

ALSATIAN HOME SITE, 2A
Upper Quihi Rural Historic District
1253 County Road 353
Hondo vicinity
Medina County
Texas

HDR-AR-02A

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, 2A (residence with front porch) HABS- HDR-AR-02A
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-02A-1	General View showing context and environment looking North.
HDR-AR-02A-2	Perspective View A: front and side showing pyramid-shaped roof looking Northwest.
HDR-AR-02A-3	Perspective View B: rear and opposing side looking Southeast.
HDR-AR-02A-4	Façade with without scale stick looking West.
HDR-AR-02A-5	Façade with scale stick looking West.
HDR-AR-0A-6	Vertical Detail View of doorway with wooden clap board siding looking West.

HDR HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY
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No. HDR-AR-02A-1



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No. HDR-AR-02A-2



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No. HDR-AR-02A-5



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No. HDR-AR-02A-6



HDR-AR-02

Location: 1253 County Road 353, Hondo vicinity, Medina County, Texas. HDR-AR-02 faces east on a private road that extends south approximately 0.9 mile from County Road 353.

The coordinates for the house are 29.454338 N, -99.013535 W. The coordinates were taken at the northeast corner of the house and were obtained in August 2017 through Google Earth using NAD 1983. There is no restriction on the release of this locational data to the public.

Present Owner/ MedTex Lands Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Vulcan Materials
Occupant: Company

Present Use: Agriculture

Significance: HDR-AR-02 is a relatively intact early twentieth-century wood frame dwelling. The frame construction of this house, in its departure from the earlier German-Alsatian stone house form, demonstrates a transition in the architectural development within the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District. Furthermore, the farmstead grouping illustrates the development of the area's agricultural character during the twentieth century.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. **Date of erection:** This house was constructed in 1916. The building's form, style, and materials indicate a post-railroad-era folk house, and two local newspaper reports in 1916 announced that Albert G. Eckhart was constructing a new home on his property in this vicinity (*Hondo Anvil Herald* 1916a:8; *Hondo Anvil Herald* 1916b:4).
2. **Architect:** Not known
3. **Original and subsequent owners, uses:** Reference is made to the Medina County Court Deed Book [DB] and Official Public Record [OPR]
 - a. The house was built under the ownership of Albert George Eckhart, who purchased the outstanding shares of the family farm property from his siblings between 1912 and 1914 (DB 47:546; DB 48:94; DB 48:366; DB 48:341; DB 48:410; DB 48:455; DB 48:374). In 1900, at the age of 18, Eckhart worked as a foreman in Precinct 3 of Harris County, Texas (U.S. Census Bureau 1900a). By 1910, he was farming in Precinct 2 of Medina County, on a rented farm (U.S. Census Bureau 1910a). Eckhart later sold the land in Medina County, and by

1930 he was farming in Bandera County, where he remained until 1940 (U.S. Census Bureau 1930a; U.S. Census Bureau 1940a).

- b. In December 1925, Albert G. Eckhart sold the property to Emil E. Lehmberg and his wife, Hulda Lehmberg, residents of San Antonio, for \$6,500 (DB 77:334). Emil E. Lehmberg was listed as a resident of San Antonio in the 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940 censuses, and it is not known if he ever lived on the property in Medina County (U.S. Census Bureau 1910b; U.S. Census Bureau 1920a; U.S. Census Bureau 1930b; U.S. Census Bureau 1940b).
- c. Emil E. Lehmberg sold the property to Oscar Leo Saathoff in November 1930 (DB 94:554). Oscar L. Saathoff was born in July 1889, the son of farmer John W. Saathoff and his wife, Mary, and was a resident in Precinct 2 of Medina County in 1900 (U.S. Census Bureau 1900b). In 1910, Saathoff worked as a laborer on the farm of John H. Hartmann in Medina County (U.S. Census Bureau 1910c). By 1920, he was working as a wholesale meat salesman and residing in San Antonio (U.S. Census Bureau 1920b). The 1930 census lists his profession as a carpenter and his place of residence as Justice Precinct 1 of Medina County (U.S. Census Bureau 1930c). By 1940, Saathoff had moved to San Antonio, where he continued to work as a carpenter (U.S. Census Bureau 1940c).
- d. In August 1938, Oscar L. Saathoff sold the house and farmland in Medina County to his second cousin Clarence Julius Saathoff and Clarence's wife, Esther Saathoff, for \$700 plus the assumption of all liens on the property (DB 112:526). Clarence J. Saathoff was born in February 1910 to Louis A. and Emma Saathoff in Precinct 2 of Medina County (U.S. Census Bureau 1910d). He resided on his parents' farm until at least 1930 (U.S. Census Bureau 1930d). He is listed in the 1940 census as a farmer in Precinct 2 of Medina County, residing with his wife and four children, including his son Leonard C. Saathoff, born in 1938 (U.S. Census Bureau 1940d).
- e. Clarence J. Saathoff conveyed the house and 38.27 acres of the farmland to his eldest son, Leonard C. Saathoff, in March 1990 (OPR 122:176). Raised in the Upper Quihi area, Leonard graduated from the Upper Quihi grammar school in 1952 and from Hondo High School in 1956 (*Hondo Anvil Herald* 1952:9; *Hondo Anvil Herald* 1956:4). Although he owned HDR-AR-02 by 1990 and resided in the Upper Quihi area, he was employed as an engineering technician for the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation in Medina County rather than as a farmer (*Hondo Anvil Herald* 1982:8).
- f. In February 2004, Leonard C. Saathoff sold the house and its surrounding 38.26 acres to MedTex Lands, Inc. (OPR 524:216). According to Medina County

