

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Doneghy, John T. and Mary M., House
other names/site number Doneghy-Surbeck-Green House

2. Location

street & number 301 N. Owensby Street N/A not for publication
city, town La Plata N/A vicinity
state Missouri code MO county Macon code 121 zip code 63549

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
1	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official G. Tracy Mehan III, Director

Date

Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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)

Queen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

Shingle

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY: Constructed circa 1895, the John T. and Mary M. Doneghy House, 301 North Owensby Street, La Plata, Macon County, is located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Owensby and Colburn Streets. The detached, two and one-half story frame residence is a virtually unaltered example of the Queen Anne style. Many of the characteristics which defined the style were utilized on the Doneghy House. Its irregular plan is defined by bays on each elevation, created by lower cross gables which radiate from the steep hip roof. Classical columns arranged singly, in pairs, and in groups of three, support a one story wraparound porch with centered turret and second story balcony on the facade, or east elevation, which faces Owensby Street. On the south elevation, facing Colburn Street, variation in wall texture is provided by fishscale shingles which cover the flared band between the first and second floors. Its gable and hip roofs are sheathed with composition shingles, and the house rests on a brick foundation. An enclosed porch and attached, shed-roofed entry vestibule on the rear, or west elevation, were added circa 1975 and represent the only significant exterior alterations. A garage and smokehouse, both constructed circa 1900-1910, are not substantial in size and scale and are not related to the period or area of significance of the Doneghy House. The John T. and Mary M. Doneghy House retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and location, and, because of the survival of these physical elements, also retains its integrity of association with the Queen Anne style.

ELABORATION: The facade, or east elevation, is dominated by the one story, wraparound wood veranda with its first floor turret roof, on the apex of which stands a sculptured wooden knob. Immediately north of the turret section are steps leading up to the portico. Carved, grouped columns set upon pedestals support the porch roof with its classical entablature. The porch is enclosed by railings with delicately carved spindles. Dentils under the roof cornice surround the wide veranda. The facade is divided into three bays. The center bay is flush with the plane of the facade on the first story, but projects slightly on the second story. The two southernmost bays on the first story are occupied by wide, one-over-one, double hung windows. These windows are covered by aluminum storm windows, as are most windows on the house. However, the wooden sash remains intact and the effect is minimal and reversible. The northernmost bay is recessed into an ell formed by the center gabled bay of the facade and a similar bay which projects on the north elevation. Set in the east elevation of the bay which projects

☒ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Doneghy, John T. and Mary M., House

from the north elevation of the house and sheltered by the wraparound porch, the third bay contains the facade entry, a single door with transom. A window identical to those on the facade opens from the north elevation of the facade's projecting central bay.

The second story of the facade is also divided into three bays. The southernmost and northernmost bays are sheltered by balconies, which are supported by columns and enclosed by balustrades identical to those on the first story veranda. The southernmost balcony is recessed beneath the hip roof, while the northernmost balcony extends onto the veranda and is covered by shed roof which slopes from the gable projection. Single, one-over-one, double hung windows are set in both the southernmost and northernmost bays. Identical windows are also set on each of three elevations of the projecting central bay. The window in the east elevation of the projecting bay is framed in a smaller bay. The overhanging, pedimented gable end is supported by seventeen small, curved, decorative brackets and four large, curved, supporting brackets. A half-circled, palladium window group is centered in the gable end and is surmounted by a wooden lattice design.

The pedimented gable end of the projecting gable on the north elevation is filled by a patterned fishscale wood shingle finish with a vent. Double hung, one-over-one windows are centered on each level of the projecting bay. The remainder of this elevation to the west of the bay projection is divided into one bay on the first story and two bays on the second story. All three bays contain identical windows.

The south elevation, which faces Colburn Street, is divided into four asymmetrically arranged bays. Centered in this elevation, a two and one-half story tower projects from the main house. The tower roof extends from the main hip roof and flares from its ridge into a conical shape. Each level of the tower is lighted by five windows. The one-over-one, double hung windows on the first story open into an interior hallway at the base of an ascending stairway. The second floor windows also contain one-over-one, double hung sash, but are enhanced by the addition of a transom. On the upper level of the tower, the windows are a smaller version of those on the first story and, at the junction of the tower and the hip roof of the main house, diagonal siding parallels the slope of the roof. To the east of the tower, a tall, slim corbelled brick chimney rises from its wide base in the basement, between two bays, and extends well above the ridge line of gable and hip roof. Windows occupy both bays on the first story. A water table covered with fishscale shingles divides the first story and second story, wraps around the tower, and extends the full length of this elevation. East of the tower on the second story, a recessed balcony occupies the easternmost bay. A single window is set between the chimney and tower. Single windows are also centered in the westernmost bay.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

