

ALSATIAN HOME SITE, 04C
Upper Quihi Rural Historic District
881 County Road 353
Hondo vicinity
Medina County
Texas

HDR-AR-04C

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

HDR HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

Texas Historical Commission
1511 Colorado St.
Austin, TX 78701

HDR HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

INDEX OF PHOTOGRAPHS

ALSATIAN HOME SITE, 04C (rustic outer building) HABS- HDR-AR-04C
Southwest Gulf Railroad (located in new rail line right of way)
Hondo
Medina County
Texas

Paul V. Chaplo, photographer, April 10 and 11, 2018.

HDR-AR-04C-1	General View showing context and environment looking North.
HDR-AR-04C-2	Perspective View A: front and side looking Northwest.
HDR-AR-04C-3	Perspective View B: rear and opposing side looking Southeast.
HDR-AR-04C-4	Façade with without scale stick looking North.
HDR-AR-04C-5	Façade with scale stick looking North.
HDR-AR-04C-6	Vertical Detail View of east side door with board and batten siding looking Northwest.

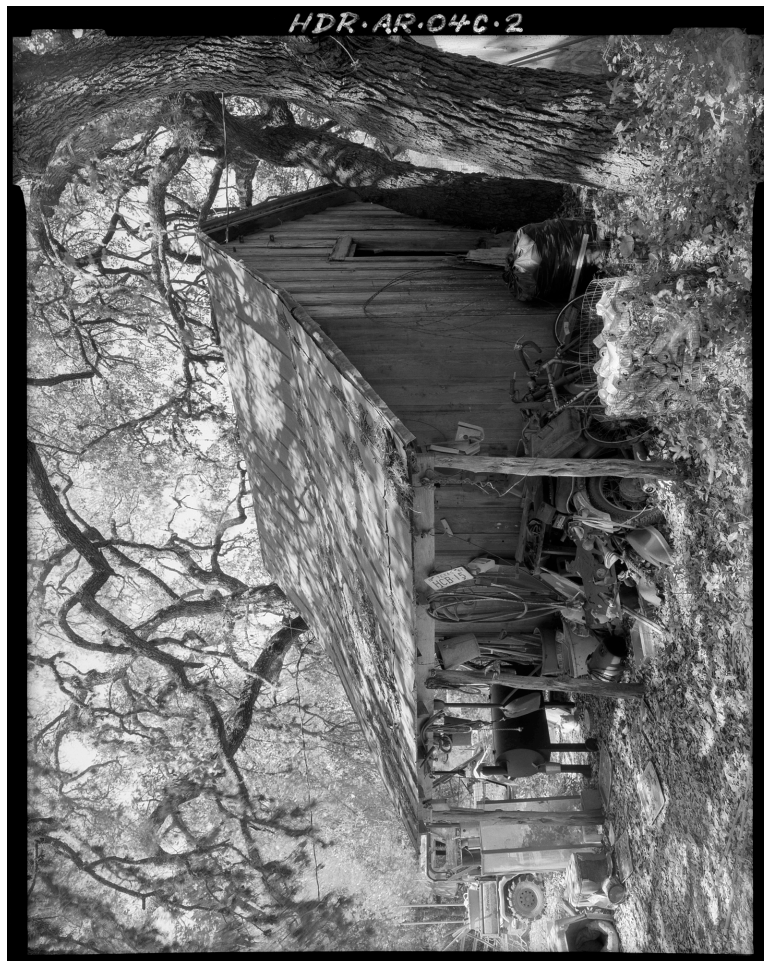
HDR HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