Appraisal District information, MedTex Lands are the current owners of the property.

4. Builder: Not known

5. Original plans and construction: The house was originally a five-room, single-story house, as described in a newspaper account (*Hondo Anvil Herald* 1916a:8).

6. Alterations and additions: Beyond its original square plan, the house has an L-shaped, shed-roofed rear (west) addition. The form and materials of this addition indicate it was completed soon after the original construction, ca. 1920. A full-width, shed-roofed porch on the façade (east elevation) also appears to be an addition. Although the date of the porch addition is unknown, based upon the form and materials, it was likely completed in the middle twentieth century under the ownership of Clarence J. Saathoff (1938–1990).

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-02 is a one-story, wood-frame house executed in the National Folk style. Its pyramidal roof, requiring more complex framing but fewer long-span members, resulted in a lower overall expense than other massed-plan forms (McAlester 2013:146). Beyond its original square plan, the house has an L-shaped addition on the west (rear) elevation.

2. Condition of fabric:

The current condition of the exterior fabric of HDR-AR-02 is good. 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 some rust but does not appear to be structurally damaged or leaking. Additionally, windows and doors are intact, and the house therefore is weatherproof.

B. Description of Exterior

- 1. Overall Dimensions:** The original block of the house has east and west elevations that are 30 feet wide, and north and south elevations that are 24 feet wide. The ca. 1920 L-shaped addition to the rear of the home runs the length of the west elevation, with the ell, or perpendicular component of the L-shape, extending westward from the south end of the addition. On the south elevation, the shed-roof addition is 19 feet wide. The ell is 15 feet wide on its west elevation and 13 feet wide on its north elevation, where it joins with the narrower portion of the L-shaped addition. The narrower portion of the

addition spans a width of 14 feet across the west elevation, and on the north elevation the narrower component of the addition is 3 feet wide.

2. Foundations:

The original house had a pier and beam foundation that was subsequently filled in with concrete. The foundation of the addition is concrete.

3. Walls:

Exterior walls are clad in the original, narrow horizontal clapboard with plain wood frieze. Corner-boards are present on both the original square block of the house and on the addition.

4. Structural system, Framing:

The framing is wood on both the original house and the addition.

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

A full-width shed-roofed porch on the façade (east elevation) appears to be an addition. It has fascia board inserts below the roofline, decorative metal flat columns, and a concrete slab floor. A two-step concrete stair with metal pole railings lead to the entry. A three-step concrete stair and stoop with metal railing is located on the south (side) elevation of the ca. 1920 ell addition. The stoop is covered by a pedimented gabled roof with exposed rafters, supported by round metal poles.

6. Chimneys:

An interior brick chimney pierces the south roof slope of the original block of the house. A half-cylinder metal chimney cap is present.

