

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Wilson House & Farmstead

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town 94 E. 250 North

not for publication

city or town Midway

vicinity

state Utah code UT county Wasatch code 051 zip code 84049

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] SHPO 5/17/2007
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

[Signature] Edson H. Beall 7-3-07
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Wilson House & Farmstead
Name of Property

Midway, Wasatch County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE: storage

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof METAL ROOF

other _____

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Wilson House & Farmstead
Midway, Wasatch County, UT

Narrative Description

The Wilson House & Farmstead, built in 1894, includes a 1½-story Victorian-style brick house and two outbuildings. The house was updated with bungalow elements added during a 1915 addition and remodeling. The property is located at 94 E. 250 North in Midway, Utah. The walls of the house are brick on a stone foundation. The original portion was a Victorian-style cross-wing cottage. In 1915, the back half of the house was added and the roof line altered to a wide simple gable with one secondary gable. Between 1989 and 1991, the house was remodeled with minor modifications to the exterior and a restoration of the interior (hereafter referred to as the 1990 remodeling). A new enclosed back porch was built to replace a dilapidated sleeping porch (circa 1920). The rear porch addition and other modifications do not impact the historic integrity of the house. The Wilson House & Farmstead is on 0.94 acre rectangular parcel divided between the house and yard to the north and a pasture to the south. The property includes two contributing outbuildings, a circa 1896 stone granary and a circa 1915 frame wagon shed/garage. As a contributing resource in Midway, Utah, the Wilson House is a unique example of a modest Victorian cottage expanded into a substantial bungalow-type residence in the early part of the twentieth century.

The house faces north. The brick is laid in American (or common) bond with headers every seventh course. The coursed rubble foundation was constructed of a distinctive tufa stone, known locally as pot rock, and found only in the Heber Valley vicinity.¹ The foundation is visible on the east elevation, but is near grade or partially obscured by the newer concrete porch decks on the other elevations. The pot rock foundation has been painted red to match the house. Physical evidence suggests that the house was painted as early as 1915. When paint was removed from the rear wall about 1990 (on the interior of the new porch addition), it was discovered the 1915 addition was built of two colors of brick, yellow on the lower half and red on the upper half. The rear addition brick is softer in grade and laid in a running bond. The circa 1990 rear porch is clad in clapboard siding with corner boards painted red. During the recent remodeling, the roof was covered in seamed metal, a common alteration for the high-snowfall Midway area. Other minor modifications included rebuilding the two chimneys and installing two skylights.

With a few exceptions, the windows were replaced during the 1990 remodeling. The replacements are vinyl-covered wood thermal-pane windows. The main floor windows are all one-over-one, double-hung windows in white to match the painted wood lintels, sills and casings. The full-glass front door is a replacement, but the side door and screen are original. Both have original transoms. On the upper floor, the three-part windows in the wide gable of the north and south elevations are replacements. The window in the smaller east gable is original with Queen Anne lights. The windows on the enclosed porch addition are modern, but cannot be seen from the street and therefore have little impact on the integrity of the original house. The decorative woodwork is original. The gable trim in façade features chisel shingles. Square-butt shingles were used for the south and west elevations. The gable trim is painted red. The wood soffit and fascia are original and painted white. The porch was extended to wrap around the east elevation in 1965. The original wood Tuscan columns on the north elevation are painted white. The newer columns on the rear elevation are also painted white. The spiral metal

¹ Tufa/pot rock is formed from calcium carbonate in the local hot springs.

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Wilson House & Farmstead
Midway, Wasatch County, UT

columns on the west extension of the porch were installed in 1991 to replace deteriorated tree-trunk columns. These obviously non-historic columns have minimal impact on the historic integrity of the Wilson House. They are located on a secondary elevation and have the same proportions as the originals on the façade.²

On the interior, the house has 1,592 square feet of space on the main floor and 910 square feet of finished attic space. The main floor of the house is divided front to back in three main sections, the original cross wing, the 1915 addition, and the 1990 enclosed porch. The original portion includes two large rooms, the dining room on the west and the living room to the east. The living room was original divided into a parlor and back bedroom. It was remodeled into one room in 1930 with the curved arch opening added between the living and dining spaces. The wood mantel in the living room is original, but the built-in cupboard was added in 1990. New wood flooring was installed in 1990 because of severe water damage. The Victorian-style woodwork and other surfaces also date from the 1990 remodeling.

Original woodwork and flooring is located in the kitchen, which is accessed from a hall just south of the dining room, in the 1915 portion of the house. The original kitchen had a stand-alone sink and stove. The circa 1975 cupboards and appliances were moved from another house to this kitchen during the 1990 remodeling. On the east side of the hall is the home's bathroom, originally installed in 1927 and reportedly the first in Midway at the time. The bathroom was moved to the new enclosed porch in 1990, and the space was divided into a hall and furnace room. Remnants of the original bathroom cupboards are still visible in the furnace room. The master bedroom is in the southeast corner of the 1915 brick addition.

