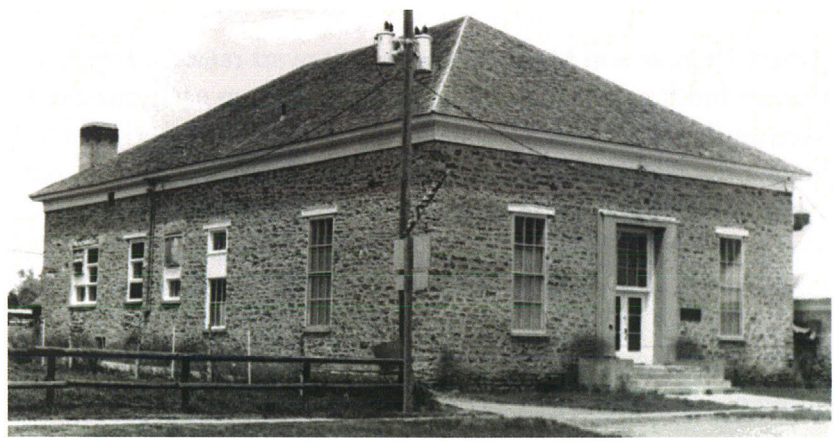
Albert Thomas and Margaret Bonner Stewart raised a family of four girls and one boy in this home. The Bonner brothers, George and William started an early store in Midway known by 1879 as the Bonner Mercantile Store when they had the Watkins build a brick store on the corner of Main and 100 East. Following the death of George Jr., Margaret and Albert bought out her sisters and ran the store until about 1948 when Glenna and Leland Ivers took over. During the time the Stewarts ran the store Margaret did the buying and Albert did the hauling. He brought in the merchandise and delivered the purchases to as far away as the Park City mines. This house remained in the hands of the Stewarts until 1962 when Wayne W and Shirley Rae Bonner bought the home and adjoining lot where Wayne established his welding business. Wayne made some changes in the home adding the second floor bed rooms and the dormer.

Social Hall - Cannery 71 East Main



The large stone building at 71 East Main Street, most commonly known as the Social Hall by the older residents and the Cannery by the younger generation and new-comers, was the center of the village's social life from 1898 into the early 1940's. The 22 inch thick walls of rubble masonry pattern has the simple architectural features suggestive of the Greek revival style, typified by the tall double hung windows and the wood pediment lintels over the windows. This hip roofed building had only a large room with a stage at the north end and a small foyer at the main entrance or street end of the building. There is a partial basement under the back portion of the building.

The property on which the building was constructed was originally claimed by David Van Wagoner who in 1881 sold to the Bonner Brothers. They and others in 1893 formed the Midway Hall Company and the Bonners sold to the Club. The Hall was built in 1898.with the first activity being a Christmas Eve dance. This was in the days before radio, motion pictures, TV and hand-held games that seem to occupy so much time of today's families. The Social Hall saw many activities, such as operas, dramas, plays, speeches, concerts, box socials and Saturday night dances with live music from the Midway Orchestra. On the 4th and 24th of July, there were patriotic programs, banquets, and dances. In 1910 George Bonner bought back the property and in 1916 it passed from his estate to the Midway First and Second Wards Relief Society. It continued to serve as the Social Hall until the current town hall was completed in 1941. The Church then used the building as a cannery, Bishops Storehouse and welfare storage center. In 1994 the building was sold to the Midway Boosters Club, but it continued as a cannery and Bishops storehouse up to the fall of 2011. The Boosters added the metal roof and new windows in 2014.



1983 Photo of Social Hall

A 20th Century Business 8 East Main



Located at Main and Center Streets, this board and batten building, according to the tax records, has been around since 1934. Its early use does not appear in the records, but it was built on property owned by Albert and Margaret Bonner Stewart. In 1948 they sold the west 75 feet of Lot 5 to Dow Epperson. Dow who operated the business with gas pumps and a café known as Dow's Club and Café until 1958 when he sold to "Big Al" and Harvey Bronson. Harvey soon sold his interest to his brother, Keith. Keith had polio and had been three plus years in hospitals before he was able to come home. He was confined to a wheelchair the rest of his life. He sold fire insurance and was in the coal business with his brothers. They named the business in the building the Alpine Club. In 1980 the building was sold to Michael and Rose Marie Sullivan, who appear to have leased it to others. The property was last known as the Eagle Club. In 2005 the Hardy Foundation of Boise, Idaho bought the property which is now leased to the Midway Adventure Co.

The Earl M. Hardy Foundation has been very active in saving and maintaining older homes in Midway and helping to maintain the rural atmosphere along Midway's Main Street. The Foundation was recognized in a special awards ceremony and banquet by the Utah Heritage Foundation on May 9, 2013 as an organization contributing to Historic Preservation in Utah.

This bicycle shop sells and repairs bicycles, rents bikes, four-wheelers, rubber rafts and provides guide services.

Watkins-Coleman Home 5 East Main



Midway is noted for its Gothic Revival homes built by English builder and architect John Watkins. The first of these was his own house started in 1868 and likely completed in 1869, making it the oldest brick home in Heber valley. The Gothic Revival style started in England about 1740 and homes reflecting this style had made it into the architectural pattern books by 1842. This hand formed brick and white sandstone home in the cross-wing design has the steep gable roofs, the central arched window and scrollwork associated with the Gothic Revival style and was placed on the National Register in 1971.

John Watkins 1834-1902 and his wife Margaret joined the Mormon Church in 1852 and came to Utah in the Martin handcart Company. He lived in Provo from 1856 to 1865 where he built and helped build many homes and buildings including the first Provo Tabernacle. He and his three wives came to Midway in 1865 and were part of the Midway fort. He had 32 children 9 of whom died shortly after birth or at a young age. He presided over the Charleston branch, was a councilor in the Midway ward and later Bishop. He was also over the construction of the first Midway Chapel, parts of which are hidden in the Midway Community Center. Henry Coleman bought the house in 1903 and it passed to his daughter Lethe Coleman Tatge who lived there until her death in 1986. Lethe Tatge was a well known for her talents as a public speaker and actor. She also appeared in several early BYU films.



Early photograph of home and family

Attewell Wootton Sr/ William Van Wagoner Home
5 West Main



Located on the southwest corner of Center and Main, this hall-parlor and wing was built in at least four different stages. The section you see with the porch facing Main Street is the oldest dating to 1897. It was built by Attewall Wootton Sr. of locally fired brick. The first addition was a room located behind the first structure and must have been quite early as the brick match the original home. Next was the Center Street-facing story and-a- half, gable roofed addition with the long cornice returns which was probably built in 1900 or shortly after 1912 when William Van Wagoner bought the property for $2000.00. This part was made of slightly smaller brick that had been better fired. The first three parts of the home were laid up in the common (American) courses of stretchers (brick laid with the long side exposed) with each sixth course being headers (laid with the ends showing). This home was restored by the Hardy Foundation around 2002.

Attewall Wootton came to the valley in the early 1860's his wife and family came up the next summer. They were part of the fort, and he may have started teaching in the fort's log school. With the end of Indian troubles Attewell could have moved his fort dwelling across the street to this spot, making room for the stone school where he taught for a number of years. In about 1885 he became the county superintendent of schools. Attewell and Cynthia Jane Jewett had 11 children, three to six of whom lived in the brick house. The next occupants of the house were William L and Charlotte Sharp Van Wagoner. Of their 10 children 7 were raised in this home. He was a L.D.S. bishop's counselor, served on the stake high council, and served on the Wasatch School Board and three terms in the State Legislature.



Taken in 2002

Van Wagoner-Buhler-Schear Home 25 West Main



This was a hip-roofed, brick bungalow. It was built about 1921 by William Van Wagoner, a Midway real-estate broker and builder. It was one of several Prairie School style bungalows built in Midway from the late teens to the 1930's, including the house next to it. In 2014 the house was greatly modified to become a store the "Spoiled Rotten Boutique" with new living quarters being built behind the original structure. The wide overhanging eaves, exposed brick masonry (recessed or raked mortar), and casement front windows are all that remains of the original style.

The house was sold by William Van Wagoner to his son, Arthur W., and then back to William who sold to LeRoy Buhler in 1928. LeRoy, a miner, was killed in a mine accident near Ploche, Nevada in November 1933. The house then went to his wife, Alta Viola Schear Buhler, and their daughter, Bonnie. They sold it to Alta's brother, Everice Roy Schear, in March 1947 who held it until 1996 when he sold to Tom and Gerrl Martinez. Who sold to the present owner in 2014. Alta married second, John Alden Hoyt, in 1944, a brother-in-law of her sister, Melva. Alta and John lived out their lives in Kamas where she was post mistress and clerk for Draft Board #14 U.S. Selective Service.



Original appearance in 2012

Tate & Willard Kohler Home 37 West Main



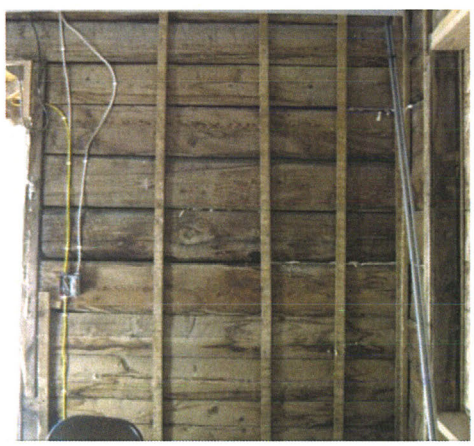
The twin of its neighbor before the 2014 changes 25 West Main Street was either built by William or his brother Albert Van Wagoner about 1918. This Prairie School home at 37 West Main is an example of the efforts of a group of architects in the Chicago area to come up with an original American style of architecture. By the time these houses were built, the plans had appeared in pattern books and represented the final evolution of the style which was fading in popularity in the 1920's. This house has the low hipped roof, wide overhanging eves and the openings for wide casement windows common to this style.

The house became the retirement home of Francis Arthur Tate (1856-1936) and Mary Bardsley Ricks Tate (1871-1949). Francis was born in England, came to America in 1876, and was able to buy the Curtis and McClellan farm at the south end of Stringtown Road in 1898 where his big barn has been restored. He was noted for raising fine Puncheon horses, Hereford cattle and Jersey dairy cows. The Tate estate sold to Willard A. "Wid" Kohler (1910-1962) and his wife, Dorothy Dayton (1913-1999), in 1949 for $5,600. Wid worked as a miner and as a caterpillar operator owning his own machine. He dug many basements and did land leveling, and he cleared the site for the Midway Town Hall. He was also a supervisor for the Wasatch County Road Department. After Wid's death, Dorothy married Lloyd Briggs and they became the "dancing" couple. Following Lloyd's death, Dorothy married Bennie Myers and kept dancing. The house then went to Dorothy's daughter, Karolyn Kohler Wall, who sold the home to Scott Ash and David Maisey, who turned it into a dentist office. It has since housed other medical practices.

Huntington-Burgener Home 70 West Main



Hidden inside of this home at 70 West Main Street is a log structure. The log cabin is reported to have been moved from the Charleston area. The tax records indicate the home was built in1905, this could be the time it was moved or built. Elizabeth Wright Ross, wife of Robert Bell Ross, received title to 7/8s of Lot 2 Block 11 from the local probate judge in 1891. This Scottish family came to America in 1857 and to Utah in 1862. In 1863 they went to Virginia City, Nevada to work in the mines, and in 1873 they moved to Midway. The land next passed to Robert Bell Ross Jr. (1857-1946) who married Ella Gertrude Alexander in 1881. They had eight children. Their oldest girl, Elizabeth Ross, married George A. Huntington in 1904, and he probably moved and improved the house. The youngest Ross son, Lorin Dee Ross (1904-1952) married Juanita Naomi Burgener (1907-1925) in 1924. They had a baby girl Juanita Ross in 1925. The baby girl was raised by her grandmother Alice Naomi Vail Burgener, who was divorced from her husband George Albert Burgener in 1922. Alice Naomi worked for 38 years in the Midway post office. The Huntingtons owned the house until 1941 when they sold it to postmistress Alice Naomi Burgener for $1000.00. Naomi and the girls may have been living in the house beginning in 1922. In 1971 Naomi sold to her daughter, Geneva B. Hansen, but retained the right to live in the house until her death which occurred in 1981. Geneva sold to the present owners in 1983. This couple completely renovated the interior of the house in 2011, and replaced the exterior wood shingles with new metal ones. All of these sales were to family members and reflect the way families took care of each other in early Midway



An interior view of the logs



2007 view of the house before the store was built

Ross and Huntington Home 92 West Main



Now covered in asbestos shingles and with new windows this house at 92 West Main retains only hidden evidence of its Victorian Eclectic cross-gabled beginnings. The tax records suggest it was built in 1904 on land filed on by Elizabeth Ross in 1890. There is evidence, however, that it was built in 1894 with possible additions in 1904. There may have been a shed roof porch in each of the four corners created by the north and south gables centered on the east-west rectangular portion. Over time three of the four porches were enclosed, the southwest one remains and covers the front entrance.

