

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in the National Register of Historic Places 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 Midway Town Hall
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 120 West Main Street N/A not for publication
city or town Midway N/A 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 X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
[Signature] DSHPD 10-19-94
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 this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
____ See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register.
____ See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain): _____

[Signature] 12.1.94
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall
Entered in the
National Register

Midway Town Hall
Name of Property

Midway, Wasatch County, Utah
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>		Total

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

Public Works Buildings Thematic Nomination

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: city hall, town hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: civic, facility for volunteers
GOVERNMENT: post office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Tudor Revival

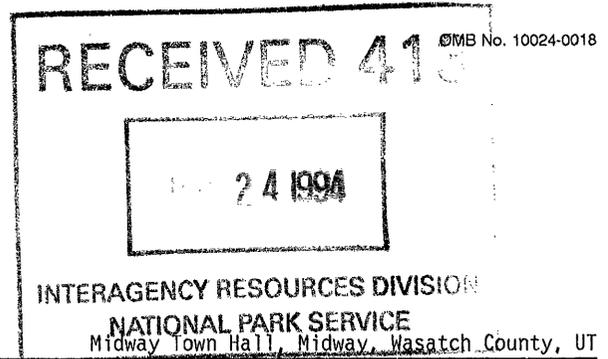
Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/limestone
walls Stone/limestone
roof Wood/shingle
other _____

Narrative Description

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

The Midway Town Hall is a large, two and one half story, local government center, town hall, and recreation facility. It is located on the site of the Old Fort Midway in the civic and recreation center of the town. Since its construction in 1941, it has been in continuous use as a gathering place for the town's social, recreational and government activities and remains the focal point of the community. Built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and with local labor, the hall contains a gymnasium, kitchen, stage, post office and office space for town government. Except for some modernization of plumbing and electrical systems, painting and wainscoting, the hall retains its original appearance and continues its historical associations with the town's community groups.

Its foundation and exterior walls are of local limestone rock, cut to a thickness of 19 to 20 inches. This rock is known locally as "pot-rock." The exterior walls are laid in a coursed ashlar fashion with scribed mortar joints. Its windows are steel casement with heavy, exposed 10 by 12 inch wood lintels, tapered downward at their ends. Prominent among its architectural style is the simulated half-timbering panels in all gable ends with more prominent display in the main (south) gable. Stucco infills the exposed timber. The heavy wooden rakes are supported by large wooden projecting brackets in an "S" molded pattern. Its eave height is 18 feet and the roof is steeply pitched with wooden shingles laid in the conventional pattern. The structure is composed of a dominant central block flanked by identical wings. The dominant forward facing gable roof is flanked by pairs of smaller one and one and one-half story wings on either side. The gable roofs of the side wings imitate the pitch of the main roof and are placed perpendicularly to the main, north-south section. Roof surfaces are wood shingle.

Its styling is unusual for public works sponsored buildings in that it departed from the more commonly encountered modern styles popular during the 1930s. This 17,000 square foot community building has characteristics reminiscent of the Arts and Crafts and Tudor Revival styles with its large two-and-one-half story central block with steeply pitched roof, rustic wooden lintels, brackets on the gable ends, its steeply pitched roof, half-timbering, and the 8 to 10 inch scribed wooden pendants projecting downward from the bottom of the half-timbers. Taken as a whole, the building suggests a Stavkirke (Norwegian) influence. Perhaps the architect was influenced by the large Swiss population in the area and accentuated the style through the use of Cantons (Swiss county symbols) located below the eaves on the projecting bays of the wings at the main elevation.

The building appears to be structurally sound, has been very well maintained and retains its architectural integrity and original appearance. Minor alterations include the replacing of the central main front door with a matching aluminum door, the inclusion of a second access door in the southeast wing of the building in 1960 to accommodate the enlarged post office. At the highest level of the front elevation, a Glockenspiel (full figure, half-scale rotating clock) was installed in 1987. It chimes on the hour and has added to the Swiss features of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 7 Page 2

Midway Town Hall, Midway, Wasatch County, UT

The pot-rock walls have been plastered on the interior. The other interior walls are frame with lathe and plaster. The floors are hardwood. The ceiling of the gymnasium portion of the building is gambrel shaped. In plan and function the interior is just as it was when built. In 1987-88 minor alterations were made to the interior that included the painting of cantons and Swiss motifs on the lobby walls, the addition of acoustical tile and new lighting to the gymnasium ceiling, installation of carpet wainscoting on the gymnasium walls, and upgrading of the kitchen and public toilets.

