

Fort Riley,
Building #100
100 Schofield Circle
Fort Riley
Riley County
Kansas

HABS No. KS-54-J

HABS
KANS,
81-FORIL,
2-J-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

HABS No. KS-54-J

FORT RILEY, BUILDING # 100

Location: 100 Schofield Circle

USGS Junction City Quadrangle, Universal Transverse
Mercator Coordinates: 14.692060.4326700

Present Owner: U.S. Department of the Army

Present Occupant: Brigadier General Renner and family

Present Use: Family officers quarters

Significance: This is one of two almost identical residences built in 1887-1888 for the commanding officers of each division of the school for Cavalry and Light Artillery. Quarters # 100 was built for the Commander of the Artillery Post and its twin, Building # 1 Barry Avenue, was built for the Commander of the Cavalry Post. The construction of this quarters marks the beginning of a new era at Fort Riley. In 1886 it was decided that Fort Riley should become the site of the Cavalry and Light Artillery School. Thus, with the coming of the school and the addition of artillery training along with the previous emphasis on cavalry, Fort Riley was substantially enlarged. This included the establishment of separate areas for each branch. The section devoted to Cavalry related buildings was located near the original post area which was expanded, using the open yard of the old rectangular plan as the Cavalry Parade Field. A new area was planned for the Artillery buildings. Housing for artillery officers was centered around Schofield Circle with Building # 100 as the keystone of the horse shoe shaped circle. Its central location on the circle with the Artillery Parade in front and the hills on the horizon was carefully planned to provide the commanding officer with a clear view of activities. It was part of Quartermaster, George E. Pond's new plan for the enlarged layout of Fort Riley. The circle got its name from Major General J.M. Schofield, commanding the Division of the Missouri, who had urged the establishment of a practical school for field artillery (Pride, p. 187). Architecturally, Buildings # 100 and # 1 are the grandest residences on post. The design influence reflects that of the Queen Anne and H.H. Richardson, Romanesque Revival styles, both made popular during the 1880's.

PART I: HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1887. This is the date given by the Real Property Cards and the Engineer's Historical Record Book, Directorate of Engineering and Housing (D.E.H.), Fort Riley. It is also the date W.F. Pride gives for the completion of Quarters # 100 (p. 196).
2. Architect: According to the copies of original drawings, D.E.H., Building # 100 was "Designed by Capt. George E. Pond, A.Q.M., U.S.A. Evidently, Capt. Pond did more than supervise in the construction of buildings; he also did some designing. It appears that his work was highly regarded. According to an article in the Junction City Union, March 3, 1888, p. 3, "Mr. E.T. Carr, a prominent architect of Leavenworth, while here last week, said that the plans of the buildings at Fort Riley as proposed by Capt. George E. Pond would be a credit to the best architect of the country. We have heard Congress make about the same remark." Capt. Pond arrived at Fort Riley in mid-September of 1885 to assume the duties of Quartermaster during the new phase of construction and repairs which resulted from the establishment of the school for field artillery. Because his ability was highly regarded, his duties and responsibilities were great. He supervised construction, advertised and accepted proposals and awarded contracts as well as having established building plans and the plans for the general layout of the fort. George E. Pond graduated with honors from West Point in 1872. He served as Fort Riley's Quartermaster from 1885 until 1891.
3. Original and subsequent owners: U.S. Department of War, Known since 1947 as the U.S. Department of the Army.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers:
 - a. Builder, contractor: Quarters # 100 was constructed under the direction of Capt. George E. Pond, Quartermaster. The contract for the actual construction of both Buildings # 1 and # 100 was awarded to Griese Brothers of Junction City, Kansas (Union, September 3, 1887, p. 3).
 - b. Suppliers: The lumber used in the construction of Building # 100 was supplied by E.F. White of Junction City, Kansas

(Union, December 10, 1887, p. 3). The limestone came from the river bluffs on the post reservation (Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Assoc., p. 128).

5. Original plans and construction: Building # 100 appears to be in original condition from the exterior, with the exception of the replacement of the original bracketed, turned post porch and the rear addition of the kitchen entry room and adjoining garage. An historical photograph from the Pennell Collection dated 1898-99 shows the original porch (see Supplemental Material # 1). The interior also appears to be in near original condition with the exception of the modernization of the kitchen, bathrooms (the one on the first floor was probably a butler's pantry originally) and new flooring. Most of the moldings and hardware is intact. Original plans may be located in Record Group 92 at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Included in the Drawings at the D.E.H., Fort Riley, however, are copies of original drawings of all exterior elevations, transverse sectional drawings, floor plans and drawings of detailing including porch, cornice, newel post, stairway, window frames, etc (see Supplemental Materials # 2 - # 9). Floor plans dated March 28, 1946, are included in the plans, D.E.H. showing the structure as it appears today. The original cost of Building # 100 was \$8,474.00 according to the Engineer's Historical Record Book, D.E.H.
 6. Alterations and additions: In February of 1940, plans were drawn for the rear entry addition and adjoining garage. Both were done in matching limestone. The rear entry addition is a single room, one story high with a shed roof. The garage is a single car, flat roof structure with two six light casement windows to each of the side elevations (See HABS photo # KS-54-J-5). Plans for the "proposed porch" for Building # 100 were also found at D.E.H., dated September 26, 1950. Modernization has occurred in the bathroom (except in the basement and third floor where some original plumbing still exists) and kitchen areas. The hallway between the dining room and kitchen has been updated with a half bath to one side and kitchen cabinets to the other. New flooring has also been added throughout.
- B. Historical Context: The construction of Building # 100 marks the beginning of a new era in the history of Fort Riley. In 1886, Fort Riley was chosen as the site of the Army's Practical School for Cavalry and Light Artillery and funds were appropriated for the expansion of the fort. Two separate areas, one for each branch, were established. The Cavalry buildings were oriented around the old post area while a new area was established for the buildings relating to the Artillery branch. In March of 1887 the first resident of Building # 100, Major Edward B. Williston of the 3rd Artillery, arrived at Fort Riley. He was sent to take charge of the erection of the light

battery quarters which he did under the general supervision of Quartermaster, Pond (Pride, p. 195). Major Williston was also the first Commander of the Artillery at Fort Riley.

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Building # 100 is representative of the two residences built, 1887-1888, for the commanding officers of the Cavalry and Artillery. Its limestone construction is indicative of Fort Riley as well as the area in general. The stone was brought from quarries on post. These two residences (Buildings # 1 and # 100) are the grandest at Fort Riley. Their Queen Anne styling reflects the popular architectural motifs of the 1880's period. Likewise, the rock-faced treatment of the limestone blocks recalls the Romanesque Revival of H.H. Richardson, also popular during this period.
2. Condition of fabric: The exterior structure appears to be sound and in good, well maintained condition and most of the interior features are intact.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: Building # 100 is a two and a half story, rectangular shaped structure with a single story, one bay by one bay shed roof room at the rear, north side and a one bay by one bay rear kitchen entry with adjoining garage at the west side. West of the center of the facade is a two story, rounded pavilion with a loggia atop it. At the northwest side elevation is a two story, three sided projecting bay. The main block is approximately 55' x 31 1/2 and the rear, library room measures an approximate addition of 18' x 9'. Building # 100 is five bays by two bays (with three bays on the first story of the southwest side elevation). The rounded, facade pavilion is one large bay wide. The rear wing and rear kitchen entry addition are both one bay by one bay. The house has a full basement.
2. Foundations: It is made of rock-faced ashlar limestone, approximately eighteen inches thick.
3. Walls: They are made of rock-faced ashlar limestone, approximately eighteen inches thick.
4. Structural systems, framing: The walls are load-bearing masonry. The floor and partition walls rest on wooden joists and beams.

