



Memorandum

**Planning Division
Community & Economic Development Department**

To: Historic Landmark Commission
From: Janice Lew, Principal Planner
Date: October 1, 2009
Re: **National Register of Historic Places Nominations**

Attached please find the National Register of Historic Places nomination forms for the following properties:

- **PLNHLC2009-01089 Altadena Apartments, 310 S 300 East** - a 3½-story Neo-classical brick building constructed in 1906.
- **PLNHLC2009-01090 Sampson Apartments, 276 E 300 South** - a 3½-story Neo-classical brick building constructed in 1906.

The National Register of Historic Places is the official federal listing of cultural resources that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and engineering. As a Certified Local Government (CLG), the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) requests input from the Historic Landmark Commission regarding National Register nominations within the City's boundaries. A nomination is reviewed by the Board of State History prior to being submitted to the National Park Service, the federal organization responsible for the National Register. The Board will consider this nomination on October 1, 2009.

Commission Members should focus their review and comments on whether a reasonable case has been made for the significance of the building and forward a recommendation to the Board of State History on these nominations.

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 Altadena Apartments DRAFT #1
other name/site number Altadena Flats, Sampson Altadena Condominiums

2. Location

street name 310 S. 300 East not for publication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 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: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
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:)

Altadena 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)

- 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	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		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

N/A

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
Neo-Classical Revival
Other: Walk-Up Apartment Block

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
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

Altadena 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.)

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1906-1945

Significant Dates

1906

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Builder: August Rudine

Altadena Apartments
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.19 acre(s)

UTM References

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

A 1/2 / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

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

C / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEG NE COR LOT 8, BLK 54, PLAT A, SLC SUR; S 111 FT; W 74.25 FT; N 111 FT; E 74.25 FT TO BEG. LESS UNITS 0.19 AC (BEING THE COMMON AREA OF SAMPSON ALTADENA CONDOMINIUM).

Property Tax No. 16-06-184-001 to 16-06-184-018

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky, Preservation Documentation Resource

organization prepared for the Sampson Altadena Homeowners' Association date August 25, 2009

street & number PO 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 Multiple Owners / Contact person: Emily Evans, Owner Representative (see Continuation Sheet)

street & number 276 E. 300 South (Broadway Street), #S6 telephone 801-554-0730

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84111

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. 7 Page 1

Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The Altadena Apartments, a 3½-story Neo-classical brick building, was constructed in 1906. The building is one of two architecturally similar apartment blocks built at the corner of 300 South and 300 East in Salt Lake City. The address of the east-facing Altadena Apartments is 310 S. 300 East. The associated building, the Sampson Apartments, was also built in 1906. It faces north at 276 E. 300 South.¹ Both buildings are walk-up type apartment blocks with exterior balconies. The materials and construction methods are nearly identical. The raised foundation of both buildings is rock-faced sandstone, currently painted salmon. The red face brick is laid in a running bond with slightly raked mortar joints. There is a softer red brick, now painted dark gray, on the secondary elevations of the buildings. The roofs are flat and built-up. The buildings have several Neo-classical features such as pedimented entrances in the center of the symmetrical façades, Tuscan columns, dentillated cornices and accentuated keystones. All the contrasting elements are painted either white or gray. The flat roof is built-up and there is a single full-height corbelled chimneystack.

The Altadena Apartments is narrower and slightly deeper than the adjoining Sampson Apartments. The footprint measures 52 by 44 feet with the wider end facing 300 East. The façade (east elevation) is symmetrical with a central entrance bay and three-story porches on either side. The foundation is rock-faced sandstone laid in a random ashlar bond with raised mortar joints. The front entrance has original sandstone steps, also painted salmon. The front steps are flanked by rubbed-finished sandstone walls with flush mortar joints, currently painted gray. The smooth finish is also found on the belt course above the foundation (also painted gray). On the west (rear) elevation, the original recessed entrance and three-story enclosed porches were modified circa 1980, but many original elements remain. There are two sets of painted sandstone steps on the west side of the rear opening (one is partially demolished). These steps originally accessed the three-story rear porches. However, the separate openings were blocked when the rear enclosure was modified. The current single entrance is accessed by a set of wood steps with a pipe rail (circa 1980). The foundation paint and exterior surface of the rear enclosure are the only major modifications to the exterior.

The dominant architectural feature of the façade (east elevation) of the Altadena block is the central entrance bay. The front entrance is sheltered by a portico supported on console brackets and engaged square columns that sit on the stepped stone rail walls. The pediment is covered in rough-textured stucco, painted orange. The simple gable roof features cornice returns and dentils on the recessed raking cornice. These wood elements have been painted contrasting colors of white, orange, and brown. The front door is the original beveled glass with central diamond panes set in a geometric-patterned wood sash. The front door features a metal kick plate and three-quarter glass sidelights. The projecting wood cornice sits above the entrance portico. The cornice visually supports a two-story recessed area with a round-arch head. The arch is accentuated with contrasting blocks of stone, painted white. Three courses of rowlock brick are between the blocks and the stylized keystone. There is a diamond-pattern of rock-face brick below the keystone. Within the recess are four nine-

¹ The Sampson Apartments is being nominated separately. Both buildings are located on the same legal parcel at 276 E. Broadway Street (300 South). During the historic period, the street name "Broadway" was associated with 300 South in the commercial business district only. The use of the name "Broadway" outside of the business district is recent and "300 South" remains the more common name for the street. The Altadena Apartments use the address 310 S. 300 East. Prior to 1972, 300 South and 300 East were more commonly known as Third or 3rd South and Third or 3rd East.

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Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

over-one wood-sash windows (two on each floor) with rowlock and soldier brick heads. The windows light the interior stairwell. The upper pair of windows has a continuous stone sill. The windows on the upper floors are eight-over-one wood sash windows with brick heads accentuated by keystones slightly smaller than the main arch and stone sill.

The three-story porches are also a prominent feature of the façade. The main floor porch has square brick piers. The second and third-story porches feature trios of Tuscan columns at the front corners and single columns in the rear. All three stories feature a classical (plain) frieze, but the top cornice under the flat-roof porch has a row of dentils that continues the dentil pattern of the main cornice. The main cornice is a projecting wood cornice that wraps around the corners at the secondary elevations. Above the main cornice is a brick parapet with tracery vents and a wood coping (now covered with metal). Originally, the porch roofs featured a wood balustrade with tracery similar to the vents. This feature was removed prior to a 1936 tax photograph. The six porches each feature a curved-slat wrought-iron balustrade and wood rail. All the wood elements are painted white to contrast with the red brick. Each porch has an exterior three-quarter glass door with transom, screen and wide sidelights.² The basement windows in the façade are one-over-one windows with flat stone lintels.

The original windows on the secondary elevations are mostly Victorian in style. However, the north elevation does feature flat-head wide windows and tripartite casements on each level. The upper apartments on the south and west (rear) elevations feature both tripartite windows and square fixed-frame windows. The window heads are segmental-arched three-course brick heads and the sills are stone (painted gray). There are three basement windows in the foundation on the north and south elevations. These windows have three panes of glass in a wood sash. The stone belt course above the foundation becomes four courses of brick around on the secondary elevations. The belt course remains painted gray. As the belt course meets the basement windows on the rear, the brick courses become segmental arched rowlock brick window heads. The brick is painted dark gray, but is peeling in places revealing the softer red brick of the secondary elevations. The west elevation also taller paired double-hung windows where the foundation is more visible due to the sloping site. The upper windows on the west elevation are narrow one-over-one double-hung windows.

There are a few metal vents in the foundation walls.

