

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic THE WARDELL HOUSE

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1 Wardell Road

not for publication

city, town Macon vicinity of

state Missouri code 29 county Macon code 121

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 type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name Larry and Marie Hyde

street & number 1 Wardell Road

city, town Macon vicinity of state Missouri 63552

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of Recorder of Deeds

street & number Macon County Courthouse

city, town Macon state Missouri

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Missouri State Historical Survey has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date March 8, 1985 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Missouri Department of Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Program

city, town P. O. Box 176 Jefferson City state Missouri 65102

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 Wardell home, boasting an almost two-acre front lawn, is a frame, single-family dwelling with three stories and a full basement. Located a few blocks from downtown Macon, the forty-feet by sixty-feet Victorian Queen Anne home was completed in 1890 and remodeled between 1899 and 1901, with very little alteration since. The interior plan is irregular, as is evidenced by the compass and bow bays, oriel, and other projections seen on the exterior facades. The home is bordered on the south and east by the original ornate wrought-iron fence, and thus still retains the spacious lawns common to houses of the era. The complex hipped roof line contains subordinate gables facing all four elevations. A wide veranda spans the front facade, and an open tower adorns the second and third stories. The interior and exterior woodwork is the work of a local master craftsman hired by the Wardells to both design and build their home. The house and grounds are remarkably well preserved, considering the enormous amount of detailing that was completed almost ninety-five years ago. An attached garage was added in the 1960's, and another small porch on the rear or north facade was closed in to make a downstairs bathroom. The original carriage house is still in good shape, although the interior has been made into apartments.

The front porch, built with Free Classic detailing, has two and three grouped columns and is built on a block foundation. A wrought-iron railing joins the column groupings. The first story features a three-sided bay with single sash windows adorned by stained-glass transoms. A two-story compass bay projects from the southeast corner of the front facade. The first story of the compass bay has three leaded-glass windows separated by pilasters, and the second story windows are single sash, also separated by pilasters. The second-story front gable is decorated with pseudo half-timbering above and below the lined four windows. An open bargeboard with trefoil ornamentation adorns the eaves of the gable. A two-story tower is located on the second and third stories of the southwest corner of the front facade, and the two column groupings of the front porch is repeated. The balustrade on both stories of the tower is carved wood. A finial that features the initial "W" caps the peaked-roof tower.

The remaining three facades demonstrate the avoidance of flat wall surfaces characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The east facade has two stacked gables. The foremost gable runs the full three stories of the house and is highlighted on the first story by a stained-glass transom above a five-foot wide leaded-glass window embraced by two-feet wide, stained-glass windows. The second recessed gable begins midway between the first and second stories and is a bow bay with stained-glass windows up to the third story. On the third story facade pseudo half-timbering is again used for ornamentation, along with a design done with tiles.

The west facade features a bow bay running vertically for two stories. The north or rear facade has been altered slightly. On the northwest corner an open porch has been closed in and converted to a downstairs bath. Also a two car attached garage was added in the 1960's. Fortunately, the garage was built directly behind the house, and the original small rear porch is still 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/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |

Specific dates 1890, 1899-1901 **Builder/Architect** Thomas A. Still

Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)

The Wardell Home is significant under criteria B and C to wit: it was the home of Thomas E. Wardell, a locally prominent business man who was instrumental in the development of Macon, Missouri's post-Civil-War economy; and it is the best example of the Victorian Queen Anne style in Macon. The areas of significance are as follows:

Architecture. The Wardell home is a well-preserved example of the Queen Anne style home built just prior to the turn of the century. The pseudo half-timbering, spindle work, and Free Classic subtypes of the Queen Anne style are well represented on the facade of the home. Also, the exterior and interior detailing are the result of a master craftsman's hands. The carriage house, which is still intact, and the ornamental wrought-iron fence surrounding the grounds complete the pristine atmosphere of the Wardell Estate.

Commerce. Thomas E. Wardell, utilizing the legacy left to him by his father, actively participated in shaping the future of Macon through his various business ventures which included banking, real estate, agricultural enterprises and coal mining.

Introduction. The Wardell family represents the "new order" of society that arose in the post-Civil War industrialization. The new order sought to "unleash among people a spirit of improvement, enterprise, and civilization."¹ The new order demanded the changing of loyalties from a visible local community to an "invisible hand" -- the market society.² Prior to the Civil War, Macon was a more or less self-sufficient community; but, following the war men like Thomas E. Wardell would thrust the town into the rapidly expanding and increasingly impersonal market society. The common man was told to relinquish his traditional roles and values of self-sufficiency and family loyalty and replace them with interdependence and loyalty to the corporation. Man would sell his own labor like any other commodity on the open market. Yet, there was a resistance to the changes being made. People did not in one day decide to withdraw loyalties and place them elsewhere. Populists, progressives, and striking laborers were all resisting the new order. In other words, a whole new way of life was being created that affected everything from business transactions to architecture to social relationships. Although there was a definite gap between the resisters and the movers, both groups would experience great change. The new order was led by a few men who honestly felt that an impersonal market society would increase the prosperity of all. The Wardells were part of this new breed who strove to change Macon County from a self-sufficient farming community into an interdependent part of industrial Missouri through economic growth. The Wardell legacy was begun by Thomas Wardell Sr. in 1860, and after his death, was continued by his son Thomas E. Wardell. The younger Wardell would become a good example of the new order in Macon, Missouri, and his business diversification, reflected in the town's own

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Less than 3 acres

Quadrangle name MACON, MO.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

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

| state | code | county | code |
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| state | code | county | code |
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1. Monique Thompson

organization Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks, Recreation, and
Historic Preservation

date July 3, 1985

street & number P. O. Box 176

telephone 314/751-4096

city or town Jefferson City

state Missouri 65102

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

Frederick A. Brunner, Ph. D., P. E., Director, Department of Natural Resources and

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date Jan. 26, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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The interior is still much as it was when the Wardells were living. Entering from the south or front, one is in a spacious foyer with the oak stairway and sitting area to the east. The formal parlor is to the west through double sliding doors. Access to the second parlor may also be gained directly from the formal parlor through double sliding doors. Walking due north through the foyer one enters the dining room, then the pantry, and finally the kitchen at the rear of the house. There is another pantry entered from the kitchen behind the dining room. The second parlor is due north of the formal parlor but there is a third entrance to the room through double sliding doors from the dining room. The library is then north of the second parlor.

Other than the previously mentioned additions, no other structural changes have been made on the interior, although water leakage has caused some damage to interior walls. The foyer features parquet flooring and oak woodwork. The walls are covered with canvas with an ornate design painted on the ceiling border which matches the ceiling painting over the stairwell. (See Photo #10) A seating area is located at the foot of the stairs and one step up from the foyer. The area is located in the compass tower and has built-in oak seats under the three leaded-glass windows. The oak staircase is a central focal point of the foyer, with a built-in beveled mirror and a newel post topped with a brass electric torchere adorned by three gas candelabras. (See Photo #8)

Another interesting feature of the interior is the number of stained- and leaded-glass windows. The formal and second parlor, dining room, library, and the original mistress and master bedrooms all contain beautiful leaded or stained glass.

The second parlor and library are divided by two ceiling-high columns. A recessed area in the parlor is also partitioned off by columns and contains built-in seating. (See Photo #13) A similar area in the library still houses the original ceiling-to-floor bookshelves and built-in seating. (See Photo #14)

The dining room entered directly from the foyer features what is believed to be English oak paneling. Lionheads carved from the wood are placed above each entrance. Another feature is a built-in curved china cabinet with leaded glass doors. (See Photo #12) A small pantry with built-in china cabinets on one side and an area that once housed a steaming table on the other lead to the kitchen.

The kitchen has been completely modernized by the current owners. The one original feature still remaining is the wainscotting, which is of the same design as that of the billiard room on the second story.

The light fixtures are another asset of the Wardell home. All of the original ceiling fixtures remain on the second story and all but the kitchen fixtures remain on the first story. The house was originally wired and piped for both electricity and gas. This feature is reflected in the light fixtures, as they are designed for both gas and electrical use.

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All but one of the original coal-burning fireplaces also remain in the house. The two located in the formal and second parlors feature dark wood mantels and tile fronts. The two fireplaces on the second story, located in the mistress's bedroom and in a guest bedroom, are painted white with molded plaster ornamentation and tile fronts.

The master bathroom located on the second story is also a unique feature of the house. White tile is placed half-way up the walls, with blue- and yellow-trimmed tile across the top. A claw-footed bathtub and rose-colored marble sink with nickelplated carved legs are significant features. The room was well lit with an overhead light fixture, two electric fixtures next to the sink, and one gas fixture on the wall across from the tub.

The billiard room is another outstanding room. The room has parquet flooring with wainscotting five feet eight inches high bordered by brackets holding a five-inch shelf. Four windows overlook what were once the formal gardens on the east elevation of the house. Also housed in the room is a cedar closet with three built-in drawers and four shelves above the drawers.

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economic structure, would enable Macon to remain a sophisticated community in mid-Missouri. To understand the full impact that the Wardell family had on the Macon community, it is helpful to know the county's history.

Background. Prior to the Civil War, Macon County was a diversified farming community. The settlement pattern was a familiar one in Missouri. Early settlers, although more recently from Randolph and Howard Counties, were originally from Virginia and Kentucky. An abundance of game and land in Macon County prompted the Randolph and Howard countians to push on a little further into less-settled areas in 1827. The Chariton River, which runs directly through the county from the North, along with a conducive climate, made the county an ideal farming community. Also, an abundance of natural grasses provided prime conditions for raising livestock. An 1884 county history testifies that "it is the pride and boast of the Macon county farmer that he can grow in perfection every grain, vegetable, grass, plant, and fruit that flourishes between the northern limits of the cotton fields and the Red River of the North." The county was officially organized in 1837, with the county seat at Bloomington.

The last few years before the Civil War broke out proved significant for Macon County and would set the stage for the Wardells and industrialization. The first notable event was the establishment of the railroad. The railroad would not only affect the town economically but also socially. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad reached the county by 1859. The new railroad unfortunately bypassed Bloomington, and the county seat would soon fall prey to the new way of life that demanded connections with the outside world. Thus, in 1859 the two sister towns of Hudson and Macon City incorporated into one, Macon, to take advantage of their new status of being centrally located on the new transportation lines. Also in 1859, the north-south North Missouri Railroad, that originated in St. Louis and continued north to Des Moines, Iowa, reached Macon. This line would eventually become part of the Wabash system. Macon was officially designated the county seat in 1863.