5. Porches, balconies: A porch, with concrete floor and low shed roof supported by pairs of square wooden columns (three posts at the corners), covers the two eastern side facade bays, running from the pavilion around to the extending bay at the northeast side elevation. Atop the facade pavilion is a loggia with a wooden floor and side walls with a hipped roof supported by four round posts with sunburst brackets. The sides of the loggia are covered with pressed tin made to resemble U-shaped wooden shingles (See HABS photos # KS-54-J-1 & 2).
6. Chimneys: Building # 100 has two, brick chimneys. The main chimney is located to the southwest gable end and is very decorative. The base of the chimney is corbelled out from the wall between the second and third stories. There are two recessed panels running the length of the shaft and a corbelled top (See HABS photo # KS-54-J-5). This chimney serves the kitchen cooking facilities. To the eastern side of center on the main block is a plain, replacement brick chimney. This chimney serves the four fireplaces of Building # 100.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The front doorway has a flat segmental arch of smooth-faced limestone and a single light, operable transom. There are double doors, creating a wide entry, each with nine lights with two vertical panels below (unpainted). The doorway to the basement at the rear elevation has a plain, smooth-faced limestone lintel. The door is wooden with four lights above and three horizontal panels below.
 - b. Windows: The typical window is a one over one sash with a smooth-faced limestone, flat arch and a smooth-faced sill (with rectangles lightly scratched into the center of them). There is a double or paired window to the eastern side of the front entry. Centered on the facade pavilion is a large, arched window. The main section is a one over one sash window with nine pane sidelights. The arched top section is a single light, fixed window with two pane sidelights (See HABS photo # KS-54-J-2). To the western side of the tower on the first story are two small casement windows, side by side. The one on the western side has a center pane with lights around (three per side, shared corners) and the one on the east is a plain casement window. Above them is a window like the others appearing on the facade but slightly smaller. Below the pavilion is a two light casement, basement window with a limestone well. At the northeast side elevation is a two story extending bay (three sided). In the gable end are two, one over one sash windows, side by side. On the second story is one bay to the north of the extending bay (See HABS photo # KS-54-J-4). There are no basement windows at this elevation.

At the southwest side elevation, on the second story are two balanced bays. On the first story are two underneath those on the second story, with the one on the south side being longer than the rest, and the addition of a third bay to the west of the south side bay. In the gable end, there is a quarter circle window to each side of the chimney (See HABS photo # KS-54-J-5). There are two, two over two sash basement windows in a single well. The rear elevation, three bays wide, has the typical windows with the exception of the first story window on the eastern end which is smaller. At the basement is a doorway at the eastern end with two small, two over two sash windows to the west of it, all in the same stair well. The library wing to the rear, one bay by one bay, has the typical windows.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The roof of the main block is gable with shed roofs on the two rear sections, and a flat roof on the garage. Originally covered with slate, the roof is now covered with composition shingles. The porch roof is covered with raised seam metal.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The house has a cavetto, return boxed cornice. The cornice has crown molding, then cavetta molding followed by a ovolo molding, plain frieze and complex convex molding (See HABS photo # KS-54-J-5).
- c. Dormers: The house has two, two bay, shed roof dormers with center, fixed light with panes around (as appear on the facade). To either side of the windows are brackets (three total). To the sides, is pressed tin made to look like U-shaped wooden shingles like that appearing on the loggia. One dormer is located to the east side of the facade and the other, to the west side at the rear (See HABS photos # KS-54-J-1 & 5).

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The house is entered by a rectangular vestibule with double doors into the long reception hall (See HABS photo # KS-54-J-6). In the northeast corner across from the vestibule is a fireplace (See HABS photo # KS-54-J-7). At the southwest end of the reception hall, at the exterior wall is the stairway. To the east end of the hall is the doorway into the parlor or living room and to the center of the back wall is the entry into the dining room (See HABS photo # KS-54-J-7). There is a fireplace to the

center of the western wall in the living room. Behind the living room is the library. To the east of the living room fireplace is a doorway into the dining room. There is a fireplace in the southeast corner. At the west end is a small hallway to the kitchen with cabinets on the southern walls and a half bath to the north of them. The kitchen is at the end of the hall. It is a long, rectangular room running the width of the house. At the southern end is a stairway down to the basement, and another stair up a few steps to a doorway leading to the first landing of the main stairway. On the second floor, is a large hallway. Against the western wall is a closed stairway to the third floor. To the west side at the front of the house is a bedroom. Behind it is another bedroom entered from the hall, behind the stairway. Straight back from the main stair (and to the east of the bedroom) is a full bath. To the eastern side is a front bedroom behind which is a hall leading to the master bedroom at the far, eastern end. At the western end of this hall is a doorway to another bedroom. In the master bedroom is a fireplace on the western wall. To the north is a full bath. On the third floor, to the center, is a large, open room. Across from the stairway is an alcove, where the rear dormer looks out. At the southern wall is the doorway to the loggia with a window to either side (See HABS photo # KS-54-J-9). At the western end is a small hall with a full bath straight ahead and a bedroom to the south of it. At the eastern end is a large bedroom with an alcove at the southern wall, where the front dormer looks out. At the basement, there is a maid's room with adjoining bath at the western end. To the east, center, are two adjoining rooms, a furnace room and a laundry and storage room. To the far, eastern side is a large storage room.

2. Stairways: Building # 100 has a wide, decorative, three flight, open main stairway. It goes up five steps to a landing with a door to the kitchen stairhall on the western side. From here, there are six, turning steps to a second landing and then, the steps go straight up to the top. There are heavy square, fluted and beveled newel posts (four, with a pilaster against the upstairs wall). The top block of the newel post has a routed square inside a square with a flat pyramidal newel cap. There is an elaborate, arching balastrade with a heavy, molded handrail and turned balusters. The stairway is open all the way up and has wooden panels, approximately eighteen inches wide, under the step ends and a paneled side wall on the first flight (See HABS photo # KS-54-J-8). There is also a stairway from the kitchen to the basement. This is a simple, closed stairway with plain baseboards, as is the stairway between the second and third floors.

3. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls are all plaster, painted white. There is picture molding, approximately one foot below the ceiling in the reception hall, parlor, library and dining rooms on the first floor and in all the bedrooms on the second and third floors (See HABS photo # KS-54-J-7). There are decorative cornerboards in the reception hall near the closet (Ibid.), in the upstairs hall and to either side of the alcove walls in the first bedroom of the upstairs hall on the eastern side and in the two dormer alcoves on the third floor.
4. Flooring: There is newer, post World War II, narrow width, yellow pine flooring with a clear varnish. The flooring in the kitchen and the hall preceeding it, is linoleum. In the bathrooms is ceramic tile (except on the third floor where the flooring is linoleum).
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The doorways throughout most of the house are the same. They have fluted molding at the base of which is a piece of horizontal fluted molding resting on a plain block. There are bull's eye in the top corners (See HABS photos # KS-54-J-6 & 7). The doorway from the vestibule is the same as the main entry (but painted white). The doorways adjoining the reception hall, living room and dining room are the same, with panel doors that slide into the walls. The same doorways appear on the second floor as well. The doorways in the kitchen and bath areas, in the basement and on the third floor are all plain board. With a few exceptions, the doors throughout are wooden, four panel. The closet door under the main stairway is wooden and has two vertical panes above, one horizontal panel in the middle and two verticle panels below (See HABS photo KS-54-J-8). There are wooden, five horizontal panel doors in the basement. There are operable transoms above the doorways in the vestibule and in the kitchen. On the second floor, the transoms in the doorways off the hall have been closed over.
 - b. Windows: The window molding is the same as that for the doorways in each room. The windows are all deep set due to the thick stone wall construction. The large arch window on the front pavilion provides excellent lighting for the main stairway (See HABS photo # KS-54-J-8)
6. Decorative features and trim: The baseboards on the first and second floors (except kitchen and bath areas) are the same. Along the floor is a narrow fillet above which is a wide plain band

followed by scotia and a band of fluted molding on top of which is a bead with a fillet above (See HABS photos # KS-54-J-6 & 8). The baseboards in the kitchen and bath areas, in the basement and on the third floor are plain, wide bands. The house also has four fireplaces, all sharing the same chimney block. The first, in the corner of the reception hall, has a wooden mantel with architrave mantel shelf, wooden surrounds with a decorative, curved piece protruding outward from the corners, brick surrounding the opening and a concrete or single stone hearth which has been painted (See HABS photo # KS-54-J-7). In the parlor, there is a wooden, dentiled architrave mantel shelf with molding on the wall behind, supported by fluted, Ionic columns with square blocks at the top and base. There is brick facing and a concrete or a single stone hearth. The dining room fireplace is elaborate. It has an architrave mantel shelf with open shelves with bracketed, turned work to either side of the opening. Brick surrounds the opening and the hearth is concrete or a single stone (See HABS photo # KS-54-J-6). The fireplace in the master bedroom is wooden and has a plain mantel shelf and side panels. Around the opening are sandy-brown colored, glazed ceramic tiles with cast iron trim. The hearth is concrete or a single stone.

7. Hardware: The hardware on the old, four panel doors throughout the house still have their original hardware, including decorative patterned hinges, and scroll work brass door knobs and plates. The door to the closet under the main stairway has a white porcelain knob and plain plate. The five panel doors in the basement have plain, brass door knobs and plates.
8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating: Built in 1887, Building # 100 was probably originally heated by wood and/or coal burning fireplaces. Then, in 1889, a central steam heating system, consisting of a battery of seven boilers and a pump room was added. This system was set up to serve some eighty-three buildings on post. It had a fuel consumption of sixteen to twenty-five tons of coal a day, operating from November to April (Journal of the U.S. Cavalry Assoc., p. 118). It was said, in 1890, to be the most "extensive and comprehensive" heating system in the world (Junction City Union, January 18, 1890). Thus, there are radiators throughout the house. The central system was later replaced with individual steam heating systems in each structure. Building # 100 is currently heated by a "National U.S. Gas Boiler." It is cooled in the summer by individual, window air-conditioning units.

- b. Plumbing: Old bathroom fixtures, a claw foot, cast iron bath tub and a wide rim sink, still are found in the third floor bathroom. There is also a claw foot, cast iron tub in the maid's bathroom in the basement.
- D. Site: Building # 100 faces southwest on to Schofield Circle. As the Commander's house, it looks straight out on to the Artillery Parade Field and beyond, to the hills on the horizon (See HABS photo # KS-54-3). It is the keystone for the horse shoe shaped drive of Artillery Officer's Quarters (See HABS photos # KS-54-1 & 4). It was the first house built on Schofield Circle. Schofield Circle and the general area, set up for the buildings of the Artillery branch of the practical school, represents a very significant change in the early layout of Fort Riley. Plans for the new fort creating separate areas for Cavalry and Artillery, were made by Capt. George E. Pond, Quartermaster, with the approval of the Quartermaster General from Washington, D.C. (see Supplemental Material # 10).

PART III: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural Drawings: See Part I, section 5.
- B. Early Views: Two photographs of Building # 100, 1898-99, were found in the Pennell Collection at the Spencer Library at the University of Kansas, Lawrence. There is also a Circa. 1930 photograph in the Engineer's Historical Record Book, D.E.H.
- C. Bibliography:
 - 1. Primary and unpublished sources:
 - a. Engineer's Historical Record Book, D.E.H.
 - b. Real Property Cards, D.E.H.
 - c. Plat of Fort Riley, 1890, Plans and Drawings Collection, U.S. Cavalry Museum, Fort Riley, Kansas
 - 2. Secondary and published sources:
 - a. Pride, W.F. The History of Fort Riley, 1926.
 - b. Junction City Union, Geary County Historical Museum and the Junction City Public Library.
 - c. U.S. Cavalry Association, Journal of, Vol. 13, 1902-03.

Prepared by:

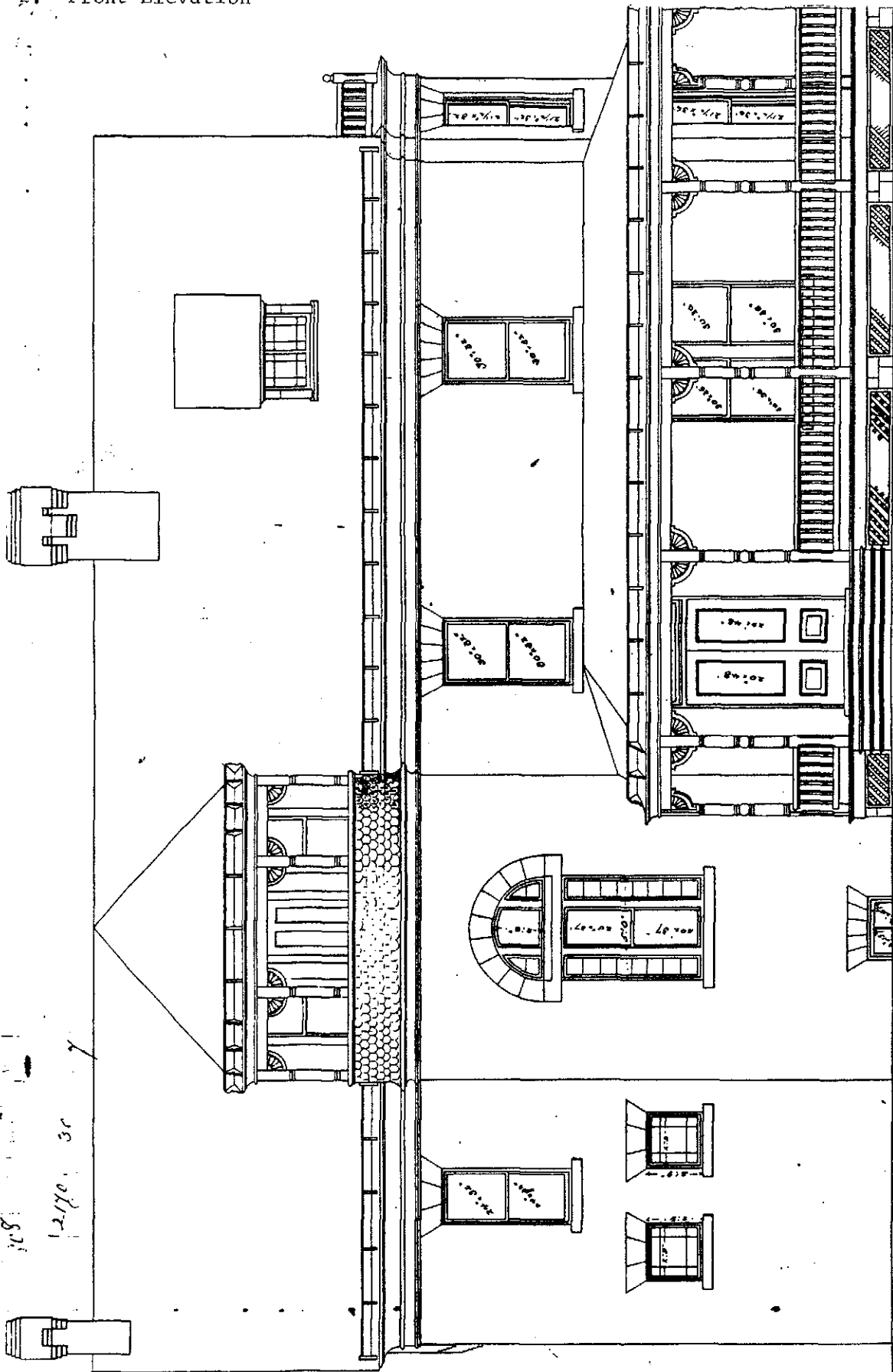
Catherine Crawford
Historian
Historic American Buildings Survey
Summer, 1985

D. Supplemental Material

1. Pennell Photograph of Commanding
Officer of the Artillery's House,
Building # 100, 1898-99



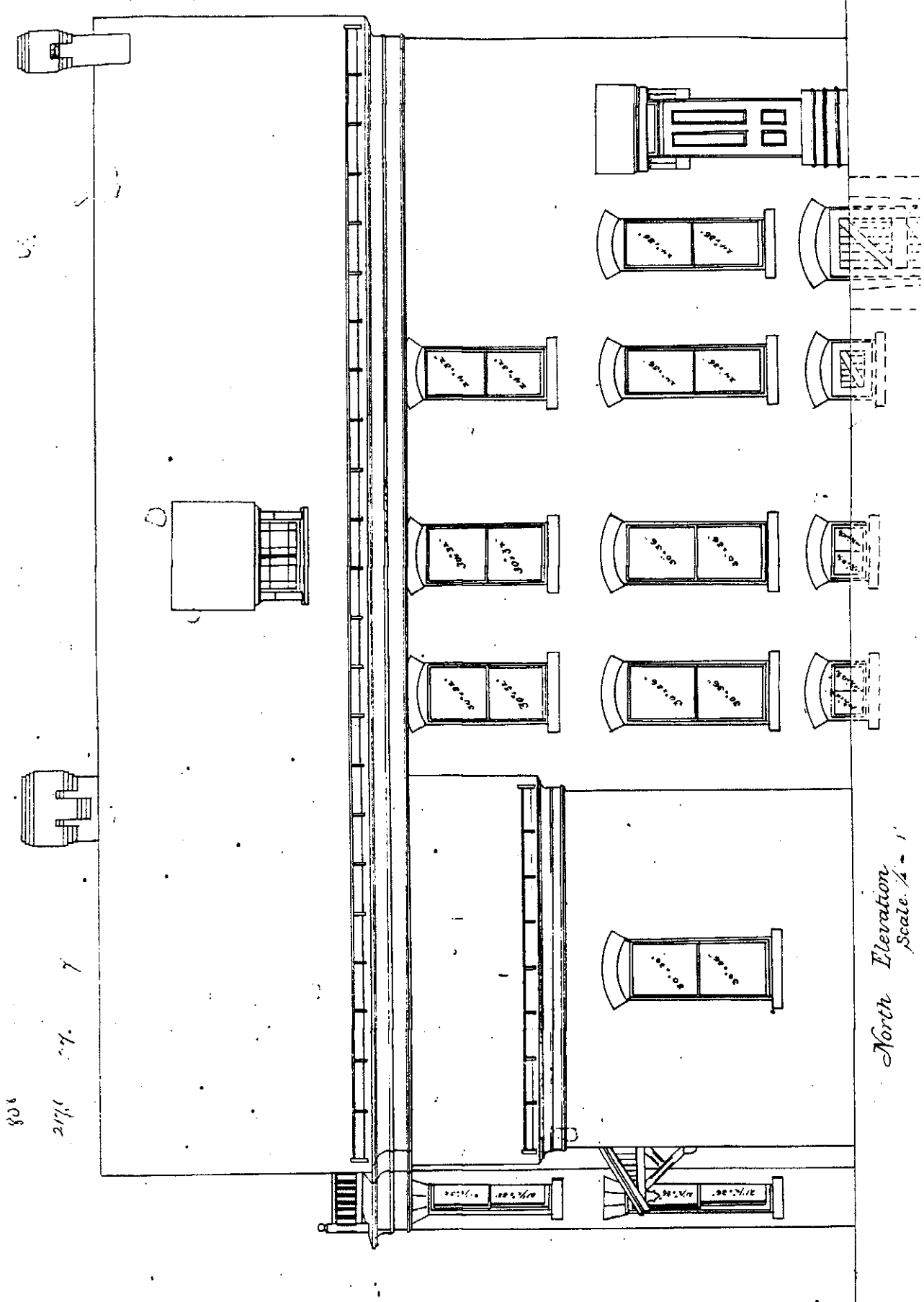
2. Front Elevation



12.170. 30

South Elevation
Scale 1/4" = 1'

