

To D.C.
12-22-93

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Beall-Orr House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 503 Cherry Street not for publication

city or town Mt. Carmel vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Wabash code 185 zip code 62863

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Weber / SHPO 12/20/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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.) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Beall-Orr House
Name of Property

Wabash, Illinois
County and State

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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
Domestic/Secondary structures

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling
Domestic/Secondary structures

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate
Classical Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
walls brick
roof asphalt
other wood

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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or 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

Period of Significance

c. 1870 - c. 1918

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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:

Beall-Orr House
Name of Property

Wabash, Illinois
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

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3

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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 Gayle Ernest

organization N/A date August 28, 1993

street & number 503 Cherry Street telephone 618-263-3876

city or town Mt. Carmel state IL zip code 62863

Additional Documentation

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Gayle Ernest and Dorothy Chapman

street & number 503 Cherry Street telephone 618-263-3876

city or town Mt. Carmel state IL zip code 62863

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Beall-Orr House

Description

Having endured several changes throughout its history, the Beall-Orr House, located at 503 Cherry Street has managed to maintain its integrity and stature as one of the major edifices in historic Mt. Carmel, Illinois. While the exact date of construction has not been ascertained, the house was built as a private dwelling in the early 1870's, and has been maintained as a private residence throughout its existence. The house, Italianate overlaid with Classical Revival details, is situated on a slight rise from the street on a corner lot (Fifth and Cherry Streets), and is surrounded by heavily landscaped lawns and gardens that have evolved through the many years of the building's life. The grounds also support a barn or carriage house stable, a garage (originally a carriage garage), and a small building that was a summer kitchen/wash house. A narrow driveway, presumably the original carriage drive, commences at Cherry Street and goes back along the north side of the house, circling around into the north door of the carriage garage.

Local history has the house originally being built in the early 1870's and indeed some of the interior and exterior detailing, as well as a check of property assessments in Wabash County tax records of that era confirm this. The exterior of the structure shows evidence of different architectural styles, additions, and building modifications. The original house was built as an asymmetrical brick Italianate two-story structure, having a high front "T" plan wing, with a lower rear wing, and a one-story back section. The entire exterior, including the foundation, is made of brick, laid in an English bond pattern.

The house was a somewhat reserved and modest Italianate style. The roof was a simple hip with a rather heavily decorated cornice and frieze board, complete with brackets continuing all around. The house had round windows in the frieze board surrounding the front "T" wing. These have since been covered over. There was a front/side porch much smaller and of a simpler style than the one currently in place. Scars of the earlier porch posts can still be seen on the brick walls, outlined by the many years of painting and exposure to the elements. On the rear of the house was a lattice enclosed porch which has been enclosed, probably to enhance safety as there are four entrances into the rear of the house from this

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Description (Continued)

area. It was enclosed with a stud wall partition, wood vertical siding and a door, to become an interior room. A previous owner indicated that this porch was incorporated into the house in 1963.

The graceful Tuscan front entrance of the house is double wooden doors, original to the house. The doors are framed in massive but simple wooden Italianate styling with an arched etched glass window placed above. The window frame is wooden with a flattened arch pediment crowning it. The segmental arched pediment was added in the c. 1918 remodeling. (The door bell attached is the old brass crank style, imprinted with "Taylor's patent Oct. 23, 1860.") An elaborate or noticeable entrance was a trademark of Italianate architecture. Door shutters were added after 1932 according to a previous owner.

Windows are tall and narrow, large, double-hung, symmetrically spaced around the sides and front of the house. The windows, both first and second story, twenty-seven of them, are fully arched, crowned with arched (inverted "U" shape) hoods made of Bedford limestone. The sashes are two-over-two throughout, except for the kitchen and pantry (three of them) on the back north side of the house which have sashes of four-over-four. The windows apparently have not been changed since the house was built, short of occasional broken glass replacement. The exception to the arched windows is a one-story bay window on the south side of the house, with sashes of two-over-two. The current wood shutters, painted green, present for all the windows, show signs of earlier repair and probably date from the original building.

The exterior of the house has a Bedford limestone water table placed at the foundation level (approximately 3 1/2 feet above the ground). There is a crawl space (with a dirt floor) under the main "T" wing and a basement (with a brick floor) under the lower rear wing. In the crawl space the openings between compartments have arched doorways in the brick walls. The basement has two entrances, one from the rear on the outside of the house and one from the kitchen on the interior.

The current appearance of the Beall-Orr House is a mixture of two architectural styles: An Italianate house overlaid with Classical

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Description (continued)

Revival details. A "facelift" taking the house from the Italianate to the more Classical Revival occurred around 1918. It was the result of a remodeling and exterior restyling that was necessary after a major fire destroyed the roof and attic of the house. Charred remains of the round attic windows and of the pass-through frame between the front and back building sections can still be seen in the attic.

The house now has a very heavy cornice, though simpler than before, and three gabled asphalt shingled roof sections over the front "T" plan wing at a much higher pitch than the low, simple hip style roof of before the fire. The original brackets and cornice still remain around the rear lower section of the house. There are fan shaped windows in the three gable ends, which is typical of the Classical Revival style. Also, the front/side porch was expanded almost three-fold, and simple Roman Tuscan columns were added. This Classical Revival porch now stretches from the south side entry to the front wall of the house, and is enclosed with a low wood railing with wood balusters. The steps to both the west front and the south side entrances are made of Bedford limestone. The west front steps are solid slabs of limestone, five feet in width, with two ornamental massive solid pieces of limestone flanking on each side. The south side steps are six and one-half feet in width, with flagstone surface, and are flanked by limestone railings. These steps were placed during the c. 1918 renovations, but the west front steps are original to the house construction in c. 1870.