7. Openings:

- a. The primary entrance is centered on the façade. The primary entry door is wood with one large light and a rectangular transom. The door appears to be original to the house. A secondary entrance, consisting of a solid wood panel door, is located on the south side stoop.
- b. Windows are primarily one-over-one-light, wood sash resting in simple wood casements, and appear to be original. Most windows and both doors are covered with wood-framed screen protection. On the façade (east elevation), double one-over-one-light windows are located symmetrically on both sides of the center entrance. The south elevation has a single set of paired one-over-one-light windows near the southeast corner of the house and a smaller one-over-one-light

single window near the southwest corner of the original house (near the juncture with the west/rear addition), east of the south side stoop. A set of paired one-over-one-light windows is located west of the secondary entry, on the addition. On the west/rear elevation, a set of three adjoining one-over-one-light windows are centered on the south bay of the west elevation, and a single one-over-one-light window is located on the north bay. Visible basement windows on all elevations are fixed-pane and wood-framed.

The north elevation of the original block has two pairs of symmetrically located one-over-one-light windows, and the north elevation of the rear addition has an additional set of paired one-over-one-light windows.

8. Roof:

The roof is standing seam metal. Narrow overhanging eaves are clad in original wood fascia and soffit.

C. Site:

HDR-AR-02 is located on a rural historically agricultural property in the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District. The land on which the house is located is mostly flat and grassy. A farmhouse yard encircles the house and is enclosed by chain-link fence. The west edge of the yard is marked by a small grove of deciduous trees. A concrete path leads from the fence gate on the east edge of the yard to the front porch and primary entry.

There are several outbuildings on the property that illustrate its agricultural history. The dwelling sits at the approximate center of the outbuildings, which are spread along a north-south axis in either direction from the house.

- A. Located north of the dwelling, Shed 1 is a side-gabled, wood-frame storage shed. The roof and walls are corrugated metal, and no window openings are present. The building foundation is a perimeter brick wall. The shed interior has a dirt floor. The façade (east elevation) has a two-part sliding ribbed metal door and is attached to the shed by an overhead metal track. The building may have been used for equipment storage.
- B. A gabled brick outbuilding of unknown function, likely built in the post-World War II era, ca. 1950 sits immediately southwest of the dwelling. Its roof is seamed metal with exposed wood rafter tails, walls are clad in shiner brick coursing laid in the running bond pattern, and the foundation is concrete slab. Gable ends are clad in board-and-batten wood. There is a wood panel entry door on the east elevation and a composite wood board door on the south elevation. Windows are wood-frame and screened. A concrete course running along the top perimeter of the brick walls suggests that the roof was raised several inches to a foot. Additionally, the presence of two doors, six

windows, interior electric lights and sockets, running water, and an interior brick wall partition indicates that the building, possibly built originally for storage, was later used as living quarters.

- C. Located southeast of the dwelling, Shed 2 has a corrugated metal shed roof and walls. It has a concrete foundation. A double-leaf door on the east elevation is also corrugated metal.
- D. Situated along the south boundary of an agricultural field east of the dwelling are what appear to be two chicken coops. The westernmost building, Chicken Coop 1, has a seamed metal shed roof and brick walls. There are infill courses of concrete and exposed paver bricks at the eave line, indicating that the roof was raised at some point. Additionally, altered brickwork around the windows on the façade indicates the window openings were modified. The foundation is concrete. The central entry on the south elevation contains a vertical wood board door with metal hardware. Two window openings on the façade are wood-framed and have no lights.
- E. Located just east of Chicken Coop 1, Chicken Coop 2 matches the other coop in form and size. It has a wood-frame and corrugated metal shed roof and walls. The foundation appears to be concrete. At the eave line on the façade (south elevation), there are wood-framed openings with chicken wire inserts for ventilation. The entry door is wood, sheathed in corrugated metal.
- F. A large multipurpose barn, south of the dwelling, is front-gabled with corrugated metal roof, walls, and doors. The foundation is pier and beam with sections of concrete infill on the west elevation. Flooring is wood. Entry doors on the façade (east elevation) are double- and single-leaf corrugated metal with sliding metal bar closures. There are also three single-leaf corrugated metal doors with metal bar closures on the west elevation. The south elevation is partially open and shows an interior vertical wood board interior wall, and the existence of at least two partitioned spaces in the building. The barn was likely used to store hay and/or large livestock.
- G. Animal Feeding Shed 1 is located south of the multipurpose barn. The building has a wood frame and a corrugated metal shed roof. The shed has five open bays on the south side, partitioned by vertical log posts with affixed horizontal wood board fascia and square wood braces. Rear and side walls are vertical wood board covered in corrugated metal. At least four window openings are present on the rear (north) wall, three of which have been covered by metal sheet. The structure's foundation is a concrete perimeter wall. A built-in wood trough stands against the interior north wall.
- H. Located south of Animal Feeding Shed 1, Animal Feeding Shed 2 is a two-bay structure with a corrugated metal roof and seamed metal walls. Wood framing includes

untreated support posts with square wood braces as vertical members. A concrete foundation is visible at the north elevation. The shed is open on the south side.