Doneghy, John T. and Mary M., House

On the rear, or west elevation another projecting gable forms an ell. The first story of the ell is divided into three bays, all occupied by one-over-one, double hung windows. Two identical windows are set in the asymmetrically placed bays on the second story. A single window is centered in the pedimented gable end, which is distinguished by a pattern of narrow clapboards set at diagonal directions on each side of the window. A shed roofed porch was originally set in the recess formed by the ell. In 1975, the current owner, Edward Green, enclosed the porch and constructed an entry vestibule on the west elevation of the enclosure. Both constructions utilize the same narrow clapboards which cover the original house and represent the only significant exterior alterations. A double hung, one-over-one window is set in the west elevation of the enclosed porch and a single door opens in the west elevation of the vestibule. A single window is centered in the southernmost bay of the west elevation. An exterior entrance to the basement is located north of the rear door.

A second corbelled, brick chimney extends above the ridge line near the center part of the house. The original wood shingles on the roof have been replaced with composition shingles.

The interior of the Doneghy House is relatively unaltered. Most of the oak wood trim, which displays decorative variations of incised circles and other patterns, has been preserved. On the first floor, a wide hallway divides the main front room and sitting room from the formal dining room and kitchen area. In the hallway, an elaborate spindlework frieze is set over the stairway, which retains its carved newel posts and railings of slender spindles. The wide doorways which lead to the sitting room, front room, and dining room retain their massive envelope sliding doors and ornate frieze above the doors. In the sitting room, the original mantle is intact over the marble fireplace. The butler's pantry has been divided into a bathroom and utility room on this floor.

The second floor is divided into five bedrooms, a bath, and a closet. The second floor landing, lighted by five double hung windows with transoms, was originally used as a sewing area. The third floor is only partially finished, although remnants of wallpaper remain.

The basement is divided into rooms by brick walls. One portion also has brick floors, while one room retains a dirt floor. The mortise and tenon joints of the floor joists are visible in the basement.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

Doneghy, John T. and Mary M., House

Two buildings constructed circa 1900-1910 are located to the west of the Doneghy House. Neither building is substantial in size or scale and neither is related to the period or area of significance for which the Doneghy House is nominated. Both buildings have been altered substantially. The smokehouse was badly deteriorated when the present owner, Edward Green, bought the property in 1975. He raised the building, cut off approximately one foot at the bottom of the vertical siding all around, and put in a concrete slab under the building. Further, the windows were removed and covered with vertical siding. It is presently used for storage. The garage has weatherboard siding wider than the weatherboard on the house. The original windows have been covered with siding and a lean-to extension was added to the rear, presumably to make room for larger and longer vehicles. Neither building is included in the resource count.

The Doneghy house is directly across Colburn Street and on the same street (Owensby) north of the Gilbreath-McLorn Residence (NRHP 1978).

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture

Circa 1895

Circa 1895

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY: The John T. and Mary M. Doneghy House, 301 North Owensby Street, La Plata, Macon County, is significant under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Constructed circa 1895, the house utilized many of the characteristic elements of the Queen Anne style, such as an irregular plan and massing, a complex roofline composed of a steep hip roof with lower cross gables, wraparound veranda, and Classically inspired ornamentation. The most intact remaining Queen Anne residence in La Plata, the Doneghy House survives with minimal alterations to the exterior and interior and retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and location.

ELABORATION:

The English Queen Anne style was generally acknowledged to have its origins in the work of Richard Norman Shaw and was further popularized by J.J. Stevenson, who preferred the term "Free Classic" for the result.¹ The Queen style was introduced in America in the 1870s, where it acquired elements of both the vernacular and the Colonial style but avoided any specific historical accuracy.² One of the earliest American exponents of the style, Henry Hudson Holly, introduced his interpretation in Harper's Monthly in 1877 and, in the next year, in a pattern book, Modern Dwellings. Shaw's English designs had introduced the characteristic large chimneys, irregular plan and silhouette, and textured surface treatment, while the American interpretations of Holly were more irregular than their English antecedents and aspired to a more exaggerated, artistic effect. Among those elements emphasized by the American Queen Anne were carved decorations in gable ends and over windows and, later,

¹Sadayoshi Omoto, "The Queen Anne Style and Architectural Criticism," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians 23 (March 1964): 29.

