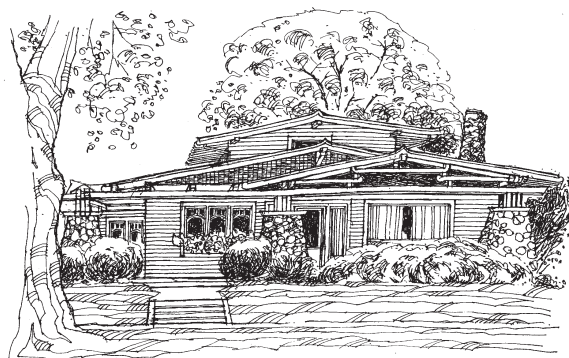


James A. Wood Grocery Store
 445 SW 9th Street **7**
 Style: Italianate • Circa: 1892
 Builder: Unknown



The James A. Wood general merchandise store is a significant example of intact 1890's Italianate architecture in Corvallis. It is the only wooden frame grocery store building remaining in the city before the turn of the century. The store was probably located to attract Willamette Valley and Coast railroad passengers as well as college students, considering its close proximity to both the train depot and campus. Built in about 1892 the building was originally situated on the southwest corner of the lot with a one-story full front porch extending to the sidewalk. The ground floor front bay cabinet window would have been used for the display of goods and produce. The hipped roof has boxed eaves with wooden brackets boasting a rinceau design with branches and leaves. Sometime before 1912 James brother Samuel converted the store building to his home. At this time, a new wrap porch was added along the front and south sides. The one-story wing on the east side is original and is now one of two apartments in the building. Samuel Wood was a noted merchant and minister whose family lived in the house for about 40 years.

Charles & Ibbey Whiteside House
 344 SW 7th Street **8**
 Style: Aeroplane Bungalow • Circa: 1922
 Builder: Unknown



This Aeroplane Bungalow, the only one of its kind in Corvallis, was built in 1922 for Charley's wife Ibbey. The house exhibits strong Japanese influence with some Swiss elements. Bungalow features include massive native river rock porch pillars and chimney, a wrap around veranda, unusual casement window design and a pagoda-like roof treatment with multiple rafter ends. Early, the second story cockpit sleeping porch was enclosed. The house displays remarkable historic integrity both inside and out. The interior showcases a brick fireplace flanked with built-in bookshelves and a seat with a basement wood lift. The giant sycamore trees in front were planted in the 1920's. Charley Whiteside was a prominent member of the Corvallis community and entered the hardware business and later operated Whiteside Motors on the corner of 3rd and Monroe. In the 1940's he joined his brothers Sam and George in the theater business in Corvallis. The Whiteside brothers pioneered the motion picture business in Corvallis operating the Palace Theater, the Crystal Theater, the 1913 Majestic Theater and in 1922, the grand Whiteside Theater at 4th and Madison. The house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2007.

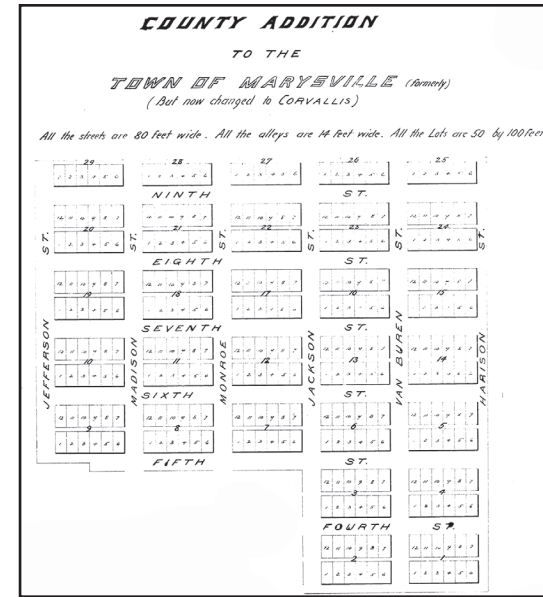
Sidewalk Markers

★	LOCATION	CONTRACTOR	DATE
A	SW Corner: Madison & 8th Street	W.L. Read	1918
B	Front Walkway: Floyd & Zeta Johnson-Bogue House 202 SW 9th Street	F.E.B.	
C	SW Corner: Adams & 8th Street	W.L. Read	1919
D	Front Walkway: James Wood Grocery Store 445 SW 9th Street	S.M. Wood	
E	NW Corner: Washington & 8th Street	W.L. Read	5-1-1918

★ Letters indicate locations of these sidewalk markers on the tour map located on the reverse side of this brochure.