Robert Bell Ross (1832-1895) was born in Scotland and married Elizabeth Wright there. Robert was a successful mining contractor in Scotland. He came to America in 1857 and gradually worked his way west as far as Virginia City, Nevada before settling in Midway in 1873. Elizabeth acquired the house site in 1890 with the house being built in 1894. Elizabeth retained ownership until her death in 1924 when the house passed to her granddaughter, Elizabeth Ross Huntington. Her husband was a farmer in Stringtown where they apparently lived until 1936 when they moved into town. He was a bishop's councilor, and a stake high council member in the L.D.S. Church. He was on the first county school board and served as a county commissioner. Elizabeth "Bessie" raised 10 children and served as a Relief Society president and was an active member of the Hawthorne Camp of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers.

Joseph McCarrell Home 93 West Main



This home at 93 West Main Street retained much of its original appearance until about 2008 when the additions at the back of the house and the large adjacent two story structure were added. The original house, built in 1895, was the typical hall-parlor so common in Midway. The builder combined the brick work of the Gothic Revival houses with the return cornices, the barge boards under the eaves and pediment wood window heads suggesting Greek Revival influences. The shed roof addition to the south side of the home was added in the 1950's, with changes made in 2008.

Joseph McCarrell bought Lot 7 Block 4 in 1879 from Attawell Wootten. It is possible that there was an earlier house on the lot as McCarrell did not build this brick home until 1895. He died in 1896 at age 61. He had seven children by his first wife Charlotte Cynthia Orser before her passing in 1872. He then married the widow of Henry Coleman (1836-1867), Mary Jane Threlkeld, who brought four Coleman children into the family. To the 11 were added 5 more children. It would appear that only the youngest of the children (about five to eight in number) lived in this house. Joseph was an active Mormon Church member and helped build roads and bridges in Wasatch County. He was also a veteran of the Indian wars and liked to hunt and fish. Mary Jane got the house in 1906, and in 1920 it went to her son, Henry T. Coleman, who sold in 1945 to his niece, Elizabeth Luella Epperson Lowman, whose son, Sherman, sold to Harold F. Roberts Jr. in 1979. During the Coleman-Lowman era the house was rented to family members and others. This home is currently available for nightly or longer rentals. There are also two rental units in the new addition behind the house.



Taken in 2002



Before remodeling and additions

William Van Wagoner Home 101 West Main



This home at 101 West Main has gone from a single family dwelling to an office and art gallery to the Café Galleria. The house is considered a side-gable hall-pallor with a rear wing resulting in a T-shaped house. There is some suggestion that the rear T-wing was the original structure and the story and a half front portion was added later. The saving grace of this home, which has four new additions to house the growing business, is that the front section has not been altered and the coved drop siding with corner boards continued to be used on the new additions.

William Van Wagoner (1856-1928) built this house starting in 1888 and likely adding the front upright in about 1895 shortly before the death of Lelia Alexander, (1858-1896) his first wife. Lelia bore him seven children before her death in 1896 from diphtheria. Fifteen months later he married Lenora Ann Jacques (1866-1944) who gave him six more children. By trade, William was a lime burner and his kiln was located on the west side of Memorial Hill where the DUP monument is located. He operated this business for more than 50 years. His lime was used in the mortar of many of the early buildings in Heber Valley and Park City. Some of the last lime made here was used in the Midway Town Hall. After Lenora sold the house in 1934, it passed through several owners: Joseph G. Moulton, Darwin B. Schear, Nephi Huber, Ruth Ann and George Olson, and finally to the owners of the Café Galleria.

The Café Galleria, serving brick oven baked pizza, has become a favorite in Midway. The main floor is open to the public and this is a starting point for a walking tour of a part of Midway.



Photo taken in 2008 as restaurant was being developed

John and Margaret Van Wagoner Sr. Home
33 South 100 West



This home at 33 South 100 West started as a small single story hall-parlor in 1872. Its doorway is still the main entrance to the home. Later a one and a half story was added to the north creating an L shaped cross wing. The gable ends of this first addition include pediment gable end returns. There were other later additions to the east and south. The current stucco covers the original low-fired soft brick likely from the Van Wagoner brickyard. Behind the house is a typical Midway two story granary & milk house or root cellar structure of potrock and brick.

John was born in 1849 on the east side of the Missouri River in Pottowattomie County, Iowa and came west with his parents in 1852. They first settled in Provo and came to the lower settlement in 1864. In 1868 he took part in one of the last down and back ox team emigrant train. He married Margaret Ann Fausett in 1872 and together they had 14 children. Like many men in Midway he cut and hauled timber and wood to the mines. With his brother, William, he operated a brick yard and a lime kiln. For 16 years he was on the Midway school board and was active in his church callings. Margaret was active in Relief Society all of her live and was noted for her charity to the poor and hungry. They live in the house all of their lives selling to their son Dean in 1927 who held it until 1933. Willard and Dorothy Kohler then owned the home for more than 20 years.



Taken in 2002

David & Celestia Van Wagoner Home
51 South 100 West



This single family gable-roofed, central passage house is located at 51 South 100 West. The original house with its rectangular shape, and the two symmetrical wall dormers give the home a Gothic Revival appearance without the classic scroll work details in the gables. Tax records indicate the house was built in 1896, with the back one story wing coming shortly after that and a couple of more recent wooden additions. The stone granary received a wooden addition in 2007. If the 1896 date for the house is correct then the home was built by Edward and Alice Naoni Bronson Van Wagoner.

Several members of the Van Wagoner family owned the land before Edward got it in 1894. It continued in the Van Wagoner family until 1949 when it passed to Donna Rae Van Wagoner and husband Theon C. Sweat. The most famous Van Wagoner to grow up in the house was Merrill (1919-1979) son of David F. and Celestia Van Wagoner. Merrill was a noted linguist and Arabic scholar. He wrote "Spoken Iraqi Arabic" for the US Army published in1949 in the Holt Spoken Languages series. The book is available in reprints today. He worked for the Arabian American Oil Co. in New York City, Lebanon, Dhahran, and Saudi Arabia and was superintendent of their language schools. He and his wife, Carolyn, returned to Utah in 1968. At the time of his death he was teaching Arabic at BYU and helping translate the Book of Mormon into Arabic.



Taken in 2002

Clara & Son George Van Wagoner Home
86 South 100 West



Located at 86 South 100 West, this home was built by George Van Wagoner and his brothers for their mother, Clara, in 1896 as a smaller hall-parlor home to which was soon added the north section making it an L-shaped cross wing in the Victorian Eclectic style. Eclectic in this case meant that several then current-styles were incorporated into the building. The Van Wagoner boys owned and operated both brick and lime kilns the source of the material for this private home.

Clarissa / Clara (1824-1915) was the wife of John Van Wagoner who built the first flour mill in Heber valley. Their son George and wife Eva lived in the house as well. George and Eva had no children of their own but raised from age 10 an orphaned nephew, Bliss Titus. Bliss became the first automobile mechanic in Midway, but his real interest quickly turned to gun making. During WWII he worked in several government armories developing special cartridges and loads as well as gun barrels for the Army. After the war he moved to Heber and became world renown for his special gun barrels and cartridges.



Taken in 2002

Charles & Josephine and Clark Bronson Home
95 South 100 West



This house has a very traditional, classical form, reminiscent of the Classical Revival, hall-parlor style house so common in Midway. Located at 95 South 100 West the porch features Doric columns an uncommon element in Midway. The more detailed brick work above the windows and the larger bay windows on the gable ends suggest the increasing Victorian influence on the 1905 builder Charles E. Bronson. The brick for the house likely came from his Van Wagoner uncles' brick yard.

The land for this home on Lot 2 Block 4 of original Midway plat passed through the hands of Elijah Alder and Alma Van Wagenen before being acquired by Charles Edwin Bronson (1875-1970) and his wife Josephine Murdock. Charles sold the home in 1913 to his younger brother Clark Bronson who married first Ruby Quinn who came to Midway as a school teacher. She died in the 1918 influenza epidemic and Clark then served a Southern States mission. After returning home he married Alice Monson who was also teaching school. They raised six children in the home and spent 50 years of their lives there. Clark was a bishop in the 1st Ward, a town marshal, a director of the Midway Irrigation Co. and on the town board and county commission. He was a director of the Mutual Aid Insurance Co. for 35 years. The home is still owned by their descendants.



Taken in 2002

John & Mollie Baum Home 107 West 100 South



This house is located at 107 West 100 South and built about 1885. The original building was one and one-half stories tall and began as a rectangular, hall-parlor house with Greek Revival details and a limestone foundation. It is a relatively intact example of Greek Revival style, a popular American style from the 1820's to the 1870's. Elements of this style continued to appear in Midway to the end of the 19th Century. This private rental property is one of four well preserved brick hall-parlor and cross wing houses anchoring the corner of 100 South and 100 West.

John James Baum was born in Nauvoo, Illinois and move with his family to Provo, UT in 1850 when he was 6 years old. Around 1885 John moved to Midway and built this house where only part of his family lived, because he had divorced his first wife Susan Davis. John married Mary Laverna "Mollie" Epperson in 1892. She was the widow of Dean Forrest. It is believed the cross wing addition was added at this time. Shortly after 1900 John and Mollie divorced and John deeded the house to Mollie in 1902 and moved to Price, UT and lived with his son Rollie and his wife, Cora Ann Street. John passed away in 1923. Mollie sold the house in 1919 to her step-daughter-in-law, Cora's, mother, Ann Kay Street. Mollie was the oldest living resident of Wasatch County (at 91) before passing away 22 Oct 1949. Mollie was the 3rd child of Sidney Hyrum Epperson and Mary Jane Robey, who came to the lower settlement in 1858/1859.

David Van Wagener-Le Roy & Iona Huffaker Home
181 West 100 South



This original brick story and half cross-wing home is located at 181 West 100 South. It started out in about 1875 as a one and a half story hall-pallor and shows an influence from the Gothic Revivals in the gable window over the front door. The cross-wing addition to the west of the beginning structure is an early addition to the house. There are a couple of other additions that do not show in this picture behind the original home. The windows have been updated but the trim over the windows give the building a sense of age.

David F Van Wagener filed with the county surveyor in 1864 on this property and his ownership was recognized by Edwin Bronson after Edwin got a US Patent on the SE ¼ of the SE ¼ of section 34 T3S R4E in 1876. David F. married Julia Ann Provost and they had 12 children. The house was passed to their son David "L" who married Avis Mary Bronson and they had 8 children. From them it went to Wilford, to Monroe and in 1941 to Elizabeth "Bessie" Van Wagenen who married Simpson D. Huffaker. Bessie Huffaker sold to her nephew Roy and wife Iona C. Huffaker. Iona in 1997 sold to her granddaughter Jolyn and husband Troy Broadhead the present owners.



Taken in 2002

George C. Van Wagener-Alvin Kohler Home
197 West 100 South



This one and one-half story single family home is located at 197 West 100 South. Like many homes in Midway it has grown over the years. It started as a two room hall-parlor brick home in the 1890's possibly built by David or George Van Wagener. This is the northeast corner of the present house. A short time later there was a pot rock addition made behind the original brick to which was added a porch on the east side that Kohler enclosed. The saltbox style gable roof addition on the west side occurred when Alvin Kohler owned the house. The old granary has been modified into a guest room.

Following the land title does not always help identify the builders of a home. The first official owner was Edwin Bronson who had a land patent from the US government, in Sept 1878. Bronson sold to William Van Wagoner who sold to David who sold to his son, George C. Van Wagener in 1890. It seems that one of these Van Wagoners must have built the first brick home. The home then passed to several Van Wagoners and Provosts until it was sold in 1940 to Alvin Kohler. He owned a trucking business and hauled milk to Salt Lake City. He spent 9 years in the Midway 2nd ward Bishopric and was a Midway Mayor. He was chairman of the Sanitation District during the construction of the sewer system.

Luke Provost Jr. Home 87 South 200 West



This single family, one story wooden framed house with a clipped gable roof was likely built by Luke E. Provost Jr. in 1938. It retains its original form but with the addition of a double garage attached to the back of the home. This is a newer home on the Provost property that at one time included much of the southwest corner of the block. The property has an interesting history in that it was both in the original town plat and in a land grant filed by Edward Bronson in 1876. It wasn't until 1923, when Luke Jr. got the south half of Lot 4 that the city finally realized it was not getting taxes on the property. There is an old granary with a later attached garage next to the road that was built by the Provosts.

Luke Elisha Provost Jr. was the son of Luke Sr. and Ellis Jane "Alice" Holfeltz. He married Clarissa "Clara" Bronson, a granddaughter of Edward Bronson. Their daughter, Lucille, married Alvin Kohler, who owned and lived in the house from 1951-1956. Luke Jr., being the oldest of eight children, helped his father farm when very young, becoming a good teamster. He helped build the telephone lines in the valley and down to Provo. Like many in Midway he worked for a while in the mines. He was also active in civic affairs and served on the Midway town board. Luke Jr. spent most of his life in the trucking business hauling milk to Salt Lake City and Ogden. He and his wife were active L.D.S. Church members. There were nine children in the Luke Jr. Provost family.

Springer and Draper Home 71 South 200 West



April 1939 Buryl Springer (1910-1986) bought the north 80 feet of Lot 4 Block 5 in Midway from Luke E. Provost and built this clipped gable cottage in 1941 at 71 South 200 West. As you drive around Midway you can discover many examples of the clipped gable style roof. It was a popular roof style in the United States and in Europe from the early ‘s into the 1940‘s. This house was built of wooden ammunition boxes. The house was built before blown in fiber and fiberglass batten insulation became common. We think Buryl used the cheapest insulation he could fine, sawdust. Course sawdust from the mills sawing logs makes a very acceptable insulation until a building should happen to catch fire then it is nearly impossible to put it out.

