

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only
received MAR 29 1982
date entered APR 29 1982

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

1. Name

historic Pernot, Dr. Henry S., House
and/or common n/a

2. Location

street & number 242 S.W. 5th Street n/a not for publication
city, town Corvallis n/a vicinity of congressional district 5th
state Oregon code 41 county Benton code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>n/a</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<u>n/a</u> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Thelma E. Larson
street & number 1517 Applegate
city, town Philomath n/a vicinity of state Oregon 97370

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Benton County Courthouse
street & number 120 NW 4th Street
city, town Corvallis state Oregon 97330

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title State of Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date 1976 federal state county local
depository for survey records Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
city, town Salem state Oregon 97310

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>n/a</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

General

The Pernot House is located in Benton County, Oregon, in Sec. 35, Township 11 South, Range 5 West, on Lots 1 and 2, Block 9, in the County Addition to Corvallis. The original Pernot property boundary included Lot 3. The house was built in 1896 in the Queen Anne style of architecture with Stick Style influence. The two and one half story wood frame house projects its characteristic style with decorative stick work, ornate architectural features, and variety of texture and materials applied over an asymmetrical structural composition.

The house and site (10,000 square feet) are being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places inclusive with a ca. 1925-6 one and one half story wood frame, one car "Bungalow" style garage. The garage is situated 20 feet northwest of the Pernot House on the site of the former carriage house. The Pernot house-site is located adjacent to the Corvallis business district but within a residential context of early twentieth century houses.

Structure and Exterior

The Pernot House is a two and one half story wood balloon frame building with a full attic and basement. The house is 51 feet long by 35 feet wide (two bays by three bays), situated on its original site with an east-west axis, fronting east. Structurally, the house is composed of two intersecting gables (four faces) interrupted at the axis by a hip roof on the east (front) elevation. The roofing fabrication is currently cedar shakes. The house exterior is painted pale yellow with white trim in keeping with the original primary color.

A portion of the rough sawn framing system can be deciphered from the attic. The roof frame consists of 2" by 4" rafters and 1" by 3" overlaying horizontal sheeting. Each rafter juncture at the ceiling is supported by 1" by 4" bracers, and set into 2" by 4" floor joists. Wall studs measure 2" by 4". The stone and concrete foundation rises 1'4" from the ground surface with a 9" vertical grooved board skirt over the top half, underneath the watertable.

The architectural features of the Pernot House combine a Queen Anne vocabulary with Eastern Stick Style influence. Decorative stick work--horizontal, vertical, and diagonal boards placed over the horizontal siding--characterizes the house in conjunction with the asymmetrical structural composition. Stick work influence is most exuberantly exhibited on five small front facade porches, each ornamented with turned posts, balustrades, and spindles. Architectural detailing is also evident on the south elevation gable. Brackets visually support the pedimented gable.

The exterior fabrication of the house consists of horizontal shiplap siding (7" to the weather). Two stringcourses enclosing vertical grooved boards divides the house into two stories. The most prominent overlying wood features include symmetrically placed sections of imbricated shingles and diagonal molding within horizontal and vertical intersecting boards. Each elevation window fenestration is incorporated into the patterning with each window proper surrounded by a 6" wide plain board trim.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> science (medical)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> invention				

Specific dates 1896 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Queen Anne Style house built in 1896 for Dr. Henry S. Pernot at the northwest corner of S.W. 5th Street and Jefferson Avenue in Corvallis occupies a strategic site--a generous, landscaped double lot with period plantings at the southern edge of the central business district of the Benton County seat. Residential areas unfold to the south and west. The house, with its variegated siding, surface ornament in both Stick Style and Eastlake traditions, and its irregular plan and massing, embodies the characteristics of the Queen Anne/Eastlake Style. It is a well-known landmark associated with noted physician Henry S. Pernot and his wife, Ocie Avery, granddaughter of Joseph Avery, founder of the Marysville plat which eventually became Corvallis. Following the death of Dr. Pernot in 1924, the property was acquired by local contractor L. N. Traver, builder of the Hotel Benton of 1925. During his period of occupancy, Traver carried out certain sympathetic modifications in the rear, or service end of the house. The carriage house no longer stands, and the nominated area includes, instead, a garage dating from the 1920s. The only other apparent exterior modifications are the shakes recently added as roof cover and an outside brick parlor fireplace chimney on the north wall added in the 1930s to replace the original stove chimney. Notwithstanding these modifications, the house possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with figures prominent in community affairs from the years before the turn of the century to the Post War era.

