NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Glen Rose Downtown Historic District
Other name/site number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: Properties surrounding courthouse square, bound by Vernon, Walnut, Bernard, & Elm; 100 block, 201, & 205 SW Barnard St.
City or town: Glen Rose State: Texas County: Somervell
Not for publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following levels of significance:
☐ national ☐ statewide ☑ local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ☑ A ☐ B ☑ C ☐ D

Mark Wolfe State Historic Preservation Officer 8/4/14
Signature of certifying official / Title **Date**

Texas Historical Commission
State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting or other official **Date**

State or Federal agency / bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

___ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register.
___ removed from the National Register
___ other, explain: _____

Signature of the Keeper **Date of Action**

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private; Public – Local; Public - State

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
31	10	buildings
0	1	sites
2	0	structures
2	1	objects
35	12	total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 1 (Somervell County Courthouse)

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:
COMMERCE: business, financial institution, professional, specialty store, restaurant
DOMESTIC: hotel
GOVERNMENT: correctional facility, county courthouse, post office
HEALTH CARE: sanitarium
RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater, monument/marker, music facility
SOCIAL: meeting hall
TRANSPORTATION: road-related (vehicular)

Current Functions:
COMMERCE: business, specialty store, restaurant, professional
DOMESTIC: hotel, secondary structure
GOVERNMENT: county courthouse, city hall
LANDSCAPE: park
RECREATION AND CULTURE: music facility, work of art, monument/marker, museum
TRANSPORTATION: road-related (vehicular)
VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification:
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style, Bungalow/Craftsman
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival
MODERN MOVEMENTS: International style, Moderne
OTHER: One-part Commercial Block, Two-part Commercial Block

Principal Exterior Materials: STONE, CONCRETE, BRICK, WOOD, METAL

Narrative Description (see continuation sheets 7-7 through 7-44)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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.
X	**C**	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: N/A

Areas of Significance: Commerce; Community Planning and Development; Architecture

Period of Significance: 1878-1964

Significant Dates: 1878, 1883, 1893, 1902, 1923

Significant Person (only if criterion b is marked): N/A

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion d is marked): N/A

Architect/Builder: John Cormack, Builder/Contractor for Somervell County Courthouse

Narrative Statement of Significance (see continuation sheets 8-45 through 8-53)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography (see continuation sheets 9-54 through 9-62)

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 of additional data:
- x State historic preservation office (Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas)
- _ Other state agency
- _ Federal agency
- x Local government (Somervell County Heritage Center, Glen Rose, Texas)
- _ University
- _ Other -- Specify Repository:

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 8.41 acres

Coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

1. Latitude: 32.235061° Longitude: -97.755754°

Verbal Boundary Description: (see continuation sheets 10-63 to 10-64)

Boundary Justification: Boundary is based on the blocks, half blocks, and lots fronting onto the courthouse square and the two blocks of Southwest Barnard Street with contributing properties nearest to the courthouse square, the area of greatest concentrated historic business activity in the town.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Students in History 509 “Historic Preservation” under supervision of Dr. T. Lindsay Baker
Organization: Tarleton State University
Street & number: Box T-0190
City or Town: Stephenville State: Texas Zip Code: 76402
Email:
Telephone: (254) 968-1886
Date: 31 October 2013

Additional Documentation

Maps (see continuation sheet Map-65 through Map-67

Additional items (see continuation sheets Figure-68 through Figure-81)

Photographs (see continuation sheets Photo-82 through Photo-90)

Photographs

Property Name: Glen Rose Downtown Historic District
City: Glen Rose
County, State: Somervell County, Texas
Photographer: T. Lindsay Baker
Date: September 2013
No. of Photos: 14

Photo 1: Properties # 1, 4, and 5 (all Contributing)
Somervell County Courthouse and grounds, 101 N.E. Barnard St.
Southeast elevation
Camera facing: Northwest

Photo 2: Property # 9 (Contributing)
A.P. Humphrey Saloon (currently Somervell County Heritage Center), 100 N.E. Barnard Street
Oblique view of facade and southwest side
Camera facing: East

Photo 3: **Property # 12 (Contributing)**
Don Hill's Variety Store Building (currently Over the Hill Antiques and Bookshelf on the Square), 108 N.E. Barnard St.
Northwest elevation
Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 4: **Property # 14 (Contributing)**
Gresham and Company Dry Goods Building Southwest Half (currently The Barnyard Antiques and Decor), 112 N.E. Barnard St.
Northwest elevation
Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 5: Property # 17 (Contributing)
Campbell Building (currently White Buffalo Gallery and Carla Jean's Back Alley Boutique), 200-202 N.E. Barnard Street
Oblique view of facade and southwest side
Camera facing: East

Photo 6: Property # 18 (Contributing)
Bryan's Dry Goods Building (currently The Barnyard Antiques and Decor), 100 W. Walnut St.
Oblique view of facade and southeast side
Camera facing: Northwest

Photo 7: Property # 22 (Noncontributing)
Glen Rose Town Hall, 201 N.E. Vernon St.
Oblique view of facade and southwest side
Camera facing: North

Photo 8: Property # 27 (Noncontributing)
Catherine Vaughn Building (currently It's Junk or Treasures), 115 W. Elm St.
Oblique view of facade and northwest side
Camera facing: South

Photo 9: Property # 29 (Contributing)
Ice House, 109 W. Elm St.
Northeast elevation
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 10: Property # 37 (Contributing)
Glen Rose Hotel (currently Glen Hotel), 201 S.W. Barnard St.
Oblique view of front and southwest side
Camera facing: East

Photo 11: Property # 38 (Contributing)
Snyder Sanitarium (currently Inn on the River), 205 S.W. Barnard St.
Northeast elevation
Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 12: Property # 39 (Contributing)
Vogue Beauty Shop (currently Vogue Hair Salon), 112 S.W. Barnard St.
Southwest elevation
Camera facing: Northwest

Photo 13: Property # 40 (**Noncontributing)**
Ernst Insurance Building (currently Angels with Attitude), 110 S.W. Barnard St.
Southwest elevation
Camera Facing: Northwest

Photo 14: Property # 44 (Contributing)
Somervell County Jail (currently Old Somervell County Jail), 101 W. Cedar St.
Oblique view of front and northeast side
Camera facing: Southwest

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine 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 (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Narrative Description

The properties comprising the Glen Rose Downtown Historic District constitute the core of the historic commercial and governmental area in the town of Glen Rose. Taken together they represent the most significant and visible elements that demonstrate its economic and governmental development. Since the founding of Somervell County and the laying out of Glen Rose as its administrative seat, these activities have converged on the courthouse square and the streets leading to it. The current 1893 courthouse stands at the site of the preceding structure begun in the 1870s shortly after the organization of the county. A private donor provided the site for the earlier building and began its construction at personal expense, with the understanding that other residents would purchase from him town lots fronting on this square. As the community grew, the square and the lots immediately around it were where the most important economic and governmental decisions in the town were made. Because growth was not fast, with the population of the county in some decades actually decreasing, many older buildings survived as a consequence of economic inactivity, giving the Glen Rose today a higher proportion of intact historic structures than survive in many comparable county seat towns. The modest scale of both the courthouse and the commercial buildings around it remain as surviving tangible manifestations of the economic stagnation and slow growth that Glen Rose and Somervell County experienced during its first seven decades. The creation of a bypass route for east-west U.S. Highway 67 in 1948 fostered business growth along the new corridor, having the result of further insulating the historic courthouse square from not only traffic but also from intrusive newer construction.

The nominated district consists of three full blocks, three half blocks, three corner lots, and the property of eligible buildings on one side of an additional block. This district includes all of the commercial lots that front onto the courthouse square in Glen Rose plus those along the 100 block of Southwest Barnard Street and along the southeast side of the 200 block of Southwest Barnard Street. In 1878 they were surveyed in a square grid pattern with the right-angle streets laid out at 30° east of north and 60° west of magnetic north. The configuration is identified as the Shelbyville Square type in Robert E. Veselka's *The Courthouse Square in Texas* (2000).

The majority of the forty-seven contributing and non-contributing buildings, structures, objects, and site within the Glen Rose Downtown Historic District were constructed prior to 1950. Eight of the resources have been documented as having been built prior to the 1902 tornado, while thirty-three were constructed prior to 1950. New construction and changes to existing structures continued throughout the period of significance. In the district are ten non-contributing buildings and objects that are less than fifty years of age, though all of them are visually compatible with the historic contributing resources.

The most frequent alterations to buildings within the district take the form of modernized storefronts employing aluminum-frame plate glass windows and doors that have replaced earlier wooden frame entries and display windows. Almost all the contributing structures retain historic exterior wall surface treatments. Many historic iron-rod-supported awnings have been replaced with more recent wooden awnings supported near the curb on wooden or metal posts. Only one historic building in the district has a metal slip-cover, but it was installed in 1962 and is over fifty years in age.

The first commercial buildings in Glen Rose were log structures. When the courthouse square was designated as such in the initial plat for the town of Glen Rose, the only extant structure in the immediate area a log cabin farmhouse. Vernacular timber structures like these gave way to false-front sawed lumber buildings with limited embellishment. One such structure remains in the district, although many years ago it was clad with decorative galvanized steel sheeting on the front and corrugated galvanized steel sheeting on its other sides (Property #28, Contributing). The wooden buildings generally were replaced by more permanent native limestone buildings, though a few had brick fronts. Most of the masonry buildings are One-part and Two-part Commercial Blocks. A few exceptions to this rule include a vernacular interpretation twentieth-century Moderne in a soft drink bottling plant (Property #21, Contributing) and a windowless stone ice storage vault (Property #29, Contributing). The financial constraints under which Glen Rose business people

operated is illustrated not only by the modest scale of the buildings in its commercial district, but also by the fact that only two of the buildings in the district have the comparatively expensive cast iron fronts (Properties #20 and #33, Contributing) that are more frequently seen in the more prosperous county seats of Cleburne to the east and Stephenville to the west.

Many of the buildings in the Glen Rose Downtown Historic District share common architectural elements. These features include similar plate glass display windows with transoms on ground floors, sash windows on second-floor fronts, generally modest decorative cornices, and simple protruding parapets. The district shows stylistic cohesion and designs that are typical of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century commercial architecture in Texas. The Campbell Building (Property #17, Contributing) shows Italianate influence in its arched windows and hood moldings. The Somervell County Courthouse (Property #1, Contributing) is the one Late Victorian Romanesque building in the district. A vernacular interpretation of Moderne style appears in the small Glen Rose Coca Cola Bottling Company Building (Property #21, Contributing), while a vernacular interpretation of Art Deco is seen in the cornice of the Miles Building (Property #41, Contributing). Influences of International Style unexpectedly are seen in the 1955 Vogue Beauty Shop (Property #39, Contributing). A surprising architectural style appears in the "WPA Rustic" front of uncut rubble stonework that was placed on the modest masonry commercial building erected in 1946 to house the Hungry Junction Cafe (Property #11, Contributing).

There are forty-seven resources within the district, of which thirty-five (77%) are contributing. One of these, the Somervell County Courthouse, was listed previously on the National Register. Twelve are non-contributing buildings and objects. The contributing resources retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, and association, while the newer non-contributing resources are visually compatible.

Setting and Description

The Glen Rose Downtown Historic District lies atop the alluvial left bank of the Paluxy River in Somervell County, Texas. This spring-fed river courses southeasterly from its head twenty-nine miles to its mouth on the Brazos, passing through a mostly hilly and rocky terrain. Its dependable flow of water enabled Charles Barnard and others in 1861 to construct the first building in what became the town of Glen Rose, a still extant water-powered gristmill. It was around this mill that the first other Euro-American settlers of Glen Rose gathered.

In 1870 one of the new arrivals, Tyler Calhoun Jordan, purchased the gristmill. Five years later he organized other local settlers in petitioning the state for the creation of Somervell County. Once the county was organized, Jordan offered to donate the land for a courthouse and to construct the building at his own expense if other residents of the area would purchase from him lots on the square facing the public building. This area, a former cornfield about twenty feet in elevation above the Paluxy River, today comprises the Glen Rose Downtown Historic District. Over the years commercial buildings were erected in the lots facing the courthouse square and along the streets leading to it, most of them One-part and Two-part Commercial Blocks constructed from masonry and wood. A devastating tornado in 1902 swept away several of the older structures while fires destroyed others, but between 1920 and 1950 the district reached essentially the appearance that it retains to this day.

Methodology for Evaluation of Individual Properties within the District

During spring 2010 students from History 509 "Historic Preservation" at Tarleton State University undertook a historic resources survey of Glen Rose, Texas, documenting 181 historic buildings, structures, and objects. This survey identified the general courthouse square area as containing the largest concentration of resources with sufficient integrity to be considered for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Field, library, and archival research in 2010 revealed that Glen Rose lacks most of the documentary resources that customarily are used in the study of historic buildings. Because the town for much of its history (until after the census of 1960) had fewer than 1,500 inhabitants and because it was located off the beaten path in a rugged county with no railroads, there was no economic incentive for outside firms to prepare fire insurance maps of its built-up areas. Consequently there are no fire insurance maps for Glen Rose in the Library of Congress or in the library of the Sanborn Map Company in New York. Similarly there are no Glen Rose fire insurance maps in the files of the Texas Insurance Board at the Texas State Library and Archives Commission in Austin, Texas. For similar reasons of small population and limited economic activity, no outside or local firms ever compiled and published city directories for the town until recent times. The earliest known telephone directory was not published until the 1950s, and even those issued thereafter provide no addresses for individuals or businesses. The town was so small that all the residents already knew where other people lived and where business enterprises operated. Files of newspapers published in Glen Rose are limited and incomplete. Continuous newspaper back files do not exist for years before 1963. There is no published book-length narrative history of the town. Fire insurance maps, city directories, telephone directories, continuous files of old newspapers, and published histories constitute among the most valuable sources for documenting the histories of buildings in urban areas, and these resources are all essentially lacking in Glen Rose.

After the Tarleton State University graduate students from History 509 completed their historic resource survey in 2010, members of the Glen Rose Historic Preservation Board considered how best to use the survey as a foundation on which to build further preservation efforts in the town. They approached Tarleton State University again in winter 2011-12 with a proposal for the History 509 class to undertake preparation of a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the downtown commercial district. The students undertook the project knowing that they would have to employ alternate sources since the town offered no preserved fire insurance maps, city directories, older telephone directories, or intact back files of historic newspapers prior to 1963. In place of these typically-used sources, they sought out information on historic buildings and places of business in pre-existing oral-history interviews, in tax rolls, in historic photographs preserved in the Somervell County Heritage Center, in minutes of the county commissioners' court (for improvements on the courthouse grounds), in files and publications on local genealogy, in scattered preserved old newspapers, and by undertaking their own oral-history interviews with property owners and long-time residents. With no city directories in existence, the students sought out advertisements for business enterprises in the relative handful of preserved historic newspapers and in high school yearbooks. They also received guidance from instructor T. Lindsay Baker, Ph. D., from Tarleton State University as their instructor and from Dallas-based preservation architect Marcelle Quimby. Once the nomination was prepared in draft form, local architect Eugene Brode reviewed and critiqued the text.

Tarleton State University students examined and documented each of the historic buildings in the district. Their methods included physically measuring each structure using a 100-foot steel tape, writing verbal descriptions in the field, and taking multiple digital photographs of each building. Preservation architect Marcelle Quimby assisted the students in preparing verbal descriptions of the buildings.

Inventory of Individual Buildings and Objects ***(See also the sketch map on page 67)***

Prop. #	Address	Current Name	Previous Names	Date	Type	C/NC
1	Courthouse grounds	Somervell County Courthouse		1893	Romanesque	C
2	Courthouse grounds	Courthouse Square Women's Restroom		1934	No Style	C
3	Courthouse grounds	Courthouse Square Men's Restroom		1934	No Style	C
4	Courthouse grounds	Courthouse Square Bandstand		1933	Craftsman	C
5	Courthouse grounds	Courthouse Square Star-shaped Fountain		1936	Craftsman	C
6	Courthouse grounds	Veterans Memorial		1962	No Style	C
7	Courthouse grounds	1936 Texas Centennial County Marker		1965	No Style	C
8	Courthouse grounds	"Barnards of the Brazos" Sculpture		2007	No Style	NC
9	100 NE Barnard St.	Somervell County Heritage Center	A.P. Humphrey Saloon, Knights of Pythias Lodge, First National Bank, Glen Rose Public Library	1896	2-part Block	C
10	102-104 NE Barnard St.	Rose Creek on the Square	Sadler's Drug Store, Glen Rose Drug Company, J.E. Ward Tailor Shop, J.D. Echols Cleaners, Jake Howeth's Barbershop, Glen Rose Chamber of Commerce	Ca. 1900	1-part Block	C
11	106 NE Barnard St.	Jack Bridges Insurance and Realty	Hungry Junction Cafe, Rives Cafe, pool hall	1946	1-part Block	C
12	108 NE Barnard St.	Over the Hill Antiques and Bookshelf on the Square	Don Hill's Variety Store	1927	1-part Block	C
13	110 NE Barnard St.	His & Hers Salon	Martin & Sons Grocery	1927	1-part Block	C
14	112 NE Barnard St.	The Barnyard Antiques and Decor	Gresham and Company Dry Goods Southwest Half, Blue Bonnet Cafe, Home Center	1927	1-part Block	C
15	114 NE Barnard St.	vacant	Gresham and Company Dry Goods Northeast Half; Palace Theatre; The Boutique	Ca. 1900	1-part Block	C
16	116 NE Barnard St.	vacant	I.V. Willingham Store, Bryan Brothers Store, C.W. Hill Store, Clarence Campbell's Variety Cash Store, King's Feed Store, Glen Rose Coffee Shop, Archer's Cafe, Caylor Creek	Ca. 1885	1-part Block	C

17	200-202 NE Barnard St.	White Buffalo Gallery and Carla Jean's Back Allen Boutique	Nix, Baird & Gresham Dry Goods Company, Watterson-Stewart Cash House, Nowlin's Drug Store, Roden's Drug Store, Glen Rose Telephone Exchange, Farmers and Merchant's State Bank, Tankersley's Grocery Store, Morton's Food Company, Vineyard Cabinet Shop, Community Public Service Company, Woodmen of the World	1894	2-part Block	C
18	100 W Walnut St.	The Barnyard Antiques and Decor	Bryan's Dry Goods, Roden's Pharmacy, Pruitt's Confectionery, Swank's Drug Store, Williams Dry Goods, Boyd's Gifts, Flowers and Gifts on the Square, Soul to Soul, As You Like It	Ca. 1904	1-part Block	C
19	102-104 W Walnut St.	Pie Peddlers and Odie's Nest	Hunter's Jewelry and Appliance, Anderson's Restaurant	1965	1-part Block	NC
20	106 W Walnut St.	Talley Building	Masonic Lodge, Lane Ford Company, Glentex Theater, Palace Theatre, McLemore Hardware Store, Somervell Sun, Outback Beauty Salon, TXU Electric, Somervell County Museum	Ca. 1905	2-part Block	C
21	112-114 W Walnut St.	Glen Rose Chamber of Commerce and Bottle Plant Cafe/Catering	Glen Rose Coca Cola Bottling Company, Gibbs Real Estate and Insurance	Ca. 1920	No Style	C
22	201 NE Vernon St.	Glen Rose Town Hall		1989	Colonial Revival	NC
23	107 NE Vernon St.	Somervell County Office Building	Level's Food Center	Ca. 1950-2002	No Style	NC
24	103 NE Vernon St.	Clear Fork Surveying & Mapping Company, Inc.	Hamill's Grocery, Radio Shack	Ca. 1945	1-part Block	C
25	101 NE Vernon St.	Somervell County Museum	Gresham's Magic Lantern, Glen Rose Coca Cola Bottling Company, J.I. Parham Building, Bill Draper Shoe Shop, Faye's Beauty Shop	Ca. 1905	1-part Block	C
26	101 SW Vernon St.	Glen Rose Reporter	Glen Rose Reporter	Ca. 1934	1-part Block	C
27	115 W Elm St.	It's Junk or Treasures	Catherine Vaughn Building; Rustic Rhinestone; It's What You Need	2003	1-part Block	NC
28	111 W Elm St.	A Working Artist Studio & Gallery	Glen Rose Produce Company, Glen Rose Produce House, Glen Rose Produce & Hatchery, Branlin's Wild West Photos	Ca. 1930	1-part Block	C
29	109 W Elm St.	Ice House	Ice House	Ca. 1930	No Style	C
30	105 W Elm St	Central Texas Title Company	Ronald Hankins Law Office	1983	1-part Block	NC
31	103 W Elm St.	Texas Treasures & Jitters Coffee Bar	Shields furniture Store, R.T. Ratliff's Clover Farm Store, Linda's Restaurant	Ca. 1905	1-part Block	C
32	101 W Elm St.	vacant	L.G. Tillman Insurance Agency, Hunter's Jewelry Shop; Harmon Insurance Agency	Ca. 1945	1-part Block	C

33	100 SW Barnard St.	Luminant	Corner Drug Store, Somervell County Water District	Ca. 1881	1-part Block	C
34	103-105 SW Barnard St.	Vacant and Spirit Wind Church	C.A. Milam and Son, White Auto, Methodist Thrift Center, Rummage Around	Ca. 1881	1-part Block	C
35	107 SW Barnard St.	Connell Branch Culvert		1922	concrete culvert	C
36	109-111 SW Barnard St.	China Wok and Green's Shoe Repair/Barbershop	William Carter Building, Post Office, Gavit Drug Store	Ca. 1925	1-part Block	C
37	201 SW Barnard St.	Glen Hotel	Glen Rose Hotel	1928	Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival	C
38	205 SW Barnard St.	Inn on the River	Snyder Sanitarium	1919	Craftsman	C
38 A	205 SW Barnard St.	Subsidiary bldg. for Inn		Ca. 1990	No Style	NC
38 B	205 SW Barnard St.	Subsidiary bldg. for Inn		Ca. 1990	No Style	NC
39	112 SW Barnard St.	Vogue Hair Salon	Vogue Beauty Shop	1955	International Style	C
40	110 SW Barnard St.	Angels with Attitude	Ernst Insurance Building	Ca. 1955	1-part Block	NC
41	104-108 SW Barnard St.	Country Peddler Antiques and Collectables	Miles Building, Ice House, Rives Cafe, Linda's, Linda's Brown Bag, LDL Foundation, Bob Yeaman Optometrist, Hunter Jewelry, TXU Electricity	Ca. 1935	1-part Block	C
42	102 SW Barnard St.	George Robert Crump Park		Ca. 1995	No Style	NC
43	105 W Cedar St.	Metal Storage Building		Ca. 1990	No Style	NC
44	101 W Cedar St.	Old Somervell County Jail	Somervell County Jail	1934	No Style	C
45	102 SW Vernon St.	St. Helen Cabin		Ca. 1870	Log Cabin w/ modifications	NC

Somervell County Courthouse	**Romanesque**	**Contributing (NR-listed)**
101 Northeast Barnard Street	**Property #1**	**Photo# 1**

The 1893 Somervell County Courthouse is the visual anchor for the Glen Rose Downtown Historic District. The two-story with tower building is a Late Victorian Romanesque structure constructed of ashlar local limestone. Measuring 50 x 50 feet, it has a symmetrical arrangement of arched doors and windows on the ground floor and of arched windows on the upper story. The builder, John Cormack of San Antonio, Texas, ornamented the courthouse with voussoir door and window surrounds, a belt course between the two floors, and a string course and dentils in the cornice areas, all from the same limestone comprising the walls. The roof and clock tower were both damaged substantially by a tornado in 1902, after which they took their present forms. The tower originally had four clock faces, blown away by the wind storm, which were only replaced in work undertaken in 1986.

The present Somervell County Courthouse stands on the site of the original courthouse begun in the 1870s and completed about 1882. This earlier stone structure served the county until it burned in 1893, taking with it most of the early official records of the county. The commissioners' court contracted with John Cormack of San Antonio to construct a two-story stone courthouse with tower for $13,500 less $200 to the county for the stone remaining in the burned walls of the preceding structure. The building suffered considerable roof and tower damage from the 28 April 1902 tornado. After repairs, the building returned to service housing courtrooms and county offices. It housed most governmental operations until the construction of the first phase of the Somervell County Office Building in 1986, at which time many county activities shifted to the new facility a short distance away on the other side of Northeast Vernon Street. The Somervell County Courthouse became a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark in 1963 and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

Courthouse Square Women's Restroom	**No Style**	**Contributing**
Western Corner of Courthouse Square	**Property #2**	

The women's restroom on the western corner of the grounds of the Somervell County Courthouse consists of a historic stone structure to which a later wooden addition was made. The initial stone structure, constructed of ashlar local limestone masonry, measures 11 x 16 feet. The corners have smoothed edges. The building has two openings for fixed windows on the two longer sides and one opening for a fixed window on the rear, all of the openings measuring 2 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 8 inches. A single doorway facing south opens into the front entry. Above each of the window openings and the doorway are concrete lintels. The original roof was flat concrete. The interior treatment is concrete that shows the imprint of individual boards that comprised the forms at the time of construction. In the 1980s an enclosed wood frame addition was made to the east side of the women's restroom that measures 6 feet by 13 feet 5.5 inches. At the same time an open porch was added on the east side that measures 6 feet by 13 feet 5.5 inches. Currently the wooden addition is painted a cream color. The entire structure supports a low-pitched gable roof with brown-painted metal covering fitted with rain gutters. The windows in the stone structure have all been closed with plywood.

Initially the Somervell County Courthouse had no flush toilets. Wooden privies stood on the courthouse grounds, but surviving records suggest that they served only men. Repeatedly these privies were the subject of complaint for disrepair and unsanitary conditions. Eventually in 1909 a restroom with flush toilet for men was added inside the office of the County Clerk. Then about 1925 a women's toilet structure was constructed on the east side of the courthouse just beyond its eastern corner. It served women until the construction of the new masonry restrooms three-quarters of a century ago that remain in service to this day. The stonework in the current Women's Restroom and that in the similar Men's Restroom matches that in the 1934 Somervell County Jail. Although the County Commissioners' Court minutes do not mention the present-day restroom buildings until after their completion in 1934, their construction clearly was associated with that of the 1934 County Jail.