___ See continuation sheet

Midway Town Hall
Name of Property

Midway, Wasatch County, Utah
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all 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.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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

Politics/Government

Social history

Architecture

Period of Significance

1941

Significant Dates

1941

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect: WPA

Builder: Hauter, Fredrick O.

Name of repository:

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 8 Page 3

Midway Town Hall, Midway, Wasatch County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Midway Town Hall is historically significant for its long association with the fabric of the civic and governmental life of the community. Since its construction by the WPA in 1941 the hall has been the single most important structure in the town which has been involved with community affairs, serving as home for the local chapters of national and state organizations, the local post office, and the location of the town's civic offices. It is also significant because it helps document the impact of New Deal Programs in Utah, which was one of the states that the Great Depression of the 1930s most severely affected. Because the depression hit Utah so hard, Federal programs were extensive in the state and building programs were of great importance. During the 1930s virtually every public building constructed in Utah was built under Federal programs. Almost without exception none of the buildings would have been constructed when they were without the assistance of the Federal Government. The Midway Town Hall is architecturally significant as it displays unusual styling for public works-sponsored buildings and reflects the community's interest in their heritage.

Soon after the pioneers arrived in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake in 1847, they began to explore and occupy other surrounding areas. Urged on and even "called" to go into uninhabited areas by their leader, Brigham Young, they sought lands which would be suitable for ranching and farming. Among the many areas they occupied was Provo, some forty miles south of Salt Lake City. From there they then went north, up a large canyon and discovered a broad valley which was at an elevation of 5600 feet (some 1200 feet higher than the Provo area). They called it the Upper Provo Valley, now known as Heber Valley. One of the streams which drained the surrounding mountains to the west was called Snake Creek.

During the summer of 1859 several pioneers began building log homes and planting grain crops along this creek. A settlement developed along the higher elevations of Snake Creek just below where a stream called White Pine Creek joined Snake Creek and a larger group was forming some three to four miles downstream along Snake Creek. The upper community was in an area which contained a large number of hot springs and limestone mounds and became known as Mound City. Both communities grew until there were some fifty families living along Snake Creek in 1862. The threat of Indian attack forced the settlers to consolidate these two smaller communities within one fort. Each side pointed to advantages of constructing it within their location. A compromise was reached and all agreed to construct the fort mid-way between the two communities, and hence the name of the consolidated town was born--Midway, the name of the combined community which has remained.

One of the first tasks of the "new" town was to have a survey made and a public square laid out. Within this square a fort was constructed and approximately seventy-five log and earth cabins were hurriedly built or re-located within the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 8 Page 4

Midway Town Hall, Midway, Wasatch County, UT

walls. By the fall of 1866 all of the inhabitants of the area had been moved into their fortress, which they called Fort Midway. Fortunately there were no Indian raids on the fort, and within a few years the settlers began to abandon their homes within the fort and settle along the adjacent surveyed streets of the Town of Midway. The fort was removed and the site served, and still serves, as the Public Square of Midway and became the center of religious and government structures as well as a playground for the children.

By 1891 Midway had grown large enough that it became necessary to create separate civil and theological administrations and on June 31 of that year Midway was incorporated as a town. A Town Board was elected headed by a president.

The Great Depression had a major impact on Midway. In 1933 the area's largest bank closed, tying up the town funds and causing a major financial crisis. In 1934 the town sought a federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) loan for the purchase and improvements of Midway's water system. On January 1, 1934, Joseph E. Probst became the new board president and under his leadership the town continued to apply for WPA grants and in 1937 they were granted funds for the construction of sidewalks. William Haueter took office as board president on January 7, 1938 and under his direction plans for the construction of a town hall and community center began on January 11, 1939 when the Town Board met with members and leaders of the community. The agenda was to see if there was enough public support to build such a building. The project was unanimously accepted. They sought and obtained WPA help and received a \$30,534 allotment for construction. The balance of the total cost of \$50,000 was obtained from local cash and labor contributions. The old town hall and a frame post office building were demolished to make way for the new hall.

