

SURVEY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
North Side of City

GRANBURY, TEXAS

Corrections and Revisions
April 2009

Items Underscored have Been Corrected

Chapter 6

High Priority Resources

No. 8. 1001 Thorp Spring Road



This cedar-shingled ranch-style house was built during the post-war years (circa early 1950s), as cities and towns were growing and farms and ranches struggling from repeated drought. Even small towns in Texas grew during those years, and housing was needed to accommodate new residents. In 1956, Granbury had two clothing manufacturers and a toy factory. This house is set beneath large mature pecan trees alongside a dry creek bed and is surrounded by undeveloped rural land. According to

the owner it was remodeled in 1999. With more research on its history and architectural features, this house may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its local architectural significance and its association with mid-20th century local development.

No. 13. Cogdell Family House, 518 Kinson Street

This house, which resembles the Daniel Cogdell House at 616 Thorp Spring Road, was built for members of the Cogdell family. Walls inside the house are inscribed with a date in 1912, possibly indicating that is the date the framing of the house was complete. The Cogdell family built several houses in Granbury, including the Dabney House at 106 S. Jones Street, which also resembles the design of the Daniel Cogdell House. The Cogdell



family, led by their patriarch, Daniel C., who was the founding president of Granbury's First National Bank, was possibly the wealthiest family in Granbury during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In her diary, Josephine Cogdell remembered "the big fragrant kitchens of one of (the family's) several homes."ⁱ This house may be eligible for listing in the National Register for local architectural significance and for its association with Granbury's early commerce.

No. 16. Old Granbury Animal Clinic, 1317 Lipan Highway



Virgil Bond originally built this limestone clinic as a frame building in early 1963. He built it for Roger Nunnallee, the first veterinarian to practice in either Hood or Somervell Counties. Bond and Nunnallee drew the design for Granbury's first animal hospital on a napkin. Bond owned Bond Feed Store, which was located just north of the railroad tracks between Thorp Spring Road and Lipan Highway. Nunnallee expanded the size of the clinic over the years and had stonemason Donald Bird add the limestone exterior during the late

1960s.ⁱⁱ The Old Granbury Animal Clinic may be eligible for listing in the National Register in five years (2013) for its association with the growth of Granbury's business economy and the evolution of agriculture as a local industry. With further research on the building's architectural evolution, it may be significant architecturally, especially for its association with craftsman Donald Bird.

No. 21. Granbury College President's House, 801 Lipan Highway

The Granbury College President's House was built circa 1873 for use by the president of Granbury College and his family. This frame Gothic Revival-style house was reportedly used for college classes and also served as a dormitory for students. Many Hood County Sheriffs, including J.L. Sandlin and his family, have lived here. Elizabeth Peveler, a descendant of the locally prominent Peveler family, lived in the home for more than thirty years. This house is one of three intact buildings connected to Granbury College remaining in the community.



The Granbury College President's house is a City of Granbury Historic Landmark. It may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local architectural significance and for its association with the development of education in Granbury.

No. 30. Smith-Savage House, 826 Thorp Spring Road



The back section of this house with gabled dormers facing west toward Thorp Spring Road was built first for Samuel Hancock Smith and his family in about 1873. Smith was a pioneer Texas Renaissance man, with careers as a Texas Ranger in 1859 to 1860, a Confederate Army officer, and a frontier cowboy. When he settled down and married Martha Dillahunty Hutcheson in 1870, he became Hood County Tax Assessor

and a Granbury merchant. In 1892, Smith added an ell section to his house along with Victorian-era embellishments including Gothic gabled dormers, Italianate brackets and bay window, and a porch and balcony laden with Eastlake inspired balusters and porch frieze.ⁱⁱⁱ This high-style house may be eligible for listing in the National Register for its architectural significance and for its association with early county government and Sam Smith, who led a remarkable life as a Texas Ranger and cowboy. The Smith-Savage house is a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark and a City of Granbury Historic Landmark.

No. 31. 824 Thorp Spring Road

This Folk Victorian House was probably built in the 1870s to 1880s, about the same time as the Smith-Savage House next door. The front section of the house is a National Folk Hall-and-Parlor or central passage form. Martha Smith's daughter by her first marriage, Laura Hutcheson Hightower, lived in this house. Her husband was a Methodist minister.^{iv} This house may be eligible for listing in the National Register for architectural



significance and for its association with early religious development in Granbury. This house contributes to Granbury's existing Historic Preservation Overlay District.