The significance of the Pernot House lies in the associated cultural, historical and architectural features of the site. The architectural integrity of the house has been retained to an exceptional degree. Functional room usage is virtually unchanged. Characteristic exterior architectural features can stand alone in terms of craftsmanship and visual effect. On a whole, the site pattern of functional space usage, garage orientation, access, and landscaping have been retained throughout the evolutionary house-site growth.

Four families have owned and occupied the Pernot House to date. Dr. H. S. Pernot, a prominent Corvallis physician, built the house in 1896 for his wife, Ocie Avery. The house was sold to L. N. Traver and his wife in 1924 after the death of Dr. Pernot. The Travers occupied the house until 1969 at which time it was sold to Paul and Marion Gathercoal. The Gathercoals sold the house in 1977 to Thelma E. Larson.

Each owner of the Pernot House, since the Pernots, has been aware of the historical associations of the house. Successive owners have retained the architectural merit of the house and have kept it appropriately furnished. The Pernot House is recognized as a local historical landmark and is included in the State of Oregon Inventory of Historic Properties for Benton County.

Doctor Henry S. Pernot was a physician and surgeon in Corvallis during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He was a son of A. D. Pernot of Montbeliard, France, whose father, Francois Pernot, was an expert machinist who emigrated to the United States and died in New York City. A. D. Pernot, too, was a machinist and served his apprenticeship in one of the best machine shops in France. "After coming to this country he made practical

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property Less than one

Quadrangle name Corvallis, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	0	4	7	9	1	2	5	4	9	3	4	2	5	0
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B

Zone			Easting					Northing						

C

Zone			Easting					Northing						

D

Zone			Easting					Northing						

E

Zone			Easting					Northing						

F

Zone			Easting					Northing						

G

Zone			Easting					Northing						

H

Zone			Easting					Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lots 1 and 2, Block 9 of County Addition to the City of Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon.

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

state n/a code county n/a code

state n/a code county n/a code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Judith A. Sanders

organization Department of Anthropology date October 1981

street & number Oregon State University telephone (503) 754-4515

city or town Corvallis state Oregon 97330

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature 

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date March 3, 1982

For HCRS use only

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

Entered in the National Register

date 4/29/82

for  Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Though each gable exhibits a decorative verge board, each gable fabrication is treated somewhat differently. The east (front) gable is composed of imbricated shingles bisected by two double hung sash windows. The north gable also has an imbricated shingle face, as does the west gable, though this gable is bisected by one double hung sash window. The south pedimented gable is the most decorative. The brackets underneath the gable are set in diagonal boards, while vertical boards comprise the gable fabrication. One double hung sash window has a border of colored lights in the upper sash.

The east (front) and south elevations of the Pernot House are the more decorative since each is visible from 5th and Jefferson streets, respectively. The east (front) facade has five ornamented porches, two entry doors with horizontal and vertical panels and upper lights, and a first story bay window situated on the main axis. The polygonal bay is de-emphasized by the second story overhang at both front corners. However, visual support to the bay is reinforced by two wood scroll inserts, decorated with rosettes, flanking each side window corner. The south elevation also has a first story polygonal bay, a small protrusion decorated with diagonal molding, stick work, and a denticulated roof entablature. The most distinguishing feature on the south elevation is the pedimented and bracketed gable.