Buryl Springer comes from early Midway families. He became a respected practical miner working in the gold and silver mines in California, Nevada, Utah and he did some work in Mexico. During the time he owned this house he, like many Utah miners, split his time between farming and mining. In Oct 1935 he married Tura Mary Ann Holm in Salt Lake City. They had four children, including Midway historian Jerry Springer. In 1947 the Springers sold the home to Richard and Helen Draper who raised 8 children in this home. In 1973 the Drapers sold to Harold and Mary Jane Stander.



An example of ammunition box construction from a house torn down in 2014.

David and Clara Provost Home 74 South 200 West



This private single family home has the look of a Picturesque: Gothic Revival/ hall-parlor home typical of many Midway homes is located at 74 South 200 West. The first home on the lot was a log cabin which is still part of the home. In the late 1870's or 1891 the story and a half rectangular brick four room hall/ parlor was built in front of the cabin which likely became the kitchen. The steep roofed front gable with its door onto the flat roofed porch are indications for its Gothic Revival influence.

David Woodruff Provost was born in New Jersey in 1850 and came to Utah in the Hodgetts wagon train in1856 which suffered in the Wyoming blizzards that also hit the Willie and Martin handcart companies. He came to the Midway area in 1865/66 with other members of his family. David, a brick mason and kiln operator, built the brick addition about 1891. He married Clarissa Van Wagoner in 1876 and they had nine children the oldest, Clarissa Flora, who married Fletcher Arthur, got the home and passed it to her step daughter Zenna Arthur Henrie who couldn't make the loan payments and it went to Lawanna McLarren LaFay. She got the house when she and Donald LaFay divorced. Lawanna then married Darrel Lunceford and they owned the house until 1981.



Taken in 2002

Epperson-Murdock Home 6 South 200 West



Hiding under the plastered surface with its recent Swiss style painted trim is a vernacular brick story and a half home built in 1883 or 1896 by Sidney Theophilus "Offie" Epperson. The two bay and two dormer (right part) is a hall-parlor arrangement with a story and a half T behind it. The rest that you can see are much later additions. On the back wing Greek revival cornices still remain in place. Because this home is now the Season of Homes, quilt shop, you can roam through the building. Where you see thick walls that are part of the original construction. A garage and second story bed rooms on the south end of the original home is a recent addition.

The land passed from Sidney H. Epperson in September 1882 to his son Sidney Theophilus Epperson, who married Julia Eliza Van Wagonen in 1874 and had 4 children by 1882.when he got the land for the house. In 1898 the house went to his brother-law Alma Van Wagener. In 1903 Alma sold the house to his sister Mary Emily and her husband David Steele Murdock, who lived in the home for several years. They had 14 children losing first three at an early age. Sidney T. made much of his living as a teamster hauling logs and timber to Provo, Park City and Salt Lake City. After 1900 Sidney T. moved to Provo where in 1910 he is listed as a general farmer.

The home is now the store "Seasons of Home" featuring gifts, quilts, sowing supplies and more. It is the one of the old homes you can wonder through all the old and new parts.



Taken in 2002

Sidney H. and Mary Jane Epperson Home
206 West Main



In 1872, 19 years after their marriage, Sidney Hyrum Epperson built a story and a half frame house on the corner of 200 West and Main Street, for his wife Mary Jane Robey and their first 9 of 13 children. The low pitch of the roof and center front door suggest some Greek Revival influence on this vernacular hall-parlor with a single story cross wing behind it. Sometime after Dow and Winnona C. Epperson bought the house in 1958 Winnona did considerable remodeling to the home, which may include the wide siding, the bay window and metal roof. The house originally fronted on to 200 West. The addition for the bakery and garage on the north side was added after 2002.

Sidney joined the church in western Iowa in 1851 and came west in the David Wood Company arriving in Salt Lake City in October 1852. He married Mary Jane in Nov 1853. He was Captain of the Provo Cavalry of the Utah Militia during the Indian Wars. In 1859 he moved from Provo to the Heber Valley with others whom he had traveled to Utah with. They formed the beginnings of the Lower Settlement. In June 1862 he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Upper Settlement or Mound City. He presided over the Midway Branch until June 1870. He made his living as a farmer. Mary Jane was the first Relief Society president in Midway but only for a very short time in 1870.

This home is not open to the public but the new attached Midway Country bakery is.

Bishop David Van Wagenen Home

197 West Main



This home at 197 West Main, having many additions and modifications, was built starting in 1880 as a one and -a-half story hall-parlor with a back wing forming an "L" shape. The "seeing eye" in the arch over the window in the front gable is of special interest. The front gable and the steep roofs reflect the influence that the classic Gothic Revival homes in Midway had on other homes. The original house was brick that had been painted white and was later covered with a stone veneer on the first level and wooden clapboard on the second in the 1950's or 60's. The two story addition to the east of the original home likely came before 1900. Typical of many Midway homes, as a family grew in numbers and wealth, so did the house.

The house was built by David Van Wagener who was among those who changed the spelling to Van Wagenen. David was born in 1836 in New Jersey and came to Utah in in 1857. He helped his father, John, build the first grist mill in the valley in 1863 on Snake Creek in the Lower Settlement. He married Julia Ann Provost and they raised 10 children in Midway. He was a cabinetmaker and builder and organized the Midway Co-op located on the southwest corner of Town Square. The store operated under various owners well into the 20th Century. In the early days, the upper story of the house was used for Sunday School classes. In the 1950's some local boys thought the town needed a radio station, which operated for a few months until the FCC shut them down for the lack of a license. At that time Alma F. Durtschi owned the house. He was a miner and contractor and was likely responsible for the stone veneer on the home.

Van Wagenen - Coleman Home 157 West Main



This story and-a-half hall-parlor located at 157 West Main has architectural elements that identify it as built in the Gothic Revival style. These elements are the steep roof with the simple cornice returns and the central gable set in plane with the first floor and its pedimented window header. The original rectangular structure soon had a one story addition on the back resulting in an "L" shape; two more additions followed. The home was likely built with locally fired soft brick and the stucco was added at the time the second or third additions were made.

The lot was owned by the L. D. S. Church until about 1901 and was the location of the first and second welfare storehouses. David L Van Wagenen bought the lot in 1901 for $1000.00 which may indicate the house was built earlier. David owned this and the corner house. He sold in 1921 to Guy E. Coleman who seems to have held the property until 1967 when he sold to Kyle R Probst. The next owners were Nephi Probst and then Paul L. Probst who sold to Garry & Mildred Grover.

Guy E. Coleman and wife Teresa Ellis Abplanalp raised five children in the home. Guy was Wasatch County commissioner for 30 years and chairmen for 20 years. He owned and operated the Coleman Store and Rio Theater where the Eleven service station is located. He was active in the Boosters Club and served as chairman of the United War Fund of Utah. He was also the author of several published poems.

The garage now houses a couple of business: Nature Becomes Art (gifts & accessories) and L.A. Dresden's (cloths, shoes, jewelry).



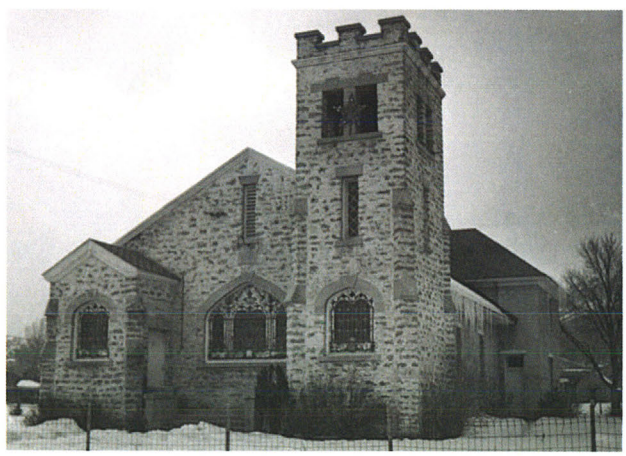
Taken in 2002

Community Center 68 West Main

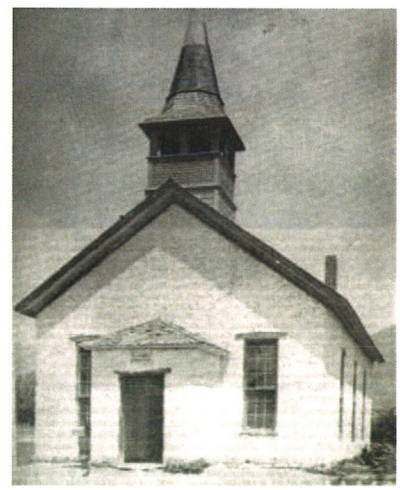


This former chapel of the Midway Second Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints is located on the town square. Its transfer to the City was done in exchange for land on South Center Street where a new chapel was erected. The old building is now the Community Center and houses the City Council Chamber and other meeting spaces. This building represented the needs of a growing Second Ward which was still using the original 1881-1886 60 by 30 foot pot rock Chapel when the new building was constructed in 1955 and 1956. A portion of the original building was incorporated into the present building and became the cultural hall. The two foot thick walls of the original building can be seen in parts of this room. There were additions to the original building in the form of a two story classroom on the back of the chapel in 1910 and an all stone façade and expansion in 1914-1915 prior to the 1955 final transformation.

The first church meetings in what became Midway were in various homes in the two settlements. In 1862 a meeting house was completed in the upper settlement and Sidney H. Epperson was called as the presiding elder. In 1864 David Van Wagonen was called to preside over the lower settlement. During the fort period there was a log school in the fort that likely served for church meetings. This was followed by a stone school and meeting house in the southeast corner of the town square in 1869. In 1873 much of the church activities moved to the first tithing office. On April 4, 1881 the cornerstones were laid for the first LDS meeting house in Midway where membership had reached 625, and the first meeting in the structure was held in May 1886. A more detailed account of the growth of the church in Midway can be found in "How Beautiful Upon the Mountains" pages 546 to 570.



First remodeling 1914-1915



First church 1886-95

Town Hall

120 West Main



Midway's Town Hall on West Main Street was built between 1939 and 1941 as a WPA project. It was funded partly by the City and part from the Federal Government. Originally it was called the Midway Recreation Center "M.R.C.". The construction superintendent was Fredrick Otto Haueter. The architect was Claude Shepherd Ashworth of Provo. The architecture is characteristic of the Tudor Revival and Arts and Crafts styles. From limited notes from the construction bookkeeper 33 men were paid by WPA and 27 by the city. Several other people show up in other records as laborers or contractors and suppliers of special items and parts. WPA funding came to an end before the building was completed and the town had to borrow money to complete the building. The building was constructed of local materials, the stone is called "pot rock" or tufa, a lime stone precipitate from the hot pot activity in the area. The lime used in the mortar was locally burned from the same source. The lumber was from trees that grew in the local mountains and milled by the Michie Brothers. The building received a major upgrade in 2011 with seismic stabilization, a new roof, a new heating plant, air conditioning, new windows and electrical panels and wiring.

The US Post Office occupied the east wing and the City Offices moved into the west wing with the Midway Irrigation Company sharing some of the vault space. The Midway Boosters Swiss Days Committee used the former post office space and the Hawthorne Camp of the DUP took over the city office space. The nearby grade school used the hall for a gym, and the local youth used it for basketball practice. The hall was and is still used for dances, plays, parties, meetings and other activities.



1941 Town Hall nearing completion



Swiss Glockenspiel installed in 1987

Levi and Ellen O'Neil Hancock Home
304 East 100 North

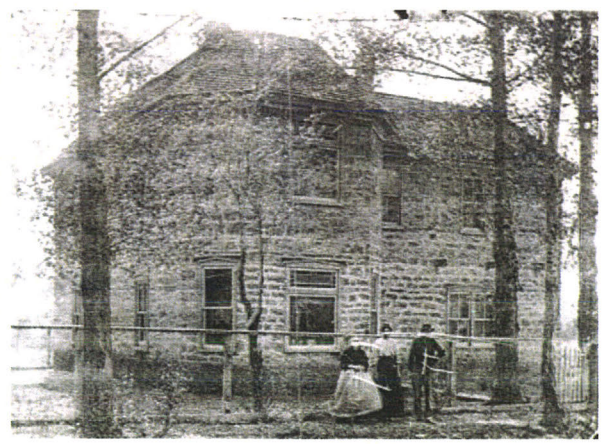


The two story hip-roofed pot rock house at 304 East 100 North was built by Levi Ward Hancock for his bride Ellen O'Neil in 1881-1882. The house retains its original cross-winged footprint, (the photograph shows mainly the cross wing section). The porch is a recent addition. This home is a fine example of nineteenth century Italianate style. Of interest are the round windows on the west end of the front or north part of the structure. The land for the house was sold by Agnes O'Neil to Levi Ward Hancock Jr., her future son-in-law, in about 1881. The house was owned by Ellen Hancock Whistler until 1934, when she sold to the Drapers, who did all they could to keep the house in repair. The next owners were not so kind to the house and when the Kendall and Tracy Winner bought the home in 1996 the roof leaked and the house was in sad shape. The Winners started to restore the home and sold in 1998 to Frank and Pamela Zupo who continued the restoration process selling in 2007 to Sonja and Blaine Dabb who also worked on restoring the home. They sold in 2012 to the present owners. This is another great example of private parties restoring and preserving early Midway homes.