No. 32. Allison House, 222 West Moore

This unusual high-style house displays architectural influences of Italianate and Craftsman styles. It features bracketed eaves, a projecting bay window and an oriel window, but also has a porch supported by massive boxed posts and knee-brace brackets. The Allison house was originally located at 5628 Pershing Avenue in Arlington Heights in Fort Worth. Terry Jordan moved this historic house to Granbury in 2004 to save it from neglect. He has been working to rehabilitate it since that time. The Allison House was built circa 1891 for Michael C. Allison, who worked for a development company that was attempting to develop Arlington Heights. Architects Sanguinet and Staats illustrated this house in an 1896 booklet as a work completed before 1892 by their predecessor firm, Messer, Sanguinet and Messer. In 1938, Texas artist Carrie Bowden Witherspoon acquired this house and live in it for many years.^v



No. 34. 1004 North Houston



This frame house, built circa 1924, looks very similar to houses built from plans in mail-order bungalow catalogues as featured in Margaret Culbertson's *Texas Houses Built by the Book*. Design No. 394 from Henry L. Wilson's *The Bungalow Book*, published in 1908, features a house very similar, but built with brick, rather than frame, construction. Culbertson wrote that this house reflects

Wilson's "straightforward bungalow design."^{vi} This house may be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local architectural significance.



No. 40. Granbury Cemetery, Moore Street and North Houston Street

With more than 3200 graves, Granbury Cemetery has been the community's burial ground for at least 123 years. The oldest known grave in the cemetery is that of John Edwards, who was born in 1790 and died in 1853.

Granbury's heritage of the Upland South is reflected in its cemetery. Upland South characteristics exhibited by Granbury Cemetery include its location atop the highest point in the town, and its entry through a formal gate beneath an archway bearing its name.



By the summer of 1885, the spot high atop College Hill was already known as the “Cemetery Lot.” In July, the County Commissioners of Milam County deeded “a part of the original survey of school land in Hood County, Texas granted by the State of Texas to Milam County and designated as Lot 66 in the plat of said lands as adopted by the Commissioners Court of said Milam County and also known as the Cemetery Lot near to and adjoining the town of Granbury.” The deed specified that the lot was to be used as “a Public Burial Ground.”^{vii}

The Hood County Courthouse burned in 1875, destroying all of the early land records. Because Granbury College was located high atop the hill overlooking Granbury by the mid-1870s, the 1885 deed for the sale of the “cemetery lot” may be a re-filing of an earlier document.

Oral tradition in Granbury says that graves were moved from Methodist Church property on the courthouse square to the cemetery at some point when the church needed

to expand its buildings. The Methodist Church acquired its first property on the courthouse square until 1883, when the congregation constructed their original chapel on the southeast corner.

Noteworthy Granbury citizens buried in Granbury citizens include founding fathers Jesse and Jacob Nutt and Thomas Lambert. Abe Landers, the first Hood County Judge is buried there, as is Granbury's first mayor, P.H. Thrash. Graves of many early Granbury merchants including D.O. Baker, Jeff Rylee, J.D. Brown, and E.A. Hannaford are located in Granbury Cemetery.

Jess Baker, who began his career in Granbury as a tinner, making tin cups and plates, eventually became a successful hardware merchant and vice president of First National Bank of Granbury. Baker served in the Texas Legislature representing the Hood County area, where he worked to give women the right to vote. Baker is also buried in Granbury Cemetery.



On November 30, 1893, hundreds of visitors arrived in Granbury aboard special trains pulling extra coaches. They came to honor General Hiram B. Granbury, the town's namesake, and take part in a procession from the courthouse square to College Hill Cemetery. General Granbury's body was removed from Ashwood Church Cemetery south of Columbia, Tennessee, and transported via train to Granbury, where it was re-interred in Granbury Cemetery. During the ceremony, John Y. Rankin, a former member of General Granbury's staff said, "Certainly this man is worthy, and it is fitting that our town be named for him."^{viii}

General Granbury, whose name is sometimes spelled Granberry, was born in Copiah County, Mississippi, on March 1, 1831. He settled in Waco, Texas, in the 1850s, where he served as chief justice of McLennan County from 1856 to 1858. In 1861, after Texas seceded from the Union,

Granbury organized and recruited the Waco Guards. General Granbury was killed during the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, on November 30, 1864; he was one of six Confederate generals killed during the battle.

A simple square area in the northwest corner of the cemetery contains the graves of many of Granbury's early African American residents. Small unadorned headstones, many hand carved, bear the names freed slaves had adopted from their former masters, who were early area settlers.



