

PH0671410

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAR 21 1977

DATE ENTERED AUG 24 1977

**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

**
McCornick Building

AND/OR COMMON

Crandall Building

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

10 West 100 South

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

___ VICINITY OF

___NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

02

STATE

Utah

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

Robert E. Crandall

STREET & NUMBER

852 Legrand Street

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah 84108

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Salt Lake City and County Building

STREET & NUMBER

Washington Square

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Utah State Historic Sites Survey

DATE

February 18, 1976 ___FEDERAL STATE ___COUNTY ___LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Utah State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT

GOOD

FAIR

DETERIORATED

RUINS

UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED

ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE

MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The McCormick Block was built over a four-year period at a cost of about \$300,000. The building is constructed of local Kyune sandstone and brick and is seven stories high. Located on a major business corner, the block had two major entries, one from the east and the other from the south. Remodeling of the bottom 1 1/2 stories at the southeast corner of the building have obliterated the original four-columned eastern entry. Also removed during remodeling was the four foot copper cornice. All other elements of the original exterior design are intact. The "annex" made to the north of the original structure was an extension of the initial construction program and is architecturally compatible with the first section of building. The smoothly dressed stone facade, an unusual feature during this Richardsonian Romanesque dominated period, has weathered much better than its rusticated contemporaries. In this respect, the McCormick Block was similar in many ways to the late Dooly Building, designed by Louis Sullivan and built in Salt Lake City at the same time.

The McCormick Block originally featured split-level entries with six stories above grade and one semi-subterranean story. The entries have been lowered to grade level. The two street facades of the block are divided horizontally by four belt courses or with masonry bands. These divisions occur between the first and second, second and third, third and fourth, and sixth and seventh floors. This traditional division of a vertical structure into columnar base, shaft and capital is reminiscent of the declining classicism replaced by the more vertical Sullivanesque style as found in the adjoining McIntyre Building, a replica of Sullivan's Gage Building in Chicago. Perhaps best described as a commercial style building, the areas of masonry and fenestration are nearly equal, as is the balance between vertical and horizontal emphasis.

Window bays in the McCormick Block are square, excepting the Roman-arched southern entry and the Roman-arched bays at the sixth floor level of both street facades. Detailing is limited to quoining, modest lintel caps over the third floor window bays, and carved stonework in and above the southern archway. The clean lines, flat surfaces, and regularity of form and window schedule make for an austere composition characteristic of early modern commercial structures.

Notable features of the interior of the McCormick Block include the six elevators and elaborate mahogany wood trim. With the exception of the first floor, the original floor plan and fabric are mostly intact.

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 checked="" 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 1890-1893

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Mendelson

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The McCornick Building derives considerable interest and importance from association with its first owner, William S. McCornick, a classic western entrepreneur whose business success mirrors the history of western economic development. Born in Picton, Ontario, Canada, in 1837, McCornick received a scanty common-school education between long years of labor on his father's farm. In his early twenties he left Canada for California and worked as a ranch hand for two years. In 1862 McCornick responded to the lure of the Comstock lode and left California for Nevada. Although he did become involved in mining to some extent, it was through his development of a lumber supply business that he indirectly tapped the wealth of Nevada's mines and established the basis of his fortune.

He moved to Salt Lake City in 1873 and immediately established a small banking house, McCornick & Co., which he assiduously built up into the largest private banking house between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast. Around 1887 McCornick began to participate in some of Utah's largest and most successful mining ventures, including the Silver King in Park City, the Daly and the Daly-West, and several of the mines of Eureka and Mercur. Later he would become president and principal owner of the giant Raft River Land and Cattle Company, owner of several Utah commercial banks, promoter of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, and one of the organizers of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company. Additionally, McCornick was a major shareholder and director of Utah-Idaho Sugar and Utah Power & Light. In brief, McCornick was one of the principal capitalists engaged in western and Utah development.

Together with his financial prominence, McCornick was active as the president of the board of trustees of the State Agricultural College during an important growth phase of that institution. He was the first president of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, and a prime mover in the organization of, and again the first president of, the Alta Club--a social club for prominent businessmen that has played an important role in Utah's political and economic history. The soundness of McCornick's financial empire was such that he was untouched by the panic of 1893, being able to meet any claims made on his bank by nervous depositors. His success in weathering this crisis period further increased his holdings and his importance in the western business community.

McCornick was a Presbyterian and a Republican. His business success in Utah came during a period when Mormon entrepreneurship was at a low ebb due to the difficulties created by federal harassment of the Church and practicing polygamists. Since the wealth created by the Utah mines was principally in the hands of non-Mormons, due to Brigham Young's early discouragement of ore mining by Mormons, this meant that Utah's non-Mormon (usually termed Gentile) minority controlled a major portion of the state's business and financial institutions. McCornick's early avoidance of Mormon-baiting meant that when the Church began to regain a measure of its economic dominance at the turn of the century, following the cessation of social and economic persecution

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Salt Lake Tribune, March 1, 1955, page 4.

Utah - The Inland Empire. Salt Lake City: Deseret News Publishing, 1902.

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

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one.

UTM REFERENCES

A

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4	5	1	3	1	1	0
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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B

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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

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D

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

John S. H. Smith, Preservation Planning Specialist/Allen D. Roberts, Architectural Hist.

ORGANIZATION

Utah Division of State History

DATE

February 18, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

603 East South Temple

TELEPHONE

(801) 533-5755

CITY OR TOWN

Salt Lake City

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



TITLE

Michael T. Miller,
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

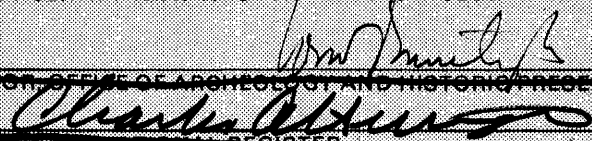
February 22, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST



KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

2/24/77

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

2-23-77

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

by the federal government, he was able to participate in several financial ventures undertaken by the Church--for example, Utah-Idaho Sugar.

The property on which McCormick erected the huge grey stone building to house his financial operations was in itself a reflection of the changing economic scene in Utah. Willard Richards, a prominent associate of Brigham Young and early businessman, had built a home and post office at this site during the initial settlement phase of Salt Lake City. Subsequently the site was occupied by the freighting and merchant firm known as Kimball and Lawrence, typical of the merchandising operations of the early pioneer period. Later the property passed to Cunningham & Co., who operated a more conventional hardware and grocery store in the period following the coming of the railroad. They then sold the property to William S. McCormick, who used his fortune derived from the mining and speculation to build a suitable headquarters for an organization that perfectly symbolized the finance capital phase of western economic development that he and his fellow entrepreneurs had helped bring about.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

The seven-story McCormick Block, built 1890-1893 of local Kyune sandstone and brick, is one of Salt Lake City's few surviving commercial blocks constructed during the city's building boom prior to the panic of 1893. Built as a bank for the W. S. McCormick Company, the Block is an outstanding example of the transitional period of commercial architecture which anticipated Louis Sullivan's "skyscraper" movement originally situated among small one- and two-story stores which it dominated, the McCormick Block is significant as a precursor in the development of early modern architecture in Salt Lake City, as evident in the purely Sullivanesque McIntyre Building (National Register nominee) which adjoined the McCormick Block on the north in 1909. The architect was Mr. Mendelson of Omaha, Nebraska. Although modified along part of its lower floor and along the cornice, the block is basically intact and the fabric is well preserved.