

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 Bigelow Apartments

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town 225 S. 400 East not for publication

city or town Salt Lake City vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84111

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] 11/15/04
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] 12/30/04
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall

Bigelow Apartments
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic Resources of Salt Lake City (Urban Apartments)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
Jacobethan Revival
Other: Apartment Block B

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
roof BUILT-UP
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

Bigelow Apartments
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake 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 _____
- COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT _____
- SOCIAL HISTORY _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1930 - 1954 _____

Significant Dates

1930-1931 _____

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Archelaus Fillingame: architect & builder _____

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

Bigelow Apartments
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.36 acres

UTM References

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

1 1/2 4/2/5/8/4/0 4/5/1/2/7/0/0
Zone Easting Northing

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

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

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEG NW COR LOT 4, BLK 48, PLAT B, SLC SUR: E 330 FT; S 46.5 FT; W 330 FT; N 46.5 FT TO BEG.

Property Tax No. 16-06-253-011

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those which have been historically and continue to be associated with the property.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky

organization Preservation Documentation Resource date September 23, 2004

street & number P.O. Box 58766 telephone (801) 581-1497

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 Bracken Development LLC

street & number 313 Maryfield Road telephone (801)

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84108

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. 7 Page 1

Bigelow Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The Bigelow Apartment building, built between 1930 and 1931, is located at 225 South 400 East in Salt Lake City, Utah. The apartment house is a three-story brick building on a concrete foundation with a flat, built-up roof. The building is long and narrow measuring 33 by 173 feet. The Bigelow consists of thirty units arranged along three floors of double-loaded corridors. The stylistic elements are period revival and Jacobethan. The west, north and south elevations are constructed of a dark red striated brick in a running bond with flush mortar joints. The rear (east) elevation is commercial grade brick. In December 2003, a complete rehabilitation of the Bigelow Apartments using state and federal tax credits was completed.

The Jacobethan ornamentation is found only on the façade (west elevation), which faces 400 East. The façade is divided into three bays flanked by giant brick piers. The center bay (where the stairs and corridors are located) projects slightly and features a simple gable at the top. On either side of the gable is a sloping asphalt-shingled roof, which also serves as the parapet. The main entrance is in the central bay and features a half-glass door (probably not original, date unknown) flanked by sidelights and a cast concrete elliptical door surround. Above the entrance is a sign reading BIGELOW (the sign was restored and is now functioning). The second floor window is a pair of six-over-six double hung windows. The third floor window is multi-pane with a rounded brick hood highlighted by cast concrete keystones. The gable is capped with light-colored cast concrete with a cast concrete diamond at the apex. Between the second and third floor windows, the brick is laid in a decorative basket weave. The other bays feature the apartment windows, pairs of one-over-one double-hung windows. All the windows on the façade and rear elevation are original and were refurbished during the rehabilitation. The wood trim is currently painted yellow and green. The concrete foundation is barely visible above ground and there is a one-step concrete stoop at the main entrance.

The north and south elevations are similar with rows of one-over-one double-hung wood windows slightly recessed and alternating between the brick walls. The windows on the north and south elevations were replaced with wood windows similar to the originals. The south elevation has a secondary entrance in the center. Six metal fire escapes have been installed on the north and south elevations (three each side, installed before 1955). The only other alteration to the exterior was the cutting of a number of small vents (cut prior to the rehabilitation). Another entrance with a full multi-light door and sidelights is located on the rear (east) elevation. At the southeast corner of the building, a dilapidated corrugated metal shed structure over the basement access was replaced with a wood structure with a similar footprint and profile. The shed surrounds a tall brick chimney. The rehabilitation included cleaning the brick and repointing mortar joints. Historic doors and hardware was retained and restored where feasible. Plumbing, electrical and HVAC systems was updated.

On the interior the building has approximately 16,600 square feet of space divided between the three residential floors and a partial basement in the rear. Stairs are located at the front, rear and on the south elevation. There are ten apartments per floor. The original configuration apartments included nine one-bedroom units and twenty-one studio apartments. The communal laundry room was moved from the rear of the building to the front. Each unit has a kitchenette and bathroom. The fixtures in the apartments are original. Some original

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Bigelow Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

interior doors have been replaced. Before the rehabilitation, the condition of the apartments ranged from poor to fair. The rehabilitation work included repairing all interior surfaces and installing new fixtures, cabinets, and tile, in the kitchens and bathrooms. The building has new finishes throughout. The radiators were refurbished and are functioning. The stairwells are painted tan and mauve dividing by a yellow chair rail. The stair rails (also painted yellow) are wrought iron (probably from the 1950s or 1960s). Each apartment features a milk delivery door from the hall (now blocked).

