

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAY 27 1975
DATE ENTERED MAY 30 1975

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

Simon Bamberger Home

AND/OR COMMON

Gardner Manor

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

623 East 100 South

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

STATE

Utah

VICINITY OF
CODE

49

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 type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. Reid Gardner

STREET & NUMBER

107 "T" Street

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah 84103

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

City and County Building, County Recorder

STREET & NUMBER

450 So. State Street

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Utah State Historical Sites Survey

DATE

Aug 14, 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

7.3.

- A. Style & significance: There is some confusion regarding the years of construction of the Bamberger. The Governor's last surviving daughter, Elsa M., placed the date at 1881. Another figure of 1881 to 1885 has been defended. However, city plats reveal that the land upon which the house was built was not owned by the Bamberger family until January 25, 1883, when the property was granted to Ida Bamberger for \$1500. Simon did not acquire the property until May 1, 1885. It is therefore likely that the building was built after 1883 and perhaps after 1888. The style seems to be a transitional type, i.e., a Pre-Victorian, neo-Greek Revival type. The style defies standard classification. The building's architectural significance relies upon its own design merits. While the house seems to strain for attention and yet suffers from an identity crisis, it has obvious characteristics of grandeur and power.
- B. Condition: Since the construction of the Bamberger house, eight owners have occupied or rented out the building. The property is currently zoned R-6 and the house has been altered for use as an apartment building. Interior partition changes and the addition of unsympathetically designed wings and porches have detracted from the overall integrity and attractiveness of the home. The owner is now working with restoration architect Steven Baird to restore the exterior of the building and convert the interior into professional offices, keeping, where possible, original design features. The home as it now exists is in a deteriorated and poorly maintained condition, though sound structurally.
- C. Plan: The plan is an irregular one. Main floor: The main or ground floor originally consisted of a long and narrow living room with fireplace, a formal dining area and a large kitchen area. There are still doors to the outside of the building from each of these major areas. The main level was one large open space with no dividing partitions.
2. Second floor: This floor consisted originally of bedrooms and bathroom.
 3. Upper floor: The area that is normally the attic was initially unfinished and used only for storage. Subsequent owners have finished a portion of the area for use as an apartment.
 4. Basement: The unfinished basement has also been converted into apartments.
- D. Additions to plan:
1. Kitchen area: The entire north wing of the house was added after initial construction. The area known as the kitchen is a large brick room and is inferior in workmanship and deficient in detailing compared to the original home. It is not as tall as the main portion of the building; it has very simple window and door bays, a different foundation and no fancy cornice trim.
 2. Porches: All three porches are crude in form and construction and detract from the beauty and dignity of the home.
 - a. Northeast: This frame porch is covered and screened and shelters

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- access from the rear of the lot to the kitchen area.
- b. Northwest: The largest of three porches, this frame enclosure is also roofed and screened and appears to have served as a sun porch or sleeping porch.
 - c. West: Built as a sleeping porch for a bedroom on the second floor, this small frame structure sits atop the bay window extension of the main floor.
- E. Exterior appearance: Aside from the porches, the Bamberger home is a very stately and imposing building. It is well-constructed and the design is orderly and tastefully detailed. ✓
1. Foundation: The foundation is of a coursed out stone, rock faced.
 2. Walls: The walls are brick and employ a stretcher bond.
 3. Roof: The roof is a steeply pitched gable, hipped towards the rear joining with the hipped roof of the rear wing. On the west side there is a cross gable while on the east side there is a large Dutch-hipped dormer. To the rear of the building there are two narrow shed dormers, one facing east and the other west. The entire roof is now covered with a decorative asphalt shingling.
 4. Chimneys: There are three major brick chimneys in the home. Each is an inside chimney but is situated along an outside wall. Each has decorative corbeling or indented panels. They are in good repair.
 5. Window bays: All original windows are tall, double-hung windows in square bays.
 6. Door bays: The front door bay features raised panel and windowed double door with a square transom window above. All other outside doors are raised panel, single doors.
 7. Decorative Elements: The two and one-half story Bamberger house is distinguished by its fine detailing as well as its size.
 - a. Columns: The front balcony and roof are supported by two pairs of stone columns which have non-fluted shafts and modified Corinthian capitals.
 - b. Entablature: A classical Greek entablature divides the front (south) and west facade of the home horizontally. On the east and north sides, this line is continued by a plain stone belt course.
 - c. Window trim: Paneled pilasters carrying an entablature frame each major window. These frames are constructed of stone and are heavily sculpturesque.
 - d. Cornice trim: The soffit is shallow and box and the cornice is heavily decorated with double brackets, dentils and a moulded, built-up frieze. The frieze over the front porch has an applied foliated scroll. Under the small gable eaves is dentil trim.

- e. Pilasters: In addition to the pilasters framing the major window on the two main levels, recessed paneled pilasters surround the double-hung sash windows in the front gable. Decorative capitals and dentils over the windows complete this trim.
- f. Shingles: The front gable is covered with decorative fish-scale shingles.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

ca. 1881-88

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The home derives its primary significance from its original owner, Simon Bamberger, one of the most significant figures in Utah political history. It was his election as governor in 1916 which served to bridge the chasm between Mormons and non-Mormons which had cut through Utah politics for nearly a half century.