²Idem, pp. 29 and 33.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1

Doneghy, John T. and Mary M., House

the tower and the balcony.³ The importance of the balcony and veranda and the extension of interior space into oriels and bays underscored the importance, in the American examples of the style, of "the free flowing of space into space and indoors into outdoors,"⁴ and represented an essential difference between the English and American styles.

As early as 1881, architectural bulletins referred to the enthusiasm for the style as a "'craze for Queen Anne.'"⁵ Another journal showed unintentional insight in its scorn for the widespread dissemination and proliferation of the style: "'Apart from the picturesque appearance of these buildings and their supposed popularity there is comparatively little to recommend them'"⁶ According to architect John Wellborn Root, the states west of the Mississippi River were especially susceptible to "'the Queen Anne' fever . . . [They were] just at the tender age when the constitution is most sensitive to such infantile diseases . . ."⁷ The original balloon-frame house which defined the development of the West was, Root explained,

adorned . . . with all sorts of 'ornamental' devices in woodwork-- open-work scrolls under and above its gables, jigsawed crestings in its ridges, and wonderful frostings and finials on its gables. The architraves about its windows were no longer content to be of simple boards, but were decorated by rosettes, star-shaped ornaments, and all kinds of forms . . . The clapboards or matched ceiling covering it were laid in all directions . . . The verandas of these houses offered best opportunity for such display, and here jigsawed railings and

³Ibid, p. 31.

⁴Mark Girouard, Sweetness and Light: The 'Queen Anne' Movement, 1860-1900 (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1977), p. 218.

⁵Omoto, p. 33.

⁶Idem, p. 34.

⁷John W. Root, "The City House in the West," Scribner's Magazine 8 (October 1890): 430.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

Doneghy, John T. and Mary M., House

curiously turned or chamfered frosts [sic] ran riot.⁸

The fashion for these details, rendered in wood, stone, or metal, was also extended to stone and brick houses.⁹

Numerous nebulous motives and compulsions have been proposed to explain the introduction of the Queen Anne style in America and its rapid ascendancy in the post-Civil War decades. Whatever motivations urged its adoption, it was eagerly embraced by large sections of the American middle classes and, despite the scorn of professional journals, was the dominant style of domestic building from the 1880s to approximately 1910.¹⁰ Originally introduced in the eastern states, the style quickly spread to other parts of the country. In small towns, especially, the style was the enthusiastic choice of both members of the merchant and professional establishments, such as physicians and bankers, and by aspirants, such as the sons of established entrepreneurs and small merchants. Whatever reasons attended its creation and continuance, however, several identifiable factors assisted its dissemination. Professional and architectural periodicals popularized and conveyed the Queen Anne style to the carpenter-builders of the Midwest, and pattern books and "the published catalogues of planing-mills"¹¹ advertised the variety and availability of pre-cut details. Finally, the expanding network of rail transportation allowed the distribution of these embellishments and the dimension lumber essential for the mass produced style.

In many Missouri towns, the introduction of the Queen Anne style coincided with the period of transition, revision, and exuberance which accompanied the resumption of railroad construction following the Civil War. The North Missouri Railroad was organized in 1853-1854. Sixteen million dollars was subscribed by all the Missouri counties located along the line, with the exception of Macon County, which voted down a proposal to subscribe \$100,000 for the construction of the line. Despite this refusal by the citizens of the county to support the enterprise, the railroad reached Macon, the county seat,

⁸Idem, p. 418.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Girouard, pp. 208-215.

¹¹Root, p. 421.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

Doneghy, John T. and Mary M., House

by February 1859. Construction was halted by the Civil War but resumed in July 1866, when the line was extended through La Plata to Kirksville. In late November, it had reached the Iowa border. In 1871, the line was declared insolvent and was sold to M.K. Jessup of New York, who in turn sold it to the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad the following year. By 1880, the line was part of the Toledo, Wabash & Western system.¹²

In 1855, within one year of the organization of the North Missouri Railroad, La Plata was founded. By 1870, the town had a population of seven hundred. In 1881, the year in which La Plata was incorporated, freight shipments totaled 969 car loads valued at \$25,154,037. By 1884, the authors of a general history of the county boasted that "La Plata is not excelled in this section of the country as a manufacturing town."¹³

