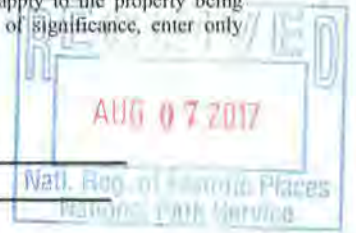


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

SG 1646

# 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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.



### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Pernot, Henry "Harry" Charles, House

Other names/site number: Pernot House, CW0111

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

N/A

### 2. Location

Street & number: 119 Fayetteville Road

City or town: Van Buren State: AR County: Crawford

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

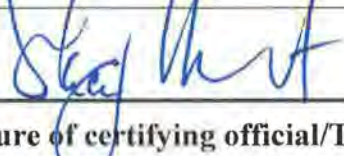
I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide   X   local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

    A     B   X   C     D

	<u>7-24-17</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Arkansas Historic Preservation Program</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u>   </u> meets <u>   </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

*Eric Edson H. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper

*9.21.17*  
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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register           

---

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling  
            
            
            
            
            
          

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: Brick;

Walls: Wood – Weatherboard; Roof: Asphalt

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has

### Summary Paragraph

The Pernot House, also known as the Henry “Harry” Charles Pernot House, was built in c. 1900-1904 at the southwest corner of the intersection of Cedar Street and Fayetteville Road, just to the north of the historic commercial core of Van Buren, Arkansas. The Pernot House was designed and constructed in a combination of Second Empire form and massing, as seen in the central three-story tower, and Queen-Anne style detailing, especially on the various porches. The house is clad with horizontal wooden siding with vertical corner-boards and is topped by an asphalt shingle roof.

### Narrative Description

The Pernot House sits on a lot at the southwest corner of the intersection of Cedar Street and Fayetteville Road, just to the north of the historic commercial core of Van Buren, Arkansas. The residence’s front façade faces east, overlooking Fayetteville Road. The lot that the Pernot House sits on is dramatically sloped from Fayetteville Road along the eastern edge of the property to the west. This allows for the house, which is two stories with a three story tower along the eastern façade to include a basement level that opens directly onto a rear patio and yard along the western façade. A brick retaining wall with large brick piers stretches from the northern side of the house to Cedar Street, creating a low flat area for the driveway adjacent to the basement level of the house. A sidewalk circles the house from the rear around the northeast corner and along the front porch. This sidewalk also stretches from Fayetteville Road to the front porch. The rear yard includes a pool, with surrounding concrete decking at the southwest corner of the house. The rear yard also includes a small, non-contributing pool house along the rear property line.

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The rear yard and pool are fenced with a wood and metal fence, with brick piers along the northern and southern property boundaries.

The Pernot House was designed and constructed in a combination of Second Empire form and massing with Queen-Anne style detailing, especially on the three porches. The house is clad with horizontal wooden siding with vertical corner-boards. The exterior walls of the basement level are composed of bricks and are part of the foundation of the structure. There are also internal brick piers within the basement space that support the floors above. The cross gables, hipped, and pyramidal roof forms are clad in asphalt shingles. The roof extends to overhang each façade. Three brick chimneys pierce the roofline around the structure. The exterior windows throughout the house are mainly one-over-one, single-hung windows with exterior storm windows. Most of the windows are surrounded by simple trim-work and topped by an additional extended piece of wooden trim.

### **Front (East) Façade**

The front façade is dominated by a central, three-story tower, square in plan and topped by a pyramidal roof. The tower is centered over the front door, with a pair of windows at the second and third story. The tower is ornamented with additional flat boards directly above and below the third story pair of windows. These trim boards circle the entire tower and add visual interest, breaking up the overall pattern of the horizontal wood siding. The northern façade of the tower echoes the eastern façade, with pairs of windows at the second and third story. The first floor of the northern façade includes a single large window, echoing the other windows under the front porch. The southern and western façade of the tower is clad only by the horizontal wooden siding seen on the rest of the house.

The overall house form is asymmetrical, with a central tower set at the intersection of two cross gables. To the south of the tower a front-facing gable tops a two story bay of the front façade. This bay includes a large picture window inset with stained glass squares in the upper sash at the first floor level. The second floor of this bay includes a pair of one-over-one windows topped by a triangular pediment created by pieces of wooden trim. Within the gable, an attic vent opening echoes the overall pentagon shape of the window directly below.

The entire front façade is fronted by an elaborately detailed, one-story porch. This porch is topped by a very shallow pitched roof, appearing flat, but able to shed water. The porch includes wooden bead detailing within the upper spindlework frieze. The lower balustrade is supported by spindlework balusters with a variety of turned detailing. This detailing is echoed in the larger spindlework porch supports. The porch has a painted wooden floor, supported on a brick foundation. The front door is original to the house and highly detailed, with stained glass squares surrounding a clear central glass panel as well as intricate trim detailing across the face of the door.

The northern section of the front façade is recessed from the rest of the façade. The porch wraps around the central tower and then along the northern section of this façade, terminating just

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before the end of the northern roof line. The northern section of the façade includes two windows under the porch roof and one window, near to the central tower, along the second story.

### **Side (North) Façade**

The north facing façade includes the end of the main cross gable, which terminates at the 2<sup>nd</sup> story level with an extended tri-part bay, with a central section flanked by angled walls to each side. A single window is set into each of the bay's three faces. The extended bay is topped by a hipped roof with a small centrally located pentagonal dormer that serves as an attic vent.

