

Appendix F  
Cultural Resources

Appendix F-1

Technical Memorandum of the Eastern Alternatives

**TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM:  
Cultural Resources Assessment for the Three Eastern Alternatives**

**STB Finance Docket 34284 -- Southwest Gulf Railroad Company --  
Construction and Operation Exemption -- Medina County, TX**

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report provides a summary of cultural resource investigations conducted for three eastern alternative rail line routes under consideration by the Surface Transportation Board (Board) for the proposed Southwest Gulf Railroad (SGR) project in Medina County, Texas. An examination of three eastern alternative rail routes (the Eastern Bypass Route, the MCEAA Modified Medina Dam Route,<sup>1</sup> and SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route, collectively, the Eastern Alternatives) is being conducted by the Board's Section of Environmental Analysis (SEA) in addition to four rail line alternatives (Proposed Route, Alternative 1, Alternative 2, and Alternative 3) and the No-Action Alternative previously examined by SEA in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) issued on November 5, 2004. Figure 1 depicts all of the rail line alternatives that SEA is studying.

SEA previously completed a cultural resources assessment for SGR's Proposed Route, Alternative 1, Alternative 2, and Alternative 3 for inclusion in the DEIS (Cassedy 2004). The current report contains the results of SEA's cultural resources study for each of the Eastern Alternatives.<sup>2</sup> SEA conducted the study at the level of a reconnaissance survey in accordance with applicable Federal laws, such as the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), regulations and guidelines, and the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (Standards and Guidelines)(48 FR 44716-44742). The purpose of SEA's study of the Eastern Alternatives was to obtain information comparable to that provided in the DEIS for the four rail line alternatives previously examined and to verify the results of a study conducted by SGR to identify historic properties along the Eastern Bypass Route. The latter study was completed by the cultural resources firm Gonzalez, Tate, & Iruegas, Inc. (GT&I) and was written by Iruegas and Penick (2005).

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<sup>1</sup> MCEAA is the acronym for the Medina County Environmental Action Association, which is the citizens' organization that proposed the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative.

<sup>2</sup> URS Corporation (URS) is working as SEA's independent third-party contractor in this case, and has assisted in the preparation of the appropriate environmental documentation under SEA's supervision, direction, and control. In effect, URS has served as an extension of SEA's staff throughout the environmental review process. See 49 CFR 1105.4(j); Policy Statement on Use of Third-Party Contracting in Preparation of Environmental Documentation, 66 Fed. Reg. 16,975; and 40 CFR 1506.5(c). Thus, all references to work conducted by SEA in this document include work conducted by URS.

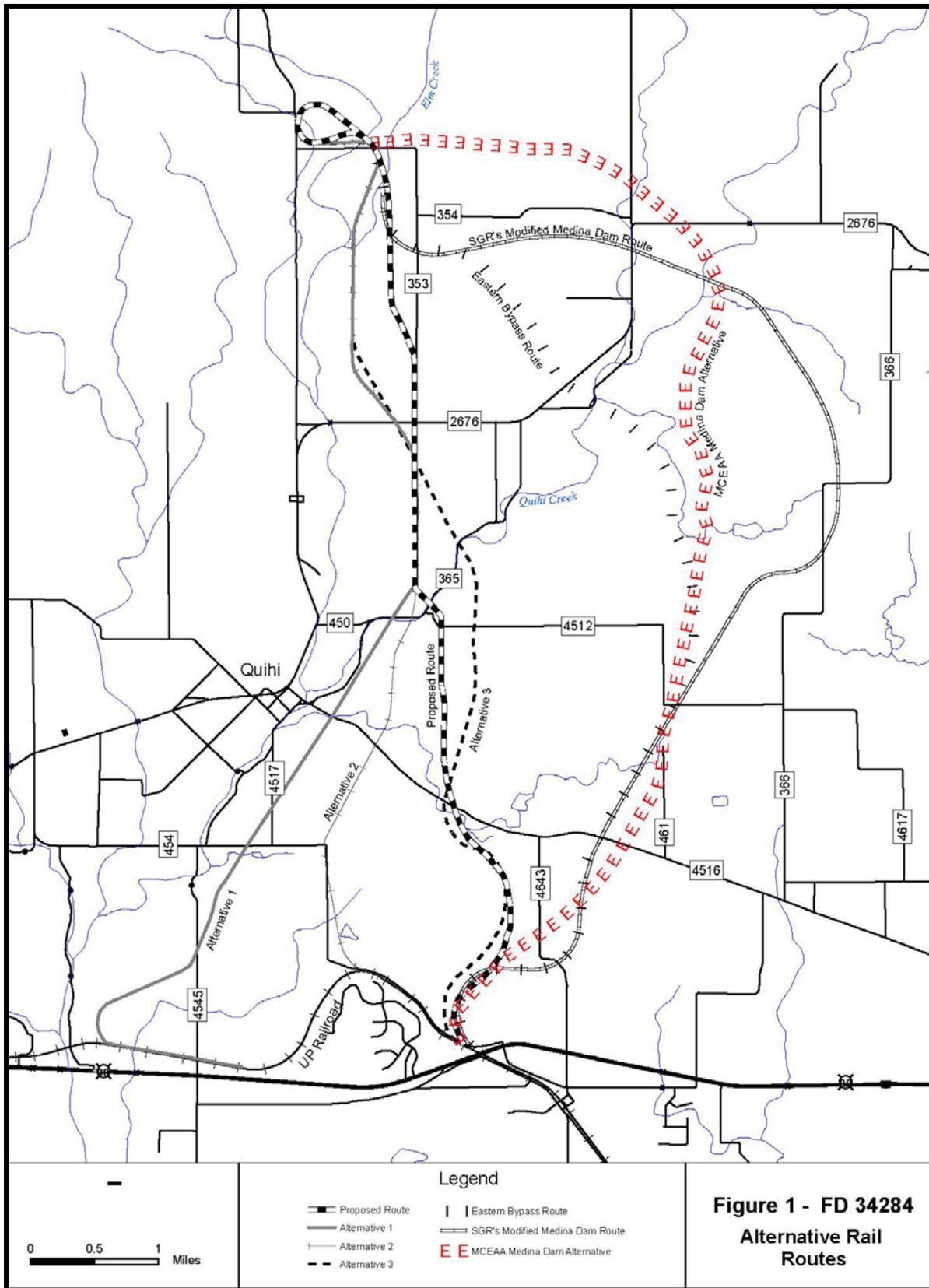


Figure 1. Location of the Rail Line Alternatives.

This cultural resources study provides a preliminary assessment of all known archaeological sites and above ground National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible or potentially eligible historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) (defined here as within 1000 feet of each of the Eastern Alternatives<sup>3</sup>). The study also makes predictions about the archaeological sensitivity of each of the Eastern Alternatives.

In general, the additional research included the following tasks:

- Updating historic and prehistoric background data sources.
- Pedestrian and vehicle reconnaissance survey of each of the Eastern Alternatives to identify and locate above-ground historic properties within the APE.
- Pedestrian survey of selected portions of the Eastern Alternatives.
- Field checking the location and condition of potential historic structures, ruins, and cemeteries associated with the project (including both nineteenth and twentieth century resources).
- Compiling additional information on prehistoric archaeological sites that may be in or near the proposed rights-of-way of the Eastern Alternatives.
- Conducting a field reconnaissance of the project area to field-verify reported archaeological sites and ground truth archaeologically sensitive zones.
- Preparing updated maps that accurately summarize the cultural resource issues associated with each of the Eastern Alternatives.

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<sup>3</sup> The APE was defined as 1000 feet to coincide with the historic resources assessments that were completed for the Proposed Route, and Alternatives 1-3 (Cassedy 2004)

## 2.0 RESEARCH CONDUCTED

SEA's cultural resources survey of the Eastern Alternatives identified known cultural resources within the APE previously defined for each of the alternatives (1000 feet on either side of the rail alignments) and made an evaluation of the potential for the APE to contain unknown cultural resources. The intent was to complete the cultural resources studies to a reconnaissance survey level. Subsurface survey for archaeological sites, additional identification activities, and mitigation studies may be completed later, prior to construction, as suggested in the Draft Programmatic Agreement included in the DEIS. However, the results of the cultural resources survey, as presented in this report, are intended to provide sufficient information to allow an assessment of above-ground historic resources within the APE of the Eastern Alternatives and to make some predictions about the archaeological potential of the project area. This information will enable SEA to compare the potential cultural resources impacts from construction and operation of the Eastern Alternatives to the potential cultural resources impacts from construction and operation of the alternatives studied in the DEIS as required under NEPA and Section 106 of the NHPA.

Daniel Cassedy of URS conducted the research for the cultural resources survey of the Eastern Alternatives between January and May of 2006. The research began with a review of all information previously gathered by Preservation Central, Inc. (PCI) for the Rural Historic Landscape Study (RHLS) (see Appendix F-2 of this Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS) and GT&I (Iruegas and Penick 2005) (see Appendix B-1 of this SDEIS). In addition, the research included re-examination of data currently contained in the Texas Historic Sites Atlas online database as of May 2006 (<http://nueces.thc.state.tx.us/>). The research efforts included the following activities:

*1) Incorporation of data from ongoing and existing studies relevant to the project area.* These studies include the RHLS conducted by PCI in 2005 and 2006 and the GT&I report completed in August 2005 to assess cultural resources associated with the Eastern Bypass Route. The area crossed by the three Eastern Alternatives lies entirely within the boundaries of the architectural survey conducted as part of the RHLS. Background research and field surveys conducted for the RHLS provided considerable data on above-ground historic resources in the APE for the Eastern Alternatives, so this research was not duplicated. In addition, the GT&I report provided some information on one of the three Eastern Alternatives. SEA extracted and reformatted relevant information from both of these studies to be consistent with the data

previously presented in the DEIS for the Proposed Route, Alternative 1, Alternative 2, Alternative 3 and the No-Action Alternative.

2) *Database and archival searches.* After review of the existing studies, SEA conducted updated archival research at sources such as the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory and the Texas Historical Commission. This research focused on the Eastern Alternatives not previously examined and on any gaps identified in the existing studies.

3) *Development of an archaeological sensitivity model.* To ensure comparability between the DEIS and the SDEIS, an archaeological sensitivity model was prepared using the same methodology as was used for the cultural resources assessment in the DEIS.

4) *Vehicle and pedestrian reconnaissance of the Eastern Alternatives.* SEA conducted this reconnaissance to identify/verify the location of above-ground historic properties within the APE of each of the Eastern Alternatives, including ground-truthing the location of historic properties identified from the existing studies to ensure the accuracy of the resource maps developed for the SDEIS. SEA drove all roads adjacent to or intersecting with all of the Eastern Alternatives and identified and examined the locations of all road crossings.

5) *Pedestrian survey of selected portions of the Eastern Alternatives.* This survey examined reported archaeological sites, field checked the archaeological sensitivity model, and assessed the archaeological potential of the corridors (Figure 2). This effort specifically focused on high sensitivity areas, as defined by the archaeological sensitivity model. URS archaeologist Daniel Casedy walked the corridors in these areas to observe soil and vegetation conditions and to attempt to identify archaeological artifacts or features that might be visible on the ground surface. No new sites were identified, and no subsurface investigations were conducted.

Section 3.0 of this report presents a compilation of information about historic period resources associated with the project. Section 4.0 then reviews the archaeological potential of the project corridors. Section 5.0 concludes the report with a summary of the potential cultural resource impacts associated with the Eastern Alternatives.

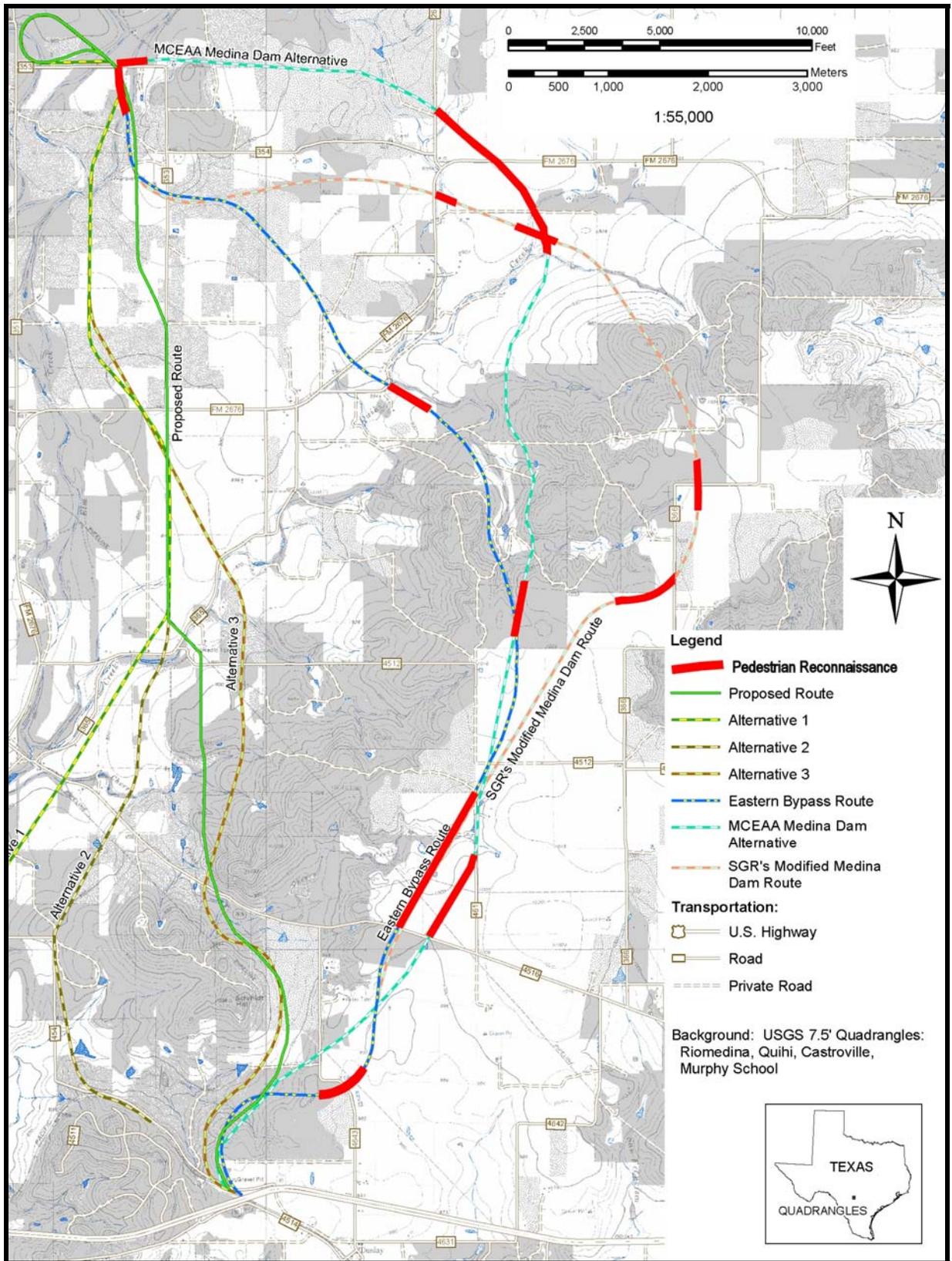


Figure 2. Location of Areas Examined During Pedestrian Survey of Eastern Alternatives.

### **3.0 KNOWN & POTENTIAL HISTORIC PERIOD RESOURCES**

#### **3.1 Historic Context for the Project Area**

The RHLS prepared by PCI contains a detailed historic context for the project area (Myers and Butman 2006). This context is briefly summarized below.

The Quihi area does not appear to have had a permanent Euro-American settlement until after the Spanish and Mexican period. Texas gained its independence from Mexico in 1836, and the new republic focused on attracting new settlers to what was then the western frontier (Ochoa 2006). In the 1840s, a Frenchman named Henri Castro arranged to settle a colony of European immigrants west of San Antonio along the Medina River. The town of Quihi was founded by German immigrants in 1846. The first settlements focused around Quihi Lake, and as the community expanded, additional houses were built to the northeast and southwest of the lake along Quihi Creek. The settlers built distinctive homes of local limestone with features reminiscent of building traditions they had known previously in Europe (Echols 2000). Throughout this report, these stone structures are referred to as "German-Alsatian" houses to reflect their unique hybrid vernacular architectural style that originated from the settlers from the Alsace and Ost-Friesland regions of northern Europe. Most of the surviving examples near the project area are believed to have built between the 1850s and the 1880s.

Subsequent generations moved beyond the center of Quihi to establish larger farms and build late-Victorian frame houses and barns typical of the styles found throughout the USA. Within two or three generations, the transition had been made from the old world building types to the new. Rural farmsteads were established throughout the valley, and agricultural land use patterns have continued to the present day.

The southern portion of the Eastern Alternatives crosses a broad, flat upland plateau situated between Quihi on the west and Castroville on the east. This plateau area was settled later than either community after deep wells and irrigation technology became wide available. It has always had a relatively dispersed settlement pattern of scattered farms separated by large open fields. Except for a few farms located near the heads of drainages at the eastern edge of the plateau, most of this area was not settled until the early twentieth century.

#### **3.2 Known Historic Period Resources**

The RHLS (see Appendix F-2) defined the boundaries of three NRHP-eligible rural

historic districts, one of which (the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District) would be crossed by all three of the Eastern Alternatives. Using information from the RHLS, SEA compiled an inventory of the individual historic resource areas (generally defined as one or more associated historic resources) from the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District located within 1000 feet of each of the three Eastern Alternatives.

Table 1 summarizes these 11 resource areas (arranged generally from northwest to southeast) and provides information on their NHRP eligibility status as contributing resources to the district and/or as resources individually eligible for the NRHP. Figure 2 depicts the location of each resource area in relation to the rail line alternatives. Following Figure 2, a photograph of each resource area is provided. More detailed information on these resources is available in Myers and Butman 2006 and Iruegas and Penick 2005.

In their survey of the Eastern Bypass Route, GTI documented two dwellings from the 1930s located east of CR4643 (Iruegas and Penick 2005). These are designated by GTI numbers HS1 and HS2, and were assigned RLHS number 348 and 349 in PCI's initial reconnaissance. Current mapping shows that these two houses are located outside the APE's of the Eastern Alternatives. Their locations are depicted on Figure 4, but they are not included in the following analysis.

The preliminary reconnaissance for the RHLS identified four additional frame houses older than 50 years old in the general vicinity of the Eastern Alternatives. These include Resource 124 (a circa 1925 front gabled bungalow), Resource 342 (a circa 1940 cross gabled house), Resource 382 (a circa 1940 front gabled bungalow), and Resource 283 (a circa 1910 hipped gabled house). As with the two structures first identified by GTI, these four structures are all located outside the APE's of the Eastern Alternatives. Their locations are depicted on Figures 3 and 4, but they are not included in the following analysis.

**Table 1. Historic Resource Areas Within 1000 Feet of the Eastern Alternatives.**

<b>ID #*</b>	<b>Name/Type</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Location<sup>^</sup></b>	<b>National Register Status</b>
<b>335 A-J</b>	Saathoff farmstead - bungalow frame house and outbuildings	ca. 1910	Off CR353 within 1000 feet of EBR, MMDA, and SMMDR	Resource area contributes to eligible Upper Quihi Rural Historic District and is individually eligible
<b>336 A-H</b>	Sturm farmstead - vernacular frame house	ca. 1940	Off CR353 within 1000 feet of MMDA	Resource area is potentially eligible
<b>333 A-P</b>	Dittmar farmstead - Craftsman bungalow frame house and outbuildings	ca. 1925	Off CR353 within 1000 feet of EBR and SMMDR	Resource area contributes to eligible Upper Quihi Rural Historic District and is individually eligible
<b>72 A-I</b>	Farm (pole barn, barn yard, stock pond, & landscape features)	ca. 1950	Off CR354 within 1000 feet of SMMDR	Resource area contributes to eligible Upper Quihi Rural Historic District
<b>339 A-F</b>	Farm (side gable barn, & landscape features)	ca. 1920	Off CR265 within 1000 feet of SMMDR	Resource area contributes to eligible Upper Quihi Rural Historic District
<b>75 A-P</b>	Farmstead (L-plan frame dwelling with barns and landscape features)	ca. 1910	Off CR354 within 1000 feet of MMDA	Resource area contributes to eligible Upper Quihi Rural Historic District
<b>216 A-M</b>	Farmstead (L-plan frame dwelling with associated barns and landscape features)	ca. 1910	Off FM2676 within 1000 feet of SMMDR	Resource area contributes to eligible Upper Quihi Rural Historic District and is individually eligible
<b>214 A-F</b>	Farmstead (L-plan frame dwelling with associated barns and landscape features)	ca. 1910	Off FM2676 within 1000 feet of SMMDR	Resource area contributes to eligible Upper Quihi Rural Historic District
<b>202 C</b>	German-Alsatian stone dwelling in ruins	ca. 1860	Off FM2676 within 1000 feet of EBR	Resource area contributes to eligible Upper Quihi Rural Historic District
<b>204 A-S</b>	Farmstead (German-Alsatian stone dwelling with frame addition and associated barns and landscape features)	ca. 1870	Off FM2676 and CR364 within 1000 feet of EBR	Resource area contributes to eligible Upper Quihi Rural Historic District and is individually eligible
<b>205</b>	Portion of CR364, historic dirt road remnant	19 <sup>th</sup> century	East of FM2676 within 1000 feet of EBR	Resource area contributes to eligible Upper Quihi Rural Historic District

\*Resource ID #'s from the Rural Historic Landscape Study. <sup>^</sup>EBR = the Eastern Bypass Route, MMDA = the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative, SMMDR = SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route

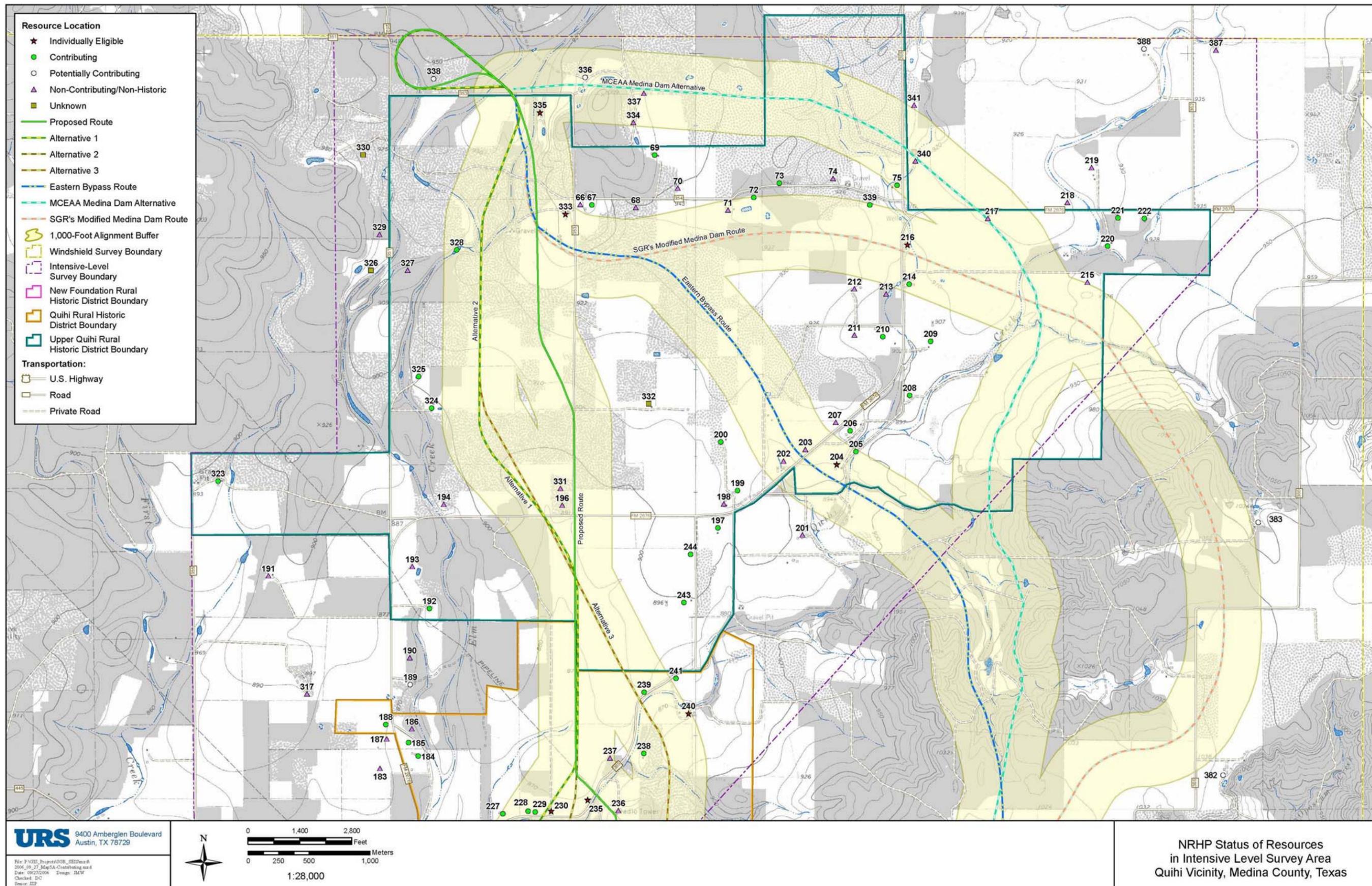


Figure 3. Location of Known Historic Period Resources Within 1000 Feet of the Northern Portion of the Eastern Alternatives .

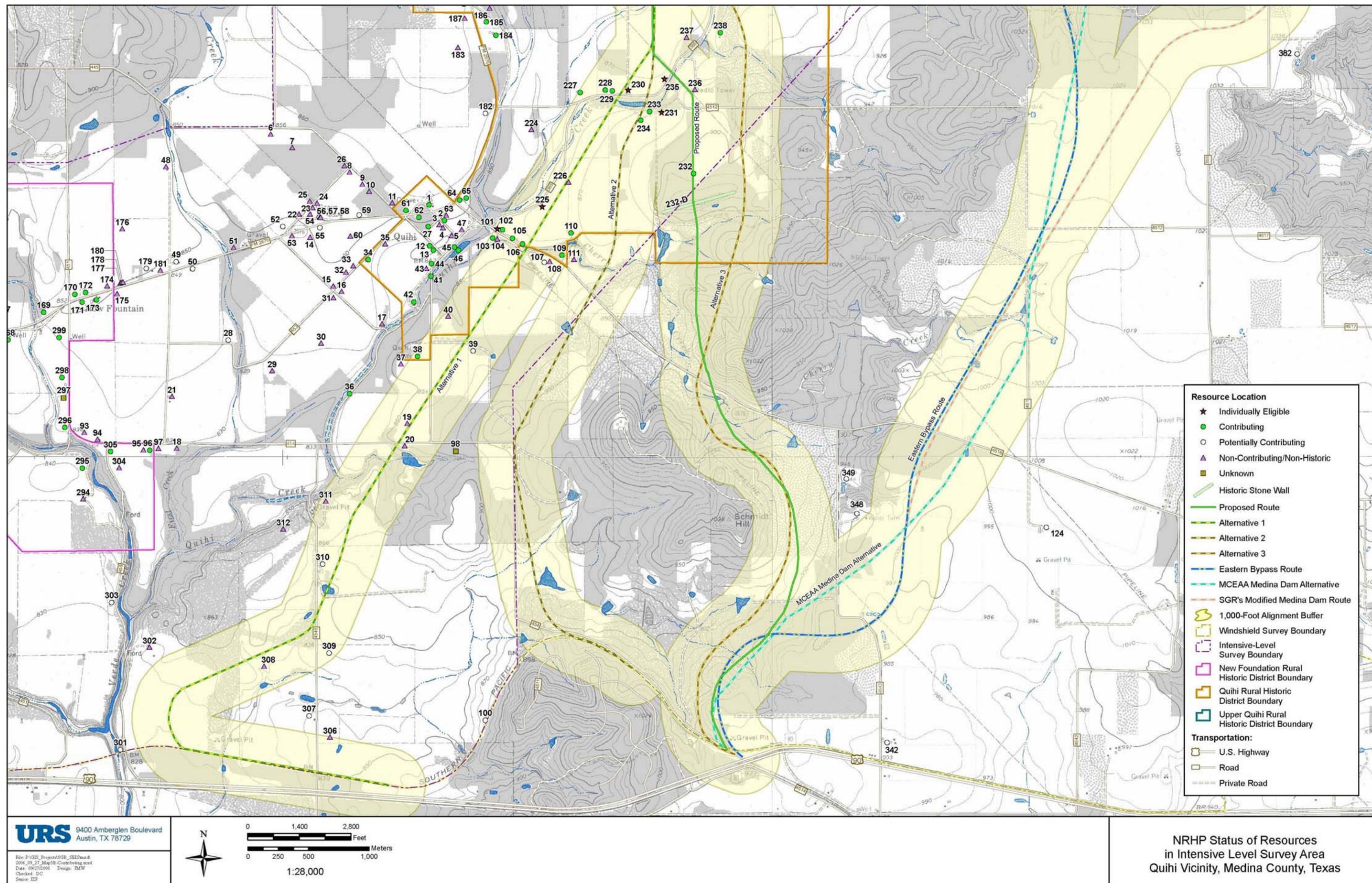


Figure 4. Location of Known Historic Period Resources Within 1000 Feet of the Southern Portion of the Eastern Alternatives.



Figure 5. Resource Area 335. Circa 1910 Saathoff bungalow and farmstead at 1253 CR353 (previously identified as Resource A in Cassedy 2004 and Resource 8 in Iruegas & Penick 2005). 2006 Photo by PCI.



Figure 6. Resource Area 336. Circa 1940 Sturm farmstead at 1180 CR353 (previously identified as Resource 7 in Iruegas & Penick 2005). 2006 Photo by PCI.



Figure 7. Resource Area 333. Circa 1925 Dittmar front-gabled Craftsman bungalow dwelling and farmstead at 881 CR353 (previously identified as Resource B in Cassidy 2004 and Resource 6 in Iruegas & Penick 2005). 2006 Photo by PCI.



Figure 8. Resource Area 72. Circa 1950 farmstead (including pole barn, 72D), associated with a circa 1980 dwelling (72A) at #595 CR354. 2006 Photo by PCI.



Figure 9. Resource Area 339. Circa 1930 barn (339A) and landscape (339B) at 1404 CR265. 2006 Photo by PCI.



Figure 10. Resource Area 75. Circa 1910 farmstead with L-plan dwelling (75A) and associated buildings at #110 CR354. 2006 Photo by PCI.



Figure 11. Resource Area 214. Circa 1910 farmstead with L-plan dwelling (214A) and associated shed (214B) at 6710 FM2676. 2006 Photo by PCI.



Figure 12. Resource Area 216. Circa 1910 farmstead with L-plan dwelling (216A) and associated buildings on FM2676. 2006 Photo by PCI.



Figure 13. Resource Area 202. Circa 1860 German-Alsatian stone dwelling (202C) in ruins at 6009 FM2676. 2006 Photo by PCI.



Figure 14. Resource Area 204. Circa 1870 German-Alsatian farmstead with stone dwelling with a Victorian addition (204A) at 6110 FM2676. 2006 Photo by PCI.



Figure 15. Resource Area 205. CR364 - the 19<sup>th</sup>-century road alignment prior to improvement of FM2676. 2006 Photo by PCI.

In summary, there are 11 historic period resource areas associated with the Eastern Alternatives. This total includes two German-Alsatian stone buildings (one standing and one in ruins), six L-plan and bungalow frame houses circa 1900-1925, two early twentieth century barns, and one road remnant. These 11 resource areas have been identified in the RHLS as contributing elements to the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District, and four of the 11 are considered individually eligible for the NRHP (204, 216, 333, & 335). Table 2 summarizes which resources are associated with which proposed rail line.

In addition to these 11 resource areas (many of which are made up of farms and their associated structures and fields), the RHLS study noted that all three Eastern Alternatives cross landscape features that also contribute to the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District. These features are Quihi and Elm Creeks (two of the eight water bodies identified as RHLS 46) and various county roads (RHLS 389). The Eastern Bypass Route has three county road crossings within the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District, SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route has two such crossings, and the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative has one.

As mentioned previously, the APE for this project was established in the DEIS as a zone extending 1000 feet either side of each rail line alternative, and that APE definition was maintained in the current study for consistency. The APE was chosen as a wide swath outside

the actual construction footprint for each proposed alignment to take into consideration potential indirect impacts to historic properties including visual, vibration, and aesthetic effects. The APE of the Eastern Bypass Route encompasses five historic resource areas, the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative contains three, and the Modified Medina Dam Route contains six (some resources are located within the APE of more than one alternative). As another measure of potential impacts, SEA calculated the acreage within each APE that would be located within the Upper Quihi district. The APE of the Eastern Bypass Route would cross 709 acres of the district, the APE of the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative would cross 636 acres, and the APE of SGR’s Modified Medina Dam Route would cross 863 acres.

**Table 2. Summary of Historic Resource Areas Associated with Each APE\*.**

<u>Eastern Bypass Route</u>	<u>MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative</u>	<u>SGR’s Modified Medina Dam Route</u>
335#	335#	335#
333#	336	333#
202	75	72
204#		339
205		214
		216#

\*Resource ID #'s from the Rural Historic Landscape Study. # = Individually eligible for the NRHP.

### **3.3 Historic Period Archaeological Site Sensitivity**

No historic period archaeological sites have been recorded for the project area. However, historic archaeological deposits may be associated with the historic properties previously noted. Houses and farmsteads are likely to contain a variety of associated features and structures such as barns, privies, trash middens, etc.

Since a systematic field survey of the Eastern Alternatives has not yet been conducted, it is likely that there are historic archaeological sites obscured by soil and vegetation that have not yet been identified. Although the specific locations of such sites are not known, the general areas in which they are likely to be located can be predicted based on historic maps and knowledge of the historic settlement pattern in the Quihi valley. The majority of historic period archaeological sites are likely to be located reasonably close to the historic road network, and the historic settlement in this area also was concentrated around and along Quihi Creek and its tributaries for best access to reliable water.

Figure 16 reproduces a portion of a 1936 county highway map (updated in 1940) prepared by the Texas State Highway Department, and Figure 17 shows another highway map of 1959 (updated in 1961). A comparison of the 1936 map with modern maps shows that the current road network has changed very little from the early twentieth century network. The main change in the road network is seen in the northeastern portion of the overall study area, where today County Road 366 connects from County Road 4516 north all the way to Farm to Market Road (FM) 2676. In 1936, County Road 366 only extended about half the way north and then dead-ended.

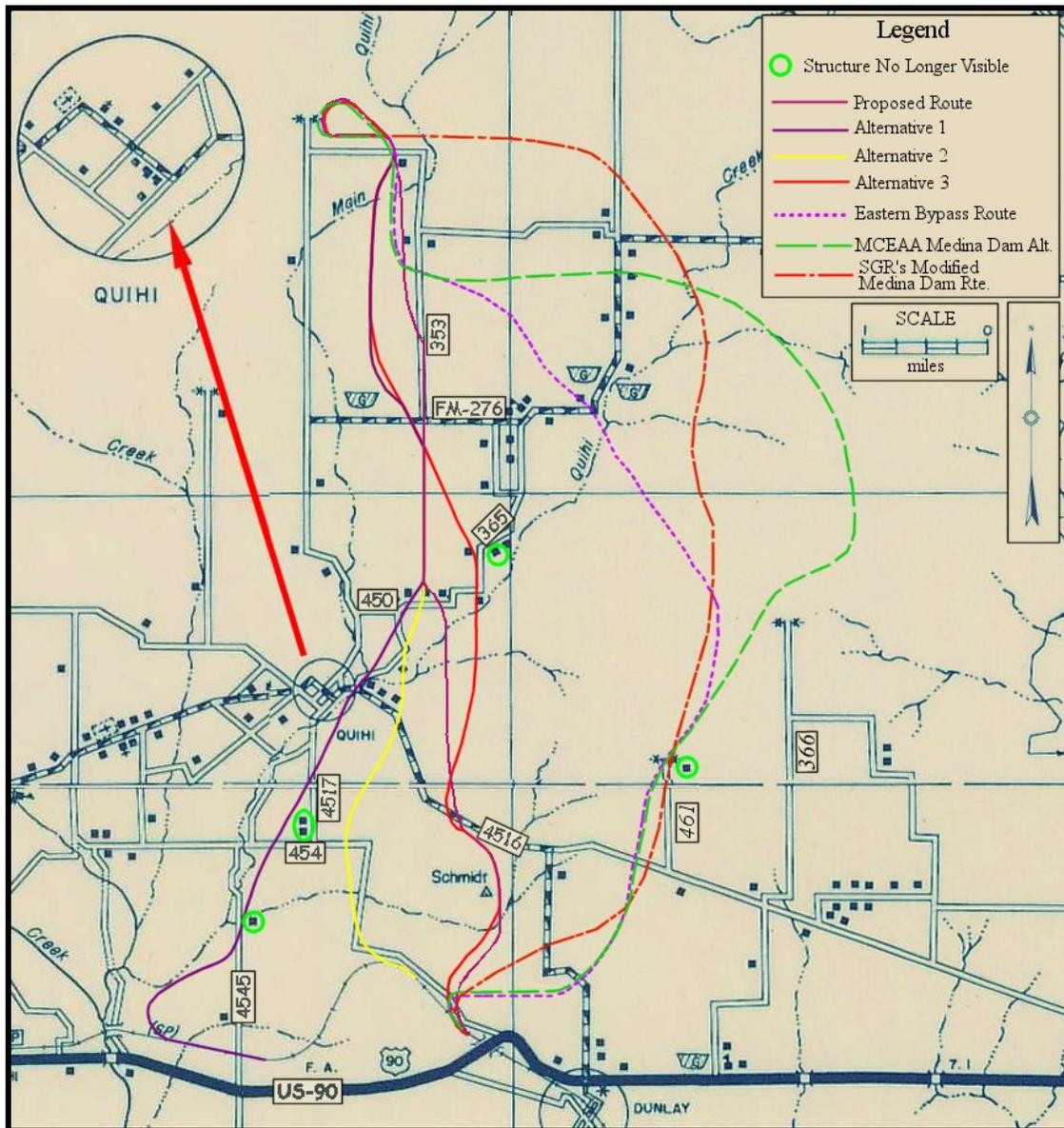


Figure 16. 1936 Texas Highway Department Map (updated 1940) of Medina County.

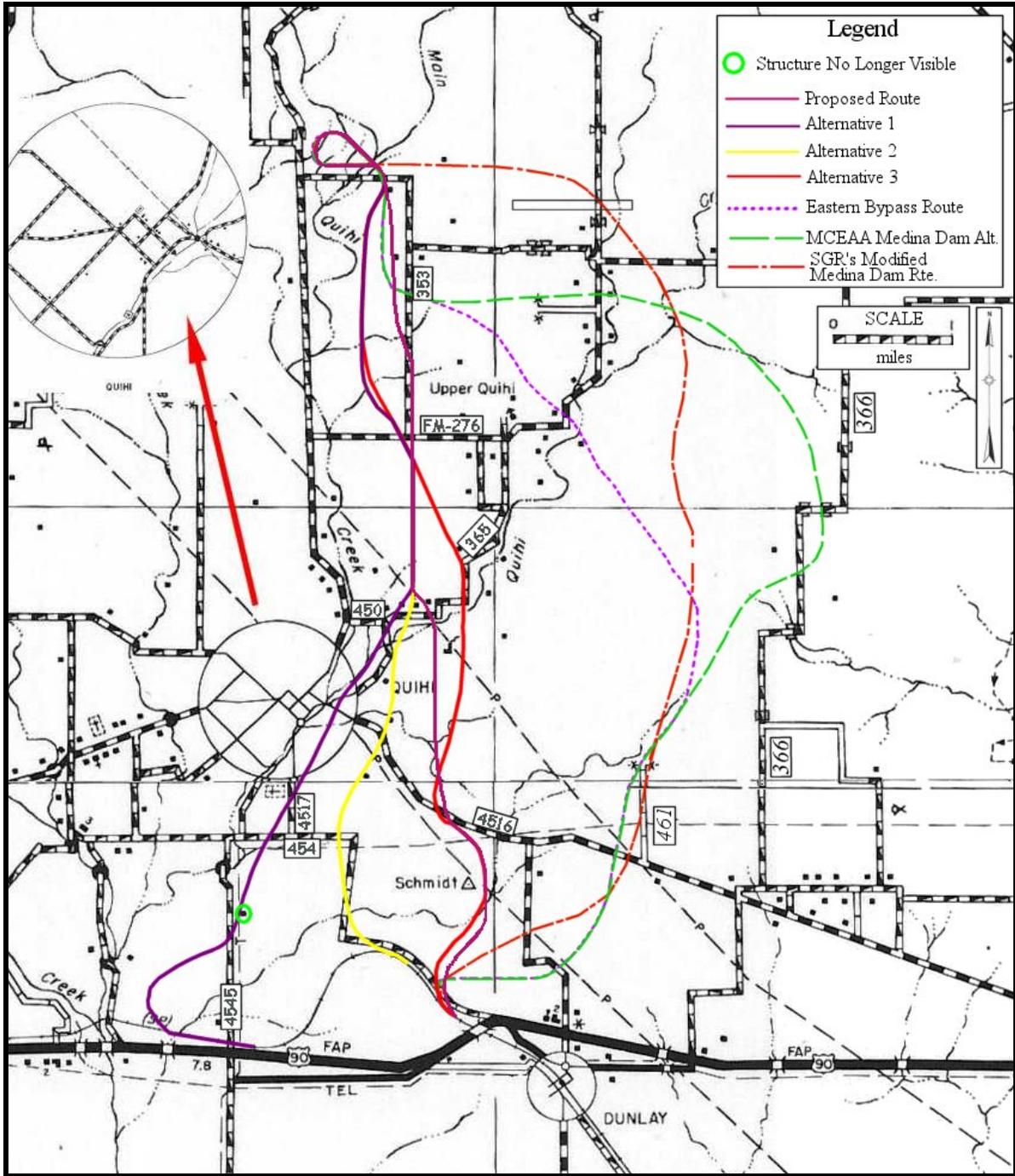


Figure 17. 1956 Texas Highway Department Map (updated 1961) of Medina County.

Since the current road network closely approximates the historic pattern, and historic archaeological sites are often located near historic roads, one measure of historic archaeological site sensitivity can be constructed by identifying the number of historic road crossings associated with each alternative. The MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative would have six historic road crossings, SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route would have five, and the Eastern Bypass Route would have six.

Quantifying the number of road crossings does not take into account proximity to the areas of known high density of historic structures located at the northern end of the Eastern Alternatives where the routes would cross Quihi Creek. Taking this factor into account adjusts the ranking as follows: the proposed right-of-way of the Eastern Bypass Route would be likely to contain the most historic archaeological sites, followed by the proposed right-of-way for SGR's Medina Dam Route. The proposed right-of-way for the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative would be the least sensitive for historic archaeological sites because it skirts north and then east of much of the main historic settlement area. Comparison of the 1936 map with modern maps indicates that there is one structure that was present in 1936 but is no longer visible. This is a house mapped at the end of County Road 461 (where all three Eastern Alternatives converge before crossing County Road 4516) on the 1939 map, but it does not appear on the 1956 map. Today a modern house sits at this location, so it appears that the earlier structure was replaced in the mid-twentieth century.

## **4.0 PREHISTORIC PERIOD RESOURCES**

### **4.1 Prehistoric Cultural Context for the Project Area**

Previous reports for this project have already provided prehistoric contexts for the project area, so that information will not be repeated here. (See DEIS, Section 3.11.3)

### **4.2 Known Prehistoric Period Sites**

The Texas Archaeological Sites Atlas documents only one prehistoric archaeological site near the proposed rights-of-way of the Eastern Alternatives corridors. The location of this site is depicted on a map presented in Appendix A to this report (distribution of this map is restricted).

Site 41ME132 (the Buddy Mangold Site) is located on the edge of an upland plateau approximately 1200 feet west of the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative. The site form was recorded by Dr. Thomas Hester in July of 2003 but was found earlier and investigated by the late Buddy Mangold on the property of his brother Russell. An avocation archaeologist, Buddy Mangold recovered evidence of intensive and long term deposits from almost every time period from Paleoindian to the Contact Period in deposits ranging as deep as five feet below the surface. Although documentation of his excavations is not available, he left his collection to his friends and neighbors, Glenn and Cynthia Lindsey. Glenn Lindsey observed some of Mr. Mangold's excavations in progress and the Lindsey's have allowed Dr. Hester to analyze the collections.

In addition to the investigation described above, archaeological surveys were conducted in the mid 1980s for roadway upgrades to US Highway 90, just south of where the proposed rail line under any alternative would connect to the existing Union Pacific Railroad Company rail line. These surveys of 9.4 miles of Highway 90 by the state highway department did not identify any archaeological sites in the current project area (SDHPT 1985, 1986).

### **4.3 Prehistoric Site Sensitivity**

Although no systematic field survey has been conducted, it is likely that there are additional archaeological sites obscured by soil and vegetation that have not yet been identified. Even though only one prehistoric site has been recorded in close proximity to the Eastern Alternatives, there is a relatively high probability that other sites exist. Although Quihi Creek is not a large waterway with a deep flow, the bed of the creek appears to contain springs and seeps that have attracted and maintained abundant vegetation and wild game resources for thousands of years. Local inhabitants report that it rarely runs completely dry, even though it sometimes shrinks to isolated pools. The same factors that attracted the European settlers to Quihi in the

1840s likely attracted Native American settlement as well (Figure 18).

Higher spots on the alluvial soils along the floodplain and adjacent stream terraces are likely to contain buried prehistoric sites. In addition, level landforms adjacent to the base of the valley side slopes may have colluvial soil deposits where archaeological sites have been buried by slope wash. Additional high-probability areas for prehistoric sites would include the margins of upland areas located near springs and the heads of creeks (Figure 19).

Local residents have reported that there are at least two sinkholes in the vicinity of the proposed quarry, and multiple “mound” features have also been reported in the proposed quarry area. Neither the sinkholes nor the mounds have been field-confirmed by an archaeologist (sinkholes were often used as human burial features by Native Americans). Dr. Thomas Hester has suggested that perhaps the “mound” features could be burned rock middens (Hester, personal communication, 2004).

To provide a more detailed analysis of the relative prehistoric archaeological sensitivity of the various project corridors, SEA constructed an elementary predictive model using available soils data. In general, substantial human settlements tend to be situated on relatively level, relatively well drained soils near streams and water sources, but not in active flood danger zones. This does not mean that all archaeological sites are located in such settings, because short-term, and special purpose sites can be located in a variety of additional settings.

The USDA soil survey of Medina County (Dittmar et al. 1977) provides detailed mapping and description of the different soils that would be crossed by the Eastern Alternatives. These maps were available in digital format from the Natural Resources Conservation Service d, so it was possible to use a GIS program to display the soils data in spatial relationship to the alignments of the various rail corridors. SEA then classified all soil types that would be crossed by the Eastern Alternatives as either high sensitive or low sensitive for prehistoric sites. The low sensitive category includes poorly drained and steeply sloping soil types, as well as extremely rocky soils and shallow clayey soils with caliche layers near the surface. The high sensitive category includes all other soils.



Figure 18. View from the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative crossing of FM2676 looking southeast across Quihi Creek valley. 2006 Photo by URS.



Figure 19. View from the SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route crossing of CR366 looking south across the head of creek drainage. 2006 Photo by URS.

Figure 20 visually displays the results of this exercise. Quantitatively, the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative would cross 5.8 miles of terrain classified as archaeologically high sensitive, the SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route would cross 4.1 miles, and the Eastern Bypass Route would cross 5.4 miles.

It should be emphasized that this sensitivity model is only intended as a general planning tool to compare multiple rail corridors. It does not attempt to depict the specific location of all archaeological sensitive landforms. A more fine-grained depiction of archaeological sensitivity within the APE would require more detailed geomorphological analyses in addition to the information presented here, and systematic field survey would eventually be required.

Another factor to be considered is the extent of modern disturbances that may have impacted any archaeological sites present. For this project, twentieth century agricultural practices of field clearing, leveling, and deep plowing are the most common agents of site impacts, and these practices are widely visible across the upland plateau that would be traversed by the Eastern Alternatives (Figure 21 and Figure 22).