3. Side (North) Elevation

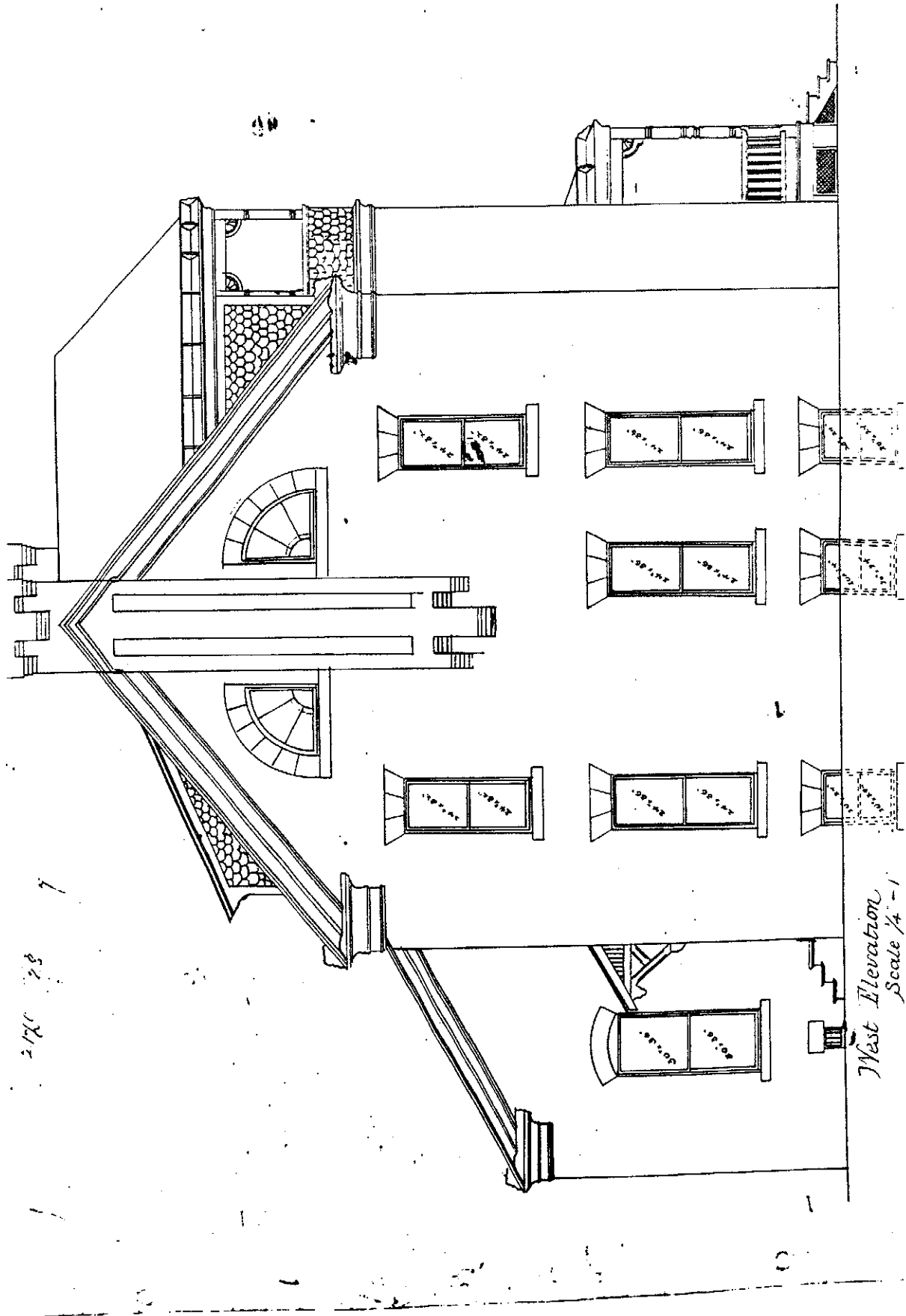


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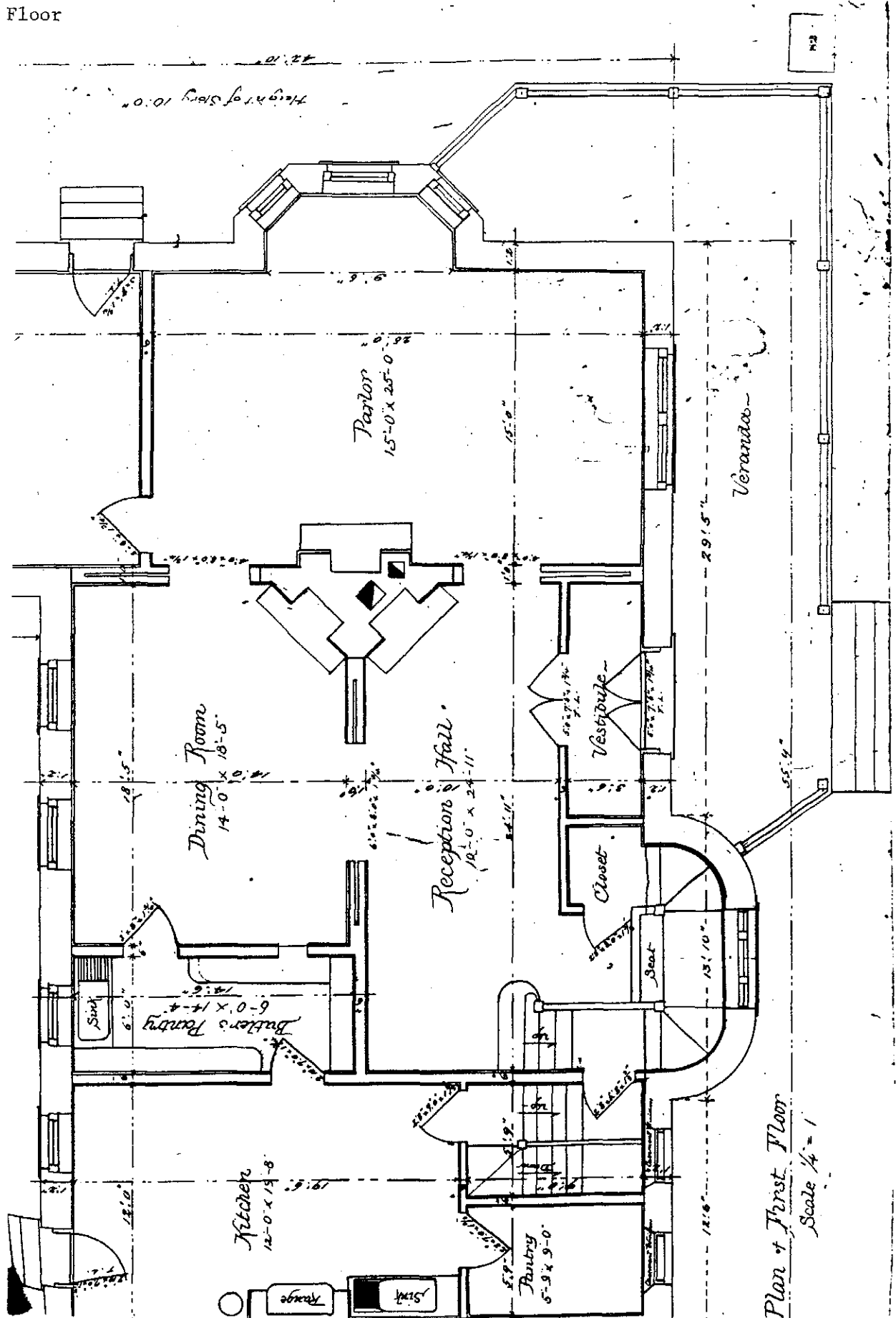
217. 24. 7
11/12