Directly beneath the bay structure is a pair of windows at the first floor level. The western section of this façade is dominated by the large section of roof that makes up the rear-facing gable. The lower roof line of this large section of roof extends to the top of the first floor, creating a half-story space along the back of the residence. To the west of the angled extended bay, at the first floor level, a door opens onto a small balcony with elaborate wooden trim along the balustrade and covered by a single shallow sloped metal roof over a flat wooden roof. This balcony also serves to provide cover to a basement level doorway. The first floor and basement levels also include a single window near the western edge of the façade.

### **Rear (West) Façade**

The rear façade is topped by a wide gable with a single window centered under the gable's ridge at the second story level. The first floor and basement level are fronted by a deep porch, topped by a shallow shed roof supported on square wooden columns at the first floor and square metal columns at the basement level. The first floor porch is ringed by a wooden balustrade with ornamental, carved wooden supports. The first floor includes a northern door, and short windows and three typical windows. The brick walls of the basement level are pierced by four doors, a pair to the north and two single doors, one near the center and the other toward the southern edge of this façade.

The southern corner of this façade includes the rear of the front gable, set back far from the rest of this façade. The porch also wraps around the northwestern corner of this façade. The southern section of this façade includes a single window at the basement level and a single window at the first floor level, under the porch roof. The southern face of the rear area of the house includes an additional single window, also under the porch roof.

### **Side (South) Façade**

The south-facing façade of the Pernot House includes an extended bay toward the western edge of the façade. This extended bay encompasses both the first and second story and includes a single window at each floor level on its eastern, southern and western facades. This extended bay is topped by a hipped roof. The eastern section of this façade includes two windows at the first and second floor level.

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## **Interior**

The interior of the Pernot House includes many original features and has remained largely intact since its construction. A central entry hall includes an elaborate wooden stairway to the second floor. The first floor includes a parlor, family room, dining room and kitchen space. The parlor and family room feature original, tall sliding pocket doors and a wooden beadwork grille at the top of the internal door opening. The parlor space also includes a marble fireplace mantle and surround. The interior also features original woodwork, hardware and fixtures throughout.

The second floor includes several bedrooms as well as the tower room and a small, steep wooden staircase that gives access to the third floor of the tower. The basement space has been converted from a storage space to an additional living space, including a kitchen. These additions were all done within the original footprint of the basement area. An interior stair that gives access to the first floor from the basement was also added.

## **Ancillary Structure (Non-Contributing)**

A small, one-story storage building sits along the western edge of the property. This building is square in plan, with a single doorway on the eastern façade and a small metal framed sliding window on the northern façade. This building is topped by a pyramidal roof. The building is clad in wooden horizontal siding with vertical corner boards, designed to match the cladding of the nearby residence. This structure was added by the current homeowners and is set adjacent to the backyard pool enclosure. The pool was added to the site in recent years and is not visible from the primary façade of the house along Fayetteville Road.

## **Integrity**

The Pernot House has survived with its characteristic features and many interior finishes and fixtures intact. Storm windows have been added to the exterior of most of the windows; however, the interior original wooden windows remain intact in most of the window openings. A single new window was added to the home to provide natural light to an added bathroom on the second floor. Also the small butler's pantry space on the first floor was renovated into an additional small bathroom. The woodwork on both the front and rear porches is mostly original, with new pieces copied from the surviving sections. Synthetic siding was added to the building sometime before the 1970s; however, this has been removed and the original horizontal wooden siding has been restored and repainted. A rear pool and storage building, designed to match the look of the main residence, were added by the current resident and are not visible from the front of the property, due to the slope of the sight. A brick retaining wall was also added along the northern part of the property in order to stabilize the steep slope of the site.

On the interior, much of the woodwork, including the central stair, large sliding doors, door surrounds and doorway grillework are original and have been refinished. A few original gas light fixtures remain in the home and have been converted to electric light fixtures. As discussed above, the basement of the home, which originally was a dirt floor storage space, has been

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renovated to contain a family room, a modern kitchen space, and storage rooms. These additions were all done within the original outline of the foundation walls of the home. However, the rear section of the foundation was originally composed of stone walls. Due to deterioration, these walls were replaced with brick walls and new window and door openings were added at the basement level. The rest of the house was preserved and resettled on these new foundation walls. During this renovation of the basement space, an exterior wooden stairway was replaced with an interior brick and steel stairway. Also, the rear porch was reinforced with metal supports.



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## 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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**  
c. 1900-1904  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**  
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Pernot House, also known as the Henry “Harry” Charles Pernot House, was built in c. 1900-1904 at the southwest corner of the intersection of Cedar Street and Fayetteville Road, just to the north of the historic commercial core of Van Buren, Arkansas. The Pernot House was designed and constructed in a combination of Second Empire form and massing, as seen in the central three-story tower, with Queen-Anne style detailing, especially on the various porches. The Pernot House, also known as the Henry “Harry” Charles Pernot House, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, as an excellent example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century eclectic design with both Queen Anne style and Second Empire style characteristics.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The community of Van Buren, in Crawford County, Arkansas, began as a land claim on the eastern bank of the Arkansas River in the 1820s. The Phillips family, James, a Revolutionary War veteran, and his two sons, Thomas and Daniel David, had come up the river on the early steamboats and decided to make this area their home.<sup>1</sup> Their land along the river became known as Phillips Landing after the family established a fuel depot and wood yard for steamers. By 1831, a post office was established and the community was renamed Van Buren, after Martin Van Buren, then Secretary of State and later President of the United States.<sup>2</sup>