No. HDR-AR-04C-1



HDR HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

No. HDR-AR-04C-2



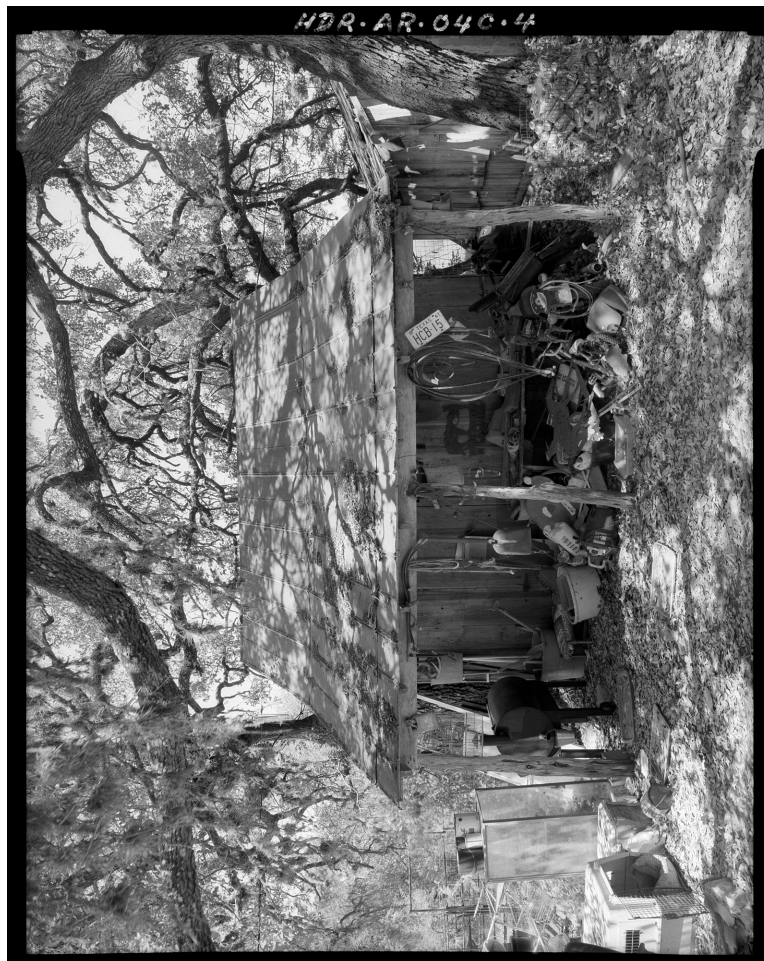
HDR HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

No. HDR-AR-04C-3



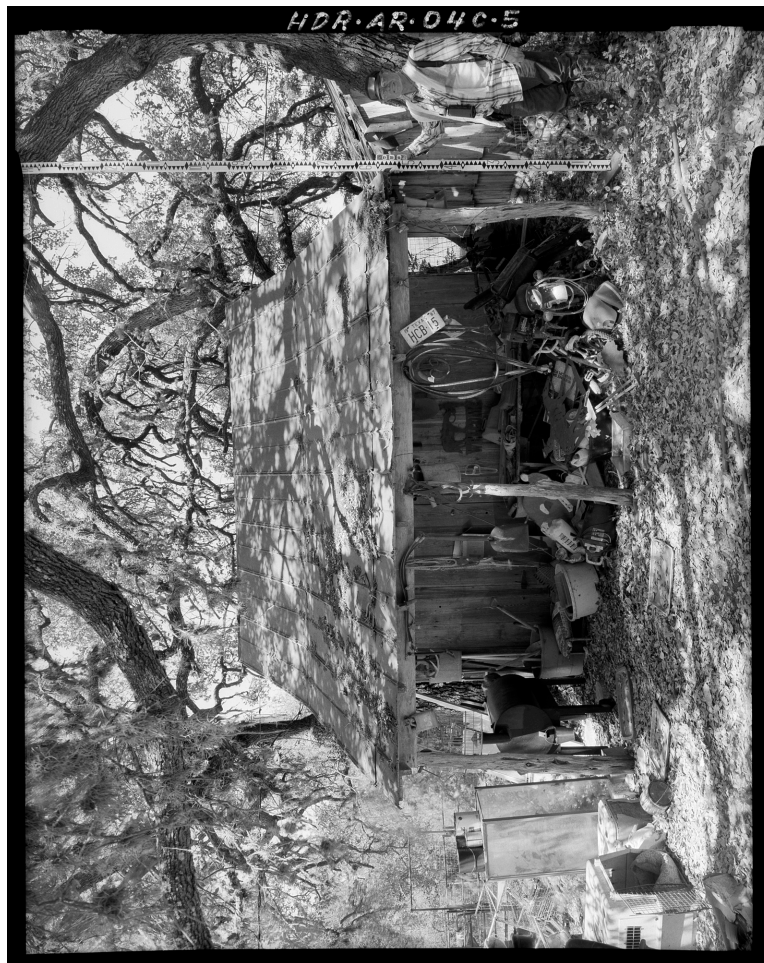
HDR HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

No. HDR-AR-04C-4



HDR HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

No. HDR-AR-04C-5



HDR HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY
SEE INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS FOR CAPTION

No. HDR-AR-04C-6



HDR-AR-04

Location: 881 County Road 353, Hondo vicinity, Medina County, Texas. HDR-AR-04 faces south onto a private drive extending approximately 240 feet east of County Road 353.

The coordinates for the building are 29.446945 N, -99.011349 W. The coordinates were taken at the northeast corner of the building and were obtained in September 2017 through Google Earth using NAD 1983. There is no restriction on the release of the locational data to the public.