The rear elevation entrances to the apartments have been modified at least twice since 1906. The 1911 Sanborn fire insurance map indicates the recessed rear entrance was enclosed with frame and featured a central open elevator.³ The sandstone steps flanking the current entrance suggest that two exits on the rear flanked the elevator before it was removed (circa 1970s). The original wood staircase is located deep in the recess. The brick and foundation in the recess have been painted red (date unknown). Around 1980, the rear enclosure was covered with vertical siding (now painted light gray). The current rear door is half-glass with a square transom (circa 1980). Details in the recess, such as double-hung exterior windows and rock-face brick at the angles suggest that the original rear enclosure was more open to view than the current enclosure (possibly screened). Original bead board ceilings are still visible within the individual porch enclosures. The current enclosure has

² One of the doors has been replaced with a four-panel door. Other alterations on the porches include the installation of planter boxes, but the changes are reversible and have minimal impact on the historic integrity of the building.

³ The elevator was noted on the 1936 tax card, but was described as a dumb waiter on the later tax cards through the 1960s. It may have not been used for passengers in the second half of the twentieth century.

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Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

aluminum slider windows. There is a blocked basement door facing north on the rear enclosure (circa 1980, blocked later). There is about ten feet of space between the south elevation of the Sampson and the north elevation of the Altadena Apartments. The two buildings share a wrought-iron fire escape in the alley space.

On the interior, the Altadena Apartments has approximately 2,210 square feet on each floor. The front stairwell is open and features a square-baluster balustrade with newel posts. The mailboxes are mounted on the main level foyer. The carpet and tile are later replacements. There are two units per landing with approximately 970 square feet of space each. The basement unit is slightly smaller at 925 square feet. There is also a common laundry room and boiler room in the basement. Although some of the interiors have been altered by the owners after the conversion to condominiums, the configuration of Unit 2 is representative of the original interiors. This unit features a short central hall extending north from the front door. The kitchen and rear porch are to the west, the bathroom is to the east. The living room is in the northeast corner with access to the exterior porch. There are paneled pocket doors between the living room and an office in the rear. The bedroom is off the main hall. There is a built-in closet in the bedroom and the hall. The kitchen has its original built-in cabinets with glass doors. Many of the elements of the original apartment have been retained such as the claw foot tub, paneled doors (with half-glass to the kitchen), pocket doors, hardwood floors, wood casings, moldings above the doors and window, built-ins, and radiators.⁴ The basement unit was not original and has later features (some historic).

The Altadena and Sampson Apartments share common site features. There is only a few feet of setback on the street sides (along 300 South and 300 East). There is a concrete sidewalk between parking strip with trees and lawn and the lawn next to the buildings. Access to the rear of the buildings from 300 East is blocked by chain link gates between the two buildings, and between the Altadena and the neighboring building to the south. The remainder of the parcel is paved with asphalt for parking on the west side. This parking area is shared by the adjacent parcel. There is a small tree behind the Altadena. The neighborhood of the Altadena and Sampson is a mixed-use neighborhood only a few blocks east of Salt Lake City's commercial business district. Notable buildings in the area include the YWCA complex and First Church of Christ, Scientist just to the east, and the newer Broadway Condominiums to the west.⁵

The Altadena and Sampson Apartments, built in 1906, have remarkable historic integrity. They meet the registration requirements of the property type, Urban Apartment Buildings, as described in the Multiple Property Listing, *Historic Resources of Salt Lake City, Urban Expansion into the Early Twentieth Century, 1890s to 1930s*. The Altadena Apartments is a contributing historic resource in Salt Lake City.

⁴ The amount of original material varies by unit. Some units retain the original kitchen cabinetry. Not all units were inspected for this nomination.

⁵ The First Church of Christian Science is historically associated with the Sampson and Altadena Apartments (see Section 8). It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

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Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Altadena Apartments, built in 1906, is locally significant under Criterion A and C for its associations with the urbanization of Salt Lake City in the early twentieth century. Between 1900 and 1935, Salt Lake City experienced rapid growth and the urban apartment block emerged as a new housing option in the neighborhoods adjacent to the city's commercial center. The availability of urban apartments was particularly significant during this period of growth as a response to the suburbanization of the city's outlying neighborhoods beginning in the 1890s. Urban apartments were an important housing option for Salt Lake City's immigrant population and an influx of young people moving from Utah rural towns to the capitol city in search of employment. The first owners were Octavius and Eunice Sampson, who were part-time residents as well as the managers of the two buildings for nearly four decades. The period of significance is 1906 to 1945, from the date of construction to the year the Sampson family sold the property.

The neo-classical three-story brick Altadena Apartments and its associated building, the Sampson Apartments, were early examples from this period of apartment construction, during which time the typical apartment block was a three-story walk-up with two units on each floor flanking a central staircase. The Altadena and Sampson apartment blocks stand out as high-end architectural representatives of the property type. The Neo-classical architectural ornamentation of the building has been exceptionally well-preserved, especially when compared to similar extant apartment blocks from the period. Architecturally, the Altadena Apartments stands out for the relatively upscale amenities found in the units. The building had an exterior elevator, only found on a few early apartment blocks. On the interior, each unit was larger than typical for the period with a large kitchen and a bathroom. The Altadena Apartments is architecturally significant and represents the financial resources of the Sampson family, as well as the craftsmanship of the builder, August Rudine. The building is significant under the Multiple Property Documentation for the *Historic Resources of Salt Lake City, Urban Expansion in the Early Twentieth Century, 1890s-1930s*, also known as the *Salt Lake City Urban Apartments MPS*. The Altadena Apartments has excellent historic integrity and contributes to the historic resources of one of Salt Lake City's oldest neighborhoods.

History of the Altadena and Sampson Apartments

At the turn of the nineteenth century, there were three adobe houses at the northeast corner of Block 54. In February 1904, Adelaide M. Williams sold the corner property to Anna Rudine. One month later, Anna Rudine also acquired the adjacent property from Victoria S. Hillier. Anna "Annie" Nelson Rudine (1865-1943) was born in Norway and came to the United States in 1883. In 1892, she married August Rudine in California. August Rudine (1862-?) was a Swedish immigrant who came to the United States in 1882. August Rudine was listed as a bricklayer in an 1893-1894 city directory for Los Angeles. The couple had one son born in California before moving to Salt Lake City in 1895. They had three more sons born in Utah. August Rudine continued to be listed as a bricklayer in the Salt Lake City directories in the late 1890s. By 1900, August

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Rudine had established himself as a general contractor in the Salt Lake area. In the 1920s, the family moved back to California.

In June 1905, Rudine had an agreement to sell the property to R. E. McConaughy, but the transaction never occurred. Robert E. McConaughy (1859-1924) was born in Illinois and moved from Nebraska to Utah in 1880s. He established one of the largest real estate and development companies in Salt Lake City in the first quarter of the twentieth century. It is not known whether he was involved in the construction of the Altadena and Sampson Apartments. The Rudines sold the south nine rods to Emma Whiting (1861-1919) in 1904. Emma Whiting sold to O. T. Sampson in June 1905. On April 26, 1906, August and Anna Rudine sold the corner property to O. T. Sampson. On May 31, 1906, O. T. Sampson obtained two Salt Lake City building permits, each for a three-story terrace apartment block of 68 rooms to be built for an estimated cost of \$25,000 at the corner of 300 East and 300 South. No architect or builder was listed on the building permit. Considering the interests of August Rudine in the property, it is likely he was the builder for the project.⁶

Octavius T. Sampson (1867-1945) was born in Cornwall, England. He came to the United States in 1895. Octavius Sampson married Eunice Elgan in Soda Springs, Idaho, in 1899. Eunice Elgan Sampson (1881-1965) was born in Saint Clark, Missouri. The couple had two sons, James L. and Octavius T. Jr., born in Idaho before they moved to Salt Lake City in 1906. Their oldest son James Louis Sampson died of epilepsy at the age of twenty. Their daughter, Altadena, was born in Salt Lake City in 1908. The Altadena Apartments were originally known as Vivian Flats. The name was changed only a few years after Altadena's birth.

