United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Date Listed 3-7-2017
NRIS No. SG100000725
Oregon SHPO

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Harris, Dr. Homer H., House

other names/site number N/A

Name of Multiple Property Listing N/A

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

2. Location

street & number 4116 SW Tualatin Avenue ☐ not for publication

city or town Portland ☐ vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Multnomah code 051 zip code 97239

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: ___ A X B X C ___ D

Christine Curran 1.19.17

Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		site
		structure
		object
1	1	**Total**

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Northwest Regional Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: WOOD
roof: ASPHALT: Built-up
other: N/A

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Northwest Regional style home of Dr. Homer & Mrs. JoNeal Harris was designed and built by Wilbur Mark Perrault in 1955-57 in the forested southwest hills neighborhood of Portland, Oregon known as Council Crest. The house is built on a narrow, deep lot on virtually the peak of the 1100' high Tualatin Hills. The one-story house sits high within the lot over a raised basement and is masterfully integrated with its outdoor living areas through nearly floor-to-ceiling windows encircling the rear of the house, overlooking asymmetrical, stepped decks and the 1956 landscape designed by landscape architect Fairbanks D. Chandler.

The architectural integrity of this relatively simple, 2,754 square foot home is very good. It conveys the reasons for its significance and its associations with the first owner Dr. Homer H. Harris, a pioneering forensic pathologist, known for his leadership of the Oregon Crime Laboratory. The post-and-beam house is clad in shingles and vertical wood siding, with wood clapboard siding over portions of the raised concrete foundation. The low-pitched gable roof of the house, originally finished in tar and gravel, has a built-up roof today. The substantial, tapered rafter beams of the house are open, covered by a tall fascia; the large ridge beam is also visible, extending to the edge of the deep eaves. The interior of the house, arranged around a two-story, oversized brick "island," organizes surrounding spaces and provides for additional storage. It also allows for the integration of three fireplaces, one at the lower level and two on the upper level, the formal corner fireplace in the living room being set off by a raised, slate-covered hearth. An open floating staircase from the main entry area to the lower level enhances the openness of the floor plan. The quality materials and clear interior organization of the house enhance its livability. The current owners of the house are only its second owners. The house – particularly the interiors - remains virtually unchanged from its construction date of 1957.

Narrative Description

LOCATION AND SETTING

The Dr. Homer Hamilton Harris house is located in the forested hills of the Council Crest neighborhood in Portland, Oregon. It is located at virtually the peak of the 1100' high Tualatin Hills, on a narrow .2-acre lot on the mile- long ridge top. The sixty-foot-wide lot runs eastward toward Mt. Hood from SW Tualatin Avenue for one hundred thirty feet. The fully developed neighborhood is characterized by curvilinear streets, numerous parks, and outstanding views.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The Dr. Homer H. Harris house is a one-story residence over a raised basement. It has a rectangular footprint (130' x 60'), with a shallow-pitched, asymmetrical gable with exposed rafters and a deep fascia. The ridge beam extends to end of the fascia, visible above the concrete driveway on the west side of the building. The house is located on the east side of 4116 SW Tualatin Avenue, within an 8,580-square foot, rectangular lot. The lot rises toward the east; as a result, the yard is retained on the west side with a low stone wall at the back of the sidewalk. Constructed between 1955 and 1957, the Harris house is a Modern residence displaying tenets of the Northwest Regional style.

The 2,754-square foot house is located toward the north side of the parcel, with the ridgeline oriented east- west. The entrance to the house is located on the south façade, at about the mid-way point,

accessed by a stair that is adjacent to and parallels this facade, leading from the driveway to the entry door. A secondary stair accesses the north side yard, also extending from the driveway. The wood-frame house is finished in coursed shingles on the west side and portions of the south and north sides on the upper portion of the house and horizontal, clapboard siding over concrete on the lower portion, with a built-up roof. The south façade is finished in the original painted, vertical tongue-and-groove cedar boards with battens aligned with the exposed rafter ends. Decorative features include a row of patterned shingles under the clearstory windows on the west façade, and the original vertical battens, aligned with the 5" window mullions on this façade, that break up this façade in a 1:2:1; 1:2:2:1 pattern. A contemporary, double overhead garage door is located on the south side of the west façade. The fixed windows are within the original wood frames.

South entry façade
The entry façade is on the south side. It is accessed via a stair consisting of 14 steps that are concrete, faced with stone. The stair leads to a wood deck that extends to the flush entry door and is enclosed by a simple vertical wood balustrade. To the left of the door is a single, nearly square fixed window. To the right is a bank of nearly floor-to-ceiling fixed windows with wide mullions that are aligned with the substantial rafters above. On the west side of this façade is a bank of four, nearly square, fixed windows under the eaves that light an interior bedroom.

East rear façade
The rear façade of the building faces onto an asymmetrical wood deck that is enclosed – for the most part - with a simple, vertical wood rail. On the left side of the ridgeline is a double door with full-height glass that opens onto the living room, with a broad sidelight to the left. To the left of the door are two broad, nearly floor- to-ceiling fixed windows of a similar width as the windows on the south façade. There are no openings to the right of the door beyond the clerestory windows. Above, extending across this façade from the top plate to the soffit, are fixed clerestory windows that extend to the eaves under the gable. Under the deck on this side is an open storage area.

North side façade
The bank of floor-to-ceiling windows on the east façade continues around the corner to two broad, fixed windows on the east end of the north façade. The remainder of this façade is finished in smooth vertical boards with battens, punctuated by tall fixed windows at about the center of this façade; a secondary entry; and paired, two-part windows located high under the eaves on the west end that light a bedroom. The façade is fronted by a wood deck with raised planting beds. Visible under the deck is a paired, two-part sliding window.

West front façade
The west front façade faces the driveway and street. The double car garage is on the south side, with a flush pedestrian door adjacent to it. There are no other openings on this façade except the seven fixed clerestory windows whose sills align with the top plate of the north and south walls.

INTERIOR

Plan
The interior rooms of the house are arranged around a central brick island that is oriented east-west, under the ridge beam of the house. This island stops short of the east end of the house, allowing for a large, open space that accommodates the open living room and dining room. It extends to the interior entry hall and secondary opening to the kitchen area on the west end, where the east-west hall to the bedrooms begins. This island, which is constructed of oversized brick, extends to the open, beamed ceiling. It accommodates storage and appliances on the north side within the kitchen area, a corner fireplace with a raised, slate-finished hearth in the living room, and another fireplace off the eating area west of the kitchen. At the basement level, the island accommodates the chimney for a wood-burning stove.

Main level

The main floor is accessed by the primary entry, which is located at about the center of the south façade. Here a slate-clad entry hall leads to the beginning of the east-west hall that serves the bedrooms, office and bathrooms on the west end of the house. Parallel and to the right of the entry hall is the stair to the lower level. The balustrade to the right of the entry hall consists of widely spaced, metal balusters topped by a polished wood rail (see Photo 8). These members visually continue to the basement level to support the open, suspended wood stairs to the basement (see Photo 7). The left side of the entry hall is enclosed.

The open living-dining area is on the east side of the house, overlooking the deck(s). The open kitchen and an informal eating area are located on the north side of the house, at about the center. The dining area looks out toward the north deck through two large, nearly floor-to-ceiling windows. On the west end of the house are two bedrooms, an office, and two bathrooms. The hallway here is slightly offset toward the south side of the house, and includes storage space as well as the doors to the respective rooms. The floor is finished in hardwood, the ceiling is open, doors to the bedrooms are flush, and doors to storage spaces have louvers in the upper portion. The walls are finished in drywall. The ceiling is composed of unfinished decking with rough-finished rafter beams.

Lower level

On the west end of the lower level is a large garage and workroom, which is separated from the rest of the basement. The remainder of the lower level of the house is largely open. The stair lands at about the center of the south side. A tiled hearth and wall with a wood-burning stove is located adjacent to the brick interior island. The south wall is paneled in wood, with indirect lighting, for a display area. The interior island is painted, oversized brick. The floor is finished in wood and the ceilings are finished in acoustical tile.

Landscaping and decks

A large deck is located on the east side of the house, with smaller access decks on the north and south sides (see Photos 2 and 4). The lower level of the house is visible on the east and north sides of the house, beneath the deck. These areas are used for open storage areas. A utilitarian storage building, constructed in 1980, is located in the northeast corner of the parcel. The yard area that is exposed, which is minimal, is largely finished with gravel and concrete walkways and small planting beds. The deck itself is asymmetrical and finished in board decking diagonally placed in various patterns. The railing is largely composed of simple, vertical wood balusters. The original deck was altered in 1980. Most plantings are within raised or contained beds. The front portion of the parcel is retained with low stone retaining walls. To the north is a solid hedge, and on the south side is a large bed of juniper. A number of mature trees are located on the parcel, primarily on the south side.

ALTERATIONS

Evidence from Wilbur Mark Perrault's blueprints and the City of Portland's building permits show two major revisions to the design of the residence after construction of the Harris House had begun. The first was the addition of eight feet of foundation on the east end of the building to elongate the walkway space adjacent to the interior fireplace within the living room (this occurred after the east gable was already in place).[1] The permit for this work was approved on July 13, 1961. The second change was to the order and location of the rooms on the main floor, which were reversed. This includes the kitchen/eating area and bathrooms. In other words, a bedroom first located on the south side of the upstairs was moved to the north side, the living room on the north side then became the living room on the south side and so on. The front door, which was located in the middle of the north side upper floor of the rectangular structure, was relocated to the same position on the south side.

[1] The rafter beam is still in place with small holes for the original gable still visible.

Additional changes, which occurred after Harris's tenure in the house, include the replacement of the original aluminum-frame sliding glass door on the east facade with a fiberglass-frame door of the same design. The full-height, wood-frame windows on the house were retained. The small, aluminum-frame windows in the bedrooms were replaced with fiberglass vinyl-clad wood-frame windows. Two small, aluminum-frame sliding windows in Dr. Harris's former office on the south side of the house were enlarged and replaced with wood-frame windows.

The original tar-and-gravel roof was replaced as a condition of the sale with a built-up asphalt roof. Clapboard siding was added to cover the foundation, over what had originally been bare concrete, on portions of the north, west and south sides of the house at the lower level, which is not highly visible. Coursed shingles were added on a portion of the upper west façade overlooking the street and upper portions of the south and north sides. The original battens were retained; that is, the configuration of the original siding, which is vertical wood with regularly placed battens that align with the clerestory windows mullions, was retained. The original painted vertical cedar siding remains underneath the shingles.

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Name of Property

Multnomah, 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.)

- [ ] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [x] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

HEALTH/MEDECINE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1957-1967, Criterion B
1957, Criterion C

Significant Dates

1957, Date of construction

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

Harris, Dr. Homer Hamilton

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

Perrault, Wilbur Mark, designer and builder
Fairbanks, Chandler D., landscape architect

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for Criterion B extends from 1957, when the house was completed, to 1967, approximately 50 years ago. The period of significance for Criterion C is 1957, the date that construction was complete.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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

The Homer Hamilton Harris house, designed in 1955 and completed in 1957, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B, for its association with the career of Dr. Homer H. Harris, a leading pathologist in Oregon and head of the Oregon State Crime Laboratory from 1951 to 1955, where he made many innovations in the emerging field of forensic pathology. The period of significance for the house under this criterion is 1957, when the house was completed, to 1967, the end of the 50-year period. This is the primary building associated with Harris, who lived there from 1957 to 1993. Harris's career and significance was on-going until at least the mid-1980s, when he was appointed the Deputy Chief Medical Examiner for Multnomah County. While he continued to play an important role in his field, his later career built on his earlier reputation as a highly accomplished, innovative forensic pathologist.

The Homer Harris house is also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, for its association with master designer/builder Wilbur Mark Perrault, who practiced architectural design and construction in Portland, Oregon from approximately 1940 until 1970. Perrault's career is most remarkable for his skill at promoting his design/build services and developing popular prototype residences that could be mass-marketed. He was able to create a relatively affordable and very attractive version of the newly popular Northwest Regional style home based on such influences as the work of renowned architect Pietro Belluschi. His achievements and ability to promote his design work was all the more remarkable for being a relative newcomer to Portland, and for the fact that his career as a designer/builder was only one of at least three careers he pursued in his lifetime.

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

THE COUNCIL CREST NEIGHBORHOOD

Dr. Homer Harris and his wife JoNeal decided to build in the Council Crest neighborhood in southeast Portland in 1955 because the forested location gave them the benefits of city schools and parks for their children in a safe outdoors environment with clear air to breath and a view of distant Cascade mountains, and the Columbia and Willamette rivers. Secondly, the site was only a short distance from downtown Portland and Oregon Hospital and Science University (OHSU) about a mile down the hill. Certainly the close proximity to his work after living in northeast Portland was a major professional factor for Dr. Harris, as it remains today for the large number of other doctors and medical professionals living in the neighborhood.

The development of the ridge-top neighborhood by families like Dr. Harris and his wife had started nearly a century earlier when in 1849 a man named John Talbot, searching for lost cows, marched from the Willamette River through dense forest to the top of the highest hills in the area that eventually became known as Council Crest. He filed a land claim which ultimately passed ownership on to others until it ended up as part of the City of Portland as a public park.

In addition to the 43-acre Council Crest Park, which was only part of John Talbot's original 1849 land claim, four other public parks of varying sizes are distributed throughout the larger neighborhood commonly known as Council Crest: the small (1.19 acre) Healy Heights Park near the south of the ridge; the 196-acre Marquam Nature Park; the 101-acre SW Terwilliger Blvd. Parkway; and the five-acre Portland Heights Park. In general the area is forested with many hiking trails winding – some combining with city streets – from the very top to downtown Portland, about four miles on foot, which

spreads along the Willamette River. In 1906, the Portland Railway Light and Power Co. completed an electric streetcar line from downtown Portland to the peak of Council Crest. The electric trolley continued until 1950. In 1909 the company put a real estate office at the summit and opened an amusement park, complete with merry-go-round, miniature train, Fun House, scenic railway, and concessions. It closed in 1929. The Portland Parks Bureau acquired the property for a park in 1937.[2]

Parks and clusters of private homes on the flanks of the hills leading to Council Crest are major features separating the residential area from the city: Fairmont Boulevard, circling about four miles around the hill top, is beloved by hikers, bikers and runners, is like a curving but virtually level necklace well below the top of the park. The noise and dust of the city is also filtered from the quiet of the wooded neighborhood by a major hospital, OHSU, situated on the southeast slope, and Ainsworth Public School on Vista Avenue. Renowned architect Pietro Belluschi, who was a leader in the development of the Northwest Regional style of architecture, designed two churches, St. Thomas More Roman Catholic Church and Zion Lutheran Church in the area. Belluschi also designed at least four residences in the Council Crest area and one in northwest Portland: 700 NW Riparian Terrace, 1949; 4550 SW Humphrey Boulevard, 1941; 4042 SW Tualatin, 1950; Council Crest Block 8, 2020 SW Fifteenth Ave, 1948; and 3728 SW Beaverton Ave, 1937; and Council Crest Park, Block 8.[3] While homes in the Council Crest neighborhood represent many eras and styles, the fact that Pietro Belluschi chose to build his own first residence in the neighborhood conveys a sense of its desirability and on-going development in the post-war era.

DR. HOMER H. HARRIS

When the 1931 members of the Oregon State legislature created in law the Oregon State Police they included legal provisions for a crime detection laboratory, to be run in cooperation with the University of Oregon Medical School. The law required that the program be made available to district attorneys or other law enforcement agencies who may desire its services. Superintendent Maison of the Oregon State Police and Dean D.W.E. Baird of the medical school entered into an agreement whereby the medical school head held full operational control over the crime laboratory, although this agreement would soon unravel. This laboratory was put in place in 1939.

Harris's medical career began when he graduated from the University of Oregon medical school in 1945. This was followed by an internship at San Bernardino Hospital in California, more than two years of active service in the Army Air Force, and three years at the University of Oregon medical school as an Assistant Professor of pathology specializing in Anatomic/Clinical Pathology – Forensic Pathology. After three months of studying forensic medicine and crime investigation under the chief medical examiner of New York City, Dr. Homer Harris assumed control as the full time director of the Oregon Crime Laboratory, under the supervision of Dean D.W.E. Baird on July 1, 1951. He replaced the acting director, Dr. Warren Hunter, professor and head of the department of pathology, who had served as acting director of the lab from March until July 1, 1951. The former director, Dr. Howard Richardson, resigned suddenly, in a meeting before the legislative committee, citing continuing friction between the state police and himself since the lab was created in 1939.[4]

The lab was re-organized under Dr. Harris and he spent the following four years pioneering modern scientific methods in service of Oregon's many law enforcement agencies and promoting inter-agency

[2] "The Hills & Highlights of Portland," February 2016; "A Look Back: The Council Crest Amusement Park,"6.
[3] Diana J. Painter and Connie Gunkel, "Aloha Farmhouse," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, NRIS No. 14000812, September 30, 2014.
[4] "Chief Names At Crime Lab," *Oregonian,* July 5, 1951:1. On the occasion of Dr. Richardson's resignation, the newspaper reported the resignation as " . . the climax of a long brewing feud with the superintendent of state police, over state police control of the laboratory." ("Oregon Pathologist Accepts Crime Laboratory Position," *The Oregonian,* March 23, 1951: 12).

collaboration in support of crime detection. Actual scientific tools, materials and techniques employed by Dr. Harris dealt with a wide variety of investigative subjects. Before a case went to trial during the time of Dr. Harris, questions of evidence were routinely screened by Harris in objective scientific methods and presented in innovative ways at trial. Dr. Harris was considered a leading authority when it came to predicting the future of crime lab's use of sophisticated equipment for analysis. He noted that while the desired equipment is often too expensive for one lab's budget, it existed in various labs around the state and could be made available through strategic cooperation with experts in many fields as an essential resource. This recommendation had the potential to change the way in which crimes were solved in the state.

A brief summary of only three of the several cases Dr. Harris worked on follows here. They provide a representative sampling of actual procedures used by Dr. Harris in his investigations.

The Trial of Sylvanus Bouse

In November 1953, Dr. Harris testified as a witness for the state before the Supreme Court of Oregon. He testified a second time in December 1953. (State v. House 199 Or.676). The defendant, Thomas Sylvanus Bouse, was convicted of murder and sentenced to death not because of evidence presented at the trial by Dr. Harris and others, but primarily because of numerous errors of law caused by two inexperienced lawyers for the defense.

Ethel Loucile Bouse died sometime during the forenoon of October 8, 1952, as the result of drowning, the couple having been married for more than twenty years continuously immediately prior to Mrs. Bouse's death. Cross-examination of witnesses following focused on what later proved to be legally unacceptable or irrelevant questions. For example Dr. Harris, on his direct examination as a witness for the state, was asked to identify a bottle containing blood removed from the body of the decedent. Harris was asked whether the blood contained alcohol that would have intoxicated the deceased. Harris testified it did not. However, intoxication was not an issue in the trial. In a later examination Dr. Harris also identified and admitted into evidence an envelope containing fingernail clippings from the fingernails of the deceased. Dr. Harris testified: "I examined them first to see if there was any remarkable foreign material such as hair and bits of human skin of more than one type and to see if there were any blood stains present. I found that there were blood stains present on the inner surface of one of the fingernails clippings." That is all Harris found. There was no evidence in the record that the bloodstain found was that of the defendant or of anyone else other than the decedent. Because the blood stains could not be connected to the defendant, the fingernail clippings were inadmissible evidence. Here again inexperienced defense lawyers permitted incompetent evidence to be permitted against the defendant. Ultimately the judgment against the defendant was reversed by the Supreme Court.

The Trial of Wayne and Sherry Fong

Throughout the four years that Dr. Harris was Director of the Oregon State Crime Laboratory, the outcome of many criminal trials were influenced by his research and testimony. The value of the crime lab "had been demonstrated at dozens of trials," some of them much-publicized when they ended in convictions. One case in particular demonstrated the excellence of Dr. Harris's work and the level of personal dedication he gave to the job. The dramatic and highly publicized convictions in 1955 of Wayne and Sherry Fong for murder of a teen age girl relied heavily on the technical testimony of Dr. Homer Harris, who was by then retired as director of the State Crime Lab. Contrary to the testimony of other pathologists called by the defense, Dr. Harris and one other pathologist for the prosecution, Dr. Joseph Beeman, presented convincing, highly technical evidence that the victim, Diane Hank, a sixteen year old high school student, had died of acute barbiturate poisoning given to her by the defendants.5

[5] "Fong Trial Nearing End," *The Oregonian,* December 5, 1955:7.

Wayne and Sherry Fong were accused of giving the victim overdoses of alcohol as well as barbiturates. Ultimately, Dr. Harris submitted that because decomposition of the victim's body after death would have created alcohol naturally, and that other alcohol present in the body before death would have dissipated during the time after death, it became impossible to determine whether she had died from an overdose of alcohol. Additional post mortem and other chemical searches for evidence of the cause the girl's death extended over the course of about one year. During that time Dr. Harris examined samples of the victim's clothing for hair, and mold and dust from the clothing and blanket used to wrap the victim. He also examined her organs for the presence of hundreds of various poisons. Ultimately Dr. Harris and Dr. Beeman convinced the court that Diane Hank had been murdered by acute barbiturate poisoning administered by the Fongs.

The Trial of Dr. William J. Brady

As the former Chairman of the State Medical Advisory Board which was established in 1965 to advise on matters related to delivering medical care of workers Dr. Homer Harris, in 1988, served as an expert advisor/witness in support of the legal defense team for a professional colleague, William J. Brady, M.D. Brady, former state medical examiner, who brought a civil rights deprivation suit (859 F.2d 1543) following his discharge for violating various state and departmental policies and accounting procedures by using the proceeds given in reimbursement for specimens and autopsy report transcriptions to establish and maintain a "slush fund" for office parties and amenities and, secondly, using state and county facilities to conduct private autopsies for personal gain and in violation of conflict of interests policies, and lastly for causing the state to be billed and to pay for toxicological reports made in connection with private autopsies which Brady performed. After meeting with Brady privately his supervisor, Kristine M. Gebbie, Director of Human Resources and Administrator of the Health Division of the State of Oregon, refused Brady's offer to resign, informed him there was a criminal investigation pending against Brady , and gave him a letter of suspension without pay. Gebbie also issued a press release which stated that Brady had been suspended pending a Department of Justice investigation.

Later the DOJ found that criminal charges were not warranted. After the suspension Brady was the subject of extensive unfavorable press coverage. Then, on September 25, 1985, Gebbie met with Brady, his attorneys and Dr. Homer Harris. After Brady refused to resign, Gebbie handed him a letter of proposed termination. The letter also stated that Brady would have the chance to offer rebuttal information. Gebbie then issued a press release about the proposed termination of Brady. On October 2, 1985, the meeting was held at Gebbie's office. Brady asked for time to check his records to respond to her accusations. She refused his request and the next day, October 3, 1985, Gebbie discharged Brady. Efforts by Brady's attorney, for example, a seven page letter providing answers to Gebbie's changes, were rejected and her decision remained unchanged. Brady subsequently filed suit for monetary compensation and reinstatement. A jury before the United States District Court for the District of Oregon, awarded Brady $300,000. Gebbie appealed but the Court of Appeals held while Brady was not entitled to reinstatement there was sufficient evidence to support a finding of deprivation of due process and that his supervisor did not have "qualified immunity."

Throughout the four years Dr. Harris was Director of the Oregon State Crime Laboratory, the outcome of many criminal trials were influenced by his research and testimony. The value of the crime lab "had been demonstrated at dozens of trials," some of them much-publicized when they ended in convictions. The dramatic and highly publicized convictions in 1955 of Wayne and Sherry Fong, which relied heavily on the technical testimony of Dr. Homer Harris in particular demonstrated the excellence of Dr. Harris's work and the level of personal dedication he gave to the job.

By 1955, Dr. Harris had completed four years of this sort of work without a vacation and he, as well as his wife JoNeal Harris, apparently planned for a change to his work schedule for at least two reasons. Some of her comments in an *Oregonian* interview made it plain that Dr. Harris needed time for himself

and his family, and that he would gain both by working a regular work week with annual vacations and having every other weekend off from his job at Emanuel Hospital. JoNeal Harris remarked, "To plan a picnic has been to invite an alarm of murder somewhere." Dr. Harris and JoNeal had also planned ahead for a new home for their family. They bought a lot near the hospital where he worked, hired a designer, and started building a new home in the Council Crest area. He and his family would live there until 1993.

Dr. Homer Harris was born October 19, 1919 and died November 4, 2010. He sold his home on Tualatin Avenue to Charles Lehman and his family, who are only the second owners of the house in 1993.

Brief Overview of Forensic Science

A brief overview of the field of Forensic Science at mid-century reveals the extent to which Dr. Harris was an innovator in the nascent discipline. The field of Forensic Science, of which Dr. Homer Harris was a forerunner in Oregon, is a relatively new field. Prior to specific training in the field, practitioners tended to come from other professional specialties. For example, Harris came to the profession through a specialization in pathology.[6] The establishment of a crime laboratory as an independent entity to conduct forensics for crime scenes is also relatively recent. The first crime lab in the United States was founded by the Los Angeles Police Department in 1923. Now based in Virginia, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) established its own lab in 1932. Today crime labs are organized at the city, county, state, or national level, and most states have their own crime labs.

The establishment of a forensic science curriculum first occurred in 1902 at the University of Lausanne in Switzerland. Beginning in the early 1930s, universities began offering courses and degrees in criminology. In 1948, the American Academy of Forensic Science (AAFS) was formed in Chicago, and in 1950, the University of California at Berkeley established one of the first departments focused on forensic science.[7] Other advances in the 1950s include the publication of one of the first comprehensive texts on criminalistics and crime investigation and a landmark paper identifying the structure of DNA, both in 1953.

Scientific and technological advances continue to advance the field of forensic science, with breakthroughs in DNA testing, fingerprinting, photography, analyzing gunshot residue, toxicology, processing sexual assault evidence, and dating inks, and therefore dating documents; advances in computer technology; and advances in testing and certification for forensic scientists.[8] The field continues to be multi-disciplinary as well. For example, members of the AAFS, a professional organization, include among its membership physicians, attorneys, dentists, toxicologists, anthropologists, document examiners, digital evidence experts, psychiatrists, engineers, physicists, chemists, criminalists, educators, and others. The field continues to grow. The AAFS has nearly 7,000 members and represents professionals from all 50 states and 70 countries.[9] At the same time public interest in the field continues to grow as result of television shows and high profile crime cases.

The degree to which Dr. Harris enjoyed the continued respect of his peers is demonstrated by the fact that in 1978 – nearly 25 years after he stepped down as director of the crime lab - he served on the commission that investigated establishing a new regional crime lab in Oregon. At that time, only two police agencies – the Oregon State Police and the Portland Police - had crime labs. The Oregon State Police had their lab in Portland, with three remote labs in Eugene, Medford and Pendleton. The Portland Police laboratory was also in Portland. In Oregon, the services that a regional crime lab should provide was still evolving, differentiating between laboratory analysis, whether chemical, physical, or biological, and "identification work," such as

[6] Harris spent three months studying under Dr. Thomas A. Gonzales, chief medical examiner of New York City, prior to assuming the post ("Chief Named At Crime Lab," *The Oregonian,* July 5, 1951:1).
[7] "Forensic Science History," *New York State Police.* ,https://www.troopers.ny.gov/Crime_Laboratory_Systems/History/Forensixc_Science_History/, accessed January 2017.
[8] Lois Pilant, "Forensic Science: Bringing New Technology into the Crime Lab," *Science and Technology,* July 1993.
[9] History of AAFS," *American Academy of Forensic Sciences,* https://www.aafs.org/about-aafs/#aafs-history, accessed January 2017.

dealing with fingerprints, crime scene analysis, documents examination, and photography.[10] Harris's ability to forge working relationships between the different entities, in contrast to the friction that previously existed between the state police and the university, is revealed in this quote published when Dr. Harris stepped down from his previous post: "Dr. Harris has served the state of Oregon well in his more than four years as director of the crime detection laboratory. During his administration of this vitally important facility, his skill and knowledge contributed a great deal toward solving some of Oregon's most puzzling crimes. It is with sincere regret that we accept the resignation."[11]

WILBUR MARK PERRAULT

Wilbur Mark Perrault was the designer and builder for the Harris home. At the time he designed the house, he was "at the top of his game," according to his son Stephen Perrault. Born and raised in Montana, Wilbur Mark Perrault (he went by Mark) grew up in a ranching family with a tradition of hard work reaching back three generations. A rancher at heart – he owned his first cow at age ten - he eventually owned a share of the family's herd of cattle and continued to work with the cattle in summers during his years in college in Missoula, even helping to put himself through school by catching the wild horses that roamed around Madison County.

After college Perrault worked as a civil engineer for Union Pacific Railroad and as a contractor on light commercial projects. According to a memorial article published in the Madisonian, a newspaper owned by his family after Perrault's death, he also built homes around the west and in Hawaii. In 1940, Perrault married a college classmate, Julianne Preston. Shortly thereafter the couple moved first to Pendleton, Oregon, and then to Portland, Oregon. According to his son Stephen, Perrault was working for the Union Pacific Railroad in Seattle when he heard about the bombing of Pearl Harbor and chose to locate in Portland because of the need for defense housing. Bringing his skills and confidence in search of building opportunities at the beginning of World War II, Perrault began his evolution from builder to designer/builder, committed to advancing new contemporary styles of architecture, affordable methods of building, and modern marketing.

Perrault's Marketing Strategy

Wilbur Mark Perrault proved himself to be not only an able designer, but also a superb marketer. In a relatively short time, he became established in Portland as a designer/builder and formed relationships with several realtors with whom he sold his products. He also developed his product lines with an eye toward cost-effective, modern homes that were well-constructed and had strong design appeal. Perrault quickly established himself as someone whose opinions were valued in the competitive post-war design environment. In 1954, he was one of three builders on a jury, which included past home builder president John J. LaPorte, who were to select a model home in a contest sponsored by the Oregon chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

The house was to be the central feature of the 1955 Portland home show, located in the Pacific International exposition building. Architects on the committee included the most highly regarded architects associated with modern residential design in the Pacific Northwest: Portland architects Van Evera Bailey and Walter Gordon; Robert Wilmsen of Eugene; Paul Hayden Kirk of Seattle; and Robert Price of Tacoma.[12] In 1957, Perrault's design abilities were again lauded in a full-page article in the Oregonian entitled, "Modular, With Advantages," by Dorris Homes Bailey. The article featured the "Town and Country" home (one of Perrault's product lines) that Perrault was building for the Carl

[10] Judd Smith, "Commission to recommend crime lab consolidation," *The Oregonian*, December 17, 1978:27.
[11] "Harris Quits Crime Lab; Police, School Praise Service," *Oregonian*, August 9, 1955:12.
[12] "Model Home Contest Due," *Oregonian*, December 18, 1954, 7; "'55 Home Show Now on Display," *Oregonian*, March 6, 1955, 14.

Henniger family. The article concluded, "The house is the result of many years of study by Mark Perrault." Perrault proved again with this home that affordable, stylish houses could be built for expanding families in the post-war era: "The Henniger's Town and Country house, designed and built by Mark Perrault, has approximately 1100 square feet, yet accommodates comfortably Carl and Jean, their four children, a dog and a cat."[13]

There was precedent in the Portland market for architects and designers who were experimenting with alternatives to the traditional relationships that architects had with their clients. The story of Charles Ertz illustrates the "one-stop" technique at the time that Perrault began his work in Portland in the early 1940s. Ertz adapted a rational model for making money through standardization of architecture design, financing and construction with prefabricated doors, windows and modular kitchens and baths, alternative financing, and assembly-line building techniques. He applied variations of the technique to residential and commercial projects in Portland, depending on the client. At the same time, he designed buildings himself, including several automobile dealerships and storefronts and several upscale private homes in the Alameda district adorned with elegant appointments inside and out.

Like Charles Ertz, Perrault, employed a collaborative marketing strategy during the 1950s and 1960s for selling of his work. He also provided a one-stop service. Among the various types of homes he designed and built during the period that the Harris house was designed was an elaborate "Ranch house" design, arranged privately with an "up-scale" client; and the smaller, modest versions he created for less affluent, middle class clients which required only direct arrangements with the local clients. Perrault's third style of home was the very small mass – produced "Town & Country" home illustrated in the newspaper ads of realtors like Ward Cook in the 1950s. This adds another dimension to the way Perrault did business, relying consistently on the Northwest Regional style of architecture, but consulting and collaborating with marketing firms, then responding to requests for individualizing the designs of the mass - produced home. He also continued to advertise his style of home design to the public on his own. He even constructed a small "dream home" inside the Roberts' Brothers store in 1958 to advertise his houses. This is the era in which he designed the Harris house.

Finally, in the late 1960s, Perrault invented and patented his own design for low-cost, pre- fabricated homes complete with insulation and sheeting under the label of "RIGIDBUILT Corporation."[14] He designed and built a model of a pre-fabricated home in the lower level of his home/office building, obtained a patent and discontinued custom home building to concentrate on houses that were marketed directly in newspaper advertisements to clients with beach or mountain vacation property.

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[13] Bailey, Dorris Holmes, "Modular, With Advantages," *Oregonian Home and Garden,* July 7, 1957, 3.
The Fort Scott Tribune, June 30, 1958.
[14] *The Oregonian*, May 7, 1922 (Ertz ad)

Finally, in the late 1960s, Perrault invented and patented his own design for low-cost, pre- fabricated homes complete with insulation and sheeting under the label of "RIGIDBUILT Corporation."[15] He designed and built a model of a pre-fabricated home in the lower level of his office building, obtained a patent and discontinued custom home building to concentrate on houses that were marketed directly in newspaper advertisements to clients with beach or mountain vacation property.

CHANDLER D. FAIRBANKS

Although research did not reveal a great deal about landscape architect Chandler D. Fairbanks' body of work or landscape design philosophy, he was evidently highly regarded in his time. Numerous advertisements for homes in the post-war era made a point of stating that the landscape design for the house was by Fairbanks, which is unusual. One ad, in November 1962, called him "famous." He also had his designs published in Sunset magazine in the 1960s. One of his more well-known projects was the restoration of the gardens at the Jenkins Estate, which was historically the 69-acre country home of Belle Ainsworth Jenkins, the daughter of Captain John C. Ainsworth, an early Oregon pioneer who earned his fortune in shipping.[16] Fairbanks' design for the Harris house exemplifies Modern landscape principles, including careful integration with the building through the site plan; asymmetry; and the use of relatively simple materials, in this case wood timbers (in the original design).

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Dr. Homer H. Harris house exemplifies the key characteristics of the Northwest Regional style of architecture. These include simplicity of form; the extensive use of natural materials, including wood, brick and slate; large banks of windows that facilitate integration with the landscape and place an emphasis on outdoor living; exposed structure, seen in the post-and-beam design of the Harris house; simple architectural details, seen in flush doors and plain trim; and integration with "the hearth," a feature made popular by Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian houses.

Wilbur Mark Perrault was significant as a designer/builder because successfully adapted the Northwest Regional style, as presented in Hawkins and Willingham's *Classic Houses of Portland, Oregon 1850 – 1950,* to smaller and less expensive homes designed for the middle-class client. This can be seen not only in articles and ads for Perrault's houses, but also on the ground. On March 1, 2016 the owner of the Dr. Harris house, Charles Lehman, interviewed Wilbur Mark Perrault's son Stephen, also a builder, about his father's work. They also toured a nearby neighborhood in northwest Portland to view other homes designed and constructed by his father. The houses in the vicinity of NW 91st Avenue are very similar to the homes advertised by Perrault and his associated realtors in newspapers of the day, as well as being similar to the Harris house.

This brief survey of houses designed by Perrault in the neighborhood, shows the degree to which he had evolved at this time from a builder to a designer and builder, using a selection of elements drawn from the Northwest Regional style to adapt his homes to his client's needs and to the particularity of their sites (see Figures 15 - 21). The fact that none of these houses, with one exception, has been significantly altered is a testament to the quality of the homes. The on-going livability of the homes demonstrates Perrault's career success in the Portland's highly competitive and innovative post-war housing market. The Harris house, designed in 1955, stands out among these homes as an early custom home by Perrault with excellent integrity, an exemplar of Perrault's design abilities and marketing.

[15] *The Sunday Oregonian*, Portland, Oregon, April 16, 1967 (RIGIDBUILT ad)
[16] "Jenkins Estate restoration proceeds," *Oregonian,* December 6, 1977, C2.

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

____State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
X Other
Name of repository: Architectural Heritage Center

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Hawkins III, William J. and Willingham, William F. *Classic Houses of Portland, Oregon 1850 – 1950.* Portland, OR: Timber Press, 1999.

"History of AAFS," American Academy of Forensic Sciences, http://www.aafs.org/about-aafs/#aafs-hisotry, accessed January 2017.

Pilant, Lois. "Forensic Science: Bringing New Technology into the Crime Lab," *Science and Technology,* July 1993.

PortlandMaps. https://www.portlandmaps.com/detail/property/4116-SW-TUALATIN-AVE/R141660_did/, accessed July 2016.

Ritz, Richard Ellison. *Architects of Oregon.* Portland, OR: Lair Hill Publishing, 2002.

Roth, Leland M. *Understanding Architecture.* New York: HarperCollins Publishers. 1993.

Newspapers

DR. HOMER H. HARRIS, owner

Oregonian Newspaper, March 23, 1951, page 12 Harris appointed to head new Oregon Crime Lab
Oregonian Newspaper, August 26, 1951 State Crime Lab duties
Oregonian Newspaper, April 26, 1952, page 6M Murder trial of Elmer Dorsey
Oregonian Newspaper, April 21, 1953, page 1 Fong trial
Oregonian Newspaper, February 28, 1954, page 1 Fong trial
Oregonian Newspaper, April 21, 1955 Fong trial
Oregonian Newspaper (The Sunday Oregonian), November 6, 1955, NW Roto Magazine "Science tackles crime"
Oregonian Newspaper, December 5, 1955, page 7 Fong trial nearing end
Oregonian Newspaper, August 11, 1967, page 33 Commutation of sentence of Jake Gross

WILBUR MARK PERRAULT, designer and builder

Oregonian Newspaper, July 25, 1954, page 52 Ad for Ward Cook re Wilbur Mark Perrault
Oregonian Newspaper, September 19, 1954, page 52 Ad for "Town & Country Home"
Oregonian Newspaper, December 19, 1954 Model Home Contest
Oregonian Newspaper, January 16, 1955 Model home winner
Oregonian Newspaper, September 23, 1956, page 41

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
1	45.494454	-122.700405	3		
2			4		

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

The boundary is coterminous with the tax lot for the property.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is the entirety of the present tax lot currently associated with the residence.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charles Lehman date June 1, 2016
organization None telephone 503-224-2770
street & number 4116 SW Tualatin Avenue email scribe@hevanet.com
city or town Portland state OR zip code 97239

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Name of Property

Multnomah, OR
County and State

Photographs:

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Harris, Dr. Homer H., House

City or Vicinity: Portland

County: Multnomah **State:** OR

Photographer: Charles Lehman

Date Photographed: November 2015, April 2016, January 2017

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

Photo 1 of 17: OR_MultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_001
Front area, west facade/landscape, looking northeast

Photo 2 of 17: OR_MultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_002
South facade, main entry, looking northward

Photo 3 of 17: OR_MultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_003
Southeast corner, south and east facades, looking westward

Photo 4 of 17: OR_MultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_004
North facade, looking westward

Photo 5 of 17: OR_MultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_005
Garden workshop, looking westward

Photo 6 of 17: OR_MultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_006
Garage interior, looking eastward

Photo 7 of 17: OR_MultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_007
Family room downstairs, looking westward

Photo 8 of 17: OR_MultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_008
Stairs to main hallway in center of house

Photo 9 of 17: OR_MultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_009
Main hallway, center of house, looking westward

Photo 10 of 17: OR_MultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_0010
Bedroom in northwest corner, looking northwest

Photo 11 of 17: OR_DrMultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_0011
Dr. Harris's former office, looking north

Photo 12 of 17: OR_MultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_0012
Kitchen dining table, food preparation area, looking east

Photo 13 of 17: OR_MultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_0013
Dining area off kitchen, looking northwest

Photo 14 of 17: OR_MultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_0014
Dining room, looking northeast from living room

Photo 15 of 17: OR_MultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_0015
Living room fireplace, looking north

Photo 16 of 17: OR_MultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_0016
Upstairs living room, looking northwest

Photo 17 of 17: OR_MultnomahCo_HarrisHouse_0017
Living room, looking east

List of Figures
(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.

Figure 1: General location map
Figure 2: Specific location map
Figure 3: Tax lot map
Figure 4: Site plan
Figure 5: Landscape plan by Chandler D. Fairbanks, 1956
Figure 6: Revised floor plans, 1955
Figure 7: Elevations, 1955
Figure 8: Building cross section, 1955
Figure 9: Blueprint 4: Revised version of Floor plan
Figure 10: Ad for Perrault's houses, *Oregonian,* September 23, 1956
Figure 11: Ad for Perrault's houses, *Oregonian,* August 22, 1954
Figure 12: Article on new Perrault line of homes, *Oregonian,* June 15, 1958
Figure 13: New line of vacation homes by Perrault, *Oregonian,* April 16, 1967
Figure 14: Wilbur Mark Perrault obituary
Figure 15: Other houses by Perrault, 1185 NW 91st Avenue, Portland, 1955
Figure 16: Other houses by Perrault, 8975 NW 91st Avenue, Portland (n.d.)
Figure 18: Other houses by Perrault, 1125 NW 91st Avenue, Portland, 1954
Figure 19: Other houses by Perrault, 1155 NW 91st Avenue, Portland, 1962
Figure 20: Other houses by Perrault, 1160 NW 91st Avenue, Portland, 1955
Figure 21: Other houses by Perrault, 1035 NW 91st Avenue, Portland, 1958

Figure 1: Regional location map (courtesy Bing Maps)

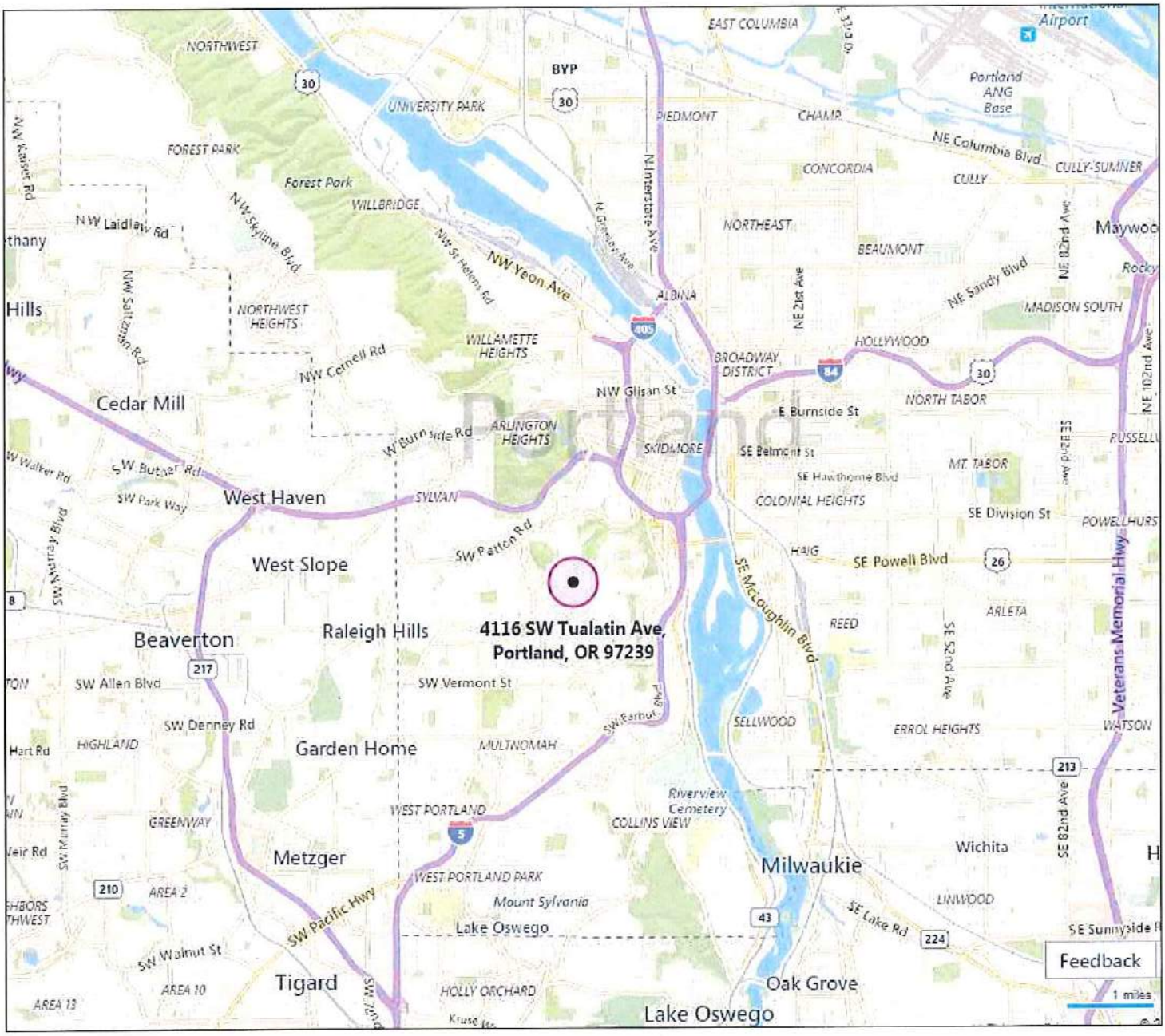


Figure 2: Local location map (courtesy Bing Maps)

Figure 3: Tax lot map (courtesy Portlandmaps)

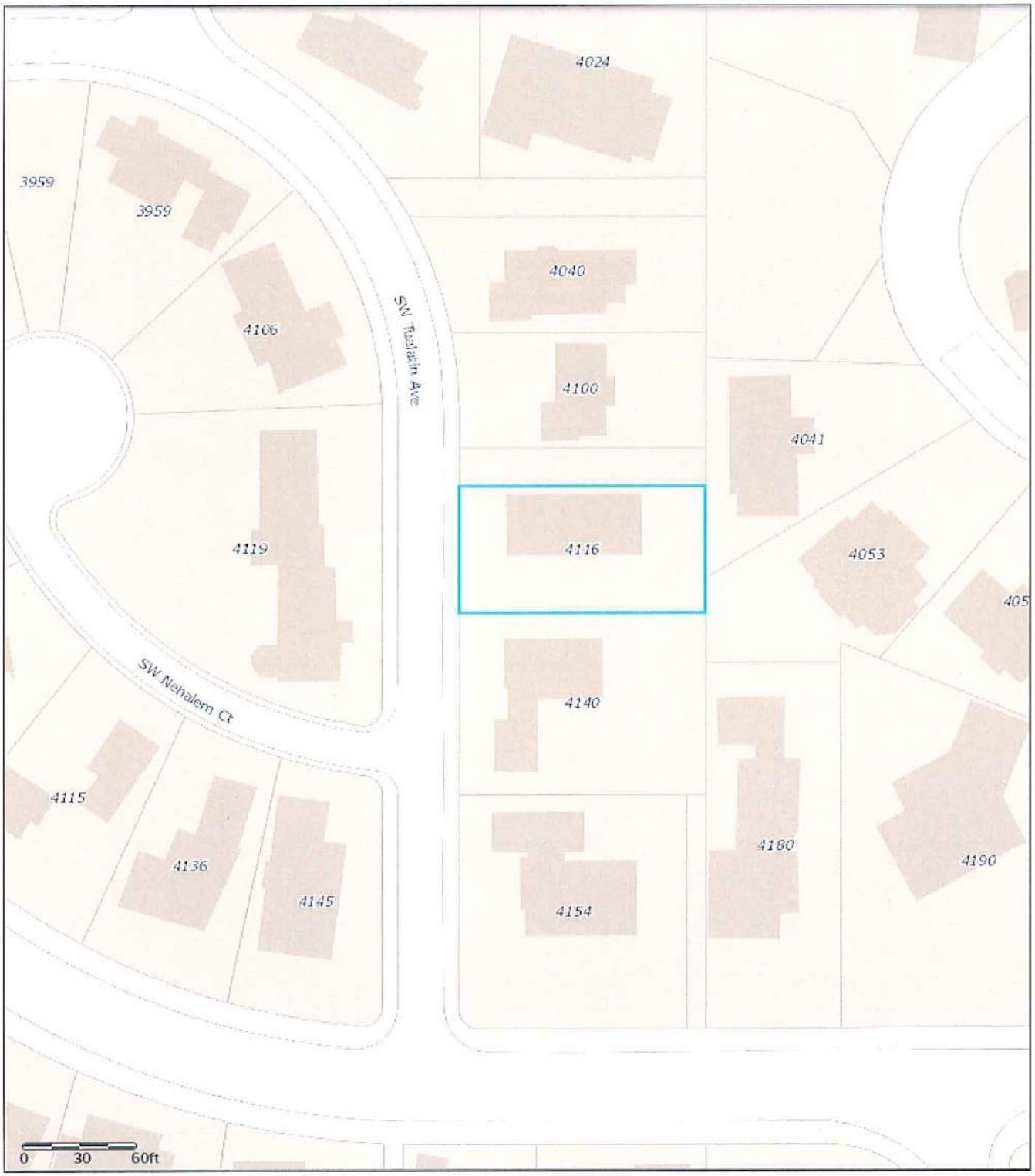
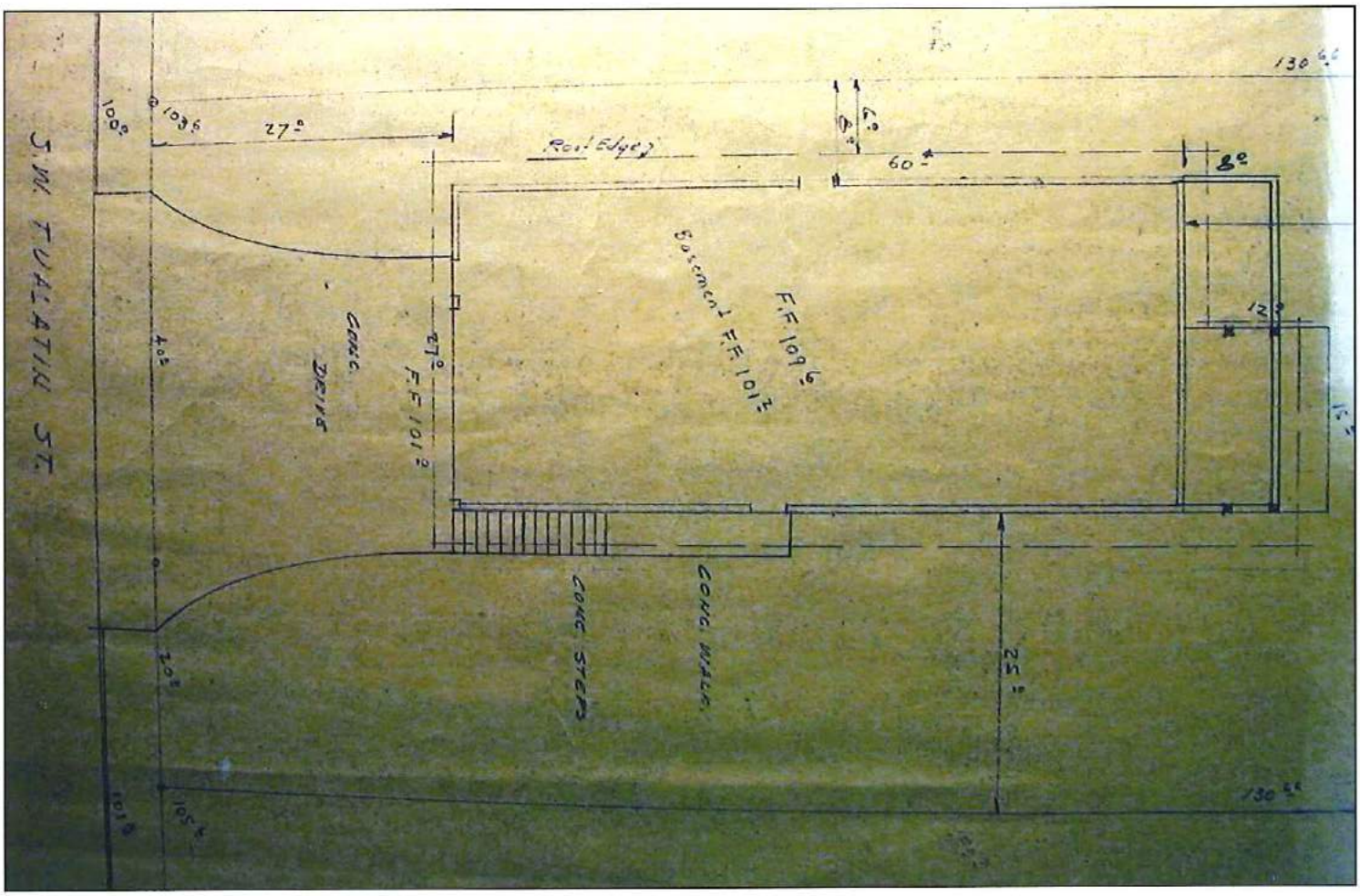
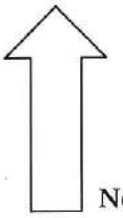


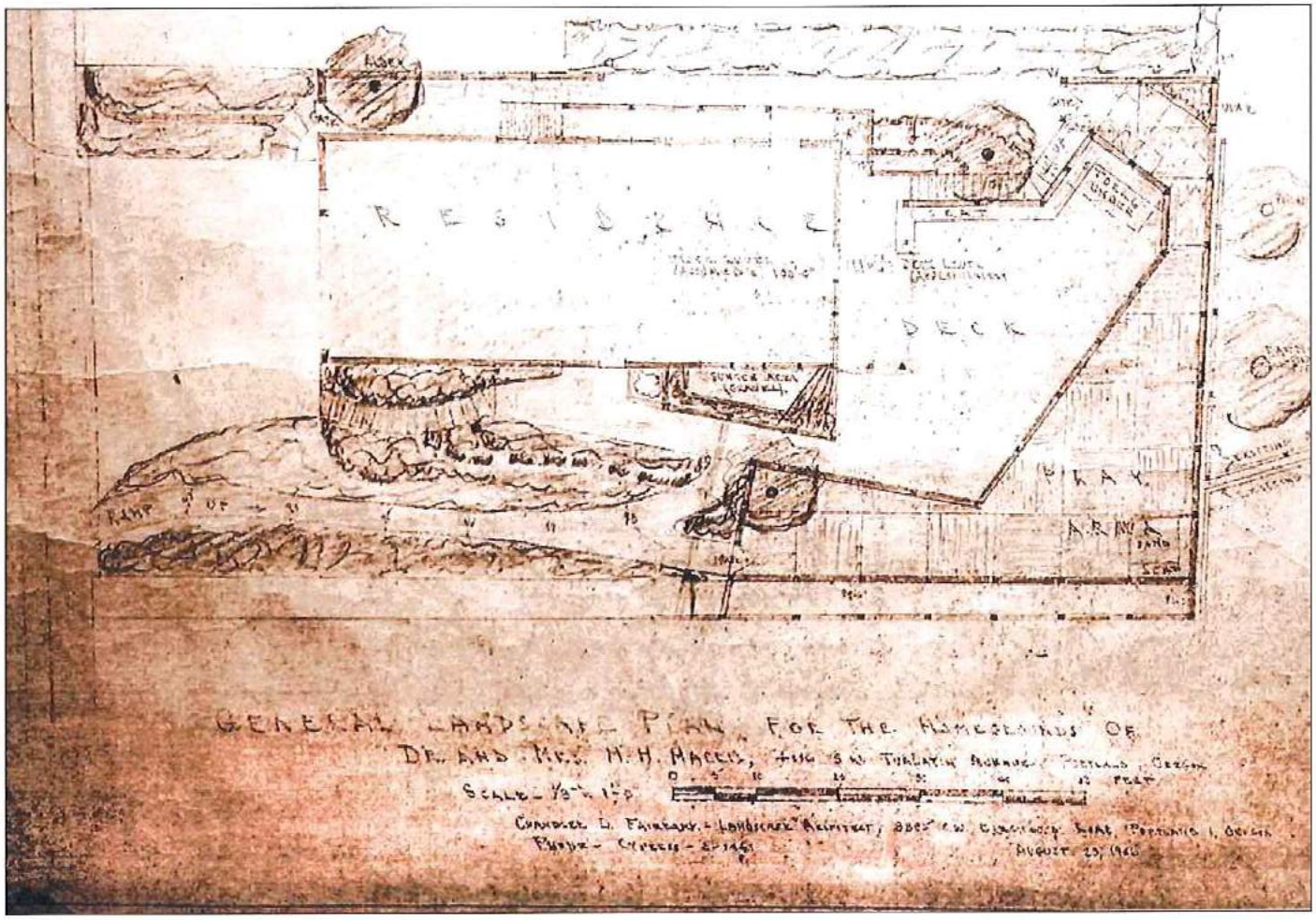
Figure 4: Site plan, ca 1955

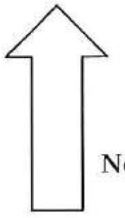




North; no scale

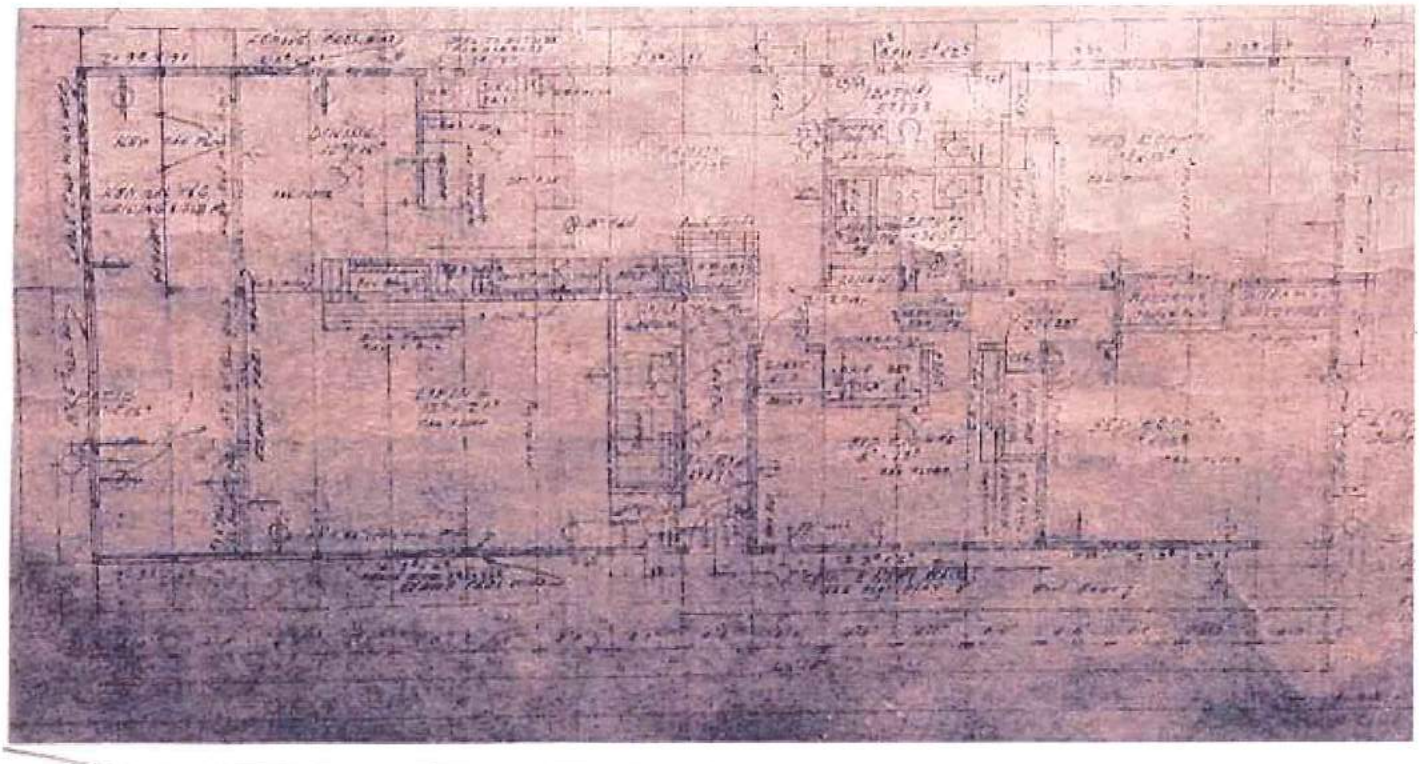
Figure 5: Landscape plan by Chandler D. Fairbank, 1956





North; no scale

Figure 6: Revised floor plans, 1955 (main floor, upper drawing; basement, lower drawing)



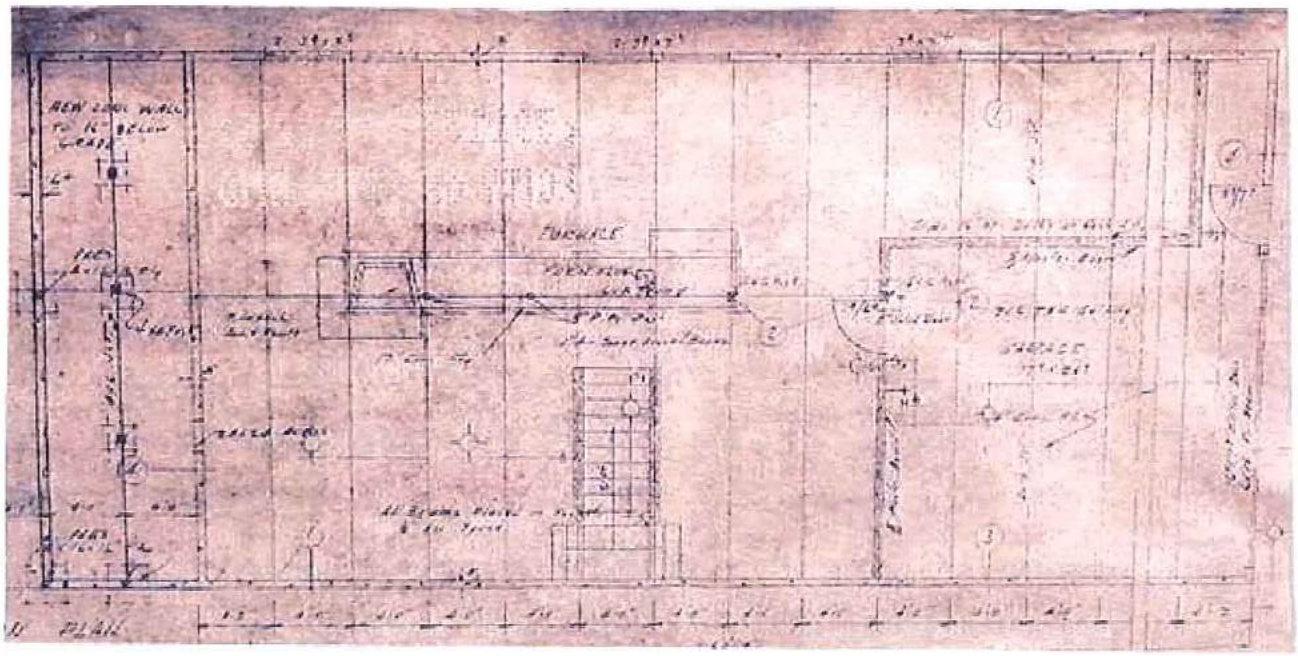
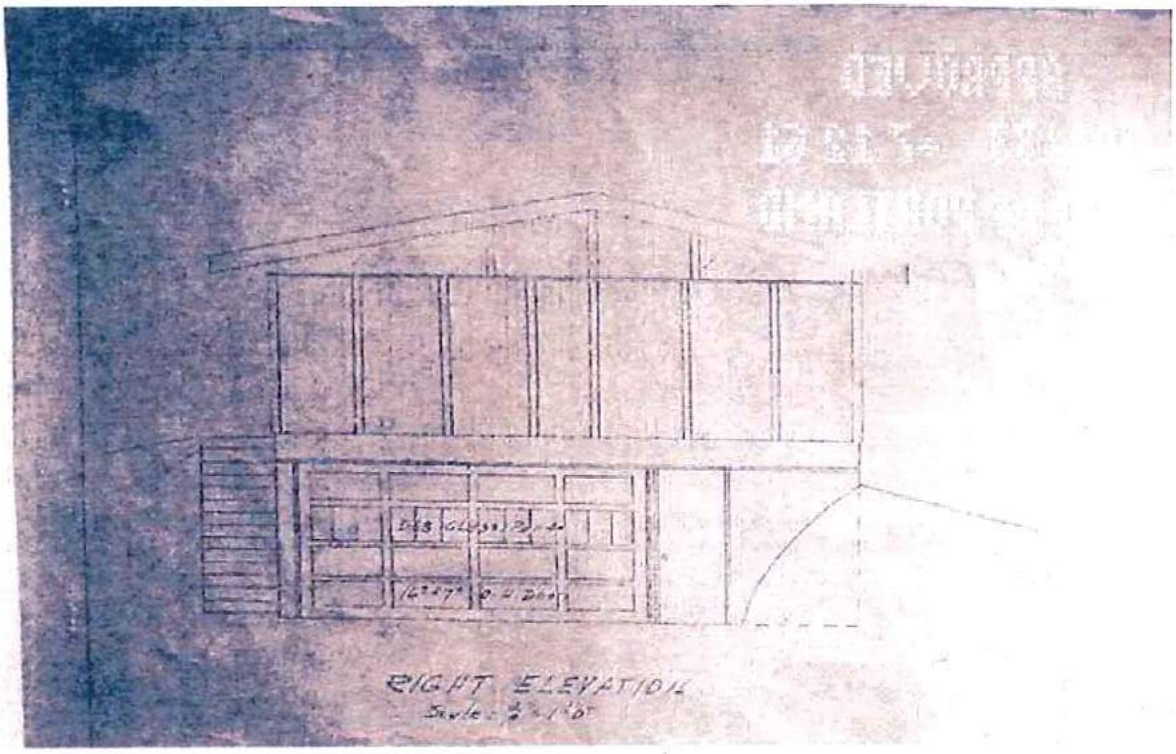


Figure 7: Elevations, 1955 (west elevation, above; south elevation, below)



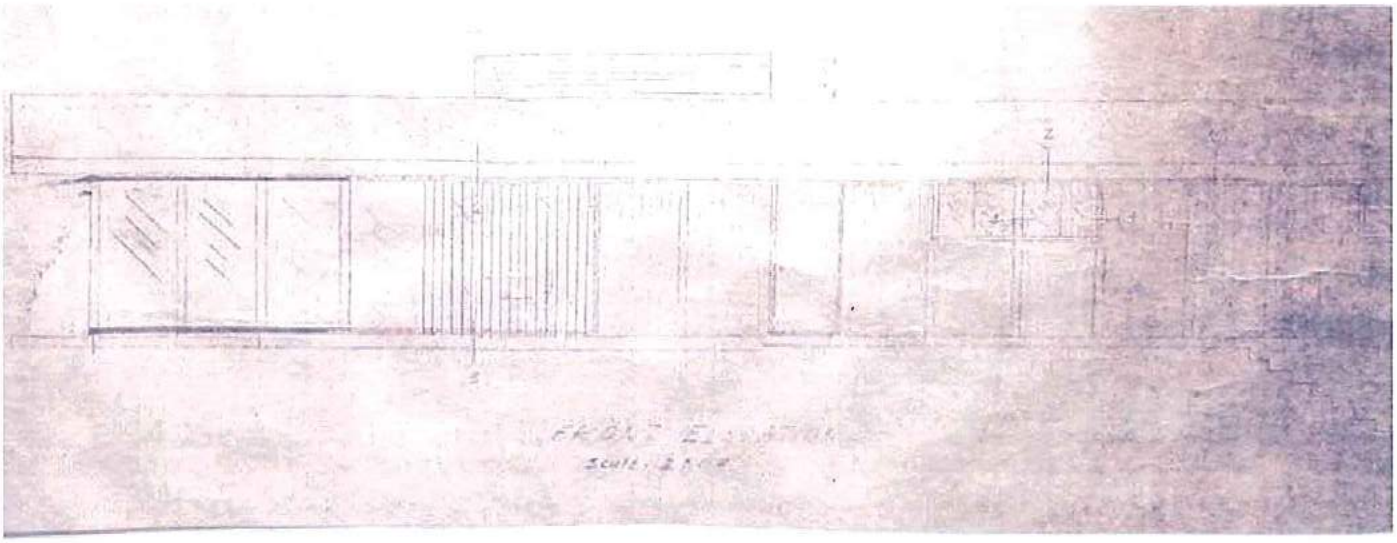


Figure 8: Section, looking east, 1955

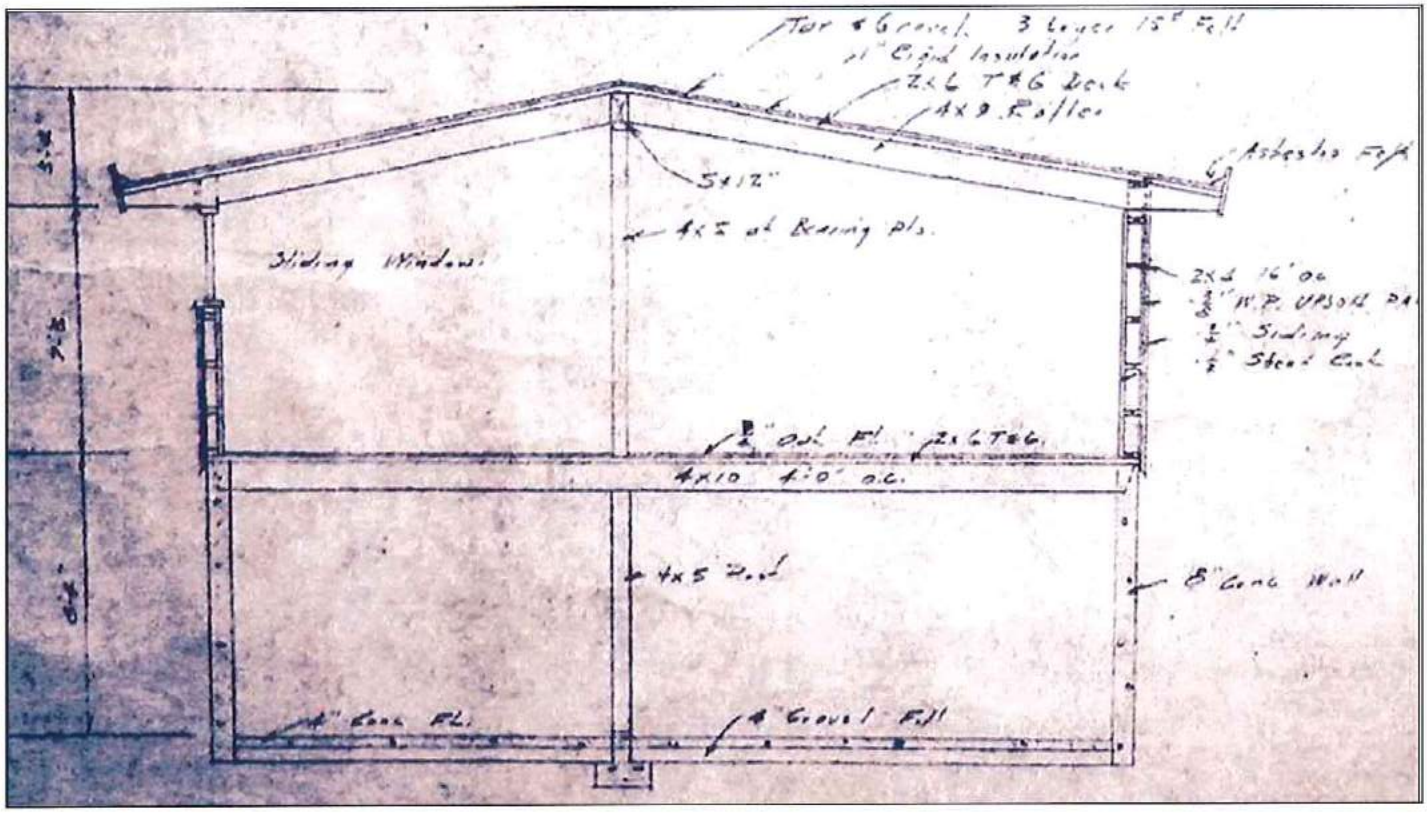


Figure 9: Portrait of Wilbur Mark Perrault

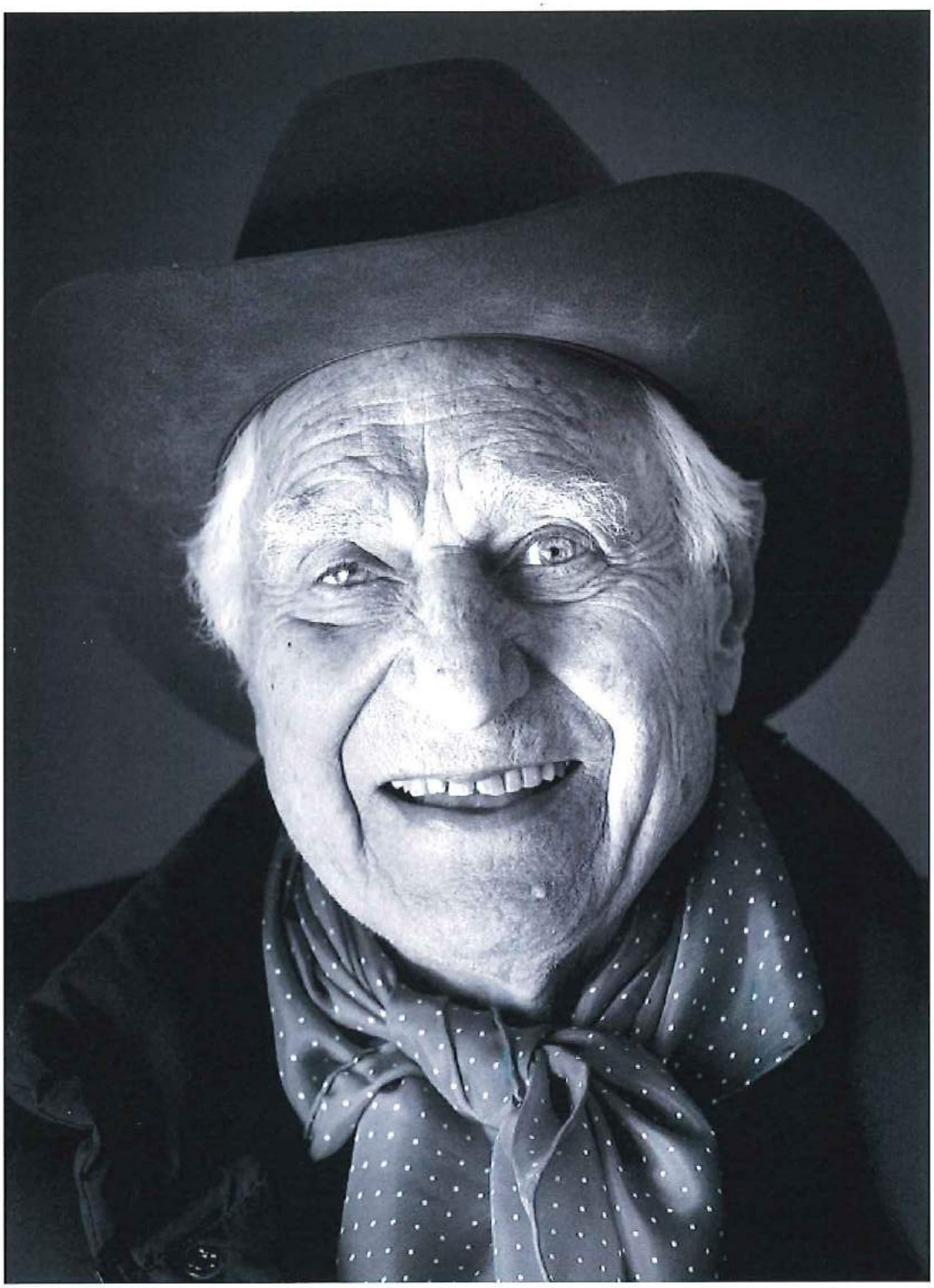


Figure 10: Ad for Perrault's houses, *Oregonian,* September 23, 1956

Mark Perrault
PRESENTS

TOUR HOME No 1

RANCH HOMES OF
QUALITY and DISTINCTION
CONTEMPORARY
and EARLY AMERICAN

Custom designed and built to your taste

3 bedrooms, 2 baths, family room, open fireplace for living and family room, lovely kitchen, birch woodwork, utility area off kitchen, built-in oven and range, 2-car garage.

PRICE
$15,950

SEE MODEL HOME
12470 SW Westdale
in Cedar Hills

BUCHER REALTY CO. Cedar Hills MI 4-3159

Figure 11: Ad for Perrault's houses, *Oregonian,* August 22, 1954

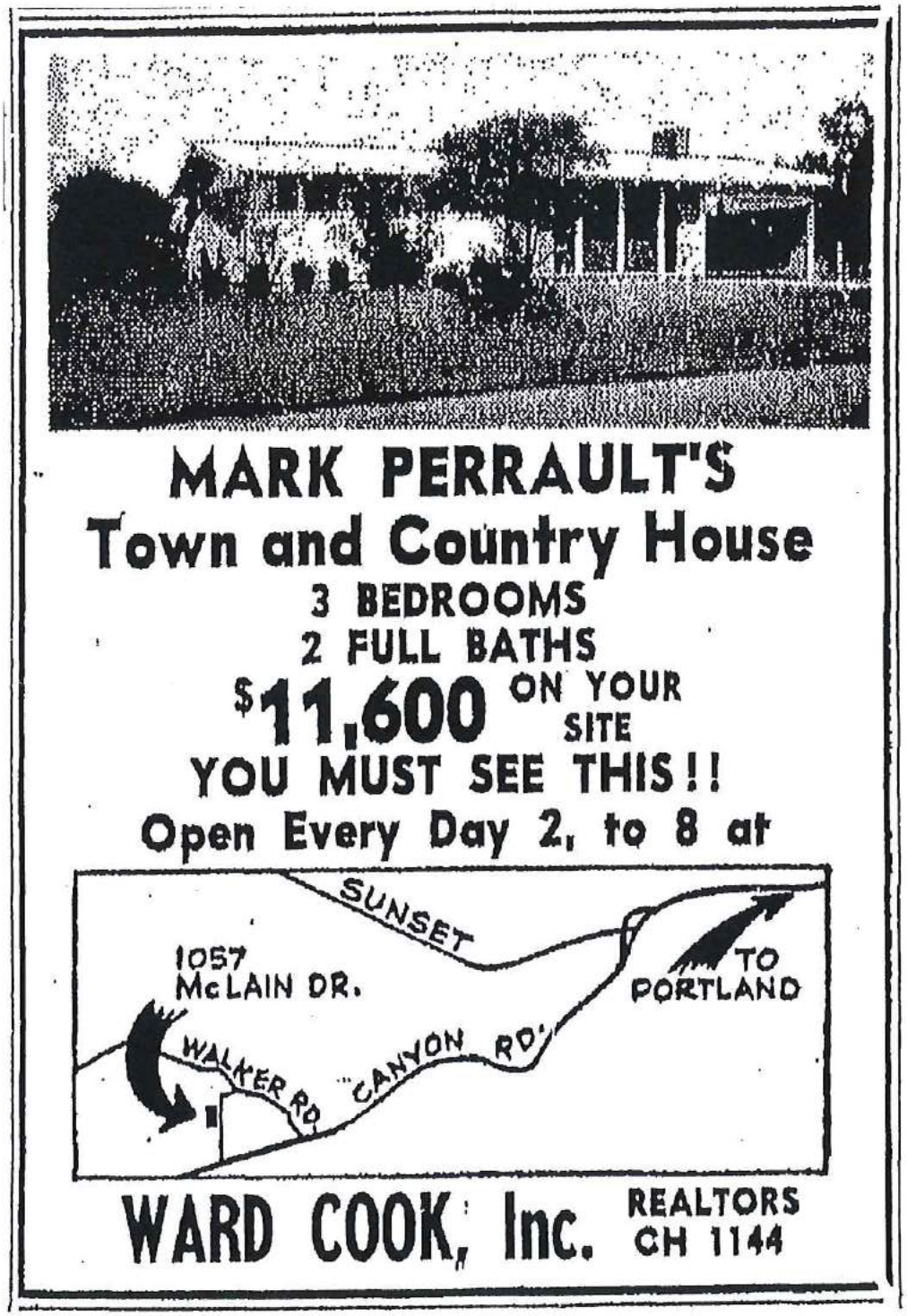


Figure 12: Article on new Perrault line of homes, *Oregonian,* June 15, 1958

New Type 'Dream' House At Set Price on Display

A new type "dream cottage" in 1-2-3 bedroom styles with a basic price is on display inside Roberts Bros. store, SW 3d Ave. and Morrison St., Walter Block, general manager, announces.

Designer and builder is Mark Perrault who said the cottages can be built for a set price within 100 miles of Portland and for a nominal increase to a distance of 200 miles.

The one bedroom cottage, decorated and furnished by Roberts Bros., is priced at $5,950; the two bedroom at $6,850 and the three bedroom at $7,950.

Thomas R. Miles, industrial products engineer and structural engineer for the model cottages, says the design is flexible and that homes are not limited to the three plans to be displayed.

All houses will have full concrete foundations, covered entrance and eaves for maximum protection, covered patio area and outdoor living section, use of skylings for better lighting.

15 New Homes Signed for Tour

Figure 13: New line of vacation homes by Perrault, *Oregonian,* April 16, 1967

Figure 14: Wilbur Mark Perrault obituary, continued on next page

Former owner of The Madisonian, local historian and rancher dies

Posted on June 29, 2011 by The Madisonian

During his long life, W. Mark Perrault wore many hats. He was a cattleman, builder, miner, engineer, historian, newspaper publisher and author. The former owner of The Madisonian died peacefully Saturday. He was 96.

Mark was born in the Ruby Valley in 1915 at a time when people were still settling southwest Montana.

Mark's grandfather Magloire came to the Ruby Valley in 1866. He married Pamela Legris, who worked for local businessman and freighter, J.B. Laurin. Magloire built the first home in Sheridan. The French-Canadian had come from Montreal to become a rancher. Mark's father Frank continued the ranching trend in the Ruby Valley. He became one of the first ranchers to graze cattle on the lush summer range in the Gravelly Mountains.

Young Mark grew up on the ranch and bought his first cow when he was 10 years old. His family survived in the Ruby Valley through tough times with the intrepid pioneering spirit. In later years, he would write about his childhood with unmasked nostalgia.

"We enjoy a small plot of rocky gopher mounds and some meadowland and a wonderful creek for us kids to swim in summertime and skate in winter. The Big Hole River is a mile or so west and is the greatest fishing hole in the world."

Mark went to college in Missoula, putting himself through school in part by catching and selling wild horses that roamed around Madison County in those days.

But he was a rancher at heart and owned a share of the family's herd trailing them into the northern Gravelly's each summer in the area around Axolotl Lakes, a treasured spot for the Perrault family even today.

But ranching was tough toward the end of the Great Depression and Perrault set off to try his hand at other careers including working for the Union Pacific Railroad as a civil engineer and as a contractor working on light commercial projects and building homes around the west and in Hawaii.

In 1940 he married Julianne Preston, who had been a college classmate. They moved to Portland, Ore. not long after their marriage. The couple had six children, two boys and four girls.

The family moved to Trinidad, Colo. in 1972 where Mark worked as a contractor and Julianne taught home economics at Trinidad State Junior College.

Though he had travelled the West, southwest Montana was always home to Mark and in 1985 he bought the Axolotl Lakes Ranch and moved back to Madison County.

He built two cabins on the ranch before selling all but a small portion of it to the Bureau of Land Management in 2000. Today recreationists can still enjoy Mark's handiwork by renting out the BLM cabin at Axolotl Lakes.

After selling his ranch, Mark purchased The Madisonian newspaper and helped gather and consolidate all the archives of the newspaper.

In his later years Mark turned his attention to history and writing. He published three books since 1997: A memoir titled "Cowboy Memories of Montana," a historical novel titled "Yellow Gold: The Montana Frontier," and a short historical work titled "Ruby Valley, Stinkingwater Country: The Cradle of Montana History."

Beyond the books, he spent hours researching history of the area and wearing out typewriters in an effort to collect his stories and research.

"I was just interested in the history and I thought if nobody wrote it down it was going to be lost," Mark told The Madisonian during an interview two years ago.

In 2007, his beloved Julianne passed away after 67 years of marriage.

In 2008, Mark turned over The Madisonian to his daughter Jill Nakasone and son Stephen.

In last few years, he was a fixture at the Ennis Café, where he could be found most mornings discussing politics and weather over breakfast and coffee. He recently moved in to Generations Assisted Living Center in Ennis, where Barb and Kenton Irvine and their staff took splendid care of him through his final days.

Mark was preceded in death by an infant son Preston Frank, sister Jeanne Richardson, granddaughters Heidi Lynn Hunt and Melanie Jean Pfalmer and his wife Julianne. He is survived by daughters Penny Lynn Buttke (Carl), Mary Jill Nakasone (David), Jeanne Michele Hogan (Michael), Stephen Mark Perrault (Lynn), and Denise Annette Perrault.

His is also survived by numerous grandchildren: Jennifer Lynn Helgeson, Julianne Aiko Kusuda, Hanna Marie and Marta Leigh Lentsch, Jacques Magloire and Anne Marie Perrault. His great grandchildren are Nicholas Carl and Claire Rosamond Helgeson, Allison Aiko and Joshua David Kusuda. He is also survived by his sister Camille Christensen in Roseburg, Ore.

A celebration of Mark's life will be announced at a later date. Donations in his memory can be made to the Madison Valley Aquatic Center at PO Box 1188, Ennis, MT 59729.

Figure 15. Other houses by Perrault, 1185 NW 91st Avenue, Portland, 1955

Figure 16. Other houses by Perrault, 8975 NW 91st Avenue, Portland (n.d.),

Figure 17. Other houses by Perrault, 1125 NW 91st Avenue, 1954

Figure 18. Other houses by Perrault, 1155 NW 91st Avenue, Portland, 1962

Figure 19. Other houses by Perrault, 1160 NW 91st Avenue, Portland, 1955

Figure 20. Other houses by Perrault, 1035 NW 91st Avenue, Portland, 1958

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

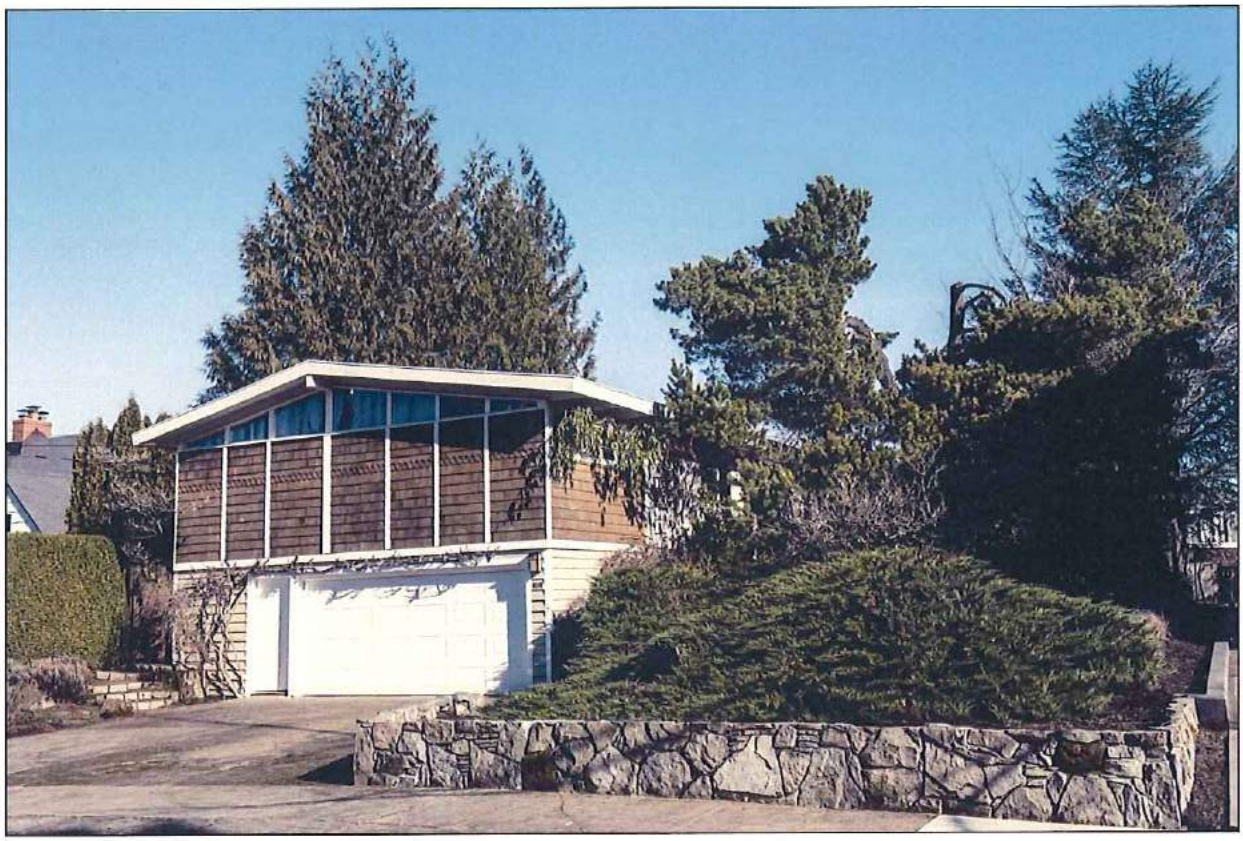


Photo 1 of 17: Front area, west façade/landscape, looking northeast

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

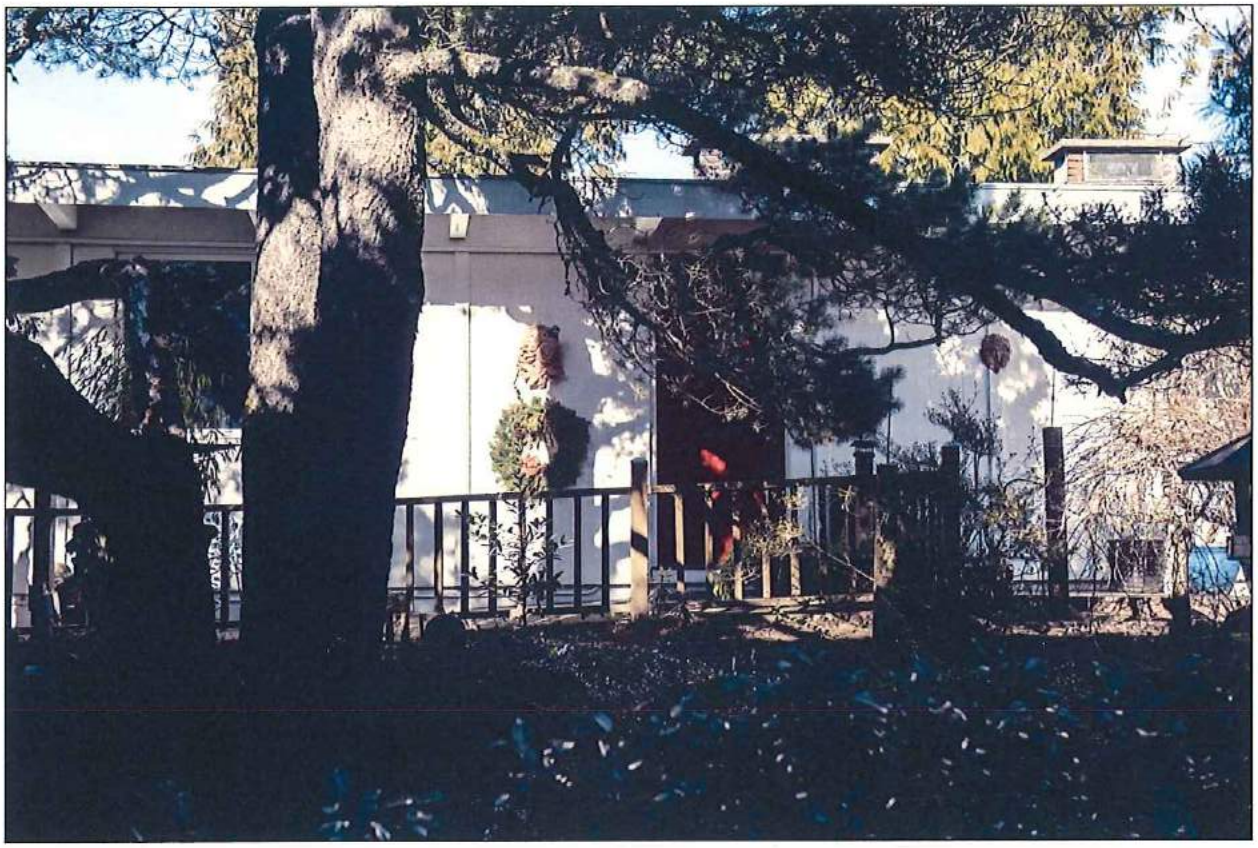


Photo 2 of 17: South façade, main entry, looking north

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

Photo 3 of 17: Southeast corner, south and east facades, looking northwest

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

Photo 4 of 17: North façade, looking west

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

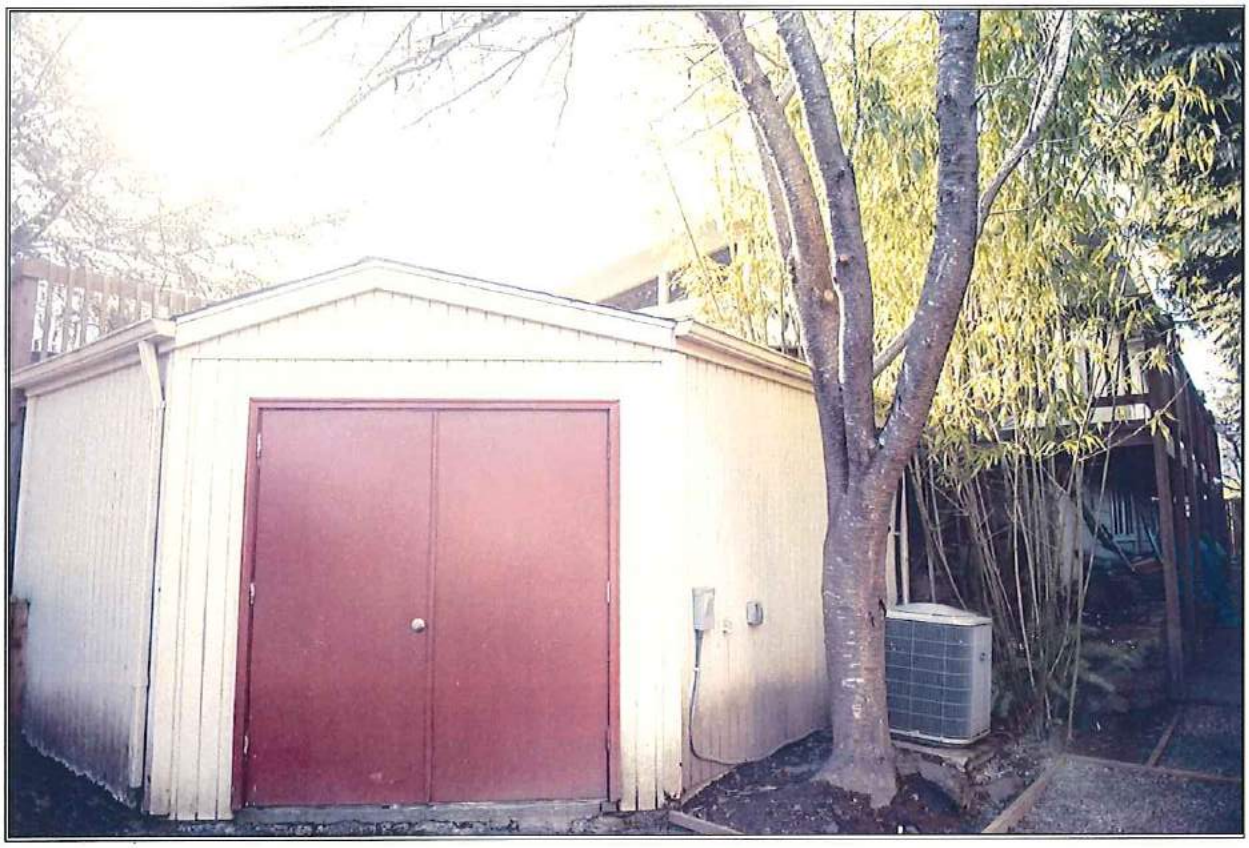


Photo 5 of 17: Garden workshop, looking west

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

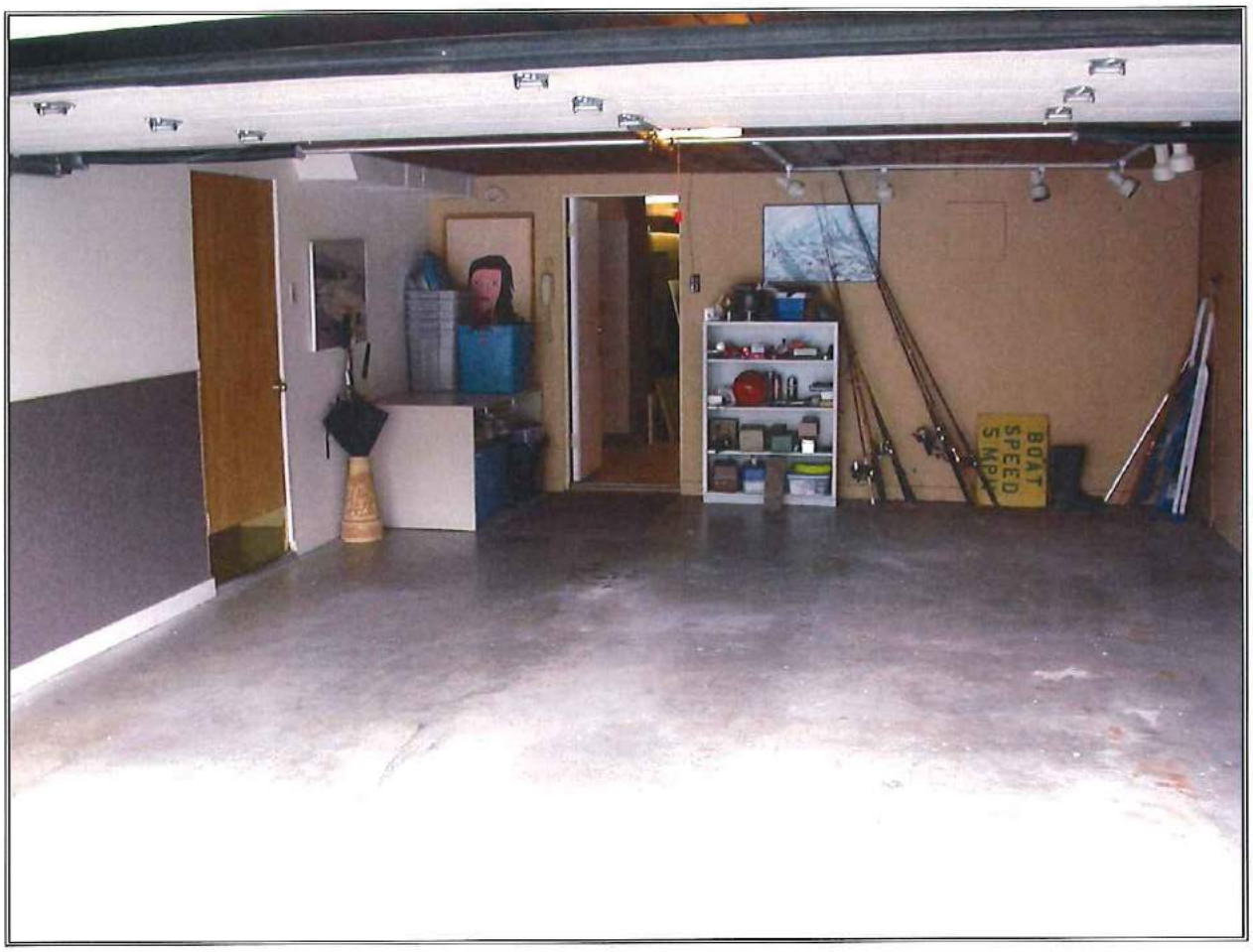


Photo 6 of 17: Garage interior, looking east

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

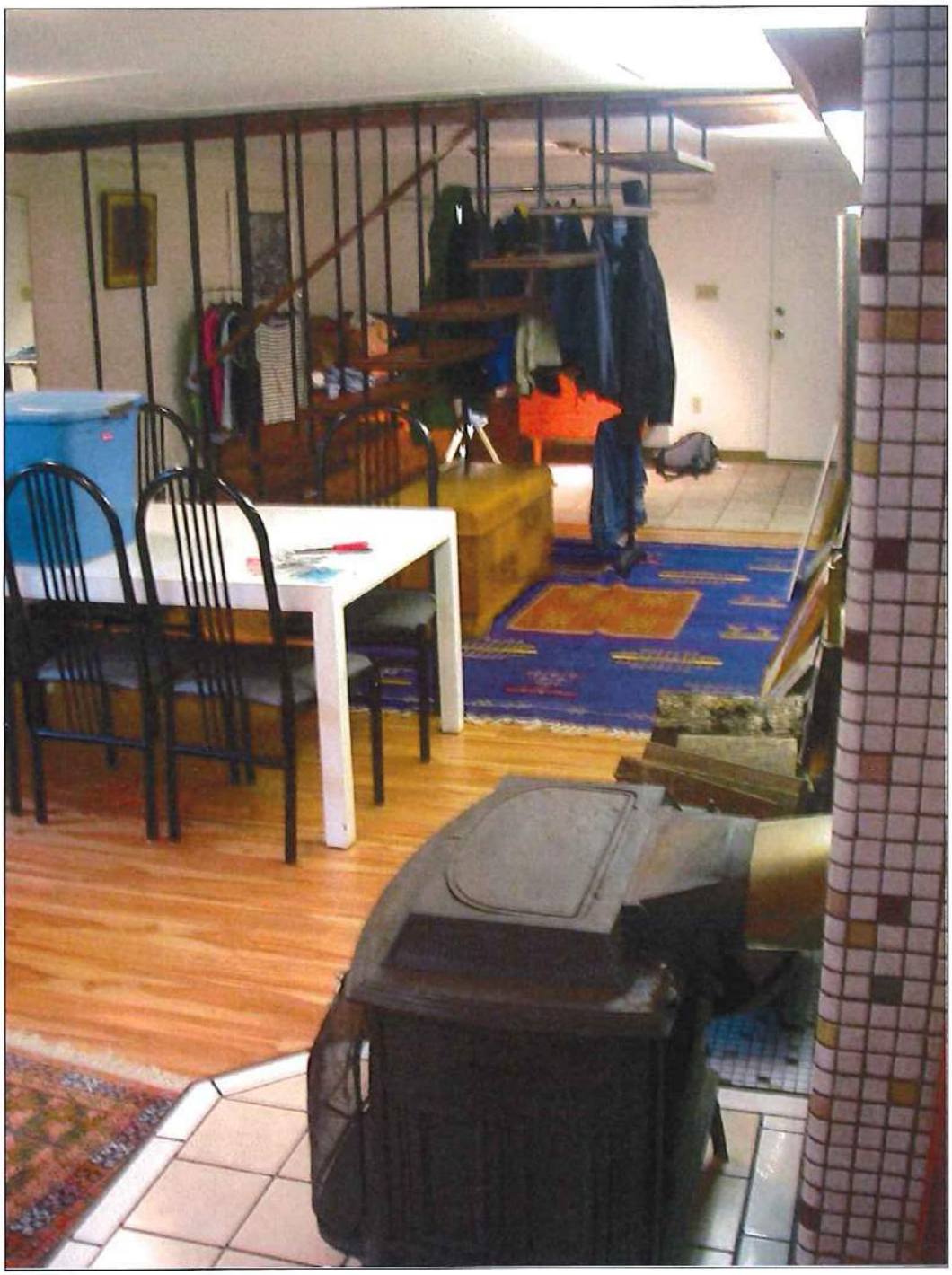


Photo 7 of 17: Family room downstairs, looking west

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

Photo 8 of 17: Stairs to main hallway in center of house

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

Photo 9 of 17: Main hallway, center of house looking west

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

Photo 10 of 17: Bedroom in northwest corner; looking northwest

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

Photo 11 of 17: Dr. Harris's former office, looking south

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

Photo 12 of 17: Kitchen dining table, food preparation area, looking east

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

Photo 13 of 17: Dining area off kitchen, looking northwest

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

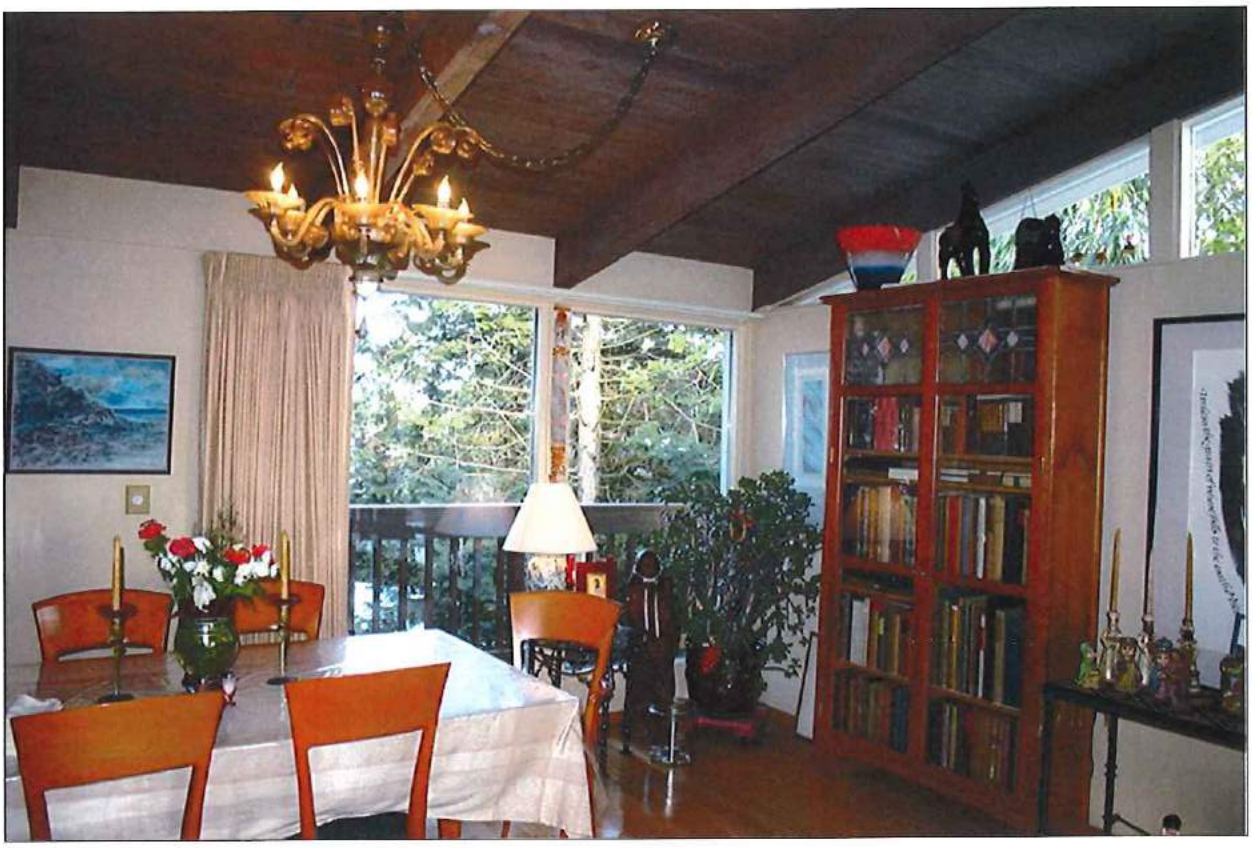


Photo 14 of 17: Dining room, looking northeast from living room

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

Photo 15 of 17: Living room fireplace, looking north

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

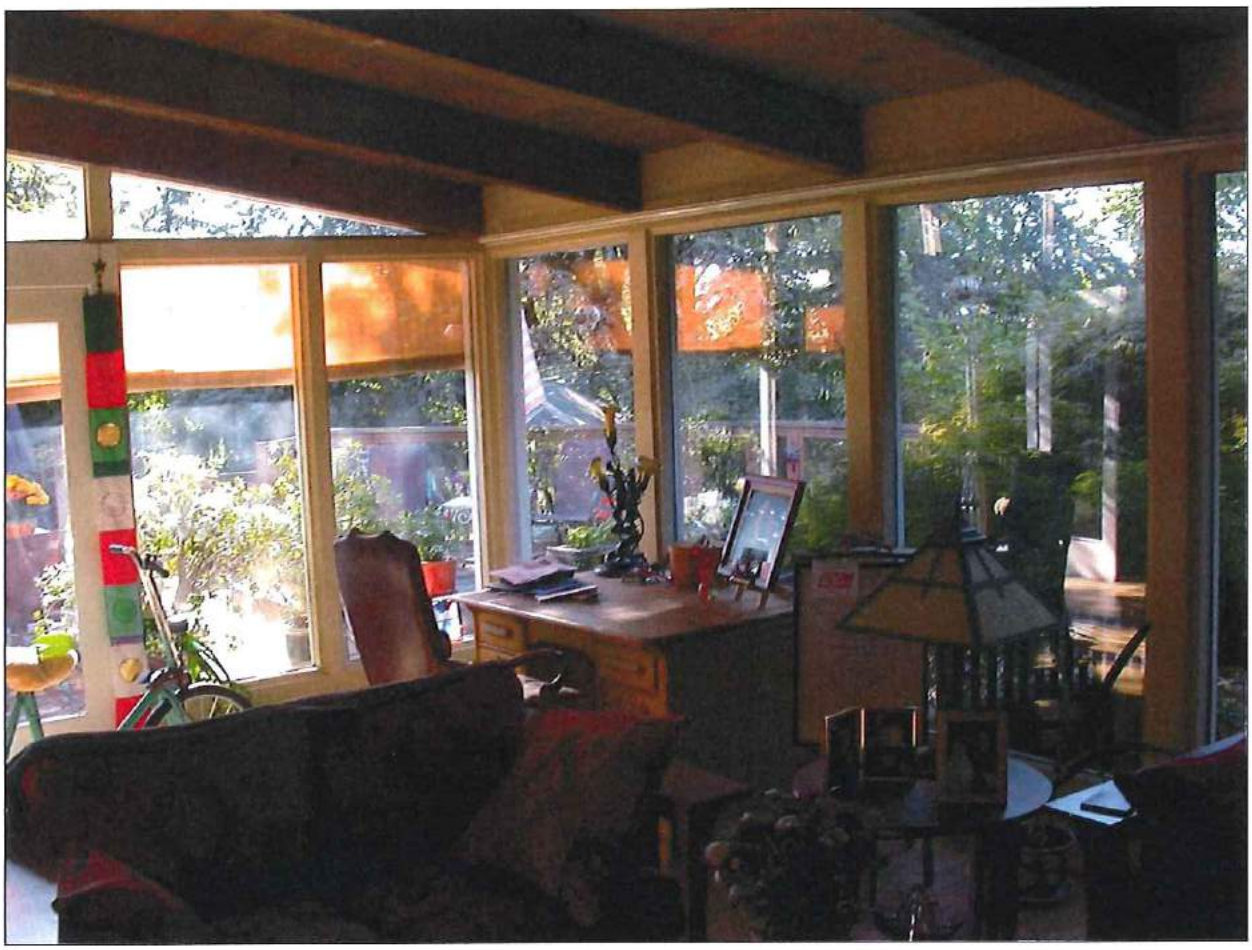


Photo 16 of 17: Upstairs living room, looking northwest

Harris, Dr. Homer H., House
Portland, Multnomah County

Photo 17 of 17: Living room, looking east