

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions 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 classification, 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 Ray, Harold Wass, House

other names/site number "Hawthorn Farm"

2. Location

street & number 5611 NE Elam Young Parkway N/A not for publication

city or town Hillsboro N/A vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Washington code 067 zip code 97124

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Hamrick December 15, 1993
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- 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 August M. Lapley Entered in the National Register 12/21/94 Date of Action

Harold Wass Ray Farm
Name of Property

Washington, Oregon
County and State

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling
bed and breakfast inn

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century American
Movements: Prairie School
Arts and Crafts

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls wood: board and batten; brick

roof asphalt: composition shingle
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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The Ray House is a two-story, wood frame dwelling constructed in 1935 for Mr. and Mrs. Harold Wass Ray. The house was designed by Portland architect Charles W. Ertz in an eclectic manner which incorporates elements of several different historic period styles. The building is located on the eastern periphery of the City of Hillsboro on Tax Lot 800 of Hawthorn Farm Industrial Park #3 Subdivision, Section 34, Township 1N, Range 2W, of Willamette Meridian, Washington County, Oregon. The house is in excellent condition, retaining integrity of design, materials, setting and workmanship. It retains its original use as a single family residence.

SETTING

The house is sited on a 5-acre parcel which was originally part of a much larger estate devoted to the raising and racing of thoroughbred horses. Stables, racetrack and related auxiliary buildings were located across Cornell Road to the north of the house. The house is the only extant building associated with the estate. What was originally the private drive to the house, now called Elam Young Parkway (after the original donation land claimant) now provides access to an adjacent industrial park; a small drive just off Elam Young Parkway provides access to the house. A majestic row of poplar trees along the Parkway was planted by the Rays. The current owner, who was raised in Hillsboro, recalls that the pastures and fields were lined with white-washed fences thick with climbing red roses, and that the house was visible from Cornell Road. Subdivisions and industrial park have replaced the fences and roses and the 5-acre parcel which is the subject of this nomination has a thick growth of trees and other vegetation around it obscuring views of the house from both Cornell and Elam Young Parkway.

The old Oregon Electric rail right-of-way (now Burlington Northern) articulates the southern property boundary. Orenco Creek cuts across the northwest corner of the property.

The driveway which enters off of Elam Park Parkway crosses over a small wooden bridge straddling the creek to encircle the house and a swimming pool. The pool, which is not a contributing feature having been added in 1979, is in turn enclosed by a wooden fence. A well-manicured lawn extends from the house to the surrounding buffer of trees which

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include a number of ornamental species as well as apple, cherry, plum, cedar and blue spruce to name only a few. The area enclosed by the drive also contains a number of mature plantings including maple, cedar and apple trees, and a large laurel hedge. Remnants of a formal garden are located just to the east of the house.

EXTERIOR

The two-story Ray House is oriented to the north toward Cornell Road. It is rectangular in plan with a one-story gabled projection off the west (side) elevation, and a one-story, hip-roofed wing projecting off the southeast corner (housing a garage, pump room, "maid's" room, and storage room). The house rests on a concrete foundation and has a full basement. The moderately pitched, truncated hip roof covering the main volume of the house is sheathed in composition shingles as are the above-noted projections. Deep eaves are accentuated by simple decorative brackets, regularly spaced around the building. A massive, corbelled, brick endwall chimney is located on the west elevation of the building; a somewhat smaller brick chimney is located on the east elevation of the main volume.

The first floor of the house is sheathed in brick in a regular running pattern which was originally white washed. The second floor, which projects slightly above the first, is sheathed in board and batten siding. The floor line between the 1st and 2nd stories is delineated by a large, hand hewn beam which, like the eaves, is adorned with small decorative brackets. According to the current owner, this beam, as well as those found at the entry porch and in the interior, were salvaged from a nearby barn.

Windows are predominantly six-over-six double-hung sash with simple surrounds. Second floor windows are flanked by louvered wood shutters. A polygonal bay window projects from the south elevation of the building's main volume.