Octavius and Eunice Sampson were members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Salt Lake City. Their decision to purchase the Rudine property was likely to do its proximity to the large stone meetinghouse at 352 E. 300 South.⁷ The congregation had completed building the edifice just a few years previously in 1898. According to oral tradition passed along by older neighbors, the Sampsons were very prominent in the church and built the apartment blocks so that members of the congregation could live there.⁸ The 1906 city directory lists Octavius Sampson living at the address 354 E. 300 South, which is either the church building or the brick house next to it.⁹ Newspaper subscribers listed in the *Salt Lake Herald* suggest that the apartments were occupied as early as December 1906. By 1907, the Sampsons are living at 310 S. 300 East. The name Sampson Flats is used for both buildings in some sources, but Vivian (later Altadena) had a separate name by

⁶ R. E. McConaughy was listed as a builder for other projects he developed. Another possible builder is W. C. A. Vissing (1874-1936), a Danish immigrant, who was one of the earliest apartment builders in the city. Andy Vissing built the Cluff Apartments located at 1270-1280 E. 200 South (NRHP 10/20/1989), which has similar architectural detail to the Sampson and Altadena Apartments.

⁷ The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was listed on the NRHP in 1976, only the second church of that denomination to be listed at the time. The Richardsonian-Romanesque building was designed by the prominent Salt Lake architect, Walter E. Ware.

⁸ Correspondence of Allison D. Johnson to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Communications Office located in the files of Emily Evans. There are no membership records available for the period. A high percentage of early tenants were from the mid-west, but the transient nature of the occupants makes them difficult to trace.

⁹ The address of the house is 360 E. 300 South. The 1907-1908 Salt Lake City Blue Book lists Mr. and Mrs. Octavius C. [sic] Sampson living at 354 S. 300 East, which is a duplex. Either way, they were living in the area while the apartments were being constructed.

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Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

1907. In the winter of 1907, Octavius and Eunice Sampson were living in the Sampson Flats when a burglar entered their apartment. The thief was chased off by the upstairs neighbor, S. A. Giffin, who went to get his revolver.¹⁰

The Sampsons were a relatively prosperous family. Various sources list Octavius Sampson's occupation as an apartment manger, a sheepman, and a farmer. By the time of the 1910 census, the family was living on a farm in south Salt Lake, but Octavius still gave his occupation as landlord. He is listed as a farmer at 2943 S. 300 East on the 1920 and 1930 census enumerations. In 1930, Octavius T. Jr. was an auto mechanic.

By the mid-1930s, Octavius and Eunice Sampson moved back into town into the Altadena Apartments as resident-managers. Octavius T. Sampson died on March 9, 1945. His occupation was listed on his death certificate as apartment building landlord. Eunice E. Sampson, and her children Octavius T. Sampson, Jr., and Altadena Sampson Cole, sold the property in October 1945 to the Page Investment Company. She moved to a house on Stratford Avenue where she lived until her death in July 1965. The Sampsons are interred in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Items in the local newspapers suggest that the early tenants of the Sampson and Vivian/Altadena buildings were middle to upper-middle class. The name of the buildings appears in the society columns for parties and other social events. One resident of the Vivian Flats, J. J. Ott, placed an advertisement for a lost diamond pin, which he lost somewhere between the Christian Science Church and North Temple.¹¹ Anonymous Vivian Flats residents placed an advertisement for a young girl to do housework.¹²

The residents of the Altadena Apartments listed on the 1910 census enumeration were all couples between their thirties and sixties in age. No servants were listed, but one couple had two lodgers living with them. Another couple had two grown daughters at home and one couple was living with a mother-in-law. With one exception, all of the residents were born in the Midwest, New York or Colorado. The one immigrant was born in Canada. There were no Utah natives living in the Altadena in 1910. The occupations listed on the 1910 census include a lawyer/judge, three real estate agents (one specializing in mining), a clerk in a railroad shop, and two managers (one for an implement company and one for a saloon). The Ott family was still living in the building in 1910.

On the 1920 census, seven units are listed for the building, so it is likely the basement was added sometime in the mid-1910s. Three of the households were couples with no children. One couple lived with a mother-in-law. There were three single heads of household: one lived with a mother, one with a daughter, and one with a daughter and son-in-law. Although the Altadena units were somewhat smaller than the Sampson, they did accommodate extended family living arrangements. The residents were older than those found on the 1910 census. The youngest resident was twenty-seven and the oldest was sixty-three. Five residents were born in Utah. The rest came from Illinois, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Arizona and Canada.

¹⁰ *Salt Lake Herald*, December 1, 1907.

¹¹ *Salt Lake Herald*, January 5, 1907.

¹² *Salt Lake Herald*, November 16, 1908.

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Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

With the exception of the Sampsons, there were no residents who stayed longer than a decade during the historic period, which was typical for Salt Lake apartments in the first half of the twentieth century. Only five units were listed on the 1930 census enumeration. Eleven of the seventeen residents in 1930 were born in Utah. The others were born in Colorado, Arizona, California and Pennsylvania. In contrast to the previous censuses, half of the employed residents were working women. Their occupations included a dry goods saleslady, a school teacher, a stenographer and two typists. The men were employed as a miner, a bank clerk, a printer, and a railroad clerk. The youngest resident was thirteen and the oldest was seventy-five. One household was exceptionally large with a mother, two daughters, and two female boarders.

After Octavius T. Sampson death in 1945, the Sampson family sold the property to the Page Investment Company in October 1945.¹³ In April 1947, Meredith and Maurine S. Page deeded their interest in the property to Gwynne and Duke Page. The Page Investment Company owned and managed the property until 1972, when it was sold to Donald B. Hadley et al. This period coincided with a general decline in the urban apartment market in downtown Salt Lake City and was likely when the rear enclosure was made more secure. Subsequent owners of the property include GT Real Estate, and later Capitol Redevelopment. The buildings were converted to condominiums in 1998 after the declaration of the Sampson Altadena Condominiums. The conversion and ongoing rehabilitation of the two buildings is part of a general renaissance in urban living in Salt Lake City, which began in the 1990s. The units currently have multiple owners with the common areas owned by the Sampson Altadena Homeowners Association.

Salt Lake City Development and the Architecture of the Altadena and Sampson 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. The first Sanborn map to cover Plat A's Block 54 was produced in 1898 and show three adobe dwellings (two single-family and one duplex) at the corner of 300 South and 300 East. Between the late 1840s and 1900, the population of Salt Lake City had grown from 6,000 to 54,000.

By the time of the 1910 census the population had grown to 92,777. This transformation from agrarian village to a bustling urban metropolis was spurred by the railroads, which brought an increase in every type of manufacturing and commerce, as well as an enormous influx of immigrant laborers and their families. The original lots of the each ten-acre block had been divided and subdivided until most of the Plat A blocks had inner-block streets, courts and places. 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 popular in the 1890s.

¹³ The deed was transferred from the Sampsons to Riverton Motor Company on October 13, 1945, and then on the same day to the Page Investment Company.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

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.¹⁴ 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."¹⁵

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, the vast majority consisted of apartments for the middle class, a few early urban apartments were more luxury units, including the Altadena and Sampson Apartments. The later period of apartment construction in Salt Lake City, in the 1920s and 1930s, were primarily large-scale double-loaded corridor apartments that were built for the middle and higher working classes.

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 Sampson family and their fellow tenants represent a somewhat higher socio-economic strata than the general demographic trends for the period, although they were just as transitory.

The Altadena and Sampson, built in 1906, are excellent examples of an early apartment complex built for the architectural tastes and comforts of the upper-middle class. The Neo-classical architectural detail in the brick and stone masonry is exceptional. While a few amenities in the two buildings, such as built-in cupboards and exterior porches were typical for the period, several features were atypically luxurious. A cursory study of the 1911 Sanborn maps reveals only a handful of contemporaneous multi-story apartment blocks with elevators. Although the 1906 open elevator at the rear of apartments would be considered crude by today's standards, it would have been considered a luxury in its day. The interior of the original units are particularly striking for their numerous windows. The four and five-room units are considerably larger than the average turn-of-the-century apartment in Salt Lake City, and the over-sized (by today's standards) kitchen and bathroom in each unit were particularly commodious. Each unit included one or two built-in closets, a rare feature in 1906. One

¹⁴ Roger Roper, *Salt Lake City Urban Apartments, MPS*, 1989.