The stairs lead up from the hall off the kitchen. The upper floor is divided into three bedrooms and a storage area. The two larger bedrooms (one over the original house and one over the addition) were originally finished in 1915. The smallest bedroom over the kitchen wing was finished later. An unfinished storage area is located north of this bedroom. The one-story enclosed porch was built during the 1990 remodeling to replace a circa 1920 enclosed porch, which was in poor condition. The new porch is divided into a family room on the west and two bathrooms on the east. During the remodeling, the paint was removed from the rear wall revealing the two colors of brick. The original window and door openings are extant. The family room is primarily glass while the bathrooms are more private. There are two full-glass rear doors that lead to small concrete decks on the west and east elevations. The house has no useable basement space.

Behind the house is the granary, built around the same time as the original house. The granary is a rectangular block built of pot rock with a simple gable roof. There is a wood sided lean-to on the west elevation (built circa 1915). Both roofs are covered in corrugated metal (circa 1990). The granary is also a root cellar and has both upper and lower doors on the north elevation. There is also an original hole for the cat to access. The lower space was used as a root cellar. The circa 1915 wagon shed/garage is located next to the road at the northeast corner of the property. It is frame and sided with drop-novelty siding. The simple gable roof is covered in seamed metal (circa 1990), similar to the house. The south elevation features a window and original four-panel door. Newer double garage doors are on the north elevation next to the road. Although the building was more

² Ann C. Blackner recalls that the columns were designed by her husband, Boyd Blackner, to evoke the agricultural look of metal silos and irrigation culverts.

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Wilson House & Farmstead
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recently being used as a garage, according to oral tradition, it may have been originally used for wagon storage.³ It has only been used for storage for many years because the center support post does not leave any room for vehicles. Both the granary and wagon shed/garage are contributing outbuildings. A log barn was originally associated with the house, but by the time it was demolished in the 1980s, it was on a separate parcel. There was also creamery located further south near the stream, but it was demolished at an unknown date.

The Wilson House & Farmstead is located on a portion of the original property--a rectangular parcel of 0.94 acres. The house and outbuildings are located at the north end of the property. A small stream divides the property from the neighboring parcels to the east. The stream is fed by a spring south and east of the house. The demolished creamery was built over the spring. The south half of the property has been fenced as a horse pasture. The property is fenced with a variety of materials, wood posts near the house, pipe fencing east of the wagon shed/garage, and post & wire in the rear. The landscaping is mostly lawn, with some rocks and plantings along the stream. Of note are several century-old poplars on the west property line. There is also a mature evergreen near the wagon shed/garage.

The Wilson House & Farmstead is located in an area of Midway that is still semi-rural, but with plans for development on at least one adjacent parcel. There are newer homes to the west and east and open fields to the north and south of the farmstead, although there is some new residential development within a few blocks. Most of the commercial development has occurred along Main Street, two blocks to the south. The housing stock in the immediate vicinity varies greatly and ranges in age from the 1870s to the 1990s. Fifty-two percent of Midway's historic residences were built before 1890. The Wilson House as built in 1894 and expanded in 1915 is unique in the community. There is only one other simple Victorian cottage from the mid-1890s in the neighborhood and no other example of a cross wing historically altered so dramatically into a larger home. Although several modifications were made to the Wilson House in the early 1990s, the residences and its contributing outbuildings retain historic integrity for the period between 1915 to the 1950s. The Wilson property provides three contributing resources to the history of Midway.

³ Ann Blackner, Interviews with neighbors, Midway, Utah, March, 2007.

Wilson House & Farmstead
Name of Property

Midway, Wasatch County, Utah
City, County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE _____

AGRICULTURE _____

Period of Significance

1894-1939 _____

Significant Dates

1894, 1915 _____

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Architect & Builder: William Walter Wilson _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Wilson House & Farmstead
Midway, Wasatch County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Wilson House & Farmstead, built in 1894 and expanded in 1915, is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of Midway at the turn of the twentieth century. The house was built by William W. Wilson for his first wife, Elizabeth Bailey Coleman, the daughter of early Midway pioneers. At her death, William W. Wilson married Bertha Sonderegger, the daughter of Swiss immigrants who settled in Midway. The families of William W. Wilson represent second-generation of Midway residents and the melding of the English and Swiss immigrant populations in the late nineteenth century. The property is significant as a rare extant example of the small agricultural farmstead in the community of Midway. Because of increasing suburbanization of the community much of the agricultural landscape is being developed. This parcel with the residence and outbuildings remains an accurate depiction of the farming community Midway once was. William W. Wilson was a farmer who became prosperous and prominent in the Midway community in the early twentieth century. The property includes three contributing buildings: the house, a circa 1894 granary, and a circa 1915 wagon shed/garage. The contributing resources of the property document the Wilson family's transition from primarily subsistence agriculture to a diversified economy based on farming, cattle and business. The property is significant under Criterion C as a unique example of a Victorian cottage expanded in the bungalow period for a growing family. There are very few traditional turn-of-the-century Victorian cottages in Midway and none that were modified historically to such a dramatic extent. The architectural renovations that occurred on the house document the stylistic transition that were happening at the time in urban areas, but were not as common in rural areas such as Midway. The foundation of the house and the granary were built of a type of indigenous tufa stone, known locally as pot rock. The granary is only one of a handful of historic pot rock outbuildings left in Midway. The house and outbuildings of the Wilson Farmstead have good historic integrity and contribute visually to the historic resources of the Midway farming community.

