FHR-8-300 (11-78)

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Dupuis (Edmond) House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 325 Elm Avenue ___ not for publication

city, town Gervais ___ vicinity of congressional district 2nd

state Oregon code 41 county Marion code 047

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
XX building(s)	XX private	XX unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	XX private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	XX yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Lee and Jill Gregg-Sanders

street & number 325 Elm Avenue

city, town Gervais ___ vicinity of state Oregon 97026

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Marion County Clerk

street & number Marion County Courthouse

city, town Salem state Oregon 97301

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined elegible? ___ yes X no

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	XX original site
XX good	___ ruins	XX altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Edmond Dupuis House is an example of vernacular architecture with combinations of Stick-style and Eastlake details. Erected in 1894 by its owner, Edmond Dupuis, the house is occupied and is substantially unaltered from its original condition.

Oriented to the southeast, it fronts on Elm Avenue and parallels Third Street. The City of Gervais is laid out in square blocks which parallel the railroad and run diagonally across the compass. The house is on the south corner of Block 36, Lots 3 and 4. Since its construction next to a business district, the house has survived because the town did not grow. Its neighbors are both homes and business establishments. To the northeast, along Fourth Street are the major buildings of the 1903 brick restoration of the business area of the city. Across Elm Avenue is the telephone office, and to the south a newer car oriented business area. To the west and north along Third Street are homes and gardens. Originally the house occupied the south end of the lot. In 1901, the neighboring lot was added to the property. Since then, 50' has been cut off for a more modern home by the alley facing Elm.

The two-story house is basically T-shaped in plan with a front gabled ell. The balloon-frame walls are supported by a brick foundation. They are faced on the lower story and gable ends on the east, north and south elevations with drop siding and Stick-style detailing. The second floor, except for the north elevation, has embricated shingles interrupted twice by single rows of straight shingles. The stem or north elevation has lower ceilings and roof ridge. The gabled north end has plain cornice and frieze boards and no return. The main roof runs parallel to Elm Avenue and is hipped on the west elevation and gabled on the east elevation. A shed roof protects the east porch, while a hipped roof covers what was originally the west porch. Most windows are one-over-one sliding sash in single frames. A corbelled chimney straddles the ridge in the stem, and in the main section of the house.

The front (south) elevation is dominated by the gabled bay. A one-story, slant-bay protrudes from the bay. It is topped by a flat mansardic shingled roof. A centered double-window on the second story is surmounted by a plain frieze with ornamental brackets over which appears the Stick-detailed pedimented gable with shingled return. The peak of this and the east gables is decorated with a spindled fan. A narrow two-story porch appears to the right of this bay. The turned posts, spindled frieze and sawn brackets were originally connected by a simple square railing. This railing exists on the upper porch but is missing on the lower.

The gable end of the east elevation is identical to that of the south except that double windows appear instead of the slant bay on the lower floor. A recessed porch has similar Eastlake detailing. The railing, however, is missing and a square post has been inserted to support the roof. There are two one over one sliding sash windows and a single door leading to the dining room. An original pantry or storage room, accessible from the house, abuts the porch towards the north end. On the north end, there are two sash windows upstairs, six lights over one. Downstairs, a modern horizontal window has been inserted. The west porch was enclosed for a bathroom and storage perhaps as early as 1903, and an additional porch was added to the old.

The plan of the house includes a central hall with stairs, most of the balusters for which have been destroyed or stolen. There is a large living room on the south side which has been cut by an added closet next to the hall at the back for the furnace. The parlor which could have been the Millinery Shop is on the southeast. The front door has two panels with moulded edges at the bottom, a single horizontal central panel, and a window of colored glass with smaller panes around the edge. Above is a rectangular transom, also of colored

glass and smaller panes in the same pattern around the edge. To the back in the stem is a dining room and kitchen, and on what had been a porch, space for a bathroom and a room for storage. Upstairs the door from the hall to the porch is the same as the one downstairs, without transom. There are two bedrooms over the living room, and one with a closet over the parlor. Down a short flight of stairs at the back of the hall is a large room in the stem, which could have been a workroom for the millinery.