Born February 27, 1845, in the small village of Eberstadt, Hesse-Darmstadt between Frankfurt and Heidelberg, Germany, Bamberger journeyed to the United States in 1859 at the age of fourteen. He worked in his brother Herman's small clothing store in Wilmington, Ohio, and later moved with his brother to St. Louis where they greatly enlarged their business. Simon came west with the Union Pacific Railroad managing a company store and aiding with the erection of tents and shacks of the "Hell on Wheels" construction camps. Because of his honesty and sobriety, gamblers, dancehall girls and laborers, not trusting their own weaknesses, would ask Simon to hold checks and money for them. By early 1869 he had arrived in Ogden, Utah, and a short time later moved to Salt Lake City to begin a prosperous business career.

In partnership with a fellow Jew, Briner Cohen, Simon purchased the Delmonico Hotel, renamed it "the White House" and catered to a clientele of mining men. From his contact with Utah's mining element, Bamberger invested in several Utah and Nevada ventures which proved financially successful. His other business enterprises included the construction of the Bamberger Railroad, originally named "The Great Salt Lake and Hot Springs Railway" which was started in 1892 and by 1908 reached Ogden. The railroad operated until 1952. The Bamberger Railroad served another important enterprise, the summer resort of Lagoon which was established by Bamberger after his railroad reached Farmington in 1895. The resort is still in operation as Utah's most popular amusement park.

Bamberger's political career began in 1893 when he was selected to fill a vacant position on the Salt Lake City Board of Education. In 1902 Bamberger was elected to the State Senate as only one of three Democrats in the entire Utah Senate. He served only one term. In 1915 he announced his availability for nomination to the U.S. Senate and after some consideration decided instead to seek the position of governor.

In the 1916 election, Bamberger had great support from the Mormon Church. His personal abstention from alcohol and tobacco and support of prohibition was also enhanced by the report from Joseph L. Rawlins, Democratic Senator from Utah

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(1897-1903) that Bamberger had strongly protested the movement to disfranchise certain Mormons and escheat church property. Bamberger's popularity with the Mormon element is humorously expressed in the following which has become part of Utah's folklore:

"On a visit to Sanpete County, Bamberger alighted from the train and was met by a local delegation headed by a tall, robust Norwegian with a flowing beard. In contrast, Bamberger, who was short and stubby, heard this towering Norwegian greet him with a menacing threat:

'You might just as vell go right back vere you come from. If you think we lat any damn Yentile speak in our meeting house, yure mistaken!'

Bamberger looked up into the face of the determined looking leader and slowly replied: 'As a Jew, I have been called many a bad name, but this is the first time in my life that I have been called a Damn Gentile!'

Instantly the menacing attitude of the leader of the committee relaxed, and, throwing his arm around Bamberger's shoulders, he exultingly exclaimed: 'You a Yew, an Israelite! Hear him, men, he's not a Yentile; he's a Yew, an Israelite!' and then to Bamberger: 'Velcome, my friend; velcome, our next Governor.'"

The campaign was dirtied by anti-Semitic overtones when a caricature of Bamberger accentuating his nose and ears in an obvious effort to call attention to his Jewish heritage was circulated allegedly by the Republican State Committee.

During his administration a Public Utilities Commission was established and a Workmen's Compensation Act was passed. Social and educational programs were developed and a state-wide prohibition law was passed. Politically Bamberger served as a worthy example to the State's majority population of Mormons that a non-church member could effectively serve and promote their interests.

As a member of the Congregation B'nai Israel, Simon Bamberger was active in his own church affairs, serving as president of the congregation for several years. He was instrumental in promoting the construction of the B'nai Israel Synagogue which was completed in 1891. He also supported the Jewish Agricultural Colony at Clarion in Sanpete County which was founded in 1911 when a group of eastern Jews, tired of city life and anxious to return to the soil, made their exodus to the Mormon Zion. Bamberger interceded several times to help avert the inevitable financial failure of the colony.

Simon Bamberger died in 1926. His home serves as an excellent reminder of his personal accomplishments and role in Utah history.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Brooks, Juanita. The History of the Jews in Utah and Idaho. Salt Lake City: Publishers Press, 1973.
- Mainsworth, Brad E. "Utah State Elections, 1916-1924." Unpublished PhD dissertation, University of Utah, 1968.
- Watters, Leon L. The Pioneer Jews of Utah. New York: American Jewish Historical Society, 1952.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than 1

UTM REFERENCES

UTM 11C

A	1 2	4 2,6 3,8,5	4 5 1,3 1,0,0	B		
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING
C				D		

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

Allen D. Roberts, Architectural Historian & Kent Powell, Preservation Historian

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Utah State Historical Society

February 4, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

603 East South Temple

801-328-5755

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Salt Lake City

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.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Melvin T. Smith

TITLE

Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

February 10, 1975

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Carl W. Warkentzen

DATE

5/30/75

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

Charles A. Henry

DATE

5.30.75

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Henry