For almost three decades, from the time concrete sidewalks first appeared in Corvallis 1906 to the mid 1940s, contractors marked their work with an embossing stamp. Some of the markers include only the contractor's name. Other markers include the year the contractor poured the sidewalk. Some markers also include the full date (month, day, and year). Each sidewalk marker is an interesting artifact reflecting the growth of Corvallis.

Neighborhood Historic Map



Recorded in full May 8th 1854
 By me A.G. Hovey Recorder and Clerk of the
 Board of County Commissioners for Benton County
www.co.benton.or.us



**SOUTH
 CENTRAL
 PARK**
 Neighborhood
 Walking Tour
 Corvallis Oregon

The Arts Center

700 SW Madison Avenue

Style: Gothic Revival • Circa: 1889
 Builder: Lawrence, Holford & Allyn



Built in 1889, the Episcopal Church of the Good Samaritan is a wonderful example of 19th century gothic revival design. It was built by Lawrence, Holford and Allyn and was originally located on the southeast corner of 7th and Jefferson. The building has a cruciform shape with lancet arch windows and front entry way. Lawrence made un-built designs for a new church for this congregation in 1924 and built their rectory in 1929. Financial difficulties from 1925 into the 1930's prevented erection of a new church, so they remodeled the old church in 1936. Though no known records conclusively link Lawrence to this work, it is highly probable he was involved. Spotty church records indicate that 1936 alterations included the extension of the front of the church, which added four windows on either side of the nave. A chapel was also added on one side to the rear and perhaps the basement. After moving to a new church on Harrison, the old church was secularized on August 27, 1961, and moved to its present site. The former sanctuary area floor and interior wall surfaces were altered when moved and made into an art center. Heavy timber trusses and other original features however still exist.

Jeffreys - Porter House

142 SW 8th Street

Style: Italianate • Circa: 1889
 Builder: Unknown



The Jeffreys-Porter House was built in 1889 by Samuel and Rose Jeffreys and is a classic example of the Italianate style. Rectangular in plan, the house rests on a stone foundation with poured concrete supporting the rear of the house and added garage. The two porches on the east and south sides have nice detailing with posts, diagonal brackets and wood railing balusters. Rectangular projecting bays grace the east and south sides. Although the house is used as office space today, many original interior details remain. Samuel Jeffreys was a lawyer and Benton County Representative to the Oregon Legislature. Johnson Porter was born in 1859 in Corvallis just as Oregon joined the union as the 33rd state. In 1889 he started and managed the first electric light plant in Corvallis. He served as police judge of Corvallis in the 1890s and later served as mayor. Johnson's son Fred and his wife Ida lived in the house after 1913 when Johnson and his wife moved to apartments above the Majestic Theater.

2

Floyd & Zeta Johnson-Bogue House

202 SW 9th Street

Style: Classic Box Foursquare • Circa: 1913
 Builder: Unknown



The 1913 Bogue House is architecturally significant as a very intact example of an early 20th century American Foursquare style. The house rests on a foundation of miracle hollow blocks. The blocks are rock faced with smooth margins. The one story porch extends the length of the main façade and features square posts. Two metal lanterns, probably original, flank the entry door. The glass in the door and the two sidelights is beveled. The most common window treatments are transom over sash windows. Some of the transoms feature leaded glass. The central hipped roof dormer nicely completes the main façade. The sidewalk leading to the main porch has the initials FEB, Floyd E. Bogue. William Bogue, Floyd's father, previously had a house in this location and had it moved to the lot south of the current house prior to its construction. The William Bogue House is no longer standing. Floyd was a cashier at the Benton County State Bank and was a member of the Corvallis City Council. Records show that Zeta Bogue died in the 1918 flu epidemic.

