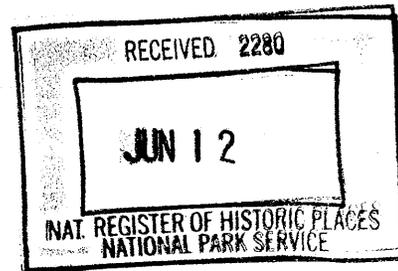


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 Heinrich Giese House

Other names/site number HL06-705

2. Location

Street & number 2226 South Blaine

Not for publication

City or town Grand Island

Vicinity

State Nebraska Code NE County Hall Code 079 Zip code 68801

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.)

Michael J. Hall
Signature of certifying official

June 6, 2006
Date

Director, Nebraska State Historical Society
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 7-26-06

rec
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

Heinrich Giese House
Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- Private
- Public-local
- Public-state
- Public-federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
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

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/log cabin

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Foundation Log

Walls Clapboard, log, adobe

Roof Asphalt shingle

Other

Narrative Description

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

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.)

- X 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 a grave.
D A cemetery.
E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F A commemorative property.
G Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1863-1877

Significant Dates

1863

1877

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Heinrich Giese

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
Previously listed in the National Register
Previously determined eligible by the National Register
Designated a National Historic Landmark
Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location for additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local Government
University
Other
Name of repository:

Heinrich Giese House

Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one

UTM References (place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet).

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	14	553474	4527620	3.			
2.				4.			

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jill Dolberg
organization Nebraska State Historical Society date April 5, 2006
street & number 1500 R Street/Box 82554 telephone (402) 471-4773
city or town Lincoln state Nebraska zip code 68501-2554

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/title Ken and Jan Tell, Dean and Peggy Dannehl
street & number 1019 West John telephone (308) 382-8906
city or town Grand Island state Nebraska zip code 68801

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determined eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, (15 USC 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Heinrich Giese House

Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska

County and State

Section 7 Page 1

The Heinrich Giese House is located in Grand Island, Hall County, Nebraska. Although once located two and a half miles southeast of town, Grand Island (2000 population, 42,490) has grown around the Giese House in the 143 years since it was built. Grand Island lies 100 miles west of Lincoln, Nebraska's capital. At one time, the house sat on 160 acres, 110 of which were under cultivation. The farmstead included an orchard, planted in cherry, apples, apricot, mulberry and Russian olive trees.

This gabled-ell residence is a T-shaped, one and a half story log, adobe, and frame structure with an asphalt shingled, cross-gabled roof. It has a log foundation and clapboard siding. The façade contains an asymmetrical entrance into an enclosed porch with a six-light, three panel door. The porch was enclosed well over fifty years ago, and contains two-light casement windows with screens to provide ample ventilation.

The Giese house was built in several stages. The dominant gabled section of the house (without the enclosed porch) is the original log cabin. The fenestration in this portion of the house consists of two six over six, double hung windows under each gable end. On the interior, the rooms include a large multiple purpose room (measuring 14 by 14 feet), and a small bedroom (measuring 7 by 7 feet), with additional sleeping space in the half-attic. A chimney rises through the center of the log cabin, and is constructed of adobe brick. A back door is found on the rear side of the house, nearest a summer kitchen found approximately twenty feet north of the house.

The logs of the log cabin are visible only on the inside and are first growth cottonwood trees from along the Platte River. Before the owners restored building, the logs had been plastered over. The plaster was in poor condition and falling off the logs, so the owners removed the rest to expose the log walls. Samples of the plaster have been kept as examples of the material. The logs were left in the round, and hand tooled saw marks are visible where branches have been removed. The logs have been chinked with concrete. It is difficult to tell from the inside exactly how the logs are joined at the corners, but they appear to nest together in saddle joints.

As the family grew and more space was needed, the Gieses added a frame gabled addition to the house in 1877. The addition contains an additional bedroom, 11 by 14 feet, and the enclosed porch, although in 1877 it was still open with columns. The new portion of the house was built of frame, and the entire log cabin was sided at the same time to provide a unified appearance.

Historically, the log cabin also had a shed addition on the rear of the house that provided covered storage for supplies and tools. An historic photograph shows the addition with an entrance open to the weather. At some later date, this shed addition was enclosed and became an interior kitchen. By the end of the 20th century, this poorly constructed addition was no longer sound and was pulling away from the rest of the house; it was consequently removed.

A frame summer kitchen is located approximately twenty feet to the north of the Giese house. It is rectangular in shape with a gabled roof, and a root cellar. The summer kitchen dates from the period of significance. It later became a storage space when the family turned the previously mentioned shed space into a kitchen.

