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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
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See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Salt Lake City Business District Multiple Resource Area (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural Properties)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number A 34 block area of Salt Lake City, including the following blocks, all in Plat A: 46-53, 56-71, 74-83 ___ not for publication

city, town Salt Lake City ___ vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state Utah code 049 county Salt Lake code 035

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	_X_ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	_X_ unoccupied	_X_ commercial	___ park
___ structure	_X_ both	_X_ work in progress	___ educational	_X_ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	_X_ entertainment	_X_ religious
___ object	___ in process	_X_ yes: restricted	_X_ government	___ scientific
_X_ multiple N/A	___ being considered	_X_ yes: unrestricted	_X_ industrial	_X_ transportation
resource		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Recorder's Office

street & number Salt Lake City and County Building

city, town Salt Lake City state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes _X_ no

date 1980 ___ federal _X_ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City state Utah

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
_X_ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Salt Lake City Business District Multiple Resource Area is a thirty-four block area of Salt Lake City that essentially makes up the city's business district. In general, the multi-resource district is divided into two areas: the central business district (CBD), and the railroad terminal district. The core of the CBD is Main Street and one block on either side from South Temple Street to Fourth South Street. Approximately 3/4 of the buildings in the area were built by the mid 1920's, most of them between the mid-1880's and the late teens. The majority of the new buildings were erected in the past ten or fifteen years. Approximately 40% of the buildings have been "modernized" with new facades. This was done mainly in the 1950's.

The railroad terminal district lies west of the CBD, from about 300 West Street to 600 West Street and from the Union Pacific Railroad Depot on the North to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Depot on the South. Within the area, a double set of Denver and Rio Grande railroad tracks run along 500 West Street. Another set of double tracks enter the district at the Union Pacific Depot, proceed southeast through the middle of Block 65, and run southward along 400 West St. The area is less densely built up than the CBD. The railroad tracks sever the connections of most east-west streets within the district, force two others to rise over viaducts, and impede traffic to a greater or lesser extent on all other east-west streets. Interstate 15, constructed in the late 1960's, parallels the railroad tracks several blocks west of the west boundary of the district. Though outside the district, it reinforces the effect the railroad has in isolating the area from other sections of the city. A greater variety of land uses and buildings are found in the railroad terminal district than in the CBD, including warehouses, a variety of small businesses, saloons, hotels and rooming houses. The area is less built up than the CBD, and in general, the buildings are not in as good a state of repair.

The area of the Multiple Resource nomination was part of the original plat of the town, which was modelled loosely on Joseph Smith's Plat of the City of Zion. Streets were 132 feet wide and oriented in the cardinal directions to cross at right angles. They carved the city into square blocks of ten acres each. The blocks in turn were divided into eight lots of 1-1/4 acres each. The original intention was that these not be subdivided, but remain intact with a single house placed twenty feet back from the street in the center of each lot. No houses or shops were to be allowed on the street itself or on street corners. The front part of the lots were to be beautified with fruit and shade trees, and the remaining portion was to serve as a vegetable garden. Farmers were to live in town and drive out to their fields each day. Salt Lake City, in short, was set up as a "Mormon Village" and the multiple resource area was part of that village. Such an arrangement facilitated cooperation by placing community leaders in ready touch with each other, made possible the maintenance of religious, educational, and other social institutions, and in general assured a highly organized community life.

There was no provision in the original plan of the city for a business district, and one did not exist for the first few years of the city's life. Beginning in about 1850, however, a business district began to develop. It

was centered on the west side of Main Street between South Temple Street and First South Street. Through the 1850's and 1860's commercial development was relatively slow. In the late 1860's, however, it began to accelerate and the business district began to expand. By the turn of the century it extended along Main Street and one block on either side from South Temple Street to Fourth South Street.

Originally, Mormon Church authorities distributed all land in the city, including property along Main Street, as "inheritences" to individual Mormons. Much of Main Street became the home of prominent community leaders including Ezra T. Benson, Daniel H. Wells, Edward Hunter, Jedediah M. Grant, and the Walker Brothers. Some of the inheritences were quickly sold off for commercial use, while others remained residential through the 1880's. The Daniel H. Wells house, on the corner of South Temple and Main Streets was demolished in 1890, the last of the residences in the CBD to go.

Salt Lake City's early commercial buildings were mainly one or two stories high; one, two, or three bays wide; of wood or adobe construction; and with "frontier town" facades. A few had flat roofs, but most were gabled--though an extended false facade often concealed the gabling and caused them to appear flat. In 1855 there were only three multi-story business buildings in the entire city: the Council House, located at the southwest corner of Main and South Temple; the Valley House Hotel, at the southwest corner of South Temple and West Temple; and the LDS Church Tithing Office, located at the northeast corner of South Temple and Main.

Beginning about 1880, Salt Lake City experienced a period of rapid growth. In the decade of the eighties, the city's population more than doubled. The increase slowed in the 1890's as a result of the effects of the Depression of 1893, but accelerated again in the early twentieth century, more than doubling between 1900 and 1920. Overall, between 1880 and 1920, Salt Lake City's population increased nearly six times, from 20,768 to 118,110. One conconsequence of this growth was a building boom in the late 1880's that began a process by which the face of the city was transformed. Streets were surfaced for the first time, sidewalks paved, open ditches covered, and vacant lots began to be filled with new construction. Masonry, both brick and stone, replaced the early wood frame and the later adobe structures. Many of the new buildings were one or two stories, but there was also an influx of high-rise structures and multi-story and multi-bay "blocks". By the late nineteenth century Salt Lake City had lost the look of an overgrown agricultural village.