Levi Hancock was a miner and made his early money working in and as an owner of mines in California and Nevada. After moving to Midway he continued to be active in mining until his death in 1911. He married Ellen R. O'Neil in 1883 and they had six children. Ellen later married Charles Henry Whistler in 1914 who was also a miner.



From Midway Heritage Foundation 2002



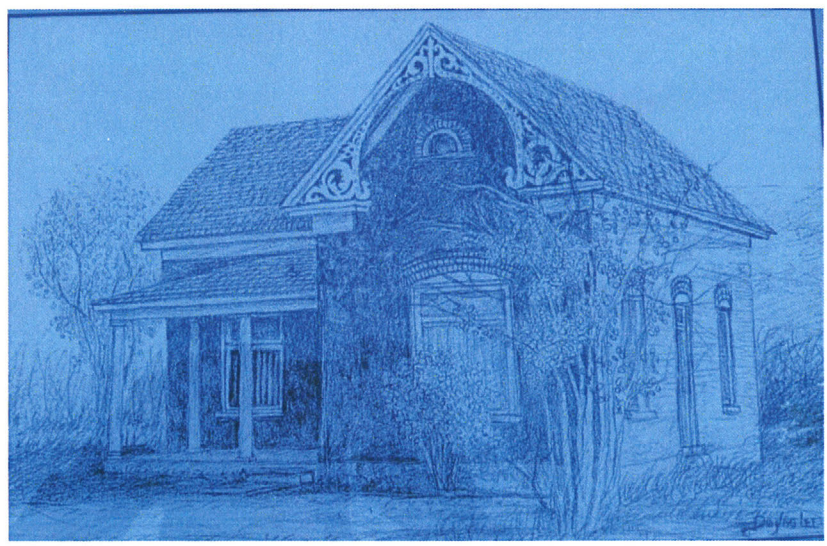
Early photo of House

John Wootton Home 242 East 100 North



This home started out as a Victorian, Eastlake, Cross Wing built in 1896. The building has been modified in recent years, with the addition of gable windows on the second floor and a bay window in the north gable end of the original parlor. The west porch and the room that James Henry Smith added on the back of the house may have come in about 1985. The dentil board on the cornice may be original or added by Smith. This dentil work and the scroll work on the front gable give the home its Eastlake flavor.

Attewood Wootton Sr. sold or gave lot 6 to his son, John Alma Wootton in 1896 about the time of his marriage to Martha Melvina Huffaker. John was a teacher and served as president of the Wasatch County School Board. He also was a mining official and a farmer. Martha was active in Relief Society and in the Daughters of Utah Pioneers. They had one daughter, Eva who died at age 3, and 6 boys. At one time the home lot was both lots 6 and 7 and backed up against the property of his brother Attewall Jr. The Woottons owned the home for 64 years. Ken Simmons, Eldon Mair, James Hall, and John H. Smith owned the property for a few years each. The currents owners have made several of the modifications and made repairs to the brick work during their 24 plus years of ownership.



An early sketch of home by Douglas Lee

Epperson & Van Wagoner Home 211 East 100 North



This single-family one story hip-roofed house is the result of several additions making it a complicated mélange (a mixture of often incongruous elements) of hipped roofs and ridges of varying heights. The first part was built for Simon and Lydia Epperson in about 1900 by George Tranham Watkins a younger son of John Watkins. They added two bedrooms, an entrance hall and bathroom to the east and north sides of the house in 1907. The Van Wagoners made two additions on the north side in 1950 and about 1975. This view shows the first two constructions.

The Eppersons married in 1890. He graduated from BY Academy in 1892 and taught school for seven years. He was part owner of the Midway Drug Co. and owned and operated the Midway Livery Stable. For 13 years he was branch manager of the Studebaker shop in Heber. He left the valley to engage in mining in central Utah and Nevada. He returned to Salt Lake City in 1929 where he was associated with the Park-Utah Consolidated Mining Co. and the original Utah Woolen Mills.

In 1916 Joseph Monroe Van Wagoner bought the house and died of influenza in the 1919 epidemic. His wife Edith taught school and in 1929 deeded the property to her son Burton Bronson Van Wagoner who had married Lorna E. Watkins daughter of the builder of the home. Burton was a successful Midway business man and served 11 years as Bishop of the First Ward. Burton and Lorna lived in the home for 64 years and Lorna for five more.



Taken in 2002

William and Jean Alder Home

84 North 100 East



This home started out as a reflection of the Classical Revival- style hall-parlor house which is very common in Midway. The west gable, shown here, betrays an increasing Victorian influence with its three sided bay and raised brickwork. Its front door faced 100 North when first constructed in 1896. At an early date the south cross wing and porch were added changing the orientation of the house to 100 East. There is a half story bedroom in the upstairs of the cross wing.

This private house served as the home of William W. and Jean Maitland Coleman Alder for 50 years. William Alder built this home (a skill he learned from his father) for his bride who he married in 1898. William was a farmer, stockman and sheep man. He also worked as a teamster hauling timber to the Park City Mines. He and his two brothers established a meat market, likely the first in Midway. There was plenty of room for a corral, granary and big garden on the home place. Jean Coleman lost her mother when she was 12 and she and her sister, Elizabeth, cared for their father, William until his death in 1897. The house was home for six Alder children, however Clyde, the middle child lived only 3 days.



This is a view of the first section of the home built about 1898. Photo taken in 2002

Neilson, Johnston, Besendorfer Home
75 East 100 North



This pot rock home was built in 1896 most likely by Joseph Sinius Nielson, a Dane who was a blacksmith. He bought the property in May 1895 and sold in July 1896 to Mrs. Jane Johnston. The house is a simple hall-parlor Gothic Revival style of which there are many examples in Midway. Colonial revival-style broken-pediment window trim was added to the front windows in the 1960's to hide the shortened window size.

The recently built house was sold to Jane McDonald Johnston widow of Francis Johnston (1836-1895) and she owned the house until Dec 1927. Mr. Johnston from Ireland was wounded while serving in the Union Army which resulted in poor health. He owned a ranch in the Midway area that he worked with his son John. Jane was active in church and served in the Relief Society for many years. Finally at age 82 she sold the home to Andrew Besendorfer and wife Nellie Casper. They raised 5 children in the home. Andrew worked for other farmers and had his own farm. Like many others in Midway he worked in the Snake Creek Tunnel and for a while he operated a pool hall in the southwest corner of the Town Square. In 1945 they sold to their son Andrew Harold Besendorfer who kept the place until 1967. It was during this time that the wing was added to the back of the house and the front windows were changed.



Taken in 2002



Note the front window change

The Hair - Luke Home 44 West 100 North



This pot rock home at 44 West 100 North started as a two room hall-parlor with a wooden lean-to kitchen on the back, built by Samuel Hair in 1885. The back pot rock addition came early in the history of the home. Benjamin Hair (1873-1945) got the home in 1912 from his mother. Behind the house is the ever present creamery-root cellar and granary associated with the home lots in this farming community. Benjamin married Ann Eliza Van Wagoner. After 1926 the house passed through several owners until early in 1961 when Donn Stringham Hardy and his wife, Marion Janette (Janet) Hair, held the property for 3 months before selling to Dean Alvin and Irene Pearl Peterson Luke. The Lukes made major changes to the home in 1985, much of which was removed by the current owner, Ann Blackner, in 2012. Probably in the 1985 remodeling of the home the two front windows were enlarged from the narrower two over two panes.

Samuel Hair and nine of his 13 children were born in Scotland and came to Utah in 1879. Samuel and several of the boys worked in the coal mines in Scotland, but in Midway Samuel became a farmer. Some of the boys worked in the local mines. Dean Luke (1916-1998) married Irene Pearl Peterson (1926-2010) in 1946. For 43 years they operated the Timp Freeze, a popular ice cream and hamburger establishment in Midway.



Early Photo of the home



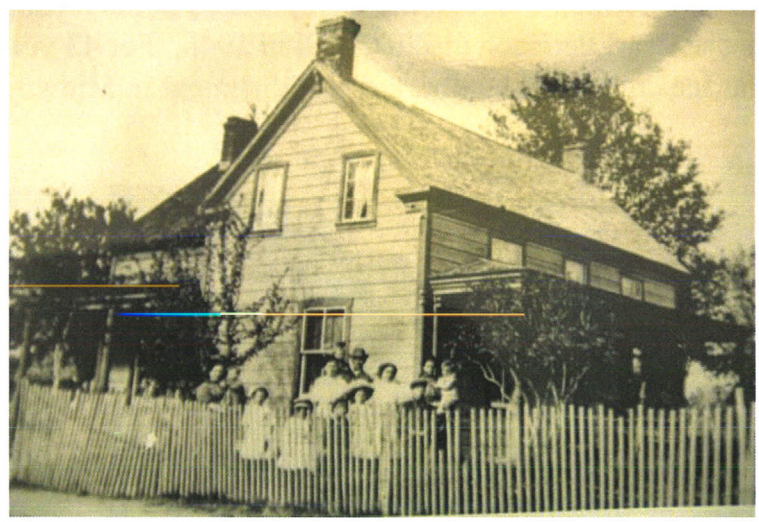
Remodeling in 2012

Burgener-Boss Farmstead 102 West 100 North



This home at 102 West 100 North (viewed from 100 West) was built in 1880. It is a well persevered one and-a-half story hall-parlor, frame house with an original rear ell. The home contains some Greek Revival features including the gable ends with pedimented returns, a raked cornice and pedimented window heads. The shed roof front dormer was added in the late 1880's or early 1890's. The red tile roof was added in 1948. The most important feature of this property is the fact that it retains all the major buildings that were erected on the farmstead. The first was the two story building in 1875 with living quarters above, later a granary with a storage level below, a smokehouse 1875, the barn in 1885, chicken coop 1920, and an outhouse of an unknown date. These elements make the farmstead an excellent example of historic preservation, and it is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Andreas Burgener and his wife Magdalena, their two small children, and his father Jacob came to Utah and Midway in 1874. He built the older two story structure in 1875 that still stands on the west edge of the property. Three more children were born in the small temporary quarters. While the new home was under construction in 1880, Andreas built the pot rock wall in the front of the house. Andreas had a music back ground and organized a brass band in Midway, and he served on the town council. The home eventually passed to Andreas's grandson Conrad Boss and still remains in the family.



An early picture from the opposite side of the home

Brig and Lota Wilson Home 92 North 200 West



This dark brick bungalow at 92 North 200 West sits on the northeast corner of Block 9 lot 8 in the original plat of Midway. Lot 8 passed through several hands from 1874 to 1882 when the Springer's bought it. Judging by the price paid for the lot it must have had a house on it following the fort period. In 1890 Matilda Springer sold the lot to Henry T. Coleman, her son-in-law for $650.00. He held it for 21 years and sold it to James Brigham Wilson "Brig" in 1911 for $400.00. Brig had married Lota Huffaker in 1908 and they had one child when he bought the property in 1911. This brick home probably replaced an earlier structure in 1921. It is a vernacular adaptation of the style of home the Van Wagoners built at 25 and 37 West Main Street known as the late Prairie School style.

Brig Wilson and his brother, Reese Arthur Wilson, worked with their father, J. Brigham Wilson, who had settled in the Midway area in 1885. Their company the James B. Wilson and Sons developed into the largest farming and ranching operation in Wasatch County and in the 1920's they were running several bands of sheep numbering in the thousands. This family wealth provided the financing for the new home where the last three of their eight children were born. Brig died in 1930 and Lota lived on until 1959. Following her death two of the boys Elmer and Vernon jointly owned the house. Finally in 1980 Vernon bought out his brother Elmer who was on the original homestead on North River Road. Vernon and his wife Merla sold to the present owners in 1985

Springer Home or Rental 65 North 200 West



This story and-a-half hall-parlor was built in 1899, 14 years after Matilda Robey Springer bought the north five rods of lot 5 from Thomas Wilson. The foundations are of pot rock and brick. It appears that this house was built by or for Matilda as a rental property. There is an addition on the southwest corner of the original structure, and the porch was added in the 1950's.

Between the time of its construction, and 1938 when Matilda sold the home to her son Jeremiah "Jerry" Robey Springer, two other early Midway family names are associated with the house: Leo Joseph Haefeli and wife, Emily Zelleweger, and Carson Oscar Smith and wife, Ellen Melissa Springer, a daughter of Matilda. At age 10, Jeremiah was with his father, Nathan C Springer in Nicaragua when Nathan died in 1888. Jeremiah lived an active life. He was an early student at Utah State Agricultural College, a deputy sheriff in Soldier Summit where he also had a coal business and was a good blacksmith. He followed in his father's footsteps and had interests in and worked in mines in Park City, Alta and Snake Creek as well as California. He married Lydia Rosetta Bigler in 1904 and they had six children. Because he had jobs in other places they did not always live in the little house on 200 West, and it was rented or vacant during their absence. The home is still owned by Springer descendants.

Buhler - Burgener - Probst Barn
near 273 West 100 North



A barn, a barn, there were a lot of barns scattered throughout early Midway because nearly everyone was at least a part time farmer. This one is associated with the house at 273 West 100 North. It is one of the larger barns to survive and sits on two original city lots, Lots 6 and 7 of Block 9. The two lots measured 264 by 264 feet or one fourth of Block 9 or 1.6 acres. Looking at the siding and beams in the barn it would appear that the building was enlarged and changed over its long history. The barn was probably started by Ulrich Buhler as he built up his town farmstead in about 1889. The big opening in the east gable end was where the hay, in later years, entered the barn on the track you can see in the peak. This barn had a lean-to shed on the south side where cows could be milked and there were stalls for a team or two of horses. The roof was originally covered with wood shingles, but the last of these were covered with metal just hours after this picture was taken in 2013. The yellow house to the west goes with this barn.