The bilateral symmetry of the building is anchored by the handsome, central entrance on the primary facade. The entry is slightly recessed and articulated by a projecting shed-roofed hood with decorative brackets supported by hand hewn posts and lintel. A single heavy, paneled wood door is flanked by leaded-glass side lights, each with a panel below. The original screen door with wood frame and a simple pendant light are still extant. The porch stoop is concrete which has been scored and painted to simulate tile.

French doors on the primary facade (to the west of the main entrance) provide access to the living room. Two secondary entrances are located at the rear of the building: one provides access to the kitchen/pantry area on the 1st floor and the second provides access to the basement.

The only major alteration to the exterior of the house is the addition of composition roof material.

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INTERIOR

The spatial arrangement of the Ray House remains intact as built. The first floor consists of four main rooms: living room, dining room, bedroom (with adjoining bath), and kitchen. There are three bedrooms--each with adjoining bath--a sunroom, and a large dressing room with shower on the second floor. The basement consists of several large unfinished spaces which are used predominantly as storage and laundry facilities.

With the exception of the bedroom which is carpeted and the kitchen, floors throughout the public living spaces on the first floor consist of random width, pegged oak boards. The original kitchen vinyl has been covered over with linoleum. Second story floors consist predominantly of 2 1/4 inch oak; the master bedroom has been carpeted and the sunroom floor retains its original vinyl tiles. Doors throughout the interior consist of the three-panel type common to the period.

The original, simple flush wood cabinetry remains in the kitchen. And the original wall-mounted light fixtures have been restored. The original linoleum countertops have been replaced with ceramic tile. And although most of the original appliances have long since been removed the current owner has saved the old ice box although it is not in use.

The most notable interior features of the house include the handsome, pegged oak flooring on the first floor; an imposing floor to ceiling fireplace in the living room; hand hewn beams in the living room ceiling a portion of which is vaulted; heavy, hewn lintels at the openings between the foyer and the living room, the foyer and the bedroom, and the foyer and hallway; and between the living room and the dining room; a handsome open stairway to the second floor; and the many original light fixtures.

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.)

Property is:

- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Agriculture
- Commerce
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1935-1943

Significant Dates

1935

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Ray, Harold Wass (1884-1969)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ertz, Charles W., architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Washington County Planning Department

Harold Wass Ray Farm
Name of Property

Washington, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 4.8 acres

Hillsboro, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	1	0
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5	0	6	1	9	0
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5	0	4	1	6	9	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

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Zone Easting Northing

4

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 See continuation sheet

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 Dana Koler and Julie Koler

organization Koler/Morrison Planning Consultants date August 1, 1993

street & number 2420 E Lee Street telephone (206) 324-4381

city or town Seattle state Washington zip code 98112

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

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Mr. and Mrs. Val Cady

street & number 5611 NE Elam Young Parkway telephone (503) 681-9802

city or town Hillsboro state Oregon zip code 97123

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. 470 *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, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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SHPO SUMMARY

The country estate of Harold Wass Ray easterly of the city limits of Hillsboro, Oregon was designed by Portland architect Charles Ertz and constructed in 1935. The focal point of the historic holding known as "Hawthorn Farm" is a rise of land approached from a long drive south from NW Cornell Road. Encircled by its drive, the house presents its front to the north, and its private face overlooks former Oregon Electric Railway right-of-way and Orenco Creek extending to meet Rock Creek on the south. Riparian vegetation skirting the building site on the northwest and mature conifers and fruit trees in the developed landscape screen from view a housing subdivision and industrial park that have grown up to the north of the property in the past 30 years. Because of its intact immediate setting and undeveloped viewshed over marginal land to the south, however, the nucleus of the suburban estate is generally well preserved. Historically, the farm was developed for breeding of thoroughbred horses. The stables and race track were located at a remove, on the north side of Cornell Road. The nominated area of just under five acres is the entire tax lot presently associated with the house. A swimming pool constructed in 1979 is counted a non-contributing feature of the area.