3

John W. Foster House

861 SW Jefferson Avenue

Style: Craftsman Bungalow • Circa: 1912
 Builder: Charles Heckart



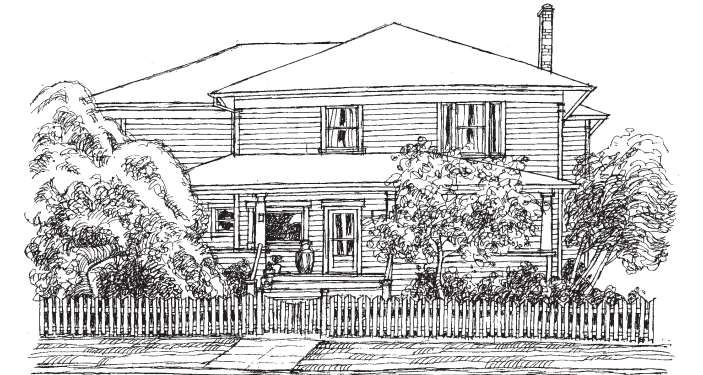
The John W. Foster House is an excellent example of a two-story wood frame Bungalow style built in 1912. The two-story building situated to the northeast of the house is one of the only intact barns (c.1890) left in the area. It was eventually used as a two-story carriage house and stable. Sometime in the teens a one-car auto garage was erected to the northwest of the house. Intact today, the garage sports the original clapboard siding and swinging auto entrance doors. The porte-cochere on the east side was added c.1920. The typical bungalow front porch is accented with the original stained oak door with beveled glass panes and heavy oak dentils. Notable interior features are brown and white floor tiles in front of the fireplace and fir floors. John Wesley Foster, a widely known Benton County citizen was born in 1858. His father, John Foster Sr. crossed the plains with ox teams and his family in 1845 to settle eight miles south of present Corvallis. John Jr. started his own claim and specialized in breeding and raising Durham Cattle. He married Lora C. Alexander, raised two daughters and moved his family into town by 1911. Daughter Ada Foster lived in the house almost continuously from c.1920 until her death in 1983.

4

Buxton-Corrie House

245 SW 8th Street

Style: Colonial Revival • Circa: 1904
 Builder: Charles Heckart & Edward. Buxton

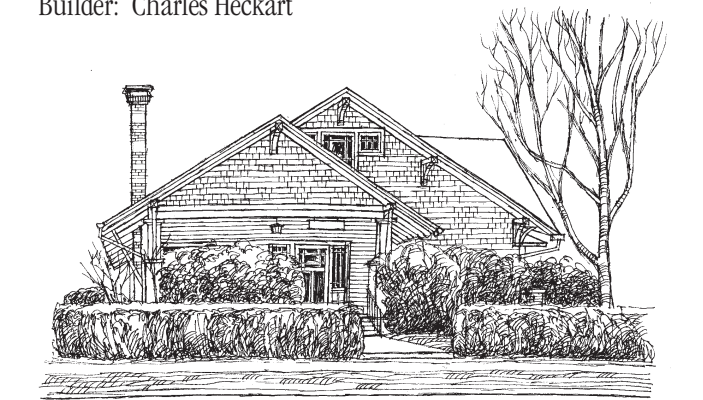


The 1904 Buxton-Corrie House is an excellent early example of vernacular Colonial Revival style. The front porch roof is supported by six classical truncated wood posts. Interior Craftsman varnished oak detailing includes a square post and baluster staircase, a fireplace flanked by built-in settee and wood box and a pantry between the kitchen and dining room with built-in china cabinet, four bins and counters. A closed stairway leads from the kitchen to the second floor maid's room. In 1899, Edward Buxton became a partner in the Central Planing Mills and Box Factory, the largest and best known manufacturing establishment in Benton County. Buxton and Charles Heckart built the house for Buxton who lived in it for one year. The House is more associated with the John Corrie family, owners for 72 years. Corrie, born in Illinois in 1865, moved to Corvallis to escape the extreme weather in Bozeman Montana where he had a wheat ranch. He bought a Linn County farm and devoted his life to farming. His daughter Eva lived in the home until 1983.

