

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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

For HCAS use only

received **OCT 5 1982**
date entered

1. Name

historic Royle, Jonathan C. and Eliza K., House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 635 East 100 South _____ not for publication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
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Gary B. and Nadine A. Riddle

street & number 2439 East Ninth South Circle

city, town Salt Lake City _____ vicinity of _____ state Utah

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Salt Lake City and County Building

street & number 400 South State Street

city, town Salt Lake City _____ state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Salt Lake City Architectural Survey has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes no

date 1980 _____ federal _____ state _____ county local

depository for survey records Salt Lake City Planning & Zoning Dept.

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 Royle house is one of the finest examples of the Italianate style remaining in Salt Lake City. This style, popular in Utah from about 1875 to 1890, was more simple and subdued in Utah than it was nationally. This house incorporates almost all of the architectural elements characteristic of the local expression of the style. It features a hip-roofed, two-story main block with truncated and standard hip roofs over the one-story sections on the side and rear. The side overhanging eaves are decorated with paired, scroll brackets, and the wide frieze features rectangular panels spaced between the brackets. Eaves on the main roof are flared. Exterior walls are covered with eight-inch-wide shiplap siding with paneled corner boards. Facade fenestration includes a slanted bay window with arched window heads, paneled base and bracketed eaves, a paired and single window on the second floor, and a doorway with a transom. Moulded window caps and projecting surrounds frame all windows. The sandstone foundation is evenly coursed only on the front section, while rear and side foundation sections are more unfinished.

First converted into apartments around 1940, the house currently retains only a few significant interior features. Foremost is the curved stairway in the entrance hall with its finely turned balusters and railing. An imitation black marble fireplace remains in the room that apparently served as the original living room or parlor, located to the left of the entrance hall. The original twelve foot high ceilings on the first floor and a few of the original ornamental doorknobs also remain.

Alterations to the exterior of the house are fairly minor. The existing porch was built on ca. 1905 (possibly in 1908 after the house first changed hands), replacing a small porch at the entrance and another narrow porch that spanned the front width of the one-story front section. The latter was probably enclosed around 1940. The ca. 1905 porch originally had a second-story open porch above it and both had balustrades. A small rear section at the northwest corner was a very early addition, before 1895, but an addition nevertheless, as indicated by the narrower width of its siding. Parts of the foundation on the sides and rear have been faced with concrete, probably in the 30's or 40's. Also, some second-story rear windows have been covered over.

The current owners, Gary B. and Nadine A. Riddle, plan to convert the house into office space, while continuing their preservation of the building and its significant features. They also hope to restore some of the documented original details that have been removed.

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 checked="" 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 ca. 1875 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Royle House is significant as one of the finest examples of the Italianate style in Salt Lake City and as the residence of Jonathan C. and Eliza K. Royle. Built in about 1875, the structure was one of the earliest "high style" houses constructed along First South, a section that grew into a prestigious residential area during the latter decades of the nineteenth century. As one of the finest of the relatively few examples of residential Italianate architecture in Salt Lake, the Royle house is one of only two frame adaptations of the style identified in the city.* Others identified and listed in the National Register from Salt Lake City include the Charles R. Savage and Howe C. Wallace houses, Avenues Historic District; the Lewis S. Hills Residence; David McDonald House; John M. Whitaker House; and 390 Quince Street, Capitol Hill Historic District, all constructed of brick, stone, or adobe. The Royle house incorporates almost all of the architectural elements that were characteristic of the local expression of this style--two-story main block with truncated and standard hip roofs; wide overhanging eaves with brackets; wide frieze; and tall, narrow windows. The house also served for over thirty years as the home of Jonathan and Eliza Royle, prominent social leaders in legal, cultural, and religious affairs of the community. Jonathan Royle was active as a mining attorney, having served as a member of the legal counsel in the famous Emma Mine litigation which had international ramifications, affecting British and American stockholders and entrepreneurs. He also helped to organize the First Presbyterian Church in Salt Lake City. Eliza Royle played an important role in the early cultural development of the city as an organizer and first president of the Ladies' Literary Club.

