

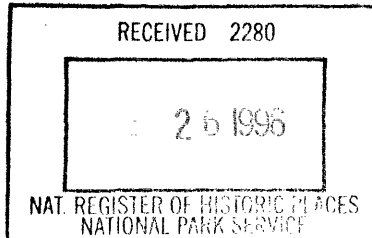
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NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1. Name of Property

historic name Wardell Court Historic Residential District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Wardell Court not for publication ___
city or town Rock Springs vicinity ___
state Wyoming code 56 county Sweetwater code 37
zip code 82901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

John I Keck
Signature of certifying official

12/4/96
Date

SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====
4. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register _____
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the _____
- National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the _____
- National Register
- removed from the National Register _____

___ other (explain): _____

Jonda McClelland *1/30/97*
Signature of Keeper Date
 of Action

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| <u>14</u> | <u>6</u> | buildings |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | sites |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | structures |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | objects |
| <u>14</u> | <u>6</u> | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cat: <u>Domestic</u> | Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u> |
| <u>Domestic</u> | <u>Multiple Dwelling</u> |
| <u>Social</u> | <u>Club House</u> |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Cat: <u>Domestic</u> | Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u> |
| <u>Domestic</u> | <u>Multiple Dwelling</u> |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow / Craftsman
Greek Revival
Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
roof Shingle
walls Concrete

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance 1920-1963

Significant Dates _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____
Architect/Builder James Libby
Union Pacific Coal Company

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Western Wyoming Community College

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property 5 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|------|----------|-----------|------|---------|----------|
| 1 12 | 468900mE | 4604720mN | 3 | | |
| 2 | | | 4 | | |

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title David E. Johnson
A. Dudley Gardner
organization Rock Springs Historic Preservation Board date February 14, 1996
street & number Western Wyoming Community College telephone (307) 382-1666
city or town Rock Springs state WY zip code 82901
=====

Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Wardell Court
name of property
Sweetwater, Wyoming
County and State

=====

7. Description

The Wardell Court Residential Historic District comprises one block within the Wardell Addition plat, of Rock Springs, Wyoming. The District contains twenty buildings, fourteen of which are considered to be contributing elements of the District. Buildings consist of single and multiple residential structures. The boundaries of the District have been drawn to include all buildings associated with the Wardell Court planned community and to exclude those that were not a part of this community.

The Wardell Court Residential Historic District is significant for its association with the development of the coal industry in Rock Springs in the early twentieth century, and the community's role in the development of planned residential neighborhoods and towns by the Union Pacific Coal Company. The Wardell Court residential neighborhood was designed and built by the Union Pacific Coal Company between 1920 and 1921, in order to house the company's high ranking officials. As such, Wardell Court was the culmination of a process of designing planned communities that was begun by the Union Pacific Coal Company in Rock Springs in 1874. While the Union Pacific Coal Company designed residential neighborhoods and company towns for its workers and lower to middle level managers between 1874 and 1940, Wardell Court is unique in that it was designed to house the upper level managers including the coal company Vice President and General Manager, the General Superintendent, and department managers and mine foremen. Wardell Court's design consists of houses located around the perimeter of the block facing inward towards a central court. In some ways it echoes the City Beautiful school of urban planning as well as precepts developed by architects and planners: Clarence Perry, Henry Wright and Clarence Stein in the 1920s. The inward focus of the court appears to be an attempt to isolate the neighborhood from the rest of the town, however, the court soon became a social center and was quite popular with neighboring children as an area to play in.

Wardell Court is dominated by Number 1 Wardell Court, a large two story bungalow which originally housed the coal company Vice President; and Number 7 Wardell Court which is a three story multiple residence for unmarried company clerks (who by the 1920s were predominately female). This building which was referred to as the Club House exhibits elements of the Greek Revival style. Number 6 Wardell Court is a two story Colonial Revival style house which was originally built for the General Superintendent who ranked just below the company Vice President. The remaining houses are five or six room craftsman style bungalows built to standard plans. All buildings within the court are built of hollow ceramic tiles covered with stucco. A number of the houses have modern external modifications consisting of the addition of aluminum siding. However all structures with the exception of Number 20 Wardell Court are a part of the original design of the court and were built between 1920 and 1921. The individual buildings within the District are described below. The sequential numbers correspond to the building's address and correspond with locations on the sketch map.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

 Wardell Court
name of property
 Sweetwater, Wyoming
County and State

=====

1) Number 1 Wardell Court, Contributing

The house was built by the Union Pacific Coal Company in the early 1920s. It was originally rented to Edward S Brooks Vice President and General Manager of the Union Pacific Coal Company in 1920. When he moved into the house Brooks paid a monthly rent of \$97.50. Brooks lived in the house until his death in 1924. Edward Brooks was succeeded by George Pryde who moved into the house in 1924. In 1941 the Union Pacific Coal Company sold the house to George Pryde. George Pryde and his wife Annie lived at Number 1 Wardell Court until 1956 when he died. In 1957, the deed to the house was transferred through a District Court Decree to Mrs. Pryde. She continued to live in the house until 1959 when she sold it to its current owner, William McCurtain.

The house is a two story rectangular Colonial Revival building with an add-on fully enclosed porch on the east end. The building is constructed of hollow tiles and covered with white painted stucco. The building sits on a low concrete foundation. The roof is gabled with cross gables and is covered with asphalt shingles. Windows are wood framed with wood surrounds painted light green. Windows on the first floor are one over one light double hung windows. Windows on the upper floor are one over one light double hung and one light fixed pane.

The building has a fully enclosed porch on the east elevation. The porch has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The walls of the porch are covered with white stucco. Entry to the house is through the porch as well as through the south elevation. A short flight of six steps leads up to the main entry way in the center of the east elevation. The house has two brick chimneys, one located along the center of the north elevation and the second near the crest of the roof on the south side of the building.

The house sits on a small roughly 0.2 acre lot which at present is covered with blue grass. The edges of the lot are surrounded with hedges and trees including pine and cottonwood grow within the lot. Decorative bushes and flowering plants were also noted around the house. At present a chain link fence surrounds the lot. A concrete drive way extends past the east side of the house leading to a separate garage structure located in the southeast corner of the lot. The house has not received substantial modifications following the period of significance of the district. The house maintains its historic integrity and for these reasons is considered to be a contributing element of the overall district.

2) Number 2 Wardell Court, Contributing

The house was built by the Union Pacific Coal Company for its high ranking officials. The house was rented to Union Pacific Coal Company Auditor Frank Tallmire. When Tallmire moved into the house in the early 1920s the monthly rent paid was \$47.61. Tallmire continued to rent the house until 1943 when it was sold to him by the coal company. Tallmire lived in the house until 1945 when he sold it to Verne Williams. Verne Williams sold the house to Charles Terragans in 1946 and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Wardell Court
name of property
Sweetwater, Wyoming
County and State

=====
Terragans in turn sold it to Anna Baird Williams in 1956. Anna Baird Williams owned the house up to her death in 1992. As a part of her will, the house became the property of Western Wyoming Community College in Rock Springs. In the spring of 1992, Western Wyoming College sold the property to the current owners, Mark and Angela Healy.

The building is a one story bungalow constructed of hollow tiles covered with stucco. The house has a shallow pitched gable roof with boxed eaves and asphalt shingles. The house is located at the west end of Wardell Court near the intersection with D Street. This house is typical of early 20th century Craftsman / Bungalow style houses. The building is rectangular in shape and oriented roughly north to south with the facade at the south end facing Wardell Court. A short gabled porch extends outward from the west half of the south elevation and is supported by two battered piers made of wood. Entry to the building is through the south elevation which contains a doorway in the center of the elevation and two large aluminum framed two light casement windows. Windows on the other elevations are also aluminum framed. Above the first floor is a small attic vent. A small addition is located along the north side of the building. A larger addition was built immediately north of the first addition and a modern garage has been added to the structure at the north edge of the lot bordering on the alley.

The building sits on a low concrete foundation with no associated water table. Two brick chimneys protrude through the roof. One is located near the center of the west edge of the roof while the other is located at the north end of the structure.

The house sits on a small 0.1 acre lot. The lot is covered with blue grass. Trees and decorative bushes have been planted in the lot around the lot. A white picket fence forms the south edge of the lot looking into Wardell Court. The house has not received substantial modifications following the period of significance of the district. The house maintains its historic integrity and for these reasons is considered to be a contributing element of the overall district.

3) Number 3 Wardell Court, Noncontributing

The house was built by the Union Pacific Coal Company in the early 1920s as a home for its high ranking employees. The first resident of this house was W.K. Lee. Lee was the Purchasing Agent for the Union Pacific Coal Company until his death in 1935. He also served a term as the Mayor of Rock Springs from 1897 until 1899. Mr. Lee never purchased the house. However he continued to rent the house until his death in 1935. The house was rented by the coal company until 1946 when it was purchased by Vernon Murray, Mine Superintendent in Rock Springs. The Murray family remained in possession of the house until 1985 when J. Maxine Murray sold it to Dan and Dawn McNeely. The house became the property of Gary Jones through a District Court Decree in 1993 and was immediately sold to the current owners, Lynn and Holly Pieper Jackman.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4

Wardell Court
name of property
Sweetwater, Wyoming
County and State

=====

The building is a one story bungalow with a shallow pitched side gable roof oriented east to west at the south end and a cross gabled extension oriented north to south to the north. The roof has boxed eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are covered with a red brick veneer which overlays the original stucco covered hollow tile walls. The house is located along the west end of the north side of Wardell Court. This building is typical of early 20th century Craftsman / Bungalow style houses although it has been extensively modified from its original appearance. The house is rectangular in shape and oriented roughly north to south with the facade at the south end facing Wardell Court. A fully enclosed porch runs the length of the south elevation. The porch is a recent modification to the house replacing the original unenclosed porch. The modifications to the porch and facade of the house form the basis for the non-contributing status of the building. The porch is raised above the ground and two steps leads up to it. Entry to the building is through the south elevation of the porch which contains a doorway in the center and large screen windows on either side. Windows on the other elevations are also wood framed one over one light, double hung with plain frames and surrounds.