A second story back porch, currently enclosed with rectangular, double-hung windows, extends across the width of the rear of the house. It was added at a later date, probably after the fire and resultant extensive repair and renovation. Scars of the old lower level roof indicate a sort of hip roof that covered the back porch. A window was modified to serve as a door to the new porch from the upstairs hallway, and a new opening was cut through the brick wall to gain access to another section of the new porch from a second story bedroom.

The house has three chimneys, all dating from the original construction. One is located on the front north side, serving the

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Beall-Orr House

Description (continued)

first floor front parlor and second floor master bedroom. The other two chimneys are located on opposite sides of the rear of the "T" plan wing. The three chimneys are strategically located to serve all eight fireplaces of the house. A ninth (kitchen) fireplace, which has been covered over, was served by the north rear chimney.

While the circa 1918 fire led to the exterior changes in the architectural styling and detailing, it apparently caused very little to be changed on the interior of the house. The floor plan remains today almost exactly as it was originally built, reflecting Italianate features and details. The first floor plan has an entrance hall to the side, with a grand staircase leading to the second floor. The hall intersects a cross hall that leads from the south side door to the interior of the house. The entry and cross halls are a bit unusual, as they intersect, make a slight jog, and continue on to the rear of the house. This apparently was a means of providing rooms on both sides of the house in the rear sections while providing a visual block (most likely for privacy) when looking into the house from the front entry hall. The front parlor, dining room and library are very typical of homes built in the 1870's. A wooden filigree screen arches over the hallway at the jog. An open arched doorway is placed in the rear of the back hallway, presumably to demarcate the formal front part from the informal rear of the first floor. There is a second staircase leading from the first floor hallway to the second floor in the rear of the house. It is somewhat atypical of back stairways, as it is an open, formal staircase, though narrower and less grand than the front staircase. An unusual feature in the hallways on both first and second floors is the rounded corners on the turns. The plaster is rounded, as is the woodwork molding.

The second floor is a series of bedrooms, generally tracing the first floor plan below. Worthy of note are the generous closets located in each bedroom, second floor hallway and dining room.

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Description (continued)

Also noteworthy are the eight formal Italianate fireplaces located in the main rooms throughout the house. These are coal-burning, made of cast iron with black enamel, somewhat ornate and very dignified. They are still functional but are currently only decorative, as the house has a boiler and radiator heating system.

One outstanding Italianate feature throughout the house is the remarkable woodwork. The wood trim around doors and windows is composed of several kinds of wood--walnut, cherry, oak or ash. (See detail on floor plan.) The woodwork in the informal sections such as the kitchen, pantry and second floor rear bedrooms (presumably the old servants' quarters) is of much simpler design and is painted. The ornate, elaborate woodwork of the formal sections is stained, not painted, and is in exceptionally good condition.

The current owners of the house undertook a major renovation and facelift of the interior of the house in 1991-92, attempting to restore the house to its original grandeur while modernizing the living conditions to current standards. The electrical system was replaced and updated, the plumbing was upgraded, central air conditioning was installed, and a new roof of green asphalt shingles was installed. The third floor attic area over the front "T" wing was finished into a recreation room. Part of the renovation included removal of deteriorating plaster, and in so doing the presence of old sand plaster with hair in it and old wooden laths was discovered. Almost all of the plaster in the house is original and has been carefully maintained over time. However two areas needed extensive repair at the time of the 1991-92 renovations. The second floor master bedroom at the front of the house had approximately 1/8 of its ceiling plaster deteriorated which had fallen. Also, the rear section of the second floor hallway had lost approximately 1/6 of its ceiling plaster due to water damage resulting from a leak in the roof. Worthy of note are the etched glass transoms located over all doors of the house. These allowed air movement throughout the house, providing some relief from the heat during times of hot weather. The board floors of the house are now covered with carpet or linoleum. The boards are generally about six inches wide, tongue and groove, and with a dark finish, not really of the quality that would normally be

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Description (continued)

exposed in such a residence. It was not unusual, however, for houses of such prominence to have "wall-to-wall" carpeting or large, room-sized rugs.

On the grounds surrounding the house are the barn or carriage house stable, carriage garage and the summer kitchen/wash house. The barn, painted red with white trim, was built in the late 1890's. It is 30 feet x 40 feet and has a brick foundation with the bricks laid in a common bond pattern. The original wooden siding is still in place. It is ship lap with double groove. The barn has a hay mow on the upper floor. Three stalls still exist, but one end has been converted into a two-car garage. The south end of the barn, converted into a garage, has two wide wooden double doors on hinges which open from the center out. Above these is one double-hung window with sashes of four-over-four. The west side of the barn has one door made of wood boards on hinges, and one small window with four panes. The north end of the structure has two doors, one on each side. These are made of wooden boards on hinges. There are also two windows. One is near ground level, double-hung, with sashes of four-over-four. The other window on the north end is a small four-paned window placed high near the roof. The east side of the barn has one door, wooden on hinges, and two openings above ground with wooden doors on hinges (These would be for access to the hayloft.) The barn roof is covered with red asphalt shingles. The barn is a contributing building.