Trim within the house is all mahogany downstairs, including the stair steps, remaining balusters, rails and doors, but all are painted. Each door and window is framed with fluted trim and corners, and there is picture moulding in many rooms. The dining room and kitchen has wainscoting. The window downstairs has been recently sanded preparatory to refinishing, and grain is very fine.

The house is remarkable in that its fabric and exterior form and many details have survived years of neglect and use as a tenement. Some changes should be noted:

1) With the advent of water through the erection of a windmill and storage tank in July 1903, a bathroom must have been added by enclosing a portion of the porch on the northwest side of the stem. The rest of the porch may have been enclosed for storage at the same time. The bathroom fixtures and floor were removed by the last owner, and the new owners intend to expand the bathroom and use the storage area as a utility room. A foundation for this expansion to the northeast has already been laid.

2) The wall between the dining room and the kitchen appears to be an insertion, and could have been done in 1902 when the chimney was rebuilt.

3) The horizontal window in the kitchen is a recent addition.

4) The wooden cresting seen in the historic pictures was of a unique fleur-de-lis pattern and a sample has been found in the house. It will be possible to restore this interesting French touch.

5) The mahogany staircase can be restored using the surviving parts of the banisters in the upstairs hall.

6) The small furnace room and outside oil tank are both recent and removable as the heating problem is reconsidered.

7) The colored lights in the upper sash or transom of the bay window are gone and could be replaced to match the front door.

8) A recent occupant of the house was confined to a wheelchair and the front step was eliminated by a ramp which could be removed.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1894 **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Edmond Dupuis House is one of the finest surviving examples of Queen Anne/Eastlake detailed vernacular architecture in the town of Gervais; once an important shipping point for farm products of the rich French Prairie region. The house is significantly associated with the French-Canadian Dupuis family, pioneer Oregonians and merchants in Gervais since the mid-Willamette Valley town was founded by the Oregon and California Railroad in 1870.

Edward Dupuis, Edmond's uncle, was a stage operator and drove the first scheduled stage service between Champoeg and Salem, beginning in July, 1852. Although little of record remains to chronicle his life, it is known that he kept a store at Gervais for many years. Edmond, also a French-Canadian, was born in Montreal in 1859 and immigrated to Gervais in 1880. He became associated with another French-Canadian pioneer family, the Seguins, through his marriage to Rosa Seguin, daughter of Louis Seguin. Seguin was an early saloon keeper and city councilman in Gervais and it is through him that Edmond got his start in the liquor business.

Edmond and Rosa Dupuis' prosperity was signaled by the building of the house in 1894, which, along with the property, carried a $4,000 mortgage. By 1901 records of the Gervais Weekly Star were kept and revealed regular advertising for Dupuis' Pioneer Saloon which had been acquired from his father-in-law Seguin. A typical ad: "Retail Dealer in File Whiskies, Wine, etc., California wine a specialty. Cool Hop Gold Beer, a pleasant, health-giving drink is kept on tap at all times. Give me a call."

The business district, as defined by the railroad, fronted the line and depot on 4th Street and extended back along Elm Avenue and beyond to hotels. In 1902, a disastrous fire (following a similar fire of 1893) destroyed most of the wooden buildings on Fourth Street. Dupuis' Saloon was rebuilt in brick and reopened on March 4, 1903. It was the largest of four saloons in "wet" Gervais and was the focal point of the large French-Canadian population (members of which still continue to migrate to the area). Tradition has it that the saloon was connected by a confectionary on one side and pharmacy on the other. Both had doors leading to the saloon. Women used the confectionary entrance, while Presbyterian men (a minority in this Catholic town) used the pharmacy. Only Catholic men used the main entrance.