Two of the early settlers in 1833 were John Drennen and David Thompson, transplanted Tennessee businessmen, who established a store and ferry a few miles south of the Van Buren Post Office in a settlement called Columbus.<sup>3</sup> The site of Phillips landing was purchased for \$11,000.00 by John Drennen and his brother-in-law David A. Thompson in 1836.<sup>4</sup> Soon, Drennen was appointed postmaster of the local post office and started the land survey of the surrounding area. Also, Drennen had the newly surveyed land platted into streets and blocks and started selling lots to new residents.<sup>5</sup> In 1838, the young community of Van Buren was named the county seat of Crawford County, with a new courthouse to be built on property donated by John Drennen. The town was officially incorporated in 1845.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Wanda Freeman, "Van Buren (Crawford County)," *The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture*, Butler Center for Arkansas Studies, February 23, 2017, Accessed May 1, 2017.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

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The town of Van Buren continued to grow throughout the next few decades, due to its location along the Arkansas River and near the border of the Indian Territory to the west. The town served as an important gateway for trade, both legal and illegal.<sup>7</sup> Steamboats carried goods from larger ports such as New Orleans and Cincinnati, Ohio, while local crops were exported. Also, smugglers used the town as depot for goods such as whiskey to be carried into the nearby Cherokee lands. Also, during the gold rush of 1849, the town of Van Buren was perfectly placed to serve as a starting point towards California for large prospecting groups.<sup>8</sup> In the 1850s, an effort was started to establish a railroad line to Little Rock, however, this effort was greatly delayed due to the intervening years of the Civil War.<sup>9</sup> By 1876, the first railroad trains had arrived, providing another link to the rest of the state for local commercial goods and agricultural products.

The community of Van Buren saw action during the Civil War, with several large military exercises taking place in and around the town. In December of 1862, the town was captured by Union forces who had marched from Cane Hill in Washington County and many buildings and businesses were destroyed by the arriving troops.<sup>10</sup> The city would be occupied by Union forces for the rest of the war. After the Civil War, the arrival of the railroad helped to renew growth for the community. With the arrival of the railroad and new passenger routes that connected the town to counties to the north, Van Buren continued to thrive. Also, in the early 1900s, a new bridge, the Van Buren-Fort Smith Free Bridge was built across the Arkansas River and provided access across the large waterway where there had only previously been a ferry crossing.<sup>11</sup> During the 1880s and continuing until about 1915, Van Buren had a Victorian revival in its architecture and building. Main Street and the surrounding area of town took on this look and in this time period the residence at 119 Fayetteville Street was built.

### The Pernot House

The Pernot House was designed and constructed in a combination of Second Empire form and massing with Queen-Anne style detailing, especially on the various porches. The Queen Anne style was an enormously influential style across the United States, where it was popular from the late 1870s through the 1910s.<sup>12</sup> The style was originally named and popularized by a group of late 19<sup>th</sup> century English architects and designers, including Richard Norman Shaw. Shaw was a popular architect, originally from Edinburgh, Scotland, who designed large houses and commercial buildings in various styles during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. He is credited with helping to popularize the Queen Anne style, a misnamed style that combined elements of earlier Jacobean and vernacular English architectural forms to create picturesque architectural designs that focused on the art of individual design and used ornamentation to add

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<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (Alfred A. Knopf: New York, NY), 1984. pp 262-287.

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layers of complexity.<sup>13</sup> The Queen Anne Style is thought to have been introduced to the United States during the 1876 Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. According to surviving illustrations, the British Buildings, built as exhibition spaces by the British government for the event in Philadelphia were asymmetrical in massing, included half-timbering across their facades, featured multi-level porches with ornamental balustrades, various roof types, and ornamental chimneys.<sup>14</sup> These buildings echoed the stylistic characteristics of the new Queen Anne style that was in fashion in England and Scotland.

This new style quickly became popular across the United States. New architectural pattern books and magazines, such as the new *The American Architect and Building News*, included drawings of Queen Anne styles designs from Shaw and other architects. These new, readily available architectural publications helped to quickly spread the style across the United States.<sup>15</sup> New technologies of the era also allowed for the production of ready-made architectural elements such as finished windows, doors, brackets, trim, turned balusters, and other elements; many of which were often cheaper than their hand-made predecessors.<sup>16</sup> These factory made pieces were easily transported along the ever growing rail network, including to Van Buren, Arkansas. With the coming of the railroad to Van Buren, Arkansas, in the 1870s, new architectural publications and mass produced pieces could be purchased and shipped to Van Buren from anywhere in the United States. The later use of the Queen Anne style ornamentation on often simplified house forms is differentiated from the earlier more elaborate designs under the classification of Folk Victorian style.<sup>17</sup> The Pernot House is an example of this later use, with its relatively late date of c. 1904, and its relatively flat facades, except for the elaborate spindlework of the front porch.

The porches of the Pernot House include various types of Queen-Anne style ornamentation, including spindlework columns and a spindlework frieze with beads. The square stained glass inserts within the window and door under the front porch roof are also characteristic of the Queen-Anne style of ornamentation. The rear porch also includes an ornamented railing made up of wooden carved wooden slats. Many of these slats were replaced with new pieces patterned after surviving pieces of the original railing. Also, the end of the northern wing of the property is detailed as a rounded tower that has been attached to the gable end of the wing. Although this tower detailing is unusually in the Second Empire style, an angled or rounded tower form is associated with the Queen-Anne style and compliments the detailing of the structure.

Although the Pernot House includes many characteristically Queen-Anne style ornamentations, the form of the house is mainly Second Empire style in design. The Second Empire style was inspired by French Renaissance traditions and included steeply pitched roofs with towers and generally restrained window patterns. The Pernot House falls under the tower variant of the

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> James D. McCabe, *The Illustrated History of the Centennial Exhibition*, Philadelphia, 1876. Frank Leslie, *Illustrated Historical Register of the Centennial Exposition 1876*, New York, 1877.

<sup>15</sup> Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (Alfred A. Knopf: New York, NY), 1984. p 268.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, pp 309-310.