Historical Significance

The Heber Valley in Wasatch County was first settled by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) in 1858, approximately eleven years after the Mormon pioneers entered the Salt Lake Valley. By the 1860s, several families, mostly from Utah County, founded two separate settlements along the Snake Creek. In 1866, Brigham Young encouraged the area settlers to build a fort, which they did halfway between the two settlements, hence the name Midway. During the 1860s and 1870s a large number of Swiss immigrants settled in Midway. The town was incorporated in 1891. At the time, the economy was based primarily on livestock and farming, with many of the products sold to the miners in nearby Park City. Civic improvements during the turn of the century included culinary water in 1895, telegraph and telephone lines in 1897, and an electric plant in 1910. Because of numerous hot water springs, there have been several resorts in the Midway area. In recent years, the economy has shifted from agriculture to tourism, and as a bedroom community for nearby Heber City and Park City, as well as cities in the Salt Lake and Utah counties.

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Wilson House & Farmstead
Midway, Wasatch County, UT

The land on which the Wilson House & Farmstead sits was originally part of a 160-acre homestead deeded to Jesse McCarrell (1825-1907) in 1876. McCarrell's homestead included Jesse's Mound, now called Memorial Hill. In April 1878, Jesse McCarroll sold 15 acres to William Coleman (1842-1897). Twenty years later, the property passed to his heirs, and in April 1898, the property was deeded from William Coleman Jr. (1869-1950) and his wife Agnes Turner Coleman (1871-1937) to William W. Wilson. By 1898, William W. Wilson was married to Elizabeth Coleman, the oldest daughter of William Coleman Sr. and Mary Clotworthy Coleman (1848-1889). William and Mary Coleman lived nearby at 180 N. Center Street in Midway. The Colemans were English immigrants and early settlers of Midway in the 1860s. Their daughter, Elizabeth Bailey Coleman, was born on August 12, 1873, in Midway.

William Walter Wilson was born on September 22, 1863, in Salt Lake City, the son of James Thomas Wilson (1828-1905) and Isabella Ross (1836-1865).⁴ His early years were spent moving between his father's interests in Salt Lake City, Provo, Arizona and Midway. According to a biographical sketch, "Much of his early life was spent on farm and range where he learned the value of hard work, thrift and industry. He and his brothers took contracts for timber and hauled wood from White Pines to the Ontario Mine. Later he engaged in farming and livestock raising."⁵ He is listed on the 1880 census of Midway as a common laborer. The family settled permanently in Midway in 1886, where he met Elizabeth Bailey Coleman. In a short biography, her younger sister, Jean Coleman Alder, described Elizabeth's marriage, "When William Wilson, a neighbor boy fell in love with her, he built a brick home for his bride, just through the field from the old home. They were married on March 21, 1894, in the Salt Lake LDS Temple. The home Will had built consisted of two large rooms, a pantry, and a shanty or summer kitchen on the side of the house."⁶ Wasatch County tax records give a construction date of 1896, but the house was likely mostly completed close to the time of the Wilsons' marriage in 1894.

On the 1900 census, William Wilson is enumerated with his wife, Elizabeth, and two children, William Ronda, a son, and Cecil Coleman, a daughter. The census also lists a servant, Oliver E. Speer (1883-?), living in the household. Elizabeth C. Wilson had six children, but only three lived to maturity. Elizabeth died on January 20, 1901, after giving birth to twins. One of the twins, christened Elizabeth, survived her mother. Jean Coleman Alder remembered her sister's generosity in life: "I recall that her husband had bought a sack of sugar and she hurried through the field to bring a small bucket full to me. She couldn't enjoy having that much sugar, without sharing with me." Her obituary described her as having lived a life "beyond reproach" and was "a consistent and exemplary Latter-day Saint, beloved and respected by all who knew her."⁷ Elizabeth Bailey Coleman Wilson was buried in the Midway Cemetery.

⁴ William Walter Wilson had an uncle of the same name, William Walter Wilson (1825-1880), living in Midway at the time of his birth.

