

Fort Leavenworth,  
Building # 1  
1 Scott Avenue  
Leavenworth  
Leavenworth County  
Kansas

HABS No. KS-53-K

HABS  
KANS,  
52-LEAV,  
1-K-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

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

HABS  
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1-K-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

FORT LEAVENWORTH, BUILDING # 1

HABS No. KS-53-K

Location: # 1 Scott Avenue (northwest corner of Sherman and Augur Avenues), Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth County, Kansas.

Present Owner: United States Department of Army

Present Occupant: Lt G. RisCassi

Present Use: Family officer's quarters

Significance: # 1 Scott Avenue is significant as the home of the commanders of the various divisions of the army, depending on the current operational functions of the post. It was built in the early 1860's as the residence of the commander of the expanding ordinance arsenal. The construction of the residence corresponds with the reinforcement of the garrison following the August 1861 battle at Wilson Creek, Missouri. In addition, the ordinance depot had been moved to Fort Leavenworth in 1858 and by 1860, Fort Leavenworth was designated an arsenal. Later, in 1874, Building # 1 became the residence of the Commander of the Department of the Missouri, following the designation of Fort Leavenworth as the headquarters of that department. Then, after the fort became the home of the Command and General Staff College, Building # 1 became the residence of its commanders.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: The date of erection is given by various sources as "unknown" (Fort Leavenworth Historic Records, Vol. I). It is given as ca. 1861 by the Fort Leavenworth Historical Preservation Overview, and as "1864 or earlier," by Hunt (p. 263).
2. Architect: Unknown; plans in this period were usually prepared by the Quartermaster General's Office in Washington, D.C.
3. Original and subsequent occupants: The house was occupied officially by Ordinance Arsenal Commanders following its construction, until 1874. The first occupant was Captain J.L. Reno. In 1874, Major General John Pope was the first of a series of Commanders of the Department of the Missouri. From 1890 to 1903, it was the residence of the Post Commanding Officer, also commanding the School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry. School Commandants

occupied the residence 1903-1917. College Commandants and Post Commanders became one as of 1917, through 1960, when the office of Combined Arms Group Commander was added. From 1973 to date, this residence has served the officer designated College Commandant, CAC, CACDA, and Post Commander. See Appendix: Occupants of 1 Scott Avenue

4. **Builder:** The local Fort quartermaster probably supervised construction, based on plans supplied by the Quartermaster General.
5. **Original plans and construction:** A sketch dated 1867, and subsequent historic photographs reveal the building substantially as it appears at present, but with various alterations. Directorate of Engineering and Housing (DEH) Real Property Records earliest information (ca. 1905) note that capital expenditure to date on building # 1 was \$8,642.19. The earliest plans found were undated but show the floor plan prior to but with the proposed addition (see Supplemental Materials # 1- # 4). Later plans were found dated October 16, 1906, for a one-story room addition on the north elevation (see Supplemental Materials # 7 & # 8). Another plan was for a proposed bathroom (in upper hall), dated November 10, 1911. Yet another plan shows an 1887 change (see Supplemental Materials # 5 & # 6). Subsequent plans were for minor repairs or installations of, for example, new radiators. A plan for a fireplace mantel, dated 1936, includes a first floor wall cross-section. Finally, later, undated floor plans were found (see Supplemental Materials # 9 & # 10).
6. **Alterations and additions:** Various alterations and additions have been made. By 1881, according to Wilhelm Dammeier's "Bird's Eye View" of Fort Leavenworth, the south elevation of the main block had apparently been extended by two bays toward the west (see HABS photos # KS-53-K-1 & 5). This addition came at the request of the commanding general then residing in Building # 1. As stated in his letter to the adjutant general in July of 1881, "The (proposed) addition is to improve the kitchen arrangements and servants sleeping rooms. At present these.... are uninhabitable, day or night" due to improper ventillation. Between the years 1881-1906, the roof was modified from a low-pitched hipped to a pyramidal hipped-shape with large dormers. Also, a conservatory at the southeast corner of the wrap-around porch was replaced by a room addition. An "office" and an exterior chimney were added to the north elevation after 1906 and before 1909 (see HABS photos # KS-53-K-3 & 4). The porte-cochere is of uncertain date, though its features, chamfered posts and decorative trusses, suggest the 1870's.

B. HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

The westward movement of the military operations of the country caused the subsequent movement of the ordinance depot from Liberty Landing, Missouri, upriver to Fort Leavenworth in 1858. This was enlarged in 1859, and in 1860 it was designated an arsenal. One hundred thirty-eight acres in the southeastern section of the post were relegated to the arsenal. Late in 1860 orders reached the Fort concerning abandonment of the plot known since 1827 as the "soldiers' burying ground." E.T. Carr, later Superintendent of Construction in the Fort's Quartermaster Department, described the changes as follows.

Soon after the establishment of the arsenal came the order to remove the bodies from the old "soldiers burying ground" to the present site, in order to make room for quarters for the commanding officer of the arsenal. In the early spring of 1861, by direction of Captain J.L. Reno, Ordnance Officer, then in charge of the arsenal, I made a contract with R.V. Fonda of Leavenworth, to remove the bodies to the site now known as the National Cemetery.

The buildings known as Sherman and Sheridan Halls (components of the present Grant Hall), along with other buildings in the immediate area, housed the shops and storehouses of the arsenal.

After the August 1861 battle at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, reinforcement of the garrison followed; the post became a stronghold providing central logistical support and a staging base much as it had during the Mexican War. Approximately the same year, a residence was built for the arsenal commander (Building # 1) at the site of the old cemetery. Captain J.L. Reno was the first occupant.

This building continued to be used as the arsenal commander's residence until 1874. Then, until 1890 it served as the residence for the Commander of the Department of the Missouri, commencing with Major General John Pope. After 1890, this Department headquarters moved to St. Louis; post commanders occupied the residence until 1903, followed by School Commandants until 1917. Since then, the College and Post Commandants have continued to make # 1 Scott Avenue their official residence.

PART II. Architectural Information

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The importance associated with the occupants of this two and a half story brick residence is reflected in the expansive plan, which can be divided into two sections, the main house and an attached service wing. The variety of the interior spaces is reflected on the exterior by a complex massing including a two-story projecting bay with gables, a one story rectangular projecting bay, and a bay window. These extensions in conjunction with numerous dormers and a sleeping porch create a very picturesque effect.

The house has had no major alterations since 1906, however, between 1862, when the house was originally erected, and 1906 major changes occurred. The main block of the residence was originally designed as an asymmetrical, irregularly massed building with two bays across the south facade and a very shallow pitched roof. The general character of the residence reflected Italianate style, although the details were classical, including Tuscan porch columns, dentils and modillions on the horizontal cornice and lintel windows (see Supplemental Material # 11). A group of undated plans that appear to be proposals for enlarging the house, includes a plan illustrating the approximate present configuration. Excluded are two additions that occurred in 1887 and 1906. The proposed plan shows the main block enlarged to four bays on the south elevation. The remodeling occurred sometime before 1881 as Dammeier's "Bird's Eye View" illustrates a four bay south elevation of the main block (see Supplemental Material # 12). In 1887, drawings show the roof was altered and additions built into the service wing (R.G. Bow 92, Box 548). The house after the 1887 modification retained many classical features such as the modillions and dentils and porch columns. Other alterations include replacing windows on the east projecting bay and north wall with Queen Anne windows; altering the roof from low pitch to a steeply pitched one, with dormers that have half-timbering gable decoration and iron cresting on the ridge of the roof and finally, an elaborately decorated chimney constructed on the north elevation. By 1906 the irregular massing was all that remained of the original Italianate character, after the 1887 remodeling the residence was completely transformed to a very large residence with Classical and Queen Anne features (see Supplemental Material # 13).