There are several different styles and types of tombstones within Granbury Cemetery. Many of the oldest stones can no longer be read to determine who is buried there. There are just two mausoleums located within the cemetery. The largest belongs to the Harris family, who were Granbury's first undertakers.



the original Cemetery Lot, to the City of Granbury.^{ix}

After Granbury College closed in 1914, the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Granbury sold College Block 106; part of Block 105, or the southwest corner of the Cemetery Lot containing one acre of land; lot No. 1A of the Barton Addition; and lot No. 4 to the City of Granbury (see Figure 12). This considerably expanded the size of Granbury Cemetery. In 1915, the same church trustees signed a Quit Claim Deed to lot No. 66, or

The Texas Historical Commission designated Granbury Cemetery as a Historic Texas Cemetery in 2001. Granbury Cemetery may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it is the burial place of persons of local and statewide transcendent importance, including the Nutt brothers, Jess Baker, and Gen. Hiram Granbury. An inventory of graves in the cemetery and a map of the cemetery are available at the Hood County Library. The inventory can also be found online at the Hood County Genealogical Society's web site, www.granburydepot.org.

No. 72. 226 Cogdell Street



This Ranch-style house was built about 1960. According to appraisal district records, it could have been built for Virgil Bond. He was a successful Granbury businessman who owned and operated Bond Feed Store, which was located nearby, just north of the railroad tracks between Thorp Spring Road the Lipan Highway. With more research, this house may be eligible for listing in the National Register in two

years (2010) for its significant associations with Granbury's mid-20th century agricultural industry.

No. 75. 727 Lipan Highway

This National Folk Hall-and-Parlor house was probably built before the turn of the 20th century. With further historical research, this house may be eligible for listing in the National Register for significant associations with Granbury's early development. With removal of added contemporary features such as porch posts and window shutters, this house may be eligible for listing in the National Register for architectural significance.



No. 77. Cogdell Family House, 704 Thorp Spring Road



This Folk Victorian House is said to have been built during the 1880s by Daniel C. Cogdell for a member of his family. Jo Ann Massey said that a Granbury College official once lived here. Besides Daniel C. Cogdell, this property was also owned by Madison Rylee, a member of an early Granbury family. Other title holders included M.A. Roberts, who owned it for five years during the 1890s and the

A. L. Houser family, who owned it for 16 years, from 1922 until they lost it in foreclosure during the Great Depression in 1938. Virgil Bond and his wife bought this house from H.L. and Euna Nutt in 1950. The Bonds owned this house as rental property for five years from 1950 to 1955, when they sold it to Rosa Bond. This house may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for architectural significance and for its association with Granbury's early development. This house contributes to the existing Granbury Historic Preservation Overlay District.

No. 79. Cogdell House, 616 Thorp Spring Road

Daniel C. Cogdell had this high-style Craftsman-inspired bungalow built for his family after a 22-room Victorian-era mansion burned down during the late 19th century. Cogdell was co-founder and president of The First National Bank of Granbury, the community's first bank, and was also president of the Granbury's cottonseed oil mill.



In 1988, former owner Dorothy Little said that Fort Worth architect Wyatt Hedrick designed the Cogdell House. Hedrick is best known as the architect who designed Will Rogers Auditorium and Coliseum in Fort Worth. However, research has shown that Hedrick was just 17 to 19 years old in 1905 to 1907 when Cogdell had this house built. It is possible that the Cogdell House was designed by Sanguinet and Staats, the architectural firm in Fort Worth that Hedrick joined and later took over. For years, this was believed to be the only historic building in Granbury, other than the Hood County Courthouse, designed by a professional architect.

Cogdell employed three master cabinetmakers to construct his high-style bungalow. In addition to its Craftsman influences, the Cogdell House also exhibits Free Classic and Shingle style Victorian-era architectural influences. The *Granbury News* described it as “a nice modern cottage” while it was being built.^x The Cogdell House features sunrooms on the first and second floors, coppered glass windows, fine interior pine woodwork, paneling and built-in cabinets, original Arts-and-Crafts furnishings and butlers’ bells in the master bedroom and dining room. The Cogdell House may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its association with Granbury’s post-railroad economic boom and for architectural significance. The Cogdell House is a contributing resource to the Granbury Historic Preservation Overlay District and is designated as a City of Granbury Historic Landmark.

No. 86. 735 North Crockett



This National Folk Gable-Front-and-Wing house was built circa 1910 to 1920, or possibly earlier. It is shown on the Sanborn Insurance Map of 1932, the earliest map of Granbury to show detail of houses north of Barton Street. In the 1932 Sanborn Map, the house has the same basic form as the present-day house, with the exception of a shed addition made to

the southern end of the back of the house. With further research and restoration, this house may be eligible for listing in the National Register for architectural significance and for association with Granbury’s early development.

