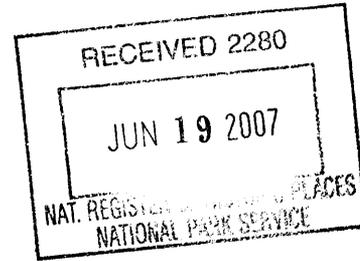


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Whiteside, Charles and Ibby, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

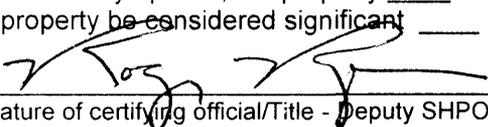
street & number 344 SW 7th Street not for publication

city or town Corvallis vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Benton code 003 zip code 97333

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 nationally statewide X locally.


Signature of certifying official/Title - Deputy SHPO

6-11-07
Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
Action

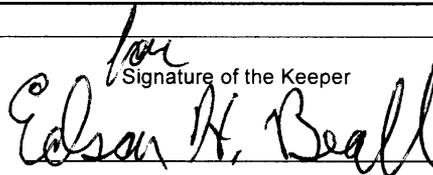
entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____


Signature of the Keeper

8-2-07
Date of

Whiteside, Charles and Ibby, House
 Name of Property

Benton County, OR
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (check as many as apply)

Category of Property
 (check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

- private
- public - local
- public - state
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
1		sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

_____ N/A _____

_____ 0 _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

_____ DOMESTIC: single dwelling _____

_____ DOMESTIC: single dwelling _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions)

_____ LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY _____
 _____ AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: _____
 _____ Bungalow/Craftsman _____

foundation: _____ CONCRETE _____
 walls: _____ WOOD: weatherboard _____

 roof: _____ SYNTHETIC: rubber _____
 Other: _____ STONE, WOOD _____

Narrative Description
 (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

See continuation sheets.

Whiteside, Charles and Ibby, House
Name of Property

Benton County, OR
County and State

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).

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

- 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.

Architecture

Period of Significance

1922

Significant Dates

1922

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B removed from its original location
- C a birthplace or grave
- D a cemetery
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F a commemorative property
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance Within the past 50 years

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite books, articles, and other sources used in preparing the form on one or more continuation sheets) See continuation sheets

- Previous documentation on file (NPS):
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36CFR67) has been requested
 - previously listed in the National Register
 - previously determined eligible by the National Register
 - designated a National Historic Landmark
 - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
 - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

- Primary location of additional data:
- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other

Name of repository: _____

Whiteside, Charles and Ibby, House
Name of Property

Benton County, OR
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 10 478908 4934205
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____

4 _____

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Doug Eaton

organization _____ date Revised May 2007

street & number 344 SW 7th Street telephone 541-753-2946

city or town Corvallis state Oregon zip code 97333

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation sheets

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name Doug Eaton

street & number 344 SW 7th Street telephone 541-753-2946

city or town Corvallis state OR zip code 97333

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 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The 1922 Charles and Ibby Whiteside house is located at 344 SW 7th Street in Corvallis, Oregon. The one-and-a-half-story, airplane-style Craftsman bungalow reflects the finest elements of the bungalow era. With its wide-crossing gables that project like wings, and row of windows on the upper floor, the 1922 house resembles the early biplanes of this period. The roof is low pitched and overhangs a wide porch that wraps along the east and south side with beautiful overhanging tongue and groove soffits. The chimney and porch columns are of native river rock and mix well with the taupe colored cedar lap siding giving it a subtle, earthy look. The roof, along with the decorative wood beams, curved eaves, and rafter ends, gives the house a definite pagoda-like appearance. It has the eclectic Japanese and Swiss elements described in Robert Winter's book *The California Bungalow*. The interior of the house reflects the arts and crafts style with built in cabinetry, closets, and Douglas fir kitchen countertops. There are forty framed windows that provides wonderful light.

The house stands on the northwest corner of 7th Street and Adams Avenue in Corvallis' Central Park neighborhood, amidst homes dating from the late nineteenth century to the 1930s. Central Park is two blocks north, surrounded by three historic churches, two historic homes, and the historic public library. The historic Corvallis train depot, Washington Hall, and two recently restored Oregon State University poultry science and hatchery buildings are a block away, and all listed in the National Register. It is three blocks from the downtown area, which contain many historic commercial buildings, and six blocks from the beautiful Willamette riverfront park. Historic Oregon State University's lower campus and parks begin four blocks to the west. The front entrance of the Whiteside house faces east onto 7th Street and is set back about twenty feet from the sidewalk. The wide parking strips of lawn and rose garden are dominated by two magnificent mature English plane trees. A garden on the south side of the house lends privacy, and a small patio in the back is reached by a driveway bordered by a small river-rock retaining wall added in 1994. Behind the lot on the west-side is a paved alley. The back garden of a historic home faces the alley behind the Whiteside house. The property is in excellent condition with very few alterations since its construction.