Architecturally, the boom period structures range from pre-skyscraper through and beyond Sullivanesque and include several attempts at combining Classical Revival styles of architecture. For example, the seven-story McCornick Building (NR) anticipates Sullivan's skyscraper movement and is a precursor of early modern architecture in Salt Lake City. The eight-story McIntyre Building (NR), almost a direct replica of Sullivan's Gage Building in Chicago, is Utah's best example of Sullivanesque style. The reinforced concrete "fireproof" Kearns Building is a classical Sullivanesque work, one of the Western states' purest and best preserved examples of the skyscraper style. Also reflective of the period's skyscraper philosophy are the Utah

Savings and Trust Company Building (NR), the Scott Building, which combines Classical and Sullivanesque detailing, and the Park/Auerbach Building, which combines a Commercial style with Neo-Classical articulation. The Walker Bank Building, two-tiered and eighteen stories high, is classically detailed in the first two floors while showing post-Sullivan recessiveness in the application of decoration for the remainder. The Deseret National Bank is imitative of the Walker Bank, but is at least equal with respect to design quality. In its effort to integrate Commercial architecture with Classical ornamentation, the business district has produced the American Theatre, now being restored; the Salt Lake Herald Building and the Continental Bank Building, both of which combine classical and modern elements; the Tracy-Collins Bank Building (NR); the Eagle Emporium; the Lollin and Karrick Buildings (NR), which are both Neo-Classical Revival; the Clift Building, of Second Renaissance Revival; and the U.S. Post Office (NR), later Italian Revival. Three of the best examples of Romanesque Revival remaining in the city are the Fritsch Building (NR), Richard Kletting's Utah Commercial and Savings Bank (NR), and the Brooks Arcade. The first of the two Orpheum Theatres to be built in Salt Lake, now the Promised Valley Playhouse, is a fine example of Second Renaissance Revival. The second Orpheum, now the Capital Theatre (NR), introduced a new and highly decorative style to Salt Lake City, the Italian Revival. One more recent building is worthy of note: the Mountain States Telephone Building, which is the best Art Deco building in Salt Lake.

A second conspicuous and compact area of the multi-resource district, in addition to the CBD, is the railroad terminal district. Situated west of the CBD, it extends from about 300 West Street to 600 West Street and from the Union Pacific Depot on the north at South Temple Street to the Denver and Rio Grande Depot on the South at Third South Street. The area is less structurally dense than the CBD, and land uses and building types are more diverse. Buildings within it include warehouses, small businesses, a lumber yard, churches, private residences, and Salt Lake City's main red-light district. As in the CBD, the majority of the buildings in the area are more than fifty years old, most of them built between the mid 1880's and the mid-teens. Also, as in the CBD, most of the newer structures were built within the last decade. For the most part, the buildings are not in the same state of good repair that the buildings of the CBD are. On the other hand, fewer of them have been extensively remodelled.

The area had its origin with the coming of the railroad to Salt Lake City. The transcontinental railroad was completed at Promontory, Utah, forty miles north of Salt Lake City, in May, 1869. The first railroad tracks entered Salt Lake City in 1870. In the next decade a network of rails spread through the city and Utah. By 1900 the tracks of fifteen railroads extended north, south, and west within the city, and a terminal district was well established. The coming of the railroad worked a profound transformation on the face of the city. Salt Lake was no longer a Mormon village surrounded by agricultural land. The pattern of land use near the railroad depots and along the railroad tracks changed dramatically and a "westside" split off from the rest of the city came into being. The change was gradual. For example, half of the block on which the city's first railroad depot, the Central Pacific, was located in

1870 remained residential for fifteen years afterwards. Even so, the transition of the area, while gradual, was inexorable. The 1880's and 90's saw the area dotted with more and more wholesale and light manufacturing enterprises, small stores, rooming houses and hotels, "commission houses", saloons, and the like. The time of the most dramatic change was the first decade of the twentieth century. In those years, both the Union Pacific (NR) and the Rio Grande Depot (NR) were built, half a dozen small and medium size hotels were constructed in the area, and the value of property near the railroad tracks more than doubled. According to the Deseret News, half a dozen "huge warehouses are beginning to rear their heads and the foundation for a great shipping and factory city is being laid." Salt Lake experienced an influx of large numbers of "new immigrants" from Eastern and Southern Europe and Asia, so that various ethnic communities were established in the area of the railroads.

Eighty-four buildings and one object are included in the nomination. Fifty-nine of the buildings and the one object are nominated as individual sites. Fifteen others are included in the Westside warehouse district, plus ten more in the Exchange Place Historic District (NR).

A breakdown of the approximate percentages of building types is as follows:

Residential:	1%
Commercial:	90%
Institutional:	2%
Industrial:	7%

Brief Description of Survey Methodology

During the summer of 1979 a research team composed of a supervisor and six researchers surveyed the entire multi-resource area block by block. The researchers were part of a summer internship program that the Preservation Research and Documentation Division of the Utah State Historical Society established in 1979 and plans to continue in future years. The supervisor was Dr. John S. McCormick, Preservation Historian at the Utah State Historical Society. Team members were the following: Lorraine Pace, B.A., Brigham Young University; Kay Burningham, B.A., Brigham Young University; John Peterson, undergraduate history major, Utah State University; Fred Aegeter, undergraduate history major, Weber State College; David Singer, M.A., University of Utah; and James Cartwright, M.A., University of Utah. Within the survey area, members of the team identified every building more than forty years old, determined date of construction, original owner and subsequent owners to about 1950, original occupant and subsequent occupants to about 1950, and gathered information about both owners and occupants. Diana Johnson, then Associate Utah State Architectural Historian, wrote architectural descriptions for each building.