No. 91. Texas Pacific Coal and Oil Filling Station, 609 North Crockett Street

This Italian Renaissance Revival filling station was originally located on West Hubbard Street in Mineral Wells. Laurel Pirkle, a Granbury city councilman and historic preservation enthusiast, moved the station here to save it from neglect and painstakingly rebuilt and restored it. Its location near Granbury's railroad tracks and depot



places it near the center of the city's early industrial and shipping center, where farmers and business people would bring truckloads of crops and cargo.

Built in 1927, this was originally a Texas Pacific Coal and Oil filling station, built at a time when Texas Pacific gas stations spread over the countryside like bluebonnets. Texas Pacific began its business life as Texas Pacific Coal in Thurber. After oil was discovered in Ranger in 1917, the company changed its name.

The walls of this small filling station were built out of plaster-coated brick. There were two small bathrooms with doors to the outside, and a wood-burning stove in the center. The station was dismantled in Mineral Wells in 2004 and rebuilt in Granbury using the original materials. Every effort has been taken by Mr. Pirkle to use the same windows, doors, and tin on the ceilings, to ensure an accurate restoration.

Although this building's location has changed, it may be eligible for listing in the National Register for statewide architectural significance and for its association with the Texas energy industry.

No. 95. 304 Barton



This National Folk hall-and-parlor house was probably built during the 1870s to 1900. It is shown on Granbury's 1910 Sanborn Map as an L-shaped house, but an addition has since filled in the ell. This house is located on Lot 2 of the Nutt Addition, which was platted in 1873 for Jesse and Jacob Nutt by C.F. Rogers, Hood County surveyor. The Nutt brothers sold this lot to J.J.

Shirley in 1877 for \$75.^{xi} Reverend Shirley was a Methodist minister and the second president of Granbury College, from 1875 to 1880.^{xii} This property also once belonged to Hugh Raupe, a former mayor of Granbury. With wood siding and wood windows, this house seems to have many of its original architectural features intact. There is an old rear shed addition and a carport added on the west side. This house may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local architectural significance and for its locally significant association with Granbury's early development.

No. 96. 310 Barton

This National Folk hall-and-parlor house was probably also built from the 1870s to 1900. It is located within the Nutt Addition, which was developed by Granbury's founding fathers Jacob and Jesse Nutt in 1873. This house is also depicted on Granbury's 1910 Sanborn Insurance Map. Former Granbury Mayor Hugh Raupe also once owned this house. Its front double-hung wood windows feature patterned panes above and its porch features



brick piers holding double wood-post porch supports connected by cross pieces. With further research and removal of its asbestos siding, this house may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local architectural significance and locally significant associations with Granbury's early development.

No. 97. 320 Barton



This National Folk hall-and-parlor house was probably also built sometime from the 1870s to 1900. It is located within the Nutt Addition. Because only a small portion of Barton Street is illustrated in Granbury's 1910 Sanborn Insurance Map, this house is not depicted. The next map available is 1932, and more of the north side is illustrated. This house is shown on Granbury's 1932 Sanborn Insurance Map, and

appears to have been added to over the years, including an addition on its southwest corner. The original hall-and-parlor section features a central entrance flanked by double wood windows. The house still has wood siding. With further research, this house may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local architectural significance and locally significant associations with Granbury's early development.

No. 98. 326 Barton

This Craftsman-style bungalow was built in about 1920. The 1932 Sanborn Insurance Map shows a house on this property, but the form appears to have changed over the years. The front of this house features two large fixed multi-pane windows. This corner lot features six mature live oak trees with sweeping canopies. With further research, and removal of its aluminum siding, this house



may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local architectural significance and for locally significant associations with Granbury's early 20th century industrial change and progress.

No. 99. Riley House, 615 North Stockton Street

This Gothic Revival-style house was built circa 1900, but the original double-gabled central section may have been built earlier. This house is depicted on Granbury's 1932 Sanborn Insurance Map. It has been home to the Riley family for generations. Although this house has been added onto over the years, and appears to have vinyl siding, it may qualify for listing in the National Register for local architectural



significance if the original siding is rehabilitated. With further research, it may also be eligible for listing in the National Register for locally significant associations with Granbury's post-railroad economic boom and growth.