In 1887, La Plata secured a second rail connection and became a junction town with the construction of a through line from Kansas City to Chicago by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. From March to December 31, 1887, in an effort to prevent the invasion of eastern rail lines into what was perceived as Santa Fe territory, Santa Fe crews built approximately 350 miles of new line and rebuilt one hundred miles of the defunct Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. With the completion of the Santa Fe Chicago branch, "many important towns sprang up in the north and west part of [Macon] county, and the large town of La Plata was given a decided commercial impetus."¹⁴

In 1852, John T. Doneghy was born in Danville, Kentucky. In 1855, his family moved to Independence, Missouri, where his father was killed in 1862. At the age of 14, he worked as a clerk in an Independence store. In 1874, he moved to

¹²A History of Missouri, Missouri Sesquicentennial Edition, 5 vols., William E. Parrish, general editor (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1971-1986) Vol. 3: 1860-1875, by William E. Parrish, pp. 208-209.

¹³History of Randolph and Macon Counties, Missouri (St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1884; reprint ed., Clinton, Missouri: The Printery, 1970), p. 811-815.

¹⁴General History of Macon County, Missouri (Chicago: Henry Taylor and Company, 1910), p. 76; and James Marshall, Santa Fe: The Railroad That Built An Empire (New York: Random House, 1945), p. 210.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

Doneghy, John T. and Mary M., House

La Plata, where he worked as a clerk for his uncle, T.C. Campbell. By 1883, he and his brother, James C., had purchased Campbell's store and continued to operate it as J.C. Doneghy & Brother until 1894, when John bought his brother's interest in the business. In May of 1883, the Doneghy brothers also became stockholders in the La Plata Creamery, constructed with a capacity for producing 2,500 pounds of butter per day. However, in its first year of operation, only 200 pounds per day were averaged.¹⁵

On June 27, 1895, John Doneghy purchased Lots One through Four of Block One of of the Santa Fe Addition to La Plata from William T. Gilbreath, who had acquired the property from the Santa Fe Land Company in 1888. Both Doneghy and Gilbreath, president of the La Plata Savings Bank, constructed houses at the intersection of Owensby and Colburn Streets at approximately the same time, and both chose the Queen Anne style. By 1895, Doneghy was a successful merchant in a town with connections with two railroads, and his selection of the popular style with its connotations of financial success and social ambition was unsurprising.

In 1900, Doneghy disposed of his business and, in 1905, sold his house to John Surbeck, part owner of the La Plata State Bank. In the following year, Doneghy moved to Macon, where he served as vice-president of the Savings Bank of La Plata and a director of the State Exchange Bank of Macon.¹⁶ The Surbeck family retained the Doneghy House until 1975, when it was purchased by Edward Green. The house has remained a single family dwelling.

The John T. and Mary M. Doneghy House still retains and displays many of the distinctive characteristics which defined the Queen Anne style from its inception. The Doneghy House is an example of what McAlester and McAlester identified as the most common Queen Anne subtype--hipped roof with lower cross gable. This subtype comprised over one half of all Queen Anne houses and was adaptable to a variety of structures, ranging from small cottages to more elaborate, multi-storied residences. Complex hip roofs with lower cross gables accented the irregular massing, which was sustained by cross axes, projecting wings and bays, and porches or porte-cocheres incorporated into the main mass of the dwelling. Decorative spindlework, bay windows, and variation in wall texture were also employed as distinctive elements of the style.

¹⁵History of Randolph and Macon Counties, Missouri, p. 814.

¹⁶General History of Macon County, Missouri. pp. 693-694.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

Doneghy, John T. and Mary M., House

The Gilbreath-McLorn Residence, constructed in 1896, is located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Colburn and Owensby Streets, directly south of the Doneghy House. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978, the Gilbreath-McLorn Residence is a Queen Anne style dwelling similar in scale and design to the Doneghy House. However, following NRHP listing, the Gilbreath-McLorn Residence was covered with inappropriate siding. According to a reconnaissance level survey of La Plata conducted in October 1989 by Historic Preservation Program staff, a number of other residences which employed Queen Anne detailing, usually applied to a vernacular form or plan, survive. However, most have been substantially altered. The Doneghy House is the most intact remaining example of the style in La Plata.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A

1	5
---	---

5	4	3	2	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	4	3	0	5	2	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

D

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 1 to 4, Block 1, Santa Fe Addition, City of La Plata, Macon County, Missouri.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the four city lots which have been historically associated with the property.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title 1. Arnold, Mildred V.

organization _____

date August 29, 1989

street & number 310 West 49th Street, #208

telephone (816) 531-4044

city or town Kansas City

state Missouri zip code 64112

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Doneghy, John T. and Mary M., House

BIBLIOGRAPHY

General History of Macon County, Missouri. Chicago: Henry Taylor and Company, 1910.