⁵ William J. Mortimer, ed., *How Beautiful Upon the Mountains*, (Salt Lake City, Utah: Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Deseret News Press, 1963), 813.

⁶ Jean Coleman Alder, "A Few Incidents in the Life of Elizabeth Coleman Wilson" related by her sister Jean Coleman Alder, TMs, 1962. The "old home" mentioned is the National Register-listed William Coleman House at 180 N. Center Street.

⁷ Obituary from the scrapbook of Ann C. Blackner, original source unknown.

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Wilson House & Farmstead
Midway, Wasatch County, UT

On December 3, 1903, William W. Wilson, married Bertha Sonderegger. Bertha Sonderegger was born in Midway on June 22, 1880. She was the daughter of Swiss immigrants, Johannes Sonderegger (1830-1893) and Bertha Buhler (1856-1924).⁸ William and Bertha had nine children born between 1904 and 1925, all of whom lived to maturity. Their names were Eva, Grant, Amos, Elda, Geneva, Elaine, Ross, Helen and Kathleen. Although Elizabeth's children were grown by the time Bertha's last child was born, there were many years when the household included eight to ten children. William W. Wilson served an LDS Church mission between 1908 and 1910. In 1915, William W. Wilson constructed a rear addition of brick with a sleeping porch added soon after. He also reconfigured the roof line to provide more bedroom attic space. The year he expanded the house, the Utah State Gazetteer listed him as a farmer with a holding of 14 acres worth \$220. His occupation on the 1910 through 1930 census enumerations was always farmer. He was known locally as a farmer and cattleman.

William W. Wilson also held a number of civic positions. He served several terms on the Midway Town Board and was secretary of the Midway Irrigation Company for many years. William Wilson also served thirteen years in the Midway LDS First Ward bishopric. Bertha Sonderegger was also active in the LDS Church and served in the Midway First Ward Relief Society organization. According to a brief biography of his life, William W. Wilson "loved learning and educated himself by spare-time study, constant reading, and the practice of handwriting. He cherished education and encouraged his children to achieve."⁹ All of his children earned college degrees, an amazing accomplishment for the time period. He also loved sports, especially baseball. William Walter Wilson died at his home in Midway on February 28, 1939. Just a few days before his death the house and property were deeded to Bertha Wilson. Bertha Sonderegger Wilson died on March 22, 1960, at a hospital in Heber. They are both buried in Midway.

At Bertha's death, the house and property were deeded to her children. For 93 years, the house in Midway was home to just two generations of the Wilson family, and the community remembers both the contributions of the parents and the children. Several residents of Midway remember taking piano lessons as children from Geneva Wilson. Geneva was a graduate of Julliard and for many years was the only piano teacher in town. Lessons were taught on her grand piano in the living room of the Wilson home. Though no living person remembers the house being expanded, a few neighbors still remember the excitement when the first indoor bathroom was installed in the house in 1927.¹⁰

Bertha's three oldest children, Eva, Amos and Grant, never married and lived in Midway their entire lives. Eva Wilson was born Evelyn Bertha Wilson on November 6, 1904. Eva graduated from Brigham Young University and also attended the University of Utah Teacher's College, and Columbia University in New York. She was an English teacher at Wasatch High School in nearby Heber City for 35 years, and was a member of the Business and Professional Women's Association. Eva was an avid gardener¹¹ and also had a reputation for

⁸ Johannes Sonderegger was an expert stone mason and carpenter. He often walked over the mountains from Midway to work on the Salt Lake Temple.

⁹ *How Beautiful Upon the Mountains*, 813.

¹⁰ Blackner, interviews with neighbors.

¹¹ According to her granddaughters, Eva's large vegetable garden was just south of the granary. She grew beautiful butter lettuce, and liked to pick and bottle her vegetables when they were small. The current owner, Ann Blackner, found

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Wilson House & Farmstead
Midway, Wasatch County, UT

carrying for a large number of cats. And according to the current owner, Ann Blackner, their descendants are occasionally spotted still using the cat hole in the granary.¹²

In May 1955, Eva Wilson deeded a portion of the family's land to her brother Amos. It was probably around the time that Amos and Grant moved into a small house on the farm parcel across the street (demolished). Amos M. Wilson was born on October 13, 1906. He was a miner, construction worker and a veteran of World War II. He died on October 17, 1968. Grant E. Wilson was born on December 31, 1910. Grant worked as a carpenter, but he and Amos also worked the family farm. He died in Midway on April 24, 1986. Grant and Amos were remembered in the community for their carpentry work. They also kept a fine dairy herd that provided milk to local cheese makers, as well as the Clover Leaf, and later Winder Dairies.