Construction was completed in June, 1941 and was dedicated on June 13, 1941. Plans were provided by the WPA. F.O. Haueter, the Board President's brother, was the contractor. It was initially called the Haueter Building, in honor of the mayor. Then it was called the Midway Recreation Center. Since late 1941 it has been known as the Town Hall.

Midway has long been known as a strong community-pride city. In 1947 a group called the Midway Boosters was formed and began organizing a number of citizen-involved events including a garden club and a Harvest Festival. The festival grew and soon became an attraction to citizens from hundreds of miles around. Because of the large Swiss influence in Midway, it became known as "SWISS DAYS". The Town Hall serves as the focal point of this annual event, and also has set the pace in Midway for the use of "Swiss-style" theme in many of the towns homes and businesses.

This building is part of the Public Works Buildings Thematic Nomination and is significant because it helps document the impact of New Deal programs in Utah, which was one of the states that the Great Depression of the 1930s most severely affected. In 1933 Utah had an unemployment rate of 63 percent, the fourth highest in the country and for the period 1932-1940 Utah's unemployment rate averaged 25 percent. Because the depression hit Utah so hard, federal programs were extensive in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 8 Page 5

Midway Town Hall, Midway, Wasatch County, UT

state. Overall, per capita federal spending in Utah during the 1930s was 9th among the 48 states, and the percentage of workers on federal work projects was far above the national average. Building programs were of great importance. During the 1930s virtually every public building constructed in Utah, including county courthouses, city halls, fire stations, national guard armories, public school buildings, and a variety of others, were built under federal programs by one of several agencies, including the Civil Works Administration (CWA), the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), the National Youth Administration (NYA), the Works Progress Administration (WPA), or the Public Works Administration (PWA), and almost without exception none of the buildings would have been built when they were without the assistance of the federal government.

The Midway Town Hall is one of 226 buildings constructed in Utah during the 1930s and early 1940s under the WPA and other New Deal programs. Of those 226 buildings, 130 are still standing and are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This is one of 22 city halls that were built, 17 of which are still standing. In Wasatch County, 2 buildings were constructed, this one and the Heber City Library, which still stands.

Architectural Significance: The architectural significance of this building is reflected in its combination of both a style and a material--indigenous stone called "pot rock"--that are reminiscent of the past. Its craftsmanship and styling are distinctive for the area, and as one of the first buildings to consciously incorporate "Swiss" features and local "pot-rock" stone it describes the strong sense of community pride. The choice of Tudor Revival styling underscores the design eclecticism of public works architecture in general.

___ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 9 Page 6

Midway Town Hall, Midway, Wasatch County, UT

Bibliography

- Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.
- Dalgleish, Marie from the works of Verna B. Probst. An Historical Buildings Tour of Midway, Utah, Volume I. Midway: Midway Historical Commission, 1990.
- Midway 2nd Ward & Midway Reflections, 1859-1989. Midway: Utah Second Ward, 1990.
- Mortimer, Wm. James. How Beautiful Upon the Mountains: A Centennial History of Wasatch County. Published by the Wasatch County chapter of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1963.
- Under Wasatch Skies: A History of Wasatch County, 1858-1900. Salt Lake City: Deseret News Press, 1954.
- Personal Interviews of the following residents of Midway: Mr. Kay Probst (former postmaster); Wilburn Huffaker (former Mayor of Midway and board member when the Town Hall was built); Carolyn Hogwood, Chairperson, Midway Historical Society.
- Salt Lake Tribune. June 6, 1941, describing the completion of the Town Hall, with a May, 1941 photograph of the building and a short article.
- Wasatch Wave, June, 1941, which describe the Town Hall and its dedication event.
- Biographical sketch of the Haueter family. William was Mayor during the time of construction, and his brother, F.O. was the contractor.