Present Owner/

Occupant: James Dittmar and Donna Dittmar

Present Use: Residential

Significance: HDR-AR-04 is an intact early twentieth-century wood frame building. The frame construction of this building, in its departure from the earlier German-Alsatian stone house form, represents the second phase of architectural development within the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District. This building pre-dates the current dwelling on the property and may be the previous house associated with the farm. Furthermore, the farmstead reflects the area's agricultural character during the twentieth century.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of erection: Not known
2. Architect: Not known
3. Original and subsequent owners, uses: References are made to Medina County Court Deed Book [DB] and Official Public Record [OPR].
 - a. HDR-AR-04 is located on 1.091 acres of Survey 26, Abstract 489, which was originally granted to Nicholas Hoffmann and certified on April 17, 1850. The 320 acres of Survey 26 were sold to Louis Huth, then the County Clerk of Medina County, on May 7, 1853, for \$40. Huth patented the land on June 21, 1853 (General Land Office, File 1250). Ferdinand Louis Huth was born in 1813 in Baden-Baden, Germany, approximately 10 miles east of where the Rhine divides Baden from Alsace. Huth was listed as living in Castroville in the 1850 census with his profession as the County Clerk (U.S. Census Bureau

1850). He was a founding member of the Zion Lutheran Church in Castroville in 1852 (Weaver 1985:101). By 1860, he was listed as a merchant in Castroville (U.S. Census Bureau 1860). In 1870 and 1880, he lived in San Antonio and was employed as a merchant (U.S. Census Bureau 1870a; U.S. Census Bureau 1880a).

- b. On October 23, 1880, Huth sold the land to Henry Schuehle and Ernst August Bohlen for \$400 (DB 13:570). Bohlen was born in 1842 in Hanover, Germany. By 1870, Bohlen was living in Precinct 2 of Medina County, and he remained a resident there until at least 1900, working as a farmer and a blacksmith (U.S. Census Bureau 1880b; U.S. Census Bureau 1870b; U.S. Census Bureau 1900a).
- c. Bohlen sold his half-interest in the property to Schuehle in January 1884 for \$800, making Schuehle the sole owner (DB 17:417). Henry Schuehle was born in March 1845 in Baden, Germany, and immigrated to the United States in 1867 (U.S. Census Bureau 1900b). In 1870, he was listed as a farmer in Precinct 2 of Medina County, owning real estate worth \$250 (U.S. Census Bureau 1870c). In 1920, Schuehle was still listed as a farmer in Precinct 2 of Medina County (U.S. Census Bureau 1920a). Schuehle died April 9, 1935, in Dunlay, Texas (Texas State Department of Health 1935). Based upon the form and materials used in the construction of HDR-AR-04, it appears likely that the building was constructed during the early period of Schuehle's ownership. As he owned other farms in Precinct 2, this small, one-room building may have been erected for a farm hand or tenant rather than as the primary residence for the Schuehle family.
- d. August E. Schuehle, the elder son of Henry Schuehle, purchased the land for \$1,000 on October 21, 1899 (DB 31:245). Despite the change in ownership, the 1900 census lists Henry Schuehle, Sr. as remaining the head of the household, with sons August, age 29, and Henry, age 21, also working as farmers (U.S. Census Bureau 1900b). By 1910, August Schuehle had moved to a farm in Precinct 1 of Medina County (U.S. Census Bureau 1910a).
- e. August's younger brother, Henry L. Schuehle, bought the land in Survey 26 for \$2,000 in August 1904 (DB 58:500). Henry L. Schuehle was born November 25, 1878, in Medina County, Texas (Texas State Department of Health 1948). He is listed as a farmer in Precinct 2 of Medina County in the 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930 censuses (U.S. Census Bureau 1900b; U.S. Census Bureau 1910b; U.S. Census Bureau 1920b; U.S. Census Bureau 1930a). He died July 1, 1948, in Santa Rosa Hospital in San Antonio, and his death

certificate identifies him as a retired stock farmer (Texas State Department of Health 1948).

- f. Henry's son, Willie R. Schuehle, bought the land in January 1934 for \$12,000 (DB 100:533). Willie was born August 16, 1906, in Medina County (Texas Department of Health Resources 1976). He moved to San Antonio as an adult, and on his father's death certificate is recorded as living on Amada Street in San Antonio (Texas State Department of Health 1948). At some point before 1948, interest in the property was divided, with a quarter interest each given to Willie R. Schuehle's daughter, Geraldine, and his son, Dwight. Willie R. Schuehle died July 4, 1976, and his death certificate lists his usual residence as being in rural Precinct 2, Bandera County, Texas (Texas Department of Health Resources 1976).
- g. In November 1948, Roy Henry Dailey purchased the property for a total of \$20,000 from Willie R. Schuehle, his daughter Geraldine Johnson, and his son, Dwight Schuehle. Due to Dwight T. Schuehle's status as a minor during the time of purchase, his share of the property was conveyed separately, though the trustee was his father (DB 144:578; DB 144:576). Dailey was born in 1909 and spent most of his life in the area of Sturm Hill. In the 1920 census, he is listed as residing in the household of his uncle, Harm Gerdes (US Census Bureau 1920c). In the 1940 census, he is listed as a farmer in Precinct 2 of Medina County, living with his wife, Bessie, and renting a farm—possibly the Schuehle-owned farm that he would subsequently purchase (U.S. Census Bureau 1940a).
- h. The widow of Roy H. Dailey, Bessie Dailey, nee Hartmann, died in August 1991 and bequeathed the estate to her two surviving siblings and the three children of a pre-deceased brother (DB 156:150). The parcel was subsequently divided in February 1992, with nearly 117 acres assigned to Bessie Dailey's nephews and niece, Bruce Hartmann, Bryan Hartmann, and Jeannie Pircher; a little over 116.5 acres assigned to her sister, Louisa Schulte; and 81.674 acres, including the land upon which HDR-AR-04 stands, assigned to her younger brother, Fritz A. Hartmann (DB 161:167). Fritz Hartmann was born in Quihi in 1917, nine years after his sister Bessie (US Census Bureau 1920d). Both Bessie and Fritz, as well as their brother George, resided on the family farm in 1930 as well (US Census Bureau 1930b). By 1940, Fritz had married and was renting a farm in Precinct 2 of Medina County (U.S. Census Bureau 1940b).

- i. In February 1993, Fritz Hartmann conveyed his 81.674 acres to his daughter, Judy Hartmann Dittmar and her husband, Melvin Dittmar (OPR 190:807).
- j. The 1.091 acres upon which HDR-AR-04 stands was gifted to James Dittmar and his wife, Donna Dittmar, on August 20, 2010 (OPR 792:377). According to Medina County Appraisal District information, James and Donna Dittmar are the current owners of the parcel.

4. Builder: Not known

5. Original plans and construction:

The house is a one-story, one-room, wood-frame structure that in materials and form appears to date to the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century. The side-gabled roof extends over the façade (south elevation) entry porch. The building is set on rock piers and has board-and-batten walls.

6. Alterations and additions:

The original roof has been replaced with seamed metal on the south slope of the roof ridge and corrugated metal on the north slope. There are wires running into the west gable end, indicating that electricity is (or was at one point) present in the building, likely installed after the structure was built.

B. Historical Context

Quihi, New Fountain, Vandenburg, and Castroville were colonies established in present-day Medina County (officially organized in 1848) in the mid-1840s by empresario Henri Castro. Castroville was the first of these settlements, and Quihi followed soon after, chosen for its advantageous location on Quihi Lake. At the time, Castro's colonies stood on the far western edge of the Texas frontier and were the furthest settlements west of San Antonio. Castro recruited German and French immigrants, many of whom came from the region of Alsace-Lorraine (Ochoa 2010). Ultimately, Castro's land grant would bring some 2,500 settlers into Medina County, and the settlers of Quihi were most often Lutherans or Methodists of German origin.

Quihi originally included 27 families—among them the Muennincks, Brucks, Heyens, Pichots, Schweers, Schuehles, Saathoffs, Schneiders, Riedens, Brinkhoffs (Brinchoff), and Boehles. The immigrants traveled by ship to Galveston and crossed Texas on foot, toting carts, to their newly allotted territory west of San Antonio. Along the way, they met with considerable violence from hostile Comanches. In Texas, the European settlers encountered a climate and terrain that was severely hot, dry, sparse of vegetation, and rocky—environmental elements considerably unlike those of their

homeland. Additionally, the German and French Alsatians, many of them trained as craftsmen or merchants, were not entirely prepared to assume an agricultural lifestyle and struggled to acquire adequate implements, livestock, and expertise (Iruegas and Penick 2005:25—26).

Despite these serious obstacles, the immigrants developed Quihi into a successful farming community. Agriculture was the mainstay of the settlement, as land grant terms stipulated that colonists cultivate 15 acres within three years. Initial crops included wheat, corn, rye, and oats, with corn gradually taking precedence as the grain best suited to the climate and conditions. Turnips, squash, and beans also did well in the area. Farmers nearly always raised livestock, typically dairy and beef cattle or hogs, as well as smaller numbers of sheep and goats. In the late 1840s, a military road linking San Antonio to the Rio Grande was built through Quihi, giving the nascent community access to Castroville and San Antonio, as well as to Forts Inge, Lincoln, Duncan, and Clark on the western frontier. These connections provided the settlement with a steady market for its agricultural products. As families established more permanent farmsteads, initial adobe and brush homes gave way to one-story houses built with local timber, sandstone, and limestone in a fashion derived from the settlers' homelands. By 1850, Quihi consisted of sixteen households. Residents were from Germany, Hungary, and Switzerland—as well as one Virginian and one Mexican—and trades included farming, stone masonry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, and mechanics. The town had a post office (built 1854), a Lutheran church (1852), and a private school (1856) (Iruegas and Penick 2005:29).

The 1870s in Quihi saw increased diversification in professions, with teachers, ministers, a postmaster, merchants, and grocers now supporting the growing town (Cassedy 2006:33). Quihi was on a path of expansion during the 1870s, both in population and in farm acreage. However, the construction of the Galveston, Harrisburg, and San Antonio Railway through the county in 1881 brought about the establishment of Hondo and LaCoste, causing the subsequent and gradual decline of Quihi, which was bypassed by the new railroad. As central Quihi's status as an economic center diminished and businesses closed, farmers began establishing homesteads farther north of the original town site, following Quihi and Elm Creeks. These newer, northern farms that developed after the arrival of the railroad became known as Upper Quihi. In November 1880, Christian Eckhart and Margaretha Sturm bought 320 acres from a San Antonio real estate firm and divided the land between them (DB 13:331). Eckhart established a farm on the northern 155 acres, part of the trend of settlement that expanded into Upper Quihi. The Quihi Gun Club (or Quihi Schuetzen Verein) was built in 1890 and hosted the community's first social organization, which continues to offer dances, picnics, and other community events.

Upper Quihi was distinct from the earlier settlements in the type and style of its buildings, which adhered more to the wood frame, Victorian, or Classical Revival styles current at the time. Late nineteenth century homes in Upper Quihi were often built from plan books, L-shaped in plan, one or two stories in height, and typically constructed with manufactured wood and iron components. They were built as early as the 1880s, and as late as the 1920s. In 1916, when Christian Eckhart's son, Albert G. Eckhart, built his home on Sturm Hill in the Upper Quihi district, he constructed a typical wood-frame, plan-book house, illustrating the prevailing style of the period and the move away from the earlier German-Alsatian stone house form.

Growth in Quihi throughout the remainder of the twentieth century continued to center on Upper Quihi. The original school in Quihi closed in 1920, replaced by the newer Upper Quihi School—built in 1910 and in operation until the early 1950s when it was consolidated with the Hondo school district. After declining to a population of twenty residents in the 1940s, Quihi (including Upper Quihi) rebounded to a population of approximately 100 in the late twentieth century (Cassedy 2006:38—39). This population growth may be an effect of the general growth of the San Antonio metropolitan area, in which all of Medina County is included. Despite this growth, Quihi today is home to only a few residences, a church, and a cemetery. Quihi continues to function as a communal center for surrounding farms and ranches but no longer provides commercial or governmental services for area residents, who instead travel to Castroville or Hondo for these purposes. Upper Quihi remains in character much as it was when it was first settled: a collection of farms north and east of Quihi, with many residents related to original Castro Colonies settlers.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character:

HDR-AR-04 is a one-story, single-room, wood-frame building executed in the vernacular style. It has a side-gabled roof which extends over the full-width front porch on the south elevation. The porch roof is supported by three untreated log posts.

2. Condition of fabric:

The current condition of the exterior fabric of HDR-AR-04 is fair. The foundation appears to be sound and undamaged. The walls appear to be plumb, without evidence of significant settling, and exterior cladding is intact and undamaged. The roof exhibits rust but does not appear to be leaking. The wood-frame entry lacks a

door, and the window panes are no longer extant so that the building is not weatherproof.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall Dimensions: The rectangular plan building is 6 feet wide on the east and west elevations and 5 feet wide on the north and south elevations. The porch roof extends 3 feet beyond the façade (south elevation). The roof ridge is approximately 10 feet above ground level.

2. Foundations:

The building is set on rock piers.

3. Walls:

Exterior walls are clad in unfinished board-and-batten siding.

4. Structural system, Framing:

The building has a wood frame.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticoes, bulkheads:

A full-width porch on the façade (south elevation) appears to be original to the building.

6. Chimneys:

There is no extant chimney nor visible remains of a former chimney.

7. Openings:

The entry on the façade (south elevation) has a wood frame, but there is no door. The sole window, located on the north elevation, has the framing for a 4/4 sash, but no panes are extant.

8. Roof:

The roof is covered by standing seam metal on the south slope and corrugated metal on the north slope. The varied material indicates that the current roof is a replacement of earlier material.

C. Description of Interior

The interior is a single room, currently configured to serve as a workshop. Freestanding shelving is present, and the building contains various appliances and tools.

D. Site:

The property additionally includes a primary dwelling built subsequent to this single-room, side-gabled building, likely constructed around 1925. There are also several outbuildings on the property that illustrate its agricultural history. HDR-AR-04 and the current dwelling are located generally at the north end of the farmstead grouping.

- A. The current dwelling is located approximately 30' southeast of HDR-AR-04. Based upon its form and materials prior to extensive renovations in the twenty-first century, it was likely constructed ca. 1925. Described by Iruegas and Penick in 2005 as vernacular architecture derived from the American Bungalow, the main dwelling on the property historically exhibited character-defining components including "low-pitched, front-gable roof over an offset partial-width front-gable porch supported on Doric columns," with "decorative trimmings...at the peak of the gable roof of both the main mass and the porch, and rafter ends...exposed at the eaves" (Iruegas and Penick 2005:40). At that time, the building featured clapboard siding.

The dwelling's exterior has undergone a major renovation in the period since the 2005 survey. The one-story building is still oriented to the northeast, but it is now cross-gabled due to a northern addition. The primary entry has been relocated from what was the lower gabled porch (now enclosed for interior living space) to the south bay of the façade in the taller gabled main block. The roof is covered by standing seam metal. Wood siding has been replaced throughout with vinyl siding and rock face veneer. The foundation is concrete slab. The new wood frame entry porch has untreated log posts and a concrete slab foundation. The modern entry door is single-leaf with a leaded-glass light. A secondary entry on the southwest elevation has a single-leaf, nine-light modern wood door and a single-step concrete stoop. Windows throughout are vinyl sash replacements, some with decorative board-and-batten shutters.

- B. A small front-gabled shed, located northwest of the current dwelling, was likely built ca. 1930, at the same time as the dwelling. Only small remnants of asphalt roofing are intact, exposing original wood boards. Shed 1 has rear and side walls clad with vertical wood board, and a front (south) wall clad in board-and-batten. Rocks laid in a perimeter wall arrangement serve as the foundation. The entry

door is wood panel with metal doorknob and hinges. A cementitious board covering an opening on the east elevation has deteriorated in areas to show a chicken wire and wood-frame window.

- C. Located west of the current dwelling is Shed 2, a small, severely deteriorated shed building that may have been built as a hog pen or chicken house. It is front-gabled and has a wood frame, with horizontal wood board siding and asphalt roofing. Two window openings are screened and have vertical wood board covers with horizontal bracing.
- D. An elevated metal water tank, resting on a metal base, is located north of Shed 2.
- E. The single-bay garage (Garage 1) located southwest of the main dwelling was likely built at the same time, ca. 1925. The garage has a wood frame and is front-gabled with an asphalt shingle and corrugated metal roof. Walls are clad in asbestos tile over horizontal wood board. The foundation is concrete. A double-leaf swing door on the east elevation provides vehicular entry. Gable ends are vented, but there are no other openings.
- F. Located west of the original garage is a wood-frame building used for equipment storage and workshop space. Storage Building 1 is side-gabled with a standing seam metal roof. West and east elevations are partially open, and walls are covered with corrugated metal. Log posts are untreated and set into the ground. The southern section of the building is used as a workshop, with original eight-over-eight-light and six-over-six-light, wood sash windows. Entry to the workshop is via a metal sliding door on the south elevation. A concrete loading ramp and livestock pens are located just south of this building.
- G. Located south of Storage Building 1 is a small storage building (Storage Building 2) with a shed roof that sits on a raised metal platform. It was relocated here at an unknown date after 2000 (as indicated by aerial photographs). The shed roof has a metal fascia attached at the east elevation. The east, west, and south elevations are clad in dropboard, and the north elevation is clad in vinyl siding. A set of modern wood steps leads to a set of modern sliding glass doors. One historic one-over-one-light, wood sash window is located on the south elevation.
- H. Garage 2 is located southwest of Storage Building 2. Used to store agricultural equipment, the garage has a metal frame and a ribbed metal shed roof. The north, east, and west walls are clad in ribbed metal panels, and the south elevation is open. The west section of the building has a dirt floor, while the east section has a concrete slab floor. Metal pole supports are set in concrete footings. There is a

small raised bump-out on the east elevation, containing two metal-frame, fixed-pane windows. The bump-out provides a work surface with overhead lighting on the building's interior. The west elevation contains one fixed pane window with a metal frame.

- I. A multipurpose barn is located east of Garage 2. The barn is front-gabled with a corrugated metal roof. The building is four bays wide, with the two southern bays unenclosed. The barn has a wood frame and is clad in corrugated metal. Some of the framing members are untreated log poles. Portions of the barn have a visible concrete foundation.

There are three entries into the enclosed section of the barn on the west elevation: a double-leaf, double-height, swing metal door, and one double-leaf and one single-leaf corrugated metal door that share a sliding wood bar closure. Open animal pens made with metal pipe and chicken wire fencing extend from the east elevation of the barn, indicating that part of the barn was historically used for shelter and/or feeding of livestock.

- J. South of Garage 1 is a small shed inside the open animal pen associated with Storage Building 2. It has a ribbed metal shed roof. West, south, and north walls are covered in ribbed metal, and the shed is open on the east elevation. Based on its materials, Shed 2 was likely constructed after 2000.
- K. South of the main dwelling, Shed 3 is a prefabricated wood storage shed, likely brought to its present location ca. 2010 based upon historic aerial photography.
- L. Another metal-frame shed (Shed 4), is located northeast of the main dwelling, and is used as a shelter for goats. The roof and walls are covered with ribbed metal, and the floor is dirt. The shed is open on the south elevation, and the north elevation has a window opening with a metal-grate covering.
- M. At the east end of the parcel, two concrete posts with concrete caps indicate the former primary entry to the property. Entry gates with metal-pipe framing and chicken wire are attached to the posts. These gates are no longer in use.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Primary Sources

Texas Department of Health Resources

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- 1850 Huth, Louis. U.S. Census Place: Castroville, Medina, Texas; Roll: M432_912; Page: 393B; Image 364
- 1860 Huth, Louis. U.S. Census Place: Castroville, Medina, Texas; Roll: M635_1301; Page 5; Family History Library [FHL] Film: 805301
- 1870a Huth, Louis. U.S. Census Place: San Antonio Ward 1, Bexar, Texas; Roll: M593_1575; Page 135B; FHL Film: 553074
- 1870b Bohlen, August. U.S. Census Place: Justice Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; Roll: M593_1598; Page: 193B; FHL Film: 553097
- 1870c Schuele, Henry. U.S. Census Place: Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; Roll: M593_1598; Page 192B; FHL Film: 553097
- 1880a Huth, Louis. U.S. Census Place: San Antonio, Bexar, Texas; Roll: 1291; Page 7B; Enumeration District: 011; FHL film: 1255291
- 1880b Bohlen, August. U.S. Census Place: Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; Roll: 1319; Page 98B; Enumeration District: 112; FHL film: 1255319
- 1900a Bohlen, August. U.S. Census Place: Justice Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; Roll: 1657; Page 17B; Enumeration District: 0058; FHL microfilm: 1241657
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- 1910b Schuehle, Henry L. U.S. Census Place: Justice Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; Roll: T624_1577; Page 6A; Enumeration District: 0087; FHL microfilm: 1375590
- 1920a Schuehle, Henry. U.S. Census Place: Justice Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; Roll: T625_1834; Page 7A; Enumeration District: 145

- 1920b Schuehle, Henry L. U.S. Census Place: Justice Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; Roll: T625_1834; Page 6B; Enumeration District: 145
- 1920c Dailey, Roy. U.S. Census Place: Justice Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; Roll: T625_1834; Page 7A; Enumeration District: 145
- 1920d Heartmann, Fritz. U.S. Census Place: Justice Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; Roll: T625_1834; Page 6A; Enumeration District: 145
- 1930a Schuehle, Henry L. U.S. Census Place: Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; Roll: 2376; Page 2A; Enumeration District: 0003; FHL microfilm: 2342110
- 1930b Hartmann, Fritz. U.S. Census Place: Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; Roll: 2376; Page 6B; Enumeration District: 0003; FHL microfilm: 2342110
- 1940a Dailey, Roy. U.S. Census Place: Medina, Texas; Roll: T627_4104; Page 1A; Enumeration District: 163-3
- 1940b Hartmann, Fritz. U.S. Census Place: Medina, Texas; Roll: T627_4104; Page 1A; Enumeration District: 163-3

B. Secondary Sources

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Ochoa, R.