- I. A small animal shelter stands at the south end of the farm buildings. The shelter features untreated timber posts that support a corrugated metal shed roof. Extant walls consist of a combination of horizontal wood boards and small sheets of corrugated metal. The floor is dirt.
- J. Animal Feeding Shed 3 is located west of the multipurpose barn. The shed has a corrugated metal shed roof. It is wood-framed with untreated wood post supports, corrugated metal walls, and a concrete foundation on the north and west elevations. The shed has awning openings on the north elevation.
- K. Located west of the dwelling is a privy that was likely installed at the same time the house was built. The privy stands elevated on stilts over a drop-off grade. It is clad in dropboard siding and has a corrugated metal shed roof. The door is vertical wood board with horizontal bracing and opens onto an exterior concrete slab.
- L. Located northwest of the dwelling is a wood-framed, front-gabled animal pen in poor condition. The pen is enclosed with chicken wire on one side, and by sheets of corrugated metal on all other walls. The roof is corrugated metal.
- M. Located north of the animal pen is a side-gabled equipment storage building. Roofing and walls are corrugated metal, and the roof has a raised section for ventilation indicating that the two open south bays were likely originally enclosed. The building is wood-framed with large log vertical framing members and a concrete perimeter wall foundation. A corrugated metal door has been cut into both the east and west elevations, and both doors are fitted with metal doorknobs.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Primary Sources

Hondo Anvil Herald

- 1916a "Local and Personal" August 19, 1916, p. 8
- 1916b "Local and Personal" September 16, 1916, p. 4
- 1952 "Upper Quihi School Ends With Barbecue" May 23, 1952, p. 9
- 1956 "1956 Hondo Grads Choose Various Paths" September 7, 1956, p. 4
- 1982 "Saathoff Honored For 25 Years Service" September 16, 1982, p. 8

United States Census Bureau

- 1900a Eckhart, Albert G. U.S. Census Place: Justice Precinct 3, Harris, Texas; Roll 1642; Page 3A; Enumeration District: 0098; Family History Library [FHL] microfilm: 1241642
- 1900b Saathoff, Oscar L. U.S. Census Place: Justice Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; Roll 1657; Page 20B
- 1910a Eckhart, Albert G. U.S. Census Place: Justice Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; Roll T624_1577; Page 9B; Enumeration District: 0087; FHL microfilm: 1375590
- 1910b Lehmberg, Emil. U.S. Census Place: San Antonio Ward 2, Bexar, Texas; Roll: T624_1531; Page 10A; Enumeration District: 0011; FHL microfilm: 1375544
- 1910c Saathoff, Oscar L. U.S. Census Place: Justice Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; T624_1577; Page 8b; Enumeration District: 0087; FHL microfilm: 1375590
- 1910d Saathoff, Clarence. U.S. Census Place: Justice Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; Roll: T624_1577; Page 5A; Enumeration District: 0087; FHL microfilm 1375590
- 1920a Lehmberg, E. E. U.S. Census Place: San Antonio Ward 2, Bexar, Texas; Roll: T625_1778; Page 39A; Enumeration District: 39
- 1920b Saathoff, Oscar. U.S. Census Place: San Antonio Ward 1, Bexar, Texas; Roll: T625_1777; Page 11A; Enumeration District: 25
- 1930a Eckhart, Albert G. U.S. Census Place: Precinct 1, Bandera, Texas; Roll: 2290; Page 7B; Enumeration District: 0002; FHL microfilm: 2342024
- 1930b Lehmberg, Emil E. U.S. Census Place: San Antonio, Bexar, Texas; Roll 2295; Page 3A; Enumeration District: 0081; FHL microfilm: 2342029
- 1930c Saathoff, Oscar. U.S. Census Place: Precinct 1, Medina, Texas; Roll: 2376; Page 14A; Enumeration District: 0001; FHL microfilm: 2342110
- 1930d Saathoff, Clarence. U.S. Census Place: Precinct 2, Medina, Texas; Roll: 2376; Page 5B; Enumeration District: 0003; FHL microfilm: 2342110
- 1940a Eckhart, Albert. U.S. Census Place: Bandera, Texas; Roll: T627_3980; Page: 4B; Enumeration District: 10-2
- 1940b Lehmberg, Emil E. U.S. Census Place: San Antonio, Bexar, Texas; Roll T627_4204; Page 63B; Enumeration District: 259-112
- 1940c Saathoff, Oscar. U.S. Census Place: San Antonio, Bexar, Texas; Roll: T627_4204; Page 11A; Enumeration District: 259-111
- 1940d Saathoff, Clarence. U.S. Census Place: Medina, Texas; Roll: T627_4104; Page: 2B; Enumeration District: 163-3

B. Secondary Sources

Cassedy, D. F.