The area was surveyed with the initial intent of presenting a district nomination for the entire Salt Lake City Downtown area, primarily Main Street. However, in evaluating the survey results it was discovered that questions of integrity precluded a tight cohesive district nomination. For example, from South Temple to Fourth South on Main Street (the main business district) there were approximately 75 buildings, 65 of which were found to be 50 years old or older. Of these 65, some 30 had been significantly altered, and were spaced throughout the potential district, thus affecting the distirct's identity by creating pockets of intrusions. The existence of alterations and intrusions in the entire Multiple Resource Area precluded the nomination of more than one additional district (Salt Lake City Westside Warehouse District). It was believed that since an historic district must be a distinguishable entity and convey a sinse of historic environment, only two such groupings were evident in the survey area (Exchange Place Historic District and the Warehouse District). Thus, an individual nomination for the other 59 "significant" buildings was viewed as the most appropriate procedure for National Register listing.

A comprehensive archeological survey of the district has not been completed, and it is very unlikely that one will be conducted since the area occupies the center of the business district. However, at this time no archeological sites are known.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	_X_ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	_X_ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
_X_ 1800–1899	_X_ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	_X_ transportation
_X_ 1900–	___ communications	_X_ industry	_X_ politics/government	_X_ other (specify)
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1847-1930/1947 **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

As the political capitol of the State of Utah and the social and economic center for a larger area of the western United States, Salt Lake City has been one of the nation's major regional centers since its establishment in 1847. Initially the commercial control of the region was by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons). However, early in the city's history non-Mormon merchants established commercial ventures which, along with the influx of a large number of mining businessmen, challenged the Mormon economic and political control of the city. Thus, the historic resources of the Salt Lake City Business District are significant because they document the role of Salt Lake City as a major regional center in the United States and the major theme of the history of Salt Lake City: the development and decline of ecclesisastical domination of politics, society, and the economy, and the rise of Salt Lake as a secular, regional commercial center in the national network of trade and industry. Founded in 1847 by The Church of Jesus of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake quickly assumed the characteristics of a Mormon village -- large ten acre blocks arranged in grid fashion, log and adobe structures, irrigation systems, and blocks set aside for religious and communal purposes, to name a few. The main commercial center was eventually established on Main Street, near the Mormon Temple, where Mormon businesses thrived, such as the ZCMI (Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution). With the coming of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, and the growth of Utah's commercial mining industry, Salt Lake attracted numerous non-Mormon (Gentile) entrepreneurs, merchants, and laborers. "Gentile" businesses flourished on the south end of Main Street, creating a polarized business district with Mormon establishments located to the north. As Salt Lake evolved into a secular city, it began to assume characteristics of other American cities. In addition, the city became a commercial "hub" for the entire intermountain region. The architecture came to reflect both the use of professional architects and the injection of commercial styles then popular in other areas. Social trends also fit into general patterns. Immigration, always important to the peopling of Utah, was now characterized by an influx of southern and eastern Europeans, and Asians, many of whom settled near the railroad terminals just west of downtown . It was here that ethnic communities and supportive businesses began. Warehouses and produce markets grew in this section of the city as well, as the commerical network of the city expanded. Salt Lake City, with its downtown area, became the major commercial point between Denver and the west coast. The resources of the Salt Lake City Downtown Business District were identified as part of an intensive architerctural and historic survey funded in part by Salt Lake City.

Members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, more familiarly known as "Mormons", founded Salt Lake City in 1847. The Mormon church had been organized in 1830 with six members. Within a year it had one thousand members, and by the time Salt Lake City was settled there were more than 20,000. The founder of the church, Joseph Smith, and his followers believed the Mormon Church to be the one true church and it's members God's chosen people. As such, they were to "gather" out of a sinful world to a place called "Zion" where they would build the "Kingdom of God", dwell together in righteousness, and prepare for the Millenium. In secular terms, they sought to organize for themselves a haven in an American society that seemed to them about to disintegrate in an excess of individualism and competition. Their goal was to build unity among a people fragmented by their individualistic, competitive search for economic well-being. They sought to establish order in the place of chaos, and they came to Utah to establish their Zion because they had met with continued and intense opposition in their efforts to do it elsewhere. In the Rocky Mountains they hoped to find the peace and isolation necessary to establish their utopian society.

The history of Salt Lake City can be divided into four periods:
1. 1847-1869, when Salt Lake City essentially conformed to its founders' ideals.
2. 1869-1896, when the city's most striking characteristic was the polarization of its population into Mormon and non-Mormon, or "Gentile" camps.
3. 1896-ca. 1920, when movement away from the original goals accelerated so that by 1920 the city had essentially assumed its present character and was basically undifferentiated from the general run of American cities.
4. 1920-present, the modern period during which the history of Salt Lake City cannot be considered apart from the history of the country as a whole.

For about a generation after the founding of Salt Lake City it was essentially the kind of society its Mormon founders intended it to be. It was a religious society, one with no overriding secular purpose, a society in which religious values infused every impulse so that it was difficult to draw a line between religious and secular activities. More specifically, it was essentially theocratic, cooperative, and relatively self-sufficient, egalitarian, and homogeneous. As Klaus Hansen has pointed out, it was a "counter-culture", differing in fundamental ways from its contemporary American society. Gradually Salt Lake City began to move away from its founders' ideals. Two factors were crucial in that evolution: the coming of the railroad in 1869, and the formal decision of the Mormon Church in 1890 to give up those things that made it different and integrate itself into the mainstream of American society.

The completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 and the spread of a network of rails throughout the state in the next several decades brought far-reaching changes to Salt Lake City. It ended Utah's geographic isolation; it brought an increasing number of non-Mormons into Salt Lake City, and in lesser degree to other parts of the state; and it changed the area's economy, in particular making possible the large-scale development of mining, and in a larger sense leading to the diversification of the economy and its integration into the economy of the U.S.