The building sits on a deep, narrow lot (46.5 feet by 330 feet). Most of the space is covered with asphalt for parking. A concrete wall along the north property line at the rear was once part of a covered parking structure (built in 1931 and demolished probably in the 1980s). The only landscaping is lawn in front with two trees in the parking strip and some overgrown vegetation near the north elevation of the building. There is a historic fire hydrant located near the west entrance to the Bigelow Apartments. The north property line is partially fenced with chain link. The south property line is a shared right of way with the Chapman Apartments and the Chapman Place Cottages. All three buildings are associated and part of the proposed rehabilitation. The Bigelow Apartments are located near downtown Salt Lake City in a mixed-use neighborhood. The area includes a number of contemporaneous apartment houses, pioneer and Victorian era homes, and both historic and non-historic commercial and institutional buildings. The Bigelow Apartments is eligible for the National Register within the Salt Lake City Urban Apartments Multiple Property Documentation. The building is a contributing resource in its Salt Lake City neighborhood.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Bigelow Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Bigelow Apartments, built between 1930 and 1931, is significant under Criterion A and Criterion C for its association with the urbanization of Salt Lake City in the early twentieth century. The apartment building meets the registration requirements of the Multiple Property Documentation for the *Historic Resources of Salt Lake City, Urban Expansion into the Early Twentieth Century, 1890s-1930s*, also known as the *Salt Lake City Urban Apartments MPS*. Between 1900 and 1930, Salt Lake City experienced rapid growth and the urban apartment building emerged as a new housing option in the neighborhoods near the city's commercial center. The building's first owner and developer, Archelaus Fillingame, also served as architect and builder. The Bigelow Apartments is architecturally significant as a well-executed and well-preserved example of the Jacobethan Revival double-loaded corridor apartment house. The Bigelow Apartments contribute to the historic resources of one of Salt Lake City's oldest neighborhoods.

History Of The Bigelow Apartments:

The land occupied by the Bigelow Apartments was owned by members of the Malin family, descendants of some of Utah's earliest settlers. Samuel B. Malin sold the property to George Bowles and George A. Bowles, a father-and-son-contracting firm, in 1926. The Bowles family also acquired the adjacent property to the south and built the Benworth Apartments (later called Chapman Apartments) at 227 South in 1927. In 1928 the Bowles family sold the property to Construction Securities Company, who only held it for a year before selling it to Archelaus Fillingame in 1929. On September 10, 1930, Fillingame filed a building permit for a "three-story brick apartment house" with thirty units to be constructed at a cost of \$120,000. A. Fillingame was listed as owner and builder.

Archelaus Fillingame was born in Purvis, Mississippi, on September 27, 1882.¹ He moved to Salt Lake City as a young man in 1897. He had a wife, Annie Castelo, and a daughter, Kathlyn Fillingame. Archelaus Fillingame had several occupations: developer, builder, contractor, architect and apartment house owner. His listing in the city directories noted a full range of services: "I Buy Lots, Build Homes and Sell Them, If You Own Your Lot See Me About Building, I will Finance You."² Apparently, he was also a good promoter. Prior to construction the Bigelow project is mentioned twice in the real estate section of the *Salt Lake Tribune*. One article in the June 8, 1930, reported on an announcement made by A. Fillingame and L.A. Thomsen (president of the Realty Company of Utah who negotiated the deal) that construction would begin on the building June 15th. A second article dated July 27, 1930, reported that the groundbreaking had taken place. A third man, Parley Anderson, was to be the new owner of the building, but according to the title abstract that transaction

¹ Historic documents include several variant spellings of his first name (e.g. Archalus, Archlaus, Archelous), but he is usually listed simply as A. Fillingame.

² *Salt Lake City Polk Directory*, 1925.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Bigelow Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

never took place. A. Fillingame and the Publix Realty Company held the title until Fillingame's death on April 19, 1945.