John A. Bexell House

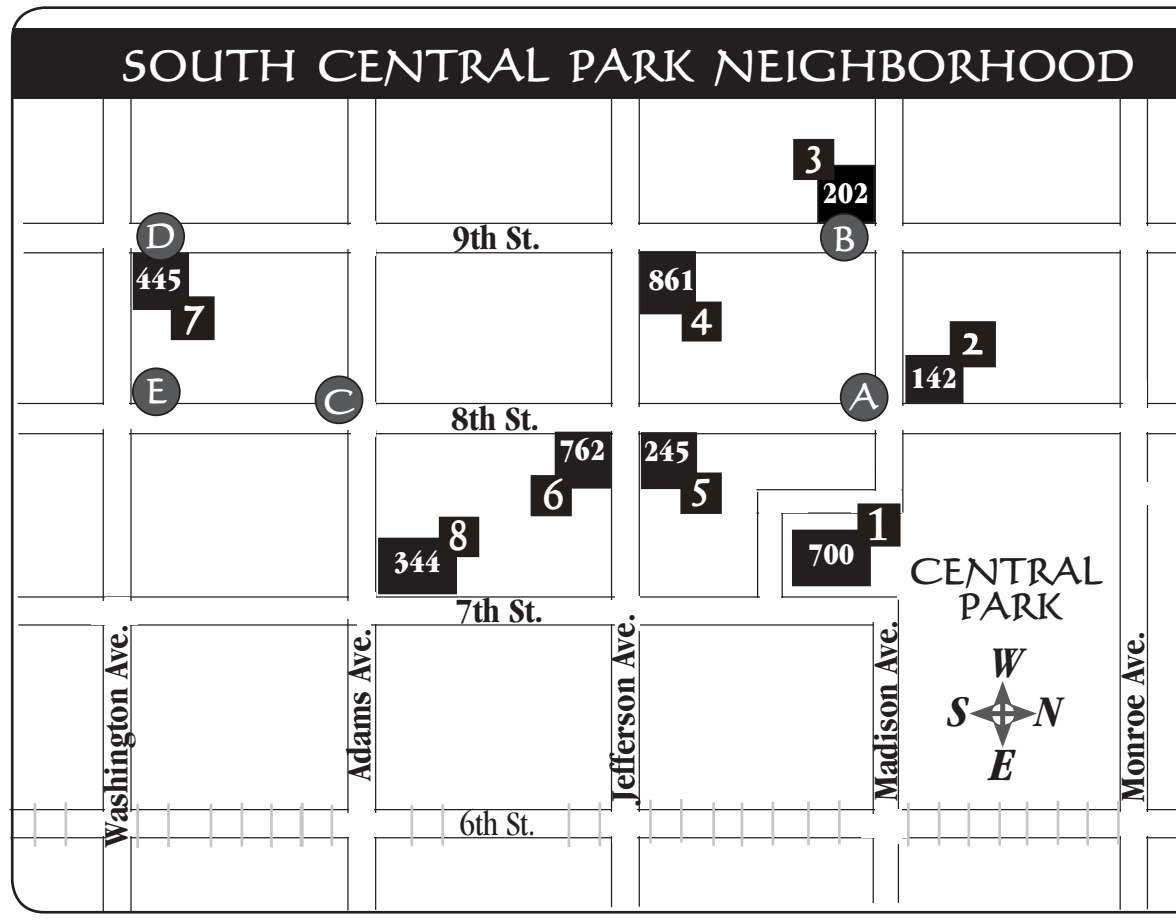
762 SW Jefferson Avenue

Style: Craftsman Bungalow • Circa: 1908
 Builder: Charles Heckart



The 1908 John A. Bexell House is the earliest example of a true Craftsman bungalow in the South Central Park historic neighborhood. Built by Corvallis's best known builder from this period, Charles Heckart, the house is intact and has had few owners. The 1 1/2 story wood frame house has a rectangular plan with two intersecting gable roofs. The house is clad with shingles with decorative knee braces under the wide roof eaves. The hanging bay window on the west is supported by blocky knee braces. The rear elevation has a sleeping porch on the upper story. The exterior door on the west side is original with varnished wood with upper glass panes. Original interior floor plans and design are intact with extravagant use of built-in wood details featuring bookcases, window seats and original kitchen cabinetry. The home was built for John Bexell, born in Bexet, Sweden in 1867. His family immigrated to Iowa in 1881. Bexell was Dean of the Commercial Department of OAC from 1908 to 1931. He was a distinguished educator and author and responsible for the remarkable growth of the School of Commerce.

6



This tour has been designed to be easily walkable in an hour or less. The numbers on the map show the location of each historic house on the tour. Note that houses do not necessarily have to be viewed in this order. Letters indicate where sidewalk markers can be seen (there are many more of these around town).

5