In November 1986, Eva Wilson deeded the family property to her youngest sister Kathleen W. Lockhart, who was living in Ogden. Eva Wilson went to live in a retirement home in Ogden and the house in Midway was vacant for a short time. Eva Wilson died in Ogden on January 8, 1991. Kathleen W. Lockhart sold the property to Gene L. and Kathleen F. Moller in 1987. On December 5, 1988, the property was sold to the current owner Ann C. Blackner.

The Wilson House & Farmstead is associated with three important families in early Midway, the Wilsons, the Colemans, and the Sondereggers. In particular, the house represents the accomplishments and contributions to the community of William W. Wilson and his children.

Architectural Significance

Currently there are nine residences in Midway listed on the National Register of Historic Places, all were built in the period between the 1870s and 1880s, seven of which are very similar and designed by a single man, John Watkins. None represent the period of the Wilson House's construction and expansion. The construction of the Wilson House and its subsequent expansion represent the development of Midway from a subsistence farming settlement to early twentieth-century prosperity and greater urban influence. A historic photograph taken indicates that first incarnation of the house was a modest and unadorned Victorian brick cottage with a cross-wing plan. It was very similar to cottages built all over Utah in the period, and very different from the elaborate and distinctly Watkins-designed Gothic Revival houses of the earlier decades in Midway.

During the 1915 remodel, the house was changed dramatically, both to accommodate the growing Wilson family and also to illustrate William W. Wilson's increasing prosperity and influence in the community. The alteration also marked a step in architectural progression to update the house stylistically. At the time of the remodel Victorianism had become passé. Owners of Victorian houses were finding ways to remove or replace

Eva's still-filled bottles in the root cellar of the granary when she bought the house. Alene remembered that in the late 1940s Eva and Bertha were still storing wheat in the granary. They also liked to make homemade root beer which they stored in the granary. She remembers one hot summer night the jars of root beer exploded and splattered all over the interior of the granary (interview by author).

¹² Blackner, interview by author.

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Wilson House & Farmstead
Midway, Wasatch County, UT

any architectural elements on their homes that hinted at the style. Mostly this involved removing wood trim on porches and replacing porch columns and window trim.¹³ A very common architectural alteration was to remove existing Victorian-style porches and replace them with heavy bungalow or Prairie School-style-influenced porches. These were usually of concrete and had brick piers or battered wood columns typical of those styles.

William Wilson took this approach one step further and completely rebuilt the roof superstructure and porch of his house. The original roofline was enlarged, replacing the gabled cross-wing roof and combing into a large single gable which expands over the porch area. Stylistically, this updated the look of the house to more resemble the then-popular bungalow (although he did retain the classical columns common of Victorian eclecticism). He also expanded the floor plan of the house with a rear addition. On the practical end, these alterations allowed for more room for the family without having to completely rebuild the house.

In addition to the house, there are two extant outbuildings on the property, a granary and a wagon shed/garage, which also represent this transitional period for the Wilson House & Farmstead. The granary represents the original construction era of the house is the most well-preserved example of the three remaining granaries constructed of indigenous pot rock in Midway.¹⁴ The wagon shed/garage was constructed around the time of the house remodel and reflects the transitional nature of the era, not only architecturally but also to the incoming automobile age. In spite of the alteration to the house, it, along with the outbuildings retains a rural feeling in the setting of a rapidly urbanizing environment. The buildings of the Wilson property have good historic integrity and are contributing historic resources in Midway, Utah.

¹³ Later in the 1920s-1950s it wasn't uncommon to stucco over brick buildings to modernize the look. Replacing double hung windows with large, square picture windows was also a common alteration.

¹⁴ Pot rock was used extensively for early homes, foundations and outbuildings. However, relatively few outbuildings made entirely of pot rock are extant.

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Wilson House & Farmstead
Midway, Wasatch County, UT

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Wilson House & Farmstead
Midway, Wasatch County, UT

Utah State Gazetteers, 1884 — 1928. Available at the Utah State Historical Society History Research Center.

Wilson House & Farmstead
Name of Property

Midway, Wasatch County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.94 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/2 4/6/0/1/4/0 4/4/8/5/1/4/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEGINNING N 324.79 FT & E 276 FT FROM THE W 1/4 CORNER SECTION 35, T 3S, R 4E, SLM; N 00 DEG 32' 28" E 297.03 FT; N 00 DEG 30' 00" W 90 FT; S 88 DEG 53' 38" E 108.08 FT; S 00 DEG 31' 55" W 383.64 FT; N 89 DEG 52' 46" W 108.07 FT TO THE BEGINNING.