The building sits on a low concrete foundation. One brick chimney protrudes through the roof. It is located along the east side of the house.

The house sits on a small 0.1 acre lot. The lot is covered with blue grass. Trees and decorative bushes have been planted in the lot around the lot.

4) Number 4 Wardell Court, Contributing

The house was built by the Union Pacific Coal Company in the early 1920s as a house for one of its high ranking employees. The house was rented to coal company official James Dewar Chief Clerk to the General Manager of the Union Pacific Coal Company. James Dewar purchased the house in 1941 and lived in it until 1961 when he sold it to Edmund Jefferis. Jefferis sold the house to Shirley Ann Jefferis in 1965 and Shirley Jefferis in turn sold it to Burt Johnson in 1966. In 1969, Burt Johnson sold the house to Thomas Anderson.

The building is a 1 story bungalow with a shallow pitched gable roof and a cross gable on the southeast side of the building. The roof has boxed eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The building is constructed of stucco covered hollow tiles. The house is located along the north side of Wardell Court. This house is typical of early 20th century Craftsman/ Bungalow style houses and has been relatively unchanged from its original appearance. The house is L shaped with a cross gabled extension along the east side of the building. The house is oriented roughly north to south with the facade at the south end facing Wardell Court. A short gable roofed porch extends outward from the west half of the south elevation and is supported by two battered piers made of wood. Entry to the building is through the south elevation which contains a doorway in the center of the elevation and two large wood framed one over one light double hung windows, one on either side of the door. Two smaller windows of similar design are present on the south elevation of the east gabled extension. Windows on the other elevations are also wood framed of similar design to those

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5 Wardell Court
name of property
 Sweetwater, Wyoming
County and State

=====
on the facade. Windows on the facade have decorative wooden shutters. No such shutters are present along windows on other elevations. Above the first floor is a small attic vent. The house has a small hip-roofed one room addition along the north elevation.

The house has a low concrete foundation. One brick chimney protrudes through the roof. It is located near the center of the west edge of the roof.

The house sits on a small 0.1 acre lot. The lot is covered with blue grass. Trees and decorative bushes have been planted in the lot around the lot. The house has not received substantial modifications following the period of significance of the district. The house maintains its historic integrity and for these reasons is considered to be a contributing element of the overall district.

5) Number 5 Wardell Court, Contributing

The house was built by the Union Pacific Coal Company in the early 1920s to house its high ranking officials. The house was originally rented to H.D. Clark, the Company Store Manager. Clark was succeeded as Store Manager by E.R. Jefferis in 1923. Jefferis rented the house until 1946 when it was sold to Mabel Jefferis, wife of E. R. Jefferis. The house was passed to Edmund Jefferis by Decree of the District Court in 1973. Edmund Jefferis sold the house to Richard Ziegler in 1981. Ziegler in turn sold it to the house to the current owner Maribeth Harrison in September 1981.

The building is a one story bungalow with a shallow pitched side gable roof oriented east to west at the south end and a cross gabled extension oriented north to south to the north. The roof has boxed eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The aluminum siding covers the original stucco covered hollow tile walls. The house is located along the north side of Wardell Court. This house is typical of early 20th century Craftsman / Bungalow style houses although it has been somewhat modified from its original appearance. The house is rectangular in shape and oriented roughly north to south with the facade at the south end facing Wardell Court. A gable roofed porch extends outward from the west end of the south elevation. The gabled roof is supported by two wrought iron beams which have replaced the original battered wooden piers. The porch is raised above the ground and a flight of two steps leads up to it. The porch has a shed roof which extends out from the eaves of the side gable. Entry to the building is through the south elevation of the porch which contains a doorway in the center and large screen windows on either side. Windows on the other elevations are also wood framed one over one light, double hung with plain frames and surrounds. The windows have replaced the original wood framed windows.

The building sits on a low concrete foundation. One brick chimney protrude through the roof. It is located along the east side of the house.

The house sits on a small 0.1 acre lot. The lot is covered with blue grass. Trees and decorative bushes have been planted in the lot around the lot. The house has not received substantial modifications following the period of significance of the district other than the addition of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6 Wardell Court
name of property
Sweetwater, Wyoming
County and State

=====

aluminum siding. The house maintains its historic integrity and for these reasons is considered to be a contributing element of the overall district.

6) Number 6 Wardell Court, Contributing

The house was built by the Union Pacific Coal Company in the early 1920s to house the company's ranking officials. The house was originally rented to George Pryde, General Superintendent of the Coal Company. When Pryde succeed Edward Brooks as Vice President, he moved to Number 1 Wardell Court. The house continued to be rented by the coal company until 1950 when it was sold to Harry C. Livingston, the coal company's Assistant Chief Engineer. Livingston sold the house to Marvin Johnson only one year later in 1951. The house remained in the possession of the Johnson until the death of Marvin Johnson in 1973. Carl Johnson, the executor of the Johnson estate sold the house to James Corollo, the present owner in 1974.

The structure is a rectangular two story Colonial Revival house. The structure is wood framed with decorative wood shingles on all elevations. The eastern half of the house is a modern addition which covers an alley which originally separated this lot from the next one east. The structure is located along the north side of Wardell Court.

The house is a two story Colonial Revival building constructed of hollow tiles covered with horizontal wood siding. The roof is a steeply pitched gabled which is covered with cedar shake shingles. The roof contains two long shed dormer which run almost the full length of the roof on both the north and south sides. The shed dormer along the south side of the roof has four eight over eight light double hung windows with plain wood frames and surrounds. On the north side, two of the windows on the east end have been replaced by a sliding glass door and a small walk with a wooden railing.

The house is rectangular in shape with the long axis oriented roughly from east to west. Access to the structure is through the south elevation which faces Wardell Court. The south elevation consists of a doorway which is covered with a small porch. The porch has a shed roof. The porch roof is supported by two square wooden beams. A brick stairway leads up to the porch floor and the main entryway to the building. The doorway has two 10 light sidelights. In addition to the doorway, the south elevation contains four windows. These windows are eight over eight light double hung windows with plain frames and surrounds. The windows on the north elevation are similar to those on the south elevation. Windows on the east and west elevations are of the same design.

A single chimney is present along the crest of the roof and a second chimney is present along the west side of the building. Both chimneys are made of brick. The structure sits on a small lot which is covered with blue grass. Several large trees are present in the yard and a variety of decorative shrubs are present along the foundation of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 7

Wardell Court
name of property
Sweetwater, Wyoming
County and State

7) Number 7 Wardell Court, Contributing

The building was built by the Union Pacific Coal Company as a combination boarding house and recreation center for the use of its employees and other public service activities during the early 1920s. A total of 15 coal company clerks were originally slated to be assigned to the building. The building continued to be owned by the coal company until it was sold to John Lucas in 1949. The building remained in the Lucas family until 1984 when it was purchased by the Wind River Investment Co. Wind River Investment transferred the building to its current owner, James Corollo in 1986.

The building is a three story multiple residence structure used at present as an apartment building. The building is a large rectangular structure oriented from west to east. The structure has design elements of the Greek Revival style of architecture including the cornice line of the main roof being emphasized with a wide band of trim as well as pilasters at the corners of the building and pedimented gable ends. The building was constructed of stucco covered hollow tiles.

The roof of the structure is a moderately pitched gable with boxed eaves and wooden shingles. A group of five gabled dormers are present in the roof. These serve as vents for the attic.

The main entryway to the building is on the south elevation which faces Wardell Court. The facade consists of a three level fully enclosed porch containing stairways leading up to the second and third floors. The enclosed porch is a recent addition to the building. Access to the second and third floors was originally via exterior stairways which have been enclosed by the porch. Entry to the building is through a doorway in the center of the elevation on the second floor. A flight of wooden steps with railings leads up to the doorway. The porch is constructed of vertical wood planking with a series of eight light or twelve light fixed windows. The porch is supported at the first floor by large concrete piers. Wooden pilasters are present between the second and third floors on the porch. The roof of the porch is a shed type which extends outward from the eaves of the main roof. A similar porch and stairway is located on the north side of the building.

To the east and west of the porch on the facade are a total of five windows, three on the west and two on the east. These windows are eight over eight light, double hung windows. Three double hung windows are present in the east and west elevations as well.

The structure sits on two lots which are only slightly larger than the building itself. The lots are covered with blue grass and contain two large pine trees and rows of decorative hedges.

8) Number 8 Wardell Court, Contributing

The house was built in the early 1920s by the Union Pacific Coal Company. The house was built to house the high ranking employees of the coal company. The house was originally rented to Union Pacific Coal Company official James Libby until 1938 when it was sold to Dolly Libby, wife of James Libby. James Libby was an Assistant Chief Engineer for the coal company and designed a number of company buildings including the Wardell Court houses, the coal company office building and Old Timers Building in Rock Springs. Dolly Libby owned the house until her death in 1958. In

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 8

Wardell Court
name of property
Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====

1958, the house became the property of David Mason through a decree of the District Court. Mason immediately sold the house to Virgil Wright. Between 1962 and 1978, the house was owned by five different persons. In 1962, the house was sold to Angelo Anselmi. Anselmi sold the house to Leonard Stensoos in 1963. In 1971 Stensoos sold the house to Henry Wilks and in 1978 Wilks sold the house to the current owner Michael Roich.