Combining the field reconnaissance, review of topographic maps, and the soils predictive model, a qualitative assessment of the relative prehistoric site sensitivity can be made for each of the Eastern Alternatives. Both the Eastern Bypass Route and the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative are roughly equivalent in terms of impacts to prehistoric archaeological sites, while SGR's Modified Medina Dam route would probably have fewer impacts. This is due to the fact that it crosses fewer miles of sensitive terrain, plus it has more mileage along the broad, level agricultural plateau away from drainage heads (and likely in more disturbed terrain). The Eastern Bypass Route probably has more sensitive landforms adjacent to Quihi Creek than the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative, making it the most archaeologically sensitive of the three Eastern Alternatives.

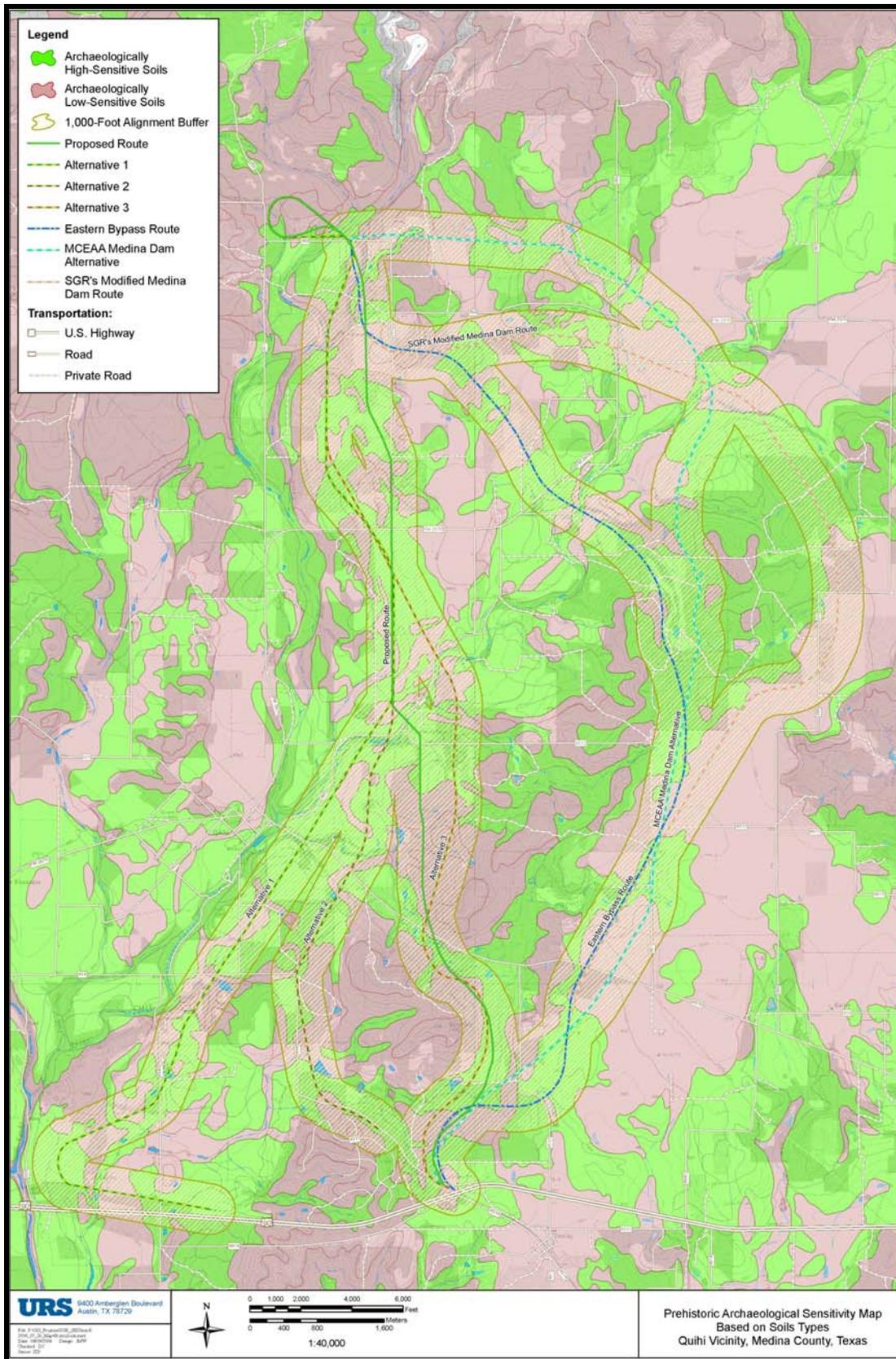


Figure 20. Prehistoric Archaeological Sensitivity Map Based on Soils Types.



Figure 21. View from the Eastern Bypass Route crossing of CR4516 looking northeast. Trees mark head of drainage at edge of plateau. 2006 Photo by URS.



Figure 22. View looking southwest from CR366 across the agricultural field crossed by all three Eastern Alternatives. 2006 Photo by URS.

## 5.0 SUMMARY

Table 3 has been constructed to summarize the information gathered concerning historic and prehistoric cultural resources in the areas that would be crossed by the Eastern Alternatives and Table 4 translates this information into a rank order classification, comparing the construction and operation of the Eastern Alternatives in terms of degree of potential impacts to cultural resources. In Table 3, columns for each alternative list the total number of known resources (or their proxies such as road crossings and district acreages) located within the APE.

Note that, although the SGR Modified Medina Dam Route has the most acreage within the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District, as indicated in Table 3, it is not ranked the highest for impacts to the district in Table 4. This is based on a closer examination of the actual alignment of the corridors through the district (see Figure 4). The National Park Service has identified a number of impacts that may adversely affect rural historic landscape districts (McClelland et al 1990). Potential impacts relevant to the proposed rail project include:

- realignment of roadways
- widening and resurfacing of historic roadways
- changes in land use and management that alter vegetation, change the size and shape of fields, erase boundary demarcations, and flatten the contours of land
- introduction of nonhistoric land uses
- loss of vegetation related to significant land uses
- construction of new buildings, structures, or landscape features
- loss of boundary demarcations and small-scale features (fences, walls, ponds, and paving stones)

Such impacts can adversely affect the qualities of design, setting, and feeling – three of the seven qualities that make a district eligible for the NRHP. Both the SGR Modified Medina Dam Route and the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative would swing further north and east than the Eastern Bypass Route and would cross FM 2676 and Quihi Creek in a portion of the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District that already has more modern landscape elements such as more widely spaced farms, larger open fields, and fewer visual boundaries (Figure 23).

**Table 3. Summary of Cultural Resources Issues for the Eastern Alternatives.**

	<u>Eastern Bypass Route</u>	<u>MCEAA Medina Dam Route</u>	<u>SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route</u>
Historic Resource Areas within the APE	5	3	6
Acreage of APE Within Historic District	709	636	863
# of Historic Road Crossings	6	6	5
Recorded Prehistoric Sites	0	1	0
Miles Archaeologically Sensitive	5.4	5.8	4.1

**Table 4. Cultural Resource Sensitivity Ranking of the Eastern Alternatives.**

	<u>Eastern Bypass Route</u>	<u>MCEAA Medina Dam Route</u>	<u>SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route</u>
Historic Structures/District (Rank order: 1 = most sensitive)	1	3	2
Historic Archaeological Sites (Rank order: 1 = most sensitive)	1	2	3
Prehistoric Archaeological Sites (Rank order: 1 = most sensitive)	1	2	3



Figure 23. View looking northwest along the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative from FM2676. 2006  
Photo by URS.

In contrast, the Eastern Bypass Route would intersect an older portion of Upper Quihi Rural Historic District in relatively close proximity to two German-Alsatian farms and an historic road remnant. The combined analysis suggests that, of the three Eastern Alternatives, the Eastern Bypass Route would have greater combined cultural resource impacts than the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative, and SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route. It is likely to have the most prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and also would likely have the most disruption of the setting of the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District.

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Appendix F-2

Rural Historic Landscape Study

**RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS**  
**QUIHI VICINITY, MEDINA COUNTY, TEXAS**

**By:**

**Terri Myers and A. Elizabeth Butman**



**Prepared for:**

**Surface Transportation Board  
Washington, DC**

**URS Corporation  
Austin, Texas**

**Prepared by:**

**Preservation Central, Inc.  
Austin, Texas**

**October 2006**

**RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS**  
**QUIHI VICINITY, MEDINA COUNTY, TEXAS**

**STB Finance Docket 34284: Southwest Gulf Railway Company,  
Construction and Operation Exemption, Medina County, Texas**

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**RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS**  
**QUIHI VICINITY, MEDINA COUNTY, TEXAS**

*Abstract*

The Surface Transportation Board's Section of Environmental Analysis (SEA) is conducting an ongoing environmental review of Southwest Gulf Railroad Company's (SGR) proposal to construct and operate a rail line in Medina County, Texas. This report presents the results of reconnaissance, windshield, and intensive-level surveys of cultural resources in the Quihi vicinity, Medina County, Texas, undertaken by Preservation Central, Inc. on behalf of the SEA to assess the potential for a rural historic landscape district or districts in the study area. All work performed by Preservation Central, Inc. was completed under contract to URS Corporation, SEA's independent third-party contractor for the environmental review process for this project.

SEA's earlier studies, included in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) issued in 2004, identified a potential rural historic landscape related to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century German pioneer settlement in the area. In response to comments on the DEIS, SEA decided to undertake a more in-depth study of the cultural resources in the area. Results of this cultural resources investigation indicate that the proposed railroad construction study area includes three distinct rural historic landscapes, each eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a historic district according to criteria established by the National Park Service. The Quihi Rural Historic District is the most significant, due to its importance to the history of Texas for its contributions to understanding the immigrant experience, its ethnic associations with early German settlers, and its rare architecture. The Quihi Rural Historic District, which includes a large number of early German-Alsatian stone buildings, contains 56 sites with 261 contributing resources and would be eligible for listing in the NRHP at the state level of significance. The New Fountain Rural Historic District, containing a commercial center and surrounding farmsteads, includes 155 contributing resources and would be eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level of significance. The largest district is the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District, characterized by its late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century farmsteads with 52 sites and 264 contributing features. This district would also be eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level of significance. In addition, a number of properties identified outside the proposed district boundaries may be individually eligible for NRHP listing.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABSTRACT.....</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
Project Back ground.....	1
Previous Cultural Resources Studies .....	2
The Present Study .....	2
Project Administration.....	3
<b>STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>PROJECT METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>6</b>
Archival and Secondary Source Research .....	6
Informal Interviews .....	8
Field Investigations .....	9
Reconnaissance Survey .....	10
Windshield Survey .....	11
Intensive-Level Survey .....	13
Data Analysis and Report Preparation.....	15
<b>HISTORIC CONTEXT.....</b>	<b>16</b>
Empresario Colonization in Texas .....	16
Castro’s Colonies in Texas .....	17
Quihi.....	19
Early Shelter and Agriculture .....	22
Hardships .....	22
Settling In: 1850.....	23
Farming in the Wilderness .....	24
Frontier Forts.....	25
Religion and Religious Institutions.....	26
Early Stone Houses and Fachwerk: 1850-1870 .....	27
Focus on Agriculture.....	28
Statistics on the Eve of the Civil War .....	28
Civil War.....	30
Reconstruction .....	31
Better Housing.....	34
1880 and the Coming of the Railroad .....	36
Frame Houses.....	37
Upper Quihi.....	37
The 20 <sup>th</sup> Century .....	38

<b>DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES.....</b>	<b>40</b>
Overall Patterns of Settlement .....	40
Layout of Typical Farmsteads.....	44
Dwelling Types.....	48
German-Alsatian Houses .....	49
National Folk Houses.....	52
Victorian-Era Houses .....	53
Bungalows.....	54
Minimal Traditional and Ranch .....	55
<b>SURVEY FINDINGS .....</b>	<b>56</b>
Intensive-Level Survey .....	56
Rural Historic Landscape Districts .....	57
Quihi Rural Historic District.....	58
New Fountain Rural Historic District.....	59
Upper Quihi Rural Historic District.....	61
Summation .....	62
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>64</b>
Rural Historic Landscape Districts .....	64
Quihi Rural Historic District.....	65
New Fountain Rural Historic District.....	66
Upper Quihi Rural Historic District.....	67
Proposed Rail Construction Project .....	68
Proposed Route.....	68
Alternative 1.....	70
Alternative 2.....	72
Alternative 3.....	74
Eastern Bypass Route.....	75
SGR’s Modified Medina Dam Route.....	76
MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative .....	77
Recommendations .....	78
<b>CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY.....</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>86</b>

## RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS QUIHI VICINITY, MEDINA COUNTY, TEXAS

### *Introduction*

This report presents the results of reconnaissance, windshield, and intensive-level surveys of cultural resources in the Quihi, Texas, vicinity. Preservation Central, Inc. (Preservation Central), an Austin-based historic preservation consulting firm, performed the surveys on behalf of the Section of Environmental Analysis (SEA) of the Surface Transportation Board (STB). The work was performed as part of SEA's environmental review of Southwest Gulf Railroad Company's (SGR) proposal to construct and operate a rail line in Medina County, Texas. SEA's analysis of the cultural resources within the study area is being completed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). All work performed by Preservation Central was completed under contract to URS Corporation (URS), SEA's independent third-party contractor for this proceeding. The purpose of the present study was to assess the potential for rural historic landscape district(s) in the Quihi vicinity, eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as defined in *National Register Bulletin #30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* (National Park Service 1989).

### *Project Background*

SGR's proposed project involves the construction of an approximately seven-mile rail line from a Vulcan Construction Materials, LP (VCM) proposed limestone quarry to an existing Union Pacific Railway Company (UP) rail line near Dunlay, Texas. Appendix A, Map 3 shows the alternative rail routes being considered by SEA in the environmental review process. These alternatives include the following: the Proposed Route, Alternative 1, Alternative 2, Alternative 3, the Eastern Bypass Route, SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route, and the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative.<sup>1</sup>

SEA issued a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) on November 5, 2004, which included an assessment of the environmental impacts of five alternatives then under consideration (the Proposed Route, Alternatives 1, 2, and 3, and the No-Action Alternative). As a result of comments received on the DEIS, SEA decided to prepare a Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS).<sup>2</sup> In part, the SDEIS was determined necessary to address comments submitted by consulting parties pursuant to the Section 106 review process, which highlighted the need for additional historic property identification as part of SEA's alternatives analysis. The Texas Historical Commission (THC) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), in particular, stressed the importance of conclusively identifying a potential rural historic landscape that previous cultural resources investigations had tentatively

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<sup>1</sup> The Medina County Environmental Action Association, Inc. (MCEAA) is a citizen's group that proposed the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative.

<sup>2</sup> The Notice of Intent to prepare the SDEIS was published in the Federal Register on March 13, 2006.

identified in the Quihi area (see SEA 2004). As a result, SEA determined the need to complete additional cultural resources surveys in the study area and is also considering three additional rail line alternatives to the east of the Quihi area (the Eastern Bypass Route, the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative, and SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route (see Appendix A, Map 3)).

### *Previous Cultural Resources Studies*

SEA began its cultural resources investigations for SGR's proposed project in 2003, when it completed a reconnaissance survey of the four rail line alternatives under consideration at the time (the Proposed Route and Alternatives 1, 2, and 3) and SGR's No-Action Alternative. The results of the survey were presented in the *Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment* (SEA 2003), a stand-alone document distributed to the THC and other consulting parties identified at the time. Additional reconnaissance-level documentation of historic and archeological resources, completed by URS in September 2004, was reported in *Technical Memorandum: Supplement to the Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment* (Cassedy 2004). Both documents were included as appendices to the DEIS (SEA 2004).

The prior cultural resources investigations identified 30 historic-period cultural resources and one potential historic district within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for each of the rail alternatives.<sup>3</sup> The total historic properties identified included 18 German-Alsatian stone houses, of which 11 were still standing with roofs and another 7 were partially collapsed ruins. The total also included two late-19<sup>th</sup> century Victorian frame houses, four early-20<sup>th</sup> century vernacular frame houses, one early-20<sup>th</sup> century masonry barn, one stone wall, and four cemeteries: two family cemeteries, one community cemetery, and one reported early-20<sup>th</sup> century Native American cemetery.

In addition to the studies completed by SEA, SGR commissioned its own study of the cultural resources located within 1200 feet of the Eastern Bypass Route. The study was undertaken by Gonzales, Tate & Iruegas, Inc. (GTI) and reported in *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for an Eastern Route, Medina County, Texas* (Iruegas and Penick 2005).

### *The Present Study*

Preservation Central completed the present study in three stages, consisting of reconnaissance, windshield, and intensive-level surveys, between September 27, 2005 and March 31, 2006. To facilitate evaluation of the rural historic landscape, the study area included interstitial land and resources between the seven alternative rail routes, as well as adjacent areas containing high concentrations of historic resources. During the three phases of the survey effort, the consultants gathered increasingly specific information regarding historic resources and landscape features. The survey area boundaries defined for each phase of the effort condensed

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<sup>3</sup> SEA has defined the APE as the area within 1000 feet on either side of the proposed rights-of-way for the alternative rail alignments.

accordingly as the boundaries of a potential rural historic landscape district or districts became more readily apparent. The reconnaissance survey ascertained the broad extent of cultural resources associated with the area's early settlement and historic-period development. The windshield survey took in the rural communities of Quihi, Upper Quihi, New Fountain, and the Bader Settlement, while the intensive-level survey focused more specifically on areas adjacent to major creeks and their tributaries, where much of the historic-period development occurred (see Appendix A, Map 1). The windshield survey identified 389 sites, consisting of individual resources or collections of resources related to the same property or farmstead. The intensive-level survey extensively documented 236 of these sites and identified 1,474 associated resources.

The study identified not one but three distinct rural historic landscapes: the Quihi Rural Historic District, eligible for NRHP listing at the state level of significance; the New Fountain Rural Historic District, eligible for NRHP listing at the local level of significance; and the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District, also eligible for NRHP listing at the local level of significance. The study further identified four farmsteads lying outside the district boundaries that are individually eligible for NRHP listing. Additional historic properties or farmsteads lying outside the intensive-level survey boundaries may also be NRHP eligible, but they were not fully documented within the scope of this project.

This report provides a summary of the research and survey work completed in the study area to identify the three rural historic landscape districts. The report begins with the project methodology, followed by a historic context and description of resource types, and concludes with survey findings and recommendations. Additional work products, included as appendices, include maps of the study area (Appendix A), an inventory of sites (Appendix B), and color digital photographs of each site and representative resources (Appendix C).

### *Project Administration*

All major tasks for the three stages of the Quihi Rural Historic Landscape Analysis were performed by Preservation Central, with cartographic services provided by URS. Historian Terri Myers, sole proprietor of Preservation Central, served as Principal Investigator and supervised all aspects of the survey and report production. She meets the professional qualifications for historians and architectural historians specified by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with 36 CFR 66. Other project personnel included architectural historian A. Elizabeth Butman, who contributed to field and research investigations and co-authored the survey report. Ms. Butman also meets the Secretary of the Interior's qualifications for architectural historians and is an employee of Preservation Central. Lila Knight, architectural historian and proprietor of Knight & Associates, Inc., participated in the project on an informal consulting basis. Ms. Knight has conducted a comprehensive survey of the nearby Alsatian town of Castroville and is an expert on vernacular architectural trends in the Texas Hill Country.

Over the course of the project, Preservation Central maintained ongoing communications with URS and SEA contacts, including Daniel Cassedy and Jaya Zyman-Ponebshek of URS and Rini Ghosh and Catherine Glidden of SEA, regarding progress and conclusions. In order to

become further acquainted with the specifics of the project, Ms. Glidden and Ms. Ghosh traveled to the Quihi area between April 4 and 6, 2006. Ms. Myers and Mr. Cassidy took them on a driving tour of the study area in order to familiarize them with the types of resources present. The group also discussed Preservation Central's preliminary conclusions regarding the project.

On May 9, 2006, Ms. Myers and Ms. Butman consulted with the Texas Historical Commission (THC) regarding their preliminary conclusions and recommendations. Present at the meeting were THC Executive Director Larry Oaks, Deputy Director Terry Colley, and National Register Coordinator Gregory Smith. Ms. Glidden and Ms. Ghosh participated via telephone.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Please see SDEIS Appendix D for a written summary of this discussion.

### *Study Area Description*

Quihi is located in central Medina County, Texas, roughly 32 miles west of San Antonio and nine miles northeast of the county seat of Hondo (see Appendix A, Site Location Map). Medina County is bisected from east to west by the UP rail line and U.S. Highway 90, which link the town of Castroville at the eastern edge of the county with Hondo and D'Hanis to the west. The overall study area for cultural resource surveys encompasses a nearly 60 square mile area north of U.S. Highway 90, containing the communities of Quihi, Upper Quihi, New Fountain, and the Bader Settlement along Farm-to-Market Road (FM) 2676 and the Old Castroville Road (County Road (CR) 4516). It is roughly bounded by CR 251 and Masonic Springs Road (CR 4526) on the west, CR 353 and FM 2676 on the north, CR 464 and CR 366 on the east, and U.S. Highway 90 and the UP rail line on the south. Within this area, the intensive-level survey focused on the core settlement of German pioneers and their descendants, which extends in a southwest-to-northeast swath spanning from CR 441 on the west and CR 454 on the south to CR 362 on the east and CR 353 on the north, containing the rural communities of Quihi, Upper Quihi, and New Fountain (see Appendix A, Map 1).

Located south of the Balcones Escarpment, which defines the edge of the Texas Hill Country, the landscape in the Quihi vicinity is characterized by sandy and clayey soils punctuated by rocky outcroppings of limestone and sandstone. Native trees include live oak, mesquite, and pecan. The study area consists of a relatively flat valley traversed by numerous creeks and their tributaries, which converge at Hondo Creek just north of the railroad line. The westernmost waterway, Hondo Creek, extends along a southerly course from its headwaters in Bandera County to its mouth on the Frio River, northwest of Pearsall in Frio County. It crosses the southwestern edge of the study area in a southeasterly direction. Verde Creek flows from northern Medina County to Hondo Creek, taking a winding course roughly parallel to Hondo Creek within the study area. Quihi Creek flows from northeastern Medina County to its mouth on Verde Creek, a short distance north of its confluence with Hondo Creek. It extends from northeast to southwest through the extent of the study area. Elm Creek runs south from northern Medina County to its mouth on Quihi Creek. The two waterways converge at the eastern edge of the compact street grid that defines the center of the Quihi town site. A smaller tributary, Cherry Creek, flows from the east into Quihi Creek near this confluence. Other tributaries include First and Second creeks, both of which run south to join Quihi and Verde creeks, respectively (Ochoa 2006a, 2006b, 2006c). Overall, the creeks form a fanning pattern, with hilly terrain rising from the eastern bank of Quihi Creek and between Verde and Elm creeks. The valley generally comprises the intensive-level survey area (see Appendix A, Map 1).

### *Project Methodology*

To assess the potential for an NRHP-eligible rural historic landscape district or districts in the vicinity of SGR's proposed project, Preservation Central conducted field investigations and extensive historical research. The field investigations consisted of a reconnaissance survey, windshield survey, and an intensive-level survey. A preliminary assessment of the study area through analysis of historical records and previous investigations was completed prior to the onset of fieldwork, and further archival and secondary-source research was conducted concurrently with the field investigations.

A total of eight survey trips were completed, including an initial visit on September 27, 2005. Field investigations occurred during the following timeframes: October 12-14, 2005; November 1-3, 2005; November 15-17 and December 7-8, 2005; and January 25-26, March 6-9, and March 28-31, 2006.

### *Archival and Secondary Source Research*

Preservation Central engaged a variety of research methods to establish a historic context for the growth and development of the Quihi community and to obtain specific information about its cultural resources. Initial research efforts focused on secondary sources regarding the history of Medina County and empresario Henri Castro's colonies to provide a general context for the settlement and development of the region. The consultants reviewed previous surveys and reports by URS and GTI and gathered maps of the area from a variety of sources. Supplementary research, incorporating primary sources from archival repositories, generated a more conclusive overview of the historic architectural and agricultural trends that define the German-Alsatian community of Quihi. Scholarly articles and texts regarding German settlement and building patterns in Texas and existing documentation of historic sites in the survey area were also consulted. Through the various stages of the project, knowledgeable residents provided insights into local history and land-use patterns during a series of informal interviews.

Upon notice-to-proceed, the consultants received the three-volume DEIS prepared by SEA (2004), which included the following report: *Technical Memorandum: Supplement to the Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment* by Daniel Cassidy of URS (2004). The consultants subsequently obtained the report titled *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey for an Eastern Route, Medina County, Texas* by Sergio A. Iruegas and Monica Penick of GTI (2005). Preservation Central staff reviewed this and other background documentation before initially embarking on field investigations. Particular attention was given to sections on the historic development of the Quihi area and descriptions of property types. Items in the bibliographies were noted for further research. The consultants also obtained and reviewed a binder prepared by the Quihi and New Fountain Historical Society and the Medina County Environmental Action Association, Inc. (MCEAA).<sup>5</sup> The binder contained identification forms for 48 historic resources

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<sup>5</sup> The information in this binder is available on STB's website at [www.stb.dot.gov](http://www.stb.dot.gov) by clicking on "E-Library," then clicking on "Correspondence," then clicking on "Environmental Correspondence," and then searching the materials under FD 34284. The information appears as document #EI-1376.

submitted to the Texas Historical Commission (THC) as part of its Historic Endangered Landmark and Property (HELP) program.

Initial research efforts focused on secondary sources, which provided the consultants a general understanding of local and regional history. During the first reconnaissance survey trip from October 12-14, 2005, Preservation Central purchased a number of local history publications at the Castroville Public Library, Castroville Chamber of Commerce, and the Landmark Inn State Historic Site. The local history section of the library was also consulted, and relevant materials from vertical files, previous surveys, and oral history transcripts were photocopied. During the October 12-14 and November 1-3 reconnaissance survey trips, the consultants conducted research in the Medina County seat of Hondo. Ms. Myers and Ms. Butman ascertained that the tax assessor-collector does not maintain an internet-accessible database of tax records and does not generate tax parcel maps for the county. While in Hondo, the consultants met with county surveyor Charles Rothe, who is also a member of the Medina County Historical Commission. Mr. Rothe and his staff supplied copies of the original plat of the Quihi town site and a historic Tobin map of the general area.

Following completion of the windshield survey, research became more focused on specific patterns of development, agricultural trends, and historically significant individuals, and the consultants used primary sources to construct a detailed outline of local history. Between December 20, 2005 and March 2, 2006, Ms. Butman conducted research at libraries, archives, and repositories in Austin. The Center for American History at the University of Texas at Austin houses the manuscript collections of both Henri Castro and his designee, Ferdinand Huth. Ms. Butman combed these collections and vertical files of newspaper clippings for pertinent information. Also from the University of Texas, she acquired relevant master's theses, including a history of Castro's colonies (Goldthorp 1928) and public education in Medina County (Eggen 1950). At the Genealogy Collection of the Texas State Library and Archives, Ms. Butman compiled census, agricultural census, and tax records for Medina County, or the Quihi area where clearly delineated, for consultation and analysis. Historic maps were obtained from a variety of sources. In addition to the maps acquired while in Hondo, county road maps and United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps from the University of Texas map collection were consulted. The Texas General Land Office provided scans of historic land-grant maps of Medina County as well as records for the James Allison patent, the site of the original settlement on Quihi Lake.

In order to describe architectural trends in the Quihi area, the consultants obtained existing documentation of historic sites and articles characterizing the houses and buildings constructed by German or Alsatian immigrants. From the Texas Historical Commission library, Ms. Butman gathered Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) and NRHP documentation of significant dwellings in the Quihi area. Through the Library of Congress website, she also accessed Historic American Building Survey (HABS) drawings and photographs of German-Alsatian architecture throughout Castro's colonies. Though most examples documented by the program were in Castroville, two houses lie within the study area. Ms. Butman also obtained scholarly articles concerning the building patterns of German settlers, with particular attention to those focusing on the Hill Country region of Texas.

*Informal Interviews*

Preservation Central also carried out a number of informal interviews over the course of the project. During the initial site visit to Quihi on September 27, 2005, the consultants and Ms. Knight, accompanied by archeologist Daniel Cassedy of URS, met with area residents knowledgeable of local history. Informants included Archie Gerdes and Verlyn Wiemers Mangold who are descended from original Alsatian pioneers. The meeting was hosted by Cynthia and Glenn Lindsey, owners of the Schuehle-Saathoff German-Alsatian House, listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Tom Hester, former director of the Texas Archeological Research Lab (TARL) in Austin, joined the group. The Lindseys shared information on local research and HELP inventory efforts conducted by the Quihi and New Fountain Historical Society and the Medina County Environmental Action Association. The consultants had acquired a copy of the binder that resulted from their work at the commencement of the project, and the group discussed the documentation and conclusions that went into the compilation. The residents also advised the consultants on a number of local history contacts, including Judy Dittmar, Nacey Schulte, Lucy Davis, and Bob Hancock, chairman of the Medina County Historical Commission.

Following this meeting, Ms. Myers contacted Bob Hancock on October 27, 2005. Though Mr. Hancock is more familiar with Castroville history than that of the Quihi area, he supplied names of potential informants. Ms. Myers subsequently telephoned Karen Muennink, Bonnie Ludwig, and Connie Balmof. None were able to supply information other than sources already consulted over the course of the project.

During a subsequent site visit on November 1, the consultants met with a group of interested residents at the home of Robert and Alyne Fitzgerald. In attendance were the Fitzgeralds, Judy Dittmar, Archie Gerdes, Nacey Schulte, and Erna and Joe Balzen. The group spent several hours discussing the history and perceived boundaries of the Alsatian settlement region including the Quihi, Upper Quihi, and New Fountain communities. The consultants pursued a line of inquiry intended to shed light on how the initial settlement expanded from its center near Quihi Lake. Ms. Myers guided the discussion to include historic building and agricultural traditions in the area. Due to the large number of informants present at the meeting, it was not recorded. Instead, the consultants took copious notes throughout the discussion. The Fitzgeralds supplied copies of various materials they had collected on the area's history and architecture.

The consultants subsequently spent two days with informants from the previous meeting, namely Mr. Gerdes, Ms. Schulte, and Ms. Dittmar. On November 2, Archie Gerdes and Nacey Schulte accompanied the consultants on a driving tour to visit resources of community significance, get a sense of the layout of typical farmsteads, and establish informal boundaries of the Quihi area as experienced by its residents. On November 3, the consultants, Mr. Gerdes, and Judy Dittmar continued the tour. During the course of the two-day excursion, the residents gave the consultants access to their own properties and introduced them to other landowners who showed their historic buildings and farmsteads. Several properties were in the process of renovation, and the consultants had the opportunity to examine historic construction methods and materials.

On March 14, 2006, Ms. Myers was contacted by Carol Carpenter of the Schweers Foundation, a historical association concerned with the Schweers family and Quihi region. A descendant of the Schweers, Ms. Carpenter shared information regarding Henry Schweers and his extended family, all of whom settled in German-Alsatian stone houses along CR 365. Amongst other topics, Ms. Myers and Ms. Carpenter discussed the types of resources found on historic farmsteads and the duration of time families occupied their stone houses. On April 11, Ms. Myers met with Ms. Carpenter to continue their discussion and obtain materials from her collection. In-depth knowledge of this particular family provided a means of understanding patterns within the community as a whole, and Ms. Myers photocopied or scanned relevant newspaper articles, ephemera, and historic photographs.

### *Field Investigations*

The consultants made eight visits to the Quihi area for the purposes of conducting field investigations. Three levels of documentation, entailing reconnaissance, windshield, and intensive-level surveys, were completed over the course of the project. The purpose of the reconnaissance survey was to familiarize the consultants with the general layout and characteristics of the Quihi community and define a broad area for subsequent investigations. The boundaries selected for the windshield survey encompassed all seven alternatives, as well as potentially significant historic areas in the vicinity, including the community of New Fountain to the west. The windshield survey resulted in the preliminary documentation of 389 sites, defined as an individual farmstead or other grouping of related resources. Results of the survey clearly delineated concentrations of historic resources in a broad swath from southwest to northeast across the survey area, primarily along Hondo, Verde, Elm, and Quihi creeks and their tributaries. Within this area, which encompasses the New Fountain, Quihi, and Upper Quihi communities, the intensive-level survey entailed thorough documentation of 236 sites containing 1,474 resources, or individual features. Characteristics of each visible resource, whether historic or non-historic, were noted. The consultants gathered sufficient information to enable a determination of whether a rural historic landscape or landscapes exist within the study area, and to ascertain appropriate boundaries should a district be identified.

Throughout the investigations, the consultants followed directives set forth by the Secretary of the Interior and administered by the National Park Service for professional surveys (Secretary of the Interior 1983; National Park Service 1990, 1991a). In particular, the survey of the Quihi vicinity was conducted in compliance with the guidelines established in *National Register Bulletin #30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* (National Park Service 1989). Terminology used in this report is consistent with that used by the National Park Service in assessing NRHP eligibility.

Prior to formally commencing fieldwork, Ms. Myers and Ms. Butman of Preservation Central made an initial visit to the Quihi area on September 27, 2005, accompanied by archeologist Daniel Cassidy of URS and architectural historian Lila Knight. Mr. Cassidy familiarized the consultants with previous survey work conducted by his firm for SEA. He led a driving tour of the area encompassing Quihi, Upper Quihi, and New Fountain and traversed

many of the back roads linking the communities. The group inspected several noteworthy examples of German-Alsatian architecture in various states of repair. Quihi-area residents Glenn and Cynthia Lindsey opened the National Register-listed Schuehle-Saathoff House, which lies on their property, to the consultants. Mr. Cassedy also acquainted the consultants with cultural resources potentially affected by two of the three eastern routes, the Eastern Bypass Route and SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route.

Over the course of subsequent survey trips, the consultants stayed in Castroville in order to familiarize themselves with German-Alsatian culture and architecture, particularly the building techniques and materials employed in vernacular dwellings. They also made a brief visit to the westernmost of Castro's colonies, Old D'Hanis, in order to provide an additional basis for comparing architectural types. Both communities contain numerous stone buildings attributed to German and Alsatian immigrants, which feature similar characteristics to the dwellings found in the Quihi vicinity.

#### Reconnaissance Survey

The reconnaissance survey was conducted over the course of two visits, from October 12-14 and November 1-3, 2005. Its purpose was to delineate the limits of rural historic development in the Quihi vicinity and define the boundaries for the windshield survey. Prior to commencing this fieldwork, the consultants coordinated survey numbers from the URS and GTI surveys with HELP forms completed by area residents. Each of the previously assigned numbers was platted on a USGS map for use in the field. During the initial reconnaissance survey trip, Ms. Myers and Ms. Butman drove all of the county and farm-to-market roads encompassing the seven rail alternatives and expanded their visual survey to include areas to the west, north, and east in order to determine the extent of the Quihi and New Fountain communities. The consultants noted all properties identified in previous surveys and made cursory observations regarding several formerly undocumented resources.

As previously noted, on November 2, 2005, the consultants drove through the northern, northwestern, and southern reaches of the Quihi, Upper Quihi, and New Fountain settlements, accompanied by area residents Nacey Schulte and Archie Gerdes. On November 3, 2005, the consultants met Mr. Gerdes and Judy Dittmar and drove the northeastern, eastern, southeastern, and part of the western extent of the study area. Through various queries, the consultants attempted to identify agricultural trends and uses that contribute to a historic rural landscape versus those that adopt modern techniques and patterns.

While spending two days of the reconnaissance survey accompanied by local informants, the consultants examined numerous farms and properties in the community, including Mr. Gerdes', Ms. Schulte's, and Joe and Erna Balzen's farms, as well as the Sturm Hill School and Bethlehem Lutheran Church. Within individual farmsteads, the consultants noted the types, uses, and location of agricultural outbuildings and structural features, such as vehicle and storage barns, corrals, privies, wash houses, chicken houses, milk barns, molasses presses, smokehouses, grist mills, cisterns, windmills, and wells. The consultants took exterior photographs to identify characteristic groupings of resources and unique property types. In several instances, the consultants took interior photographs to document spatial divisions for a better understanding of historic use. Several properties visited were undergoing renovation, and the consultants were

able to photograph historic construction methods where visible. These excursions assisted the consultants in identifying types of agricultural resources and establishing the layout of typical farmsteads in the area.

During these trips, the informants also provided a sense of the traditional, perceptual breaks between the Quihi and Upper Quihi areas and between Quihi and New Fountain. At the eastern edge of the study area, the consultants also determined a likely break between the Quihi community and the Bader Settlement, separated by newer resources and modern agricultural fields. The western reaches of the Alsatian communities were not as evident as they blend into the nearby Vandenburg area, but large tracts of modern farmland and exotic game ranches on the western and northern slopes of the valley factored into the boundary delineation.

Boundaries for the windshield survey were intended to be broad enough to encompass a wide range of historic resources, enable full documentation of the Quihi community, and cover all seven of the proposed rail alternatives. At the conclusion of the reconnaissance survey, windshield survey boundaries were defined as CR 251 and Masonic Springs Road (CR 4526) on the west, CR 353 and FM 2676 on the north, CR 464 and CR 366 on the east, and U.S. Highway 90 and the UP rail line on the south (see Appendix A, Map 1). The consultants also commenced the windshield survey during this trip, identifying 11 discrete farmsteads to serve as models for the completion of the windshield survey and the development of intensive-level survey forms.

#### Windshield Survey

During the fourth and fifth visits, from November 15-17 and December 7-8, 2005, the consultants conducted the windshield survey, which entailed limited documentation of cultural resources within the previously defined survey boundaries. Resources along both sides of the peripheral county roads were documented, though no resources that address Highway 90 were included. In the field, the consultants assigned a unique identification number to each discrete site, consisting of a collection of related resources. Identified sites ranged from entire farmsteads, containing both domestic and agricultural resources, to individual resources with no associated features. Site numbers were given to collections of historic and non-historic resources alike to better assess the potential of a rural historic landscape district or districts.

The consultants assigned site numbers in a systematic pattern. The windshield survey commenced with properties located in the James Allison patent, which contains the original Quihi town site and is roughly bounded by CR 452 on the west, CR 445 on the north, CR 4517 on the east, and CR 454 on the south (see Figure 4). The consultants drove all roads in the area beginning at their western or southernmost point, documenting resources on both sides of the road in the order in which they were encountered. The majority of roads within the town site are angled from the cardinal directions and boundaries of the tract to parallel the course of Quihi Creek. Roads angled northwest to southeast and east-west were documented first, beginning at the northeast end of the tract and working to the southwest, followed by roads angled southwest to northeast and north-south, starting at the northwest end of the tract and going roughly west to east. The first site number was assigned to Bethlehem Lutheran Church on CR 2616, and the windshield survey of the town site concluded with FM 2676, which cuts diagonally across the street grid (see Appendix A, Map 1).

Similar methodology was employed for the larger survey area. The consultants likewise began at the western or southernmost terminus of each road or the edge of the survey area, and documented resources along both sides of the road in the order in which they were encountered. East-west roads were documented first, beginning at the northern edge of the survey area with CR 354. Diagonal southwest-northeast roads following Quihi Creek were documented next, beginning with FM 2676, followed by CR 365. Finally, north-south roads were documented from west to east across the survey area. Earlier vestiges of rerouted roads and roads that extend only a short distance from a major thoroughfare were documented in sequence along the primary route. This was particularly the case along FM 2676, which changes directions throughout the survey area and has been realigned in numerous locations.

For each resource or group of resources occupying a particular site, the consultants recorded basic information, including the property address or relative location on county roads, resource type (building, structure, object, site), property type (domestic, agriculture, commercial, religion, transportation, etc.), subtype (dwelling, barn, field, cistern, etc.), and approximate date of construction. Survey data was noted on a field form developed for this project. In most cases, this information was denoted exclusively for the primary dwelling on the farmstead, with minimal notes concerning other related resources. The consultants classified dwellings by plan type, construction materials, and/or stylistic influences. These categories generally indicate distinct periods of construction and development. Five major groupings of historic dwellings were identified in the Quihi area: German-Alsatian Houses (ca. 1860-1875); National Folk Houses (ca. 1890-1910); Victorian-Era Houses (ca. 1900-1910); Bungalows (ca. 1905-1955); and Minimal Traditional/Ranch-Style Houses (ca. 1930-1955). Post-1955 properties were designated as non-historic. In instances where a house was not present or no longer exists, a barn, cistern or other resource was inventoried in its stead, or in cases where a new dwelling has been built on an existing farmstead, the approximate age of historic-period barns and other outbuildings was also noted.

Upon returning to the office, Ms. Butman entered information from the windshield survey forms into a database and generated an inventory of sites. She prepared a sketch map showing the location of each site for computer entry by URS. Additional hand-plotted maps were prepared for reference in defining intensive-level survey boundaries. Charting the plan type and approximate date of construction for the primary residence on each site revealed concentrations of historic resources and the general development patterns that characterized the communities of New Fountain, Quihi, Upper Quihi, and the Bader Settlement. Evidence of corridors of settlement and expansion concentrated along major creeks helped define the scope of the intensive-level survey.

Boundaries for the intensive-level survey were selected to encompass significant concentrations of historic-period resources with the potential to be assessed as a rural historic landscape. Historic settlement and growth of communities in the Quihi vicinity primarily occurred along major creeks and their tributaries, and as a result the intensive-level survey area extends in broad swath from southwest to northeast, incorporating development along Hondo, Verdi, Elm, and Quihi creeks. The intensive-level survey boundaries incorporate the New Fountain, Quihi, and Upper Quihi communities but eliminate regions to the northwest and southeast, such as the Bader Settlement, due to relatively small numbers of historic farmsteads

and incursions of new construction. The irregularly shaped boundaries can best be described as two adjacent areas, with the southwestern portion roughly bounded by CR 441 and CR 451 on the west, CR 445 on the north, CR 454 on the east, and the UP rail line on the south. The northeast portion forms an inverted triangle roughly bounded by CR 355 and CR 351 on the west, CR 353 on the north, and properties fronting CR 365 and Quihi Creek on the southeast (see Appendix A, Map 1).

### Intensive-Level Survey

The consultants conducted the intensive-level survey over the course of three trips, from January 25-26, March 6-9, and March 28-31, 2006. They revisited each of the previously identified sites within the intensive-level survey boundaries and gathered more extensive information about individual resources contained therein. The survey resulted in the documentation of 1,474 resources within 236 sites. During the initial trip, the consultants focused on areas with numerous German-Alsatian resources, beginning the survey on CR 365. This allowed them to determine a consistent methodology for dating German-Alsatian houses and gain a greater sense of the types of resources contained within intact farmsteads.

The intensive-level survey documented all visible features within each site in the survey area. In addition to buildings and major structures, vegetation and fields that help define historic versus non-historic agricultural patterns were also noted. Each individual feature within a site was identified alphabetically, beginning with the primary dwelling and working outwards. For instance, a farmstead noted as Site 1 during the windshield survey may have individual features identified as follows: 1 A) primary house; 1 B) garage; 1 C) smokehouse; 1 D) washhouse; 1 E) windmill; 1 F) privy; 1 G) vehicle barn; 1 H) bull pen; 1 I) stock tank; 1 J) pasture; 1 K) cultivated fields; 1 L) network of gravel roads; and 1 M) barbed-wire fencing. Some sites contain only one resource, examples of which would include a single grave, a lone windmill, or a building ruin with no other nearby features.

The consultants devised a field form to record a variety of information about cultural resources in the survey area. The form included the unique site and resource numbers for each resource; the street address or location; and the estimated or known date of construction and any major alterations. In accordance with National Park Service classification systems, the resource type was denoted as a building (examples include a house, barn, or school), structure (fence, granary, windmill, or roadway), site (plowed field, pasture, orchard, or archeological site, such as the ruin of a historic building), or object (agricultural machinery) (1991a:15; 1990:4-5). Historic and current functions were noted within a broad category known as the property type (domestic, agriculture, landscape, religion, etc.) and specific use, or property subtype (dwelling, pasture, church) (1991a:20-23). Architectural characteristics of buildings were noted in terms of the plan type and/or roof form; stylistic influences, if any; exterior materials; condition; and number of stories. Materials and condition were recorded for structures, sites, and objects, where applicable (see Appendix B: Inventory of Sites).

Each resource noted during the survey was assessed as either potentially contributing or noncontributing to a potential rural historic landscape district or districts. Similar information was taken for potentially contributing and noncontributing resources alike to aid in determining

the extent and nature of potential rural historic landscape district(s). In addition, resources within the 1000' APE corridors were assessed for their individual National Register eligibility.<sup>6</sup>

Contributing and noncontributing are terms used by the National Park Service to classify cultural resources within a historic district based whether or not they retain integrity.<sup>7</sup> Integrity is defined as “the authenticity of a property’s historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property’s... historic period” (1991a:4). In evaluating whether a resource retains integrity, and would thus be considered to contribute to the historic character of its surroundings, a resource should retain most of the following seven aspects or qualities: 1) location; 2) design; 3) setting; 4) materials; 5) workmanship; 6) feeling; and 7) association (1991a:4; 1990:44-45). A noncontributing resource either dates to after the historic period, has lost integrity due to non-historic alterations, or does not relate to the significance of a potential district.

The National Park Service has developed a classification system of eleven characteristics for reading and understanding a rural historic landscape. Landscapes represent the occupation and development of people who shaped the land to serve their needs. In some cases, they reflect their religious beliefs, cultural attitudes and traditions, and values. The eleven characteristics used to evaluate integrity within a rural historic landscape are: 1) land uses and activities; 2) patterns of spatial organization; 3) response to the natural environment; 4) cultural traditions; 5) circulation networks; 6) boundary demarcations; 7) vegetation related to land use; 8) buildings, structures, and objects; 9) clusters; 10) archeological sites; and 11) small-scale elements (1989:4-6). Each of these characteristics and their interrelationship within the overall rural landscape were kept in mind during assessment of contributing or noncontributing status for each resource.

Where possible, the consultants obtained access to a site in order to thoroughly document its features. Informal conversations with land owners often provided an additional source of information regarding the history of a property, such as the approximate date of construction for the house or other features, specific uses for barns or sheds, and types of crops typically grown. In many instances, however, access to a property was unavailable, and numerous farmsteads were documented based on features visible from the public right-of-way. Limited visibility due to overgrown vegetation or considerable distance between the primary resources and county road, particularly in the northern extent of the survey area, prevented conclusive documentation of certain sites.

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<sup>6</sup> A property that is individually eligible for NRHP listing must be individually distinguished and possess a higher standard of integrity than those that only contribute to an eligible district (see discussion of historic districts, National Park Service 1990:5, 17).

<sup>7</sup> “A **contributing** building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, or archeological values for which a property is significant because: a) it was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period; or b) it independently meets the National Register criteria. A **noncontributing** building, site structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archeological values for which a property is significant because: a) it was not present during the period of significance or does not relate to the documented significance of the property; b) due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period; or c) it does not independently meet the National Register criteria” (National Park Service 1991a:16).

Individual resources and groups of related features were photographed with a digital camera, where possible. When located within an APE, a photograph showing the location of major resources relative to the alternative rail alignments was also taken in order to assess the potential visual impact on the rural landscape.<sup>8</sup> For sites primarily containing noncontributing resources, the consultants took only one photograph of the overall site.

#### Data Analysis and Report Preparation

Upon completion of the intensive-level survey, Preservation Central staff expanded the database to include records for the documentation on each individual resource, and a printed inventory of sites was prepared. Data analysis revealed salient features of the overall survey area and defined unique characteristics of the three communities within its boundaries. Digital photographs were organized, printed, and arranged by site number in a four-volume set of binders included with this report.<sup>9</sup> Revisions to previous maps were supplied to URS for drafting. Additional maps were prepared for reference in delineating the boundaries of the rural historic districts.

For the sake of simplicity in evaluating district boundaries and mapping, potentially contributing or noncontributing status was assigned to each site within the intensive-level survey area. The consultants evaluated the overall character of each site based on the number, type, and quality of resources contained therein and their ability, as a whole, to convey a strong sense of history. The percentage of potentially contributing and noncontributing resources within a site was considered during this process, but greater weight was apportioned to the most visible and important features. Buildings, particularly the main house within a site, are the most apparent manifestations of human occupation and readily convey the character of rural life. Maps of NRHP eligibility status for the intensive-level survey area depict the overall status assigned to each site (see Appendix A, Map 3).

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<sup>8</sup> In previous studies completed by SEA, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed railway undertaking was defined as a 1000' corridor on either side of each of the potential rail routes. This APE was developed to assess visual, vibration, and direct physical impacts of each of the proposed rail alternatives to individual historic resources. Please see Chapter 5 of the SDEIS for a more detailed discussion of potential indirect and cumulative impacts to cultural resources.