Girouard, Mark. Sweetness and Light: The 'Queen Anne' Movement, 1860-1900. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1977.

A History of Missouri. Missouri Sesquicentennial Edition. 5 vols. William E. Parrish, general editor. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1971-1986. Vol. 3: 1860-1875, by William E. Parrish.

History of Randolph and Macon Counties, Missouri. St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1884; reprint ed., Clinton, Missouri: The Printery, 1970.

Marshall, James. Santa Fe: The Railroad That Built An Empire. New York: Random House, 1945.

Omoto, Sadayoshi, "The Queen Anne Style and Architectural Criticism," Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians 23 (March 1964): 29-37.

Root, John W., "The City House in the West," Scribner's Magazine 8 (October 1890): 416-434.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

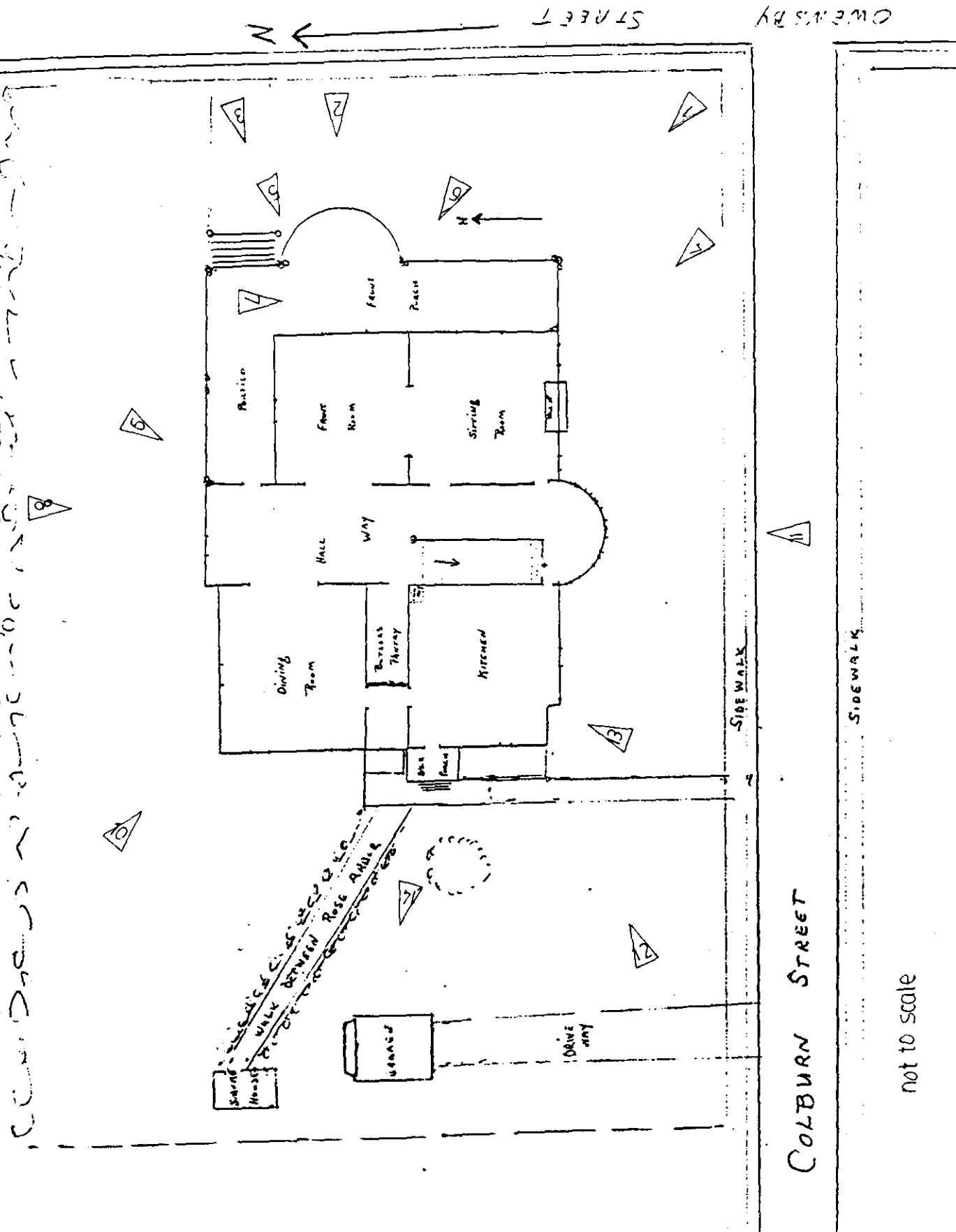
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 11 Page 1