Because Midway was settled mainly by emigrants from Europe, they brought the pattern of living in villages with a home lot for a garden and where their cows, horses, pigs, chickens and other animals were kept in the barnyard or barn during the winter months. During the summer, many cows, sheep and goats were tended in the nearby mountains and meadows. Fields for hay and grain were located outside the village and were bought and sold as the needs of the family changed and money for their purchase or sale was available or needed.

Buhler -Burgener - Probst Home

273 West 100 North



This "L" shaped frame house at 273 West 100 North is one of the older framed homes in Midway. It was built in 1887 by Ulrich Buhler, a Swiss convert, business man and carpenter, who came to Midway in 1872. He wanted to shingle the sides of his house and spent his evenings shaping the shingles into a special design. When Ulrich Buhler first came to Midway, the family lived in a log cabin on the east side of 100 West near 100 North. In December 1886 Ulrich bought the two lots that made up his town farmstead from Ezekiel Bates and John Moser for a total of $150.00. This farmstead is still intact with barn and sheds.

Ulrich Buhler's introduction to Mormonism was a pamphlet entitled "Zion's Pioneers." After the 1854 baptism of his wife and oldest daughter, he was ready to head to Utah, but the church leaders in Switzerland asked him to stay and take charge of the branch in Staffisburg, which he did for 18 years. In Midway he was made president of all the German speaking saints in the town. They erected what was known as the German Hall and held church meetings there in German, and then they all went to the English speaking ward to help themselves learn English.

In 1912 Naomi and George A Burgener bought the property and held it until 1925 when Nephi N. and Elizabeth Probst bought the property. In 1931 they sold to their son, Frances A. Probst. He sold in 1965 to Kay F. and Nedine Probst, who kept the place until 1998.

Gotthieb Probst Home 394 West 100 North



This home at 394 West 100 North was built by Anna Barbara Kiener Probst and her son, John Gotthieb Probst in about 1905. The house is a typical Hall - Parlor one and a half story with a wing behind the upright which could be original to the house. One of the more recent owners has changed the front façade to look like logs.

Ulrich Probst and his family, including Gotthieb, came to Utah in 1872 and soon settled in the Heber valley. He bought this home site in 1886 and there may have been an earlier home on the property or they may have been living in a potrock dugout on 200 North. At the time this house was built Ulrich was either in Mexico or Colorado with a plural marriage wife. He left her and returned to Midway in 1912. In 1920 Ulrich was living in this home with his son, Gotthieb. In 1880 Gotthieb was listed as a farm laborer. He suffered from a crippling disease which became increasingly de-habilitating so he decided to operate a small store in the house which he managed until 1920 or his death in 1921. He carried candy and small items of merchandise but is called in the census a grocer. Because he was crippled he conducted his business from a chair. His siblings built homes on three sides of him and his nephews and nieces loved to come and visit with him and listen to his stories.

Buhler - Probst Home 115 North 400 West



Located at 115 North 400 West is the home of Gottlieb Buhler, built sometime between 1892 and 1898. The style is vernacular with cornice returns suggestive of some Greek Revival influence. The original home seems to be the two story sections of an upright and wing. In 1932 when Nephi Probst owned the home there were substantial additions to the house. Nephi Probst bought the home and 10 ½ acres from Gottlieb Buhler in1929 and Gottlieb and wife Louisa Krebs Buhler moved to Pleasant Grove, Utah.

Gottlieb was born in Bern, Switzerland in 1868 to Ulrich and Anna Burgdorffer Buehler. He and his parents came to Utah in 1872 and settled in Midway where a couple of Ulrich's brothers were already established. Gottlieb served two missions, the first in 1895 to Switzerland and second in 1906 to Germany. By the time he left for his second mission there were nine children ages 16 to one years old. Nephi Probst was born in Midway to John Ulrich and Susanna Gertsch Probst. He met his wife, Eliza Elizabeth "Beth" Beck, while they were both serving a Northern States Mission and were married in 1923 in Manti. They had 10 children. Nephi was bishop of the Midway L.D.S. Second Ward (1935-1937). He and others beatified the grounds of the 2nd Ward Chapel planting grass, shrubs and the pine trees that now surround the building. He then served 21 years as a councilor in the stake presidency. He and Beth served three years in the London Temple, following which they worked in the Provo Temple.



Taken in 2002

John A & Mary Sulser Home 187 North 400 West

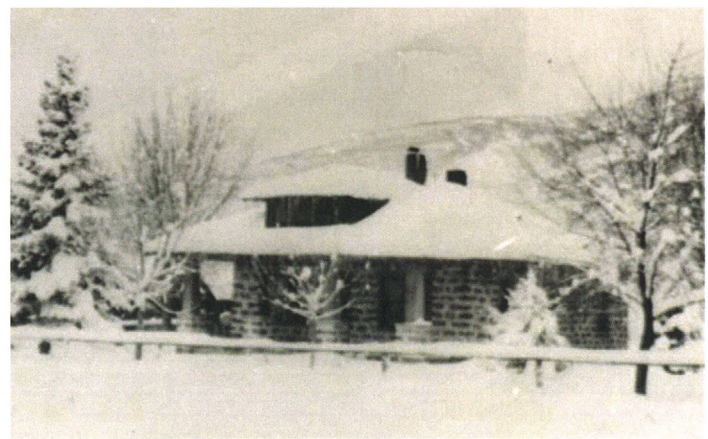


Hiding behind some pine and aspen trees and a wooden picket fence at 187 North 400 West is an early 20th Century Arts and Crafts bungalow. The original part of the house, built in 1919, is a pot rock hip-roofed story and a half home with an east facing dormer and a wide front porch. Recent additions were made to the north and south sides of the house. This property was first deeded to Ulrich Abegglen in a US Patent. In 1879 Abegglen sold to John Sulser, and it remained in his family until 1985. There was a frame house on the property before 1919 and maybe visible on the left side of the photograph below.

The house was constructed by John Albert Sulser on land he and his wife Mary Elizabeth Burgener received in the settlement of John Sulser Sr.s. estate in 1919. As a young man, John A. prospected in Snake Creek and Bonanza Flats. He was foreman during the construction of the two hydro-electric power plants in Snake Creek Canyon, and worked in them for over 18 years. After leaving the power company, he bought more land and operated a dairy farm and ran range cattle. John and Mary had six children, all born before the house was built. Their son, Earl Albert, stayed with them helping on the farm until 1946 when he married a widow, Ruby Alice Edwards Smith, who had seven children. They moved to Oregon and stayed until 1957 when they returned to Midway and bought his father's farm. Earl and Ruby moved into the house after his father's death in 1966.



Taken in 2002



A winter view of Sulser home

A Rock Cellar & Granary viewed in the 300 block on 200 North



There is an old pot rock granary sitting in full view on west 200 North that represents a common feature on many early Midway home lots. The house associated with this granary is 191 North 300 West. This Granary was probably built in the late 1880's and has two levels: a lower level partly buried in the ground with a door toward the house and an upper level with a door facing toward what was likely the location of a barn or corral. The lower level served many uses over the years. It was a creamery and served as a place to store milk and make butter and cheese. It was also used as a place to store root crops for winter use and canned fruit, vegetables and meat. Prior to WWII rural married woman's contribution to the success of the family was her garden and the food stuffs she persevered to help feed the family. The second level was the granary where wheat, oats, and maybe dried beans were stored in bins and sacks. The grain severed two purposes, one was to keep the cold of winter from reaching the food stuffs housed below, the second was for grain used to feed the livestock during the winter.
Wheat, oats, peas and hay grew well in the valley.

The granary was likely built by Christian Hanni or by his sons. Christian was born in Switzerland in 1819 and died in Midway in 1886. Some of his children Elizabeth, Gottfried, Rosina, Rudolph, and wife Anna also came to Utah. His son, John, was born in Utah. His descendants changed the spelling from Hanni to Hanney.



Taken in 2002

Schneitter Hotel at Homestead Resort on Homestead Drive



This brick hotel was started in 1886 but was likely not furnished until the summer of 1891 when a grand opening of the Schneitter Hot Pot Resort was held. There are indications that there was some development and use of the Schneitter hot pots prior to the grand opening. This building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1992. The hotel is a two-story, central passage, Federal style building featuring a low-pitched, truncated hip roof capped with a wooden widow's walk. It is the only Federal style building in Midway. In 1952 the third generation of Schneitters sold to the Whitaker brothers who called the Hotel the "Virginia House," and the resort became The Homestead. The original front porches have been removed and the back kitchen and dining room area has been replaced with a sun porch. The six rooms per floor have been reduced to four to provide space for bathrooms.

Simon, wife Maria and their son, Simon Jr. Schneitter, and stepdaughter, Marie Louise Bamberger, were from Switzerland and came to Utah in 1863. They settled in Midway in 1864. Simon bought the land around the big hot pot in 1878 from early settler Samuel Thompson. He continued to farm the land, but as more people came to the area to see the hot pots he got the idea of developing the resort. He began developing the resort in earnest in1886 at age 58 when the construction of the hotel began. Simon Jr. seems to have been the principle operator in the early days, but he went into mining in Eureka, Nevada, leasing the resort until his return to Midway in 1907. He and wife Fannie then ran the resort until 1950.



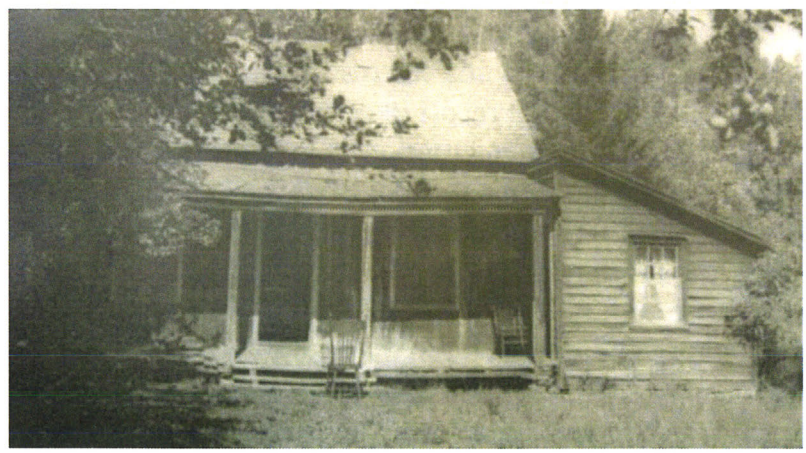
Schneitter's Hotel

Huber Farmstead
in State Park on Snake Creek Road



Located on Snake Creek road in the Wasatch State Park is a plain humble frame hall- parlor home built about 1878. It had not been occupied for about 25 years when it was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. This house is of board and batten construction and has cornices returns. The shed on the north end was added a little later than the original construction. The home was restored after it became part of the Wasatch State Park. The Park was encouraged to restore the home by descendants of John Huber. It is still an ongoing project with guided visits on weekends during the summer.

John "Johannes" Huber was born in 1840 in Switzerland, joined the L.D.S. church and served a Mission there before immigrating to Utah in 1863. Among those traveling in the same company was Mary Magdalena Munz, five days after arriving in Utah they were married in Payson 18 October 1863. In 1864 they moved to Mound City (upper Snake Creek settlement). They were among the first Swiss in Midway. John was called to serve a second Mission to Switzerland in 1870 and was gone three years. He then worked on the Salt Lake Temple as weight master at the quarry. Returning to Midway about 1876 he worked at developing his farm at the mouth of Snake Creek Canyon. The lumber for building this home came from a sawmill he was partners in. John later developed a large apple orchard part of which still stands. He was a ward clerk for 30 years and his ward history is a major source for early Midway history. He and Mary raised nine children in this home and the adjacent pot rock creamery and boys dormitory.



An earlier photograph of the house

Huber Homestead Creamery-Extra Bedrooms
Wasatch State Park



The Huber Creamery-Bedrooms may well be one of the oldest buildings in Midway to show any Swiss traits. Located at the Huber Homestead in the mouth of Snake Creek Canyon in the Wasatch Mountain State Park, it was constructed in about 1885. The bottom, level partly excavated into an embankment behind the house served as a creamery and root cellar. The upper story contained two bedrooms providing additional sleeping space for the growing family. The Swiss architectural traits include the wide eaves over the cantilevered porch and stairs to the upper level and the braces on the lower corners of the eaves. The other Swiss trait is the extension of the floor joists all the way through the stone walls. These are not as visible today as they were before the building was stabilized. The chimney on the building attests to its use as living quarters.

John and Mary Magdena Munz Huber had 10 children. One died an infant, the rest spent part of their lives on the farmstead. The boys likely got to share the detached bedrooms. The apple orchard associated with the Huber farm was made up of several varieties ordered from a nursery in Beatrice, Nebraska. The orchard is also being restored by grafting twigs from existing trees to new root stock. All apple varieties are maintained by grafting to new root stock grown from seeds. Since apple trees do not grow up like their parents when a new variety is formed, it is first called a natural fruit. If the resulting fruit has the taste, texture and desired firmness and yield then it comes on the market. To do well in this climate a variety must be able to send its sap back to the roots early in the fall and hold it down in the spring so an early or late severe freeze in the -20 to -30 range will not freeze the sap and split the trunk, killing the tree.