Historic Integrity

One hundred and forty-three years have passed since the original construction of the log cabin on the Heinrich Giese farmstead. The cabin evolved a great deal in that time, with some of the changes being historic in and of themselves, including the frame addition of the bedroom and porch and the siding of the entire building in clapboard in 1877, as well as the enclosing of the porch later on. An historic shed addition that later became enclosed deteriorated a great deal over

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Heinrich Giese House

Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska

County and State

Section 7 Page 2

the years, and was subsequently removed. The farmstead itself once consisted of the log farmhouse and many outbuildings including a stable, barn and various other buildings, all situated on 160 acres. Several of the heirs sold off portions of their inheritance for a suburban development, in the midst of which lies the Giese cabin, as well as a barn with three additions and tin sheathing, on twelve and a half acres. The impact of the additions on the barn precludes their listing in the National Register, and while the remaining land has been planted in buffalo grass to give the impression of a prairie, its setting and feeling have been impacted by the presence of a suburban development to the north and east. Because of this, the nomination includes only the property that comprises the footprint of the cabin and the summer kitchen, which still maintains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a support building for the cabin.

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Continuation Sheet

Heinrich Giese House

Name of Property

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Section 8 Page 1

The Heinrich Giese House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for its historical significance in illustrating historic settlement patterns in Hall County prior to Nebraska's statehood. The period of significance is 1863-1877, the year the claim on this property was finalized by the Land Office in Omaha. Largely a treeless prairie, Nebraska's log cabins from this early era were typically found along waterways, where there was moisture enough to support the growth of trees. The Giese log cabin was built of cottonwood trees found along the Platte River south of the farmstead. While log cabins were considered impermanent housing, families would either replace their log cabin or reside it in order to portray the affluent image that they preferred to project to the neighbors. The Giese house was re-sided in 1877, following the construction of an addition.

Heinrich Giese was born in Holstein, Germany on 1 December 1839. He immigrated to the United States in October 1857 through the port of New Orleans at the age of seventeen. He had been a passenger on the *Washington*, captained by Master Platz.¹ The passenger manifest listed his occupation as a laborer. He spent three years farming in Scott County, Iowa before moving to Hall County, Nebraska in 1860.² In the 1860 census, Giese was listed as being twenty-one years of age, a farmer, and having no land wealth and \$200 personal wealth.³ This confirms his obituary, which mentions that upon his arrival in Hall County, Giese first worked on the Michelson farm, before settling on his own 160 acres in portions of sections 20 and 29 in township 11 north, range 9 west.⁴ This tract of land had been granted to Alley Jester by the Military Bounty Land Act of 1855, but was pre-empted by Heinrich Giese in 1868 after five years of residence on the claim and numerous improvements.

On the matter of the application of Heinrich Giese to enter by pre-exemption the SW1/4 of SE1/4, SE1/4 of SW1/4 of sec 20 and N1/2 of NE1/4 of sec 29 in township no. 11 north of Range 9 west. The said claimant appears with his witness Hans Obermiller who being duly sworn deposes and says I am acquainted with the said claimant, he is a citizen of the United States and the head of a family. On or about the 23rd day of August 1863 the said person made a settlement on said tract by building a log house 16 x 24 feet, one story high with 2 doors hung and 4 windows hung and all finished complete with his family and household goods moved into the same and has continued to reside therein ever since, that in the summer of 1863 he broke 20 acres of prairie on said tract and now has 60 acres under cultivation a stable and grainary 14 x 40 feet and well and that he resided on government land prior to said settlement ...sworn and subscribed before me the 20th day of February 1868, William Sweeny, Register.⁵

A year before the filing of his preemption claim, Heinrich married Mary Obermiller, which is reflected in the 1870 census that lists Heinrich, 30, and Mary, 22. The census also reflects the change in his land wealth (\$5000 or \$6000) and \$2100 in personal wealth.⁶ In 1877, the Gieses built a frame addition to their log cabin that included a bedroom and an open porch. At the same time, they sided the rest of the cabin with clapboards to unify the appearance of the house. By 1880, the family grew to include three children: Bertha, Caroline and Henry.⁷ Four more daughters would follow: Augusta, Ida, Oda and Metha, who would later farm the Giese farm with her husband, Edward Stender, after the death of her father.

Heinrich was well regarded by the Grand Island community. Generally considered a skilled farmer and stock raiser, his obituary praised his farm, and said, "...through his untiring industry [the farm] has been made one of the most valuable in

¹ Passenger Manifest, the *Washington* from Hamburg, Germany, captained by Master Platz. Submitted at the port of New Orleans, 5 October 1857.

² *Grand Island Independent*, 7 July 1896.