The carriage garage is a wood frame with a brick foundation. The corners and walls flair out somewhat at a point that would be the water table on a masonry structure. The detail probably does the same job of deflecting water as would a water table. The roof is a low simple hip atop white painted clapboards. The structure, 22 1/2 feet x 17 feet, has a rather high (three feet) brick foundation for such a small building, with the bricks laid in the same pattern as the house, the English bond pattern. The carriage garage has large openings at both the north and south ends. These doorways have sliding doors made of wood. There are two windows on the carriage garage, one on each the east and the west sides. These windows are double-hung, with sashes of six-over-six. The roof is made of red asphalt shingles. This structure was built between c. 1900 - c. 1910 and it is a contributing building.

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Beall-Orr House

Description (continued)

The summer kitchen/wash house was constructed between 1870-c.1880. It is a 10 feet x 16 feet wood framed structure with a front gabled roof which has the gable extending four feet out from the front. The floor is rough wooden planks of various widths. The structure is sectioned into two rooms divided by a wooden partition with a door on hinges going between the two rooms. Some charred framing members indicate that the summer kitchen/wash house was once burned and rebuilt. This contributing building has two entrances, one on the east and one on the west end. These are four-paneled doors on hinges. There are three windows on the structure. The windows on the north and south sides are double-hung, with sashes of four-over-four. There is a smaller four-paned window on the east end. The roof is made of red asphalt shingles and has a weather vane on top.

The property has gracefully landscaped lawns and gardens comprised of various plantings including native shrubs, evergreen shrubs (yew), flowering plants, as well as a variety of stately old trees.

All in all, the Beall-Orr House remains an important and impressive historical landmark, a prime example of an Italianate overlaid with Classical Revival details. The basic integrity and character of the original house, along with the 1918 remodelings, are still intact.

Statement of Significance

The Beall-Orr House is nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion "C" for architecture. It is a prime example of the blending of two styles--an Italianate house overlaid with Classical Revival details. The period of significance for this property is set at c. 1870 - c. 1918. The original construction of the house is c. 1870, and it was remodeled changing the architectural style in c. 1918 due to a major fire.

While the exact date of construction of the Beall-Orr House has not been established, the first documented occupants were from the Beall family (pronounced "bell"), prominent in Mt. Carmel and Wabash County history since the early days of settlement. Mary J.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

and Edward F. Beall purchased the property where the house is located in 1870. Local tradition holds that they built the house and lived there for many years. Mary Ann Jemima Beall Wilson, Mrs. Beall's mother, lived with them. She was a woman of wealth and it was her money that built the home and also purchased some richly wooded real estate south of Mt. Carmel near Keensburg, Illinois, which today is known as Beall Woods Park (Daily Republican Register, 1993).

The house was sold in 1908 to Judith Keneipp Orr who owned the house during the circa 1918 fire which precipitated the repairs, renovations and Classical Revival details being added. In 1934 ownership of the house passed to Judith Keneipp Orr's daughter and her husband, Esther Jane Orr Elkins and Dr. Harold A. Elkins. Dr. Elkins was a prominent Wabash County physician. It was from this residence, which became known as the Elkins House, that Dr. Elkins made many house calls during his long career as a doctor. Upon his death in 1962, ownership of the residence passed to his two daughters, Judith and Jane Elkins. Judith Elkins continued to reside in the house until her death in 1991.

Keeping with the popular trend of the 1870's with regards to architectural style, the Beall-Orr house was built as a two-story structure of somewhat reserved and modest Italianate style with a low-pitched simple hip style roof with a rather heavily decorated cornice and frieze board, complete with brackets. The windows were tall and narrow, arched above and crowned with stone lintels of inverted "U" shape. No square cupola or tower was built as in some Italianate houses. The front door and entry surround was somewhat ornate and very noticeable, another Italianate detail (A Field Guide to American Houses, 1984).

The Italianate style dominated American houses constructed between 1850 and 1880. The style was particularly common in the expanding towns and cities of the Midwest, as well as in many older but still growing cities of the northeastern seaboard (Ibid).

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Beall-Orr House

Statement of Significance (continued)

Mt. Carmel is located on the Wabash River in southeastern Illinois. It is a small city with a current population of 8,600, which was incorporated on January 10, 1825. Joshua Beall, father of Mary Ann Jemima Beall Wilson (whose money built the Beall-Orr House), was one of the first village trustees (History of Wabash County, Illinois, 1977). He made his living rafting produce down the Mississippi River to New Orleans and bringing back glass and other salable items on his return trips (Wabash County, Illinois History and Families, 1993). A few residential examples of the earlier Federal style still remain in Mt. Carmel, as do a few of the Italianates and even more of the later Classical Revival style. Prosperity did not reach this area until well after the Civil War, so not many houses were built in the grand Italianate style. In the latter part of the nineteenth century and on, moderate wealth was acquired by many, and this is reflected by the large number of houses of the Classical Revival style, Italianates overlaid with Classical Revival details, as well as Queen Anne (Selected Examples of Architecture in the Tri-State Area of Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois, 1972).

Italianate houses constructed in the United States usually were styled after the informal rural models of the Picturesque movement. In America these Old World prototypes were modified, adapted and embellished into a truly indigenous style, retaining only remnants of its Latin forebears. The earliest Italianate houses in the United States were built in the late 1830's. The style was popularized by the influential pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing published in the 1840's and 1850's. By the 1860's the style had completely overshadowed its earlier companion, the Gothic Revival. Most surviving examples date from the period 1855-1880 with earlier examples being rare. The decline of the Italianate style began with the financial panic of 1873 and the subsequent depression in America. When prosperity returned late in the 1870's, different architectural styles and detailing abounded. This was when new housing fashions, particularly Victorian Eclectic and the Queen Anne style quickly came into dominance (A Field Guide to American Houses, 1984).