No. 100. 611 North Stockton



This small National Folk, massed, side-gabled house was probably built between 1945 to 1950. Local contractor Jerry Foreman previously owned this house and may have added its Folk Victorian embellishments. According to the owner, this house was completely renovated in 1983. This house features a large lot with an interesting cultural landscape. A long dirt drive leads along the railroad tracks to

the back of the lot, where there is a large outbuilding. The drive is lined with trees. The west end of the lot backs up to the location of the Alliance Cotton Yard along the railroad tracks. The 1905 and 1910 Sanborn Maps show a building in the location of the outbuilding, but later maps do not show it there. The house itself is just north of the

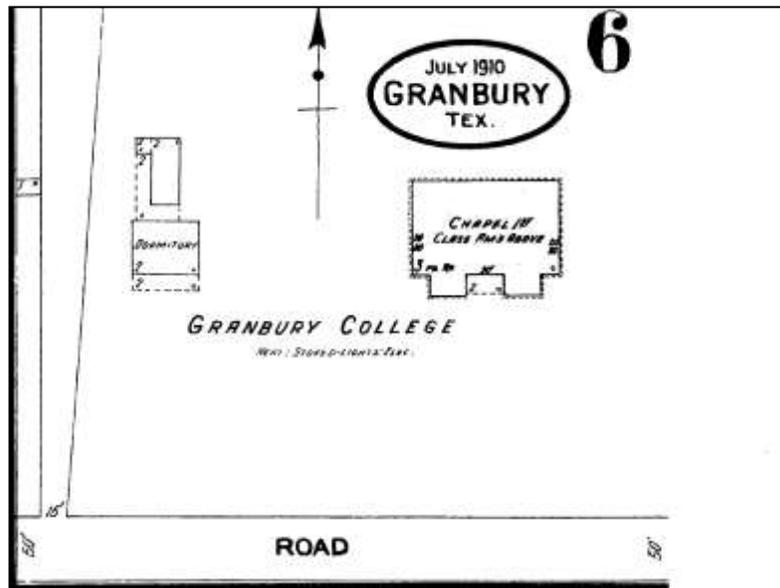
location of the former Gulf Refining Co. warehouse and storage tanks. Just north of the house appears to be a large junkyard for storing old autos, surrounded by a wood privacy fence. With further research, this property may be eligible for listing in the National Register for its association with transportation and industrial development in Granbury.

No. 101, Granbury College Dormitory, 744 North Crockett Street



Longtime local oral history maintains that this house is the first story of the dormitory of Granbury College, originally located high atop college hill, just one block northwest of the house, as shown on the July 1910 Sanborn Map. Mary Kate Durham's daughter, Kay Lee, said her mother and other local residents have told her that the first floor of the dormitory was moved to this location and the second floor is now a

house on West Bridge Street. The owner recently added Hardie plank to the exterior of this house, but the original wood siding is still intact underneath. With further research to substantiate its history, this house may be eligible for listing in the National Register for its significant local association with the development of education in Granbury.



No. 102. 728 North Crockett Street

This National Folk hall-and-parlor house features a random or “puzzle” pattern fieldstone veneer with striking color variations and an arcaded porch. This house is shown on Granbury’s 1932 Sanborn Map. It looks similar to houses built of petrified wood and other rustic buildings popular during the 1920s and 1930s. With its early folk form, this house could be an older frame house with a stone veneer added during the 1920s or 1930s. This house may be eligible for listing in the National Register for local architectural significance.



No. 105. 817 Switzer



This frame Folk Victorian or gable-front-and-wing house was probably built in the 1880s or 1890s. It is located within the Nutt Addition, which was developed by Jesse and Jacob Nutt in 1873. Sanborn Maps of Granbury do not include any houses within the North Side until 1910, when just three are shown near Alliance Cotton Yard on Barton Street. Not until 1932 are

additional houses north of the railroad tracks illustrated. This house is shown on the 1932 Granbury Sanborn Map. It may be eligible for listing in the National Register for local architectural significance and for local association with early development in Granbury.