<sup>9</sup> A complete inventory of photographs will be on file with STB and submitted to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Texas Historical Commission.

### *Historic Context*

Quihi and New Fountain were among four colonies established by empresario Henri Castro in Medina County in the 1840s. At that time, his land grant lay at the very edge of the Texas western frontier; they were the last settlements west of San Antonio. El Paso lay some 600 miles to the west. The German Alsatian immigrants who left the relative comfort of Germany and France endured considerable hardship in the harsh new land. In the early years, Native Americans presented a very real threat to the colonists. Within a week of arriving at Quihi Lake, Comanches killed at least five members of the two Brinkoff families. The heat must have been almost unbearable to those coming from much cooler climates and, although the settlers apparently came for the land, few were farmers in their native countries and the rocky soil and arid condition of the land in West Central Texas made their transition to agriculture that much more difficult.

Despite these challenges, Quihi and New Fountain<sup>10</sup> grew into moderately successful farming communities that spread out along the creeks of Medina Valley. Starting with brush and adobe shelters, families proceeded to build stone houses and barns in a fashion derived from their native land. Subsequent generations in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century moved beyond the center of Quihi to establish larger farms and build late-Victorian era frame houses and barns typical of the types and styles found throughout their adopted country. Within two or three generations, the transition had been made from the old world building types to the new. On a regional map, the descendant farmsteads appear as an extension of Quihi, but the building types and land uses define a distinct community known as Upper Quihi (see Appendix A: Map 2).

Although Quihi, New Fountain, and Upper Quihi evolved in physically distinctive ways that set them apart from one another, they share a common history and cultural heritage that tie them to a collective historic context.

### *Empresario Colonization in Texas*

Mexican and Spanish *entradas* passed through South Central Texas in the seventeenth century but it wasn't until 1718 that San Antonio de Bexar (San Antonio) was established as a Spanish municipality. Various other settlement efforts were made by the Spanish in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, including those initiated by the great colonizer Jose de Escandon on the Lower Rio Grande in 1747.<sup>11</sup> As late as 1820, however, the only settlements of any size were Nacogdoches in East Texas, San Antonio, La Bahia/Goliad and Laredo. The Spanish crown was dedicated to settling the Texas territory with loyal Spanish subjects and specifically discouraged intrusions from the nascent United States. In December 1820, however, Governor Antonio Maria Martinez, persuaded by the Baron de Bastrop, gave permission to U.S. citizen Moses Austin to

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<sup>10</sup> The colony of Vandenburg was established about 1847 to the northwest of Quihi. Its colonists were forced to relocate to present New Fountain, only a few miles west of Quihi, when Verde Creek dried up. Thus, the New Fountain settlement was essentially a neighbor and contemporary of the Quihi colony.

<sup>11</sup> Escandon established 24 towns, including Laredo, and 15 missions in Nuevo Santander – northern Mexico/southern Texas – between 1747 and 1755.

settle Anglo-Americans in Spanish Texas. Although Austin died before he could realize his aspirations, his son Stephen set out to complete his father's wishes (Gracy 2006). The Austins were the first of many so-called empresarios who organized groups of people to form colonies in present Texas under the Spanish and Mexican governments.

Empresario-led immigration brought thousands of Americans to Texas during the Mexican (1820-1835) and Republic of Texas (1836-1845) periods. Immigration to the new state of Texas increased greatly after the Mexican War (1846-1848) settled the issue. As immigrants poured into the Republic and then state of Texas, leaders hoped to spur development in the western frontier, beyond San Antonio de Bexar. Agents were sent to Europe to entice would-be settlers for the region. As late as 1844, when Castroville was established, no towns lay between San Antonio and El Paso, at the westernmost edge of Texas, a distance of nearly 600 miles (De Cordova 1848).<sup>12</sup>

### *Castro's Colonies in Texas*

In the 1840s, the Republic of Texas actively sought loans and immigrants from various European countries, including France. In 1841, Texas General James Hamilton was in France trying to secure a loan and also raise interest in the undeveloped Texas frontier. French citizen Henri Castro had lived in the United States for some time before returning to his homeland. He apparently became acquainted with Hamilton and was inspired by the possibilities of becoming an empresario. Castro successfully petitioned the Republic of Texas for a land grant and to serve as agent for European colonists who would settle on the frontier, west of San Antonio. According to his contract, Castro agreed to bring 600 families or single men to his grant within two years (Connie Rihn in CCHA 2004:62).

Castro visited his land grant for the first time in July 1844. Accompanied by Captain Jack Hays and a band of rangers, the party set out from San Antonio on July 25, crossing the Medina River and reaching Quihi Lake, ten miles from the river, on July 27, 1844. In his



**Figure 1.** Henri Castro in about 1870 (Weaver 1985: frontispiece).

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<sup>12</sup> There were several forts such as Ft. Inge, but the only towns were on the Rio Grande, far to the south.

journal, Castro described Quihi Lake as “a good location for a settlement.” After traveling to a spot about 12 miles west of Hondo Creek, near the western edge of his grant, Castro began his return trip to San Antonio. On July 30, the company passed by Quihi Lake and Castro again remarked that it would be “advantageous for a colony” (Josie R. Finger in CCHA 2004:4). Despite his favorable review of Quihi Lake, Castro chose the banks of the Medina River for his first colony of Castroville, possibly because the river ensured an abundant and reliable source of water. Reportedly, he thought the horseshoe bend in the Medina was a premiere settlement location (Connie Rihn in CCHA 2004:62).

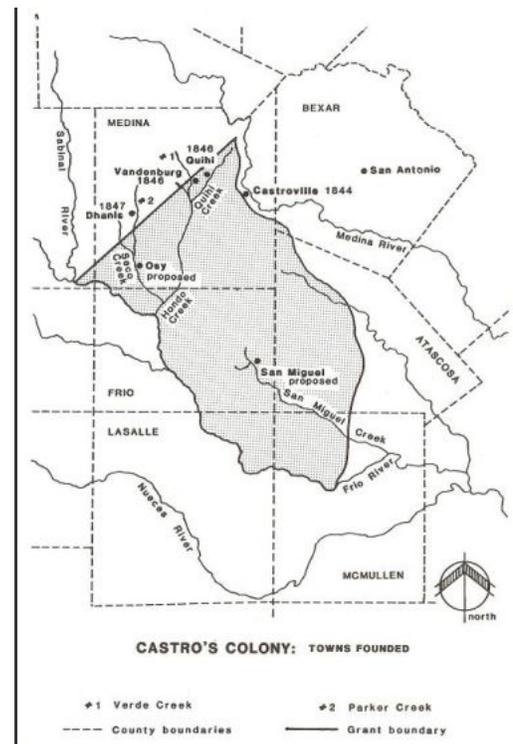


Castroville in the late 1840s, as drawn by Theodore Gentilz. (Courtesy Barker Texas History Center, University of Texas at Austin)

**Figure 2. Castroville in the 1840s** (Weaver 1985:Plates).

From his headquarters in Paris, Castro sent agents to northeastern France, then to the provinces along the Rhine River to recruit potential colonists. He was assisted by his agents, German wine merchant, Ludwig Huth, and his son Louis August Huth. Castro’s agents patrolled France and Germany for colonists. Initial interest came from the Haut-Rhin region of Alsace-Lorraine. A mixed group of French families from the Alsace region of northeastern France, and German families from the Wurtenburg and Hanover provinces of Germany, accepted Castro’s offer.

During the summer of 1844, Castro commissioned seven ships to carry approximately 700 passengers to Galveston for their overland journey to the grant (Connie Rihn in CCHA 2004:62). By September, 1844, the first group of colonists reached present Castroville, Medina County (Ochoa 2006b). In less than five years, between 1844 and 1847, Castro chartered 27 ships with 485 families and 457 single men (Williams 2006). Ultimately, Castro would be responsible for bringing more than 2,500 people to Medina County (Connie Rihn in CCHA 2004:62). Most of Castroville’s original colonists came from France or the Alsace region of Germany, but colonists from throughout Germany, and especially from the Aurich Oldendorf region of Hanover, contributed largely to his later colonies at Quihi, Vandenburg, and New Fountain.



**Figure 3. Castro’s Colony Towns** (Weaver 1985:82).

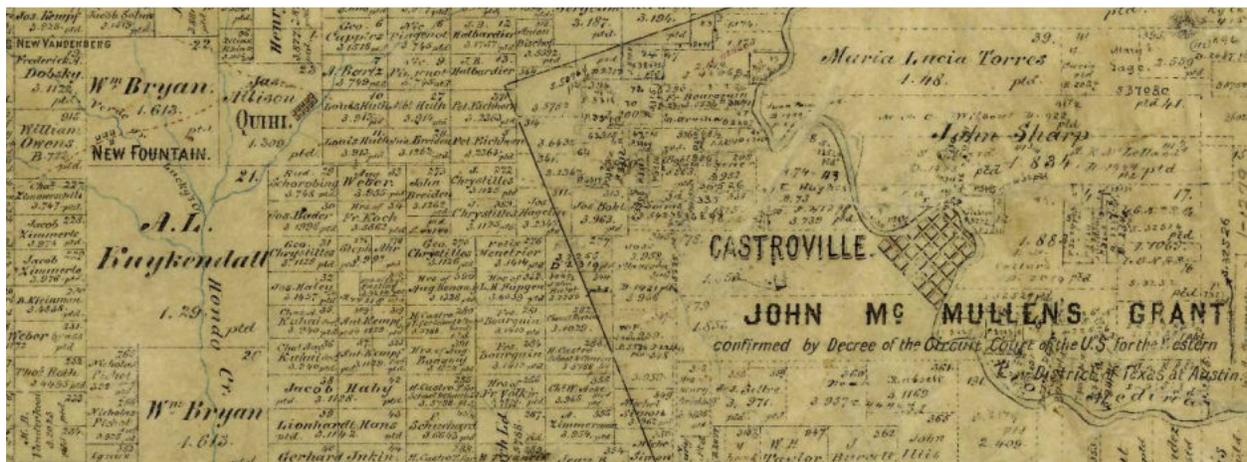


Figure 4. Land Survey Map (Texas General Land Office 1856).

Quihi

Conflicting accounts disagree as to when the Quihi Colony was established – it was Castro’s first choice for a settlement – but Louis Huth’s records indicate that he, engineer Charles de Montel, and engineer/draftsman Theodore Gentilz, surveyed the town site and surrounding lands in March 1845 (Crook 1988:97), after Castroville was already founded. Huth’s goal in platting the land was to divide parcels in advance so that he could quickly and systematically assign town lots and outlying acreage to the prospective colonists when they arrived. This method was not followed in Castroville, and arriving settlers became confused and agitated when they had no place to erect a shelter or start a crop (Crook 1988:97). Despite Huth’s preparations, Quihi was not immediately occupied after the survey, possibly due to its exposure to Native Americans who chafed at the new incursions into their territory.

In the meantime, Castro’s agents traveled to the north of Germany to recruit colonists who would ultimately settle in Quihi. Louis Boehle, Mimke Mimkin Saathoff and his wife Antje Dirks, all from Aurich Oldendorf, and Focke E. Saathoff and his wife Engel Osterman, from Holtrop, were among the earliest settlers. Throughout the 1840s, 1850s, and into the 1860s, friends and family from the Aurich-Oldendorf and Holtrop joined these pioneer families in what became known as the “Saathoffsche Kolonie”

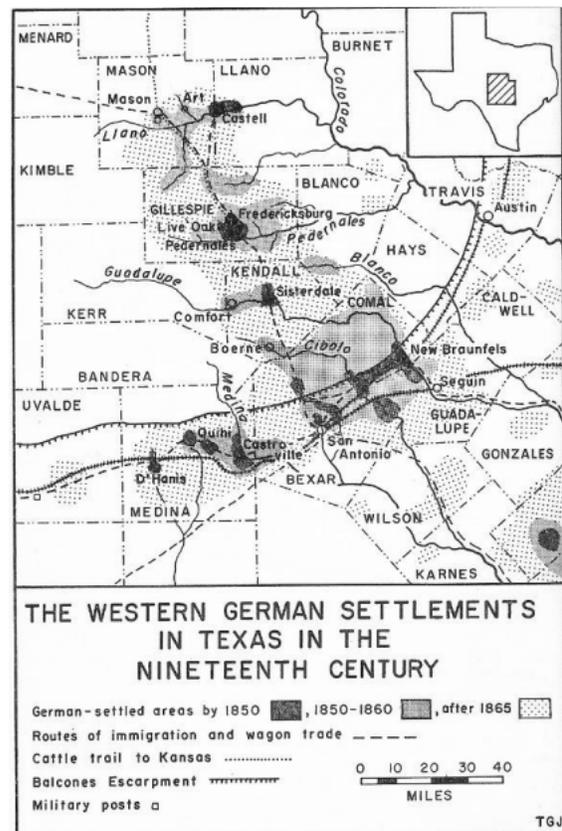


Figure 5. German Immigration Patterns (Jordan 1966:46).

(Saathoff Colony). Natives of Aurich-Oldendorf who joined the Quihi Colony in 1846 included Gerd Schmidt and John Henry Gerdes, Frederich Muennink and Antje Frieden Schoon. Gerd Faseler, Christina Muennink, and Christoph and John Wiemers arrived soon after, in 1848. These early colonists must have reported favorably to friends and family in Aurich-Oldendorf because Harm Hinrich Balzen and Rickste Hinrichs came in 1852, Hard and Dirk Gerdes three years later, in 1855, and Harm Schweer Bohmfalk and Johanna Schoon followed in 1856. Holtrop citizens including Lubben Aden and Gretze Saathoff (1852), Martin Jansen Saathoff (1853), Hard Degrodt (1859), and Johann Lindeburg (1868), contributed to the colony (Adams 2000).

A number of sources, including Mark Odintz in *The Handbook of Texas*, claim that ten German-Alsatian immigrant families arrived at the Quihi site and began erecting shelters in March 1846. This is probably based on a published first-hand account of the settlement by colonist Rudolph Schorobiny (1880). Castro himself listed 27 names among the original founders of Quihi (Crook 1988:97-98). Historian Bobby D. Weaver explains the discrepancy as a combination of two separate groups of settlers who traveled together to Quihi. Early in 1846, Castro's agent, Louis Huth, persuaded ten of the 29 immigrant families aboard the newly-arrived *Alberdina* to settle at Quihi.<sup>13</sup> This encouraged another 14 families, who were tired of waiting for their allotments in Castroville, to join them. Castro hired three Americans to accompany the band of settlers, totaling 27 family names. Huth, de Montel, Gentilz, and G.L. Haass led the group to Quihi Lake, ten miles west of Castroville. Quihi was actually the first settlement established within Castro's concession (Weaver 1985:76).

The party set out for Quihi Lake with their possessions piled in carts. They made the journey from Castroville in one day and camped on the banks of the lake. Unlike the mixed French and German Alsatian colonists of Castroville, the Quihi pioneers were almost all German immigrants. Possibly they left Germany to escape the growing political tensions that would result in revolution in 1848. Among the earliest settlers in Quihi were the Brucks, Heyens, Muenninks, Pichots, Schweers, Schueles, Saathoffs, Schneiders, Riedens, Brinkhoffs, and Boehles (Josie R. Finger in CCHA 2004:133).

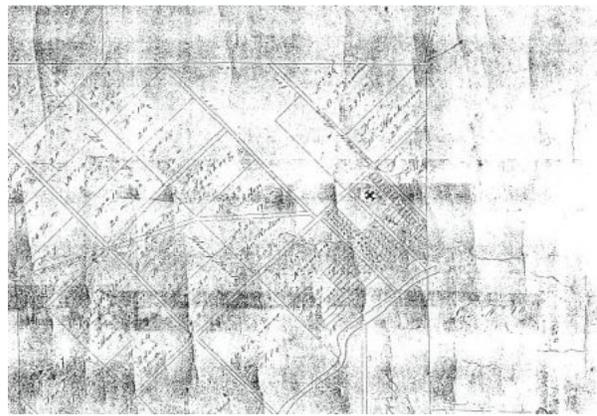
Castro listed the following 27 names as the original founders of Quihi: Fred Bauer, Henry Benikhoff (Brinkhoff), Henry Baunekamp, Lewis Bochli (Boehle), John Breiden, Neiden Brieden, James Brown, John Bruggeman, Bernard Bruks, David Burnham, Henry Frenaing, John Henry Gerdes, Bernard Hemsing, Henry Keisting, Nucolos Laneke, Theadore Making, Henry Milpas, Ambrose Reitzer, M. Saathoff, Rudolph Scheiabini (Schorobiny), Foken Schmidt, Foken Schmidt Jr., J. B. Schmidt, John Seiner, Augustin Treveno, J.B. Upkus, and Fred Volk (Crook 1988:98).<sup>14</sup> This list probably represents the original ten families and the second group of fourteen families that joined their party before leaving Castroville. Brown, Burnham, and Trevino were commissioned by Castro to assist the colonists.

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<sup>13</sup> Unlike other immigrant settlements whose names generally derived from the old world, Quihi was named for a large, native bird, sometimes called the Mexican Eagle.

<sup>14</sup> These are the spellings according to Castro.

Early settler Rudolph Schorobiny described the Quihi area as “a lovely landscape, encircled with mountain ridges of highly fertile soil, with good water, and an abundance of building and fence materials” (Schorobiny 1880). Typical of Castro’s colonies, each family was awarded a town lot of 20 acres and a farm lot of 640 acres for married men and 320 for single men (Josie R. Finger in CCHA 2004:133; Goldthorp 1928).<sup>15</sup> The town lots were platted in a grid like pattern to replicate the villages and towns with which the settlers were familiar. The grid was to be the focal point of the community, where schools and churches would be built. The farm lots of 640 acres for married men and 320 acres for single men, fanned out around the town site. Castro intended for each family to build on their town lot and go out to work each day on their farm plot. This method was typically European and offered the added advantage of communal defense against attack from Native American tribes, particularly Lipan Apaches, Comanches and Kickapoos.



**Figure 6. Quihi Town Site** showing Quihi Lake and street grid, 1870 (Quihi & New Fountain Historical Society, MCEAA 2005).

The Quihi settlers rejected Castro’s plan in favor of a more individualistic and practical one. While the original settlement lay on the banks of Quihi Lake, near the town site grid, subsequent houses were built along the arms of Quihi Creek; the stream served as organizing force for continued development in the community. As the settlers in Vandenburg knew only too well, water was the key to the survival of the colony. Only a few years after their arrival in 1847, the Vandenburg settlers were forced to evacuate their colony because their water source dried up. Most relocated to the present New Fountain. A grid of town lots and farm lots superimposed over the natural landscape made no sense in an arid region reliant on spring-fed creeks for daily life. As the years passed in Quihi, a few stone buildings, a church, school, and, eventually, a small store, appeared within the town site, but the larger community was widely spread along the banks and tributaries of Quihi, Elm, and Cherry creeks, their farmyards close to the water, they appeared like nodules on the branches of trees (see Appendix A: Map 2).

Unlike some other empresarios who left their settlers to fend for themselves, Castro tried to ensure the success of his colonies. He had been accused of abandoning his first colonists, a charge that was bad for subsequent recruitment.<sup>16</sup> Castro recruited Texans David Burnham and James Brown to provide game for the colonists and help them establish homes in the wilderness. Castro also hired a Mexican teamster named Augustino Trevino to instruct them in stock raising techniques. With no shelter and no crops in the field, the group set to work erecting tents and planting corn (Schorobiny 1880; Josie R. Finger in CCHA 2004:133). Both endeavors proved difficult for the nascent farmers.

<sup>15</sup> Schorobiny indicated that married men received 320 acres and single men 160 but most sources use the 640/320 figures.

<sup>16</sup> The rumor was probably initiated to lure new colonists to Prince Solms’ colony in New Braunfels.

### *Early Shelter and Agriculture*

Many of the Quihi settlers arrived in the colony destitute, unable to pay for building materials or labor. Yet they were instructed to plant crops and build shelters. Some erected tents from poles and cloth or animal skins, similar to Native American tipis erected by Plains tribes. Others built lean-tos with three open sides and sloping thatched roofs. More ambitious shelters were adobe or mud clay huts similar to Navajo hogans. People dug the local mud clay from the lake or creek beds to form sun-dried bricks. Some were entirely of mud bricks with rounded roofs like an igloo. These tended to fail in the rain. Others had four adobe brick walls reinforced with posts at the corners and covered with thatch, a more reliable roofing material. Both of these types of adobe huts had a single door and no windows (R.W. Balzen in CCHA 2004:15).

A fourth type of shelter was a little more substantial. Settlers cut tree limbs and planted them vertically, *pallisado* (upright tree limbs) style, to form one or two rooms. They filled the spaces between the vertical members with grass and mud and plastered the walls inside and out with local caliche. Logs were tied to the tops of the walls to form pitched roofs that were then covered with thatch. The floors were hard-packed dirt. These houses usually featured stone fireplaces, a door and couple of small windows. Such houses provided more permanent shelter than the tent, lean-to or adobe igloos. In all cases, the shelters were used primarily during inclement weather. Pioneer settlers typically worked, cooked, ate and slept out of doors (R.W. Balzen in CCHA 2004:15).

### *Hardships*

Farming was extremely difficult for settlers in the Medina Valley. The land was entirely unbroken and the colonists had few implements and no knowledge of the land and its capabilities. Many of the colonists had little or no agricultural experience. Castro's frontiersmen supplied the settlers with game and Augustino Trevino helped them plant corn. Two of the men – Trevino and John Brown – stayed in the community for some time. Both appear in the 1850 census.

Despite the assistance Castro provided them, the settlers could not protect themselves against marauding Indians and within a week of their arrival, Comanches killed or captured all but two members of the Brinkoff family.<sup>17</sup> The attacks so terrified the remaining settlers that some fled to San Antonio or elsewhere. The remaining colonists built a semi-circular brush fortification where they slept at night (Josie R. Finger in CCHA 2004:133). In February 1848, Kickapoo and Lipan (Apache) raiders entered the village in broad daylight, murdered a man and abducted his sister, Francesca Schorobiny, the new bride of Rudolph Schorobiny.<sup>18</sup> She reportedly escaped by jumping from the horse of her captor but was shot numerous times with arrows. Miraculously, she survived and made her way back to Quihi (Schorobiny 1880; Josie R. Finger in CCHA 2004:133).

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<sup>17</sup> Five members were killed and one boy was kidnapped (Finger 2004:133)

<sup>18</sup> Finger stated that the year was 1847.

The rugged conditions, grueling work, and constant fear of attack deeply affected the group. One of the early settlers described his fellow colonists as despondent and apathetic as a result of living in fear of further hostilities. The colonists were ill-prepared for life on the frontier. They had emigrated from what was widely considered to be a civilized society, to a virtual wilderness without proper shelter, food, or means of making a living. Many had little or no farming experience; a number were craftsmen or merchants in Germany and thus had little agricultural knowledge. Although they had some assistance from Castro's men when they first arrived in the valley, the settlers possessed few draught animals and lacked appropriate implements with which to begin farming (Schorobiny 1880). In addition to these travails, they were plagued by severe drought followed by cholera in 1848-1849. After only four or five years, many of the original settlers threatened to desert the colony (Josie R. Finger in CCHA 2004:134).

### *Settling In: 1850*

Apparently a number of colonists made good on their threat. About 24 immigrant families established homes in Quihi by the end of 1846,<sup>19</sup> but within four years, at least ten of the original families abandoned their farms. According to the 1850 census for Medina County, only sixteen households resided in the "Town of Quiha"(sic).<sup>20</sup> They were the John Reden, Dietrick Hitmann, John Sortoff (sic), John Briten, James H. Brown, Rudolph Schorobena (sic), Folkart Soodhoff, T. B. Schmidt, Ambrose Reitzer, Augustine Trevino, Louis Bohle, Charles Zenderedt, Bartholemew Toschler, Minkin Sordoff (sic), and John Hine families (U.S. Census 1850).<sup>21</sup> Some of these families were more recent arrivals and two men – Brown and Trevino – were Castro's agents sent to care for the settlers.

According to the 1850 census, all but one man in the Quihi district was married with at least two children. One man lived alone. The average male head of household was 35½ years old. Their wives were slightly younger, at an average of 32.8 years. Twelve of the men were born in Germany, one in Hungary (Schorobiny), and one in Switzerland. The only non-Europeans were Brown, a Virginia-born ranger, and Trevino, a laborer of Mexican descent. All of the women were European; thirteen were born in Germany, one in France, and one in Switzerland. Although many of the children were born in Europe, several had been born since their families' arrival in Texas (U.S. Census 1850).

Another of Castro's closely-related colonies, nearby Vandenburg, was also listed in the 1850 census. Vandenburg consisted of 17 families, 13 of which were headed by German-born men. One 13-year old German girl was listed as the head of a household which included herself and her younger brother. Most men were farmers or laborers, but the community supported a carpenter, wagoner, tailor, and bar keep (a man from Massachusetts) (U.S. Census 1850).

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<sup>19</sup> Some sources indicate that there were 10 original settlers but Castro himself listed 27, three of whom were his agents.

<sup>20</sup> Some may have returned to Castrovilla or San Antonio but others may have simply been missed by the census taker. The area was still wilderness.

<sup>21</sup> Spelling according to 1850 census enumerator.

Within a few years, however, most of the residents of Vandenburg would be forced to move about four miles further south on Verde Creek due to water shortage. There on the banks of Verde Creek, they established a new community called, appropriately, New Fountain.

### *Farming in the Wilderness*

Although Castro intended all the Quihi colonists to be farmers, only eight were listed as farmers in the 1850 census. The Ranger from Virginia was hired to protect the community. Three men were laborers and three were skilled craftsmen; one was a shoe maker, one a blacksmith, and one, John Briten, was a stone mason. A young man still living with his family listed his occupation as “clerk.” Farmers tended to possess more valuable estates than the other workers in the community but no one could be considered wealthy. In all but one case, the farmers’ estates exceeded the workers’ in value. Four of the farmers listed their property value as \$100, one at \$200, one at \$260. Minkin Sordoff (sic) had the most valuable estate at \$300. John Briten, the stone mason, valued his estate at \$150, while the blacksmith and shoemaker declared \$50 apiece (U.S. Census 1850). The variety of skills in the small farming community was doubtless essential to its success. The stone mason, in particular, would have been exceedingly useful in building a permanent settlement.

By the terms of the land grants, the colonists were required to cultivate 15 acres of land within three years. Most planted 20 acres with ten acres in corn and ten in wheat (R.W. Balzen in CCHA 2004:29). As soon as they were able, they cleared areas of trees and brush and began to break the ground. Some had ox-drawn plows; others used a hoe or pick to dig up the land by hand. The first year, they lost their harvest because animals ate the tender corn and wheat. To prevent future depredations, the farmers built brush fences made of trees and brush that they cleared from the land. They set posts at cross angles in the ground and laid the larger branches and trunks between the posts. They then piled the brush and smaller branches over the logs and posts to complete the fence. In this way, they protected their fields from varmints (R.W. Balzen in CCHA 2004:29). Among the first crops grown were maize (corn), wheat, rye, and oats. Corn became the principal crop since it was best suited to the soil and climate. Rye and wheat, which were favored crops in Germany, gradually gave way to corn, which had a ready market for any excess produced (R.W. Balzen in CCHA 2004:134).

The Quihi settlement is not represented in the 1850 agricultural census even though the enumerator indicated that his census included land near Castroville, Quiha (sic), Vandenburg and DHanis. None of the families known to have been living in the Quihi area at that time appear in the record. A total of 40 settlers in the Castro colonies were surveyed in the agricultural census, including Henri Castro, his agent Louis Huth, and his surveyor Charles de Montel. Most of the settlers represented in the agricultural census appeared to own land near Castroville. Castro was, by far, the largest landowner with 260 acres of improved land and 2,300 acres of unimproved land, the total of which was valued at \$6,000. Removing Castro from the equation, the average Castroville area farmer owned only 30 acres under cultivation with 155 acres left unimproved, for a total value of about \$305 (U.S. Census, Agricultural Schedule 1850). Although the Castroville farms appear small, they were larger than those in Quihi decades later.

### *Frontier Forts*

Despite its inauspicious beginnings, the Quihi settlement prevailed. Colonists' lives improved when a military road between San Antonio and the Rio Grande passed through Quihi and Vandenburg in the late 1840s.<sup>22</sup> The road linked them to the larger communities of Castroville and San Antonio, on the east, and gave the settlers access to the frontier forts where they sold their farm products. Forts Inge, Lincoln, Duncan and Clark were established after the Mexican War (1846-1848) to protect the western boundary of Texas. The timing of their occupation was fortuitous for Castro's newly-arrived colonists because they provided a stable market for their livestock and produce. Stock raising for military consumption became a profitable business. As a result, the settlement gained stability in the 1850s and the village of Quihi became the hub of the surrounding farms.

With a substantial and steady market for agricultural products in the military forts, the Quihi colony looked beyond basic survival needs. Institutions were established. Bethlehem Lutheran Church was organized in 1852 and a church building was constructed in the town site soon afterward. The Federal government established a post office at Quihi in 1854 (Odintz 2006b). Two years later, a school opened under the tutelage of a Prof. Walde who was paid \$60 for a three-month term (Irene Saathoff Marshall and Ester Saathoff Trulson in CCHA 2004:36).

The population grew and hundreds of acres of land were put into cultivation during this time (Schorobiny 1880). Some new families from Germany settled in the community in the late 1840s and through the 1850s, but most of the community's growth can be attributed to new additions to existing families through children or from family members joining them from Europe (Odintz 2006b). The Balzen family illustrates both examples. At least two Balzen families emigrated from Germany in the early 1850s. One, Schweer Balzen, married Zeda Heyen, another German immigrant. Schweer and Zeda Heyen Balzen settled on Quihi Creek along present CR 365. Their sons, Wilhelm (William), Henry, and Heyo Schweers<sup>23</sup> established their own households along the creek, as did their sister Trientje who married Mimke Saathoff. Other families in the area included the Heyens, Balzens, Oefingers, and other members of the Saathoff family. The creek settlement became known as the Ranch Community (Schweers papers).



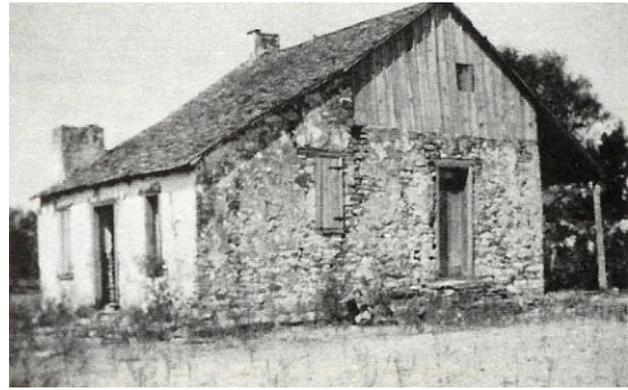
**Figure 7. The Saathoff Family, circa 1880**  
(CCHA 2004:483).

<sup>22</sup> By that time, however, Vandenburg was largely abandoned.

<sup>23</sup> The three Schweers brothers changed their names from Balzen to their father's first name, Schweers.



**Figure 8. Boehle House**, built circa 1850  
(Crook 1988:96).



**Figure 9. Schorobiny House**  
(CCHA 2004:132).

Those who chose to cast their lot with the colony began to build permanent buildings of stone. Stone mason John Briten (Breiten) was among the first settlers and by 1850 he listed his primary occupation as “stone mason”. No local quarries have been identified but several sources indicate that stone building materials were hauled from the hill country and timbers from brought Rio Medina (Josie R. Finger in CCHA 2004:134). By 1860, four stone masons, whose work is evident throughout the valley, served the Quihi and New Fountain settlements (U.S. Census 1860).

### *Religion and Religious Institutions*

Churches are often among the first permanent buildings constructed in a religious frontier community: they represent faith, hope and permanence, attributes needed to keep the fledgling communities going. Appropriately, the first stone building among Castro’s colonies is thought to have been a Catholic Church, built in Castroville in 1847. Quihi’s German Lutheran settlers were no less faithful than Castroville’s predominantly French Catholics. A number of Quihi residents are recorded as confirmands of the Castroville Lutheran Church as early as 1852. That year, Rev. Oefinger, a minister from Castroville, began preaching to the congregation under a canopy of trees in Quihi. By 1854, the Quihi citizens dedicated a small, front-gabled stone church with a squat bell tower to serve the Quihi congregation for more than half a century (see Figure 10). In 1912, it was destroyed by a storm and replaced by the present church on its original site.



**Figure 10. Bethlehem Lutheran Church**  
(CCHA 2004:136).

By the mid-1850s, most of the Vandenburg colonists had made their way down Verde Creek where they founded a new settlement.<sup>24</sup> Called New Fountain, the heart of the farming community lay a few miles southwest of Quihi. One of the first known buildings in the new community was St. John's Lutheran Church, built about 1856. Its construction type and materials are not known, but it was likely a small stone building similar to that in Quihi. It is not extant.

Within a few years, the Lutherans had competition. Methodist missionaries had visited the community of Vandenburg in the 1850s and when the residents moved to New Fountain, they sent a Methodist minister, Rev. F.A. Schaper, to form a Methodist Society in the settlement. The original Methodist Church was built about 1859 on land donated by John Wiemers. It was located on the banks of Verde Creek, near the old Muennink Gin. The first building reportedly was of *pallisado* construction with yellow clay and straw wedged in the gaps between vertical pickets (Schweers papers). This church reportedly washed away in a flood and the congregation built the existing stone church on its present site in New Fountain in 1872.



**Figure 11. Muennink Gin**  
(Hondo Anvil-Herald May 6, 1976 in Schweers papers).



**Figure 12. New Fountain Methodist Church**  
(CCHA 2004:131)

### *Early Stone Houses and Fachwerk: 1850-1870*

At the same time the colonists were building their churches, they also constructed permanent homes for their families. According to their contracts, colonists were required to build “a good and comfortable cabin” (Goldthorp 1928). By the 1850s, most of the families who started out in tents or dug-outs around Quihi Lake had moved from the town site to their farm lots and built one-story stone houses. There was little variation in the plan or type of house; they were largely one-story, side-gabled dwellings of one or two rooms, built with hand-chiseled stone and capped with a thatched roof.

Settlers reportedly hauled stone from “the hill country” and brought timbers for roof construction from Rio Medina, to the north (Josie R. Finger in CCHA 2004:134). Walls were built of hand-hewn stone blocks, chinked with smaller bits of caliche, and plastered inside and out with a lime plaster. Lime was produced in kilns set in the sides of creek beds. Several kiln

<sup>24</sup> The 1850 census shows 17 families in Vandenburg but by 1860 the community did not exist (U.S. Census records, 1850 and 1860).

sites are reportedly still evident in Quihi. Later alterations included the addition of rooms behind the original one- or two-room structure. The roofline was typically extended to cover the rear additions. After a few seasons in the Texas sun, colonists added full-façade porches across the front of the houses.

Little is known about the early outbuildings of these settlers. Most likely, cross-timber and/brush fences were built to keep deer and other animals out of cultivated fields. Brush and timbers may have been used to build rudimentary corrals for horses or milk cows. Extant stone barns and outbuildings, such as spring houses, may date to this early settlement period.

### *Focus on Agriculture*

In addition to building shelter, Castro stipulated that each household keep 15 acres under cultivation in order to prove up their claims. In fact, Castro urged his settlers to focus their energies on agriculture *before* building houses. The advent of permanent stone houses in the 1850s may indicate some modest success in farming. Food staples, primarily corn, turnips, squash, and beans, were of primary importance. Potatoes were never very successful. Corn was by far, the most important field crop for its use in making corn bread but also for feeding livestock. Grains were taken to Castroville where a mill race was built on the Medina River (Schweers papers). Wildlife, cattle, hogs and even sheep and goats thrived in the region. All families engaged in stock raising of some sort. The 1860 census shows that ranching was dominated by swine and cattle production, principally in the Castroville, D'Hanis, Quihi and Vandenburg areas (Vernon C. Grunewald in CCHA 2004:23).

A long fifteen years after their arrival on the barren frontier, a handful of neophyte colonists had succeeded in building permanent houses and turning the unbroken land into fields and pastures. Schorobiny observed that the years immediately preceding the Civil War were ones of great prosperity for Quihi.

### *Statistics on the Eve of the Civil War*

By 1860, New Fountain was a substantial community about two miles southwest of the Quihi town site. The 1860 census records for Medina County enumerated Quihi and New Fountain together, possibly because it was difficult to tell where one community left off and the other began. Also, many of the same family names appear in both communities, indicating that the communities were socially allied. Further evidence of their association stems from the fact that many Quihi residents were "converted" to Methodism in the late 1850s and traveled to New Fountain to attend the Methodist Church. Like the Quihi settlers, the people of New Fountain were almost exclusively of German ancestry. They shared the same language and cultural traditions and probably had more in common with each other than with the residents of Castroville, a largely French and Alsatian community. That the enumerator grouped New

Fountain and Quihi together under the heading “New Fountain” reflects the new community’s ascendancy.

About 430 people in more than 90 households were represented in the Quihi and New Fountain census district. The great majority of heads of household were farmers from Hanover or Wurtenburg, Germany. Thirty-four families listed Hanover as their place of birth while Wurtenburg produced another twelve families. Five families came from Prussia and five from France. Other European locales represented included Hesse Damstadt (3), Brunswick (3), Saxony (2), Bavaria (2), Weimar (2), all in present Germany, and Switzerland (2). Rudolph Schorobiny was the sole representative of Hungary; his wife Francesca was born in France. Five or six U.S. born families – primarily from Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee – appear to have been living on the periphery of the community – likely further west – from their position in the census record (U.S. Census 1860).

Heads of 53 households claimed to be farmers, while another ten were farm laborers and six were simply laborers. Five men, including Rudolph Schorobiny, one of Quihi’s first settlers, defined themselves as stock raisers rather than farmers. Many households had older children listed as laborers, presumably working on their family farms. The sister communities supported three clergymen and three physicians in 1860. A single teacher in the enumeration district was a New Yorker who lived in the household of Thomas Malone, himself a native of Alabama. They were among the handful of non-European families at the edge of the census tract. Based on the census record, no German-born teachers lived in the community but some secondary sources indicate that ministers taught students at the churches during the week (U.S. Census 1860).

Four men listed their occupation as master mason. The number of masons – especially compared with other trades – indicates the continued use and need for new stone buildings in 1860. The four identified masons were: Gaston Meyer from France, G. Meyer and his son Mathias, from Bavaria, and John Breiten, one of the original Quihi settlers, from Prussia. John Breiten had been working as a mason in Quihi as early as 1850. In the intervening decade, he must have been responsible for many of the stone buildings in the area, including perhaps, the Quihi Lutheran Church. By 1860, he identified himself as a farmer and a mason, owned land valued at \$2,000 and had personal property worth \$650. In comparison, Gaston Meyer owned land valued at only \$400 and had personal property worth only \$230. Meyer only declared \$100 in personal property and his son Mathias claimed only \$20 (U.S. Census 1860). Breiten’s work as a master mason over the previous decade probably helped him amass a relatively valuable estate.

Other specialized occupations included wheelwright, master contractor, mechanic, rope maker, blacksmith, and master shoe maker. Women, in general, were not given an occupation and when they were it was usually as “housekeeper.” In a few cases, if the woman was head of the household, she was identified as a “farmer” but as Terry Jordan and other scholars have pointed out, German women and children commonly worked alongside the men in the fields, unlike most southern whites. Some women were listed as servants in the household in which they were enumerated. All such servants had German surnames and were probably daughters of neighboring families (U.S. Census 1860).

Sixty-one farmsteads in the New Fountain area were enumerated in the 1860 agricultural census. The cause for the discrepancy in the number of households and the number of farmers counted in the district is unknown. All of the farms listed in the agricultural census appear to be associated with Quihi or New Fountain but some of the known farms do not appear in the New Fountain or any other precinct in Medina County. Nevertheless, it is possible to make some assumptions about the entire district from the enumerated farmers. The average farm in 1860 was composed of 35.91 improved acres and 129.47 unimproved acres. Farmers estimated the cash value of their farms at \$615.73 and of their implements at \$55.86. On average, farmers in this area owned two or three horses (2.36 horses per farmer), and only a handful had mules (.295 mules per farmer). Virtually all farmers owned milk and beef cattle and many owned hogs. On average, farmers owned 25.26 milch cows, 6.44 working oxen, and 54.409 “other” (beef) cattle. There were only 50 sheep in the entire community but most farmers had five or more hogs (5.557 hogs per farmer). The total worth of the livestock averaged \$783.11 – more than the value of the farm and implements together (U.S. Census, Agricultural Schedule 1860).

Most farmers claimed between 20-40 acres of improved land and only a few owned more than 50 acres. Louis Boehle, among the first settlers, claimed the largest amount of improved acreage; he had 120 acres of improved land and no unimproved land for a cash value of \$3,000. Boehle also owned the largest herd of cattle with 80 milch cows and 300 head of beef cattle. Paul Oefinger had the next largest herd with 80 milch cows and 260 head of beef cattle. Most farmers, including Rudolph Schorobiny and John Saathoff, earned between \$40-\$120 for slaughtered livestock.

Agricultural values in Quihi/New Fountain compared favorably with farms in the Castroville area. Of 39 farms enumerated, farmers in Castroville averaged 35 acres of improved land and 54.51 acres of unimproved land. They claimed a total cash value of their farms at \$707 and implements at \$133.97, both figures somewhat higher than those listed in Quihi/New Fountain. They had virtually the same number of horses (average 2.3 horses per farmer) and only 2 mules in the district. The average number of milch cows was comparable (25.74 milch cows per farmer) but oddly, the Castroville farmers owned about a third more working oxen (9.05 oxen per farmer) for the same amount of improved land. They also had more hogs at an average 8.5 per farmer compared with 5.557 in Quihi/New Fountain. Castroville farmers on average owned about 10% more beef cattle (64.23 beef cattle per farmer) than their Quihi and New Fountain counterparts. The total worth of their livestock was virtually the same with Castroville showing a value of \$792.487 and Quihi/New Fountain with \$783.11. All in all, there was little difference in the size and value of the farms and the type and amount of livestock (U.S. Census, Agricultural Schedule 1860).

### *Civil War*

The outbreak of the Civil War and the removal of the soldiers from the border spelled near-disaster for the community for a number of reasons. The withdrawal of troops from the border and frontier forts meant the loss of markets for produce and beef. German farmers in Medina County generally opposed secession; only 40% of the county voted to leave the Union

(Jordan 1966:183-184). Many German frontiersmen actively fought conscription, motivated in part by their reluctance to leave their homes and families unprotected (Jordan 1966:185). They generally were philosophically opposed to slavery and felt that they owed their new country their support, i.e, they had pledged their allegiance to the United States and were loath to turn against it. In Quihi, men and boys evaded conscription into the Confederate army and some fled to Mexico for the duration of the war (Josie R. Finger in CCHA 2004:134). The absence of soldiers put frontier communities at risk for a renewed spate of Comanche raids during the war. Loss of markets, loss of manpower, and general fear of attack resulted in the abandonment of fields and houses and the community as a whole fell into a temporary state of decay (Schorobiny 1880).

### *Reconstruction*

According to Schorobiny, the community rebounded after the war: the village population increased steadily. By 1870 nearly 125 families lived in the combined Quihi/New Fountain census tract. The great majority were of German descent, primarily from Hanover, as they had been in the 1860 census. Eighty-nine of the approximately 125 households were headed by men born in one of the Germany provinces or principalities. Most hailed from Hanover and Wurtenburg, as was the case in 1860; 42 families were led by men from Hanover and 19 were headed by men from Wurtenburg. Eight heads of households were born in Prussia. There were more French-born residents than in the 1860 census but most appeared to live to the east of Quihi in the Bader or Haby settlements, closer to Castroville.

German men tended to marry German women but it wasn't uncommon for a man from one region, Hanover, for instance, to marry a woman from another German-speaking region, such as Prussia or Bavaria. Conversely, many of the French men in the census district were married to German-born wives. One of the most revealing schedules in the 1870 census was the notation for the children's place of birth; for the first time in the census record, the majority of minor children were born in the United States, primarily Texas. Increasingly, the mother and father were foreign-born but most, if not all, of their children were born in Texas. In fact, two young men with German surnames who headed their own households, had been born in Texas (U.S. Census 1870). The immigrant generation was starting to pass the reins to their sons and daughters.

There was also a community of American-born residents in the enumeration district. Like the cadre of French families to the east of Quihi, this community appears to have been separate from the main Quihi/New Fountain settlement judging from their location in the census record. They may have joined an existing, small community of Americans identified in the 1860 census. This community might have been along or near Masonic Springs Road, as other parts of the region are known to have been settled by immigrants. Most of these Americans hailed from the southern states and may have come to Texas to build a new life after the Civil War. The community was comprised of families from Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. All were farmers and/or stockraisers. As was the case in 1860, a teacher was living with one of the local families (U.S. Census 1870).

Interestingly, a small settlement consisting of 10 African American families lived near the other American families. Like their neighbors, they were farmers and farm laborers and they, too, were largely from the south; they came from Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and North Carolina. The husband and wife in one family were born in Pennsylvania but all of their children were born in Texas (U.S. Census 1870). It is not known whether there was any connection between the southern whites and the African American settlement.

In the postwar era, farming still predominated in the Quihi/New Fountain region. Of the approximately 127 heads of household, 79 listed their sole occupation as farmer in 1870.<sup>25</sup> Another six were farm laborers. Several farmers held additional occupations of sufficient worth to be noted in the census record. Six were farmer/stockraisers, one, Mimke Saathoff, was also a butcher. Two farmers also worked as carpenters, two as masons, one as a shoemaker, one as a wheelwright, and one as a blacksmith (U.S. Census 1870).

On the eve of the Civil War, approximately 2,980 acres of land were parceled into 61 individual farms. Ten years later, the Quihi/New Fountain farm acreage was slightly less than the prewar level; approximately 2,923 acres of improved and unimproved land was claimed by 80 farmers. In 1860, most farmers in Quihi and New Fountain owned about 165 acres of land, 35 acres of which were improved. The estimated cash value of individual farms averaged about \$615 with the value of livestock at \$783 per farm. In 1870, after the war, the average size of farms in the Quihi and New Fountain was reduced to just over a third of their prewar acreage. They averaged only about 60 acres with only 22.17 acres of improved land and 36.53 acres of unimproved land.<sup>26</sup> The average farm value decreased, as well. In 1860, the average farm was worth about \$615 but in 1870 it was worth only \$436.25. Livestock values were also lower than in prewar years; in 1860 the average farmer estimated the worth of all his livestock at about \$783 and in 1870 that figure was reduced to \$653.70 (U.S. Census, Agricultural Schedule 1870). Part of the decrease in farm and livestock values may be attributed to vagaries of the war, but more likely they reflected the smaller farm size.

One reason for the reduction in individual farm size may be the division of land among children of the original settlers. Nearly 35 years had passed since the settlement was established and most of the colonists – who were fairly young when they arrived in Texas – would have had grown children in need of their own farms. Population census records tend to bear this out. Much of the increase in the number of households in the Quihi/New Fountain area resulted from second generation immigrants starting their own farms. For example, Schweer and Leda Heyen Balzen established a farm in Quihi in the 1850s. By 1860, one of their sons, Henry, set up a farm near his parents. In addition, their daughter, Trientje, married Mimke Saathoff, son of another early settler, and the couple formed a new household across the road from the rest of the family. By the 1870 census, sons William and Heyo Schweers each had their own farms near their parents. Thus, where the Schweers Balzen family constituted a single household in 1856, it was counted as three households in 1860, and five in 1870 (U.S. Census 1860, 1870; Schweers

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<sup>25</sup> Families in the Quihi and New Fountain area included 112 immigrant families, mostly German; 5 American-born white families; and 10 black families.

<sup>26</sup> These figures are based on an average of 80 farms associated with the Quihi/New Fountain settlement and listed in the 1870 Agricultural Census.

papers). Every male head of household was engaged in farming, although Mimke Saathoff also worked as a butcher.

Field crops were counted in the Quihi/New Fountain region for the first time in the 1870 census. Indian corn was the biggest crop, by far. The community as a whole produced 27,010 bushels of corn at an average of 337.6 bushels per farmer. Rye came in at a distant second with a total of 1,623 bushels produced in the community. Germans reportedly preferred rye bread but the land was not particularly accommodating and only about half the farmers grew any rye at all. Only three farmers grew wheat and none produced significant quantities. An important “cash crop” was molasses. Several farmers, including Heyo Schweers, Wilhelm Schweers, Remi Marquis, Henry Brucks, and Christof Weimers produced 40 gallons or more. Harm Bohmfalk made 150 gallons and John Wimers produced 200 gallons of molasses in 1869 (U.S. Census, Agricultural Schedule 1870). Corn, rye, beef cattle, and molasses were the principal agricultural products of the community in the postwar era.