*The other frame Italianate residence is the Myer House which is currently on the Utah State Register and may be nominated to the National Register pending the outcome of current restoration work.

This house was probably built around 1875 for Jonathan C. and Eliza K. Royle. Jonathan Royle was born October 30, 1828 in Lexington, Kentucky. As a youth, he assisted his father in the family's woolen manufacturing business, attending school when he was able. His family later moved to Lexington, Missouri, where he studied law in the office of Judge Wood, whom he formed a partnership with after being admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1857, he married Eliza Kirtley, daughter of Captain Sinclair Kirtley, of Lexington, Missouri. Royle continued to practice law in that state, and even served as circuit attorney of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, until the start of the Civil War. At that time, he joined the Confederacy with a commission as judge advocate general with the rank of colonel, serving under General Sterling Price. At

9. Major Bibliographical References

Deseret News, June 6, 1910, p. 5; February 28, 1918, p. 2.

History of the Bench and Bar of Utah, Salt Lake City: Interstate Press Association, Publishers, 1913. (See Continuation Sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Fort Douglas

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	2
---	---

4	2	6	3	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	5	1	3	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

 Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at the SE corner of Lot 2, Block 60, Plat "B", Salt Lake City Survey, and running thence W 65.6 feet; thence N 165 feet; thence E 65.5 feet; thence S 165 feet to place of beginning.

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

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Roger V. Roper/Preservation Planner

organization A/P Associates Planning and Research

date May 25, 1982

street & number 182 South 600 East, Suite 200

telephone (801) 355-6982

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

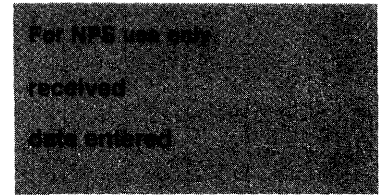
title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer

date 9-20-82

For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>Bill Grossman</u> Keeper of the National Register	date <u>1/3/83</u>
Attest: Chief of Registration	date

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 1

Item number 8

Page 2

the close of the war he crossed the plains by mule team with his young family, settling in Central City, Colorado. There he set up his law practice and soon established himself as one of the leading mining attorneys in the area. In 1869 the Royles moved to San Jose, California for the sake of Mrs. Royle's health. The following year Royle was invited to Salt Lake City to serve as a member of the legal counsel in the famous Emma Mine litigation. The Emma Silver Mine was started in 1868 at Alta, and became the first big producer in Little Cottonwood Canyon and the Wasatch Mountains. A legal uproar ensued when the mine dried up, leaving stockholders from England and America, who had invested over four million dollars, as victims of "one of the great swindles of the nineteenth century."¹ He was in Salt Lake City only one month before forming a partnership with Thomas Marshall, a man very much like himself: a native Kentuckian, a Gentile, and a prominent mining attorney. Marshall was a nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall of the U.S. Supreme Court. Their partnership, Marshall & Royle, was one of the most successful in the area and lasted until Mr. Marshall's death in 1906. Among their clients were the Central Pacific Railroad and Wells, Fargo and Company.

"Judge" Royle was not only a prominent attorney, but an important leader in his religious community as well. He was one of the organizers and first members of the First Presbyterian Church in Salt Lake City, and served as a prominent elder in that church for many years.

Mrs. Eliza K. Royle was most noted for her activity in womens' organizations. She was one of the organizers of the Ladies' Literary Club, and served as its first president. A gifted speaker, she was often called upon to address the group and served as a "spokesman" for the group in its early years. She also served as honorary vice-president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. The Ladies Literary Club was founded in 1877 in Salt Lake City at a time when the "womens' club movement" was sweeping the nation. It was founded by a group of women who disliked the exclusive nature of the existing clubs, and who felt "that a club should stand for the education of many rather than culture for a few. . . ." The Club continued to the present serving as a cultural center for women of the community.