The west elevation is the back of the house, and has received the only major exterior structural alterations. However, the functional modifications were carried out in keeping with the original architectural continuity. The west elevation includes a first story kitchen wing (originally with a gable roof) and utility room. Both were heightened with a second story, but treated somewhat differently. The kitchen wing modifications involved extending the south roof rake horizontal to meet with the added second story above the utility room. Though these second story additions are connected externally, the interior rooms have no common access. The first story back door is in its original position. Windows added to the west elevation are typical of the time period which the modifications were made (1952).

The north elevation faces the yard. The most prominent feature is a porch shared with the east facade. A replacement chimney pent on the north wall (on the porch) intersects a small gable set on the roof rake of the main gable.

Interior

The integrity of the interior of the Pernot House is excellent. Though minor alterations have been carried out, room functions and access replicate the original. The front (east) entrance to the house leads directly to a main hall with a small bay window to the south, dining room to the west, and living room and parlor to the north. A staircase from the main entry hall provides the only access to the second floor and three bedrooms, study, sewing room, and bathroom.

The interior fabrication consists of plaster and lath walls and ceilings, fir floors on the second story (3" east-west) and hardwood floors on the first story (2" east-west).

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Cedar moldings surround the doors and windows (6") capped with rosette lintels. The dining room has 3" high wood wainscoting, while 9" wood baseboards were used throughout the house. The ceilings on each floor are 9' high, while picture molding encircling each major room in the house is 15" from the ceiling. Decorative picture molding in the living and dining rooms was fabricated from plaster.

All but two hung doors in the house are original. Each original door (78" by 32") has four vertical recessed panels. A single sliding partition door closes off the dining room from the back hall, and a double sliding door partitions the living room and parlor.

Windows are one over one double hung sash (28" by 70"). There are larger double pane windows in the dining room, living room, and parlor in the polygonal bay. A clear glass single pane leaded window in the front entry hall overlooks a front facade porch. This window has a bracket-supported shelf on the interior. Most of the window panes are original.

The front staircase, fabricated from walnut, has a one quarter turn with open stringer on the first rise. The turned newell post is 47" high by 5" thick at the widest point. The balusters are 24" high. The second floor stair well is enclosed by 27" high turned balusters and rail connected with two newell posts, each 37" high. The staircase risers measure 8", while the tread width is 10".

Architectural Modifications

The Pernot house-site has sustained an evolutionary growth which reflects timely contemporary values and modern convenience. The integrity of the house has been retained and prominent characteristic architectural features remain intact.

Most of the modifications to the Pernot House and site were carried out by the Travers. The Travers purchased the property from the Pernots in 1924 and occupied the house until it was sold in 1969. Precise dates of most alterations are unknown.

One of the Travers first alterations to the site was the dismantling of the original carriage house (sited directly northwest of the main house) and its replacement with a one and one half story one car "Bungalow" style garage, built ca. 1925-6. The orientation of the garage replicates the carriage house siting, thus the original functional usage has been retained. The Travers put a concrete floor in the garage in 1952.

Possibly one of the first modifications to the house involved the renovation of the first story utility room (on the west elevation) into a bathroom. However, the original function of the space was retained since this room originally had a vault toilet on the south wall. The butlers pantry, to the east of the utility room, was renovated into a staircase for access to the basement. The door remains in its original position. The basement access was originally the utility room. The basement was used for storage, primarily wood, for use in the numerous wood stoves throughout the house. The Travers and later the Gathercoals (third owners of the house, 1969-77) renovated the basement into a laundry room and recreation room.

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The second floor bathroom may have originally been a dressing room connected to one bedroom. The toilet has a wood flushing box, though the toilet style is modern. Access to the bathroom is gained from the hall and bedroom. The attic is reached by a ladder attached to the bathroom west wall.

The Travers modernized the kitchen soon after they purchased the house, and remodeled it again in 1965. Cabinets used in the first remodeling were moved to the basement laundry room where they remain since the 1965 modernization. The kitchen presently has cabinets, sink and electric range on the west wall, with cabinets and refrigerator on the east wall. Originally there was a wood cooking stove on the east wall.