The building is a one story bungalow with a shallow pitched gable roof with boxed eaves and asphalt shingles. The house is located along the north side of Wardell Court near the intersection with D Street. This house is typical of early 20th century Craftsman / Bungalow style houses. The house is rectangular in shape and oriented roughly north to south with the facade at the south end facing Wardell Court. The building is constructed of stucco covered hollow tiles. A full length porch with a gently pitched shed roof extends outward from the south elevation and is supported by four battered piers made of wood. The full length shed roof over the porch gives the structure the appearance of having a hipped roof, however the roof at the north end of the building has a gable. Entry to the building is through the south elevation which has a doorway at the west end of the elevation and two large wood framed one over one light double hung windows. Windows on the other elevations also tend to be of similar style. Above the first floor is an attic with a small vent.

The building sits on a low concrete foundation. The walls of the building are covered with stucco. Two brick chimneys protrude through the roof. One is located near the center of the west edge of the roof while the other is located at the north end of the structure.

The house is located on a small 0.1 acre lot. The lot is covered with blue grass. Trees and decorative bushes have been planted in the lot around the lot. A white picket fence forms the south edge of the lot looking into Wardell Court. The house has not received substantial modifications following the period of significance of the district. The house maintains its historic integrity and for these reasons is considered to be a contributing element of the overall district.

9) Number 9 Wardell Court, Contributing

The house was built in the early 1920s to house the high ranking officials of the Union Pacific Coal Company. The house was originally rented to company official Charles Swann, Chief Engineer for the Union Pacific Coal Company. In 1947 the house was sold to I.M. Charles and his wife Marion. In 1950 Charles sold the house to James Lane. The house has remained in the Lane family to the present with the current owner being James Lane Jr.

The building is a one story bungalow with a shallow pitched gable roof, boxed eaves, and asphalt shingles. The house is located along the north side of Wardell Court. This house is typical of early 20th century Craftsman / Bungalow style houses. The house is rectangular in shape and oriented roughly north to south with the facade at the south end facing Wardell Court. The building was originally constructed of stucco covered hollow tiles. A short gabled porch extends outward from the west half of the south elevation and is supported by four wrought iron piers which replaced the original wooden posts. Entry to the building is through the south elevation which contains a doorway

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

Wardell Court
name of property
Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====
at the west end, and two large wood framed one over one light double hung windows. Windows on the other elevations are also wood framed. Above the first floor is an attic with a small vent.

The building sits on a low concrete foundation with no associated water table. Two brick chimneys protrude through the roof. One is located near the center of the west edge of the roof while the other is located at the north end of the structure.

The house sits on a small 0.1 acre lot. The lot is covered with blue grass. Trees and decorative bushes have been planted in the lot around the lot. A white picket fence forms the south edge of the lot looking into Wardell Court. The house has not received substantial modifications following the period of significance of the district. The house maintains its historic integrity and for these reasons is considered to be a contributing element of the overall district.

10) Number 10 Wardell Court, Contributing

The house was originally built by the Union Pacific Coal Company in the early 1920s. The building was constructed in order to house the high ranking officials of the coal company. The house was first listed as being rented around 1920 to a coal company official named G.E. Bullock. Little information concerning this man could be found and his name is not listed among those being provided houses in Wardell Court in 1920. The house continued to be rented to company officials until 1945 when it was sold to Gunnar and Honora Nestor. The Nestors lived in the house until 1947 when it was sold to Howard Brittain. Over the next 45 years the house changed hands ten times. Howard Brittain sold the house to Forest Kessner in 1951, however, Kessner returned the house to Brittain through a Quit Claim Deed in 1952. Brittain sold the house to Charles Allen in 1958 and Charles Allen immediately sold the house to Anna Baird Williams. Williams, who had purchased Number 2 Wardell Court in 1956 owned this house until 1965 when she sold it to William Peters. William Peters immediately sold the house to Marion Hensley. Marion Hensley owned the house from 1965 to 1971 when she sold it to Leo Snyder. Snyder owned the house for the next 14 years before selling it to Trelawney Kay Combs in 1985. Combs married John Cully and together they sold the house to L. and Cathy Hughes in 1989. Cathy Hughes sold the house through a Quit Claim Deed to the current owner Ron Lee Hughes in 1993.

The building is a one story bungalow with a shallow pitched hipped roof with a covering of asphalt shingles. The house is located along the north side of Wardell Court. This house is typical of early 20th century Craftsman / Bungalow style houses. The house is rectangular in shape and oriented roughly north to south with the facade at the south end facing Wardell Court. The building was constructed of hollow tiles covered with stucco. A short hipped roof porch extends outward from the east half of the south elevation and is supported by two battered posts made of wood. Entry to the building is through the south elevation which contains a doorway slightly east of the center of the elevation and three wood framed one over one light double hung windows. Windows on the other

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 10

 Wardell Court
name of property
 Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====
elevations are of similar style. The structure has a small room extending northward from the north elevation. The addition has a hipped roof.

The building sits on a low concrete foundation. The walls of the building are covered with stucco which is painted white. One brick chimney protrude through the roof. It is located near the center of the roof.

The house sits on a small 0.1 acre lot. The lot is covered with blue grass. Trees and decorative bushes have been planted in the lot around the lot. A white picket fence forms the south edge of the lot looking into Wardell Court. The house has not received substantial modifications following the period of significance of the district. The house maintains its historic integrity and for these reasons is considered to be a contributing element of the overall district.

11) Number 11 Wardell Court, Contributing

The house was originally built by the Union Pacific Coal Company in the early 1920s as a home for one of its high ranking officials. The house was first listed as being rented to a coal company official named Kruger. Like Mr. Bullock in house #10, little information concerning Mr. Kruger could be found and he is not listed as being one of the officers receiving a house. A 1921 Rock Springs Rocket newspaper article indicates that a man named John H. Bell lived in this house. The house continued to be rented to company officials until 1945 when it was sold to Thomas Overy who was the Mine Superintendent at the U.P.C.C. Rock Springs No 4 and No. 8 mines. Overy and his wife lived in the house until 1950 when they sold it to Frank Bertoncelj. Frank Bertoncelj turned the property over to Doris Bertoncelj through a Quit Claim Deed in 1959. The house continues in the Bertoncelj family today with the current owner being Carl Bertoncelj.

The building is one story bungalow with a shallow pitched gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The house is located at the east end of Wardell Court. This house is typical of early 20th century Craftsman / Bungalow style houses. The house is rectangular in shape and oriented roughly east to west with the facade at the east end of the south elevation facing Wardell Court. The building was constructed of stucco covered hollow tiles. A short gabled porch extends outward from the east half of the south elevation and is supported by two wooden posts. Entry to the building is through the south elevation which contains a doorway east of the center of the elevation and three large wood framed one over one light double hung windows. Windows on the other elevations are of similar style. Above the first floor is a full length attic. Attic vents are located at the west and east ends of the house. A small room extends outward from the east elevation. This room has a hipped roof.

The building sits on a low concrete foundation. One brick chimney protrudes through the roof. It is located near the center of the roof.

The house sits on a small 0.1 acre lot. The lot is covered with blue grass. Trees and decorative bushes have been planted in the lot around the lot. A white picket fence forms the south edge of the lot looking into Wardell Court. The house has not received substantial modifications

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 11

 Wardell Court
name of property
 Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====

following the period of significance of the district. The house maintains its historic integrity and for these reasons is considered to be a contributing element of the overall district.

12) Number 12 Wardell Court, Noncontributing

The house was originally built by the Union Pacific Coal Company in the early 1920s. The house was constructed for the use of a high ranking official of the coal company. House #12 was originally rented to coal company official E.T. Baldrige in 1920. Baldrige was Chief Clerk to the Auditor. The Union Pacific Coal Company continued to rent the house until 1946 when it was sold to Anna and Helen Miller. Anna Miller was a long time employee of the Union Pacific Coal Company beginning her career in Cumberland in 1918. In 1938 she became the second woman to be named to the Union Pacific Old Timers Association. Anna and Helen Miller sold the house to David Miller in 1967. David Miller kept the house until 1978 when he sold it to Virgil Morris. The house was transferred to Virgil Morris' wife Bernice in 1986. At present the house is owned by Bernice Morris, Beverly Johnson and Roberta Johnson.

The building is an aluminum sided one story bungalow with a shallow pitched gable roof with boxed eaves and asphalt shingles. The house is located at the east end of Wardell Court. This house is typical of early 20th century Craftsman / Bungalow style houses. The house is rectangular in shape and oriented roughly east to west with the facade at the west end facing Wardell Court. The building was originally constructed of stucco covered hollow tiles. A short gabled porch originally extended outward from the north half of the west elevation. However the porch has been completely enclosed and covered with aluminum siding. The entrance to the structure is on the south side of this enclosed porch. In addition, a large single pane window is located in the center of the west side of the porch. One large aluminum framed one over one light double hung window is also located in the west elevation. A modern shed roof extends southward from the doorway to the southwest corner of the house. The south end of is supported by an iron decorative post. Windows on the other elevations are also aluminum framed with wood surrounds. A second doorway is located at the east end of the south elevation. Above the first floor is a small attic vent. The house has a small room extending outward along the east end of the house.