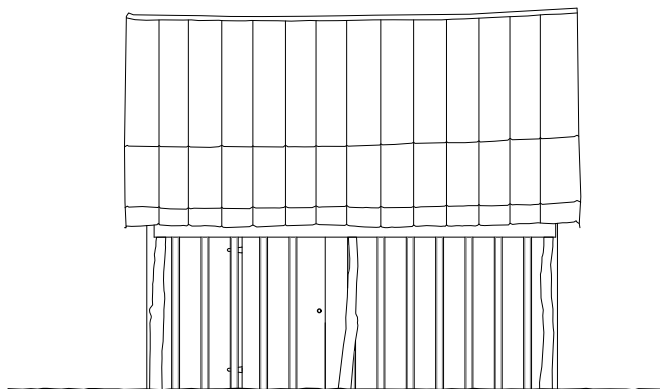
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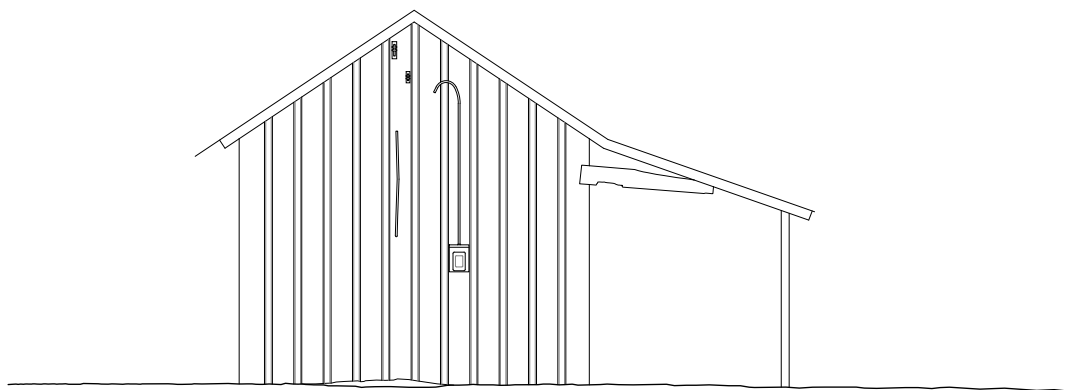
PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION:

This recording project was undertaken as part of the mitigation of adverse effects resulting from the construction of the Southwest Gulf Railroad through the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District. The recording project was completed in 2017 by Architectural Historians Kristin D. Morgan and Ann M. Keen (HDR). Architectural Historian Jessica M. Forbes (HDR) edited and prepared the final draft of documentation in 2018.



SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



DRAWN BY: Juan Gutierrez and Greg Johnson

QUARTER MILE OF PRESERVATION ARCHITECTURE, LLP
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOT FOR REGULATORY APPROVAL, PERMITTING OR CONSTRUCTION

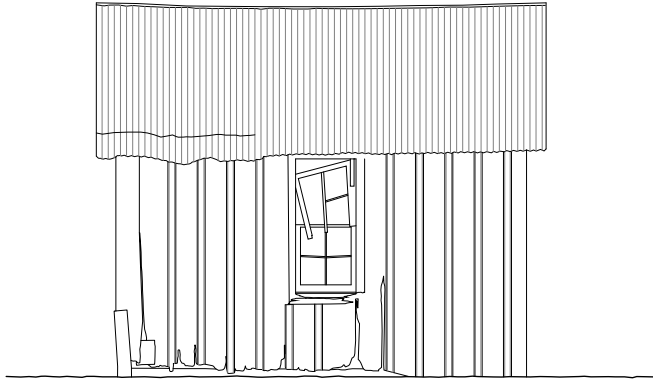
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
MEDINA COUNTY RAIL SPUR HDR- 04C
QUJHI
MEDINA COUNTY
TEXAS
881 OR 353

SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDING SURVEY
SHEET 05 OF 10 SHEET

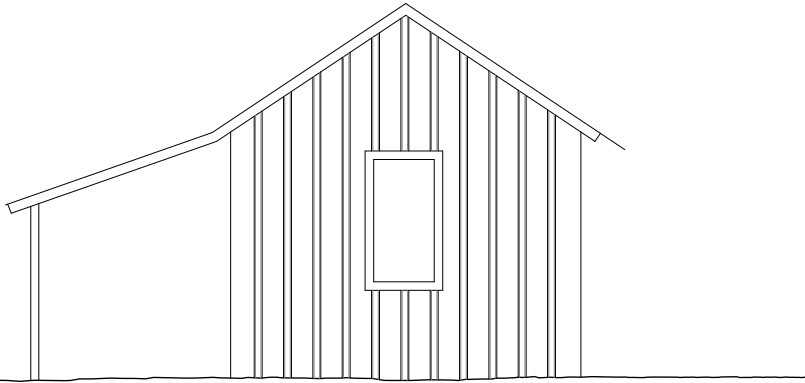
DATE OF DRAWING
10/11/2018

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF DRAWING



NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