There are some fine examples of Italianates remaining in Mt. Carmel, characterized with identifying features of two-storied

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Beall-Orr House

Statement of Significance (continued)

homes, low-pitched roofs having decorative brackets beneath, tall narrow windows, commonly arched or curved above and frequently with elaborated crowns and often with a square cupola or tower. At 215 Cherry Street is an early brick cubic Italianate with a simple hipped roof, cupola and some Greek Revival touches in the entry and cornice. At 124 West Second Street is a brick asymmetrical Italianate with a low-pitched gable roof, window hoods, and an Italianate porch. Another brick asymmetrical Italianate is located at 119 West Third Street, now known as The Burkett House, Wabash County Historical Museum. It has a low-pitched roof with brackets, cupola, an Italianate porch, and a small gable centered over the front wing. A third brick asymmetrical Italianate is at 440 Cherry Street, with a low-pitched hip roof, cornice with brackets, an Italianate porch (with a low balustrade that hints of Classical Revival), and tall, narrow windows. Another cubic brick Italianate is located at 220 West Tenth Street with a low-pitched hip roof, decorative window hoods, an ornately decorated cornice with brackets and a small one-story Italianate porch at the front entry. A later styled Classical Revival porch was removed by the current occupants in 1975. Currently the front porch is similar to the one which was original to the house.

These aforementioned houses have striking architectural similarities to the Beall-Orr House as it was originally built. The most obvious differences would be the larger size of the Beall-Orr House, the round "porthole" style windows in the frieze board which were covered over when the house was updated, and the elaborately arched windows.

During the first half of the twentieth century the Classical Revival style of architecture was extremely influential throughout America (Ibid.); houses built in Mt. Carmel followed this fashionable trend. Several completely new structures were built in this style and older homes in existence at this time were updated and embellished with Classical revival details. The revival of interest in Classical styles was enhanced by the very popular World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 which presented a classical theme in buildings designed by leading architects of that time. An enthusiasm for symmetrically balanced houses with classical porticos (full-height porches with the roof supported by Classical

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Statement of Significance (continued)

columns, typically with Ionic or Corinthian capitals) and neoclassical detailing pursued. The principal areas of elaboration in Neoclassical houses are stately porch-support columns, doorways with elaborate, decorative surrounds, cornices which typically are a boxed eave with a moderate overhang and with a wide frieze band beneath, rectangular windows with double-hung sashes, and low balustrades around porches and roof lines (Ibid.).

Mt. Carmel has had its share of houses built in the Classical Revival style during the early part of this century. Five excellent examples remain today which all have wood frame exteriors. One fine sample of the Classical Revival style is the Dee house located on North College Drive. It has a dominant central entry porch extending the full height, but less than the full width, of the facade. The portico roof, center gabled and decorated with a "fan" window, is supported by four Greek Ionic columns. The front doorway has an elaborate, decorative surround. The Classical Revival houses located at 230 West Fourth and at 130 East Seventh Streets are very similar in design and detailing. They both have full-height, centered entry porches with lower full-width porches. The full-height columns are Ionic. Most examples with such facades were built from 1895 to 1915 (Ibid.). The portico roofs are curved, semi-circular flat roofs. The center gables both have decorative "fan" windows. The only major difference in detail between these two houses is that there are balustrades on the porches of 130 East Seventh Street and not on the other. Also the 130 East Seventh Street house is much larger, over all. Another Classical Revival is located at 215 East Seventh Street. It has a full-height entry with both lower and upper full-width porches. It has two Roman Tuscan columns with Corinthian capitals supporting the center gable portico roof. There is a decorative "fan" window in the gable. Another Classical Revival house in Mt. Carmel is at 514 Mulberry Street. It is unusual in that it has an asymmetrically placed full-height porch with a gabled roof. It is off to one side of the center of the facade and the elaborately decorated entry is not part of it. There are balustrades on both upper and lower porch levels which have two full-height Roman Tuscan columns with Ionic capitals. One other fine example of Classical Revival style which was unfortunately torn down in the early 1980's was on College Drive, northwest of

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Beall-Orr House

Statement of Significance (continued)

Thirteenth Street. Two wide, unfluted square columns supported a full-height central entry porch which was less than the full width of the facade. There was a gabled roof over the entry porch and a very small balustraded upper porch over the doorway. This structure was razed due to construction of the new Wabash General Hospital in 1983.

The trend of appending classical ornamentation and details to existing structures was popular in the first two decades of the twentieth century (A Treasury of Early American Houses, 1949). The blending of Italianate structures with Classical Revival details created a very pleasing and popular fashion. The Italianates, derived from classical traditions have accepted the new classic updating very gracefully (The Finest Rooms by America's Great Decorators, 1964). An excellent example in Mt. Carmel of a mixture of the two styles is at 422 Cherry Street. This two-story brick asymmetrical Italianate has tall, narrow windows with hoods, a cornice with brackets, and a low-pitched hip roof. The facade has full-width, both upper and lower level Classical Revival porches. The remodeling which added the one-story Roman Doric columns and balustrades on the porches was done in approximately 1960. There is also a side door, front-facing, which has a Classical Revival entry surround. This doorway is original to the house and the Classical Revival details were most likely added in circa 1960 as well. Prior to the current porches, a larger, screened-in, wrap-around porch was on the front and south sides. It is not known if the screened-in porch dated to the construction of the house or not. Another example of Italianate overlaid with Classical Revival is at 131 East Fourth Street. This wood asymmetrical Italianate has a low-pitched hipped roof, brackets and window hoods. It is overlaid with a Classical Revival porch across the full-width of the facade extending around the east side of the house's front section with balustrades on both the first story porch and along the roof of the porch. One of the better examples in Mt. Carmel of the blending of these two styles is the Beall-Orr House. The original house was built as an asymmetrical brick Italianate, somewhat reserved and modest, yet very large and imposing compared to sizes of other Mt. Carmel houses built in the nineteenth century. The circa 1918 remodeling, necessary because of the fire, added the Classical Revival details. The roof was replaced with