The building sits on a low concrete foundation. One brick chimney protrudes through the roof. One is located near the center of the south side of the roof.

The house sits on a small 0.1 acre lot. The lot is covered with blue grass. Trees and decorative bushes have been planted in the lot around the lot. The extensive modifications to the facade including the enclosing of the porch and the shifting of the doorway from the west to the south sides of the west elevation form the basis for the non-contributing status of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 12

 Wardell Court
name of property
 Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====

13) Number 13, Wardell Court, Contributing

The house was originally built by the Union Pacific Coal Company for the use of its high ranking officials. The house was built in the early 1920s and was first rented to coal company official named Frank Bowman. The Union Pacific Coal Company continued to rent the house until 1941. In that year the house was sold to Arne and Doris Oja. The house has remained the property of Doris Oja up to 1987.

The building is a one story bungalow with a shallow pitched clipped gable roof. The roof has boxed eaves and asphalt shingles. The house is located at the east end of Wardell Court. This house is typical of early 20th century Craftsman / Bungalow style houses. The house is rectangular in shape and oriented roughly east to west with the facade at the west end facing Wardell Court. The building was originally constructed of stucco covered hollow tiles. A shallow clipped gable roofed porch extends outward from the north half of the west elevation and is supported by seven posts made of wood. The south side of the porch has been filled in with plywood and a window set in the center. This appears to be the only major exterior modification to the house. Entry to the building is through the west elevation which contains a doorway slightly north of the center of the elevation and two large wood framed one over one light double hung windows. Windows on the other elevations are also wood framed double hung windows of similar style. A small addition extends outward from the east elevation.

The building sits on a low concrete foundation. One brick chimney protrudes through the roof. It is located near the center of the south side of the roof.

The house sits on a small 0.1 acre lot. The lot is covered with blue grass. Trees and decorative bushes have been planted in the lot around the lot. The house has not received substantial modifications following the period of significance of the district. The house maintains its historic integrity and for these reasons is considered to be a contributing element of the overall district.

14) Number 14, Wardell Court, Noncontributing

The house was originally built by the Union Pacific Coal Company for the use of its high ranking officials. The house was built in the early 1920s and was first rented to a company officer named D.C. McKeehan in 1920. McKeehan was the Chief Electrician for the coal company from 1918 to 1936. He was also General Manager of the Southern Wyoming Electrical Company. The Union Pacific Coal Company continued to rent the building until 1947. In that year the house was sold to Walter and Signa Johnson. Walter Johnson was a long time employee of the coal company having begun his service at Cumberland in 1915. Johnson sold the house in less than two years to Ernest Sinko. Sinko occupied the house until 1983. In that year Sinko gave power of attorney to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 13

Wardell Court
name of property
Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====
Barbara Anderson, and she sold the house to Timothy Murphy. In 1987 Murphy turned the title of the house over to the Howard Relocation Group and in 1989 the Associated Relocation Management Group sold the house to Phyllis Sneddon. In 1993 Phyllis Sneddon sold the house to the current owner Robert Tiede.

The building is an aluminum sided one story bungalow with a shallow pitched gable roof. The roof has boxed eaves and asphalt shingles. The house is located at the east end of Wardell Court and is typical of early 20th century Craftsman / Bungalow style houses. The house is rectangular in shape and oriented roughly east to west with the facade at the west end facing Wardell Court. The building was originally constructed of stucco covered hollow tiles. A short gable roofed porch extends outward from the north half of the west elevation. The porch has been completely enclosed and covered with aluminum siding. The main entry way has been moved from the west side of the porch to the south side. A single pane aluminum framed window is now located near the north edge of the west side of this portico. A similar window is located along the south side of the west elevation. Windows on the other elevations are also aluminum framed. Above the first floor is a small vent for the attic. The building has a small hipped roof addition along the east elevation.

The building sits on a low concrete foundation. The south side of the house has a three foot addition which runs the entire length of the building. This addition is visible as an extension of the east and west elevations beyond the original eaves. One brick chimney protrudes through the roof. It is located near the center of the south side of the roof.

The house sits on a small 0.1 acre lot. The lot is covered with blue grass. Trees and decorative bushes have been planted in the lot around the lot. The extensive modern alterations to the facade of the house including the enclosing of the porch and the movement of the doorway from the west side to the south side of the west elevation form the basis for the non-contributing status of the building.

15) Number 15 Wardell Court, Noncontributing

The house was originally built by the Union Pacific Coal Company for the use of its high ranking officials. The house was built in the early 1920s and was first rented by the coal company to a man named Sid E. Deane. The coal company continued to rent the house until 1941. In that year, the house was sold to Louise Manuel. The house was owned by Louise Manuel until 1959 when it was sold to the current owner Robert Parton.

The building is an aluminum sided one story bungalow with a shallow pitched gable roof. The house is located at the east end of Wardell Court. This house is typical of early 20th century Craftsman / Bungalow style houses. The house is rectangular in shape and oriented roughly east to west with the facade at the west end facing Wardell Court. The building was constructed of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 14

Wardell Court
name of property
Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====

stucco covered hollow tiles. A short gable roofed porch extends originally outward from the north half of the west elevation. The porch has been completely enclosed and covered with aluminum siding and the entry way has been moved from the west side to the south side. A large aluminum framed two light window is present in the center of the west side of the portico. The portico has a gabled roof. A one over one light double hung window with an aluminum frame is located in the south side of the west elevation. Windows on the other elevations are also aluminum framed. The building has a small room along the east elevation.

The building sits on a low concrete foundation. One metal chimney protrudes through the roof. It is located near the center of the south side of the roof.

The house sits on a small 0.1 acre lot. The lot is covered with blue grass. Trees and decorative bushes have been planted in the lot around the lot. A hedge row forms the south edge of the lot looking into Wardell Court. The modern modifications to the house including the enclosing of the porch and the movement of the doorway from the west side to the south side of the west elevation form the basis for the non-contributing status of the building.

16) Number 16 Wardell Court, Contributing

The house was originally constructed by the Union Pacific Coal Company to house its high ranking officials. The house was built in the early 1920s and was first rented to a company official named W.E. Wood. The Union Pacific Coal Company continued to rent the house until 1940 when it was sold to Maude Ace. The house became the property of Donna and Thomas Bretthauer prior to 1982 and by 1988 had been sold to the current owners Michael and Carman Barbeau.

The building is an aluminum sided one story bungalow with a shallow pitched gable roof. The roof has boxed eaves and is covered with aluminum shingles. The house is located at the southeast corner of Wardell Court near the intersection with D Street. This house is typical of early 20th century Craftsman / Bungalow style houses. The house is rectangular in shape and oriented roughly east to west with the facade at the west end facing Wardell Court. The building was originally constructed of stucco covered hollow tiles. A short gabled porch extends outward from the west half of the south elevation and is supported by two square wooden columns. Entry to the building is through the west elevation which contains a doorway slightly south of the center of the elevation and two large wood framed one over one light double hung windows. Windows on the other elevations are also wood framed windows of similar appearance. Above the first floor is a small attic vent. The building has a small room along the east elevation.

The building sits on a low concrete foundation. One brick chimney protrudes through the roof. It is located near the center of the south half of the roof.

The house sits on a small 0.1 acre lot. The lot is covered with blue grass. Trees and decorative bushes have been planted in the lot around the lot. The house has not received substantial modifications following the period of significance of the district other than the addition of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 15

Wardell Court
name of property
Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====

aluminum siding. The house maintains its historic integrity and for these reasons is considered to be a contributing element of the overall district.

17) Number 17 Wardell Court, Noncontributing

The house was originally built by the Union Pacific Coal Company to house its high ranking employees. The house was built in the early 1920s and was rented to a company official named A.H Doane. Doane served as Assistant Treasurer until his retirement in 1936. The Union Pacific Coal Company continued to rent the house until 1947 when it was sold to John B Hughes. Hughes was a long time employee of the Union Pacific Coal Company. He began his service with the company at Hanna in 1913. Hughes owned the house until 1973 when he sold it to the current owner George Powers.

The building is an aluminum sided one story bungalow with a shallow pitched gable roof. The roof has boxed eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The house is located at the southeast end of Wardell Court near the intersection with D Street. This house is typical of early 20th century Craftsman / Bungalow style houses. The house is rectangular in shape and oriented roughly north to south with the facade at the north end facing Wardell Court. The building was originally constructed of stucco covered hollow tiles. A short gable roofed porch extends outward from the east half of the north elevation and is supported by two wrought iron posts which replaced the original square wooden posts. Entry to the building is through the north elevation which contains a doorway at the east end of the elevation. The doorway is set in an extension of the north elevation which is located within the portico. This extension is covered with artificial stone masonry. A single window is located at the west end of the north elevation. The window is a one over one light double hung window with brown painted wood frames and surrounds. Windows on the other elevations are also wood framed windows of similar appearance. Above the first floor is a small attic vent. The building has a small room addition extending southward from the south elevation.

The building sits on a low concrete foundation. Two brick chimneys protrude through the roof. One is located near the center of the east edge of the roof while the other is located along the west side of the roof of the structure.

The house sits on a small 0.1 acre lot. The lot is covered with blue grass. Trees and decorative bushes have been planted in the lot around the lot. A brown cinder block fence forms the south edge of the lot looking into Wardell Court. The modern modifications to the facade and the porch of this building form the basis for the non-contributing status of the house.