In November of 1901, Edmond Dupuis was elected to the City Council. In 1902 he was reelected and served on the council for the remainder of his life. He had managed the town's baseball team, was delegate from Gervais to the Republican County Convention, and served on the Program and Printing Committee for the Fourth of July which obtained the Honorable P.H. D'Arcy--prominent Salem judge, leader in the Oregon Pioneer Association and Oregon Historical Society--as orator of the day. The windmill and 2,500-gallon water tower which he built in 1903 to furnish water to his house and saloon was the first step in the development of a water system for his neighbors. At the same time the Council, under his direction, took initial steps to obtain electricity for the city from the Aurora Electric Light Company. His public service after October 1903 has yet to be documented.

The prosperity of the city would, with the development of cars, good roads, and food processing plants in Salem and Woodburn, Prohibition, and the closing of Gervais saloons, put the city on a parity with Woodburn, which had long been dry. The city's decline made it into a welfare community, then a center for agriculturally-oriented ethnic groups such as Russians and Mexicans. It is this neglect which allowed the Dupuis House and other historic structures, to remain in a substantially unaltered state.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Union Title Company, Record of Gervais Block 36, p. 2365, 2418, 2449.

Marion County Clerk (Recorder), Deed record: Vol. 35, pp. 253-254. Leander Bellevue to Edmond Dupuis, Lot 4, Block 36, May 9, 1887. Mortgage record: Vol. 30, p. 560, Felix Seguin to Edmond Depuis for $4,000, July 3, 1894.

(see continuation shee

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one (50x100')

Quadrangle name Gervais, Oregon

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	10	508180	4994750	B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification South 50' of Lots 3 and 4, Block 36, City of Gervais, Marion County, Oregon, bounded on the southeast by Elm Avenue and on the southwest by Third Street.

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David C. Duniway

organization | date November 15, 1979

street & number 1365 John St. S | telephone 503/581-2338

city or town Salem | state Oregon 97302

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state XX 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 SHPO | date January 1980

For HCRS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: | date

Chief of Registration

Marion County Clerk, marriage records: Edmond Depuis and Rosa M. Seguin, June 28, 1881; Edmond Dupuis and Mrs. Jennie Rondeau, December 26, 1917; I.A. Rondeau and Jennie (Eugenia) Thitadeau, January 13, 1897.

Probate records, case 4-92, Edmond Dupuis, died intestate, March 23, 1920. Appraisal May 10, 1920, final order January 28, 1921.

Marion County Tax Rolls (State Archives) 1895, Lot 4, Block 36, $8,000 value.

US Census Schedule, Population, Marion County, Oregon, Gervais Precinct. House 159, Edmond Dupuis, etc. (Microfilm , State Library from National Archives).

Sanborn-Perris Co, Insurance map of Gervais, May 1900 (Oregon State University).

Oregon Statesman, Illustrated Annual, 1903, p. 56 (advertisement). 1904: pp. 57-59 (include picture of store with house in background, picture of house and brief biography of Edmon Dupuis).

Prantl, Mrs. Carl. "City of Gervais: 100 years as an incorporated city, 1878-1978" 1978, np (includes accounts of city council, fires, and a picture of Ed. Dupuis at his bar).

Gervais Weekly Star: June 1901-October 1903 (Microfilem, University of Oregon from Oregon Historical Society file)

Ed. Dupuis public service: June 21, 1901, Fourth of July Committee
Aug. 9 and Sept. 9, 1901, baseball team
Nov. 8, 1901, Nov. 7, 1902, election to City Council
Mar. 21, 28, 1902, Republican County Convention
June 19, 26, July 31, Aug. 7, 1903, windmill and water tower
May 15, 22, 29, Oct. 2, 1903, electricity for city June 19, July 10.

Ed Dupuis saloon: Advertisement in each issue
Dec. 27, 1901, theft of liquor
Oct. 11, 1902, loss in fire $600, and use of barn in rear of house
Sept. 25, 1903, tin awning
Nov. 28, Dec. 5, 11, 18, 1902, Jan 9, Feb. 20, 27, 1903, new building, Oct. 2, 1893 cost ($3,500)
July 24, 1903, bartender while ill (appendicitis)