Midway Town Hall
Name of Property

Midway, Wasatch County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/5/9/3/3/0 4/4/8/4/5/4/0
Zone Easting Northing
C / / / / / / / / / /

B / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing
D / / / / / / / / / /

Verbal Boundary Description

Property Tax No. OMI-0075-0010-034. The SE quadrant of Block 10.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

The boundaries were selected because they were historically and are currently associated with the Town Hall.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Varley, C. Ray, Historical Architecture Consultant
organization _____ date August 1994
street & number 4743 Pintail Court telephone (801)265-1166
city or town Holladay state UT zip code 84117

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Continuation Sheets

Property Owner

name Midway City
street & number 75 North 100 West telephone (801)654-3227
city or town Midway state UT zip code 84049

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 7

Midway Town Hall, Midway, Wasatch County, UT

Common Label Information:

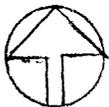
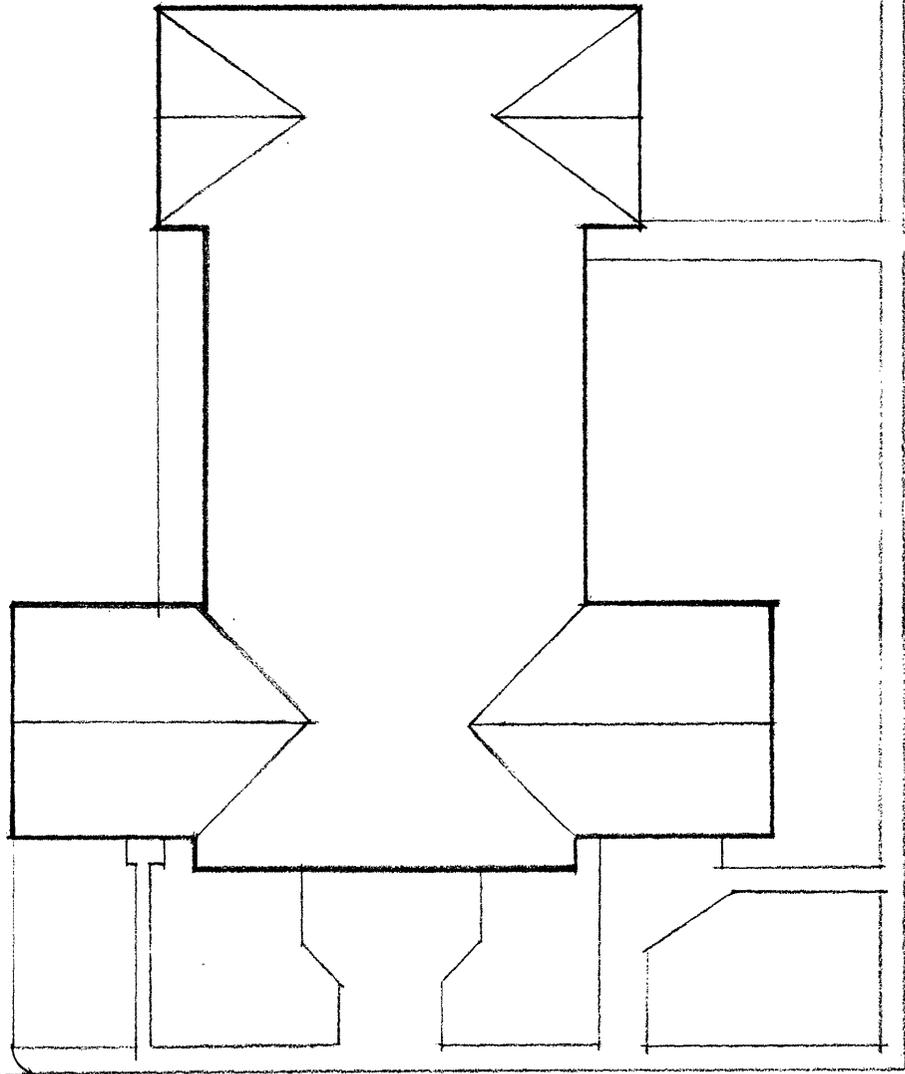
1. Midway Town Hall
2. Midway, Wasatch County, Utah
3. Photographer: C. Ray Varley
4. Date: August 1994
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photograph No. 1:

6. S elevation of building. Camera facing N.

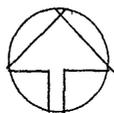
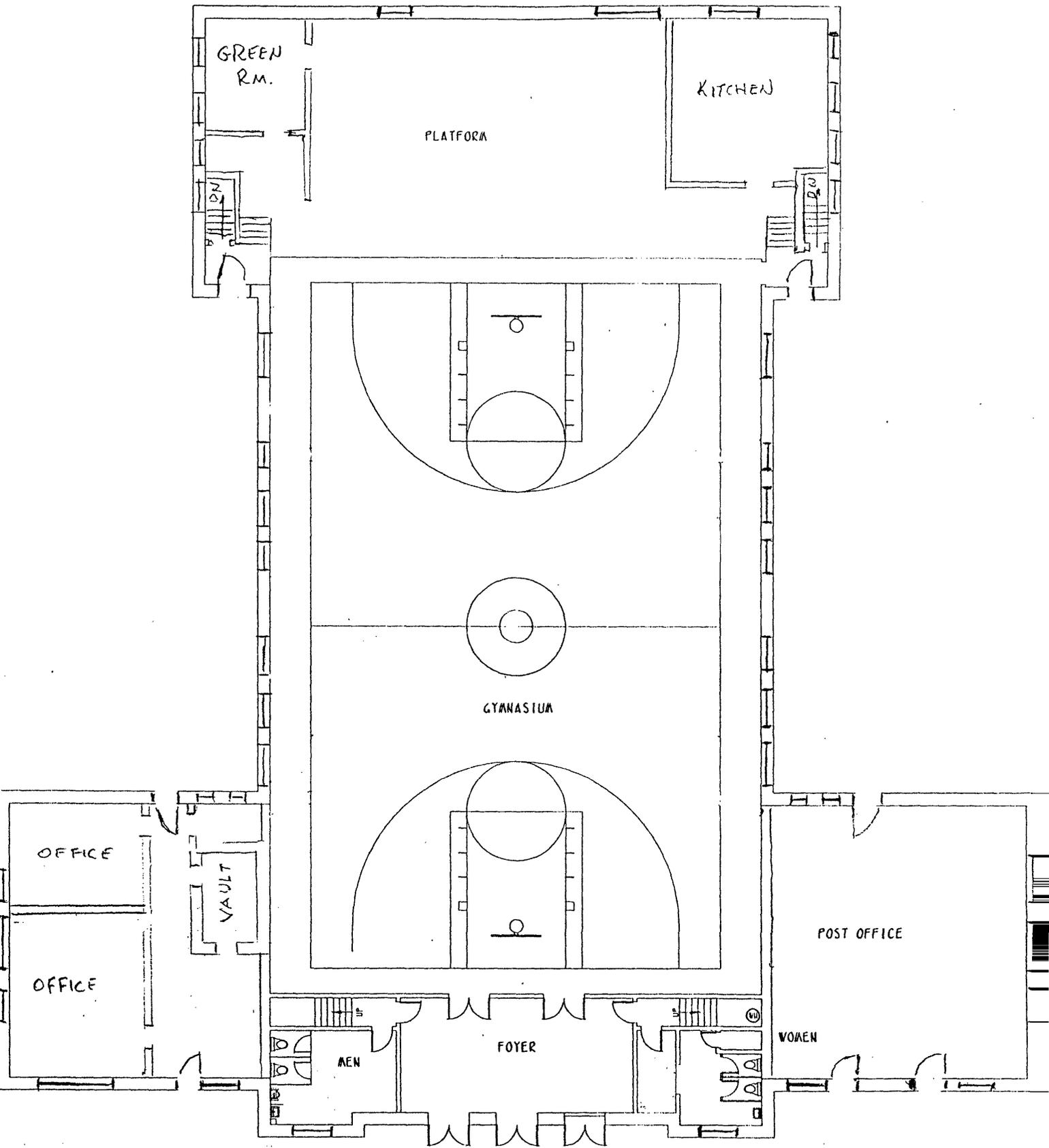
Photograph No. 2:

6. SE elevation of building. Camera facing NW.

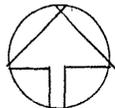
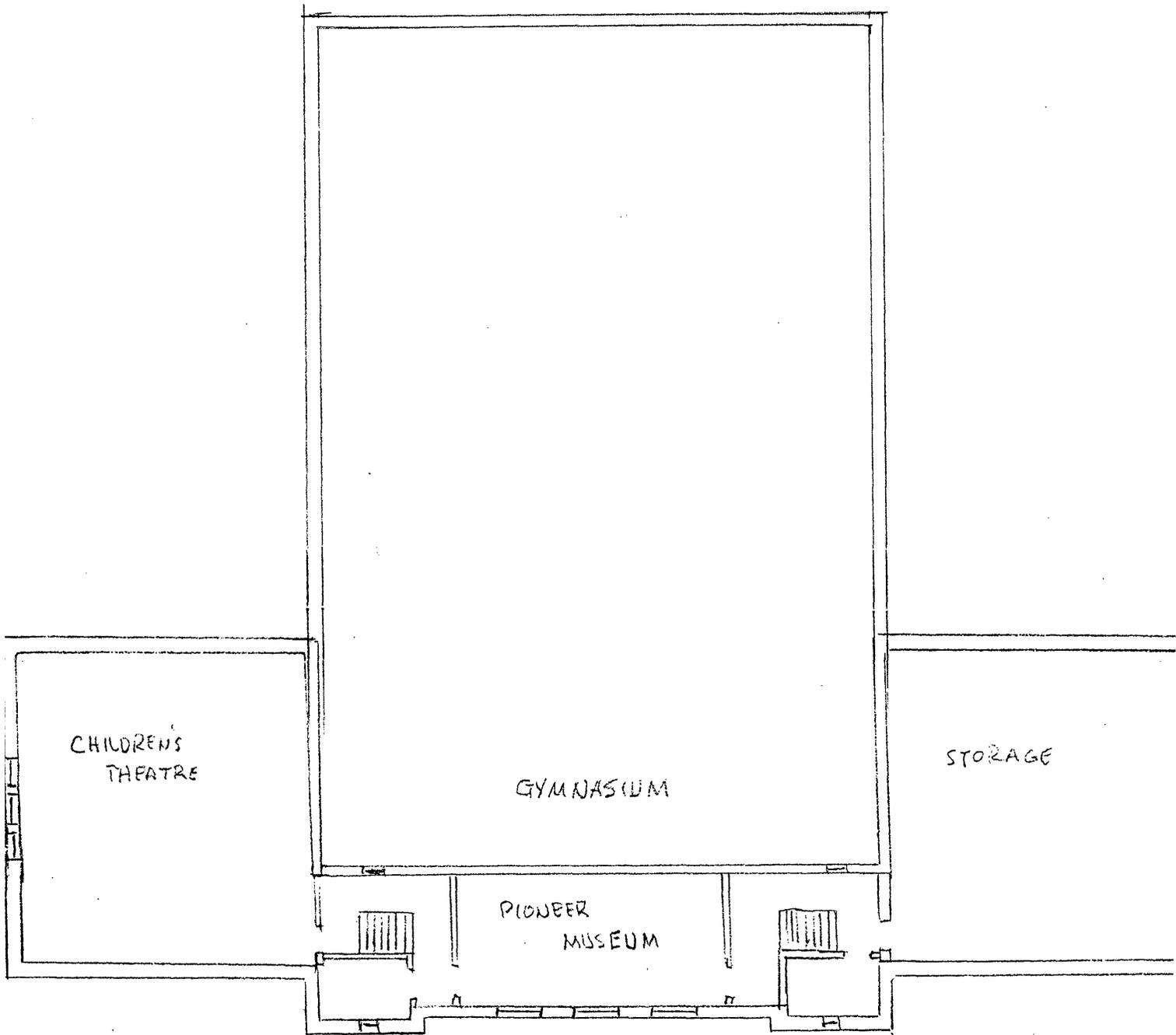


MIDWAY TOWN HALL
ROOF & SITE PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

07/94



MIDWAY TOWN HALL
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



MIDWAY TOWN HALL
SECOND FLOOR PLAN