Courthouse Square Men's Restroom	**No Style**	**Contributing**
Northern Corner of Courthouse Square	**Property #3**	

The men's restroom on the northern corner of the grounds of the Somervell County courthouse consists of a historic stone structure to which a low-pitched wooden roof later was added. As constructed, the restroom consists of ashlar local limestone masonry and measures 11 x 16 feet. The corners have smoothed edges. The building has two openings for fixed windows on the two longer sides and one opening for a fixed window on the rear, all of the openings measuring 2 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 8 inches and all of them currently closed with plywood. A single doorway facing south opens into the front entry. Above each of the window openings and the doorway are concrete lintels. The original roof was flat concrete. The interior treatment is concrete that shows the imprint of individual boards that comprised the forms at the time of construction. By the 1980s a low-pitched wooden roof with metal covering was added atop the structural flat roof of the building. The wooden trim on the roof is painted a cream color, while the metal roofing is a brown color.

During all of its early years, the Somervell County Courthouse had no indoor toilets. Instead wooden privies stood on the courthouse grounds. Repeatedly these dry closets were the subject of complaint for disrepair and unsanitary conditions. Eventually in 1909 a restroom with flush toilet for men was added inside the office of the County Clerk. Then the current facility was built three-quarters of a century ago as one of two public restrooms in free-standing buildings on two corners of the courthouse square. The stonework in the present Men's Restroom and that in the similar Women's Restroom matches that in the 1934 Somervell County Jail. Although the County Commissioners' Court minutes do not mention the present-day restroom buildings until after their completion in 1934, their construction clearly was associated with that of the 1934 County Jail. By the 1980s a low-pitched gable roof was added to the Men's Restroom.

Courthouse Square Bandstand	**Craftsman**	**Contributing**
Eastern Side of Courthouse Square	**Property #4**	**Photo #1**

The Courthouse Square Bandstand is an octagonal concrete and stone structure with an octagonal wooden roof constructed in 1933 in Bungalow/Craftsman style to shelter the town band in Glen Rose, Texas, during public performances. The eight sides of the structure average 8 feet in length. The balustrades on seven sides of the structure were poured integrally with the walls, the outside of which is ornamented with inset pieces of local petrified wood, other fossils, and attractive rock specimens. Four concrete steps lead pedestrians up to the concrete floor of the structure. The exterior wall on the west side of the bandstand features a three-toed fossilized footprint of a theropod, one of the prehistoric dinosaurs that left other such tracks in local limestone strata. Adjacent to the fossilized footprint lie two marble plaques also set into the masonry. One of these plaques identifies C.M. Sellars as the contractor for the construction project in 1933, while the second plaque lists the volunteer members of the Glen Rose community band at that time.

Town and village bands abounded in America during the second half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. Glen Rose was one of the localities in which music played a substantial role in community life. During the 1920s and 1930s, J.F. Allen organized a town band for Glen Rose in which several members of his family performed. Frequently they played concerts for the public on the courthouse square, but they had no shelter for such gatherings. Taking advantage of donated materials and labor, contractor C.M. Sellars erected this bandstand on the eastern side of the square. Already other people in Glen Rose had used locally occurring petrified wood to their ornament homes and places of business, so it is not surprising that this material found its place in the outside of the walls in this eight-sided concrete structure. Paleontologists give scientific names to both prehistoric animals and to their tracks. The type specimen for *Eubrontes* ? *glenrosensis*, the fossilized track of the theropods, is the very example placed in 1933 into the wall of the bandstand on the Somervell Courthouse Square, so this track in itself is of significance in the scientific community of paleontologists.

Courthouse Square Star-shaped Fountain	**Craftsman**	**Contributing**
Eastern Side of Courthouse Square	**Property #5**	**Photo #1**

The five-pointed-star shaped concrete and stone fountain on the grounds of the Somervell County Courthouse is a successor in function to the animal-watering troughs securing water from public wells on the square that preceded it. The Bungalow/Craftsman style concrete structure, faced on the exterior with locally occurring petrified wood, fossils, and decorative stone, measures 2 feet 10 inches tall and averages 7 feet 6 inches across from point to point. There is a central pipe through which water under pressure gently squirts upward into the air, while five individual drinking bubblers are located near the tip of each point in the star. As originally constructed, the fountain had smooth-surfaced concrete panels on its top. In later renovation the smooth concrete top to the fountain was replaced with additional petrified wood laid in concrete.

At least by the 1890s the commissioners of Somervell County had an artesian well drilled on the grounds of the courthouse in order to provide water to the local residents and their animals. This well provided natural artesian flow to a rectangular stone trough on the southeast side of the square. By the second decade of the twentieth century, flow from the initial public well had diminished and needs for its repair prompted the county commissioners in 1914 to have a new public well drilled. The replacement of horses and mules for transportation by automobiles decreased the need for a public trough. Consequently about 1935, in anticipation of the celebration of the centennial of Texas independence, local people in Glen Rose decided to mark the event by replacing the old stone horse trough with a new public drinking fountain in the shape of a five-pointed Texas Star. They erected the structure, complete with exterior ornamentation of locally occurring petrified wood, and made it part of their commemoration of Texas independence. Both Glen Rose residents and out-of-town visitors drank and filled jugs with its sulphur-smelling mineral water. As local boosters began promoting the creation of what eventually became Dinosaur Valley State Park, in 1959 they erected above the fountain an inverted-U-shaped welded steel pipe support for a cutout steel sheet dinosaur painted by a young local artist named Robert Summers, whose father was county judge at the time. The structure supported a sign that detailed the mineral content of the water in the fountain below. The steel framework and cutout survived for just over twenty-five years, eventually being cut down and removed to be replaced with an equally short-lived flag pole mounted at the center of the fountain. Eventually the flow of mineralized waters diminished, the 1914 well was capped, and the fountain for a while was supplied with water from the municipal system. Then in the 1990s the well was re-drilled in order to furnish the fountain with water. It continues to the present day as a public drinking fountain.

Veterans' Memorial	**No Style**	**Contributing**
South Side of Courthouse Square	**Property #6**	

The veterans' memorial on the grounds of the Courthouse Square has three masonry components. A short obelisk of pink Texas granite 6 feet tall and 2 feet square rests on a square base of the same stone measuring 4 feet square and 1 foot thick. The sides of the pink granite stones bear incised names of past wars in which Somervell County residents have fought. The two pink granite elements rest on a rectangular pedestal of local limestone with a square concrete cap that measures roughly 4 feet square and 4 feet 1 inch tall. These limestone blocks originally were in the decorative cornice of the Milam Store Building (Property #34, Contributing), but were removed in its 1962 remodeling. Two sides of the limestone pedestal are smoothly cut stone, while the alternate sides have ashlar surfaces. Pedestrians access the monument on a walkway comprised of concrete pavers in the stylized shape of Texas.

Somervell County had never erected a memorial to its military veterans. Then in 1961, about the same time that other residents initiated efforts through the Texas Historical Survey Committee to secure a medallion marker for the courthouse, the local Oliver Wendell Buzan post of the American Legion and Auxiliary began raising funds to erect a monument to recognize veterans of past wars. After securing permission from the county commissioners in that year, they proceeded to

erect their monument first with just the limestone pedestal and square granite base in 1962 and then later adding a granite obelisk.

1936 Texas Centennial County Marker **No Style** **Contributing**
South Side of Courthouse Square **Property #7**

The 1936 Somervell County historical marker created and installed by the Texas Highway Department during the celebration of the centennial of Texas independence is the same style as others erected by the state during the anniversary observances. It consists of a rounded rectangular block of Texas pink granite 3 feet 3 inches tall at the rear, 2 feet 1 inch thick, and 2 feet 5 inches wide, with a top slope of 6 inches. To the top is attached a bronze plaque measuring 18 by 24 inches. The front of these markers was ornamented with an 18-inch-diameter bronze representation of the Texas Highway Department emblem.

When Texas celebrated its centennial of independence from Mexico, most counties in the state received their own individual county historical marker. Members of the legislature desired to place at least one marker of some type in each county during the centennial, and under its directives the Texas Highway Department erected two hundred twenty roadside markers that summarized county histories. The Somervell County marker was placed in a maintained roadside park about a mile east of Glen Rose on the Cleburne Highway (U. S. Highway 67) at its intersection with the Granbury Highway. This location allowed motorists safely to view the marker on the principal eastern entry into Glen Rose. Then in 1948 the alignment of U.S. Highway 67 shifted to the north in order to avoid the congestion of the courthouse square commercial area. This change left the historical marker standing at the intersection of two county roads, not important highways. In time vandals damaged and eventually stole the plaque and the coat of arms from the granite block. Local citizens in 1964 approached the Texas Historical Survey Committee with a request to restore the marker and to relocate it "to the courthouse lawn" in Glen Rose. The next year the plaque and crest on the marker were replaced and crews from the Texas Highway Department moved the marker to its present location on the south side of the courthouse square in Glen Rose.

"Barnards of the Brazos" Sculpture **No Style** **Non-contributing**
South Corner of Courthouse Square **Property #8**

The "Barnards of the Brazos" is an original bronze sculpture portraying Charles and Juana (Cavasos) Barnard, founders of the town of Glen Rose, when they established Barnard's Mill on the Paluxy River in 1861. The work depicts Charles Barnard standing at the side of Juana (Cavasos) Barnard, sitting astride her horse, Pigeon. Placement of the sculpture in 1997 was associated with earlier landscaping improvements on the courthouse square that included the 1989 removal of a paved parking area that had been created along the southeast side of the square in the mid-twentieth century.

Efforts to enhance the appearance of the courthouse yard in Glen Rose began in the decade of the 1960s. Local veterans in 1962 erected a granite and limestone monument to commemorate veterans who had fought in past wars and the County Historical Survey Committee organized the relocation to the square of the 1936 county historical marker. In earlier decades the grounds had very little landscaping other than a few ill kept trees, local resident Joe Don Echols remembering from his childhood in the 1930s, "the lawn at the courthouse had no grass. It was all dirt." In the late 1990s local residents convinced the county commissioners that the grounds would be improved if a mid-twentieth-century asphalt-paved parking area along the southeast side of the former yard could be replaced with plantings of grass. They argued that the change would enhance the entire square and make the town look more inviting to visitors. This change created a green space in which others proposed the placement of a sculpture depicting Charles and Juana (Cavasos) Barnard, the founders of the town. The Somervell History Foundation commissioned sculptor Robert Summers to design and execute the work. The artist had grown up in the town and was the same person who as a young man had painted the cut-out dinosaur sign that for two decades starting in 1959 had stood above the fountain on the grounds. In the intervening years Summers

became recognized nationally for his paintings and sculptures. The bronze sculpture was unveiled in a ceremony that took place on the courthouse square on 15 September 2007.

A.P. Humphrey Saloon	**Two-part Block**	**Contributing**
Currently Somervell County Heritage Center		
100 Northeast Barnard Street	**Property #9**	**Photo #2**

The A.P. Humphrey Saloon is a Two-part Commercial Block with three bays constructed of ashlar local limestone. It measures 25 feet wide by 79 feet long. In both size and design, it is one of the most impressive buildings fronting onto the Glen Rose courthouse square. The front has a single doorway with sidelights and two windows on the ground level and three windows with semicircular arched tops on the upper floor. The pediment bears the 1896 construction date and the symbol of the Knights of Pythias lodge (the letters, KP, inside a triangle) cut into the stone. The current aluminum windows were installed in 1963 as part of a renovation in which the exterior stonework was sand blasted. At that time a night depository was added to one of the front windows. Originally the building front had an iron-rod-suspended awning that was stabilized with vertical iron pipe supports, while currently the front has fabric canopies over the closed semicircular transoms above the ground-floor windows. The southwest side of the building, facing East Elm Street, has four fixed glass windows, the openings for which were made in 1939, and a single doorway on the ground floor and six sash windows with semicircular arched tops on the upper floor. As part of the 1963 renovation, a single-story white rusticated brick addition with one small fixed steel window on the southeast side and a shed-type roof was placed on the rear (southeast end) of the building in order to house additional vault space and modern toilet facilities. Mechanical units sit atop this added area. The upper-floor stone rear wall above the addition, which has been stuccoed, shows that three second story back sash windows have been filled and covered. The roof slopes from front to rear for drainage to a single gutter across the back that has one downspout.

By 1893 a saloon in a wooden building on land owned by the Live Oak Distilling Company of Hamilton County, Ohio, operated in lot 9 of block 6, 100 Northeast Barnard Street. This is the busy corner with East Elm Street, the road south across the Paluxy River toward Walnut Springs, on the southeast side of the courthouse square. In January 1896 A.P. Humphrey purchased the site, temporarily moved the wooden saloon into the street to keep the business operating, and began erecting what he envisioned as the highest-class saloon that Glen Rose had yet seen. He believed earnestly that local residents would keep their well-established taste for alcoholic beverages. The new two-story rusticated limestone saloon opened later in the year, with a barroom on the ground floor and a meeting hall for the Knights of Pythias fraternal order accessed by way of its own staircase on the upper story. Little could Humphrey predict that the reform movement for the prohibition of alcoholic beverages, which had already swept through other towns, counties, and states across the country would soon arrive in the seat of Somervell County. That occurred when local citizens in the Glen Rose Independent School District, which included the county seat town, petitioned for and were granted an election to take place on 2 December 1899. In a narrow vote of fifty-six to fifty-one, the voters (all of them white and male) chose to make the sale of intoxicating liquors illegal effective on 20 January 1900. A.P. Humphrey, as well as fellow retail liquor dealer E.T. Martin just down the block at 110 Northeast Barnard Street, were forced to cease their dealings. On 18 October 1902 Humphrey sold his former saloon property to the First National Bank of Glen Rose, which adapted the interior of the former drinking emporium to become a financial institution.

Officers of the Knights of Pythias felt uneasy when A.P. Humphrey sold the building and lot including their second-floor meeting place. They approached J.R. Milam, then president of the First National Bank, for reassurances. In 1903 the bank consequently sold to the lodge the upper floor of the building, which it held until selling the second story back to the bank in 1924. Ownership of the First National Bank changed with generations of Glen Rose businessmen, but it operated inside the historic stone building until 1977. The institution incidentally was the scene of two successful armed robberies in 1917 and 1971. The structure was extensively renovated in 1963 and was granted a Texas Historical Building Medallion in 1964. When the financial institution moved to a new and more spacious facility on the U.S. Highway 67 bypass, the bank

in 1977 transferred the historic building to Somervell County for use as a library. The Glen Rose Public Library functioned in the structure from 1978 to 1995, when it, too, moved to larger quarters. At this time local citizens petitioned the county commissioners for the creation of the Somervell County Heritage Center as a library for genealogical and archival research to operate in the building. Since that time the former saloon and bank has served that significant public service role.

Sadler's Drug Store **One-part Block** **Contributing**
Currently Rose Creek on the Square
102-104 Northeast Barnard Street **Property #10**

The Sadler's Drug Store Building is a masonry One-part Commercial Block with three bays constructed from locally quarried limestone. It measures 22 feet across and 70 feet 1 inch long, with a flat roof that tapers toward the rear for drainage. The front originally had two free-standing stone piers supporting the upper facade, but by the 1930s they had were replaced with iron pipe supports. At this time plate glass display windows with cuprous molding and a recessed double-door entry were installed. During this renovation a row of rectangular transom windows were put in place above the entry and display area. During most of its history the building had a variety of wooden and corrugated galvanized sheet steel awnings, most of the time the outer edge being suspended from the wall on iron rod supports though at times also stabilized with iron pipe uprights. Historic photographs show that these awnings frequently covered the transom windows, making them less effective as sources of interior natural lighting than they might otherwise have been. These transoms currently are covered with a stucco-like material. At the time of this study, the building has a visually compatible fabric-covered awning that is wall-mounted on a steel framework. The Sadler's Drug Store Building shares side walls with its two adjoining structures. Its ashlar limestone rear wall with three different visible varieties of mortar has a central single doorway with historic wooden framing and a sash window on either side that have been enclosed. There is a rain gutter across the rear with downspouts on each side.

The Sadler's Drug Store Building begins appearing in historic photographs of the Glen Rose Courthouse Square at the turn of the twentieth century and prior to the 28 April 1902 tornado that destroyed much of the town. During most of its early years the building served as Sadler's Drug Store and as the Glen Rose Drug Company. By the 1920s the space had been acquired by local businessman J.E. Ward, who began using the space to house his dry cleaning and tailoring business. During the 1940s Ward rented out half of the building to Jake Howeth to use as a barber shop, and by the 1950s Ward added the local distributorship for the *Dallas Morning News* newspaper to his own business activities. For six two-year terms starting in 1960, J.E. Ward served as the representative for District 52 in the Texas Legislature and his tailor shop doubled as his local office for legislative matters. By the 1980s the J.D. Echols Cleaners occupied Ward's old place of business and for a time shared the old Sadler's Drug Store Building with the Glen Rose Chamber of Commerce. At the time of this study, the building housed the Rose Creek on the Square jewelry store.

Hungry Junction Building **One-part Block** **Contributing**
Currently Jack Bridges Insurance and Realty
106 Northeast Barnard Street **Property #11**

The Hungry Junction Building is a masonry One-part Commercial Block with a distinctive sidewalk-level front having a veneer of uncut rubble masonry in a vernacular interpretation of the WPA Rustic style. The rectangular building with shared side walls has a flat roof that slopes to the rear. The front measures 26 feet 1 inch across, the rear inconsistently measures 28 feet across, while the building is 70 feet 7 inches long. Its three-bay front has a wooden single front entry door and a fixed glass window on each side. The upper facade of the building has a smooth concrete cornice that retains two steel eyes and one steel stud that formerly held the iron rods that supported an awning. In place of this awning, the building has a fixed wooden awning with four juniper timber support posts and a lightweight galvanized steel cover. The rear of the Hungry Junction Building is as interesting as its front. The rear masonry wall is covered with stucco and has on

its left a single wooden entry door with a fixed glass window, above which is a wood-louvered rectangular ventilation opening. Near the center of the rear wall is a one-over-one sash window, while to its right is a two-over-two sash window. The fixed window in the wooden door and the central one-over-one window have security bars that were hand forged by a blacksmith from pieces of heavily worn iron wagon tires. The doorway and the northeastern most window show evidence of green paint, and the doorway is designed to receive a now-missing screen door. Beyond the rear wall of the Hungry Junction Building is a lightly built wood-frame covered porch with a shed roof and a dirt floor. Centered on the rear masonry wall, it measures 26 feet across and extends outward 10 feet. The lower walls and roof of the porch are covered with v-crimp galvanized steel sheet material, while the upper walls were fitted with woven wire screen material. This porch has a single open entrance way with no door.

In the latter part of 1926, a fire destroyed four commercial buildings at 106, 108, 110, and 112 Northeast Barnard Street on the southeast side of the courthouse square in Glen Rose. Owners rebuilt the other three commercial buildings by 1927, but the lot at 106 Northeast Barnard lay vacant with weeds growing up between its side walls for the next two decades. Then in 1946 Mr. Marion May and Mrs. Ruth May, local restaurateurs, reconstructed the front and rear walls and roofed and floored the space to create a new cafe they called the Hungry Junction. According to the local press report, "The interior finishings [sic] are of soft, restful tints, and all completing appointments are the best. The building is completely air-conditioned, and fluorescent lights shed their mellow glow over the interior. It has accommodations for 70 at one time." In time the Rives Cafe occupied the Hungry Junction Building, followed by a western-style clothing store and then for a number of years by a popular pool hall. After local businessman Jack W. Bridges sold his shares in the nearby First National Bank in 1974, he moved his personal offices into the former restaurant, where his family members at the time of this study continued to serve customers at Jack Bridges Insurance and Realty.

Don Hill's Variety Store Building **One-part Block** **Contributing**
Currently Over the Hill Antiques and Bookshelf on the Square
108 Northeast Barnard Street **Property #12** **Photo #3**

The Don Hill's Variety Store Building is a three-bay One-part Commercial Block building with a brick front and an ashlar limestone rear that has been covered with a cementacious slurry material. It measures 23 feet wide and 70 feet 1 inch in length, shares side walls with the adjacent buildings, and has a flat roof that slopes to the rear for drainage. The front of the Don Hill's Variety Store Building was constructed of medium red bricks and has two matching brick pilaster supports on either side of a slightly recessed double-door entry. The two entrance doors, each with twelve fixed panes of glass, have non-continuous transoms over them. Over the display windows and over the front entry transom is a row of additional transoms in wooden frames. Above the transoms the facade in medium red bricks has a decorative combination of a basket weave pattern alternating with horizontal courses. Mortar joints show decorative raking. The top of the cornice has a corbelled brick trim and still shows five iron eyes that formerly held the ends of rods that supported an awning. In place of that construction, a wooden awning with curved plywood trim that is mounted on juniper timber posts provides shade to pedestrians on concrete sidewalk in front. The rear of the building has a single-door entry with a four-light transom at the center that is flanked by two sash windows, one covered with a recycled door and the other with iron bars. The non-landscaped back yard is surrounded by a white-painted wooden picket fence.

The commercial building at 108 Northeast Barnard Street was one of four adjacent Glen Rose structures that burned in a fire in late 1926. Charles W. Hill rebuilt the building in 1927 on the site where he and then his daughter and son-in-law, Lillie Hill Campbell and Clarence Campbell, had operated a general store. Then son Don C. Hill purchased the property from his sister, and for almost five decades Don and his wife, Vivian Hill, operated a variety store there. The store became a particular attraction for local children. Local resident Dorothy Gibbs remembered from her girlhood during the 1930s, that she and others went to Don Hill's for merchandise ranging from toys to candies. From her child's perspective, Gibbs felt that "He had everything in the world." After Don and Vivian Hill closed out their business enterprise in the mid-

1970s, other retail merchants occupied the space. At the time of this study the building housed Over the Hill Antiques and Bookshelf on the Square.

Martin & Sons Grocery Building **One-part Block** **Contributing**
Currently His & Hers Salon
110 Northeast Barnard Street **Property #13**

The Martin & Sons Grocery Building is a three-bay One-part Commercial Block building with a brick front and an ashlar limestone rear. It measures 25 feet 9 inches wide in the front, 25 feet 8 inches wide in the rear, and 85 feet in length; shares side walls with the adjacent buildings; and has a flat roof that slopes to the rear for drainage. When this building was constructed in 1927 following a destructive fire, similar work was undertaken next-door at 112 Northeast Barnard Street. At this time the two separate buildings at 110 and 112 Northeast Barnard were given a shared brick facade and similar rear building treatments. The three-bay front of Martin & Sons Grocery Building has a recessed double entrance door flanked on either side by plate glass display windows that retain historic cuprous metal frames. Above the double entry doors, each with twelve fixed paned of glass, is a glass transom. The area over the display windows and entry has now-covered rectangular transom windows that originally allowed light to enter the sales area from above an awning over the sidewalk. The facade above window level bears a decorative geometric pattern of red, brown, and black bricks with limestone inserts, with pilasters on each end of the front including similar brick ornamentation. Currently a wooden awning with curved plywood trim mounted on juniper timber support posts and bearing a shake single covering provides shade to pedestrians on the concrete sidewalk at the front. The ashlar limestone rear of the Martin & Sons Grocery Building has centrally placed tall wooden double doors flanked on each side by a former tall, narrow sash window opening that has been filled in. The back doors show evidence of having been lowered.

The location of Martin & Sons Grocery Building was occupied for many years by the W.L. Lilly & Sons Grocery, which operated in a two-story wood-frame building for decades starting around the turn of the twentieth century. In late 1926 a fire destroyed four places of business on the southeast side of the courthouse square, including the one at 110 Northeast Barnard Street, which at the time housed the Whitehouse Cafe. The building was rebuilt in conjunction with reconstruction next-door at 112 Northeast Barnard Street, giving the two structures a shared decorative brick front and similar stone rear treatments. It was about the time of this rebuilding that I.E. Martin opened a new grocery store inside the commercial space at 110 Northeast Barnard Street. Little did anyone imagine that his son, Coll Martin, and other family members would continue this food store operation until 1973. Martin & Sons Grocery became an institution among Glen Rose residents, with many people seeing it as the town's last old-time grocery store. Still remembered among local residents is its walk-in freezer vault where people could rent food storage compartments. The slogan of the store was "On the Square," referring not just to its location but also to its honest dealings with customers. Since the closing of Martin & Sons Grocery, the commercial space has housed several businesses, the most recent and current one at the time of writing being the His & Hers Salon hairdressing establishment.

Gresham and Company Dry Goods Building Southwest Half **One-part Block** **Contributing**
Currently The Barnyard Antiques and Decor
112 Northeast Barnard Street **Property #14** **Photo #4**

The Gresham and Company Dry Goods Building Southwest Half is a three-bay One-part Commercial Block building with a brick front and an ashlar limestone rear. It measures 25 feet 9 inches wide in the front and rear and 85 feet in length; shares side walls with the adjacent buildings; and has a flat roof that slopes to the rear for drainage. When this building was constructed in 1927 following a destructive fire, similar work was undertaken next-door at 110 Northeast Barnard Street. At this time the two separate buildings at 110 and 112 Northeast Barnard were given a shared brick facade and similar rear building treatments. The three-bay front of the building was renovated during the middle of the twentieth century to have a newer double-door entry with transom and a large plate glass display window on each side with

aluminum mountings. During the updating, a historic Art Deco style awning was retained, as was the original decorative brickwork above covered transom windows. This brickwork bears a decorative geometric pattern of red, brown, and black bricks, with limestone inserts, with pilasters on each end of the front including similar brick ornamentation. The iron-rod-supported awning made from wood and galvanized sheet steel currently is painted a compatible jade green and white. The ashlar limestone rear of the Gresham and Company Dry Goods Building Southwest Half has centrally placed wooden double doors that have been shortened which are flanked on each side by a former tall, narrow sash window opening that has been filled in.

The Gresham and Company Dry Goods Building Southwest Half stands on the site of the 1883 wooden building that formerly housed the E.H. Martin Saloon. After the voters of Glen Rose voted to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors in 1899, the saloon closed, and within a comparatively short time Harriet Abby Gresham expanded her late husband's pre-existing dry goods store next-door at 114 Northeast Barnard Street into the adjacent building at 112 Northeast Barnard. The building housed the southwest half of Gresham's at 112 Northeast Barnard until it burned in the fire in late 1926 that destroyed three other businesses on the southeast side of the courthouse store. The Gresham family rebuilt at the same site concurrent with reconstruction next-door at 110 Northeast Barnard Street. This collaboration led to the two buildings sharing the same decorative brick facade. Gresham and Company continued to run its dry goods business in the building into the 1980s. After that time the building provided space for other commercial enterprises including the Blue Bonnet Cafe. In 2012 the interior of the building was renovated for commercial use. This work included removing a modern lowered ceiling that exposed the fully intact pressed metal ceiling installed in 1927. Plaster repair at this time also temporarily revealed a bricked-up double-door-sized opening toward the rear that formerly connected the two halves of the Gresham and Company dry goods store. Currently The Barnyard Antiques and Decor occupies the location.