Another reason farms may have remained small was due to the sheer amount of labor required to prepare the ground and plant, grow and harvest crops. According to C.F. Schweers, farming in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was “slow and small scale”. He recalled that it took many days to plow even a small field with a walking plow and two horses. At first, farmers planted by hand and hoe, dropping seeds at regular spacing and covering them. He considered the mechanical planter – a single-row walking planter pulled by one horse – a great advance in agriculture (Schweers papers).

Although only six men reported their occupations as farmer/stock raiser, most families in the Quihi and New Fountain areas raised stock of some kind. Farmers in the area relied on selling livestock for slaughter as a sort of “cash crop” and the average farmer made about \$65 for beef or hogs slaughtered during 1869. Several farmers, including Heinrick Gerdes, John Reitzer, John Hein, Louis Boehle, and Frank Reiden, made between \$150 and \$250 for slaughtered animals in the year preceding the census (U.S. Census, Agricultural Schedule 1870). A number of farmers, including members of the William Schweers family, ran cattle on the open range. Wire fencing didn’t appear on the range until the 1880s at the earliest. Cattle were generally left to fend for themselves and were periodically rounded up to sell the excess (Schweers papers).

Farming and stock raising remained the area’s dominant occupations but the 1870 census shows an increase in nonagricultural professions. The community supported a full-time mason, two wagoners, two ministers, a teacher, a shoemaker, a postmaster/mechanic, four merchants and a man “dealing in groceries” (U.S. Census 1870). The increase in merchants, skilled craftsmen, and professionals indicates growth and stability in the community at this time. In 1874, the first public school in Medina County opened in Quihi, and new innovations in agricultural implements improved farm productivity (Schorobiny 1880; Irene Saathoff Marshall and Ester Saathoff Trulson in CCHA 2004:37; Odintz 2006b). Stock-raising efforts occasionally suffered from Indian raids and rustling (Schorobiny 1880), but such occurrences were rare in comparison with the settlers’ early experience. Many of the frontier forts were reoccupied in the postwar era and the Indian raids that had resumed during the soldiers’ absence decreased, and finally stopped, in the 1870s. The soldiers’ return also reopened the market for local agricultural goods.

### *Better Housing*

In the early postwar period, with life generally improving, families began building larger, 1 ½ story stone houses in Quihi. In at least some cases, the phenomena can be attributed to growing families. In one instance, William Schweers engaged local stone mason Gaston Meyer to build a large 1 ½-story house next to their family's original 1-story stone house in 1874 (Schweers papers). The parents and unmarried children moved into the larger house and one of the sons and his wife stayed in the smaller house (Schweers papers). Throughout Quihi and New Fountain, these larger stone houses appeared with greater frequency during the 1870s. Like their predecessors, they were side-gabled dwellings with lime-plastered stone walls and interior chimneys. However, they typically featured an upper half-story accessed by exterior stairs (see Figure 15). Young



**Figure 15. Exterior Stairs** (CCHA 2004:303).

men in the family usually slept in the upper room or rooms. These later houses are further distinguished by rear additions covered by a long, sloping roof extending from the main roofline (see Figure 14). Cypress shingles replaced thatch in almost all cases as a roofing material. A few extant houses feature wooden dormers and turned posts with decorative brackets, but these accents were probably added later, near the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The construction of these larger houses, along with barns and numerous outbuildings, reflected the increased well-being of the community.



**Figure 13. Typical German-Alsatian House** (Groff House) (Weaver 1985:Plates).

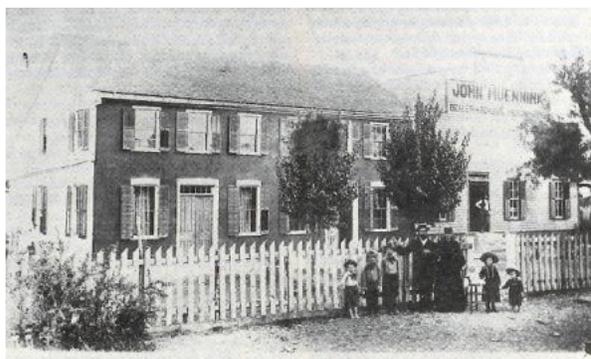


**Figure 14. Rear addition, extended roofline** (Jordan 1966:Plates).

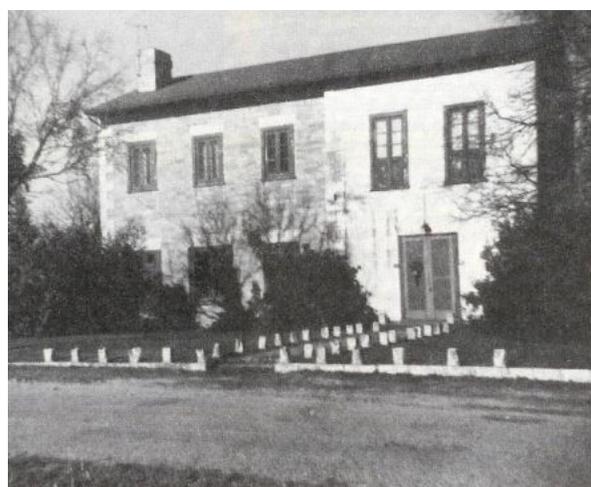
Churches and schools were built, as well. The first public school in Medina County was established in a new school building in Quihi in 1874. Two years later, a new school was built in New Fountain. The original makeshift Methodist Church in New Fountain washed away in a flood and the congregation, consisting of members from both Quihi and New Fountain, erected the present stone church. The Rev. Joseph Bader, himself an accomplished stone mason, laid the stone for the new church in 1871 (Schweers papers). Gaston Meyer, a local stone mason, may have supervised the construction. The church was completed in 1872 and has served the community since then.

About the same time, the Quihi post office closed (Odintz 2006b). The closure coincided with the rise of New Fountain as a hub for both Quihi and New Fountain. Although settled about ten years after Quihi, New Fountain soon established more amenities than the older community. Almost immediately after settlers arrived from Vandenburg in the 1850s, they formed two churches and established a post office. By 1860, the community boasted a mill, a Masonic Lodge, and a horse-changing station on the stage coach route between San Antonio and Uvalde (see Figure 17). A public school was built in 1876. John Muennink established a store fronting present FM 2676, and a large cotton and corn gin that operated for many years was built on Verde Creek.

Most of these services were clustered near the intersection of present FM 2676 and CR 251 and, although not set in a platted town site, the node served as the focal point for New Fountain and surrounding communities. Many families from Quihi traveled to New Fountain to attend services at the Methodist Church and farmers from all around likely patronized the Muennink gin and store. Census records in 1860 identified the communities in two groups: Quihi/New Fountain and New Fountain. The New Fountain section had far more households than the Quihi/New Fountain group. By 1870, the census records grouped households in both communities under the heading of “New Fountain” (U.S. Census 1870, 1880). While Quihi was the older community, New Fountain had surpassed it in amenities and population.



**Figure 16. Muennink House and Store**  
(CCHA 2004:130).



**Figure 17. Metzger House, former stagecoach stop**  
(CCHA 2004:130).

*1880 and the Coming of the Railroad*

In 1880, “Quihi Village” and “New Fountain,” as community centers, were identified separately from the surrounding farmland. The exact boundaries of the “village” and town are not exactly known but “Quihi Village” included the original gridded town site and the Boehle homesteads immediately south of Quihi Creek. New Fountain included the cluster of services such as the stage coach stop, boarding house, flour mill, church and school at the present intersection of FM 2676 and CR 251.

Eighteen households comprised Quihi Village. Fifteen were farmers but two had additional jobs: one was a part-time grocer and the other worked as a blacksmith. The village supported a full-time grocer, a miller and a minister. Virtually all of the wives were listed as “keeping house.” None had occupations outside the home. The older children worked on the farm and younger ones were “at school” (U.S. Census 1880). New Fountain claimed only 14 households but a number of boarders. Nine New Fountain residents were farmers but one was also a grocer and another worked as a stone mason. Two men were farm laborers. One man, Ludolf Tempke, taught school and headed his own household.<sup>27</sup> John Meyers was a single man who reported his occupation as “miller.” Perhaps the most noteworthy occupation was held by a woman; Ada Lovett kept a boarding house where she, her children, and three stage drivers lived (U.S. Census 1880).

Surrounding the two small community centers were the farms of primarily German immigrants and their descendents. Seventy-six farmers and two stock raisers lived in Commissioners Court Precinct No. 2, which is thought to contain most of the families associated with Quihi and New Fountain. One farmer, Ambrose Reitzer, also served his region as Justice of the Peace. Three heads of household were listed simply as laborers. Four ministers served the area; two lived with local families and two, including Gustaf Mueller, headed their own households. School teacher Charley Munson headed his own household while another teacher, William Focke, boarded in the Fredrick Muennink household. A.G. Muennink was a fulltime grocer and another man was a carpenter. One woman ran her own household but she had no other occupation beyond “keeping house.” Like Quihi Village, the women of New Fountain and surrounding farms were almost exclusively housekeepers, and the children were either at school or worked on the farm (U.S. Census 1880).

Early settler and community chronicler, Rudolph Schorobiny claimed in 1880 that more than 3,000 acres of cultivated land extended outward from the village of Quihi for three to four miles in all directions. Agricultural census records confirm this assessment. Schorobiny claimed that two-thirds of the cultivated land was planted in corn with the remaining acreage planted in wheat, oats, and other cereals and vegetables. Farmers continued to break new land on a yearly basis. Schorobiny supposed that the average farm in the area yielded 25-40 bushels of corn, 10-20 bushels of wheat, 50-75 bushels of oats. Corn was the mainstay and represented two-thirds of the agricultural output (Schorobiny 1880).

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<sup>27</sup> Many school teachers and ministers in the communities boarded with local residents.

Although Rudolph Schorobiny was optimistic about the future of Quihi and New Fountain, he may not have anticipated the effect of the road on all of Castro's towns when the line passed through the county in 1881. The Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway (also known as the "Sunset Railroad" and currently, the Union Pacific) by-passed Castroville, the main town, and built its westward line about five miles south of the county seat and 3.5 miles south of central Quihi. In 1881, the railroad company laid out the towns of La Coste and Hondo along the line. Eventually Hondo surpassed Castroville in population and influence and by 1892, the county elected to move the seat of government to Hondo. Local freight haulers could not compete with the railroad and John Muennink in New Fountain and Rolf Frerichs in Quihi, among others, closed their businesses (C.E. Hackebeil in CCHA 2004:19).

### *Frame Houses*

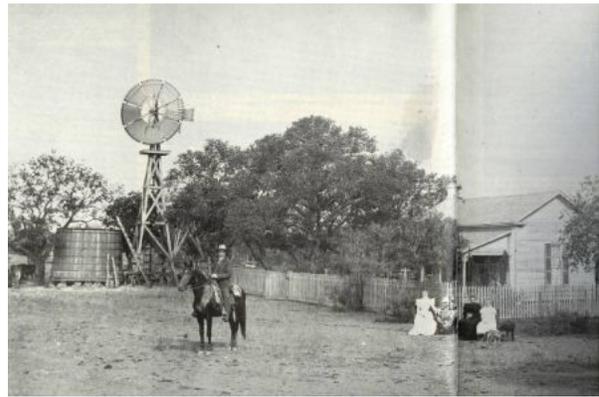
Nevertheless, the arrival of the railroad in Medina County gave the Quihi and New Fountain areas unprecedented access to consumer goods including farm implements, dry goods, and building supplies such as milled lumber. The availability of milled lumber cannot be overstated when considering the Castro colonies' move from using local materials – largely stone – to building frame houses of the types and fashion of the larger American culture. Although many families remained in their stone houses, new frame houses began to appear among them. Among the oldest frame houses in Quihi and New Fountain are small, side-gabled two-room houses of board and batten construction. Generally, the older generations remained in the stone houses and the younger ones built new frame dwellings.

The Schweers family represents the evolution from mud-plastered pallisado house to 1 ½ story stone house and, in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the rising popularity of frame houses in popular American styles. When the Schweer Balzen family first arrived in the Quihi area in 1856, they built a 1-story house of vertical limbs with straw and mud chinked in between the pickets and a thatched roof on top. In 1874, son William Schweers commissioned stone mason Gaston Meyer to build a substantial, 1 ½ story stone house. The old house remained on the site for some time afterward. About 1900, William's son, Jacob Henry Schweers, bought a half section of undeveloped land about three and a half miles northwest of Quihi. There they built a 4-room frame house with two porches. Carpenters Charley Reitzer and Dominick Riff reportedly built the house (Schweers papers).

### *Upper Quihi*

As the population grew and land became scarce in and near the villages, many young farmers established new homesteads further north, primarily along the branches of Quihi and Elm creeks. An extension of the Quihi settlement, the collection of newer farmsteads became known as Upper Quihi. A few farmsteads in the Upper Quihi area may date to the 1870s, but an assessment of the extant building types and fabric indicates that most of the development in this area occurred after the railroad arrived in 1881.

Numerous L-plan and Modified L-plan houses, featuring Folk Victorian details or Classical Revival columns, survive in Upper Quihi. These plans and styles were wildly popular throughout the United States during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and probably came to the Quihi region via plan books and pre-cut lumber brought by rail. While these house types are found scattered among the older stone houses throughout the greater Quihi area, they are most common on the large farmsteads in the Upper Quihi area. This is where the second and third generation immigrants built their new farmsteads in the fashionable popular American way. Such farmsteads date from the 1880s through the 1910s and into the 1920s, even though they were rarely found in urban settings after about 1910. In rural areas these styles and plan types tend to persist long after they had become unfashionable elsewhere.



**Figure 18. Typical Second Generation Farmstead** (CCHA 2004:156).

Such farmsteads date from the 1880s through the 1910s and into the 1920s, even though they were rarely found in urban settings after about 1910. In rural areas these styles and plan types tend to persist long after they had become unfashionable elsewhere.

Institutions were fairly well established by the 1880s and 1890s; churches and schools were in operation but the only purely social organization was founded in 1890. The *Quihi Schuetzen Verein* (Quihi Gun Club), on the banks of Quihi Lake, was ostensibly formed to teach the men of the area how to shoot game and defend themselves. Primarily, however, it served as a social organization, in keeping with European traditions. It eventually became known largely as a dance hall that drew people throughout the county. Community members still attend dances and barbeque picnics on the site, and the club still hosts regular concerts and dances on the Texas honky tonk circuit. In 1994 it had 1,000 members from all over Medina County (Odintz 2006b).

### *The 20<sup>th</sup> Century*

By the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the center of population was shifting away from the villages and into the countryside, particularly to the Upper Quihi region. The movement of school-age children from the village of Quihi warranted the construction of new schools to serve them. The Upper Quihi School was built north of the original community about 1910. The old Quihi school, still extant, remained open until the 1920s. By 1924 it was no longer listed in the Medina County common school district roster (Irene Saathoff Marshall and Ester Saathoff Trulson in CCHA 2004:38).<sup>28</sup> After it closed as a school, it continued to serve as a community center. It is currently vacant. The Upper Quihi School remained in operation until the 1950s when it was consolidated with the Hondo school district. The Upper Quihi School is also vacant.

The central Quihi town site never contained the services one would expect to find in a town center. The church, cemetery, school and gun club served as gathering places for the surrounding farmsteads, but it never had a significant commercial district and probably only had

<sup>28</sup> Some local residents and the Handbook of Texas state that the Quihi School didn't close until the 1930s.

one or two stores at any point in its history. Farmers traveled the six miles to Castroville in the early years to stock up on items they could not produce themselves. Later they probably patronized the general stores in New Fountain. When transportation and roads improved, they probably frequented dry goods and feed stores in the town of Hondo which had greater variety and, likely, cheaper prices. By the 1940s, the town of Quihi consisted of two businesses, the Lutheran Church and pastorage, and only 20 residents. The Quihi Gun Club remained the community's largest attraction. In the second half of the century, the population rebounded a bit and from the 1960s to 1990, Quihi claimed a total of 100 residents (Odintz 2006b).

New Fountain declined, as well. New Fountain apparently peaked between about 1890-1900 when it boasted a population of 400 and had two general stores, a corn mill and a railroad express and telegraph agent. In 1906, the school was moved two miles to the northwest, likely as a result of school-age population shift. In 1914, the post office closed. The old horse-changing station on the stage coach line had long since ceased operations. Although agriculture remained the local economic base, improved roads and personal transportation allowed farmers and their families to travel to Castroville or nearby Hondo, on the railroad line, to shop for supplies or ship farm products. Local stores closed their doors and the Muenninck gin burned down. The Methodist Church remained the major gathering place and in 1947, the congregation erected a large religious education building beside the 1872 sanctuary and across from the community cemetery. By 1980, only the church and cemetery remained of the community of New Fountain (Ochoa 2006c).

## *Description of Resources*

### *Overall Patterns of Settlement*

Areas of dense pioneer settlement emerged at Quihi and New Fountain, near the confluence of Quihi, Elm, and Cherry creeks and along Verde and Second creeks, respectively. As agricultural communities, farmsteads in these areas disbursed into the surrounding landscape, and the distinctive stone houses built by German immigrants can be found at a considerable distance along the various streams. Later development, representing the efforts of subsequent generations of farmers and ranchers, continued primarily to the north, near Elm and Quihi creeks and on First and Second creeks in the New Fountain area. Though these farmsteads were less dependent on the creeks as a primary source of water, interstitial areas between major waterways remain dominated by large agricultural fields and pastureland (see Appendix A, Map 2).

Two thoroughfares, FM 2676 and CR 4516, link Quihi and New Fountain to surrounding communities. FM 2676 extends northeast from Hondo to Rio Medina, due north of Castroville. Less than two miles of this road separate the core of New Fountain, at the crossing of Verde and Second creeks, from the Quihi town site. Above Quihi, the road winds north and west along Elm and Quihi creeks, linking the center of the settlement with far-flung German-Alsatian houses and the later Victorian-era and 20<sup>th</sup>-century farmsteads that define the community of Upper Quihi. The Old Castroville Road (CR 4516) extends southeast from Quihi to Castroville, the earliest of Castro's colonies and a center of commerce and trade. As it rises out of the valley, the road passes through the Bader Settlement.

The three communities in the intensive-level survey area exhibit distinct patterns of development, with Quihi representing the only planned settlement (see Figure 6). Castro laid out the community as a variation on the German *Haufendörfer*, a farming village with clustered domestic and agricultural buildings separate from the cultivated fields. However, the plan of distinct town lots and farm lots was generally abandoned in favor of a riverine pattern of long, narrow acreage along the nearby creeks (Jordan 1966:157-163). Early farmsteads, each containing fields and a building complex, are concentrated on CR 4516 where it follows Cherry Creek, CR 365 along Quihi Creek, and FM 2676 near Elm Creek. Vestiges of the intended layout are evident in the Quihi town site. South of the confluence of Quihi, Elm, and



**Figure 19. Resource 2 A:** Nick Reitzer German-Alsatian House, 200 block CR 4520.



**Figure 20. Resource 27 A:** Meyer German-Alsatian House with Folk Victorian modifications, CR 4519.

Cherry creeks, a tight grid of streets defines three blocks oriented parallel to Quihi Lake (see Figure 6). These town lots contain few houses (Sites 2 A, 27 A), though the core services for the community are located in this area. Quihi Bethlehem Lutheran Church and Cemetery (Site A, 1 G) and a ca. 1920 filling station and feed store, presently a bar (Site 13 A) are found within this street grid, with the Quihi Gun Club, established in 1890 as the *Schuetzen Verein* (Site 42 A), and a community cemetery (Site 38 A) to the south.<sup>29</sup>

New Fountain, by contrast, was founded by members of the Vandenburg community who relocated four miles downstream on Verde Creek when their water supply proved insufficient. Though it has no formal street grid, New Fountain is more recognizable as a distinct community because its primary features are arranged linearly along FM 2676. These include a school building (Resource 245 A), a gristmill (Resource 247 B), and a stagecoach stop (Resource 246 A) clustered along the banks of Verde Creek, with the New Fountain United Methodist Church and Cemetery (Resources 172 A, 173 A) and a general store and post office (Resource 171 B) near Second Creek. Numerous German-Alsatian dwellings and early



**Figure 22. Resource 1 A:** Bethlehem Lutheran Church, 3901 FM 2676.



**Figure 23. Resource 1 G:** Bethlehem Lutheran Church Cemetery, 3901 FM 2676.



**Figure 21. Resource 42 A:** Quihi Gun Club, CR 4517.



**Figure 24. Resource 13 A:** Converted Filling Station, 260 CR 4518

<sup>29</sup> See Appendix B: Inventory of Sites for survey information gathered on each site and resource referenced in this section. See also Appendix C: Digital Photographs for images of the resources. Selected images have been included in the text as illustrations.



**Figure 25. Resource 173 A:**  
New Foundation United Methodist Church,  
2980 FM 2676.

farmsteads are located along the banks of Verde, Second, and Hondo creeks to the north and south (Sites 247 A, 296 A).



**Figure 28. Resource 245 A:** School Building,  
CR 251.



**Figure 26. Resource 172 A:** New Foundation United  
Methodist Church Cemetery, 2980 FM 2676.



**Figure 29. Resource 246 A:** Metzger  
House/Stagecoach Stop, CR 251.



**Figure 27. Resource 171 B:** General Store and Post  
Office, 2490 FM 2676.



**Figure 30. Resource 247 B:** Metzger Flour Mill,  
CR 251.



**Figure 31. Resource 247 A:** German-Alsatian Dwelling on Verde Creek.



**Figure 32. Resource 296 A:** German-Alsatian Dwelling on Verde Creek.

Upper Quihi is characterized by larger farmsteads established by descendants of the original Quihi settlers. The community encompasses the upper reaches of Quihi and Elm creeks and the widening valley between them. Rather than following the course of the creeks, county roads in the area take on an increasingly rectilinear pattern, and numerous parcels of land extend in width from one road to the next. Houses and agricultural building complexes are often sited near a creek or tributary, placing them far off the public road, while the introduction of windmills permitted farming and ranching of vast tracts removed from waterways. Upper Quihi consists solely of scattered farmsteads with no community center, and as such should be understood as an extension of Quihi. The Upper Quihi School was established in response to the shifting center of population to the north (Resource 199 A), and an abandoned filling station on FM 2676 marks the edge of the community as the road continues to Rio Medina (Resource 222 B).



**Figures 33-34. Resource 199 A:** Upper Quihi School, 5465 FM 2676.



**Figure 35. Resource 222 B:** Filling Station on FM 2676.

*Layout of Typical Farmsteads*

The intensive-level survey resulted in the documentation of 1,474 resources within 236 sites. Within this predominantly agricultural region, nearly half the resources, 674 or 46%, relate to agriculture. This total includes 306 buildings: barns and sheds used to shelter livestock, equipment, or harvested crops. Other agricultural resources documented in the survey include pastures and cultivated fields, barnyards, corrals, granaries, windmills, and stock ponds. Domestic properties comprise 395, or 27%, of the resources identified. This includes 223 dwellings, for an average of roughly one house per site. The remaining 172 domestic resources consist of auxiliary buildings, such as freestanding garages, sheds, smokehouses, washhouses, and privies, and associated structures, such as cisterns or wells that provided water to the house and washhouse. Fences defining the yard and fields and road networks make up an additional 290 resources. Together, the features associated with farmsteads or dwelling sites comprise over 90% of the resources documented in the intensive-level survey.



**Figure 36. Resource 225 B:** German-Alsatian Barn, 250 CR 365.



**Figure 38. Resource 254 B:** German-Alsatian Barn, 1245 CR 441.



**Figure 37. Resource 259 B:** German-Alsatian Barn, CR 251.



**Figure 39. Resource 254 F:** Springhouse, 1245 CR 441.

The farmsteads of German immigrants and those of subsequent generations contain similar resources but differ in their overall siting. Early roads in the Quihi and New Fountain areas follow the course of primary creeks, and houses were sited along or near their banks, addressing the road. Associated domestic and agricultural resources were clustered to the side or rear of the dwellings. Though 46 German-Alsatian stone houses were identified in the intensive-level survey, very few contemporaneous barns and other outbuildings are extant. Preservation Central documented only three side-gabled stone barns and one stone springhouse (Resources 225 B; 259 B; 254 B, 254 F). Most early farmsteads have frame barns and outbuildings resembling those found on later farmsteads in terms of their form, materials, and placement.

Within typical late-19th and early-20th century farmsteads, the house and associated buildings are often set at a distance off the nearest county road (Site 335). A dirt or gravel road into the property leads to a building complex, comprised of the house and auxiliary buildings set inside a larger barnyard. The road generally terminates in a circle, providing access to the house or barns (Resource 240 N). The building complex is almost always sited on the high ground in order to prevent damage from flooding with nearby access to a creek or tributary should one cross the property.

The house, as the most elaborate building and center of a family's daily activities, is generally located at the front of the building complex. In many instances the house is oriented to the south to take advantage of prevailing breezes and place it downwind of the barnyard. The house is surrounded by a yard averaging  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 acre in size, containing auxiliary buildings and structures such as a cistern, summer kitchen, smoke house, wash house, and sheds (Site 239). The rectangular yard is defined by wood picket, looped wire, or



**Figure 40. Site 335:** Saathoff Farmstead, 1253 CR 353.



**Figure 41. Resource 240 N:** Typical Circular Road, CR 365.



**Figure 42. Site 239:** Typical Farmhouse Placement, 1021 CR 365.



**Figure 43. Resource 230 N:** Wood Picket Fencing, 685 CR 365

chain link fencing that separates the domestic and agricultural realms (Resource 230 N). Flowers were often planted around the foundation of the house and along the walkway from the front gate. Gardens providing vegetables and fruit for household consumption were also generally located within the yard. The privy was often placed at the back of the yard for ease of access from the barnyard (Resource 230 E).

The barnyard consists of a fenced area of roughly five acres beside or behind the house yard, containing a collection of various barns and sheds (Resources 261 F-H). The main barn is typically a 1 ½-story front-gabled frame building with a hayloft (Resource 259 D). This and other barns may have served various or changing purposes in response to the current needs of the farmer. More specialized barn types include the vehicle barn, often a pole-supported, shed-roofed structure that provides shelter for machinery or equipment (Resource 323 I). Animal shelters include pig cribs and chicken coops, generally ½ story structures with shed roofs. Animal barns, pens, and corrals were placed furthest from the house (Resources 388 E-G).

Cultivated fields and pasture outside the barnyard were divided based on the needs of the farmer, types of crops grown, and topography of



**Figure 44. Resource 230 E: Privy,** 685 CR 365.



**Figure 45. Resources 261 F-H: Hay Barn, Grain Barn, and Implement Barn,** 190 CR 4512.



**Figure 46. Resource 259 D: Barn with Hayloft,** CR 251.



**Figure 47. Resource 323 I: Vehicle Barn,** 1080 CR 355.



**Figure 48. Resources 388 E-G: Pens and Corrals,** CR 362.

the site. Cedar post and barbed wire fencing bordered the perimeter of the property and separated livestock from plowed fields (Resources 388 N, 323 S-T). Almost all farms had a stock pond, dug out of a low spot on the property or created by damming a creek (Resource 19 B). Well-drilling technology and windmills, introduced in the 1880s, permitted large areas of land removed from surface water sources to be farmed or ranched (Resource 240 I).



**Figure 49. Resource 323 S:** Cultivated Field, 1080 CR 335.



**Figure 52. Resource 19 B:** Stock Pond, 915 CR 454.



**Figure 50. Resources 323 S-T:** Fencing, 1080 CR 335.



**Figure 53. Resource 240 I:** Windmill, CR 365.



**Figure 51. Resource 388 N:** Fencing and Cattle Guard, CR 362.

### *Dwelling Types*

As part of historic farmsteads, dwellings provide the clearest representation of the farmer's labor and aspirations. To the researcher, they are significant because they display easily identifiable construction methods and character-defining features; as such, they often provide a means of understanding and assessing a farmstead as a whole. Utilitarian properties vary little over several generations, while houses take on the fashion and details of their time and thus convey information about the period of construction, ethnic origins, and influences of the larger culture. In Quihi, the oldest extant houses take a particular side-gabled form and were built of hand-quarried stone, reflecting a pairing of building techniques and traditions carried over from the old country with the utilization of local materials (Resource 61 A). By the late-19<sup>th</sup> century, as the older generation passed, their descendants adopted plan types and styles popular within American building culture: the L-plan and modified L-plan, carrying modest Victorian detailing (Resource 240 A). Still later, the ubiquitous bungalow, popular throughout the nation, made its appearance with Craftsman and Classical Revival stylistic influences.



**Figure 54. Resource 61 A:** German-Alsatian Dwelling, 3839 FM 2676.



**Figure 55. Resource 240 A:** Modified L-Plan with Folk Victorian details, CR 365.

Preservation Central established a general typology for dwellings, arranged by category of plan type and approximate date of construction. Although not all houses could be classified within this system, most were recognizable to a particular period, plan type, or style. During the intensive-level survey, the consultants documented a total of 113 historic-period dwellings, classified in the following chart (see Table 1; Appendix A, Map 2). Dwellings built after 1955 were categorized as non-historic.

**Table 1. Historic Dwelling Types by Date of Construction**

Dwelling Type	Approx. Dates of Construction	Number Documented
German-Alsatian Houses	ca. 1860-1875	47
National Folk Houses	ca. 1890-1910	8
Victorian-Era Houses	ca. 1900-1910	21
Bungalows	ca. 1905-1955	21
Minimal Traditional/Ranch	ca. 1930-1955	16

### German-Alsatian Houses

The form taken by vernacular stone dwellings in the Quihi area is representative of pioneer settler houses throughout Castro's colonies. In reference to the Alsatian heritage of immigrants in the earlier colony of Castroville and the predominantly German origins of Quihi settlers, this house type is referred to as German-Alsatian. Of the 113 historic-period dwellings documented during the survey, 47 display the distinctive side-gabled form and stone materials of the early settlement period (Resources 231 A, 235 A). These resources are clustered within the Quihi and New Fountain town sites and along creeks and waterways extending out from the communities. The highest concentration of German-Alsatian houses is on CR 365, CR 4516, and various stretches of FM 2676. Virtually all are located along the banks of Quihi Creek, Verde Creek, and their tributaries.

The typical form of German-Alsatian houses in the Quihi area represents an adaptation of the settlers' native building traditions to the climate of central Texas and exigencies of frontier life. The houses are rectangular in plan, generally two rooms wide and 1 or 1 ½ stories in height, surmounted by a side-gabled roof. Steep in pitch and symmetrical over the central portion of the house, the roof extends at a shallower slope over a narrow rear extension, giving the roofline its characteristic saltbox appearance. Exterior walls constructed of locally quarried stone are solid masonry (Resource 235 A), often over a foot in depth, and the German building method of *Fachwerk*, or half-timbering, is evident in very few examples (Resource 225 A).

Both interior and exterior walls were originally plastered and whitewashed. While some houses have renewed stucco finishes, many others exhibit bare stone as a product of weathering. Chimneys often emerge at the apex of the roof, and angled flues within the thick masonry walls permit their placement above windows or doors. Casement windows were used at the time of construction, though most if not all have been replaced by wood double-hung sash windows (Knight 2001:16-17; Jordan 1964:24; Wilhelm 1971:20-22).



**Figure 56. Resource 231 A:** Schuehle-Saathoff House, 190 CR 4512.



**Figures 57-58. Resource 235 A.** Henry Schweers House, CR 365

The modest size of these houses necessitated a deliberate use of space, with many rooms serving multiple purposes. The main room and upstairs lofts provided sleeping quarters, while the kitchen was generally located in the narrow rear lean-to (Knight 2001:16; Hafertepe 2005:13). At least three dwellings in the survey area performed hybrid functions. According to local informants, the Grell German-Alsatian House also held a general store (Resource 101 A), while a nearby ruin at one time served as a school and courthouse (Resource 105 A). Both houses take the typical German-Alsatian form, attesting to the flexibility with which these dwellings were used. By contrast, the Louis Boehle German-Alsatian House, now a ruin, had a unique form clearly related to European building traditions of housing domestic and agricultural functions under the same roof (Resource 103 A). The house had a dog-trot plan, with a central passage separating the living quarters from a stable and feed storage. A second-story portion over the passageway contained additional living space. The ground floor also held a small room used as a saloon, store, and trading post (Frederick 1936; Echols 2000:119-120). All three buildings are located near the confluence of Elm, Quihi, and Cherry creeks north of Quihi Lake, on the primary artery that linked the community to the trading village of Castroville to the southeast, CR 4516.

Availability of materials may have played a considerable role in the use of stone for these pioneer houses. The region surrounding Quihi consisted of sweeping prairies, sparsely wooded with mesquite, juniper, and live oak trees unsuitable for heavy timber construction, while limestone and sandstone were readily available in the Hill Country. Masons were numerous amongst the craftsmen who immigrated to Castro's colonies, and the houses exhibit skilled stonework. Cultural geographer Terry Jordan has suggested an additional cultural impetus behind the use of stone construction. He attributes this housing type to a German desire for permanence, in contradistinction to the temporary or makeshift nature of typical American frontier homes (1964:24).



**Figure 59. Resource 225 A:** Browning German-Alsatian House with half-timbering, 250 CR 365.



**Figure 60. Resource 101 A:** Grell House and Store, 4383 CR 4516.



**Figure 61. Resource 103 A:** Louis Boehle House, 4384 CR 4516. HABS large-format photography (Frederick 1936).

While settlement in the Quihi area dates to the mid-1840s, the stone houses replaced earlier shelters built of logs, mud, and straw. The initial dates for more substantial stone construction in this region are unclear. For the Texas Hill Country as a whole, Jordan delineated two building periods: the early colonial period from 1845 to 1860, characterized by smaller homes, and the period after the Civil War to roughly 1885, when more elaborate houses were built in established communities (1964:24-25). In the absence of existing documentation on particular houses, the consultants ascribed conservative dates to German-Alsatian dwellings in the Quihi vicinity, based on their size, form, and quality of stonework. Most houses of this type were dated between 1860 and 1875, though earlier or later dates are possible.

German-Alsatian dwellings were originally constructed as unadorned 1 to 1 ½-story stone houses without porches. As milled lumber became more readily available with the arrival of the railroad in 1881, settlers seeking to shield their houses from the harsh Texas sun often added front porches. Three houses in the Quihi vicinity feature porches with decorative brackets and chamfered posts, reflecting the acceptance of popular American stylistic embellishments (Resource 230 A). Two additional houses were more extensively updated to reflect Victorian architectural trends, with additions or modifications that mimic common plan types of the era, such as the L-Plan (Resources 204 A and 188 A). Other alterations made within the historic period responded to the availability of domestic technology, such as indoor plumbing, or to later architectural trends, evident in the application of asbestos cladding to three houses (Resource 261 A).

The condition of extant German-Alsatian houses varies widely. While the majority remain occupied, with 24 listed in excellent or good condition, eight are presently vacant and in fair to poor repair. Another nine are in ruinous condition, some simply lacking a roof, while others have been reduced to mere piles of rubble.



**Figures 62-63. Resource 230 A:** William Schweers House, 685 CR 365.

### National Folk Houses

By the 1880s, milled lumber emerged as a primary construction material for new houses, and the arrival of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway in Medina County in 1881 made it readily available. Second-generation immigrants began to accept the prevailing housing types of their adopted homeland, and vernacular houses common throughout the country, particularly the south, began to appear on new farmsteads.

Common types of national folk houses include hall-parlor, center passage, and I-house plans. The hall-parlor is a side-gabled two room house that often has adjacent doors from the front porch into each room. Center passage houses are symmetrical, side-gabled dwellings with a central hall or stair hall between two flanking rooms. Two-story center passage dwellings are commonly referred to as I-houses.

Few national folk houses were identified in the intensive-level survey. Single examples of a hall-parlor house (Resource 388 A), a center passage house (Resource 228 B), and an I-house (Resource 292 A) were documented. Based on other characteristics, one

house clad in false-beveled siding was classified as a German-Alsatian house with alterations, though it may in fact be a frame center passage house (Resource 250 A). Another German-Alsatian house has a hall-parlor side addition (Resource 96 A). Four additional side- or cross-gabled wood frame houses dating to the turn of the century were not categorized as center passage or I-house plans due to the presence of multiple additions or non-traditional forms (Resource 324 A). Each of these houses is of frame construction with horizontal wood or replacement siding. As simple vernacular houses, none exhibit sufficient decorative embellishments to be identified with a particular style.



**Figure 64. Resource 388 A: Hall-Parlor Dwelling, CR 362.**



**Figure 65. Resource 96 A: German-Alsatian House with Hall-Parlor addition, 280 CR 454.**



**Figure 66. Resource 324 A: Dwelling on Gerdes T4 Ranch, 450 CR 351**

### Victorian-Era Houses

Victorian-era houses have broader placement within the rural landscape than earlier housing stock. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, several generations had passed and younger families often struck out from their parents' homesteads to build new farms. The availability of well-drilling technology permitted the development of farmsteads further removed from Quihi and Verde creeks, and new construction fanned out around the edges of the Quihi and New Fountain communities.

Most houses built in the Quihi area during the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> centuries adopted the form and fashion of modest Folk Victorian homes popular across the country. The consultants documented 21 examples of L-plan (Resource 50 A), modified L-plan (Resource 228 A), and T-plan houses (Resource 197 A) in the intensive-level survey area. These irregular plan types responded to a Victorian-era desire for picturesque, complex forms. The L-plan house is derived by adding an offset front-facing gable to the side-gabled center passage house type, forming an ell. A shed-roofed porch often extends across one or both sides of the ell. The modified L-plan house represents a more elaborate variation on the L-plan form. Houses of this type consist of an enlarged central section, covered by a steeply pitched hipped roof, with lower intersecting gables. Other irregular plan types, such as U- and T-plan houses, are generally far less common.

Victorian-era dwellings in the survey area include 14 L-plans, six modified L-plans, and one T-plan house. As a rural locale, the adoption of these popular housing trends in Quihi often lagged years behind innovation in urban centers, and examples are less elaborate in their size and ornamentation. Four houses display Folk Victorian embellishments, such as patterned shingles in the gable ends, spindle friezes, roof crestings, and turned porch posts with decorative brackets (Resource 197 A). A



**Figure 67. Resource 50 A:** Gerhart Janssen Gerdes House, 3260 FM 2676.



**Figure 68. Resource 228 A:** Max Walden House, 655 CR 365.



**Figure 69. Resource 197 A:** Oefinger House, CR 3640.



**Figure 70. Resource 102 A:** Classical Revival L-plan, 4383 CR 4516.

few feature bay windows. Three dwellings show modest Classical Revival influences, evident in the use of Doric or box columns, dentil bands, and cornice returns (Resource 102 A). All were constructed as one-story frame houses with horizontal wood siding. Roughly half retain their original cladding; of the remainder, eight have asbestos shingles, three have vinyl siding, and one has limestone veneer.

### Bungalows

Subsequent popular housing trends are evident in bungalows built between ca. 1905 and 1950. Like Victorian-era houses, bungalows provided new homes for subsequent generations or replaced earlier housing stock seen as outdated. Their placement is disbursed throughout the surrounding landscape (Site 52).

In the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the bungalow rose to levels of immense popularity. A transitional house form known as the pyramidal cottage, common during a brief period between 1905 and 1920, adapted burgeoning interest in Classical Revival forms to the basic bungalow plan. Like the bungalow, this house type generally contains four unequally sized rooms that directly connect to each other without hallways. Most have pyramidal or hipped roofs, frequently accented by a central hipped-roof dormer on the front façade. Full or partial-width integral porches with Classical columns are also common. Four pyramidal cottages were identified in the intensive-level survey. The most elaborate example, the John Muennink Home in New Fountain, is the largest house in the survey area at 2 ½ stories (Resource 171 A). Its plastered stone walls indicate that the edifice may represent the adaptation of a German-Alsatian structure to later architectural trends. The remaining three are 1-story houses with wood siding.

Bungalows dominated American domestic architecture from the mid-1910s through the 1930s, and the type persisted as late as the early 1950s in rural areas. They are usually wood-clad, single-story homes with moderately pitched roofs, broad overhanging eaves, and prominent porches. The form is found in a variety of revival styles, including Tudor Revival, Spanish



**Figure 71. Site 52:** Hipped-roof Bungalow and Outbuildings, 300 block CR 4522.



**Figure 72. Resource 171 A:** John Muennink House, 2940 FM 2676.



**Figure 73. Resource 333 A:** Dittmar House, 881 CR 353.



**Figure 74. Resource 299 A:** Tudor Revival bungalow, 1851 CR 451.



**Figure 75. Resource 307 A:** Spanish Colonial Revival bungalow, 299 CR 4545.

Colonial Revival, and Classical Revival, but it is most commonly associated with the Craftsman movement of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Craftsman-influenced bungalows typically feature front-gabled or cross-gabled roofs, full or half-façade front porches, and exposed structural elements such as rafter ends and triangle knee-braces. Of the 17 bungalows documented in the survey area, four clearly exhibit Craftsman characteristics (Resource 333 A). Though all examples are of frame construction, historic cladding materials are more varied than with earlier housing types. Four houses are clad in false-beveled wood siding, while eight more have aluminum, vinyl, or asbestos replacement siding. Stucco is found on four dwellings, including cross-gabled Tudor Revival and flat-roofed Spanish Colonial Revival bungalows (Resources 299 A and 307 A). Two late examples have limestone or hollow clay tile masonry veneer (Resources 67 A and 185 A).

#### Minimal Traditional and Ranch

Toward the end of the historic period, particularly during the post-World War II building boom, house forms diverged from the ubiquitous bungalow. Minimal Traditional houses are generally small frame dwellings with modest Colonial or Tudor Revival references. While they first appeared in the 1930s, their numbers vastly increased in the postwar era as whole subdivisions of Minimal Traditional houses erupted at the edges of cities throughout the country. The postwar era also saw the ascendancy of the Ranch-style house (Resource 49 A). Ranch houses generally feature brick construction with wood trim and present a long profile with a low, horizontal emphasis. The appearance of 16 Minimal Traditional or Ranch-style houses in Quihi indicates that a number of families chose to continue living a rural lifestyle rather than join their more mobile contemporaries in interwar and postwar suburbia.



**Figure 76. Resource 49 A:** Ranch-Style Dwelling, FM 2676.

## *Survey Findings*

Preservation Central embarked upon the intensive-level survey and historic research to determine whether all or part of Quihi, Upper Quihi, and New Fountain are eligible for NRHP listing as rural historic landscape district(s) according to the methodology outlined in *National Register Bulletin #30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* (National Park Service 1989). Through a process of selection and elimination, the consultants defined an intensive-level survey area with the largest concentration and best examples of historic properties and farmsteads associated with the historic Quihi and New Fountain colonies and their descendant farms. The study area was chosen to encompass all of the railroad alternatives under consideration by SEA including any potential view corridors. Within this area, the intensive-level survey boundaries concentrated on the area surrounding Quihi Creek and its tributaries, which run from northeast to southwest through the study area. The survey area included the entire James Allison tract containing the town site of Quihi, most of the New Fountain area, and the region known as Upper Quihi. It thereby encompassed most of the land associated with German immigrant settlement and later development in the Quihi region, and the majority of German-Alsatian dwellings associated with these communities (see Appendix A, Map 2). Upon analyzing the results of the intensive-level survey, the consultants identified three areas with discrete patterns of settlement and high concentrations of intact historic farmsteads, corresponding to the communities of Quihi, Upper Quihi, and New Fountain. All three areas meet the criteria for NRHP designation as rural historic landscape districts.

### *Intensive-Level Survey*

In the intensive-level survey, each resource was assigned a potential contributing or noncontributing status based on its ability to convey a sense of history through its age and level of integrity. Resources that contribute to a historic district must be 50 years old or older and be substantially unchanged since the historic period. They do not have to be individually distinguished but they must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Noncontributing resources may be either historic or non-historic. Historic properties may be determined noncontributing if they have been substantially altered since the historic period or if they do not possess the historic associations of the surrounding landscape. Non-historic properties do not convey a sense of history and are noncontributing. Upon completion of the survey, the consultants additionally assigned potential contributing/noncontributing status to overall sites on the basis of the quality of the resources contained therein.

The consultants surveyed a total of 236 sites in the intensive-level survey area. Of those, 122 (52%) were classified as potentially contributing and 107 (45%) as noncontributing to a potential rural historic landscape district or districts (see Appendix A, Map 3). Another 7 were not evaluated because a preponderance of resources they contained were too distant from the public right-of-way or so inaccessible that full documentation could not be made. Within these 236 sites, the survey documented a total of 1,474 cultural resources, including buildings, structures, sites, and objects; 931 (63%) were assessed to be potentially contributing and 532

(36%) were determined to be noncontributing to a potential rural historic landscape district or districts. Eleven additional resources were not given an NRHP assessment because they could not be adequately documented.

Buildings accounted for the majority of cultural resources in the survey area. Buildings are intended for human habitation and include houses, churches, stores, schools, barns, and sheds. Of the total 688 buildings, 373 (54%) were identified as potentially contributing and 313 (45%) as noncontributing features. The consultants were unable to render an assessment on two buildings. Structures comprised the second largest group of resources. A total of 531 structures were surveyed, 368 of which were counted as potentially contributing and 163 of which were considered noncontributing to a potential rural historic landscape district or districts.

The survey also documented 242 discrete sites, including cemeteries, plowed fields, pastureland, orchards, and major landscape features such as creeks. They were evaluated on the basis of how well they conveyed a sense of historic agricultural practices. Fields and pasturelands were differentiated mainly by fence lines. Historic fields and pastures typically follow the topography of the land and are fenced to differentiate between uses. Modern agricultural lands are characterized by leveled fields combined to create vast swaths of plowed acreage. They typically lack fences or fence rows and many feature center-pivot irrigation systems. Of the surveyed sites, the consultants considered 185 (77%) to be potentially contributing and 53 (22%) to be noncontributing a potential rural historic landscape district or districts. The consultants identified four sites for which National Register determinations could not be made. Five objects, all of which potentially contribute to any potential rural historic landscape districts, were identified. They include several pieces of historic farming equipment and a molasses press. Finally, eight resources were identified that could not be categorized because they were inaccessible and not visible from the public right-of-way. Two were determined to be of recent construction and therefore noncontributing; six were simply unknown.

### *Rural Historic Landscape Districts*

Based on analysis of the intensive-level survey and associated historical research, Preservation Central recommends that three discrete rural historic landscape districts and several individual farmsteads exist within the survey area boundaries. The districts are identified by their historic or traditional names: Quihi, Upper Quihi, and New Fountain. The proposed boundaries for these districts are based on concentrations of historic properties that share a similar context and possess a relative lack of intrusions including non-historic and significantly altered resources. While the three districts form a nearly continuous ribbon of historic buildings, structures, pastures, and fields, they are interrupted by bands of non-historic or intrusive fabric that detract from an otherwise seamless historic landscape, thus precluding a single district. Furthermore, each of the recommended districts, although they all stem from the original colonial aspirations of Henri Castro, has a distinctive history that is reflected in its resources.

Of the 236 sites documented in the intensive-level survey, 146 were determined to be located within the boundaries of the three proposed historic districts.<sup>30</sup> The Quihi Rural Historic District, which includes a large number of early German-Alsatian stone buildings, contains 56 sites, of which 42 (75%) contribute to the historic character of the district. These sites encompass 261 (74%) contributing and 93 (26%) noncontributing resources. In the New Fountain Rural Historic District, 29 of the 43 sites (67%) were classified as contributing. Within these sites, 155 (66%) resources were considered contributing elements, while 79 (33%) were noncontributing and two remain unknown. The largest district is the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District, which is characterized by its late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century farmsteads with numerous agricultural resources. The consultants found 52 discrete sites, of which 31 (60%) are contributing. These sites contain 264 (68%) contributing and 119 (31%) noncontributing resources. In all three cases, whether accounted for by overall sites or individual resources, the percentage of contributing to noncontributing properties far exceeds the 50% threshold recommended by the National Park Service for historic districts.