The Ray House is a free interpretation of Prairie School design with overtones both eclectic and regional. It meets National Register Criterion C as a notably well preserved example of residential architecture showing the revival of interest in vernacular buildings which inspired modern country houses in the environs of Portland in the 1930s. In part, the focus of attention on functional and economical farmhouse architecture of the settlement period was aided by committee work of the Oregon Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. In an appreciation of early buildings in western Oregon co-authored by Glenn Stanton and Walter E. Church about 1930, it was observed that the use of board and batten siding had been revived in a number of current projects. Charles Ertz's house for wealthy industrialist Harold Ray appears to belong to this phenomenon.

The house is a two-story rectangular volume with truncated hip roof that is flanked by single-story wings on either end. Its footprint is roughly 30 x 70 feet. A perpendicular garage attachment at the southeast corner is roughly 20 feet square. The board and batten-

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clad service wing on the east is hip-roofed; the brick-faced west wing is gabled. In its main volume, the house is finished with brick on the ground story and board and batten cladding on the upper story. With this strong horizontal division, the encircling band of windows abutting the eavesline, and the roof overhang carried on outriggers, the house subtly evokes architecture of the Prairie School. A simple shed-roof portico centered on the north facade, along with the siding, is a vernacular note. A flat-arched Palladian window, double-hung window sash having six-over-six lights, louvered shutters, and a polygonal bay clad with boards and battens are varied eclectic touches. The brick chimney on the east end wall is a broad, unarticulated shaft in the modern vein. The whole of the exterior was white-washed historically, a treatment calculated, insofar as the brick was concerned, to heighten the appearance of age and tradition.

The well-appointed interior is a modern evocation of Spanish Colonial Arts and Crafts featuring the high contrast of plaster wall finish with dark stained, hand-adzed archway lintels and ceiling beams on decorative corbels. In the living room, a novel floor-to-ceiling stripped chimneyfront of brick has a rusticated stone firebox surround. Pegged oak flooring and a fine open staircase are among the other noteworthy craft details.

The property is proposed for nomination also under Criterion B for its association with Harold Wass Ray (1884-1969), a prominent figure in the packing industry and Oregon horse breeding circles. With his father, Albert Ray, he expanded a Portland area hops and wool brokerage firm known as Ray and Son to encompass food processing at Hillsboro in 1920. In due course, after the death of the senior Ray, the cannery was operated under the banner of Ray-Maling and supported a major payroll in the Hillsboro area. Eventually Ray-Maling expanded on a regional scale to plants in Woodburn and in Washington's Yakima Valley. The company was noted for timely introduction of technological advances that kept the plants competitive over the long range.

For a time in his youth, beginning in 1890, the Ray and his family had lived on Sauvie Island, site of the early Oregon racetrack commenced in the 1850s by thoroughbred-horse owner James Bybee. Whether the Bybee legend was at the root of Ray's serious pursuit of horse breeding in later life is not known, but Ray acquired his acreage outlying Hillsboro in 1933. There he commenced stabling a

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string of prize-winning race horses and became the first licensed thoroughbred breeder in Washington County. In 1936-1937, he backed development of Portland Meadows, Oregon's premier racetrack.

Charles W. Ertz was trained in architecture at Oregon Institute of Technology and by early association with senior architects such as Emil Schacht and Joseph Jacobberger. He worked independently in the 1920s and early '30s before forming a partnership with Tom Burnside in 1935. Subsequently, he moved to Beverly Hills, California to continue the practice of architecture. Burns was left in charge of the Portland office. Seventeen buildings by Ertz or Ertz and Burns have been documented in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory of 1984. Of these, six are residences, and Ertz's own house in Lake Oswego, which he occupied from 1928 to 1935, is among them. All of the houses in this body of documented work were adaptations of traditional styles, including Tudor, Mediterranean, English Cottage and Colonial idioms.

