

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See 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 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 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 Donohue, Michael & Myra, House

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1159 North Beach Road not for publication

city or town Eastsound vicinity

State Washington code WA county San Juan code 055 zip code 98660

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Ally M
Signature of certifying official/Title

11-19-12
Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or 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 this 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:)

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

1-9-13
Date of Action

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 incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
1		buildings
		sites
	2	structures
		objects
1	2	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. Functions 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)

MID 19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

Statement of Significance

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

— MICHAEL & MYRA DONOHUE HOUSE
SAN JUAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 1 of 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

The Michael & Myra Donohue House, built c. 1890 is situated on .85 acres of an original 180 acre homestead property on Orcas Island. The property, located less than one mile north of the community of Eastsound (the commercial center of the island), is relatively flat and drops approximately 8' from front to rear. Landscaping is limited to minimal foundation plantings, remnant apple trees and grass.

The house has a formal arraignment and is referred to as an Upright-and-Wing design with and L-shaped footprint. Designed in the Greek Revival style, the structure rests on a brick foundation, laid in a common bond. The exterior is covered with drop, shiplap siding highlighted with corner boards and a strong foundation band. Architecturally, the main portion of the house is defined by a two story front-facing gable wing, and a lower perpendicular side gable wing. A large five-bay porch, held up by simple rectangular columns supporting a flat roof, spans most of the main façade. The asphalt covered roof boasts deep cornice returns and a wide freize board. Generally windows are wood, one-over-one double hung units installed with wide trim and crown moldings. They are grouped individually and as pairs. A simple four-panel entry door located in the two story wing has a full width transom, a typical Greek Revival detail.

The north façade of the house has a two-story Queen Anne style octagonal bay window reflective of the homes construction date. Within the bay, five one-over-one windows at each floor level allow vast amounts of daylight to penetrate the inside of the house. The rear, or west elevation of the home, is raised due to the sloping ground. A slender brick chimney rises up the exterior wall of the two story wing. Inside, the fireplace box has been covered. The one story ell, is highlighted by a 1 ½ story pavilion on the southwest corner capped with a hipped roof. A small bell-cast roof shelters an entry stoop. Between the 2-story wing and the pavilion is a shallow covered porch.

The interior of the house has been remodeled but retains many of its historic details including original hardware, unpainted four panel doors, and layered wood trim. The walls are a combination of original lath-and-plaster and sheetrock. The house has fir tongue-and-grove floors. The dogleg stair in intact constructed of wood stringers and risers. A modern pot bellling wood burning stove is located in the center of the living room.

In the rear yard are two non-contributing outbuildings. Closest to the home is a simple side gabled tool shed clad with vertical board siding. A larger gambrel roof "mini barn" is found towards the northwest corner of the property.

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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 Engineering
- ☐ Record# _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1890

Significant Dates

1890

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

— MICHAEL & MYRA DONOHUE HOUSE
SAN JUAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 1 of 5

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Michael & Myra Donohue House in Eastsound, Washington on Orcas Island is historically significant under criterion "C" as a property that embodies the distinguishing characteristics of its period of construction. The dwelling, constructed using an Upright-and-Wing building form, is a late example of the Greek Revival style, and thus demonstrates how early architectural styles were first transported into the state. The period of significance begins and ends in 1890, the date the house was built.

Context of Orcas Island

Orcas Island, the largest of the San Juan archipelago islands, was traditionally the home of the Lummi, one of the groups of Central Coast Salish peoples inhabiting the archipelago. Prior to becoming a county under the Territorial Legislature in 1873, the island's most valuable lands were initially settled by squatters of both American and English descent. After ownership of the San Juan Islands were settled, a federal survey of the islands was completed in 1874.

This opened the land to formal withdrawal from the public domain through either cash entry under the Public Land Sales Act of 1820 or homestead entries under the act of 1862. The first patent on land on Orcas Island was granted to Charles W. Shattuck, who had come West as part of the California gold rush and then to the Fraser River Valley. Reportedly in the course of his trips back and forth by ox-cart, he had rowed over to the Island to investigate the hunting possibilities. Finding deer and elk, he pitched a tent on the beach and sold deer meat and hides to traders in Victoria, subsequently securing a boatload of lumber to build a small cabin. He then married an Indian woman, built a store whose customers were primarily Indians, and later became Eastsound's first postmaster and a Justice of the Peace. He is assumed to have been the first permanent white settler in Eastsound.