At \$120,000 the Bigelow Apartment building was slightly more expensive to construct than its contemporaries. According to the newspaper reports, the building was semi-fireproof with brick walls and a reinforced concrete base. In addition to the thirty-unit building, twelve garages were built in the rear for the tenants (demolished 1980s). The building was eighty-five percent occupied soon after construction and increased to 100 percent by 1935. It remained mostly occupied through the 1940s. The first listing in the city directory gives some information about the early tenants. The majority were married couples. Three widows are among the heads of household. Those who have occupations listed on mostly middle-class workers. There are five salesman, three clerks, an insurance agent, a barber, an attendant, a postal employee, a railroad conductor, an accountant, a dentist, a student, and a Goodyear tire serviceman. One wife was listed with employment as a cashier. Only a third of the tenants stayed more than three years, and none remained longer than eight.

Annie Fillingame sold the building in 1948 to William M. & Rose B. Hodson. Two years the Hodsons sold the property to Roy and Jennie D. Free. The Free family retained ownership until 1958. During World War II the building was fully occupied, but by the early 1950s the suburban flight of the middle class was in full swing. The Bigelow Apartments would never be fully occupied again in the twentieth century. Through the 1940s and 1950s, the managers were married women living on site with their husbands. In general, there were fewer couples and more singles, including widows. By the mid-1950s half of the heads of household were women. The property was sold to George B. and Annie Christopulos in 1958. The Christopulos family later purchased the Benworth-Chapman Apartments to the south. In 1984 Christopulos Enterprises sold both properties to Diamond Venizelos, who became the on-site manager as well. By 1990, the occupancy rate had dropped to thirty-six percent. In 1980s and 1990s, the building was among numerous downtown apartments with a high vacancy rate. Bracken Development LLC purchased the property in 2002. The rehabilitation of the Bigelow Apartments, the Benworth-Chapman Apartments and the Chapman Place Cottages, was executed in 2002 and 2003. The rehabilitation was designed to attract new tenants to the urban neighborhood. The newly restored Bigelow Apartments are currently fully occupied.

Salt Lake City Development And The Architecture Of The Bigelow Apartments:

On July 24, 1847, a small contingent of members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) entered the Salt Lake Valley under the direction of Brigham Young. On August 2, 1847, a little more than a week later, the first city survey, known as Plat A, consisting of 135 blocks, was completed. The land was divided into ten-acre blocks, each containing eight lots of one and one-quarter acres. Streets were 132 wide feet. One house could be constructed on each lot with a standard setback of twenty feet from the front of the property. Within two years, the population of Salt Lake City had grown to 6,000. In 1948, the sixty-three blocks of Plat B was surveyed and given identical restrictions. The Bigelow Apartments is located on Block 45 of Plat B.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Bigelow Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

By the turn of the century, Salt Lake City had grown from an agrarian village to a bustling urban metropolis. The coming of the railroads brought an increase in every type of manufacturing and commerce, as well as an enormous influx of immigrant laborers and their families. The population of Salt Lake City increased from 20,000 in the 1880s to over 92,000 by 1910. The original lots of the each ten-acre block had been divided and subdivided and most of the Plat B lands had inner block streets. During this period there was a great range of architecture in the early neighborhoods. Pioneer settlement adobe and frame hall-parlors were intermingled with brick and frame Victorian cottages. Multiple-family dwellings first appeared as double houses, which became very popular in the 1890s.

By the turn of the century the city core had developed into an urban commercial district with high-rise office buildings and multiple streetcar lines. During the first half of the twentieth century, the rapid increase in the city's population created a demand for housing that was met by two diametrically opposed types of housing: central city apartments and subdivision homes.³ The city instigated massive urban improvement projects such as water mains, sewage facilities, electrical lines and telephone service, both in the central city and in the emerging suburbs. Rising land values and urban congestion made the apartment house a feasible investment for developers. This was noted in a *Salt Lake Tribune* that appeared in 1902, just as the first major apartments were being constructed: "It is generally recognized by farseeing investors that the period of cottages in Salt Lake has reached its highest point and the period of flat buildings, marking another stage in the evolution from town to city, has just begun."⁴ Over 180 apartment buildings, all built by private investors, were constructed in Salt Lake City during the first three decades of the twentieth century

The emergence of apartment building also presented a practical housing alternative for those residents who could not (or would not) take advantage the increasing attractive and convenient suburbs. Though a few early urban apartments were luxury units, the vast majority consisted of apartments for the middle class. The gradual transformation of some of these buildings into housing for the inner-city poor did not take place until the last quarter of the century. In fact, the economic status of the early apartment dwellers was virtually the same as that of suburban homeowners of the same period, middle and upper-middle class. The major difference between the two groups was transitory nature of apartment dwellers. Tenants were often in transitional phases of their lives. Common occupants include newly married or childless couples, widows and widowers, retirees, and working single adults. The early tenants of the Bigelow Apartments were representative of these demographic trends.