Gresham and Company Dry Goods Building Northeast Half One-part Block Non-Contributing
Currently vacant
114 Northeast Barnard Street Property #15

The Gresham and Company Dry Goods Building Northeast Half is a masonry One-Part Commercial Block with shared side walls that in the 1946 was converted to house a motion picture theater. It measures 29 feet wide at the front, 28 feet wide at the rear, and 70 feet long. The structure has a flat roof that drains to the rear. In the 1940s the front of the building contained three bays with cast iron columns supporting the facade above display windows. A rod-supported awning ran the full length of the front. The theater operators in time enclosed the front windows and installed a ticket window at a central entry, covering the front with light-colored stucco. Two small windows high on the facade provided natural light into the projection booth. At a later date the operators placed decorative square ceramic tiles about four feet up the wall from the sidewalk. The owners replaced the full-length canopy with a small rod-supported awning bearing drop-down incandescent light bulbs to provide weather protection and nighttime lighting for customers at the entry. The building returned to its former use as a retail store following the closure of the motion picture theater in the 1980s. About this time its front was modified again, this time with a cream-colored decorative permastone veneer that simulated stone laid in narrow horizontal courses. At this time the ticket window and small awning were removed, while the two small front windows were modified to have semicircular tops and above a double-door entry a decorative semi-circular window and a fabric canopy was added. The rear of the Gresham and Company Dry Goods Building Northeast Half consists of ashlar limestone with a central wooden single door. On the left side of the doorway is a former opening for a sash window opening filled in with matching stone, while on its right is a short doorway beneath a small window, both of which have been filled in with matching stone. Outside the rear of the building is a rectangular concrete footing measuring 7 feet 3 inches by 8 feet 10 inches that appears at one time to have supported a mechanical unit or possibly a toilet.

William Todd Gresham collaborated with two partners named Nix and Baird in operating a dry goods business in Glen Rose as early as the 1880s. Then about the turn of the twentieth century, Gresham and his wife, Harriet Abby "Hattie" Gresham, established their own dry goods emporium. The earliest known historic photographs showing the southeast side

of the courthouse square that have readable signs with the "Gresham & Sons" name date from shortly after the 1902 tornado, and they indicate that the Gresham family's initial retail operation on their own was in the stone commercial building located at 114 Northeast Barnard Street. At a later date William Gresham expanded his retail operation into the adjacent commercial building located at 112 Northeast Barnard. Subsequently the next-door building burned in 1926 and was rebuilt. In the meantime another business enterprise was growing in Glen Rose. Temple Summers in 1934 had purchased the Glentex motion picture theater, then operating at the Talley Building (Property #20) on the courthouse square at 106 West Walnut Street. He and a partner renamed it the Palace, with Summers eventually buying out his associate's share of the business. Then in 1946 the Gresham family sold their commercial building at 114 Northeast Barnard Street to Temple Summers and wife Kathryn Miles Summers to convert into a motion picture theater. After adapting the commercial building at 114 Northeast Barnard Street for the purpose, they moved the Palace operation there and for the next thirty years were in and out of the motion picture business at that location. Temple and Kathryn Summers were the parents of now-recognized Texas artist Robert Summers, who spent much of his boyhood in this theater. Eventually the Summers family in the mid-1970s leased and then sold the Palace Theatre to others, after which time the use of the building reverted to housing retail stores. By this time Temple Summers had become active in local politics, serving as mayor of Glen Rose and then as County Judge of Somervell County. After its role as a motion picture theater, the Gresham and Company Dry Goods Building has housed several different business enterprises, although at the time of writing the space was vacant.

I.V. Willingham Store Building **One-part Block** **Contributing**
Currently vacant
116 Northeast Barnard Street **Property #16**

The I.V. Willingham Store Building is a three-bay One-part Commercial Block with a cut limestone front, exposed ashlar limestone northeast side facing East Walnut Street, and an ashlar limestone rear. The building was erected with a gable roof and measures 22 feet wide by 91 feet 1 inch long. The three-bay front consists of a single-door entry with three transoms and on either side a plate glass display window with two rectangular transoms, all located below a wooden and galvanized steel sheet awning. At some date during the middle of the twentieth century, the roof on the Willingham Store Building was modified, probably because of moisture leakage caused by precipitation runoff that drained southwestward from the southwest half of the gable roof toward the taller stone wall of the adjacent Gresham and Company Dry Goods Store Building. To remedy this difficulty, the southwest half of the roof on the Willingham Building was altered so that its edge would connect upward with the top of the taller northeast wall of the Gresham Building. This change resulted in all of the precipitation from the Willingham Building roof flowing northeastward toward East Walnut Street. The roof alterations resulted in changing the profile of the front of the Willingham Store Building from that of a gable end to its current straight angled configuration. At some unknown date, probably in the 1960s, the wooden and galvanized sheet steel awning on the front of the Willingham Building was narrowed, mounted in cantilever fashion, and provided with a corrugated galvanized sheet steel covering. On its exposed northeast side the Willingham Building has two doorways, one single door entrance with a transom above and one double-door entrance with a transom above. The rear of the building has on the right one single door with transom and on the left one fixed wood-frame window with twelve panes of glass. Behind the historic stone building the owner in 1990 added a black-painted, welded steel porch with a dirt floor that is held in place with stone restraints set in mortar and sunk into the ground. This addition with vertical open-air steel bar sides measures 22 feet 6 inches wide by 14 feet 8 inches long.

The earliest known photographs dating ca. 1900 that show the southeast side of the Glen Rose Courthouse Square include a masonry One-part Commercial Block building on lot 1 of block 6 at 116 Northeast Barnard Street at its intersection with East Walnut Street. Oral traditions state that it was erected during the 1880s and is one of the oldest buildings on the courthouse square. Signage on the building in historic photographs identifies it first as the I.V. Willingham Store Building and then by the turn of the twentieth century as the Bryan Brothers Store Building. Later photographs taken not long after the 1902 tornado document the building as housing the C.W. Hill Store. After that time some of the commercial entities

that operated inside the building included Clarence Campbell's Variety Cash Store, King's Feed Store, the Glen Rose Coffee Shop, and Archer's Cafe. The building at the time of this study housed Caylor Creek, a retail sales outlet specializing in women's clothing, although it became vacant shortly before submission of this nomination.

Campbell Building **Two-part Block** **Contributing**
Currently White Buffalo Gallery and Carla Jean's Back Alley Boutique
200-202 Northeast Barnard Street **Property #17** **Photo #5**

The Campbell Building is a limestone Two-part Commercial Block with a diagonal corner entrance. The ground-floor front of the building with some Italianate features, facing Northeast Barnard Street has six bays which from northeast to southwest include a window, a double-door entrance, a window, a single door entrance, a window, and another window, all of them with arched semicircular tops. At the front on the upper floor there are six two-over-two windows with arched semicircular tops that do not necessarily align with the openings on the ground level. Atop the facade is a pressed metal cornice for which the brackets do not align with any of the bays below. At the corner of the building at the intersection of Northeast Barnard Street and East Walnut Street the structure has a handsome diagonal corner entrance with a double doorway having an arched semicircular top above which on the second floor is a two-over-two window with an arched semicircular top and pressed metal cornice. The flat roof slopes to the rear, where a water conductor and a downspout on each side drain precipitation to ground level.

The side of the building facing East Walnut Street on the ground level has four semicircular arched door openings, three of them adjacent to each other toward the rear end of the building and one separate from them. The upper level of the side has seven two-over-two windows with arched semicircular tops. The side does not have pressed metal cornice. Tall rectangular blocks of limestone separating the openings on the ground level on the front and side were handsomely scored with a bush hammer making horizontal marks. The rear of the Campbell Building has rougher stonework than the Northeast Barnard Street front or the East Elm Street side. The rear has no openings at the ground level, but has four two-over two rectangular windows and a doorway that leads to a modern welded steel fire escape. The plain side of the Campbell Building that faces northeast toward an adjacent building is comparatively nondescript. At the ground level there are two doorways that have been filled in with stone or concrete blocks and at the second-story level there are four rectangular window openings that have been filled in with stone, meaning that this side of the building has no functioning doors or windows. Atop the building are several stone chimneys: four on the southwest side, three at the rear, and three on the northeast side. During its first half century, the Campbell Building had awnings on both Barnard and Walnut Street sides. These awnings attached to the walls above the ground-floor windows and were stabilized on their outer edges by vertical supports. By about 1940 these awnings were replaced by conventional wooden and sheet metal canopies over the front and the diagonal corner entry. At some later date the awnings were completely removed.

The Campbell Building was not built as a true rectangle. It measures 50 feet 1 inch on the front (from the north corner to the point where the corner would meet if the structure did not have a diagonal corner entry) and 79 feet 8 inches along the East Walnut Street side (from the south rear corner to the pint where the corner would meet if the structure did not have a diagonal corner entry). The rear wall measures 50 feet long, while the nondescript side facing an adjacent building measures 78 feet 11 inches in length.

Dr. Thomas Bascom Campbell, a veterinarian who came to Glen Rose from Alabama in 1877, and his wife, Julia Melissa Campbell, built the Campbell Building in 1894 as an investment. They designed the structure to house three commercial rental tenants on its ground floor and a lodge meeting hall and offices for lawyers and other business clients upstairs. There is no known explanation for why they undertook such an expensive project during the depths of the Panic of 1893, the worst depression in the history of the United States up to that time. The couple owned the entirety of Block 6 of the original town of Glen Rose, placing their commercial building on Lots 7 and 8. Among their other enterprises were the four-story Campbell Hotel just southeast of the commercial building and a livery stable directly to its northeast. Over the

years the Campbell Building housed a host of business enterprises, among them being the Nix, Baird, and Gresham Dry Goods Company; the Watterson-Stewart Cash House; Nowlin's Drug Store; Roden's Drug Store; the Glen Rose telephone exchange; the Farmers and Merchants State Bank; Tankersley's Grocery Store; Morton's Food Company; Vineyard's Cabinet Shop; and the Community Public Service Company. Currently the ground floor is occupied by the White Buffalo Gallery and Carla Jean's Back Alley Boutique. For a number of years the local chapter of the Woodmen of the World fraternal order met on the upper floor.

Bryan's Dry Goods Building	**One-part Block**	**Contributing**
Currently The Barnyard Antiques and Decor		
100 West Walnut Street	**Property #18**	**Photo #6**

The Bryan's Dry Goods Building is an ashlar limestone three-bay One-part Commercial Block located on the corner of Northwest Barnard Street with West Walnut Street fronting onto the Somervell Courthouse Square. The rectangular building, which measures 25 feet 10 inches wide and 69 feet 7 inches long, has a flat roof that drains toward its rear. The front of the three-bay building has a flush single-door entry with side lights flanked by plate-glass display windows. In the past the building had a wooden and corrugated galvanized sheet awning across its front. At some date after 1987 a replacement wooden awning with square lumber posts and a shake shingle covering was installed on the front and on the southwestern end of the Barnard Street side to shade display windows and to provide shelter for pedestrians from inclement weather. Locally quarried ashlar limestone stonework in the building is laid in regular courses, with larger blocks in the lower courses and with a coping stones in the parapet. Stonework was carefully executed, with mortar joints that were struck and with the stones comprising the corners being smoothed to give the edges a sharp appearance. For its early years the upper portion of the facade uniformly had an ashlar surface, but sometime after 1940 a rectangular panel was smoothed and plastered in order to be painted with the business name. The side of the building facing Northeast Barnard Street has a single plate-glass display window at the front and a double-doorway entrance near the rear. This opening as recently as the 1950s had taller doors and a transom, but the transom was enclosed, shorter doors were installed, and a shed-style canopy with shake shingle covering was installed above to provide shelter. The southern corner of the building has a free-standing limestone pilaster that allows there to be a plate-glass display window that faces the busy Northeast Barnard Street. Along this southeast side of the building is a concrete sidewalk that is edged in rectangular pieces of limestone, the last remaining visible limestone curbs in the downtown commercial district. Near the cornice on the side are holes and iron studs for former electric service insulators. The limestone rear of the building, covered with protective cementacious stucco, has a boarded up single-door entry on the right and shows evidence to the left of two former sash windows that have been enclosed with masonry.

The Bryan's Dry Goods Building first appears in known photographs of Glen Rose taken after the 28 April 1902 tornado. It had been erected at least by 1904, for on 29 November of that year its safe was blown open by burglars who also raided the adjacent Glen Rose post office. A year later on 21 September 1905 the Bryan Building's masonry walls stopped a disastrous fire that destroyed the other buildings on the northeast side of the courthouse square, all of them of wooden construction. Over the years a number of commercial enterprises conducted business in the Bryan's Dry Goods Building, among the know entities having been Roden's Pharmacy, Pruitt's Confectionery, Swank's Drug Store, Williams Dry Goods, Boyd's Gifts, Flowers and Gifts on the Square, Soul to Soul, As You Like It, and the current occupant, The Barnyard Antiques and Decor.

Hunter's Jewelry and Appliance Building	**One-part Block**	**Non-contributing**
Currently Pie Peddlers and Odie's Nest		
102-104 West Walnut Street	**Property #19**	

The Hunter's Jewelry and Appliance Building is a modern infill structure designed as a five-bay One-part Commercial Block. The rectangular structure measures 75 feet wide and 80 feet deep and has a flat roof that slopes to the rear for

drainage. Its style is reminiscent of turn-of-the-twentieth-century commercial buildings though it is constructed from late-twentieth-century materials. The building has two separate single-door entrances with sidelights and transoms and twelve tall plate-glass display windows, above which is a five-panel decorative cornice. Across the front of the building is a steel and sheet metal awning with steel supports to provide protection to pedestrians from the elements.

The Hunter's Jewelry and Appliance Building was erected in 1965 and since that time has housed a number of business enterprises. It is remembered by locals as the local residents for having been the location of Anderson's Restaurant. Currently the Pie Peddlers restaurant and Odie's Nest tee-shirt and gift shop conduct their operations in the building.

Talley Building **Two-part Block** **Contributing**
Currently vacant
106 West Walnut Street **Property #20**

The Talley Building is the tallest commercial building in the Glen Rose Downtown Historic District. The rectangular ashlar limestone Two-part Commercial Block with medium red brick facade measures 26 feet 1 inch wide in the front, 26 feet 9 inches wide in the rear, and 80 feet 10 inches long. It has a flat roof that drains to the rear. As originally built about 1905, the Talley Building had a three-bay front on its ground level with a recessed double-door entry, a plate-glass display window, and a single-door entry for stairs leading up to the second story. Above the entrance doors and display window was a series of transoms to admit natural sunlight to the commercial areas inside. The second-floor, separated from the ground level by a band of white limestone masonry, has four sash windows, above which is a second decorative band of white limestone masonry. These four window openings originally had one-over-one wooden sashes with glass panes which in more recent times were replaced with residential-type aluminum sash windows. Above the upper four windows two rectangular openings originally provided for additional ventilation for the interior, but they have been bricked in. A rod-supported metal and sheet metal canopy across the front of the building initially provided shelter for pedestrians. In the mid-twentieth-century the building owners replaced that awning with a more substantial steel canopy the full width of the front supported at the curb by three steel pipes and ornamented on its top by a decorative welded steel railing. Sometime after 1946 the Talley Building suffered a fire that damaged its roof. At that time the entire roof was lowered and the stone masonry of its sides and rear modified. Only at the front did the full height remain. The sides of the Talley Building have no openings at ground level but have six one-over-one sash windows with wooden frames on the sides of the northwest side of the second story. It has four one-over-one aluminum-frame sash windows on the southeast side of the upper floor. The rear of the building at ground level has a double-door entry with transoms flanked on the left by a twelve-over-one wooden sash window and on the right by a twelve-over-twelve wooden sash window. The second-floor has a doorway filled in with masonry that is flanked by individual fixed three-pane windows. A welded steel canopy on pipe supports provides shelter at the rear.

The Talley Building first appears in photographs of Glen Rose after the 1905 fire that destroyed all of the wooden buildings on the northeast side of the courthouse square. The building was constructed for a dual purpose: to create commercial rental space on the ground level while at the same time creating a meeting space for the local Masonic Lodge upstairs. The upper level consequently had a high ceiling and open space for group gatherings as well as smaller rooms for more private meetings and activities. After the upstairs roof was lowered following fire damage, the masons moved their meeting place, the second story converting to become general rental space for commercial tenants. Among the many enterprises that conducted business in the Talley Building have been the Lane Ford Company automobile agency, the Glentex Theater and Palace Theatre for motion pictures, the McLemore Hardware Store, editorial offices of the *Somervell Sun* newspaper, the Outback Beauty Salon, communications offices for the TXU electric utilities company, and offices for accountants. The building also served as the first location for the Somervell County Museum before it moved to its current location on the northwest side of the courthouse square. At the time of this study, the Talley Building was vacant but carefully maintained.

Glen Rose Coca Cola Bottling Company Building **No Style** **Contributing**
Currently Glen Rose Chamber of Commerce and Bottle Plant Cafe/Catering
112-114 West Walnut Street **Property #21**

The Glen Rose Coca Cola Bottling Company Building is the only building in the Glen Rose Downtown Historic District that shows elements of Moderne architectural style. Erected in stages, the single-story building at the corner of West Walnut Street with Northeast Vernon Street was constructed to house the commercial and industrial operations of a soft-drink bottling firm. Its eventual exterior colors of white with bright red identified the building with advertising that customers associated with its main product, the Coca Cola beverage. The building is a roughly rectangular structure and measures 49 feet 11 inches wide and 50 feet 5 inches deep, with a flat roof that drains to the rear. The original construction at the site was a light brown limestone masonry flat-roof building dating from the early twentieth century measuring 20 feet 6 inches wide by 25 feet 11 inches deep. It was set back about 25 feet from West Walnut Street and about 30 feet from Northeast Vernon Street. After the soft drink bottling plant relocated to the stone structure, a concrete block building measuring 20 feet 11 inches wide and 24 feet10 inches deep was added to the front. The addition was painted white and bore a red-painted inscription "Coca Cola Bottling Co." As business for the enterprise grew, more space was needed, so an addition constructed from bright red ceramic tile blocks with white-painted concrete trim was built across the entire northwest side of the existing structure. At this time a 10-foot by 16-foot wood gable-roof frame addition (with red tile on its northwest side) with beveled wooden siding was built atop the northwest side to house soft-drink beverage syrup canisters from which the liquids flowed by gravity during the bottling process. During this construction the front of the concrete block portion of the building was faced with a veneer of matching bright red ceramic tiles in order to give the entire building a unified exterior appearance.

The Glen Rose Coca Cola Bottling Company Building is a vernacular commercial and industrial building with two adjacent facades facing West Walnut Street. The southeastern of the two front facades, which served the bottling company offices, has a central single glass entrance door and a flanking window opening on each site. These windows originally had steel frames and twenty individual panes of glass, though at some date individual large panes of fixed plate glass took their places. The northwestern facade, which served the bottling machinery area, consists of a single glass entrance door with a wooden sash window on one side and a long, two-part plate glass window above a panel of glass blocks on the other. Across the entire front the owners attached a still mounted lightweight steel sign that originally advertised the Coca Cola product. The southeastern side of the building contains a white-painted concrete block wall with one opening that has been enclosed with larger concrete blocks and an unpainted light brown stone wall with two window openings that have been enclosed with matching stone. The northwestern side facing Northeast Vernon Street has a single wall panel of glass blocks and an enclosed large opening where workers formerly loaded cases of beverages onto trucks and unloaded returned cases with empty recyclable bottles. The second-floor syrup room was built on this end of the building and its end with a ceramic tile wall has a window opening that was filled with glass blocks for natural lighting inside. The rear of the facility contains a red ceramic tile wall with an enclosed opening for truck access that has been fitted with a single-door entry for pedestrians and a window opening filled with glass blocks, as well as an unpainted light brown stone wall with one single door and one window opening that has been filled with matching stone.

Many small towns as well as virtually every city in America had soft-drink bottling plants in the years around the turn of the twentieth century, and Glen Rose was no different. At least as early as 1914 the Gresham's Magic Lantern Theater Building (Property #25) on the northeastern side of the courthouse square at 101 Northeast Vernon Street housed one of these plants where the popular Coca Cola beverage was bottled. The facility proved to be inadequate for the purpose and about 1920 the operation shifted to a light brown limestone building on the northeastern side of the square. It was about this time that C.G. Gibbs purchased the bottling plant from the George I. Daniel family. The stone structure proved to be too small for the purpose, so Gibbs added a concrete block addition to its front. In time the business grew to the point that further space was added, at which time during the 1940s the owner constructed a red ceramic tile addition that more than doubled the space inside the plant. After the death of G.C. Gibbs in 1965, his son, Riley Gibbs, managed the bottling

company until its sale in 1974. After machinery was removed from the plant, the building became the office for the Gibbs Real Estate and Insurance firm and then was used by a variety of enterprises. At the time of writing this nomination it housed the Glen Rose Chamber of Commerce in its southeastern office end and the Bottle Plant Cafe/Catering in its northwestern bottling end.

Glen Rose Town Hall	**Colonial Revival**	**Non-contributing**
201 Northeast Vernon Street	**Property #22**	**Photo #7**

The Glen Rose Town Hall, erected in 1989 on part of block 8 that had been vacant for decades, is a Colonial Revival public building with a limestone veneer over modern construction materials. The structure with a long gable roof has a column-supported gabled portico entrance leading to a double-door entrance. The front has two symmetrically placed nine-over-nine windows on either side of the entry. The slate-covered roof is surmounted by a cupola bearing a weather vane. The roughly rectangular building measures 61 feet wide on the front, 69 feet wide on the rear, and 51 feet deep.

In 1989 Somervell County undertook construction of a town hall building that it then leased to the City of Glen Rose, Texas. Since that time the facility has served as the governmental center for the municipal government. The site of the structure was the unoccupied Lots 5, 6, 7, and 8 of Block 8 in the original survey of the town of Glen Rose, which was the undeveloped space where a Mr. Payne during the 1920s and 1930s had operated an outdoor motion picture show in a tent that he put up for the purpose.

Somervell County Office Building	**No style**	**Non-contributing**
107 Northeast Vernon Street	**Property #23**	

The Somervell County Office Building, erected in stages starting in 1980, is a limestone veneer windowless modern governmental office building with an essentially plain exterior that lies on the northwest side of the courthouse square. The county government building complex originally consisted of two attached rectangular structures, one behind the other, measuring 100 feet wide by 94 feet deep. An additional L-shaped limestone veneer building later was built on the entire northwestern half of block 4 that enclosed parts of the preexisting former U.S. post office into the newer structure. The front and rear "halves" of the current complex are attached to each other with an enclosed limestone veneer connecting hallway. All of the roofs are flat with precipitation flowing to drains.

From its founding in the 1870s, the area on the eastern quarter of block 4 in Glen Rose had been an undeveloped vacant area. It was the location used for circuses, rodeos, tent revivals, and open-air dances. Long-time county resident Charlie Ray Hankins in a 1988 press interview remembered, "They had rodeos right where the annex building is now." A 1942 newspaper reported on an outdoor summertime public dance, stating "A city block on the north side of the square was roped off for the dance and such was the enormity of the crowd that it was impossible for more than 50 people to dance at one time." The article continued, "Folks from the ages of 15 to 65 participated. There was the square dance, the waltz, the heel and toe, the Scottish [*sic*] and many other old time dances." Finally after World War II the open lot was developed as the site for Level's Food Center, the first large grocery store in Glen Rose. The store, set back from the square and with parking spaces in its front lot, operated into the 1980s. During this time governmental offices of Somervell County served the public in the 1893 courthouse, in a 1934 jail, and in several outlying buildings. All the operations were cramped for adequate space. Consequently the commissioners of Somervell County, who for a decade had been receiving increased tax receipts on account of the creation of the Comanche Peak nuclear power plant, decided use some of these moneys to expand facilities to house needed functions. Somervell County in 1980 purchased the 100- by 100-foot quarter of Block 4 occupied by the old Level's Food Center building and its front-side parking lot. Contractors gave the 100- by 50-foot building a facelift and divided its interior space into offices and work areas. Then in 1986 the county constructed another 100- by 44-foot addition on the front (southeast) side of the initial office building in the renovated food store. With an exterior veneer of dressed limestone, the structure had exterior dimensions of 100 wide and 94 feet 5 inches deep. The

county in 2002 constructed a third phase of the Somervell County Offices across the entire northeast half of Block 4 that enclosed parts of a pre-existing U.S. post office building. This L-shaped addition had a rusticated limestone veneer on its sides facing West Walnut, Northeast Vine, and West Elm streets. It attaches to the earlier two phases of the county office building complex with a single brick-veneer covered, enclosed hallway.

Hamill's Grocery Building **One-part Block** **Contributing**
Currently Clear Fork Surveying & Mapping Company, Inc.
103 Northeast Vernon Street **Property #24**

The Hamill's Grocery Building is the only building on the Glen Rose Courthouse Square with its walls made solely from concrete blocks. The simple three-bay One-Part Commercial Block originally with a flat roof sloping to its rear measures 24 feet 3 inches wide and 49 feet 10 inches long. The three-bay front has a double-door entry flanked symmetrically on each side by a large plate glass fixed window. The front of the building has several large iron eyes that formerly held rods that supported a wooden and sheet metal awning. The current wooden awning with galvanized sheet steel cover and curved plywood ornamentation is supported on the front by four wooden posts. Because of problems with leakage, a number of years ago a gently sloping gable roof the length of the building was added above the original flat roof. A concrete-lined channel on the rear and the southwest side of the building leads moisture runoff from the roof to the street in front of the building. There are no windows in the sides of the building. When the Somervell County Office Building was erected in 1986, it was placed directly adjacent to the northeastern wall of the older Hamill's Grocery Building. The rear of the grocery building has a central single door with an outer steel-bar security grill. Above the rear entry is a small rectangular wooden awning with a galvanized sheet steel cover. On either side of the doorway is a small rectangular window opening fitted with a welded steel security grill. The plywood front and rear gable ends above the top of the concrete block walls have openings with wooden ventilation louvers, while the rear gable end also has a hinged door to provide maintenance access.