18) Number 18 Wardell Court, Contributing

The house was originally built by the Union Pacific Coal Company for the use of its high ranking officials. The house was originally built in the early 1920s and was first rented to coal company engineer James V. McClelland in 1920. The coal company continued to rent the house until 1939 when it was sold to Raymond Knill. Knill was the Union Pacific Coal Company Safety

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 16

Wardell Court
name of property
Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====

Engineer, responsible for instituting safety procedures and equipment in the coal mines. The house was owned by Raymond Knill from 1939 to 1945 when it was sold to Joseph and Mary Fearn. The house remained in the Fearn family until 1974 when Mary Fearn sold it to Patrick McConnell. McConnell sold the house to the current owner Melvin Carlson in 1977.

The building is a stucco covered hollow tile one story bungalow with a shallow pitched gable roof. The roof has boxed eaves and is covered with asphalt shingles. The house is located at the south side of Wardell Court near the intersection with D Street. This house is typical of early 20th century Craftsman / Bungalow style houses. The house is rectangular in shape and oriented roughly north to south with the facade at the north end facing Wardell Court. A short gable roofed porch extends outward from the east half of the north elevation and is supported by two squared wooden columns. Entry to the building is through the north elevation which contains a doorway on the east edge of the elevation and two large wood framed one over one double hung windows. Windows on the other elevations are also wood framed windows of similar design. Above the first floor is a small half story attic vent which has been converted into a window. The house has a small room extension along the south elevation. The extension has a hipped roof.

The building sits on a low concrete foundation. Two brick chimneys protrude through the roof. One is located near the center of the east edge of the roof while the other is located at the south end of the structure.

The house sits on a small 0.1 acre lot. The lot is covered with blue grass. Trees and decorative bushes have been planted in the lot around the lot. The house has not received substantial modifications following the period of significance of the district. The house maintains its historic integrity and for these reasons is considered to be a contributing element of the overall district.

19) Number 19 Wardell Court, Contributing

The house was originally built by the Union Pacific Coal Company in order to house its high ranking employees. The house was built in the early 1920s and was first rented to company official E.B. Treat in 1920. Treat was Superintendent of Stores for the coal company until his retirement in 1924. The Union Pacific Coal Company continued to rent the house until 1948 when it was purchased by David Faddis. David Faddis was the General Master Mechanic of the Union Pacific Coal Company. David Faddis continued to live in the house until his death in 1956. Title to the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 17

 Wardell Court
name of property
 Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====

the house was transferred to Edith Faddis through a decree of the District Court in August 1956. In 1957 Edith Faddis sold the house to Florence May Sparks in 1957. However within two days of the sale, Florence Sparks transferred the house back to Edith Faddis. No change in the status of the house occurred until 1968 when a District Court decree gave title of the house to Marguerite Powell following the death of Edith Faddis. Within a month of the decree Marguerite Powell had sold the house to George Chilton. Chilton in turn sold the house back to Powell. In 1989, Powell and Florence May Sparks sold the house to Clara Baird who immediately sold it back to M.D. Powell. In 1994 the last transaction occurred when M.D. Powell transferred the title to M.D. Powell and Clara Baird.

The building is a stucco covered hollow tile one story bungalow with a shallow pitched gable roof. The house is located along the south side of Wardell Court. This house is typical of early 20th century Craftsman / Bungalow style houses. The house is rectangular in shape and oriented roughly north to south with the facade at the north end facing Wardell Court. A short gable roofed porch extends outward from the east half of the north elevation and is supported by two piers made of wood. Entry to the building is through the north elevation which contains a doorway in the east end of the elevation and two large wood framed one over one light double hung windows. Windows on the other elevations are also wood framed windows of similar design. Above the first floor is a small attic vent which has been converted into a window. The structure has a room extending outward along the south elevation.

The building sits on a low concrete foundation. Two brick chimneys protrude through the roof. One is located near the center of the east edge of the roof while the other is located at the south end of the structure.

The house sits on a small 0.1 acre lot. The lot is covered with blue grass. Trees and decorative bushes have been planted in the lot around the lot. The house has not received substantial modifications following the period of significance of the district. The house maintains its historic integrity and for these reasons is considered to be a contributing element of the overall district.

20) Number 20 Wardell Court, Noncontributing

This house is the only building in Wardell Court which was not built by the Union Pacific Coal Company. Lots 21 and 22 were left empty when the other houses were built in the early 1920s. The empty lots were used for various recreational activities. A horseshoe pitch was located in the open area. The lot was sold by the Union Pacific Coal Company to Adolph Magagna in 1947. Magagna built the present house on the site in that year. Mrs. Magagna is the current owner of the house.

The house is a two story wood frame Colonial Revival building with wood shingles covering the exterior and a moderately pitched gabled roof. The roof has boxed eaves and is covered with cedar shake shingles. A single brick chimney is located along the east end of the roof. The house

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 18

 Wardell Court
name of property
 Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====
is rectangular in shape with the long axis oriented roughly from east to west. A small addition is located along the east side of the building. The addition has a gabled roof and is covered with cedar shake shingles. The structure rests on a low poured concrete foundation. Access to the structure is through the north elevation which faces Wardell Court. The north elevation consists of an inset doorway. In addition to the doorway, the south elevation contains three windows, two on the main portion of the structure which are nine light fixed pane and one on the add-on room which is a six over six light double hung window. These windows have wood frames and surrounds. Three windows are present on the second floor of the facade. These windows are six over six light double hung windows with plain frames and surrounds. Windows on the second story have decorative wooden shutters. The windows on the south elevation are similar to those on the north elevation. Windows were noted on the east and west elevations are of the same design.

The building sits on a small lot which is covered with blue grass. Several large trees are present in the yard and a variety of decorative shrubs are present along the foundation of the building. A separate garage is located directly west of the house. The garage is a rectangular gable roofed structure with the garage door on the north side facing Wardell Court. The building includes a small office along the west side of the lot. This house was not part of the original design for Wardell Court. It was built on two lots which were kept vacant in Libby's original design. The lots were sold to the current owners in 1947 during a period when all of the Wardell Court houses were sold by the Union Pacific Coal Company. The fact that this house was not a part of the original plan for Wardell Court and was not used as a house for coal company officials forms the basis for the non-contributing status of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1

Wardell Court
name of property
Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====

8. Significance

The Wardell Court Residential Historic District is significant under Criterion A. Due to the presence of a variety of natural resources, Rock Springs grew from an Overland Trail stage station into one of the dominant social and economic centers in southwestern Wyoming. This growth initially came about due to the presence of high quality coal in the immediate area. From 1868 to 1962, the Union Pacific Coal Company was the pre-eminent coal producer in southwestern Wyoming. Throughout this period the Union Pacific Coal Company designed, built, and maintained company owned residential neighborhoods and towns. Beginning with the Rock Springs and Evanston Chinese neighborhoods in 1874, the Union Pacific Coal Company built planned residential communities for it's workers in Sweetwater, Uinta, Lincoln and Carbon Counties in Wyoming as well as in Utah, Colorado and Washington. Wardell Court represents a unique variation on the pattern of Union Pacific company towns. Built for the upper level management, Wardell Court differs from other planned communities such as the Chinese and Japanese communities of Rock Springs or such company towns as Superior or Cumberland where residences were designed for working class and lower to mid-level managers. A residential community specifically designed, built and owned by a corporation for the use of its top management officials is unique within the State of Wyoming. As such, Wardell Court is considered to be significant to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A.

The District is also eligible under Criterion C. Designed by Union Pacific Coal Company Assistant Chief Engineer James L. Libby in 1920, Wardell Court made use of current trends in urban design including the City Beautiful precepts as well as ideas for self-contained neighborhoods formulated by Clarence A. Perry, Henry Wright, and Clarence Stein. Libby's 1920 design for Wardell Court produced a residential neighborhood with marked similarities to Wright and Stein's 1929 design for Radburn New Jersey. James Libby was born in Cheyenne in 1884, the son of a Union Pacific Railroad locomotive engineer. He graduated from the Colorado School of Mines in Golden Colorado with a degree in Mining Engineering in 1906. As a student of Mining Engineering at the Colorado School of Mines, Libby would have had to master the essentials for the design of underground and above ground mine workings. A mining engineer would also have had to be able to design mine tipples, load out facilities, and other buildings associated with the functioning of a mine. James Libby's basic education in architecture likely came through his study of Mining Engineering at Golden. He was hired by the Union Pacific Coal Company in 1906 and rose to the position of Assistant Chief Engineer which he held from 1926 to his death in 1937.¹ In addition to designing the 19 original buildings in Wardell Court, Libby was responsible for designing numerous Union Pacific Coal Co. buildings both large and small. Buildings designed by Libby were found in Union Pacific Coal camps from Hanna to Rock Springs. The largest buildings designed by Libby were the Union Pacific Coal Company Office building in Rock Springs, the U.P.C.C Old Timers Hall, also in Rock Springs, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2

Wardell Court
name of property
Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====

the High School and Gymnasium in Reliance.² In addition to Wardell Court, Libby also designed company houses for U.P.C.C. miners. A series of wood frame four room houses and five room cottages designed by Libby were built in Rock Springs, Reliance, Hanna, and E Plane during the summer of 1921.³ A full inventory of buildings designed by Libby may never be known since most mine related structures were torn down in the 1950s and few building plans survive. Mine related buildings designed by Libby include a Lamp House and Rotary Converter House in Winton,⁴ the Superior Bathhouse, and a U.P.C.C. store and filling station in Rock Springs.⁵ Libby also designed the Rock Springs Congregationalist Church and revamped the design of the Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church, in Rock Springs. In addition to his work as an architect, Libby also oversaw construction of numerous structures. Although he did not design the Rock Springs High School (now East Junior High), he was asked by the architects and his superiors to act as an inspector during the construction.⁶ James Libby's work as the designer of residential, commercial, industrial, and public buildings for the U.P.C.C. during the 1920s shows him to be one of the most prolific and skilled architects working in southwestern Wyoming at that time. Few other architects in Wyoming parallel Libby's production and varied interests.