Architecturally, the Bigelow Apartments, built between 1930 and 1931, is typical for the period. There are two basic building types that account for 93 percent of the city's urban apartments: the walk-up and the double-loaded corridor. The Bigelow Apartments is an example of the double-loaded corridor. A pioneer-era adobe house near the street was demolished to make way for the apartment house. The deep narrow lot was suited to the long narrow apartment type and there was even room for a row of covered parking for those tenants with automobiles. The Jacobethan style was very popular in the 1920s and 1930s and a number of apartments with

³ Roger Roper, *Salt Lake Urban Apartments MPS*, 1989.

⁴ *Salt Lake Tribune*, July 27, 1902: 32. Quoted in *MPS*.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Bigelow Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

details similar to the Bigelow are found in the area. The obituary of Archelaus Fillingame notes that he was the owner of several apartments at the time of his death. The obituary does not mention any architectural training and it is clear he thought of himself as a builder.

The Bigelow Apartments currently meets all registration requirements for eligibility under the *Salt Lake Urban Apartments MPS*. The rehabilitation work is being submitted for state and federal historic preservation tax credits and is unlikely to affect eligibility. The building is in good condition and contributes to the historic resources of Salt Lake City.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Bigelow Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Bibliography

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Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940, A Guide*. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1988.

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Peterson, Jay. *Engineering Report, Property Condition Survey & Capital Needs Assessment of Bigelow Apartments, 225 & 227 South 400 East, Salt Lake City, Utah*. Prepared for Bracken Development LLC, April 1, 2002.

Polk Directories, Salt Lake City, 1925-1990. Published by R.L. Polk & Co. Available at the Utah State Historical Society and the Marriott Library, University of Utah.

Roper, Roger V. *Historic Resources of Salt Lake City, Urban Expansion into the Early Twentieth Century, 1890s-1930s, [Salt Lake City Urban Apartments] Multiple Property Documentation Form*. Prepared 1989. Available at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

[Salt Lake City Building Permit Register]. Available at the Utah State Historical Society.

[Salt Lake County Tax Cards]. Available at the Salt Lake County Archives.

[Salt Lake County Title Abstracts]. Available at the Salt Lake County Recorder's Office.

Salt Lake Tribune.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Salt Lake City, 1911 and 1950. Available at the Utah State Historical Society and the University of Utah Marriott Library

[Utah State Historical Society Burials Database]. Available online at Historical Society's website: (ntapps.dced.state.ut.us).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Bigelow Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information

1. Bigelow Apartments
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: July 1, 2004
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Archival Photographs:

Photo No. 1:

6. West and south elevations of building. Camera facing north east.

Photo No. 2:

6. West and north elevations of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 3:

6. East and south elevations of building. Camera facing west.

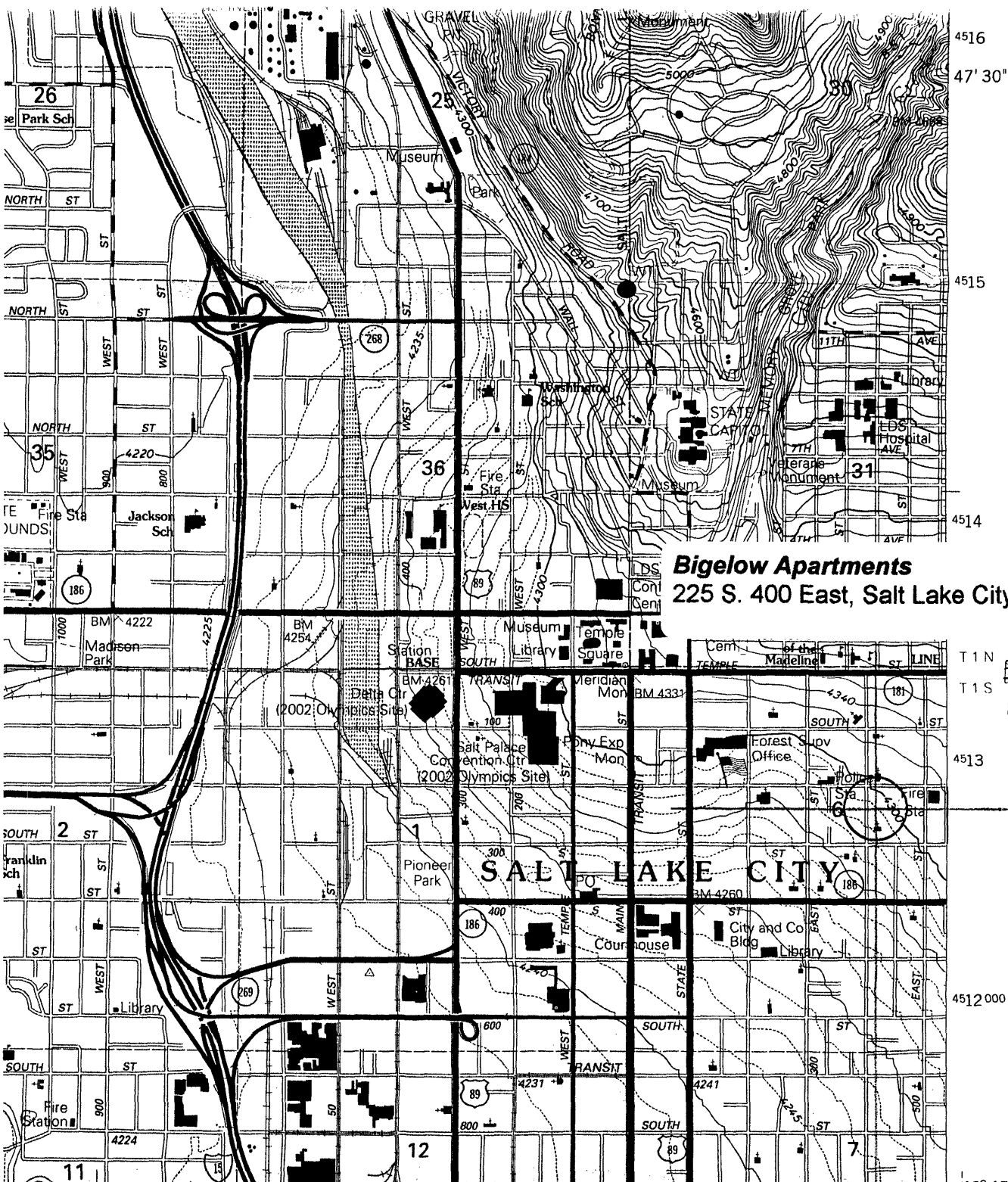
Supplemental Photographs:

Photo No. 4:

6. West elevation, front entrance detail. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 5:

6. Interior, sample apartment, living room to kitchen. Camera facing southeast.

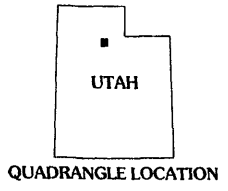
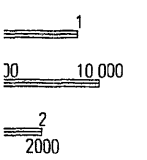


Bigelow Apartments
 225 S. 400 East, Salt Lake City, Utah

Zone 12
E 425844
N 452700

ISBN 0-607-97249-1
 9 780607 972498

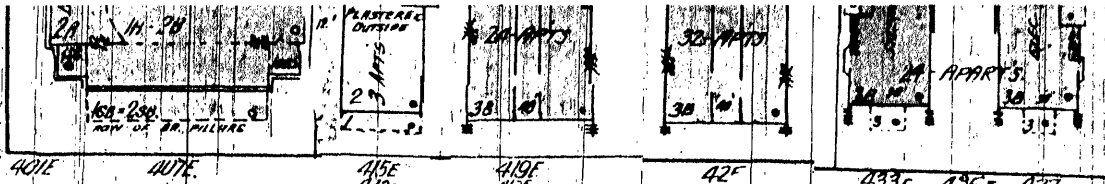
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HIGHWAYS AND ROADS			
Interstate		Primary highway	
U. S.		Secondary highway	
State		Light-duty road	
County		Composition: Unspecified...	
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars		Paved	
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles		Gravel	
National Forest Trail		Dirt	
		Unimproved; 4 wheel drive	
		Trail	
		Gate; Barrier	