No. 120. Judge Tarrant House, 522 East Moore Street

This Folk Victorian house was probably built during the 1880s to 1890s. It was the residence of Hood County Judge George Tarrant and his family. Tarrant graduated from Granbury College in 1893 and Sam Houston Normal in 1895. He worked as a Hood County public school teacher from 1893 to 1900, as Hood County Clerk from 1900 to 1904 and as a farmer from



1904 to 1918. He served as Hood County Judge from 1918 to 1922 and from 1934 to at least 1937. Tarrant also served as chairman of the Hood County Independent School



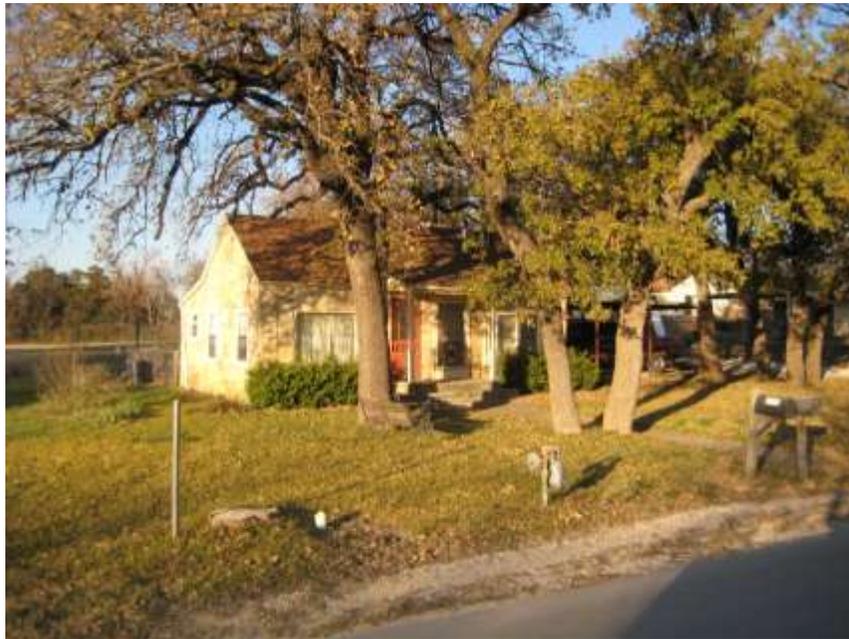
District board of trustees. A prohibition Democrat, Tarrant also served as police judge and justice of the peace in Borger in Hutchinson County during the 1920s. George Tarrant was the son of Samuel Levert Tarrant, an early area Baptist minister.^{xiii}

The Tarrant House features an old Victorian door and fish-scale shingles in its front gable. Its large lot extends north behind the house, where there are still two barns,

reflecting its early agricultural uses. An old wire fence and gate in front of the house still bears a tag that reads “Texas Wire Fence Company, Denton, Texas.” The Tarrant House may be eligible for listing in the National Register for local architectural significance and for its association with local county government, education, and agriculture.

No. 121. 606 East Moore Street

This charming National Folk hall-and-parlor house features a random fieldstone veneer with striking color variations. It was probably built during 1920s to 1930s, but because of its simple form, it may have been built earlier, with the fieldstone exterior added during the '20s or '30s. This house sits on a large corner lot and has an



old garage with a matching fieldstone veneer. The garage sits along the unpaved portion of Valley View Road.



Granbury's Sanborn Insurance Maps never illustrated houses this far north of the courthouse square, so cannot be used as a resource to date the construction of this house. This house may be eligible for listing in the National Register for local architectural significance.

No. 126. Valley View Nursing Home—Trinity Mission Health and Rehab,
600 Reunion Court

This 20,240-square foot building features several rectangular wings. Dr. Roy L. Brock and Dr. J.N. Rawls built Granbury's first nursing home, Valley View Nursing Home, in 1963 high atop the hill on Granbury's North Side. Dr. Brock and Dr. Rawls had joined Dr. L.G. Ballard at Granbury General Hospital a few years after the hospital



opened in the mid-1940s just south of the courthouse square. All three doctors then added a new wing onto Granbury General. Valley View has been in continuous operation as a healthcare and rehabilitation center since it opened, and is now known as Trinity Mission Health and Rehab. The community now has several nursing homes and assisted living facilities. This building may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in five years (2013) for its locally significant association with the development of healthcare in Granbury.

No. 129. Porter House, 619 East Moore



According to Nora Porter, Builder Troy Kemp of Fort Worth custom constructed this Ranch-style house for Garth and Nora Porter in 1963. It sits upon a four-acre parcel of land that extends south to Reunion Street. Garth Porter is the son of Albert Porter, a longtime title and abstract professional in Granbury. With further research, and in five years (2013), this house may be eligible for listing in the National Register for local architectural significance.