The Travers overlaid the fir floors on the first story with hardwood but left the second story fir floors exposed. All but two hung doors are original and in their original placement. The Travers replaced the exterior door on the west elevation, and replaced a door to the enclosed sleeping porch turned study. Most of the original door hardware sets (knob, excutcheon, plate, mortise and jamb) were replaced by the Travers possibly in the 1930's. The original three-part ornamental bronze (plated on iron) hinges remain. One original ornamental bronze plated mortise on the living room/exterior door remains. Some of the original window twists were also replaced.

All of the interior wood trim (moldings, baseboards, wainscoting) was painted at an unknown date, and remains as such. The interior wall fabrication is intact throughout the house, though many walls had been painted whereas originally most were wallpapered.

A builder's permit dated August 4, 1952 gives valuable insight on exterior renovations to the house. The Travers re-roofed the house, did miscellaneous cornice and gutter repair, repaired the three set entrance steps, painted the exterior, and enclosed the sleeping porch. Apparently the sleeping porch was an added feature above the original west elevation one story utility room and thus was not a part of the original house plan.

The alterations to the west elevation, which involved the addition of a second floor study and sewing room, were also carried out in 1952. The sewing room was added off the second floor bathroom.

The Travers replaced the original red brick chimney pent on the north exterior facade with a ca. 1930's buff brick chimney pent. An informant noted the house originally had no fireplaces but was heated by woodstoves. The replaced chimney serviced a parlor stove, and second floor bedroom stove. The Travers constructed a brick fireplace with wood mantle to heat the parlor. The wood mantle was replaced with a red brick mantle in 1977. An interior chimney (red brick with recessed panels) originally serviced a living room west wall woodstove, kitchen east wall cooking stove, second floor bedroom, and basement. This chimney is no longer used. The house is currently heated with forced air oil heat from the basement.

The Travers replaced original colored glass border lights on several window sashes including the upper window sash in the south elevation bay window, and the second story window upper sash on the east (front) facade. Each of these windows was re-glazed with

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clear glass. The two front facade doors also originally had colored light borders surrounding a clear pane, but these too were removed.

The Pernot House exterior is known to have been painted once by the Travers in 1952, and once by the Gathercoals in 1976. The Travers replaced the original wood shingle roof with composition shingles, but left the original standing gutter and downspout system intact. However, the cast iron roof line cresting, which terminated in finials at the gable ends, was removed. The current owner replaced the composition shingle roof with a cedar shake roof, and replaced the standing gutters with hanging gutters.

The Travers constructed a small covered patio off the east wall of the garage and gave the backyard the appearance of a courtyard with central birdbath. Apparently, broken slabs of concrete sidewalk were salvaged and irregularly laid for the patio floor and walkways (the sidewalk parallel to Jefferson street was replaced in the early 1950's).

The current owner enclosed the backyard with a high picket fence. Various domestic plant varieties exist on the grounds of the Pernot House. Included, among others, are English laurel, andromeda, cedar, rhododendron, azalea, wisteria, pyramidalis, rose and linden trees.

The Pernot House is in an excellent state of preservation, and the site plan is undisturbed. The current owner of the house plans to preserve and maintain characteristic interior and exterior architectural features. Further restoration procedures to the house would be minimal. Feasibility belies complete restoration of past modifications, for example, the west elevation alterations and the north elevation chimney pent. However, interior work will involve wallpapering originally papered walls, and stripping paint from the door and window trim to the original stained wood. Though a shake roof presently comprises the roofing fabrication, this is a reversible situation which can be appropriately undertaken in the future. A recently discovered early twentieth century photograph of the house, which depicts the original architectural detail, will facilitate future exterior restoration.