Before restoration taken in 1988

William & Hugh Coleman Home 180 North Center



Hidden behind old pine trees at 180 North Center is the fifth example of a John Watson's Gothic Revival homes. This story and-a-half brick with cut sandstone quoins at the corners was built in 1879 for William and Mary Clotworthy Coleman, both converts from England. They hired the English builder and architect to build this basic L-plan home with a projecting gable intersected at right angles by a side wing with a kitchen ell behind it. A brick bungalow style front porch was added in the 1920's, and a rear wooden addition was created in the 1950's. This home is on the National Register of Historic Places.

William Coleman (1842-1897) came to Utah in 1862, and in 1864 three Coleman brothers, Henry, William and Lewis, moved to the Midway area. William was a farmer and freighter and an active L.D.S. church member. He took his farm produce to Park City and freighted it and shingles to Salt Lake City, when his son Hugh Clotworthy was old enough he helped his father with the freighting. Hugh (1870-1953) was born in Midway and lived from nine through the rest of his live in this house. He was a farmer and sheepman. He first married Elizabeth Alder, and following her death, married Elise Rose "Alice" Kohler. Elizabeth had three children and Alice had six children.



1986 photograph

Wilson Home & Farmstead 94 East 250 North



Located off the beaten path at 94 East 250 North is this one and-a-half story Victorian-style brick home and two of its associated original structures. The home was started in 1894 as a simple cross-wing cottage. A major addition in 1915 gives it a bungalow appearance. In 1990 the home received extensive upgrades to the windows, front door and back porch. The door on the side porch is original. The home was built by William Walter Wilson for his bride. Behind the house is the original two level pot rock granary. The lower level was a root cellar and the upper level was used to store grain. This home and its outbuildings were placed on the National Register in 2007. It was the first late 1890's to 1915 farmstead in Midway to be placed on the National Register.

William Walter Wilson was born in 1863 in Salt Lake City and lived in Provo and Arizona before his family moved to Midway in 1886. He married Elizabeth Bailey Coleman in 1894. They had six children but only three lived to maturity. Elizabeth died in 1901 shortly after giving birth to twins. William married Bertha Sonderegger in 1903 and they had nine children. With seven children at home, it became necessary to build the 1915 addition which also involved changing the roof line to its present form. William was a farmer and cattleman and also served on the town council and the Midway Irrigation Company and 13 years in the L.D.S. First Ward bishopric. The home remained in the Wilson family for 93 years.



1907 photo of Wilson home

George and Cordelia Case Hancock Wilson Home
266 North Center



According to the tax records this home was built in 1901. It blends the traits of several architectural styles. The brick work and the stones in the corners were borrowed from the John Watkins Gothic Revivals as were the twin front dormers. The roof pitch and cornice returns suggest some Greek Revival influence. The original shape was that of an upright and wing. There were two later additions to this back wing. The porch is also a later addition sometime after 1983. The land title started with Jessie McCarroll's US land patent dated 1876. It appears he sold 20 acres to George Wilson in 1882. Based on the price paid there was likely some kind of house and other structures on the land at that time. This earlier house may have been in the northern part of the property which Cordellia Case Wilson sold to her son Thomas Mathews in 1897. Other owners were John L Galli and John H. Jrost who obtained the home property in 1944 and is likely the builder of the big barn and the two metal silos. John sold out in 1959 and went to Montana. Others tried to make the farm profitable but with limited success. The current owner became involved with the house and barns in 1976.

The most interesting person who lived in the house was Cordelia "Aunt Delia" Wilson. Her mother, Emily M Richey, married Solomon C. Case in 1847 in Iowa and they came to Utah in the big company of 1847. Shortly after Cordelia was born in 1848 her parents separated and her mother married Levi Hancock Sr. in about 1850, which explains why Cordelia also carries the Hancock name. Emily died in 1857, and at age 16 Cordelia began working in the Brigham Young household. She married John Mathews in about 1870, and after four children they separated. In about 1879 she married George Wilson Sr. with whom she had two sons. Sometime after this she became a midwife in Midway and continued to help with births until her death in 1922.



Aerial of farmstead taken in 1983, the house is in the upper right corner without a porch.

Gibson - Luke Home
North Center Street and 600 North



This brick hall-parlor was restored in 2012 by the current owners. Of special interest is the fancy brick work over the front windows and door. It is located at the corner of North Center Street and 600 North. It was built sometime between 1904 and 1908 by David Archibald Gibson and his wife, Mary Ann Wells. David had been a miner and farmer in the Park City area before buying this property from Frederick Kummer in about 1904. Not much is known of David Gibson's actives in Midway. He probably did some farming and worked in the mines. Like many early homes in Midway there appears from old photographs that there was a wooden lean-to kitchen added to the back of the home. There is also a pot rock structure behind the home. The new owners built a new house south of the old brick.

The interesting thing about this home and the Street home is that there was intermarrying between the Gibsons, the Streets and the Lukes. William "Bill" Gibson married Nellie May Luke and Jennett "Jennie" Gibson married George Edward Luke. A third Gibson sibling, Henrietta, married George Henry Street. In the next generation Florence Emma Gibson married Fay A Luke, and George Street married Etta Luke. To top it all off, in the end, the Luke twins, Floyd and Lloyd, sons of George E Luke and Jennett Gibson became the next to the last owners of the two homes. Floyd owned the Gibson property and Lloyd the Street home. And both homes have been restored by their new owners, saving two great 100 plus year old Midway homes.



Taken about 2007 before restoration



Taken in 2013

Hyrum & Emmalyn Sulser Shelton Home
610 North Center



This house may look like a log cabin, but it is a plank house made of planks a little over four inches thick. These planks are notched at the corners similar to some log house construction. Some people say this house was moved in the winter of 1923 from its original site to its present location on the northeast corner of Center Street and 600 North. Others say it was built at this location. At some point in its history, the planks had been clapboarded over helping to preserve the structure. The present owners removed the clapboards and replaced some of the planks that had decayed and gave the interior a modern appearance. The current owners, having a need for more living space, have added on to the original structure. In this case, the old and the new are connected by a short breezeway.

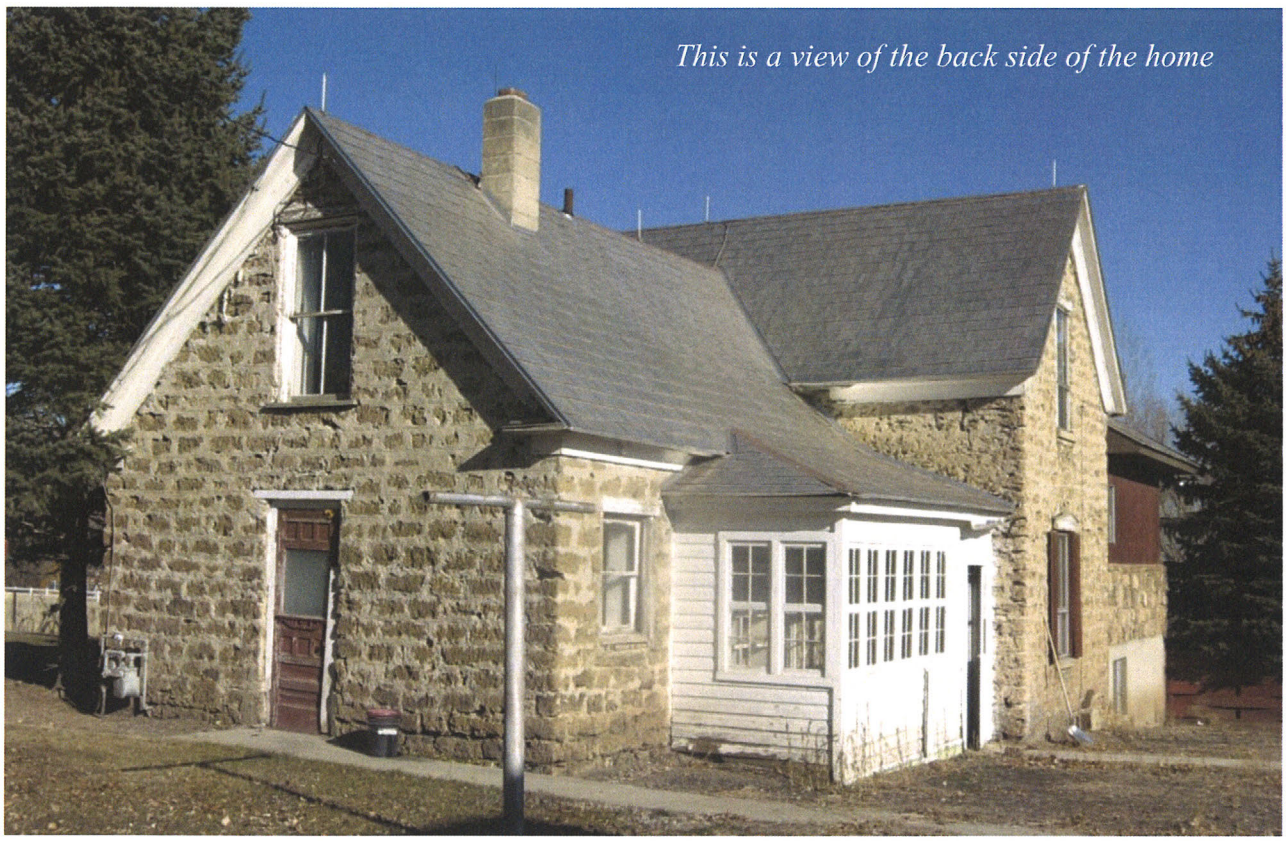
Hyrum Shelton filed for a US Land Patent of 60 acres in the northern part of Midway. He with the help of his brothers, particularly John who had a contract with others to cut and haul logs to the Reynolds Saw mill in Wanship, built a three room plank (log) cabin with a large attic probably in 1879. Both his mother from Tennessee and his wife's parents from Switzerland had some knowledge of plank construction. It became the home of his mother Abigail Harris Shelton and his bride, Emmalyn Sulser. Hyrum was a farmer, day laborer and miner. Hyrum died in 1901, and Emmalyn was left with eight children to raise. She stayed in the house except for four years until her death in 1930.



House before restoration began

Frederick Remund Homestead

260 East 600 North



This photo shows the back side of the home at 260 East 600 North. The taller two story part in the middle was the original structure built in 1892 and consisted of four rooms. The stairs to the upper level were constructed on the outside of the home. A few years later the wing with the door was added, and the enclosed wooden porch was added even later. This wing contains a large kitchen, pantry, and a bedroom. The last addition was made in 1961 by Fredrick's grandson, Paul Grant Remund, and is patterned after Swiss architecture he had seen in Switzerland.

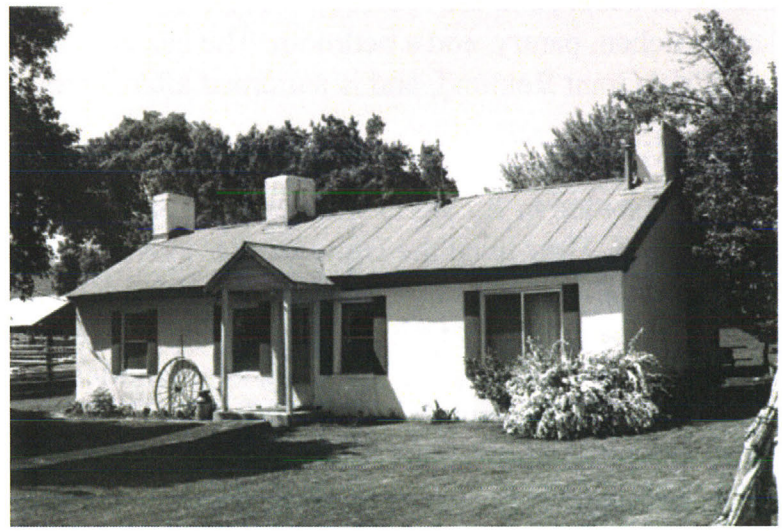
Fredrick Remund Sr. was born in 1853 in Bumpliz, Bern, Switzerland. He came to America in 1875 and settled in Richfield where he met and married Anne Elizabeth Ott, a maiden from Switzerland. They lived the United Order in Richfield and moved to Midway in about 1882. In 1885 he filed on an 80 acre patent in what is now Dutch Fields. Fred and Anne had ten children and raise one grandchild. Fred was called to a mission in Switzerland in late 1892 and served until April 1895 while his 15 year old son, Fredrick Jr. tended the farm. Fred Jr. married Alice Sulser and they had twin boys in 1900. Alice died shortly after giving birth and only Karl, one twin, lived to maturity. Fred Jr. then served a mission to Germany. After his return he married Elfreda Jasperson and they had six children. The youngest was Paul Grant Remund, the father of the last Remund to own the farm. Paul Grant was the developer of the large and prosperous dairy operation that his son ran for a number of years. The farm has now ceased operations.

John and Margaret Watkins Home
22 West 100 South



This early pot rock house built in 1867 by English builder/architect John Watkins was an American adaptation of the simple English cottage of his homeland. In its original configuration it was three separate rooms one for each of his three polygamist wives. In the front there was a recessed porch with a door into each apartment, and a wooden lean-to across the back that severed as a common kitchen for the three wives and their families. There were 4 adults and 11 children in this home.