- 2006 *Technical Memorandum: Cultural Resources Assessment for the Three Eastern Alternatives*, Appendix F-1: Cultural Resources. STB Finance Docket 34284, Southwest Gulf Railroad Company, Construction and Operation Exemption, Medina County, Texas. Prepared by URS Corporation, Austin, Texas.

Iruegas, S. A., and M. Penick

- 2005 *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for an Eastern Route, Medina County, Texas*. Prepared by González, Tate & Iruegas, Austin, Texas.

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- 2013 *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

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- 2010 Medina County. *Handbook of Texas Online*. Electronic document available at <https://tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/hcm10>. Accessed December 8, 2016.

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.



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

DRAWN BY: Justin Domingue and Greg Johnson

GRANITE MOUNTAIN PRESERVATION ARCHITECTURE, LLP
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOT FOR REGULATORY APPROVAL, PERMITTING OR CONSTRUCTION

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

MEDINA COUNTY RAIL SPUR HDR- 02A
QUJHI
MEDINA COUNTY
TEXAS

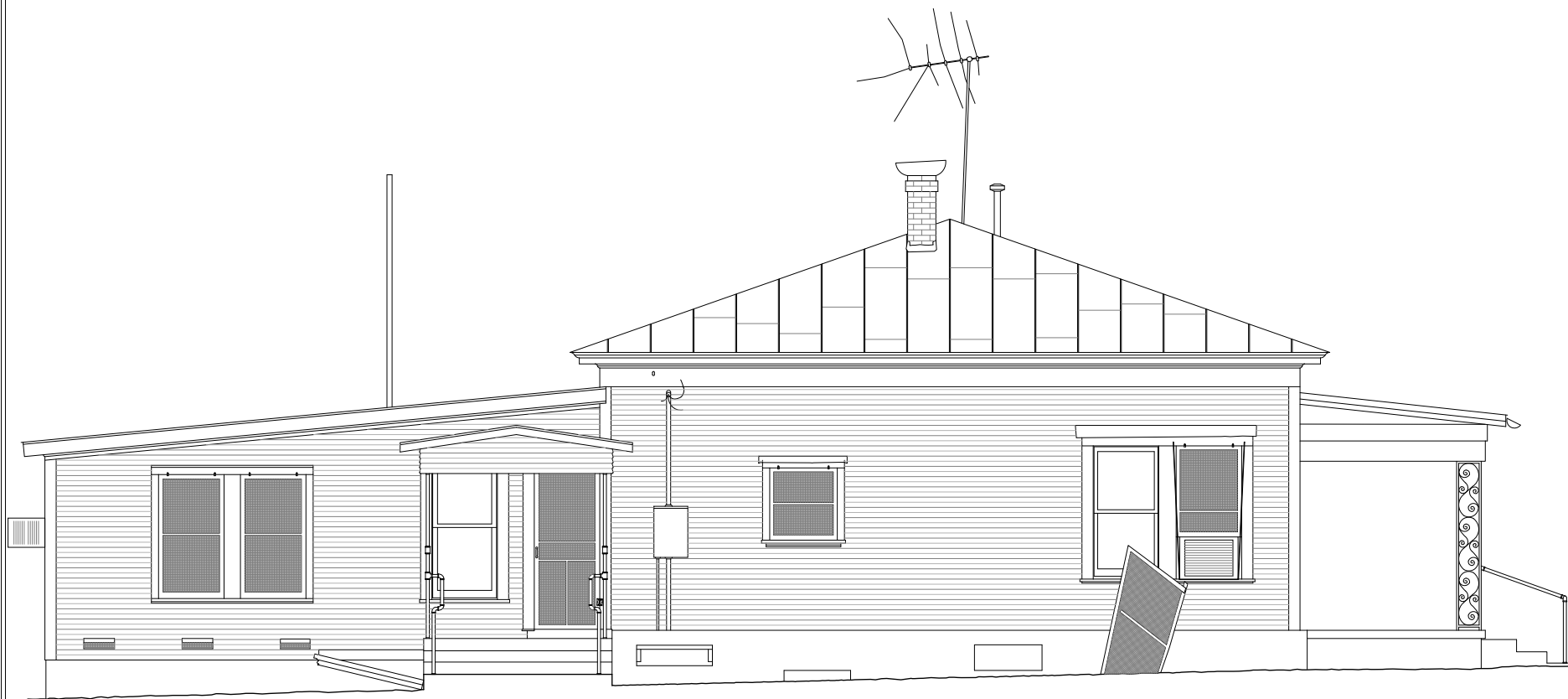
SURVEY NO.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDING SURVEY
SHEET 01 OF 10 SHEET