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The Harold Wass Ray House, constructed in 1935, is locally significant under criterion "B" for its association with Ray who played a prominent role in the development of the statewide food processing industry, and for his role in the expansion of the thoroughbred race horse industry. The building is secondarily significant under criterion "C" as an exceptionally well-preserved and interesting example of the work of Portland architect Charles W. Ertz.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Harold Wass Ray was born in Corvallis, Oregon on May 1, 1884, the son of Albert J. and Harriet A. Ray. His father, Albert (1858-1921), was a native of Fontanelle, Nebraska, immigrating with his family to Corvallis at the age of 17 in 1875. Between 1875 and 1882 Albert Ray was involved in the growing and marketing of hops in Benton County. In 1882 he married Harriet A. Wass of Newport, Oregon. At the time of his son Harold's birth in 1884 Albert was in the grocery and wholesale business in Corvallis and later helped to organize the city's first telephone company.

In 1890 the family moved to Sauvies Island where they established a dairy farm. During this period Albert Ray became the first person to market and distribute bottled milk in the Portland vicinity. In 1894 Albert purchased an interest in the J. M. Russell Company of Portland, merchants in "pelts, hides and wool", and moved his family to the Hillsdale area (Ray's Crest) in 1895. Albert managed the company between 1894 and 1902 and sometime prior to 1907, he purchased full interest in the company and renamed it the "Ray and Son Company." According to the 1910 Portland Directory the company's primary interest was commodities of "hops and wool."

It is likely that the seeds of entrepreneurship were planted in Harold Ray at a young age through the various activities of his enterprising father. The first reference to Harold Ray in the business world is in the 1904 Portland City Directory, where he is listed as a clerk at J.M. Russell and Company, with his "beds" at the family home in Hillsdale. By

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1910 Harold had become one of the principals of the firm and assumed the presidency in 1918. In that same year Bertrand Essex Maling purchased an interest in the firm of Ray and Son.

The market for wool was strong during this period due to the demand for uniforms and other clothing during World War I; however, it fell off dramatically after the war, as did the hops business with the advent of prohibition and changes in brewing a number of years later. Ray and Son remained active in the buying and exporting of hops until 1930. It is not known what impact the decline of the wool industry had on the business.

The expansion of the firm into the food processing business took place in 1920 when it built its first cannery on West Baseline Road in Hillsboro, Oregon. Referred to in 1920 as the Ray and Son Company cannery, the name was changed to Ray-Maling in 1921 following the death of Albert Ray.

Initially built at a cost of \$60,000, during the first six years of operation it increased in size and production. By 1927 the cannery covered an area of approximately one and one-half city blocks, processed over 2500 tons of fruit and vegetables annually, and employed over 400 people during its peak season making it the largest canning facility in Washington County. The cannery closed in the 1970s but many of the original buildings are still extant.

Prior to 1928 the significance of the Ray-Maling Cannery was at the local level where it made a major contribution to the economic profile of both Hillsboro and Washington County. In 1929, however, Ray and Maling made a significant technological advance by becoming the first cannery west of the Mississippi to implement the newly developed Birdseye method of quick-freezing fruits and vegetables.

Between 1918 and 1924, Clarence Birdseye (1886-1956) developed the quick-freezing method of preserving fresh food--first used on fish in 1921. Birdseye formed the General Foods Company of Gloucester, Massachusetts in 1924 to process, market and expand the new industry. The Massachusetts cannery remained the only processing facility of its kind in the United States until May of 1929, when the Ray-Maling cannery adopted the technology. It remained the only quick-freezing plant of its type west of Mississippi until 1935, processing in excess of 4000 tons of material during its peak years. Most of the frozen produce was shipped east for distribution. This was due in part to the lack of refrigerated storage and display cases locally which were necessary to market the product. In addition, freezers were not readily available to local consumers. The Great Depression slowed sales of both display cases and refrigerators, and it wasn't until 1935-36 that local markets were capable of taking advantage of the Ray-Maling cannery frozen products.

In 1929 Ray and Maling further expanded their Hillsboro operation to include vacuum processing of cans, a new technology enabling the canning of fresh fruit and vegetables without steam cooking. Although the Libby-McNeill canneries in Portland and Salem may have implemented this technique a year prior to Ray and Maling, the latter's role as a leader in the advancement of new technologies in the food processing industry remains significant.

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In 1927 Ray built a cannery in Woodburn, Oregon at a cost of \$258,000, and in 1935, with Maling, expanded the facility to process quick-frozen fruits and vegetables. According to the State of Oregon Labor Statistics for 1943, the Woodburn plant was the largest food-processing facility in Marion County. It was sold in 1943 to General Foods.

Ray and Maling also built an apple-processing plant in Yakima, Washington in 1928. While this was significant as an extension of the influential company and its impact on food-processing regionally, the Yakima plant never implemented the quick-freezing processes developed at the Hillsboro and Woodburn sites.

Ray purchased the subject property in 1933 for \$10,000 and subsequently commissioned Portland architect Charles W. Ertz to design a house. The house was the focal point of a much larger estate (some sources indicate Ray may have called it Hawthorn Farm) which Washington County historian Robert L. Benson described as "a show-place...where fashionable Portlanders gathered to watch horse races" in the grandstands overlooking the track. At one point Ray stabled as many as 25 of his thoroughbred horses here, making it one of the largest thoroughbred breeding and training facilities in the Northwest.

Horse racing and breeding have played an important role in Oregon's history since the 1850s when it was a focal point for community gatherings and pioneer entertainment. From the inception of state and county fairs, to holiday events or weekend gathering of neighbors, horse racing may very well be considered the earliest form of general entertainment not directly associated with church or school functions. By the 1870s, breeding was becoming increasingly the realm of the gentlemen farmer, but racing continued to be enjoyed at all levels. It is in this specific aspect of gentlemen-farmer and horse-breeder as racing enthusiast that Ray is significant.

In 1932 Ray purchased the famous German thoroughbred champion, Mio d-Arezzo, which he allegedly smuggled out of Germany disguised as a draft horse. Between 1931 and 1943, this stallion sired a long string of thoroughbreds for Ray's stables and western racetracks including the equally famous Mioland, who reportedly was one of the first thoroughbreds in history to win over one million dollars. He was much sought after by horse enthusiasts around the country including Bing Crosby's trainer.

The *Hillsboro Argus* reported on June 14, 1934 that "H.W. Ray is shipping a string of nine race horses from his Hawthorn Farm near Hillsboro to the Longacres track at Seattle for the northwest meet which begins June 28th and lasts 60 days. After the meet there the horses will be sent to California and Texas for the racing season." Ray's thoroughbreds became well known throughout the western states during the 1930s as his stables grew. In 1941 he sent a string of 11 horses to Longacres, accompanied by their trainer H.C. Fear, four stable hands and jockey Joe Martin of California.

Ray was also a backer of the development of Portland Meadows between 1936 and 1937 and his horses ran there for many years. According to the Oregon State Stallion Registry, Ray was the only licensed thoroughbred breeder in Washington County during this period, and one of only four in the state.

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Charles W. Ertz was born in Crockett, California in 1887. He came to Portland with his family in 1903 where he attended public schools and later the Oregon Institute of Technology. Although Ertz worked for several prominent architects in his early career, including Lewis M. Dole, Emile Schacht and Joseph Jacobberger, most of his 40-year career was as an independent practitioner.

In 1935 Ertz formed a partnership with Tom Burns. Ertz subsequently moved to Beverly Hills, California where he opened an office, leaving Burns to manage the Portland office. Ertz continued to work until the 1970s. He died in Beverly Hills in 1979 at the age of 81.

The subject house is one of only a handful of residential buildings in the Portland metropolitan area which were designed by Ertz. Although a job list was not available for the purposes of this analysis a number of his buildings are included in local inventories and served as the basis for the following discussion.

There are 17 Ertz buildings (some in association with Tom Burns) included in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory. Of these buildings six are single family residences. The Lake Oswego Inventory contains one Ertz designed dwelling (Charles W. Ertz Residence/1650 North Shore Road), which was his primary residence from 1928 to 1935. In addition to the above-noted dwellings the subject building is the only other known Ertz-designed dwelling in the greater metropolitan area. All of these buildings were designed in one of the Historic Period styles: his personal residence in Lake Oswego was designed in the Tudor Revival style in 1928; the Portland houses consist of one English Cottage style design, one Colonial Revival, three Mediterranean, one "Chalet" style house; and, in Hillsboro, the Ray House, designed in a fanciful interpretation of the Tudor and Colonial Revival traditions.

The array of styles represented in Ertz' Portland-area work reflects broader trends. Rosalind Clark writes in *Architecture Oregon style*, "Between the wars, architects began to design buildings in various historic styles to suit the needs and tastes of different clients. One architect could conceivably be designing in Colonial, Spanish Colonial Revival, or Tudor houses, and an English cottage, at the same time, and possibly in the same neighborhood." Clark writes, "The facility required to design in assorted historic period styles came in part from the Beaux Arts academic tradition which was adopted by most American schools of architecture by the turn of the century...Architects with their more sophisticated training, were also very interested in demonstrating their abilities to apply correct historic details to new buildings, and welcomed the opportunity to design in a variety of styles."

Ms. Clark goes on to say that "Clever architects sometimes combined elements from different historic periods to produce attractive eclectic designs that are difficult to categorize by style." This is certainly the case with the Ray House. Here Ertz has combined a number of different elements--heavy hand hewn beams and detailing reminiscent

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of medieval-inspired styles, the symmetry of classical designs, board and batten siding and massive chimneys evocative of rustic traditions --in a holistic design which is at once visually appealing and functional while at the same time invites the viewer to step through the looking glass into a world of hounds, foxes and English tweeds.

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Ray, Harold Wass, House ("Hawthorn Farm"), 1935
5611 NE Elam Young Parkway
Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon

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6/16/21 pg. 1, c. 2
4/14/32 pg. 1, c. 4
6/14/34 pg. 8, c. 8
7/12/34 pg. 1, c. 5
4/11/35 pg. 1, c. 4
5/23/35 pg. 1, c. 2
5/28/41 pg. 1, c. 1
3/8/34 pg. 1, c. 6

Hillsboro Independent

4/23/26 pg. 1, c. 2
5/13/27 pg. 1, c. 4

Oregon Journal

6/28/43 pg. 1, c. 4

Oregonian

6/1/32 pg. 4, c. 1

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

Ray, Harold Wass, House ("Hawthorn Farm"), 1935
5611 NE Elam Young Parkway
Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon

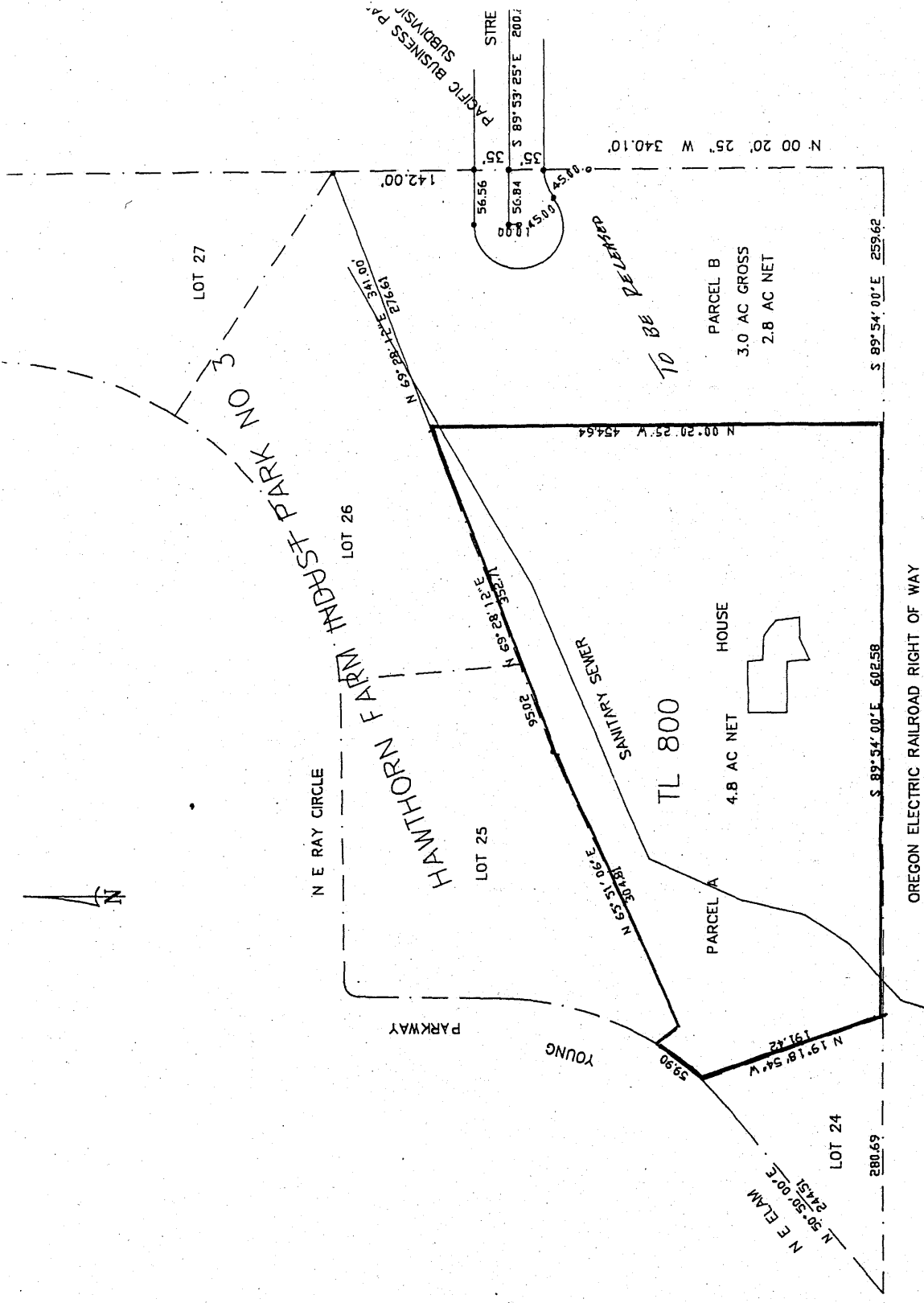
BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated area is located in Section 34, T.1N., R.2W., Willamette Meridian, in Washington County, Oregon. It is identified as Tax Lot 800 ["Parcel A"] of the Hawthorn Farm Industrial Park Number 3 subdivision at said location.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