No. 131. Bird House, 700 Reunion Court



Ira D. Bird and his grandson, Donald Bird, built this Ranch-style house as a frame dwelling in the early 1950s. Stonemason Donald Bird added the limestone exterior and limestone walls during the early 1970s. This house is part of a Boer Goat Farm, located just outside the city limits of Granbury. It sits on an acre of land that extends north to East Moore Street. Bird's limestone exterior

features cut limestone laid in courses interspersed with pieces of limestone laid whole and flat. Donald Bird was both self taught and taught by local stonemasons including Otis Moore. He also fine-tuned his craft restoring the limestone walls of many of Granbury's historic limestone buildings. This house may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its local architectural significance and in ten years (2018) as an example of the craft of Donald Bird.

No. 132. 900 Bird Court

Ira D. Bird built this National Folk pyramidal house during the early 1950s. Stonemason Donald Bird added the limestone exterior in the late 1960s. This house features limestone laid in a random or "puzzle" pattern, a full-width front porch, two front doors and a partial basement. This house may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its local architectural significance and in ten years (2018) as an example of the craft of Donald Bird.



No. 133. 720 Reunion Court



Ira D. Bird built this Ranch-style house in the early 1950s. Donald Bird added the limestone exterior during the early 1970s. The exterior limestone on this house has a two-dimensional effect. The limestone is laid in a random or “puzzle” pattern with some cut pieces protruding from the wall surface. This house also has a partial basement. It may be eligible for listing in the National Register

of Historic Places for its local architectural significance and in ten years (2018) as an example of the craft of Donald Bird.

No. 137. 719 East Moore Street

According to owner Johnny Matthews, this Ranch-style house is actually two smaller frame houses joined together under one roof in about 1960. According to Frances Bird, local resident Odell McReynolds crafted the limestone exterior veneer. The



The limestone wall surrounding this house has an old grindstone embedded in it. With further research, this house may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its local architectural significance in two years (2010).

No. 141. Nutt-Randle Barn, 801 Stockton Bend Road



Members of Granbury's founding Nutt family probably built the Nutt-Randle Barn before 1927. Like the Nutt-Randle Farmhouse, it is locally significant for its associations with members of the Nutt and Randle families and the agricultural heritage of Granbury's North Side. The Nutt-Randle barn appears to be a transverse crib barn as defined

by cultural geographer Terry Jordan as a staple of post-frontier "upland southern mixed farming."^{xiv} A transverse crib barn features side gables with wide entries for wagons into a central through-passage runway. The Nutt-Randle barn is deteriorating from neglect and is located just outside the city limits of Granbury.

No. 142. Nutt-Randle Farmhouse, 801 Stockton Bend Road

Members of Granbury's founding Nutt family probably built the Nutt-Randle Farmhouse before 1927. The land it was built on is most likely part of the parcel of the John Mallory survey sold by Abe Nutt to his brother, Jesse, in 1869. This house is significant locally for its connection to the Nutts and to Keith Randle and his family. Keith



Randle, who was a Granbury farmer and businessman, decided to diversify to make a living for his family during the depression. He established a dairy and planted a vegetable



garden and fruit orchard. The Randles also raised goats and collie dogs that they shipped all over the country by train. Randle delivered milk throughout Granbury during the 1930s in a Chevrolet coupe with his daughter, Mary Kate, riding on the running board so she could drop milk off on front porches. In 1930, Randle charged three cents for a pint bottle and five cents for a quart. The Nutt-Randle Farmhouse is also

significant locally for its association with the agricultural heritage of the North Side of Granbury. This frame, massed and side-gabled folk house still has its iron dinner bell attached to its roof. The site also features a storm cellar built by an African American man named Frank Thorp who was known for building storm cellars with built-in shelves for storage. The Nutt-Randle Farmhouse is deteriorating from neglect. It is located just outside the city limits of Granbury.

No. 144. Hood County Reunion Grounds, 641 Reunion Court



In 1899, the residents of Hood County organized an annual picnic known as the “Old Soldiers and Settlers Reunion.” This community-wide celebration became a tradition that continued for

many years. It originated as a reunion of ex-Confederate soldiers and old Hood County families, and took place over a three-day period each summer at the Reunion Grounds. Located atop a hill near the cemetery,

Granbury’s Reunion Grounds offers a panoramic view of the town nestled on the banks of the Brazos River with Comanche Peak rising in the background. Old Confederate soldier Major J.A. Formwalt actively participated in the reunion each year. An early settler in the Stroud’s Creek area of Hood County, Formwalt served under



General Granbury during the battle of Franklin. Severely wounded during combat, Formwalt eventually recovered and returned to his home in Hood County. After Formwalt’s death in 1914 at the age of 94, a white horse with a black band around its neck was led in the reunion parade in his memory. The three-day community reunions were still taking place in 1956, when Marie Williams wrote, “The Old Settlers Reunion meets every year for three joyous days.”^{xv}



Today, the Hood County Livestock Raisers Association owns the 30-acre tract of land that developed as the site of the community's Old Soldiers and Settlers Reunion. It now contains several metal buildings related to showing, caring for, and auctioning livestock and a rodeo grounds and viewing stands. The association opens the Reunion Grounds to the public for the annual junior livestock show and other special events, such as viewing fireworks on the Fourth of July. The old wooden tabernacle where the annual community reunions

were held was torn down about four years ago.