In 1867 Salt Lake City had a population of about 11,000. About 750 of them were non-Mormons. By 1891 non-Mormons were in a majority, making up about 55% of the city's 45,000 inhabitants. The rapid increase in Salt Lake of non-Mormon residents combined with continued Mormon efforts to establish the Kingdom of God to divide the population into increasingly hostile camps. Local politics, for example, presented neither of the national political parties and none of the national issues. Instead, there was a "Church" party, the People's Party, and an "anti-Church" party, the Liberal Party. Separate Mormon and Gentile residential neighborhoods developed. Many Mormon residents engaged in agricultural pursuits. Few Gentiles did. Two school systems operated in the city, a Mormon system and a non-Mormon one. Fraternal and commercial organizations did not cross religious lines. Even national holidays like the Fourth of July were celebrated separately by Mormons and non-Mormons.

The decision of the Mormon Church in 1890 to abandon efforts to establish the Kingdom of God and accommodate itself to the larger society followed a concerted campaign by the federal government to suppress Mormon polygamy. The Edmunds Act of 1882 outlawed the practice of plural marriage, denied basic political rights to those convicted of polygamy, and placed much of the government of Utah Territory in a five-man Presidential commission. The Edmunds-Tucker Act of 1887 under which Church property was made liable to confiscation and the church itself was disincorporated, brought further pressure to bear on the church, indeed, threatened its very existence. In the face of such pressure church leaders decided to undertake a process of rapprochment with America. In 1890 Mormon President Wilford Woodruff issued a "Manifesto" proclaiming an end to the further performance of plural marriages. A year later the church dissolved its People's Party and divided the Mormon population between the Democratic and Republican Parties. In the next several years the church abandoned its efforts to establish a self-sufficient communitarian economy. Most church-owned businesses were sold to private individuals, many of them eastern businessmen. Those that the church did not sell it operated as income-producing ventures, rather than as shared community enterprises. The means and ends of church-owned businesses became identical with those of the world of capitalism about them.

The formal decision of the Mormon Church simply accelerated developments of the previous twenty years, and the next two or three decades were a watershed in Salt Lake City's history. It was during the period from the mid-1890's until about 1920 that the balance tipped and Salt Lake once and for all became "Americanized". By 1920 it no longer offered an alternative to Babylon.

Individualism, speculation, inequality, and diversity, once thought to be characteristics of the outside world, became deeply woven into the fabric of Salt Lake City's life. The city ceased to be different in the fundamental ways it once had.

Around the turn of the century, then, Salt Lake City began to take on the characteristics of the usual American city. The historic resources of the multiple resource area illustrate that.

Salt Lake City was originally set up as a "Mormon Village" as its founders sought to create a special type of settlement pattern that would assure a highly organized community life and that could be seen as belonging distinctively to Mormons. Through the 1860's, at least, Salt Lake basically retained this pattern. The coming of the railroad, however, worked a profound transformation in the face of the city. For one thing, it created the city's railroad terminal district with the varied land-use patterns such an area entailed. The central features of it were a wholesale warehouse district, ethnic neighborhoods, and a red-light district.

A. Wholesale Warehouse District
This district occupies part of Blocks 61 and 66, Plat A. As part of the first plat of the city, these blocks were originally divided into eight lots of 1-1/4 acres each, in keeping with the Mormon intention to establish Salt Lake as a distinctive Mormon village. In 1855 there was a total of twenty private residences on the two blocks. by 1870 there were 29, an increase of 45% that paralleled the 50% increase in the population of the entire city during that same time. According to the 1867 Salt Lake City Directory, all of the residents of both blocks were Mormons, and all were working class people. Their occupations included clerk, cabinetmaker, saddler, tanner, teamster, policeman, mason, and stonecutter. In the 1880's change began to take place. It was gradual, but persistent. By the middle of the decade two warehouses, a lumber yard, and a coal yard existed in the midst of what were still overwhelmingly residential blocks.

In the 1890's five more warehouses were built: the Symns Wholesale Grocery warehouse, the Kahn Brothers grocery building, and the Henderson Block (NR), the architect of which was Walter Ware, one of Salt Lake City's leading architects. Among the buildings he designed were the first Presbyterian Church (NR), the Aviation Club, the University Club, the Masonic Temple, the First Church of Christ, Scientist (NR), and St. Mark's Hospital. The first decade of the twentieth century saw Block 61 dissected by a new street, Eccles Avenue, now Pierpont Avenue. On it a large produce complex, the Free Farmer's Market was built, and businessman Aaron Keyser built three small warehouses. During the decade also, the Crane Building, housing a wholesale plumbing concern, was built. By this time railroad spurs ran from the main tracks through each block. In the next dozen years five additional warehouses were built. Aaron Keyser built a complex of three over an eleven year period.

Richard Kletting, who had recently designed the Utah State Capitol Building (NR), designed the brick and concrete Jennings-Hanna warehouse, and in 1923 the N.O. Nelson Manufacturing Company built a warehouse for their wholesale plumbing and heating business. By the early 1920's the transformation of the area from a residential neighborhood that was part of the original Mormon village peopled by working class Mormons, to a commercial and industrial complex, was complete.

B. Ethnic Neighborhoods

Between 1880 and 1920 more than twenty million people immigrated to the United States, many of them from eastern and southern Europe and Asia, areas from which not many immigrants had previously come. Utah received its share of these "new immigrants". Strangers in a strange land, these people faced a number of problems: a sense of displacement and feelings of being outsiders, ridicule, prejudice, discrimination, and employment handicaps. To help them deal with these problems they tended to gather together in neighborhoods of the city. Within and around Plum Alley, which ran north and south dividing the city block between Main and State Streets and First and Second South, the chinese developed a micro-community with grocery and merchandise stores, laundries and restaurants. Italians were concentrated on the west side of the city near the railroads where many of them were employed. Greektown was nearby. A Japanese section sprang up in a two-block area of First South Street between West Temple and 300 West Streets, near the city's produce and grocery district.

Predominantly ethnic neighborhoods no longer exist in Salt Lake City. Residents have dispersed throughout the city, and the buildings, for the most part, have been torn down. What was once Chinatown has been completely replaced with large parking terraces. Other than the Bertoline Block, which is on the National Register, little remains of the Italian section. Nearly the entire Japanese district was demolished when the Salt Palace, a sports arena and convention center was built. Only the Japanese Church of Christ remains to document the Japanese experience there. Salt Lake's Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church (NR) remains, as do many of the buildings that once formed the nucleus of Greektown, and they have great significance in conveying a sense of the Greek experience in Salt Lake City. The building at 537, rear, housed a Greek bakery from 1912 until 1942. The building at 561 West Second South was a boarding house for Greek laborers. Leonidas Skliris, labor agent for both railroad companies and mines throughout the Intermountain West, maintained his headquarters at 592 West Second South.

Greeks began immigrating to the United States and to Utah in large numbers in the first decade of the twentieth century. In 1900, according to U.S. census figures, there were three Greeks living in Utah. By 1910 there were 4039, almost all of them men. Initially they worked in the mines and on the railroads. In Utah, as elsewhere in the country, they met with much prejudice and hostility. Together with other of the "new immigrants" from Europe and Southern Europe, they were seen as "depraved, brutal foreigners," incapable of being assimmilated into the fabric of American life. To combat the hostility

they met, incoming Greeks developed a rich and close community life. Everywhere they settled a "Greektown" sprang up. In Salt Lake it was near the railroad tracks on West Second South Street between 500 West and 600 West Streets. Along that one block area were found Greek boardinghouses, saloons, grocery, clothing, specialty stores, and coffeehouses.

In 1911, for example, there weremore than fifty Greek businesses in the one Block area. The coffeehouse in particular was a central institution. As Helen Zeese Papanikolas points out, it was their true home. In its gregariousness they found a refuge from the ridicule and discrimination they faced and the sense of displacement and malaise they felt. In Greektown the young immigrants also found something else: All work was dispensed by Leonidas G. Skliris, the leading Greek labor agent in the western U.S. Called the "Czar of the Greeks", he was labor agent for Utah Copper Co., Western Pacific Railroad, Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, and the Carbon County coal mines. With three brothers and other subordinates, he exacted a sum of money from each immigrant seeking work in mines, smelters, mills, "extra" and section gangs, and on road crews. He had contacts with labor agents in Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, and California. With a telegram or telephone call he could have any number of men travelling wherever he designated. Not until they arrived at the appointed place did the men know what they would be doing, and often they found they were to be used as strikebreakers. His headquarters was the Italian-Greek Merchantile Company Building that he owned, at 592 W. 2nd South St.

Greektown had pretty well broken up by the 1940's, its demise brought about by the partial assimilation of Greeks into the city's population and the dislocation caused by the Great Depression of the 1930's.

C. Red-Light District

Beginning in the mid-1880's, Salt Lake City adopted the same general policy toward prostitution that most cities in the U.S. had. Laws prohibiting prostitution were on the books, but many local officials saw them as politically expedient concessions to middle class morality. Prostitution, it was felt, could not be eliminated. What could be done was to confine it as much as possible to particular parts of town where it could be watched and regulated. From the mid-1880's until the late 1930's, one of the areas of Salt Lake to which city officials attempted to confine prostitution was Commericial Street, now known as Regent Street, which is located in the central business district, just east of Main Street. Of the several dozen buildings on the street that were once houses of prostitution, only three remain. Located at 165, 167, and 169 Regent Street, they are deeply woven into the fabric of the community and document the fact that since the late nineteenth century prostitution has not been an aberration, but an integral part of the life of Salt lake City, a clear example of the extent to which Salt Lake had moved away from its original status as a "Mormon Commonwealth".

In 1908 Salt Lake's mayor and city council decided to locate the city's red-light district away from the central business district. The block designated was part of Greektown. It was chosen specifically because it was

near the railroad, because the "better class of citizens" had moved out as Greeks had moved in, and because the mayor and several city councilmen owned property in the area. The area has remained a red-light district to the present. Like the buildings of Regent Street, the area documents how deeply imbedded in the life of Salt Lake City prostitution had become by the early twentieth century and how deeply imbedded it continued to be after that. Major Wilford Stoler, a veteran member of Salt Lake's police department, recently said about the old hotel at 528 W. 2nd South, "From the standpoint of crime that hotel ought to be on the National Register of Historic sites. . . . You name it and it happened there. There've been whores there, and pimps . . . . There've been stabbings, homicides, . . . and a shooting gallery for heroin addicts."

Like the buildings of the railroad terminal district, the buildings of Salt Lake's central business district, and in particular those on Main Street, mirror the city's changing economic and social pattern. Until about 1870 the core of the CBD was the one block area of Main Street between South Temple and first South. By about 1880 the core had extended to Second South as Salt Lake moved farther and farther away from the self-sufficient agrarian community that had originally been planned, by approximately 1890 to Third South, and by the early twentieth century to Fourth South. Few buildings remain from Salt Lake's early commercial period. Only the Eagle Emporium (now Zion's First National Bank), the First National Bank Building (NR), the adjoining Hepworth--Carthy Building, and a portion of the ZCMI storefront (NR) were erected before 1880.

The expansion of the CBD southward paralleled the growth of the gentile population of Salt Lake City. Thus, the CBD tended to develop along a dualistic spatial pattern that was a vivid reflection of the city's social, cultural, and economic dichotomy. In general, Mormon businesses have tended to be concentrated north of Second South Street and non-Mormon establishments south of Second South. The construction around 1910 of the buildings comprising the Exchange Place Historic District (NR), as well as the Judge Building and the New York Hotel (NR), stamped this division even more firmly on the face of the city, and they were deliberately built as a counterweight to Mormon concentration at the north end of the city. Thus, in 1912 the Hotel Utah (NR) on the north and the Hotel Newhouse on the south formed the terminals of the main retail shopping district. The prominent Mormon establishments, including its main department store, bank, insurance company, publishing house, and radio station, were clustered around one end, while the Gentile establishments were around the other. Within two blocks of the Hotel Newhouse were large non-Mormon department stores, several banks, office buildings, and the stock exchange, all established by non-Mormons chiefly from the wealth of the region's mining districts. Moreover, across the street from the Hotel Newhouse, and thus in a sense counterbalancing Mormon Temple Square, was the large building housing the U.S. Post Office and other agencies of the federal government, which was among the earliest of Gentile intrusions. This whole pattern should not be exaggerated into an absolute cleavage. There has always been intermingling in the blocks between. Yet the clusters clearly were there, and they have long been representative of a feature of great significance in the history of Salt Lake City.

Much demolition of old buildings is currently taking place in Salt Lake City's business district, and more is scheduled in the future. Virtually all of Block 76, Plat A, the east boundary of which is Main Street, was recently demolished for construction of a new shopping mall. One of the buildings demolished, the Ammussen Building, was listed on the National Register and was perhaps the most significant building in the downtown area. Most of Block 53, Plat A was demolished to make way for a state and local government complex, and the northwest section of Block 56, Plat A was demolished a short time ago. Two of Salt Lake's most important nineteenth-century structures, the Boyd Park Building and the Scott Building were demolished in early 1982. In the face of this, however, a significant amount of preservation and restoration activity is going on in the multiple resource area.

Within the last two years, ten historic buildings have undergone major restoration: the New York Hotel (NR), the Shubrick Hotel, the Henderson Block (NR), the Crane Building, the Salt Lake Union Pacific Railroad Station (NR), the Denver and Rio Grande Depot (NR), which became the home of the Utah State Historical Society, the American Theatre, the Firestone Building, the Hotel Victor, and the Bertoline Block (NR). Currently, at least three other projects are underway: the Devereux House (NR), the Peery Hotel (NR), and the Lewis S. Hills Residence (NR).

Properties within the multiple resource area include two historic districts and fifty-nine individual buildings. Each of the districts is a cluster of buildings that conveys a sense of historic and architectural cohesiveness. Both are related to broad patterns in the historical development of Salt Lake City: Exchange Place to the diversification of Salt Lake City's economy and the division of the city's population into Mormon and non-Mormon camps; and the Warehouse District to the emergence of Salt Lake as a regional commercial center within the national network of trade and industry. The Exchange Place Historic District is listed in the National Register. The individual sites are either listed in the Register or are eligible for inclusion in it on the basis of either architectural or historic significance.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION: DISTRICTS

Brief Descriptive Statement: Salt Lake City Westside Warehouse District

The Salt Lake City Westside Warehouse District contains sixteen closely grouped buildings that are located along both sides of 2nd South Street between 300 West and 400 West Streets and along Pierpont Avenue, between 300 West and 400 West Streets. The buildings were constructed between 1892 and 1923 and are part of the railroad terminal area that emerged as part of Salt Lake City's "westside" as a consequence of the spread of a network of rails throughout Salt Lake in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A double set of railroad tracks run down 400 West Street, along the west boundary of the district. Spurs from this track run behind all of the buildings in the district. The buildings are large brick and concrete structures, generally two to five stories high, similar in scale, proportions, and use of materials. The district is well intact. Demonstrating late

nineteenth- and early twentieth-century commercial-warehouse style architecture these structures document the increasing use of reinforced concrete replacing all mason construction. Rectangular plans and multiple bay facade divisions are characteristic. Allusions to specific styles are vague and detail minimal, though the structures are visually impressive. Style features are best defined by period, ie, early commercial, late nineteenth century, early twentieth century.

Buildings Contributing to the character of the district:

1. Keyser Warehouse, 312 W. 2nd South, 1920
2. Keyser Warehouse, 320 W. 2nd South, 1919
3. Keyser Warehouse, 328 W. 2nd South, 1909
4. Kahn Brothers grocery building, 342 W. 2nd South, 1900
5. Salt Lake Stamp Co., 380 W. 2nd South, 1923
6. Crane Building, 307 W. 2nd South, 1910
7. Symns Wholesale Grocery Co., 327-331 W. 2nd South, 1892-93
8. Jennings-Hanna Warehouse, 353 W. 2nd South, 1915
9. Keyser Warehouse, 357 S. 2nd South, ca. 1902
10. Henderson Block, 379 W. 2nd South, 1897-98
11. Cudahy Packing Co., 235 S. 400 West, 1918
12. Keyser Warehouse, 346 Pierpont Ave., ca.1902
13. Free Farmer's Market, 333 Pierpont Ave., 1910
14. Nelson-Ricks Creamery, 314 W. 3rd South, 1927
15. Firestone Tire Co., 308 W. 3rd South, 1925

Non-Conformng Intrusions:

1. Trucker's Cafe, 358 W. 2nd South, ca.1960

Brief Statement of Significance:

The Salt Lake City Westside Warehouse District is significant as a well-preserved cluster of warehouse buildings that convey a sense of the impact of the coming of the railroad in Salt Lake City.

The district was originally a residential area and part of the original plat of the city. It began to change in the 1880's. No new residential construction took place after that and warehouses began to replace residences. The process was gradual and can be most easily traced through old Sanborn Insurance Maps. The 1889 map is the earliest we have from the area. It shows Block 61 almost entirely residential. The only exceptions are a Baptist Church where the Crane Building now is, a small carpenter shop, and a large warehouse labeled "Ham and Meat; Hides, wool, and Storage". By 1895 the block had changed a little. Two warehouses had been built, at 335 W. 2nd South and at 341-47 W. 2nd South, and railroad spurs had been constructed behind them. By 1898 another warehouse had been built, this one for the Cudahy Packing Company. Two others, the Henderson Block and the Symns Grocery Company, were under construction, and a railroad spur extended the entire

length of the block. In 1911 the Pierpont produce complex had been built, only a few private residences remained on the block, and the area had pretty much assumed its present character.

Block 66 shows a similar pattern. The 1889 Sanborn Map shows that while the block was almost entirely residential, railroad tracks had been laid across its southwest corner, and around the tracks were a coal yard, a lumber yard, and a two-story grain storehouse. The 1895 and 1898 maps show the block essentially unchanged, but by 1911 a dramatic transformation had taken place. Only Second South Street remained residential. The rest of the block was commercial and industrial. A railroad spur ran the entire length of the block and paralleled Second South Street. By 1923 with the construction of the Salt Lake Stamp Company Building, the block essentially assumed its present character.

Warehouse District UTMs:

a) 12/423890/4512920
b) 12/424100/4512920
c) 12/424110/4512790
d) 12/424000/4512790
e) 12/424000/4512790
f) 12/424110/4512740
g) 12/424110/4512640
h) 12/424010/5412640
i) 12/424010/4512680
j) 12/423920/4512680
k) 12/423880/4512740

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION: DISTRICTS

Brief Descriptive Statement: Exchange Place Historic District

The Exchange Place Historic district contains eight closely grouped buildings that are located along Exchange Place, a narrow street one block in length, and along South Main Street between 300 and 400 South Streets. This area constitutes Salt Lake City's second major commercial district. The eight buildings were all erected between 1903 and 1912 and employed a protected steel frame, masonry type of construction that was considered "fireproof" and the most progressive method of building for its time. The buildings range from three to thirteen stories tall. The twelve-story Boston and Newhouse Buildings were considered Utah's first skyscrapers. Several styles of architecture and combinations of Salt Lake City, Chicago, and New York architects are represented.

Buildings and sites contributing to the character of the district:

1. Federal Building and Post Office, southwest corner of Main and Post Office Place, 1903-06.
2. Felt Building, 335-339 South Main Street, 1909
3. Boston Building, 11-17 Exchange Place, 1908-1910
4. Newhouse Building, 2-16 Exchange Place, 1908-1910

5. Commercial Club Building, 32 Exchange Place, 1908
6. Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange, 39 Exchange Place, 1908
7. New Grand Hotel, 369-379 So. Main Street, 1910
8. Hotel Plandome, 69-73 East 4th South, 1903
9. New House Realty Building, 44-56 and 62-64 Exchange Place, 1917

*Hotel Newhouse, Fourth South and Main Street, 1912-15, was listed in the Register as part of the District, but was certified as not contributing to the District and removed on December 1, 1981

Non-conforming Intrusions:

1. Auerbach Parking lot, 1957
2. 63 Exchange Place, 350 South State, ca. 1930
3. 25 Exchange Place, ca. 1930

The nine buildings listed above are the only structures included in the district. The buildings are in good condition structurally and have experienced only minor deterioration of fabric. Few intrusions have marred the original appearances of the buildings. Some, particularly the Commercial Club Building and the Boston and Newhouse Buildings, have undergone recent restoration activity. Some environmental elements are still intact, including street lamps, building lamps, original wall graphics, building inscriptions of mosaic tiles laid in sidewalks, and brass railings and sidewalk stairways leading to basement floors. By virtue of their scale, richness, and planned grouping, the buildings in the Exchange Place Historic District are visually distinctive compared to surrounding buildings.

BRIEF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Exchange Place Historic District was created as a direct outgrowth of the rapid development of Utah's mining industry during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The district contains a major concentration of significant buildings and in appearance remains much the same today as it was in the early 1900's. The impressive Commercial architecture in the district reflects the manner in which large amounts of wealth produced by Utah mines were used to build up Salt Lake City. Exchange Place has played an important role in the growth of Salt Lake's economy and documents an important commercial rivalry between Gentile (non-Mormon) capitalists and the Mormon financial community, each of which was polarized in a separate commercial district.

Exchange Place Historic District UTMs:

a) 12/425100/4512370
b) 12/425100/4512500
c) 12/424780/4512480
d) 12/424780/4512250
e) 12/424860/4512250
f) 12/424860/4512460

(See National Register Nomination) Acreage: ca. 6.2

9. Major Bibliographical References

Alexander, Thomas G., Poll, Ricahrd D., Campbell, Eugene D., and Miller, David E., eds. Utah's History. Provo: Brigham Young University Press, 1978.

Anderson, Charles, "The Growth Pattern of Salt Lake City and its Determining Factors," Ph.D. Dissertation, New York University, 1945.

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ca. 470

Quadrangle name Salt Lake City North **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A				B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the Salt Lake City Business District is shown as the blue line on the accompanying map entitled "SLC Downtown Multiple Resource Area," and is as follows:

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state		code	county		code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John S. McCormick, Historian/Diana Johnson, Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society **date** September 1981

street & number 300 Rio Grande **telephone** (801) 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City **state** Utah 84101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national _x_ state _x_ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer **date** Oct. 29, 1982

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See continuation sheet for listings date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

Arrington, Leonard J., Great Basin Kingdom; An Economic History of the Latter-day Saints 1830-1900. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1958.