North Elevation
Scale 1/4" = 1'

4. Sde (West) Elevation

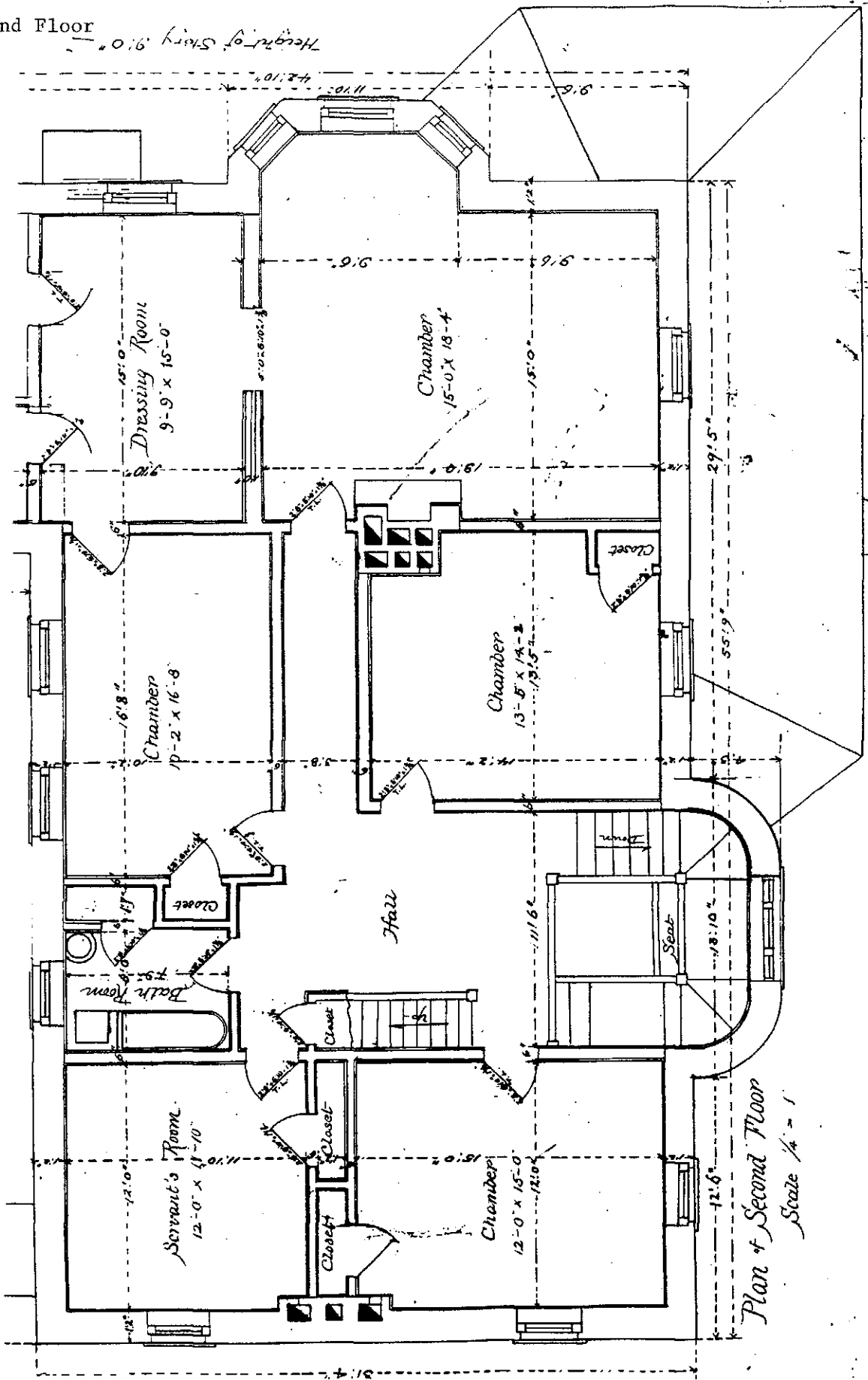


5. First Floor

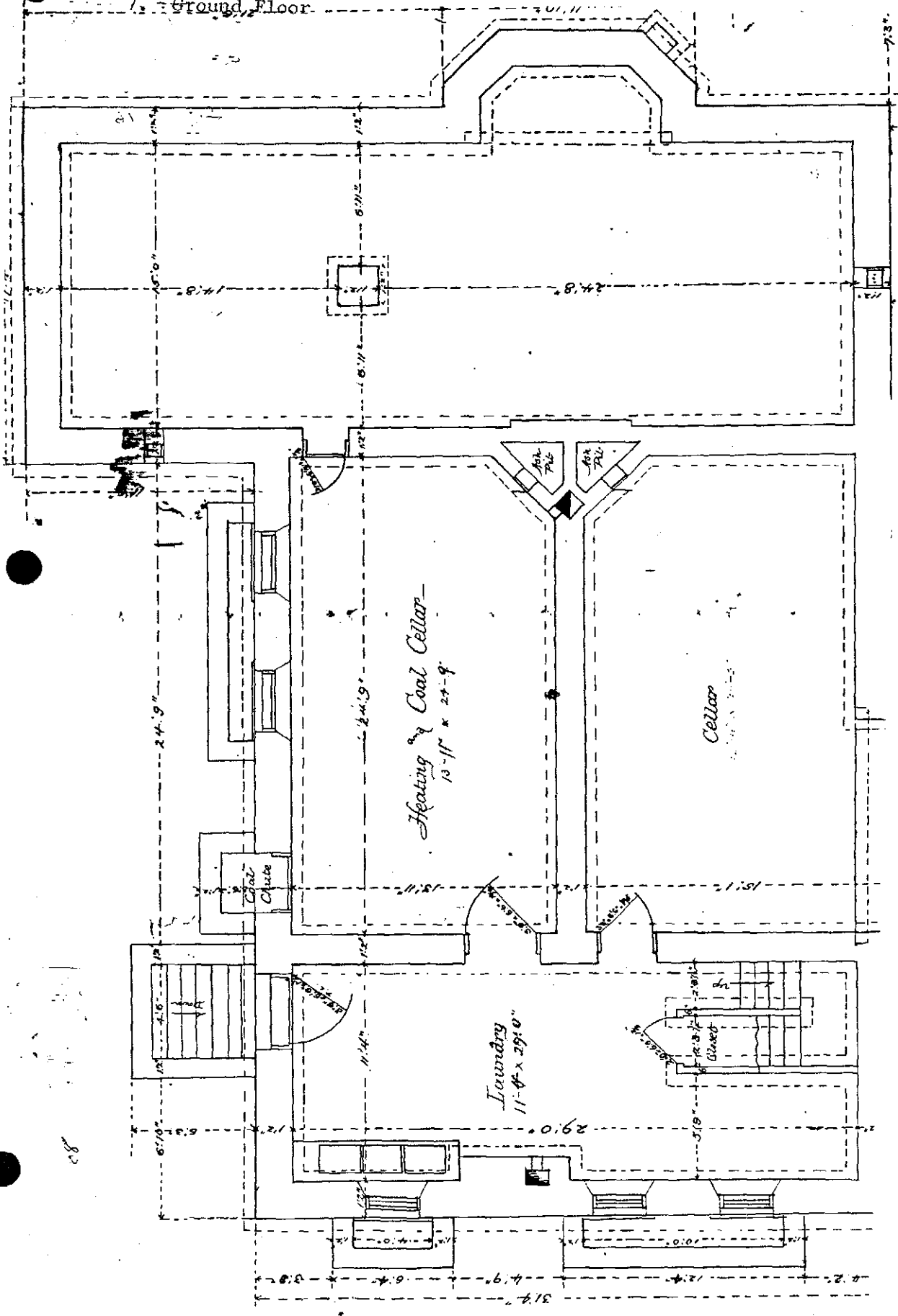


Plan of First Floor
Scale 1/4" = 1'

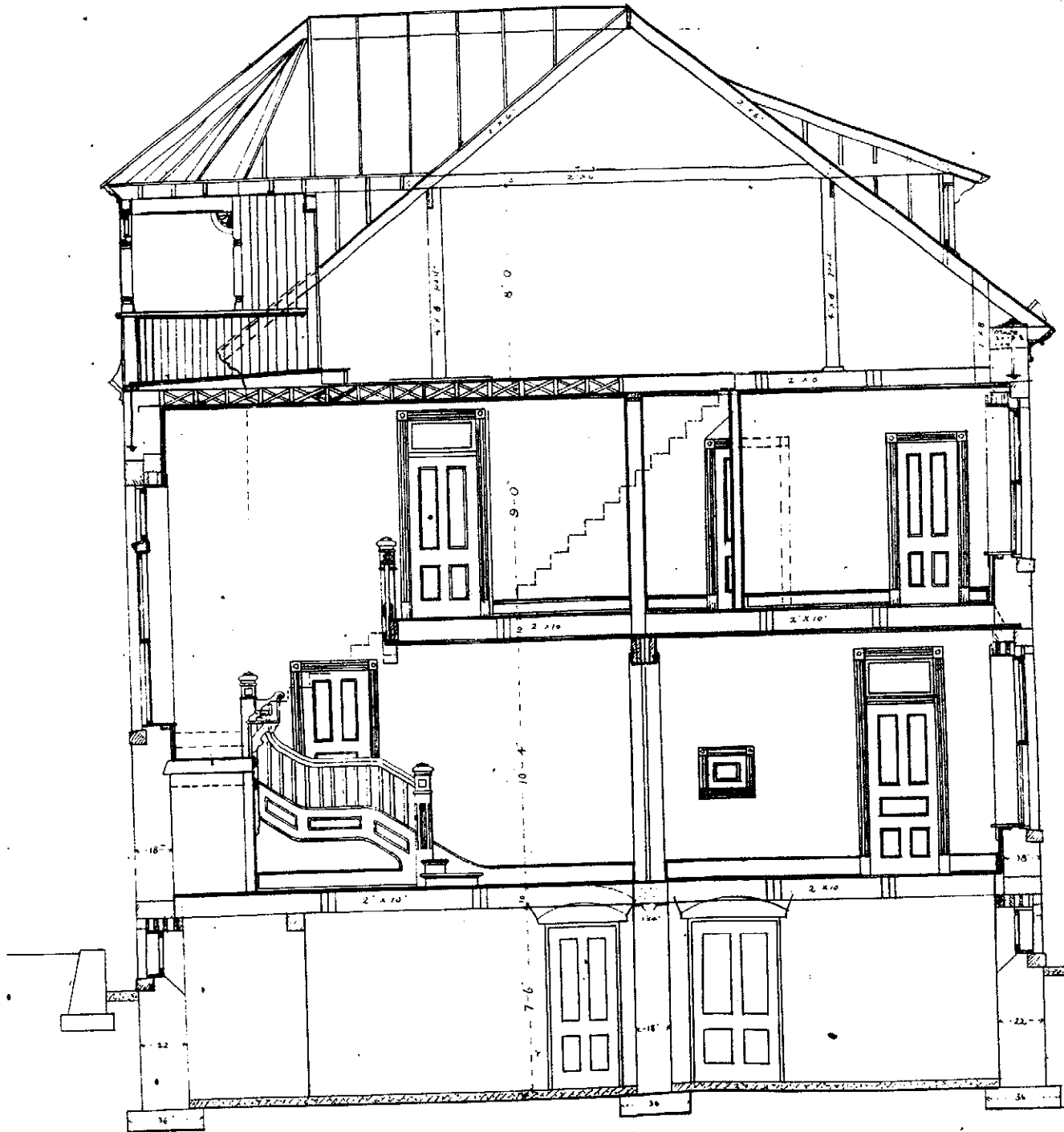
6, Second Floor



7. Ground Floor



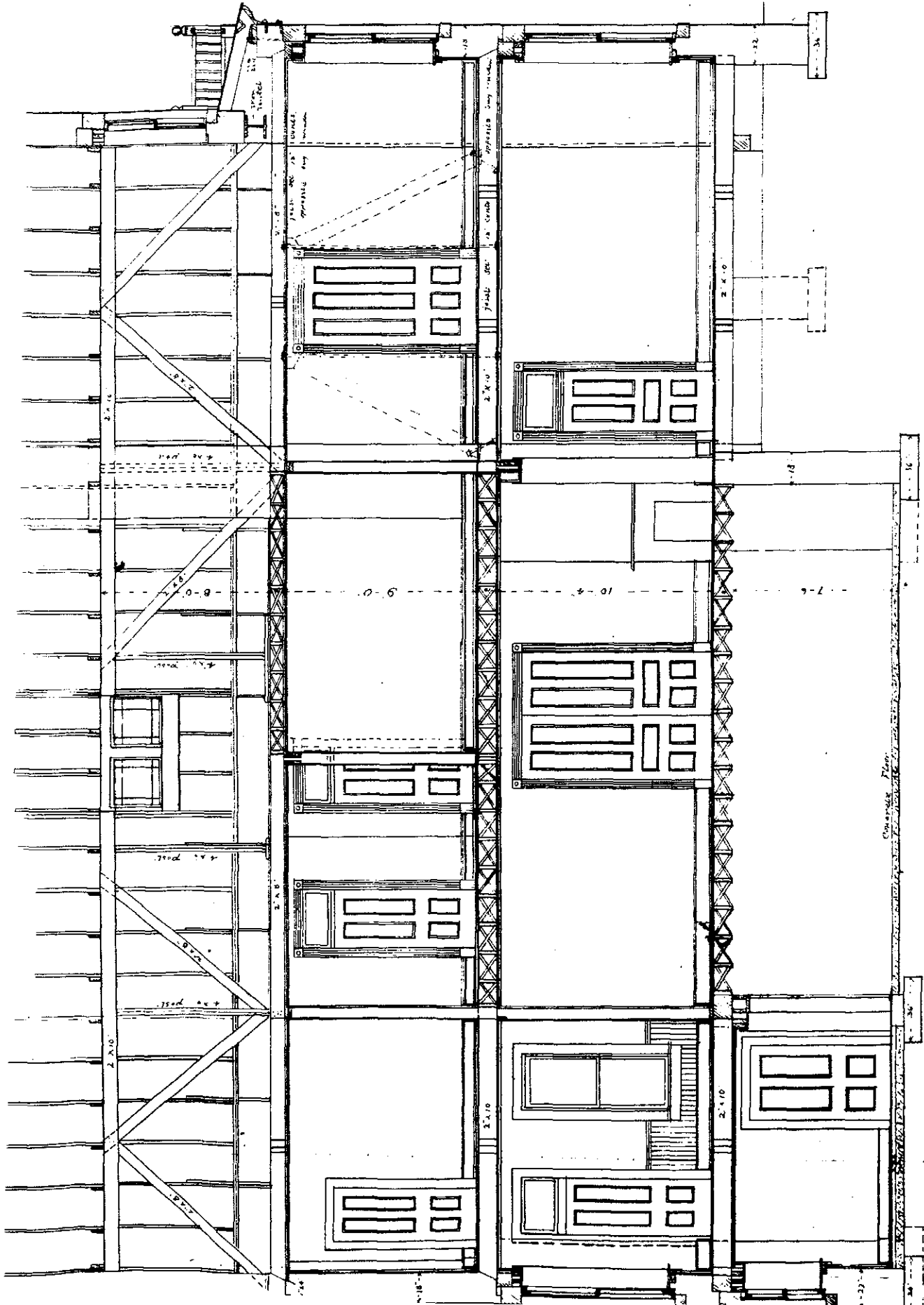
8. Transverse Section



Transverse Section on Line A.B.
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

U. File A4-1

9. Longitudinal Sectional



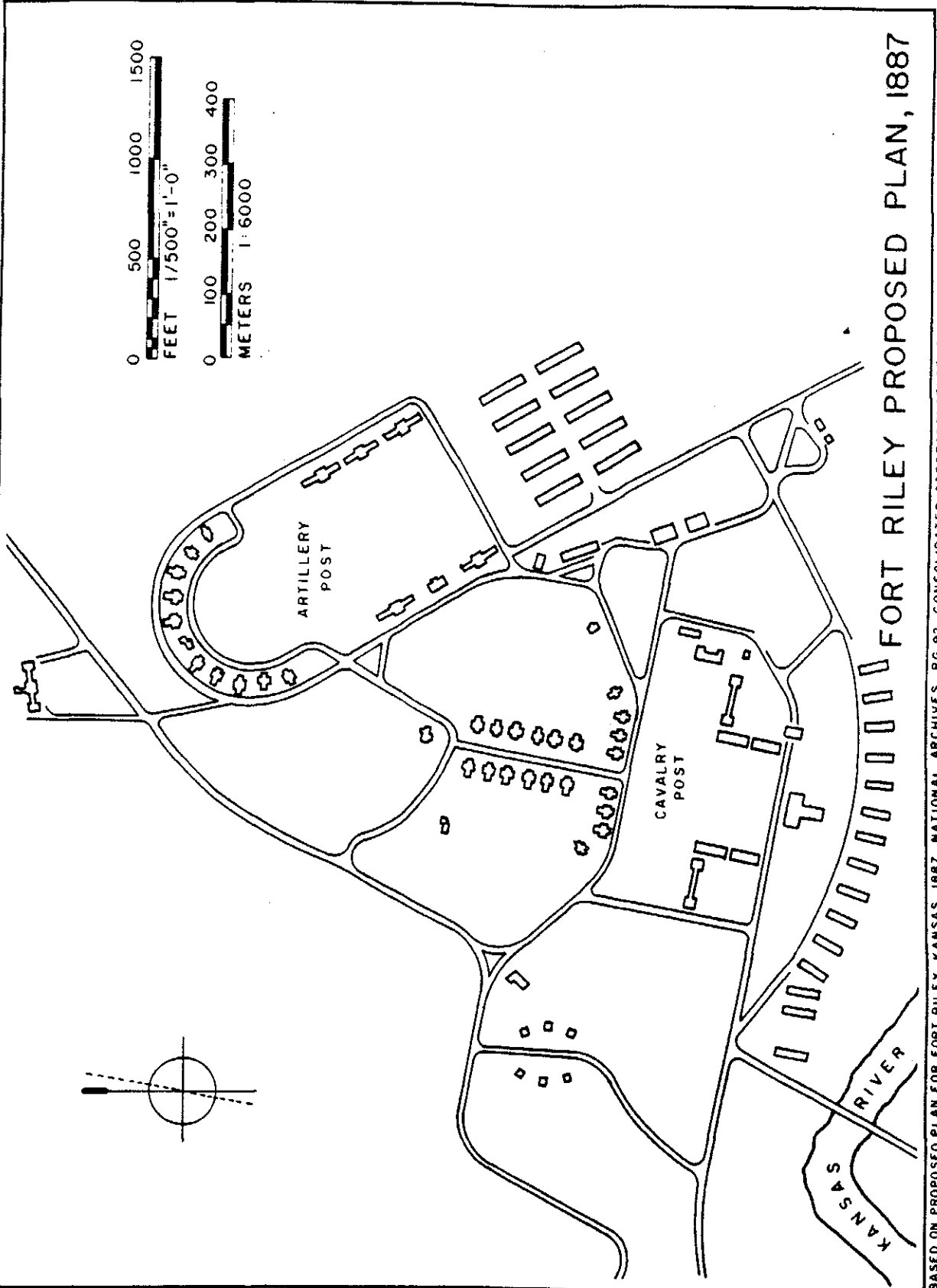
Longitudinal Section on Line C-D.

Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

U File A4-1

10. Fort Riley, Proposed Plan, 1887

PROPOSED PLAN, 1887 AND SITE PLAN, 1985



FORT RILEY PROPOSED PLAN, 1887

BASED ON PROPOSED PLAN FOR FORT RILEY, KANSAS, 1887. NATIONAL ARCHIVES, RG 92, CONSOLIDATED CORRESPONDENCE FILES, BOX 915.

PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of the National Park Service in agreement with the post commander of Fort Riley, Kansas, and the headquarters of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Washington, D.C. The project was completed under the general supervision of Robert J. Kapsch, Chief of the HABS/HAER Division. Sally Kress Tompkins served as Program Coordinator and Robie S. Lange as Project Leader. The Field Supervisor was James A. Glass (historian, Cornell University). The project historians were Catherine Crawford (University of Maryland) and Joseph Rodriguez (University of California). Large format photography was conducted by Mike Whye. Documentation was prepared for transmittal to the Library of Congress by Catherine Crawford.