The late-1870s and 1880s saw a large influx of residents including the Donohue family, but this is relative as the total population of the entire county in 1880 which was only 948. Newcomers settled into a quiet frontier life, clearing land, farming, and rearing families, traveling by foot, wagon, or boat to enjoy social visits with neighbors. The population doubled by the next census in 1890 to 2,072. The numbers continued to increase into the 1900s, reaching 3,603 in 1910 for San Juan County with just under one-third of these residents (1,119) living on Orcas.

The development of Orcas Island follows the general pattern of the larger Puget Sound region on a more limited scale. Early squatters (eventually claiming homesteads or directly purchasing lands under the various land laws) practiced farming on suitable tracts, grazing, and established

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

— MICHAEL & MYRA DONOHUE HOUSE
SAN JUAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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sizeable orchards. Many farmers began orchards as an income source; growing apples, prunes, and pears. By 1898 the island's economy was thriving. Dried prunes and apples were exported via the regular steamboat trips between Orcas and Bellingham. At the height of operations, thousands of tons of prunes and over 180,000 boxes of apples were shipped from the docks at Eastsound in a single year.

Other industries that evolved on the island included lumbering and lime extraction. The hillsides provided ready access to vast stands of timber, and the limestone ledges were mined and accompanying lime works were established. Lime was quarried on the island as early as 1862, and along with sandstone quarrying, provided an industrial base throughout the San Juan Islands.

In addition to these more traditional developments, Orcas Island also embraced the tourism industry earlier than many places. Excursion steamers brought tourists to the island from Seattle, Bellingham, and other points around Puget Sound. The island became known as a vacation place in the late-1800s, with tourists setting up tents in open areas as there were few resorts, hotels, or even cabins to rent. A hotel was constructed in Olga in the early 1870s, and by 1891 another was operating on the shores at the southeast end of Cascade Lake by Mrs. Cox.

Michael S. Donohue

Such development required the skills of carpenters and builders. One such individual was Michael S. Donohue, who arrived on Orcas Island in 1883. Donohue was skilled builder whose background in carpentry via working for a variety of railroads, brought much needed competence to the building trades on the island. At the time, there were no architects on the island and many early dwellings were constructed as simple log cabins, erected by unskilled and untrained homesteaders. For those wanting a more fashionable property, they brought dimensional lumber from mainland mills and utilized "plan books" to provide style and comfort. Others used the skill of a builder, such as Donohue, to bring order and dignity to their buildings.

Donohue, a civil war veteran, was one of the original homesteaders on Orcas Island, in 1890. He not only built this home, but he also constructed many other significant buildings on the island. These include the Emmanuel Episcopal Church (1885); the Methodist Church (demolished) and the Manse (1886) next door; the 1903 school house that eventually became the consolidated school for the region; the Griffin House; the Dr. Karl Moran House; the Peter Bostian House (1910); and the Langell House.

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— MICHAEL & MYRA DONOHUE HOUSE
SAN JUAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8

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He was born in Ireland in 1841 and came to the United States, via New York in 1847 with his parents. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army, Company K, 123rd Infantry Regiment N.Y. and served until the close of the Civil War. Reportedly he marched with General Sherman in his famously "March to the Sea" in 1864. A good soldier, by the end of the war, Donohue had reached the rank of Sergeant. At the close of the war, he returned to New York and in 1866 went to Missouri, where he was engaged as a carpenter for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. The company was the first railroad to cross Missouri. Donohue then went to work for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad as a bridge carpenter; and later for the Missouri-Kansas & Texas Railroad (a division of the Union Pacific RR).

He was awarded a homestead in Kansas after the war ended, but soon moved west for reasons unknown. Reportedly Donohue came to the Washington Territory in 1882 with his family and a group of friends; which included Peter Bostian and Martin L. Kimple. Stories note that the three men rowed over to Orcas Island from Bellingham and staked claim on property near West Beach on the west side of the island in 1883. In 1888 the Donohue's purchased the nominated property from the Sutherland family.