The house rests on a post-and-pier foundation. The east (main) facade has three stacked gables. The lower gable overhangs the wide porch at the front entrance. The three concrete steps leading up from the sidewalk and walkway to the porch are original. The porch is supported by three large truncated columns of native river rock. Some of the original stones were missing upon purchase in 1989. Decorative wood joinery above the two right columns expresses the home's Japanese elements. Wood lattice work covers the attic entrance below the second gable where a decorative wood roof bracket and a knee-brace lend support. The knee brace is not original to the house and was added in the historic period for roof support. An original canoe-shaped window box with upturned ends that evoke the house's vergeboards and brackets hangs on the left side of the front entrance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Exterior

The south facade has two gabled roof lines, one over the living room and dining room, and the other over the breakfast room. The front porch wraps around the south-side to the end of the dining room. Two truncated columns, made of the same size and materials as those on the east-side, support the porch.

Two large French doors open to the porch from the living room and dining room. Three decorative wood roof brackets and knee braces support the roof above the breakfast room.

The west facade has an upper gable and a matching smaller one over the back door entrance porch. Curved rafter ends sweep out on the north and south sides of the porch gable.

The north facade has one gable above the back bedroom, and the original river rock chimney. The stones are in poor condition with paint and mortar covering most of the stones, which reflects the degraded stones of the old porch columns. The top story has horizontal roof lines. Curved rafter ends sweep down the south and north sides of the first and second story. In 1997, metal covers were made to cover the many exposed 6"x 6" beam to protect the wood from rain and rot. They have been painted the same color as the wood and blend in well.

The original roof was a rolled asphalt composition built up over the years. It was in very poor condition in late 1989 when water was coming into the house. It was replaced in 1990 with a new insulating ultra blanket of PVC material. Its color, an off-white grey, matches the former roof color well. The new roof is also more suitable for the western Oregon climate.

Fenestration is a marked feature. All windows are original except for three added on the top story when the porch was enclosed. There are fourteen identical casement windows that open outward on the first story, displaying three, small panes in the upper sash, with a unique convex mullion. Two smaller version windows match on each side of the chimney. A large picture window flanks the right side of the fully glassed front door. Two, long rectangular windows are adjacent to the door. The two French doors on the south side have 40 and 24 panes respectively. The upper story has eight casement windows exhibiting a horizontal mullion below three small panes. Other windows accent the house, including six double-hung, and much of the glass and brass hardware are original.

The horizontal exterior of fir lap siding is original, as is the taupe color. A cedar fence on the west and north sides was added in 1989 and replaced in 2005 allowing for a small parking pad. There is no evidence that there was ever a garage built on the property. In 1994, the river rock retaining wall was built along the driveway which ties in with the columns.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Interior

The interior follows the lines of typical a bungalow, with few inside divisions. The front entrance opens into a long living room with a welcoming feeling. A fireplace with smooth and chiseled red brick is flanked by a built-in bookshelf with multi-paned glass doors and a wooden seat that opens to a wood lift from the basement. The living room opens to the dining room via French doors. Both rooms have white oak floors and French doors opening to the south-side porch. Douglas fir floors run throughout the remainder of the house. 1960s linoleum was removed from five rooms in 1990 and 2004 to restore the fir floors. All floor, door, window, and ceiling moldings are painted white. The fireplace mantle was stripped in 2005 and it was discovered that the wood had never been varnished or stained. It is assumed that all the interior trim was originally painted. All walls are painted lath and plaster.

The kitchen in the back of the house was remodeled in 1989 by the previous owners. In 2003, it was restored to the period with Shaker-style cabinetry using some of the original glass knobs found in the basement. Fir countertops, and a vintage farm sink, were installed. Glass cabinet doors reflect the pattern from the living room bookcase. The original door knobs and window fittings are also in place throughout the house. Light fixtures throughout the house are vintage or reproduction, reflecting the Arts and Crafts period.

The breakfast room to the left of the kitchen, with its seven casement windows, captures the southern exposure, making it a favorite room in the house. A small pantry shelf is in one corner. To the right of the kitchen is a hallway with original cabinetry. Off the hall is a bathroom with vintage fixtures and original tub. Two bedrooms with built-in closets and drawers are on each side of the stairway to the second floor. The stairs with Douglas fir risers are enclosed by walls and make a ninety degree turn to the second-story.