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Second Empire style, as described in *A Field Guide to American Houses* by Virginia and Lee McAlester. The Pernot House is both roughly centered on the front façade and also at the intersection of the two main wings of the front “L” plan section of the residence. Also, although mansard roofs are more typical, the Pernot House has the less common pyramidal roof on the prominent three-story tower.

Other contemporary styles, such as Italianate and Gothic Revival were part of a picturesque movement which looked to the romantic past for inspiration. The Second Empire Style, on the other hand, was seen as a more modernizing style, as it was based on the latest French building fashions.<sup>18</sup> It takes its name from the reign of Napoleon III (1852-1870), the period known as France’s Second Empire. Exhibitions across France helped to popularize the style in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the following decades, publications and illustrations of examples in Europe were circulating in the United States and helped to spread the style to communities across the country.<sup>19</sup> Although the Second Empire style was most popular in northeastern and Midwestern states, examples such as the Pernot House can be found in limited quantities across the southern United States. In general, the style fell from popular use after the economic panic of 1873 and the following depression.<sup>20</sup>

The combination of earlier regional styles became popular during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, as the Victorian era transitioned to the more eclectic styles of the new century.<sup>21</sup> The Pernot House design, in its combination of stylistic elements of Folk Victorian ornamentation and Second Empire form, is more indicative of the Victorian era combination of styles than the later focus on stylistic purity that is seen in many of the revival styles of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, such as the Spanish Revival and Tudor Revival style residences found throughout the United States. The Pernot House is an excellent example of this transitional period with a mixture of different architectural traditions.

The Pernot House is now surrounded by later, smaller-scale residences, dating from the 1920s and after World War II. One large scale Queen-Anne style residence is located within the same block, the Bryan House at 105 Fayetteville Road. However, this residence doesn’t exhibit the interesting transitional characteristics seen in the Pernot House, and is likely of a slightly earlier date of construction. The Bryan House is also currently in poor condition. There are other examples of later large scale residences on the opposite side of the downtown commercial core, to the southeast of this property, along Drennen Street. This area was developed in the decades after the Pernot House was built and there are examples of later large Craftsman-style residences. Although the area surrounding the Pernot House was developed in the late 1800s and first decade of the 1900s, many of these residences have been lost and replaced with later dwellings. Also, several lots are now vacant in the surrounding area. One other notable example of an early residence in the surrounding area is the Drennen Scott House (NR 9.10.1971), the home of one

<sup>18</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, pp 241-242.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

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of Van Buren's founding fathers, Colonel John Drennen. Constructed in 1836, with later additions, the home is an excellent example of vernacular architecture in the area.

### Henry Charles Pernot and the Pernot Family

Henry "Harry" C. Pernot was the son of Dr. Henri Charles Pernot and Emily Annie Sargeant Pernot. He was born in 1855 at Van Buren, Arkansas, and died January 21, 1917, in Van Buren, when he was 62 years old. He was interred in Van Buren's Fairview Cemetery.

Dr. Henri Charles Pernot was born in Thouars, France, in August of 1820. He was the son of Denis Etienne Pernot, a professor of rhetoric and philosophy and an inspector of colleges of the Royal University of France.<sup>22</sup> Henri Charles Pernot was educated at the Royal University of Poitiers and the Ecole de Medicine in Paris, France. He graduated from the latter institution in 1847.<sup>23</sup> In the same year, Henri Charles Pernot immigrated to the United States. He was soon living and working in and around St. Louis, Missouri. While practicing medicine at Prairie du Rocher and Ste. Genevieve, he also attended classes and earned a medical degree from the Saint Louis Medical College in 1851.<sup>24</sup> Dr. Pernot most likely attended further medical training in Saint Louis in order to familiarize himself with the current practices in the United States, as well as help to help him assimilate into the local medical community. He then worked as a Doctor in Ste. Genevieve, Missouri, where he met local residents Dr. Ichabod Sargeant and his daughter Emilie Anne Sargeant. In 1851 Emilie and Henri were married. In 1852, the couple moved to Van Buren, Arkansas, where their first child, Ichabod Sargeant Pernot was soon born.<sup>25</sup> The couple would have three more children, Emilie Antes "Minnie" Pernot (b. 1854), Henry (Henri) "Harry" Charles Pernot (b. 1855), Sidney Austin Pernot (b. 1857), and Elizabeth Ada (birthdate unknown). Four of the children would live to adulthood and become members of the Van Buren community.<sup>26</sup> The immediate family members of Dr. Pernot continued to live in Van Buren through the early 20th century.

The family thrived in Van Buren as Dr. Pernot became an important member of the local medical community. Dr. Henri Pernot served as the president of the Crawford County Medical Society as well as treasurer of the local Masonic Lodge. The family was relatively prosperous, owning a large, two-story, brick home near the downtown commercial core of the city, at the northeast corner of the intersection of 4th Street and Jefferson Street.<sup>27</sup> Also, the family was listed in the 1860 Federal Slave Census as owners of three slaves, all female. During the Civil War, the city of Van Buren was the location of several skirmishes between Union and Confederate forces.

<sup>22</sup> "Henry C. Pernot," *History of Northwest Arkansas*, Chicago: Goodspeed, 1889, p 1185.

<sup>23</sup> Clara B. Eno, *History of Crawford County, Arkansas*, Van Buren, AR: Press Argus, 1950, p 213.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>26</sup> It is noted in several sources that the family did lose a child at a young age, Elizabeth Ada, however her birthdate and death date are unknown. The lack of sources for the family before the 1860s leave large gaps of time between records.

<sup>27</sup> Eno, *History of Crawford County, Arkansas*, pp 90-91. "Pernot House, Van Buren," Postcard Collection, ca. 1900-1980 (UALR.PH.0105), UALR Center for Arkansas History and Culture, Little Rock, Arkansas.