Into at least the 1930s lot 8 of block 4 on the northwest side of the courthouse square remained a vacant lot, as was the rest of the block toward the northeast. In the 1940s the present concrete block commercial building was erected in the lot to house Hamill's Grocery, which about that time advertised itself as the place for "Good Groceries, Fresh Meats, [and] Saving Prices." Through the 1940s and into the 1950s, the grocery operated in the humble building. Pressured by the competition of larger stores in the post-war years, the grocery closed and its space was taken by other enterprises including a Radio Shack consumer electronics store and the present tenant, the office of a land surveying firm, Clear Fork Surveying & Mapping Company, Inc.

Gresham's Magic Lantern Building **One-part Block** **Contributing**
Currently Somervell County Museum
101 Northeast Vernon Street **Property #25**

The Gresham's Magic Lantern Building is a three-bay rectangular One-part Commercial Block originally with a flat roof that was expanded to serve new purposes into an L shape with different roof lines. It stands fronting on the courthouse square at the northeastern side of the intersection of Northeast Vernon Street with East Elm Street. The front measures 25 feet 4 inches across, while the building extends back 50 feet 10 inches. The three-bay front of the building has three tall double-door openings with four-part arched segmented semicircular transoms. The limestone masonry building is coated with stucco and currently is painted a light tan color with chocolate brown trim. The front originally had a wooden and sheet metal awning, as did almost all the other commercial buildings on the courthouse square. That awning was replaced with the current wooden awning with curved plywood trim and a covering of shake shingles that is supported on four juniper timber posts. The rear third of the original building has a raised shed roof and now-covered clerestory windows over an interior mezzanine area that begins to appear in photographs dated ca. 1945. At some date a low pitched roof with the gable running the length of the building was placed atop the original flat roof. The building at a later date was

extended 40 feet to the northeast to create an L-shaped addition 28 feet deep. On the northeast and southeast sides of the L addition an awning-covered concrete-floored open-air porch was created. Another small rectangular addition was made on the rear to accommodate a toilet.

The Gresham's Magic Lantern Building stands at the site of an earlier limestone structure, the Glen Rose Herald Building, which was destroyed in the 28 April 1902 tornado. Following the storm Louis Sylvanus Gresham purchased the property with the ruins of the newspaper building and constructed the present building to become a theater for commercial screening of magic lantern shows, the equivalent of mid-twentieth-century slide shows. Other commercial ventures followed in the building, among them a mercantile store and a meat market. About 1914 George I. Daniels moved a Coca Cola bottling plant into the structure but then it relocated to another building on the square about 1920. The old Gresham's Magic Lantern Building, by the late 1920s being known as the J.I. Parham Building, housed a ladies' hairdresser and a shoe repair shop operated by members of the W.A. "Bill" Draper family, who lived in the back of the building. Other residential occupants followed, with two elderly sisters, Pearl and Joe Cole, living there into the late 1960s. At this time the Somervell County Historical Society organized, purchased the property, and in 1971 moved its museum into the historic Gresham's Magic Lantern Building, where the institution has served the public since that time.

Glen Rose Reporter Building	**One-part Block**	**Contributing**
Currently Storage		
101 Southwest Vernon Street	**Property #26**	

The Glen Rose Reporter Building is the only example in the Glen Rose Downtown Historic District of a twentieth-century structure built with wooden framing covered with an exterior skin of expanded metal lath coated with stucco. This was a popular method of erecting inexpensive buildings during the 1930s to 1960s. Because these buildings are more vulnerable to damage and deterioration than those made of more substantial materials, today they represent a diminishing resource. The Glen Rose Reporter building actually consists of two connected structures. The overall building measures 24 feet 1 inches across the front, 24 feet 4 inches across the rear, and 81 feet 2 inches long. The front 48 feet 6 inches of the building consists of a wooden frame over which expanded metal lath was stretched and nailed. Workers next smoothed water-moistened stucco (a combination of sand, Portland cement, and lime) over this framework. Once it dried and hardened, this stucco provided a waterproof exterior skin for the building. On the Glen Rose Reporter Building this stucco was painted white. The three-bay facade consists of a single glass entry door with sidelight in an aluminum frame which on either side has a twelve-pane steel industrial window over which is mounted a mass-produced lightweight metal awning. Across the cornice are sheet steel shingles that simulate the appearance of ceramic roof tiles, a decorative element drawn from the Spanish Renaissance Revival style popular in the 1920s and 1930s. The rear portion of the Glen Rose Reporter Building is also of wood frame construction. It has a skin of horizontal wooden siding on top of which was nailed a weatherproof protective layer of pressed asbestos siding. The building faces southeast onto Southwest Vernon Street at its intersection with East Elm Street at the west corner of the Glen Rose Courthouse Square. On the side facing northeast onto Vernon Street is painted onto the white stucco in black letters the words, "Glen Rose Reporter" and "Your Home Town Weekly Newspaper." This side of the building also has a former double-door entry and places where four former windows were enclosed and covered with expanded metal lath and stucco. The Glen Rose Reporter Building initially had a flat roof, but it leaked so badly that local residents still tell stories of having to hold sheets of cardboard over the linotype operator inside to keep rainwater from dripping onto his machine. In time a sloping roof with a gable the length of the building was added on top of the earlier flat roof. At some undetermined date in the second half of the twentieth century, a newer commercial building with a limestone veneer was erected immediately southwest of the Glen Rose Reporter Building abutting against its southwest side.

Jesse L. Collings as editor of the *Glen Rose Reporter* newspaper erected the Glen Rose Reporter Building about 1934. During the difficult economic times of the Great Depression, few business people could boast of having very much excess income, so he chose to build it inexpensively with a wooden frame covered with a skin of expanded metal mesh covered

with stucco. In the initial construction, the rear of the printing shop was in an open-air shed, where an internal combustion engine powered a line shaft and belts that drove the printing machinery. In addition to his work at the newspaper, Collings also served as a local Baptist minister pastor. He published the *Reporter* until selling to members of the G.C. Gibbs family in the mid 1950s. They ran the paper until 1963, when it sold to Jack Scott and Jack McCarty, with the latter running the paper until his death in 1979. The editorial offices then shifted to another location, leaving the old Glen Rose Reporter Building to be used for purposes of storage.

Catherine Vaughn Building	**One-part Block**	**Non-contributing**
Currently It's Junk or Treasures		
115 West Elm Street	**Property #27**	**Photo # 8**

The modern infill building at 115 West Elm Street, constructed in 2003 is a four-bay One-part Commercial Block which is compatible with the historic structures that stand around it on the Glen Rose Courthouse Square. The rectangular structure measures 42 feet wide by 66 feet long, and it lies at the intersection of West Elm Street with Southwest Vernon Street. Though the building is constructed from modern materials and synthetic siding, its style is compatible with that of the historic buildings around it. The facade of the building has two single-door entries with sidelights and two segmented display windows. The doorways and the displays each have individual curved-top transoms above them. Across the front is an awning supported on five square steel posts. The northeast side has four windows like those on the front but without sidelights and the southwest side has no openings, while the rear has two windowless doors.

Until 2003 a historic wood-frame commercial building that had housed the Trimble Grocery stood on the southwest side of the Glen Rose Courthouse Square. This structure, however, was relocated by a structural mover to an alternative site at Bluff Dale, Erath County, Texas, to become part of a restaurant operation. After its removal Catherine Vaughn constructed the present modern infill building as commercial rental property for retail enterprises. For several years the edifice housed the Rustic Rhinestone clothing store and then the It's What You Need antique, clothing and decor store. At the time of writing this nomination, It's Junk or Treasures antique, clothing, and decor store occupied the building.

Glen Rose Produce Company Building	**One-part Block**	**Contributing**
Currently A Working Artist Studio & Gallery		
111 West Elm Street	**Property #28**	

The Glen Rose Produce Company Building is the only metal-clad wood-frame One-part Commercial Block surviving on the Glen Rose Courthouse Square. The three-bay building is easily identified from its galvanized sheet steel covering and from the elevated concrete sidewalk that was built up in front of the business place to facilitate loading heavy bags of livestock and poultry feed into the beds of wagons and motor trucks. It measures 24 feet 1 inch wide and 30 feet 1 inch long. The facade of the building has a wooden double-door entry and on each side of the door symmetrically two pairs of four-over-four wood-sash windows. The metal cladding on the front is pressed to simulate stone masonry. The other three sides and the roof of the structure are covered with corrugated galvanized sheet steel. A historic cantilevered full-length wooden and v-crimped sheet metal awning is mounted to the front wall. The northwest side of the building has a 4-foot-wide plank door with three hinges, while the southeast side has a single window opening that has been covered with corrugated sheet steel which matches that used for siding. The rear of the building has an off-center single-door entry, a comparatively narrow exterior brick flue (which gives the appearance of having been constructed for a kerosene heater), and two small window openings which have been enclosed with either plywood or corrugated steel sheet. Behind the building is a work area enclosed by a wood plank fence mounted on wooden posts.

Oral traditions indicate that the present Glen Rose Product Company Building was erected at this site about 1930 and was operated as a feed store by Mrs. and Mrs. L.E. Owens. By 1942 Earl B. Earp, Jr. had purchased the store and in 1949 he was advertising it as an outlet for Arrow brand livestock and poultry feeds. In addition to selling feed, the store also

purchased eggs in bulk from farm families and supplied them to distributors for sale in urban areas. Earl Earp also managed a small-scale poultry hatchery inside the building, selling chicks for chickens and other birds to local poultry raisers. On the side he also distributed Maytag washing machines and parts as well as Westinghouse refrigerators. Long-time Glen Rose residents remember paying for ice from the adjacent ice house vault at the feed store as well. After the feed store operations ceased, the Glen Rose Produce Company Building housed a series of other business enterprises including a photography studio and studio and gallery space for artists. At the time of writing this study, the building housed a place of business called A Working Artist Studio & Gallery.

Ice House	**No Style**	**Contributing**
109 West Elm Street	**Property #29**	**Photo #9**

The windowless limestone Ice House on West Elm Street is one of the most striking of all the structures on the Glen Rose Courthouse Square. Measuring 9 feet 2 inches wide and 9 feet 1 inch deep, the vault-like structure has a single 6-foot 8-inch tall heavy wooden door bearing a substantial iron latch and two hinges. All four walls are comprised of roughly shaped limestone set into mortar. The top of the ice house is covered with a shed-style wooden framework supporting a roof covering of v-crimp galvanized steel sheet material. Across the front, supported on heavy wires, is a wooden awning covered with galvanized corrugated sheet steel. An iron pipe protrudes from the back side approximately 8 feet 4 inches above ground level.

The Ice House was constructed about 1930 by unknown parties. Long-time Glen Rose residents remember paying for ice taken from the vault at the adjacent Glen Rose Produce Company. The building kept 50- and 100-pound blocks of ice that had been produced elsewhere sufficiently cool that they remained solid until sold to retail customers. These consumers then used the blocks of ice to keep perishable foods cool in their kitchen ice boxes or sometimes chipped it up for use in freezers to prepare homemade ice cream.

Ronald Hankins Law Office Building	**Two-Part Block**	**Non-Contributing**
Currently Central Texas Title Company		
105 West Elm Street	**Property #30**	

The Ronald Hankins Law Office Building is a modern infill commercial building that was erected in a style that is compatible with the historic buildings that surround it. It is a Two-part Commercial Block that has a two-bay facade. The frame building, which has stucco exterior treatment on the front and cream-colored metal siding on the exposed side and rear, measures 25 feet wide and 80 feet long and has a flat roof that drains to the rear. The stucco is painted white while wooden trim is painted medium blue. The front has a single-door entry with two concrete steps and a bay window fitted with fixed plate glass panes. The upper level of the front has one tall one-over-one sash window and one shorter one-over-one sash window, both with aluminum frames. A wooden awning extends across the front of the Hawkins Building. It is supported with four square wooden posts that are ornamented with sawed fretwork trim. The top of the awning is covered with brown composition shingles. The northeast side of the building, which is exposed to view, has two one-over-one sash windows in aluminum frames and two garage doors. The rear of the building has one one-over-one sash window in aluminum framing.

In 1982 local attorney Ronald Hankins purchased Lot 6 in Block 2 in the original town of Glen Rose fronting onto the Somervell County Courthouse Square with the intention of building for himself a combined law office and second-floor loft apartment. He razed a pre-existing wooden commercial building that prior to this had housed a hairdressing salon and in 1982 poured a concrete slab foundation for a two-story, flat-roofed, rectangular building. Work progressed on the new structure, with Hankins occupying the space in autumn 1983. Since that time the building has housed law offices and at the time of writing the Central Texas Title Company.

Shields Furniture Store Building **One-part Block** **Contributing**
Currently Texas Treasures & Jitters Coffee Bar
103 West Elm Street **Property #31**

The Shields Furniture Store Building is a three-bay One-Part Commercial Block constructed of ashlar limestone. The structure consists of a stone main building to which a modern shed-roof addition was been placed on the rear at some date between 1987 and 1992. The stone structure measures 26 feet wide in the front, 26 feet 5 inches wide in the rear, and 80 feet long. The sheet metal addition is 26 feet 5 inches across and 5 feet 10 inches deep. The stone portion of the building has a flat roof that slopes toward the rear and the somewhat lower shed roof of the addition. The facade of the building on the courthouse square consists of carefully quarried ashlar blocks of local limestone laid in regular courses that after the mid-1950s were painted a chocolate brown color. A slightly recessed double-door entry at the center is flanked by two large fixed plate glass windows. Above the door, the display windows, and the awning are transoms that admit natural light into the sales area. Across the front is a historic wooden and sheet metal awning supported on metal rods from the wall and is stabilized by four upright posts. A recent welded pipe restraint at the curb protects pedestrians from falling off the concrete front sidewalk. Portions of the rear stone wall are visible above the shed roof of the metal addition, as is part of the southeast-facing side wall, both of which have been coated with a cementacious slurry. The southwest side also shows a reglet that was cut into the Shields wall to receive the roof of a former building that abutted it.

William Shields and his wife, Elizabeth Drummond Taylor Shields, were born in Scotland and immigrated to the United States in 1872, arriving with several children in Somervell County in 1880. Soon thereafter William Shields opened a combined furniture, hardware, and undertaking establishment in Glen Rose. Turn-of-the-century photographs show the enterprise located in a wooden building at the site where later Shields family members at some date after the 1902 tornado erected the still-standing stone One-part Commercial Block. On the death of William Shields in 1904, his son, John Shields, assumed management of the family business. The family maintained the furniture store until its sale in 1931. This led to the store becoming R.T. Ratliff's Clover Farm Store, which sold groceries, meats, and poultry feeds at least into the mid-1950s. The building later housed an eating place managed by Linda Laramore under the name, Linda's Restaurant. At the time of writing this sketch, Texas Treasures & Jitters Coffee Bar was operating in the historic commercial building.

Tillman Building **One-part Block** **Contributing**
Currently vacant
101 West Elm Street **Property #32**

The Tillman Building is a two-bay One-Part Commercial Block that has been modified multiple times as it transformed from a barbershop to become a combined jewelry shop and insurance office. The building measures 25 feet 9 inches across by 37 feet 5 inches long and has a flat roof that drains to the rear. The current owner confirmed oral traditions that the building began as a wooden barbershop, noting that an elderly visitor once asked whether the tub remained in the back of the building where members of the public could pay to bathe. The owner likewise confirmed that his own examination of the structure confirmed traditions that the older wooden building had been encased in the present-day medium red brick construction, noting that part of the building has a concrete slab floor and part has a wooden floor on a pier-and-beam foundation. The brick veneer, all of which in the past was painted a cream color, extends outward the thickness of one brick on the front 19 feet of the building. The front of the building facing West Elm Street has a diagonal corner entrance with a single door and sidelight, a single-door entry from the sidewalk, and two tall fixed plate glass windows. A wooden and sheet metal awning affords protection to pedestrians on the sidewalk outside the front, while a right-angle wooden canopy with metal cover shelters the diagonal corner entrance. The southeast side wall fronting on Southwest Barnard Street has two fixed one-pane windows and a single-door entrance. The rear of the building, seen from the small George Robert Crump Memorial Park, has a single windowless metal door entry. Across the top of this wall is a decorative pattern in which every third brick is set as a slightly different angle.

Located at the prime business location at the intersection of West Elm Street (the road from Walnut Springs on the south) with Southwest Barnard Street (the road from Stephenville on the west), the site now occupied by the Tillman Building saw much business activity from the earliest days of Glen Rose. For many years the corner was the site of barbershops. The structure is believed to have reached its current basic configuration in the 1940s, when the L.G. Tillman Insurance Agency shared the building with Hunter's Jewelry Shop. Tillman's office fronted on Southwest Barnard Street, while Hunter's shop opened onto West Elm Street and the courthouse square. H.A. Hunter not only sold new and used jewelry, silverware, and dinnerware, but he also repaired watches, clocks, and jewelry. Operating side-by-side in the same building, Tillman and Hunter sometimes even purchased side-by-side advertisements in the local newspaper. In 1965 H.A. Hunter moved to larger quarters in a new Hunter Jewelry and Appliance Building (Property #19, Non-contributing) on the opposite side of the square, and insurance dealings eventually occupied the entire building, most recently operating as the Harmon Insurance Agency. At the time of writing, the building had recently become vacant.

Corner Drug Store Building **One-part Block** **Contributing**
Currently Luminant
100 Southwest Barnard Street **Property #33**

Perhaps the oldest intact commercial building in Glen Rose, the Corner Drug Store Building is a three-bay One-part Commercial Block constructed with ashlar limestone sides and rear and a brick front. The building measures 24 feet 5 inches wide at the front, 25 feet across the rear, and 81 feet long. It has a flat roof in which the front portion drains toward the front and rear slopes to drain toward rear. The stucco-covered brick facade of the building has three bays, the central one containing a wooden single entrance door with glass panel beneath a transom. On either side of the entry are two large fixed plate glass display windows, each beneath its own glass transom. The display window area of the store front is supported on two cast iron upright members marked as having been produced by the Cleburne Foundry Company in Cleburne, Texas. A prominent sheet metal conductor head and downspout on the right front of the building collects and removes rainwater from the front portion of the roof. Historically the front of the building had an iron-rod supported awning that in some years was stabilized by vertical iron pipes. One iron eye remains in the façade from the former awning supports. The northeast side of the building on East Elm Street has two display windows at its northwest end. The rear of the building has a three-bay arrangement as well. It has a central single-door entry with transom flanked by a former sash window on each side that has been enclosed with a wooden covering. The area immediately outside the rear has been developed as a rectangular concrete-floored outdoor patio with a low wooden banister restraint on its three sides. At some time in the 1930s or the early 1940s, the front 19 feet of the building was substantially altered. The northwest front wall and southeast side wall were removed and replaced by brick walls about a foot shorter. Then by the early 1940s this front area was covered with stucco. Again the front part of the building was renovated in 1965. Examination of irregularities in the stonework on the northeast side wall that faces onto East Elm Street shows that this portion of the structure likewise has had multiple additions and changes since its initial construction in the early 1880s. As early as about 1920 this wall has borne painted advertisements, the current one reading "Drink Coca-Cola." After the Corner Drug Store Building ceased to house drug store operations in the 1980s, its interior was modified to house office space and the front awning was completely removed.

On 1 July 1880 Mrs. Mary E. Milam, wife of Glen Rose physician Scott Milam, purchased Lot 1 of Block 1 in the original town site for the sum of five hundred dollars. This was a very substantial amount of money at the time, but the lot was one of the prime business locations the community had, being both on the courthouse square and at the intersection of the roads coming from Walnut Springs on the south with Stephenville on the west. Although the precise date of establishment is not recorded, by 1883 Dr. Milam had developed the property and opened a drug store there to serve his medical practice. The earliest known photographs illustrating this corner of the Somervell County Courthouse Square show a stone commercial building at this corner. For the next century the site was one where drug stores operated under multiple owners. The enterprise sold more than prescriptions and patent medicines. Among the merchandise items advertised for sale there were wallpaper, paints, jewelry, stationery, books, and gift goods. During the 1940s and 1950s the soda fountain

in the Corner Drug Store made it one of the most popular destinations for Glen Rose teenagers. When drug store sales finally ended at the site in the 1980s, the building converted to become offices for the Somervell County Water District. At the time of writing this nomination, the building was the location of local offices of Luminant electric utilities.

Milam Store Building **One-part Block** **Contributing**
Currently vacant and Spirit Wind Church
103-105 Southwest Barnard Street **Property #34**

The Milam Store Building is among the oldest buildings in Glen Rose, as is the adjacent Corner Drug Store (Property #33). Both date from the early 1880s, with family traditions in the Milam family stating that the mercantile business began in 1881, with the first stage of a phased construction coming about this time. The limestone One-part Commercial Block originally with nine bays measures 76 feet long, 79 feet 1 inch deep at the southwest end and 80 feet 1 inch deep at the northeast end. It has a flat roof that gently slopes to the rear for drainage through metal gutters to a central metal downspout. The surviving masonry portion of the Milam Store Building was constructed in two phases. The first consists of the northeastern end that measures 30 feet 5 inches across, while the later southwestern end measures 45 feet 7 inches across. The front of the first phase had four bays, each fitted with a pair of doors with one-over-one fixed glass windows. These doors opened directly onto a wooden sidewalk. Above these doors were two-part fixed glass transoms, while the otherwise plain cornice was decorated with pressed metal ornamentation. The older building shared a wall with the adjacent Corner Drug Store (Property #33). When the second phase of the matching limestone building was added, it shared one wall with the preexisting store and was constructed southwestward to the edge of a natural drainage channel known as the Connell Branch, its southwest wall extending downward into the sloping side of the Connell Branch streambed. The addition had five more bays. At the time of the expansion, the front of the entire building was made uniform in appearance. The front openings were modified by enclosing six of the bays with fixed glass display windows while three of the double door openings were retained. Two-pane glass transoms topped both doorways and display windows. The pressed metal cornice on the older portion of the building was removed and the entire front given unity through addition of a single-course of slightly protruding stone. At the center a rectangular extension of the cornice with embellishments provided decoration. At some date after 1925 a wooden awning with metal roof supported by iron rods was placed across the front of the building to shelter customers on the sidewalk.

The rear of the Milam Building has two entry doors. One entry serves the older northeast portion of the building. It is fitted with double doors, each having twelve fixed panes of glass. Above this rear entry is a small canopy and two two-pane transoms. On either side of this rear entry is one window, one boarded up and the other closed with historic steel shutters. Another rear entry with five steps is located near the center of the rear wall in the newer southwest end of the structure. It gives the appearance of having once had a double-door entry, but the opening has been boarded in and fitted with a single windowless door. Tall window openings on either side of this second rear door have been filled in and covered with a stucco-like material. The southwest side of the building, facing Connell Branch, has one doorway opening at interior floor level located toward the rear that has been closed using historic steel shutters.

In the mid-1920s a now-lost galvanized-corrugated-sheet-steel-covered wood-frame addition to the Milam Store was constructed at the southwest end of the store. The barn-like structure stood on vertical wooden timbers above the intermittent waters of the Connell Branch and served initially to house and display wheeled vehicles sold by the firm. This lightly-built steel-clad wood-frame structure survived into the 1950s, after which time it ceased to appear in historic photographs.

The front of the southwest end of the Milam Store Building was modified considerably in 1962 in order to accommodate the sales needs of a commercial tenant. Vertical steel posts replaced two of the stone supports; this allowed three large fixed plate glass windows resting on 1-foot 4-inch-tall narrow pinkish-grey brick pedestals to flank a large single glass entry door with fixed glass sidelights, all framed in aluminum. Above the display windows, sidelights, and single entry

door were additional rectangular fixed plate glass panes likewise framed in aluminum. A metal awning suspended on iron rods was retained, but the facade above the windows was sheathed using an aluminum and pale yellow fiberglass slipcover. At this time the central stone ornamentation atop the center of the cornice was removed, and some of its cut limestone blocks reused to form the base for the Veterans' Memorial (property #6) on the courthouse square. The historic structure presents the same appearance that it has since 1962.

Members of the Milam family operated a mercantile building in the Milam Store Building from the early 1880s until 1960. J.R. Milam founded the enterprise, and it incorporated in 1905. C.A. Milam succeeded his father as principal in the firm and operated it until its closing. One of the large general mercantile businesses in the town, the store sold a wide range of goods including groceries, dry goods, wheeled vehicles, harness, agricultural tools and equipment, and caskets. C.A. Milam also became owner of a considerable amount of agricultural land in the area, usually receiving a portion of the crops raised as his rent payment. Frequently he extended credit to his tenants in the form of merchandise from the store. After the death of C.A. Milam in 1955, his son, C.A. Milam, Jr., succeeded him until selling the business five years later.

After the Milam store sold its stock and closed in 1960, a series of enterprises operated in the building. Generally one renter occupied the original thirty-foot-wide original structure with another occupying the slightly newer 46-foot-wide end. For several years Mr. Jerre Deason operated a store there selling appliances, tires, household items, and sporting goods that was franchised to the White Auto retail chain. Deason's business began in the older end of the store, but then in 1962 property owner Maggie Snyder remodeled the larger end to accommodate her tenant's growing trade. The local press reported approvingly, "The front of the building is aluminum with plenty of plate glass for lighting and appearance." By 1965 the older part of the building adjacent to the White Auto Store had been occupied by the Thrift Center second-hand store operated by volunteers from the First Methodist Church. Currently the retail space at the older northeast end of the building is vacant, while the Spirit Wind Church has occupied the newer southwest end since the 1990s. The drainage channel for Connell Branch, over which a lightly-built sheet-metal-covered frame addition to the store once stood, in recent years has been landscaped with plants that naturally produce food for birds.

Connell Branch Culvert **107 Southwest Barnard Street**	**Concrete Culvert** **Property #35**	**Contributing**

The Connell Branch Culvert is a reinforced concrete culvert constructed in two stages to carry the intermittent flow of the stream to the nearby Paluxy River. The culvert carries traffic on Southwest Barnard Street, at one time the major east-west highway through Glen Rose. The initial stage of culvert construction by the Texas Highway Department about 1922 resulted in building a reinforced concrete arch culvert that measures 18 feet long, 8 feet across, and 10 feet high. Silting has filled the bottom of the culvert so that currently it has 5 feet 8 inches of interior vertical clearance. The planks that served as forms for pouring the concrete varied from 5.5 to 8 inches wide, and steel nails from those wooden forms still remain lodged in the concrete walls from that historic construction. About 1930 the culvert was extended toward the northwest concurrent with construction of a building on the northwest side of Southwest Barnard Street. Rather than using the arched form of the earlier construction, the extension was a box-style reinforced concrete culvert with a rectangular opening for the passage of water. This added portion of the reinforced concrete culvert measures 40 feet 4 inches long, 10 feet across, and 6 feet 4 inches high (from the top down to the current level of sediment in the bottom). A portion of the Miles Building (Property #41) was constructed on top of part of the northwestern extension of the culvert. Efforts began in 1990 to landscape the area of Connell Branch downstream from the historic culvert with plants that would benefit birdlife. In 2012 steel upright members were positioned in the streambed at the southeast side of the street to support an extension of the concrete sidewalk to create a bird viewing platform. At that time a 1-foot 9-inch-wide welded steel plate extension was positioned at the downstream outlet to the historic concrete culvert in order to help support the widened sidewalk above.

