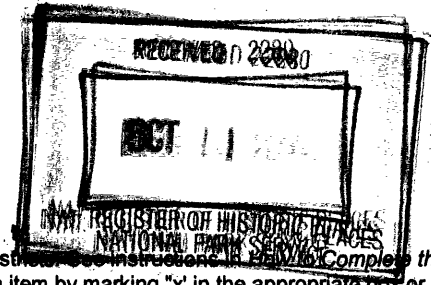


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions. 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 Ashby Apartments

other name/site number Gooch Apts (1925-1929); Suzanne Apts (1930-1936)

2. Location

street & town 358 E. 100 South not for publication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] Date 10/6/2006
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 of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 11/16/2006

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	
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.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic Resources of Salt Lake City (Urban Apartments)

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Mission Style

OTHER: Apartment Block B type

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

Ashby 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.)

Areas of Significance
(enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
- SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
1925 - 1956

Significant Dates
1925-1926; 1929; 1936

Significant Persons
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Danquart Weggeland: architect

Bowers Investment & Construction Company: builders

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 # _____

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

Ashby Apartments
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 0.21 acres

UTM References

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

1 1/2 4/2/5/7/0/0 4/5/1/3/0/6/0
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 121 FT FR NW COR LOT 6, BLK 50, PLAT B, SLC SUR: E 55 FT; S 10 RDS; W 55 FT; N 10 RDS TO BEG.

Property Tax No. 16-06-205-006

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 14, 2006

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 Melvin Grossgold, Glenfinnan Properties LLC

street & number 313 Maryfield Road telephone (801) 484-4775

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

Ashby Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The Ashby Apartment building, constructed 1925-1926, is located at 358 E. 100 South in Salt Lake City, Utah. The apartment house is a 3½-story brick building on a concrete foundation with a flat, built-up roof. The apartment building is a double-loaded corridor walk-up with eight units on each floor. There are three units and a laundry room in the basement. Curvilinear ornamentation on the parapet above the front entrance suggests a modest Mission-style influence, but in other aspects the building is a simple period-revival style apartment block. The building is long and narrow measuring approximately 38 x 112 feet. A rehabilitation of the building, using state and federal tax credits, was completed in December 2005.

The building is constructed of three different types of brick. The façade (north elevation) features a variegated purple-colored fired brick. The mortar is slightly raked. Ornamentation is mainly found in the masonry details only on the primary façade, which faces 100 South. There are vertical lines of header bricks at the corners of façade and flanking the central bay, which is under the curved portion of the parapet. These faux pilasters project slightly above the parapet. At the parapet level is a circular motif of basket weave brick (under the curved element) with rectangular panels of header bricks on either side. There is a base of contrasting brick above the foundation line. This brick is striated and a slightly darker purple than the brick above. The base features a stringcourse of rowlock brick and runs at the base on all elevations. The east, west and south elevations are similar with striated red brick above the purple base.

The façade is divided into three bays. The center bay (where the stairs and corridors are located) features a projecting porch with a recessed entrance. The stoop is concrete and the roof is flat with short cornice and frieze. A wood sign is mounted on the porch roof, which reads ASHBY (circa 1980). The front door is the original full-glass door with sidelights and fits under a slightly curved segmented arch of rowlock brick. Directly above the entry is a pair of multi-light casement windows in a wood sash. Above this window is a double-height set of casements with a fanlight at the top. The flanking bays feature four (eight-light) casement windows on the three upper levels. At the basement level are tripartite one-over-one double-hung windows. The east and west elevations both featured rows of one-over-one, double-hung windows (singly and in pairs) on each level. There is a metal fire escape located in the center portion of these elevations. The property slopes slightly to the south, meaning the visible foundation increasing toward the rear of the building. The parapet also steps down incrementally to the rear.

On the rear (south) elevation, there was a slightly off-center rear door (not original, circa 1989). Above the rear door are three pairs of casement windows, one on each level (shorter at the top level). East of the rear door is a wide brick chimney stack. The apartment windows on the rear elevation are also one-over-one, double-hung windows mounted in pairs. All windows have rowlock sills. The basement level on the rear elevation has no windows, but does have a loading door opening on the west side. This opening appears to be a later addition, probably circa 1950. The rehabilitation of the exterior included re-pointing mortar joints as needed and repainting the existing window frames. Casement windows were retained and refurbished and double-hung windows were replaced with similar wooden sash-kit windows; the original casings were retained. The first

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Ashby Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

column of double-hung windows closest to the street on the east and west elevations were restored. The historic front door and sidelights was also repaired during the rehabilitation. The non-historic rear door was cleaned and retained. A new wood railing was added to the rear stoop. A row of twelve connected solar panels were installed behind the front and rear parapets as part of the updated electrical system.