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After the war started, Dr. Pernot's medical knowledge was soon put to use. He was appointed as a surgeon in the Confederate Army, where he was put in charge of the local army hospital. When the Union army captured Van Buren in 1862, Dr. Pernot and his family fled south and then to the nearby Indian Territory, where he was again appointed as head of a local hospital at Fort Washita.<sup>28</sup> After the end of the war, Dr. Pernot and his family returned to the city of Van Buren where he resumed his practice. Dr. Pernot died in Van Buren, Arkansas, in 1881.

After the death of Dr. Pernot in 1881, his wife, daughter Emilie, and son Henry continued to live in the home on 4<sup>th</sup> street for many years. Emilie Anne (Sargeant) Pernot, Dr. Pernot's wife, passed away in 1904. Emilie "Millie" Pernot continued to live in the home she had previously shared with her mother and brother. She was soon married to Rev. James A. Matthews, former rector of the local Episcopal Church.<sup>29</sup> The two-story brick home on 4<sup>th</sup> street was demolished many years ago, but surviving post-card images of the house still records its street facing facades.<sup>30</sup>

In the year before his mother's death, Henry "Harry" Charles Pernot began construction of the house along Fayetteville Road. The land that the house was built on was purchased by Harry Pernot's brother, Sidney A. Pernot, in May of 1891 for \$542.60 from Lewis and Fannie Bryan.<sup>31</sup> This property included the north half of Lot 6 and all of lots 7 and 8 of Block 8 of the Knox Addition to the town of Van Buren, Arkansas.<sup>32</sup> The house was started in c. 1900 and completed by June of 1904, as evidenced by Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1904 of the city of Van Buren, Arkansas as well as from a panoramic shot of Van Buren from 1907 that shows the rear of the house in a completed state.<sup>33</sup> Also, it is noted in a 1904 obituary for his mother, Emilie Pernot, that Harry Pernot was living in his mother's home on 4<sup>th</sup> street.<sup>34</sup> This may have been due to his mother's possible ill health or due to the house still being under construction on the interior. The only name associated with the original construction and occupation of the house was Harry Pernot, even though his brother, Sidney Pernot, did eventually live in the home after Harry's death in 1917.

Henry "Harry" Pernot was the second son of Dr. Henry Charles and Emilie Pernot. He never married and lived in his childhood home for most of his life. He started and developed several business ventures, to various degrees of success. He established a broom factory in 1876, which he ran for around 18 months.<sup>35</sup> He then opened a photography studio and framing shop, possibly

<sup>28</sup> Eno, *History of Crawford County, Arkansas*, p 214.

<sup>29</sup> Dallas Tabor Herndon, *Centennial History of Arkansas: Volumes I and II*. (The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company: Little Rock, AR), 1922, p 185.

<sup>30</sup> "Pernot House, Van Buren," Postcard Collection, ca. 1900-1980 (UALR.PH.0105), UALR Center for Arkansas History and Culture, Little Rock, Arkansas.

<sup>31</sup> Based on property abstract information provided by current owners. Wilson, Anna. Interview with Julie Copple, October 2016.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>33</sup> *1907 Van Buren, Arkansas in a Nutshell Illustrated*, Springfield, MO: A. Owen Jennings, 1907.

<sup>34</sup> "August 13, 1904" in Fran Alverson Warren, *Obituaries, death notices, and news items extracted from the Van Buren Press. Volumes 1-3*. Chester, AR: F.A. Warren, 2001.

<sup>35</sup> "Henry C. Pernot," *History of Northwest Arkansas*, Chicago: Goodspeed, 1889, p 1185.



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in the store that he also ran known as H. C. Pernot's Queen's Ware Store.<sup>36</sup> Queen's Ware is a cream colored, glazed, earthenware or tableware. This store was located at 715-717 Main Street in Van Buren, Arkansas, and sold other items including lamps and glassware.<sup>37</sup> In a Van Buren newspaper in December of 1881, Harry Pernot's photography and framing business was advertised with the following text: "If you want a good picture, and would like to see yourself as others see you, go and have your picture taken at Harry Pernot's and look at the frames which he has on hand."<sup>38</sup> He worked as a photographer and framer until c. 1887, when he started a livery business which also provided feed and equipment to immigrants heading west or settling in the area around Van Buren.<sup>39</sup> In the last decade of the 19th century, Harry Pernot became involved in public service, serving as the fire chief of the local volunteer fire department.<sup>40</sup> He was also a member of the Episcopal Church, belonged to the Masonic fraternity, and was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Knights of Phythias.<sup>41</sup> He was elected Mayor of Van Buren in 1904 and served until 1909.<sup>42</sup> During his term as Mayor, he oversaw the first large-scale paving projects in the city.<sup>43</sup> After his service as Mayor, Harry Pernot served several times as Alderman and was eventually appointed the Postmaster of Van Buren on January 12, 1914.<sup>44</sup> He would hold this office until his death in 1917.

After Harry Pernot's death, his brother Sidney occupied the home with his family.<sup>45</sup> Sidney was born in Van Buren, Arkansas, in 1857. He married Mary Henry Lacy on October 3, 1883. Early in his adult life, Sidney worked as a cashier at the Crawford County Bank.<sup>46</sup> He would continue to work in the banking industry in Van Buren for the rest of his life, eventually working for the First National Bank of Van Buren.<sup>47</sup> As evidenced by surviving family letters, Sidney Pernot visited the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893.<sup>48</sup> Sidney and Mary Pernot had three children, Mary Elizabeth (b. 1890), Henri "Henry" Charles Stephen (b. 1893), and Laura Louise (b. 1895). Laura Louise Pernot would sadly die before reaching her first birthday during a family trip through Missouri.<sup>49</sup> Sidney A. Pernot assumed the role as family historian, and was

<sup>36</sup> Silva, Rachel. "Walks Through History, Downtown Van Buren: Drennen-Scott Historic Site, Van Buren Historic District & Fairview Cemetery."

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>38</sup> "December 17, 1881" in Fran Alverson Warren, *Obituaries, death notices, and news items extracted from the Van Buren Press. Volumes 1-3.* Chester, AR: F.A. Warren, 2001.

<sup>39</sup> "Henry C. Pernot," *History of Northwest Arkansas*, Chicago: Goodspeed, 1889, p 1185.

<sup>40</sup> *The Insurance Year Book. 1904-1905, [Fire and Marine]*, New York, NY: The Spectator Company, 1904.

<sup>41</sup> "Henry C. Pernot," *History of Northwest Arkansas*, Chicago: Goodspeed, 1889, p 1185.

<sup>42</sup> Eno, *History of Crawford County, Arkansas*, p 442.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>44</sup> U.S., Appointments of U. S. Postmasters, 1832-1971 [database on-line], Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.

<sup>45</sup> Based on property abstract information provided by current owners. Wilson, Anna. Interview with Julie Copple, October 2016.

<sup>46</sup> "Henry C. Pernot," *History of Northwest Arkansas*, Chicago: Goodspeed, 1889, p 1185.

<sup>47</sup> Sidney Austin Pernot Papers, 1873-1955, Repository: UALR Center for Arkansas History and Culture, UALR.MS.0234.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>49</sup> "In Remembrance Death Records". *Van Buren Press*, Crawford County, 28 September 1895.

Pernot House

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instrumental in all family financial matters. He also served the community as Alderman, and was a member of many civic organizations. His wife and other family members also contributed time to many of the city clubs and organizations. The Pernot family would continue to live in the home until after the death of Sidney Pernot in 1938.<sup>50</sup>

### Statement of Significance

The Pernot House, also known as the Henry “Harry” Charles Pernot House, was built in c. 1900-1904 at the southwest corner of the intersection of Cedar Street and Fayetteville Road, just to the north of the historic commercial core of Van Buren, Arkansas. The Pernot House was designed and constructed in a combination of Second Empire form and massing, as seen in the central three-story tower, with Queen-Anne style detailing, especially on the various porches. The Pernot House, also known as the Henry “Harry” Charles Pernot House, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under **Criterion C**, with **local significance**, as an excellent example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century eclectic design with both Queen Anne style and Second Empire style characteristics.

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<sup>50</sup> Based on property abstract information provided by current owners. Wilson, Anna. Interview with Julie Copple, October 2016.

Pernot House  
Name of Property

Crawford, Arkansas  
County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Wilson, Anna. Interview with Julie Copple, October 2016.

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

Pernot House  
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**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** CW0111

---

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** <1

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |               |                 |                   |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 S | Easting: 377202 | Northing: 3922572 |
| 2. Zone:      | Easting:        | Northing:         |

Pernot House  
Name of Property

Crawford, Arkansas  
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3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property is located within Section 24, Township 09, Range 32. The property includes parts of lots 6 through 8 in Block 8 of the Knox subdivision of the city of Van Buren, Crawford County, Arkansas.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary includes all of the property historically associated the Pernot House, in Van Buren, Crawford County, Arkansas.

---

**11.**

**12. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Julie Copple, Planning Assistant and Derald W. Porter  
organization: City of Van Buren

name/title: Callie Williams, National Register Historian  
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program  
street & number: 1100 North Street  
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip code: 72201  
e-mail Callie.Williams@arkansas.gov  
telephone: 501-324-9880  
date: May 1, 2017

Pernot House  
Name of Property

Crawford, Arkansas  
County and State

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Henry "Harry" Charles Pernot House

City or Vicinity: Van Buren

County: Crawford State: Arkansas

Photographer: Callie Williams

Date Photographed: February 22, 2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 11: (AR\_CrawfordCounty\_HenryPernotHouse\_0001)

Detail of front (east) façade, including tower, front porch, and front door, camera facing west.

2 of 11: (AR\_CrawfordCounty\_HenryPernotHouse\_0002)

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Crawford, Arkansas

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County and State

Northeast corner of the house, with east and north facades visible, camera facing southwest.

3 of 11: (AR\_CrawfordCounty\_HenryPernotHouse\_0003)

North (side) façade, camera facing south.

4 of 11: (AR\_CrawfordCounty\_HenryPernotHouse\_0004)

Detail of side porch and side doorway, detail of north (side) façade, camera facing southeast.

5 of 11: (AR\_CrawfordCounty\_HenryPernotHouse\_0005)

West (rear) façade, camera facing east.

6 of 11: (AR\_CrawfordCounty\_HenryPernotHouse\_0006)

Detail of first floor porch, west (rear) façade, camera facing east.

7 of 11: (AR\_CrawfordCounty\_HenryPernotHouse\_0007)

South (side) façade, camera facing northwest.

8 of 11: (AR\_CrawfordCounty\_HenryPernotHouse\_0008)

Rear storage building and pool, camera facing southwest.

9 of 11: (AR\_CrawfordCounty\_HenryPernotHouse\_0009)

Interior, detail of entry stair and entry hall, camera facing west.

10 of 11: (AR\_CrawfordCounty\_HenryPernotHouse\_0010)

Interior, detail of marble fireplace surround and mantle, camera facing southeast.