This three chimney stone house is the oldest free standing home in Midway. There may be one or more older log structures encased in newer homes that are older. Watkins built a larger brick home a block north of this home in 1869 which became the home of his 2nd and 3rd wives. His first wife Margaret Ackurst Watkins was one of the local midwives and she stayed in the stone house for its peace and quiet after she had been up all night helping with a birth. John soon enclosed the front porch with a brick wall making it a hallway connecting the three rooms, and giving the building the present appearance. The lean-to is gone and the original wood roof has been restored by a new shingle roof under the ownership of the Hardy Foundation. This home was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1986.



1986 photo from National Register nomination

William Gibson Home 85 River Road



This clipped gable pot rock home located at 85 North River Road (400 East) was built in 1928 by William E. Gibson. He purchased the lot from Samuel and Martha Burgi, for $420.00 plus whatever he had for down payment in 1927 or early 1928. Burgi got the lot from Albert and Mary Lockner in 1915 for $450.00. There is some indication that there may have been an earlier structure on the property either a log or frame house. The 1928 house has 15 to 18 inch rock walls which are reported to have been constructed by William Gibson. Those thick stone walls helped keep the house cool in the summer and warm in the winter. Building a fine pot rock house in 1929 was not cheap. There was lumber and other materials and furnishings so the Gibsons had a mortgage from Federal Building and Loan for $3,566.40 dated August 1929. By February 1934 they had paid it down to $2400.36. The house has remained in the Gibson family and is now the property of William's daughter Clarice.

William E. Gibson (1903-1981) married Florence Jones (1904 -1999) on 17 June 1925. To this union were born four children, L. Dale, Clarice, Barbara and Launa. In 1930 William was working in a silver mine in the Park City area and by 1940 he had became a shift boss.

Jessie McCarroll & Johnson Home
205 River Road



In September 1876 Jessie Hughes McCarrell secured a U.S. patent 160 acres or the NW quarter of Section 35. Over the years he sold off portions of it to several different people. Some went to the Gibsons, Jeffs, Potter, Hair and others and some became part of Remund Farms. The house at 205 North River Road started out as a small brick Hall- Parlor built by John Van Wagoner likely for Jessie McCarrell. Jessie died in 1909 and in the 1910's and 1920's the house and 29 to 34 acres passed through the hands of a number of absentee landlords including John McQuarrie, his son, Lamond, and Joseph Bennet until George W. and Jennie Johnson bought the place in 1932. According to the family, the house was in poor condition by then, but in1936 improvements were being made with additions to the home. A total of three additions have occurred over the years.

McCarrell had 12 children with the first six born in Provo and the last six in Midway before the brick home was built in 1888. Only two or three children lived in this little brick house. George Johnson was a son of Nels Johnson who bought the Midway flour mill from Mark Jeffs and operated the mill for 50 years. George W. Johnson, farmer and dairyman, was Bishop in the Midway L.D.S. First Ward from 1938 to 1943. The home still remains in the Johnson-Clegg family.

John U. and John H. Buehler Home
806 North River Road



Locally known as the Hobbit or Mushroom House this one and-a-half story Arts and Crafts bungalow at 806 North River Road took on its present form by 1931 when John H Buehler was making additions and changed the appearance of the roof of an earlier house built by his father, John U. Buehler. The curved shingles are said to give the house the general appearance of a thatched roof. John U. acquired the land for the house and farm in 1893, for $130.00. This may have included some kind of a house on the property. Since John U. and his father Ulrich were builders, the first rooms of this house were likely begun after 1893 and it grown as time, money and a growing family dictated. John U and Magdaina Haueter Buehler had seven children. In 1921 John H. Buehler obtained the house from his father and when not engaged in mining he began to transform the house into his dream home.

In 1916 John Henry Buehler married Agnes Elfieda Jensen and they had three girls. John H. was also known as Jack, and he came to Midway to work on the house whenever he could. He did much of the work himself over a twenty year period; for example the oak floor in the dining room was installed over June 1929 copies of the Salt Lake Tribune. Jack and Freda welcomed family and friends to their homes in Midway and in Pioche, Nevada. Among the guests were their close friends former President Herbert Hoover and wife who regarded Midway as a comfortable retreat.

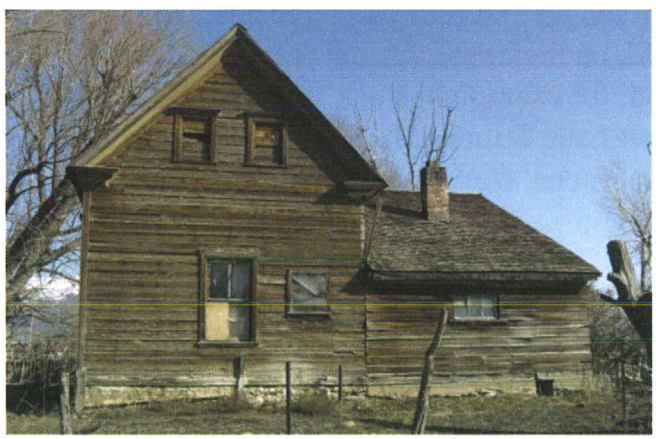
Street - Luke Home

747 East Street Lane or 250 West



In 1891 and 92 this log story and-a-half hall-parlor at 747 South Street Lane (250 West) was built by Simon Street and his older boys. Simon came to Midway in 1886 looking for a farm to raise his large family on. He married twice and each wife came with children from earlier marriages. There was a framed kitchen originally located behind the log structure. There was a small 16-by-18 foot log cabin with a dirt floor on the property when Simon bought three pieces of land, to form a 60 acre farm, from Mormon Davis, David Huffaker and Wilford Van Wagoner. The Streets operated this farm for over 67 years. After Joseph Melvin Street died in a mining accident in 1953, Margaret Clayburn Street sold off the farm equipment and rented out the fields. She eventually sold to Russell and Vern Price, who sold the house and about two acres to Lloyd Luke. From Lloyd's estate the small piece of land went to Jay Downs, who took on the task of restoring the log house which had been covered with clapboards early in the history of the house, thus preserving the logs.

Simon Street must have had a soft heart for widows with children. His first wife Mary Ann Bates Swetfield, had three sons. Simon and Mary Ann had eight children. Following the death of Mary Ann in 1883, Simon found a need for a second wife. His brother, William, died in 1881 leaving a 23 year old widow, Ann Kay Street, with four children. Ann and Simon lived relative close together in the Park City area and often helped each other out. Finally in 1884, they decided to join their two families and had seven children together, making a total of 22 children and step children.



Clapboard covered logs



Second floor exposed logs

Appendix 1

CHAPTER 2.09 HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

Section 2.09.010 Establishment
Section 2.09.020 Authority and Responsibility Section 2.09.030 Procedures

Section 2.09.010 Establishment

There is hereby established a Historic Preservation Committee (hereinafter known as the "HPC" for Midway City).

A. Members. The HPC shall consist of seven members appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council. Members are limited to two consecutive four-year terms. Partial terms shall not be considered in determining whether a person has served two consecutive terms.

B. Meetings: The HPC shall establish a regular time and place of meetings and shall hold no fewer than four public meetings per year. Special meetings may be called by the Chair and adequate notice shall be provided to members and the public. A Report of Action shall be forwarded to the City Council as needed.

Section 2.09.020 Authority and Responsibilities

A. Certificates of Appropriateness. The HPC shall be responsible to review a Certificate of Appropriateness submitted to the Building Safety Department when a permit is required for proposed work on a historic building, structure, object, or site.

B. Standards for Rehabilitation and Design Guidelines. The HPC shall have the authority to compile, publish, and review standards for rehabilitation and design guidelines of historic buildings, structures, objects, and sites, for use by the HPC and by applicants in accomplishing the purpose of the provisions contained herein.

C. Maintenance of the Midway City Historic Register. The HPC shall have the responsibility to maintain the Midway City Historic Register. The City Recorder shall have the responsibility for the location and maintenance of the official register files.

D. Criteria for Designating Properties to the Midway City Historic Register. The HPC shall have the authority to compile, publish, and review the Criteria for Designating Properties to the Midway City Historic Register.

E. Recommendations for listings to the national and local register.
1. The HPC shall have the authority to identify, initiate, recommend, review, and approve nominations for eligible buildings, structures, objects or sites to the local register.
2. The HPC shall recommend and facilitate nominations to the National Historic Register.

F. Certified Local Government Committee. The HPC shall act as the Certified Local Government Committee.

G. Public information. The HPC shall have the responsibility of providing information to the public on historic resources and historic events.

H. Review by HPC. Demolishing, dismantling, relocating, modifying or altering any historic structure requires review by the HPC.

(2010-22, Sub-scction Addcd, cff. 7/28/2010)

Section 2.09.030 Procedures

Review and approval by the HPC shall be governed by the following provisions:

A. Certificates of Appropriateness:
1. Application material must be submitted to the Building Safety Department a minimum of 30 days prior to any scheduled exterior work or permit approval on buildings, structures, sites, or objects built in whole or in part more than 75 years ago, whether or not they are listed on the Midway City Historic Register. The Building Safety Department shall forward the application to the Planning Department. The Planning Department shall forward the application to the Historic Preservation Committee within five days. The Historic Preservation Committee shall review the application with the applicant and make a recommendation and return the application to the Planning Department with recommendations. The Planning Department shall then review the application for zoning compliance and notice and post signs. After all reviews are complete, the application shall be forwarded to the Building Safety Department for permit review and issuance or other processing as necessary.
2. If the owner has presented substantial evidence demonstrating that unreasonable economic hardship will result from denial, the HPC may require the owner to provide additional support information. A site visit by the Building Official and/or the HPC may be required.
3. An applicant who has been denied any permit by the Building Official, based on the HPC's recommendation, may appeal that decision to the City Council. The appeal must be made on or before 30 days after the HPC's decision.

(2010-22, Sub-section Amended, eff. 7/28/2010)

B. Standards for Rehabilitation and Design Guidelines. Rehabilitation means the act or process of returning a building, object, site, or structure to a state of utility through repair, remodeling or alteration that enables an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the building, object, site or structure that are significant to its historical, architectural and cultural values. The following standards and guidelines shall be used by the HPC in determining the historic appropriateness of any application pertaining to historic properties whether or not it is listed on the Midway City Historic Register. In reviewing an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness, the HPC shall find that the project substantially complies with all of the following standards and guidelines that pertain to the application and that the decision is in the best interest of the City.
1. Standards of Rehabilitation:
a. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
b. The historic character of a property should be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

c. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as the addition of conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
d. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right should be retained and preserved.
e. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
f. Deteriorated historic features should be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity or deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
g. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials should not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
h. Significant archeological or geological resources that may be affected by a project should be protected and preserved where possible. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures should be undertaken.
i. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials which characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
j. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

(2010-22, Sub-section Amended, eff. 7/28/2010)

C. Creation and Maintenance of the Midway City Historic Register. The Midway City Historic Register shall be created by resolution of the City Council. The Register shall list those properties that have met the Criteria for Designating Properties to the Midway City Historic Register, been approved by the HPC, and approved be resolution by the City Council. All information must be made available to the public and routinely maintained by the City Recorder.

D. Criteria for Designating Properties to the Midway City Historic Register. Any building, structure, object, or site may be designated to the Midway City Historic Register if it meets the following criteria:
1. It was built in whole or part over 75 years ago and is located within the municipal boundaries of the City.
2. It is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places and a copy of the approved National Register application has been placed in the local historic preservation files.
3. If the property is not listed in the National Register, it must retain its historic integrity and meet at least one of the following National Register criteria:
a. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
b. It is associated with the lives of persons significant to our past.

c. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that represents the work of a master.
d. It possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;.
e. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history (archeological sites, for example).
4. The owner of the property must sign the Criteria for Designating Properties to the Midway City Historic Register and the Standards for Rehabilitation and Design to initiate review of his/her property to the Midway City Historic Register.
5. The owner must agree to a minimum level of exterior maintenance.
6. If listed on the local register, the Planning Department, upon review, may offer special consideration for parking or conditional use requests.
7. At the discretion of the HPC, any building, structure, object, or site that is not 75 years old but is determined to have a historic value to the community, may be designated to the local register.

(2010-22, Sub-section Amended, eff. 7/28/2010)

E. Initiation or reviewing nominations for listings to the local register.
1. Nominations must be made by the property owner. The owner of the property must submit and sign the Criteria for Designating Properties to the Midway City Historic Register and the Standards for Rehabilitation and Design Guidelines which must be accompanied by a completed Intensive Level Survey or National Register of Historic Places documentation. Assistance may be available from the HPC.
2. The HPC shall place properly submitted nominations on the agenda for its next scheduled meeting and shall notify the nominating party and the property owner in writing, 14 days prior to the meeting that the nomination will be considered.
3. The HPC shall review the documentation for completeness, accuracy, and compliance with the Criteria for Designating Properties to the Midway City Historic Register. If recommended by the HPC, a resolution designating the property to the Midway City Historic Register will be given to the City Council for approval.
4. Following designation, a notice of such shall be mailed to the owners of record together with a copy of this ordinance. The City Recorder shall record the Midway City Historic Register status designation with Wasatch County Recorder's office. The designation will be in the form of a deed restriction and include an executed copy of the Criteria for Designating Properties to the Midway City Historic Register and an executed copy of the Standards for Rehabilitation and Design Guidelines.