2. Condition of the fabric: The house appears to be in good condition with the exception of the brick walls which were sandblasted to remove paint. Many of the brick appear badly pitted as a result.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: Building # 1 is a two and a half story brick house with four bays on the first story, and six on the second which excludes an extra two bays of the sleeping porch on the east

elevation. The quarters has an L-shaped main block with a roof of intersecting gables and an attached two story gable roof service wing that extends to the west. The over-all dimensions are 82' 3" x 47' 6" including the service wing.

2. Foundations: The foundation consists of coursed rock-faced ashlar limestone with a scored stone watertable. The height of the foundation varies from one foot high on the east elevation to three feet high on the west elevation (see HABS photo # KS-53-K-4).
3. Walls: The wall material on all four elevations is brick. On the east and south elevation the brick pattern is running bond, on the north and west elevations the brick pattern is common bond. There is a stone beltcourse between the first and second stories (see HABS photo # KS-53-K-2).
4. Structural system, framing: The exterior walls are masonry load bearing and support a wooden floor structure. A wood structure supports the roof. Inspection of the basement reveals 10" X 10" wood beams and two metal beams strategically located in the basement to provide additional support for the central living room floor above.
5. Porches: The porch at # 1 Scott Avenue is a wood wrap around veranda (east and south elevations) with a brick foundation. An historical photograph of the 1870's shows the house with south and east porches with a glazed gazebo at the southeast corner. Between the 1870's and 1906, the gazebo was replaced by a southeast extension (16' 2" x 24') which joined the south and east porches to form a wrap around verandah. The east (front) porch is open with Doric fluted columns, identical to its appearance in 19th century photographs (see HABS # KS-53-K-2). As the porch wraps around the southeast corner it expands into a projecting rectangle (16' x 35'). Moving south, the porch narrows to an eight foot wide corridor along the south wall. The rectangle and the south porch are now covered with sun screens (see HABS photo # KS-53-K-1). In early photos this area of the porch appears open along with a balustrade around the southeast corner extension. It is also around this extension that the Doric columns change to shorter columns on two foot pedestals. The entire porch is unified by a continuous plain cornice. Joined to the south porch at the western end is a porte cochere. The wood structure, resting on molded stone piers with a trellis on the south side, serves as a terminus for the rear driveway. The only ornamental features are diagonal tie beams with pendants placed at the intersections of the post and structural beams (see HABS photo # KS-53-K-1 & 5). Just beyond the porte cochere is another entrance located at the junction of the main house and the west wing on the south elevation. This entrance provides access through a side hall to the butlers pantry. The simple wood entry porch contrasts with the brick arch, glass door

(eight lights over two panels) with fanlight and sidelights. Further to the west on the south side is the laundry porch, a simple functional structure. Square posts support a similar cornice as seen on the south and east porch elevations. The laundry porch is screened with lattice work at the west end. The ceiling covered with wide pine boards, unlike the painted tongue and groove ceiling on the verandah (see HABS photo # KS-53-K-5).

6. Chimneys: The elaborate chimney on the north elevation was added between 1881 and 1906. It is probable that the addition occurred in 1887 at the same time as the alterations to the roof and veranda. The decorative brick patterning in sequential movement from top to bottom includes a corbelled cap, a plain shaft down to the cornice of the house, then an indented rectangle containing a pattern of diagonal headers. Below this is a row of indented vertical slits followed by three rows of raised bricks, followed by a row of longer indented vertical slits. At this point centrally located within the shoulders of the chimney is a panel of patterned raised bricks. Next is another rectangular panel containing a brick saw-tooth pattern and finally another row of longer vertical slits (see HABS photo # KS-53-K-3). The decorative quality of the chimney complements the picturesque effect of the roofline and asymmetrical massing of the house.
7. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: On the east elevation at the front entrance a double oak door presents an impressive entrance. The door is uncarved and unpainted but coated by polyurethane. There is one long vertical light over a square recessed panel containing a raised panel. The hardware consists of the ten inch brass plate and doorknob (see HABS photo # KS-53-K-2). On the south elevation there are two double French doors that are separated by three triple hung, sash windows. The French doors each contain three vertical lights and two light transoms. The doors open from the living room onto the south porch, on the side of which are two screened doors at the southwest corner and on the west side. As one moves along the south elevation to the west, there is another entrance at the junction of the west service wing and the main house. The south elevation entrance has a brick archway and a fanlight and four sidelights. The elaborate features of this doorway appear incongruent with the obvious service function of the entrance. The door itself, consists of eight lights over one panel (see HABS photo # KS-53-K-5). Further to the west on the south elevation is the frame entry (approached via screen porch) to the laundry room. The door is simple with four lights over two horizontal panels. On the west elevation are wood cellar doors, which open to reveal a concrete stairway to the basement entrance. The entry contains a wood slab door with one metal

frame light.

- b. Windows: On the eastern elevation are triple hung, sash windows; the lights within each sash consist of two vertical panes, two over two over two (see HABS photo # KS-53-K-2). On the rectangular bay projecting from the library are windows reflecting the Queen Anne style. The windows are one over one, the top sash containing two rows of five small panes each. These windows are located only on the first floor and only on the library's rectangular bay and the north elevation, north side of library and bay window projecting from the dining room. The width of the Queen Anne type windows varies, the library window on the rectangular bay on the east elevation is a central window with two slender windows to either side. The side windows follow the same style of one over one with two rows of two small panes each (see HABS photo # KS-53-K-2). On the north elevation of the first floor bedroom window, there is a configuration similar to that of the window of the rectangular bay; there is a central window with slender side windows (not side lights). The central window is approximately square; a horizontal pane crossing the top of the window, below which the remainder of the window is divided equally into four lights (see HABS photo # KS-53-K-3). The remainder of the windows are double hung sash but of various sizes. The bathroom windows on the south elevation are smaller with three over three and two over two; the sleeping porch windows are nine over six and six over four; widths vary (see HABS photo # KS-53-K-5). None of the windows have shutters, although historical photographs indicate that all windows had shutters originally. Early photos also indicate the unusual length of two windows at the second story level on the east and south elevation. The south window was subsequently made into a door for access onto the sleeping porch. On the east facade the unmatching window appears altered, early photos show that the unusual length was original. It is possible that the window was used for access to the balcony or for extra light for the second story main hall. The lunette windows located in all four gables of the main house originally contained glass; now all contain attic fans (see HABS photos # KS-53-K-1, 2 & 3).
8. Roof: According to photographs dating from the 1870's, the roof line has undergone major alteration, changing from a very low pitched roof to a steeply pitched hip roof with two eastern gables and with a gable on both the north and south sides. The gable decoration originally contained half-timbering with lunette windows. Photographs dating from the 1950's show the half-timbering replaced with clapboards. Gables also contain dentils and modillions, motifs also found below the cornice of the house and which may have been original (see HABS photo # KS-53-K-2). On the east elevation there is a central shed



dormer containing two windows. On the west service wing, the roof is gable, with the ridge running east-west. The west elevation has a full pediment and a raking cornice. All roofs of the house and its wings are covered with asbestos shingle.

### C. Description of Interior

1. Floor plans: The configuration of the main house consists of a central hall with parlors to either side two rooms deep (the living room is undivided and is therefore one large room). The central hallway contains a single rise stairway along the southwall. On either side of the stair are doors that open into the large living/reception room (16' 2" X 35' 4"). On the west wall of the living room, there is a small, simply detailed fireplace, dwarfed by the large proportions of the living room. On the south wall of the living room are three windows, separated by two French doors that provide access to the screened verandah. Moving back into the central stairhall, along the north side are two doorways, one communicating with the library. Inside the library on the west wall is a rectangular projecting bay with built-in shelves to either side; on the north wall there is a fireplace; on the east wall a wide rectangular doorway, with a glass transom above, leading into the dining room. In the dining room there is a bay window on the north wall. On the west wall is a swing door connecting to the butler's pantry and the rest of the service wing, including the kitchen, office and laundry room. The second floor follows the same configuration as the first floor.
2. Stairways: The stairway on the south wall of the main hallway is a single flight to the west with a simple design on the side of each riser. As the stairway approaches the second floor the landing begins curving around to the east. The newel post has a faceted and tapered post on a turned section which rests on an eight inch pedestal. The faceted motif of the newel post is restated in the balusters of the stairway. There is a second stairway in the service wing connecting the kitchen and the second floor servants quarters; it does not appear to be original (perhaps a widened version of the original).
3. Floors: Floors throughout the living room, hall and library are oak. In the living room, around the edge of the room, there is a zebra pattern consisting of alternate board of oak and walnut, the zebra pattern is repeated in the dining room covering approximately 65-70% of the floor space. In the main entry and in the rectangular bay of the library are inlaid stars of oak and walnut. Floors on the second story are narrow plank (as in the first floor) pine and in some bedrooms oak floors.