The design of Wardell Court consists of some 20 buildings situated around the perimeter facing a central grass covered court. The houses are primarily craftsman style bungalows except for one Colonial Revival style house and a Greek Revival style apartment building. With all houses facing a central court, the neighborhood seeks to focus inward while turning its back on the rest of the town. This effort to separate Wardell Court from the surrounding town was not altogether successful as the green park-like surroundings naturally attracted children from the surrounding neighborhoods. Thus in spite of the design of the court which seemed to promote isolation, the neighborhood became a socially integrated part of Rock Springs.

The Development of Wardell Court

The origins of Wardell Court dates back to the early 1870s. The Union Pacific Railroad assumed control of its coal properties in 1874 when Union Pacific director Jay Gould abrogated an agreement with Thomas Wardell of the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company which had developed the coal mines along the Union Pacific mainline beginning in 1868.⁷ With Union Pacific firmly in control of its mine properties, Gould created the Union Pacific Coal Department, later changed to Union Pacific Coal Company (U.P.C.C.) to operate the mines. A former clerk of Wardell's named D.O. Clark was placed in charge of coal mining operations. Within a year of assuming control of the mines, Union Pacific began a policy of building planned company residential neighborhoods for its workers. The first such planned communities were designed and built for Chinese miners who began to arrive in Rock Springs and Almy in 1874. Union Pacific built houses for the Chinese while

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3

Wardell Court
name of property
 Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====

many white miners were still living in dugouts along Bitter Creek.⁸ Due to racial prejudice the Chinese were segregated in separate communities within the larger towns. By 1882, even Carbon had a small "China Town". When the Rock Springs Chinese Massacre of 1885 resulted in the destruction of the original Rock Springs "China Town", the Union Pacific rebuilt the community for the returning survivors, providing them with new wood frame board and batten houses as well as with utilities.

Following the Chinese Massacre, the Union Pacific Coal Co. expanded its practice of building planned residential communities to building whole towns. This followed a nationwide trend. Planned company towns associated with coal mining was becoming the norm. In southern Wyoming, the first of these was Hanna, opened in 1890. This was followed by Spring Valley in 1899, Cumberland in 1900, Superior in 1903, Reliance in 1911, Winton in 1918, and Stansbury in 1940⁹. These communities were completely dominated by the U.P.C.C. Land, houses, utilities, and commercial enterprises were either owned or leased by the company. Miners had to shop at company stores and make use of company coal for heating, company water, and company electricity for their homes, which were rented from the company. Striking miners or the unemployed could be evicted on short notice.

In the 1920's with some fifty years of practice in building planned communities for its employees, the Union Pacific Coal Co built a planned community for its chief operating officials in Rock Springs. In February 1919, the Union Pacific Coal Co. moved its headquarters from Cheyenne to Rock Springs. In order to house its top officials who were moving to Rock Springs, a residential neighborhood was planned and constructed along the south side of the downtown area. This neighborhood was located in the Wardell Addition and became known as Wardell Court.

This residential community represents a departure from the nineteenth century sites we have just discussed. Wardell Court was a planned community. Designed and built to house Union Pacific officials, the community was the first of its kind in Rock Springs. To understand Wardell Court's significance, an understanding of Rock Springs is needed. At the turn-of-the century, Rock Springs still did not possess a sewer system. The water system, electric system, and telephone exchange were either owned or controlled by Union Pacific. As a result of these factors, there were few trees, little grass, and few amenities in Rock Springs.

All of this changed as an outgrowth of the nationwide reform movements initiated by Theodore Roosevelt and carried out by Taft and Wilson as well as the rise of urban planning during the 1890s and early 1900s. While Union Pacific was slow to adopt some of these changes - due to social and political pressure, Union Pacific began to look at its coal towns in a new light. At the turn of the century, urban planning was characterized by the City Beautiful movement. The City Beautiful school of city planning was a response to the rapid and largely uncontrolled growth of urban centers in the United States in the years following the end of the Civil War. During the late 19th century, urban and industrial centers in the eastern and midwestern states witnessed rapid population growth. This population growth combined with the social and economic inequalities that resulted from

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

Wardell Court
name of property
 Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====
industrialization created cities with neighborhoods ranging from opulent to poverty stricken. The City Beautiful movement was the first attempt to create a rational plan for urban growth. Not only would the growth of cities be planned, but living conditions would be improved through the expansion of water and sewer systems, and the creation of parks and broad tree lined avenues. An important part of the City Beautiful movement was the creation of city parks for recreational use. The creation of city parks pre-dates the City Beautiful movement however, such prominent early urban planners as Frederick Law Olmstead and Daniel Burnham made liberal use of parks in their urban designs. The garden city of Letchworth, England provided a model for the design of residential neighborhoods with parks provided for recreational use.¹⁰ In the United States, Forest Hills Gardens, in the New York City borough of Queens, was an early example of a garden suburb. The neighborhood was designed with curving streets, courts, and large yards.

The plan for Wardell Court resembles that of Radburn, New Jersey. Radburn, located near the city of Paterson, was designed by architects Henry Wright and Clarence Stein in the late 1920s. Stein and Wright designed a large scale residential community consisting of superblocs with houses facing inward towards parks and gardens. Vehicular traffic was directed around the perimeter of the superblocs and only cul-de-sacs or dead end streets penetrated the center of each residential block. Pedestrian walkways were created and kept separate from the major roadways.¹¹ In many ways Wardell Court resembles one of the superblocs designed by Wright and Stein. The Wardell Court houses face inward toward a central park and through traffic is routed around the perimeter of the block. Access streets lead to the houses within the court, however, the court is relatively isolated from direct through traffic. The similarities between Wardell Court and Radburn would indicate that James Libby was well acquainted with current theories in urban design. While the design for Wardell Court was influenced by the City Beautiful Movement, it also reflected and to a certain extent may have anticipated, a movement in urban design which would develop over the next ten years.

The city of Rock Springs did not see the sort of overall city planning advocated by the supporters of the City Beautiful school of urban design. Rather, civic improvements were conducted on a piecemeal basis by city government and business leaders. Rock Springs saw the same rapid and uncontrolled growth that most other industrial centers saw in the late 19th century. Between 1870 and 1920, the population of Rock Springs rose from 117 to 6456.¹² No attempts at urban planning were practiced in Rock Springs during the 19th century. Residential neighborhoods were located within walking distance of the various coal mines and little effort was made to plan or control the growth of these areas. The first efforts to beautify the city were seen at around the turn of the century. The Sanborn Insurance Maps for 1894 indicate open areas around city schools, the State Miners Hospital, churches, and adjacent to the Railroad depot. The first official park, however, does not appear until later. The first park in Rock Springs was developed by the Union Pacific Railroad in 1900. The park was two blocks in length and was located between the railroad tracks and South

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5

Wardell Court
name of property
Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====

Front Street in the downtown business district. The park was established in conjunction with the building of a new brick railroad depot along South Front Street.

The number of civic improvement projects in Rock Springs increased considerably after the end of World War I. A number of these projects were undertaken by the Union Pacific Coal Company. In the spring of 1919, the coal company began to plant cottonwood trees near company housing. In addition, a tennis court was staked out with construction planned for the summer.¹³

By the 1920s, most town councils had been adequately educated as to the need for safe and clean environments to live and work in. In the early twentieth century, Rock Springs, like the rest of the nation, witnessed the fruits of progressive urban reformers. Mayor Bunning, for example, had the first city park designed and laid out in Rock Springs. Bunning Park, named for the mayor, was created when a section of Bitter Creek which ran through the downtown area was filled in and the creek rerouted. Bitter Creek had become an open sewer cleansed only by periodic floods. Sewer lines were installed in the early 1920s and water supplies and sanitation was improved city wide. The desire to improve the image of the town through the planting of trees along city streets is seen in an article in the Rock Springs Rocket dated April 2, 1920. Entitled "Street Trees in the City Beautiful" the article provides a considerable amount of information on the types of trees to plant, spacing of trees along city streets, and instructions for watering, pruning, and fertilizing as well as how to protect trees from insects. The aesthetic virtues of tree planting in an urban setting were apparently sufficiently well known to the audience that the author did not feel it necessary to expound on them. Rather, he provided practical information on the care and maintenance of trees for individuals and municipal workers.¹⁴

In the wake of an awareness that adequate housing needed to be built to insure the safety and well being of the town's inhabitants, the city fathers and Union Pacific began to initiate changes. As a coal town controlled by Union Pacific, much of the housing was owned by the company. If there was to be genuine improvement in living conditions in Rock Springs, Union Pacific would have to be involved. Yet the question is why should Union Pacific Coal Company invest in better housing if existing housing was adequate? While there may have been no one reason behind Union Pacific's 1920s venture into planned residential community construction - there are several factors that contributed to their decision. One of these factors was a growing concern over a perceived neglect by coal companies to adequately house their employees. The United States Coal Commission, an outgrowth of progressives in the White House had written a scathing indictment condemning poor housing in coal company towns. Residents at Dines, north of Rock Springs, complained that their Colony Coal Camp had such poorly built homes that the wind slipped through the cracks and carried dust or snow onto the floor or on top of bed covers. Conditions such as this pointed to the need to have better housing. There also appears to have been an internal movement within the coal company to build better homes. Coal camps like Superior and Winton had state of the art plumbing and electricity installed. Superintendent houses were very well built and it appears that there was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

Wardell Court
name of property
 Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====

The people were planting a few trees and, and started to grow them and it's funny but, when we were kids you never stepped on the grass and I still have trouble walking on people's grass.¹⁵

Lee Hams' memory of Rock Springs reflects a fact. In the early 1920s the town had few trees and little grass. It was, after all, a desert and grass was an exotic plant that was costly to cultivate. But there were changes taking place. Mayor Peter Christian Bunning and the city council were working towards creating a park and providing better services. Union Pacific Coal Company, the leading employer in town, was attempting to improve the quality of life in its coal camps. Many miners planted grass and flowers in their small yards. The most beautiful yards won awards from the company. The depot park and Bunning Park were planted with grass sometime during this period. And it is against this backdrop of city beautification that Union Pacific built its planned community called Wardell Court.