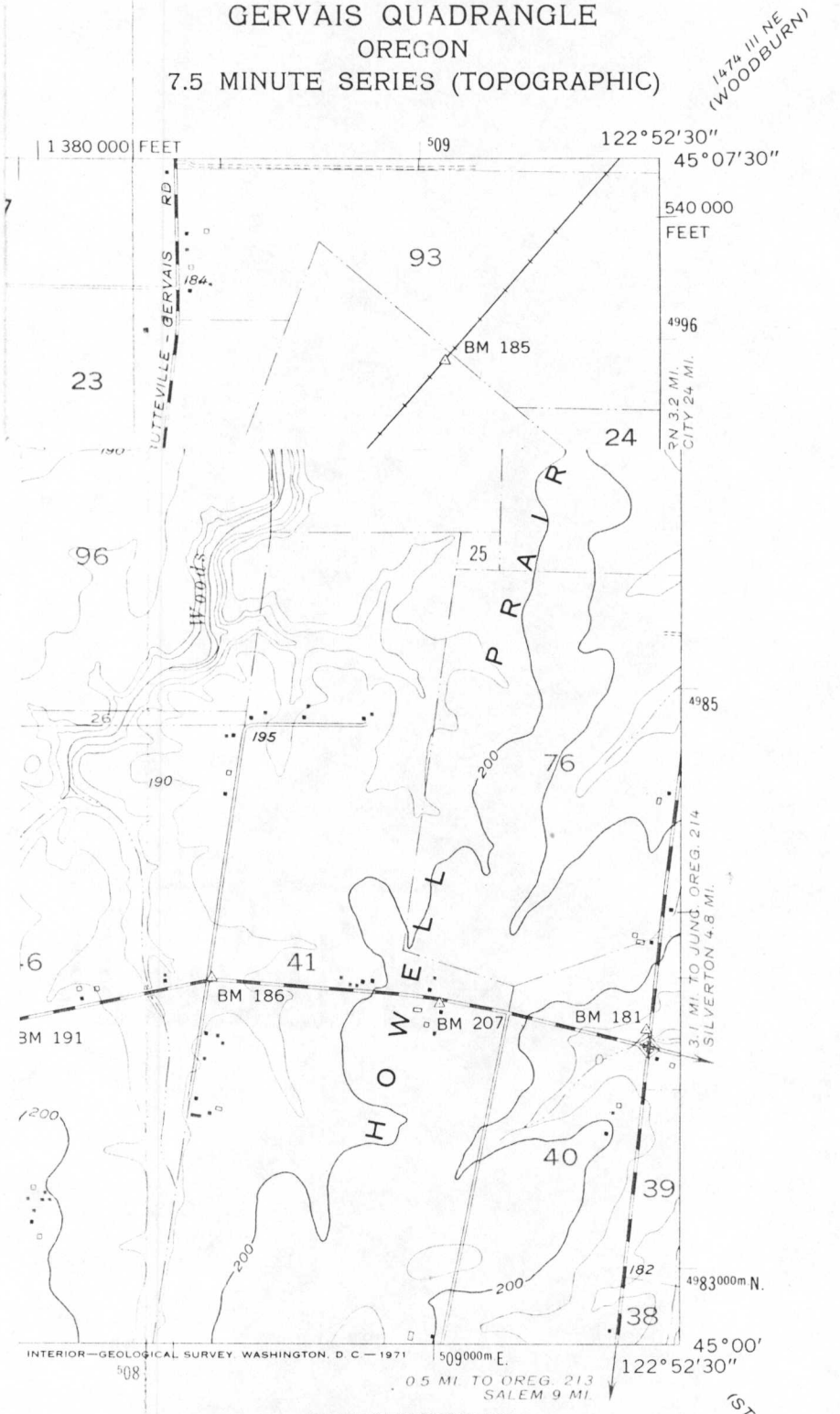
Rosa Dupuis millinery: September 20, 27, 1901, fall opening
Mar. 14, Sept. 5, 1902, trips to purchase millinery
March 27, 1903, opening
April 24, 1903, trip

Chatauqua: July 12, 1901, July 11, 18, 25, 1902.