4. Walls and ceiling finish: Plaster walls and ceilings throughout the house are plain except for the picture molding and baseboards. Ceilings in the main section of the house are ten feet and in the service wing are eight feet. The ceilings in the living room and in the rectangular bay of the library are coved.
5. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and Doors: The oak front doors have an intricate filagree pattern on the knobs, plate, doorbolts and hinges. Decoration is duplicated on three door plates on the second floor of the main house. The design of the three inside hinges of the front door are also very elaborate: organically inspired and composed of lines resembling plant stems with off shoots of leaves. The approximate length of the hinges is seven and a quarter inches. The original doorknobs have been replaced. Other doors with noteworthy features are the swing doors between the pantry and dining room and pantry and main hall. The doors are plain with the exception of diamond windows at eye level and large plain hinges approximately 5 1/2" X 4". A 1950's photo indicates the two doorways between the living room and the hall had French doors at that time. The second floor has a variety of wood doors and hardware including many six panel doors. Hardware includes plain brass and aluminum knobs and plates. Doorknob plates in some cases are six inches in length and are located three to three and a half feet from the floor. A door separates the service wing from the main house on the second floor; doors in the service wing are modern.
6. Decorative features and trim: There is a fireplace in each of the following first floor rooms: living room, library and guest bedroom. The living room fireplace is small and simply detailed. In the library the fireplace is larger, the mantle a simple rectangular one, the firebox is faced with pink and grey marble. In the guest bedroom, the mantle is extremely simple, the firebox is faced with green/grey glazed bricks. Upstairs in the southwest bedroom of the main house is a mantleless fireplace with turquoise tile facing around the firebox.
7. Mechanical equipment:
  - a. Heating, air conditioning: #1 Scott has steam heating and window air conditioning.
  - b. Lighting: Most rooms in the main house have ceiling lighting. Chandeliers in the living room, dining room,

and library on the first floor are post World War II fixtures. This same pattern occurs on the second floor, where square glass covers have been installed.

D. Site:

The residence is located on a prominent corner lot whose boundaries are delineated by Scott Avenue (east), Pope Avenue (north), and Alger Avenue (south). To the south is Grant Hall, the wings of which, Sherman and Sheridan Halls, were built before Building # 1. These two buildings were used as store houses for the U.S. Arsenal. Since # 1 Scott Avenue was originally built for the commander of the arsenal, the house was sited near the arsenal rather than near the fort. To the west the property slopes downward, planting of hedges separates the residence from the rest of the neighborhood as does the empty lot across Pope Avenue to the north. To the east across Scott Avenue, the bluffs slope steeply down to the edge of the river providing a panoramic vista. The green lawns and trees on the slopes create a park-like setting (see HABS photo # KS-53-1. A historical photograph of 1870 shows the property having the same boundaries as today and shows the yard sparsely planted. Historical photographs show the property surrounded by a hedge and a wall surmounted by a wrought-iron fence, today only the hedge remains along with a molded stone wall.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original architectural drawings: Architectural drawings collection, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Fort Leavenworth, Drawer 1-6.

B. Early views:

Dated and undated historic photographs and sketches, 1867-1959, Fort Leavenworth Buildings and Views, Book I, Fort Leavenworth Historical Museum.

Dammeier, Wilhelm, Architect, Engineer, and Lithographer, "Bird's Eye View of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas", Fort Leavenworth: U.S. Department of the Missouri, 1881. Fort Leavenworth Historical Museum.