The first reference to Union Pacific Coal Company's "Wardell Addition to Rock Springs" appears on a 1912 map filed with Banker's Trust Company in New York City.¹⁶ This was the company's plat map filed to indicate where the Wardell Addition would be located and constructed. Before Wardell Court was constructed, the "Plat Map" drafted in 1912 would be revised numerous times.¹⁷ What the 1912 map indicates is that by 1912 Union Pacific was seeking financing to build a residential community in Rock Springs.

Between 1920 and 1922 Union Pacific began to act on the proposal initiated in 1912. In two years all the homes in Wardell Court except for Number 20 were constructed.¹⁸ In August of 1920 the City of Rock Springs approved construction of the Wardell Court Addition. At the time Union Pacific Coal Company was "the owner of Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, in said Block No. 3, and all of the lots in said Blocks Nos. 4 and 5; and . . . the Continental Oil Company [was] the owner of Lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 in said Block No. 3." Both companies requested that the City of Rock Springs vacate a portion of Birch Street and an alley. The city agreed to do this on the grounds that "the public health of [Rock Springs] will be conserved and promoted."¹⁹

Continental Oil Company submitted their request to vacate Birch Creek and the alley on behalf of Union Pacific Coal Company. Stating that Union Pacific Coal Company desired to use their land and "said street" for the purpose of the "construction and erection of the necessary tenements and quarters for it's officers," Continental sent their petition to the "Town Council of the Town of Rock Springs." In their letter, they assured the town council that their "own property" would "not in any manner be injured by vacating said street, but rather the property in said vicinity will be materially benefitted by the use to which said lots, grounds and streets are to be put," to use.²⁰ As a result of Union Pacific's petition to close parts of Birch Street and the alley, revisions to the original plat were made.²¹ Through a process of revisions and accommodations to Continental Oil, the City of Rock

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 8

 Wardell Court
name of property
 Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====
Springs, and the needs of Union Pacific Coal, by the fall of 1920 the streets and lots took on the configuration they now exhibit.

The basic design of Wardell Court underwent several changes through the spring of 1920 before the final design was arrived at. In its earliest inception, dated April 12, 1920, the court was not located in the Wardell Addition. Rather it was located to the east of Downtown Rock Springs along the Lincoln Highway (Pilot Butte Avenue).²² The court was designed as a half circle with large duplex houses arranged around the west, north and east sides of a central court. The Lincoln Highway formed the south side of the block with Bitter Creek immediately south of the road. Along with the blue prints, a water color sketch of the proposed neighborhood was produced.

However despite this apparent enthusiasm, the plans for Wardell Court were soon changed. A second set of plans dated April 16, 1920 were drawn up for the court.²³ By this point the location of the court was in the Wardell Addition. The basic layout of a central court surrounded by houses was first established at this time. However the plans still called for large duplex homes.

A third set of plans for Wardell Court were drawn up on May 6, 1920.²⁴ This set of plans retains the central court layout but replaces the duplex houses with a series of 17 single residence houses and a large club house situated at the extreme west end of the court. Tennis courts and a four car garage are located along the north side of the court.

The final design for Wardell Court appeared in a set of plans dated May 7, 1920.²⁵ In this set of plans, a total of 18 single residence dwellings were set around a central court and a large club house is located along the north side of the court.

Dyer O. Clark, one of the principal developers of the Union Pacific Coal Company wrote to E. S. Brooks, the Union Pacific General Manager in August of 1920 to discuss the Wardell Addition. From his retirement home in Towanda, Pennsylvania, Clark informed Brooks, "Your letter with the print of proposed residences came to hand some days ago, glad to hear you are going to have such a good addition. . . ." Clark who had once served in Brook's position noted that the addition "was much needed many years ago - The location is good and one I looked over many times." Clark would not live much longer and added a word of wisdom in the closing paragraph. Brooks was his friend and he warned: "glad to hear you have [plenty] of work. Work don't hurt, its the worry that wears on one. . . ." ²⁶

High ranking Union Pacific officers had input into the designs of the homes in Wardell Court and their suggestions were considered seriously. The family of E. E. Calvin Union Pacific Railroad President serves as a good example. Doris, apparently Calvin's oldest daughter, requested that "Chairman Gravel" be used on the structure as it was "more stylish and can be colored for the outside of the house instead of Pebble dash or just plaster."²⁷ Edward Calvin's wife wanted "venerer hardwood floors," a larger porch, a built-in clothes closet with drawers, and an inside access to the basement."²⁸ This advice was actually solicited by E. S. Brooks, Vice President of the Coal Company. Calvin, who was the president of Union Pacific Railroad, apparently never lived in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 9

 Wardell Court
name of property
 Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

homes, but his family was used as a sounding board for designs and interior features that would be placed in the homes.²⁹

Wardell Court was to be a showplace. Grass and trees were to be planted. The street was built in a cul-de-sac to insure there would be little off-road traffic to the residential area. The court was to be the premier residential area in Rock Springs in 1920. The coal company's elite would live here and, in the 1920s, the company's managers were among the most powerful and wealthiest individuals in town. Construction of the houses began during the summer of 1920. Completion of the court however, was delayed by the presence of a squatter house. The house had been built in the 1890s before the Wardell Addition had been platted. This house appears to have been the only home located in Block 4 of the Wardell Addition prior to the construction of Wardell Court. On March 7, 1921 the Union Pacific Coal Company was advising the property owner, Mrs. Grace Magerl to vacate the premises by March 15.³⁰ The matter was apparently resolved and construction of the Wardell Court houses resumed. The construction of the Wardell Court houses was completed by November 1921.³¹

Wardell Court served as the residence for the upper management of the Union Pacific Coal Company beginning in the early 1920s. Despite the fact that the residents of the houses in Wardell Court were the coal company's upper level managers, they had to pay rent. Monthly rent was based on 8% of the exact cost of each house. By 1922, this meant that the monthly rental charges for Number 1 Wardell Court was \$97.50. Number 6 Wardell Court went for \$72.56 per month and the bungalows ranged from \$40.77 per month to \$49.70. To rent a garage was an extra \$5.00 a month.³²

In addition to its function as a residential neighborhood, Wardell Court also became something of a social center. This is in keeping with the fact that the residents were of the social and economic elite of Rock Springs. During the 1920s musical programs were held in the club house as well as in individual residences. Between November 1921 and February 1922, the Rock Springs High School Orchestra held two concerts in the club house in Wardell Court. At the February concert the orchestra performed a variety of instrumental and vocal pieces for an audience of coal company employees and school faculty.³³ A more informal musical program was held at the home of Mrs. S.E. Deane at Number 15 Wardell Court in March 1923. The program occurred as part of the regular meeting of the Musical Department of the Women's Club. The meeting included performances by Mrs. Margaret Overy, Mrs. James Libby and Mrs. Luna Deane, all wives of Union Pacific Coal Company officials living in Wardell Court.³⁴

In addition to musical performances, a variety of social events were held in Wardell Court. In March 1923, Mr. and Mrs. D.A. Preston hosted a formal dinner at the club house. The theme of the dinner was "Reminiscences of Scotland".³⁵ The wives of the Union Pacific Coal Company officers also hosted social functions in Wardell Court. Mrs. Harry Clark of Number 5 Wardell Court and Mrs. D.C. McKeehan of Number 14 Wardell Court hosted parties during the fall of 1922.³⁶ During the winter of 1923, James Dewar of Number 4 Wardell Court as well as other Union Pacific Coal

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 10

Wardell Court
name of property
Sweetwater, Wyoming
county and State

=====
Company officers became involved in planning and building a golf course in Rock Springs.³⁷ They established a nine hole course with sand greens, approximately 10 miles south of town. This course and a second nine hole golf course merged in 1927 forming the Dead Horse Canyon County Club.³⁸

By the late 1930s the coal company began to sell the houses to their tenants. By the late 1940s all of the Wardell Court houses had been sold. Gradually the coal company officials either died or moved away and the houses came into the possession of owners not associated with the Union Pacific Coal Company. With the wide spread adoption of the diesel locomotive by the Union Pacific Railroad after World War II the need for coal declined. During the mid- 1950s the Union Pacific Coal Co. began to close its mines in southern Wyoming. In 1962 the last two mines, the Rock Springs No. 8 mine and the D.O. Clark mine in Superior closed and the Union Pacific Coal Co. ceased to exist. While the mines closed, the well conceived Wardell Court Addition continued to serve as an elite residential area. Today it still houses some of the community's more influential members. Although no longer housing the Union Pacific Coal Company's elite, Wardell Court thrives, retaining much of its air of affluence and authority -- a feeling the Union Pacific Coal Company planned to achieve when it designed and built Wardell Court.