F. Repealed

(2010-22, Sub-section Repealed, eff. 7/28/2010)

G. Repealed

(2010-22, Sub-section Repealed, eff. 7/28/2010)

CHAPTER 12.06 PROTECTION OF OLDER BUILDINGS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Section 12.06.010 Purpose and Intent Section
12.06.020 Process
Section 12.06.030 Notice Requirements Section
12.06.040 Preservation Plan Section 12.06.050
Additional Requirements

Section 12.06.010 Purpose and Intent

Any owner of real property upon which is erected a structure that was built in whole or in part over 75 years prior to the date of proposed work on the structure or that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places or the Midway City Historic Register, as amended from time to time, shall notify Midway City in writing 30 days before beginning to demolish or dismantle the structure. Such written notice to the City shall state the general nature of the changes proposed to be made to the structure.

(2010-19, Section Amended, eff. 7/7/2010; 2010-22, Section Amended, eff. 7/28/2010)

Section 12.06.020 Process

Upon receiving such written notice, the City shall within five business days:

A. Notify the Midway City Historic Preservation Committee (or similar body as may from time to time be constituted) of the notice of the proposed changes.

B. Post notice of the proposed changes in three public places within the City and on the owner's property on which the structure is located.

C. Publish notice of the proposed changes once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the City.

Section 12.06.030 Notice Requirements

The notices required by this Chapter shall state: "A permit has been requested to demolish or dismantle (location and/or description of building). Persons who wish to present a plan to preserve this building must apply to Midway City no later than (30 days from the date of notification).

(2010-19, Section Amended, eff. 7/7/2010; 2010-22, Section Amended, eff. 7/28/2010)

Section 12.06.040 Preservation Plan

During the 30 day period, the Historic Preservation Committee or any other entity or individual may propose and submit to the owner in writing a plan for preservation of the structure. Any plan for preservation of the structure submitted to the owner shall also be submitted to the Historic Preservation Committee.

Section 12.06.050 Additional Requirements

If a plan for preservation of the structure is submitted, an additional 30 days shall be added to the time in which the owner is prohibited from beginning any work on the structure, for a total of 60 days from the date the written notice of proposed changes is first given by the owner to the City.

Appendix 2

National Register Benefits and Restrictions

UTAH STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal list of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and engineering. This is primarily an honorific designation intended to recognize important buildings, structures, and sites and to encourage their preservation. The following benefits and "restrictions" apply to National Register-listed properties.

Benefits

- **Recognition**: Owners may receive an official certificate of designation and purchase, through the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), an official plaque that can be placed on the building. Both of these are optional. (See SHPO contact information below.)
- **Rehabilitation Tax Credits**: The State Historic Preservation Office administers tax credit programs that can save building owners 20 percent of the cost of rehabilitating their National Register-listed buildings. There is a state income tax credit for residential buildings and a federal income tax credit for "income-producing" buildings (commercial or residential rental). Requirements include submitting a short application form and performing only work that meets appropriate rehab standards. Visit the SHPO website or contact the SHPO directly for details about these programs.
- **Grants**: The very limited grants that might be available are usually channeled through local historic preservation commissions. Contact your local commission or the SHPO for information about what might be available. Keep in mind, however, that in most instances, grants are not readily available, or if they are the grant amounts are quite small (usually less than $5,000).
- **Loans**: The Utah Heritage Foundation, a statewide non-profit organization, administers loan programs for historic buildings. Contact them for details: www.utahheritagefoundation.com or (801) 533-0858.
- **Building Code Leniency**: Officially designated historic buildings may not have to comply with all building code requirements. Chapter 34 of both the *Uniform Building Code* and the *International Building Code* and chapters 4-6 of the *Uniform Code for Building Conservation* provide direction for local building officials in accommodating some of the non-code-complying features of older buildings.
- **Local Zoning Variance**: Most communities have provisions that allow designated historic buildings to be used for purposes other than what the zone otherwise requires (e.g. a bed-and-breakfast in a historic home in a residential neighborhood). The choice of alternative uses is usually limited in order to protect the neighbors from radically incompatible uses, but several reasonable options are allowed.
- **Rehabilitation Advice**: The SHPO has an experienced staff of architects and preservation specialists who can answer questions about historic building restoration: basic dos and don'ts, rehab techniques, products, qualified contractors, and so forth. Much of this information is available on the SHPO website: history.utah.gov.

Restrictions

Contrary to some rumors, there are **no restrictions** associated with National Register listing. Owners do not have to open their buildings to the public, nor do they need anyone's approval for anything they do to their buildings. National Register listing does not affect the property taxes or how the buildings may be used.

Local preservation ordinances, where present, may have some implication for buildings

listed on **local** registers, but the local register process is entirely separate from the National Register process. Most cities in Utah do not impose restrictions on historic building owners; those that do usually limit their control to the exterior. Contact your local planning department to see what, if any, rules may apply to local historic register designation.

Additional information

Utah State Historic Preservation Office / Utah Division of State History
Cory Jensen
coryjensen@utah.gov
300 S. Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1182
Phone: (801) 533-3500
Utah SHPO Website: *history.utah.gov*
National Register website: www.cr.nps.gov/nr/index.htm

Appendix 3

MIDWAY CITY

- Planning Office –

75 North 100 West
Midway, Utah 84049

Phone: 435-654-3223 x 105
Fax: 435-654-2830
e-mail: mhenke@midwaycityut.org

Application for Historic Building Permit

Application Fee: $200 + Costs

(Cost may include Engineering Review expenses, legal noticing or mailings)

Owner(s) of Record:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Mailing Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Applicant or Authorized representatives:

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Mailing Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Historic Property Address: _____

Year Historic Property Was Constructed: _____

Reason for Demolition, to Dismantle, Move, Modify, or Alter Exterior of the Structure: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

STAFF:

Date Received: _____ Application Number: _____

Received By: _____ Zone: _____

Fee Paid: _____ Tax ID Number: _____

PLANNER:

Complete / Incomplete

Date: _____ Reviewed by: _____

Applicants are subject to the provisions of Midway City Municipal Code Chapter 2.09 HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMITTEE Section 2.09.030 Procedures.

Please review and acknowledge the following:

1. Midway City must receive written notification 30 days before beginning to demolish, dismantle, move, modify, or alter the exterior of the structure. If under City ordinances, a building permit or other permit is required for the proposed work. Such written notice to the City shall state the general nature of the changes proposed to be made to the structure.
2. During the 30-day period, the Historic Preservation Committee or any other entity or individual may propose and submit to the owner in writing a plan for preservation of the structure. Any plan for preservation of the structure submitted to the owner shall also be submitted to the Historic Preservation Committee.
3. If a plan for preservation of the structure is submitted, an additional 30 days shall be added to the time in which the owner is prohibited from beginning any work on the structure for a total of 60 days from the date the written notice of proposed changes is first given by the owner the City.

I hereby certify that I have read and examined this application and know the same to be true and correct. All provisions of laws and ordinance will be complied with whether specified herein or not. The granting of a permit does not presume to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of any other laws. I make this statement under penalty of perjury.

I fully understand that I am responsible for the payment of back taxes and declare that I am responsible for all fees incurred.

Signature of Owner or Agent: _____ Date: _____

IMPORTANT: Your application cannot be processed until determined complete by the Planning Staff. An application shall be considered complete when all applicable fees are paid (such as Midway Water Board, Midway Sanitation District, out-of-pocket expenses, etc.) and all items listed herewith are provided or considered not applicable by the Planning Office. All application fees are non-refundable.

CHAPTER 2.09 HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

Section 2.09.010 Establishment
Section 2.09.020 Authority and Responsibility
Section 2.09.030 Procedures

Section 2.09.010 Establishment

There is hereby established a Historic Preservation Committee (hereinafter known as the "HPC" for Midway City).

A. Members. The HPC shall consist of seven members appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council. Members are limited to two consecutive four-year terms. Partial terms shall not be considered in determining whether a person has served two consecutive terms.

B. Meetings: The HPC shall establish a regular time and place of meetings and shall hold no fewer than four public meetings per year. Special meetings may be called by the Chair and adequate notice shall be provided to members and the public. A Report of Action shall be forwarded to the City Council as needed.

Section 2.09.020 Authority and Responsibilities

A. Certificates of Appropriateness. The HPC shall be responsible to review a Certificate of Appropriateness submitted to the Building Safety Department when a permit is required for proposed work on a historic building, structure, object, or site.

B. Standards for Rehabilitation and Design Guidelines. The HPC shall have the authority to compile, publish, and review standards for rehabilitation and design guidelines of historic buildings, structures, objects, and sites, for use by the HPC and by applicants in accomplishing the purpose of the provisions contained herein.

C. Maintenance of the Midway City Historic Register. The HPC shall have the responsibility to maintain the Midway City Historic Register. The City Recorder shall have the responsibility for the location and maintenance of the official register files.

D. Criteria for Designating Properties to the Midway City Historic Register. The HPC shall have the authority to compile, publish, and review the Criteria for Designating Properties to the Midway City Historic Register.

E. Recommendations for listings to the national and local register.

1. The HPC shall have the authority to identify, initiate, recommend, review, and approve nominations for eligible buildings, structures, objects or sites to the local register.
2. The HPC shall recommend and facilitate nominations to the National Historic Register.

F. Certified Local Government Committee. The HPC shall act as the Certified Local Government Committee.

G. Public information. The HPC shall have the responsibility of providing information to the public on historic resources and historic events.

H. Review by HPC. Demolishing, dismantling, relocating, modifying or altering any historic structure requires review by the HPC.

(2010-22, Sub-section Added, eff. 7/28/2010)

Section 2.09.030 Procedures

Review and approval by the HPC shall be governed by the following provisions:

A. Certificates of Appropriateness:

1. Application material must be submitted to the Building Safety Department a minimum of 30 days prior to any scheduled exterior work or permit approval on buildings, structures, sites, or objects built in whole or in part more than 75 years ago, whether or not they are listed on the Midway City Historic Register. The Building Safety Department shall forward the application to the Planning Department. The Planning Department shall forward the application to the Historic Preservation Committee within five days. The Historic Preservation Committee shall review the application with the applicant and make a recommendation and return the application to the Planning Department with recommendations. The Planning Department shall then review the application for zoning

compliance and notice and post signs. After all reviews are complete, the application shall be forwarded to the Building Safety Department for permit review and issuance or other processing as necessary.
2. If the owner has presented substantial evidence demonstrating that unreasonable economic hardship will result from denial, the HPC may require the owner to provide additional support information. A site visit by the Building Official and/or the HPC may be required.
3. An applicant who has been denied any permit by the Building Official, based on the HPC's recommendation, may appeal that decision to the City Council. The appeal must be made on or before 30 days after the HPC's decision.
(2010-22, Sub-section Amended, eff. 7/28/2010)
B. Standards for Rehabilitation and Design Guidelines. Rehabilitation means the act or process of returning a building, object, site, or structure to a state of utility through repair, remodeling or alteration that enables an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the building, object, site or structure that are significant to its historical, architectural and cultural values. The following standards and guidelines shall be used by the HPC in determining the historic appropriateness of any application pertaining to historic properties whether or not it is listed on the Midway City Historic Register. In reviewing an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness, the HPC shall find that the project substantially complies with all of the following standards and guidelines that pertain to the application and that the decision is in the best interest of the City.
1. Standards of Rehabilitation:
a. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
b. The historic character of a property should be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
c. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as the addition of conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
d. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right should be retained and preserved.
e. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
f. Deteriorated historic features should be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity or deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
g. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials should not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
h. Significant archeological or geological resources that may be affected by a project should be protected and preserved where possible. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures should be undertaken.
i. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials which characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
j. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.
(2010-22, Sub-section Amended, eff. 7/28/2010)

C. Creation and Maintenance of the Midway City Historic Register. The Midway City Historic Register shall be created by resolution of the City Council. The Register shall list those properties that have met the Criteria for Designating Properties to the Midway City Historic Register, been approved by the HPC, and approved be resolution by the City Council. All information must be made available to the public and routinely maintained by the City Recorder.
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3. If the property is not listed in the National Register, it must retain its historic integrity and meet at least one of the following National Register criteria:
a. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
b. It is associated with the lives of persons significant to our past.
c. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction that represents the work of a master.
d. It possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
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4. The owner of the property must sign the Criteria for Designating Properties to the Midway City Historic Register and the Standards for Rehabilitation and Design to initiate review of his/her property to the Midway City Historic Register.
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2. The HPC shall place properly submitted nominations on the agenda for its next scheduled meeting and shall notify the nominating party and the property owner in writing, 14 days prior to the meeting that the nomination will be considered.
3. The HPC shall review the documentation for completeness, accuracy, and compliance with the Criteria for Designating Properties to the Midway City Historic Register. If recommended by the HPC, a resolution designating the property to the Midway City Historic Register will be given to the City Council for approval.
4. Following designation, a notice of such shall be mailed to the owners of record together with a copy of this ordinance. The City Recorder shall record the Midway City Historic Register status designation with Wasatch County Recorder's office. The designation will be in the form of a deed restriction and include an executed copy of the Criteria for Designating Properties to the Midway

City Historic Register and an executed copy of the Standards for Rehabilitation and Design Guidelines.

F. Repealed

(2010-22, Sub-section Repealed, eff. 7/28/2010)

G. Repealed

(2010-22, Sub-section Repealed, eff. 7/28/2010)

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