From the early days of Euro-American settlement at Glen Rose, the intermittent flow of Connell Branch after rains impeded pedestrians, riders on horseback, and people in wheeled vehicles from moving between the courthouse square and Barnard's Mill. To eliminate this inconvenience, at an unidentified date before 1922 a narrow stone arch culvert measuring 9 feet 6 inches long and 7 feet across was constructed near the middle of the street. When the Texas Highway Department in 1922 began its first improvements on the east-west road connecting Cleburne with Stephenville through Glen Rose, it replaced this old stone structure with a longer reinforced concrete culvert projected to be 28 feet long, 8 feet across, and 10 feet high. The actual culvert built had these width and height measurements but was constructed only 18 feet long, a typical width for a motor vehicle roadways in its day. About 1930 an entrepreneur planned construction of a concrete ice house (Property #41) on the northwest side of Southwest Barnard Street on piers above the intermittent flow of Connell Branch. At that time the concrete culvert was extended northwestward an additional 40 feet. The reinforced concrete addition, rather than being arched, was of a box design 10 feet wide by at least 6 feet 4 inches high. This culvert passed beneath the front portion of the concrete ice house that subsequently was built above at street level.

William Carter Building **One-part Block** **Contributing**
Currently China Wok and Green's Shoe Repair and Barbershop
109-111 Southwest Barnard Street **Property #36**

The William Carter Building is a One-part Commercial Block constructed of stone masonry covered on three sides with historic cementacious plaster. The building front has six bays, while the structure is divided into northwest and southeast halves by a solid masonry wall. The structure measures 48 feet 10 inches wide and 80 feet 9 inches long. It has a flat roof, also covered with a cementacious coating, that slopes to the rear for drainage; it has no downspouts. At sidewalk level the front of the building has plate glass display windows and doorways framed in aluminum. On the northeast half of the building (long occupied by the Glen Rose Post Office), the front has a single glass entry door flanked by single-pane sidelights and a transom. On either side of this entry are four plate glass windows, two larger and two smaller, all framed by aluminum strips. Above the entry door and the display windows are five fixed glass transoms. On the southwest half of the building (long occupied by Gavit Drug), the front at street level also has a single glass entry door above which is a fixed transom. On each side of this central entrance are two large plate glass display windows in aluminum frames. Above the doorway and the display windows are five fixed glass transoms like those on the other half of the building. The cornice on the front and on the northwest sides of the Carter Building has a single course of stone at the top of the exterior walls that protrudes slightly as the sole ornamentation. The facade is coated with cementacious coating and on the northwest side is painted pinkish beige and on the southeast side is painted a cream color. Protecting pedestrians on the concrete sidewalk in front of the building is a shed-type wooden awning supported on six cedar posts that is covered with galvanized steel "V"-crimp metal roofing. The southeast wall of the stone building, facing Connell Branch is the only exterior wall not covered with cementacious coating, and it has no windows or ornamentation. The northwest wall facing Cedar Street has a cementacious covering painted white. This wall has three windows and one doorway. Two small window openings are positioned high on the wall, one being occupied by an air conditioner and the other being boarded up. A third one-over-one sash window at floor level has been boarded up. The double-door entry in this wall, near the rear, has boarded-up single fixed glass panes in each of the two wooden doors. Above this door are a two-pane transom and a steel framework that once supported a fabric awning. The rear of the building, covered with white-painted cementacious coating, has three windows openings and a single doorway that serves the southeast half of the structure. The window openings on the rear wall from northwest to southeast are (1) covered with galvanized steel, (2) filled in with limestone masonry, and (3) occupied by historic two-over-two wooden sash windows and covered with bars recycled by a blacksmith from heavily worn iron wagon tires.

The property in Block 1, Lots 7 and 8 in the original town plat of Glen Rose on the southeast side of Southwest Barnard Street remained vacant land into the middle of the 1920s. Thinking that it might increase in value, William Ninian "Bill" Carter purchased it in 1925. He made a wise purchase. The construction of the Glen Hotel just to the west in 1928 increased both foot and vehicular traffic in front of these lots and made them much more desirable commercial property.

Consequently about this time Carter began work constructing a One-part Commercial Block masonry building that he planned to rent to commercial tenants. The building to this day hosts business places. Carter was one of the civic leaders in Glen Rose during the 1920s through 1960s, serving on the initial city council and helping write the first charter for the city. In 1932 he founded the Glen Rose Funeral Home and later the Carter Flower Shop, both of which he operated for decades. His commercial building on Southwest Barnard Street was just one of his several ventures. For much of its history, the Carter Building was the location for the Glen Rose Post Office and for the Gavit Drug Store. The Post Office Department rented the northeastern side of the building until 1970, when it moved into a new purpose-built structure in the block northwest of the courthouse square. Gavit Drug operated in the southwest half of the building for decades, at least from the 1940s into the 1960s. For a time during the 1960s the drug store doubled as the bus station in Glen Rose. Currently the China Wok restaurant occupies the northeast side, while Green's Shoe Repair and Barbershop conducts business in the southwest half of the building.

Glen Rose Hotel	**Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival**	**Contributing**
Currently Glen Hotel		
201 Southwest Barnard Street	**Property #37**	**Photo #10**

The Glen Rose Hotel is three-story cream-colored brick Spanish Colonial Revival hotel building that fronts onto Southwest Barnard Street just over a block away from the Courthouse Square. Visually one of the most prominent buildings in the town of Glen Rose, the three-bay Two-part Commercial Block structure has provided lodging for travelers, holiday makers, and health seekers for over eighty years. With an L-shaped plan, the building measures 112 feet 9 inches long plus a 10-foot deep covered masonry front porch. It stands 36 feet 10 inches wide at the front. The building has a rectangular extension at its eastern rear corner measuring 14 feet 2 inches by 26 feet 10 inches, giving a width at the rear of 50 feet 10 inches. The facade of the Glen Hotel has three bays, each separated by a pilaster surmounted by a decorative limestone finial. An arched single-story entry porch protects guests coming and going from a large single entry door with a fixed pane of glass. The four masonry porch posts are faced with native stone. Atop this front porch is a steel fire escape serving the third floor. On the front, sides, and rear are six-over-one wooden sash windows admitting light and air to guest rooms, public areas, and work areas. A number of these openings have been fitted with window-style air-conditioning units. Exterior woodwork is painted a dark cream color. Around the front and southeast sides of the building at cornice level are decorative overhanging faux eaves covered with pressed metal shingles that simulate red ceramic tiles. The roof is flat and drains to gutters concealed in decorative pilasters located on the sides of the structure. Two additional public entries are located at the base of the rectangular extension to the building and facing the parking area on the northeast side. The former side door has one large fixed pane of glass and a fixed sidelight on either side, while the latter has three fixed panes. Both of these secondary doors afford protection from the elements with fabric-covered awnings on metal frames. The rear of the hotel, constructed of less expensive red brick material, also is pierced by openings fitted with six-over-one wooden sash windows. Patrons are able to park off Southwest Barnard Street on a little-used extension of West Cedar Street that separates the hotel from the nearby William Carter Building (Property #36).

The Glen Rose Hotel came into existence in the town of Glen Rose at the peak of hotel building in the United States during the decade of the 1920s. Throughout the nation entrepreneurs and companies invested large sums of money in constructing hotels to accommodate travelers, little knowing that the proliferation of automobiles during the coming decades would draw motorists increasingly to competing tourist courts and later to motels. Because the Glen Rose community attracted visitors both for medical treatment in sanitaria and for recreation in its multiple water parks, the town seemed like a logical place to build a multi-room hotel facility. C.R. Berry constructed the hotel in 1928 in the popular Spanish Colonial Revival style, selecting fashionable cream-colored brick and adding limestone and faux tile ornamentation. The hotel featured standard rooms, suites, and its own large dining room. In addition to accommodating guests, the Glen Rose Hotel also housed a wide range of other businesses. Among the enterprises using the space were hair dressers, dentists, hearing aid salesmen, and itinerant photographers. Ownership of the hotel changed over the years, with some of the owners including A.V. and Alberta Wade, George S. McGee, T.A. Russell, J.M. "Joe" Russell, Helen

and Hugh Leslie, and Dharmendrakumar S. and Sucheta Vyas. During the operation of the adjacent Snyder Sanitarium (Property #38), the Glen Rose Hotel provided lodging for overflow patients who were unable to secure rooms at the health facility. Known today as the Glen Hotel, the hostelry continues intermittently to provide accommodations for travelers.

Snyder Sanitarium	**Craftsman**	**1 Contributing; 2 Noncontributing**
Currently Inn on the River		
205 Southwest Barnard Street	**Property #38**	**Photo #11**

The Snyder Sanitarium, constructed in 1919 as a health facility, is a two-story Craftsman style wood frame building with a U-shaped plan. Constructed on a pier-and-beam foundation, the wooden structure was erected by the Williams Lumber Company for local healer George P. Snyder. It was designed to provide thirty-five rooms for patients plus treatment and support areas. Originally a separate building housed a kitchen and dining room. The sanitarium measures 80 feet 5 inches across and each of the two wings are 62 feet 4 inches long. The two-story wood-frame building has beveled wooden siding, much of it remaining from original construction (protected for many years beneath now-removed asbestos siding). On both floors the building has large one-over-one wooden sash windows to facilitate ventilation during the years before air conditioning. The exterior is painted a pale pastel yellow with grey-painted shutters. The hipped roof is covered with grey composition shingles. Four square brick posts support a 29-foot 6-inch-long front porch with a hipped roof. Beneath is a double-door entry with each door having twelve fixed panes of glass. After the Snyder Sanitarium ceased to serve medical needs of health seekers, the structure was converted to become a large bed-and-breakfast business. At that time a new dining room was added to the side of the southwest wing. Also during the 1980s and 1990s, two modern supporting wooden outbuildings were erected on the grounds closer to the Paluxy River to serve hospitality functions. These subsidiary buildings, with no historical connections to the sanitarium, measure 95 feet 7 inches by 27 feet 5 inches and 44 feet 2 inches by 21 feet 2 inches, and are painted, trimmed, and roofed similarly to the historic structure.

George Paul Snyder, Sr., was one of several healers who came to Glen Rose, Texas, during the years around the turn of the twentieth century. Arriving from California in 1915, he quickly gained a following of patients and created his own complex of sanitarium, housing for patients, and even a menagerie of exotic animals to entertain his clients. Patients related that Snyder, who was not a physician, had an uncanny ability to read their minds and thereby diagnose their physical ailments and to help resolve their personal problems. As was common in the early twentieth century, Snyder applied “treatments” that emphasized physical massage and the use of electric devices, and in time he developed a large following. One contemporary quipped that Snyder “made a million dollars off of two-dollar treatments.” Although the Snyder Sanitarium itself had only thirty-five rooms to house people overnight, he and his staff could handle upwards of 250 patients in one day. The overflow patients found accommodations in other local hotels, rooming houses, cabins, and riverside camp grounds. Snyder found it profitable to foster an exotic atmosphere at his sanitarium, so he planted banana trees and other tropical plants on its grounds. Although George P. Snyder died in 1942, his widow, family members, and others maintained the Snyder Sanitarium as a medical facility until 1975. By then for a decade it had already been doubling as a commercial residence for elderly people. Efforts to renovate the old sanitarium to become a large bed-and-breakfast establishment began in the 1980s, with the facility opening as the Inn on the River in 1984. It continues to serve that role today, providing public accommodations and hosting corporate retreats.

Vogue Beauty Shop	**International Style**	**Contributing**
Currently Vogue Hair Salon		
112 Southwest Barnard Street	**Property #39**	**Photo #12**

The Vogue Beauty Shop is the only example of a building influenced by the International Style that exists in the commercial business district of Glen Rose, Texas. Hairdresser Maurice Marsh constructed the modest, flat-topped, brownish pink brick building as a small jewel of modern fashion to attract customers to his ladies’ hair salon in the mid-

1950s. In addition to its architectural style, this building presents an additional feature of note. In order to use this location with valuable frontage on a busy Southwest Barnard Street, Marsh was forced to support the rear of the structure on very substantial vertical cylindrical concrete piers because it extended back from the street over the channel of the intermittent but sometimes flooded Connell Branch. The simple brick veneer building measures 25 feet across the front and 35 feet 11 inches long. The flat roof slopes slightly to the rear for drainage and supports a HVAC unit serving the building. There are no gutters. The top range of bricks extends outward slightly at the parapet on the front and the two sides, being the only ornamentation in the otherwise smooth brickwork. The front has one entry and one window. The single entry door, at the northeast side of the front, has one piece of plate glass, has sidelights, and has three fixed transom and sidelights, all framed with aluminum strips. All the glass in the entry is frosted to protect customers from view. The southwest end of the front has its only window, a fixed piece of plate glass that bears in blue the name of the shop and information on its hours of operation. Inside it is shaded by a fabric curtain. Across the front of the building is a self-supporting metal canopy to protect pedestrians on the sidewalk. Also at the front is a meter for natural gas. On the southwest side of the shop, fronting on West Cedar Street and near the rear, is a single windowless, grey-painted steel door onto the sidewalk. On the rear wall is one opening, a fixed two-light window in an aluminum frame. The southeast side of the building, facing the Ernst Insurance Building (property #40), has no openings.

Maurice Marsh was one of the best known hair dressers in Glen Rose, Texas, during the years around the middle of the twentieth century. As early as 1926 he was noted in the local press as the manager of the Corner Beauty Shop in the city. Marsh built his clientele for the next decade and a half until he went into the United States armed services during the Second World War. Returning from the military, he was back in Glen Rose by 1946. In July of that year the local press announced that Marsh, "recently discharged from service in the armed forces," had become the proprietor of a newly opened hair dressing establishment named the Vogue. The shop operated in a little wooden commercial building at the corner of Southwest Barnard Street and West Cedar Street, diagonally across from the Glen Rose Hotel (Property #37) and immediately opposite the post office (Property #36). It was a prime business location, even though Marsh ran the shop in a flimsy wooden building with beveled wooden siding and drafty wooden windows. Just behind it was the intermittently flowing Connell Branch. Over the sidewalk from a wooden awning hung a swinging painted sign, "The Vogue Beauty Shoppe." For several years Maurice Marsh and his wife, Ina Mae Marsh, dressed hair in the old building, but then on 18 September 1954 they purchased Lot 10 of Block 2 in the original survey plat of Glen Rose, the site of their existing beauty parlor. Within a matter of months the Marshes tore down the old building and then by some date in 1955 constructed the new Vogue Beauty Shop in the fashionable International style of architecture. They went from a weathered little wooden shack into one of the nicest looking commercial buildings in Glen Rose. Although the Marshes retired from the trade years ago, their handsome shop in the hands of others remains in business as one of the most popular enterprises serving ladies' hair dressing needs in Glen Rose to this day.

Ernst Insurance Building	**One-part Block**	**Non-Contributing**
Currently Angels with Attitude		
110 Southwest Barnard Street	**Property #40**	**Photo #13**

The Ernst Insurance Building is a modest wood frame One-part Commercial Block fronting onto Southwest Barnard Street. It measures 18 feet 4 inches across the front and 24 feet 5 inches deep. The flat roof slopes slightly to the rear for drainage. Photographs from the 1950s show this small commercial building covered at least on the front with beveled wooden siding, and that same apparent original material remains in place beneath current outer siding. The front has one entry opening and one fixed two-light window with a metal frame. The entry has a single door with one large fixed pane of glass. The front of the building has a self-supporting wood-frame awning set at a steep angle and covered with wooden shingles. The sides of the building have no openings, while the rear has a single door with a small wooden and corrugated galvanized steel awning as well as one six-over-six aluminum-frame window. Each side of this building has different exterior siding. The front has both horizontal clapboard and vertical wooden siding; the southwest side has overlapping composition siding; the rear has board-and-batten vertical wooden siding; and the northeast side has shiplap wooden

siding. The exterior is painted a cream color trimmed in dark brown. Like the adjacent Vogue Beauty Shop (Property #39), the Ernst Insurance Building fronts on a solid foundation at the side of the street, but its rear is supported on vertical concrete piers set in a concrete footings in the bed of Connell Branch. Although the Ernst Insurance Building lies about 2 feet from its adjacent Miles Building (Property #41), there is a wider 4-foot 8-inch gap between it and the Vogue Beauty Shop (Property #39) on the other side. In this space an open deck on wooden supports has been laid so that one can walk between the two buildings to a larger diagonal deck built onto the rear of the former insurance building. The current occupant of the commercial building uses this open deck area for displaying yard furniture and outdoor decor items that can be exposed to the elements.

The Ernst Insurance Building, which begins to appear in known historic photographs during the 1950s, is believed to have been occupied first by Walter Ernst, who used it as an office for the sale of insurance. Ernst was a long-time business leader in the community, serving as a mayor, a member of the city council, county auditor, and president of the Glen Rose Chamber of Commerce. With two other family members he also co-managed the Triple E grocery store. After the businessman moved to another location in town, other commercial tenants occupied the old insurance office. Currently it houses Angels with Attitude, a retail store selling gifts and decor.

Miles Building	**Art Deco**	**Contributing**
Currently Country Peddler Antiques and Collectables		
104-108 Southwest Barnard Street	**Property #41**	**Photo #41**

The Miles Building, due to its construction in multiple phases, is one of the most complex buildings in the Glen Rose business district. In addition to having been erected in four stages, the initial part of the structure was placed atop concrete piers that straddled the intermittent water flow of Connell Branch. Before the first phase of the Miles Building could be started about 1935, the reinforced concrete culvert (Property #35) carrying the waters of Connell Branch beneath Southwest Barnard Street had to be extended northwestward. The pre-existing 1922 arch concrete culvert was only 18 feet long, considerably shorter than the width of the street, so in order to construct a building over the stream on the northwest side of the street, the culvert was extended an additional 40 feet 4 inches to its present position and length. This extension placed the below-ground-surface inlet to the culvert a few feet into the privately owned construction site.

After the culvert was extended, workmen set about digging footings for several massive square concrete piers to support a concrete ice house that the property owner wanted to build. Once the reinforced concrete piers were poured, the crew began setting wooden forms for the concrete floor and walls of the ice house. As initially built ca. 1935, this ice house measured 24 feet 11 inches across the front and 30 feet long. Some of its walls were concrete poured into wooden forms, while other walls were constructed from hollow concrete blocks that were filled with concrete. The roof structure in the ice house was also made from poured concrete, with the exception of a front sales area where the roof was wooden. The roof sloped slightly to the rear for drainage. Concrete was chosen as the construction material because of the insulating qualities that it offered in keeping ice cold to prevent melting. The placement of the building over Connell Branch meant that any water that melted from the ice could drain directly into the branch for convenient disposal. A historic wall-painted sign with old ice prices survives on the front exterior of the building.

About 1945 an addition was made to the ice house, which by this time had become the property of Obie Jackson “Pop” Miles, giving it the Miles Building name that it has had ever since. The next stage added to the northeast was a 10-foot-wide grocery store. O.J. Miles and his son-in-law, John Goldsmith, undertook this construction. They built the walls from concrete blocks filled with concrete and constructed the floor and flat roof from concrete poured into wooden forms. A portion of this section also was supported on concrete piers over the side of the Connell Branch.

A third addition followed, probably taking place in the late 1940s. Using similar methods of constructing walls from hollow concrete blocks filled with concrete and pouring concrete into wooden forms for the floor and flat roof, the

building was extended an additional 15 feet 2 inches to the northeast and back 44 feet 11 inches from the street. At some unknown date, possibly at this time, a unified vernacular art deco concrete cornice was added across the front of the entire building that featured three steps up to a raised decorative center and rectangles placed atop each end of the facade.

A fourth and final phase of construction came probably sometime in the 1950s. A small frame addition measuring 3 feet 8 inches across by 14 feet 11 inches deep was made at the rear of the old store area. Covered with stucco, it had a flat roof slightly lower than the earlier concrete roof on the structure. Adjacent to this addition was added a small open concrete porch measuring 9 feet 10 inches across by 14 feet 11 inches deep.

The four construction projects resulted in the creation of a single commercial building that was divided into parts to serve a variety of tenants over the years. As completed, the L-shaped building measured 49 feet 11 inches across, 30 feet deep on the southwest end, and 44 feet 11 inches deep on the northeast end. Covered with stucco and currently painted grey, it gives the superficial impression of being a unified single structure. This appearance of unity is furthered by a wooden canopy across the front supported on seven 2x4 lumber posts and covered by a "V"-crimp metal roofing. The complexity of the structure becomes apparent when one observes its inconsistent arrangement. From southwest to northeast, the front has the following openings: (1) double-door entry up three steps from the sidewalk into the historic ice sales area with each door having 15 fixed panes of glass, (2) rectangular fixed plate glass display window, (3) rectangular fixed plate glass display window, (4) single fixed wooden entry door with no windows, (5) rectangular fixed plate glass display window, (6) single entry door with one fixed pane of glass, and (7) rectangular fixed plate glass display window. The northeast side of the building has one fixed glass display window near the sidewalk. On the rear of the building, the frame addition has one narrow windowless single wooden door leading onto the open porch. The rear of the former ice house has two openings, one for an air conditioner and one being a small one-over-one sash window with a metal frame. Both of these openings postdate use of this part of the building for ice storage. Two metal downspouts mounted near the center of the rear take away some of the run-off moisture from precipitation.

It is believed that the construction of the ice house ca. 1935, the first phase of the Miles Building, was undertaken in association with T.A. Russell, one of the owners of the Glen Rose Hotel. The building never had any ice manufacturing machinery, but rather was a vending outlet for ice produced elsewhere. Trucks delivered the ice in large 300-pound blocks, workers sliding them on heavy timbers from the vehicle into the storage vaults. Employees on site later divided the blocks into smaller 100, 50, and 25-pound squares and crushed ice for sale in large double-thickness paper bags. In time O.B. "Pop" Miles purchased the ice house, and he and his son-in-law, John Goldsmith, then added a 10-foot-wide grocery store onto the northeast side of the ice vending facility. Miles reputedly joked with others that he built the diminutive store, where he purchased his goods wholesale, just so that he could buy his tobacco more cheaply. When Miles added the third phase of building construction in the late 1940s, he created a space that for many of the next years housed a series of cafes. Among the operators of these eating places were Miles himself, Samuel Odel Graham, the Rives family, a man named Gartrell, John Rodman, and Linda Laramore. Later occupants of this end of the building included the LDL Foundation, TXU electric utilities, and optometrist Dr. Bob Yeaman. The "store" portion of the building, and later the old ice house area as well, housed additional businesses including for a time a jewelry store run among others by H.A. Hunter and a series of ladies' dress shops operated by Ima Firestone, Frances Bruce, and Gloria Crisp. From the days of dress shop use, the walls in part of this area still bear stylized murals painted by artist L.A. Vada in 1959. Ownership of the property in time passed to Brenda Ransom, who currently uses the entire building to operate the Country Peddler Antiques and Collectables.

George Robert Crump Park	**No Style**	**Non-contributing**
102 Southwest Barnard Street	**Property #42**	**Photo #42**

George Robert Crump Park is a small public park located on the rear portion of Lot 8, Block 2, of the original plat for the town of Glen Rose. It fronts onto the southeast side of Southwest Barnard Street between the Tillman Building (Property

#32, Contributing) and the Miles Building (property #42, Contributing). The space is landscaped with plantings, walkways, and seating as an attractive shaded place for residents and visitors to rest and enjoy the beauty of flowers, shrubs, and trees.

The current open space where George Robert Crump Park exists served a number of commercial uses in preceding decades. At least as early as 1922 a small commercial building stood on this plot of land. This may be the same shack-like wooden building that appears in mid-twentieth-century photographs as an ice cream vending stand. At other times local residents used the open space as a place where they parked used automobiles with "for sale" signs in the windows. As efforts began in the 1990s to promote Glen Rose as a destination for out-of-town visitors, local residents saw this open space as an opportunity to create a pocket park that would appeal to guests in the community. Martha Gunn created the initial landscaping in the park area that Nancy Smith and Hugh Smith conveyed to the City of Glen Rose for park purposes in 1995. They named it Crump Park in recognition for the contributions of long-time civic leader George Robert Crump. Maintenance of the plantings in the park then was taken up by the Glen Rose Garden Club and the River Glen Studio, a commercial landscaping firm in the town.

Metal Storage Building	**No style**	**Non-contributing**
105 West Cedar Street	**Property #43**	**Photo #43**

The Metal Storage Building was constructed in the 1990s by Linda Laramore and Frank J. Laramore during the time when the former was operating a restaurant in the adjacent Miles Building (Property #41). The prefabricated metal-frame building with a gable roof has a skin of sheet metal and was built atop a concrete slab foundation. It measures 24 feet 4 inches long and 24 feet 3 inches wide. It has single-metal-door entries on the southwest, northwest, and northeast sides but no windows. A single flue with a rain cap extends upward through the northwest side of the pitched metal roof. The exterior is painted beige with tan trim.

For several years in the late 1980s and 1990s, Mrs. Linda Laramore operated popular eating places in the Miles Building (Property #41) at 104 Southwest Barnard Street. During this time she and her husband decided to expand their food operation to include barbecued meats on property behind the Miles Building. They had a metal building erected to house barbecue cooking pits and equipment. With the relocation of Mrs. Laramore's restaurant to another location, the barbecue meat cooking facility in the metal building on West Cedar Street lapsed into only occasional use. Although the meat cooking function returns from time to time, the building today serves predominately as a storage facility.