END NOTES

1. Anonymous. History of the Union Pacific Coal Mines (The Colonial Press: Omaha, Nebraska).
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3. Rock Springs No. 4 and E Plane Houses, 1923, 1924. Union Pacific Coal Company Collections, Box 3, File 15. Ms. on file, Western Wyoming Community College, Rock Springs.
4. Letter from C. E. Swann to the C. S. Card Iron Works Factory, Denver, Colorado, June 29, 1926. Union Pacific Coal Company Collections, Box 2, File 6. Ms. on file, Western Wyoming Community College, Rock Springs.
5. Superior Bath House, October 1925. Union Pacific Coal Company Collections, Box 2, File 11. Ms. on file, Western Wyoming Community College, Rock Springs.
6. Letter from George Pryde to Dr. G. H. Breihan, Chairman, Board of Trustees, School District No. 4. Union Pacific Coal Company Collections, Box 3, File 15. Ms. on file, Western Wyoming Community College, Rock Springs.
7. A. Dudley Gardner and Verla Flores, *Forgotten Frontier: A History of Wyoming Coal Mining*. (Westview Press: Boulder, Colorado), 40.
8. Ibid. p. 44.
9. Anonymous. History of the Union Pacific Coal Mines (The Colonial Press: Omaha, Nebraska).
10. Mel Scott. *American City Planning Since 1890* (University of California Press: Berkeley) 1969.
11. Ibid.
12. A. Dudley Gardner and David E. Johnson, *Cultural Resource Inventory and Mitigation of Thirty-seven Mine Reclamation Sites in Sweetwater County, Wyoming* (Archaeological Services, Western Wyoming Community College: Rock Springs) 1986.
13. The Rock Springs Rocket, April 18, 1919.
14. The Rock Springs Rocket, April 2, 1920.
15. Interview with Alice Hawks and Lee Hams conducted by David Johnson, February 26, 1994. Transcript on file, Archaeological Services, Western Wyoming College, p. 18.
16. "The Union Pacific Coal Company's Wardell [Court] Addition," March 4, 1912, map. Union Pacific Coal Company Collection, Wardell Court file. Ms. on file Western Wyoming College, Rock Springs. Hereafter abbreviated U.P.C.C.; W.C.F.
17. Letter from I. H. Charles to H. C. Livingston, December 3, 1946. U.P.C.C.; W.C.F., p. 1.

18. Letter from I. H. Charles to H. C. Livingston, December 3, 1946. U.P.C.C.; W.C.F., p. 1.
19. Letter from J. B. Young, "Mayor of the Town of Rock Springs, Wyoming, August 16, 1920. U.P.C.C.; W.C.F., pp. 1-2.
20. Letter from Continental Oil Company, unsigned, to The Honorable Board of County Commissioners and Town Council of Rock Springs, August 16, 1920. U.P.C.C.; W.C.F., p. 1.
21. Letter from C. E. Swann, Engineer, to E. S. Brooks, September 17, 1920, U.P. General Manager, U.P.C.C.; W.C.F., p. 1.
22. "The Union Pacific Coal Company Houses for Employees," April 12, 1920 map. U.P.C.C. WCF, p. 1.
23. "The Union Pacific Coal Company Revised Plat of the Wardell Addition to City of Rock Springs," April 16, 1920, U.P.C.C., WCF, p. 1.
24. "The Union Pacific Coal Company Revised Plat of the Wardell Addition to City of Rock Springs," May 6, 1920, U.P.C.C., WCF.
25. "The Union Pacific Coal Company Revised Plat of the Wardell Addition to the City of Rock Springs," May 7, 1920, U.P.C.C., W.C.F.
26. Letter from D. O. Clark to E. S. Brooks, August 22, 1920, U.P.C.C.; W.C.F., pp. 1-4.
27. Letter to Edward from Doris and possibly Edward [Calvin's] wife, May 25, 1920, U.P.C.C.; W.C.F., pp. 1-4.
28. Ibid.
29. Ibid. Letter from E. S. Brooks to E. E. Calvin, May 14, 1920, U.P.C.C.; W.C.F., p. 1.
30. Letter from E. S. Brooks to Grace Magerl, March 7, 1921, U.P.C.C.; W.C.F., p. 1.
31. The Rock Springs Rocket, November 18, 1921.
32. "The Union Pacific Coal Company Rent Schedule, 18 Houses, Wardell Court, Year 1922," U.P.C.C., W.C.F.
33. The Rock Springs Rocket, February 10, 1922.
34. The Rock Springs Rocket, March 23, 1923.
35. Ibid.
36. The Rock Springs Rocket, October 20, 1922.
37. The Rock Springs Rocket, February 2, 1923.
38. Robert B. Rhode, Booms and Busts on Bitter Creek (Pruett Publishing Co.: Boulder, Colorado) 1987.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 1 Wardell Court Historic Residential District
name of property
Sweetwater County, Wyoming
county and State

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Wardell Court Historic Residential District is a five acre area delineated by a point located at its center. This point is marked by the following UTM reference point:

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|------|----------|-----------|------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 12 | 468900mE | 4604720mN | 3 | | |
| 2 | | | | 4 | | |

Boundary Justification

This boundary encompasses all of Block 4 of the revised plat of the Wardell Addition of Rock Springs. The District is bordered on the southwest and south by D Street, on the northwest and east sides by alleys, and on the north side by the channel of a storm drain. The boarders include all significant buildings associated with the planned development of the Wardell Court residential community. While a number of houses have received exterior modifications, the historic character of the district is strong. Furthermore, the district is unique in that it represents the adaptation of the City Beautiful precepts to the design and construction of planned communities by the Union Pacific Coal Company.

All buildings in Wardell Court with the exception of Number 20 are part of the original development of the court and were built in the early 1920s. Most have received exterior modifications such as the addition of aluminum siding. Cosmetic alterations such as the addition of aluminum siding were not considered to have altered the building to the point where it was not a contributing element to the district. In spite of the addition of modern siding, the original design of the building including the dimensions, placement of doors and windows, and exterior features such as the porch and roof is still evident. Those buildings which are deemed to be non-contributing elements have had major structural alterations which have changed the outward appearance to the extent that the building no longer reflects it's original design. Those modifications to a building which rendered it a non-contributing element had to have made following the end of the period of significance of the district which is here defined as 1920-1963. These modifications do not reflect the on-going evolution of the district during the period of significance. A total of five structures are considered to be non-contributing elements due to the fact that exterior modifications have altered the basic character of the building. Each of these structures (Numbers 3, 12, 14, 15, and 17) has had the front porch filled in or enlarged. On houses 12, 14, and 15 the front door has been removed from the wall facing the court and moved to a wall away from the court. Despite the fact that these buildings have been modified to the point where they are not contributing elements, they are still original buildings located on their original lots. Their presence helps to maintain the historic character of the overall

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 2 Wardell Court Historic Residential District
name of property
 Sweetwater County, Wyoming
county and State

=====

residential neighborhood. Number 20 Wardell Court was built in 1947 on lots which had been kept empty since 1920. The building was not constructed by the Union Pacific Coal Company and did not house coal company officials. It was not a part of the original Wardell Court plan, but was built as a private residence after the Union Pacific Coal Company had relinquished control of the neighborhood. For this reason Number 20 Wardell Court is considered to be a noncontributing element.

RESIDENTS OF WARDELL COURT

| Address | Name | Phone Number | Contributing Element |
|---------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| #1 | W.R. McCurtain | 362-2175 | Yes |
| #2 | Mark Healy | 382-7652 | Yes |
| #3 | Holly Jackman H.A. Pieper | 362-4324 same | No |
| #4 | Dale Thompson | 382-2882 | Yes |
| #5 | Maribeth Harrison | unlisted | Yes |
| #6 | James Carollo | 362-3330 | Yes |
| #7 | James Carollo | 362-9355 | Yes |
| #8 | Mike Roich | 382-5023 | Yes |
| #9 | James Lane | 362-5885 | Yes |
| #10 | Ron Hughes | 362-8465 | Yes |
| #11 | Carl Bertoncelej | 362-3660 | Yes |
| #12 | Virgil Morris | 382-6063 | No |
| #13 | Todd Sasse Richard Hall | 362-1221 362-7666 | Yes |
| #14 | B. Sneddon P.A. Sneddon | 362-9227 362-9149 | No |
| #15 | Robert Parton | 362-2174 | No |
| #16 | Michel Barbeau | 362-1431 | Yes |
| #17 | George Powers | 362-7739 | No |
| #18 | Melvin Carson | 382-9029 | Yes |
| #19 | M.D. Powell | 362-5749 | Yes |
| #20 | Mrs. Adolph & James Magagna | 362-5277 | No |

PLAN NORTH



SITE SKETCH:
WARDELL COURT RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT,
ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

Proposed Wardell Court
Residential District N. R. Boundary

Lot Lines



Contributing Buildings
Noncontributing Buildings



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 96001630

Date Listed: 01/30/97

Property Name: Wardell Court Historic Residential District
County: Sweetwater State: Wyoming

none
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Linda M. Clelland
Signature of the Keeper

January 30, 1997
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 7. Description: "Classical Revival" is hereby entered and "Greek Revival" dropped from the Architectural Classification and the narrative (pp. 7.1 and 8.2) to indicate the 20th-century date and stylistic influences of Building No. 7.

Section 8. Significance: The period of significance is, hereby, amended to "1920 to 1947" to correspond to the years of the district's association with the Union Pacific Coal Company and significance in community planning and development.

Sheila Bricker-Wade, National Register coordinator, of the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment on January 29, 1997.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)