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Beall-Orr House

Statement of Significance (continued)

gabled roof sections at a much higher pitch; Classical Revival "fan" windows were placed in the gables; the front/side porch was enlarged and decorated with Classical Revival Roman Tuscan columns and balustrade; and a very heavy, though simple, cornice replaced the more ornate cornice and brackets. The Beall-Orr House maintains its integrity and stature today as a prime example of the successful blending of the two styles of architecture. The Beall-Orr House should be listed in the National Register of Historic Places because of its importance and significance as a representative example of this charming and graceful combination of Italianate overlaid with Classical Revival details.

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Beall-Orr House

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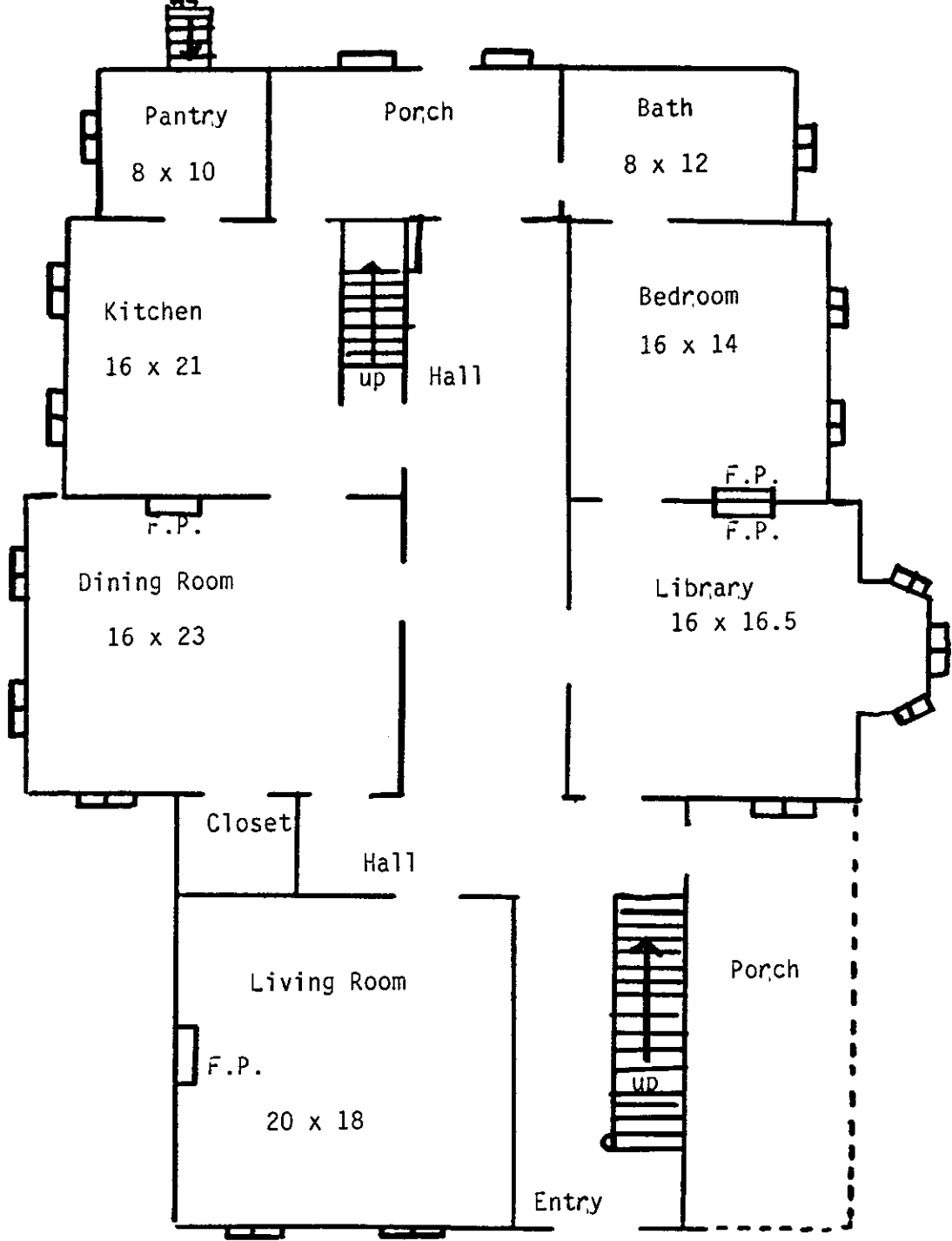
Verbal Boundary Description

The Verbal Boundary Description is as follows:

Inlot Two Hundred Sixty-three (263) in the City of Mt. Carmel according to a recorded plat thereof, excepting a strip of ground ninety (90) feet in width off of the entire northerly end thereof; also, the West seventy-nine (79) feet of Inlot Two Hundred Sixty-One (261) in the city of Mt. Carmel according to a recorded plat of said inlot, excepting a strip of ground ninety (90) feet in width off of the entire northerly end of said seventy-nine (79) foot tract; also the east twenty (20) feet, more or less, of Inlot Two Hundred Sixty-One (261) in the City of Mt. Carmel according to a recorded plat thereof being all of said Inlot east of the west seventy-nine feet of said inlot; also, the west forty (40) feet of Inlot Two Hundred Fifty-Nine (259) according to a recorded plat thereof; in Wabash County, Illinois.

