

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED FEB 5 1976
DATE ENTERED JUN 16 1976

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC ****

Karrick Block

AND/OR COMMON

Leyson-Pearsall Building

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

236 South Main *ST*

---NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

STATE

Utah

--- VICINITY OF

CODE

049

COUNTY

Salt Lake

CODE

035

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Elizabeth A. Grey et al c/o Walker Bank and Trust

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 1169

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

--- VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah 84110

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

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

DATE

1974

---FEDERAL 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
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Original Appearance:

Building permit records of 1888 inform us that the Karrick Block was a brick and stone store with a basement, three stories in height, 30 x 112 feet in dimension and built at a cost of \$18,000. The architect's original elevational drawing, an 1890 perspective rendering and old photographs have provided us with knowledge of the building's original appearance. Features of the Karrick Block representative of commercial architecture of the period included the symmetrical facade design, classical division of the facade into sections approximating the proportions of a column and entablature combination, attenuated cast iron columns supporting the upper masonry wall, ornate carved stone and galvanized iron cornices with great surface activity overall. The facade was articulated in the center as evidenced by the large voids created as vestibules for the porches, the semi-circular corbelled pilasters which supported large pinnacles, the large central window panel on the ground floor, and the large flagpole situated at the centerline of the composition. By contrast, the side bays were narrower and more vertical in emphasis. Large pilasters at each side of the building carried rusticated stone banding along the first level and ornately carved stones at the vexus of the belt courses which delineated the floor levels. A variety of materials enriched the total design; glass, cast iron, wrought iron porch railings, stone, brick, tin cornices, wood casing and trim, were all used, yet without confusing the design. The vertical thrust of facade was counterbalanced by the strong horizontal lines of the cornices and belt courses. Much variation of planes was apparent as the center voids created deep shadows while corbeled stone, brick and tin decoration cast its delicately formed shadows.

Present Appearance:

Having spoken in past tense concerning the original appearance, the present appearance will now be considered. The bottom floor has been radically altered. The side entry has been blocked up, the banded pilaster has been covered with smooth faced stone and the only entry bay is now slightly south of the center of the facade. The present entrance is splayed, is deeply recessed and has an old door and transom but is not original. As in the original scheme, large panes of plate glass are used, but the original design has been completely modified.

The second and third levels are relatively intact. Shutters have been added to the windows and the cantilevered porches have been removed, (but the original iron railing has been retained). The cornice is still intact except for the two large pinnacles and flagpole which have been removed. The major change which has modified the building's appearance is the light colored paint which covers the surface of almost the entire building, diminishing the effect of the original texture, color and detailing.

The interior of the main floor was slightly remodeled in 1905 when Leyson-Pearsall leased the building. Their original jewelry cases, all of the wooden molding, the ornate pressed tin ceiling, large beveled mirrors, all remain. The upper floors are relatively unchanged, have suffered from only minor remodeling over the years.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1887 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Richard K.A. Kletting

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance:

The 1887 Karrick Block is significant as one of the few remaining examples of pre-"Building Boom" commercial architecture in Salt Lake City. It is also the oldest extant work of Richard K.A. Kletting, prominent architect of Utah and the Intermountain West. Lewis C. Karrick, who had the building constructed, contributed to the growth of Utah through his mining, banking and real estate activities and membership on the First Council of Salt Lake City.

History:

Lewis Cass Karrick was born in Iowa in the year 1848, the son of George Ord Karrick and Galena Ann Madeira. He came to Utah in 1872 as superintendent of the Omaha Mining Company at Stockton, Utah. After several years he sold the greater share of his mining interest and engaged in the banking and brokerage business in Jake Greenwald's store in Stockton. Karrick came to Salt Lake City in 1877, staying only a short time before going to Idaho where he made "considerable" money in mining ventures.

After returning to Salt Lake he built the Galena Building, bought the Troy Laundry, established the Men's Furnishing Store and the National Bank of the Republic. He organized at his own expense the "Karrick Guards," a local militia. Property which Karrick acquired for speculation gave him a large income within a few years. At the time the Karrick Block was built in 1887, he had amassed a fortune estimated at \$500,000 and was at the zenith of his career.

Lewis Karrick was well known as a politician, having served as a Salt Lake City Councilman and having been a candidate for mayor on the Liberal Ticket. In his later life, however, Karrick's investments did not prove sound and his fortune dwindled. He made several attempts to regain his wealth, including a trip to Alaska during the Klondike gold rush. Suffering from severe illnesses and unable to recoup his losses, Karrick separated himself from his family and finally died from a gunshot discharged by his own hand in 1905.

The Karrick Block was built as an investment property to receive rental income. Roberts and Nelden Drugs, a large wholesale and retail druggist company, was the major occupant of the building until 1905. Established in 1883, Roberts and Nelden operated an extensive chemical and drug wholesale business throughout Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, eastern Nevada and western Colorado. After Mr. Karrick's death in 1905 the building was leased to its present occupants, Leyson-Pearsall Jewelry, a retail jewelry company established in the late 19th Century by J.H. Leyson, Alfred W. McCune, and C.R. Pearsall. When first occupied, the rear of the building contained a room where jewelry was made. A gambling hall was located on the second floor. There were also eight apartments maintained by prostitutes, several of whose names remain on the doors. Doctors and other professionals also had offices on the upper floors of the building.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"Salt Lake Tribune," December 6, 1905, p. 16.
 Utah, Her Cities, Towns and Resources, 1891-92, p. 73.
 "Biography of Lewis Cass Karrick," unpublished family record by Kenise Karrick Bintz.
 Interview with Messr's. Russon and Moffat of Leyson-Pearsall Jewelry.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than 1/5 acre

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	2	4	2	4	8	3	0	4	5	1	2	7	0	0
ZONE			EASTING					NORTHING						

B

ZONE			EASTING					NORTHING						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Allen D. Roberts/Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Utah State Historical Society

STREET & NUMBER

603 East South Temple

CITY OR TOWN

Salt Lake City

DATE

January 5, 1976

TELEPHONE

(801) 533-5755

STATE

Utah

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

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 T. Smith

TITLE Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

January 22, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Melvin T. Smith
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 ATTEST: *Charles A. ...*
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

6/15/76

DATE

6.15.76

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	FEB 5 1976
DATE ENTERED	JUN 16 1976

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE Two

Architect Richard K.A. Kletting designed the three story, brick and stone structure which was built at a cost of \$18,000. Kletting had come to Utah in 1884 after beginning a successful architectural career in Germany and France. Soon after arriving, Kletting established himself as the premier architect of the Intermountain West. His notable works include the Utah State Capitol, original Salt Palace, Saltair Resort Pavilion, Cullen Hotel, Territorial Insane Asylum, Deseret News Building, McIntyre Building, and several hundred other major structures. Trained as a Classicist in the Beaux-Arts fashion, Kletting was nevertheless quick to assimilate America's various design movements as they developed. He capably mastered and helped to advance Richardsonian Romanesque, Beaux-Arts Classicism, the Second Renaissance Revival, the Commercial Style and Sullivanian architecture. Kletting was a master stone mason, an extremely skillful engineer, a sensitive designer and an avid environmentalist. He pioneered the use of steel-reinforced concrete construction in Utah and must be considered the state's first modern architect.

The Karrick Block was one of Kletting's earliest commercial works in Utah. Working within the restraints of a narrow, 30 foot front, Kletting was able to achieve, considerable architectural interest through varying planes, materials, and detailing within a formal, well-balanced composition. At this early period of Kletting's early career, the architect may have been striving for local acceptance by displaying his highly refined and distinctive skills. In 1894, Mr. Lollin was adequately impressed with Kletting to have him design the Lollin Block which adjoins the Karrick Block at the south.