On the interior the building has approximately 17,200 square feet of space divided between the four levels. Stairs are located at the front and rear of the building. The balustrade is original with square newel posts and balusters. A molded chair rail runs along the hallway. The woodwork in the public areas retains the original dark stain. There are eight apartments on each of the three upper levels and there are three units in the basement for a total of twenty-seven.¹ There are eighteen one-bedroom apartments and nine studio apartments. The communal laundry room is in the center of the basement on the east side. There is also a large storage area on the west side of the basement. The woodwork in the apartments includes both the original dark stain and painted white woodwork. Each unit has a kitchenette and bathroom. The cabinets and fixtures in the apartments are original. The counter tops and kitchen floors were replaced in the 1980s. Some original interior doors had been replaced.

The 2005 rehabilitation work included repairing all interior plaster surfaces. The interior walls were covered in dry wall for insulation purposes. New fixtures, cabinets, and tile were installed in the kitchens and bathrooms. The cast-iron bathtubs were retained and repaired. A few historic kitchen cabinets in good condition were repaired and retained. Wall-mounted historic ice-boxes were removed. The milk delivery doors in the hall were refurbished, but closed permanently. All historic interior doors were repaired and repainted. Non-historic and missing interior doors were replaced. The historic radiators were inefficient and noisy and were removed. The bedroom radiators had already been removed (date unknown). The HVAC system for the building was replaced during the rehabilitation. The stairwells, balustrade and hallways were restored and refinished. Wood floors were repaired as needed. Carpet was replaced throughout the building. Bathroom tile was repaired where feasible and replaced when necessary.

The building sits on a deep, narrow lot (55 feet by 165 feet). The space is covered with asphalt for the narrow driveway (east side) and parking (rear). The property is bordered by other buildings and parking areas (east and west), and a chain link fence (south). A carport at the south end was demolished after the 1970s. The only landscaping is in front, where there is lawn, some vegetation at the base of the building and with a mature tree in the grass strip. There is a historic replica lamp post west of the main entrance. The Ashby Apartments are located near downtown Salt Lake City in a mixed-use neighborhood. The area includes a number of contemporaneous apartment houses, settlement and Victorian-era homes, and both historic and non-historic commercial and institutional buildings. The Ashby 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.

¹ The twenty-seven units are accurately described on the 1936 tax cards, however the building permit proposed twenty-five units and the city directories consistently listed the apartment block with 30 occupied units. The discrepancy cannot be reconciled with existing records. Three units may have been removed from the basement in the area where there is now a storage space (date unknown).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Ashby Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Ashby Apartments, built between 1925 and 1926, is locally 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 is also significant for its association to several individuals who were historically tied to a number of apartments in the city. The builders, Frank and George Bowers, constructed several apartment blocks in the downtown area. Their draftsman, Dan Weggeland, became a respected architect in the city. A later owner of the building was Ralph Badger, who served for a time as the president of the Apartment House Association of Utah. The building was known historically as the Gooch and the Suzanne Apartments for four and six years respectively, but has been known as the Ashby since 1937. The building is architecturally significant as a well-executed and well-preserved example of the double-loaded corridor apartment house with modest Mission-style influences. The Ashby Apartments building is a contributing historic resource in one of Salt Lake City's oldest neighborhoods.

History of the Ashby Apartments

The land occupied by the Ashby Apartments was owned by Thomas and Cordelia (Delia) Carter, who built a home on the lot in the 1880s. Thomas Carter was an early tobacco merchant in Salt Lake City. The land passed to their daughter, Bertha K. Carter Griffin in 1908. Bertha sold the property to Vivian L. Wilding in 1919. The house on the property appears to have been a rental during this time. Clifford E. Meadows was the last occupant before the house was torn down in 1925 after Vivian Wilding sold the land to the Bowers Investment Company. On July 15, 1925, the Bowers Company filed a building permit for a "three-story brick apartment house" with twenty-five units (72 rooms) to be constructed at a cost of \$50,000. The Bowers Investment Company was listed as owner and builder. No architect was listed. The apartment building was completed and occupied in 1926.

In March 1926, the property was sold to the Eflow Investment Company. Between 1926 and 1928, Owen G. and Mary Gooch held several mortgages on the property. The first name of the building was the Gooch Apartments with Owen, Mary and their children being listed among the first occupants. Owen Garland Gooch was born in Kentucky on April 11, 1873. He came to Salt Lake City in 1911 and was employed as a telegraph operator for the Oregon Shortline Railroad. He was working as a tower man for the railroad in the mid-1920s. Mary Gooch was born Mary Elizabeth MacIntosh. She was born in Kentucky on March 31, 1876. Owen and Mary were married on June 2, 1898. They had three sons and one daughter. The couple named the apartment block the Gooch Apartments when they moved there in 1926. They lived in the #1 unit with their son, Marion, and daughter, Marie. Another son, Douglas Gooch (1900-1945), lived in #16. Douglas was a bookkeeper and later the assistant manager for the Hempstreet Brothers, a Salt Lake City furniture store. The family of Owen

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Ashby Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

and Mary Gooch moved from the Gooch Apartments around 1929 to a home on Yale Avenue. Owen G. Gooch died on July 17, 1942. Mary Gooch died on March 19, 1951.

In 1930, the Eflow Investment Company took over the management of the building and gave it a new name, the Suzanne Apartments. Nathan Wolfe (circa 1890-?) was the president of the company at the time. Eflow Investment sold the property to Russel L. Traher in 1933. There is very little information known about Russel Traher. He was born in 1899 and died in 1970 in Arizona. He was single when he acquired the Suzanne Apartments and married when he sold the property in 1936. Russel and Ruth Traher sold the property to Ralph A. Badger. Ralph Ashby Badger was born on April 8, 1880, in Salt Lake City. His middle name Ashby came from his mother's name and was given to the Apartments in 1936. According to his obituary, Ralph A. Badger, owned and operated five Salt Lake apartment buildings. He founded a stock brokerage firm in 1912 and in 1959, the company was renamed the Badger Investment Company. He served as the president of the Apartment House Association of Utah. He died October 6, 1963. His son, Howard Carl Badger (1924-1989), took over the company and started his own real estate firm after his father's death. Howard Badger was also a past president of the Utah Apartment House Association. Howard Badger lived in the Ashby Apartments (unit #5) in the early 1940s, about the same time he was elected to the Utah House of Representatives in 1942. In 1987, the Badger family sold the property to Evergreen Management. Prior to the rehabilitation, the building was acquired by the current owners, Glenfinnan Properties LLC and the La Porte Group, who undertook the rehabilitation.

The Gooch Apartment building was ninety percent occupied soon after construction and increased to 100 percent by the 1940s. The 1930 census gives a glimpse of the early occupants. Many were married couples with no children, but there were a high number of single residents. There were three divorcees and one widow. Those who have occupations listed are mostly middle-class workers. There were six salesmen and saleswomen, two managers, two clerks, three who worked for the telephone company, four stenographers, one mechanic, one photographer, a pharmacist and four nurses. Later directories indicate a high number of nurses lived in the apartments, including sisters, Norma and Conchita Allred. Only a third of the tenants stayed more than three years, and none remained longer than ten, except for Jean Glenn Shea, a widow who lived there from 1925 to about 1940. Between the 1940s and 1960s, the apartment building had a series of married female managers: Mrs. Margaret Whitten, Mrs. Elizabeth Hansen, Mrs. Mary Meadows, etc. The vacancy rate did not drop until the 1990s, when there was a general decline in vacancy rates.

Salt Lake City Development and the Architecture of the Ashby 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 Ashby Apartments is located on Block 45 of Plat B.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Ashby 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.² 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* article 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."³ More than 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 of 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 twentieth 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 Ashby Apartments were representative of these demographic trends.

Architecturally, the Ashby Apartments, built between 1925 and 1926, 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 Ashby Apartments is an example of the double-loaded corridor. The deep narrow lot was suited to the long narrow apartment type.

The developers and contractors were George C. and Frank B. Bowers, two brothers who founded the Bowers Construction Company and the Bowers Investment Company after World War I. The Bowers built several apartment blocks in downtown Salt Lake in the 1920s. In the year 1925, when they received a building permit

² Roger Roper, *Salt Lake Urban Apartments MPS*, 1989.

³ *Salt Lake Tribune*, July 27, 1902: 32. Quoted in *MPS*.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Ashby Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

for 358 E. 100 South, they also built apartment blocks at 435 E. 100 South, 155 S. 400 East, and 335 S. 200 East.

George Collins Bowers (1883-1934) and Frank Bradley Bowers (1892-1973) were prominent builders of the period. They constructed the Garden Park Ward meetinghouse, an LDS Church building designed by Taylor Woolley, an apprentice of Frank Lloyd Wright. The Bowers were also instrumental in developing the Normandie subdivision on Salt Lake City's east bench. Eugene "Gene" Bowers, son of Frank Bowers, said that during the time his father and uncle were building apartments they employed Dan Weggeland as a draftsman and it is likely Weggeland drew up the plans for the Ashby Apartments.⁴ Danquart "Dan" Andrew Weggeland (1905-1985) was a student at the time the building was constructed, which is perhaps why the building permit did not give an architect's name. Gene Bowers called Dan Weggeland an artist, a fact which is also noted in his obituary. Dan's grandfather of the same name, Danquart Weggeland (1827-1918) was a prominent artist in Utah in the 19th century. Dan Weggeland became an architect and was noted for both residential and commercial work. The Ashby Apartments may be one of his earliest works in architecture and his work for the Bowers Company probably paid for his schooling.

The Ashby Apartments currently meets all registration requirements for eligibility under the *Salt Lake Urban Apartments MPS*. The rehabilitation work has reversed many years of neglected maintenance and restored the historic integrity of the building. The Ashby Apartments building is in excellent condition and contributes to the history of Salt Lake City.

⁴ Interview with Eugene Bowers.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Ashby Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Ashby Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Ashby Apartments
2. 358 E. 100 South, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: August 2006
5. Digital photographs on file at Utah SHPO

Archival Photographs

Photo No. 1:

6. View of Ashby Apartments in streetscape, north and west elevations of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 2:

6. North elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 5:

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

Supplemental Photographs

Photo No. 3:

6. North elevation, entrance & window details. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 4:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 6:

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 7:

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

Photo No. 8:

6. Interior, front entrance foyer. Camera facing southeast.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 2

Ashby Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

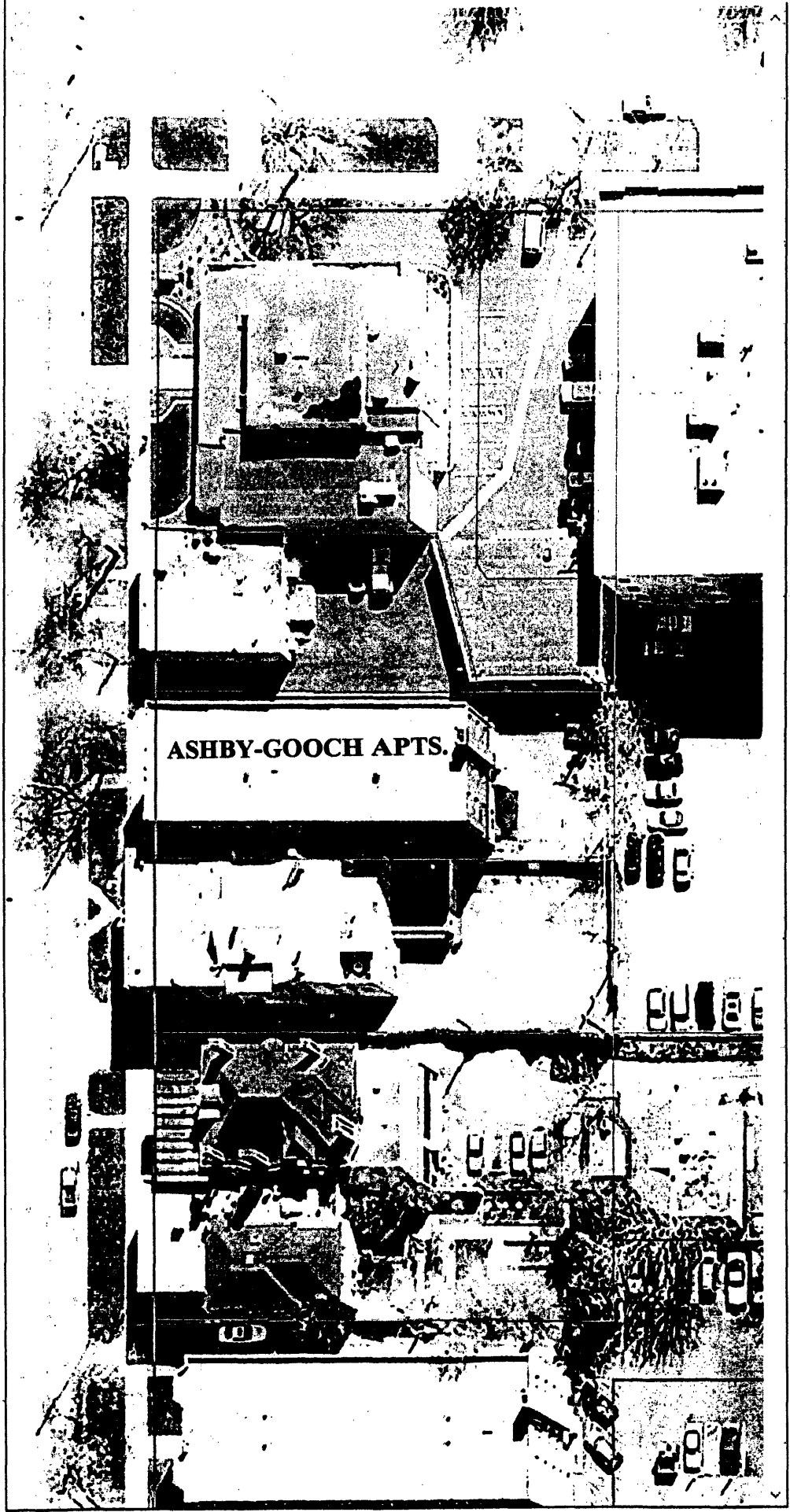
Photo No. 9:

6. View of typical apartment. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 10:

6. View of typical apartment. Camera facing northeast.

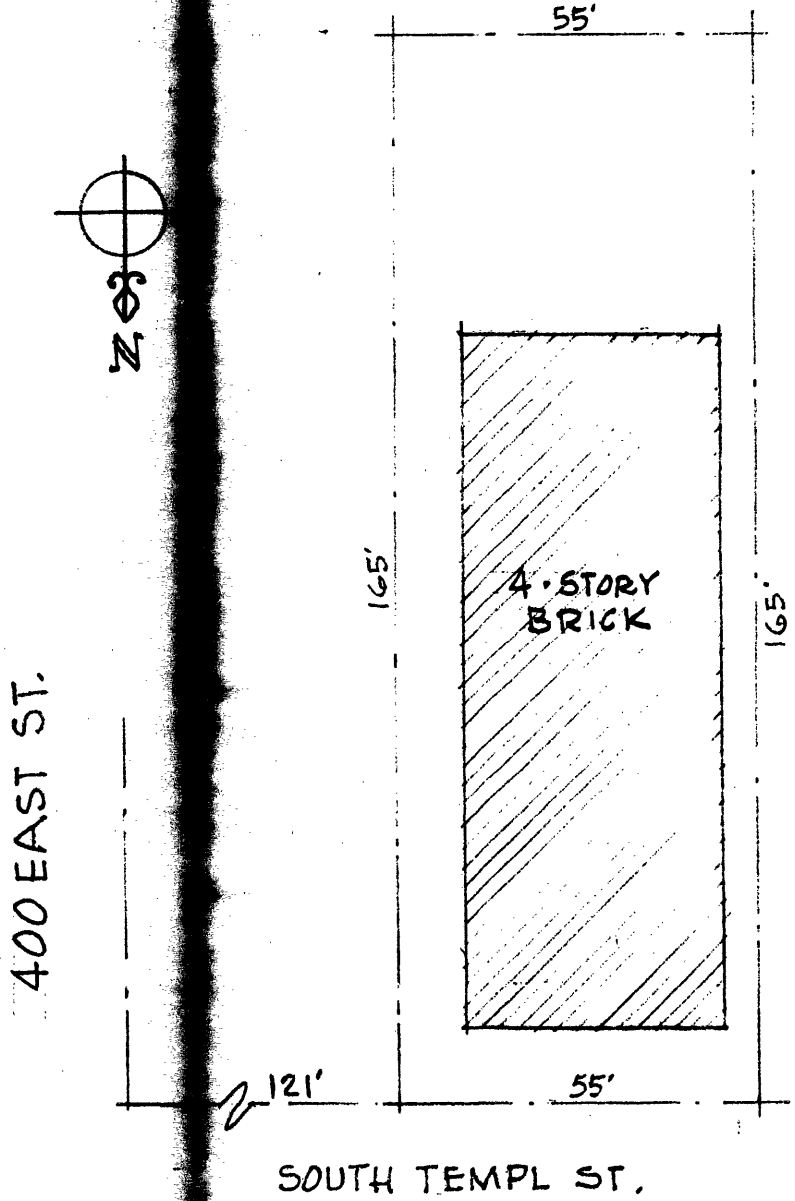
GIS Map Application
Printed on: 9/23/2004



Dwg. # 08

SITE PLAN

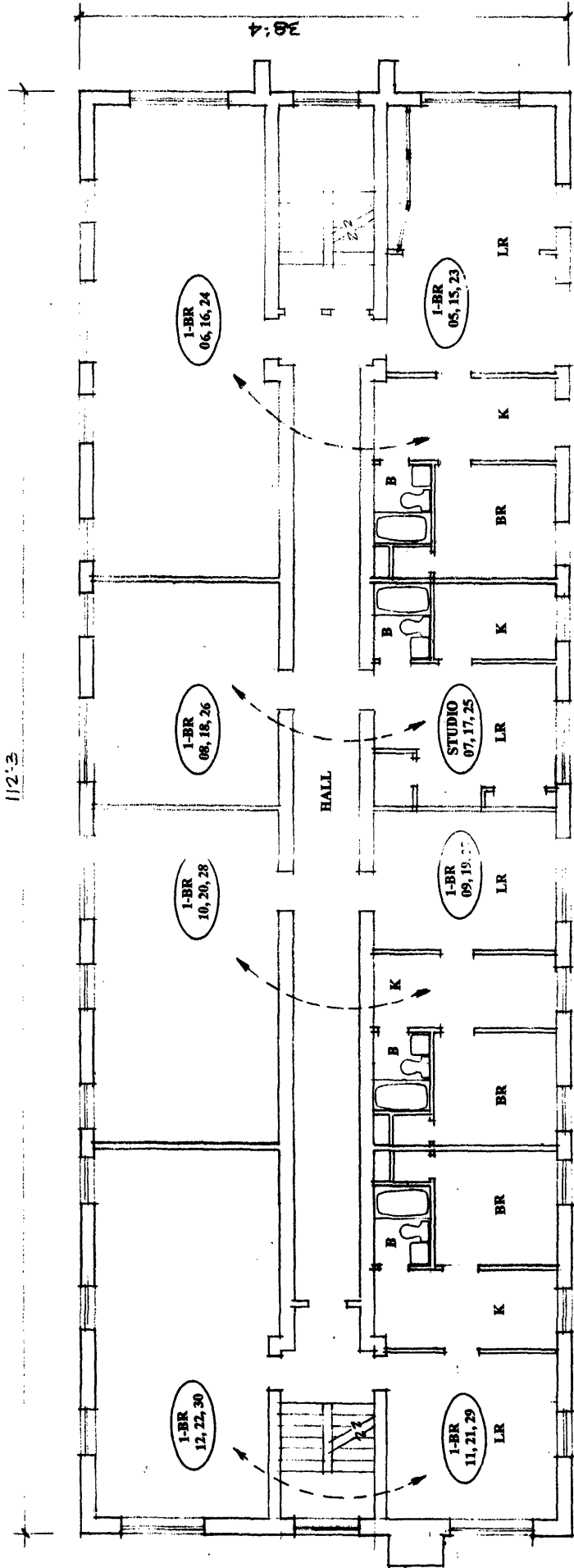
APPENDIX "B"



VTDI 16-06-205-0000000000	DIST 13	TOTAL ACRES	0.21
ASHBY APARTMENTS	TAX CLASS	REAL ESTATE	208700
LTD PTRSHIP	UPDATE	BUILDINGS	459700
% EVERGREEN MGT/MILESSA SHIELDS	LEGAL	TOTAL VALUE	668400
132 S 600 E	PRINT U		
SALT LAKE CITY UT	84102190932 EDIT 1	FACTOR BYPASS	
LOC: 358 E 100 S	EDIT 1 BOOK 6160	PAGE 2109	DATE 09/26/1989
SUB:		TYPE UNKN	PLAT
09/24/2004 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION FOR TAXATION PURPOSES ONLY			
BEG 121 FT E FR NW COR LOT 6 BLK 50 PLAT B SLC SUR E 55 FT S			
10 RDS W 55 FT N 10 RDS TO BEG 5226-0567 5621-0186			

SITE PLAN

Scale: 1" = 30 feet



TYPICAL (1ST, 2ND & 3RD) FLOOR PLAN

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



ASHBY-GOOCH APTS.
 358 East 100 South, Salt Lake City, Utah
DWG. # 01