Together Michael and Myra (married on Nov 15, 1870) had three children, two of whom died prematurely, and Harry L., who did not marry until mid-life. Donohue served on the school board and later was a San Juan County Commissioner (1905-06, 2nd district). During that time, the first courthouse was built in Friday Harbor, the county seat. He was also a stockholder of the Orcas Island Cemetery Association, and is often mentioned in the society section of the local newspaper as playing host to a variety of parties and guests. A well respected citizen, he was also elected a local judgeship in 1908. Myra (Grace) Donohue, was one of the founding members of the Madrona Club, established in 1906. The club, amongst its many activities, started the Orcas Island public library in 1909.

The house Donohue built for his family was a showcase for his skills as a builder and utilized a familiar building form, most likely gleaned from his time in the upper Midwest. Called the "Upright-and-Wing" (often referred to as Temple and Wing or Gable Front and Wing), the building form is a residential architectural type found in American vernacular architecture. The type was developed for the rural settings, however it enjoyed wide usage in both rural and urban settings.

The Upright-and-Wing house consists of a one-and-a-half to two story gable wing with a front gable roof and perpendicular orientation, and a side wing set at a right angle to it (sometimes

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

— MICHAEL & MYRA DONOHUE HOUSE
SAN JUAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 8 Page 4 of 5

known as the kitchen wing or ell), one-half to one story tall, with a side gable and parallel orientation.

As a type of non-stylistic folk architecture, Upright-and-Wing houses were generally designed and built by tradesmen as opposed to the owners of the house. Upright and Wing houses were laid out in either an L-plan or T-plan. The ell usually has bedrooms and the kitchen while the wing holds a parlor, staircase, and additional bedrooms. Early examples (c.1830–50) have the main entry on the upright portion of the house. Post-1850 examples usually shifted the entryway to the ell portion of the house.

The Upright and Wing enjoyed a lengthy and nationwide period of popularity, although no systematic survey of Upright-and-Wing houses in Washington State has been conducted. However numerous examples are known to exist throughout the State in a variety of locations.

The building type partially coincided with the popularity of Greek Revival architecture in the United States and thus, many Upright-and-Wing houses are adorned with pilasters, cornice returns and wide entablatures. Such elements can be found on the Donohue House even though the house dates to the 1890s.

The Greek Revival style was an adaptation of the classic Greek temple front employing details of Doric, Ionic or Corinthian order. To the popular mind, the Greek temple was associated with the origins of American democracy in ancient Greece. Greece's involvement in a war for independence (1821-30) aroused much sympathy in the newly independent United States. Furthermore the War of 1812 fought against England had diminished American affection for British influence in all aspect of life including architecture.

The popularity of Greek Revival led it to be called the National Style. Newly established towns throughout the country even took names such as Athens, Sparta, and Ithaca. While the style generally falls out of favor nationwide by the 1870s, it remained in use on a limited basis in the Pacific Northwest for another ten to twenty years. The earliest examples appear in the late 1870s, when the vast regions of the area were first being developed. Like many styles, the iteration in Washington State was watered down with elements of the style being attached to a variety of building forms. Typical features included wide, deep cornice returns; simply detailed porticos; low pitched gable roofs; entry doors highlighted by side lights and/or transom windows; hooded windows; and large cornice lines representing a classical entablature. Inside extra wide moldings are found on doors and windows, often with a "Greek key" theme; and simple four

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

– MICHAEL & MYRA DONOHUE HOUSE
SAN JUAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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panel doors. The Donohue House boasts many of these elements and serves as a good example of how the style remained in Washington State into the 1890s.

Michael & Myra continued to live in the nominated house until their deaths. Michael passed away on Feb 3, 1916. The death date of Myra is unknown. The house was then resided in by their son, Harry and his wife Jean.

Harry L. (1872 – 1947), the only surviving offspring, and his wife Jean (Janet) Donohue (Gibson) lived in the nominated house and farmed the 180 acre property until they passed away; Harry in 1947 and Janet in 1958. Jean, like her mother-in-law, was an active member of the Madrona Club. She also taught in the Presbyterian Church. Having no children of their own, Harry and Jean often had boarders in the home, including many Civil War veterans, such as Col. van Vliet. After Harry, and then Jean passed away, the home went through many owners. The most recent owners, the Aggas's continued the traditions of the Donohue's by having a small farmstead on what remained of the original acreage.