Somervell County Jail	**No style**	**Contributing**
Currently Old Somervell County Jail		
101 West Cedar Street	**Property #44**	**Photo #14**

Well maintained since its construction in 1934, the old Somervell County Jail stands at the site of its preceding structure that had been built in 1884. The current ashlar limestone building measures 36 feet across and 27 feet 2 inches deep and has a flat roof that slopes slight to the northwest in order to drain through two metal downspouts on the northwest side. Around the four sides of the building at the cornice is a double row of protruding stones creating an attractive corbelled trim. All of the window and door openings have heavy concrete lintels. Interior walls of the building are also constructed from concrete. All of the windows on the second story are six-over-six wooden sashes fitted with fine steel mesh screens in wooden frames and equipped with substantial iron bars to deter the escape of inmates. On the ground floor all of the windows are of six-over-six sash design with the exception of two smaller three-over-three wooden sashes. All of the lower-floor windows are fitted with fine steel mesh screens in wooden frames but no iron bars. The front of the jailhouse has its principal entry, a substantially built single wooden door fitted with three small fixed glass panes and having a hinged wooden screen. Over the entry is a small flat-top wooden awning supported on a pair of wooden brackets, while a low concrete porch doubles as a doorstep. The ground floor of the front also has two six-over-six wooden sash windows

and one three-over-three wooden sash window, as well as three six-over-six wooden sash windows on the upper floor. The center of the cornice on the front has a stepped stone frame for a white marble plate bearing the names of county officials and the date, 9 August 1934. The northwest side of the building has a single-doorway entry fitted with a solid door and a wooden screen. This side has but one window, a six-over-six wooden sash on the second floor. The rear of the building, facing the northeast, has two six-over-six and one three-over-three wooden sash windows at ground level, and four six-over-six sash wooden windows at the upper level. The southeast-facing wall has no openings on the upper level and two six-over-six wooden sash windows opening into the first floor.

Beginning in 1884, Lot 11, Block 2, in the original plat for the town of Glen Rose served as the site for the jail serving Somervell County. There the county erected its first jail, a single-story stone building that housed both the sheriff's family and prisoners. Iron bars restrained the prisoners in their part of the building, which for several years had only a dirt floor, a wood heating stove, and no glass in the windows. Minutes of the county commissioners' court show repeated expenditures over the years for plumbing and roof repairs, suggesting that these represented chronic maintenance problems. By the 1930s the conditions in the Somervell County Jail had deteriorated to the point that the county had to pay to have its long-term prisoners housed in the jails of other counties. With the start of the New Deal during the Great Depression with the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as president in 1933, the United States government began its first efforts through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to give jobs to unemployed people. One of the earliest of these activities was a program whereby the agency provided money to the individual state welfare departments to fund projects that would give jobs to these unemployed workers. Somervell County received a share of these federal funds and used some of them to build a new county jail and to construct two new public toilets on the courthouse square (Properties #2 and #3, Contributing). The county received $1,600 in federal money for the jail from the Texas Relief Commission to pay for labor, while the county commissioners provided construction materials. Work began in summer 1934. To save money, the county recycled the 1880s iron cells from the old jail, installing them on the second floor of the new facility. Before the end of the year, the new building was ready for occupancy, satisfying all of the requirements at the time for a modern jail. The two-story building contained quarters for the sheriff and his family on the ground floor, while the upper level housed prisoners. Though the facility was a great improvement over the old jail, it was by no means perfect. Numerous prisoners effected escapes, one at least three times. On another occasion inmates cut iron bars, soaped their torsos, and then pushed their naked bodies between the remaining bars to slip out to freedom. Even though it was still in use housing prisoners, the building received a Texas historical marker in 1962. By 1984 the Somervell County Jail had outlived its useful life as a calaboose. Sheriff Frank Laramore complained to the press, "This [jail] is totally inadequate for keeping anybody any length of time at all." Consequently the county commissioners in 1984 voted to build a new Somervell County Law Enforcement Center that took the incarceration role away from the still handsome stone building. After considering other options, the commissioners for several years turned the building over to the Somervell County Historical Commission, which maintained offices there and offered tours of the structure. Then with changes in direction for the commission, the old jail fell into its present vacant state providing storage.

St. Helen Cabin **No style** **Non-contributing**
102 Southwest Vernon Street **Property #45**

The St. Helen Cabin is a single-pen log house with an open shed-roof porch on the front and a shed-roof wood-frame addition in the rear. The house originally was built in another part of the county and subsequently was relocated to its current location just off the courthouse square in Glen Rose. The historic core log house measures 16 feet 4 inches across and 16 feet deep. The logs comprising its walls that are located below the roof line appear to be historic material. The front of the house has a single solid wooden entry door mounted on modern metal hinges. The southwest side of the house has one one-over-one sash window set in an aluminum frame. The northeast side of the house has a recently built limestone chimney and one one-over-one sash window in an aluminum frame. The roof on the log house, the addition, and the porch is covered with "V"-crimp galvanized steel roofing. The front porch, which measures 16 feet 4 inches by 8 feet 4 inches, is floored with modern lumber laid at a 45-degree angle to the front of the house and has a railing made

from comparatively new sawed lumber. The wood-frame addition at the rear has a shed roof and exterior horizontal shiplap wooden siding. There are no openings in the sides of the addition, but the rear wall has a single-door entry fitted with a solid wooden door and a small modern one-over-one wooden sash window. A straight wooden ramp leads up to the rear entry.

Believed to have been built in the 1870s, the St. Helen Cabin stood for many years on the old J.H. Montgomery farm in Somervell County. Oral traditions state that one of the people who lived in this cabin during the decade of the 1870s was an individual named John St. Helen, who it was claimed was actually John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Abraham Lincoln. The property where the cabin stood passed through multiple owners over the decades, with the house eventually being restored on its original site in the 1990s. Then the current owner of the cabin had it relocated to its present location in Glen Rose, where it was renovated an additional time and the present porch and addition constructed in 2008.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The properties located in the Glen Rose Downtown Historic District comprise the core of historic commercial and governmental activities in this county-seat town. Taken together they represent important aspects of the economic, physical, and architectural development of the town. The 1893 Somervell County Courthouse (NR 1979), the seat of government, remains the visually dominant structure in the district. Most of the historic commercial activities in the community were concentrated in the buildings and in the open spaces fronting on and leading to this central structure. Most of the buildings are one-part and two-part commercial blocks constructed principally of native limestone. All of the contributing structures were built between the 1880s to the 1960s, though some have been modified since that time. The Glen Rose Downtown Historic District contributed substantially to the governmental, commercial, economic, and cultural development of Somervell County, and consequently is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under two criteria.

The Glen Rose Downtown Historic District is eligible for listing under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the area of Community Planning and Development, for it demonstrates how an 1878 town plat successfully accommodated physical and functional growth of the town. It likewise is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Commerce as the commercial and economic center of the county with numerous retail enterprises. The district also is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level of significance in the area of Architecture as an intact example of late nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century commercial buildings that reflect both local and national trends in architecture during the period of significance (1878-1964).

The county seat town of Glen Rose in Somervell County, Texas, came into existence as an unintended consequence of commercial activity on the frontier of settlement in Texas by Indian traders and brothers George Barnard and Charles E. Barnard. As early as 1844 George Barnard in partnership with others established what in time became a series of trading posts. This commercial activity coincided with the Republic of Texas passing a law that required the creation of Indian trading posts in several specific locations. George Barnard with David K. Torrey and John F. Torrey created posts to trade with the Indians on Tehuacana Creek upstream from its mouth on the Brazos River near present-day Waco and near the Falls of the Brazos near present-day Marlin. Brothers Charles E. Barnard and Harvey Barnard joined in their operation. These business enterprises thrived, with the Barnard brothers buying out the Torreys. The brothers then established another post to trade with the Indians farther to the north and west near the Comanche Peak, a notable landmark known to both Indians and whites. Located well beyond the line of Euro-American settlement, this trading enterprise prospered as well.

After Texas entered the United States in 1845 and as Euro-American settlement advanced toward the west, white settlers forced indigenous peoples out of areas where they had lived for many years. In 1854, the Texas government created two state reservations for Native People, one on the main Brazos for sedentary tribes and another on the Clear Fork of the Brazos for the nomadic Comanches. George Barnard brought in his brother, Charles, to join him in establishing a trading post to serve the reservation on the main Brazos near Fort Belknap. The efforts were short-lived, for the creation of the reservations failed to placate whites greedy for Indian lands. The most vocal of the settlers forced the state to close these reservations in 1859, when the indigenous people moved across the Red River out of Texas entirely into what today is Oklahoma. This failure of the Texas reservations forced the Barnard brothers to withdraw their store since their Indian customers had moved elsewhere.

Charles Barnard had purchased the old Comanche Peak trading house from George. While the brothers were at the reservations, the post had remained operating at a limited scale. About this same time he opened a branch store on the Paluxy River in present-day Glen Rose. Always looking for opportunities to invest in money-making ventures, Charles in

1860 made an agreement with representatives of Milam County, Texas, which owned lands in the vicinity. In exchange for title to a quarter section of land, Barnard agreed to construct a water-powered gristmill on the Paluxy River that would serve as an inducement to Euro-American farmers to move into the area where Milam County authorities had more lands for sale.

Charles Barnard with his wife, Juana Cavasos, brothers Shelby and Jake Stanfield, and at least two enslaved Africans arrived on the banks of the Paluxy in 1861. Together they began construction of what became a three-story stone gristmill, a diversion dam in the river, and an excavated power canal to carry diverted water to the mill in order to turn its waterwheel. Despite increased raids along the frontier during the four years of the Civil War in 1861-65, Barnards remained at the mill. After the close of the conflict, settlers again began moving in their direction, and a handful of families relocated in the general area of the mill. They gave the scattered community the name, Barnard's Mill.

In 1870 Charles Barnard sold his gristmill to one of the new arrivals, Tyler Calhoun Jordan, and he eventually moved back to the site of his old trading post near Comanche Peak. Jordan put money into buying new milling machinery for the gristmill. He also invested in promoting the new community, which in 1872 at his wife's suggestion he began calling Rose Glen. By this time about thirty white families had settled in the vicinity. Jordan offered to donate land for and to construct a courthouse at his own expense if the locals would join him in organizing a new county and if they would purchase town lots around the courthouse square. At the time the proposed square for the town was a cultivated corn field on a near-level alluvial shelf on the north side of the Paluxy about twenty feet higher in elevation than the river. Accordingly a group of white men petitioned for the creation of a new county, comprised of the southern end of Hood County, to be named in honor of Alexander Somervell, a veteran of the 1836 Battle of San Jacinto (in which Texas achieved its independence from Mexico) who later served as a general in the army of the Texas republic. The Texas Legislature granted the request, and Somervell County came into existence in 1875. About this same time the local residents decided in a vote to revise the name of their town to Glen Rose.

T.C. Jordan was true to his commitment to build a courthouse at his own expense, but he was never able to finish the job. His crew built the stone walls up about high enough for the installation of windows on a ground floor, but at this point he ran out of money. The Panic of 1873 had slowed economic growth in the United States, and he had not sold so many town lots fronting on the square as he had expected. For years the gaunt, unfinished walls mocked the residents of the village, which very gradually grew in population. Some of the residents established a handful of business enterprises around the courthouse square, and by 1882 the locals added a few more feet to the walls and a roof to the courthouse so that elected officials could begin using the building.

On 29 July 1879 County Clerk J.H. Montgomery officially recorded a 25 October 1878 plat showing blocks and streets for the county seat town in the records of Somervell County. Still the legal plat for the original town, despite its ignoring topography, the plat shows a square block designated for the courthouse surrounded on four sides by commercial blocks on which narrow half-block-long commercial lots fronted onto the square. About this time documented commercial buildings began appearing on the square. In a known instance, Dr. and Mrs. Scott Milam purchased several lots fronting on Southwest Barnard Street in block one from T.C. Jordan in 1880. By 1883 they had completed initial construction on a native stone physician's office and drug store (Property #33, Contributing) on Southwest Barnard Street at the southwest corner of the square. The commercial building housed a pharmacy and drug store under changing management for a century. The investments like those by Dr. and Mrs. Milam, however, were not necessarily the norm in the town, which competed on unfavorable terms with other communities in its region that offered richer natural resources. Population and economic growth were slow at best.

Settlement in Somervell County remained slow because it had comparatively little to offer to farmers, ranchers, or other potential newcomers. The area encompassed by the county is typically rocky and hilly, not nearly so productive for cultivation as lands either to the east or to the west. Overgrazing by livestock raisers led to erosion and intrusion of native

juniper trees that sapped nutrients and moisture from the already thin soil. The county abounded in clear, spring-fed streams, but cattle needed not only water but also grass to prosper. Farmers seeking expanses of fertile soil typically looked elsewhere. Somervell County offered only limited quantities of either fertile soil or good grazing.

No railroads ever entered Somervell County, a situation that prolonged its isolation from larger economic centers. In 1880 a line reached Walnut Springs in Bosque County, about twelve and a half miles south of Glen Rose, and this is the nearest that the steel rails ever came. The county and its seat of government for their entire history remained landlocked away from rail communication with the outside world. This meant that most farmers and the middlemen with whom they dealt had to haul agricultural crops or drive livestock overland to get them to markets, increasing their costs. By the same token, county seat merchants had use wagons or later motor trucks to bring in virtually everything that they sold, making all their goods more expensive than in competing towns that had the advantage of steam railway service. The consequence was that Somervell County residents typically earned less income and paid more for what they bought than did their contemporaries in other more generously endowed counties that had railway connections

Somervell County and Glen Rose population counts compiled in the decennial censuses of the United States document the slow population growth in the scenic but resource-poor area. In its first census in 1880, Somervell County had 2,649 people, which grew to 3,419 in 1890 but only went up by ninety-seven residents to 3,498 in 1900. The county total grew to 3,931 in 1910, but then the total began dropping. Somervell County had 3,463, almost five hundred fewer people, in 1920. The trend continued with 3,016, a further loss of almost four hundred fifty residents, in 1930. Figures stabilized in the 1940 census, with a slight increase of fifty-five inhabitants in the county to a total of 3,071, but then the losses continued, with a decrease of over five hundred to only 2,542 in 1950 and 2,551 in 1960. This meant that Somervell County had fewer residents in 1960 than it had boasted having eighty years before in 1880.

Because the city of Glen Rose did not seek legal incorporation as a municipality until 1930, enumerators from the U.S. Census Bureau did not count its official population separately from the rest of the county until that time. From the earlier years of the town, however, we have estimates that local people proposed for its numbers. Historian W.C. Nunn indicated that the community had about thirty families by 1860, while other sources contradict themselves in suggesting approximately four hundred people or alternately six hundred people by 1880. By that decade the town did have enough inhabitants to support three churches and a secondary school called a “college.” The first official census count for Glen Rose came in 1930, when the enumerators counted 983 residents, with a modest increase of sixty-seven to 1,050 people in 1940, then to 1,254 in 1950, and to 1,422 in 1960. This shows that while the rural population of Somervell County decreased concurrent with national trend toward the consolidation of agriculture, the population in the seat of government gradually made modest increases.

Despite the limitations of their hilly and rocky land, the residents of Glen Rose did build their town. During the decades of the 1880s and 1890s, a number of merchants and others constructed buildings to house places of business around the courthouse square and the streets leading to it. They typically built One-part Commercial Block buildings, though a handful of Two-part Commercial Block structures also appeared. Builders typically constructed these commercial buildings from native limestone or from sawed lumber that was hauled in on animal-drawn wagons. Based on photographic evidence, the wooden buildings were either of frame or box (board-and-batten) construction and typically had single gable roofs with either wooden shingles or metal coverings. Only one of these wooden commercial buildings, a false-front rectangular structure, survives in the historic district, the Glen Rose Produce Company Building (Property #28, Contributing), and it historically was sheathed in galvanized sheet steel material.

The area with the greatest concentration of commercial buildings always was along the southeast side of the square. This focused business activity extended for a block off the square along Southwest Barnard Street. The northeast and southwest sides of the square likewise had buildings, but almost always with vacant-lot gaps between some of them. The northeast side of the square for most of its history until the 1940s remained undeveloped with only one or two buildings, the balance

of the block remaining open space that was used for performances by tent circuses, rodeos, and evangelists preaching in tent revival meetings.

The Campbell Building (Property #17, Contributing) was and remains the most imposing commercial building ever built in downtown Glen Rose. Dr. Thomas Bascom Campbell and his wife, Julia Melissa Stearns Campbell, constructed the Two-part Commercial Block from native limestone on the prominent eastern corner of the square at Northeast Barnard and South Walnut streets in 1894. At one time the couple owned the entire block six on the corner of which they constructed the imposing commercial building. Just to its southwest they also built the four-story Campbell House hotel, the tallest building ever erected in Glen Rose. Seen by the Campbells as an investment, the commercial building housed retail stores on its ground floor and offices and a meeting hall on its upper story. The northeast front and a diagonal corner entrance bore a decorative pressed metal cornice. No explanations are known to have survived to explain the circumstances of Dr. and Mrs. Campbell constructing this imposing and undoubtedly expensive building in 1894 during the times of greatest financial difficulties for the nation following the Panic of 1893.

Thomas and Julia were by no means by themselves in investing their capital in Glen Rose. A.P. "Bert" Humphrey gambled on his belief that Somervell County residents would retain their taste for alcoholic beverages. In 1896 he built the most imposing of all the drinking establishments in Glen Rose (Property #9, Contributing) opposite from Dr. Scott Milam's corner drug store at the intersection of Northeast Barnard and South Elm streets on the square. Humphrey constructed the Two-part Commercial Block drinking emporium to have its public space on the ground floor with an upper story serving as office space and a meeting hall. The native limestone structure has three bays, each of them on the ground level having wide, arched window/door openings, with rectangular sash windows above. Little could Humphrey predict that the precinct encompassing Glen Rose would vote "dry" in a prohibition election in 1902; he must have been even more disappointed when the entire county voted to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages in 1904. Realizing that the saloon business was doomed in Glen Rose, the businessman sold his handsome building in 1902 to the First National Bank, which the next year sold the upper floor to the Knights of Pythias fraternal order. The lower floor functioned as a bank into the 1970s, when it became a library.

The changes in function seen in A.P. Humphrey's saloon building took place similarly in many of the downtown buildings. At some date in the 1890s, the *Glen Rose Herald* newspaper moved into a one-part commercial block stone building at the northwest corner of the square in Block 4 Lot 5 fronting on Northwest Vernon Street at its intersection with West Elm. Like towns all across America at the time, Glen Rose had an abundance of newspapers, among the others being the *Glen Rose Citizen* and the *Glen Rose Falcon*, and even a monthly *Baptist Standard.* It is difficult today to imagine how they all could have survived such keen competition. In April 1902 a great tornado that destroyed many Glen Rose buildings completely demolished the *Herald* building, leaving only one damaged wall standing. The newspaper sold its interests in the property to Louis S. Gresham, who rebuilt the stone building as a One-part Commercial Block theater with a three-bay front having semi-circular-top combined doors and windows (Property #25, Contributing). His employees gave shows for public entertainment inside using a magic lantern projector. Then the George I. Daniels family purchased the stone commercial building and used it to house a small soft drink bottling operation until about 1920. Next a family operated a shoe repair store inside while they lived in the rear of the building, to which they made structural additions. A hairdresser came next. Other domestic residents followed, the last ones being two elderly sisters in the late 1960s. About 1970 county residents interested in preserving the history of Somervell County acquired the building and the next year opened the structure to the public as a museum of local history that continues to operate.

Glen Rose businesses seemingly had to fight to survive. Always they fought the handicap of having to haul in their merchandise by wagon or later motor truck since no railroad ever penetrated the county. Their goods necessarily cost more than those in competing towns that had railway service, while local customers, most of the farmers and stock raisers, had to add transportation costs to the crops and animals they sold. Local merchants Peggs and Company in the 1880s advertised, "We will take cattle at cash prices in exchange for goods." Even physician T.D. McGlasson advertised, "All

calls (except charity) answered according to the promptness of pay." No matter how hard that locals attempted to boost the prospects of their town, it remained a quiet backwater. When a writer described the town for the 1891-92 catalog of the Glen Rose College prep school, he had to admit, "There being no railroad at Glen Rose . . . . There is nothing to tempt students into dissipation."

The quiet of Glen Rose's isolated existence came to a roaring halt on the afternoon of 28 April 1902. On a day when residents had all observed turbulence in the heavens, a severe tornado swept across the town wreaking devastating damage. Six people lost their lives. Doctors rushed to the Glen Rose from surrounding towns and in time generous people across the state donated funds to relieve the victims. The tornado winds destroyed almost every dwelling on Hereford Street, a major residential neighborhood, which since that time has been known to local residents as Cyclone Street. A total of twenty-five homes were lost. In the commercial district several buildings were demolished or damaged. The winds damaged the roof of the courthouse and its tower, though the stone structure of the walls remained standing. Even masonry construction did not insure survival, for the rock building of the *Glen Rose Herald* on the square was swept away. In part as a consequence of this extraordinary event combined with multiple fires over the years, only a handful of buildings remain in the downtown area today that date from before the destructive storm of 1902.

In part due to the generosity of donors from other towns, the residents of Glen Rose in time put their lives back together following the great storm. Already by this time a new enterprise had begun infusing money into out-of-the-way community. All across America and Europe, health seekers had been seeking cures to their maladies by bathing in mineral waters. The mineral-water spas in places like Saratoga Springs in New York and Warm Springs in Georgia attracted thousands of visitors. Smaller scale health resorts in Texas like Wootan Wells in Robertson County and Sutherland Springs in Wilson County brought in their own followings.

As early as 1880 Somervell County residents had drilled wells into deeper strata than their earlier hand-dug wells could reach, and the artesian waters produced bore a variety of dissolved minerals that included sulphur, iron, and magnesia. (An artesian well is one in which the water flows at the surface naturally.) These waters often smelled and tasted sulphurous and disagreeable, but these dissolved solids were just what invalids seemed to seek.

Since farmers started carrying in their grain to be ground into meal and flour at Charles Barnard's gristmill, farmers also brought their families to the banks of the Paluxy River to swim and enjoy the shady spring-fed waters while their millers worked. This appeal of the crystal-clear river and its springs combined with the attraction of the mineral waters of artesian wells to make Glen Rose into one of the many small-scale health resorts that sprang up all across Victorian America. In Glen Rose itself a number of physicians and other healers opened sanitaria where health seekers could drink and bathe in mineral waters while they sought other treatments including massage, electric stimulation, and physical therapy. Notable among these health facilities was the 1919 Snyder Sanitarium (Property #38, Contributing). Until the use of automobiles became commonplace during the twentieth century, the visitors and health seekers had to travel to Glen Rose by wagon, buggy, or hack from the nearest railroads in Walnut Springs and Cleburne, so the Glen Rose facilities never had the opportunity to expand to the level of those in places like Mineral Wells, Texas, or Hot Springs, Arkansas, that had convenient railway connections. After the discovery of antibiotics by Professor Alexander Fleming in 1928, people gradually learned that they could take medications to cure bacteria-caused ailments, and the appeal of mineral water treatments waned.

One of the early riverside private recreational areas lay just on the outskirts of the little town alongside Southwest Barnard Street. Known as Nanny's Park, it featured camping spots beneath huge trees, easy grassy slopes leading down to the spring-fed Paluxy, a wood-shingled tabernacle for gatherings, and a floating barge with a dance floor known as the Floating Palace. J.O. Pruitt purchased the property in 1925, and then sold it in 1930 to Dr. E.B. Earp, who further developed it as River Crest Park.

At one time or another over a dozen other entrepreneurs created riverside water parks similar to Nanny's that became popular attractions during the warm months of the year. People of some means from surrounding towns even built their own cabins in the park areas so that mothers and children could take summer holidays on the banks of the Paluxy. After automobiles came into popular use, teenagers from communities in all directions headed to Glen Rose for swimming, dancing, and partying. Catering to the visiting health seekers and holiday makers were providers of accommodations, most prominently operators of the 1928 Glen Rose Hotel (Property #37, Contributing). All the out-of-town visitors spent money in the town and provided employment and income for locals, so the importance for the downtown business district of the small-scale sanitaria and water parks deserves recognition.

The appeal of Glen Rose to outside visitors coincided with the success of the temperance movement in the United States in bringing about the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic beverages. Residents of Somervell County had voted their county dry in 1904, but in 1918 the Texas Legislature voted to end the sale of alcohol statewide. Then the next year in 1919 the passage of the eighteenth amendment to the U.S. constitution made the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages illegal across the nation. Enforcement under the Volstead Act prohibited the production, sale, and consumption of alcoholic beverages, even though such activities previously had been fully legal in many parts of the country. The situation created a demand for illegal alcohol, especially in places like the Glen Rose water parks, where people gathered to have fun.

The rugged terrain of Somervell County and the ready availability of fresh spring water in remote locations combined with a market for alcohol set the stage for a lucrative trade in moonshine whisky. Dozens of individuals, many of them farmers or other people with rural roots, set up their own private distilleries in out-of-the-way shacks convenient to spring-fed streams. There they distilled liquor and brewed beer that then they typically sold either locally or to buyers in Fort Worth, Dallas, or the West Texas oil camps. Moonshining grew to become a substantial business in Somervell County, resulting in its drawing the attention of law enforcement authorities.

On 25 August 1923 Texas Ranger Captain R.D. Shumate led the largest prohibition raid in the history of Texas up to that time on the illegal distillers of Somervell County. During the course of the two-day raid a total of forty arrests were made, among those apprehended being the county sheriff and the county attorney. As the officers raided whisky still after whisky still, pouring out liquor and mash, they brought back evidence in the form of stills, raw ingredients, and canning jars to the courthouse square in Glen Rose. Inside the iron fence around the grounds, they stacked the identified contraband in the courthouse yard. The spectacle attracted hundreds of people who took snapshot photographs of the display. About two dozen local residents were convicted of liquor violations following the August 1923 raid, among them the county sheriff. After the principal state's witness testified against the county attorney in a trial at nearby Cleburne on 20 February 1924, he was assassinated by gunshot in a home in Glen Rose in a murder that was never solved.

After the sobering events of 1923-24 had passed and the convicted local residents returned from incarceration, the excitement passed and life returned to normal in Glen Rose. The water parks continued drawing out-of-town visitors and locals went back to their normal activities. In a typical event, seventy-five employees of the Dallas branch of the International Harvester Company held their annual weekend picnic on the banks of the Paluxy in Glen Rose on Friday and Saturday, 6-7 June 1924, enjoying swimming and diving contests.