Harris, Chauncy D., "Salt Lake City, City of the Saints," in Ray B. West, ed. Rocky Mountain Cities. New York: W.W. Norton and Co., 1949, pp. 179-208.

Papanikolas, Helen Z., ed. The Peoples of Utah. Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1976.

Wright, Paul, "The Growth and Distribution of Mormon and non-Mormon Populations in Salt Lake City." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1970.

Commencing at the northwest corner of South Temple and 200 East, thence south along the west side of 200 East to the northwest corner of 200 East and 400 South; thence west along the north side of 400 South to the northeast corner of 400 South and 600 West; thence north along the east side of 600 West to the southeast corner of 600 West and North Temple; thence east along the south side of North Temple to the southwest corner of North Temple and 400 West; thence south along the west side of 400 West to South Temple; thence east along the south side of South Temple to the point of beginnning.

This multiple resource boundary was chosen as the tightest boundary possible of the main Salt Lake City business district. The survey of the city's downtown and west side was conducted by the preservation office, Utah State Historical Society, and funded in part by Salt Lake City. This multiple resource area is that part of the city now undergoing the most rapid development and change. A multiple resource nomination was viewed as the best means of identifying the most significant sites and districts in this area to aid in planning for current and future development. For additional individual district boundaries see Item 8 and accompanying map.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation sheet   Item number

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Salt Lake City Business District Multiple Resource Area
State Utah

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
1. Warehouse District	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
		Attest	Emma Jane Saye 8-16-82
2. Belvedere Apartments	Substantive Review	Keeper	Ret.
		Attest	~~Emma Jane Saye 8-16-82~~
3. Mountain States Telephone	Substantive Review	Keeper	Return
		Attest	Return
4. Building at 592-98 W. 200 South	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
		Attest	Emma Jane Saye 8-16-82
5. Building at 561 W. 200 South	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 12/27/82
		Attest	~~Emma J Saye 8-16-82~~
6. Building at Rear, 537 W. 200 South	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 12/27/82
		Attest	Return. 8-10-82
7. Broadway Hotel	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
		Attest	Emma Jane Saye 8-16-82
8. Central Warehouse	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
		Attest	Emma Jane Saye 8-16-82
9. Old Clock at Zion's First National Bank	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 12/27/82
		Attest	[illegible]
10. Salt Lake Stamp Company Building	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 12/27/82
		Attest	Return 8-10-82

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(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Salt Lake City Business District Multiple Resource Area
State Utah

Nomination/Type of Review			Date/Signature
11. Clayton Building	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
		Attest	Emma Jane Saye 8/16/82
12. Kearns Building	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
		Attest	Emma Jane Saye 8/16/82
13. Judge Building	Substantive Review	Keeper	already listed: 12/26/79
		Attest	return 8-6-82
14. General Engineering Company Building	Substantive Review	Keeper	ref/already listed: 1/31/80
		Attest	[illegible]
15. Smith-Bailey Drug Company Building	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
		Attest	Emma Jane Saye 8/16/82
16. Clift Building	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
		Attest	Emma Jane Saye 8/16/82
17. Stratford Hotel	Substantive Review	Keeper	ref Beth Grosvenor 12/27/82
		Attest	[illegible]
18. Hotel Albert	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
		Attest	Emma Jane Saye 8/16/82
19. Hotel Victor	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
		Attest	Emma Jane Saye 8/16/82
20. Tampico Restaurant 169 Regent St	Substantive Review	Keeper	Beth Grosvenor 12/30/82
		Attest	
20(a) Tampico Restaurant 167 Regent St.	Substantive Review	Keeper	w/drawn 10/7/82 Regent
		Attest	return 167 Regent St

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Salt Lake City Business District Multiple Resource Area
State Utah

Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
21. Continental Bank Building	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor - 12/27/82
		Attest
22. Greenwald Furniture Company Building	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor 12/27/82
		Attest
23. Cramer House	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
		Attest Emma Jane Saxe 8-16-82
24. Brooks Arcade	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
		Attest Emma Jane Saxe 8-16-82
25. Felt Electric	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
		Attest Emma Jane Saxe 8-16-82
26. Japanese Church of Christ	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
		Attest Emma Jane Saxe 8-16-82
27. Utah Slaughter Company Warehouse	Substantive Review	Keeper Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
		Attest Emma Jane Saxe 8-16-82
28. Federal Reserve Bank	Substantive Review	Keeper determined eligible Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION		Attest Emma Jane Saxe 8-16-82
29. Orpheum Theatre/Promised Valley Playhouse	Substantive Review	Keeper determined eligible Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION		Attest Emma Jane Saxe 8-16-82
30. First Security Bank Building	Substantive Review	Keeper determined eligible Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION		Attest Emma Jane Saxe 8-16-82

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Salt Lake City Business District Multiple Resource Area
State Utah

	Nomination/Type of Review		Date/Signature
31.	Decker-Patrick Dry Goods Building	Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper Determined eligible Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82 Attest Emma Jane Saxe 8-16-82
12 5 32.	Utah Ice and Storage Company Building	Substantive Review DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper Eligible Beth Grosvenor 12/30/82 Attest ~~Emma Jane Saxe 8-16-82~~
33.	Shubrick Hotel	Substantive Review	Keeper Determined eligible Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82 Attest Emma Jane Saxe 8-1682
34.	Tribune Building	[illegible]	Keeper Determined eligible Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82 Attest Emma Jane Saxe 8-1682
35.	Sears/Bennett Paint and Glass Company Building	[illegible]	Keeper Determined eligible Beth Grosvenor 8/17/82 Attest Emma Jane Saxe 8-1682
36.	Park Hotel	DOE/OWNER OBJECTION	Keeper Helen Byrne 12/7/82 Attest
37.			Keeper Attest
38.			Keeper Attest
39.			Keeper Attest
40.			Keeper Attest