Property Tax No. 00-0006-4902

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The current boundaries are the same as those associated with the property historically and are contained within the current legal description for the property.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky
organization Preservation Documentation Resource date April 26, 2007
street & number P. O. Box 58766 telephone (801) 913-5645
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84158

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

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

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

Property Owner

name/title Ann C. Blackner
street & number 1235 E. 200 South, Apt. 401 telephone (801) 355-4565
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84102

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

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Wilson House & Farmstead
Midway, Wasatch County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Wilson House & Farmstead
2. 94 E. 250 North, Midway, Wasatch County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: January 2007
5. Digital color images on CD-R available at Utah SHPO.

Archival Photographs (printed at the Utah SHPO using archival paper and ink)

Photo No. 1:

6. North & west elevations of house. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 2:

6. South & east elevations of house. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 3:

6. South & east elevations of granary. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 4:

6. South & east elevations of wagon shed/garage. Camera facing northwest.

Supplemental Photographs

Photo No. 5:

6. North & east elevations of house. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 6:

6. South & west elevations of house. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 7:

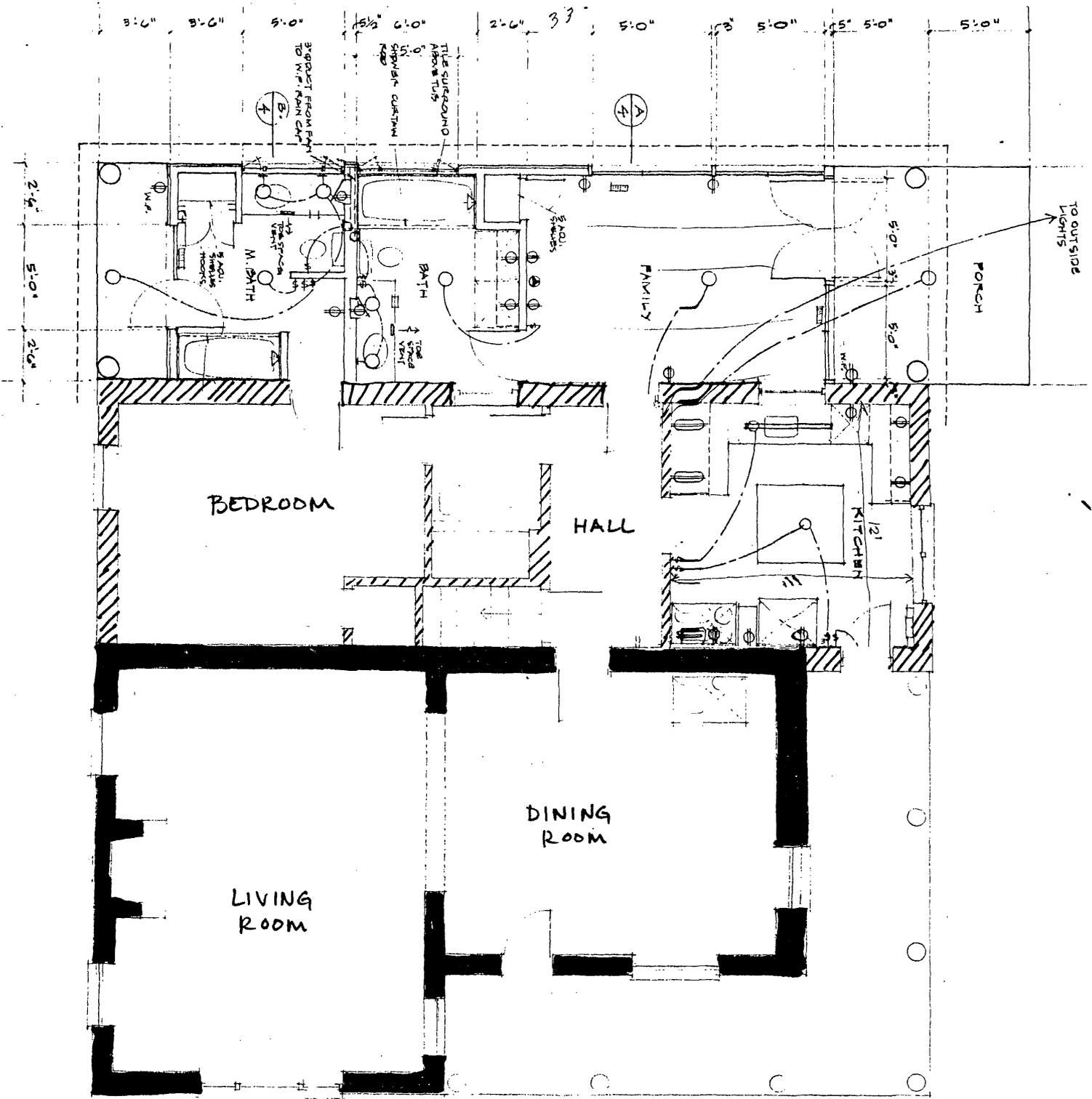
6. North & west elevations of granary. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 8:

6. North & east elevations of wagon shed/garage. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 9:

6. View of site from near the pasture fence. Camera facing north.



WILSON HOUSE
 94 E 250 NORTH, MIDWAY, UTAH

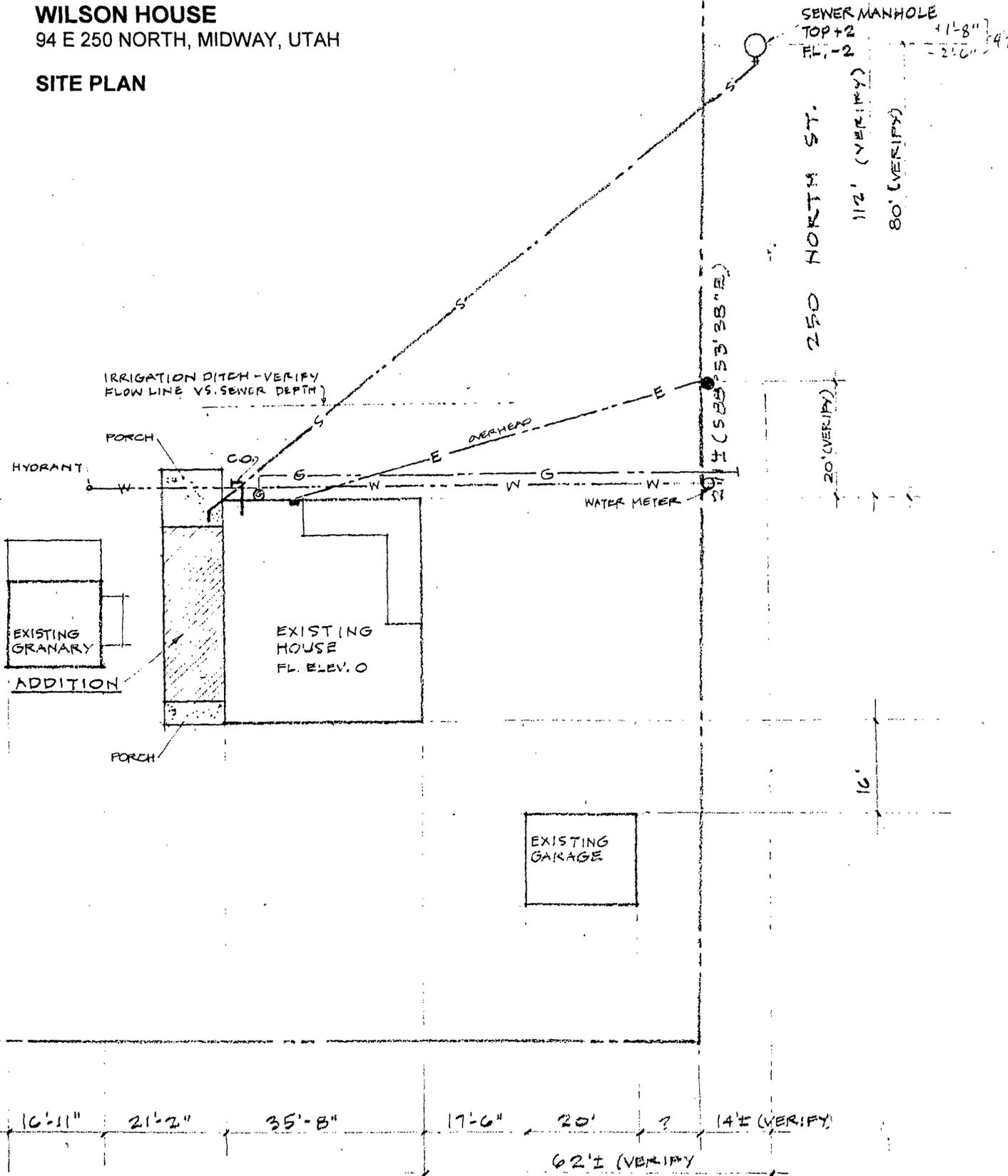