Today the Donohue House serves as a landmark on Orcas Island, and represents one of the last remaining homestead structures on the island. Additionally the house is an excellent example of its type and reflects the migration of the Greek Revival style to the Pacific Northwest.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

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Verbal Boundary Description(Describe the boundaries of the property.) **SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS**

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ken Katz

organization _____ date April 2012

street & number PO Box 28 telephone (360) 298-2642

city or town Eastsound state WA zip code 98245

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Ken Katz

street & number PO Box 28 telephone (360) 298-2642

city or town Eastsound state WA zip code 98245

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

– MICHAEL & MYRA DONOHUE HOUSE
SAN JUAN COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 10 Page 1 of 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

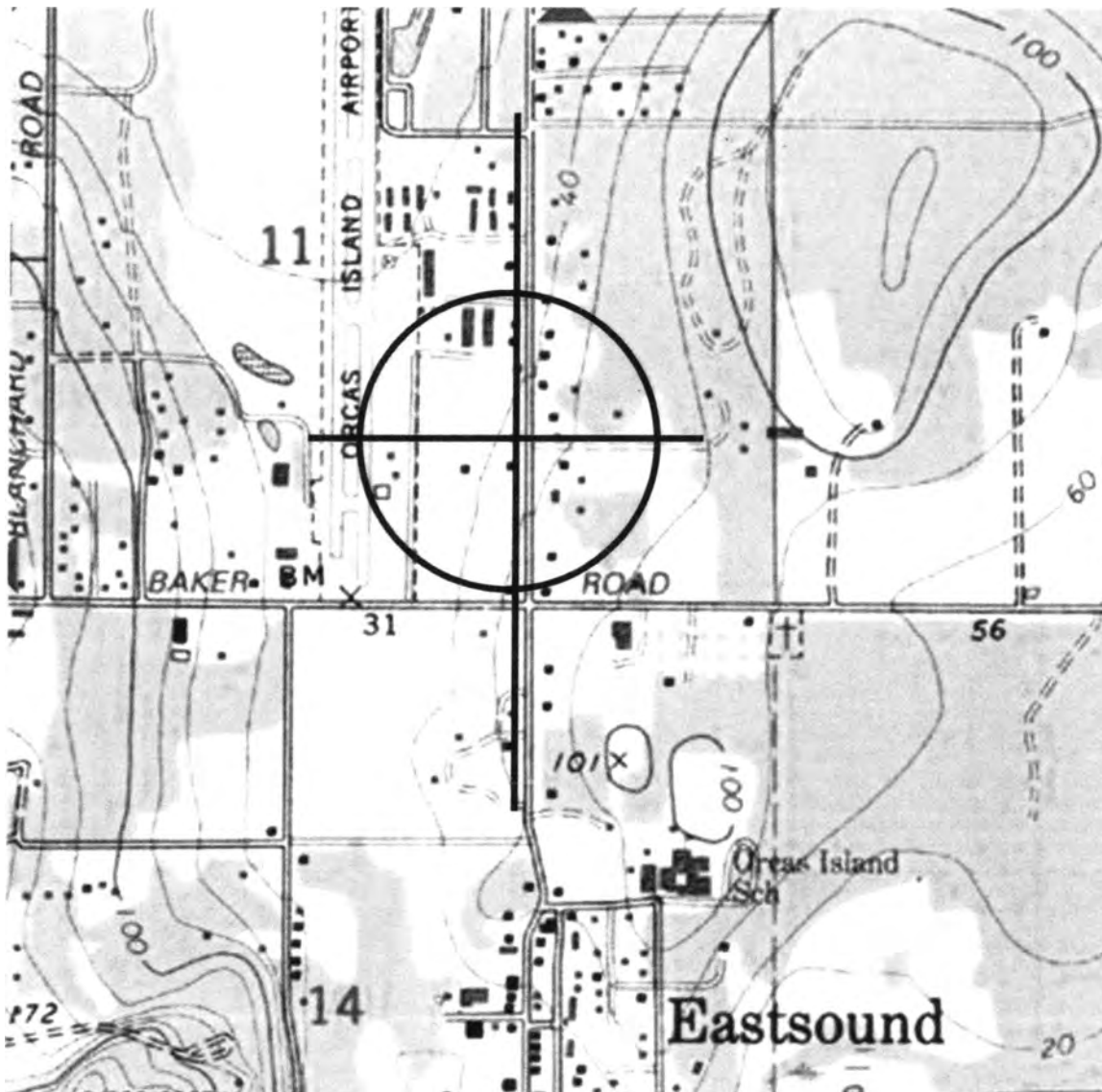
- "Republican Ticket", San Juan Islander – Nov 3 & 10, 1906.
- "Plaintiff Gets Damage", San Juan Islander – April 13, 1907.
- "Society", San Juan Islander – May 2, June 20, 1908.
- "Society", San Juan Islander – March 26, July 9, September 10, October 8, 1909.
- "Society", San Juan Islander – June 24, August 5, August 19, September 16, November 18, 1910.
- "Stockholders Meeting", San Juan Islander – October 15, 1903.
- WA State Public Documents: Vol 3, 1906, pg. 208.
- "Mrs. Harry L. Donohue", Seattle Times – March 20, 1958.
- "M.S. Donohue", Supplement to San Juan Islander – 1901, pg 26.
- Christmas Card – The Donohues, c. 1948.
- Brochure - San Juan County Historical Landmark Tour, Orcas Island Historical Musuem, No Date
- "Donohue Family Among Island's First Builders", San Juan Islander – December 7, 1944.
- Christmas Card – The Donohues, c. 1948.
- Warrenty Deed – April 10, 1890; July 24, 1924; March 20, 1956; August 30, 1961.
- Real Estate Contract – Oct 20, 1969

