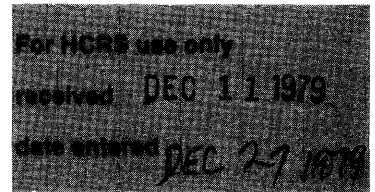


**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

**1. Name**

historic Wave Publishing Company Building

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number 55 West Center Street \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Heber City \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district 01

state Utah \_\_\_\_\_ code 049 \_\_\_\_\_ county Wasatch \_\_\_\_\_ code 051

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

**4. Owner of Property**

name Gerald W. Klein

street & number 55 West Center Street

city, town Heber City \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state Utah

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Wasatch County Courthouse

street & number 25 North Main

city, town Heber City \_\_\_\_\_ state Utah

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title None \_\_\_\_\_ has this property been determined eligible? \_\_\_\_\_ yes  no

date \_\_\_\_\_ federal \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ local

depository for survey records

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state

## 7. Description

**Condition**

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

**Check one**

unaltered  
 altered

**Check one**

original site  
 moved date \_\_\_\_\_

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The Wave Publishing Company building is a one-story frame commercial structure whose exterior is in very good original condition. It is at the western edge of the business district of Heber City.

The tall symmetrical front (north) facade shows influence of Victorian cast iron architecture in its wooden cornices and pilasters and large plate glass windows. Four pilasters give the front a vertical emphasis which is tempered by the horizontal main cornice, shop front cornice, and show window arrangement. This interplay of vertical and horizontal banding is a significant characteristic of Victorian commercial architecture.

At the top of the front facade is a projecting cornice with dentil molding. The cornice is broken by four large built-up brackets which cap the four pilasters that divide the building vertically. Below the bracketed cornice is a sign board of vertical tongue-and-groove siding, broken by the four pilasters. At the bottom of the sign board is the projecting shop front cornice, smaller than the main cornice, bounded by an ornate bracket at each end. The shop front is divided into three sections, a central entry flanked by show windows, by the four pilasters. The outside pair of pilasters are plain boards. The center pair of pilasters have elaborate upper brackets and vertical beading. All four pilasters use wooden brackets as column bases. The center pilasters frame the recessed front entry which still has the original paired wood panelled doors. Above the doors and the large plate glass display windows that flank them is a band of transom windows. The vertical tongue-and-groove siding of the sign board is repeated below the sign board. At the bottom of the facade is a stone sill which set the store above the sidewalk.

The east side of the building abuts the store building next door. The top of the exposed west side facade slants down from the tall one-and-one-half story front facade to the normal height one-story rear. It has horizontal ship-lap wooden siding and fire large, vertical, two-over-two pane, double-hung windows.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

1901

Builder/Architect

## Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Wave Publishing Company Building is significant because of architectural style and because of its importance in the development of communication in Wasatch County. It is also one of the oldest newspaper offices in the state of Utah, and one of a handful of unaltered wood Victorian boomtown storefronts in the state. It is one of only five commercial frame buildings now standing in Heber City. The building was the home of the local newspaper, the Wasatch Wave from 1901 until the early 1970s. Since the newspaper was the only way other than word of mouth to spread local news through the county, it played an important role in keeping the people informed of what was happening in the area. The paper not only provided news, but promoted changes in the community. It encouraged development of a water system, electric power plant and railroad through its editorials. The Wave continues to promote improvements in the county and to be the "voice" of Wasatch County.

## HISTORY

When the Mormons moved south during the Utah War in 1857, Brigham Young formed a company to build a road up Provo canyon to provide work to the men and to provide a route for Army supplies other than through Salt Lake City. With the new road, many people in Utah Valley who did not have land decided to move to a remote valley below the mouth of Provo River. They named the valley Provo after the river and their main community Heber City in honor of Heber C. Kimball, a Mormon leader.