³ United States Census records, 1860.

⁴ *History of the State of Nebraska, Volume II* (Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1882), 939.

⁵ Land Office Records, National Archives. Preemption claim dated 20 February 1868.

⁶ United States Census records, 1870.

⁷ United States Census records, 1880.

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinrich Giese House

Name of Property

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Section 8 Page 2

the county.⁸ In 1877, an itinerant painter named C. C. Zeus offered to paint the family's farmstead in exchange for a few days' room and board. The family still owns the painting, which shows the updated log cabin with its frame addition and clapboard siding, and is consistent with historic family photographs.

In addition to being known for his skills as a farmer, Heinrich was prominent within the township for the offices he held. He was an active member in the Platt-duetsche Verein (Platte-German Association). At various times he served as road overseer, constable, and as director of the school board. Shortly before his death on 1 July 1896, Giese was elected to the office of county supervisor, but after attending only a handful of meetings, he fell ill with cancer. After several surgeries that attempted to return him to health, he was confined to his bed and he later died.⁹

The Giese House sits approximately a mile away from another settlement era property, the William Stolley House (NRHP, 1978). William Stolley was one of a small band of German immigrants who came to the central Platte Valley of Nebraska Territory in 1857, and filed the first squatter's claim in the county. By the time Heinrich Giese arrived in Hall County in 1860, he would have found a small community of German immigrants that had already begun to establish themselves in the area and could serve as a network of mutual support. In 1927 the Nebraska Legislature designated the farmstead as Stolley State Park, which includes the William Stolley house, a one-and-one-half-story log dwelling constructed in 1858-59; the frame school building erected in 1869-70; and a reconstructed log house. While the Stolley house illustrates the pattern of an early log cabin being replaced by a frame house as the Stolleys became more affluent, the Giese house represents the other trend of updating the existing log cabin to appear to be frame, a frugal and practical solution to updating one's living quarters.

The Heinrich Giese House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance as an artifact of Nebraska's settlement era. Very few log cabins remain in place from this era, most having been moved into public parks or allowed to disintegrate. While the farmstead is much changed, the house itself exhibits good historic integrity. Log cabins were considered impermanent housing, and would be replaced or resided as soon as possible as a sign of prosperity and the intentions of the occupants for the location's permanent settlement. The family occupied the house until 1962; a surprisingly late date that speaks to the quality of the building and the pride this family took in the house. At present, the cabin is still owned by family members. While it is not currently occupied year-round, the family has made it available to school groups to illustrate the living conditions of Hall County's pioneers.

⁸ *Grand Island Independent*, 7 July 1896.

⁹ *Grand Island Independent*, 7 July 1896.

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Heinrich Giese House

Name of Property

Hall County, Nebraska

County and State

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Grand Island Independent, 1896, 1927.

Harris, Cyril M., ed. *Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture*. New York: Dover Publications Inc., 1977.

History of the State of Nebraska, Volume II. Chicago: The Western Historical Company, 1882.

Land Office Records, National Archives.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997.

Olson, James C., and Ronald C. Naugle. *History of Nebraska, 3rd Edition*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1997.

Passenger Manifest, the Washington from Hamburg, Germany, captained by Master Platz. Submitted at the port of New Orleans, 5 October 1857.

United States Census records, 1860, 1870 and 1880.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Elmer's Subdivision, Lot 2, Grand Island, Nebraska. A portion of Section 29, township 11 north, range 9 west.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

This nomination proposes to list only the portions of the property that are encompassed by the footprints of the Giese house and associated summer kitchen. The farmstead once consisted of the log farmhouse and many outbuildings including a stable, barn and various other buildings, all situated on 160 acres. Upon the death of Heinrich's widow, Mary Obermiller Giese, the estate was tied up in the courts until 1961. Several of the heirs eventually sold off portions of their inheritance for a suburban development, in the midst of which lies the Giese cabin, as well as a barn with three additions and tin sheathing, on twelve and a half acres. The impact of the additions on the barn precludes their eligibility for listing in the National Register, and while the remaining land has been planted in buffalo grass to give the impression of a prairie, its setting and feeling have been impacted by the presence of a suburban development to the north and east.

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Bibliography

Item number 9

Page 2

Books

Buechler, A. F. and R. J. Barr, Editors-in-Chief, History of Hall County, Nebraska, Western Publishing and Engraving Company, Lincoln, Ne 1920.

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.

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date entered

Continuation sheet Significance Item number 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.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage 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 James A. Hanson

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

Albert Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 9/12/85

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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,

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 NA

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 remodeling, utilizing velvets, elaborate wallpapers, chandeliers, sconces and other imported goods in his redesign of the interior spaces.

**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