Doneghy, John T. and Mary M., House

2. Steven Mitchell
National Register Historian
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Program
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Date: November 1, 1989
Telephone: 314/751-5368
Editor and State Contact Person

DONEGHY, JOHN T. and MARY M., HOUSE, 301 N. OWENSBY, LA PLATA, MACON COUNTY

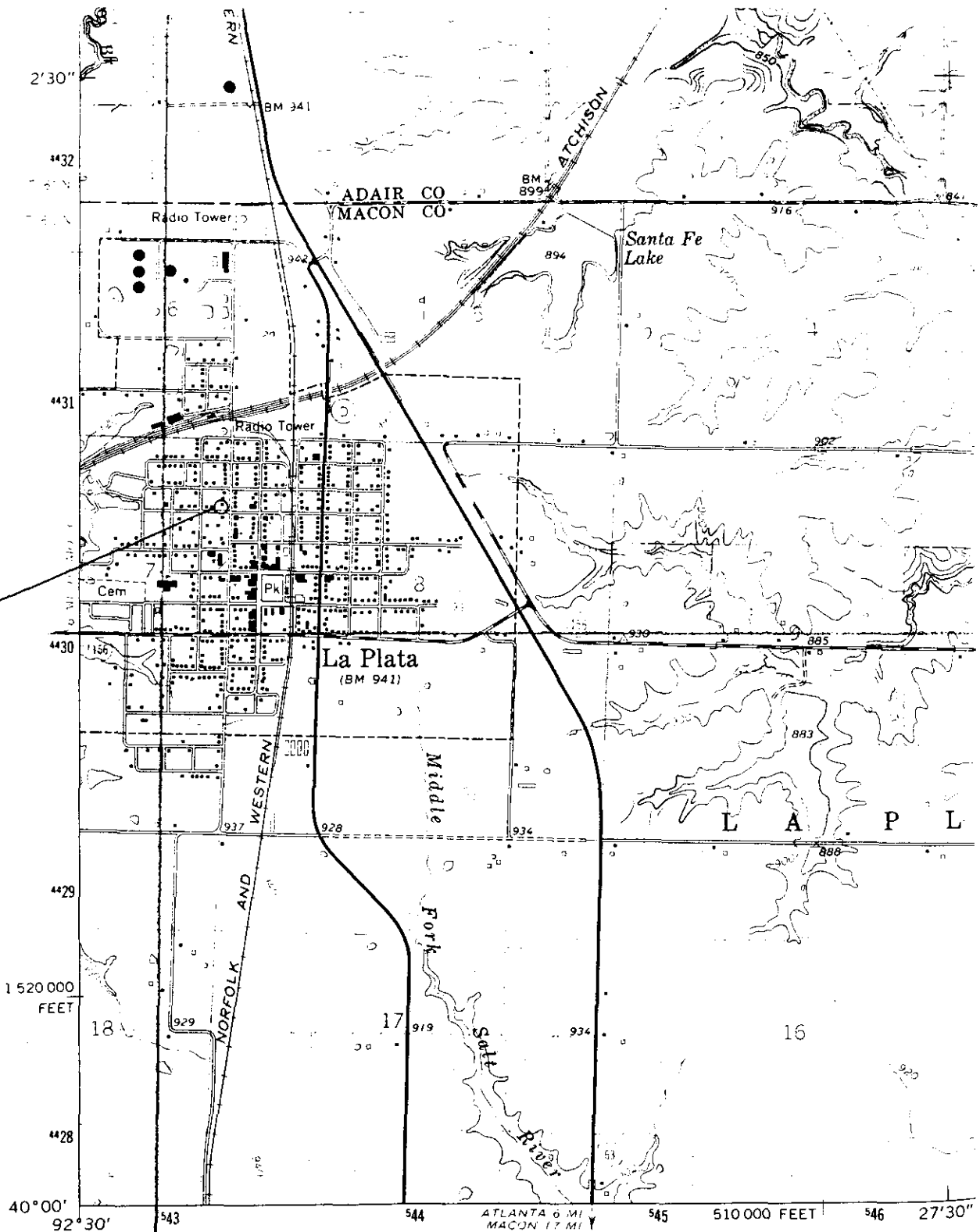


not to scale

Doneghy, John T. and Mary M., House
 301 North Owensby St., La Plata, Macon County
 15/543260/4430525



(ELMER 1:62 500)
 7463 1