Since Provo Valley was isolated from the rest of the settlements in the territory, news traveled slowly to the small communities of Heber, Midway, Charleston, Daniels, Center Creek, and mainly had to depend on people traveling to L.D.S. Church meetings in Salt Lake, L.D.S. Church officials coming to the area or the mail system for news of the outside world. The only way for news to travel throughout the valley was through mail or word of mouth. In 1889 William Buys, a local surveyor and attorney, recognized the need for some way to spread information more efficiently throughout the valley. He decided to start a weekly newspaper. The small paper which he started has continued to operate as a weekly newspaper in Wasatch County. Although the residents can now tune into Salt Lake City radio and television stations for state, national and international news, the newspaper is still the main source of information for local events.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Mervin Gifford Fairbanks, "A History of The Wasatch Wave," Brigham Young University Press Provo, UT, 1964.  
 Joseph White Musser, Journal, LDS Church Archives, Historical Dept., Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, SLC, UT, Vol. 9, March 10, 1905, p.1; April 24, 1905, p.41.  
 Wasatch County Recorder's Office, Abstract Book, Herber City, UT.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Heber City Quadrangle, UT

UMT References

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

A 

1	2	4	6	5	0	8	0	4	4	8	3	9	4	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

## Verbal boundary description and justification

Lot 4 Block 79, Heber Survey

## List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jessie Embry, Project Historian/A. Kent Powell, Preservation Research Coordinator

organization Utah State Historical Society

date May 1979

street & number 307 West 2nd South, Suite 1000

telephone (801) 533-6017

city or town SLC

state UT 84101

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer

date November 20, 1979

For NCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register Sally G. Oldham

date 12/27/79

Chief of Registration W. Ray Luce

date Dec 12, 1979

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RECEIVED DEC 11 1979  
DATE ENTERED

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

8 PAGE 2

The first issue of the Wasatch Wave was published March 23, 1889, William Buys named it the Wave because "we realize that it is but a tiny ripple upon the great ocean of journalism, but we sincerely hope and trust that it may grow and gather strength as it proceeds on its perilous journey." Buys solicited correspondence from everyone and announced he would carry articles on "general news, farming, mining, science, history, literature and series."<sup>1</sup>

Buys served as editor and publisher of the newspaper most of the time between 1889 and 1909 when he died. From 1891 to 1895 his son-in-law, George H. Barzee was the editor while Buys was ill. Co Glanville and Joseph A. Murdock had a lease to run the paper from 1895 to 1898.

From 1905 to 1909 the Wave was owned by the Wasatch Real Estate and Development Company. The development company hired Buys as the editor of the paper but he was required to work with the board of directors that the company appointed in setting newspaper policy.

After the development company dissolved, William Buys became the publisher of the paper again. He died in December 1909 and Charles Broadbent of Provo was hired to replace him. Broadbent was the editor until 1939. John A. Wallis was editor from 1939 to 1942. Frank W. and James F. Mountford later took over the paper. Frank was editor in 1942 and in 1958 James joined his staff.

The Wave has carried a variety of news over the years that it has been in operation. It usually had general news stories, a serial, and a "comings and goings" section that told who had traveled during the week, who was visiting and any changes that were taking place in the community. Since the area was predominantly a Mormon community, ward announcements and stake conference minutes were included. The editorials in the Wasatch Wave helped make the citizens aware of the need for local improvements. The Wave pushed for the development of a power plant, a water system, a fire department and general civic improvements. It also was the public voice of disapproval when the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad made plans to cut the number of runs to the valley and the voice of encouragement when the Pike Peak Coast to Coast Highway decided to come through Heber.

The Wave bought this plot of land in June 1901 to build a new office. The newspaper moved into the building in September that year. In 1909 the building was enlarged and the floor was raised. The newspaper continued to use the building until the offices were moved to the old Bank Block at the corner of Main and Center. The

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(11/78)

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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

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building was vacant until 1978 when Gerald W. Klein, a chiropractor, bought it. Although he has had to alter some of the interior of the building to adapt to the needs of his equipment, he has maintained the original integrity of the exterior.