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use of his inventive genius, inventing a machine for turning the shanks on sewing machine needles, and he was also the inventor of machines for making the other parts of the needle, which he was the first to successfully manufacture, making the first needles for Elis Howe, inventor of the sewing machine." While in Europe, A. D. Pernot had invented machines for rifling cannons.(1)

A. D. Pernot moved to Bowling Green, Wood County, Ohio, in 1866. There he engaged in farming for about a year before he died in New York City. His wife, Emily Boissard, a native of France, resided in Corvallis, Oregon with her children after his death. A. D. and Emily Pernot had five children. A daughter, Lucy, died in 1901. Their four sons were Eugene, photographer and horticulturist; Charles, horticulturalist; Emile, a photographer and bacteriologist at Oregon Agricultural College (later to become Oregon State University) in Corvallis; and Henry, a Corvallis physician and surgeon.(2)

Henry Pernot was born in Bowling Green, Ohio on June 15, 1866.(3) Prior to his arrival in Corvallis in 1889, Pernot was graduated from the University of Cincinnati and later completed graduate work at Bellevue Hospital and at the medical college in New York where he received his degree.(4) Pernot married Ocie Avery on December 31, 1896 in Corvallis.(5) The couple had one daughter, Dorothy, born on November 20, 1898.(6)

Ocie Avery was born in 1874 to George W. Avery and his wife.(7) She was the granddaughter of Joseph C. and Martha Avery, the founders of Marysville (renamed Corvallis).(8) Joseph Avery had travelled across the plains in 1845 to the Oregon country and secured a claim at the juncture of the Willamette and Mary's rivers. Avery's land claim and subsequent additions became the core of the city of Corvallis. Avery was instrumental in the development of business enterprises in Corvallis, and in the founding of the Oregon Agricultural College.(9)

Doctor Pernot was widely known in Corvallis and Benton County for his medical practice. He was also prominent in business and professional affairs of the city. Pernot started his medical practice in Corvallis in 1890 with Dr. Applewhite. Their office was on the second floor of a building occupied by J. D. Clark's hardware store. At that time, Pernot lived on 4th street "two doors north of the opera house."(10) When Applewhite died, Pernot maintained his practice independently until 1908, at which time he became associated with Dr. W. T. Johnson. In 1922 Dr. N. I. Tartar became a member of the firm. The doctors practiced under the firm name Pernot, Johnson and Tartar.(11)

Doctor Pernot purchased Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Block 9 in the County Addition to Corvallis on February 8, 1896, from B. R. and Addie Job.(12) The property is within the original land claim of Joseph C. and Martha Avery. Pernot built his house in 1896 for his new bride.(13) A carriage house, with small apartment on the second floor, was constructed directly northwest of the main house. Though the carriage house was built to shelter a horse and carriage, Pernot later used it to house a most prized possession, one of the first automobiles in Corvallis.(14)

Doctor Pernot's death was a great sorrow to the Corvallis community. "Dr. Pernot was one

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of Corvallis' most prominent citizens, beloved by hundreds of friends and patients for the kindly sympathy he had ever manifested in their well-being. He lived his life for his profession and in his quiet unassuming way gave generously of his time and knowledge to alleviate suffering. In his life were recorded numerous kindly deeds known only to himself and those to whom he ministered. His passing brings universal sorrow."(15)

Pernot's daughter, Dorothy, became administrator of the Pernot estate after the Doctor's death on July 3, 1923. The Pernot estate was assessed at \$64,000 for personal property and \$10,000 for real property. Dorothy, unmarried, sold the house, (on Lots 1 and 2, the present house-site boundary) to Lou N. Traver in August, 1924.(16) The Pernots built a gambrel-roofed Colonial Revival house in ca. 1900 on Lot 3 which was not included in this land sale. The house still stands. The house and property were included in the Pernot estate assessment figures with a probable annual rental value of \$1000.

L. N. Traver was a building contractor who counted among his various projects the construction of the Benton Hotel in downtown Corvallis, and the Memorial Union building on the Oregon State University campus. His building experience accounted for the fact that modifications to the Pernot House were well-executed and maintained stylistic continuity. The Travers sold the house to the Gathercoals in 1969.