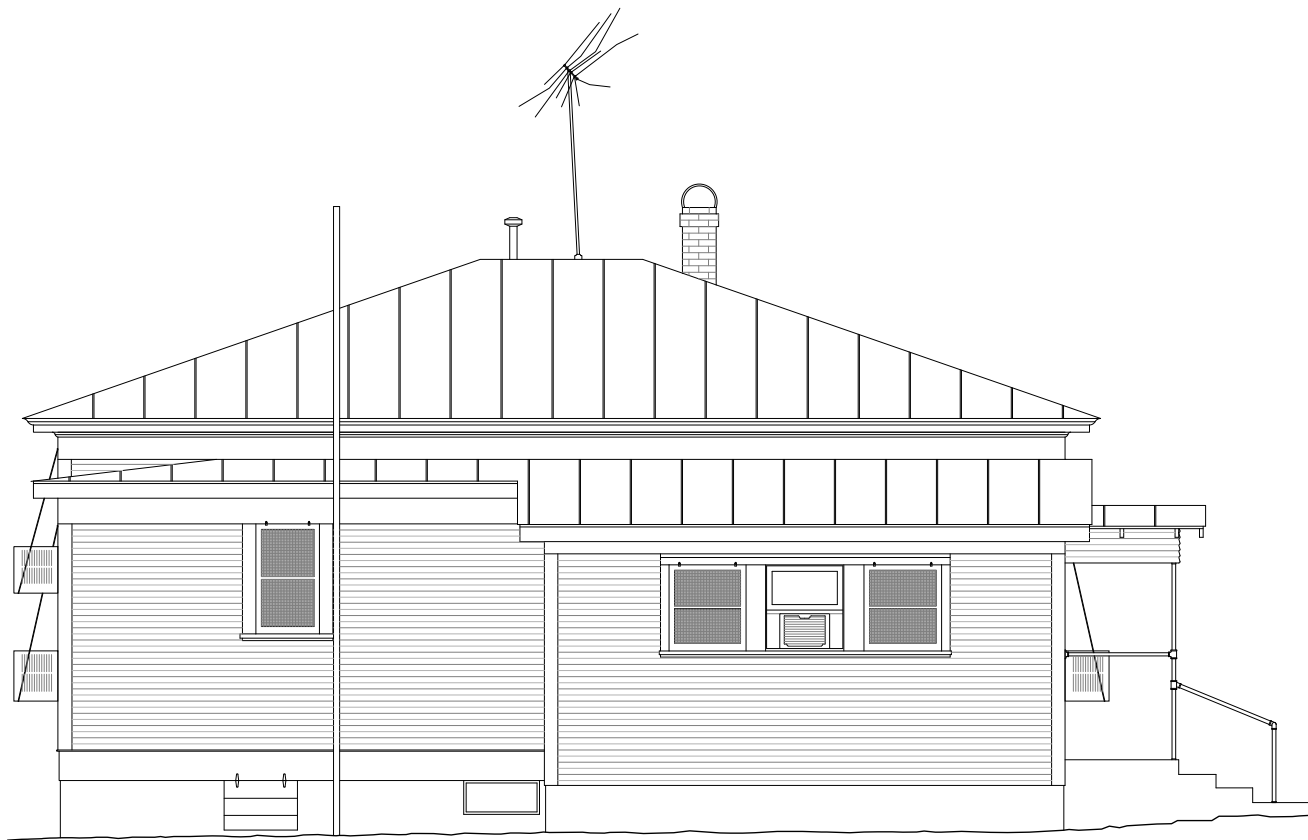
DATE OF DRAWING
10-11-2024

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

0 1 2 4 6



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



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





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