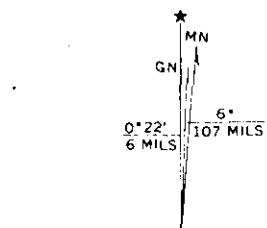
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1966

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Missouri coordinate system, central zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks.
 zone 15, shown in blue

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



UTM GRID AND 1966 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

FOR

Doneghy, John T. and Mary M. House

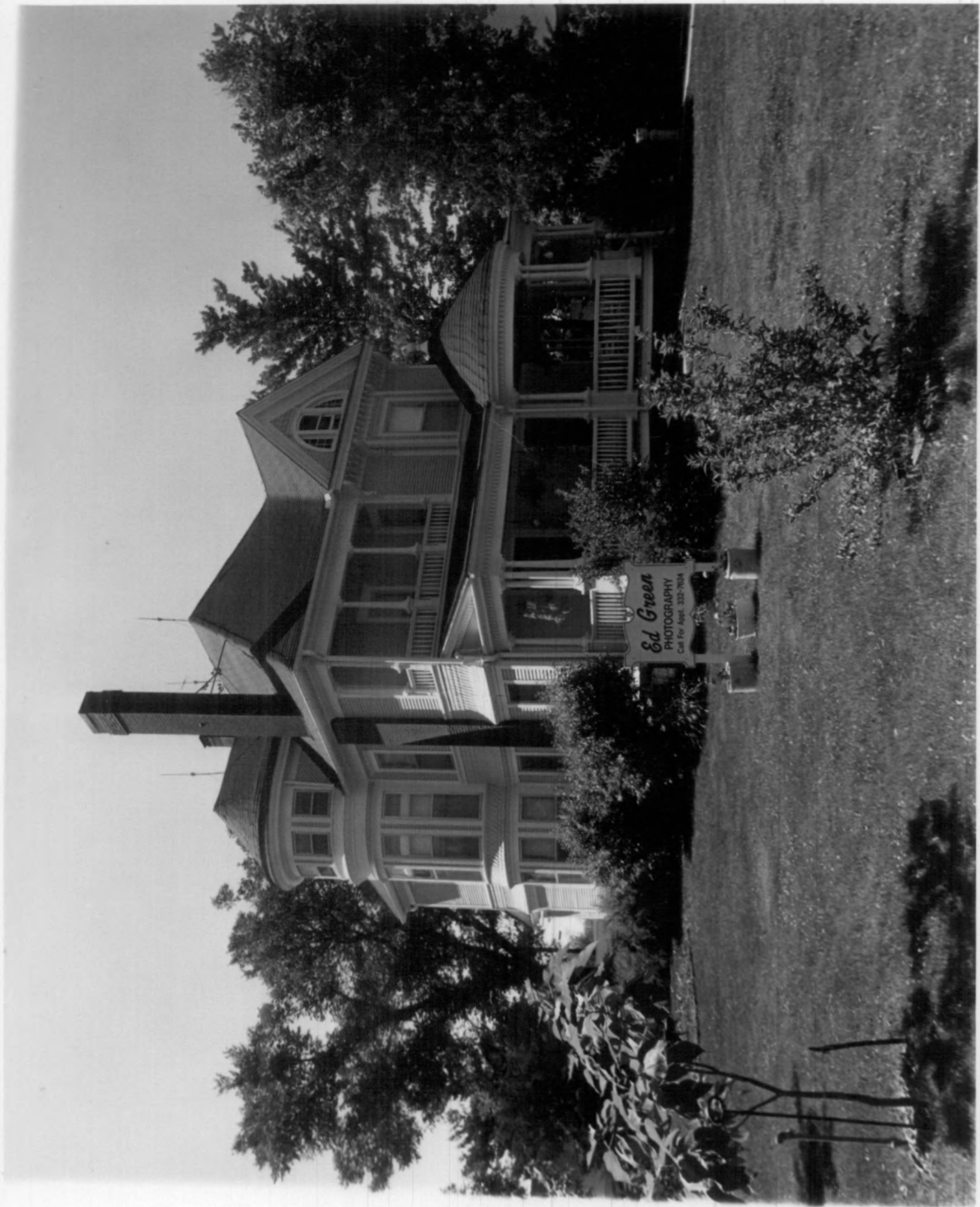
301 North Owensby St., La Plata, Ancon County, Missouri