### *Quihi Rural Historic District*

*Characteristics:* Of the three districts defined in the intensive-level survey, the Quihi Rural Historic District contains the largest number of German-Alsatian resources, including houses, barns, and walls (see Figures 54, 56-63). It is the oldest of the three districts, with the Quihi town site surveyed and platted in 1845. Although it did not develop into a bustling commercial hub like Castrovilla, it was nonetheless significant in its own right. It embodied the ideal satellite farming community envisioned by Castro, with a small town site surrounded by productive farms. Historic houses and an early commercial building clearly denote the dense grid by Quihi Lake (see Figures 19-20, 24). In addition, the town site contains key community services such as the Bethlehem Lutheran Church, a historic school house, and the Gun Club, a historic social venue (see Figures 21-23).



**Figure 78. Resource 46 B:** Quihi Creek from CR 365.

Historic farmsteads, including stone houses dating from the 1850s and 1860s, fan out along Quihi and Cherry creeks, which pass by the town site (see Figures 42, 54, 56-63). The riverine development consists of closely spaced houses fronting onto tree-lined dirt and gravel roads that follow the creek beds. Behind the houses lie barnyards and long tracts of farmland, some in cultivation since the 1840s. Only one stone barn survives in the Quihi Rural Historic District (see Figure 36). However, many frame barns, animal pens, summer kitchens, privies, and other domestic and agricultural auxiliary buildings and structures in the Quihi district date to the historic period and contribute to its overall character. Farmsteads in the Quihi district are smaller than those in the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District, as evidenced by the lesser

<sup>30</sup> Three sites contain resources found in two or more of the districts. These include Site 41 (low water crossings), Site 46 (creeks and waterways), and Site 389 (public roadways).

percentage of agricultural resources (47% of resources in Quihi vs. 50% in Upper Quihi) and the smaller average number of resources per site (6.4 resources per site in Quihi vs. 7.7 in Upper Quihi).

Interspersed among the stone houses are later frame dwellings denoting, in some cases, the division of land among second and third generations. Others are merely second houses built for family members on the original farmstead. Later generations tended to build houses similar to those of their American counterparts but they possess historic significance of their own, marking the passage from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century immigrant settlement to a late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century American farming community (see Figures 55, 68, 70). In the Quihi Rural Historic District, later houses are the exception rather than the rule.

*Boundaries:* Boundaries of the Quihi Rural Historic District were determined after analyzing the results of the intensive-level survey. The survey identified individual resources as either potentially contributing or noncontributing to a potential rural historic landscape district or districts. It also identified sites as potentially contributing or noncontributing. The number, quality, or significance of individual resources within a site factored largely in the designation of an entire site as either potentially contributing or noncontributing.

The consultants identified a large concentration of contributing sites that includes the Quihi town center and immediately surrounding farmsteads. They defined the core of the district and drew boundaries to include adjacent contributing sites. District boundaries were based on apparent property or agricultural lines, including those fields and pastures that exhibit historic agricultural features and excluding lands that exhibit modern farming or industrial practices. Historic landscape features predominate and occur throughout the district. Peripheral areas with a concentration of non-historic and noncontributing features were excluded. Some properties within the district boundaries do not possess significant characteristics throughout and thus have been classified as noncontributing sites, but they are in the minority. Such properties might include single resources, such as a modern dwelling, or an entire farmstead in which modern agricultural practices are used (see Appendix A, Map 3).

### *New Fountain Rural Historic District*

*Description:* Though both Quihi and New Fountain were established as a result of Henri Castro's empresarial ambitions, the New Fountain Rural Historic District maintains a separate identity and is divided from Quihi by a distinguishable stretch of non-historic development.

As stated in the historic context, the New Fountain Rural Historic District originated as the Vandenburg colony, about four miles north of its present location on Verde Creek. When the water disappeared in Vandenburg, in the early 1850s, the residents moved to the present site of



**Figure 79. Resource 296 H:** Pasture along Second Creek.

New Fountain. By about 1854, most of the Vandenburg pioneers had resettled at New Fountain. By the 1860 census, New Fountain was recognized as a distinct community. Like the settlers in Quihi, the residents of New Fountain were German immigrants.

New Fountain was somewhat of an ad hoc settlement; it was not one of Castro planned colonies and thus no town site was platted for the community. Nevertheless, New Fountain developed into a fairly substantial agricultural hub, far surpassing that of Quihi, by the 1870s. The commercial and community center developed linearly along major roads.

Two distinct clusters formed around Verde and Second creeks. The Verde Creek node, where the stagecoach route passed, contains a stagecoach changing station, a flour mill, and school building (see Figures 28-30). St. John's Lutheran Church may have stood nearby, as a small cemetery by the same name lies off the old stage coach line near the changing station. Second Creek is the site of the second node containing the still-active Methodist Church and cemetery and the old Muennink House and General Store/Post Office (see Figures 25-27). The Muennink Gin, which burned down in recent years, was not far from this complex. Because of the number, variety, and size of commercial and civic properties along present FM 2676, the New Fountain Rural Historic District has a greater sense of a town center than Quihi, and certainly Upper Quihi.

In addition to the community services along FM 2676, the New Fountain Rural Historic District contains a considerable number of German-Alsatian dwellings and associated agricultural resources. Although it lacks the dense riverine development of Quihi, German-Alsatian houses are similarly placed near roads and creeks to the north and south of FM 2676 (see Figure 65). Like those in Quihi, the dwellings present the farmstead's public presence to the road. Auxiliary buildings and structures, barns, sheds, garages, and privies are all sited to the rear of the primary dwelling (see Figures 45-46). The district also contains a range of later historic-period housing types (see Figures 72, 74).

*Boundaries:* Boundaries of the New Fountain Rural Historic District were determined after analyzing the results of the intensive-level survey. The survey identified individual resources as either potentially contributing or noncontributing to a potential rural historic landscape district or districts. It also identified sites as potentially contributing or noncontributing. The number, quality, or significance of individual resources within a site factored largely in the designation of an entire site as either potentially contributing or noncontributing.

The consultants identified a large concentration of contributing sites that includes two commercial/civic nodes and immediately surrounding farmsteads. They defined the core of the district and drew boundaries to include adjacent contributing sites. Sites or resources employing modern construction, farming, or industrial practices were excluded. Historic landscape features predominate and occur throughout the district. Peripheral areas with a concentration of non-historic and noncontributing features were excluded. Some properties within the district boundaries do not possess significant characteristics throughout and thus have been classified as noncontributing sites, but they are in the minority. Such properties might include single

resources, such as a modern dwelling, or an entire farmstead in which modern agricultural practices are used (see Appendix A, Map 3).

### Upper Quihi Rural Historic District

*Description:* Of the three districts defined in the intensive-level survey, the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District contains the fewest number of German-Alsatian resources. The newest of the three districts, it is a late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century extension of the Quihi settlement and represents the continuation of the German immigrant experience in central Texas among subsequent generations. The great majority of farmsteads in the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District were established by the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of the original Quihi settlers. They represent the aspirations of German immigrants but reflect the building trends, farmstead patterns, and stylistic embellishment of their adopted country.



**Figure 80. Resource 324 O:** Dirt Road on Gerdes T4 Ranch, 450 CR 351.

Unlike Quihi and New Fountain, Upper Quihi did not have a town site or commercial center at its core. Instead, a single building – the Upper Quihi (Sturm Hill) School – represented and in some ways defined the expansive farming community that surrounded it. The school was established when Medina County officials determined that the school-age population of Quihi had shifted to the north and northwest. The school was either moved or constructed on its present site in 1910.<sup>31</sup> The establishment of the school on this site acknowledged a trend in the making for about 20 years – that the younger generation of German farmers were moving to larger farms outside the boundaries of the traditional Quihi community.

Although a few stone German-Alsatian houses exist in the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District, they are rare and likely represent the vanguard of settlement in that area. These early farmsteads were an extension of the original Quihi settlement along the creek. More common than the stone houses are Victorian-era L-plan houses with turned porch posts and decorative brackets, similar to those popular throughout the country in the late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. In fact, the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District contains the largest number of Victorian-era houses of the three districts (see Figures 66, 69). Numerous bungalows and later plan types are also found in this district (see Figure 73).

The Upper Quihi Rural Historic District is more disbursed than either the Quihi or New Fountain historic districts. New technology such as windmills reduced the farmers' dependence

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<sup>31</sup> Some records indicate that the school was built in 1875 and moved to this site in 1910. It is more likely that a school was established in Quihi in 1875 and that the school population moved to a new school on this site in 1910. It appears to be a ca. 1910 school.

on surface water for both domestic and agricultural use. Farms in this district are larger than those in the Quihi and New Fountain rural historic districts, possibly because they had greater access to ground water (see Figures 49-50). Just as the farms were bigger, there were more barns and outbuildings per farmstead than in the other districts. The oldest date to the same era as the houses but new structures and buildings were erected throughout the historic period and into the present time (see Figure 47). The most evocative farmsteads are those with the largest percentages of historic vs. non-historic resources and many individually meet the criteria for designation.

Roads in the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District tend to follow property lines rather than the meanders of creeks. Thus, the primarily dirt and gravel two lane roads form more of a grid-like pattern over the landscape than do those in the Quihi and New Fountain rural historic districts.

*Boundaries:* Boundaries of the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District were determined after analyzing the results of the intensive-level survey. The survey identified individual resources as either potentially contributing or noncontributing to a potential rural historic landscape district or districts. In addition, the survey classified individual farmsteads as potentially contributing or noncontributing. Upper Quihi is dominated by agricultural sites which include resources in the building complex, such as the farm house, its outbuildings, barns, and cisterns, and associated fields, stock ponds, pastures, and road networks. The number and quality or significance of individual resources within a site factored largely in the designation of an entire site as either potentially contributing or noncontributing.

The consultants identified a large concentration of contributing sites that includes the Upper Quihi school and surrounding farmsteads. They defined the core of the district and drew boundaries to include adjacent contributing sites. District boundaries were based on apparent property lines marked by related buildings, structures, fields, pastureland, and roads that exhibit historic agricultural features. Sites or resources employing modern farming or industrial practices were largely excluded. Historic landscape features predominate and occur throughout the district. Peripheral areas with a concentration of non-historic and noncontributing features were excluded. Some properties within the district boundaries do not possess significant characteristics throughout and thus have been classified as noncontributing sites, but they are in the minority. Such properties might include single resources, such as a modern dwelling, or an entire farmstead in which modern agricultural practices are used (see Appendix A, Map 3).

### *Summation*

In summation, the consultants conducted an intensive-level survey of a swath of German settlement along Verde and Quihi creeks including the entire James Allison tract which comprises the town site of Quihi. The survey included most of land associated with the historic communities of Quihi, Upper Quihi, and New Fountain. Upon completion of the intensive-level survey, boundaries were drawn to define three NRHP-eligible rural historic landscape districts in accordance with *National Register Bulletin #30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting*

*Rural Historic Landscapes* (National Park Service 1989). They are the Quihi Rural Historic District, the New Fountain Rural Historic District, and the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District. Of the 236 sites documented in the intensive-level survey, 146 were determined to be within the boundaries of the three districts.

The proposed boundaries for these districts are based on concentrations of historic properties that share a similar context and possess a relative lack of intrusions including non-historic and significantly altered resources. While the three districts form a nearly continuous ribbon of historic buildings, structures, pastures, and fields, they are interrupted by bands of non-historic or intrusive fabric that detract from an otherwise seamless historic landscape, thus precluding a single district (see Figure 81). Furthermore, although the recommended districts all stem from the original colonial aspirations of Henri Castro, each has a distinctive history that is reflected in its resources.



**Figure 81. Resource 243 C:** Example of vast modern cultivated fields.

Each of the three districts exhibits significant historic character and contains an impressive ratio of contributing to noncontributing resources. The Quihi Rural Historic District, which includes a large number of early German-Alsatian stone buildings, contains 56 sites with 261 contributing resources vs. 93 noncontributing resources. It has an extraordinary ratio of contributing (74%) to noncontributing (26%) resources. The New Fountain Rural Historic District, containing a commercial center and surrounding farmsteads, features 155 contributing (66%) and 79 noncontributing (33%) resources. The largest district is the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District, which is characterized by its late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century farmsteads with numerous agricultural resources. Within 52 discrete sites, there are 264 contributing (68%) resources and 119 noncontributing (31%) resources. In each district, the percentage of contributing to noncontributing properties far surpasses the 50% threshold recommended by the National Park Service for historic districts.

## ***Recommendations***

### *Rural Historic Landscape Districts*

Through fieldwork and research, Preservation Central finds that the communities of Quihi, New Fountain, and Upper Quihi, and their associated farmsteads and fields, are eligible for NRHP listing as three nearly-contiguous rural historic landscape districts, as follows: the Quihi Rural Historic District (1846-1956), the New Fountain Rural Historic District (1854-1956), and the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District (ca. 1860-1956). Although each district possesses distinguishing characteristics of its own, they share the same historic context and exhibit similar architectural and agricultural traditions. Therefore, Preservation Central recommends that any future steps to list these districts in the NRHP be done so under the aegis of a Multiple Property submission that embraces all three districts and a number of outlying, individually eligible properties. A Multiple Property submission documents thematically related historic resources and districts, or those that share a historic context and contain similar property types (National Park Service 1991b:2-4).

The following tables enumerate the site numbers contained within each district. The boundaries of the districts were determined by the concentration and significance of contributing resources and their relationship to one another in context. District boundaries encompass all resources, including agricultural fields, associated with each of the identified sites. Boundaries as shown on the maps provided are approximate visual representations only, based on observations in the field and preliminary ownership research (see Appendix A, Map 3). Further research on historic and current property boundaries would be required to delineate exact boundaries for the districts for the purposes of preparing an NRHP nomination, but they have been sufficiently established for the current study.

**Table 2. Sites within the Quihi Rural Historic District**

1	2	3	4	5	12	13	27	34	35	36	38	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	61	62	63	64	65	101	102	103	104	105
106	109	110	184	185	186	188	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231
232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	389				

**Table 3. Sites within the New Fountain Rural Historic District**

41	46	95	96	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171
172	173	174	245	246	247	248	250	251	252	253	254	256	257	258
259	260	261	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	304	305	389		

**Table 4. Sites within the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District**

46	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	192	193	194	195
196	197	198	199	200	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211
212	213	214	215	216	217	220	221	222	243	244	323	324	325	327
328	331	332	333	335	339	389								

Preservation Central further recommends that a number of individual properties lying outside the boundaries of the historic districts may be eligible for NRHP listing either on their own or as part of a Multiple Property submission. These properties are identified by site number and historic family name, when known. They include the Gerhart Janssen Gerdes House on FM 2676 (Site 50; see Figure 67); a hipped roof bungalow and historic farmstead on CR 4522 (Site 52; see Figure 71); a Spanish Colonial Revival bungalow and outbuildings on CR 4545 (Site 307; see Figure 75); and a ca. 1900 hipped roof hall-parlor house and historic farmstead on CR 362 (Site 388; see Figures 48, 51, 64). This list is not conclusive; some additional potentially significant sites identified in the windshield survey lie outside the intensive-level survey boundaries and were not extensively documented. Among them is the Haby House on CR 4516 (Site 130).



Figure 77. Site 130: Haby House, 2145 CR 4516.

The Upper Quihi and New Fountain Rural Historic Districts are recommended for NRHP listing at the local level of significance under Criterion A.<sup>32</sup> The New Fountain district is also eligible under Criterion C.<sup>33</sup> The Quihi Rural Historic District, which was the original colony and contains the largest collection of German-Alsatian architecture, is recommended for listing under Criteria A and C, at the state level of significance.

### Quihi Rural Historic District

The Quihi Rural Historic District is exceptionally intact, with 75% of its sites and resources assessed as contributing to the district. The district conveys a strong sense of place engendered by the number and quality of its stone German-Alsatian houses, their close spacing along the roadways, the relative lack of modern intrusions, and the dense vegetation along the creeks and fence lines. In addition, the town site itself exudes a rural character, as a result of its substantial number of stone houses and ruins and the limited development within its lots.

In consideration of these conditions, the Quihi Rural Historic District is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Exploration/Settlement, Agriculture, and Ethnic Heritage: European. Quihi is an agricultural district where the landscape has been used for cultivating crops, raising livestock, collecting water, and constructing buildings and structures to aid in these activities. Established by empresario Henri Castro during the period of the Texas Republic, Quihi was among the earliest planned European settlements in central Texas. Even as Quihi's German colonists forged a

<sup>32</sup> According to *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, properties can be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A: Event if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (National Park Service 1990:12).

<sup>33</sup> Properties may be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C: Design/Construction if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (National Park Service 1990:17).

settlement on the western frontier of Texas, they maintained their cultural traditions. They valued family, religion, education, and work, and these traits are evident in the district's cultural resources; their historic church, rural school, multi-generational farms, stone houses, frame barns, and farmstead layout contribute to the unique historic character of the district.

The Quihi Rural Historic District is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its outstanding collection of rare German-Alsatian buildings and its complement of historic-period domestic and agricultural resources. Quihi is composed of a collection of vernacular buildings and outbuildings whose historic associations, functions, design, spatial arrangement, and setting are integrally related to the overall landscape. The buildings of Quihi reflect, and outstandingly illustrate, the building practices, land uses and traditions of European settlers – particularly German and French – in central Texas during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

It is further recommended that the Quihi Rural Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register at the state level of significance. The district is important to the overall history of Texas for its rare architecture, its contributions to understanding the immigrant experience and its ethnic associations with early German settlers, the largest immigrant group in Texas. Distinct from the commercial/trading hub of Castroville, the Quihi Rural Historic District further illustrates how Castro's colonies were planned and developed by the French empresario.<sup>34</sup> In addition, the Quihi district contains a remarkably intact collection of pioneer buildings and structures that convey a strong sense of the history of a rural Texas farming community.

The period of significance for the Quihi Rural Historic District extends from the community's founding in 1846, to the end of the historic period in 1956, when the rise of large-scale agribusiness began to make its mark on the landscape.

#### *New Fountain Rural Historic District*

The New Fountain Rural Historic District exhibits a strong sense of place engendered by the combination of a historic town center and the surrounding rural historic landscape with German-Alsatian houses along the creeks. Accordingly, the New Fountain Rural Historic District is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of Exploration/Settlement, Agriculture, and Ethnic Heritage: European. It is also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its good collection of German-Alsatian buildings, unique commercial resources, and later historic period domestic and agricultural resources.

The New Fountain Rural Historic District is recommended for listing in the National Register at the local level of significance. It is not recommended at the state level of significance

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<sup>34</sup> Castroville was listed in the National Register in 1970, as one of the state of Texas's first three nominations to the newly established Federal program. In an updated survey conducted in 2001, historian Lila Knight suggested that the town be considered eligible at the state level of significance; despite being listed as locally significant, its early nomination indicates the unique nature and statewide import of its German-Alsatian architecture (Knight 2001:16). Preservation Central argues that the community of Quihi carries distinct but equal significance to Castroville, as a satellite farming community representative of Castro's overall settlement plans.

because it lacks direct association with Castro's settlement efforts and contains fewer intact examples of German-Alsatian architecture than the Quihi Rural Historic District. In addition, its farmsteads are more disbursed than those in Quihi, resulting in a somewhat less cohesive sense of place.

Regardless, the New Fountain Rural Historic District possesses a significant concentration of early German immigrant architecture and late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century farmsteads. The period of significance for the district extends from the community's founding about 1854, to the end of the historic period in 1956, when the rise of large-scale agribusiness began to alter historic farming patterns and postwar architecture detracted from the historic landscape.

#### Upper Quihi Rural Historic District

Although the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District lacks the extraordinary sense of place that the Quihi Rural Historic District projects, or the commercial and civic hub that defines the New Fountain Rural Historic District, it is nonetheless emblematic of rural development patterns throughout the state. The Upper Quihi Rural Historic District retains its historic character to a good degree and is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Agriculture. Most of the resources were built after the arrival of the railroad and represent state and nationwide trends rather than the unique ethnic heritage and use of local materials evident in first-generation farmsteads. Therefore, the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level of significance.

The period of significance for the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District extends from about 1860, the approximate date of the earliest stone house, to 1956, the end of the historic period. The year 1881 is significant in this district as the date the railroad made its way through Medina County. Although some resources, specifically the stone buildings, may pre-date the 1881 date, most were built after that time when milled lumber became available due to the railroad and farmers could more easily construct frame houses and outbuildings.

### *Proposed Rail Construction Project*

The consultants recommend that any potential railroad lines be located in such a way as to avoid or minimize visual and physical disruption of the historic landscapes present in the Quihi, New Fountain, and Upper Quihi Rural Historic Districts. All of the alternative rail alignments would have an effect on one or more of the NRHP-eligible districts. The Proposed Route and Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 cut through both the Quihi and Upper Quihi rural historic districts and pass close to several significant German-Alsatian buildings. The Eastern Bypass Route, SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route, and the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative traverse a portion of the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District and bisect several historic farmsteads in the district.

For the purposes of comparing impacts between rail alternatives, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed rail construction project was previously defined by SEA as a 1000' corridor on either side of the rail lines under consideration (Cassedy 2004; SEA 2004). Sites within the intensive-level survey area whose primary resource cluster is situated within the APE of one or more of the alternative rail alignments are outlined below, and sites that were assessed as contributing to the Quihi or Upper Quihi rural historic districts are briefly described. Contributing farmsteads within the districts that are also considered individually eligible for listing in the National Register have been delineated, in order to more clearly assess the impact of the proposed routes on the rural historic landscape.

The following discussion does not take into account the broader impact of the proposed rail routes on the rural character of the landscape. All of the routes would bisect agricultural fields that contribute to the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District, and four routes would pass through fields that contribute to the Quihi Rural Historic District. In some instances, these fields are associated with sites also considered individually eligible for National Register listing. These include the Gerdes T4 Ranch (Site 324; see Figures 66, 80), affected by Alternatives 1, 2, and 3, and a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century farmstead on CR 354 (Site 67), affected by the Eastern Bypass Route and SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route.<sup>35</sup>

### *Proposed Route*

The Proposed Route would extend along a roughly north-south trajectory between the proposed quarry site and the existing UP rail line near the underpass on U.S. Highway 90. It would potentially affect three contributing farmsteads in the Quihi Rural Historic District and two contributing farmsteads in the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District (see Table 5). Two additional sites denoting broad categories of landscape features – creeks and waterways (Site 46; see Figure 78) and county roads (Site 389) – contribute to both rural historic districts and would be affected by the rail route. Of these seven contributing sites, one is listed in the National Register and three others are considered individually eligible.

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<sup>35</sup> Please see Chapter 5 of the SDEIS for a discussion of the potential cumulative and indirect impacts of the proposed project on the districts.

In the Quihi Rural Historic District, contributing sites that would be affected by the rail route are the Schuehle-Saathoff German-Alsatian House (Site 231; see Figure 56), the Schuehle-Saathoff Farmstead (Site 232), and the Henry Schweers German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead (Site 235; see Figures 57-58). The Schuehle-Saathoff German-Alsatian House is a 1 ½-story, side-gabled stone dwelling built ca. 1860. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1981 as locally significant in the areas of architecture and education (Freeman). It is also a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL). The farmstead associated with the Schuehle-Saathoff House (Site 232) was not included in the nomination. The main dwelling on the property is non-historic (Resource 232 A), but the site contains a number of historic agricultural buildings, fields, and stock ponds, and is considered contributing to the rural character of the Quihi Rural Historic District. Directly impacted by the Proposed Route is an approximately 2000' stone wall (Resource 232 D) that may have been constructed as early as the Schuehle-Saathoff House. The wall may be individually eligible as an archeological site under Criterion D (Cassedy 2004). The Henry Schweers German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead (Site 235) is also considered individually eligible for National Register listing. The 1 ½-story stone dwelling (Resource 235 A) is a good example of German-Alsatian architecture. Its attic story has dormer windows, a rare feature on pioneer houses in the Quihi area. The site also includes two historic-period frame barns.

The Upper Quihi Rural Historic District contains the following contributing farmsteads affected by the Proposed Route: the Dittmar Craftsman Bungalow and Historic Farmstead (Site 333; see Figure 73) and the Saathoff Bungalow and Historic Farmstead (Site 335; see Figure 40). Due to the integrity of the farmhouses and the quality and number of contributing agricultural buildings, both sites are considered individually eligible for National Register listing. They are good examples of early-20<sup>th</sup> century farmsteads in the Upper Quihi area.

**Table 5. Sites within the APE for the Proposed Route**

Site Number	Address	Site Name/Description	Rural Historic District	Status within District	National Register Eligibility
46		Quihi, Elm, and Cherry Creeks	Quihi District, Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
231	190 CR 4512	Schuehle-Saathoff German-Alsatian House	Quihi District	Contributing	National Register Listed; RTHL
232	190 CR 4512	Schuehle-Saathoff Farmstead and Stone Wall	Quihi District	Contributing	232 D Potentially Eligible (Criterion D)
235	CR 365	Henry Schweers German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
333	881 CR 353	Dittmar Craftsman Bungalow and Historic Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
335	1253 CR 353	Saathoff Bungalow and Historic Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
389		County Roads	Quihi District, Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District

### Alternative 1

By a considerable margin, Alternative 1 would affect more historic sites than any of the other routes under consideration. It would extend on a southerly course from the proposed quarry site to north of CR 365, where it would turn to the southwest to pass through dense areas of German-Alsatian settlement along CR 365 and CR 4516, near the Quihi town site. The route would potentially affect 16 contributing farmsteads and historic sites in the Quihi Rural Historic District and two in the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District (see Table 6). Three additional sites denoting broad categories of landscape features – creeks and waterways (Site 46; see Figure 78), low-water crossings (Site 41), and county roads (Site 389) – contribute to the districts and would be affected by the route. Five of these contributing sites are considered individually eligible for NRHP listing as historic resources, and five additional German-Alsatian ruins are considered eligible as archeological sites.<sup>36</sup>

Potentially affected contributing sites in the Quihi Rural Historic District are the Quihi Cemetery (Site 38) and 15 historic-period farmsteads. Eleven farmsteads include German-Alsatian dwellings, one has a National Folk house, and two contain Victorian-era dwellings. One farmstead includes a dairy barn (Site 109). Of the German-Alsatian houses, four particularly intact and significant examples are considered individually eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and/or C as historic resources. Four others were previously considered individually eligible as archeological sites under Criterion D (SEA 2004).<sup>37</sup> The remaining three are considered contributing resources due to minor changes or alterations. The Grell German-Alsatian House and Store (Site 101; see Figure 60) has historical significance to the Quihi community and is considered eligible for listing. The Browning German-Alsatian House (Resource 225 A; see Figure 59) is the only evident instance of *Fachwerk*, or half-timbering, in the Quihi area, and its associated stone barn (Resource 225 B; see Figure 36) is one of the most intact examples surveyed. The Browning German-Alsatian house and farmstead is thus considered individually eligible for NRHP listing. The William Schweers German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead (Site 230; see Figures 43, 44, 62-63) is also considered individually eligible. The stone dwelling (Resource 230 A) is one of the few 1 ½-story examples in the Quihi area with clerestory windows, and Folk Victorian embellishments on the full-width front porch illustrate a common historic-period elaboration. The site includes a variety of historic domestic and agricultural outbuildings, including a summer kitchen (Resource 230 B), a privy (Resource 230 E), and multiple barns (Resources 230 D, G-I). As a whole, the historic farmstead retains an exceptional degree of integrity. Likewise, the Henry Schweers German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead (Site 235; see Figures 57-58) is also considered individually eligible. The 1 ½-story stone dwelling (Resource 235 A) is a good example of German-Alsatian architecture, and the site also includes two historic-period frame barns (Resources 235 B-C).

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<sup>36</sup> The APE for Alternative 1 includes a number of German-Alsatian ruins that were previously considered by SEA to be potentially eligible for NRHP listing as archeological sites under Criterion D (SEA 2004; Cassedy 2004). As such, these archeological ruins are also considered potentially individually eligible resources here.

<sup>37</sup> Properties may be eligible for the National Register under Criterion D: Information Potential if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (National Park Service 1990:21). Any definitive assessment of eligibility under Criterion D should be determined by an archeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

Table 6. Sites within the APE for Alternative 1

Site Number	Address	Site Name/Description	Rural Historic District	Status within District	National Register Eligibility
38	CR 4517	Quihi Cemetery	Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
41		Low-Water Crossings	Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
46		Quihi, Elm, and Cherry Creeks	Quihi District, Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
101	4383 CR 4516	Grell German-Alsatian House and Store	Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
102	4383 CR 4516	Victorian-Era House and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
103	4384 CR 4516	Louis Boehle German-Alsatian House Ruin	Quihi District	Contributing	Potentially Eligible (Criterion D); HABS Documentation (1934)
105	4311 CR 4516	German-Alsatian House Ruin and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Potentially Eligible (Criterion D)
106	4311 CR 4516	German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
109	4181-4189 CR 4516	Dairy Barn and Non-Historic House	Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
110	4181-4189 CR 4516	Nietenhoefer German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
225	250 CR 365	Browning German-Alsatian House, Barn, Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
227	CR 365	George Heyen German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
228	655 CR 365	Max Walden Victorian-Era House and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
229	655 CR 365	Heyo Schweers German-Alsatian House Ruin	Quihi District	Contributing	Potentially Eligible (Criterion D)
230	685 CR 365	Wm. Schweers German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
233	CR 4512	Saathoff-Pichot National Folk House and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
234	CR 4512	German-Alsatian House Ruin and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Potentially Eligible (Criterion D)
235	CR 365	Henry Schweers German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
309	CR 4545	Schorobiny German-Alsatian House Ruin, Reported Cemetery	None	N/A	Potentially Eligible (Criterion D); HABS Documentation (1936)
328	CR 351	Four Mile Water Hole	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
335	1253 CR 353	Saathoff Bungalow and Historic Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
389		County Roads	Quihi District, Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District

Two German-Alsatian ruins in the APE of Alternative 1 were documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in 1934 and 1936, indicating an early recognition of the significance of the vernacular stone architecture in this region. The Louis Boehle German-Alsatian House Ruin (Site 103; see Figures 8, 61) in the Quihi Rural Historic District was documented with measured drawings and large-format photography, while the Schorobiny German-Alsatian House Ruin (Site 309; see Figure 9), located southwest of the district, was photographed. Due to the ruinous condition of both houses, they are not individually eligible for NRHP listing for their architectural merit or historical significance, but both are potentially eligible for listing under Criterion D as archeological sites. Alternative 1 includes three other German-Alsatian house ruins (Resources 205 A, 229 A, and 234 A) that were previously documented by SEA and are also considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing as archeological sites (SEA 2004; Cassedy 2004).

The Upper Quihi Rural Historic District contains two contributing sites that would be affected by Alternative 1: the Four Mile Water Hole (Site 328) and the Saathoff Bungalow and Historic Farmstead (Site 335; see Figure 40). The Four Mile Water Hole is significant to the history of Quihi and Upper Quihi, and it is considered a contributing feature of the rural landscape. The Saathoff Farmstead is a good example of an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century farmstead in the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District. Due to the integrity of the farmhouse and the quality and number of contributing agricultural buildings, the site is considered individually eligible for National Register listing.

### Alternative 2

Alternative 2 would follow the same route as Alternative 1 through the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District but would diverge more to the south-southwest within the Quihi Rural Historic District. It potentially affects six contributing farmsteads in the Quihi Rural Historic District and one contributing farmstead in the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District (see Table 7). Two additional landscape features – creeks and waterways (Site 46; see Figure 78) and county roads (Site 389) – contribute to both rural historic districts and would be affected by the rail route. The Four Mile Water Hole (Site 328) is also located within the path of Alternative 2 and is a contributing element of the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District. Of these ten contributing sites, one is listed in the National Register and three others are considered individually eligible as historic resources. Two ruins are considered potentially eligible for listing based on previous cultural resource studies (SEA 2004; Cassedy 2004).

Contributing farmsteads in the Quihi Rural Historic District affected by the rail route include three German-Alsatian houses, two German-Alsatian house ruins, and one National Folk house. One of the German-Alsatian houses has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and the two remaining German-Alsatian houses and associated farmsteads are considered eligible for listing. In addition, the two German-Alsatian ruins (Sites 229 and 234) are considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing as archeological sites based on previous studies (SEA 2004; Cassedy 2004).

The Schuehle-Saathoff German-Alsatian House (Resource 231 A) was listed in the National Register in 1981 as locally significant in the areas of architecture and education

(Freeman). It is a 1 ½-story, side-gabled stone dwelling built ca. 1860. The William Schweers German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead (Site 230) is considered individually eligible. The stone dwelling (Resource 230 A) is one of the few 1 ½-story examples in the Quihi area with clerestory windows, and Folk Victorian embellishments on the full-width front porch illustrate a common historic-period elaboration. The site includes a variety of historic domestic and agricultural outbuildings, including a summer kitchen (Resource 230 B), a privy (Resource 230 E), and multiple barns (Resources 230 D, G-I). As a whole, the historic property retains an exceptional degree of integrity. The Henry Schweers German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead (Site 235) is also considered eligible. The 1 ½-story stone dwelling (Resource 235 A) is a good example of German-Alsatian architecture, and the site includes two historic-period frame barns (Resources 235 B-C).

The Upper Quihi Rural Historic District contains two contributing sites that would be affected by Alternative 2: the Four Mile Water Hole (Site 328) and the Saathoff Bungalow and Historic Farmstead (Site 335; see Figure 40). The Four Mile Water Hole is significant to the history of Quihi and Upper Quihi, and it is considered a contributing feature of the rural landscape. The Saathoff Farmstead is a good example of an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century farmstead in the Upper Quihi area. Due to the integrity of the farmhouse and the quality and number of contributing agricultural buildings, the site is considered individually eligible for National Register listing.

**Table 7. Sites within the APE for Alternative 2**

Site Number	Address	Site Name/Description	Rural Historic District	Status within District	National Register Eligibility
46		Quihi, Elm, and Cherry Creeks	Quihi District, Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
98	CR 454	Native American Cemetery on Schorobiny Tract (Reported)	None	N/A	Unknown
229	655 CR 365	Heyo Schweers German-Alsatian House Ruin	Quihi District	Contributing	Potentially Eligible (Criterion D)
230	685 CR 365	Wm. Schweers German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
231	190 CR 4512	Schuehle-Saathoff German-Alsatian House	Quihi District	Contributing	National Register Listed; RTHL
233	CR 4512	Saathoff-Pichot National Folk House and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
234	CR 4512	German-Alsatian House Ruin and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Potentially Eligible (Criterion D)
235	CR 365	Henry Schweers German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
328	CR 351	Four Mile Water Hole	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
335	1253 CR 353	Saathoff Bungalow and Historic Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
389		County Roads	Quihi District, Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District

### Alternative 3

Likewise, Alternative 3 would follow a similar route to Alternatives 1 and 2 through Upper Quihi but would continue through the southeastern periphery of the Quihi Rural Historic District. It potentially affects four contributing farmsteads in the Quihi Rural Historic District and two contributing farmsteads in the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District (see Table 8). Two additional sites denoting broad categories of landscape features – creeks and waterways (Site 46; see Figure 78) and county roads (Site 389) – contribute to both rural historic districts and would be affected by the rail route. Of these eight contributing sites, two are considered individually eligible for listing in the NRHP as historic resources. Two archeological sites (a German-Alsatian ruin and a stone wall) are considered potentially eligible based on previous studies (SEA 2004; Cassedy 2004).

In the Quihi Rural Historic District, contributing farmsteads potentially affected by the rail route are the Schuhele-Saathoff Farmstead (Site 232), a German-Alsatian house ruin and historic farmstead (Site 238), the Oefinger German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead (Site 239; see Figure 42), the Saathoff Victorian-Era House and Historic Farmstead (Site 240; see Figures 41, 53, 55). The Schuehle-Saathoff Farmstead contains a number of historic agricultural buildings, fields, and stock ponds, and it is considered contributing to the rural character of the district. The site includes an approximately 2000' stone wall (Resource 232 D), which may be individually eligible as an archeological site under Criterion D (SEA 2004; Cassedy 2004). The German-Alsatian house ruin is a vacant house that has burned, though its walls remain largely intact. It likewise may be eligible under Criterion D. The farmstead contains a considerable number of contributing domestic and agricultural outbuildings. The Oefinger German-Alsatian House, despite the addition of asbestos cladding, retains the distinctive form and design of pioneer settler homes in the area, and the farmstead has many contributing agricultural resources. The Saathoff Victorian-Era House and Historic Farmstead is considered individually eligible for National Register listing. The modified L-plan house retains its most distinctive features, including Classical columns on the porch, and the farmstead includes an array of contributing agricultural buildings, structures, and fields. The property has remained in the same family for over 100 years and is designated a Texas Century Ranch.

The Upper Quihi Rural Historic District contains two contributing sites that would be affected by Alternative 3: the Four Mile Water Hole (Site 328) and the Saathoff Bungalow and Historic Farmstead (Site 335; see Figure 40). The Four Mile Water Hole is significant to the history of Quihi and Upper Quihi, and it is considered a contributing feature of the rural landscape. The Saathoff Farmstead is a good example of an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century farmstead in the Upper Quihi area. Due to the integrity of the farmhouse and the quality and number of contributing agricultural buildings, the site is considered individually eligible for National Register listing.

**Table 8. Sites within the APE for Alternative 3**

Site Number	Address	Site Name/Description	Rural Historic District	Status within District	National Register Eligibility
46		Quihi, Elm, and Cherry Creeks	Quihi District, Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
232	190 CR 4512	Schuehle-Saathoff Farmstead and Stone Wall	Quihi District	Contributing	232 D Potentially Eligible (Criterion D)
238	CR 365	German-Alsatian House Ruin and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Potentially Eligible (Criterion D)
239	1021 CR 365	Oefinger German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
240	CR 365	Saathoff Victorian-Era House and Historic Farmstead	Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible; Texas Century Ranch
328	CR 351	Four Mile Water Hole	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
335	1253 CR 353	Saathoff Bungalow and Historic Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
389		County Roads	Quihi District, Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District

**Table 9. Sites within the APE for the Eastern Bypass Route**

Site Number	Address	Site Name/Description	Rural Historic District	Status within District	National Register Eligibility
46		Quihi and Elm Creeks	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
202	6009 FM 2676	German-Alsatian House, Non-Historic House and Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Noncontributing	202 C Potentially Eligible (Criterion D)
204	6110 FM 2676	German-Alsatian House and Historic Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
205	CR 364	Former County Road Alignment	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
333	881 CR 353	Dittmar Craftsman Bungalow and Historic Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
335	1253 CR 353	Saathoff Bungalow and Historic Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
389		County Roads	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District

*Eastern Bypass Route*

The Eastern Bypass Route would extend briefly to the south of the proposed quarry site before turning to describe a loop to the east of the Quihi Rural Historic District. It would bisect the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District on a southeasterly diagonal and would affect three individually eligible historic farmsteads (see Table 9). It would also potentially affect Site 202 which, while not contributing overall, contains a German-Alsatian ruin (Resource 202 C) that may be individually eligible as an archeological site (SEA 2004; Cassidy 2004). The Eastern Bypass Route would also potentially affect three sites denoting broad categories of landscape features – creeks and waterways (Site 46), county roads (Site 389), and a stretch of the former alignment of FM 2676 (Site 205) – which contribute to the rural character of the district.

The Upper Quihi Rural Historic District contains the following individually eligible farmsteads affected by the Eastern Bypass Route: a German-Alsatian house and historic farmstead (Site 204), the Dittmar Craftsman Bungalow and Historic Farmstead (Site 333; see Figure 73) and the Saathoff Bungalow and Historic Farmstead (Site 335; see Figure 40). The German-Alsatian house represents a pioneer dwelling adapted to later architectural trends: a front wing and turned porch posts give the house the appearance of a Victorian-era L-plan. The surrounding farmstead contains a considerable number of contributing agricultural features, and the ensemble is considered eligible for NRHP listing. The Dittmar and Saathoff properties are both good examples of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century farmsteads that exemplify the development of the Upper Quihi community. Due to the integrity of the farmhouses and the quality and number of contributing agricultural buildings, both sites are considered individually eligible for the National Register.

#### SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route

SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route would loop further to the east of the Eastern Bypass Route, extending east through the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District roughly parallel with CR 354 before heading south. It would potentially affect six historic farmsteads in the district, three of which are considered individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (see Table 10). It would also potentially affect two sites denoting broad categories of landscape features – creeks and waterways (Site 46) and county roads (Site 389) – which contribute to the rural character of the district.

Contributing sites that would be affected by the rail line include a Victorian-era house and associated agricultural resources (Site 214), plus two other historic farmsteads, one having a non-historic primary residence (Site 72) and the other consisting of a barn and agricultural fields (Site 339). Three sites considered individually eligible for National Register listing are a second Victorian-era house and historic farmstead (Site 216), the Dittmar Craftsman Bungalow and Historic Farmstead (Site 333; see Figure 73), and the Saathoff Bungalow and Historic Farmstead (Site 335; see Figure 40). They are good examples of late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century farmsteads that exemplify the development of the Upper Quihi community, and are considered eligible for the National Register due to the integrity of the farmhouses and the quality and number of contributing agricultural resources.

**Table 10. Sites within the APE for SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route**

Site Number	Address	Site Name/Description	Rural Historic District	Status within District	National Register Eligibility
46		Quihi and Elm Creeks	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
72	595 CR 354	Non-Historic House on Historic Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
214	6710 FM 2676	Victorian-Era House and Historic Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
216	FM 2676	Victorian-Era House and Historic Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
333	881 CR 353	Dittmar Craftsman Bungalow and Historic Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
335	1253 CR 353	Saathoff Bungalow and Historic Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
339	1404 CR 265	Historic Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
389		County Roads	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District

**Table 11. Sites within the APE for the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative**

Site Number	Address	Site Name/Description	Rural Historic District	Status within District	National Register Eligibility
46		Quihi and Elm Creeks	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
75	110 CR 354	Victorian-Era House and Historic Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District
335	1253 CR 353	Saathoff Bungalow and Historic Farmstead	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Individually Eligible
389		County Roads	Upper Quihi District	Contributing	Within Eligible District

*MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative*

The MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative would extend east from the proposed quarry site before turning to the south near the intersection of CR 354 and CR 265. It would likewise extend around the Quihi Rural Historic District. Within the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District, the rail line would cross agricultural fields associated with sites north of CR 354 and an area along FM 2676 comprised primarily of noncontributing cultivated fields. It would potentially affect two contributing farmsteads in the Upper Quihi district, one of which is considered individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (see Table 11). It would also potentially affect two sites denoting broad categories of landscape features – creeks and waterways (Site 46) and county roads (Site 389) – which contribute to the rural character of the district. As such, it is the least invasive of the seven proposed routes in terms of its impact on specific historic resources and the broader landscape of the rural historic districts.

Contributing sites affected by the rail line consist of a Victorian-era house and associated agricultural resources (Site 75) and the Saathoff Bungalow and Historic Farmstead (Site 335; see Figure 40). Though the farmstead associated with the Victorian-era dwelling contains a number

of contributing agricultural resources, the site is considered contributing due to alterations to the house, including the addition of asbestos cladding. The Saathoff property is a good example of an early-20<sup>th</sup> century farmstead that exemplifies the development of the Upper Quihi community. It is considered eligible for the National Register due to the integrity of its farmhouse and the quality and number of contributing agricultural buildings on the site.

Recommendations

Due to the statewide significance of the Quihi Rural Historic District and the rare and fragile nature of its resources, the rail alternatives that skirt or avoid the district are preferable in terms of their impacts on cultural resources. To minimize or avoid adverse impacts to the Upper Quihi Rural Historic District, the MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative, which would traverse that district further to the north and east than the other alignments, would be preferable.

## *Conclusion*

The Quihi, New Fountain, and Upper Quihi rural historic districts represent the ambitions of French entrepreneur Henri Castro and the aspirations of German immigrants to create new communities at the edge of the Texas frontier. Evidence of their efforts survives in the buildings and farms established on the central Texas landscape 160 years after the first settlers broke ground in Quihi. German-Alsatian stone houses, barns, and creekside locations are evocative of the original pioneer farmsteads, while late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century frame houses and outbuildings mark the evolution from an immigrant culture to an American one.

Cultural identity, familial ties, and relative isolation have helped preserve and maintain the communities' rural character to the present time. Throughout the Quihi, New Fountain, and Upper Quihi rural historic districts, the agricultural landscape endures as their most defining and unifying historic elements. Each of the rural historic landscapes is defined by a consistent physical context to which their cultural resources – houses, barns, fields, institutions and farmsteads – contribute. These resources reflect the lives and activities of communities engaged in traditional agricultural patterns since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

Appropriately, the original settlement of Quihi contains the earliest and most unique architecture, associated with European immigrant culture. Because of its rare architecture and settlement patterns, the Quihi Rural Historic District is recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP at the state level of significance. The New Fountain Rural Historic District, with its distinctive commercial and civic core, is recommended for NRHP listing at the local level of significance as a cohesive and illustrative example of a mid-19<sup>th</sup> to early-20<sup>th</sup> century rural historic landscape. The Upper Quihi Rural Historic District exemplifies the transition of an immigrant frontier settlement to a typically American agricultural community. Its mid- to late-19<sup>th</sup> and early-20<sup>th</sup> century resources contribute to our knowledge of this transformation, and it is recommended as eligible at the local level of significance. All three districts are recommended for NRHP listing as rural historic landscapes under Criterion A, for historic associations with the broad patterns of American life, and under Criterion C, for architectural merit. These districts demonstrate an abiding sense of American history through their traditional agricultural patterns and architecture.