11 of 11: (AR\_CrawfordCounty\_HenryPernotHouse\_00011)

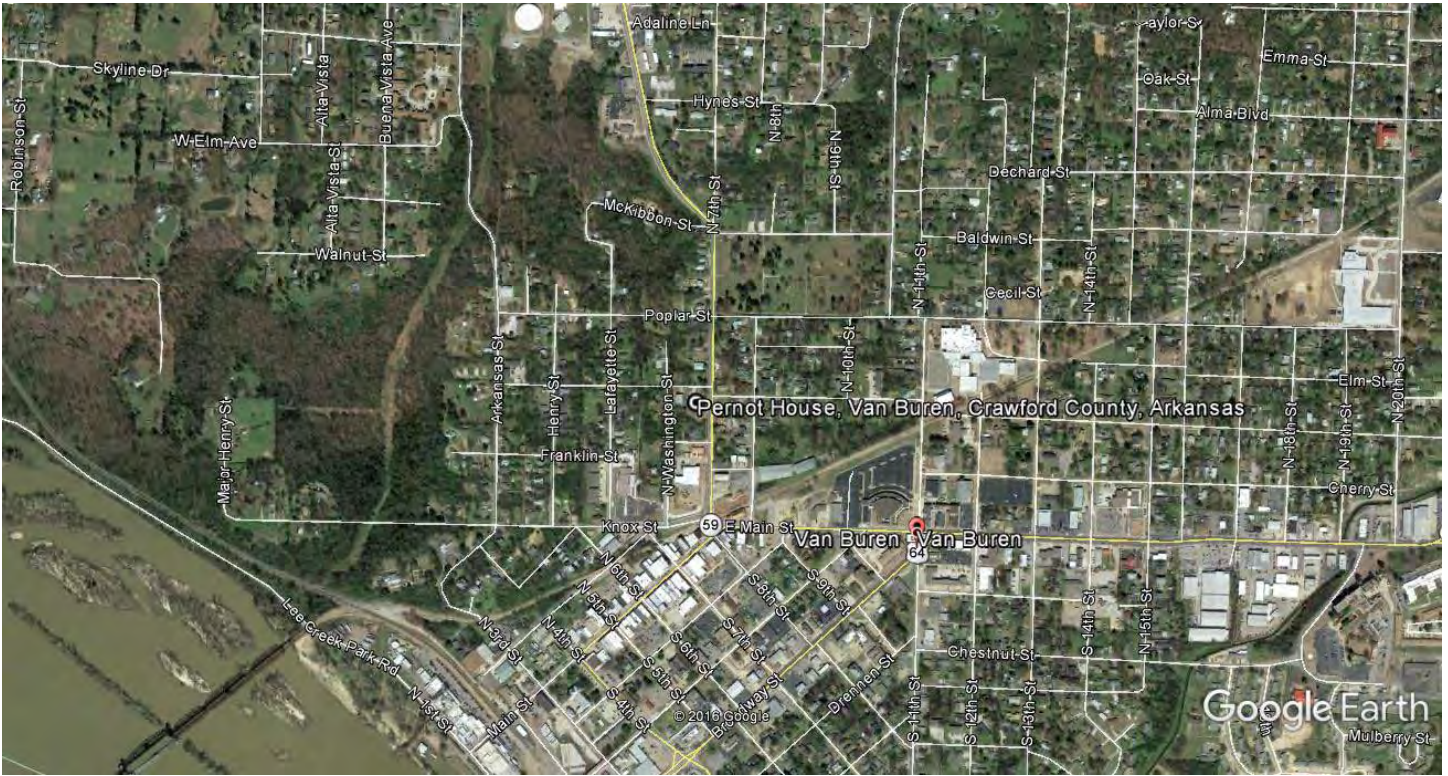
Interior, beaded grillework on doorway in parlor space, camera facing west.

**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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Pernot House, Van Buren, Crawford County, Arkansas