The second-story has a bathroom with vintage fixtures and a renovated, period-tiled shower. A walk-in closet was added when the porch was enclosed. The resulting bedroom has five windows affording much light, and is presently used as an office and guest room.

A full, unfinished basement with concrete floors has the original wood lift. The sawdust burner furnace, once converted to oil, was replaced with a gas furnace in 1990. The original copper- and nickel-plated register vents are in place throughout the house.

Alterations and Rehabilitation Efforts

The second-story "cockpit" was enclosed during the 1930s; however, no record of the exact date can be found. More than likely, this was done to add a larger bedroom on the top floor by incorporating the open air porch that was sheltered only by canvas awnings (see historic photo). The western Oregon climate was no doubt harsh on the original floor plan.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

The decorative, supportive knee-braces were attached to roof brackets outside the first-story breakfast room on the southeast side of the house. Identical braces were added on the west and northwest sides of the first-story during the 1930s.

The original roof was four layers of rolled asphalt composition. It was in very poor condition in late 1989, as water was coming into the house. The roof was replaced in 1990 with a new insulating ultra blanket of PVC material. Its color, an off-white grey, matches the former roof color well. The new roof is also more suitable for the western Oregon climate.

Between 1990 and 2004, fir floors in five rooms of the house were restored, after the removal of linoleum installed during the 1960s.

Restoration work on porch soffits was completed in 1991 when the roof was replaced. The rock wall between the two porch columns was not replaced at this time, leaving more porch area. Bringing back the east and south rock walls, however, may be a future project.

In 1992, both bathrooms were restored through the removal of post-historic wood vanities and replacing these with vintage pedestal sinks and toilets. In 1994, a river rock retaining wall was built along the east-side of the driveway, replacing broken pieces of old concrete slabs.

In 1997, a major exterior restoration took place. During this time, many rotted wood beams on the east pergola and south-side were replaced with local fir. The rotted wood sill at the foundation along the south and southeast sides was also replaced due to poor roof drainage and insect damage. The entire drainage pipe system on the house was also replaced with wider diameter, galvanized pipes. The pipes were relocated away from the siding and redirected out to the porch edge. In addition, metal top flashing was installed over the exposed beams to protect them from future rot, painted the same color as the beams. Some of the original stones on the five porch columns were missing when the house was purchased in 1989. It was evident that poor mortaring repair work on the columns had been attempted in previous years. The porch, which had been raised at one point, was brought back to the original level to repair the sills. The columns had to be removed to do this. A master mason used local native river rock to keep the integrity of the original stones. Presently, the rehabilitated porch columns are engineered to code with concrete fill replacing the original dirt. As mentioned earlier, a rock wall that extended between the two right columns was not replaced at this time and is part of an ongoing plan.

As mentioned above, the kitchen was restored to its period style in 2003.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE¹

The 1922 Charles Whiteside House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C. It is significant as an exceptional example of an airplane-style Craftsman bungalow. It is, in fact, the sole example of the style in the city of Corvallis. It is one of two residential homes in Corvallis to be included in the book *Architecture Oregon Style*, and is one of eight in the book *A Pictorial History of Benton County*. The house also appeared in *American Bungalow* in the Family Album section.

Development of Corvallis, Oregon through the 1920s

Located at the confluence of the Willamette and Mary's Rivers, the Kalapuya people first occupied the Willamette Valley south of Willamette Falls. By the mid-nineteenth century, however, the Willamette Valley was the "Eden" for thousands of Euro-Americans who migrated to the Pacific Northwest, including the area now known as Corvallis, Oregon. In 1874, the *Benton County Almanac* described Corvallis as "an incorporated city and county seat of Benton County, located on the west bank of the Willamette River, on a beautiful plateau one and a half miles wide, entirely above high water."² The first official Euro-American land claims in the area were two, 640 acre parcels claimed by Joseph C. Avery in 1845, and William F. Dixon in 1846. Originally named Marysville, Corvallis was renamed by Avery in 1853 to avoid confusion with Marysville, California. Avery is credited with coining the town "Corvallis," a name which he made up by compounding the Latin words for "heart of the valley."

Corvallis was incorporated as a city in 1857, two years before Oregon became a state. Between 1851 and 1868, steamboat travel developed on the Willamette, and Corvallis College (later renamed Oregon State University) became the state's land grant institution. In 1880, a railroad was completed to Corvallis and the city became an agricultural, commercial, and educational center. Water and light plants were also built in the 1880s, and the first telephone was installed.

The growth and emergence of Corvallis as a genuine "college town" characterizes the period between 1900 and 1920. In contrast to the preceding ten years, which saw the population increase 19 percent, due to the panic of 1893, the first ten years of the twentieth century saw the population of Corvallis increase by 150 percent, to 4,442 people. As the first decade of the twentieth century unfolded, Corvallis witnessed the introduction of the automobile and the "bungalow," two innovations that would profoundly affect the future development and appearance of the community. The river, which had played such a prominent role in the life of the community in the nineteenth century, was no longer consequential to the city.