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES			
1	2	3	1 Saltair NE
			2 Farmington
			3 Bountiful Peak
4		5	4 Saltair
			5 Fort Douglas
			6 Magna
6	7	8	7 Salt Lake City South
			8 Sugar House

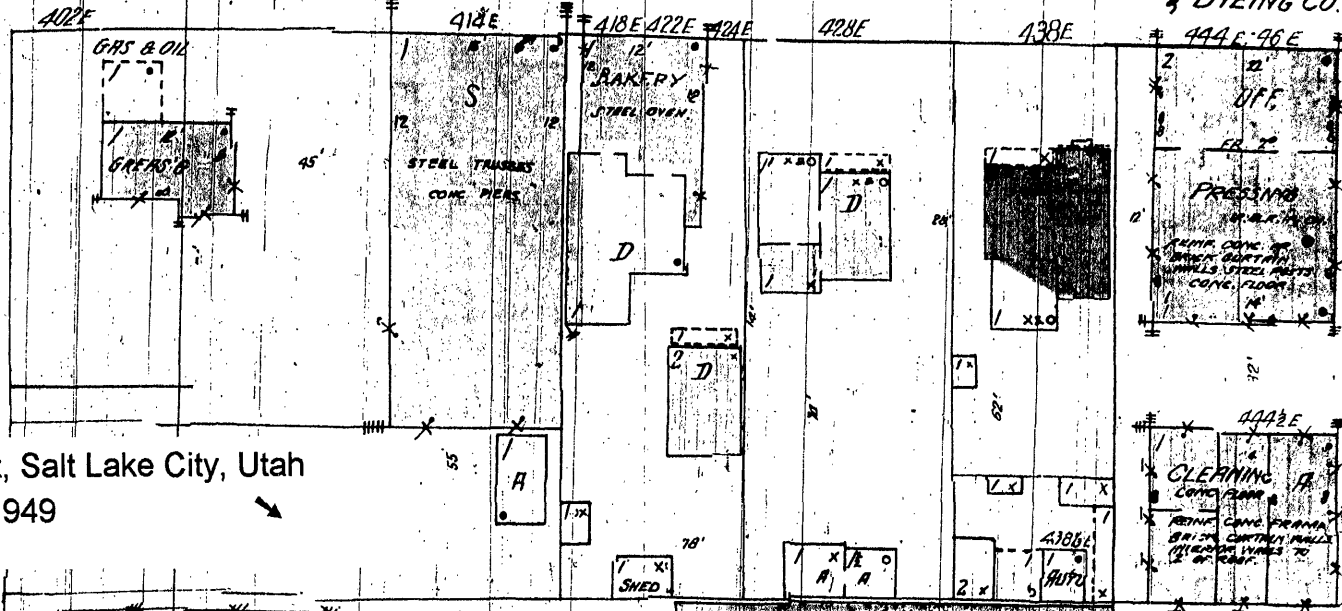
SALT LAKE CITY NORTH, UT
 1998



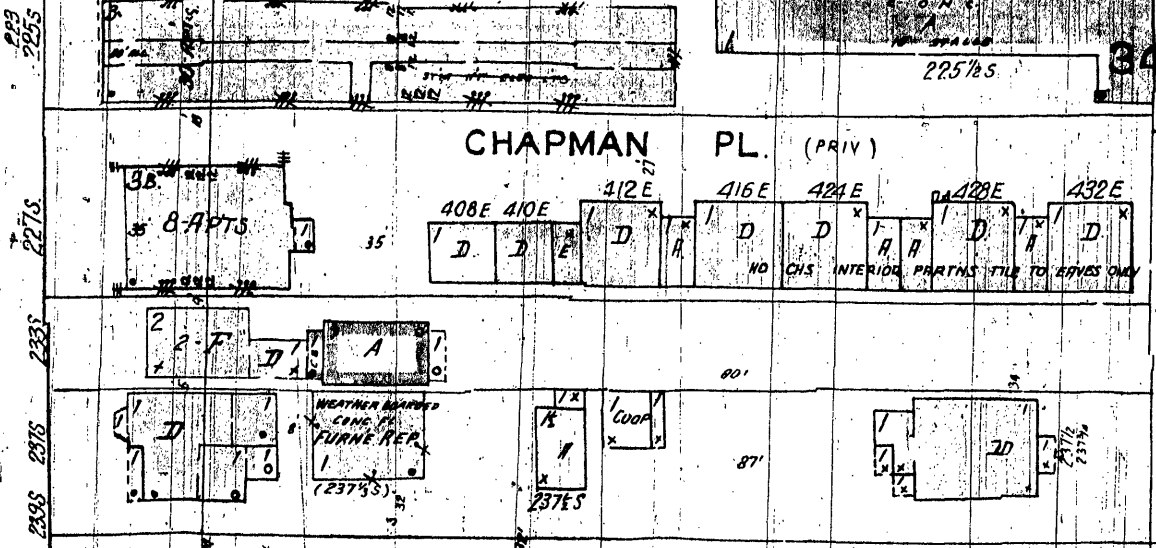
6" W PIPE
6" W PIPE

2ND ST. S.