Boundary Justification

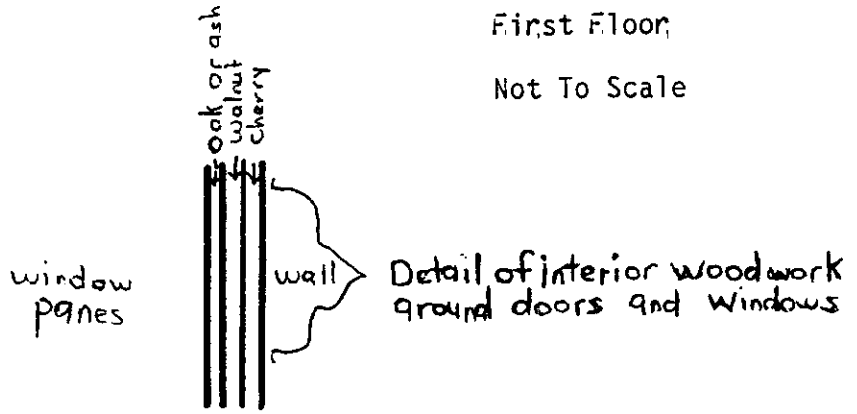
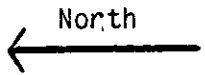
These boundaries were selected as they are legally recorded boundary lines for the property, the Beall-Orr House, which is being nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. All four of the contributing buildings are situated within these boundaries.