The early 1920s saw extensive development in Corvallis. While there was a thirty-one percent increase in the population in the decade from 1920-1930, most of that population was added to the city in the early twenties,

¹ This section is largely drawn directly from Mary Kathryn Gallagher, "Historic Context Statement: City of Corvallis, Oregon" (Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, 1993).

² As quoted in Gallagher, "Historic Context Statement," 2.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

with the population increasing by 1,500 people in the first three years of the twenties. This new populace boosted home building, especially in the years 1921 and 1922. Much of this building occurred in additions platted during the previous two decades, although older sections of town also saw new construction. Homeowners no longer needed as much land for barns and outbuildings, and reduced their holdings to single lots and sold adjoining lots.

In 1922, there were 125 new residences built. The Charles Whiteside House was one of 35 constructed south of Madison Street in the southwestern section of town. Nineteen buildings were built in the business section, including the Whiteside Theater, built by Charles' two older brothers, Samuel and George. Eight chain stores were also added that year.

The modernism of the 1920s created a restless urge for adventure. The January 1, 1923 local newspaper noted that Corvallis was better supplied in automobiles than any other town in Oregon, except Portland. More new auto service and supply stores were established in 1922 than ever before. The paper also declared Corvallis a poultry center, processing some of the most famous hens in the world and shipping thousands of chicks and eggs throughout the world. The Benton County hatchery was built and now stands restored at a new site just a block away from the Whiteside House on Washington Street. It was the largest hatchery on the west coast. In 1921, Oregon Agricultural College, now Oregon State University, was also, supposedly, the largest agricultural college in the nation.

Charles "Charley" Whiteside

Charles Whiteside was a very prominent member of the Corvallis community. Born in 1891 in Burlington, Iowa, Charles moved with his parents to a farm located south of Corvallis at the age of six weeks. He received his early education in Corvallis schools and later attended nearby Oregon State University. Charles entered into the hardware and automobile business with his brother, Clarence, and Mr. Locke in 1916. In 1917, he entered the military and served as a sergeant in the army air corps until his discharge in 1919 when he returned to the hardware and motor agency business. In 1921, he married Ibbey Green, and together hired a builder from Newport, Oregon to build a house from a California Bungalow plan book. Strikingly sited on a corner lot in the Central Park neighborhood, the house was completed in 1922. Charles and Ibbey lived in the house until 1936, when they moved to East Corvallis.

Charley, as he was known in town, had long been influential in the community. His business activities grew from operating Whiteside Hardware and Whiteside Motors, both located in the downtown area. The Whiteside Theater was built downtown in 1922 by his brothers, Samuel and George. When finished, it was described as the city's most attractive business structure and the grandest theater in Oregon except for the Liberty Theater in Portland. When Charley sold the automobile business in 1940, he leased the adjacent garage property that became the Oregon State Theater on Third Street. By 1947, he became the manager of the Whiteside Theater. In 1951, he built and managed the Midway Drive-In Theater just outside town. His last business was an office center at Fifth and Madison.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Charley Whiteside, T.J. Starker, a local timber baron, and the Lions Club were instrumental in getting a forested area south of Mary's River for the city. Forever, Corvallis will be grateful for Avery Park, named for Joseph Avery, a founding father of the city.

Serving for many years on the city planning commission, Charley saw the community triple in size from a few thousand to more than 20,000 in his later years. He was active in the Corvallis Chamber of Commerce and served as president, as well as other offices for many years. One of his greatest contributions was taking on the local chairmanship in raising funds for Parker Field, the university football stadium.

Charley had another gimmick, which was a favorite of his, called "minute men." This was a group of downtown citizens who he could call at a minute's notice for one purpose or another. Charley would get on the phone and say, "The 'Minute Men' are meeting at such and such place." When they all arrived, they would find an emergency of some sort that needed a combined effort to put across. Frequently, meetings would cost anywhere from 20 to 100 dollars, but they knew the money would be spent for the benefit of the community and that Charley would be the biggest contributor of all.³

In 1959, Charley died of a heart attack on the corner of Third and Madison. Memorialized on the front page, the May 13th *Gazette Times* stated how he "gave it the best he had and that was more than good enough. If there was ever an uncrowned First Citizen it was Charley Whiteside."⁴

The Charles Whiteside house was sold in 1936 to A.E. Pederson, who sold the property to Bernard and Alvina Voigt in 1951. In 1976 Alvina Voigt sold it to Edward Stout, and for two years the house was vacant. Stout granted the deed to Ray Glass and George Reihl in 1978. It was a commercial property for their personal law and architectural offices until 1984. The house was vacant again for four years and was a rental for a year. The current owner, Doug Eaton, acquired the house in 1989 and has been restoring the house to the present.