C. Bibliography:

a. Primary and unpublished sources:

Fort Leavenworth Historical Real Property Records, Vol. I.  
Fort Leavenworth Real Property Records.

b. Secondary and published sources:

Langellier, John P., "Fort Leavenworth Preservation Overview" (unpublished). Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, DEH, 1985, p. 42-44.

Shindler, Henry. Manuscript of History of Fort Leavenworth, Rare Books, CGSC Libraray.

Hunt, Elvid, & Lawrence, Walter E. History of Fort Leavenworth, 2nd Edition. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the CGSC Press, 1937.

"Number One Scott", Reconnaissance, (NOV 68) nd, np.

### Appendix

#### Occupants of One Scott Avenue

Arsenal Commanders (1861-1874)  
1861 Captain J.L. Reno  
1861-1869 Major J. McNutt  
1869-1870 Captain D.H. Buel  
1870-1874 Captain A. Mordecai

#### Commanders of the Department of the Missouri (1874-1890)

1874-1883 Major General John Pope  
1883-1885 Brigadier General Christopher Augur  
  
1885-1886 Brigadier General Nelson A. Miles  
1886 Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger  
1886 Brigadier General Joseph H. Potter  
1886-1887 Brigadier General Orlando B. Wilcox  
1887-1890 Brigadier General Wesley Merritt

#### Post Commanders (also commanding school) (1890-1903)

1890-1894 Colonel E.F. Townsend  
1894-1898 Brigadier General H.S. Hawkins  
1898-1899 Major J.A. Augur  
1899-1900 Major J.J. O'Connell  
1900-1902 Lieutenant Colonel J.M. Lee  
1902-1903 Brigadier General Charles W. Miner

#### School Commandants (1903-1917)

1903-1905 Major General Franklin Bell  
1906-1908 Major General Charles B. Hall  
1908-1911 Major General Frederick Funston

1911-1913	Brigadier General Ramsey D. Potts
1913-1914	Lieutenant Colonel William P. Burnham
1914-1916	Brigadier General Henry A. Greene
1916	Brigadier General Eben Swift

College Commandants and Post Commanders (1917-1960)

1917-1919	Colonel W.A. Shunk
1919-1920	Major General Charles H. Muir
1920-1921	Brigadier General Hugh H. Drum
1921-1923	Major General Hanson E. Ely
1923-1925	Brigadier General Harry A. Smith
1925-1929	Brigadier General Edward L. King
1929-1935	Major General Stuart Heintzeman
1935-1936	Major General Herbert J. Brees
1936-1939	Brigadier General Charles M. Bundel
1939-1940	Brigadier General Lesley J. McNair
1940-1941	Brigadier General Edmund L. Gruber
1941	Brigadier General Horace H. Fuller
1942-1945	Major General Karl Truesdell
1945-1948	Lieutenant General Leonard T. Gerew
1948-1950	Lieutenant General Manton S. Eddy
1950	Major General J.M. Swing (Commandant, Army War College)
1950-1952	Major General Horace McBride
1952-1954	Major General Henry I. Hodes
1954-1956	Major General Garrison H. Davidson
1956-1960	Major General Lionel C. McGarr

College Commandants, Combined Arms Group Commanders, and Post Commanders

1960-1963	Major General Harold K. Johnson
1963-1966	Major General Harry J. Lemley, Jr.

College Commandants, Institute of Combined Arms and Support Commanders, and Post Commanders

1966-1968	Major General Michael S. Davison
1968-1971	Major General John H. Hay
1971-1973	Major General John J. Hennessey