As time passed in Glen Rose in the decades following reconstruction after the 1902 tornado, the appearance of the downtown changed in part through erection of new buildings and in part through the effects of fire. Among the new buildings that most influenced the appearance of the downtown commercial district during these years was the addition of a red-and-white Coca Cola bottling plant fronting on West Walnut Street at its intersection with Northeast Vernon Street at the northeast corner of the square. George I. Daniels starting about 1914 had operated the bottling plant in the former Gresham Magic Lantern Building (Property #25, Contributing) on the northwest side of the square, but it was inadequate. It shifted to a stone masonry building toward the rear of lot 13 of block 7 (Property #21, Contributing). About this time

G.C. Gibbs purchased the bottling operation, and he added a concrete brick addition to its southwest side that extended the structure as a rectangle up to the edge of the square on lot 14. With this addition the building served its purpose for a while, but then Gibbs extended the enlarged building another fifty feet with a red ceramic tile addition all the way to the boundary of his property fronting on Northeast Vernon Street. At this time a veneer of red ceramic tile was added in front of the pre-existing structure to give the building visual unity. Atop the addition Gibbs placed a small white-painted wood-frame second-story room with its own gable roof that housed the containers from which soft drink syrup flowed by gravity to the machinery below during the bottling process. Glass blocks covered the lower level of large front windows that allowed natural sunlight to shine into the plant, while overhead doors provided openings in the side and rear for loading the product in wooden cases and for unloading similar cases with empty refillable bottles. Reputed to be the Coca Cola plant in the smallest town in the United States, the facility operated until 1974. After the plant closed, its building shifted to house a real estate office and later other retail, food vending, and office functions. Its colors and configuration still give it the look of a soft drink bottling plant.

Newer buildings eventually appeared in downtown Glen Rose, a number of them taking the places of predecessors that burned in fires. A fire in 1905 destroyed almost every building fronting on the northeast side of the square. At the time a scattering of wooden commercial buildings occupied most of the space, being anchored at the southeast end by the solid native stone One-part Commercial Block erected to house J.T. Bryan's store at some date after the 1902 tornado (Property #18, Contributing). On 21 September 1905 Glen Rose experienced what the press described as the most extensive fire in the history of the town. It burned a row of wooden commercial buildings on the northwest side of the square, being stopped by the fire resistance of Bryan's stone building. Among the total losses were a drug store, a meat market, the Glen Rose post office, and a restaurant.

Taking the place of the destroyed structures were three inexpensively built wooden frame, gable-roofed commercial buildings and one imposing three-story Two-part Commercial Block built from native stone with a brick facade (Property #20, Contributing). Known for most of his existence as the Tally Building, the masonry structure housed retail space on its ground level and merchandise storage and the meeting hall of the Masonic Lodge on the upper two floors. Sometime in the 1940s a fire destroyed the rear portion of the third floor, leaving the front. The owner removed the rear and most of the remaining side walls from the damaged third floor and placed a new roof over the second floor, stabilizing the front sections of the third-floor side walls to buttress what became the largely ornamental third floor of the front wall facing the courthouse square. The lower level of the Talley Building during the 1940s housed the Palace Theater for motion pictures before it relocated to one of the commercial buildings on the southeast side of the square, when it reverted to other commercial use. It remains the tallest commercial building on the square.

Another fire struck downtown Glen Rose in late 1926, shaping the appearance that it took during subsequent years. This time the conflagration broke out in one of the middle stores on the southeast side of the square. Before the local residents could bring it under control, the fire had burned out and destroyed the roofs on four commercial buildings, some of them dating back to the years just after the 1902 tornado and possibly before. Work on three replacement buildings in brick and stone proceeded through the winter of 1926-27, and they opened for retail businesses in spring 1927 (Properties #12, #13, and #14, Contributing). The space for a building on lot 6 of block 5, however, remained vacant. The roofless gap in the row of buildings remained an eyesore for a full twenty years, testimony to the slow economy in the town. Finally in May 1946 Mr. and Mrs. Marion May roofed in the gap between the two shared side walls, built new front and rear walls, and installed a floor and services for utilities to create a new courthouse square cafe called the Hungry Junction (Property #11, Contributing). Since that time the building has served several different retail and office uses.

The efforts to develop the grounds of the Somervell County Courthouse have considerably influenced the appearance, character, and feeling of the downtown district. The area had begun as a cornfield at the time of initial courthouse construction in the mid-1870s, so it was bare ground. The first known improvement other than the courthouse itself came during the 1880s when the county had a public artesian well drilled on the courthouse grounds as a source of water for

humans and their animals. A stone trough on the southeast side of the square gave horses and mules a convenient place to drink. Because of problems with the older well, a newer replacement was drilled in 1914. To keep horses, mules, and free-ranging hogs off the grounds, the county first placed a wooden plank fence with gates and stiles around its perimeter. Then in 1910 the commissioners replaced the rotted old wooden fence with a prefabricated iron fence that stood into the 1920s. At least one tree had grown to maturity in the yard by the time of the 1902 tornado, but it did not survive the storm. Trees again were planted at some date after the storm, and photographs show that they had grown to maturity by the 1930s.

In 1933 the county commissioners gave permission for a private group to construct an octagonal masonry band stand just east of the courthouse in the yard (Property #4, Contributing). They erected the structure using concrete and locally occurring petrified wood and protecting it with a shingle-covered wooden roof. Into the side wall they placed a fossilized footprint of a Theropod prehistoric dinosaur recovered from the Paluxy River Valley. It was about this same time that the county constructed two native limestone restrooms with flush toilets in the northern and western corners of the courthouse yard. Then three years later in observance of the 1936 Texas Centennial, local people with permission of the county commissioners constructed a five-pointed-star-shaped fountain using more concrete and petrified wood (Property #5, Contributing). They connected outflow from the 1914 mineral water artesian well already on the grounds to provide mineral water for any who wished to drink or fill jugs. In 1962 local artist Robert Summers as a young man painted a cut-out metal shape of a dinosaur that local boosters placed above the fountain as an attraction for visitors. With increased numbers of courthouse patrons coming there in automobiles, the county commissioners in the mid-twentieth century added a row of asphalt paved parking spaces inside curbing on the southeast side of the courthouse grounds.

During the 1960s local people placed two monuments in the courthouse yard. The first, square limestone base with a thick obelisk and pedestal in Texas pink granite, in 1962 was a memorial to people from Somervell County who had lost their lives fighting in past wars (Property #6, contributing). Then in 1964 the historical marker for the county erected during the 1936 Texas Centennial was relocated from the outskirts of town to the courthouse grounds (Property #7, Contributing). Then local people raised funds to make it possible to erect on the southern corner of the courthouse grounds a bronze sculpture by local artist Robert Summers portraying the founders of Glen Rose, Charles Barnard and Juana Cavasos (Property #8, Non-contributing). In the late 1990s the asphalt covering in the parking area at the southeast side of the square was broken up and in time lawns and walks were put in its place to create a suitable setting for the sculpture, which the artist installed in 2007.

Two significant events occurred in the second half of the twentieth century that effected the population and economic condition of Glen Rose and Somervell County. One of these occurrences was the gradual change of Glen Rose to become a partial bedroom community for commuters who work elsewhere. Improvements in U.S. Highway 67 and in Texas Highway 144 north to Granbury made it easier and safer for Glen Rose residents to live in the quiet, charming town on the banks of the Paluxy and to work where often better-paying jobs beckoned. As a manifestation of the highway improvements, starting in 1948, in stages, the Texas Highway Department began efforts to divert U.S. Highway 67 traffic away from the congested historic downtown commercial district to an east-west bypass roughly half a dozen blocks north. This development opened up a new corridor that diverted economic expansion away from the historic courthouse square district and inadvertently protected the older area modern commercial developments that potentially could have threatened its historic resources.

The other event that affected Glen Rose dramatically was the establishment in the 1970s of the Comanche Peak nuclear power plant on the Brazos River in the northern part of Somervell County. The construction and later operation of the facility created a demand for skilled labor that attracted hundreds of workers and their families to Somervell and adjacent Hood counties. Many of them chose picturesque Glen Rose to become their home. The additional property taxes that the plant provided to the county and its schools created a boon for local residents, who had new means to construct modern schools and social amenities that their foreparents could only have imagined. The new arrivals created a veritable housing

boom in Glen Rose, where new residential neighborhoods blossomed, giving the municipal governments a substantially increased tax base as well.

Population growth since 1960 has mirrored these two events in the recent history of Glen Rose and Somervell County. The census of 1970 showed that Somervell County added only 216 people in the preceding decade to total 2,793, but this was the first time that the county had more residents than it had ninety years before in 1880. From that year onward the county population continued growing to 4,154 in 1980; to 5,360 in 1990; to 6,651 in 2000; and to 8,490 in 2010. The town of Glen Rose itself showed comparable growth. From 1,422 residents in 1960 the numbers increased to 1,554 in 1970; 2,075 in 1980 (showing a twenty-five percent increase during the construction phase of work at the Comanche Peak nuclear plant); 1,949 in 1990; 2,035 in 2000; and 2,444 in 2010.

The Glen Rose Downtown Historic District merits listing under two criteria to the National Register of Historic Places. It is eligible under Criterion A at the local level of significance in the area of Community Planning and Development. This district demonstrates how the 1878 plat of the town of Glen Rose was able successfully to accommodate both physical and functional growth by the town. The district likewise is eligible under the provisions of Criterion A for having served as the commercial and economic center of Somervell County with its numerous business enterprises. The district also is eligible for listing under Criteria A at the local level of significance in the area of Government since it has remained the seat of government for Somervell County continuously since the creation of the county. In addition to its eligibility under Criterion A, the Glen Rose Downtown Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level of significance for its Architecture. The downtown business district is an intact example of late nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century commercial buildings that reflect both local and national influences during the period of significance between 1878 and 1964. Glen Rose was a so-called “landlocked” town that never had direct railway service, and it served a county known for its limited natural resources. The buildings comprising its downtown historic district were consequently modest in size and pretensions. The town represents the many comparable communities in America that were bypassed by railways, had limited resources, and struggled to succeed against difficult odds.

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10. Verbal Boundary Description

All of the district is located within the original town plat of Glen Rose, Texas, with the exception of two properties located in the 200 block of Southwest Barnard Street. Consequently this nomination contains two forms of property description. The bulk of the district, located within the original town of Glen Rose, is described by block and lot numbers. The remaining two properties, the Glen Hotel (Glen Rose Hotel) and the Inn on the River (Snyder Sanitarium), are described by metes and bounds.

Original town of Glen Rose plat, 1878, Block 1, Lots 1-8; Block 2 all lots; Block 3, northeast Lot measuring 25 by 100 feet; Block 4, Lots 5-12; Block 5, Lots 1-8; Block 6, Lots 7 and 8; Block 7, Lots 7-14; Block 8, Lots 5-8; and unnumbered central block containing courthouse and its grounds.

Metes and bounds description for Glen Hotel, 201 Southwest Barnard Street: All that certain lot, tract or parcel of land situated in Somervell County, Texas, in the City of Glen Rose, out of the Milam County School Land Survey, and also out of that portion of said survey known as the T.C. Jordan Homestead tract and containing 60 x 135 feet of land and described by metes and bounds as follows; to-wit:

Beginning at the northeast corner of the George P. Snyder block of 100 x 170 feet conveyed to said Snyder by G.E. Hamic and wife, the said corner being 40 feet South 31 deg. West from the northwest corner of the William Carter Building, which is an intersection of Barnard and Cedar Streets for the beginning corner of this tract;

Thence South 59 deg. 14 min. East 135 feet, iron pin for corner;

Thence North 31 deg. East 60 feet to a live oak marked “X” for corner;

Thence North 59 deg. 14 min. West 135 feet iron pin for corner on the East boundary line of Barnard Street;

Thence South 31 deg. West along Barnard Street 60 feet to the place of beginning.

Metes and bounds description for Inn on the River (Snyder Sanitarium), 205 Southwest Barnard Street: A 1,46 acre tract of land known as “Inn on the River,” in the City of Glen Rose, and being a part of the Milam County School Land Survey, Abstract No. 136, Somervell County, Texas, being all of a 1.2958 acre tract described in a deed from Allmanack, Inc. to Inn On the River, Ltd., dated March 21, 1989, recorded in Volume 2, Page 288 of the Somervell County Real Property Records, and being all of a 7,561 square foot tract described in a deed from Johnson-Mitchell Properties, Inc., to Inn On the River, Ltd., dated December 28, 1994, recorded in Volume 35, Page 815 of said deed records, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a set 5/8” iron with an aluminum cap marked “1807”, at the most west northwest corner of said 1.2958 acre tract, in the southeasterly line of Southwest Barnard Street (F.M. Highway 205), being the southwesterly corner of a tract described in a deed to Dharmendrakuma Vyas, et ux, recorded in Volume 33, Page 935, Somervell County Real Property Records, being South 28 deg. 30 min. 21 sec. West, 102.2 feet from the Carter-Williams Building, and from which a found 1” bolt bears North 62 deg. 46 min. 46 sec. West, 1.77 feet;

Thence South 62 deg. 46 min. 46 sec. East, along the common line of said 1,2958 acre tract and said Vyas tract, 133.23 feet to a found 5/8” iron for corner on the northwesterly side of a fence post;

Thence North 20 deg. 14 min. 24 sec. East, along said common line, 46.82 feet to a found 5/8” iron at the southwesterly corner of said 7,561 square foot tract;

Thence North 27 deg. 55 min. 48 sec. along the common line of said 7,561 square foot and Vyas tracts, 9.17 feet to a found ½" iron at or near the northeasterly corner of said Vyas tract;

Thence North 28 deg. 48 min. 37 sec. East, along the westerly line of said 7,561 square foot tract, crossing Cedar Street, 40.47 feet to a found concrete monument marked "314" at the northwesterly corner of said tract, in the northerly line of Cedar Street;

Thence North 61 deg. 09 min. 43 sec. East, along said northerly line of Cedar Street (now closed by City Ordinance No. 250), at 145.09 feet pass a brass disk set in concrete, continuing in all 157.88 feet to the northeasterly corner of said tract, on the westerly bank of the Paluxy River;

Thence South 25 deg. 58 min. 37 sec. West, up said westerly bank, 45.32 feet to a found 5/8" iron at the southeasterly corner of said 7,561 square foot tract, being the northeasterly corner of said 1,2958 acre tract;

Thence South 33 deg. 08 min. 48 sec. West, along the westerly bank of the Paluxy River, 296.45 feet to a set A/C for corner at the southeasterly corner of said 1.2958 acre tract, from which a found ½" iron (set in concrete) bears South 33 deg. 08 min. 48 sec. West, 11.65 feet;

Thence North 58 deg. 57 min. 36 sec. West, along the common line of said tract and a 0.868 acre tract, described in a deed to the County of Somervell, recorded in Volume 84, Page 264 of the Somervell County Deed Records, 73.53 feet to a found 5/8" iron on the easterly side of a steel fence post;

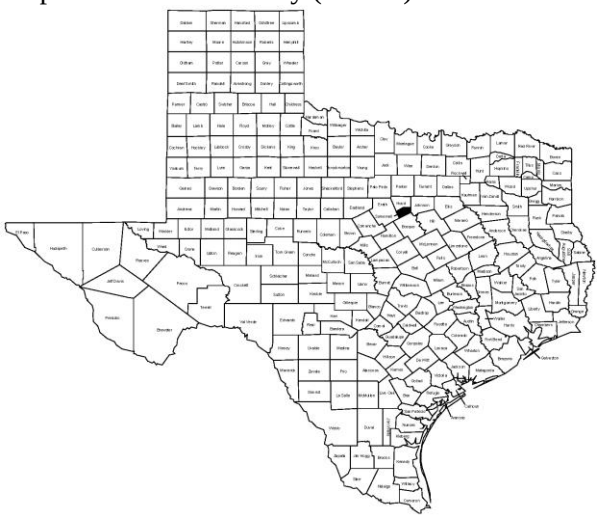
Thence North 14 deg. 07 min. 28 sec. West, along said common line, in the general line of a fence, 70.01 feet to a found 5/8" iron on the easterly side of a steel fence post;

Thence North 30 deg. 52 min. 32 sec. East, along said line and fence, 65.00 feet to a point in a 2" galvanized steel post for corner;

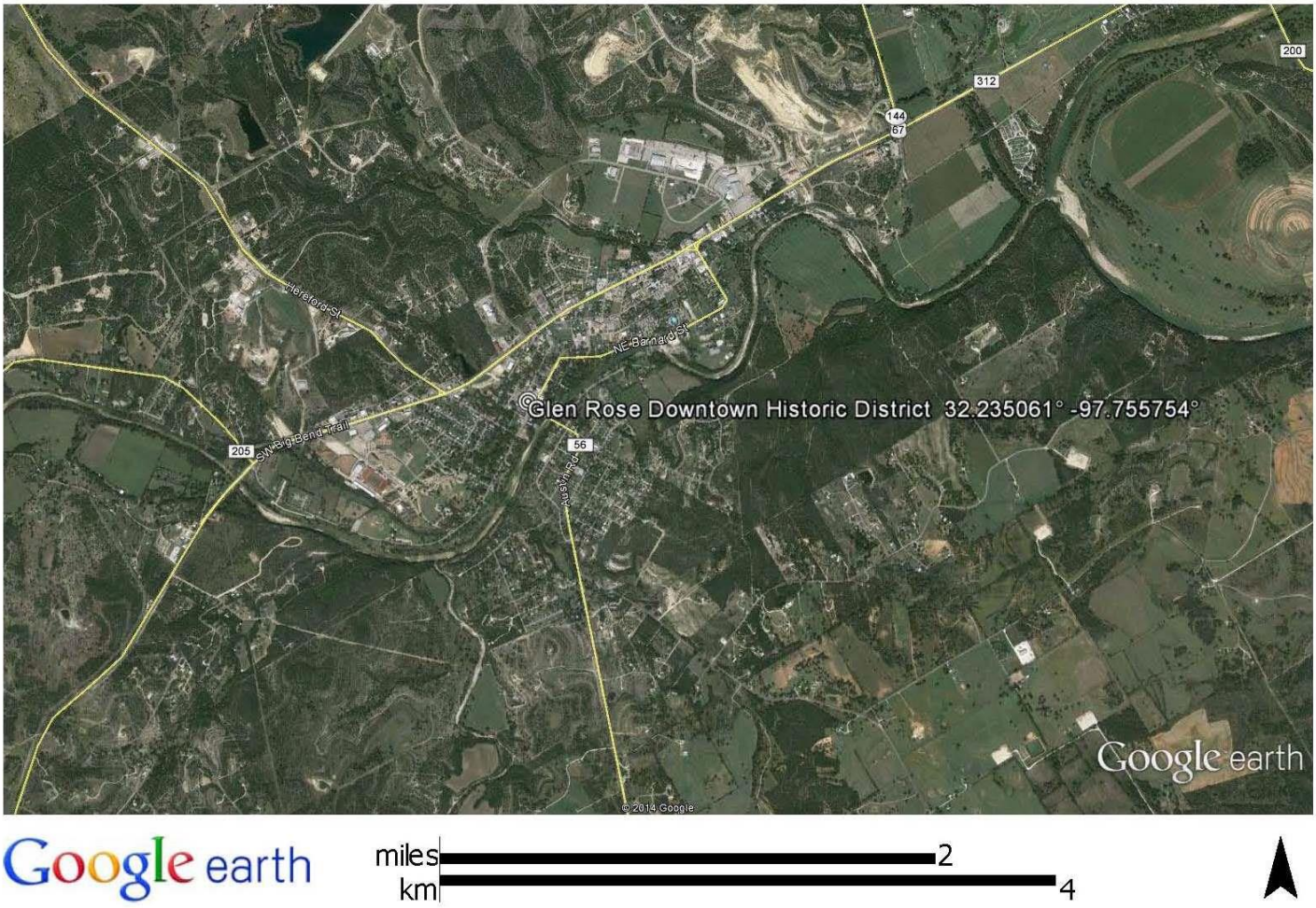
Thence North 59 deg. 03 min. 03 sec. West, along said common line, running just north of a fence, for a distance of 152.43 feet to the common corner of said tracts, in said easterly line of Southwest Barnard Street, from which a found "X," cut on the east edge of a concrete walk, bears North 59 deg. 03 min. 03 sec. West, 2.70 feet;

Thence North 28 deg. 50 min. 21 sec. East, along said easterly line, 116.02 feet to the place of beginning, containing 1.46 acre of land.

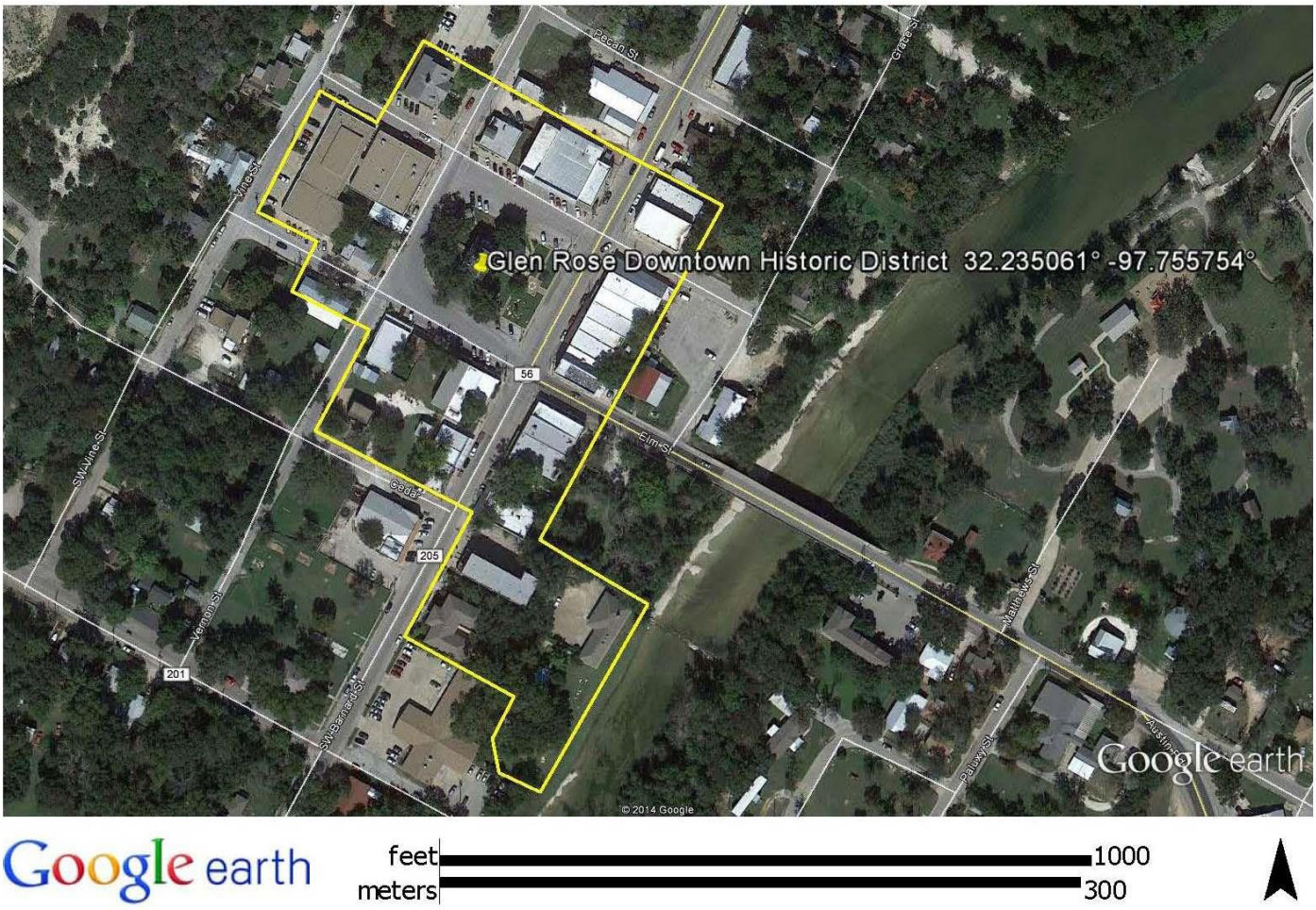
Map 1: Somervell County (shaded) is located in north central Texas.



Map 2: Google Earth Map depicts the nominated district's location in geographical context.



Map 3: Scaled Google Earth map depicts nominated district's approximate boundary and latitude and longitude coordinates for the center point of the district.



Map 4: Sketch map depicts contributing and noncontributing properties within the district. The identification numbers correspond to those used in the Inventory Table on Pages 10-12.

Noncontributing properties are shaded gray.

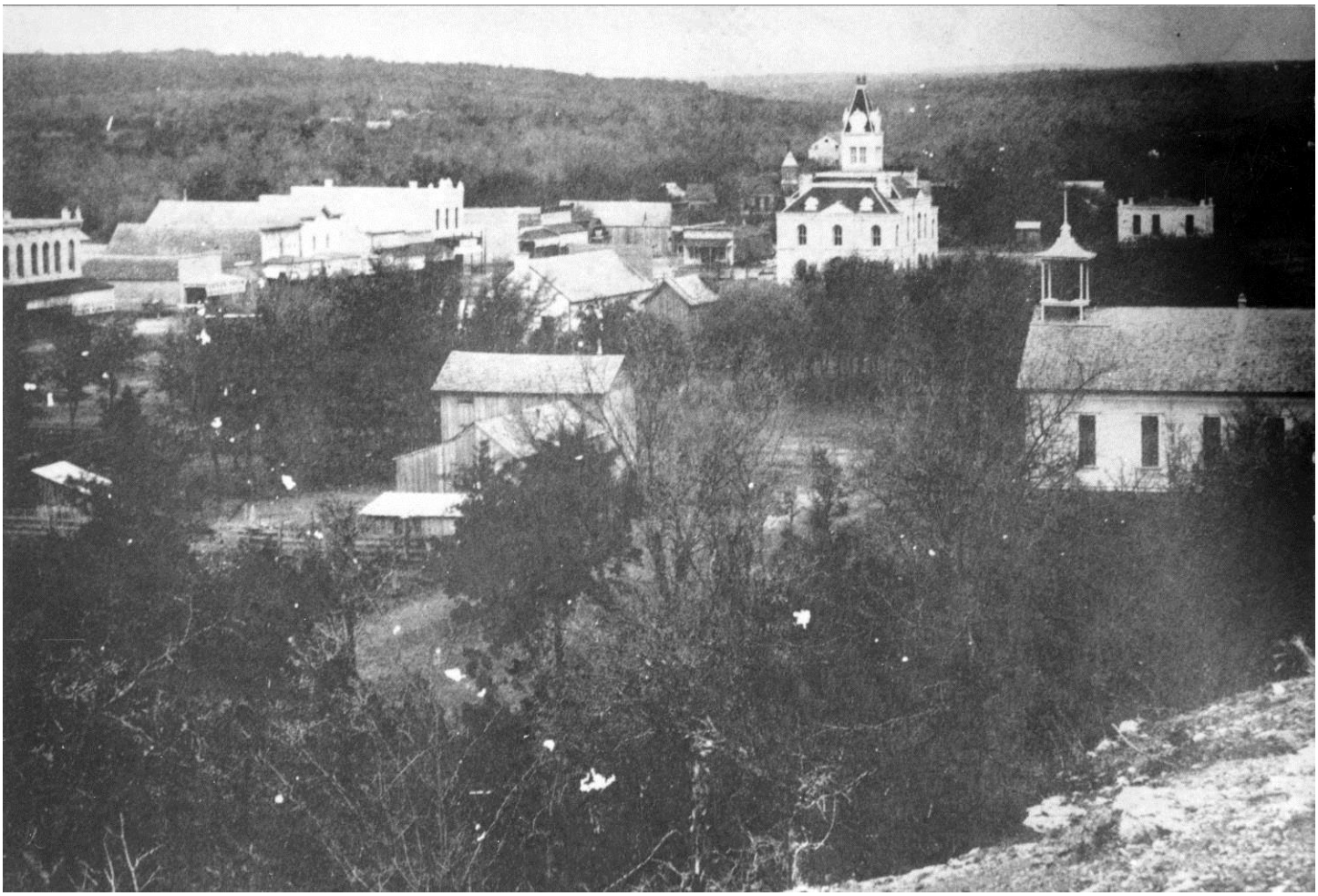
HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

Historic Photo 1 Glen Rose Downtown NRHP Nomination Historic Photo 1

Glen Rose Courthouse Square, Glen Rose, Texas, between 1885 and 1893.
Southeast from bluff across the Glen Rose Courthouse Square between 1885 and 1893 showing the original two-story stone Somervell County Courthouse, the original single-story stone jail, the I.V. Willingham Building (116 Northeast Barnard Street), and scattered commercial buildings and residences, Glen Rose, Texas. Courtesy of Somervell County Historical Commission, Glen Rose, Texas.

