

ALSATIAN HOME SITE, 05A
Upper Quihi Rural Historic District
6005 Farm-to-Market Road [FM] 2676
Hondo vicinity
Medina County
Texas

HDR-AR-05A

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, 05A (classic Alsatian residence) HABS- HDR-AR-05A
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-05A-1	General View showing context and environment looking Northeast.
HDR-AR-05A-2	Perspective View A: front and side looking Northeast.
HDR-AR-05A-3	Perspective View B: rear and opposing side looking Southwest.
HDR-AR-05A-4	Façade without scale stick looking East.
HDR-AR-05A-5	Façade with scale stick looking East.
HDR-AR-05A-6	Detail View showing wall and window looking North.

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No. HDR-AR-05A-1



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No. HDR-AR-05A-2



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No. HDR-AR-05A-6



HDR-AR-05

- Location: 6005 Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 2676, Hondo vicinity, Medina County, Texas. HDR-AR-05 faces west onto a private drive that extends north from FM 2676 for approximately 0.41 mile.
- The coordinates for the building are 29.430055 N, -98.997906 W. The coordinates were taken at the northwest 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/ The Entrust Group, Inc. (for the benefit of the Samuel Ethan Stool IRA)
Occupant:
- Present Use: Residential
- Significance: HDR-AR-05 is an original German-Alsatian dwelling which dates from the mid-nineteenth century and therefore is a rare extant resource from this early period of Upper Quihi settlement. It clearly exhibits distinctive characteristics of its type, period, and method of construction which are closely related to the settlement of Quihi and Upper Quihi.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of erection: ca. 1860. This is based upon the current landowner's entry sign that states, "Sturm Hill Ranch, established 1859," and upon the house's form and materials.
2. Architect: Not known
3. Original and subsequent owners, uses: Reference is to the Medina County Court Deed Book [DB] and Official Public Record [OPR]
 - a. HDR-AR-05 is located within Survey 16, Abstract 1013, originally granted to Jean Baptiste Wernette and patented by him on August 19, 1852 (General Land Office, File 933). Given that his land grant describes him as a head of the household, and thereby entitled to 640 acres, it is likely that this is the elder Jean Baptiste Wernette, who was born October 26, 1813, in Alsace, France, and died September 7, 1882, in Castroville, Texas. He emigrated from Wittelsheim in Haut-Rhin and arrived in the United States in November 1844 at the age of 31 (Smith 1986:29). His son and namesake, Jean Baptiste Wernette, Jr. (later in life spelled John), was born in 1835 in Alsace, and at the time of the grant would have been a minor. By 1860, Jean B. Wernette, Sr. was listed in the census as a farmer

in Castroville, an occupation and place maintained in the subsequent two censuses (U.S. Census Bureau 1860a, 1870a, and 1880a).

- b. The 320 acres of Survey 16 were sold to Francis Guilbeau on August 6, 1853 (DB 3:111). Guilbeau was born in France, and arrived in New Orleans aboard the British vessel *Criterion* on August 7, 1836, at the age of 22, his profession listed as a merchant. He was recorded as intending to settle in Mexico (National Archives, n.d.). In the 1850 census, however, he is listed as a merchant living in San Antonio (U.S. Census Bureau 1850). He worked as a merchant in San Antonio during the 1870 census as well, and it is therefore unlikely that he ever lived in the Upper Quihi area (U.S. Census Bureau 1870b). If the house was built ca. 1860 as is indicated, Guilbeau may have leased this parcel to a local resident.
- c. In April 1870, the land was sold to Rolph Frerichs (DB 8:94). Rolph Janson Frerichs was born in January 1833 in Aurich, Niedersachsen, Germany, and immigrated to Texas in 1856 (U.S. Census Bureau 1900). He married Anna deGrodts in 1859 (Texas Department of State Health Services 1926). In the 1860 census, he is listed as a farm laborer for Harm Balzen, Jr., in Precinct 2 of Medina County, in the area served by the New Fountain Post Office (U.S. Census Bureau 1860b). By 1900, he was farming in Precinct 1 of Medina County and owned his farm without a mortgage (U.S. Census Bureau 1900). He invested in significant amounts of real estate throughout the period ca. 1870 to ca. 1900. By the 1910 census, he was recorded as living off of his own income in Precinct 1, Medina County (U.S. Census Bureau 1910a). He died August 18, 1913 in Medina County (Texas Department of Health, n.d.).
- d. Frerichs sold 28 acres, including the location of HDR-AR-05, to his brother-in-law, Harm deGrodts, on April 25, 1874 (DB 9:237). Harm H. deGrodts was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1849 and was the younger brother of Frerichs' wife, Anna. In the 1860 census, the deGrodts household (last name misspelled as Degroth) included Harm deGrodts; his widowed mother; an older brother, Heinrich; and an older sister, Antje (U.S. Census Bureau 1860c). In 1870 (four years prior to his purchase of 28 acres from Frerichs), Harm deGrodts was enumerated within the Rolf Frerichs household with the profession of laborer (U.S. Census Bureau 1870c). In 1880, he was living in Precinct 2 of Medina County as a farmer (U.S. Census Bureau 1880b). He died ca. 1900, and his widow, Catherine, remarried Anthony T. Forst (DB 43:111).
- e. Catherine Forst and her five children, collectively the heirs of Harm deGrodts, sold those 28 acres, along with 135 acres also in Survey 16 that had been separately acquired by deGrodts, to John Sturm on July 30, 1909 (DB 43:111). John Sturm

was born August 26, 1859, in Sturm Hill (Dunlay), Medina County (U.S. Census Bureau 1860d; Texas Department of State Health Services 1939). In the 1910 census, he is listed as a general farmer living in Precinct 2 of Medina County and the head of a household including two older sisters, one younger sister, and Adolph Eckhart, the younger brother of Albert G. Eckhart who owned HDR-AR-02 and who was at the time a hired hand for the Sturms (U.S. Census Bureau 1910b). Sturm married Margaret Echtle, who was forty years his junior, in 1922. He appears as a farmer in the 1930 census, living in Precinct 2 with his wife and three children (U.S. Census Bureau 1930a). He died January 29, 1939, at the Medina Hospital (Texas Department of State Health Services 1939).

- f. John Sturm sold a total of 44 acres in Survey 16, including the location of HDR-AR-05, to Harm and Emma Gerdes on November 17, 1909 (DB 43:384). Harm Gerdes was born April 28, 1866, in rural Medina County, and, except for 12 years during which he worked in the stockyards at San Antonio, was a life-long resident of Sturm Hill (*Hondo Anvil Herald* 1945:4). Gerdes married Emma Marie Schneider in May 1894. They had three daughters and two sons, and additionally adopted a niece and two nephews (*Hondo Anvil Herald* 1945:4). In the 1930 census, the Gerdes household is listed immediately after that of John Sturm, indicating that they were likely neighbors, and both men are identified as farmers (U.S. Census Bureau 1930b). Sturm is not listed as a neighbor in either the 1910 or 1920 census, though Gerdes continued to farm the same property during those years (U.S. Census Bureau 1910c; U.S. Census Bureau 1920). Gerdes died on August 24, 1945, at his home in Sturm Hill (*Hondo Anvil Herald* 1945:4).
- g. Fred George Gerdes, also known as Fritz, was the elder son of Harm and Emma Gerdes. Fred Gerdes and his wife, Violet, had resided in Los Angeles and San Antonio for many years prior to returning to Medina County (U.S. Census Bureau 1930c; U.S. Census Bureau 1940). In 1946, they acquired 6.6 acres of land that Harm Gerdes had sold to Clarence Dailey (DB 134:391). Fred and Violet Gerdes inherited 1/5 of his parents' estate, and a partition granted to them 38.132 acres within Survey 16 and Survey 17 from the estate of Harm and Emma Gerdes in March 1953 (DB 158:222). The instrument of that date specifically states that the "home place" was included on the parcel, and that Fred's sister, Rose L. Franger, and her husband would remove from the property two red barns, a wash house, a galvanized cistern, and the pipes leading to the house, as it was their property and not conveyed in the deed. The deed also stipulated that all of the furniture within the house would be removed and sold, the proceeds to be divided equally among the five siblings. On March 28, 1953, Fred and Violet Gerdes purchased from another of his sisters, Alice Kent, and her husband, Emmett, an additional 45.108 acres of the estate (DB 158:227).

- h. On July 1, 1967, Violet Gerdes, by then widowed, sold all 89.9 acres that had been acquired by her and her husband to the Med Flor Corporation (DB 217:314). Med Flor was described in the deed as a corporation of Bexar County, and S. P. Zeitlin is identified as the president of the corporation. Dr. Simon Pierre Zeitlin was born in 1913, raised and educated in France, and came to the United States in 1942. He eventually settled in San Antonio and established a general practice. He was at one time the president of the Bexar County Medical Society. He retired in 1996 and died August 28, 2012, at the age of 99 (Christenson 2012). The property was most likely an investment property for the corporation.
 - i. The Med Flor Corporation sold over 82.6 acres to Frank A. Fournier, III on December 6, 1999 (DB 364:503). Fournier acquired 71.729 additional acres in Survey 16 and Survey 17 in April 2004 (DB 530:458). Fournier graduated from St. Louis High School in Castroville in 1964 (*Hondo Anvil Herald* 1968:4). City directories indicate that he was living in Austin in 1986 and in San Antonio throughout the 1990s. According to Medina County Appraisal District information, Fournier currently resides on County Road 354 in Hondo.
 - j. The combined 154.329-acre tract amassed by Fournier was purchased by Gregory B. Tom and his wife, Bonnie Tom, on August 24, 2005 (OPR 591:923).
 - k. The tract was conveyed to Cynthia J. Tom on May 2013 (Instrument 2013003680) and was then conveyed back to Gregory B. and Bonnie Tom on August 29, 2014 (Instrument 2014035698).
 - l. It was subsequently sold to the Entrust Group, Inc., for the benefit of the Samuel Ethan Stool IRA on October 9, 2014 (Instrument 2014035699). The Entrust Group, Inc., is the current owner according to Medina County Appraisal District information.
4. Builder: Not known
5. Original plans and construction:

As originally constructed, the building was a German-Alsatian stone dwelling of an approximately square plan in a traditional saltbox form, one-and-a-half stories tall and two bays wide. The side-gabled roof is broken at the center of the façade (west elevation) by the projecting front-gabled roofline over the primary entry. The walls are stacked stones covered in stucco.

6. Alterations and additions:

A wood-frame ell addition was built at the southeast corner of the original block ca. 1940. The ell addition is clad in asbestos tile. At an unknown date after the construction of the ell, a concrete-slab patio with a flat roof and metal post supports was added at the adjacent northeast corner of the dwelling, transforming the L-shaped footprint of the house to a rectangular footprint. Part of the patio (adjacent to the original block) was subsequently enclosed with plywood.

The roof of the house has been replaced with modern ribbed metal. The doors at both front and rear entrances have been replaced with single-leaf, composite, flush replacements. Most of the windows are replacements of varying age, with the exception of one four-over-four-light, wood sash window original to the 1940 addition, located on the east elevation.

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-05 is a German-Alsatian stone house, three bays wide and one-and-a-half-stories tall, the upper half level containing an unfinished attic loft. The primary entrance is located centrally on the west elevation and is flanked by symmetrical, single metal-framed louver windows set in wood casings. Typical of the German-Alsatian style of house, the dwelling is built at grade level. The house is constructed of stacked limestone and mortar walls covered in stucco both on the interior and exterior. Consistent with the character of other German-Alsatian houses in the area, the historic dwelling is devoid of architectural ornamentation. The later additions maintained this sparse style as well as the use of exterior whitewash and siding.

2. Condition of fabric:

The current condition of the exterior fabric of HDR-AR-05 is good. The foundation appears to be sound and undamaged. The walls appear to be plumb, without evidence of significant settling. The stucco covering the stone walls has deteriorated at the corners and along the lower third of the south elevation. The asbestos siding on the ca. 1940 addition shows some wear, and there is missing material at the east corner of the south elevation. The plywood walls on the rear patio addition are worn, especially on the north elevation where nearly all the paint is gone, but the walls appear structurally intact. The metal roof is a modern replacement in good condition. The doors and windows are replacement materials and remain intact and in fair to good condition. The house appears to be weatherproof.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall Dimensions: The façade (west elevation) of the house is 23 feet wide. Walls approximately 5 feet high support the low slope of the roof on the façade, which extends from the ridge of the roof, approximately 12 feet above ground level. The north elevation spans 33 feet, comprising the length of the original house (20 feet) combined with that of the wood frame addition (6 feet), and an enclosure (7 feet) under the flat roof porch awning, which is 15 feet wide on the north side. A chimney is present on the north elevation, and reaches a height of approximately 13.5 feet. The east elevation features a plywood enclosure under the porch awning (12 feet in width), a gable-ended wood frame ell addition (11 feet in width), and the east elevation of a second, smaller ell addition (2 feet in width). On the south elevation, changes in materials make it possible to distinguish portions of the elevation belonging to both the original house (20 feet) and wood frame extension (12 feet). A 2 foot by 2 foot ell projection with a door (possibly a cellar entrance) is located on the east end of the south elevation.

2. Foundation: Not known

3. Walls:

The walls are stacked limestone covered in stucco both on the exterior and the interior.

4. Structural system, Framing:

The stacked stone walls frame and support the house, and also support the wood frame roof.

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

A concrete-slab patio was added ca. 1940 to the northeast corner of the original block. A flat metal roof supported by metal posts covers the patio.

6. Chimneys:

An interior end chimney pierces the roof ridge at the north gable. The chimney is clad in stucco and has a metal half-cylinder cap.

7. Openings:

- a. The primary entrance is located centrally on the façade (west elevation) within a front-gabled entry bay that projects above the main roofline. The entrance contains a replacement single-leaf wood composite door, resting in a recessed wood frame. The pediment features a pentagonal stucco pattern. Additional entry

doors are located on the north, south, and east (rear) elevations, all accessing the rear additions. What appears to be a cellar entrance at the southeast corner of the dwelling contains a ca. 1940 wood panel door. Doors on the east and north elevations are single-leaf, composite, flush replacement doors. The upper-story loft is accessed by a vertical wood board door with strap hinges located on the south gable. Wood framing members, which separate the loft level from the ground floor, extend beyond the south elevation wall just below the loft entry door and may have served as anchor points of an exterior stair or ladder.

- b. Two single-light, wood-frame windows flank the primary entrance on the façade. Metal-framed louver windows are set in wood casings with exterior wood-frame storm windows. Windows on the south elevation are single and paired six-over-six-light, wood sash, likely dating to the ca. 1940 construction. The east elevation contains a single square metal-frame, louvered window in an original (ca. 1940) wood casing. The north elevation has no windows.

8. Roof:

The roof of the dwelling is covered with ribbed metal, a modern replacement of what was likely original thatch or cedar shingle like that found on similar German-Alsatian dwellings from the period. Roof sheathing is exposed under the eaves, with rafter tails projecting under the front (west) eave.

C. Description of Interior

1. Floor Plans:

The original stone section had two rooms on the ground floor. A frame wall now divides a bedroom on the southeast side of the original block from the living room. There does not appear to be any method of accessing the upper loft from the living spaces. The ca. 1940 addition includes a hall, bath, and kitchen.

2. Flooring:

The living room retains a historic wood floor, with a concrete hearth at the brick fireplace. All other rooms are covered in linoleum or vinyl tiles.

3. Wall and Ceiling Finish

Interior ceilings appear to be plaster or sheetrock hung from the wood supports under the loft space. The frame interior walls of the original block are covered in whitewashed stucco. Exterior walls are also whitewashed stucco. Original stone walls are approximately one foot thick.

4. Openings:

Windows are recessed with wide wood frames and sills spanning the thickness of the stone walls. The fireplace surround is brick, resting at floor level, with a top course of rusticated header bricks forming the mantel.

5. Decorative Features

Built-in niche shelves are located in the north wall, flanking the fireplace. Set into the stone of the walls, the niches have been subsequently infilled with non-original wood casing and shelving.

D. Site

HDR-AR-05 is located on a 154.329 acre tract of Survey 16, Abstract 1013. The house is part of a formerly active farmstead on an agricultural property located within the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District. The parcel topography is flat, and the house stands in a farmyard that has been cleared of brush. Mature deciduous trees are on the parcel, and a large swath of acreage west and north of the dwelling is heavily wooded. There are several remaining outbuildings that illustrate the property's history as a farm:

- a. Shed 1 is a curved-roof shed located northwest of the dwelling. Shed 1 first appears on a 2004 aerial photograph of the property. It does not appear on a 1995 aerial photograph. The roof and walls are corrugated metal, and the building has no foundation but sits on loose rocks. Shed 1 was likely deposited at its present location between 1995 and 2004.
- b. Shed 2 is a front-gabled shed located north of Shed 1. Shed 2 has a wood frame with corrugated metal roofing and walls. A section of the corrugated metal wall sheathing has been cut away to accommodate safety lighting, revealing intact original vertical wood-board walls. Wood piers are visible at foundation level at the corners of the building. There is a single-leaf entry door sheathed in corrugated metal on the east elevation. A single wood-frame, fixed window with three lights, is located on the south elevation.
- c. The watering system on the farm includes a concrete, circular water trough with a float mechanism and a distribution pipe attached. Extant fencing north of the trough indicates the area was used in the farm's livestock operations.
- d. Located just north of the dwelling is an equipment storage building. The storage building likely replaced several smaller outbuildings. These outbuildings are visible on a 1968 aerial photograph, but this building appears in a photograph from 1995. It was likely built ca. 1972, based on materials and wear. The original building is four bays wide with a side-gabled roof. An addition on the east elevation is one bay wide with a

flat roof. The roof and walls on the original building are corrugated metal over wood frame. The roof on the addition is ribbed metal panel, and the walls are corrugated metal over wood frame. The foundation is a concrete perimeter with support posts separating the bays set on concrete footings. Bay openings are located on the south elevation.

- e. Located east of the equipment storage building is a metal-frame shed with corrugated metal roof and walls and a concrete slab foundation. A single-leaf, corrugated metal entry door is located on the south elevation.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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- 1860c Degroth, Harm. U.S. Census Place: Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; Roll: M653_1301; Page 15; FHL Film: 805301
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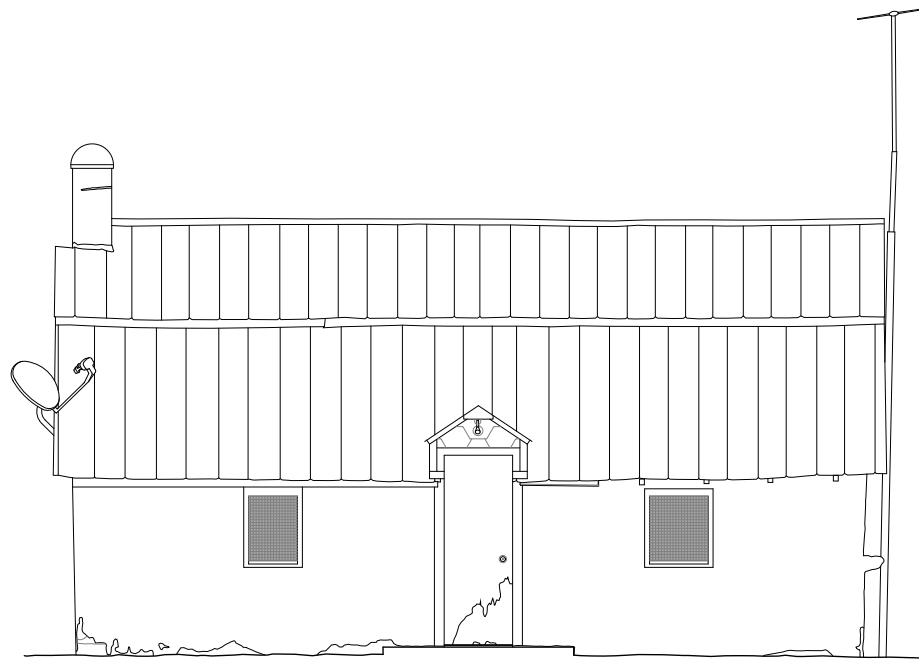
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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

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 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.



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



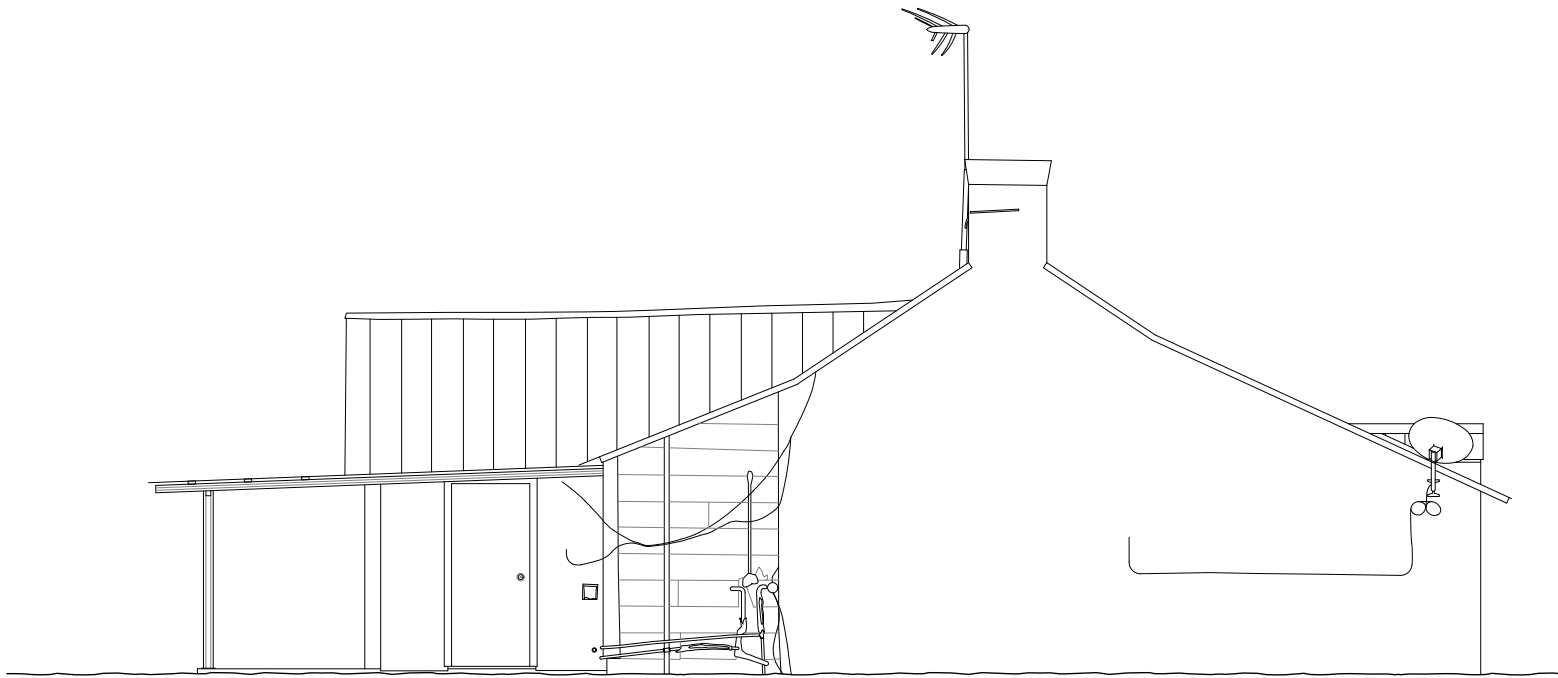
DRAWN BY: Justin Dominguez and Greg Johnson
QUARTER MILE OF PRESERVATION ARCHITECTURE, LLP
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOT FOR REGULATORY APPROVAL, PERMITTING OR CONSTRUCTION

6005 FM 2876
MEDINA COUNTY RAIL SPUR HDR- 05
QUJHI
MEDINA COUNTY
TEXAS

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDING SURVEY
SHEET 07 OF 10 SHEET

DATE: 11/11/2024

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"



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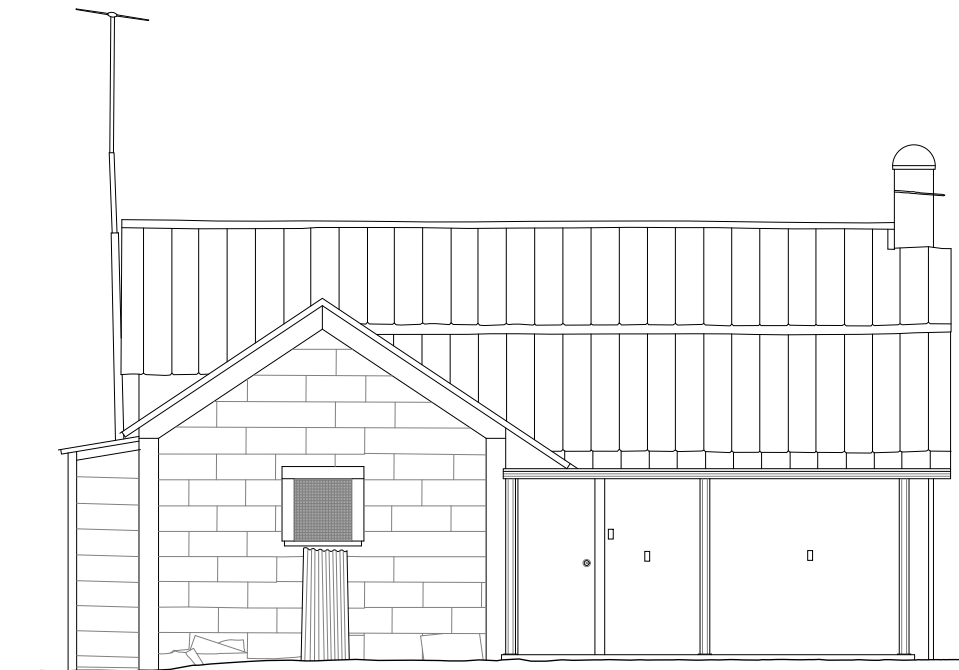
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
MEDINA COUNTY RAIL SPUR HDR- 05
QUJHI MEDINA COUNTY TEXAS
6005 FM 2876

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDING SURVEY
SHEET 08 OF 10 SHEET

SURVEY NO.

DATE OF DRAWING
10/11/2023

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



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NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

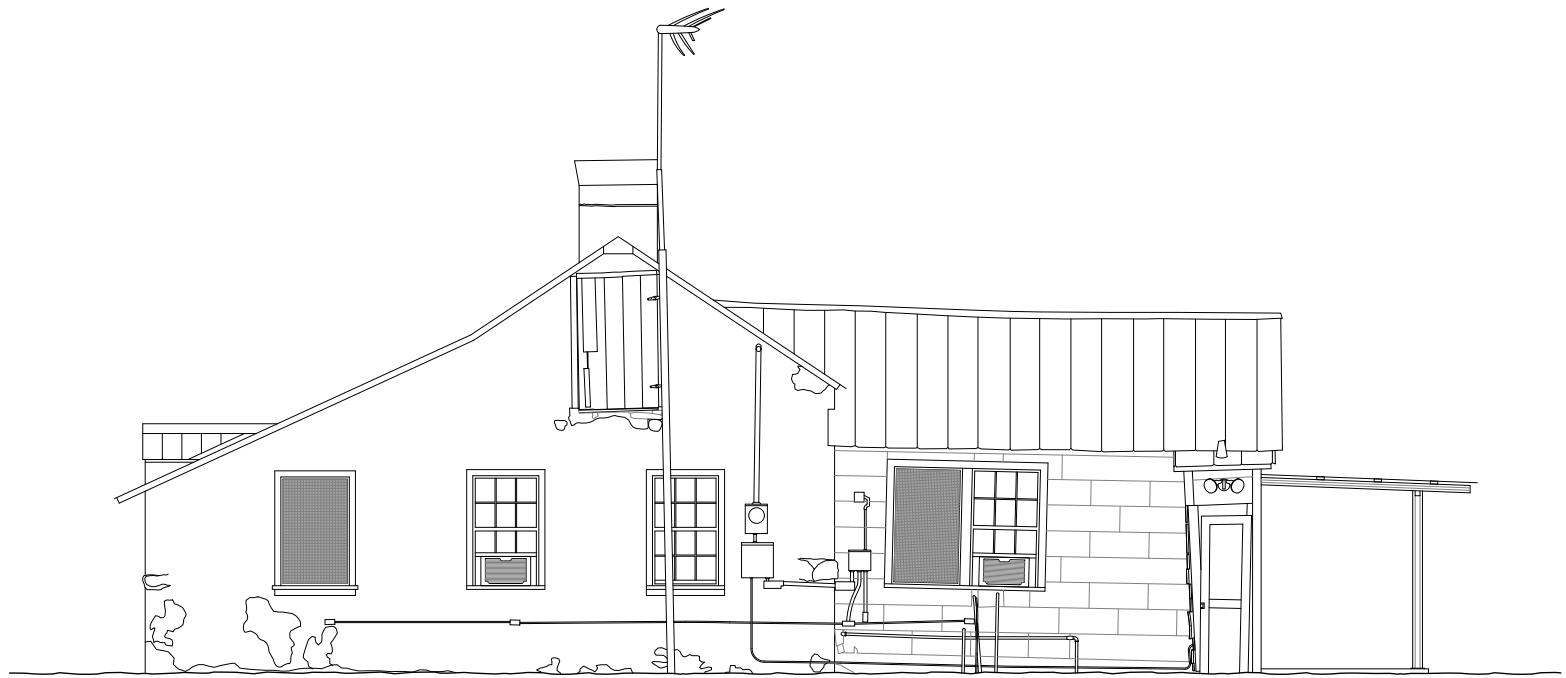
MEDINA COUNTY RAIL SPUR HDR- 05
QUJHI
MEDINA COUNTY
TEXAS
6005 FM 2676

SURVEY AND

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDING SURVEY
SHEET 09 OF 10 SHEET

DATE OF DRAWING
10/11/2018

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