House: Aug. 1, 1902, painted white and grey
Oct. 17, 1902, Frank Vanderhoff injured while building chimney

Lang, Herbert O. History of Willamette Valley, 1885. pp. 885-886, Louis Seguin

GERVAIS QUADRANGLE
OREGON
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty — Light-duty

Medium-duty — Unimproved dirt

Interstate Route — U. S. Route — State Route

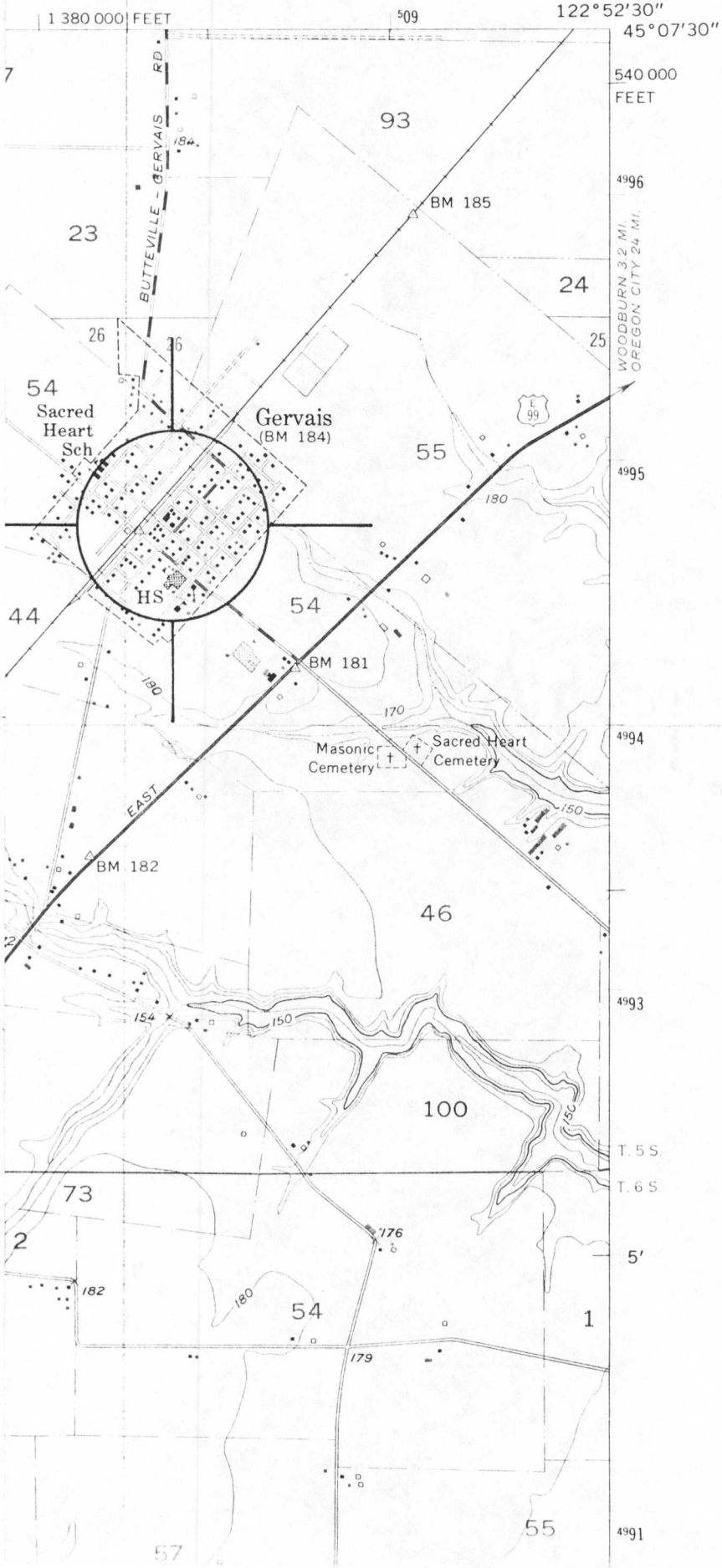
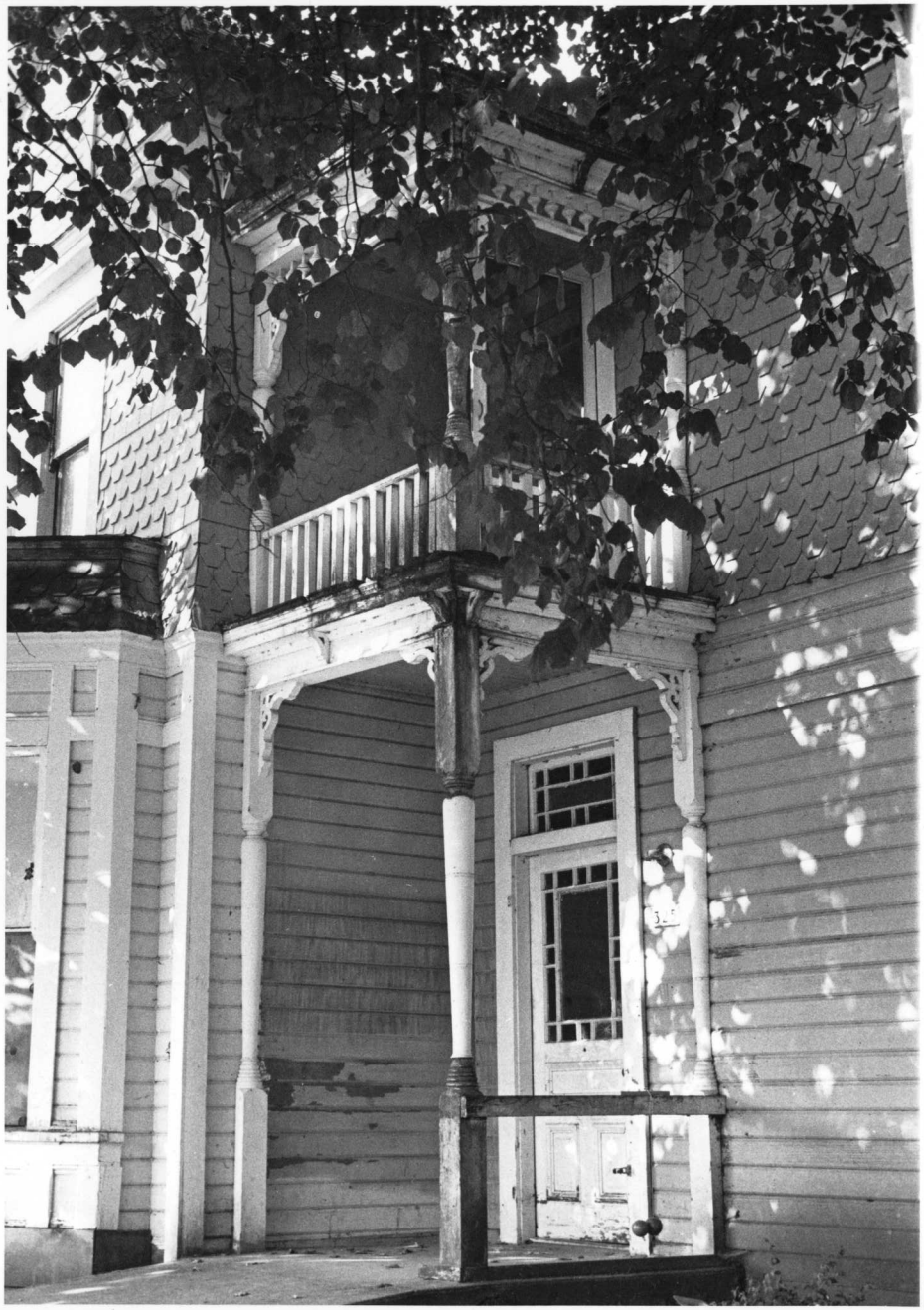
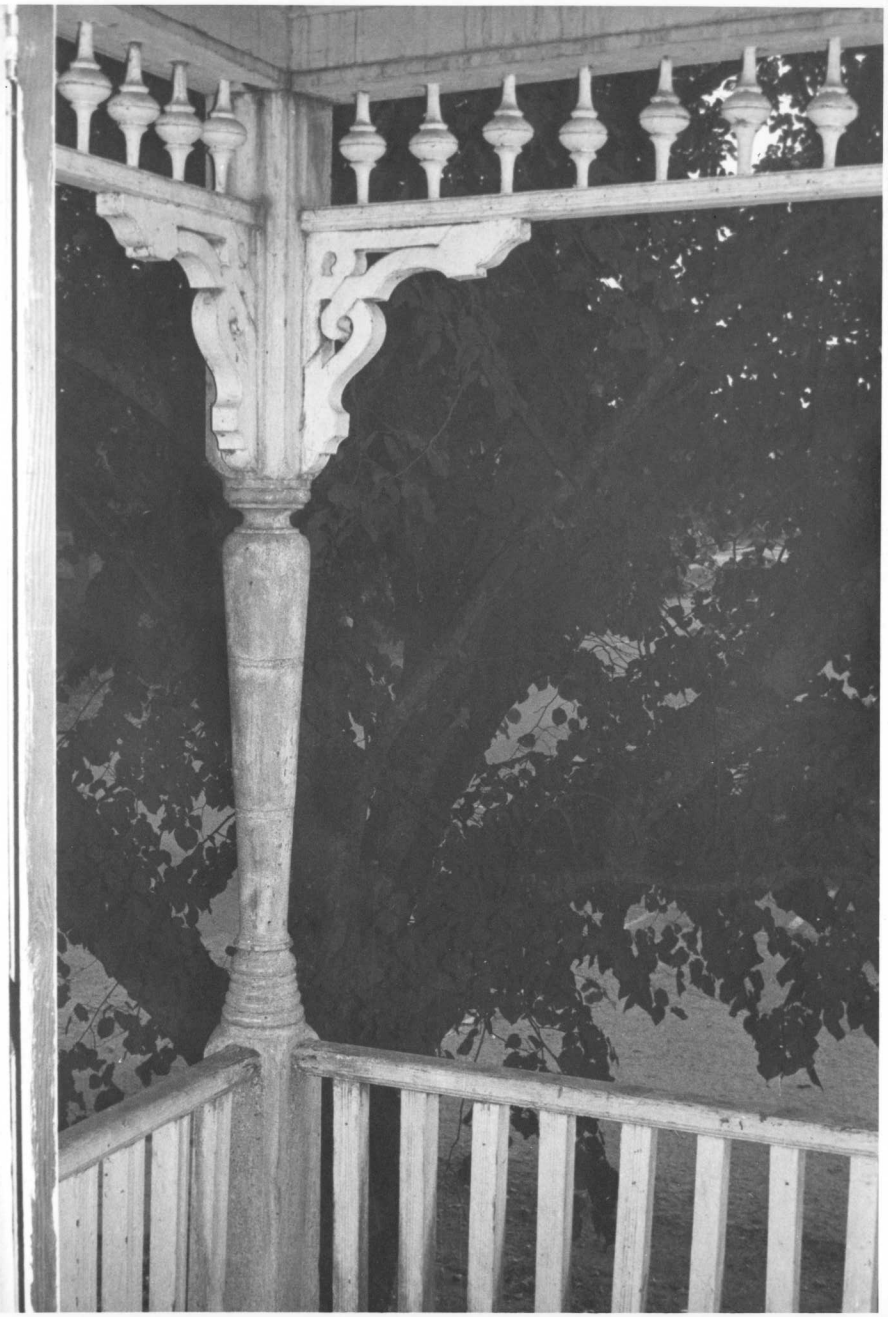
DUPUIS (EDMOND) HOUSE
GERVAIS, OREG.
N4500—W12252.5/7.5

1957
PHOTOREVISED 1970
AMS 1474 III SW—SERIES V892

10/508180/4994750

GERVAIS QUADRANGLE
OREGON
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

1474 III NE (WOODBURN)



Residence of Edmond Dupuis, Gervais, Oregon