"Airplane Bungalow"

The California-born, airplane-style Craftsman bungalow is generally recognized as a subset of the Arts and Crafts movement first initiated in England in the mid-nineteenth century. Founders of the movement were looking for solutions to the dehumanizing effects of the industrial revolution. Beautiful objects made of pottery, wood, leather, linen, and other materials were made with pride by craftsmen and brought pleasure to both the user and maker. The Arts and Crafts movement greatly influenced art and architecture in the United States from the nineteenth century well into the twentieth century. The American translations of the Arts and Crafts movement are the Mission and Craftsman styles. Leaders in these styles included Gustav Stickley and Elbert Hubbard, who published magazines like Stickley's *The Craftsman* and Hubbard's *The Philistine*. The new

³ *Gazette Times*, Corvallis, Oregon, May 13, 1959.

⁴ *Ibid.*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

aesthetic they promoted was built around simple, often rustic designs, whose construction celebrated, rather than hid, the work of the craftsman.

Airplane-like styles began to appear in Pasadena, California around 1908-1909. Part of the influence may have come from the Freeman Ford and Gamble Houses built by H. Green and C. Green. They were two of the earliest with second-story "pop-up" rooms. These lofty spaces resembled cockpits, and were often referred to as airplane rooms.⁵ The post-World War I era saw barnstorming groups performing across the country in air shows, piloting their two-winged aircrafts through fancy maneuvers. A variety of this type of house was given the name "Airplane Bungalow," with wide-crossing gables that project like wings, and a row of windows on the upper floor, resembling early biplanes of the period.⁶ By 1912, airplane-style bungalows were common and stayed around through the early 1920s in Pasadena. Kit makers and plan catalogues carried them through the 1920s. An earlier design by Chicago architects William Purcell and George Elmslie for a circa 1912 Cape Cod, Massachusetts residence exhibits airplane-like features. Here, a massive rear second-story overwhelms the first floor. Around the same time, the De Luxe Building Company of Los Angeles revealed a Japanese-inspired design called the "Aeroplane Bungalow." The airplane-style bungalow sprang up elsewhere in the United States, from the Pacific Northwest, to the Midwest, to Florida. Anthony D. King's *The Bungalow: The Production of a Global Culture* (1984) depicts several East and West coast samples unmistakably in the airplane mode.⁷

The airplane-style bungalow has a distinct profile and anatomy. While a careful observer will detect a wide range of real and subtle differences, to most people they all look alike. In plan, the typical house can be divided, front to rear, into three nearly equal sections. The front consists of a living room, often the full width of the residence, and in some instances, a front bedroom as well. The middle contains a dining room, side hall, bath, and a "front" or middle bedroom. The rear includes the kitchen, a back bedroom, back porch (if any), and the ubiquitous breakfast nook. Depending on size and arrangement, access to the upstairs is through the dining room or off the short side hall. The sleeping porch itself varies greatly in size from house to house. Particularly in the large examples, some upstairs, either originally or at a not very late date, have been divided into two ordinary-sized bedrooms. Low ceilings in both the rear, kitchen section, and the upstairs reinforce the low, streamlined exterior profile of the style.

For the average family, the "Airplane Bungalow," both in its heyday of the 1920s and the present, offered maximum living at minimum costs. The sleeping porch, besides its function during hot weather, augmented the one, two, or three downstairs bedrooms. If kitchens tended to be rather small, the breakfast nook alleviated part

⁵ John Ripley, personal communication to Doug Eaton, July 22, 2006.

⁶ Rob Schweitzer, "The Double Cross-Gabled Bungalow," *American Bungalow*, No. 5.

⁷ Most significant, real estate advertisements and plan books remain silent on the name, "Airplane Bungalow." Though certainly an old term, apparently no one used it during the great, but brief, era of airplane-style bungalow construction. When and how the phrase gained currency is still something of a minor mystery.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

of the space problem. Finally, living and dining rooms were relatively spacious, especially compared to some examples of turn-of-the-century, middle-class housing. With an expansive use of oak and other materials, it fulfilled the homey requirements of the Craftsman style and the bungalow house type.

Charles Whiteside's new house appeared in the *Corvallis Gazette Times* on New Years Day, 1923. The Whiteside House is the quintessential airplane-style Craftsman bungalow. Sometimes referred to as a one-and-a-half-story house, the second-story "cockpit" has the typical rectangular shape with rows of three-over-one casement windows. The multiple exposed rafter tails that line the south and north sides of the roof swoop upward, giving the feel that the home is in flight. Standing in the top room looking east through the window feels like being in a biplane, as the low-pitched gable roof slopes out like wings. Other aspects of the house exhibit Craftsman elements, such as built-in cabinetry, closets, and basement wood lift to the seat next to the fireplace.