Paul and Marion Gathercoal, fully aware of the architectural and historical interest in their home, frequently opened their house for public viewing. Marion Gathercoal, active in volunteer community projects, furnished the house much as Ocie Pernot may have done. The Gathercoal's home was featured in various newspaper articles which emphasized the victorian atmosphere generated by the upkeep of the architectural integrity and appropriate antique furnishings.(17)

The current owner of the Pernot House, Thelma Larson, notes that future restoration procedures to the house will be in keeping with the architectural integrity. Presently she rents the house to her daughter and son-in-law, Geraldine and David Cuniff. The Cuniffs enjoy furnishing the house with antique furniture and maintaining the landscape design.

The Pernot House is sited adjacent to the Corvallis central business district but is bordered by a residential district to the south and west. The neighborhood primarily consists of early twentieth century houses. The Pernot House is one of few remaining houses which represents nineteenth century architecture remaining in the immediate vicinity. The Pernot House is physically very visible to the general public. The house is frequently seen by passersby due to its location on a busy street adjacent to the downtown core.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Prof. Emile Francis Pernot", Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley, Oregon. (Chicago, Illinois: Chapman Publishing Company, 1903), 1258-9.

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2. Ibid.
3. Mabel Pernot, Personal Communications, 1981, Corvallis, Oregon.
4. "Prof. Emile Francis Pernot", Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley, Oregon. (Chicago, Illinois: Chapman Publishing Company, 1903, 1258-9.
5. Benton County Marriage Records, Volume 7, Page 45. Benton County County Courthouse.
6. Mabel Pernot, Personal Communication, 1981, Corvallis, Oregon.
7. Benton County Probate Records, No. 2309. Benton County Courthouse.
8. Gazette Times, "Dr. H. S. Pernot Victim of Illness of Recent Weeks", Thursday, July 5, 1923, p.1.
9. "J. C. Avery", Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley, Oregon. (Chicago, Illinois: Chapman Publishing Company, 1903), 869-70.
10. Corvallis Gazette, Advertisement, Friday, July 18, 1890, p. 2.
11. Gazette Times, "Dr. H. S. Pernot Victim of Illness of Recent Weeks", Thursday, July 5, 1923, p. 1.
12. Abstract of Title, Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 9, County Addition, Corvallis and Benton County Deed Records, Book 85, page 482. Benton County Courthouse.
13. Benton County Assessment Records, 1896-1897. Benton County Courthouse.
14. Mabel Pernot, Personal Communication, 1981, Corvallis, Oregon.
15. Gazette Times, "Dr. H. S. Pernot Victim of Illness of Recent Weeks", Thursday, July 5, 1923, p. 1.
16. Abstract of Title, Petition for Letters of Administration, No. 1926.
17. Gazette Times, Friday, February 6, 1970.
Gazette Times, Tuesday, March 9, 1971
Oregonian, Tuesday, March 11, 1975.