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## **APPENDICES**

*Included in this volume:*

### **Appendix A: Maps**

Site Location Map

Map 1: Site Numbers and Survey Area Boundaries

Map 2: Dwelling Types in  
Intensive-Level Survey Area

Map 3: NRHP Status of Sites in Intensive-Level  
Survey Area

*Included in supplementary volumes:*

### **Appendix B: Inventory of Sites**

### **Appendix C: Digital Photographs**

Volume 1: Sites 1-75

Volume 2: Sites 75-204

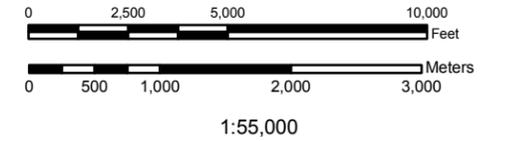
Volume 3: Sites 204-240

Volume 4: Sites 240-389

or

CD of Digital Files

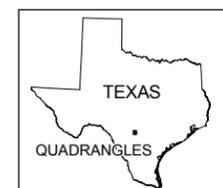
Rural Historic Landscape Study  
Appendix A: Maps



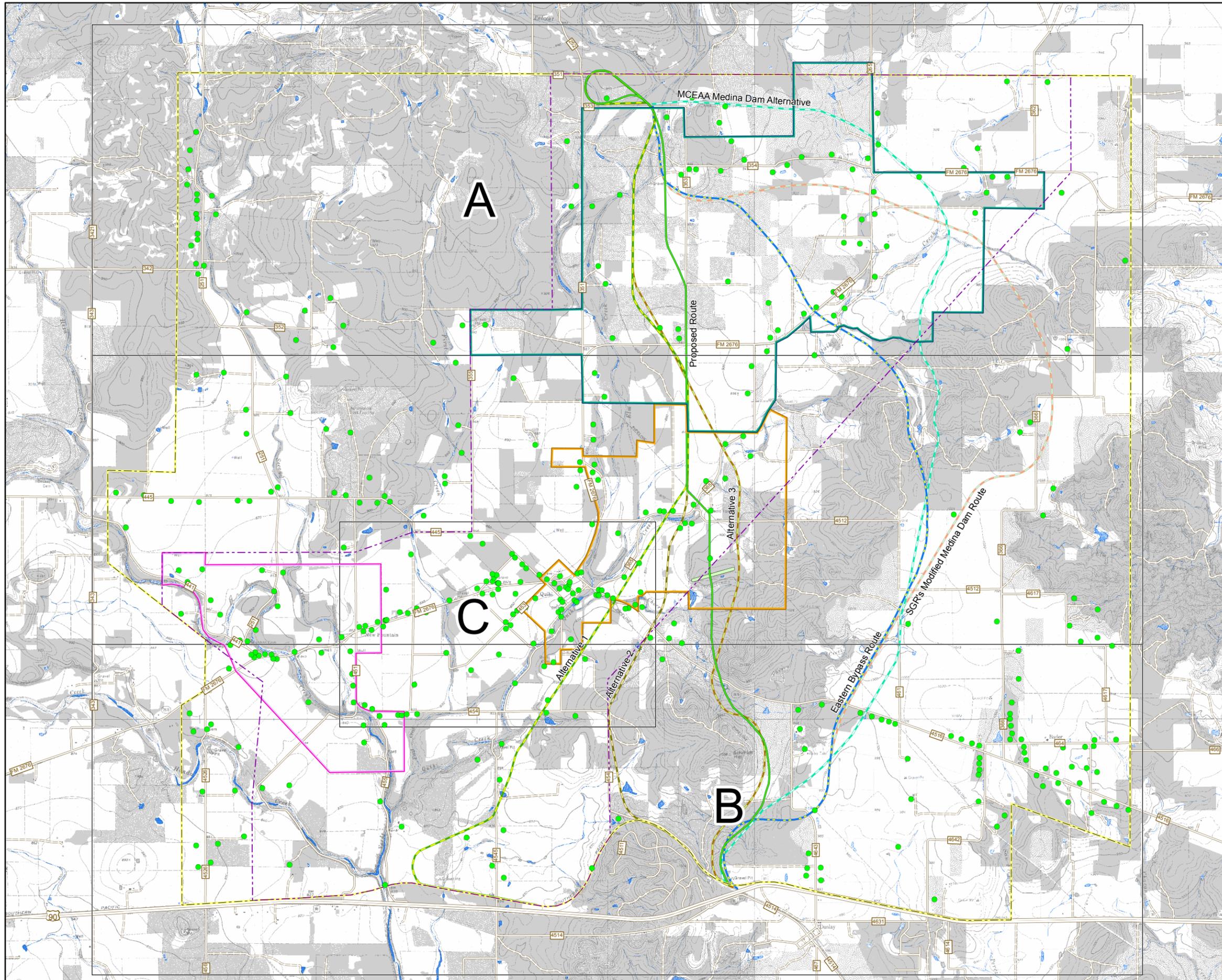
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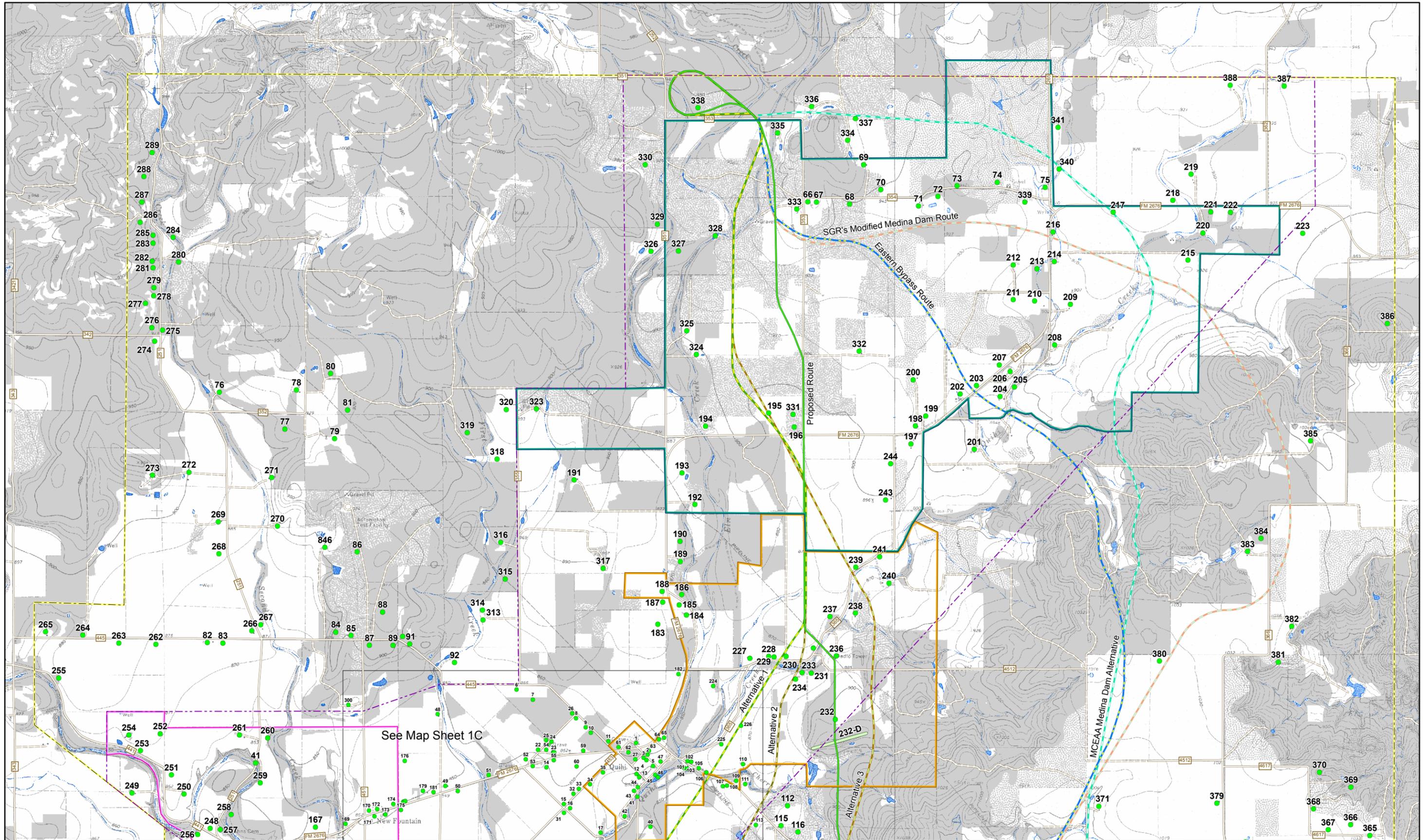
- Site Location
  - Historic Stone Wall
  - Proposed Route
  - Alternative 1
  - Alternative 2
  - Alternative 3
  - Eastern Bypass Route
  - MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative
  - SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route
  - Windshield Survey Boundary
  - Intensive-Level Survey Boundary
  - New Foundation Rural Historic District Boundary
  - Quihi Rural Historic District Boundary
  - Upper Quihi Rural Historic District Boundary
  - Map Sheet
- Transportation:**
- U.S. Highway
  - Road
  - Private Road

Background: USGS 7.5' Quadrangles:  
Riomedina, Quihi, Castroville,  
Murphy School



Map Sheet 1  
Site Numbers & Survey Area Boundaries  
Quihi Vicinity, Medina County, Texas



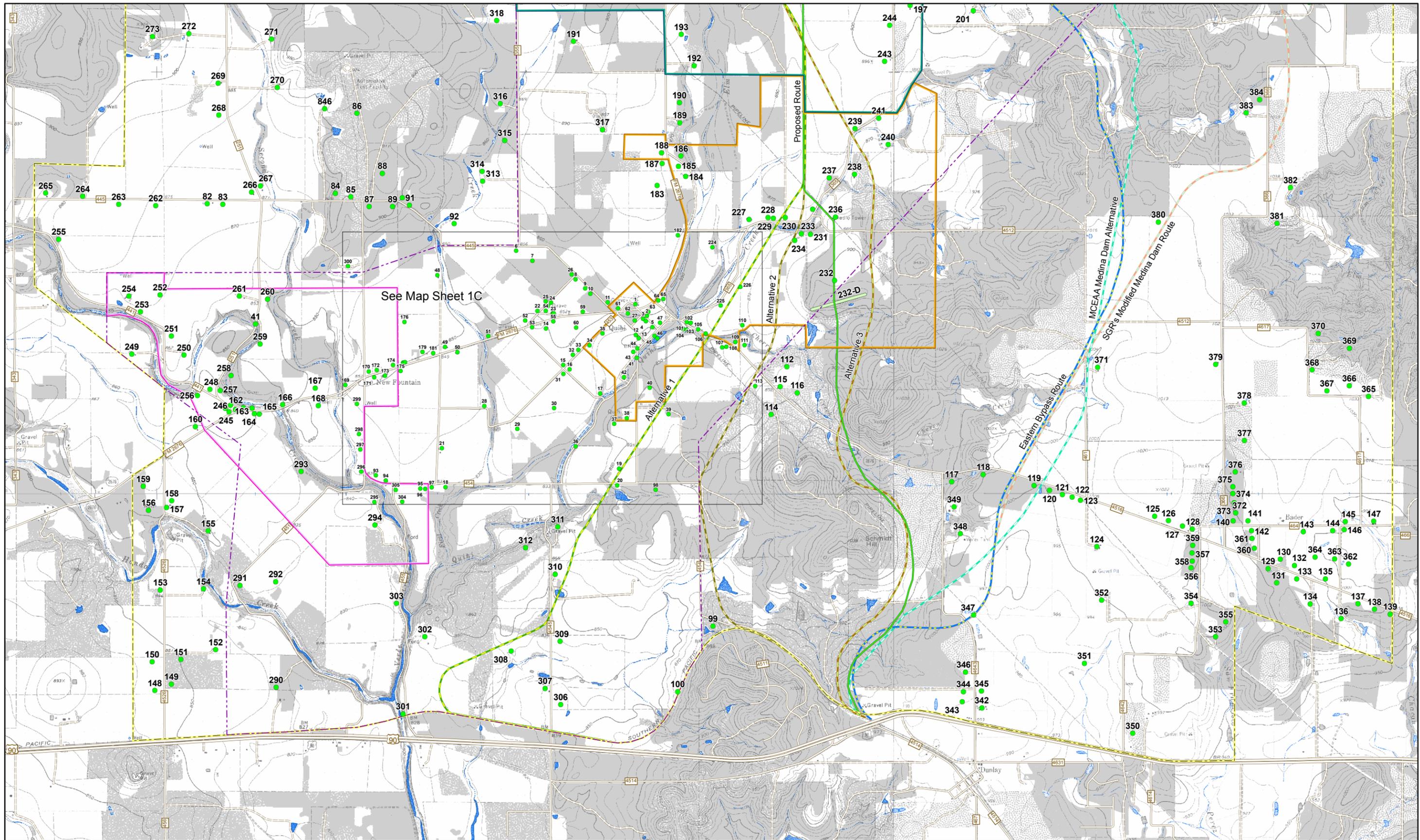


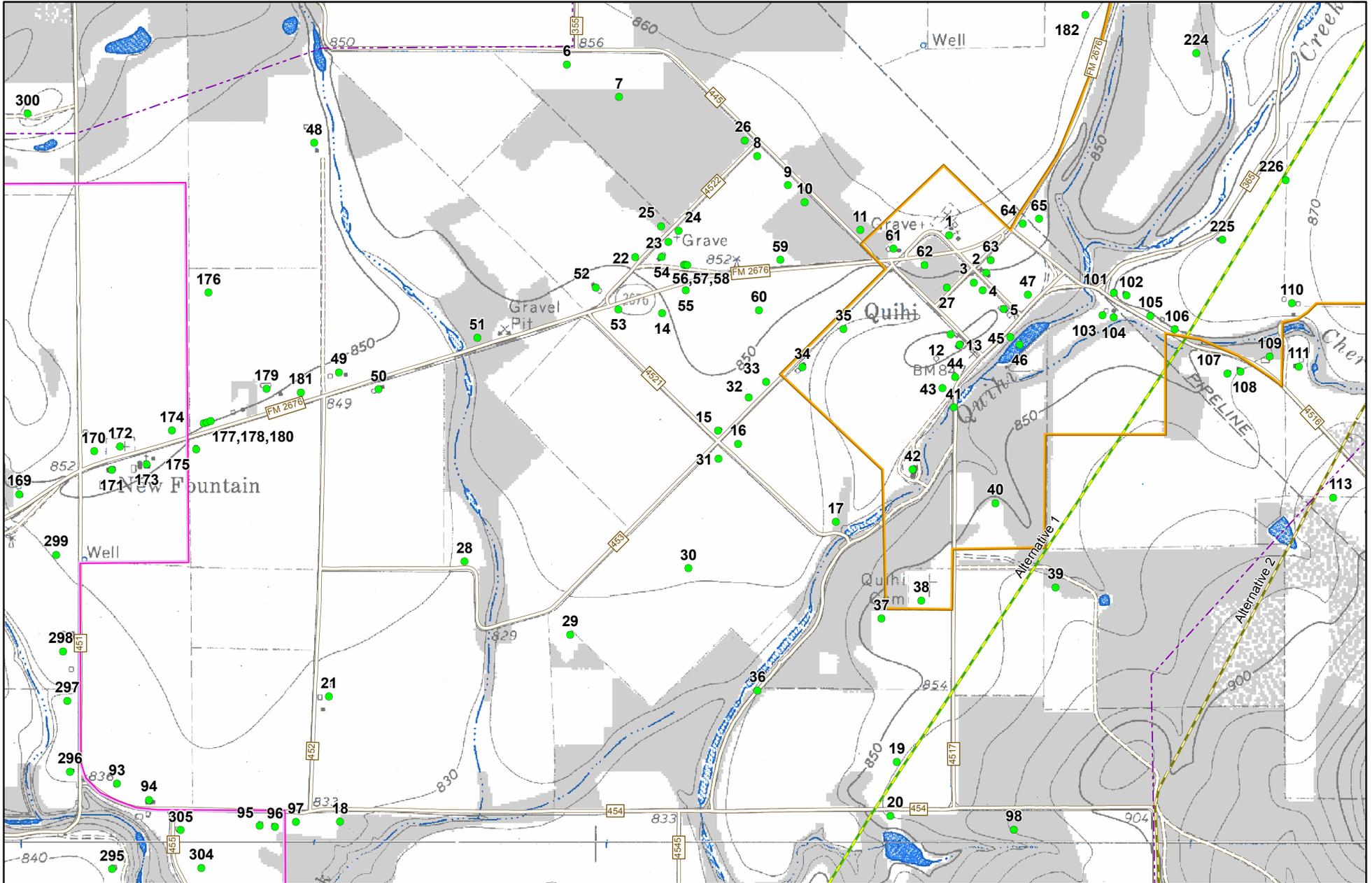
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Austin, TX 78729

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Date: 10/19/2006 Design: JMW  
Checked: DC  
Senior: JZP



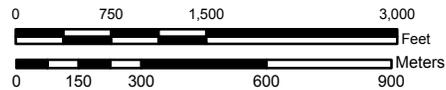
Map Sheet 1A  
Site Numbers & Survey Area Boundaries  
Quihi Vicinity, Medina County, Texas





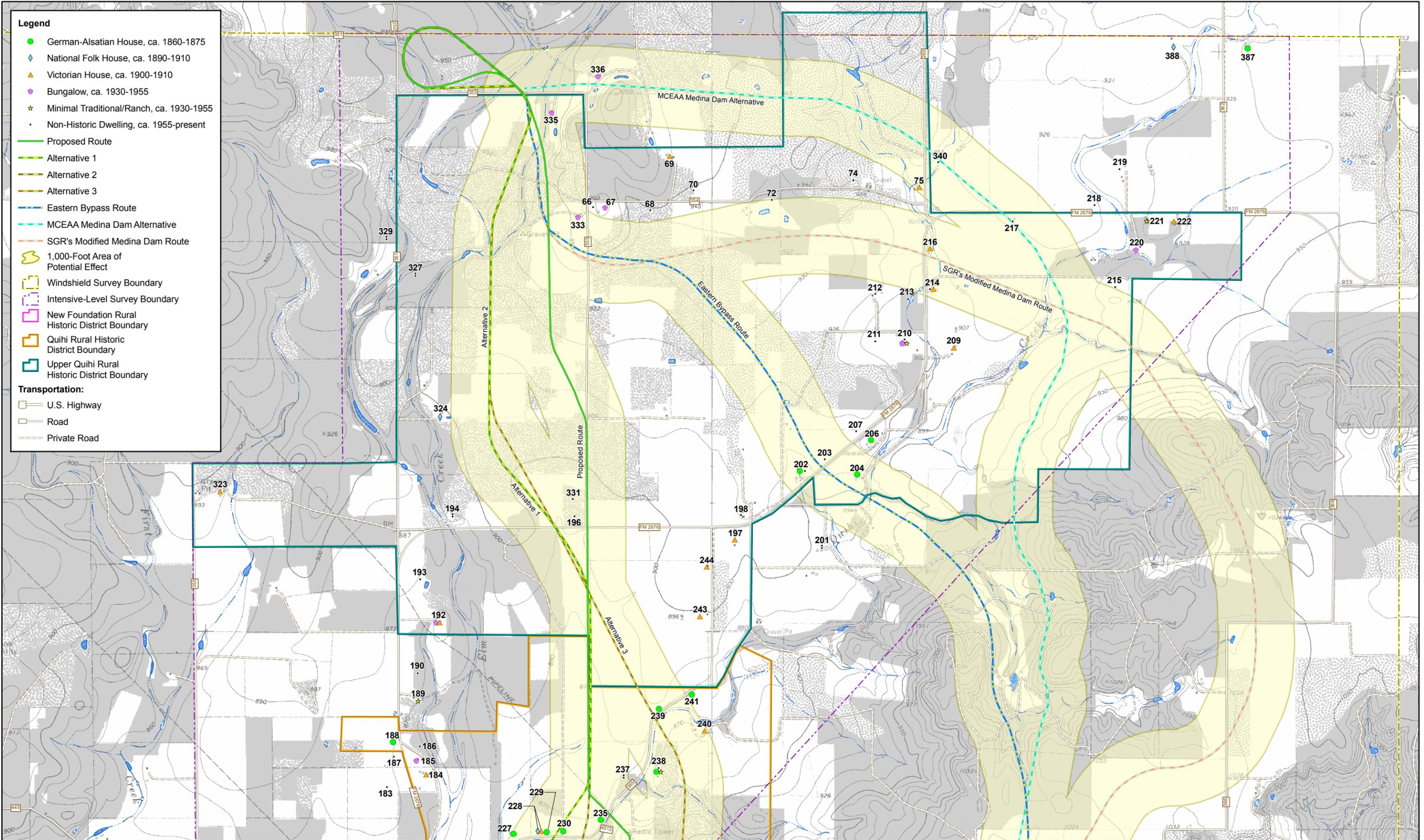
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Austin, TX 78729

File: P:\GIS Projects\SGR\_SEIS\mxd\3006\_09\_27\_Map1C-Sites.mxd  
Date: 10/19/2006 Design: JMW  
Checked: DC  
Senior: JZP



1:18,000

Map Sheet 1C  
Site Numbers & Survey Area Boundaries  
Quihi Vicinity, Medina County, Texas



**Legend**

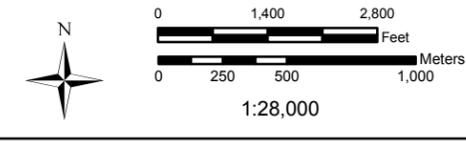
- German-Alsatian House, ca. 1860-1875
- ◆ National Folk House, ca. 1890-1910
- ▲ Victorian House, ca. 1900-1910
- Bungalow, ca. 1930-1955
- ★ Minimal Traditional/Ranch, ca. 1930-1955
- Non-Historic Dwelling, ca. 1955-present
- Proposed Route
- Alternative 1
- Alternative 2
- Alternative 3
- Eastern Bypass Route
- MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative
- SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route
- 1,000-Foot Area of Potential Effect
- Windshield Survey Boundary
- Intensive-Level Survey Boundary
- New Foundation Rural Historic District Boundary
- Quihi Rural Historic District Boundary
- Upper Quihi Rural Historic District Boundary

**Transportation:**

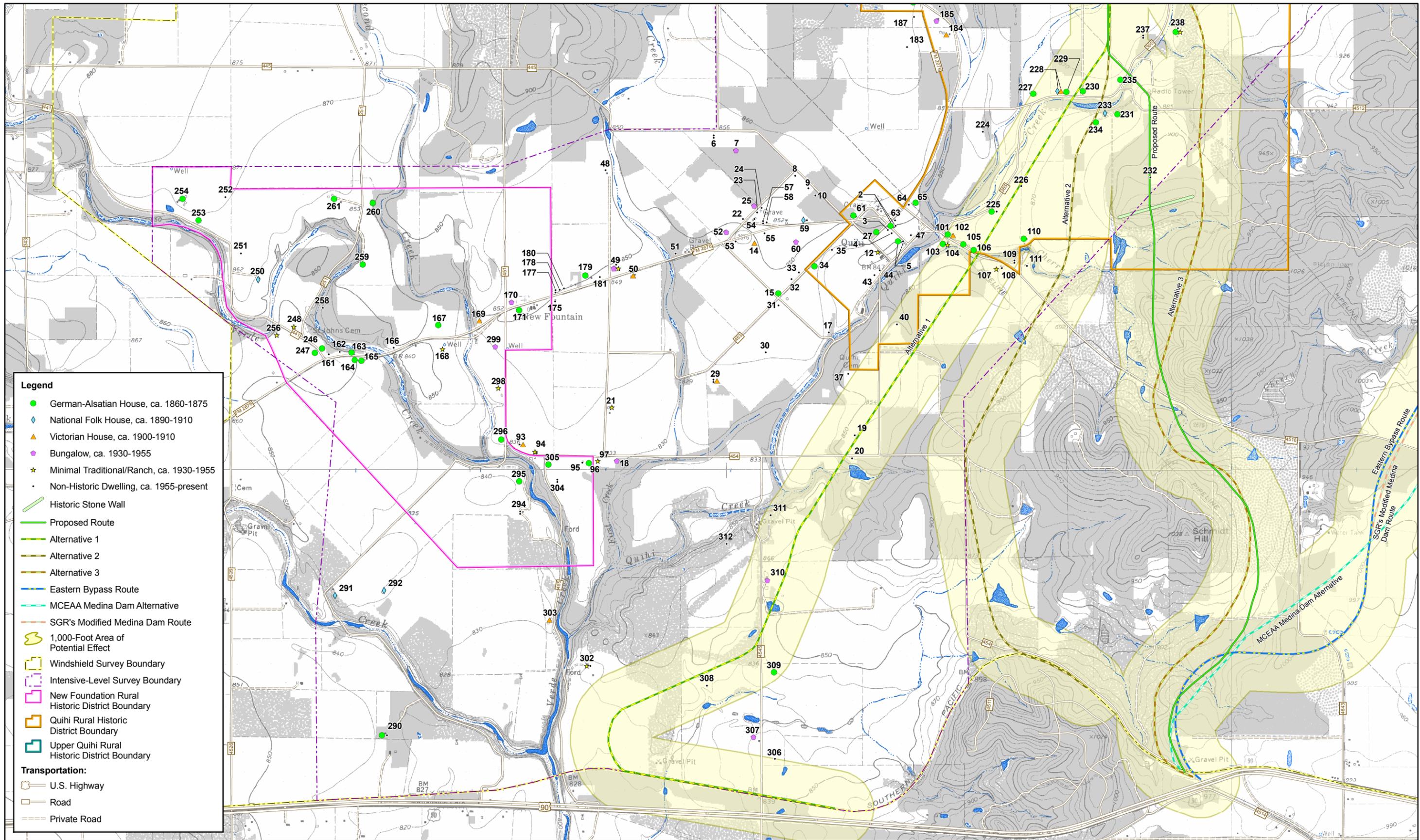
- U.S. Highway
- Road
- Private Road

**URS** 9400 Amberglen Boulevard  
Austin, TX 78729

File: P:\GIS Projects\SGR\_SEIS\msd\2006\_09\_27\_Map2A-Dwelling.mxd  
Date: 09/27/2006 Design: JMW  
Checked: AEB  
Senior: JZP



Map Sheet 2A  
Dwelling Types in Intensive-Level Survey Area  
Quihi Vicinity, Medina County, Texas



**Legend**

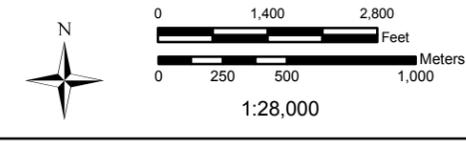
- German-Alsatian House, ca. 1860-1875
- ◆ National Folk House, ca. 1890-1910
- ▲ Victorian House, ca. 1900-1910
- ◆ Bungalow, ca. 1930-1955
- ★ Minimal Traditional/Ranch, ca. 1930-1955
- Non-Historic Dwelling, ca. 1955-present
- Historic Stone Wall
- Proposed Route
- Alternative 1
- Alternative 2
- Alternative 3
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- SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route
- 1,000-Foot Area of Potential Effect
- Windshield Survey Boundary
- Intensive-Level Survey Boundary
- New Foundation Rural Historic District Boundary
- Quihi Rural Historic District Boundary
- Upper Quihi Rural Historic District Boundary

**Transportation:**

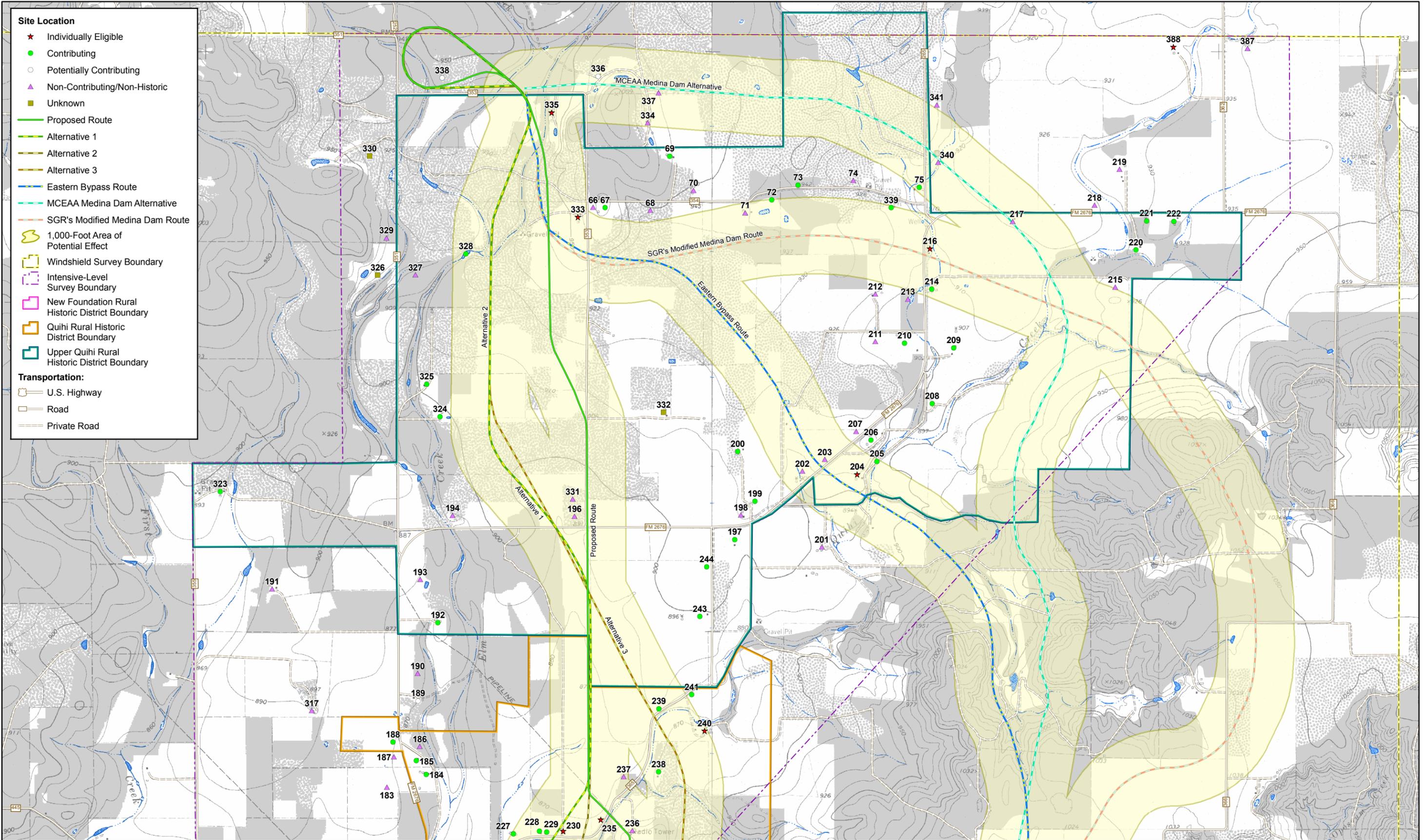
- U.S. Highway
- Road
- Private Road

**URS** 9400 Amberglen Boulevard  
Austin, TX 78729

File: P:\GIS Projects\SGR\_SEIS\mxd  
2006\_09\_27\_Map2A-Dwelling.mxd  
Date: 09/27/2006 Design: JMW  
Checked: AEB  
Senior: JJP



Map Sheet 2B  
Dwelling Types in Intensive-Level Survey Area  
Quihi Vicinity, Medina County, Texas



**Site Location**

- ★ Individually Eligible
- Contributing
- Potentially Contributing
- ▲ Non-Contributing/Non-Historic
- Unknown

**Proposed Route**

- Alternative 1
- Alternative 2
- Alternative 3
- Eastern Bypass Route
- MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative
- SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route

**1,000-Foot Area of Potential Effect**

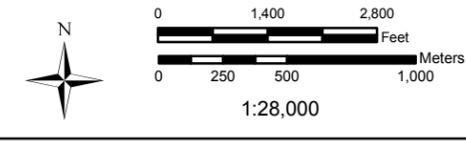
- Windshield Survey Boundary
- Intensive-Level Survey Boundary
- New Foundation Rural Historic District Boundary
- Quihi Rural Historic District Boundary
- Upper Quihi Rural Historic District Boundary

**Transportation:**

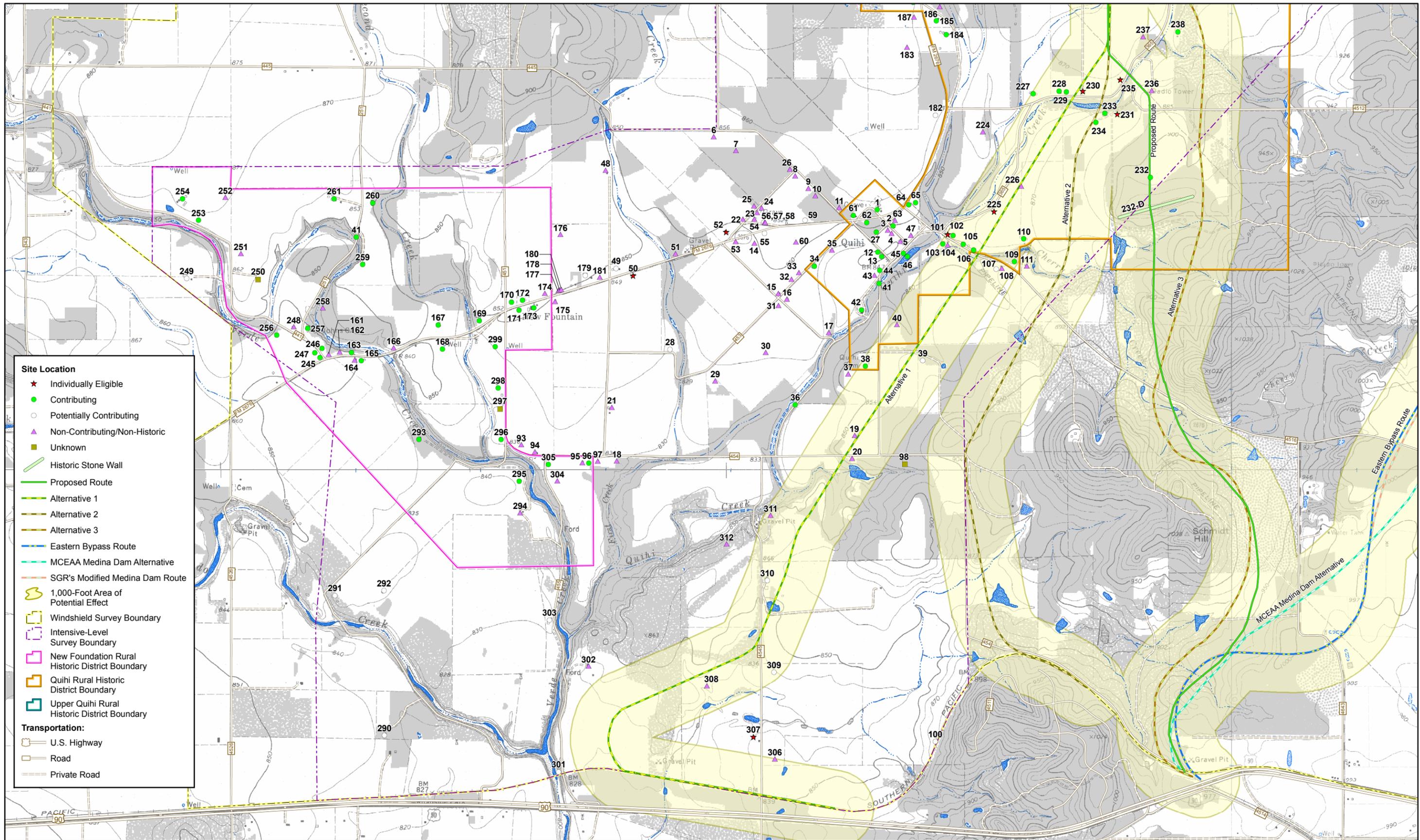
- U.S. Highway
- Road
- Private Road

**URS** 9400 Amberglen Boulevard  
Austin, TX 78729

File: P:\GIS\Projects\SGR\_SEIS\mxd\2006\_09\_27\_Map3A-Contributing.mxd  
Date: 10/19/2006 Design: JMW  
Checked: DC  
Senior: JZP



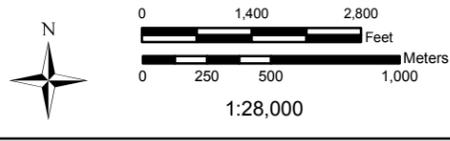
Map Sheet 3A  
NRHP Status of Sites  
in Intensive Level Survey Area  
Quihi Vicinity, Medina County, Texas



- Site Location**
- ★ Individually Eligible
  - Contributing
  - Potentially Contributing
  - ▲ Non-Contributing/Non-Historic
  - Unknown
- Boundaries and Features:**
- Historic Stone Wall
  - Proposed Route
  - Alternative 1
  - Alternative 2
  - Alternative 3
  - Eastern Bypass Route
  - MCEAA Medina Dam Alternative
  - SGR's Modified Medina Dam Route
  - 1,000-Foot Area of Potential Effect
  - Windshield Survey Boundary
  - Intensive-Level Survey Boundary
  - New Foundation Rural Historic District Boundary
  - Quihi Rural Historic District Boundary
  - Upper Quihi Rural Historic District Boundary
- Transportation:**
- U.S. Highway
  - Road
  - Private Road

**URS** 9400 Amberglen Boulevard  
Austin, TX 78729

File: P:\GIS Projects\SGR\_SEIS\mxd\2006\_09\_27\_Map3B-Contributing.mxd  
Date: 10/19/2006 Design: JMW  
Checked: DC  
Senior: JJP



Map Sheet 3B  
NRHP Status of Sites  
in Intensive Level Survey Area  
Quihi Vicinity, Medina County, Texas

Rural Historic Landscape Study  
Appendix B: Inventory of Sites

**RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS**  
**QUIHI VICINITY, MEDINA COUNTY, TEXAS**

*Appendix B: Inventory of Sites*



**Prepared by:**

**Preservation Central, Inc.**  
**Austin, Texas**

**October 2006**

# Rural Historic Landscape Analysis, Quihi Vicinity, Medina County, Texas

## Inventory of Sites

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site	Built	Property Type	Resource Type	Plan Type/Roof Form	Exterior Materials		Notes
Resource #	Status of Resource	Altered	Current Type	Property Subtype	Stylistic Influence	Condition	Number of Stories		
3901 FM 2676	1	Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	1914	Religion	Building	Front-Gabled	Brick, Vinyl Siding		Bethlehem Lutheran Church; metal roof; pointed arch windows with stained glass
			ca. 1990	Religion	Church	Gothic Revival	Good	1.5	
	B	Contributing	1950	Religion	Building	Cross-Gabled	Vinyl Siding		Casement and wood sash windows
			ca. 1990	Religion	Parsonage	Ranch	Good	1	
	C	Noncontributing	1927	Religion	Building	Cross-Gabled	Aluminum Siding		2:2 light windows; wing addition with aluminum windows, siding
			1952	Religion	Meeting Hall		Good	1	
	D	Noncontributing	ca. 1950	Religion	Building	Front-Gabled	Standing Seam Metal		
				Religion	Garage		Good	1	
	E	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Religion	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal		Metal building
				Religion	Meeting Hall		Excellent	1	
	F	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Religion	Building	Front-Gabled	Vinyl Siding		Small chapel; all new materials
			Religion	Chapel		Good	1		
G	Contributing	1864	Funerary	Site		Stone		Bethlehem Lutheran Church Cemetery; earliest grave is 1864; wrought iron fencing	
			Funerary	Cemetery		Fair			
H	Noncontributing	2003	Social	Building	Side-Gabled	Limestone, Metal		Barbecue pits	
			Social	Ramada		Good	1		
I	Contributing		Landscape	Site					
			Landscape	Churchyard					
J	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		Fencerow	
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
200 block CR 4520	2	Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1860	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stone, Stucco		Nick Reitzer German-Alsatian House; early side addition
			ca. 1880	Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Poor	1.5	
	B	Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Structure		Metal, Concrete		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Cistern		Poor		
	C	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Standing Seam Metal		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Fair	1	
	D	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Metal		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Poor	1	
E	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Windmill and water tank	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Windmill/Tank		Poor			
F	Contributing		Landscape	Site					
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture					

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
G	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
240 CR 4520	3	Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Vertical Hardboard, Wood Siding		Young trees
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
	B	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Grove					
C	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
240 CR 4520	4	Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Pyramidal	Vertical Hardboard		Hayloft; three garage doors
				Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood, Corrugated Metal		
		ca. 1970	Agriculture	Barn		Good	1.5		
C	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
280 CR 4520	5	Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stucco, Vertical Hardboard		Henry Boehle German-Alsatian House; porch enclosed; large side addition with new entry
			ca. 1980	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal, Hardiplank		
				Agriculture	Dwelling/Barn		Fair	1	
	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal		
				Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Fair	1	
	D	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal		
				Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Fair	1	
E	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
F	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Slats; Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh		Multiple enclosures	
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
G	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
491-531 CR 445	6	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Metal			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Poor	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Poor	1	
	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Shed	Metal		
				Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1	
	D	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Pasture					
E	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
481 CR 445	7	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1940	Domestic	Building	Bungalow: Side-Gabled	Aluminum Siding		Windows replaced
			ca. 1990	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal		
				Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1	
	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1940	Domestic	Building	Shed	Wood		
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Poor	1		
D	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
E	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts; Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
291 CR 445	8	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		Double-wide with addition
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Metal		Small metal building
			Domestic	Dwelling: Secondary		Good	1		
C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
245 CR 445	9	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Metal		
B	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Excellent			
225 CR 445	10	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Brick, Vinyl Siding		House on old site	
			Domestic	Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Good	1.5		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
B	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
C	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
None CR 445	11	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Industry	Structure		Concrete, Concrete Block, Metal Tank		Yancey Water Supply Plant No. 4	
			Industry	Water Storage/Supply		Good			
250 CR 4518	12	Quihi District							
		Contributing							
A	Contributing	ca. 1955	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Asbestos		House on old site; concrete curbing, rear addition with two-car garage	
			Domestic	Dwelling	Ranch	Good 1			
B	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten		Small barn near house - smokehouse?	
			Agriculture	Barn		Poor 1			
C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link		Rock retaining wall along front	
			Landscape	Fencing					
260 CR 4518	13	Quihi District							
		Contributing							
A	Contributing	ca. 1920	Commercial	Building	Front-Gabled	Pressed Tin, Brick, Stucco, Corrugated Metal		Currently a restaurant/bar; fixed light transom over windows and doors, ridge vent on roof, pressed tin ceiling	
			Commercial	Filling Station/Feed Supply	Mission Revival	Fair 1			
B	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Commercial	Pasture					
C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Television antenna on top	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Windmill		Poor			
E	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete, Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Cistern		Fair			
F	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood			
			Agriculture	Barn		Poor 1			
2010 FM 2676	14	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1900	Domestic	Building	L-Plan	Limestone, Wood Siding		Alterations include stone cladding and rear addition	
		ca. 2000	Domestic	Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Excellent 1			
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal			
			Domestic	Aux: Shed/Garage		Excellent 1			
C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten			
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good 1			

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes	
	D	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
				Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
	E	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure			Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		
				Landscape	Fencing			Excellent		
390 CR 453	15	Not in district								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Wood Siding			Considerable alterations, additions encase house
			ca. 1975	Domestic	Dwelling	Rustic	Good	1		
	B	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1935	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
				Domestic	Aux: Garage		Poor	1		
	C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten			
				Domestic	Aux: Shed		Fair	1		
	D	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Structure		Concrete			Additional small sheds on site
				Domestic	Cistern		Good			
E	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields						
F	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair				
G	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1870	Unknown	Site		Sandstone			German-Alsatian house or barn ruin	
			Unknown	Unknown		Ruin				
None CR 4521	16	Not in district								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Dog-Trot	Wood			Junkyard
				Agriculture	Barn		Poor	1		
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Plywood			
				Domestic	Cabin		Fair	1		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal				
			Agriculture	Shed		Good	1			
D	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair				
351 CR 4521	17	Not in district								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Metal			
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	B	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields						
C	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes	
None CR 454	18	Not in district								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1945	Domestic	Building	Bungalow: Front-Gabled	Stone, Asbestos			Alterations include stone cladding
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal			Lean-to addition
				Domestic	Aux: Carport/Shed		Fair	1		
	C	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site					Pecan orchard
			Agriculture	Orchard						
D	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture						
E	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair				
915 CR 454	19	Not in district								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Hipped	Brick			
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	B	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
				Agriculture	Stock Pond					
	C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Structure		Metal			
			Agriculture	Windmill		Good				
D	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					Hay fields	
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields						
E	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
922 CR 454	20	Not in district								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard			House on old site
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
				Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1		
	C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Fair	1			
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe				
			Agriculture	Corral/Cattle Chute		Good				
E	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					In active use for grazing	
			Agriculture	Pasture						
F	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes	
None CR 452	21	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1945	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Stucco		
			ca. 2000	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
	B	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1945	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Concrete Block		
				Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1	
	C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1945	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1		
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Structure		Corrugated Metal		Four silos for cotton storage	
			Agriculture	Granaries		Good			
E	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Expansive cotton fields, modern center-pivot irrigation system	
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
None CR 4522	22	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Metal		
			Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1		
220 CR 4522	23	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		Carport on side
				Domestic	Dwelling		Excellent	1	
B	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh			
			Landscape	Fencing		Excellent			
240 CR 4522	24	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		Garage on side
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
B	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh; Wood Pickets		Wood fencing around yard	
			Landscape	Fencing		Excellent			
231 CR 4522	25	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Bungalow: Gable on Hip	Stucco		Porch enclosed
			ca. 1970	Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1	
	B	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Overgrown pasture used for goat grazing
			Agriculture	Pasture					
C	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
None CR 4522	26	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good	1		
	B	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Overgrown; part mowed
C	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Pasture					
			Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
None CR 4519	27	Quihi District							
		Contributing							
A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Wood Siding, Stucco		Meyer German-Alsatian House; Folk Victorian modifications - wood cladding added, side addition ca. 1900	
		ca. 1900	Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Poor	1.5		
B	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn: Implement		Fair	1		
C	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture					
D	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
E	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		Site no longer fully enclosed	
			Landscape	Fencing		Poor			
None CR 453	28	Not in district							
		Potentially Contributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Site				No house, only foundation and steps	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Ruin			
B	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Garage	Craftsman	Poor	1		
C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link		Partially encloses yard around house	
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
D	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Shed		Fair	1		
E	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn: Animal		Poor	1.5		
F	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Corral		Good			
G	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture					
H	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		Fencerows along side and back of property	
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
673-681 CR 453	29	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							Notes
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	
Resource #	Status of Resource								
A	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1910	Domestic	Building	L-Plan	Asbestos		1	Manufactured home and metal barn on site
		ca. 1950	Domestic	Dwelling		Good			
B	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1910	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		1	Additions on each side distinguished by siding
			Agriculture	Barn: Implement		Good			
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		1	
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good			
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal		1	
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Fair			
E	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Agriculture/Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal, Brick		1	Large barn with living quarters
			Agriculture/Domestic	Barn/Dwelling		Excellent			
F	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link			Around house and large metal barn
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
G	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
481 CR 453	30	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Wood Siding		1	House difficult to see from road
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good			
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Shed	Metal		1	
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good			
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Metal		1	
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good			
D	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure					Perfectly rectangular on aerial photographs
			Agriculture	Stock Pond					
E	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site					Expansive fields
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
F	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
G	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road Network					
221 CR 4521	31	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vinyl Siding		1	
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good			
360 CR 453	32	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Vinyl Siding		1	Portable buildings on site
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good			

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
B	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Mowed pasture	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture					
C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
None CR 453	33	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 2005	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vinyl Siding		Small portable building, carport on site
			Domestic	Dwelling		Excellent	1		
B	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Expansive mowed field, no fencing	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture					
255 CR 453	34	Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Asbestos		Fritz Boehle German-Alsatian House; asbestos cladding; porch enclosed, porch added to back
			ca. 1965	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1.5	
	B	Contributing	ca. 1910	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal		
				Agriculture	Barn: Implement		Good	1	
	C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link		Encloses yard around house
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
	D	Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Metal		Rear addition
				Agriculture	Barn		Good	1	
	E	Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Metal		
				Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good	1	
	F	Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh		
			Agriculture	Corral		Good			
G	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
H	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
I	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
J	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Dirt			
			Transportation	Road Network					
403 CR 453	35	Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vinyl Siding		
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Expansive field, no fencing; cultivated with coastal grass	
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes
Old Roa	36	Quihi District							
		Contributing		Transportation	Site		Dirt		
A	Contributing		Vacant/Not In Use	Road		Ruin			
580 CR 4517	37	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Brick, Limestone		
				Domestic	Dwelling	Postmodern	Excellent	1	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Agriculture	Building	Flat	Metal		Accessed from CR 454
				Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Hay		Good	1	
	C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Metal		
				Agriculture	Granary		Fair		
D	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe			
			Agriculture	Corral		Good			
E	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Two fields with fencerow between	
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
F	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
None CR 4517	38	Quihi District							
		Contributing							
A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Funerary	Site		Stone		Quihi Cemetery; concrete curbing around plots	
			Funerary	Cemetery		Good			
None CR 4517	39	Not in district							
		Potentially Contributing							
	A	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Posts, Metal Roof		
				Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Hay		Fair	1	
	B	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
C	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
477 CR 4517	40	Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Domestic	Building	Gambrel	Wood Siding		House on old site
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1.5	
	B	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		
			Agriculture	Barn		Poor	1		
C	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Dirt			
			Transportation	Road Network					

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes	
D	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Overgrown	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture					
E	Contributing		Landscape	Structure			Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing			Good		
Quihi Creek CR 4517	41	Quihi, New Fountain							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing		Transportation	Structure			Concrete	
				Transportation	Low-Water Crossing				
	B	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure			Asphalt	
				Transportation	Low-Water Crossing				
	C	Contributing		Transportation	Site			Concrete	Abandoned low water crossing - newer bridge on 2676
				Vacant/Not In Use	Low-Water Crossing			Ruin	
	D	Contributing		Transportation	Site			Concrete	Abandoned low water crossing - newer bridge on 2676
				Vacant/Not In Use	Low-Water Crossing			Ruin	
	E	Contributing		Transportation	Structure			Gravel	
				Transportation	Low-Water Crossing				
	F	Contributing		Transportation	Structure			Concrete	
				Transportation	Low-Water Crossing				
G	Contributing		Transportation	Structure			Concrete		
			Transportation	Low-Water Crossing					
H	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure			Concrete		
			Transportation	Low-Water Crossing			Fair		
I	Contributing		Transportation	Structure			Concrete		
			Transportation	Low-Water Crossing			Good		
J	Contributing		Transportation	Structure			Concrete		
			Transportation	Low-Water Crossing			Excellent		
K	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure			Concrete		
			Transportation	Low-Water Crossing			Good		
None CR 4517	42	Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1950	Social	Building	Front-Gabled	Crimped Galvanized Metal		Quihi Gun Club, founded in 1890
				Social	Meeting Hall		Good	1	
	B	Contributing	ca. 1920	Social	Structure		Concrete		
				Social	Cistern		Good		
C	Contributing	ca. 1950	Social	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood Posts, Metal Pipe, Metal Roof		Hollow clay tile, barbeque pits	
			Social	Ramada		Good	1		
D	Contributing	ca. 1950	Social	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood Posts, Metal Pipe, Metal Roof		Raised chairs, concrete work tables	
			Social	Ramada		Good	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District						
		Status of Site						
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes
E	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Social	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Metal Roof		Shed covering for firing range
			Social	Ramada		Good	1	
F	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	Road Network				
None CR 4517	43	Quihi District						
		Noncontributing						
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		
			Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1	
B	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Tall grass - not in active use
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture				
C	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		Fencerows
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair		
174 CR 4517	44	Quihi District						
		Contributing						
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
B	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Posts, Metal Roof		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Good	1	
C	Contributing	ca. 1910	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Posts, Metal Roof		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Fair	1	
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Domestic	Building	Flat	Metal		
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1	
E	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire		Farmyard enclosure, fencerows
			Agriculture	Farmyard		Fair		
None CR 4517	45	Quihi District						
		Contributing						
A	Contributing	1936	Recreation and Culture	Object		Granite		Centennial Marker, Town of Quihi; reportedly on site of first encampment of settlers
			Recreation and Culture	Commemorative Marker		Good		
None CR 4517	46	All Districts						
		Contributing						
A	Contributing		Landscape	Site				Quihi Lake
			Landscape	Lake				
B	Contributing		Landscape	Site				Quihi Creek
			Landscape	Creek				
C	Contributing		Landscape	Site				Cherry Creek
			Landscape	Creek				
D	Contributing		Landscape	Site				Elm Creek
			Landscape	Creek				