Summary

Corvallis has a variety of Craftsman-style houses, and several excellent examples are located in the south Central Park neighborhood as is the Whiteside House. The Charles Whiteside House is the only airplane-style bungalow in the city and there are no records showing that another one ever existed in Corvallis. A single-story Craftsman at 2700 NW Arnold Way, in the College Hill West Historic District, has some similarities to the Whiteside House, but this smaller bungalow has a low-pitched gabled roofline and has two truncated porch columns, but of stucco material, not native river rock. Both houses are listed as significant on the city's historic register. The Bexell House, on the same block as the Charles Whiteside House, is a good example of a Craftsman bungalow with a steeper pitched roof and full second-story. The 1922 Charles Whiteside House, however, is a significant example of an airplane-style Craftsman bungalow, and is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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Whiteside, Charles and Ibbby, House
Name of Property

Benton County, OR
County and State

NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Charles and Ibbby Whiteside House is located at 344 SW 7th Street in Covallis, Benton Co., Oregon on Tax Lot 100 in Block 39 of Louisa Irwins Addition, T12S R5W, of the N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$, N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 2 west of the Willamette Meridian.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the nominated parcel include the tax lot historically associated with the Charles and Ibbby Whiteside House.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photographs _____ Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

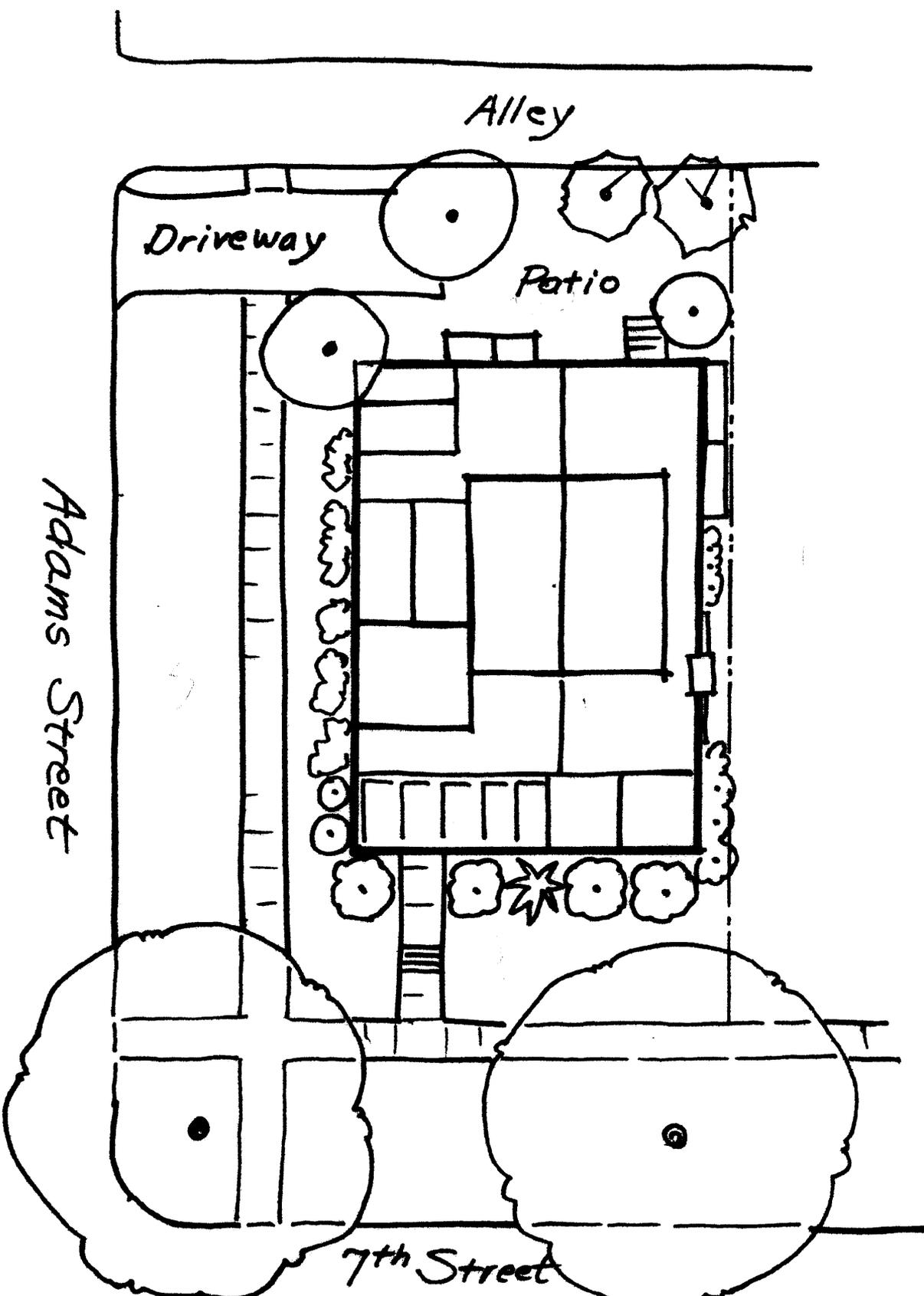
Photographer: Doug Eaton

Date of Photographs: September 2006

Location of Negatives: Digital

Paper and Ink: Epson Premium Glossy Paper and Epson UltraChrome pigmented ink

1. South and east facades
2. Front facade view to northwest
3. North facade and chimney
4. West facade and back entrance
5. Living room, view to north
6. Dining room, view to south pillar
7. Kitchen, view to west
8. First floor bathroom, view to west
9. Second floor bathroom, view to southwest
10. Second floor hallway, bedroom, and closet, view to east