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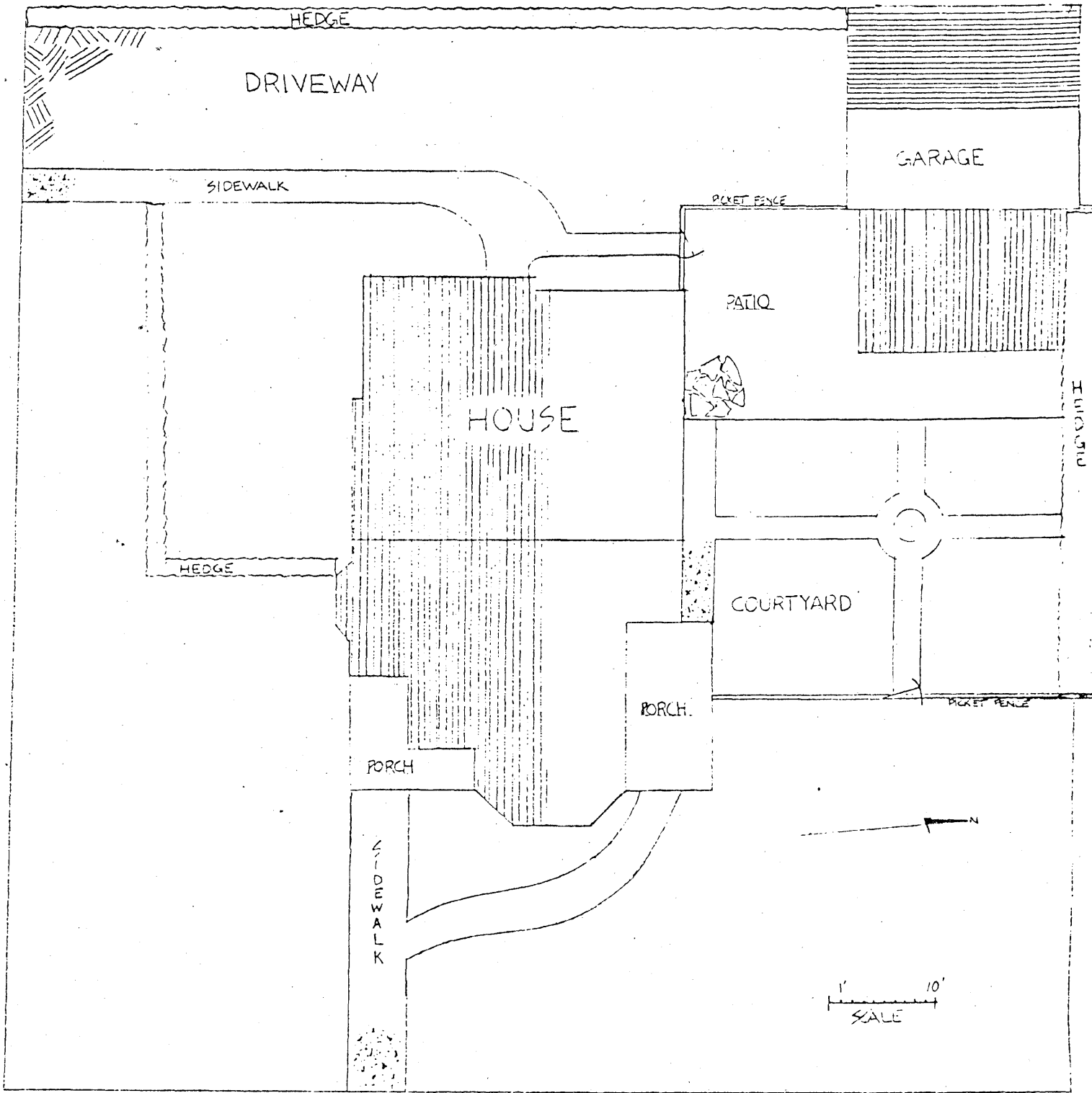
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1. "Prof. Emile Francis Pernot", Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley, Oregon. (Chicago, Illinois: Chapman Publishing Company, 1903), 1258-9.
2. Mabel Pernot, Personal Communication, 1981, Corvallis, Oregon.
3. Benton County Marriage Records, Volume 7, Page 45. Benton County Courthouse.
4. Benton County Probate Records, No. 2309. Benton County Courthouse.
5. "J. C. Avery", Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley, Oregon. (Chicago, Illinois, Chapman Publishing Company, 1903), 869-70.
6. Corvallis Gazette, Advertisement, Friday, July 19, 1890, p. 2.
7. Abstract of Title, Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 9, County Addition, Corvallis and Benton County Deed Records, Book 85, page 482. Benton County Courthouse.
8. Benton County Assessment Records, 1896-1897. Benton County Courthouse.
9. Gazette Times, Friday, February 6, 1970.
10. Gazette Times, Tuesday, March 9, 1971.
11. Oregonian, Tuesday, March 11, 1975.