REGAL CLEANING & DYEING CO.



225 S. 400 East, Salt Lake City, Utah
Sanborn Map, 1949

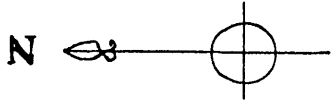
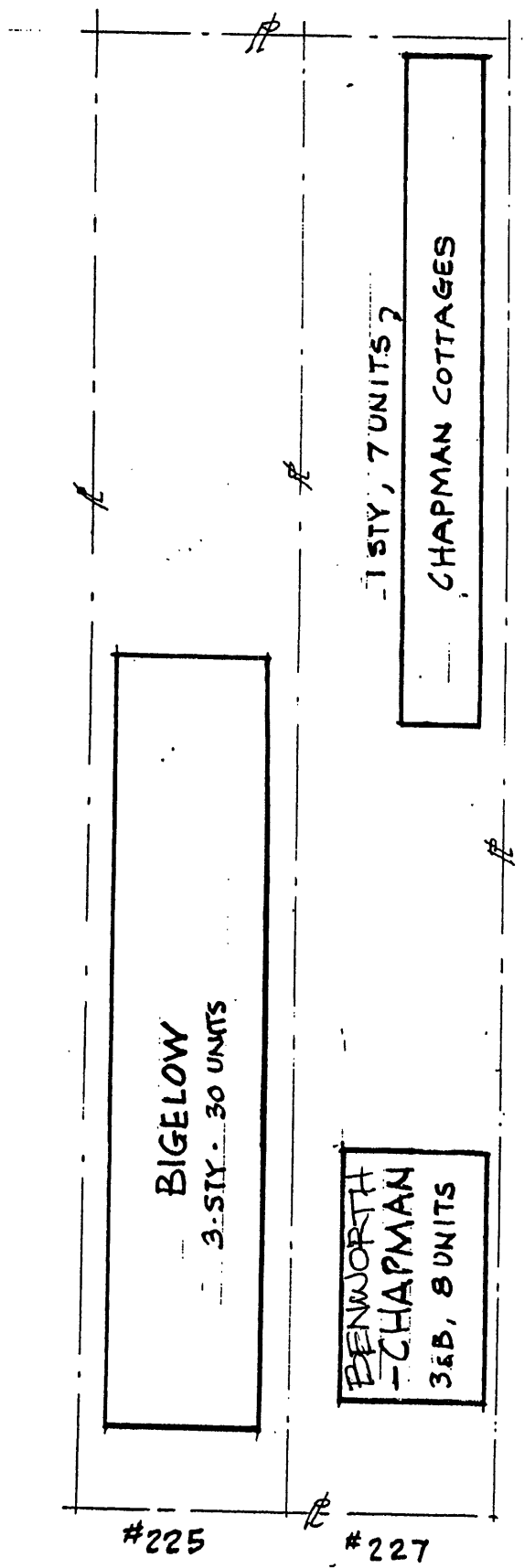


255

6" W PIPE

Bigelow Apts.
225 S. 400 E.

Benworth-Chapman Apts. & Cottages SITE PLAN
227 S. 400 East, Salt Lake City, Utah



2 TAX LOTS
TOTAL 30,690 # (0.7 ACRES)

400 EAST STREET

1" = 40'-0"