The Royles apparently had this house built about 1875, after having lived at various addresses the previous three years. At the time this house was built, it was probably one of the finest houses in the area and was one of the first of the many distinguished residences that were built along First South Street during the ensuing decades. Neighboring "mansions" were subsequently built by Utah Governor Simon Bamberger (623 East 100 South), Salt Lake City Mayor Francis Armstrong (667 East 100 South), and prominent businessmen O. J. Salisbury (574 East 100 South), and Peter W. Madsen (615 East 100 South), to mention a few. The Royles, along with their four children, made this house their family home for over thirty-two years. In 1907, probably while their new house was being built in the Avenues, the Royles lived in the Brown Apartments at 243 South 300 East. From 1908 until Jonathan's death, Eliza Royle apparently either continued to live in this house with her daughter, Martha, or moved to New York to live with one of her sons. Little is known of her death.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 2

Item number 8

Page 3

The Royle children, like their parents, were also prominent in their chosen fields; however, they all moved out of the state. Jonathan C. Royle, Jr., a prominent journalist, worked for the Salt Lake Herald in 1907, then went on to distinguish himself in New York City, serving as editor of U.S. Daily News, and as founder of Business News Service, a company he headed until his death in 1934. Another son, Edwin M. Royle, was a noted dramatist who wrote many well-known plays around the turn of the century, most notable of which is The Squaw Man. He, too, made his home in New York City where he died in 1942. The third son, Sinclair Royle, also established himself in New York City and became a noted surgeon. He was a former student of the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, now Westminster College. The Royle's only daughter, Martha, married Salt Lake newspaperman Eugene B. Palmer, who later became an investment banker and moved to San Francisco. Martha Royle Palmer, like her mother, was also very active in the Ladies Literary Club, holding several offices and forming the dramatic section.

Thomas J. Osborn, who bought the house in 1908, was also an attorney and may have been one of the many young lawyers who were trained by Jonathan Royle. Osborne died in 1918, four months after selling this house and moving to Pioche, Nevada, where he had become involved in mining.

William and Emma L. Armstrong bought this house in 1919 and lived here for twenty-one years. Emma Louise Armstrong (d. 1957) was a daughter of Isabella S. and Francis Armstrong, former mayor of Salt Lake City, whose house was nearby at 679 East 100 South. The Francis Armstrong family owned much property in the southeast corner of this block, and several family members lived in the neighborhood at various times during the early decades of the twentieth century. William Armstrong (1870-1942) was a Mormon convert from Australia who came to Salt Lake City in 1888 at the age of 18. For a short time after his marriage to Emma in 1901, he was employed by his father-in-law's company, Taylor, Romney and Armstrong Lumber Company. He soon established himself with Noall Brothers and Armstrong Lumber Company, where he served as secretary-treasurer for many years until his retirement in 1938. He also served as bishop of the 11th Ward for several years.

After the Armstrongs sold the house in 1940, it was converted first into a duplex, then, soon after, into four apartments. The house remained as rental property over the next twenty years as it changed hands several times. In 1964, Gary F. and Nadine A. Riddle bought the house and have continued to rent it out up to the present (1982).

¹Kenneth M. Johnson, "The Emma Silver Mine," Journal of the West 17:2 (Jan. 1978), p. 35.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 3

Item number 9

Page 2

Johnson, Kenneth M. "The Emma Silver Mine," Journal of the West, 17:2 (January 1978), p. 35.

Parsons, Katherine B., History of Fifty Years--Ladies Literary Club, Salt Lake City: Arrow Press Inc., 1927.

Salt Lake City Abstracts, Lot 2, Block 60, Salt Lake City Plat "B"; Salt Lake County Recorder's Office.

Salt Lake City Directories; Utah State Historical Society Library.

Salt Lake Tribune, May 9, 1934, p. 16; July 10, 1936, p. 22; February 18, 1942, p. 13; October 15, 1957, p. 7.

Utah: Her Cities, Towns and Resources, Chicago: Manly & Letteral, Editors and Publishers, 1891-92.