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes	
E	Contributing		Landscape	Site				Verde Creek	
			Landscape	Creek					
F	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Site				First Creek	
			Landscape	Creek					
G	Contributing		Landscape	Site				Second Creek	
			Landscape	Creek					
H	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Site				Hondo Creek	
			Landscape	Creek					
None CR 4517	47	<b>Quihi District</b>							
		<b>Noncontributing</b>							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Agriculture	Building	Arched	Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Agriculture	Building	Flat	Wood Posts, Metal Roof			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Poor	1		
D	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe, Wire Mesh			
			Agriculture	Corrals		Good			
3201 FM 2676	48	<b>Not in district</b>							
		<b>Noncontributing</b>							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Limestone			
			Domestic	Dwelling	Postmodern	Excellent	1.5		
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn		Excellent	1		
C	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
D	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Excellent			
E	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Asphalt			
			Transportation	Road		Good			
None FM 2676	49	<b>Not in district</b>							
		<b>Potentially Contributing</b>							
A	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1955	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Limestone			
			Domestic	Dwelling	Ranch	Good	1		
B	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1915	Domestic	Building	Pyramidal	Wood Siding		Porch fully enclosed; used for storage	
			Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1		
C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		Exposed rafter ends	
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1.5		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes	
D	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Wood, Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Fair	1		
E	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Shed		Fair	1		
F	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood, Wire Mesh			
			Agriculture	Corral		Fair			
G	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Dipping Vat		Poor			
H	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Structure		Corrugated Metal		Two silos	
			Agriculture	Granaries		Good			
I	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Metal			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1		
J	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				No fencing around roadway	
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
K	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire		Fencerow between fields	
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
3260 FM 2676	50	Not in district							
		Individually Eligible							
A	Contributing	ca. 1905	Domestic	Building	L-Plan	Asbestos		Gerhart Janssen Gerdes House	
		ca. 1950	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Contributing	ca. 1905	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		Formerly blacksmith shop	
			Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1		
C	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
D	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture					
E	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		Overgrown	
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
3399 FM 2676	51	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Metal			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1		
B	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Overgrown	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture					
C	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
300 block CR 4522	52	Not in district							
		Individually Eligible							

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District						
		Status of Site						
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes
A	Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Building	Bungalow: Hipped	Asbestos		Cistern and barn on site
		ca. 1950	Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1	
B	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		Open on side - pole supported
			Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1	
C	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete		
			Vacant/Not In Use	Cistern		Poor		
D	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Fair	1	
E	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Concrete		
			Agriculture	Well		Poor		
F	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh		Mesquite post fencing
			Agriculture	Corral		Fair		
G	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				No fencing
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields				
3580 FM 2676	53	Not in district						
		Noncontributing						
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vinyl Siding		
			Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1	
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Posts, Metal Roof		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Fair	1	
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood, Asphalt		
			Domestic	Workshop		Fair	1	
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Plywood		
			Agriculture	Shed		Fair	1	
E	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		
3619 FM 2676	54	Not in district						
		Noncontributing						
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Siding		
			Domestic	Dwelling	Colonial Revival	Good	1	
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1	
C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link		Around back yard of house
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		
D	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				In active use for grazing; road realigned around site
			Agriculture	Pasture				
E	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe		
			Agriculture	Corral		Good		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
	F	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire		
				Landscape	Fencing		Excellent		
3660 FM 2676	55	Not in district							
		Potentially Contributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vinyl Siding		Double-wide on old site
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
	B	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
				Agriculture	Barn: Animal		Fair	1	
	C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1925	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten		Chimney, hasp hung doors - smokehouse?
				Domestic	Aux: Garage/Smokehouse		Good	1	
D	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire		Corral for goats	
			Agriculture	Corral		Good			
E	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
F	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
None CR 4522	56	Not in district							
		Potentially Contributing							
	A	Potentially Contributing	1902	Funerary	Site		Stone		Brieten Family Cemetery; one historic headstone, four low granite markers; wrought iron fencing; behind Site 54
		1954	Funerary	Cemetery		Fair			
3655 FM 2676	57	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Vertical Hardboard		Attached carport
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		Surrounds small site, not historic fencing pattern	
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
3685 FM 2676	58	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		Large carport on site; two-car garage added to house
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
B	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Excellent			
3707 FM 2676	59	Not in district							
		Potentially Contributing							
	A	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1900	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Siding		Loesberg-Stewart House; multiple additions - two houses joined; porch enclosures
		ca. 1960	Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District						
		Status of Site						
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
C	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal		Three car garage and boat shelter
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Excellent	1	
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1915	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Plywood		
		ca. 1960	Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1	
E	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		
			Agriculture	Shed		Fair	1	
F	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		
			Agriculture	Shed		Fair	1	
G	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields				
H	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Excellent		
None CR 453	60	Not in district						
		Noncontributing						
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Bungalow: Cross-Gabled	Wood Siding		Moved to site; metal outbuilding
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
B	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Expansive field, no perimeter fencing
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields				
C	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		Side fence and fencerow
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair		
3839 FM 2676	61	Quihi District						
		Contributing						
A	Contributing	1876	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Limestone		Bernhardt Brucks German-Alsatian House; front stone addition; date per owner
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1.5	
B	Contributing	ca. 1925	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1.5	
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good	1	
D	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal		
			Agriculture	Chicken House		Good	1	
E	Contributing	ca. 1925	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal		
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1	
F	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal		
			Agriculture	Shed		Fair	1	
G	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Fair	1	

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes	
H	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe				
			Agriculture	Corral		Good				
I	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link			Fence around house, stone curbing at base	
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
J	Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Agriculture	Pasture						
K	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire			Fencerows	
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
L	Contributing	1878	Funerary	Site		Stone			Brucks Family Cemetery; five graves; seperated from pasture by chain link fence	
		1903	Funerary	Cemetery		Fair				
None FM 2676	62	Quihi District								
		Contributing								
A	Contributing	ca. 1915	Education/Government	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten			Lindeberg School/Quihi Courthouse; moved to site	
			Social	School/Courthouse		Fair		1		
None FM 2676	63	Quihi District								
		Noncontributing								
A	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Domestic	Building	Hipped with Gables	Brick				
			Domestic	Dwelling		Excellent		1		
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Vertical Hardboard				
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Fair		1		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Commercial	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			Paired garage doors on both sides; side addition	
			Unknown	Garage		Good		1		
D	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair				
3880 FM 2676	64	Quihi District								
		Contributing								
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Domestic	Building	Hipped	Stone, Wood Siding				
			Domestic	Dwelling	Ranch	Good		1		
B	Contributing		Domestic	Structure		Concrete			Two wells	
			Domestic	Wells						
C	Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood Siding			2:2 light windows, replaced garage door	
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Fair		1		
D	Contributing	ca. 1910	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			Relatively new siding	
			Agriculture	Barn		Good		1		
3980 FM 2676	65	Quihi District								
		Contributing								
A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stucco, Wood Siding			Walch German-Alsatian House; faced Quihi Creek; porch enclosed, faces 2676; house may date to 1850 per tax/title	
		ca. 1955	Domestic	Dwelling		Good		1.5		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes		
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Metal Roof		Farmstead in present owner's family since 1950's		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Vehicle		Fair	1			
C	Contributing	ca. 1940	Domestic	Building	Shed	Wood				
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Fair	1			
D	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Structure		Limestone				
			Domestic	Cistern		Fair				
E	Contributing	ca. 1940	Domestic	Building	Shed	Metal				
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Fair	1			
F	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Flat	Corrugated Metal				
			Agriculture	Barn		Poor	1			
G	Contributing	ca. 1945	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal				
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Poor	1			
H	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Pressed Tin				
			Agriculture	Shed		Poor	1			
I	Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal				
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Poor	1			
J	Contributing	ca. 1870	Landscape	Structure		Limestone				
			Landscape	Wall		Fair				
K	Contributing	ca. 1945	Agriculture	Structure		Metal				
			Agriculture	Cistern		Fair				
L	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Small field/garden		
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields						
M	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		Rear fenceline only; small nonhistoric fence around house		
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair				
993 CR 354	66	Upper Quihi District								
		Noncontributing								
		A	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Brick		Old outbuilding (c. 1950) on site
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1			
B	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
961 CR 354	67	Upper Quihi District								
		Contributing								
		A	Contributing	ca. 1935	Domestic	Building	Bungalow: Cross-Gabled	Limestone		Modest Craftsman details; aluminum porch supports
					Domestic	Dwelling	Craftsman	Good	1	
		B	Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		Two car garage, overhead doors
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1			
C	Contributing	ca. 1945	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile				
			Domestic	Dwelling: Secondary		Good	1			

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes
Resource #	Status of Resource								
D	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link			Old chain link fencing and gate around house
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
E	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			Hinged and hasp-hung doors
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		
F	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		V-Crimped Metal, Corrugated Metal			Two granaries on hollow clay tile foundations
			Agriculture	Granaries		Good			
G	Contributing	ca. 1945	Agriculture	Structure		Hollow Clay Tile			One grainary
			Agriculture	Granary		Good			
H	Contributing	ca. 1935	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Chicken House		Fair	0.5		
I	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Good	1		
J	Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Arched	Corrugated Metal			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Privy		Fair	1		
K	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		
L	Noncontributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Metal			Stand for tank; tank is not extant
			Vacant/Not In Use	Water Tank		Poor			
M	Contributing	ca. 1935	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood			
			Agriculture	Shed		Fair	1		
N	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe, Wire Mesh			
			Agriculture	Corral		Good			
O	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure	Cylindrical	Concrete			In use
			Agriculture	Water Trough		Good			
P	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Agriculture	Structure	Shed	Metal			Windmill and pump house; windmill dismantled, pump run by electricity
			Agriculture	Windmill/Pump House		Good	1		
Q	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete			
			Agriculture	Stand Pipe		Good			
R	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
S	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Excellent			
891 CR 354	68	Upper Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Hipped	Brick			
			Domestic	Dwelling	Ranch	Good	1		
B	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
	C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
780 CR 354	69	Upper Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1910	Domestic	Building	L-Plan	Wood Siding		Balzen Farm; land purchased in 1881; date per owner; side and rear addition
				Domestic	Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Good	1	
	B	Contributing		Domestic	Structure		Concrete		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Cistern: Hand Dug		Good		
	C	Contributing	ca. 1910	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		Used for storage
				Domestic	Washhouse/Smokehouse		Good	1	
	D	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Pressed Board		
				Domestic	Workshop		Good	1	
	E	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe		Replaced old pen
				Agriculture	Corral/Cattle Chute		Good		
	F	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Posts, Wood		
				Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Vehicle		Fair	1	
	G	Contributing	ca. 1910	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		Family lived in barn before house was built
				Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1	
	H	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		Wire mesh windows; referred to as a "brooder house"
			Vacant/Not In Use	Chicken House		Good	1		
I	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Wood		Originally stable for mules; concrete lined trough	
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Good	1		
J	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				In active use for grazing	
			Agriculture	Pasture					
K	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Electric			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
L	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		Some remnants of old pens and fencing remain	
			Landscape	Fencing		Poor			
M	Noncontributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Structure	Shed	Metal		Windmill and pump house; windmill dismantled, pump run by electricity	
			Agriculture	Windmill/Pump House		Good	1		
N	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure	Cylindrical	Concrete		Water tank and drinking trough	
			Agriculture	Water Tank/Trough		Fair			
O	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road		Good			
776 CR 354	70	Upper Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Limestone		Alsatian house form but appears to be a new house	
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes	
651 CR 354	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Limestone		1	
				Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good			
	C	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Cultivated with grass for grazing	
				Agriculture	Pasture					
	D	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		Fencerow between house and field	
				Landscape	Fencing		Excellent			
	71	Upper Quihi District Noncontributing								
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1940	Military	Building	Side-Gabled	Vertical Hardboard		1	Used as dwelling; windows replaced	
		ca. 1980	Domestic	Army Barracks		Fair				
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		1		
			Domestic	Shed		Good				
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		1		
			Agriculture	Barn		Good				
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete				
			Agriculture	Water Tank		Poor				
E	Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Agriculture	Pasture						
F	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire		Fencerows		
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
	72	Upper Quihi District Contributing								
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Hipped	Brick, Vertical Hardboard		2		
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good				
B	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link		Chain link fencing around house		
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
C	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure	Side-Gabled	Concrete		Small pump house		
			Agriculture	Water Tank/Pump House		Fair				
D	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Posts, Wood		1		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Fair				
E	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats				
			Agriculture	Barnyard		Fair				
F	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Young trees		
			Agriculture	Orchard						
G	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure						
			Agriculture	Stock Pond						
H	Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Agriculture	Pasture						

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							Notes
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	
Resource #	Status of Resource								
	I	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		Fencerows
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
None CR 354	73	Upper Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Small metal tank
				Vacant/Not In Use	Windmill/Tank		Fair		
	B	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Overgrown
				Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture				
	C	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		
				Landscape	Fencing		Fair		
	D	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe		Two guards across CR 354 - cuts across property
				Agriculture	Cattle Guards		Good		
260 CR 354	74	Upper Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Manufactured			Cannot see from public ROW
				Domestic	Dwelling			1	
110 CR 354	75	Upper Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1910	Domestic	Building	L-Plan	Asbestos, Brick		Porch enclosed, siding replaced
			ca. 1960	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1955	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled			Front opening enclosed
				Domestic	Aux: Garage			1	
	C	Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Siding		Small windows; greenhouse addition on side
				Domestic	Aux: Greenhouse		Fair	1	
	D	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link		
				Landscape	Fencing				
	E	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Windmill and water tank
				Agriculture	Windmill/Tank		Good		
	F	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
				Agriculture	Barn		Good	1	
G	Contributing	ca. 1935	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal, Wood			
			Agriculture	Barn: Animal		Good	1.5		
H	Contributing	ca. 1935	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Wood			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Fair	0.5		
I	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats			
			Agriculture	Barnyard/Cattle Chute		Good			
J	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes		
	K	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
				Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		
	L	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure					Dry
				Agriculture	Stock Pond					
	M	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
				Agriculture	Pasture					
	N	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
O	Contributing			Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
				Transportation	Road Network					
P	Contributing			Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe			
				Agriculture	Cattle Guards		Good			
141 CR 454	93	Not in district								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1900	Domestic	Site	L-Plan	Wood Siding		No roof or windows on house, in process of being dismantled	
			ca. 2006	Domestic	Dwelling		Ruin	1		
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Metal			
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal, Wood Siding, Board and Batten			
			ca. 1975	Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1		
	D	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete			
Agriculture				Cistern		Fair				
E	Noncontributing	ca. 1925	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Siding		Small dwelling converted to greenhouse, small building under construction behind		
		ca. 1990	Domestic	Greenhouse		Good	1			
171 CR 454	94	Not in district								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1945	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Asbestos		Multiple additions	
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Hardiplank			
				Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1		
	C	Potentially Contributing	pre 1854	Landscape	Site				Wiemers Oak, site of church services by Rev. John Schaper in 1854	
				Landscape	Tree					
	D	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal, Wood Posts		Small shed adjacent; three-car carport	
Domestic				Aux: Carport		Good	1			
E	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Agriculture	Building	Arched	Corrugated Metal				
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Excellent	1			
F	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Expansive fields, no fencing, modern center-pivot irrigation system		
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields						

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes
250 CR 454	95	New Fountain District							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		
				Domestic	Dwelling		Excellent	1	
	B	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Pasture					
C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe; Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire		Rusting pipe fence lines drive and far side of pasture	
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
280 CR 454	96	New Fountain District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1860	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian/Hall-Parlor	Wood Siding, Stucco		Wiemers Homestead; appears to be two joined houses: hall-parlor and Alsatian stone house
			ca. 1910	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
	B	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats		
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
	C	Contributing	ca. 1940	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		
				Domestic	Aux: Garage		Poor	1	
	D	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal		
				Domestic	Aux: Garage/Carport		Excellent	1	
	E	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal		
				Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Good	1	
	F	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats		
			Agriculture	Corral		Good			
G	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Standing Seam Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Hay		Good	1		
H	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
I	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats; Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wir			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
290 CR 454	97	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1955	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Permastone, Aluminum Siding, Wood Shingles		Two-story garage apartment addition
				Domestic	Dwelling	Ranch	Good	1	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Plywood		
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Fair	1		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal, Wood			
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1955	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District									
		Status of Site									
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes		
None CR 454	E	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site						
				Agriculture	Cultivated Fields/Orchard						
	F	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
None CR 454	98	Not in district Unknown									
			A	Unknown		Funerary	Site				Reported Native American Cemetery on Schorobiny Tract
				Funerary	Graves/Burials						
None Hwy. 90	100	Not in district Potentially Contributing									
			A	Potentially Contributing	1881	Transportation	Structure		Steel Rails, Wood Railroad Ties		Southern Pacific Railway line
				Transportation	Railroad			Good			
4383 CR 4516	101	Quihi District Individually Eligible									
			A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic/Commercial	Building	German-Alsatian	Limestone		Grell German-Alsatian House and Store
						Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling/Store		Poor	1.5	
4383 CR 4516	102	Quihi District Contributing									
			A	Contributing	ca. 1900	Domestic	Building	L-Plan	Wood Siding		Interior modified and windows replaced, rear addition
					Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling	Classical Revival	Excellent	1		
4383 CR 4516	102	Quihi District Contributing									
			B	Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten		
					Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Shed		Fair	1		
4383 CR 4516	102	Quihi District Contributing									
			C	Contributing	ca. 1925	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Standing Seam Metal		
					Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Garage		Fair	1		
4383 CR 4516	102	Quihi District Contributing									
			D	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal, Wire Mesh		
					Vacant/Not In Use	Chicken Coop		Poor	1		
4383 CR 4516	102	Quihi District Contributing									
			E	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Wood, Standing Seam Metal		Adjacent enclosure with pipe gates
					ca. 1950	Vacant/Not In Use	Barn (Pole): Animal	Poor	1		
4383 CR 4516	102	Quihi District Contributing									
			F	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Enclosure outside pole barn
					Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture					
4383 CR 4516	102	Quihi District Contributing									
			G	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire		Fencerows around perimeter
					Landscape	Fencing		Poor			
4384 CR 4516	103	Quihi District Potentially Eligible									

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							Notes
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		
Resource #	Status of Resource								
	A	Contributing	1865	Domestic/Agriculture	Site	German-Alsatian	Limestone		Louis Boehle German-Alsatian House Ruin; HABS Level 1 documentation conducted in 1934; considerably
				Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling/Barn		Ruin	1	
	B	Contributing		Domestic	Structure		Concrete		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Cistern		Fair		
4384 CR 4516	104	Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1940	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Asphalt		Asphalt over board and batten siding
				Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1940	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal, Wood, Hollow Clay Tile		
				Domestic	Aux: Garage		Fair	1	
	C	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Rolling terrain down to creek, large oaks
				Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture				
	D	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire; Metal Loop		
				Landscape	Fencing		Fair		
4311 CR 4516	105	Quihi District							
		Potentially Eligible							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1860	Domestic/Education	Site	German-Alsatian	Limestone		German-Alsatian house ruin; served as a residence, school, and courthouse; roof destroyed by tree limb
				Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Ruin	1	
	B	Contributing	ca. 1945	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile		Built around oak
				Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Shed		Poor	1	
	C	Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Structure		Metal		
				Domestic	Water Tank		Fair		
	D	Noncontributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal, Aluminum Siding		Addition built from salvaged parts
				Agriculture	Barn		Poor	1	
	E	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		Fencerow along back of property
				Landscape	Fencing		Fair		
4311 CR 4516	106	Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stucco		German-Alsatian house; large carport on back - attached at roof
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1.5	
	B	Contributing	ca. 1965	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal Pipe, Corrugated Metal		
				Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Vehicle		Good	1	
	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
				Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1	
	D	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pickets, Metal Pipe		Fencing in front of house
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
	E	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
				Agriculture	Cultivated Fields				

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							Notes
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		
Resource #	Status of Resource								
F	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site					Young trees
			Agriculture	Orchard					
G	Contributing		Landscape	Structure			Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing			Good		
None CR 4516	107	Not in district							
		Potentially Contributing							
	A	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Siding		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Poor	1	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Site	Front-Gabled	Wood Siding		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Aux.		Ruin	1	
	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Site	Front-Gabled	Wood		
			Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Shed		Ruin	1		
D	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal, Wood			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn (Pole)		Poor	1		
None CR 4516	108	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Brick		
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Expansive fields, no fencing	
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
4181-4189 CR 4516	109	Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Vinyl Siding		
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
	B	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Hipped	Stucco		Dairy barn; hollow clay tile construction
				Agriculture	Barn: Dairy		Fair	1	
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Metal			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
D	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh; Chain Link		Fencing around perimeter and house	
			Landscape	Fencing		Excellent			
4181-4189 CR 4516	110	Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stucco		Ernest Nietenhoefer German-Alsatian House; porch partially enclosed
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1.5	
	B	Contributing	ca. 1910	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Fair	1		
C	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal		No access to site; may have more outbuildings	
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Good	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
4181-4189 CR 4516	D	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh; Chain Link		
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
	111	Not in district Noncontributing							
4181-4189 CR 4516	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Brick		
				Domestic	Dwelling		Excellent 1		
	B	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh; Chain Link		
2471 FM 2676	161	New Fountain District Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Vertical Hardboard		
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good 1		
2471 FM 2676	B	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		Fencerows
				Landscape	Fencing		Fair		
	162	New Fountain District Noncontributing							
2481 FM 2676	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Concrete Block, Asbestos		Attached double carport
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good 1		
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Asbestos, Brick		
				Domestic	Dwelling: Secondary		Good 1		
2481 FM 2676	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Domestic	Structure		Metal		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Windmill/Cistern		Poor		
	163	New Fountain District Contributing							
2500 block FM 2676	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Siding		
				Domestic	Dwelling	Rustic	Good 2		
	B	Contributing	ca. 1860	Domestic	Site	German-Alsatian	Limestone		German-Alsatian house ruin
				Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Ruin 1		
	C	Contributing	ca. 1860	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Limestone		
2500 block FM 2676				Domestic	Aux.		Fair 1		
	D	Contributing	ca. 1940	Domestic	Structure		Hollow Clay Tile		
				Domestic	Well		Fair		
2530 FM 2676	164	New Fountain District Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1860	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Limestone, Wood Siding, Vinyl Siding		Roof pitch changed; carport added on side; rear addition
			ca. 2005	Domestic	Dwelling		Good 1.5		
2530 FM 2676	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Plywood		
				Domestic	Aux: Shed		Fair 1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District						
		Status of Site						
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes
C	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Fair	1	
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Building	Flat	Wood Posts		
			Agriculture	Ramada		Poor	1	
E	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Pasture				
F	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair		
2538 FM 2676	165	New Fountain District						
		Contributing						
A	Contributing	ca. 1860	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stucco		Saathoff German-Alsatian House
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1.5	
B	Contributing		Domestic	Structure		Concrete		
			Domestic	Cistern		Fair		
C	Contributing	ca. 1860	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Limestone, Hollow Clay Tile		Tower with gunports; rear-addition is in poor condition
		ca. 1945	Domestic	Smokehouse		Fair	2	
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Fair	1	
E	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link		
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair		
None FM 2676	166	New Fountain District						
		Noncontributing						
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		Small storage buildings on site
			Domestic	Dwelling		Excellent	1	
B	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields				
C	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		
2701-2751 FM 2676	167	New Fountain District						
		Contributing						
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1935	Domestic	Building	Bungalow: Front-Gabled	Aluminum Siding		
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
B	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stucco		Porch posts replaced, wall across front of porch; some windows replaced, no window trim
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1.5	
C	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh		Surrounds both houses
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1	

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District						
		Status of Site						
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes
E	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Agriculture	Corral		Good		
F	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Pig Crib		Good	0.5	
G	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten		
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1	
H	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Good	1	
I	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Agriculture	Barnyard		Good		
J	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Pasture				
K	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		
L	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	Road				
2760 FM 2676	168	New Fountain District						
		Contributing						
A	Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Asbestos		
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
B	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Fair	1	
C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link		
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		
None FM 2676	169	New Fountain District						
		Contributing						
A	Contributing	ca. 1900	Domestic	Building	L-Plan	Wood Siding		House is in very poor condition; porch has collapsed; some siding missing
			Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Poor	1	
B	Contributing	ca. 1900	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Poor	1	
C	Contributing	ca. 1900	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood		
			Vacant/Not In Use	Shed		Poor	1	
D	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats		
			Vacant/Not In Use	Corral		Fair		
E	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Brush has been cleared for cultivation
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields				
F	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		Mostly dismantled
			Landscape	Fencing		Poor		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes
Resource #	Status of Resource	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes
None FM 2676	170	New Fountain District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1955	Domestic	Building	Bungalow: Hipped	Asbestos		
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
	B	Contributing	ca. 1955	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile		
				Domestic	Dwelling: Secondary		Good	1	
	C	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link		
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
	D	Contributing	ca. 1955	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		Shed-roofed side addition
				Domestic	Aux: Garage		Fair	1	
	E	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Standing Seam Metal		
				Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Vehicle		Fair	1	
	F	Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Four small grainaries and one large grainary
				Agriculture	Granaries		Good		
G	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Board and Batten, Wood		Side addition	
		ca. 1955	Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1		
H	Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Vehicle		Fair	1		
I	Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal		Hay storage	
		ca. 1970	Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Poor	1		
J	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
K	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
L	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Dirt, Gravel			
			Transportation	Road Network					
2940 FM 2676	171	New Fountain District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1880	Domestic	Building	Hipped with Dormers	Stucco, Wood Siding, Brick		John Muennink Home; commercial building attached; side walls appear to be stone
			ca. 1905	Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	2.5	
	B	Contributing	ca. 1915	Commercial	Building	Front-Gabled with Parapet	Wood Siding		John Muennink General Store and Post Office; current sign is Make 'N Do; windows replaced
				Unknown	General Store		Fair	1	
C	Contributing	ca. 1860	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stucco		Porch partially enclosed	
			Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1		
D	Contributing		Domestic	Structure	Octagonal	Brick, Stucco		Still has pulley	
			Domestic	Well		Fair			
E	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal Pipe, Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Ramada		Good	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes	
F	Contributing	ca. 1940	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood Siding		1		
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good				
	G	Contributing	ca. 1905	Agriculture	Building	Cross-Gabled	Wood			1.5
			Agriculture	Barn		Fair				
H	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Slats; Chain Link				
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
None FM 2676	172	New Fountain District								
		Contributing								
A	Contributing	ca. 1890	Funerary	Site		Stone			New Fountain United Methodist Church Cemetery; earliest grave found is 1898	
			Funerary	Cemetery		Good				
2980 FM 2676	173	New Fountain District								
		Contributing								
A	Contributing	1871	Religion	Building	Front-Gabled	Stucco		1.5	New Fountain United Methodist Church; established 1858	
		1901	Religion	Church		Good				
B	Contributing	1947	Religion	Building	Front-Gabled	Stucco		1	New Fountain United Methodist Church Fellowship Hall; windows replaced	
			Religion	Meeting Hall		Good				
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Religion	Building	Side-Gabled	Stucco		1	New Fountain United Methodist Church Education Building	
			Religion	Meeting Hall		Good				
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Religion	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal		1		
			Religion	Storage Building		Good				
E	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Social	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal, Metal Pipe, Brick		1	Barbecue pits	
			Social	Ramada		Fair				
2985 FM 2676	174	New Fountain District								
		Noncontributing								
A	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Religion	Building	Side-Gabled	Stucco		1	New Fountain United Methodist Church Parsonage; new house that takes Alsatian form	
			Religion	Parsonage		Excellent				
3040 FM 2676	175	Not in district								
		Noncontributing								
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Asbestos		1		
			Domestic	Dwelling		Fair				
B	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link				
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair				
None FM 2676	176	Not in district								
		Noncontributing								
A	Noncontributing		Unknown	Unknown					No access to site; cannot see house from public ROW; pecan orchard, front screen of juniper	
3080 FM 2676	177	Not in district								
		Noncontributing								

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes	
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Aluminum Siding			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1		
3090 FM 2676	178	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		Old barn on site	
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
None FM 2676	179	Not in district							
		Potentially Contributing							
A	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stucco, Limestone, Asphalt		Well on site; partially enclosed porch	
		ca. 1950	Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1.5		
B	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1925	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood			
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Poor	1		
C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1945	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile			
			Domestic	Aux.		Good	1		
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		Siding missing on side	
			Agriculture	Barn		Poor	1		
E	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Overgrown	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture					
F	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
3110 FM 2676	180	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Metal			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Good	1		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Agriculture	Corral		Good			
3133 FM 2676	181	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Asbestos, Plywood		Manufactured home on site	
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Modern center-pivot irrigation system	
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes
Resource #	Status of Resource								
None FM 2676	182	Not in district							
		Potentially Contributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Agriculture	Building	Flat	Corrugated Metal		
				Agriculture	Shed: Animal		Fair	1	
	B	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe, Wire Mesh		
				Agriculture	Corral/Cattle Chute		Good		
	C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Windmill and water tank
				Agriculture	Windmill/Tank		Fair		
D	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Expansive field but large oaks remain	
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
E	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
F	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Structure					
			Agriculture	Stock Pond					
4411 FM 2676	183	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Brick		
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Vinyl Siding		
				Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1	
	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats		Fencing around house
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Agriculture	Building	Gambrel	Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn: Horse		Good	1		
E	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Horse pasture	
			Agriculture	Pasture					
F	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe, PVC			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
G	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Decorative feature	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Windmill		Good			
210 CR 4501	184	Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1900	Domestic	Building	L-Plan	Asbestos		FM 2676 rerouted; this site is on old road
			ca. 1955	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
B	Contributing	ca. 1945	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile			
			Domestic	Dwelling: Secondary		Good	1		
C	Contributing		Domestic	Structure	Cube	Concrete			
			Domestic	Well		Good			

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District						
		Status of Site						
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes
D	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link		Fencing around house
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		
E	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn: Hay		Fair	1.5	
F	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Shed		Fair	1	
G	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Text on door: Columbian Red Top Bin - Columbian Steel Tank Co.; text on door of second: Sioux Steel Tanks
			Agriculture	Granaries		Good		
H	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Object		Metal		
			Vacant/Not In Use	Grain Conveyer				
I	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Flat	Wood Siding		
			Agriculture	Chicken House		Fair	1	
J	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		Hasp-hung doors
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good	1	
K	Contributing	ca. 1910	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		Cupola on old barn; front addition; currently used as a workshop
		ca. 1950	Domestic	Barn/Workshop		Good	1	
L	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal Pipe, Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Fair	1	
M	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats		
			Agriculture	Corral/Cattle Chute		Good		
N	Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Shed		Fair	1	
O	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Chicken House		Good	1	
P	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal		Two pump houses
			Agriculture	Pump House		Good	1	
Q	Contributing	ca. 1860	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood, Corrugated Metal, Metal, Limestone		Structural wall from former house incorporated into barn; initials of Remi Marquis carved into wall
		ca. 1950	Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good	1	
R	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Multiple pastures
			Agriculture	Pasture				
S	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields				
T	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		
U	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Windmill not in use; electricity to pump
			Vacant/Not In Use	Windmill		Poor		
V	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel, Dirt		
			Transportation	Road Network				

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							Notes
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	
Resource #	Status of Resource								
	W	Contributing	ca. 1850	Industry	Structure		Limestone		Reported lime kiln on Elm Creek
				Vacant/Not In Use	Lime Kiln				
160 CR 4501	185	Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1945	Domestic	Building	Bungalow: Pyramidal	Hollow Clay Tile		Fan vent on gabled porch, decorative screens on windows; older decorative details, date per owner; small side addition
			ca. 1960	Domestic	Dwelling	Craftsman/Classical Revival	Good	1	
	B	Contributing	ca. 1945	Landscape	Structure		Chain Link		
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
131 CR 4501	186	Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Asbestos		
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		Attached vehicle barn on side
			ca. 1970	Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Good	1	
	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Fair	1		
D	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
E	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
4535 FM 2676	187	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Brick		
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
	B	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh		
				Landscape	Fencing		Fair		
C	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
D	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
None FM 2676	188	Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	1876	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian/Modified L-	Limestone, Wood Siding		Remi Marquis House; Alsatian stone house, present appearance is modified L-plan; date per owner
			1928	Domestic	Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Good	1	
	B	Contributing	ca. 1940	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten		
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Fair	1		
C	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete			
			Agriculture	Water Tank		Good			

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes	
D	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal, Wood Posts			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Fair	1		
E	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal, Wire Mesh			
			Agriculture	Chicken House		Fair	1		
F	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten			
			Agriculture	Shed		Fair	1		
G	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten			
			Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1		
H	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Agriculture	Barnyard		Good			
I	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Cattle grazing	
			Agriculture	Pasture					
J	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal; Wood Posts, Wood Slats			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)/Corral		Good	1		
K	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Asphalt			
			Transportation	Road Network					
None FM 2676	189	Not in district							
		Potentially Contributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile, Brick, Asbestos		Additions and alterations	
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood			
			Agriculture	Shed		Fair	1		
C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Chicken House		Fair	1		
D	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Standing Seam Metal, Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		
E	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal, Wood			
			Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1		
F	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Vehicle		Good	1		
G	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Agriculture	Barnyard		Fair			
H	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Domestic	Building	Flat	Metal			
			Domestic	Shed		Good	1		
I	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile			
			Agriculture	Pump House		Good	0.5		
J	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Metal			
			Agriculture	Water Tank		Fair			

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
K	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Shed		Fair	1		
L	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Fair	1		
M	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Three granaries	
			Agriculture	Granaries		Fair			
N	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Implement		Fair	1		
O	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
P	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		Chain link fencing along road and around yard	
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
Q	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Dirt			
			Transportation	Road					
4694 FM 2676	190	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vinyl Siding		Double-wide	
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal			
			Domestic	Shed		Good	1		
C	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
D	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
E	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road					
4831 FM 2676	191	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing		Unknown	Unknown				Cannot see from public ROW; addressed as 164 PR 4502; new road and gates	
4850 FM 2676	192	Upper Quihi District							
		Contributing							
A	Contributing	ca. 1910	Domestic	Building	Modified L-Plan	Wood Siding		Porch enclosed, side addition; site not highly visible from public ROW	
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Contributing	ca. 1910	Agriculture	Building	Dog-Trot	Wood			
			Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood			
			Agriculture	Chicken House		Good	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes
D	Contributing	ca. 1910	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten		1	
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good			
E	Contributing	ca. 1910	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood, Standing Seam Metal Roof		1	
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Poor			
F	Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Bungalow	Wood Siding		1	Multiple portable buildings on site
			Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Fair			
G	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
H	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
I	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road					
4940 FM 2676	193	Upper Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vinyl Siding		1	
			Domestic	Dwelling		Excellent			
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal		1	
			Domestic	Aux: Storage		Excellent			
C	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
D	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
E	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road					
5201 FM 2676	194	Upper Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 2006	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled			1	Under construction
			Domestic	Dwelling					
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		1	Double-wide
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good			
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		1	
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good			
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal		1	Collection of three metal barns
			Agriculture	Barn		Good			
E	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe			Across front of property
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
F	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District						
		Status of Site						
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes
G	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		
H	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	Road Network				
None FM 2676	195	Upper Quihi District						
		Unknown						
A	Unknown		Military	Site				Reported World War II Training Site
			Agriculture	Training Site				
5465 FM 2676	196	Upper Quihi District						
		Noncontributing						
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Brick, Stucco		Decorative cross-timbering
			Domestic	Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Good	2	
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Landscape	Structure		Stone; Chain Link		Around house
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Siding		
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1	
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal		
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1	
E	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Cultivated with grass for goat grazing
			Agriculture	Pasture				
F	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		
None CR 3640	197	Upper Quihi District						
		Contributing						
A	Contributing	1909	Domestic	Building	T-Plan	Wood Siding		Oefinger House; siding replaced, windows truncated; cresting on roof intact
		ca. 2000	Domestic	Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Good	1	
B	Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Structure		Concrete		
			Domestic	Cistern		Fair		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal		Cupola on roof
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Excellent	1	
D	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal		
			Agriculture	Windmill		Poor		
E	Contributing	ca. 1910	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood		Pole-supported shed-roofed addition
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn: Hay		Poor	1	
F	Contributing	ca. 1910	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood		
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Poor	1	
G	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats		
			Vacant/Not In Use	Corral/Cattle Chute		Poor		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
Resource #	Status of Resource									
	H	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
	I	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
	J	Contributing		Landscape	Structure			Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		
	K	Contributing		Transportation	Structure			Good		
	L	Contributing		Transportation	Road			Gravel		
				Agriculture	Structure			Metal Pipe		
				Agriculture	Cattle Guard			Good		
5885 FM 2676	198	Upper Quihi District								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Asbestos			
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	B	Contributing	ca. 1910	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood			Barn has hayloft
				Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1.5		
	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good	1			
D	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site					Expansive fields, no fencing	
				Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
5465 FM 2676	199	Upper Quihi District								
		Contributing								
	A	Contributing	ca. 1915	Education	Building	Hipped/Side-Gabled	Wood Siding			Sturm Hill (Upper Quihi) School; closed in 1954
				Social	School		Poor	1		
	B	Contributing	ca. 1930	Education	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood, Wood Posts			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Garage		Fair	1			
C	Contributing		Education	Structure		Concrete			Well with storage tank and basin with wood cover	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Wells		Fair				
5465 FM 2676	200	Upper Quihi District								
		Contributing								
	A	Unknown		Domestic	Building					Reported Henry Gerdes House; no access to site; cannot see house from public ROW
				Unknown	Dwelling					
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal Roof			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Vehicle		Excellent	1			
C	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					Overgrown	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture						
D	Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields						

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
E	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
F	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road					
<b>6010 FM 2676</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>Not in district</b>							
		<b>Noncontributing</b>							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Limestone		New house that takes Alsatian form	
			Domestic	Dwelling		Excellent	1		
B	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal Trusses, Corrugated Metal Roof			
			Agriculture	Ramada		Good	1		
D	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		Open on one side	
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good	1		
E	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete			
			Agriculture	Stand Pipe		Good			
F	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe, Metal Rails			
			Agriculture	Corral/Cattle Chute		Good			
G	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Structure		Metal			
			Agriculture	Windmill/Tank		Good			
H	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Complex	Limestone, Wood		Accessed from CR 3640	
			Domestic	Dwelling	Rustic	Good	1.5		
I	Noncontributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood Siding, Aluminum Siding		Dwelling converted to shed	
		ca. 1975	Domestic	Aux: Shed		Fair	1		
J	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
			Domestic	Aux: Carport/Garage		Good	1		
K	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Good	1		
L	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe			
			Agriculture	Corral/Cattle Chute		Good			
M	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Agriculture	Building	Quonset	Corrugated Fiberglass			
			Agriculture	Greenhouse		Good	1		
N	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Metal, Concrete			
			Agriculture	Windmill/Stand Pipe		Good			
O	Potentially Contributing		Domestic	Structure		Looped Wire			
			Domestic	Dog Run		Fair			
P	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							Notes
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	
Resource #	Status of Resource								
	Q	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe, Wire Mesh		Some wood post fencing on interior of property
				Landscape	Fencing		Excellent		
	R	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
	S	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe		
				Agriculture	Cattle Guards				
6009 FM 2676	202	Upper Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 2005	Domestic	Building	Complex	Limestone, Stucco		
				Domestic	Dwelling		Excellent	1.5	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 2005	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Log		New log cabin near road
				Domestic	Cabin		Excellent	1	
	C	Potentially Eligible	ca. 1860	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Limestone, Wood		Rear wall missing; one-room house with early side addition
			ca. 1880	Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Poor	1	
	D	Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Structure		Metal, Concrete		Outhouse moved to site
				Domestic	Windmill/Stand Pipe		Fair		
E	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Horse pasture	
			Agriculture	Pasture					
F	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe			
			Landscape	Fencing		Excellent			
G	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road					
6121 FM 2676	203	Upper Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Brick		
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood Siding		
				Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1	
	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Metal		
				Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Good	1	
	D	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				
				Agriculture	Pasture				
E	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
F	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road					
6110 FM 2676	204	Upper Quihi District							
		Individually Eligible							

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District						
		Status of Site						
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes
A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian/L-Plan	Stucco, Wood Siding		Alsatian house with Victorian-era front and rear additions; faced former alignment of road
		ca. 1910	Domestic	Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Fair	1.5	
B	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal Loop, Wire Mesh		Fencing around house
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair		
C	Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1	
D	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Metal, Wire Mesh		
			Agriculture	Chicken House		Poor	1	
E	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Agriculture	Building	Arched	Metal Pipe, Corrugated Metal		Used for hay and vehicle storage
			Agriculture	Ramada		Good	1	
F	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good	1	
G	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		Three pairs of doors on front
			Agriculture	Barn: Implement		Good	1	
H	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete, Metal		Well covered by small pump shelter; rusted tank on wood stand
			Agriculture	Well/Water Tank		Poor		
I	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1	
J	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Doerr Grain Belt Bins, Larned, Kansas
			Agriculture	Granary		Good		
K	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn: Hay		Fair	1	
L	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn: Animal/Corn		Good	1	
M	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire		Concrete ramp on cattle chute; concrete water trough
			Vacant/Not In Use	Corral/Cattle Chute		Poor		
N	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe, Wood Posts, Wood Slats		Concrete water troughs in corral
			Agriculture	Corral		Good	1	
O	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Cattle grazing
			Agriculture	Pasture				
P	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Hay fields
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields				
Q	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		
R	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	Road Network				
S	Contributing	ca. 1890	Agriculture	Object		Metal		Hay rake, planter, and packer
			Vacant/Not In Use	Horse-Drawn Equipment				

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes	
None CR 364	205	Upper Quihi District								
		Contributing		Transportation	Site		Asphalt			FM 2676 rerouted
A	Contributing		Vacant/Not In Use	Road		Ruin				
6220 FM 2676	206	Upper Quihi District								
		Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stucco			Eckhart German-Alsatian House; alterations include chimney cap, porch posts, balustrade
			ca. 1890	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
		B	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		
					Agriculture	Barn: Hay		Fair	1.5	
		C	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete		
					Agriculture	Water Tank		Fair		
		D	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Three granaries, one behind bungalow
					Agriculture	Granaries		Good		
		E	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood, Corrugated Metal		
					Agriculture	Barn		Good	1	
		F	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal		
					Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Good	1	
		G	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats		
					Agriculture	Corral		Fair		
		H	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten		
			Agriculture	Shed		Good	1			
I	Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Bungalow: Front-Gabled	Vinyl Siding				
			Domestic	Dwelling	Craftsman	Good	1			
J	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal				
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1			
K	Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood, Standing Seam Metal Roof				
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1			
L	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal				
			Agriculture	Windmill		Good				
M	Contributing		Domestic	Site	German-Alsatian	Sandstone		German Alsatian house or barn ruin		
			Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Ruin				
N	Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture						
O	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair				
P	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel				
			Transportation	Road Network						

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes	
6381 FM 2676	207	Upper Quihi District								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Vertical Hardboard			
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal			
				Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		
C	Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Agriculture	Pasture						
D	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
None FM 2676	208	Upper Quihi District								
		Contributing								
	A	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
				Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		
	B	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood, Corrugated Metal			
				Agriculture	Barn: Animal		Fair	1		
	C	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe			
				Agriculture	Corral		Good			
D	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal				
			Agriculture	Shed		Good	1			
E	Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Agriculture	Pasture						
F	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
6540 FM 2676	209	Upper Quihi District								
		Contributing								
	A	Contributing	ca. 1905	Domestic	Building	Modified L-Plan	Vinyl Siding			Windows replaced
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	B	Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
				Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1		
	C	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood, Asphalt			
				Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1		
D	Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal				
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1			
E	Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Agriculture	Pasture						
F	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair				

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes	
G	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel				
			Transportation	Road Network						
H	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe				
			Agriculture	Cattle Guards		Good				
6575-6585 FM 2676	210	Upper Quihi District								
		Contributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Asbestos			Porch partially enclosed
				Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1		
	B	Contributing	ca. 1915	Domestic	Building	Bungalow: Hipped	Wood Siding			Pyramidal-roofed porch, recessed entry
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	C	Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Unknown			
				Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1		
	D	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Metal			Single-wide
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	E	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
				Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		
	F	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood			
				Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1.5		
	G	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal			
				Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Poor	1		
	H	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats, Wire Mesh			
			Agriculture	Corral		Fair				
I	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Wood, Corrugated Metal				
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Hay		Fair	1			
J	Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Agriculture	Pasture						
K	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair				
L	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel				
			Transportation	Road Network						
M	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe				
			Agriculture	Cattle Guards		Good				
N	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal			Two windmills	
			Agriculture	Windmills		Poor				
337 CR 363	211	Upper Quihi District								
		Noncontributing								
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard			Double-wide; metal sheds on site	
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1			

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes	
Resource #	Status of Resource									
	B	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
				Agriculture	Pasture					
	C	Contributing		Landscape	Structure			Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		New fencing in front of house
				Landscape	Fencing			Good		
340 CR 363	212	Upper Quihi District								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Aluminum Siding			Metal sheds on site
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	B	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields						
C	Contributing		Landscape	Structure				Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing				Fair		
222 CR 363	213	Upper Quihi District								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Stone			
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building		Stone			Cannot see well from public ROW
				Domestic	Aux.			1		
	C	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
				Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
D	Contributing		Landscape	Structure				Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing				Good		
E	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure				Gravel		
			Transportation	Road						
F	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure				Metal Pipe		
			Agriculture	Cattle Guard				Good		
6710 FM 2676	214	Upper Quihi District								
		Contributing								
	A	Contributing	ca. 1910	Domestic	Building	L-Plan	Asbestos			Rear addition
			ca. 1950	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	B	Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten			
				Domestic	Aux: Shed		Fair	1		
	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Metal			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1			
D	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal				
			Agriculture	Shed		Good	1			
E	Contributing	ca. 1910	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal				
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1			

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
	F	Contributing		Domestic	Structure		Metal, Concrete		Aermotor - Chicago
				Domestic	Windmill/Well		Good		
6744 FM 2676	215	Upper Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 2005	Domestic	Building	Hipped	Brick		Outbuilding (c. 1950) on site
				Domestic	Dwelling		Excellent	1	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal		
				Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Vehicle		Good	1	
	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Agriculture	Structure		Metal		
				Agriculture	Granaries		Good		
D	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Windmill is running	
			Agriculture	Windmill		Excellent			
E	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				No fencing	
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
F	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road					
None FM 2676	216	Upper Quihi District							
		Individually Eligible							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1910	Domestic	Building	L-Plan with Wings	Wood Siding		Looks like original house at the rear with front L-Plan addition?
				Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Poor	1	
	B	Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Shed		Good	1	
	C	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Shed		Poor	1	
	D	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Fair	1	
	E	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site		Wood		Collapsed barn
				Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Ruin		
F	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Poor	1		
G	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Metal			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn (Pole)		Poor	1		
H	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Dipping Vat		Poor			
I	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		Diagonal cladding on front	
			Agriculture	Barn: Animal		Fair	1		
J	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe, Wood Posts, Wood Slats		Elaborate system of gates; concrete water trough	
			Agriculture	Corral/Cattle Chute		Fair			