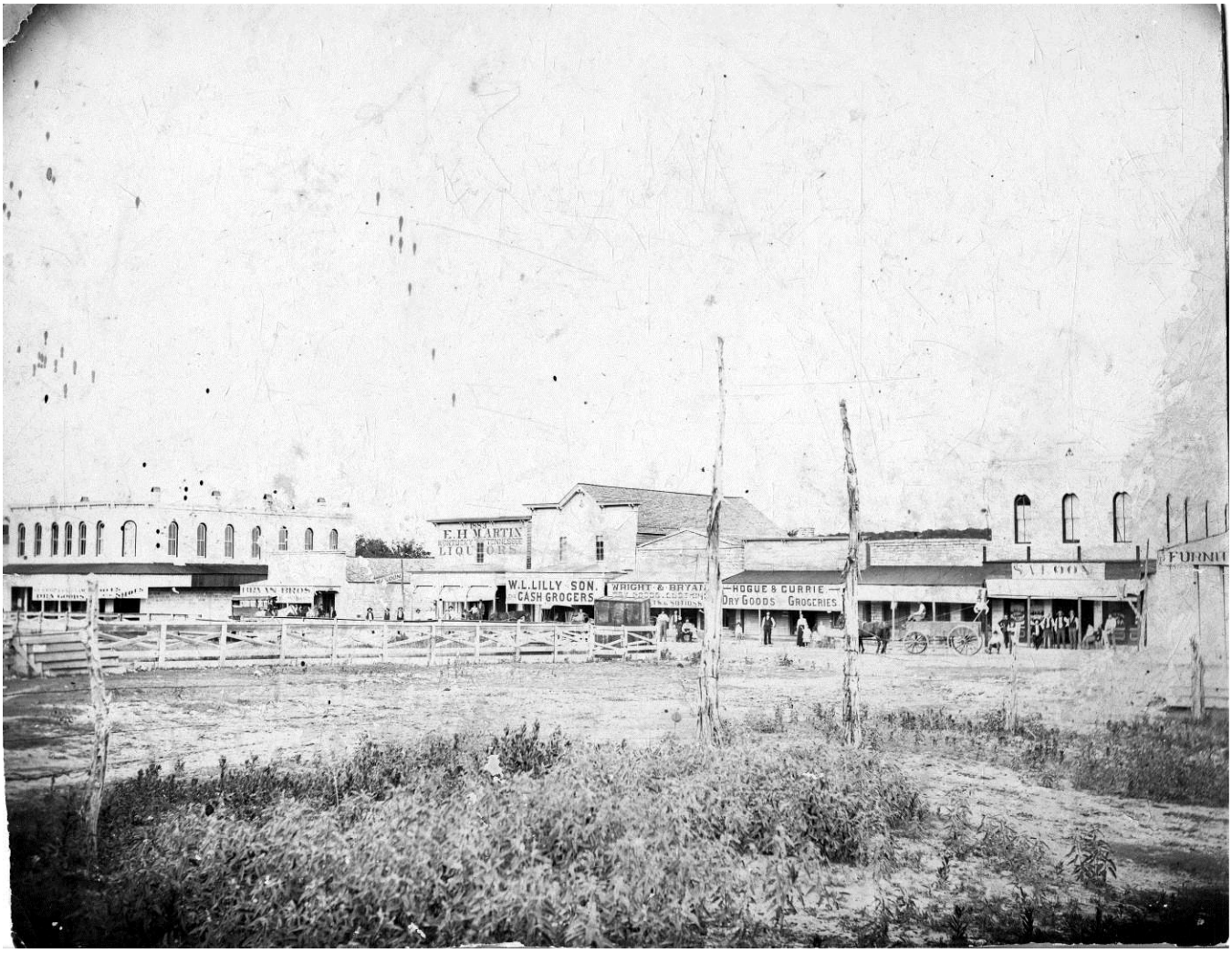
Historic Photo 2
Glen Rose Courthouse Square, Glen Rose, Texas, between 1893 and 1902.

South from bluff across the Glen Rose Courthouse Square between 1893 and 1902 showing the second two-story stone Somervell County Courthouse, original single-story stone jail, a row of commercial buildings fronting on Northeast Barnard Street on the southeast side of the square, and scattered other commercial buildings, churches, and residences, Glen Rose, Texas. Courtesy of Somervell County Museum, Glen Rose, Texas.



Historic Photo 3
Southeast Side of Glen Rose Courthouse Square, Glen Rose, Texas, ca. 1900.

Northeast from the southwest side of the Glen Rose Courthouse Square across the corner of the courthouse yard with a wooden board fence toward a row of commercial buildings on the southwest side of the square in Glen Rose, Texas, ca. 1900. Courtesy of Somervell County Heritage Center, Glen Rose, Texas.



Historic Photo 4
Southeast and Northeast Sides of Glen Rose Courthouse Square, Glen Rose, Texas, 21 April 1925.

Northeast along Northeast Barnard Street from the top of a building at 101 West Elm Street showing automobiles parked at the edge of the courthouse yard, trees and iron fence on the courthouse yard, and rows of commercial buildings on the southeast and northeast sides of the courthouse square, Glen Rose, Texas, on 21 April 1925. Courtesy of Somervell County Heritage Center, Glen Rose, Texas.

Historic Photo 5
Glen Rose Courthouse Square in snow, Glen Rose, Texas, January 1926.

South from bluff across the Glen Rose Courthouse Square covered with snow showing Somervell County Courthouse, the open and mostly undeveloped northeastern side of the square, a dark-colored tent housing an unidentified temporary venue on the northeastern side of the square, and scattered commercial buildings and residences, Glen Rose, Texas, in January 1926. Courtesy of Somervell County Heritage Center, Glen Rose, Texas.

Historic Photo 6
Glen Rose Coca Cola Bottling Company Building, Glen Rose, Texas, ca. 1940.

Northeast from West Walnut Street to employees standing in front of the concrete block portion of the Glen Rose Coca Cola Bottling Company Building (112 West Walnut Street), Glen Rose, Texas, about 1940. Courtesy of Somervell County Heritage Center, Glen Rose, Texas.

Historic Photo 7
Somervell County Courthouse, Glen Rose, Texas, November 1939.

North from the intersection of West Elm Street with Northeast Barnard Street toward the Somervell County Courthouse, Glen Rose, Texas, with automobiles parked adjacent to the courthouse yard in November 1939. Photograph by Russell Lee courtesy of Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Collection, image LC-USF34-034711-D [P&P], Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Historic Photo 8
Humphrey Saloon and Sadler's Drug Store, Glen Rose, Texas, November 1939.

Southeast from the intersection of Northeast Barnard Street with West Elm Street to the front of the A.H. Humphrey Saloon (First National Bank, 100 Northeast Barnard Street) and Saddler's Drug Store Building (J.E. Ward's Tailor Shop, 102-104 Northeast Barnard Street), Glen Rose, Texas, in November 1939. Photograph by Russell Lee courtesy of Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Collection, image LC-USF34-034710-D [P&P], Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Historic Photo 9
Northeast side of Glen Rose Courthouse Square, Glen Rose, Texas, November 1939.

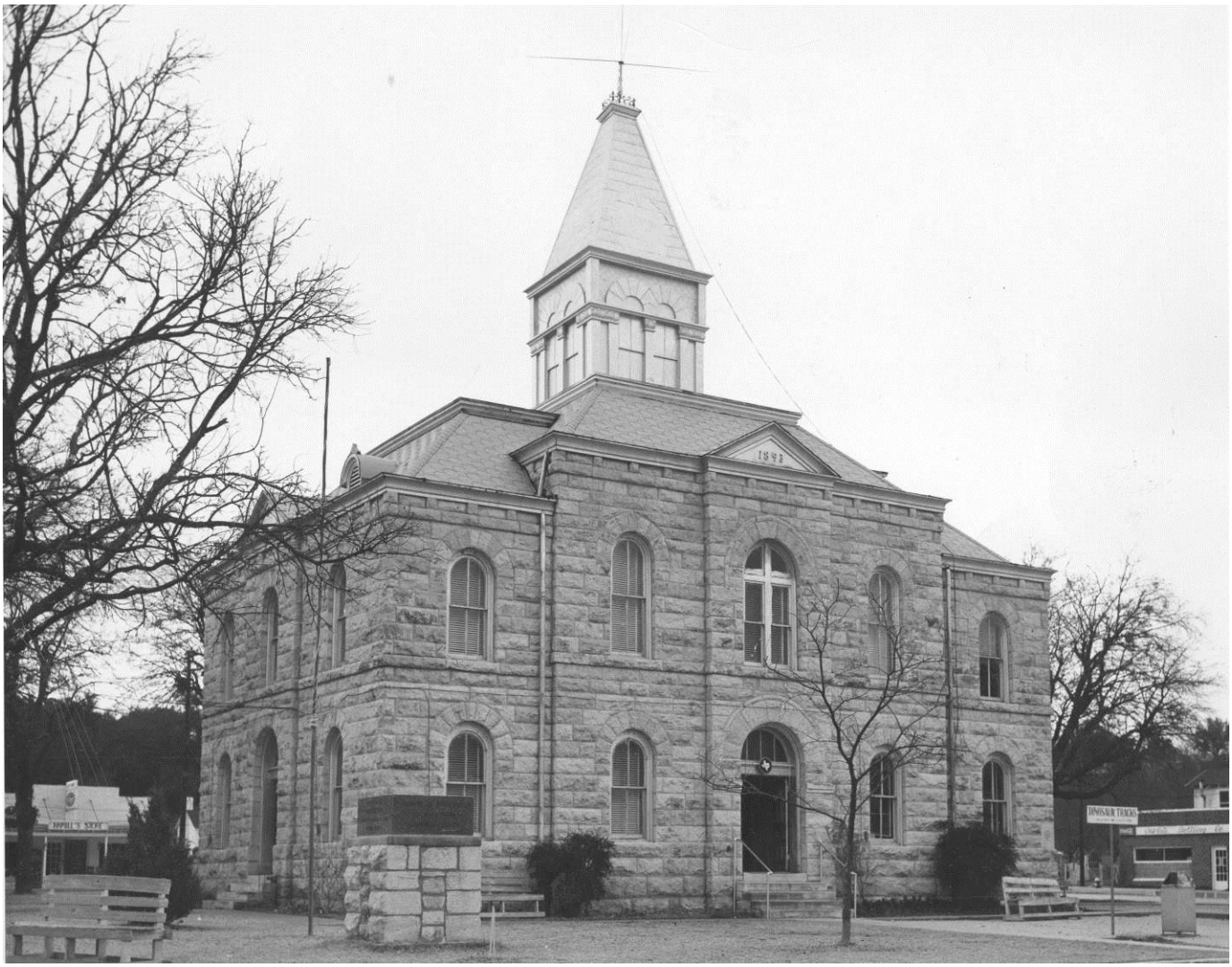
Northeast from the automobile parking area on the southeast side of the courthouse square to a row of commercial buildings along the northeast side of the courthouse square fronting onto West Walnut Street in Glen Rose, Texas, showing limestone Bryan's Dry Goods Building (100 West Walnut Street) on right, three wooden false-front board-and-batten commercial buildings (102 to 104 West Walnut Street), and the southeast side of the two-story masonry Talley Building (106 West Walnut Street) in November 1939. Photograph by Russell Lee courtesy of Farm Security Administration/Office of War Information Collection, image LC-USF34-034712-D [P&P], Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Historic Photo 10
Shields Furniture Store Building, Glen Rose, Texas, ca. 1957.

Southwest from West Elm Street to the front of the single-story stone Shields Furniture Store Building (Clover Farm Store, 103 West Elm Street), part of the wooden Tillman Building (barber shop, 101 West Elm Street), and former wood-frame commercial building with stucco-covered façade (105 West Elm Street) in Glen Rose, Texas, showing a woman in a white apron and motor vehicles parked in the foreground, ca. 1957. Courtesy of Somervell County Heritage Center, Glen Rose, Texas.

Historic Photo 11
Somervell County Courthouse, Glen Rose, Texas, ca. 1962.

Northwest from the south corner of the courthouse yard toward the Somervell County Courthouse, Glen Rose, Texas, showing the uncompleted Veterans' Memorial, Hamill's Grocery Building in the left background (103 Northeast Vernon Street), and the Glen Rose Coca Cola Bottling Company Building in the right background (112-114 West Walnut Street), ca. 1962. Courtesy of Somervell County Historical Commission, Glen Rose, Texas.

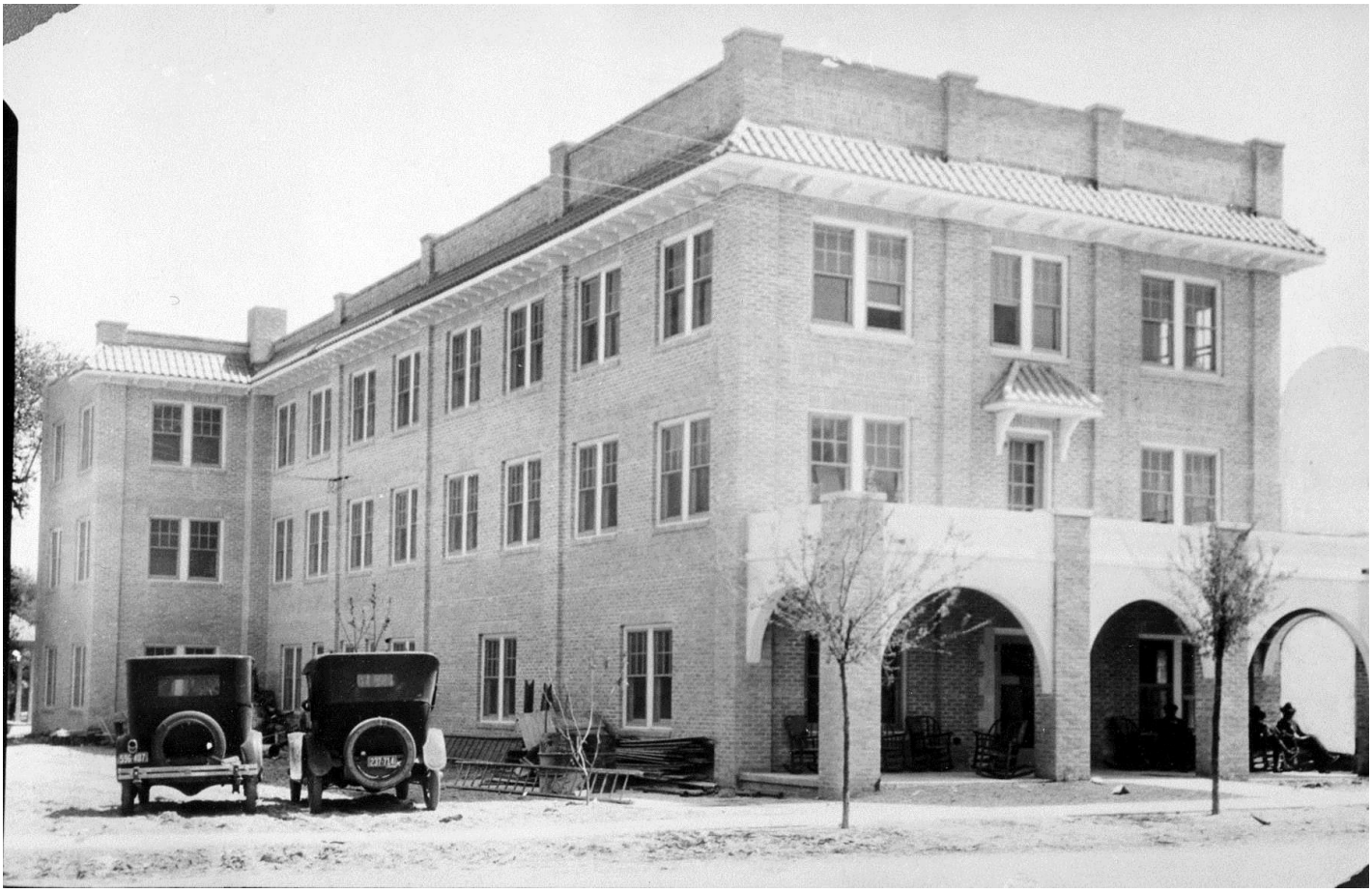


Historic Photo 12
Milam Building and Southwest Barnard Street, Glen Rose, Texas, 1925.

South from 101 West Elm Street to the edge of the Corner Drug Store Building (100 Southwest Barnard Street), the complete front of the Milam Building (103-105 Southwest Barnard Street), and part of the Snyder Sanitarium (205 Southwest Barnard Street) in 1925. Courtesy of Somervell County Historical Commission, Glen Rose, Texas.

Historic Photo 13
Glen Rose Hotel, Glen Rose, Texas, 1928.

South from Southwest Barnard Street to the front and northeast side of the Glen Rose Hotel (201 Southwest Barnard Street) as the building was being completed in 1928. At the time when the photograph was made, the four limestone finials on the cornice were not yet installed. Courtesy of Somervell County Heritage Center, Glen Rose, Texas.



Historic Photo 14
Snyder Sanitarium, Glen Rose, Texas, ca. 1920.

Southwest from Southwest Barnard Street to a full front view of the Snyder Sanitarium (205 Southwest Barnard Street) about 1920. This view shows buildings that formerly stood on either side of the two-story wood-frame sanitarium. Courtesy of Paluxy Valley Archives and Genealogy Society, Glen Rose, Texas.

CURRENT PHOTOS OF NOMINATED PROPERTY

The following photos correspond to the Photo Log on pages 5-6 of this nomination document and were submitted as digital TIFF files to the National Park Service.

Photo 1: Properties # 1, 4, and 5 (all Contributing)
Somervell County Courthouse and grounds, 101 N.E. Barnard St.
Southeast elevation
Camera facing: Northwest

Photo 2: Property # 9 (Contributing)
A.P. Humphrey Saloon (currently Somervell County Heritage Center), 100 N.E. Barnard Street
Oblique view of facade and southwest side
Camera facing: East

Photo 3: **Property # 12 (Contributing)**
Don Hill's Variety Store Building (currently Over the Hill Antiques and Bookshelf on the Square), 108 N.E. Barnard St.
Northwest elevation
Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 4: **Property # 14 (Contributing)**
Gresham and Company Dry Goods Building Southwest Half (currently The Barnyard Antiques and Decor), 112 N.E. Barnard St.
Northwest elevation
Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 5: Property # 17 (Contributing)
Campbell Building (currently White Buffalo Gallery and Carla Jean's Back Alley Boutique), 200-202 N.E. Barnard Street
Oblique view of facade and southwest side
Camera facing: East

Photo 6: Property # 18 (Contributing)
Bryan's Dry Goods Building (currently The Barnyard Antiques and Decor), 100 W. Walnut St.
Oblique view of facade and southeast side
Camera facing: Northwest

Photo 7: Property # 22 (Noncontributing)
Glen Rose Town Hall, 201 N.E. Vernon St.
Oblique view of facade and southwest side
Camera facing: North

Photo 8: Property # 27 (Noncontributing)
Catherine Vaughn Building (currently It's Junk or Treasures), 115 W. Elm St.
Oblique view of facade and northwest side
Camera facing: South

Photo 9: Property # 29 (Contributing)
Ice House, 109 W. Elm St.
Northeast elevation
Camera facing: Southwest

Photo 10: Property # 37 (Contributing)
Glen Rose Hotel (currently Glen Hotel), 201 S.W. Barnard St.
Oblique view of front and southwest side
Camera facing: East

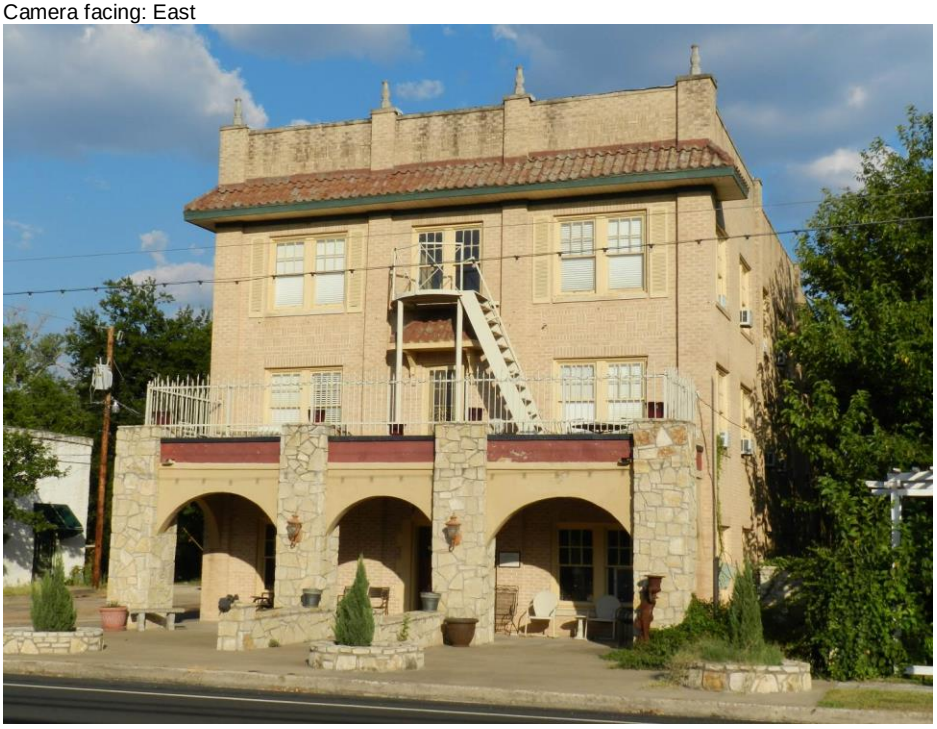


Photo 11: Property # 38 (Contributing)
Snyder Sanitarium (currently Inn on the River), 205 S.W. Barnard St.
Northeast elevation
Camera facing: Southeast

Photo 12: Property # 39 (Contributing)
Vogue Beauty Shop (currently Vogue Hair Salon), 112 S.W. Barnard St.
Southwest elevation
Camera facing: Northwest

Photo 13: Property # 40 (**Noncontributing)**
Ernst Insurance Building (currently Angels with Attitude), 110 S.W. Barnard St.
Southwest elevation
Camera Facing: Northwest

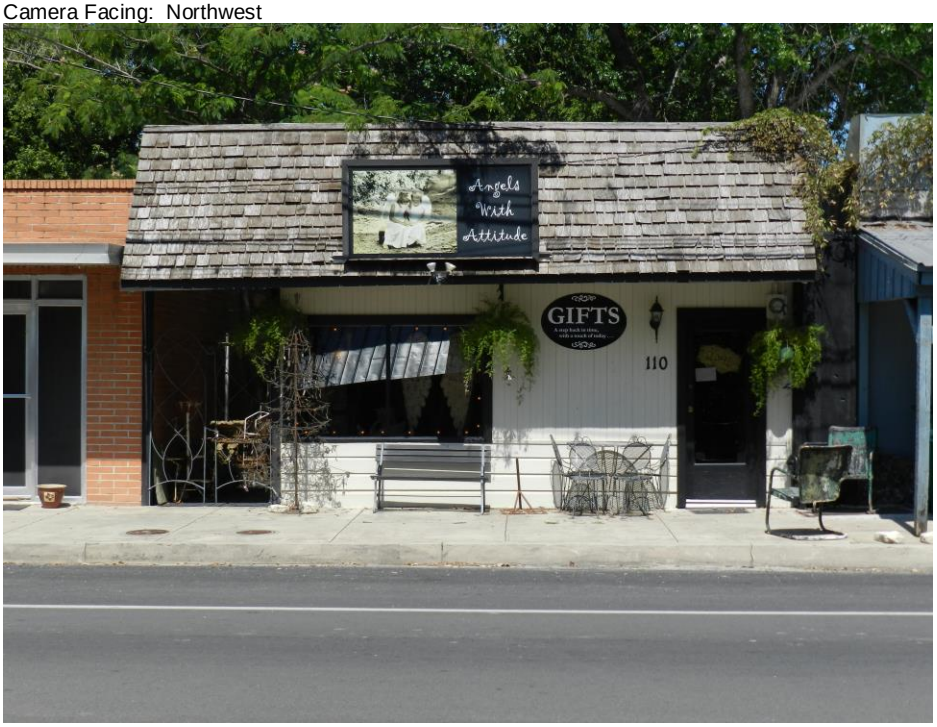


Photo 14: Property # 44 (Contributing)
Somervell County Jail (currently Old Somervell County Jail), 101 W. Cedar St.
Oblique view of front and northeast side
Camera facing: Southwest