¹⁵ *Salt Lake Tribune*, July 27, 1902: 32. Quoted in MPS.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

indication of the upscale condition of the apartments can be found in a rare complimentary comment written by an anonymous tax assessor on the December 1936 tax cards for both the Sampson and Altadena Apartments. On both cards, the assessor wrote “These apts. have been keep in the best of condition.”¹⁶

The Altadena and Sampson Apartments are two of twenty-five extant examples of walk-up apartments built between 1903 and 1915. Although a few walk-ups were built after 1915, they lack exterior porches and are stylistically distinct from the earlier examples. Eighteen of these examples have been classified as Neo-classical or Colonial Revival in style. The rest were influenced by the Prairie School. The Altadena and Sampson are most similar in style to several apartment blocks built by W.C.A. Vissing (1874-1936). The closest example is the Cluff Apartments (later Hillview, listed on the NRHP 10/20/1989). The Cluff has similar porches, but is a much wider building and lacks the distinctive brickwork found on the Altadena and Sampson buildings. Twin apartment blocks are rare in Salt Lake City. Vissing also built the dual Princeton and Boulevard Apartments located on the corner of 900 East and 100 South. The Princeton and Boulevard Apartments feature colossal Ionic columns on the exterior porches (NRHP listed in the *Salt Lake Eastside Historic District, Bryant Neighborhood*, 2001).

Vissing also built several blocks for the Covey Investment Company that are Neo-classical in style. The Covey blocks and those like them are larger in scale, closer to downtown and mostly U-courts. Most did not include the amenities found in the Altadena and Sampson Apartments. There are numerous smaller apartment blocks located within the *Salt Lake City Avenues Historic District*. The Avenues neighborhood has a fairly steep slope and most of the apartment blocks were more modest in size and had smaller units than the Sampson and Altadena Apartments. The Altadena and Sampson are particularly well-preserved and most of the typical modifications found on contemporaneous buildings (porch enclosures and removals, window and door replacements, etc.) have been avoided.

Constructed in 1906, the Altadena Apartments, and its companion, the Sampson Apartments, are two of the many urban apartments built in Salt Lake City during the first three decades of the twentieth century. This was an unprecedented era of expansion and urbanization in the city. The period of significance for the Altadena and Sampson Apartments is between 1906 and 1945, which represents this important era. The upscale amenities designed for the original construction of the Altadena and Sampson Apartments, just those amenities that were desirable qualities when the buildings were converted to condominiums in 1989. Urban apartments are significant under Criterion C as an important residential building type that emerged as Salt Lake City was transformed into an urban center during the early twentieth century. Both buildings meet the registration requirements and are significant under the Multiple Property Documentation for the *Historic Resources of Salt Lake City, Urban Expansion in the Early Twentieth Century, 1890s-1930s*, also known as the *Salt Lake City Urban Apartments MPS*.

¹⁶¹⁶ Salt Lake County tax assessor cards, December 18, 1936. It was much more common for the assessor to note deficits such as crumbling brick or cheap materials.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 2

Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. Owner Contact Information Page 1

Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Owners of the Altadena Apartments

Unit #	Unit Owner		Alternate Address for Non-Occupants
A01	Ian	Gascoyne	n/a
A02	Candace	Dewaal	n/a
A03	Melissa	Mackie	0308 SW Montgomery #507 Portland, OR 97201
A04	Kevin	Emerson	n/a
A05	Joanna	Marusienski	n/a
A06	Jon	Wagstaff	4126 Parkview Drive SLC, UT 84124
A07	Amber	Stackhouse	n/a

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Altadena Apartments
2. 310 S. 300 East, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: May — July 2009
5. Digital images on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1: East elevation of building



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 2

Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 2: East Elevation of building



Photo No. 3: West Elevation of building



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 3

Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 4: South & West elevations of building



Photo No. 5: Detail of east elevation



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 4

Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 6: Interior detail



Photo No. 7: Interior detail



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 5

Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 8: Interior staircase detail



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 6

Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 9: Streetscape

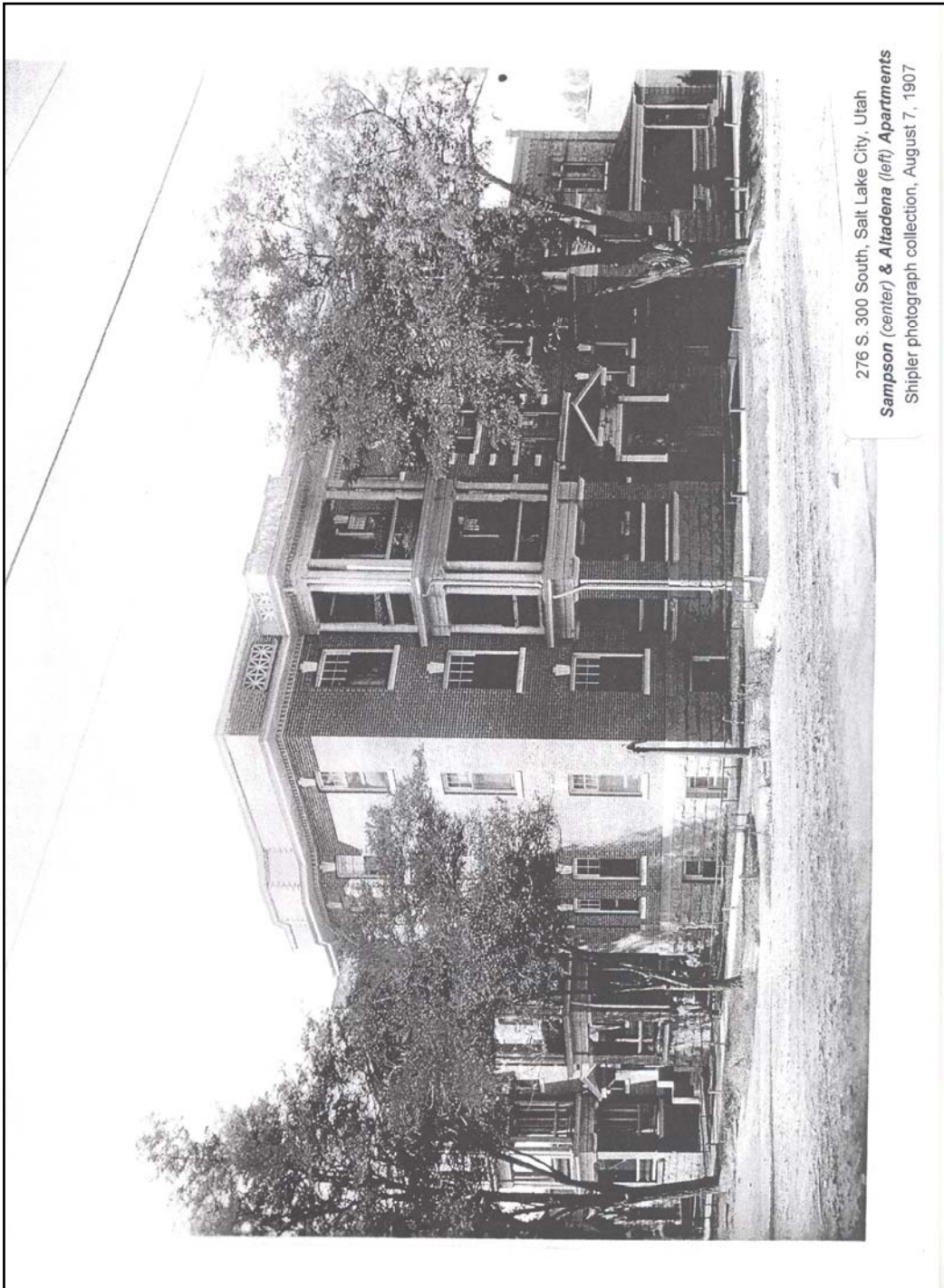


National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. HISTORIC PHOTOS Page 1

Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Sampson & Altadena Apartments, photographed August 7, 1907



276 S. 300 South, Salt Lake City, Utah
Sampson (center) & Altadena (left) Apartments
Shieler photograph collection, August 7, 1907

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. HISTORIC PHOTOS Page 2

Altadena Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Altadena Apartments, circa 1936 Salt Lake County Tax Assessor's Photograph



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 Sampson Apartments
other name/site number Sampson Flats, Sampson Altadena Condominiums

2. Location

street name 276 E. 300 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 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: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
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:)

Sampson 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)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		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)

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
Neo-Classical Revival
Other: Walk-Up Apartment Block

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
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

Sampson 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.)