The Hood County Reunion Grounds is historically significant locally as a site that evolved over the years as an important social meeting place in Granbury and may be eligible for listing in the National Register. It is just outside the city limits of Granbury.

No. 149. 601 Grove Street

This small house may have been built as early as the turn of the 20th century, but it also could have been built anytime through the 1920s. It exhibits influences of both Folk Victorian and Craftsman-era styles, so it is difficult to tell without further research when it was built or how it developed over the years.





The current front porch, which faces south toward Grove Street, features brick biers, short wood posts and Eastlake-inspired spindle work. The east side of the house features another entrance with a Craftsman-inspired double gable.

With further research on its history, construction and evolution, this house may be eligible for listing in the National Register of

Historic Places for local architectural significance.

No. 150. Hopper Farmhouse, 711 Keith Street

According to Butch Stembridge, who also lives along Keith Street, this small National Folk hall-and-parlor house is the original farmhouse for the Hopper farm. Dee and Florence Hopper lived and farmed here, and their land extended across Keith Street to the east and north. With



With further research, this house may be eligible for listing in the National Register for local architectural significance and for its association with the early development and early agriculture industry in Granbury.

No. 156. 720 Stockton Street



This small National Folk pyramidal-form house has been recently rehabilitated. It was probably built during the early 1900s. The shed addition on its south side features Craftsman-inspired details like exposed rafter tails and horizontally grouped windows, indicating it was added a few years later. This house is shown on Granbury's 1932 Sanborn Insurance Map, which is the first to show any houses east

of Stockton Street. With further research, this house may be eligible for listing in the National Register for local architectural significance.

No. 159. 1312 Lipan Highway

This National Folk, massed and side-gabled house was built on land shown on C.F. Rodgers 1897 map of Granbury as the Peters Farm. It features a fieldstone veneer laid in a random or "puzzle" pattern and square limestone porch posts. This house is located on a large lot along the highway that leads northwest from Granbury to Lipan. Behind its rear wood privacy fence is a garage and three other outbuildings not visible from the road.



This house appears to have been built from the 1920s through the 1940s. It could be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for local architectural significance or for locally significant associations with the development of agriculture in Granbury.

Endnotes

-
- ⁱ Talalay, *Composition in Black and White*, 35.
- ⁱⁱ Judy Nunnallee, Telephone Interview by Mary G. Saltarelli, Granbury, Texas, Sept. 28, 2008
- ⁱⁱⁱ Mary G. Saltarelli, "Smith-Savage House," *Application for a Texas Historical Marker*, 1985.
- ^{iv} Dorothy Slocum, Interview by Mary G. Saltarelli, Dallas, Texas, 26 January 1985.
- ^v *Tarrant County Historic Resources Survey* (Fort Worth: Historic Preservation Council for Tarrant County, Texas, 1988), 165.
- ^{vi} Margaret Culbertson, *Texas Houses Built by the Book* (College Station, Texas: Texas A & M University Press, 1999), 70 – 74.
- ^{vii} Hood County Deed Records, Vol. P, 243-244.
- ^{viii} Junior Woman's Club, *Hood County History*, p. H-19.
- ^{ix} Hood County Deed Records, Volume 47, 491 and Volume 48, 326-327.
- ^x Mary G. Saltarelli, *Granbury Historic Preservation Handbook*, (Granbury: City of Granbury, 1999), 9.
- ^{xi} Hood County Deed Records, Volume B, 441.
- ^{xii} Ewell, *Hood County History*, 122.
- ^{xiii} *Texian Who's Who, A Biographical Dictionary of the State of Texas* (Dallas: The Texian Company, 1937).
- ^{xiv} Terry G. Jordan-Bychov, *The Upland South, the Making of an American Folk Region and Landscape* (Santa Fe: The Center for American Places, 2003), 75.
- ^{xv} Marie (Mrs. Press) Williams, "Hood County Today, 1956," *Hood County History, Reprinted by the Junior Women's Club, Granbury, Texas* (Fort Worth: Poly Business Service, 1956), vi.