The second major event that would cinch the future of Macon and finally thrust the community into a competitive industrial market was the discovery of coal in the spring of 1860. Coal was discovered by a farmhand digging a well in Bevier Township, approximately five miles west of the city of Macon. Word of the discovery soon spread, and Thomas Wardell Sr., who was working the coal mines in Illinois, rushed to Macon County.

Wardell Sr. was born July 4, 1835 in Durham County, England, also a coal producing area. He began working in the mines as a young boy before immigrating to America at the age of seventeen. His trek across the United States would also become another familiar migratory pattern in Macon County as more and more miners came to work in the coal mines. He first stopped in Cochocton County, Ohio to work in the coal mines before going on to the mines in Kewanee, Illinois. So, by the time he arrived in Macon County, he had amassed vast experience in mining coal. This expertise, along with good

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business sense, would make Wardell one of the leading coal operators in Macon County and in the state.

Previous to the discovery of coal in Macon County, the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad had burned wood for fuel, but this would soon change. Wardell Sr., by some sources, is credited with single-handedly negotiating the change from wood-burning engines to coal-burning on the Hannibal and St. Joseph line; whether this is completely true or not, it is known that he was a major supplier to the railroad. The railroad market alone provided the necessary outlet needed to turn the Macon County coal fields into a competitive industry. Until the 1890's Macon County was rivaled only by Bates County in Missouri coal production. Then after 1890 and continuing through the turn of the century Macon county was the leading coal producer in the state. Long after the shaft mines had been replaced by strip mining in the 1930's, Thomas Wardell Sr.'s reputation as the "great coal man of the Bevier district" continued among the citizens of Macon County.⁴

Unfortunately, tragedy struck the Wardell family in 1888. The Macon County mines had been plagued by strikes since their opening in 1860. Because of the specialized pillar and room method required to mine the coal, experienced English and Welsh miners had enjoyed a definite edge over the coal operators. In the fall of 1888 coal operators, including Wardell, had been bringing in Scandinavians from Chicago to act as strike breakers. This action infuriated the striking English and Welsh miners. On October 12, Wardell Sr. had gone to the town of Bevier, in the heart of the coal operations, presumably to conduct strike-breaking business. As was the norm during strikes, the strikers had gathered in front of the depot when Wardell pulled up in his buggy. After a brief, heated exchange with the strikers, Wardell went to his buggy, retrieved his pistol, and fired several shots above the crowd. As Wardell turned to go back to the buggy, shots were fired at Wardell from the crowd. One bullet struck him in the back of the head, killing him instantly. Although a coroner's inquest and later a trial were held, the identity of the assailant was never discovered. But this one act thrust twenty-one year old Thomas E. Wardell into the driver's seat of his father's coal empire and thus enabled him to become a prominent businessman in Macon, Missouri.

Architecture. As previously mentioned, the United States was undergoing vast social change, and this was reflected in the architecture of the era. Mary Mix Foley sums this up by saying "the dynamics of this entire era was nothing less than the Industrialism of America."⁵ The Wardell home is a prime example of the spirit of the man reflected in his dwelling. The Victorian Queen Anne style is well represented both on the exterior facades and in the interior details. The ugliness of the machine age was drowned out in such residences of the machine owners.

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If nothing else was known about Thomas E. Wardell, his home would tell the role he played in Macon. The home symbolizes a man who was an instigator in changing society following the Civil War. Interestingly enough, his Victorian Queen Anne home was built at the beginning of his career. The house was a symbol of Wardell's future and not one of his past accomplishments.

In December, following his father's death, young Wardell married his long-time sweetheart Hallie Wilkenson, a marriage his father had been opposed to. The following April of 1889 the lot for the couple's future home was purchased, and the wrought-iron fence that bounds the property on the south and west was erected. In September of that year, Thomas A. Still, a local builder, was commissioned to draw the plans for the new home. Mr. Still was just completing the new Opera House in Macon, and this may be the reason for the delay of several months before the building was started. The stone foundation was laid in the fall of 1889, and the framing of the house began the following spring. Although the exact completion date is not known, a local paper noted that the finishing touches were being put on the "palace" of Tom Wardell in September of 1890.

The completed effect was one of immense wealth and influence. The house, perched two acres back from the front gate and rising three full stories, creates an impression of importance and distinction. The carriage house further adds to this impression. The wrought iron fence with the elaborate gate and the approximate seven acres behind the house completes the feeling that the owner was an important citizen. The end result is an estate created within the then suburbs of Macon. If Wardell chose to appear "modest and unassuming" in his business affairs, he asserted his importance in the community through his residence. Its elaborate veranda, bays, and tower, along with its setting, set the house apart in a town that had cause to be proud of its architecture. The fact that the house and grounds have been so well preserved further adds to the Wardell Home's present day significance.

The house was originally built with an Eastlake-detailed porch, and both the house and the carriage house were erected without towers. A major renovation between 1899 and 1901, however, altered the house to its present form. In an era where there was constant change as a result of industrialization, it is not surprising to find that innovation was also present in the architectural field. The Wardells remodeled the porch by removing the Eastlake spindles and replacing them with the grouped columns and wrought-iron railings. This is indicative of the Free Classic style. The new tower was also supported by the columns and a more classically detailed, wooden balustrade. The remodeling is further evidence that the owner of the house was part of the innovating and prospering new order.

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Commerce. The previously mentioned new order sought to revolutionize the economy through an expanded market. In industrialization, a "failure to expand, cheapen, and specialize meant economic ruin."⁶ Young Tom Wardell, after his father's death, sought to do just that. As per the terms of his father's will, Tom had been left sole heir to the coal fields, and with his mother, executor of his father's large estate. (The will also specifically requested that no inventory of the estate be taken, so there is no way to estimate the value of the estate.)

Following his wedding in December 1888, Wardell took stock of his inheritance and the opportunities that were open to him. He then began to enlarge his fortune.

In the fall of 1889 Wardell, in association with his brother-in-law, prepared to open a new mine southwest of Bevier; together they formed the Harry M. Rubey and Co. A local newspaper, The Republican, said the young businessmen would spend more than \$20,000 before the first car of coal would be shipped. Rubey would handle the day-to-day business of the new mine and Wardell would only be a silent partner. So in only a year following his father's death, young Wardell was already exhibiting his business savvy and also becoming a major influence in Macon's economy. The fact that Wardell chose to only be a financial backer in the new mine was an indicator of the future role he would have in both the coal industry and in Macon's economy.

Therefore, it is not surprising that in 1890 Wardell began negotiations to sell the mines left to him by his father. By December of that year a deal had been struck with Kansas and Texas Coal Company, who would purchase the mines for nearly a half-million dollars. Newspaper accounts indicate that Wardell continued to be active in the coal operations, but suggest that his activity was again confined only to financial backing and that he did not actively participate in the day-to-day operations of the mines.

One of the new industries of the times was electricity. A local newspaper, The Republican, conducted intensive lobbying to Macon voters to support the city's backing the new venture financially. The newspaper's campaign symbolized the demand for progress. In order for Macon to continue to prosper, she must keep up with the times, and having electric lamps was essential. Macon was lit by electricity by 1890. Although Wardell's degree of participation in getting electricity to Macon is not known, he did act upon the opportunity, and it can be assumed that he was behind the introduction of the industry to Macon. This is supported by the fact that in 1899 Wardell was owner and president of three electrical companies; the Macon Gas and Electric Light Company, the Mexico Electric, Heat, and Power Company and the Marshall Electric Light and Power Company. All three companies were headquartered in Macon.

Both banking and real estate were important in expanding the market. Thomas E. Wardell was active in Macon's banking business, and he owned a considerable

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amount of commercial real estate. He served as president of the First National Bank in Macon and for many years served as director of the State Exchange of Macon.

In addition to owning his own office building which housed his personal office, that of his utility companies, the local telephone company, and several other private offices, Wardell owned other downtown properties which he leased out to shop owners. Wardell was also a member of the Wardmere Company. Among other things, this company was responsible for the addition to the Jefferson Hotel in downtown Macon. Wardell's other real estate holdings testify to his business diversification. A partnership was formed in 1899 with William McCully and was known as the Wardell-McCully Orchard Company. The orchard, which represented the "most extensive enterprise of the kind in northern Missouri," boasted 25,000 trees.⁷ Another partnership with A. D. Ralston resulted in the operation of a large stock farm featuring mostly cattle. Evidently a nature lover the contemporary press cited Wardell as liking "to get up early and go about the hills and watch nature putting on her summer robes."⁸

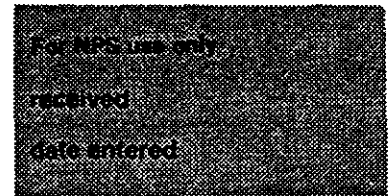
The Macon Club, described as "one of the most important of our city's organizations of social character," was started in 1897.⁹ The club, though described as social, held in its membership the most prominent men in Macon, including Tom Wardell. Wardell served as vice president and director, and the club's headquarters were housed in a building owned by the Wardell Estate. The club serves as evidence that, even in his social endeavors, Wardell moved in the circles that shaped the present and the future of Macon.

Another incident demonstrates the high esteem in which locals held their community and also the determination Wardell had to expand Macon's influence. The Republican was once again responsible for initiating a drive to get the 1904 World's Fair located in Macon. Many locals pledged money to secure their town in the host position for the fair. Wardell led the pledges with \$300,000. Although the fair was held in St. Louis, it is obvious that both Wardell and Macon were willing to invest in the town's prosperity.