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1906-1945

Significant Dates

1906

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Builder: August Rudine

Sampson Apartments
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.19 acre(s)

UTM References

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

A 1/2 / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

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

C / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEG NE COR LOT 8, BLK 54, PLAT A, SLC SUR; S 111 FT; W 74.25 FT; N 111 FT; E 74.25 FT TO BEG. LESS UNITS 0.19 AC (BEING THE COMMON AREA OF SAMPSON ALTADENA CONDOMINIUM).

Property Tax No. 16-06-184-001 to 16-06-184-018

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky, Preservation Documentation Resource

organization prepared for the Sampson Altadena Homeowners' Association date October 1, 2009

street & number PO 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 Multiple Owners / Contact person: Emily Evans, Owner Representative (see Continuation Sheet)

street & number 276 E. 300 South (Broadway Street), #S6 telephone 801-554-0730

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84111

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. 7 Page 1

Sampson Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The Sampson Apartments, a 3½-story Neo-classical brick building, was constructed in 1906. The building is one of two architecturally similar apartment blocks built at the corner of 300 South and 300 East in Salt Lake City. The address of the north-facing Sampson Apartments is 276 E. 300 South. The associated building, the Altadena Apartments, was also built in 1906. It faces east at 310 S. 300 East.¹ Both buildings are walk-up type apartment blocks with exterior balconies. The materials and construction methods are nearly identical. The raised foundation of both buildings is rock-faced sandstone, currently painted salmon. The red face brick is laid in a running bond with slightly raked mortar joints. There is a softer red brick, now painted dark gray, on the secondary elevations of the buildings. The roofs are flat and built-up. The buildings have several Neo-classical features such as pedimented entrances in the center of the symmetrical façades, Tuscan columns, dentillated cornices and accentuated keystones. All the contrasting elements are painted either white or gray. The flat roof is built-up and the brick chimneystacks have been shortened.

The Sampson Apartments is wider and shallower than the Altadena Apartments. The footprint measures 72 by 33 feet with the wide end facing 300 South. The façade (north elevation) is symmetrical with a central entrance bay and three-story porches on either side. On the east elevation, facing 300 East, there is a three-story octagonal bay. The foundation is rock-faced sandstone laid in a random ashlar bond with raised mortar joints. The front entrance has original sandstone steps, also painted salmon. The front steps are flanked by rubbed-finished sandstone walls with flush mortar joints, currently painted gray. The smooth finish is also found on the belt course above the foundation (also painted gray). On the south (rear) elevation, the original recessed entrance and three-story enclosed porches were modified circa 1980, but many original elements remain. There are two sets of painted sandstone steps flanking the central rear opening. These steps originally accessed the three-story rear porches. However, the separate openings were blocked when the rear enclosure was modified. The current single entrance is accessed by a set of wood steps with a pipe rail (circa 1980). The foundation paint and exterior surface of the rear enclosure are the only major modifications to the exterior.

The dominant architectural feature of the façade (north elevation) of the Sampson block is the central entrance bay. The front entrance is sheltered by a portico supported on console brackets and engaged square columns that sit on the stepped stone rail walls. The pediment is covered in rough-textured stucco, painted orange. The simple gable roof features cornice returns and dentils on the recessed raking cornice. These wood elements have been painted contrasting colors of white, orange, and brown. The front door is a three-quarter glass paneled door with three-quarter sidelights. The door glass has been replaced (date unknown).² The projecting wood cornice sits above the entrance portico. The cornice visually supports a two-story recess with a round-arch head. The arch is accentuated with contrasting blocks of stone, painted white. Three courses of rowlock brick are between the blocks and the stylized keystone. There is a diamond-pattern of rock-face brick below the

¹ The Altadena Apartments is being nominated separately. Both buildings are located on the same legal parcel at 276 E. Broadway Street (300 South). During the historic period, the street name "Broadway" was associated with 300 South in the commercial business district only. The use of the name "Broadway" outside of the business district is recent and "300 South" remains the more common name for the street. Prior to 1972, 300 South and 300 East were more commonly known as Third or 3rd South and Third or 3rd East.

² The original glass door was similar to that currently found on the Altadena Apartments.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Sampson Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

keystone. Within the recessed area are four nine-over-one wood-sash windows (two on each floor) with rowlock and soldier brick heads that light the interior stairwell. The upper pair of windows has a continuous stone sill. The other upper floors windows are eight-over-one wood sash windows with brick heads accentuated by keystones slightly smaller than the main arch and stone sill.

The three-story porches are also a prominent feature of the façade. The main floor porch has square brick piers. The second and third-story porches feature trios of Tuscan columns at the front corners and single columns in the rear. All three stories feature a classical (plain) frieze, but the top cornice under the flat-roof porch has a row of dentils that continues the dentil pattern of the main cornice. The main cornice is a projecting wood cornice that wraps around the corners at the secondary elevations. Above the main cornice is a brick parapet with tracery vents and a wood coping (now covered with metal). Originally, the porch roofs featured a wood balustrade with tracery similar to the vents. This feature was removed prior to a 1936 tax photograph. The six porches each feature a curved-slat wrought-iron balustrade and wood rail. All the wood elements are painted white to contrast with the red brick. Each porch has an exterior three-quarter glass door with transom, sidelights and screen.³ Each unit includes one larger eight-over-one window with stone sill and keystone. The basement windows in the façade are flat-head one-over-one windows. Some basement window panes were replaced between the 1930s and 1947 when basement apartments were added to the building.

The east elevation (facing 300 East) is similar in materials and ornamentation to the façade (north elevation). The primary difference is the octagonal bay that features rock-face brick at the angles. Each floor of the bay has an eight-over-one window flanked by narrower four-over-one windows. The single windows to the north are wider six-over-one windows. There are four basement windows cut into the foundation (three wood sash, one replacement). The stone belt course above the foundation becomes four courses of brick around the corner to the rear (south) elevation. The belt course remains painted gray. The brick is painted dark gray, but is peeling in places revealing the softer red brick of the secondary elevations. As the belt course meets the basement windows on the rear, the brick courses become segmental arched rowlock brick window heads. There are four basement windows on the south elevation. The west elevation also has two basement windows where the foundation is more visible due to the sloping site. The west elevation is relatively blank with two pairs of single-pane wood sash windows on each floor. The sills are stone (painted white) and the window heads are segmental rowlock brick arches.

Each upper apartment on the south (rear) elevation has a single one-over-one double-hung window and a set of three windows, one single pane flanked by two double-hung windows. The sills and window heads are similar to the west elevation. The basement windows have a variety of glass including original two-pane wood sashes and non-historic smaller inset windows. There are a few metal vents in the foundation walls. The rear elevation entrances to the apartments have been modified at least twice since 1906. The 1911 Sanborn fire insurance map indicates the recessed rear entrance was enclosed with frame and featured a central open

³ One of the upper transoms has been replaced with a smaller glass, but the visual impact on the integrity of the building is minimal. Other alterations on the porches include the installation of planter boxes and trellis, but all are reversible and have minimal impact on the historic integrity of the building.

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National Park Service

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Sampson Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

elevator.⁴ The sandstone steps flanking the current entrance suggest that two exits on the rear flanked the elevator before it was removed (circa 1970s). The original wood staircase is located deep in the recess. The brick and foundation in the recess have been painted red (date unknown). Around 1980, the rear enclosure was covered with vertical siding (now painted light gray). The current rear door is solid wood with a wrought-iron security screen. Details in the recess, such as double-hung exterior windows and rock-face brick at the angles suggest that the original rear enclosure was more open to view than the current enclosure (possibly screened). Original bead board ceilings are still visible within the individual porch enclosures. The current enclosure has aluminum slider windows. There is about ten feet of space between the south elevation of the Sampson and the north elevation of the Altadena Apartments. The two buildings share a wrought-iron fire escape in the space between.

On the interior, the Sampson Apartments has approximately 2,214 square feet on each floor. The front stairwell is open and features a square-post balustrade with newel posts. The mailboxes are mounted on the main level foyer. The carpet and tile are later replacements. There are two units per landing with approximately 1,085 square feet of space each. The four basement units vary in size. There is also a common laundry room and boiler room in the basement. Although some of the interiors have been altered by the owners after the conversion to condominiums, the configuration of Unit 6 is representative. This unit features a central hall extending west from the front door. The kitchen and rear porch are to the south, the bathroom is to the north. There is a room with an alcove and two built-in cupboards (now a dining room) next to the kitchen. There is a bedroom in the southwest corner. On the north side, there is a room with a built-in bookcase (now a study) that shares a pocket door with the living room. The living room is in the northwest corner. It features the large window and the exterior door to the porch. Many of the elements of the original apartment have been retained such as the sink basin and drain board, claw foot tub, hardwood floors, wood casings, built-ins, and radiators.⁵ The basement units were not original and have later features (some historic).

The Sampson and Altadena Apartments share common site features. There is only a few feet of setback on the street sides (along 300 South and 300 East). There is a concrete sidewalk between parking strip with trees and lawn and the lawn next to the buildings. Access to the rear of the buildings from 300 East is blocked by chain link gates between the two buildings, and between the Altadena and the neighboring building to the south. The remainder of the parcel is paved with asphalt for parking on the west side. This parking area is shared by the adjacent parcel. There is a small tree behind the Altadena. The neighborhood of the Sampson and Altadena is a mixed-use neighborhood only a few blocks east of Salt Lake City's commercial business district. Notable

⁴ The elevator was noted on the 1936 tax card, but was described as a dumb waiter on the later tax cards through the 1960s. It may have not been used for passengers in the second half of the twentieth century.

⁵ The amount of original material varies by unit. Some units retain the original kitchen cabinetry. Not all units were inspected for this nomination.

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National Park Service**

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buildings in the area include the YWCA complex and First Church of Christ, Scientist just to the east, and the newer Broadway Condominiums to the west.⁶⁶

The Sampson Apartments, built in 1906, have remarkable historic integrity. It meets the registration requirements of the property type, Urban Apartment Builders, as described in the Multiple Property Listing, *Historic Resources of Salt Lake City, Urban Expansion into the Early Twentieth Century, 1890s to 1930s*. The Sampson makes a significant contribution to the historic and architectural resources of Salt Lake City.

⁶⁶ The First Church of Christian Science is historically associated with the Sampson and Altadena Apartments (see Section 8). It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

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Sampson Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Sampson Apartments, built in 1906, is locally significant under Criterion A and C for its associations with the urbanization of Salt Lake City in the early twentieth century. Between 1900 and 1935, Salt Lake City experienced rapid growth and the urban apartment block emerged as a new housing option in the neighborhoods adjacent to the city's commercial center. The availability of urban apartments was particularly important during this period of growth as a response to the suburbanization of the city's outlying neighborhoods beginning in the 1890s. Urban apartments were an important housing option for Salt Lake City's immigrant population and an influx of young people moving from Utah rural towns to the capitol city in search of employment. The first owners were Octavius and Eunice Sampson, who were part-time residents as well as the managers of the two buildings for nearly four decades. The period of significance is 1906 to 1945, from the date of construction to the year the Sampson family sold the property.

The Neo-classical three-story brick Sampson Apartments and its associated building, the Altadena Apartments, were early examples of this period of apartment construction, during which time the typical apartment block was a three-story walk-up with two units on each floor flanking a central staircase. The Sampson and Altadena apartment blocks stand out as high-end architectural representatives of the property type. The Neo-classical architectural ornamentation of the building has been exceptionally well-preserved, especially when compared to similar extant apartment blocks from the period. Architecturally, the Sampson Apartments stands out for the relatively upscale amenities found in the units. The building had an exterior elevator, only found on a few early apartment blocks. On the interior, each unit was larger than typical for the period with two bedrooms, a large kitchen, and a bathroom. The Sampson Apartments is architecturally significant and represents the financial resources of the Sampson family, as well as the craftsmanship of the builder, August Rudine. The building is significant under the Multiple Property Documentation for the *Historic Resources of Salt Lake City, Urban Expansion in the Early Twentieth Century, 1890s-1930s*, also known as the *Salt Lake City Urban Apartments MPS*. The Sampson Apartments has excellent historic integrity and contributes to the historic resources of one of Salt Lake City's oldest neighborhoods.

History of the Sampson and adjoining Altadena Apartments

At the turn of the nineteenth century, there were three adobe houses at the northeast corner of Block 54. In February 1904, Adelaide M. Williams sold the corner property to Anna Rudine. One month later, Anna Rudine also acquired the adjacent property from Victoria S. Hillier. Anna "Annie" Nelson Rudine (1865-1943) was born in Norway and came to the United States in 1883. In 1892, she married August Rudine in California. August Rudine (1862-?) was a Swedish immigrant who came to the United States in 1882. August Rudine was listed as a bricklayer in an 1893-1894 city directory for Los Angeles. The couple had one son born in California before moving to Salt Lake City in 1895. They had three more sons born in Utah. August Rudine continued to be listed as a bricklayer in the Salt Lake City directories in the late 1890s. By 1900, August

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Rudine had established himself as a general contractor in the Salt Lake area. In the 1920s, the family moved back to California.

In June 1905, Rudine had an agreement to sell the property to R. E. McConaughy, but the transaction never occurred. Robert E. McConaughy (1859-1924) was born in Illinois and moved from Nebraska to Utah in 1880s. He established one of the largest real estate and development companies in Salt Lake City in the first quarter of the twentieth century. It is not known whether he was involved in the construction of the Sampson and Altadena Apartments. The Rudines sold the south nine rods to Emma Whiting (1861-1919) in 1904. Emma Whiting sold to O. T. Sampson in June 1905. On April 26, 1906, August and Anna Rudine sold the corner property to O. T. Sampson. On May 31, 1906, O. T. Sampson obtained two Salt Lake City building permits, each for a three-story terrace apartment block of 68 rooms to be built for an estimated cost of \$25,000 at the corner of 300 East and 300 South. No architect or builder was listed on the building permit. Considering the interests of August Rudine in the property, it is likely he was the builder for the project.⁷

Octavius T. Sampson (1867-1945) was born in Cornwall, England. He came to the United States in 1895. Octavius Sampson married Eunice Elgan in Soda Springs, Idaho, in 1899. Eunice Elgan Sampson (1881-1965) was born in Saint Clark, Missouri. The couple had two sons, James L. and Octavius T. Jr., born in Idaho before they moved to Salt Lake City in 1906. Their oldest son James Louis Sampson died of epilepsy at the age of twenty. Their daughter, Altadena, was born in Salt Lake City in 1908. The Altadena Apartments were originally known as Vivian Flats. The name was changed only a few years after Altadena's birth.

Octavius and Eunice Sampson were members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Salt Lake City. Their decision to purchase the Rudine property was likely to do its proximity to the large stone meetinghouse at 352 E. 300 South.⁸ The congregation had completed building the edifice just a few years previously in 1898. According to oral tradition passed along by older neighbors, the Sampsons were very prominent in the church and built the apartment blocks so that members of the congregation could live there.⁹ The 1906 city directory lists Octavius Sampson living at the address 354 E. 300 South, which is either the church building or the brick house next to it.¹⁰ Newspaper subscribers listed in the *Salt Lake Herald* suggest that the apartments were occupied as early as December 1906. By 1907, the Sampsons are living at 310 S. 300 East. The name Sampson Flats is used for both buildings in some sources, but Vivian (later Altadena) had a separate name by

⁷ R. E. McConaughy was listed as a builder for other projects he developed. Another possible builder is W. C. A. Vissing (1874-1936), a Danish immigrant, who was one of the earliest apartment builders in the city. Andy Vissing built the Cluff Apartments located at 1270-1280 E. 200 South (NRHP 10/20/1989), which has similar architectural detail to the Sampson and Altadena Apartments.

⁸ The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was listed on the NRHP in 1976, only the second church of that denomination to be listed at the time. The Richardsonian-Romanesque building was designed by the prominent Salt Lake architect, Walter E. Ware.

⁹ Correspondence of Allison D. Johnson to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Communications Office located in the files of Emily Evans. There are no membership records available for the period. A high percentage of early tenants were from the mid-west, but the transient nature of the occupants makes them difficult to trace.

¹⁰ The address of the house is 360 E. 300 South. The 1907-1908 Salt Lake City Blue Book lists Mr. and Mrs. Octavius C. [sic] Sampson living at 354 S. 300 East, which is a duplex. Either way, they were living in the area while the apartments were being constructed.

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1907. In the winter of 1907, Octavius and Eunice Sampson were living in the Sampson Flats when a burglar entered their apartment. The thief was chased off by the upstairs neighbor, S. A. Giffin, who went to get his revolver.¹¹

The Sampsons were a relatively prosperous family. Various sources list Octavius Sampson's occupation as an apartment manager, a sheepman, and a farmer. By the time of the 1910 census, the family was living on a farm in south Salt Lake, but Octavius still gave his occupation as landlord. He is listed as a farmer at 2943 S. 300 East on the 1920 and 1930 census enumerations. In 1930, Octavius T. Jr. was an auto mechanic.

By the mid-1930s, Octavius and Eunice Sampson moved back into town into the Altadena Apartments as resident-managers. Octavius T. Sampson died on March 9, 1945. His occupation was listed on his death certificate as apartment building landlord. Eunice E. Sampson, and her children Octavius T. Sampson Jr. and Altadena Sampson Cole, sold the property in October 1945 to the Page Investment Company. She moved to a house on Stratford Avenue where she lived until her death in July 1965. The Sampsons are interred in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

Items in the local newspapers suggest that the early tenants of the Sampson and Vivian/Altadena buildings were middle to upper-middle class. The name of the buildings appears in the society columns for parties and other social events. One resident of the Vivian Flats, J. J. Ott, placed an advertisement for a lost diamond pin, which he lost somewhere between the Christian Science Church and North Temple.¹² Anonymous Vivian Flats residents placed an advertisement for a young girl to do housework.¹³ Among the earliest tenants were Steven and Rose Stewart Alley, of whom two local newspapers reported they would be living in the Sampson Flats after their honeymoon.¹⁴ The Alleys did not stay to be listed on the 1910 census enumeration, but all of the occupants of the Sampson Apartments were couples.

With the exception of one young couple from Utah, the occupants in 1910 were mostly born in the Midwest. Three of the couples were childless and in their twenties or thirties. Two couples had one child. Both of these households had a live-in servant. One couple in their forties had a son and a daughter, both born in Utah. The only immigrant in the building was one man born in Russia. Besides the domestics, the residents were employed as a grocery merchant, a lawyer, a bookkeeper for an implement company, a roofing salesman, and two railroad agents.

Six households in the Sampson Apartments could be located on the 1920 census enumeration. At the time, there were two young couples. One couple had one child and a lodger. There was one older couple with a grown child. One head of household was a widower living with his daughter and son-in-law. One divorcee was living with his mother and another was single. The residents were born in Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Canada, Switzerland and Greece. The mix of residents living in the Sampson

¹¹ *Salt Lake Herald*, December 1, 1907.

¹² *Salt Lake Herald*, January 5, 1907.

¹³ *Salt Lake Herald*, November 16, 1908.

¹⁴ *Ogden Standard Examiner*, July 9, 1908. *Salt Lake Herald*, July 9, 1908.

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Apartments had changed by the time of the 1930 census enumeration. The average age was much older with most residents between their mid-forties and early seventies. Part of the shift may have come from the proliferation of smaller (and less expensive) apartment units available for young couples and singles built in Salt Lake City just prior to the depression years. There were not children living in the Sampson in 1930. The only younger residents were the grown offspring of two older couples. The occupations listed in the census enumeration include a salesman, a miner, a bottler for the local brewery, a druggist, a furniture store bookkeeper, a mattress maker, and the proprietor of a grocery store.

One basement apartment was added in the 1930s when the Sampsons moved back. The other units were added during a 1947 remodeling that occurred after the Sampson family sold the property to the Page Investment Company in October 1945.¹⁵ In April 1947, Meredith and Maurine S. Page deeded their interest in the property to Gwynne and Duke Page. The Page Investment Company owned and managed the property until 1972, when it was sold to Donald B. Hadley et al. This period coincided with a general decline in the urban apartment market in downtown Salt Lake City and was likely when the rear enclosure was made more secure.

Subsequent owners of the property include GT Real Estate, and later Capitol Redevelopment. The buildings were converted to condominiums in 1998 after the declaration of the Sampson Altadena Condominiums. The conversion and ongoing rehabilitation of the two buildings is part of a general renaissance in urban living in Salt Lake City, which began in the 1990s. The units currently have multiple owners with the common areas owned by the Sampson Altadena Homeowners Association.

Salt Lake City Development and the Architecture of the Sampson and Altadena 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. The first Sanborn map to cover Plat A's Block 54 was produced in 1898 and show three adobe dwellings (two single-family and one duplex) at the corner of 300 South and 300 East. Between the late 1840s and 1900, the population of Salt Lake City had grown from 6,000 to 54,000.

By the time of the 1910 census, the population had grown to 92,777. This transformation from agrarian village to a bustling urban metropolis was spurred by the railroads, which brought an increase in every type of manufacturing and commerce, as well as an enormous influx of immigrant laborers and their families. The original lots of each ten-acre block had been divided and subdivided until most of the Plat A blocks had inner-block streets, courts and places. 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

¹⁵ The deed was transferred from the Sampsons to Riverton Motor Company on October 13, 1945, and then on the same day to the Page Investment Company.

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Victorian cottages. Multiple-family dwellings first appeared as double houses, which became 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.¹⁶ 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."¹⁷ 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, the vast majority consisted of apartments for the middle class, a few early urban apartments were more luxury units, including the Sampson and Altadena Apartments. The later period of apartment construction in Salt Lake City, in the 1920s and 1930s, were primarily large-scale double-loaded corridor apartments that were built for the middle and higher working classes.

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 Sampson family and their fellow tenants represent a somewhat higher socio-economic strata than the general demographic trends for the period, although they were just as transitory.

The Sampson and adjoining Altadena, built in 1906, are excellent examples of an early apartment complex built for the architectural tastes and comforts of the upper-middle class. The Neo-classical architectural detail in the brick and stone masonry is exceptional. While a few amenities in the two buildings, such as built-in cupboards and exterior porches were typical for the period, several features were atypically luxurious. A cursory study of the 1911 Sanborn maps reveals only a handful of contemporaneous multi-story apartment blocks with elevators. Although the 1906 open elevator at the rear of apartments would be considered crude by today's standards, it would have been considered a luxury in its day. The interior of the original units are particularly striking for their numerous windows. The five-room units are considerably larger than the average turn-of-the-century

¹⁶ Roger Roper, *Salt Lake City Urban Apartments, MPS*, 1989.

¹⁷ *Salt Lake Tribune*, July 27, 1902: 32. Quoted in MPS.

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apartment in Salt Lake City, and the over-sized (by today's standards) kitchen and bathroom in each unit were particularly commodious. Each unit included one or two built-in closets, a rare feature in 1906. One indication of the upscale condition of the apartments can be found in a rare complimentary comment written by an anonymous tax assessor on the December 1936 tax cards for both the Sampson and Altadena Apartments. On both cards, the assessor wrote "These apts. have been kept in the best of condition."¹⁸

The Sampson and Altadena Apartments are two of twenty-five extant examples of walk-up apartments built between 1903 and 1915. Although a few walk-ups were built after 1915, they lack exterior porches and are stylistically distinct from the earlier examples. Eighteen of these examples have been classified as Neo-classical or Colonial Revival in style. The rest were influenced by the Prairie School. The Sampson and Altadena are most similar in style to several apartment blocks built by W.C.A. Vissing (1874-1936). The closest example is the Cluff Apartments (later Hillview, listed on the NRHP 10/20/1989). The Cluff has similar porches, but is a much wider building and lacks the distinctive brickwork found on the Sampson and Altadena buildings.

Twin apartment blocks are rare in Salt Lake City. Vissing also built the dual Princeton and Boulevard Apartments located on the corner of 900 East and 100 South. The Princeton and Boulevard Apartments feature colossal Ionic columns on the exterior porches (NRHP listed in the *Salt Lake Eastside Historic District, Bryant Neighborhood*, 2001). Vissing also built several blocks for the Covey Investment Company that are Neo-classical in style. The Covey blocks and those like them are larger in scale, closer to downtown and mostly U-courts. Most did not include the amenities found in the Altadena and Sampson Apartments. There are numerous smaller apartment blocks located within the *Salt Lake City Avenues Historic District*. The Avenues neighborhood has a fairly steep slope and most of the apartment blocks were more modest in size and had smaller units than the Sampson and Altadena Apartments. The Altadena and Sampson are particularly well-preserved and most of the typical modifications found on contemporaneous buildings (porch enclosures and removals, window and door replacements, etc.) have been avoided.

Constructed in 1906, the Sampson Apartments, and its companion, the Altadena Apartments, are two of the many urban apartments built in Salt Lake City during the first three decades of the twentieth century. This was an unprecedented era of expansion and urbanization in the city. The period of significance for the Sampson and Altadena Apartments is between 1906 and 1945, which represents this important era. The upscale amenities designed for the original construction of the Altadena and Sampson Apartments, just those amenities that were desirable qualities when the buildings were converted to condominiums in 1989. Urban apartments are significant under Criterion C as an important residential building type that emerged as Salt Lake City was transformed into an urban center during the early twentieth century. Both buildings meet the registration requirements and are significant under the Multiple Property Documentation for the *Historic Resources of Salt Lake City, Urban Expansion in the Early Twentieth Century, 1890s-1930s*, also known as the *Salt Lake City Urban Apartments MPS*.

¹⁸¹⁸ Salt Lake County tax assessor cards, December 18, 1936. It was much more common for the assessor to note deficits such as crumbling brick or cheap materials.

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Sampson Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

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(www.history.utah.gov).

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Sampson Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Owners of the Sampson Apartments

Unit #	Unit Owner		Alternate Address for Non-Occupants
S01	Emily	Moench	n/a
S02	Patrick	Colclough	n/a
S03	William Vince	Park	1299 W. 4800 South Murray, UT 84123
S04	Hooman	Tajbakhsh	5131 S. Dawson Street, Seattle, WA 98118 (part-time occupant)
S05	Patrick	Colclough	n/a
S06	Emily	Evans	n/a
S07	John	Bucher	451 Bishop Federal Lane, Apt. 4115 Salt Lake City, UT 84115
S08	Sarah	Brown	555 E 475 South Centerville, UT 84014
S09	John	Lopez	n/a
S10	Heather	Moench	n/a

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Sampson Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Sampson Apartments
2. 276 E. 300 South, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: May-July 2009
5. Digital images on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. North elevation of building.



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Sampson Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 2:

6. West elevation of building.



Photo No. 3:

6. West and south elevations of building. Camera facing northeast.



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Sampson Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 4:

6. South & east elevations of building—detail.



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Sampson Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 5:

6. North elevation of building, detail.



Photo No. 6:

6. Interior detail.



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Sampson Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 7:

6. Interior detail.



Photo No. 8:

6. View of Sampson (left) and Altadena (right) together.

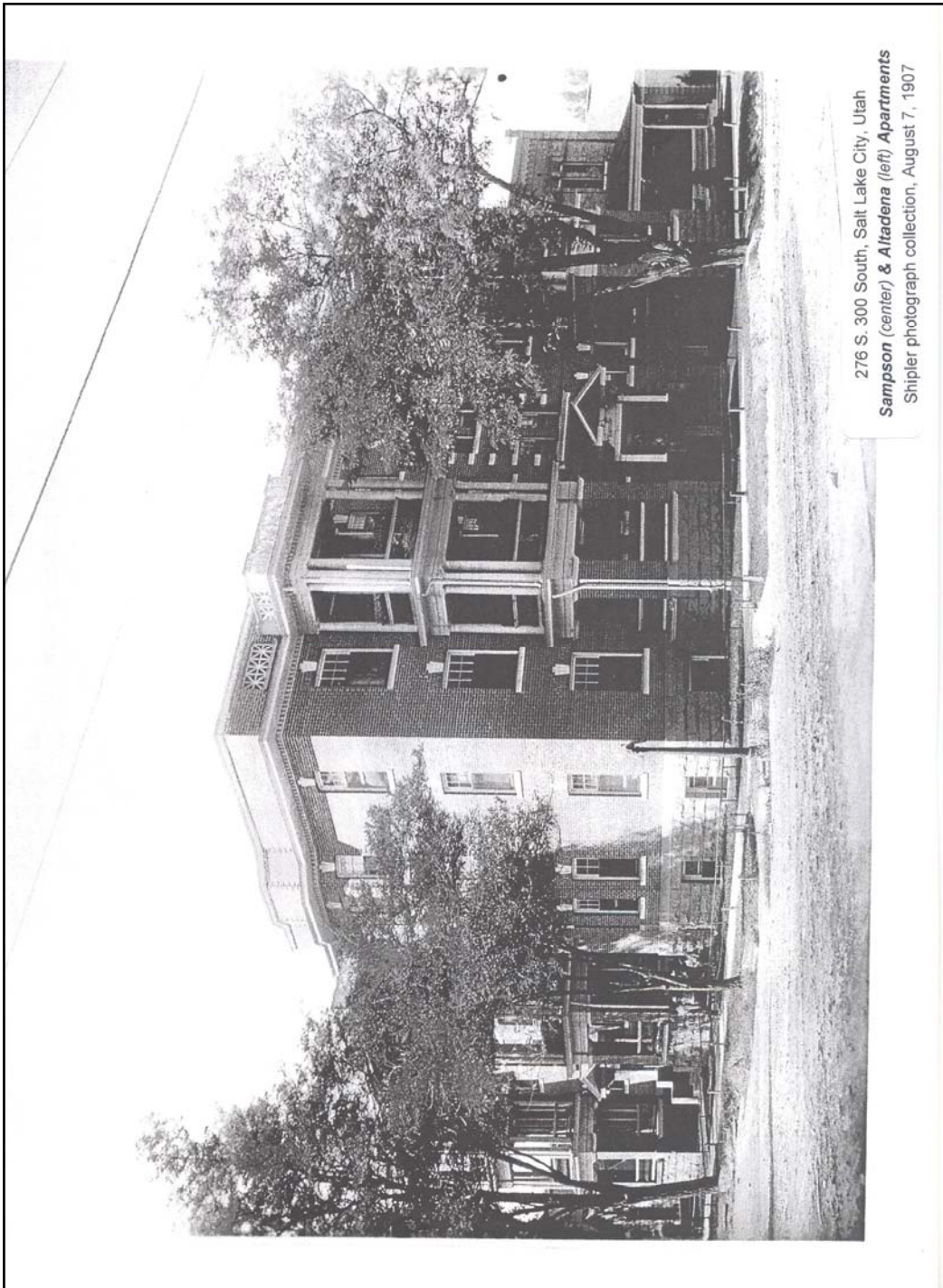


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Sampson Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Sampson & Altadena Apartments, photographed August 7, 1907



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Sampson Apartments, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Sampson Apartments, circa 1936 Salt Lake County Tax Assessor's Photograph



276 E. 300 South
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
Sampson Apartments