Google Earth



UTM

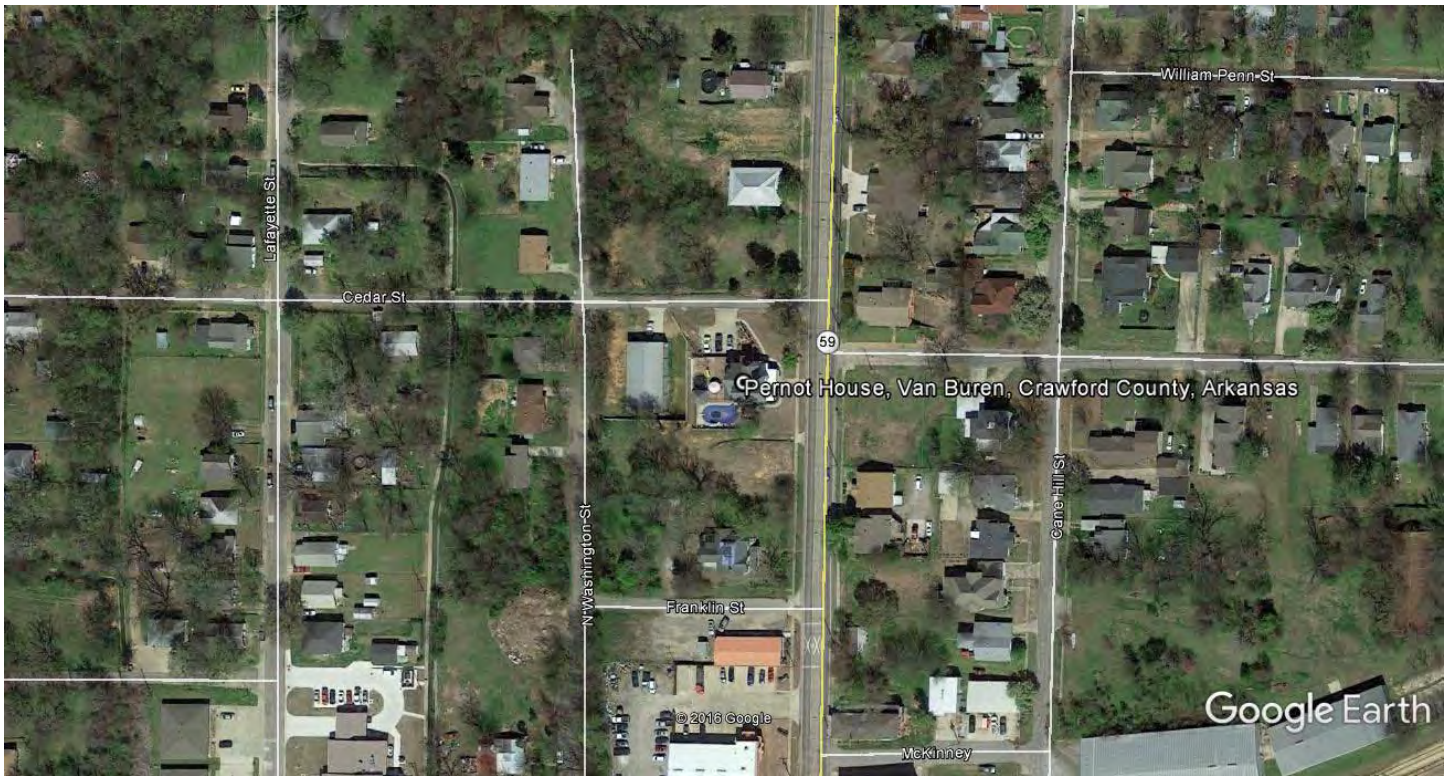
NAD 1983

Zone: 15 S

Easting: 377202

Northing: 3922572

Pernot House, Van Buren, Crawford County, Arkansas



Google Earth



UTM

NAD 1983

Zone: 15 S

Easting: 377202

Northing: 3922572









DOW  
NING  
69-4055







































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received:  Date of Pending List:  Date of 16th Day:  Date of 45th Day:  Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept  Return  Reject  Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
**HERITAGE**

Asa Hutchinson  
*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*

June 2, 2017

Ms. Julie Copple, Planning Assistant  
Preservation Officer  
City of Van Buren  
Municipal Annex  
111 North 12th Street  
Van Buren, AR 72956

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural  
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

Re: Pernot House – Van Buren, Crawford County

Dear Ms. Copple:

We are pleased to inform you that the above referenced property will be considered by the State Review Board of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, an agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of the preservation. Listing in the National Register of Historic Places provides recognition and assists in preserving our nation's heritage.

Listing of this property provides recognition of the community's historic importance and assures protective review of the federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property.

Listing in the National Register does not mean that limitations will be placed on the property by the federal government. Public visitation rights are not required of property owners. The federal government will not attach covenants to the property or seek to acquire it.

We have enclosed a copy of the National Register nomination for your review. If you have any comments on the proposed nomination, please submit a letter with your comments, concerns, or concurrence to the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program at least 24 hours prior to the date of the State Review Board meeting.

You are invited to attend the State Review Board meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The board will begin meeting at 10:00 a.m. on Wednesday, August 2, 2017 at the Department of Arkansas Heritage headquarters at 1100 North Street in Little Rock.

If you have any questions regarding the State Review Board meeting feel free to call Ralph Wilcox, Callie Williams or Travis Ratermann at (501) 324-9880.

Sincerely,

  
Marian Boyd  
Interim Director



ARKANSAS HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



1100 North Street  
Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880  
fax: (501) 324-9184  
tdd: 711

e-mail:

[info@arkansaspreservation.org](mailto:info@arkansaspreservation.org)

website:

[www.arkansaspreservation.com](http://www.arkansaspreservation.com)

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*Historic District Commission  
City of Van Buren  
1003 Broadway  
Van Buren, Arkansas 72956*

*CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION REVIEW*

*NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROPERTY:  
Pernot House, 119 Fayetteville Road, Van Buren, Arkansas*

*NAME OF OWNERS: Bill and Anna Owens*

*CLG NAME:  
City of Van Buren, Arkansas*

*DATE OF PUBLIC HEARING BY CLG:  
June 8, 2017*

*APPLICABLE CRITERIA:  
  X   Criterion C (Architecture)*

*THE VAN BUREN HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION HEREBY RECOMMENDS THE ABOVE  
STATED PROPERTY FOR NOMINATION.*

*Attest:*

*Lisa Willis*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Chair*

*Julie Copple*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
*Secretary/Staff*

*June 8, 2017*  
*Date*

*June 8, 2017*  
*Date*





THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS  
**HERITAGE**

Asa Hutchinson  
*Governor*

Stacy Hurst  
*Director*



August 2, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief  
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.  
Washington D.C. 20005

Arkansas Arts Council

Arkansas Natural  
Heritage Commission

Arkansas State Archives

Delta Cultural Center

Historic Arkansas Museum

Mosaic Templars  
Cultural Center

Old State House Museum

RE: Henry "Harry" Charles Pernot House – Van Buren, Crawford  
County, Arkansas

Dear Mr. Loether:

We are enclosing for your review the above-referenced nomination.  
The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the  
documentation for the Henry "Harry" Charles Pernot House. The  
Arkansas Historic Preservation Program has complied with all  
applicable nominating procedures and notification requirements in the  
nomination process.

If you need further information, please call Callie Williams of my staff  
at (501) 324-9789. Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

Stacy Hurst  
State Historic Preservation Officer

SH:clw

Enclosures



ARKANSAS HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION PROGRAM



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Little Rock, AR 72201

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