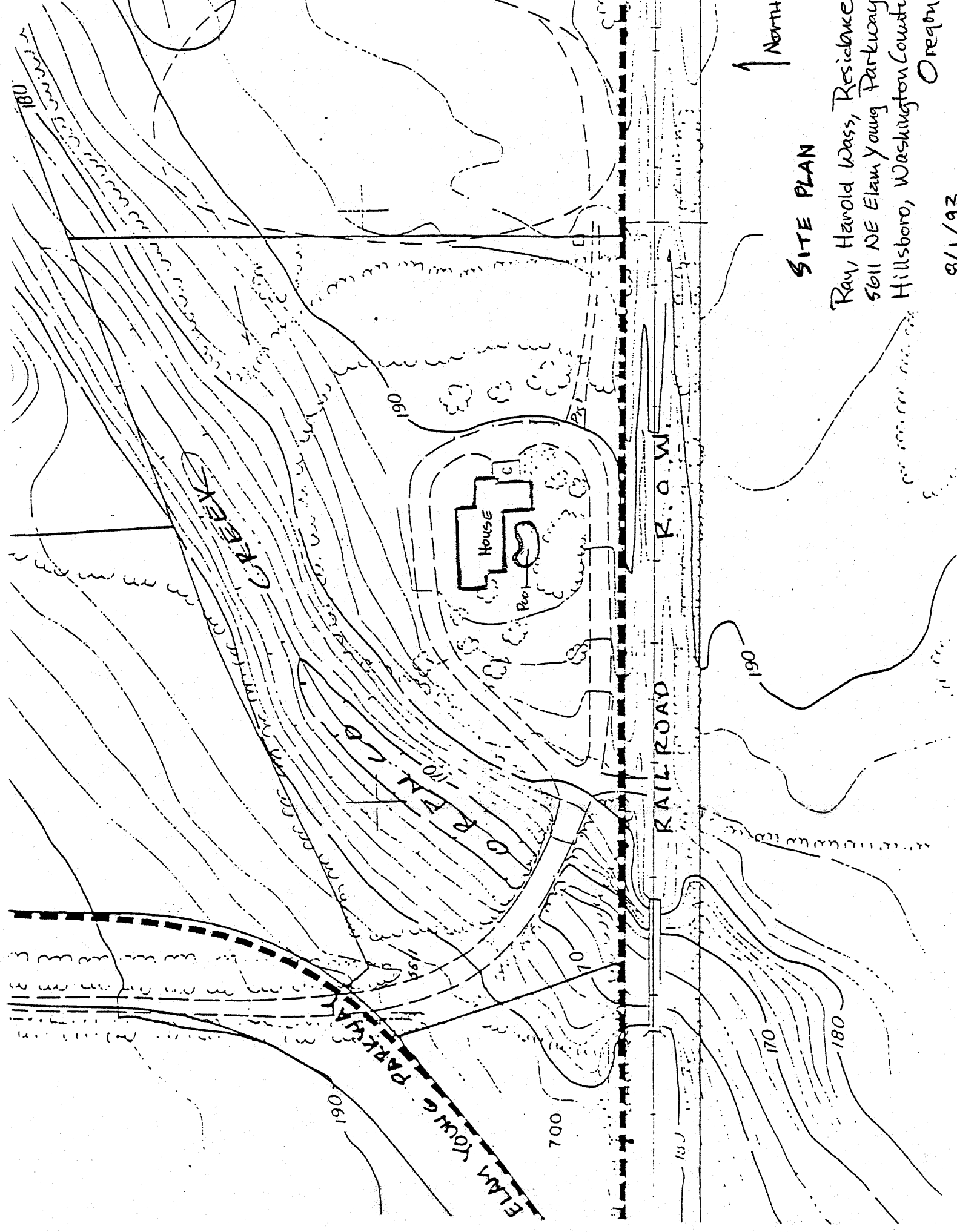
The nominated area encompasses the house built for Harold Wass Ray in 1935 and 4.8 acres, the remaining undeveloped acreage historically associated with the historic thoroughbred horse farm developed by Mr. Ray from 1933 onward. The non-historic swimming pool of 1979 is counted a non-contributing structure for purposes of this nomination.

REGISTERED
PROFESSIONAL
LAND SURVEYOR



NOTE: FOR PURPOSES OF RELEASE OR MODIFICATION OF

Tax Assessor Map
Ray, Harold Wass, Residence
5611 NE Elam Young Parkway
Hillsboro, Washington County, Oregon
8/1/93



SITE PLAN

Ray, Harold Wass, Residence
 5611 NE Elam Young Parkway
 Hillsboro, Washington County
 Oregon

8/1/93