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located in Section 11 of T37 N, R02 west of the Willamette Meridian in San Juan County Washington just outside of the community of Eastsound. It is otherwise known as Tax Lot 27114300500.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

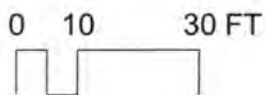
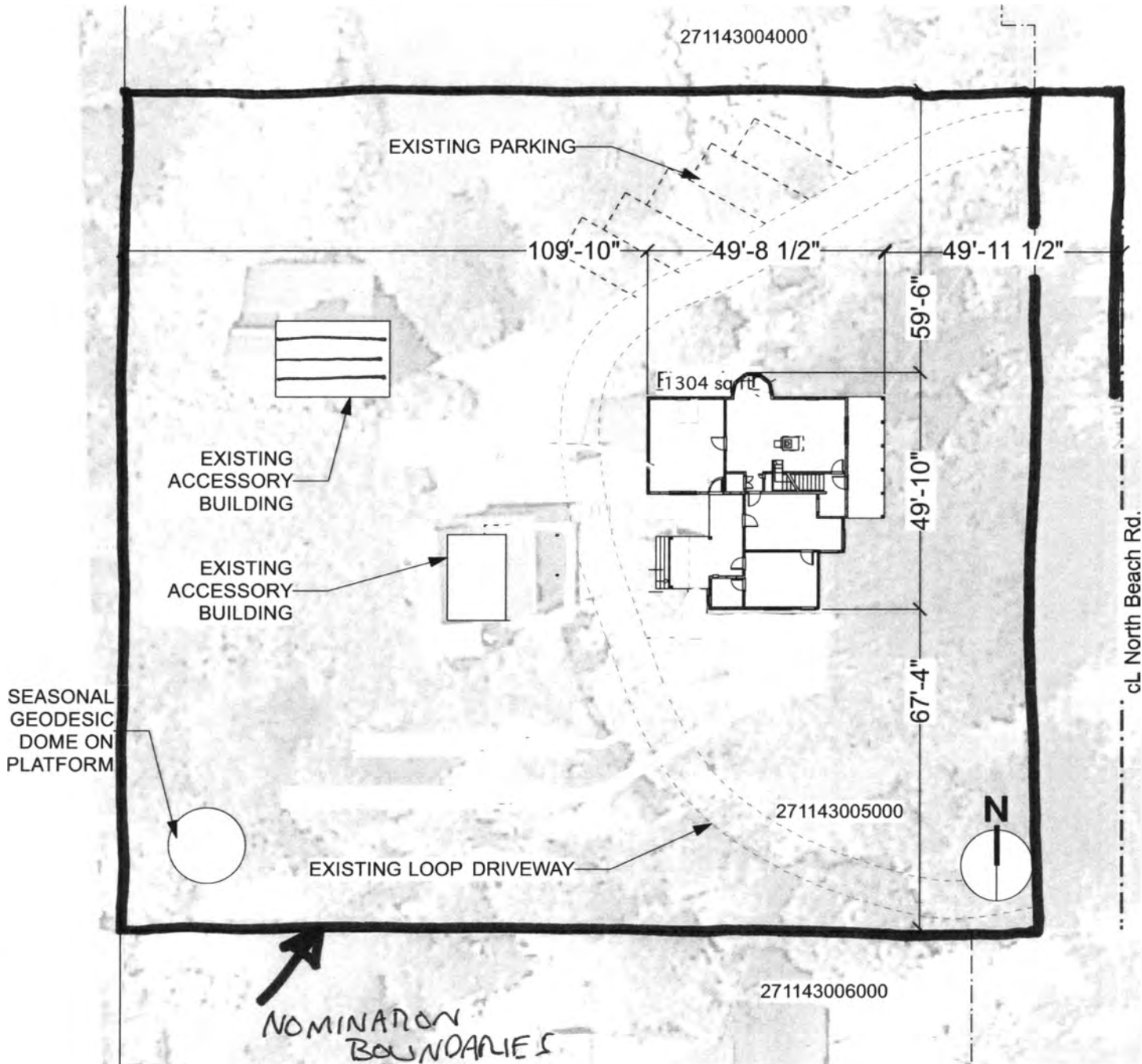
The nominated property encompasses the entire urban tax lot that is occupied by the Michael & Myra Donohue House.



