

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received **AUG 16 1985**

date entered **SEP 12 1985**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Glade-Donald House

(NeHBS #HL06-76)

and/or common NA

2. Location

street & number 1004 West Division

NA not for publication

city, town Grand Island

NA vicinity of

state Nebraska

code 031

county Hall

code 079

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>NA</u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Bosselman

street & number 1004 West Division

city, town Grand Island

NA vicinity of

state Nebraska

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Register of Deeds, Hall County Courthouse

street & number 1st and Locust Streets

city, town Grand Island

state Nebraska

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date On-going federal state county local

depository for survey records Nebraska State Historical Society

city, town Lincoln

state Nebraska

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>NA</u>

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Glade-Donald House is located in Grand Island (1985 population: 37,781), Nebraska, the county seat of Hall County. A fine product of the Shingle Style of architecture in Nebraska, the two-story dwelling is asymmetrical in plan, completely sheathed in shingles and displays an abundance of bay, bow and oriel windows in its design. The original house was constructed c. 1905 by Henry Glade and later remodelled by Lawrence and John Donald in 1918, and 1934, respectively. The property includes a garage/servants residence which was constructed in 1923. Structural and historical integrity has been preserved.

The Glade-Donald House is located in Grand Island, Nebraska, a city situated approximately 100 miles west of Lincoln, the state capital. The house represents a fine product of the Shingle Style of architecture. The two-story dwelling is asymmetrical in plan and is completely sheathed with shingles, including the outward swelling water table. The low hipped roof has flared eaves with modillions and is penetrated by dormer windows with hipped roof lines. The house incorporates numerous bay and oriel windows in its design, including two prominent bow windows on the east (front) facade. The "pergola-like" porch displays fluted Tuscan columns supporting a decorative decorative architrave mounted with modillions extending outward. The raised entry features French doors leading into the foyer. Fenestration includes double-hung windows with one-over-one pane arrangement. All window and door openings are crowned with cornice molding. The bow extensions have eight window openings bound together by a continuous horizontal molding. A porte cochere is shown on the west facade with a sitting room located above. The sun porch is situated at the southwest corner of the house.

The interior floor plan includes, on the first level; a front and rear foyer, open hallway, living room, dining room, kitchen, bath and sun porch. Bedrooms and additional baths are found on the second level. The lower level features a ballroom, wine cellar, bath, coal room, and laundry area. The interior of the house, in contrast to the overall simplicity of the exterior, is very formalized and rich in decor. The grand mahogany stairway (see photo #3) serves as a focal point in the interior space with major rooms utilizing French doors opening onto one another. The dining room incorporates cherrywood paneling on both the walls and ceilings (see photo #5). The house remodelings and redecorations of the teens, twenties and thirties reflect the changing styles of the times and the ability and desire of the Donald families to accommodate themselves and their guests in comfort and luxury.

The garage/servants residence was built in 1923 and served as quarters for the butler and his wife. The building displays similar characteristics as those found in the design of the house, including the low hipped roof, flared eaves, dormer window, modillioned eaves and bay window.

The original house was built c. 1905 by Henry Glade. In 1918-19 additions were made by Lawrence Donald. At this time the mahogany stairway was added and the basement was remodeled to include a dance floor with beamed ceilings, french doors, and a parlor stove. Lawrence Donald sold the house to his brother, John in 1924 and in 1934 the bow window (east facade, north of porch) was added, making it necessary to remove a portion of the porch which originally extended to the northeast corner of the house. Russell Rohrer of Hastings, served as the decorator in the 1934 remodelling, utilizing velvets, elaborate wallpapers, chandeliers, sconces and other imported goods in his redesign of the interior spaces.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates C. 1905-1934 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Architecturally significant on a local level, the Glade-Donald house represents a fine product of the Shingle Style of architecture in Nebraska, a style which gained only limited popularity in the state, with most extant examples dating after the turn of the century. Although the dwelling incorporates, in its design, many characteristic features of the Shingle Style, it becomes quite striking (and unusual) in its appearance with the abundant use of bay and oriel windows. The house also attains local significance in the areas of industry and commerce: in industry for its associations with Henry Glade; owner and founder of the Henry Glade Milling Company, a company which played a significant role in the early milling industries in Grand Island; and in commerce for its associations with Lawrence and John Donald, who established the Donald Company, a leading dry goods and grocery firm in Grand Island and which served Nebraska and other surrounding states for 56 years. The garage/servants residence, which is an integral feature in the house environs and which provided living quarters for the butler and his wife, is included in the nomination. The period of significance is derived from the original construction date of the house (c.1905) and significant remodellings (1918, 1934).

The Glade-Donald House, and its associated garage/servants residence, is architecturally significant in Nebraska as a fine product of the Shingle Style of architecture.