PERNOT SITE PLAN
1981



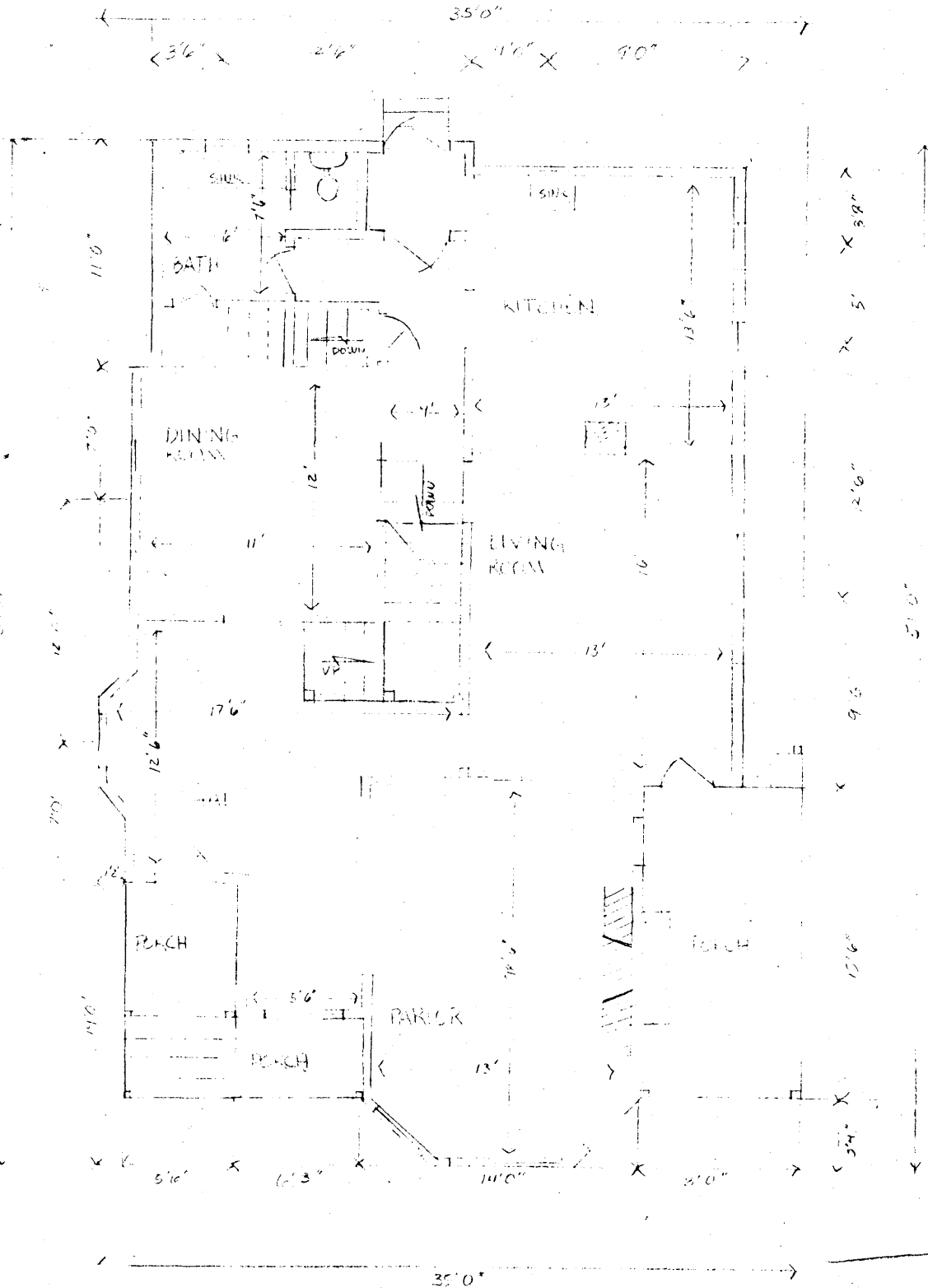
HILLIER STREET

HILLIER STREET

5TH STREET

THE PERNOT HOUSE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'



THE PERNOT HOUSE
 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 1/8" = 1'