Adams Street

Alley

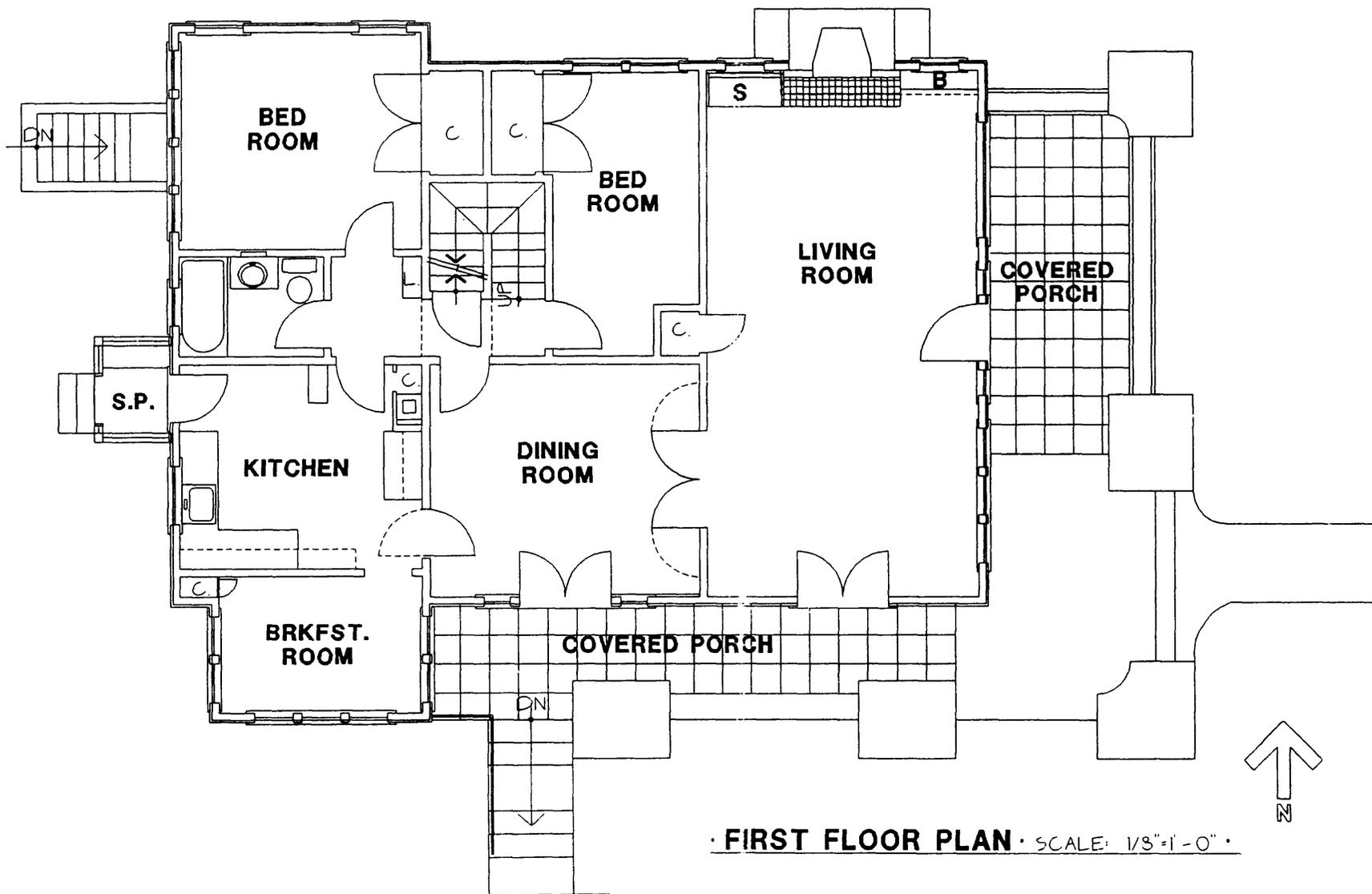
Driveway

Patio

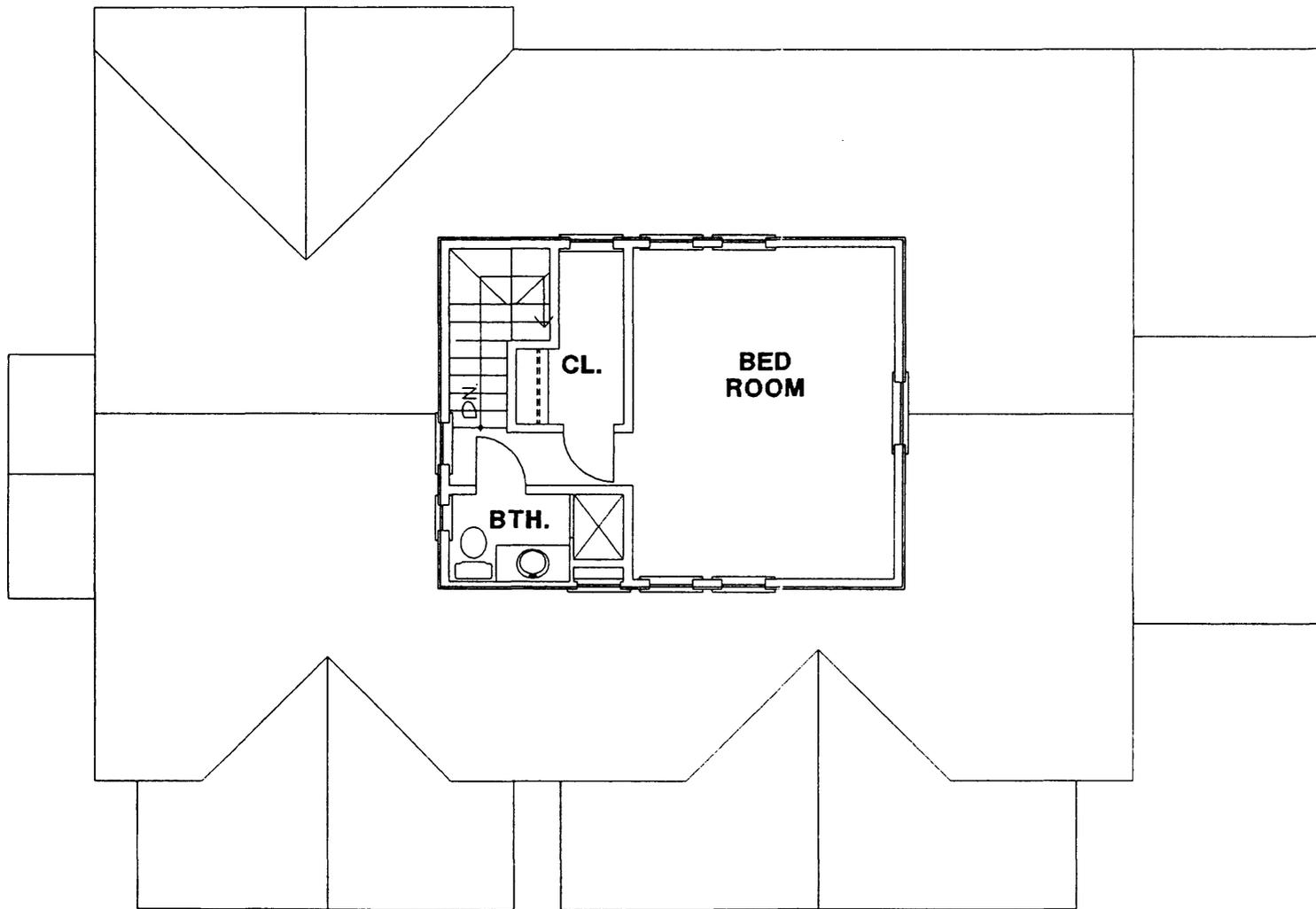
7th Street

344 SW 7th St., Corvallis





• **FIRST FLOOR PLAN** • SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0" •



• SECOND & ROOF PLAN • SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0" •