The Shingle Style developed in New England in the 1880's, beginning a new phase in domestic architecture. Referred to as the "Americanization of Queen Anne," the Shingle Style brought freedom and openness into house design (Whiffen, 1969, p. 128). Characteristics of the style include informal plans, prominent entrance halls, major rooms opening into one another, wood frame construction with shingle siding, horizontal emphasis and limited ornamentation. The Shingle Style experienced only limited popularity in Nebraska with most extant examples dating after 1900. In Grand Island, only a small number of dwellings designed in the Shingle Style were identified during the 1975 Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey. The Henry Mayer House (HL06-51) and the Isaac R. Alter House (HL06-134) are similar in design: two stories in height with the first level incorporating lap siding and the second level utilizing shingle siding, gambrel rooflines and recessed porches. Another example, (HL06-29) is also similar in design with the exception of brick material utilized on the first level. The Glade-Donald House is strikingly different in its appearance. Overall, the house is simplistic in design, being rectangular-shaped in plan, two stories in height and with hipped rooflines. However, the house became quite handsome with both the first and second stories sheathed with wooden shingles and the abundant use of bay, bow and oriel windows incorporated into the design. In addition, the house shows low hipped rooflines with hipped dormers, wide overhanging eaves, and strip windows, all of which reinforce the Shingle Style character. The garage/servants residence, which provided living quarters for the butler and his wife, is an integral feature in the house environs and displays similar architectural styling as that found in the house. Only a small number of houses in Nebraska designed in the Shingle Style of architecture are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Examples include the Carl Morton House, 1901-1902, in Nebraska City

(see Nebraska City Historic District,

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property Less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Grand Island, Nebraska

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	4	5	5	4	9	0	5	4	5	2	9	7	9	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property is described as lots 7, 8, Block 122, Koenig and Wiebe Addition, Grand Island, Hall County, Nebraska, including all historically related real estate.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code county code

state NA code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joni Gilkerson, Architectural Historian

organization Nebraska State Historical Society

date June, 1985

street & number 1500 R Street

telephone (402) 471-4767

city or town Lincoln

state Nebraska

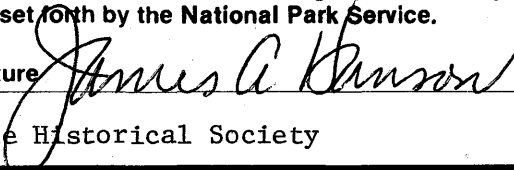
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Director, Nebraska State Historical Society

date 8-9-85

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

date 9/12/85

for  Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

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Continuation sheet Significance 8 Page 2

entered NRHP 10/29/76) and the Arthur C. Ziemer house, built 1901-1910 in Lincoln (entered NRHP 11/23/77) both of which demonstrate fine examples of Shingle Style dwellings.

The house is also locally significant in the areas of industry and commerce: in industry for its associations with Henry Glade, original builder of the house, and in commerce for its associations with Lawrence and John Donald, succeeding owners.

Henry Glade was born in November, 1844 in Hanover, Germany, and came to America with his parents when he was approximately five years of age. Landing at New Orleans, the family traveled to St. Louis, Missouri. After his parents deaths, he continued west to Dubuque, Iowa, where he acquired training in the milling business. He constructed a mill at Swiss Valley, Iowa, and engaged in that business until 1878. In December of that same year he came to Nebraska, settling at Columbus. In 1882, Mr. Glade, along with George Etting and William McQuade, built a mill at David City, Nebraska. The following year he traveled to Grand Island and purchased the Koenig and Wiebe Mill which was established in 1867. A new mill was constructed and put in operation in January 1884 as the Henry Glade Milling Company, with Henry Glade serving as directing head of the company until his death in December 1910. Henry's four sons, August, Fred, Filbert and Arthur, became involved in their father's milling business and continued to operate the company which became one of the important manufacturing enterprises in Grand Island. The milling company shipped their product to numerous states including Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Michigan.

Lawrence and John Donald, brothers, were natives of Scotland. Prior to their arrival in Grand Island the men were associated with wholesale grocery and dry goods companies; Lawrence was engaged with the Carson-Pierre-Scott Firm in Chicago, and John was a traveling salesman for Paxton-Gallager in Omaha, Nebraska. In 1899, both brothers, along with Carol V. Willard and G. W. Porter, organized the Donald-Porter Company, which later became the Donald Company. John managed the grocery department and in 1907 Lawrence established the dry goods department. The Donald Company became one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in Nebraska and operated under the family name for 56 years. In July of 1955 the company was sold to George W. Martin and Company, who continued to operate the company under the Donald name. Both men were active in other civic, religious and social activities. Lawrence was a member of the Christian Science Church and was particularly interested in music. John was one of the organizers of the Grand Island Chamber of Commerce and the Riverside Golf Club. John also served as vice president of the U.S. Wholesale Grocery Association.

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Continuation sheet

Bibliography

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Books

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McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, Alfred A. Knopf, publisher, New York, 1984.

Whiffen, Marcus, American Architecture Since 1780, the M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1969.

Newspapers

"Death of Henry Glade," The Grand Island Daily Independent, December 19, 1910, Grand Island, Nebraska

"L. H. Donald Succumbs in Los Angeles," The Grand Island Daily Independent, November 19, 1954, Grand Island, Ne.

"J. A. Donald Dies; Rites on Tuesday" The Grand Island Daily Independent, June 10, 1957, Grand Island, Ne.

"The Donald Company Sold to Martin, 56-year Ownership Concluded." The Grand Island Daily Independent, July 5, 1955, Grand Island, Ne.

Other

Bosselman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Interview with Joni Gilkerson, Grand Island, November 4, 1982.

Bosselman, Mrs. Charles, Interview with Mrs. Bruce Donald, Grand Island, March, 1985.