USGS Quad Map - Eastsound, WA

Donohue House
 1159 North Beach Road
 Eastsound, WA 98254

10	5	06	966	53	94	513
Zone	Easting			Northing		



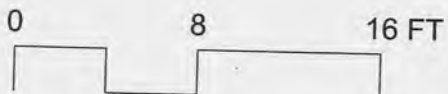
PROJECT SITE PLAN - 1159 N. BEACH RD.
 Scale: 1" = 30 ft

Date: **4/23/12**

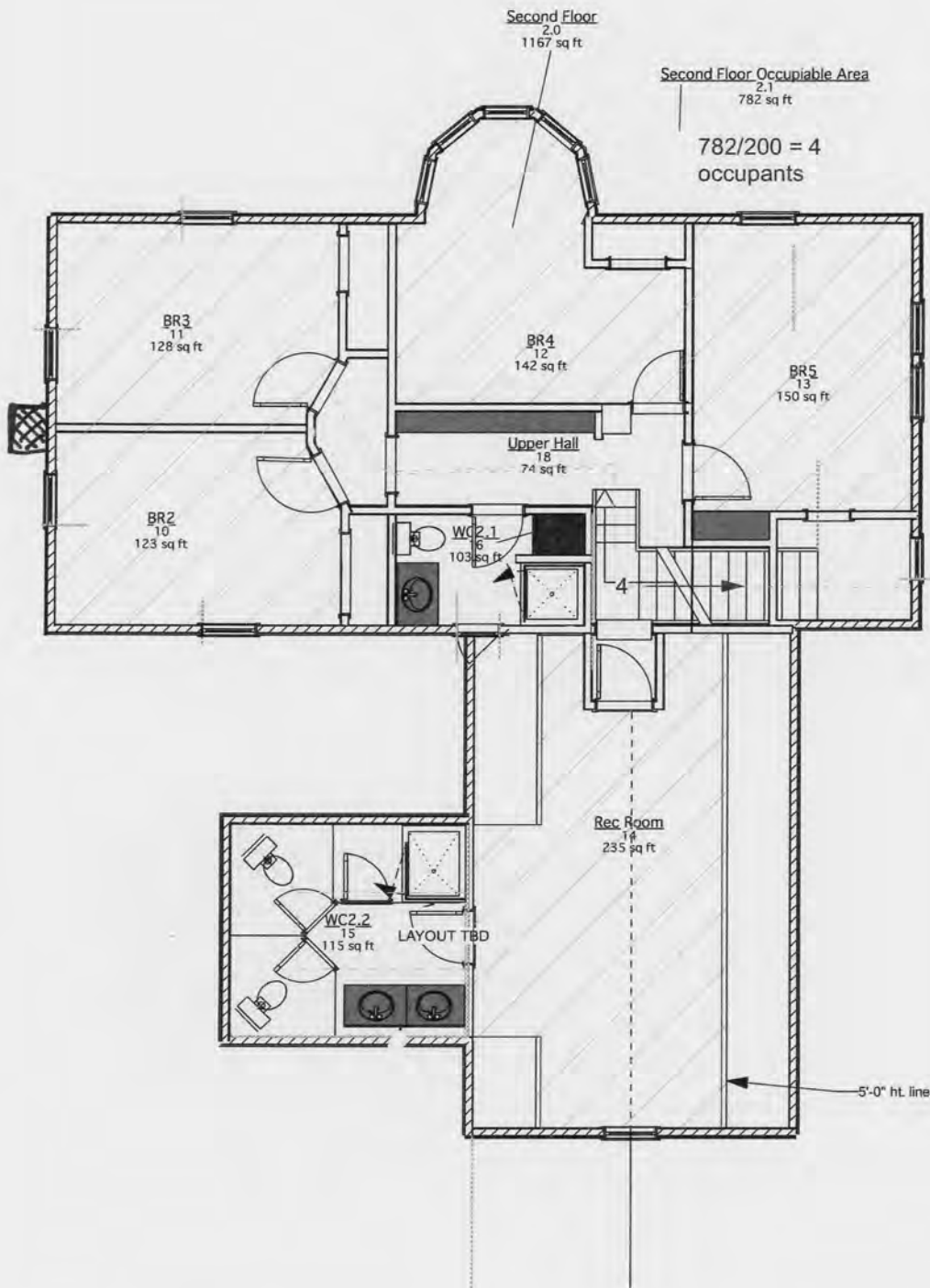


1 Lower Floor Diagram
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Occupiable shown hatched



Date: 4/23/12



2 Upper Floor Diagram
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



Date: 4/23/12



Michael S. Donohue – c. 1910

M. S. DONOHUE.

A few moments' walk from East Sound towards North Beach and we come to the home of Mr. M. S. Donohue, who is numbered among the foremost and progressive residents of Orcas Island. Here is a most desirable ranch of 180 acres of which over 50 acres are under the plow. The land is delightfully situated, well drained and has most excellent water. It is principally devoted to raising hay, grain and peas, and for dairying purposes. Mr. Donohue



M. S. DONOHUE'S HOME

was born in Ireland in 1841. Five years later with his parents, he came to Washington county, New York, where he was reared on the farm. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army in Company K, 123d N. W. V. I., and served until the close of the Civil war. He marched with Sherman to the sea. At the close of the war he returned to New York and in 1866 went west to Missouri, where he engaged in the carpenter trade, more especially in railroad work. For a while he was on the H. & St. J. R. R., then on the Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad as bridge carpenter, and later on the M. & T. R. R. He came to Washington in 1882 and located on Orcas Island in 1883. His estimable wife was Miss M. A. Lynn, of Illinois, whom he married in 1870. We give a view of the Donohue home.



Donohue House – San Juan County Assessor, c.1938

Donohue House –
Supplement to the San Juan Islander
newspaper, 1901

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Donohue, Michael and Myra, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: WASHINGTON, San Juan

DATE RECEIVED: 11/23/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/21/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/05/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/09/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12001161

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1.9.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



DONOHUE HOUSE
1159 N. BEACH RD.
EAST SOUND, WA

SAN JUAN CO.

KEN KATE
SEPT. 2012

REAR FAÇADE



DONOHUE HOUSE
1159 N. BEACH RD.
EASTSOUND, WA
· SAN JUAN CO.