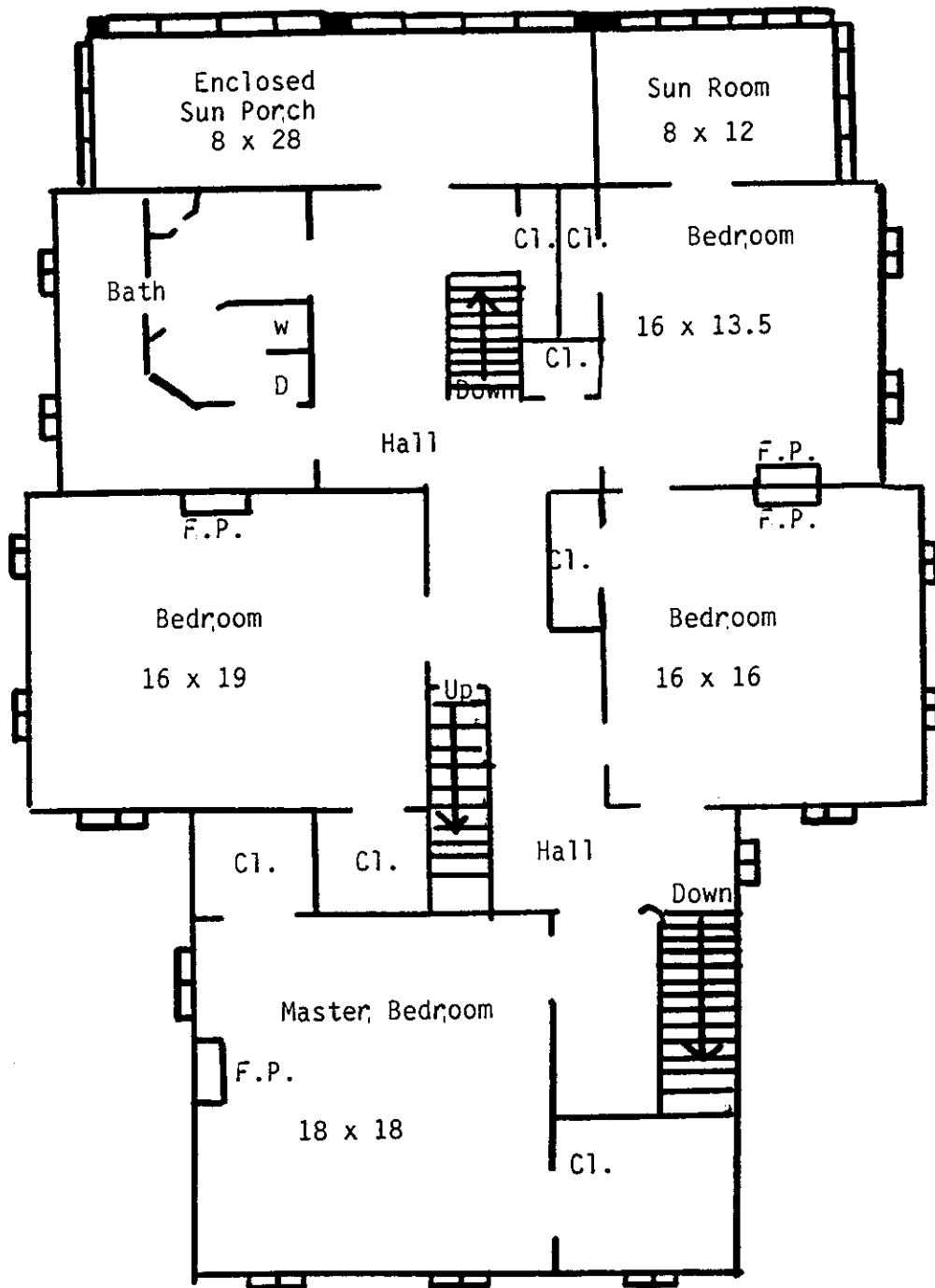


BEALL-ORR HOUSE

First Floor

Not To Scale



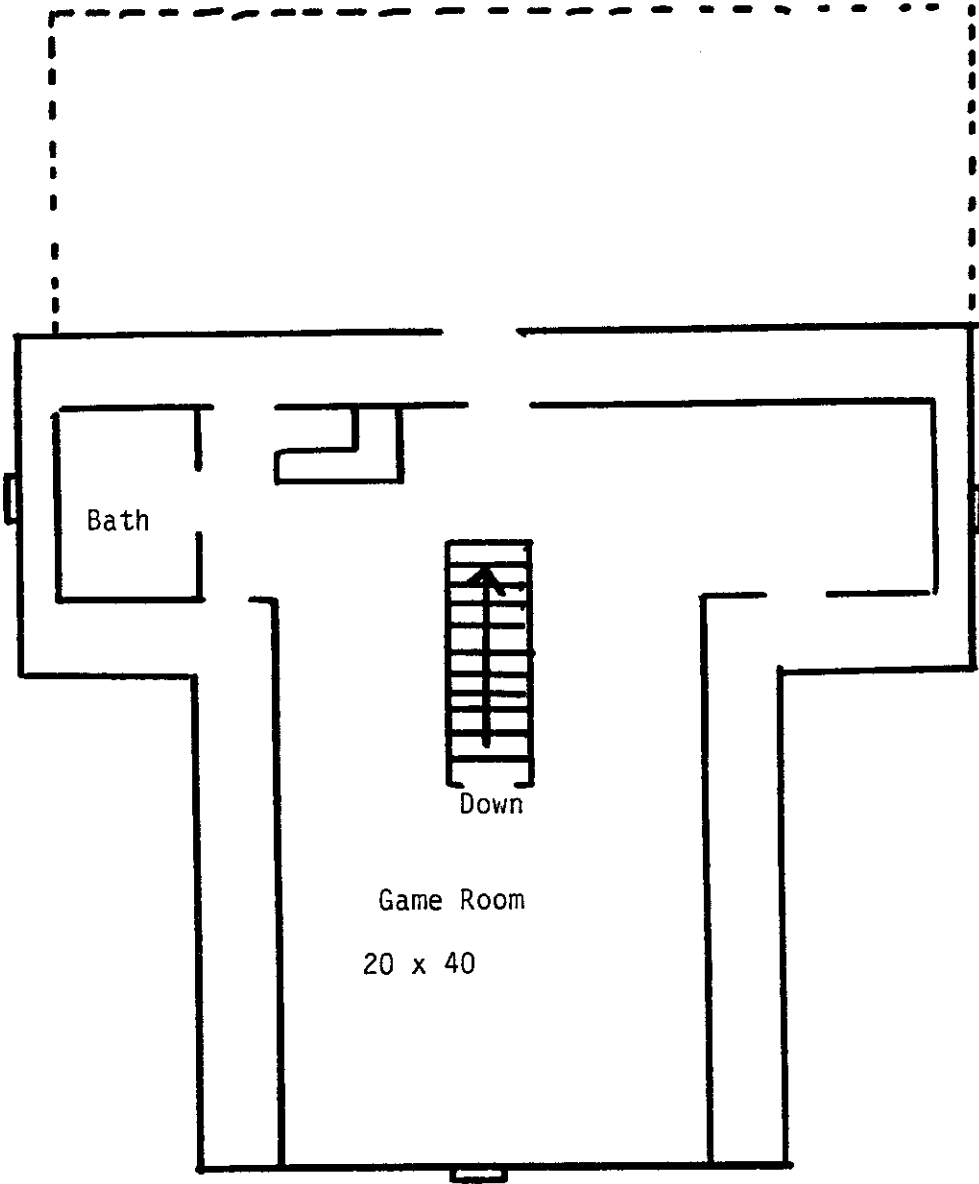


BEALL-ORR HOUSE

Secpnd Floor,

Not To Scale

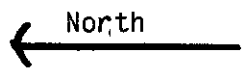




BEALL-ORR HOUSE

Third Floor

Not To Scale





United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

FEB 11 1994

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 1/31/94 THROUGH 2/04/94

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number NHL Status, Action, Date, Multiple Name

COLORADO, PUEBLO COUNTY, Colorado Building, 401--411 N. Main St., Pueblo, 92000315, NOMINATION, 4/17/92
ILLINOIS, CALHOUN COUNTY, Kamp Store, Jct. of Oak and Broadway, NE corner, Kampsville, 94000027, NOMINATION, 2/04/94
ILLINOIS, JOHNSON COUNTY, University of Illinois Experimental Dairy Farm Historic District, 1201 W. St. Mary's Rd., Urbana, 94000030, NOMINATION, 2/04/94 (Round Barns of Illinois MPS)
ILLINOIS, MACON COUNTY, Wabash Railroad Station and Railway Express Agency, 780 E. Cerro Gordo St., Decatur, 94000029, NOMINATION, 2/04/94
ILLINOIS, ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, LeClaire Hotel, Jct. of 19th St. and 5th Ave., Moline, 94000025, NOMINATION, 2/04/94
ILLINOIS, WABASH COUNTY, Beall--Orr House, 503 Cherry St., Mt. Carmel, 94000028, NOMINATION, 2/04/94
ILLINOIS, WHITE COUNTY, Haas, L., Store, 219 E. Main St., Carmi, 94000026, NOMINATION, 2/04/94
KANSAS, RENO COUNTY, Graber, John P. O., House, 208 E. 6th St., Hutchinson, 93001518, NOMINATION, 1/27/94
KENTUCKY, HARDIN COUNTY, Fort Duffield, E of US 31W off West Point Marina Rd., West Point vicinity, 93001584, NOMINATION, 1/31/94
MARYLAND, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Hagerstown Historic District, Roughly bounded by Prospect and Canon Aves., Memorial Blvd. and the CSX RR tracks., Hagerstown, 93001551, NOMINATION, 2/02/94
MASSACHUSETTS, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, Tewksbury State Hospital, Jct. of East and Livingston Sts., Tewksbury, 93001486, NOMINATION, 1/21/94 (Massachusetts State Hospitals And State Schools MPS)
MINNESOTA, SHERBURNE COUNTY, Fox, Herbert M., House, US 10 NW of Becker, Becker vicinity, 80002175, ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION, 2/04/94
NEW JERSEY, HUDSON COUNTY, Stevens, Edwin A., Hall, Fifth St. between Hudson and River Sts., Hoboken, 94000009, NOMINATION, 2/04/94
NEW JERSEY, SALEM COUNTY, Smith, William, House, Jct. of NJ 45 and Bassett Rd., Mannington Township, Salem vicinity, 94000008, NOMINATION, 2/04/94
NEW YORK, ALBANY COUNTY, New Scotland Avenue (Troop B) Armory, 130 New Scotland Ave., Albany, 93001536, NOMINATION, 1/28/94 (Army National Guard Armories in New York State MPS)
NEW YORK, ERIE COUNTY, Tonawanda (25th Separate Company) Armory, 79 Delaware Ave., Tonawanda, 93001539, NOMINATION, 1/28/94 (Army National Guard Armories in New York State MPS)
NEW YORK, MONROE COUNTY, Hipp--Kennedy House, 1931 Five Mile Run Rd., Penfield vicinity, 94000003, NOMINATION, 2/04/94
NEW YORK, MONROE COUNTY, Wallace, Timothy, House, 2169 S. Clinton Ave., Rochester vicinity, 94000004, NOMINATION, 2/04/94
NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY, 369th Regiment Armory, 2366 Fifth Ave., New York, 93001537, NOMINATION, 1/28/94 (Army National Guard Armories in New York State MPS)
NEW YORK, NEW YORK COUNTY, 69th Regiment Armory, 68 Lexington Ave., New York, 93001538, NOMINATION, 1/28/94 (Army National Guard Armories in New York State MPS)
NORTH CAROLINA, ALAMANCE COUNTY, McCaughey--Watson House, NC 1754 (Blanchard Rd.) SW side, 1.5 mi. NW of jct. with NC 62, Union Ridge vicinity, 94000022, NOMINATION, 2/04/94
NORTH CAROLINA, HALIFAX COUNTY, Kehukee Primitive Baptist Church, NC 1810 NE side, just E of jct. with NC 125, Scotland Neck vicinity, 94000023, NOMINATION, 2/04/94
OREGON, DOUGLAS COUNTY, Gardiner Historic District, Roughly bounded by 3rd, Camp, 2nd, Pitt, Spring, Front and Garden Sts., Gardiner, 93000003, NOMINATION, 1/31/94
OREGON, MULTNOMAH COUNTY, United States Steel Corporation Office and Warehouse, 2345 NW Nicolai St., Portland, 93001561, NOMINATION, 1/31/94
PENNSYLVANIA, CHESTER COUNTY, Gregg, Joseph, House, 500 Chandler Mill Rd., Kennett Township, Kennett Square vicinity, 94000007, NOMINATION, 2/04/94
PENNSYLVANIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, Douglas, John S., House, 136 N. Gallatin Ave., Uniontown, 94000006, NOMINATION, 2/04/94
PUERTO RICO, VIEQUES MUNICIPALITY, Casa Augusto Delorme, 7 Benitez Guzman St., Isabel Segunda, 93001555, NOMINATION, 2/02/94
PUERTO RICO, VIEQUES MUNICIPALITY, Delorme--Anduze House, 361 Antonio Mellado St., Isabel Segunda, 93001556, NOMINATION, 2/02/94
PUERTO RICO, VIEQUES MUNICIPALITY, Smaine--Oritz House, 341 Antonio Mellado St., Isabel Segunda, 93001554, NOMINATION, 2/02/94
SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON COUNTY, Sunnyside Plantation Foreman's House (Boundary Increase), N of jct. of Peters Point and Creekwood Rd., Edisto Island, 94000024, NOMINATION, 2/04/94 (Edisto Island MRA)
UTAH, WASHINGTON COUNTY, Santa Clara Relief Society Hall, Approximately 3036 W. Santa Clara Dr., Santa Clara, 93001577, NOMINATION, 2/02/94 (Mormon Church Buildings in Utah MPS)
WISCONSIN, CHIPPEWA COUNTY, Cornell Pulpwood Stacker, Cornell Mill Yard Park, Cornell, 93001425, NOMINATION, 12/23/93