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District									
		Status of Site									
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes		
7110 FM 2676	K	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal		1		
				Agriculture	Shed		Good				
	L	Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
				Agriculture	Pasture						
	M	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe, Barbed Wire; Electric				
				Landscape	Fencing		Excellent				
	<b>217</b>	<b>Upper Quihi District</b>									
		<b>Noncontributing</b>									
7110 FM 2676	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Brick		1		
				Domestic	Dwelling	Ranch	Good				
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal		1		
				Agriculture	Barn		Excellent				
	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Agriculture	Structure		Metal				
				Agriculture	Granaries		Good				
	D	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site						Expansive fields, no fencing
				Agriculture	Cultivated Fields						
E	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site					Cultivated with grass for grazing		
			Agriculture	Pasture							
F	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Electric					
			Landscape	Fencing		Good					
7351 FM 2676	<b>218</b>	<b>Not in district</b>									
		<b>Noncontributing</b>									
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Brick		1.5		
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good				
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal		1		
				Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good				
C	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site					Expansive fields, no fencing		
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields							
7401 FM 2676	<b>219</b>	<b>Not in district</b>									
		<b>Noncontributing</b>									
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood Siding		1	Two story rear portion	
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good				
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Agriculture	Building	Flat	Corrugated Metal		1		
				Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good				
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Agriculture	Building	Arched	Metal		1			
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good					
D	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal					
			Agriculture	Windmill		Good					

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes	
E	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Two granaries	
			Agriculture	Granaries		Good			
F	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Hay		Good	1		
G	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn: Implement		Good	1		
H	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		
I	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Expansive fields, partially unfenced	
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
J	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
None FM 2676	220	Upper Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1905	Domestic	Building	Pyramidal	Wood Siding		Bungalow porch added; transom and sidelights on door
			ca. 1925	Domestic	Dwelling	Craftsman	Good	1	
	B	Contributing	ca. 1925	Domestic	Structure		Metal		
				Domestic	Cistern		Fair		
	C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe		
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
D	Contributing	ca. 1925	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		Small metal building and carport on site	
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Poor	1		
E	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
F	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		Wood post fencing along side of property	
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
None FM 2676	221	Upper Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1945	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Fair	1	
	B	Contributing	ca. 1945	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Garage		Good	1		
C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
None FM 2676	222	Upper Quihi District							
		Contributing							
A	Contributing	ca. 1905	Domestic	Building	L-Plan	Wood Siding		Turned porch posts	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Good	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
B	Contributing	ca. 1930	Commercial	Building	Front-Gabled	Pressed Tin, Wood, Concrete			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Filling Station		Fair	1		
C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link		Fencing around house	
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
D	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood, Metal			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn: Vehicle		Fair	1		
E	Contributing	ca. 1925	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Garage		Fair	1		
F	Contributing	ca. 1905	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Good	1		
G	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Expansive fields	
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
H	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
224 CR 450	224	Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Hipped with Dormers	Brick			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1.5		
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Flat	Corrugated Metal		Cover for motorhome	
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good	1		
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Metal		Additional outbuildings on site	
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		
E	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Landscape	Structure		Metal Truss		Pedestrian bridge across Quihi Creek	
			Landscape	Footbridge		Fair			
F	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Mowed pasture	
			Agriculture	Pasture					
G	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal			
			Agriculture	Windmill		Good			
H	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe, Wire Mesh			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
250 CR 365	225	Quihi District							
		Individually Eligible							
A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stucco		Browning German-Alsatian House; half-timbering in gable ends	
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Contributing	ca. 1870	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Stucco		Browning German-Alsatian Barn	
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes	
C	Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Structure		Metal, Concrete			
			Domestic	Windmill/Stand Pipe		Good			
D	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Limestone, Chain Link		Low stone wall in front of house; fencing around house	
			Landscape	Wall/Fencing		Good			
E	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Metal			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
F	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Shed		Good	1		
G	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		Coca Cola sign painted on front	
			Agriculture	Shed		Good	1		
H	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Good	1		
I	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Agriculture	Building	Gambrel	Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		
J	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Agriculture	Building	Arched	Metal Pipe, Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Vehicle		Good	1		
K	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Metal Pipe, Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Fair	1		
L	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Structure		Metal			
			Agriculture	Granary		Good			
M	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
N	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
O	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats			
			Agriculture	Corral/Cattle Chute		Fair			
388 CR 365	226	Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		
				Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1	
	B	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Cattle grazing
				Agriculture	Pasture				
C	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
D	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe			
			Agriculture	Corral		Good			
None CR 365	227	Quihi District							
		Contributing							

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District						
		Status of Site						
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes
A	Contributing	ca. 1860	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stone		George Heyen German-Alsatian House; west side largely reconstructed; possibly one-room house with early addition
		ca. 1890	Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Fair	1	
B	Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Brick		
			Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Shed		Fair	1	
C	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Structure		Metal, Concrete		Windmill, well, two water tanks
			Agriculture	Windmill/Tank		Good		
D	Contributing	ca. 1925	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Poor	1	
E	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Pasture				
F	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	Road Network				
655 CR 365	228	Quihi District						
		Contributing						
A	Contributing	ca. 1905	Domestic	Building	Modified L-Plan	Wood Siding		Max Walden House; wrap-around porch
			Domestic	Dwelling	Classical Revival	Good	1	
B	Contributing	ca. 1895	Domestic	Building	Center Passage	Wood Siding		Rear addition
			Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1	
C	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Fair	1	
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal		
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Fair	1	
E	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		
			Agriculture	Shed: Implement		Fair	1	
F	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good	1	
G	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal		
			Domestic	Barn (Pole)		Fair	1	
H	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Pasture				
I	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		
J	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	Road				
655 CR 365	229	Quihi District						
		Potentially Eligible						
A	Contributing	ca. 1860	Domestic	Site	German-Alsatian	Stone		Heyo Schweers German-Alsatian House Ruin
			Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Ruin	1	

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes	
685 CR 365	230	Quihi District								
		Individually Eligible								
	A	Contributing	ca. 1870 ca. 1890	Domestic Vacant/Not In Use	Building Dwelling	German-Alsatian Folk Victorian	Stucco, Wood Siding Fair		1.5	William Schweers German-Alsatian House
	B	Contributing	ca. 1910	Domestic Vacant/Not In Use	Site Summer Kitchen	Front-Gabled	Wood Ruin	1		
	C	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture Vacant/Not In Use	Structure Windmill/Tank		Metal, Concrete Poor			Cistern, metal tank
	D	Contributing	ca. 1910	Agriculture Vacant/Not In Use	Building Barn: Animal	Side-Gabled	Wood Poor	1		
	E	Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic Vacant/Not In Use	Building Aux: Privy	Shed	Wood Poor	1		
	F	Noncontributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture Vacant/Not In Use	Site Chicken Coop	Shed	Wire Mesh Ruin	0.5		
	G	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture Agriculture	Building Barn: Implement	Front-Gabled	Metal, Wood Posts Fair		1	Used for storage
	H	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture Vacant/Not In Use	Building Barn: Vehicle	Side-Gabled	Wood Poor	1		
	I	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture Agriculture	Building Barn (Pole): Pig Crib	Shed	Wood Posts, Metal Roof Poor		0.5	Used for storage
	J	Contributing		Agriculture Vacant/Not In Use	Object Machinery		Metal Fair			Various farm implements and machinery, including a tractor/tiller and grain hopper
	K	Contributing		Agriculture Vacant/Not In Use	Structure Corral/Cattle Chute		Wood Posts, Looped Wire, Chain Link Fair			
	L	Contributing		Agriculture Agriculture	Site Pasture					
	M	Contributing		Landscape Landscape	Structure Fencing		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire Fair			
	N	Contributing		Landscape Landscape	Structure Fencing		Wood Pickets Fair			Fencing in front of house
	O	Contributing	1879 1913	Funerary Funerary	Site Cemetery		Granite; Looped-Wire Fencing Fair			Schweers-Balzen Family Cemetery; east of house, four graves
190 CR 4512	231	Quihi District								
		NRHP Listed								
A	Contributing	ca. 1860	Domestic Domestic	Building Dwelling	German-Alsatian	Stucco Good		1	Schuehle-Saathoff German-Alsatian House	
190 CR 4512	232	Quihi District								
		Contributing								

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes	
A	Noncontributing	1999	Domestic	Building	Hipped	Brick				
			Domestic	Dwelling		Excellent	1			
B	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal				
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Excellent	1			
C	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Agriculture	Orchard						
D	Potentially Eligible	ca. 1860	Landscape	Site		Stone				
			Landscape	Wall		Ruin				
E	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Board and Batten			Used as a tack room	
			Agriculture	Barn: Hay		Good	1			
F	Noncontributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Posts			Partially dismantled	
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Fair	1			
G	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts				
		ca. 2000	Agriculture	Corral		Good				
H	Contributing	ca. 1870	Agriculture	Site					Reportedly dug by original settlers	
			Agriculture	Stock Pond						
I	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Structure		Metal				
			Agriculture	Windmill		Fair				
J	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Site						
			Agriculture	Stock Pond						
K	Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Agriculture	Pasture						
L	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
M	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel				
			Transportation	Road Network						
None CR 4512	233	Quihi District								
		Contributing								
	A	Contributing	ca. 1890	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Siding			Saathoff-Pichot House; not a German-Alsatian house; stone chimney and foundation
				Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Poor	1.5		
	B	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete			
				Vacant/Not In Use	Cistern		Fair			
	C	Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood			
				Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Shed		Fair	1		
	D	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood			
				Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Fair	1.5		
E	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile, Corrugated Metal				
			Vacant/Not In Use	Hatchery/Shed		Fair	1			

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
F	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wire Mesh, Corrugated Metal			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Chicken Coop		Fair	0.5		
G	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barnyard		Fair			
H	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
I	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
J	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Structure		Metal			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Windmill		Fair			
None CR 4512	234	Quihi District							
		Potentially Eligible							
A	Contributing	ca. 1860	Domestic	Site	German-Alsatian	Stone		German-Alsatian house ruin	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Ruin	1.5		
B	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Fair	1		
C	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood, Corrugated Metal			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn: Hay		Poor	1		
D	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Corral/Cattle Chute		Fair			
E	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete			
			Unknown	Water Tank		Fair			
None CR 365	235	Quihi District							
		Individually Eligible							
A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stone, Stucco, Wood Siding		Henry Schweers German-Alsatian House	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Poor	1.5		
B	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Poor	1		
C	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Cross-Gabled	Wood Posts, Wood			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Poor	1		
D	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
E	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Excellent			
None CR 365	236	Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1950	Industry	Building	Flat	Concrete Block		Duke Energy; labeled as radio tower on USGS maps	
			Industry	Power Station		Good	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1950	Industry	Building	Shed	Concrete Block			
			Industry	Power Station		Good	1		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Industry	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal (Painted)			
			Industry	Power Station		Good	1		
D	Contributing		Landscape	Site					
			Landscape	Fields					
E	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
736 CR 365	237	Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Stone, Wood Siding			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Plywood			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
C	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Good	1		
D	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
E	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
None CR 365	238	Quihi District							
		Potentially Eligible							
A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Site	German-Alsatian	Stone, Stucco		German-Alsatian house ruin; burned	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Ruin	1.5		
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood Siding, Corrugated Metal		Burned	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Poor	1		
C	Contributing	ca. 1940	Domestic	Building	Shed	Metal			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Privy		Poor	1		
D	Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Concrete Block		Front opening enclosed; used as a wood shed	
			Domestic	Smokehouse		Good	1		
E	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		Used as a wood shed	
			Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1		
F	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood			
			Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1		
G	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Looped Wire			
			Agriculture	Barnyard		Fair			
H	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes	
I	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh			
			Agriculture	Corral		Fair			
J	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood Posts, Wood, Corrugated Metal		Used as a wood shed	
			Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1		
K	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Wood, Metal Roof			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Poor	1		
L	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats			
			Agriculture	Corral/Cattle Chute		Fair			
M	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
N	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road Network					
O	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
P	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
1021 CR 365	239	Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Asbestos, Stucco		Oefinger German-Alsatian House; multiple additions
			ca. 1950	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1.5	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Vertical Hardboard		
				Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1	
	C	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Looped Wire		
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
	D	Contributing	ca. 1870	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete		
			ca. 1950	Agriculture	Water Trough		Good		
	E	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Board and Batten, Corrugated Metal		Shed addition
			ca. 1950	Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1	
	F	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats, Wire Mesh		
				Agriculture	Barnyard		Fair		
	G	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats, Wire Mesh		
				Agriculture	Corral/Cattle Chute		Fair		
H	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete			
			Agriculture	Cistern		Good			
I	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
J	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes
Resource #	Status of Resource	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes
None CR 365	240	Quihi District							
		Individually Eligible							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1900	Domestic	Building	Modified L-Plan	Vinyl Siding		Saathoff House
				Domestic	Dwelling	Classical Revival	Good	1	
	B	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Concrete		
				Agriculture	Cisterns		Fair		
	C	Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Vertical Hardboard		
			ca. 1960	Domestic	Aux: Garage		Fair	1	
	D	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Metal Pipe, Corrugated Metal		
				Agriculture	Shed: Vehicle		Good	1	
	E	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten		
				Agriculture	Barn		Good	1	
	F	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood, Corrugated Metal		Addition
			ca. 1950	Agriculture	Barn		Good	1	
	G	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Good	1		
H	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe			
			Agriculture	Barnyard		Good			
I	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Windmill and water tank	
			Agriculture	Windmill/Tank		Good			
J	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Agriculture	Structure		Wood			
			Agriculture	Feeder		Good			
K	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Good	1		
L	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
M	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire; Metal Pipe			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
N	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road Network					
None CR 365	241	Quihi District							
		Contributing							
A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stone, Wood Siding		Saathoff German-Alsatian House; 4x4 porch posts	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Poor	1.5		
None CR 365	243	Upper Quihi District							
		Contributing							
A	Contributing	ca. 1900	Domestic	Building	Modified L-Plan	Asbestos		Bungalow porch on modified L-plan	
		ca. 1925	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal			
				Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		
	C	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Silos; center-pivot irrigation system	
				Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
	D	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Landscape	Structure		Chain Link			
				Landscape	Fencing		Good			
1691 CR 365	244	Upper Quihi District Contributing								
	A	Contributing	ca. 1900	Domestic	Building	Modified L-Plan	Vinyl Siding			Fous House; not a Sears Catalog House as owner suggested; no historic outbuildings, surrounded by modern
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Vertical Hardboard			
					Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1	
	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Landscape	Structure		Chain Link			
				Landscape	Fencing		Good			
None CR 251	245	New Fountain District Contributing								
	A	Contributing	ca. 1915	Education	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood			Moved to site?
				Vacant/Not In Use	School		Fair	1.5		
	B	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
				Landscape	Fencing		Good			
None CR 251	246	New Fountain District Contributing								
	A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Stone			Metzger House/Stagecoach Stop; early side addition
				Domestic	Dwelling/Stagecoach Stop		Excellent	2		
	B	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Stucco Piers, Metal Pickets; Stone Wall			
				Landscape	Fencing		Good			
None CR 251	247	New Fountain District Contributing								
	A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stone			
			ca. 1890	Domestic	Dwelling	Folk Victorian	Good	1.5		
	B	Contributing	ca. 1880	Industry	Building	Pyramidal	Wood			Metzger Flour Mill
				Unknown	Flour Mill		Good	2		
	C	Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Wood Siding			
					Domestic	Dwelling: Secondary		Fair	1	
	D	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
				Agriculture	Pasture					
	E	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
				Landscape	Fencing		Good			

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes	
None CR 441	248	New Fountain District								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1935	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Siding			Multiple additions
			ca. 1965	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	2		
	B	Contributing	ca. 1935	Agriculture	Site	Side-Gabled	Wood			
				Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Ruin	1		
	C	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture						
D	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Pickets; Chain Link			Fencing around house	
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
E	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Poor				
1510 CR 441	249	Not in district								
		Potentially Contributing								
	A	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Site	Front-Gabled	Wood			
				Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Ruin	1		
	B	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
				Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture					
	C	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair				
D	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel				
			Transportation	Road						
E	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe				
			Agriculture	Cattle Guards		Fair				
1469 CR 441	250	New Fountain District								
		Unknown								
	A	Unknown	ca. 1900	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian/Center Pass	Wood Siding			Alsatian house with wood cladding? Farm complex on site; could not fully evaluate due to lack of access to site
				Domestic	Dwelling					
	B	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture						
C	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
1401 CR 441	251	New Fountain District								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Brick			
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Vertical Hardboard				
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1			

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
1399 CR 441	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Agriculture	Building	Flat	Corrugated Metal		
				Agriculture	Shed		Good	1	
	D	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Vertical Hardboard		
				Domestic	Aux: Garage Apartment		Good	2	
	E	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				
				Agriculture	Pasture				
F	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
1399 CR 441	252	New Fountain District							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Siding		No access to site
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	2	
	B	Noncontributing		Domestic	Building				
				Domestic	Aux: Garage				
	C	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Building				
				Agriculture	Barn				
D	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Orchard					
E	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
F	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
1289 CR 441	253	New Fountain District							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1870 ca. 1955	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stucco		House has side addition, casement windows
				Domestic	Dwelling		Excellent	1.5	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1955	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal		
				Domestic	Aux: Garage		Excellent	1	
	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Metal		
				Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Excellent	1	
D	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Hay fields	
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
E	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Pickets; Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
1245 CR 441	254	New Fountain District							
		Contributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1870 ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stone, Wood Siding		Severely modified - large addition
Domestic				Dwelling		Fair	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes	
B	Contributing	ca. 1870	Agriculture	Building	German-Alsatian	Stone				
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Fair	1			
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal				
			Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1			
D	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal				
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Fair	1			
E	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete			Concrete cistern and metal granary	
			Agriculture	Cistern		Fair				
F	Contributing	ca. 1870	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Stone				
			Vacant/Not In Use	Spring House		Fair	0.5			
G	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					Overgrown	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture						
H	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair				
I	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Dirt				
			Transportation	Road						
J	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete			Across road from site	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Water Trough		Fair				
None CR 441	256	New Fountain District								
		Contributing								
	A	Contributing	ca. 1940	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Board and Batten			
				Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Poor	1		
	B	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Structure		Metal			
				Vacant/Not In Use	Cistern		Poor			
	C	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Posts			
				Vacant/Not In Use	Barn (Pole)		Good	1		
	D	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts			
				Vacant/Not In Use	Barn (Pole)		Poor	1		
E	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Hipped	Metal				
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Good	1			
F	Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Agriculture	Pasture						
G	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair				
None CR 251	257	New Fountain District								
		Contributing								
A	Contributing	ca. 1875	Funerary	Site		Marble, Granite			St. John's Cemetery; earliest grave found is 1876; number of graves from Stiegler family	
		ca. 1925	Funerary	Cemetery		Fair				

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes	
180 CR 251	258	New Fountain District								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Fiberboard			
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal			
				Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1		
	C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe, Wire Mesh			Fencing across front of property
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
D	Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture						
E	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			Perimeter fencing	
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
None CR 251	259	New Fountain District								
		Contributing								
	A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Wood Siding, Stucco			Alsatian house with additions on side and back
			ca. 1920	Domestic	Dwelling		Excellent	1		
	B	Contributing	ca. 1870	Agriculture	Site	German-Alsatian	Stone, Wood			Wood addition on side of stone barn
				Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Ruin	1		
	C	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Structure		Metal, Concrete			Windmill and well
				Agriculture	Windmill/Well		Good			
D	Contributing	ca. 1900	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten				
			Agriculture	Barn		Poor	1			
E	Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Agriculture	Pasture						
F	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			Fencerows around back of fields	
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
490 CR 251	260	New Fountain District								
		Contributing								
	A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stone			Same form as sites 259 and 261
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Stucco			
				Agriculture	Shed		Fair	1		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Cement Board				
			Domestic	Aux: Carport		Good	1			
D	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Structure		Metal			Two windmills: Stover	
			Agriculture	Windmill		Fair				
E	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe				
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair				

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes
Resource #	Status of Resource								
F	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
G	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
H	Contributing		Landscape	Structure			Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing			Good		
491 CR 251	261	New Fountain District							
		Contributing							
A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Asbestos			Similar form to sites 259 and 260; clad in asbestos ca. 1950; according to owner, land was bought by grandfather
		ca. 1900	Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1		
B	Contributing	ca. 1940	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile			
			Domestic	Dwelling: Secondary		Good	1		
C	Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Pressed Tin, Corrugated Metal			
			Domestic	Aux: Shed/Pump House		Fair	1		
D	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Concrete			
			Agriculture	Cisterns		Fair			
E	Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal, Wood			
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Fair	1		
F	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood, Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn: Hay		Fair	1		
G	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood, Pressed Tin, Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn: Grain		Fair	1		
H	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			Used to store horse harnesses
			Agriculture	Barn: Implement		Fair	1		
I	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wire Mesh, Corrugated Metal			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Chicken Coop/Nesting Box		Fair	0.5		
J	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Hatchery		Fair	1		
K	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			Previously church; moved from site near St. John's Cemetery
		ca. 1945	Agriculture	Barn: Hay/Grain		Fair	1		
L	Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Building	Quonset	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn: Grain		Good	1		
M	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Structure		Metal			
			Agriculture	Windmill		Fair			
N	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					Cultivated in corn and oats
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
O	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Looped Wire			Fencing around house
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
P	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
Q	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Asphalt, Gravel			
			Transportation	Road Network					
R	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe			
			Agriculture	Cattle Guard		Good			
None CR 451	290	Not in district							
		Potentially Contributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Limestone		No access to site
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1.5	
	B	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stucco		Surrounded by trees; windows altered, two story front porch added
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1.5	
	C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh		
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
	D	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal		May be other outbuildings on site
				Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1	
	E	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Vertical Hardboard		
				Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1	
	F	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Horse pasture
			Agriculture	Pasture					
G	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
H	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road Network					
I	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal			
			Agriculture	Windmill/Tank		Good			
None CR 451	291	Not in district							
		Potentially Contributing							
	A	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1910	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Wood Siding		Multiple additions; stone chimney
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1.5	
	B	Potentially Contributing		Domestic	Structure		Concrete		Well pump on top
				Domestic	Well		Good		
	C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten		
				Domestic	Aux: Shed		Fair	1	
	D	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		
				Agriculture	Barn		Poor	1	
E	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn: Animal		Good	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
F	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe			
			Agriculture	Corrals		Good			
G	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal, Concrete			
			Agriculture	Windmill/Stand Pipe		Fair			
H	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Concrete water trough in pasture; used for cattle grazing	
			Agriculture	Pasture					
I	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire; Electric			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
J	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel, Dirt			
			Transportation	Road Network					
K	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe			
			Agriculture	Cattle Guard		Good			
L	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1925	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten		Across road from house	
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1		
M	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Building	Shed	Wood			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Privy		Fair	1		
N	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal, Wood Posts, Wire Mesh		Two chicken coops	
			Agriculture	Chicken Coops		Fair	1		
None CR 451	292	Not in district							
		Potentially Contributing							
	A	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1910	Domestic	Building	I-House	Wood Siding		No access to site; set far off road; front-gabled addition on rear of house
				Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Fair	2	
	B	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1910	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Shed		Poor	1	
	C	Potentially Contributing		Domestic	Structure		Metal		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Windmill/Stand Pipe		Fair		
	D	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1910	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Poor	1	
E	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal		Large metal barn	
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Excellent	1		
F	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
G	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
None CR 451	293	New Fountain District							
		Contributing							
A	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		No access to site; set far off road, no house visible on site; small hunting cabin on site	
			Agriculture	Barn		Poor	1.5		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
Resource #	Status of Resource									
	B	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
				Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
	C	Contributing		Landscape	Structure			Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		
				Landscape	Fencing			Good		
	D	Contributing		Transportation	Structure			Dirt		
				Transportation	Road					
930 CR 451	294	New Fountain District								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Stucco			
				Domestic	Dwelling		Excellent	1		
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Metal			
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	C	Noncontributing	ca. 1970	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal			
				Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		
	D	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood			
				Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1		
	E	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats; Metal Pipe			
				Agriculture	Corral		Good			
F	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal				
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		Huge barn with open ends; assorted vehicles and storage units behind barn	
G	Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Agriculture	Pasture					Mowed pasture	
H	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
I	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel				
			Transportation	Road Network					Connects new resources on site	
930 CR 451	295	New Fountain District								
		Contributing								
A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Site	German-Alsatian	Sandstone				
			Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Ruin			On concrete slab; three walls of house demolished by present owner, one wall left standing; two chimneys	
1601 CR 451	296	New Fountain District								
		Contributing								
	A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Stucco			
			ca. 2006	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1.5		Restored, additions under construction; windows replaced
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Domestic	Building	Shed	Wood Shingles			
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1			
C	Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Structure		Metal, Concrete				
			Domestic	Windmill/Well		Fair			Windmill, well, and water trough	

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District						
		Status of Site						
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes
D	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1	
E	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Fair	1	
F	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats		
			Agriculture	Corral		Fair		
G	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn		Fair	2	
H	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Cattle grazing
			Agriculture	Pasture				
I	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair		
None CR 451	297	New Fountain District						
		Unknown						
A	Unknown		Industry	Site				Reported Muennink Gin - first cotton gin in Medina County; first building in Medina County to have electricity,
			Vacant/Not In Use	Cotton Gin		Ruin		
1733 CR 451	298	New Fountain District						
		Contributing						
A	Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Asbestos		
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
B	Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile		
			Domestic	Dwelling: Secondary		Good	1	
C	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile		
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1	
D	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile		
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1	
E	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Metal		
			Domestic	Aux: Carport		Good	1	
F	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Pasture				
G	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Electric; Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair		
1851 CR 451	299	New Fountain District						
		Contributing						
A	Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Bungalow: Cross-Gabled	Stucco		
			Domestic	Dwelling	Tudor Revival	Good	1	
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Domestic	Aux: Carport		Fair	1	

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District						
		Status of Site						
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes
C	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure				Catfish farm
			Agriculture	Stock Pond				
D	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link		
			Landscape	Fencing				
E	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire		Corral for sheep
			Agriculture	Corral		Good		
F	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1	
G	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe, Wood Posts		
			Agriculture	Corral		Good		
H	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields				
I	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair		
J	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Two windmills, missing blades
			Agriculture	Windmills/Tank		Poor		
Verde Creek Railroad	301	Not in district						
		Potentially Contributing						
A	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1890	Transportation	Structure	Metal Truss	Metal		Railroad bridge over Verde Creek
			Transportation	Bridge: Railroad		Fair		
None CR 455	302	Not in district						
		Noncontributing						
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Brick		No access to site; may have additional resources
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
B	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1945	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile		
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1945	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole)		Fair	1	
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Unknown		
			Domestic	Aux.		Good	1	
E	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1940	Domestic	Building	Shed	Board and Batten		
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Fair	1	
F	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Board and Batten		
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Fair	1	
G	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal Roof		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Animal		Fair	1	
H	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe		
			Agriculture	Corral		Fair		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes
I	Potentially Contributing		Unknown	Building	Side-Gabled	Unknown			Old house or barn obscured by trees, west of 1975 house
			Unknown	Unknown		Unknown	1		
J	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
K	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					Expansive fields, no fencing; fencerows remain along road
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
L	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Electric			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
M	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road Network					
None CR 455	303	Not in district							
		Potentially Contributing							
A	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1900	Domestic	Building	L-Plan	Asbestos			Windows replaced; screened porch
		ca. 1950	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile			
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1		
C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Hollow Clay Tile			Exposed rafter ends; hasp hung door on end; small hollow clay tile building behind dwelling- attached?
			Domestic	Dwelling: Secondary		Good	1		
D	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Hay/Impleme		Good	1		
E	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Vehicle		Fair	1		
F	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Commercial	Building	Manufactured	Stucco			
			Commercial	Office		Good	1		
G	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal, Wire Mesh			In use
			Agriculture	Chicken Coop		Good	1		
H	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe			Metal storage buildings, 18-wheeler cars behind horse corral
			Agriculture	Corral		Fair			
I	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal, Concrete			Windmill is running
			Agriculture	Windmill/Tank		Good			
J	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
K	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
L	Noncontributing		Recreation and Culture	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Chain Link			Captive game enclosure
			Recreation and Culture	Pen		Good			
980 CR 455	304	New Fountain District							
		Noncontributing							

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes	
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		Casement window	
			Domestic	Workshop		Good	1		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal		Constructed of scraps of metal	
			Agriculture	Barn: Implement		Fair	1		
D	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
E	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood		Constructed from old materials	
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1		
F	Contributing		Domestic	Structure		Concrete		Has pulley	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Well		Good			
G	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Vehicle		Good	1		
H	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe			
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
980 CR 455	305	New Fountain District							
		Contributing							
A	Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian	Limestone, Stucco, Board and Batten		Stuccoed rear addition faces CR 454; porch altered	
		ca. 1980	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1.5		
None CR 4545	306	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	2006	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled			Under construction	
			Domestic	Dwelling			1		
B	Noncontributing	ca. 2005	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal			
			Domestic	Aux: Storage		Excellent	1		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Agriculture	Building	Arched	Metal		Railroad cars on site	
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Excellent	1		
D	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Agriculture	Building	Arched	Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Excellent	1		
E	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Cattle grazing	
			Agriculture	Pasture					
F	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
G	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road Network					
299 CR 4545	307	Not in district							
		Individually Eligible							

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
Resource #	Status of Resource									
A	Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Bungalow: Flat	Stucco				
			Domestic	Dwelling	Spanish Colonial Revival	Good	1			
B	Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		Hasp-hung doors		
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Fair	1			
C	Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		Hinged doors		
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1			
D	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Hardboard, Corrugated Metal, Wire Mesh		Two chicken houses		
			Agriculture	Chicken Houses		Fair	1			
E	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal				
			Agriculture	Barn: Animal		Fair	1			
F	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Looped Wire		In front of house		
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
G	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Agriculture	Barnyard		Good				
H	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Cattle grazing		
			Agriculture	Pasture						
I	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
J	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe				
			Agriculture	Cattle Guard		Fair				
441 CR 4545	308	Not in district								
		Noncontributing								
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Unknown		Screened porch		
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1			
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Vertical Hardboard				
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1			
C	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Structure				Series of stock ponds		
			Agriculture	Stock Ponds						
D	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe				
			Agriculture	Corral/Cattle Chute		Good				
E	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site						
			Agriculture	Pasture						
F	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
G	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel				
			Transportation	Road						
None CR 4545	309	Not in district								
		Potentially Eligible								

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							Notes
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		
Resource #	Status of Resource								
A	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1860	Domestic	Site	German-Alsatian	Sandstone		Schorobiny German-Alsatian House Ruin; deteriorated since documentation in 1972 survey, now small pile of stone	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Ruin			
B	Unknown		Funerary	Site				Reported Schorobiny Family Cemetery	
			Funerary	Cemetery					
720 CR 4545	310	Not in district							
		Potentially Contributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Bungalow: Cross-Gabled	Stucco		Considerable modifications	
			Domestic	Dwelling		Excellent	1		
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Stucco, Corrugated Metal		Side additions	
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Domestic	Building	Pyramidal	Concrete Block			
			Domestic	Aux.		Good	1		
D	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Structure		Concrete			
			Domestic	Stand Pipe		Fair			
E	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
F	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe		Two cattle guards on driveway	
			Agriculture	Cattle Guards		Fair			
G	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		Very large barn	
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		
H	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Chicken Coop		Poor	1		
I	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Gabled	Standing Seam Metal, Corrugated Metal			
		ca. 1955	Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1		
J	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats, Wire Mesh			
			Agriculture	Corral		Fair			
K	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Metal		Two granaries, one near house; hollow clay tile foundation	
			Agriculture	Granaries		Good			
L	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Hollow Clay Tile			
			Agriculture	Granary		Poor			
M	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
N	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Expansive fields, no fencing	
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
O	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
P	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Structure					
			Agriculture	Stock Pond					

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes	
Q	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel				
			Transportation	Road Network						
R	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1955	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			Accessed from road on Site 310; visible from CR 454; overgrown	
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good	1			
810 CR 4545	311	Not in district								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Unknown			No access to site
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
				Domestic	Aux.		Good	1		
	C	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					Overgrown
				Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture					
D	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
E	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Asphalt				
			Transportation	Road		Good				
833 CR 4545	312	Not in district								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Brick			
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Brick			
				Domestic	Aux.		Good	1		
	C	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site					Overgrown; brush cleared
				Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture					
D	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Good				
E	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel				
			Transportation	Road						
None CR 355	317	Not in district								
		Noncontributing								
	A	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure					Abandoned structure shown on USGS map - cannot see from road
				Agriculture	Stock Pond					
	B	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
				Agriculture	Pasture					
C	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site					Fronts onto 2676; expansive fields with center-pivot irrigation system	
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields						
D	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire				
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair				

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District								
		Status of Site								
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes	
1080 CR 355	323	Upper Quihi District								
		Contributing								
	A	Contributing	ca. 1905 ca. 1950	Domestic Domestic	Building Dwelling	L-Plan	Asbestos Good		1	Tampke-Saathoff Farm; house has rear additions; originally accessed from CR 351; date per owner
	B	Contributing		Landscape Landscape	Structure Fencing		Chain Link Good			Fencing around house
	C	Contributing	ca. 1905	Domestic Domestic	Building Aux: Shed	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal Good		1	
	D	Contributing	ca. 1920	Domestic Domestic	Structure Windmill		Metal Good			Pumped water from stock pond to house
	E	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture Agriculture	Building Pump House	Shed	Vertical Hardboard Good		0.5	
	F	Noncontributing		Domestic Domestic	Structure Cistern		Concrete			Capped cistern used as patio; pipe from house roof extant
	G	Contributing	ca. 1925	Domestic Domestic	Building Aux: Garage	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal Good		1	Siding replaced, overhead door added
	H	Noncontributing	ca. 1930 ca. 2000	Agriculture Industry	Building Barn: Hay	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal Good		1	Hasp-hung doors; used as a metal shop
	I	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture Agriculture	Building Barn: Vehicle/Hay	Front-Gabled	Wood, Corrugated Metal Good		1	
	J	Noncontributing	ca. 1930 ca. 2000	Agriculture Agriculture	Building Barn (Pole): Animal	Side-Gabled	Metal Excellent		1	Completely rebuilt; former cattle barn now used for horses
	K	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture Agriculture	Structure Granaries		Metal Good			Two granaries - Butler Manufacturing Co.
	L	Contributing		Agriculture Agriculture	Site Pasture					Horse pasture
	M	Noncontributing		Landscape Landscape	Structure Fencing		Metal Pipe, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire Excellent			New fencing around horse pasture
	N	Contributing		Agriculture Agriculture	Site Stock Pond					
	O	Contributing	ca. 1900	Agriculture Vacant/Not In Use	Object Molasses Press					Ruin
	P	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Agriculture Agriculture	Building Barn (Pole): Vehicle/Hay	Shed	Corrugated Metal Good		1	
	Q	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Agriculture Agriculture	Building Barn (Pole): Vehicle	Flat	Corrugated Metal Good		1	
	R	Contributing		Agriculture Agriculture	Site Pasture					Accessed from CR 351

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes
450 CR 351	S	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Wheat, milo maize
				Agriculture	Cultivated Fields				
	T	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire		
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
	U	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
				Transportation	Road Network				
	<b>324</b>	<b>Upper Quihi District</b>							
		<b>Contributing</b>							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1900	Domestic	Building	Cross-Gabled	Aluminum Siding		Gerdes T4 Ranch; 320 acres in original parcel; 1881 crops and livestock: cotton and cattle; 1986: maize, corn, and
				Domestic	Dwelling		Good	2	
	B	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link		
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
	C	Contributing	ca. 1925	Domestic	Building	Pyramidal	Corrugated Metal		Hasp-hung doors
				Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good	1	
	D	Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Shed	Wood		
				Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1	
	E	Contributing	ca. 1950	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
				Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1	
	F	Contributing	ca. 1900	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal, Standing Seam Metal		
				Agriculture	Barn		Good	1	
	G	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Metal Pipe, Corrugated Metal		
				Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Vehicle		Good	1	
	H	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
				Agriculture	Barn		Fair		
	I	Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal, Wood		
				Agriculture	Barn: Hay		Good	1	
	J	Contributing	ca. 1900	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		
				Unknown	Summer Kitchen		Good	1	
	K	Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Flat	Wood		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Aux: Privy		Fair	1	
	L	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
				Agriculture	Pasture				
	M	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
				Agriculture	Cultivated Fields				
	N	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire; Metal Loop		
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
	O	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
				Transportation	Road Network				

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes
Resource #	Status of Resource								
	P	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal		
				Agriculture	Windmill		Good		
None CR 351	325	Upper Quihi District							
		Contributing							
	A	Unknown		Unknown	Unknown				No access to site; farmstead not visible from public ROW
	B	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Overgrown
				Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture				
	C	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
D	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Dirt			
			Transportation	Road					
741 CR 351	326	Not in district							
		Unknown							
	A	Unknown		Unknown	Unknown				No access to site; cannot see farmstead from public ROW
	B	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
				Agriculture	Cultivated Fields				
	C	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
				Agriculture	Pasture				
D	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
E	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Dirt			
			Transportation	Road					
744 CR 351	327	Upper Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1965	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Metal		
				Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1980	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Unknown		
				Domestic	Dwelling			1	
	C	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Overgrown
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture					
D	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
E	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Dirt			
			Transportation	Road					
None CR 351	328	Upper Quihi District							
		Contributing							

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
819-829 CR 351	A	Contributing		Landscape	Site				Four Mile Water Hole
				Landscape	Pond				
	B	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Cattle grazing
				Agriculture	Pasture				
	C	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		
				Landscape	Fencing		Fair		
	D	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Dirt		
				Transportation	Road				
819-829 CR 351	329	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1995	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vinyl Siding		
				Domestic	Dwelling		Excellent	1	
	B	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		
				Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1	
	C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1910	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		
				Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1	
D	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture					
E	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Wire Mesh			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
F	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road Network					
None CR 351	330	Not in district							
		Unknown							
	A	Unknown		Unknown	Unknown				No access to site; cannot see from public ROW; addressed as 521-533 PR 3510
	B	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Cattle grazing
				Agriculture	Pasture				
C	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire; Metal Pipe, Wire Mesh		Newer fencing near entry	
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair			
D	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road					
175 CR 353	331	Upper Quihi District							
		Noncontributing							
	A	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Manufactured	Vertical Hardboard		
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		Multiple portable buildings on site	
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
None CR 353	C	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal Pipe		Sheep grazing
				Agriculture	Corral		Good		
	D	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				
				Agriculture	Pasture				
	E	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe, Wire Mesh		
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
None CR 353	332	Upper Quihi District							
		Unknown							
	A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown				Cannot see from public ROW; addressed as 227 PR 3531	
	B	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal, Metal Roof		Used for hay storage
				Agriculture	Ramada		Fair	1	
	C	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure				
				Agriculture	Stock Pond				
	D	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
				Agriculture	Pasture				
	E	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
F	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
G	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road					
H	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe			
			Agriculture	Cattle Guard		Fair			
881 CR 353	333	Upper Quihi District							
		Individually Eligible							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1925	Domestic	Building	Bungalow: Front-Gabled	Wood Siding		Dittmar House
				Domestic	Dwelling	Craftsman/Classical Revival	Good	1	
	B	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link		
				Landscape	Fencing		Good		
	C	Contributing	ca. 1925	Agriculture	Structure		Metal		
				Agriculture	Water Tank		Fair		
	D	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Windmill		Poor		
E	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Structure		Metal			
			Agriculture	Granary		Fair			
F	Contributing	ca. 1925	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Asbestos			
		ca. 1950	Domestic	Aux: Garage		Fair	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District						
		Status of Site						
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes
G	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Vehicle		Good	1	
H	Contributing	ca. 1925	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood, Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn: Hay		Fair	1.5	
I	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Standing Seam Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Vehicle		Good	1	
J	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Cattle grazing
			Agriculture	Pasture				
K	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Overgrown
			Vacant/Not In Use	Pasture				
L	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields				
M	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		
N	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Concrete		Concrete piers frame original entry
			Landscape	Entry Gate		Fair		
O	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe		
			Agriculture	Cattle Guard		Fair		
P	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	Road				
1040 CR 353	334	Not in district						
		Noncontributing						
A	Unknown		Unknown	Unknown				No access to site; cannot see from public ROW
B	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Pasture				
C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		
D	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	Road				
E	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe		
			Agriculture	Cattle Guard		Good		
1253 CR 353	335	Upper Quihi District						
		Individually Eligible						
A	Contributing	ca. 1910	Domestic	Building	Pyramidal	Wood Siding		Saathoff House; porch supports replaced
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1	
B	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Chain Link		
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District						
		Status of Site						
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes
C	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn		Fair	1	
D	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal, Stand Seam Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn: Hay		Good	1.5	
E	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Hollow Clay Tile		
			Agriculture	Shed		Good	1	
F	Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Shed		Good	1	
G	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		Ridge vent on roof
			Agriculture	Barn		Good	1	
H	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Pastures at front and back of property; used for cattle grazing
			Agriculture	Pasture				
I	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Good		
J	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	Road				
1190 CR 353	336	Not in district						
		Potentially Contributing						
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1920	Domestic	Building	Bungalow: Front-Gabled	Vertical Hardboard		Porch replaced
		ca. 1950	Domestic	Dwelling		Fair	1	
B	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood		
			Agriculture	Barn: Hay		Fair	1.5	
C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1920	Agriculture	Structure		Metal		
			Agriculture	Water Tank		Poor		
D	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site		Wood		Collapsed barn; collection of portable buildings on site
			Agriculture	Barn		Ruin		
E	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Corrugated Metal		
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Fair	1	
F	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields				
G	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire		
			Landscape	Fencing		Fair		
H	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	Road Network				
1170 CR 353	337	Not in district						
		Noncontributing						
A	Unknown		Unknown	Unknown				No access to site; cannot see from public ROW; new road into property

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Number of Stories	Notes
B	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
C	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire, Electric			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
D	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road					
E	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure					New stock pond, no vegetation on banks
			Agriculture	Stock Pond					
None CR 353	338	Not in district							
		Potentially Contributing							
A	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Metal			
			Agriculture	Windmill		Good			
B	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure	Cylindrical	Concrete			
			Agriculture	Water Tank		Fair			
C	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1950	Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe			
			Agriculture	Corrals		Fair			
D	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
E	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing					
F	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	Road					
1404 CR 265	339	Upper Quihi District							
		Contributing							
A	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Wood			
			Agriculture	Barn: Hay		Poor		1	
B	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					Cattle grazing
			Agriculture	Pasture					
C	Contributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
D	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire; Electric			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
E	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe			
			Agriculture	Cattle Guard		Good			
F	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Dirt			
			Transportation	Road					
281 CR 265	340	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes	
A	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Side-Gabled	Brick			
			Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1		
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Domestic	Building	Gambrel	Vertical Hardboard			
			Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1975	Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
D	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure					
			Agriculture	Stock Pond					
E	Noncontributing	ca. 1990	Agriculture	Structure		Metal			
			Agriculture	Granaries		Good			
F	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Pasture					
G	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site					
			Agriculture	Cultivated Fields					
H	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Electric			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
None CR 265	341	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
A	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Agriculture	Building	Side-Gabled	Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn		Excellent	1		
B	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe			
			Agriculture	Corral		Excellent			
C	Noncontributing		Agriculture	Site				Cattle grazing	
			Agriculture	Pasture					
D	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Excellent			
E	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Dirt			
			Transportation	Road					
None CR 362	387	Not in district							
		Noncontributing							
A	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1870	Domestic	Building	German-Alsatian/Bungalow	Limestone		Alsatian house with bungalow addition? Uncoursed stonework does not appear historic; need access to site	
		ca. 1930	Domestic	Dwelling		Good	1.5		
B	Noncontributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Limestone		Re-clad?	
		ca. 2000	Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1		
C	Noncontributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Limestone		Re-clad?	
		ca. 2000	Domestic	Aux: Shed		Good	1		
D	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Domestic	Building	Pyramidal	Limestone, Standing Seam Metal Roof			
			Domestic	Gazebo		Excellent	1		

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
E	Potentially Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Pickets			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
F	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1930	Domestic	Structure		Metal; Concrete			
			Domestic	Windmill/Stand Pipe		Fair			
G	Noncontributing	ca. 1960	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal		Three-car garage	
			Domestic	Aux: Garage		Good 1			
H	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn		Good 1			
I	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1870	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Sandstone		Historic stonework; does not resemble stone on house or adjacent sheds	
			Agriculture	Shed		Good 1			
J	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Domestic	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal			
			Domestic	Dwelling: Secondary		Good 1			
K	Noncontributing	ca. 1985	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Metal			
			Agriculture	Barn: Vehicle		Good 1			
L	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Structure		Metal			
			Agriculture	Granary		Fair			
M	Potentially Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood Posts, Wood			
			Agriculture	Barn (Pole): Vehicle		Fair 1			
N	Potentially Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Cattle grazing	
			Agriculture	Pasture					
O	Noncontributing		Landscape	Structure		Metal Pipe; Metal T-Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Excellent			
P	Noncontributing	ca. 2000	Landscape	Structure		Limestone			
			Landscape	Entry Gate		Excellent			
Q	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Concrete			
			Transportation	Road		Excellent			
None CR 362	388	Not in district							
		Individually Eligible							
	A	Contributing	ca. 1900	Domestic	Building	Hall-Parlor	Wood Siding		Hipped roof porch with chamfered porch posts; side and rear additions
			ca. 1930	Vacant/Not In Use	Dwelling		Poor 1		
	B	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Wire Mesh		Around house
				Landscape	Fencing		Poor		
	C	Contributing	ca. 1925	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood, Board and Batten		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Shed		Poor 1		
	D	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Site	Front-Gabled	Wood		
				Vacant/Not In Use	Shed		Ruin 1		
E	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Wood, V-Crimp Metal Roof		Shed roofed side addition	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn		Poor 1			

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition Number of Stories		Notes	
F	Contributing	ca. 1940	Agriculture	Building	Shed	Wood Posts, Corrugated Metal Roof			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Barn (Pole): Animal		Fair	1		
G	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Wood Posts, Wood Slats, Wire Mesh		In use	
			Vacant/Not In Use	Corral		Good			
H	Contributing	ca. 1930	Agriculture	Building	Front-Gabled	Corrugated Metal			
			Vacant/Not In Use	Chicken House		Fair	0.5		
I	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure					
			Agriculture	Stock Pond					
J	Noncontributing	ca. 2006	Domestic	Building	Hipped			Under construction; south of old site	
			Domestic	Dwelling			1		
K	Contributing		Agriculture	Site				Expansive pasture; cattle grazing	
			Agriculture	Pasture					
L	Contributing		Landscape	Structure		Wood Posts, Barbed Wire			
			Landscape	Fencing		Good			
M	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Dirt		Road to new house is gravel	
			Transportation	Road Network					
N	Contributing		Agriculture	Structure		Metal Pipe		Two cattle guards at entry	
			Agriculture	Cattle Guards		Fair			
CR 4520	389	All Districts							
		Contributing							
	A	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Asphalt		No curbing
				Transportation	County Road				
	B	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
				Transportation	County Road				
	C	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Asphalt		No curbing
				Transportation	County Road				
	D	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
				Transportation	County Road				
	E	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
				Transportation	County Road				
	F	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
				Transportation	County Road				
	G	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		Part follows old alignment of FM 2676
				Transportation	County Road				
	H	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Asphalt		No curbing
			Transportation	County Road					
I	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	County Road					

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District						
		Status of Site						
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition	Number of Stories	Notes
J	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel, Asphalt		
			Transportation	County Road				
K	Noncontributing		Transportation	Structure		Asphalt		Road straightened in numerous places
			Transportation	Farm to Market Road				
L	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	County Road				
M	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Asphalt		
			Transportation	County Road				
N	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Asphalt		Previous alignment of FM 2676
			Transportation	County Road				
O	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Dirt		CR 365 rerouted
			Transportation	County Road				
P	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	County Road				
Q	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	County Road				
R	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	County Road				
S	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	County Road				
T	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	County Road				
U	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	County Road				
V	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	County Road				
W	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel, Asphalt		
			Transportation	County Road				
X	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	County Road				
Y	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	County Road				
Z	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	County Road				
AA	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		
			Transportation	County Road				
BB	Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel		Overhead power lines
			Transportation	County Road				

Address	Site #	Rural Historic District							
		Status of Site							
Resource #	Status of Resource	Built Altered	Property Type Current Type	Resource Type Property Subtype	Plan Type/Roof Form Stylistic Influence	Exterior Materials Condition		Notes	
							Number of Stories		
CC	Potentially Contributing		Transportation	Structure		Gravel			
			Transportation	County Road					

Rural Historic Landscape Study  
Appendix C: Digital Photos

The photo gallery can be viewed on the CD provided.  
Please see folder entitled "Digital Photos".