Photographer: Ed Green

June 8, 1988

Negative location: Ed Green, 301 North Owensby St., La Plata, MO
View from Southeast

1 of 15



Doveghy, John T. and Mary M., House
301 North Owensby St., La Plata, Warren County, Missouri;

Ed Green

June 8, 1988

Negative location: Ed Green, 301 North Owensby St., La Plata, MO

View from east

2 of 15



Daveghy, John T. and Mary M., House
301 North Owensby St., La Plata, Macon County, Missouri.

Ed Green

June 8, 1988

negative location: Ed Green, 301 North Owensby St., La Plata, MO

view from northeast

3 of 15



Doneghy, John T. and Mary M., House
301 North Owensby St., La Plata, Mason County, Missouri
Ed Green

June 8, 1988

Negative location; Ed Green, 301 North Owensby St., La Plata, MO
View from southeast

4 of 15



Daveghy, John T. And Mary M., House

301 North Owensby St., La Plata, Macon County, Missouri

Ed Green

June 8, 1988

Negative location: Ed Green, 301 North Owensby St.,
La Plata, MO

View from east

5 of 15



Doughy, John T. and Mary M., House
301 North Owensby St., La Plata, Mason County, Missouri.

Ed Green

June 8, 1988

negative location: Ed Green, 301 North Owensby St., La Plata, MO

View from Southeast

6 of 15



Doweghy, John T. and Mary M., House
301 North Owensby St., LaPlata, Mason County, Missouri;
Ed Green

June 8, 1988

Negative location: Ed Green, 301 North Owensby St., LaPlata, MO
View of veranda from north

7 of 15



Doneyhy, John T. and Mary M., House
301 North Owensby St., La Plata, Mason County, MO
Ed Greene

June 8, 1988

Negative location: Ed Green, 301 North Owensby St., La Plata, MO
View from north

8 of 15



Doweghy, John T. and Mary M., House

301 North Owensby St., La Plata, Macou County, Missouri.

Ed Green.

June 8, 1988

Negative location: Ed Green, 301 North Owensby St.,
La Plata, MO

View from northeast

9 of 15



Daveghy, John T. And Mary M., House

301 North Owensby St., La Plata, Macon County, Missouri

Ed Green

June 8, 1988

negative location: Ed Green, 301 North Owensby St.

La Plata, MO

View from northwest

10 of 15



Doneyhy, John T. and Mary M., House

301 North Owensby St., La Plata, Macou County, Missouri.

Ed Green

June 8, 1988

Negative location; Ed Green, 301 North Owensby St., La Plata, MO

View from South

11 of 15



Doneghy, John T. and Mary M., House

301 North Owensby St., La Plata, Macon County, Missouri

Ed Green

June 8, 1988

negative location: Ed Green, 301 North Owensby St.,
La Plata, Missouri

View from Southwest

12 of 15



Dowdley, John T. and Mary M., House
301 North Owensby St., LaPlata, Marion County, Missouri
Ed Green

June 8, 1988

Negative location: Ed Green, 301 North Owensby, LaPlata, MO
View from Southwest

#13 of 15



Doweghy, John T. and Mary M., House
301 North Owensby St., Marion County, Missouri;
Ed Green

June 8, 1988

Negative location: Ed Green, 301 North Owensby St., LaPlata, MO
Smokehouse and garage, view from east
14 of 15



Daveghy, John T. and Mary M., House
301 N. Owensby St.
La Plata, Macon County, Missouri.

Ed Green

June 8, 1988

Neg. loc.: Ed Green

301 N. Owensby St.
La Plata, MO

hallway, view from north

#15 of 15



EXTRA
PHOTOS