KEN KATE
SEPT. 2012

MAIN FACADE

2 OF 9



DONOHUE HOUSE

1159 N. BEACH RD.
EAST SOUND, WA

SAN JUAN CO

KEN KATZ

SEPT. 2012

NORTH FACADE

3 OF 9



DONOHUE HOUSE
1159 N. BEACH RD.
EAST SOUND, WA
SAN JUAN CO.

KEN KATZ
SEPT. 2012

SE CORNER

4 OF 9



DONOHUE HOUSE
1159 N. BEACH RD
EAST SOUND, WA
· SAN JUAN CO.

KEN KATZ
SEPT. 2012

· SHED
5 of 9



DONOHUE HOUSE
1159 N. BEACH RD.
EAST SOUND, WA
• SAN JUAN CO.

KEN KATZ
SEPT. 2012

LIVING / PARLOR

6 OF 9



DONOHUE HOUSE
1159 N. BEACH RD.
EAST SOUND, WA
- SAN JUAN CO.

KEN KATZ
SEPT. 2012

Dining RM

7 of 9



DONOHUE HOUSE
1159 N. BEACH RD
EAST SOUND, WA
SAN JUAN CO.

KEN KATR
SEPT. 2012

REAR YARD

8 OF 9



DONOHUE HOUSE
1159 N. BEACH RD
EAST SOUND, WA

• SAN JUAN CO.

PHOTOGRAPHER UNKNOWN
C. 1938

Assessor PHOTO

7 of 9

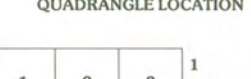
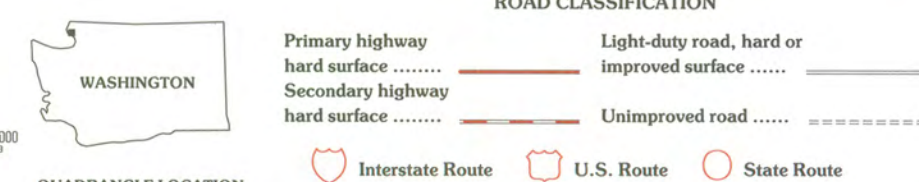
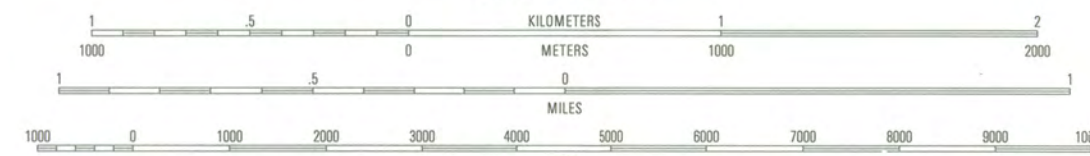
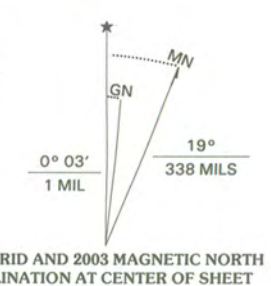


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

EASTSOUND QUADRANGLE
WASHINGTON-SAN JUAN CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1972. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1989 and other sources. Photospectroscopy using imagery taken 1997; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1990. Boundaries verified 2002.
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours.
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 10. 10 000-foot ticks: Washington Coordinate System of 1927 (north zone).
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.



1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

EASTSOUND, WA
1997

NIMA 1481 III NW-SERIES V891





STATE OF WASHINGTON
Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 - Olympia, Washington 98501
(Mailing Address) PO Box 48343 - Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
(360) 586-3065 Fax Number (360) 586-3067

Nov 19, 2012

Paul Lusignan
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

RE: **Washington State NR Nomination**

Dear Paul:

Please find enclosed new National Register Nomination forms for the:

- **Donohue, Michael & Myra, House – San Juan County, WA**
- **Mason County Courthouse – Mason County, WA**
- **Clark County Poor Farm – Clark County, WA**

Should you have any questions regarding these nominations please contact me anytime at (360) 586-3076. I look forward to hearing your final determination on these properties.

Sincerely,

Michael Houser

State Architectural Historian, DAHP
360-586-3076
E-Mail: michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov