The heart of Greektown, this portion of 200 South was thriving by 1911. Over 60 Greek-owned businesses were located here between 400 and 600 West. The Rio Grande Hotel and Sullivan Hotel no longer exist. However, a “cheap boarding house” seems to have been formed by combining several former shops and one dwelling. The loss of hotels was probably due to the movement of the Rio Grande Depot from 600 West to 500 West in 1910. 3 ZCMI warehouse. 4 Western Macaroni Manufacturing Company. 5 Denver Court was created to house railroad workers. 6 Faust Creamery, later named Jensen Creamery. 7 Utah Ice and Storage Company. 8 Salt Lake Mattress and Manufacturing Company. 9 ZCMI stables. 10 The Greek Church (which moved to its current location on 300 West in 1925). 11 Uncle Sam’s Cleanser.
Some transformations take hundreds of years, while others happen relatively quickly. Changes within the Hub area have occurred fairly rapidly. By 1911, 200 South had completely lost its former residential character. It instead contained a row full of shops, bars, and restaurants and was considered the heart of Greektown. In fact, over 60 Greek-owned businesses were once located on this street between 400 and 600 West (McCormick, 2000). These shops were situated directly across the street from the Stockade, Salt Lake City’s red-light district. This combination of bars, shops, restaurants, and prostitution created a lively, if somewhat controversial, section of town.

By 1911, the Rio Grande tracks and depot were located along 500 West. Although the depot itself was about the length of one block, the actual building property stretched from 200 South to 400 South, two full city block lengths. At the southern edge of this property was the coal powered Salt Lake City Union & Depot R.R. Co. Heating Plant.

In block 63, south of the shops at 200 South, were several storage facilities, factories, and residential areas. Two streets and a railroad track ran to the center of the block where the storage facilities were located. The J.I. Case Implement and Security General Storage warehouses were moderately sized and relatively simple. The Z.C.M.I. General Warehouse, on the other hand, was more complicated. This facility included several rooms, an iron awning on the north side, two night-men, and a railroad track that went into the building. The railroad tracks along 600 West still existed. However, the hotels and billiards hall which once served the now extinct former Rio Grande depots were gone, replaced by several shops, a cheap boarding house, and a grocery supply storage facility.

The remainder of block 63 consisted primarily of residential buildings and a macaroni factory. There were at least 34 residences, including eight duplexes and one triplex. In addition to these a subdivision had formed with the creation of Denver Court. This street stretched from 300 South, through the center of the block, to the Security General Storage Facility. The residents of this area were primarily immigrants employed in blue-collar labor for the railroad, industrial or storage facilities, or some sort of service industry for the residents of the east side. Of particular interest in this block was the Western Macaroni Manufacturing Company. This facility produced over 45 types of pasta and distributed to the entire Intermountain West region (see page 17).

Block 46, on the south side of 300 South, contained similar residential/industrial diversity. The northwest corner was occupied by Utah Ice & Storage and the Jensen Creamery Companies. The ice facility operated day and night and contained a boiler and coal room, a tank room, and several water cooler rooms. Railroad lines ran...
adjacent to the southern edge of the building, which served as a loading dock. The Jensen creamery was positioned flush against the eastern wall of this building to capitalize on the natural relationship between dairy products and ice. These buildings both faced 300 South, but used the railroad tracks at their rear to facilitate shipping.

The remaining length of 300 South consisted of several dwellings and a shop. The Salt Lake Mattress and Manufacturing Company was near the middle of the block, but was accessed from 300 South and railroad tracks along its northern wall. The southern portion of block 46 (between the ice and creamery facilities and 400 South) was a mixture of housing, stables, a vacant church, and one cleanser company. On the 600 West block face was a small collection of wooden shanties, likely the cheapest housing available. Directly east of these housing units were the Z.C.M.I. stables, which included hay storage, a wagon shed, and stalls for horses. West of this building, near the middle of the block, was a vacant Greek church. Further west of the church, next to 500 West, were a poultry storage facility and several dwellings. Uncle Sam’s Cleanser was located along 600 West, south of the shanties. This facility is identified in the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps as being built of “hollow plastic blocks.” Along the 400 South block face were a considerable number of housing units; one fourplex, one duplex, and eleven single detached houses. The Sanborn Map indicates a portion of one house as “built junk.”

Between 1911 and 1949 this area reflected the peak of the railroad era before the transition to the age of the highway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1903</th>
<th>1904</th>
<th>1907</th>
<th>1908</th>
<th>1910</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Only 4.05 miles of Salt Lake City’s streets are paved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight trains begin running on the Lucin Cutoff, a 102-mile railroad causeway across the Great Salt Lake, greatly increasing efficiency and ease of transcontinental rail transport</td>
<td>The Judge Building, originally known as the Railroad Exchange Building, is constructed at 300 South and Main Street, housing offices of more than 24 railroad companies; this cements the status of 300 South as the “railroad artery” of the city</td>
<td>All prostitutes in Salt Lake City ordered to relocate to a newly-constructed “stockade,” 100 “cribs” surrounded by a high wall, located on the north side of 200 South between 400 and 500 West; closed in 1911</td>
<td>Rainbow Bridge declared a national monument</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
...Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand • Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command • The air-bridged

Little Tokyo

Many of Salt Lake’s Japanese residents settled on 100 South between West Temple and 200 West, the area now occupied by the Salt Palace.

Many worked on the railroads or in factory jobs such as chick sexing (above). They also operated many businesses across the valley, including the Fujimoto Soy company at 302 South 400 West, just opposite the Rio Grande Depot.

The *Utah Nippo* was a Japanese-language newspaper published until the 1990s.
harbor that twin cities frame. • “Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!” cries she • With silent lips…

The saloon was central to the life of the Italian community. This created a negative impression among those from more established Anglo-American neighborhoods. One University of Utah student thesis stated: “The Greeks and Italians are perhaps the most careless and shiftless people found… Comfort to them is unknown unless it is in the form of a smoke by the fire or a drink.”

“Italian-owned grocery stores, saloons, restaurants, and other shops were part of ‘Little Italy’ that emerged along Salt Lake’s 200 South…between the Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande Western…depots.”

The Corriere d’America, headquartered at 253 Rio Grande Avenue, was an important part of the Italian community (Notarianni, 2004).