MAIN FLOOR PLAN

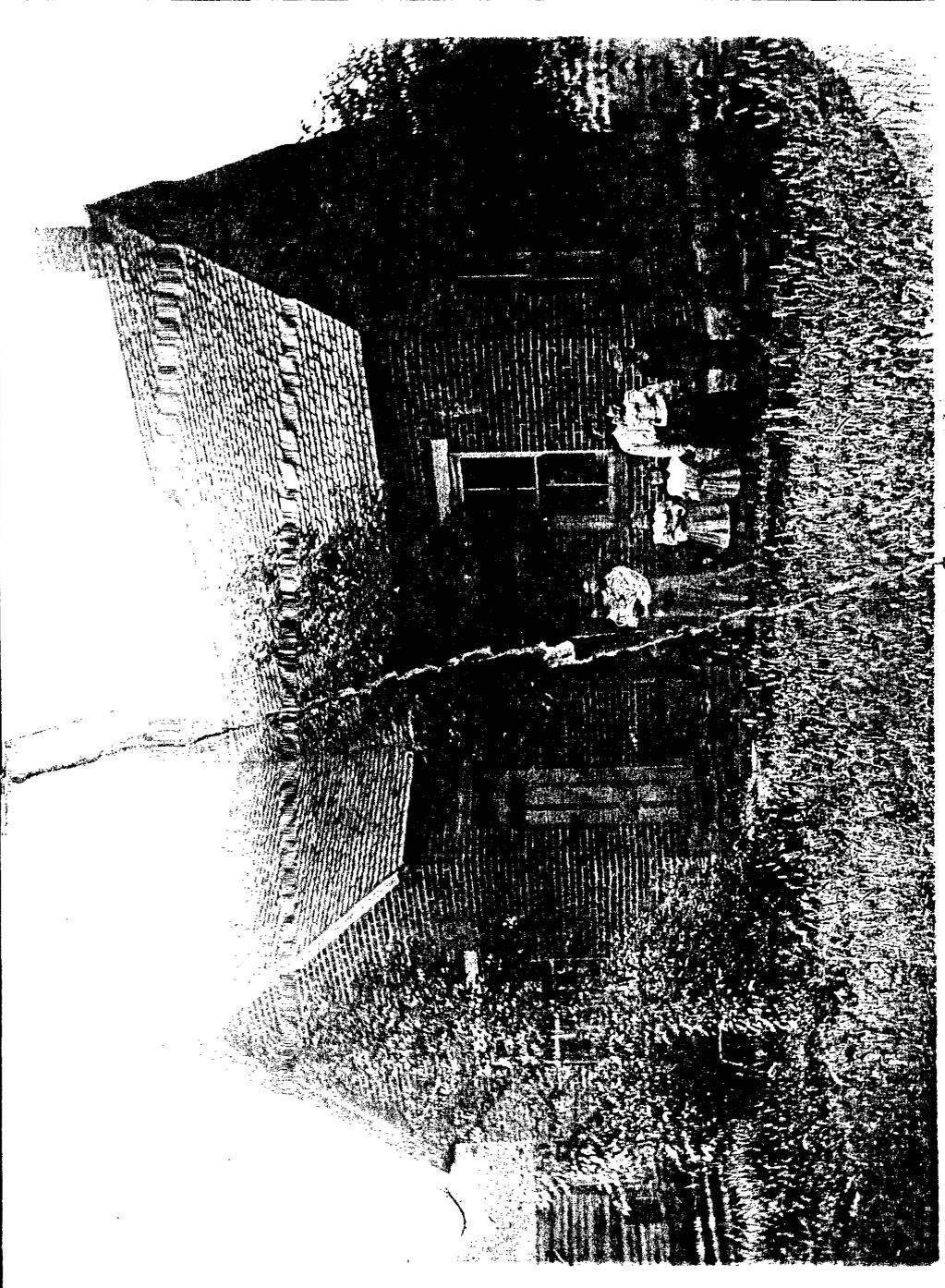
CONSTRUCTION PHASES

-  1894-18-96
-  1915
-  1989-1991

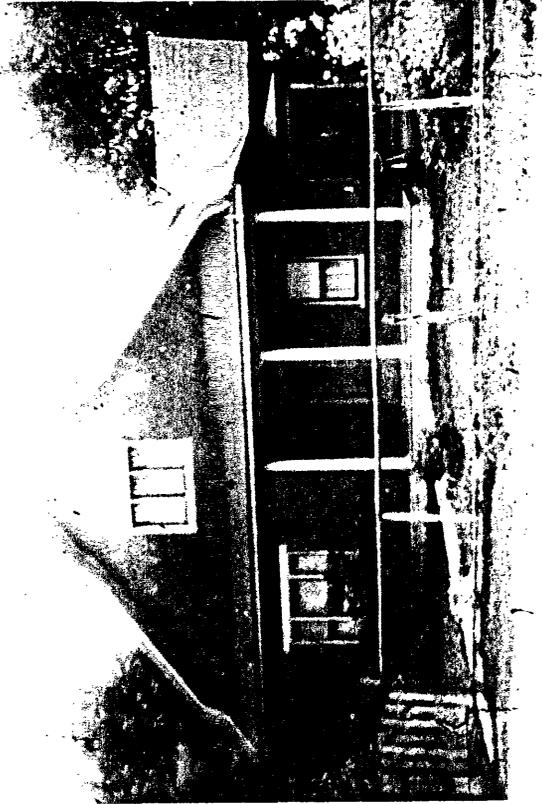
WILSON HOUSE
 94 E 250 NORTH, MIDWAY, UTAH

SITE PLAN





1907



1937