A contemporary publication described Wardell as "modest and retiring to a degree, yet he is one of the best known and popular of Macon's citizens", and then went on to say that he was "withall an honorable and successful citizen and businessman."¹⁰ Although modest and retiring may not seem to describe a member of the new order, it is evident both in Thomas Wardell's home and his successful business career that he was a behind-the-scenes worker in the new order that emerged following the Civil War. The rest of the description is very apt, however, in describing the goal of the movers and shakers of the era. These men wished to be honorable by remembering those that were loyal to them. These men strove to be both successful citizens and businessmen, and they felt that this could only be achieved through progress as defined by the new order. Wardell, by the time of his death on April 9, 1930, had achieved this goal by his own business diversification and by also leading Macon into the new wave of rapid industrialization.

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Footnotes

¹David Thelen, Paths of Resistance: Tradition and Dignity in Industrializing Missouri(1985), p. 45.

²Ibid, p. 1.

³History of Randolph & Macon Counties, Missouri. St. Louis: National Historical Co., 1884, p. 928.

⁴Bevier's Black Diamond Jubilee, State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri, p. 9.

⁵The American House, Mary Mix Foley, (New York: Harper Colophon Books, 1980), p.163.

⁶Thelen, p. 71.

⁷General History of Macon County, Missouri, (Chicago: Henry Taylor and Co., 1910), p. 637.

⁸Macon Chronicle Herald, April 10, 1930, p. 1.

⁹Macon Citizen Souviner Supplement, April 14, 1899, p. 26.

¹⁰Ibid., p. 18.

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Continuation sheet THE WARDELL HOUSE

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Continuation sheet THE WARDELL HOUSE

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Begin at the SW corner of the NE 1/4 SW 1/4 16-57-14, Macon County, Missouri, thence east along the south line of said quarter section line 174.5 feet, thence north $91^{\circ} 25'$ on an angle to the right 215 feet to an iron stake, then east $88^{\circ} 35'$ on an angle to the left 75.0 feet to an iron stake, thence north $90^{\circ} 45'$ on an angle to the right 304.2 feet to an iron stake, thence east $80^{\circ} 35'$ on an angle to the left 20.0 feet to a stone, thence north $88^{\circ} 40'$ on an angle to the right 23.3 feet, thence due west to a point on the easterly right of way line of spur route to U.S. Highway 36 as shown on 1956 plans of the Missouri State Highway Department, thence in a southeasterly direction along the east right of way line of said Macon Spur route to its intersection with the south line of the NW 1/4 SW 1/4 of 16-57-14, Macon County, Missouri, thence east 90° 2.6 feet to the place of beginning.

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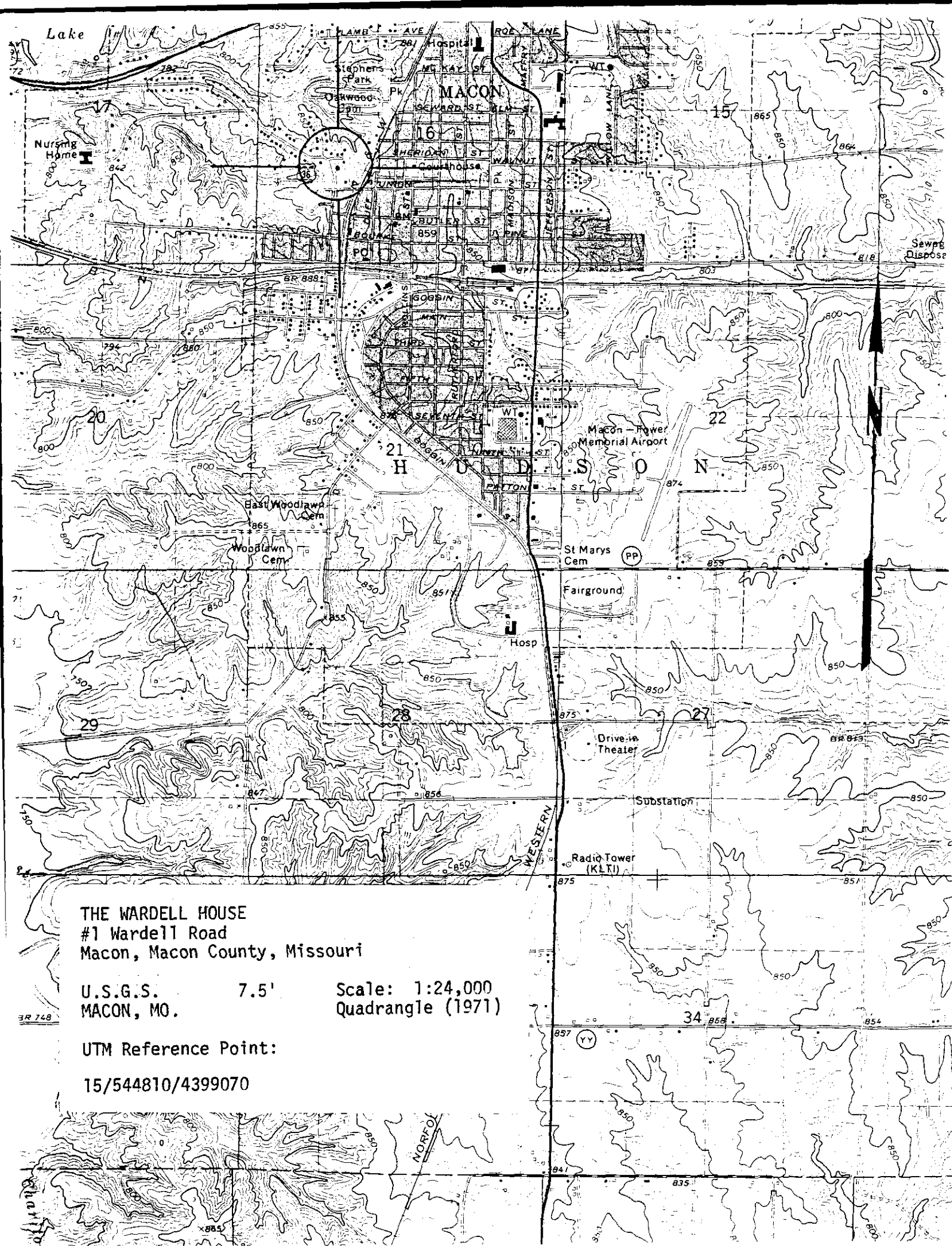
Continuation sheet THE WARDELL HOUSE

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2. James M. Denny
Chief, Survey & Registration
and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
P. O. Box 176
1915 Southridge Drive
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
Phone: 314/751-4096
Date: 10/4/85



THE WARDELL HOUSE
#1 Wardell Road
Macon, Macon County, Missouri

U.S.G.S. 7.5' Scale: 1:24,000
MACON, MO. Quadrangle (1971)

UTM Reference Point:

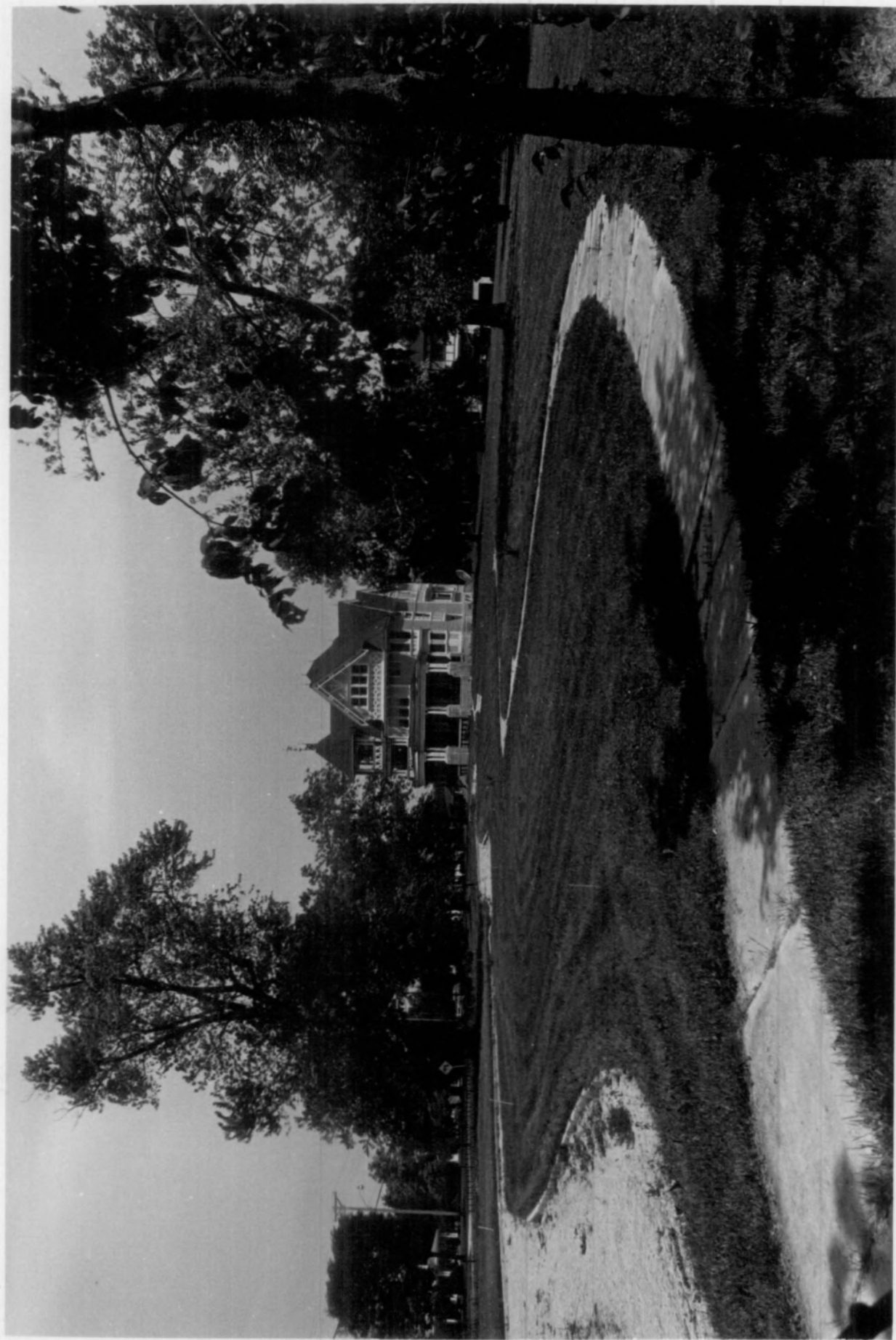
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WARDELL HOUSE
#1 Wardell Rd.
Macon, Macon Co., Missouri

1 of 17

Photographer: Monique Thompson
Date: May, 1985
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View of Wardell Houses and grounds; looking
northwest.



WARDELL HOUSE
#1 Wardell Rd.
Macon, Macon Co., Missouri

2 of 17

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Front facade of house; looking north.



WARDELL HOUSE
#1 Wardell Rd.
Macon, Macon Co., Missouri

3 of 17

Photographer: Monique Thompson
Date: March, 1985
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East facade of house; looking southwest.



WARDELL HOUSE
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South and west facades; looking northeast.



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Front gate; looking north.



WARDELL HOUSE
#1 Wardell Rd.
Macon, Macon Co., Missouri

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Wardell Crest on front gate; looking north.



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Wardell carriage house, front facade; looking
east.



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Foyer and sitting area; looking southeast.



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Detail of woodword in foyer sitting area;
looking northwest.

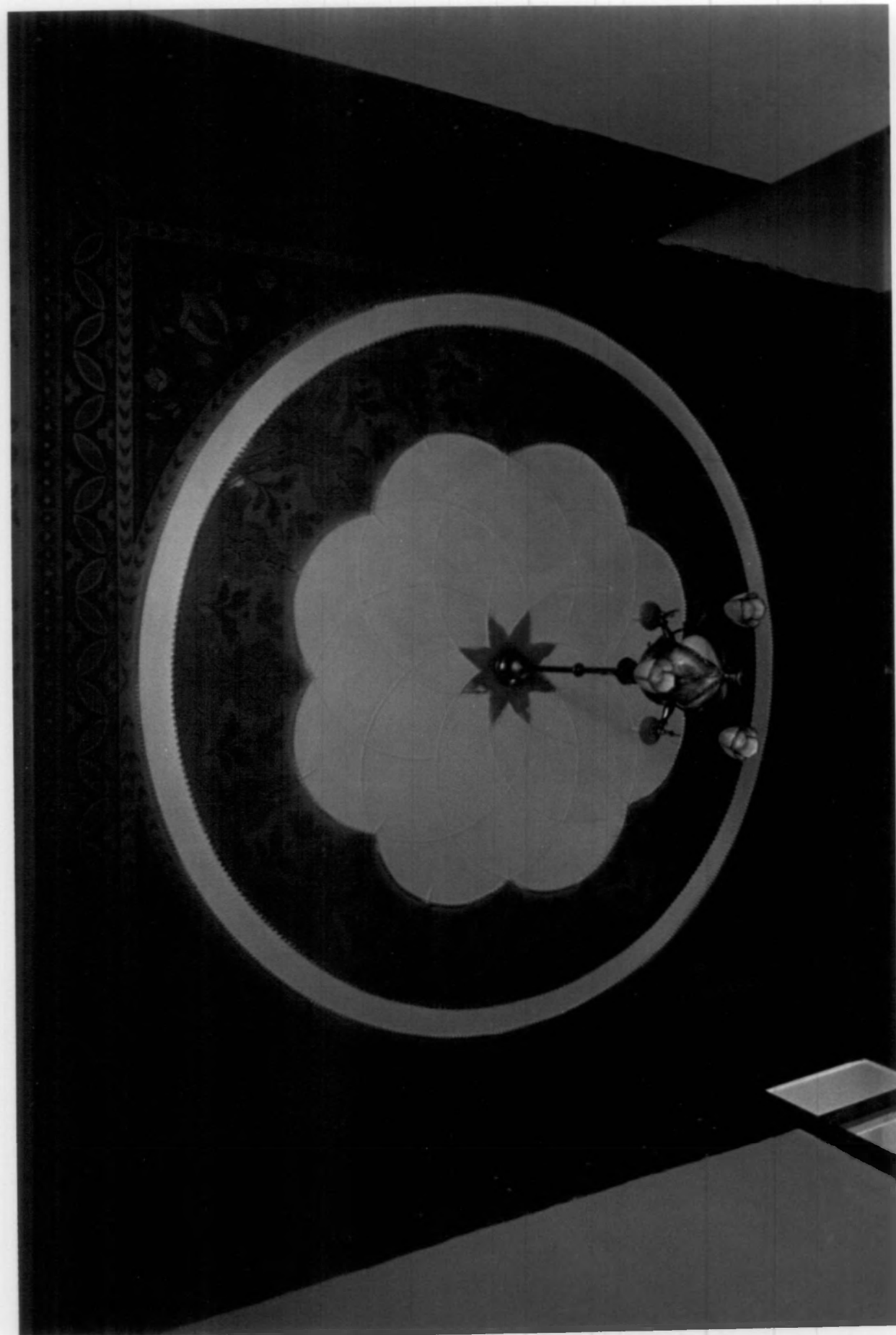


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Painted ceiling above foyer.



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Fireplace in formal parlor; looking west.



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Built-in china cabinet in dining room;
looking north.



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From the library looking into the second
parlor and recessed sitting area; looking
south.



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Recessed sitting area and bookshelf in
library; looking northeast.



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Billiard room; looking south, slightly west.



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Fireplace in mistress's bedroom; looking
north.



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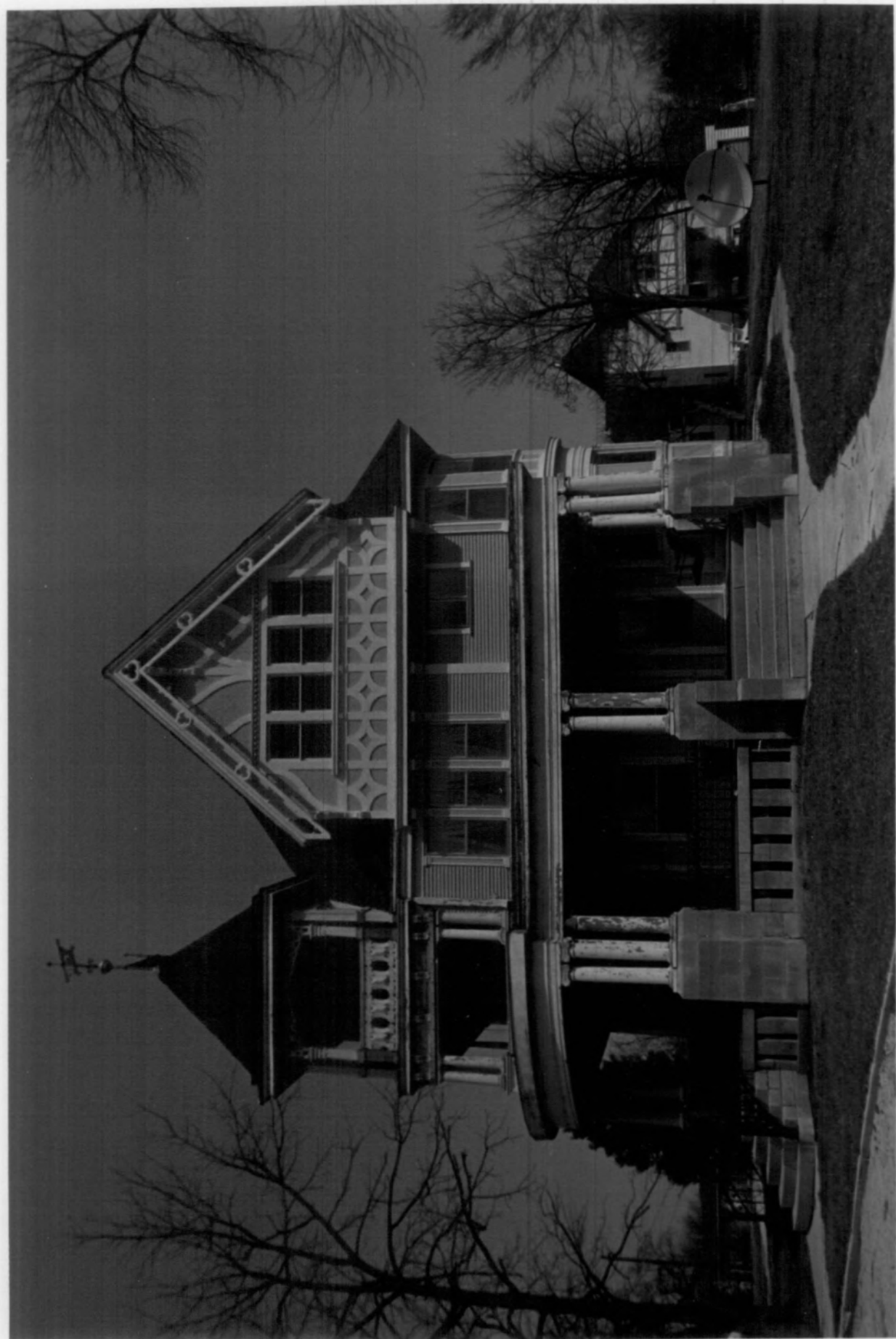
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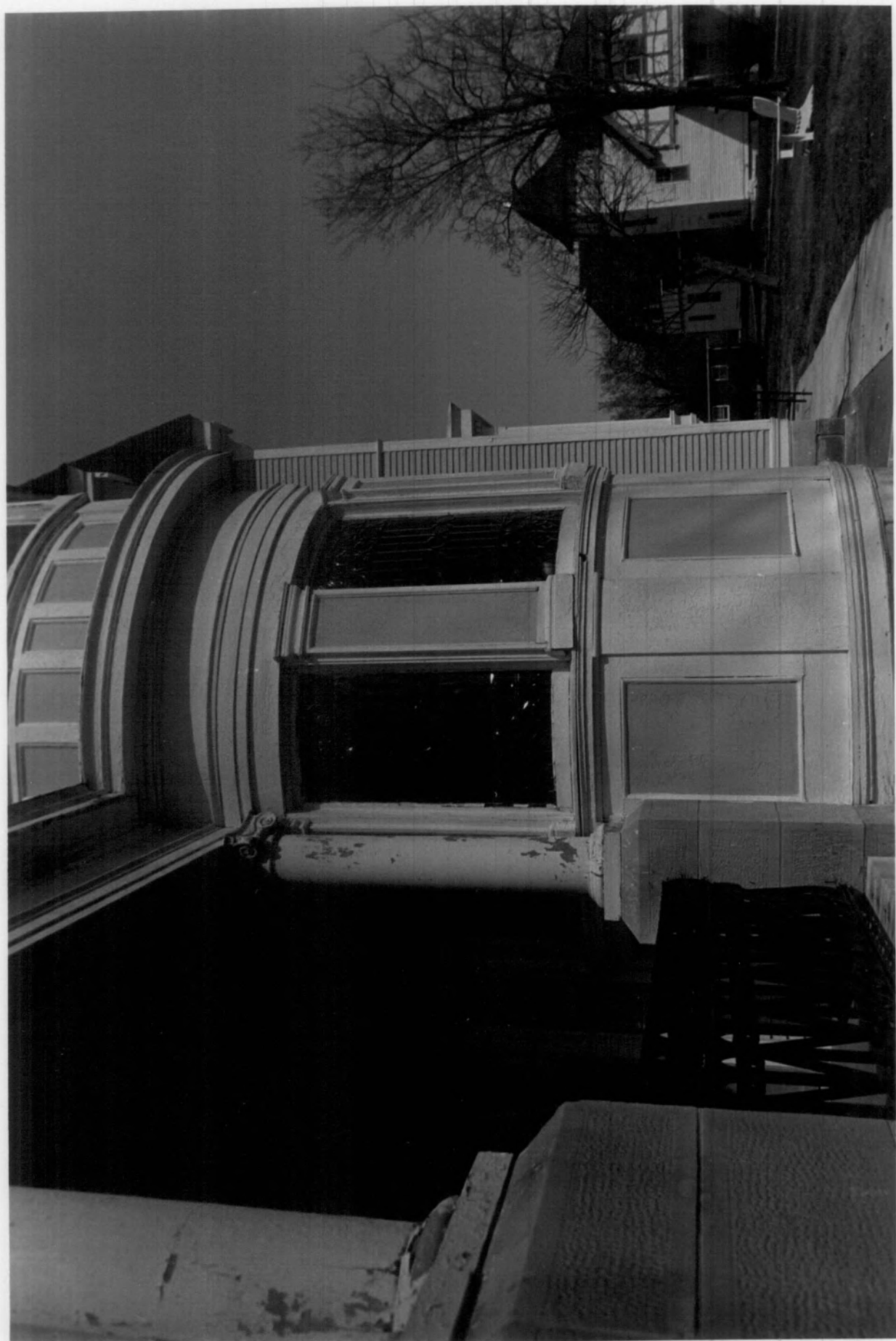
Marble sink and decorative tile in master
bath; looking southeast.



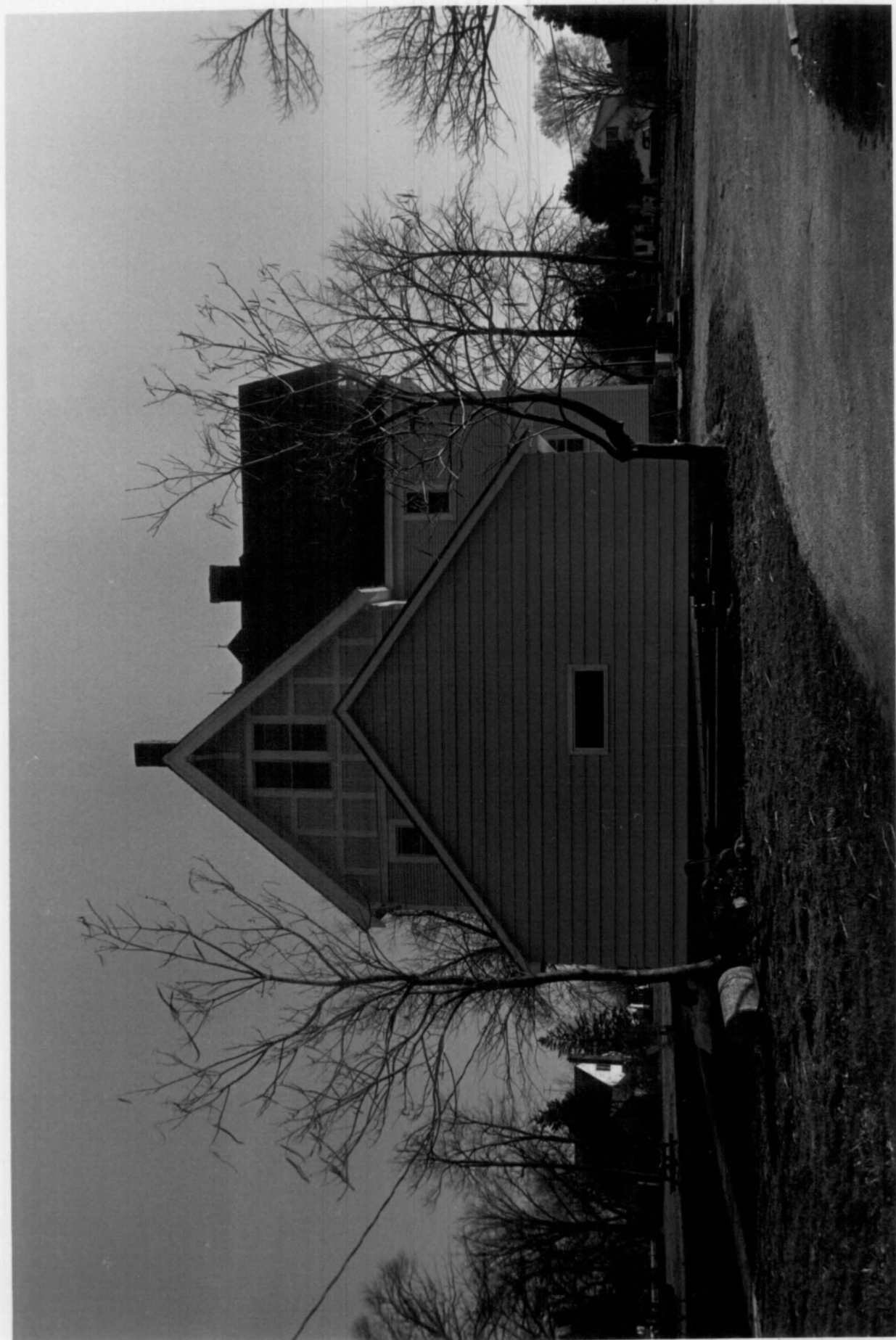
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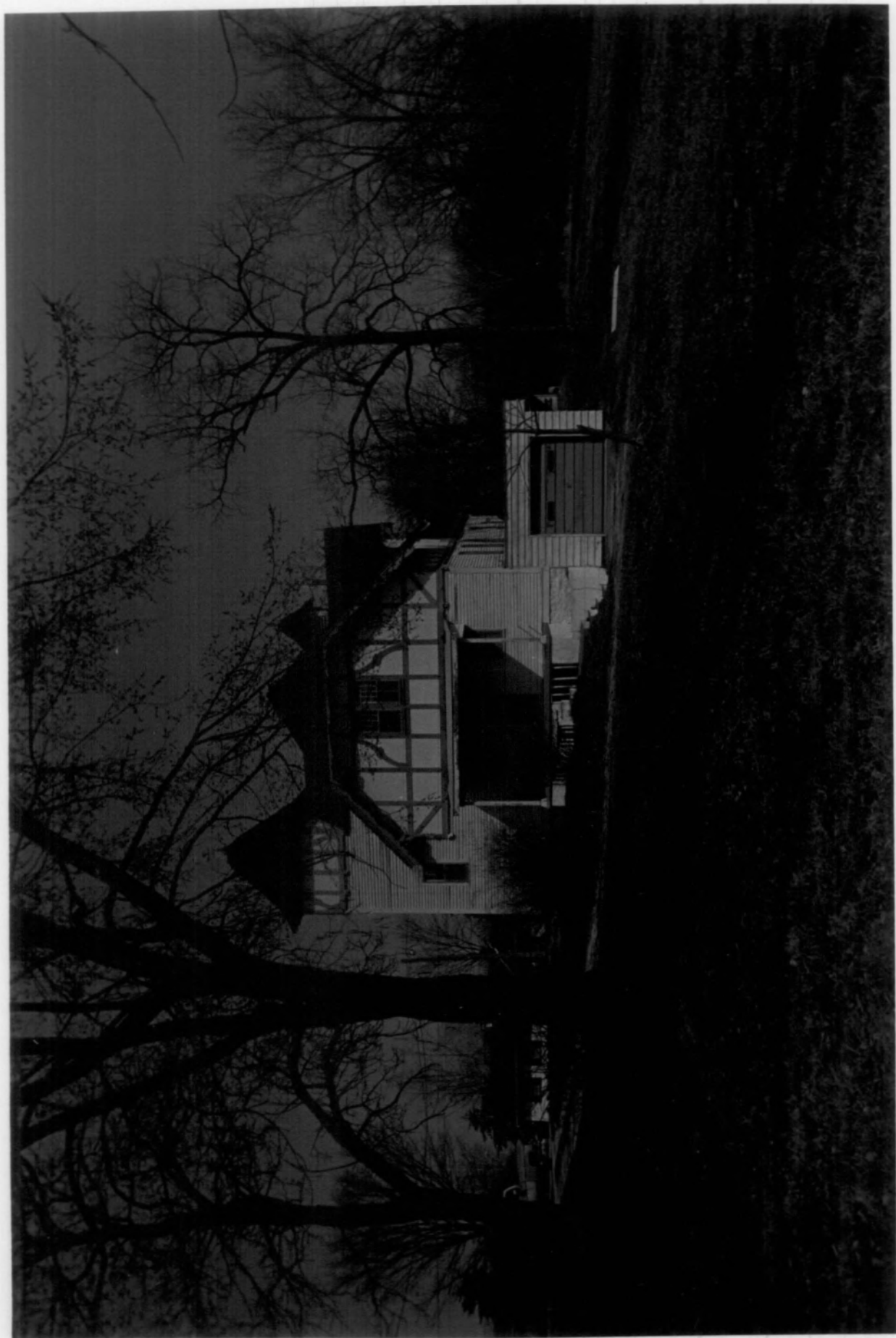


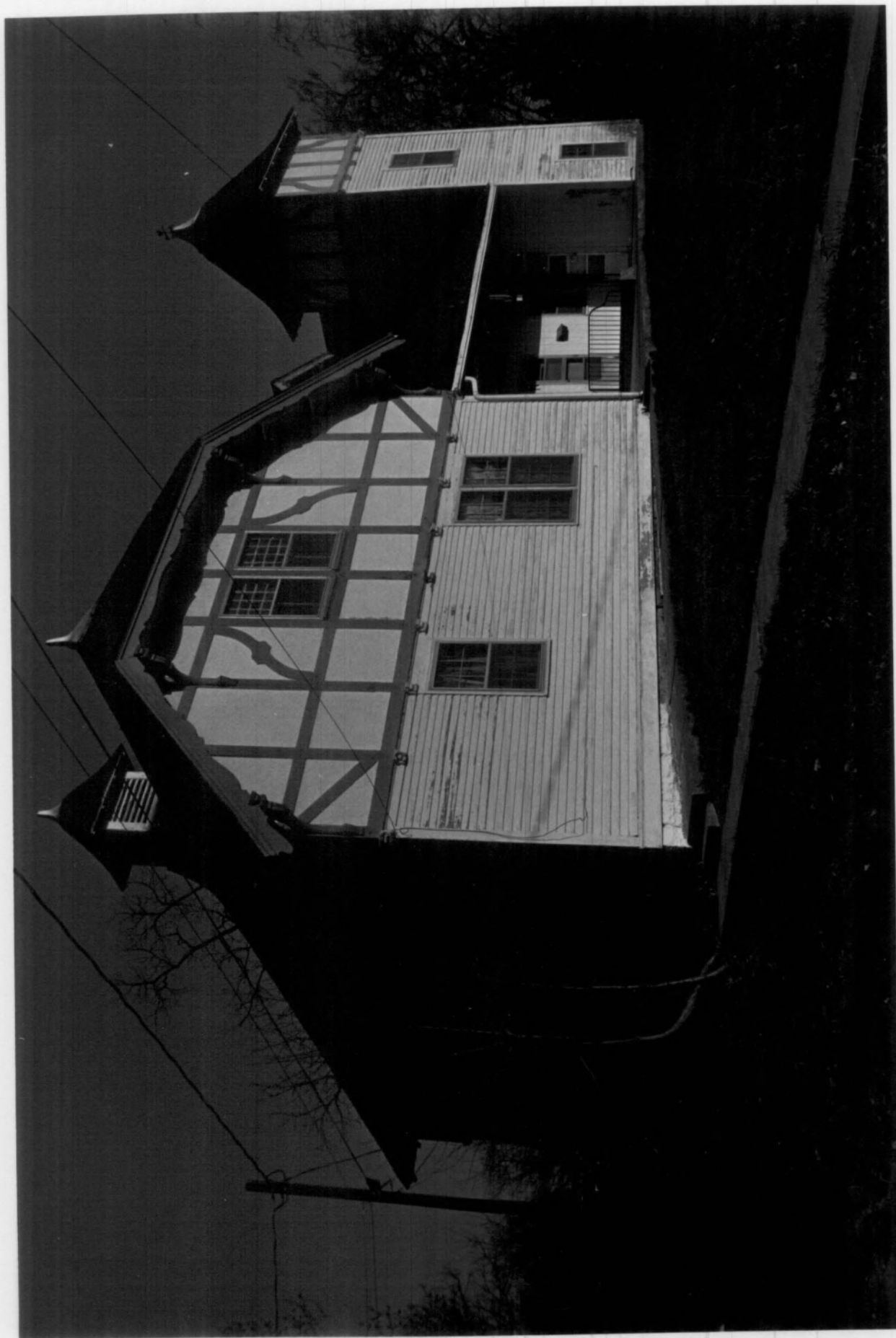






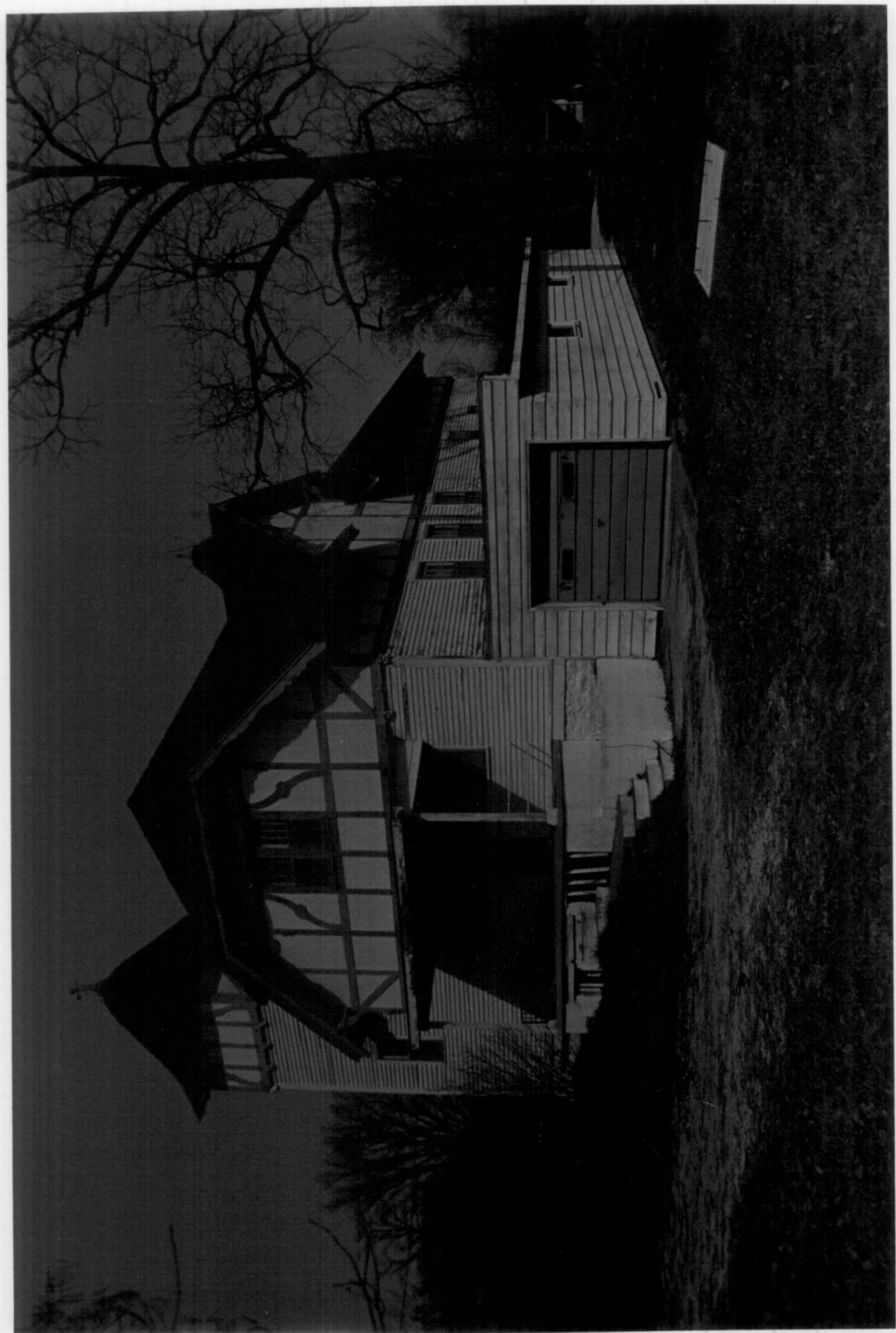


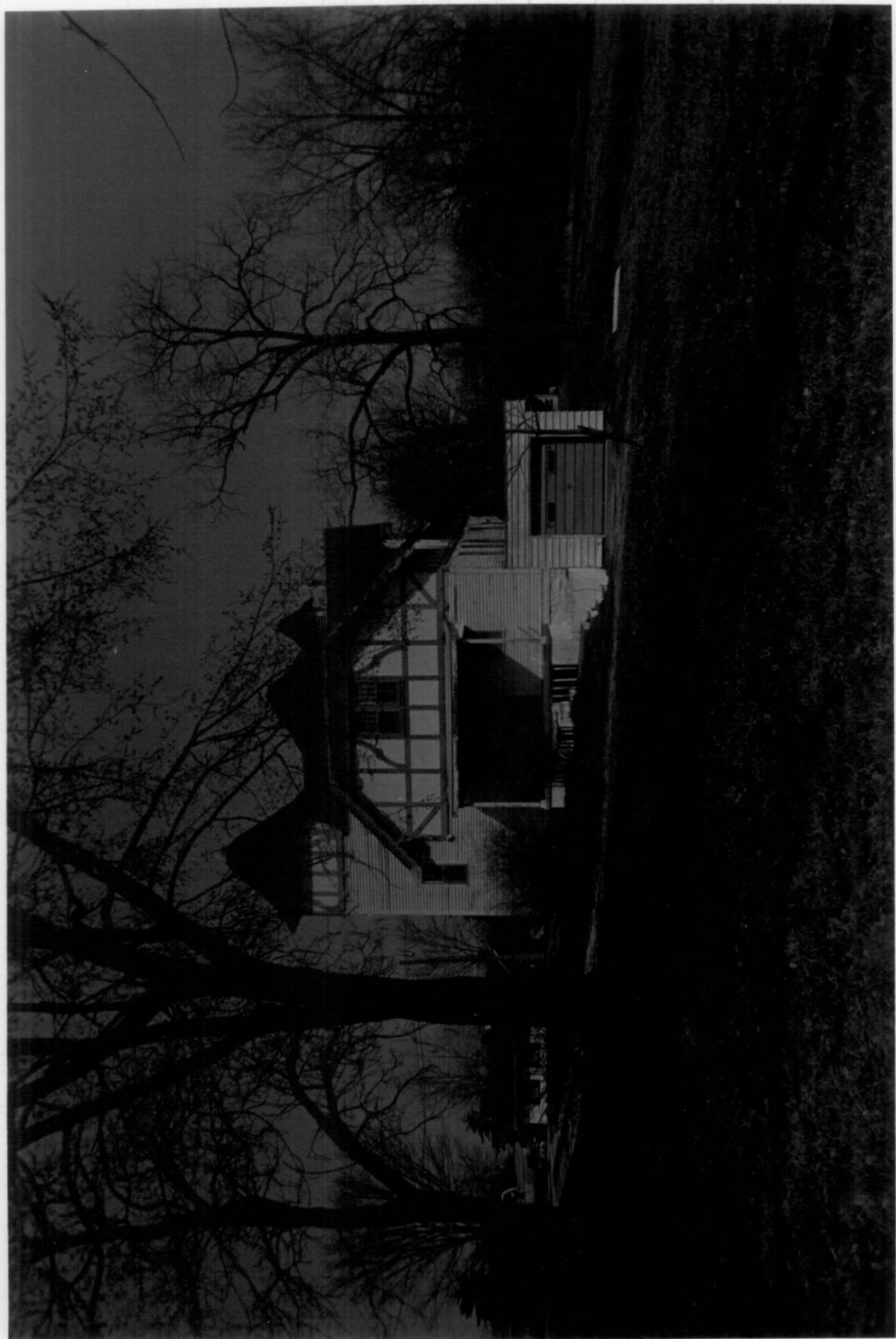




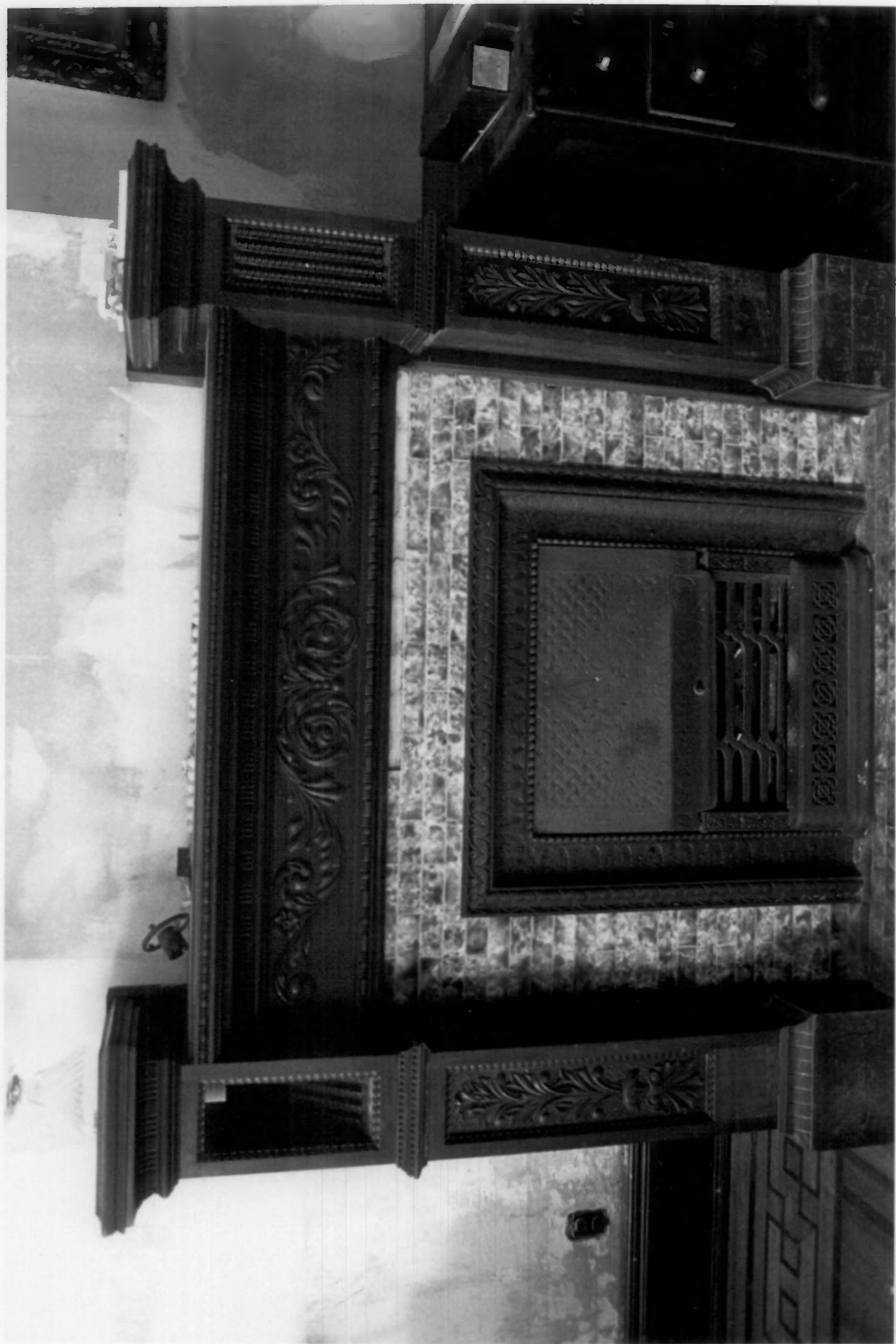




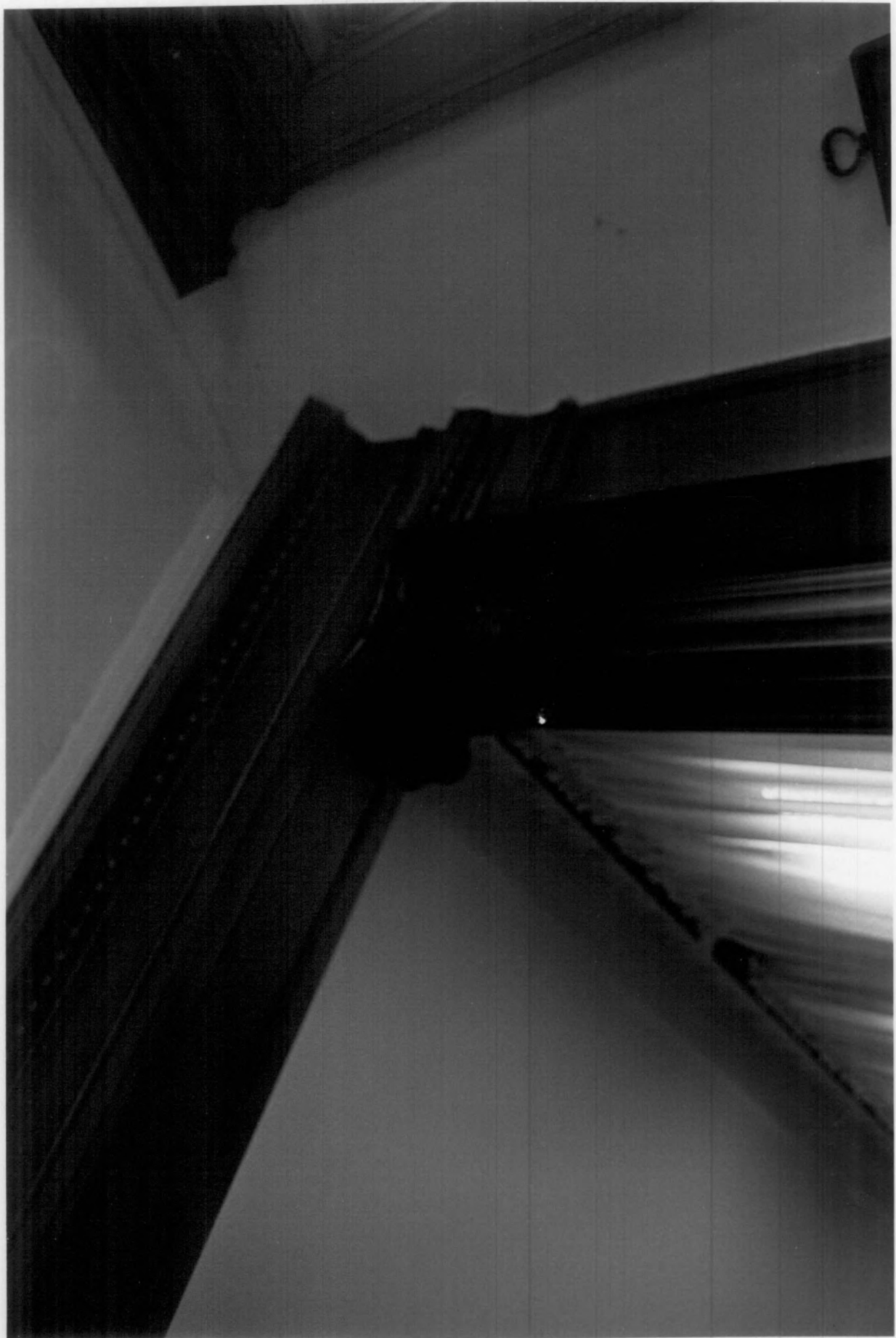














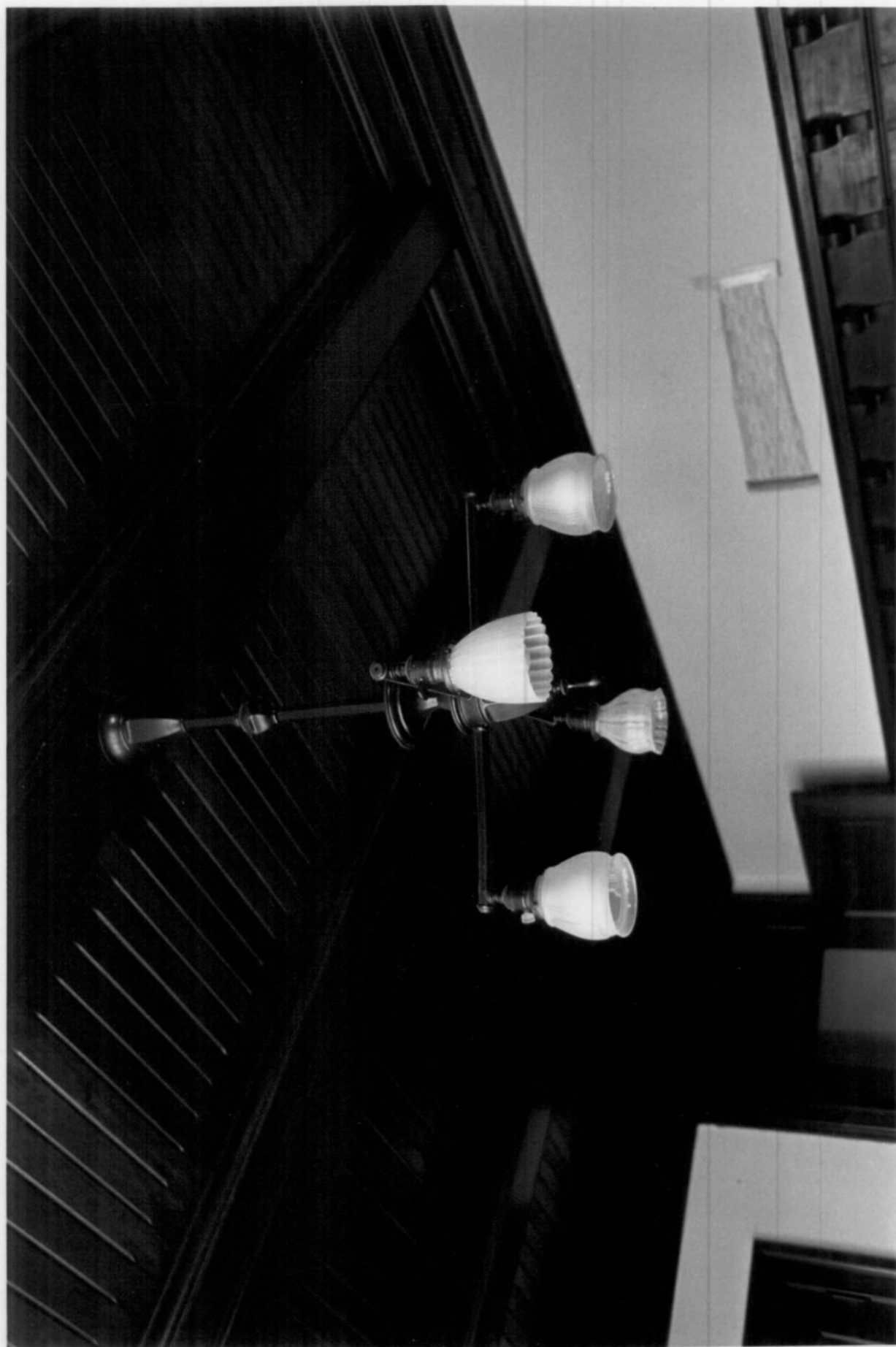








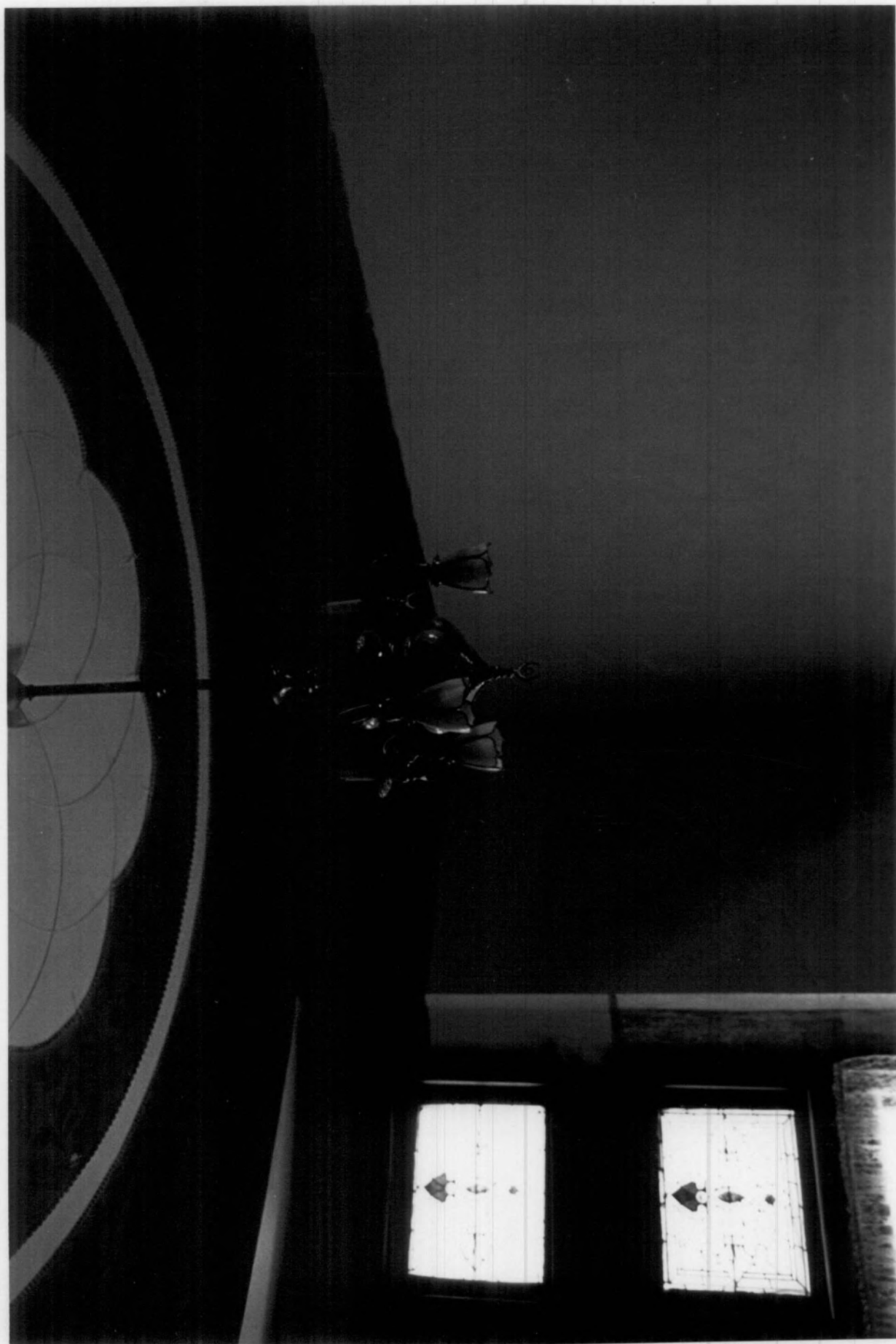


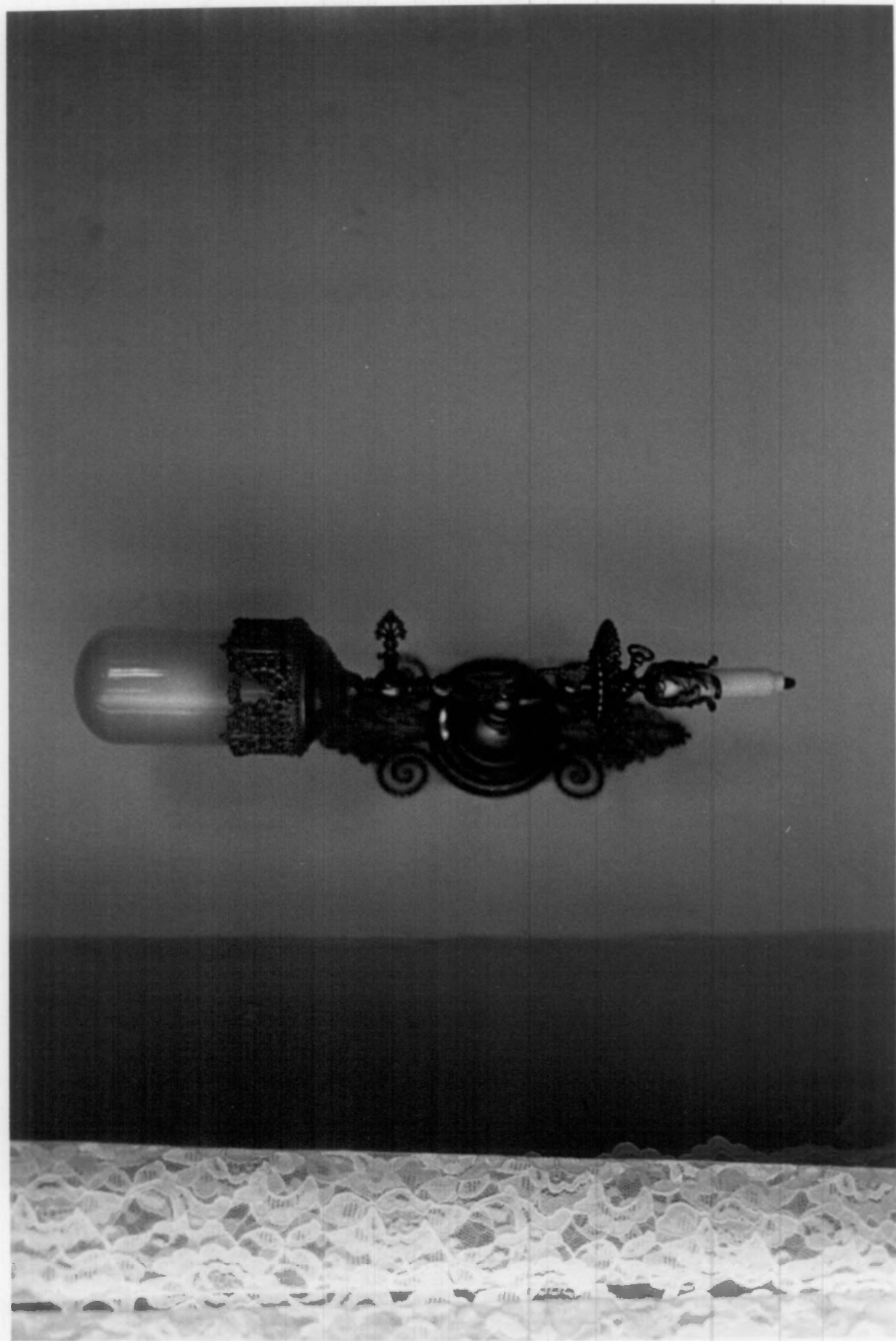


















WARDELL MANSION



EAST SIDE OF MANSION