College Commandants, CAC, CACDA, and Post Commanders

1973-1976	Major General John H. Cushman
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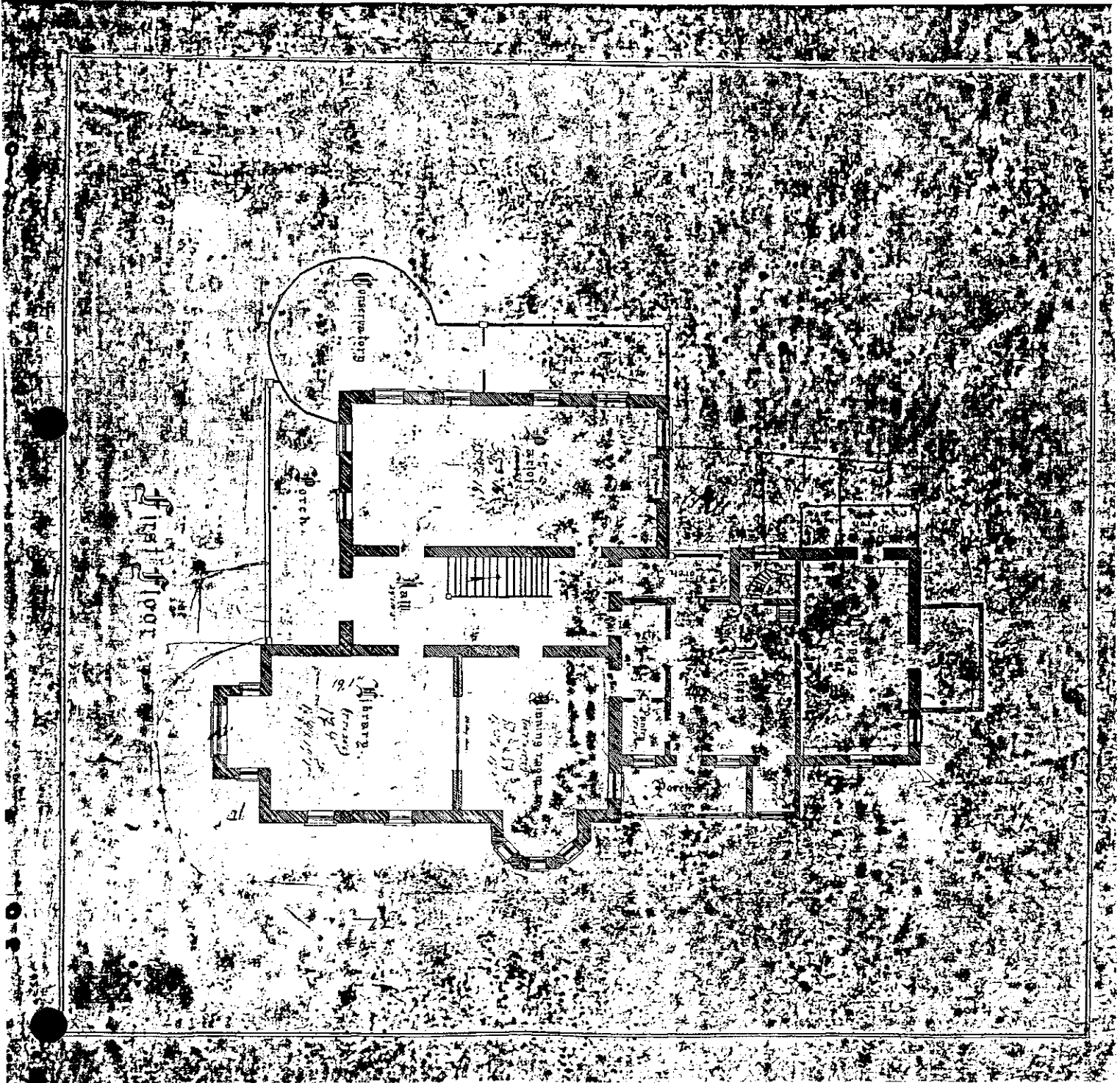
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1976-1979	Lieutenant General John R. Thurman, III
1980-1981	Lieutenant General William R. Richardson
1981-1982	Lieutenant General Howard F. Stone
1982-1983	Lieutenant General Jack N. Merritt
1983-1985	Lieutenant General Carl E. Vuono
1985-	Lieutenant General Robert W. RisCassi

Inventory of Historic Property Forms, 1977, Fort Leavenworth Directorate of  
Engineering and Housing

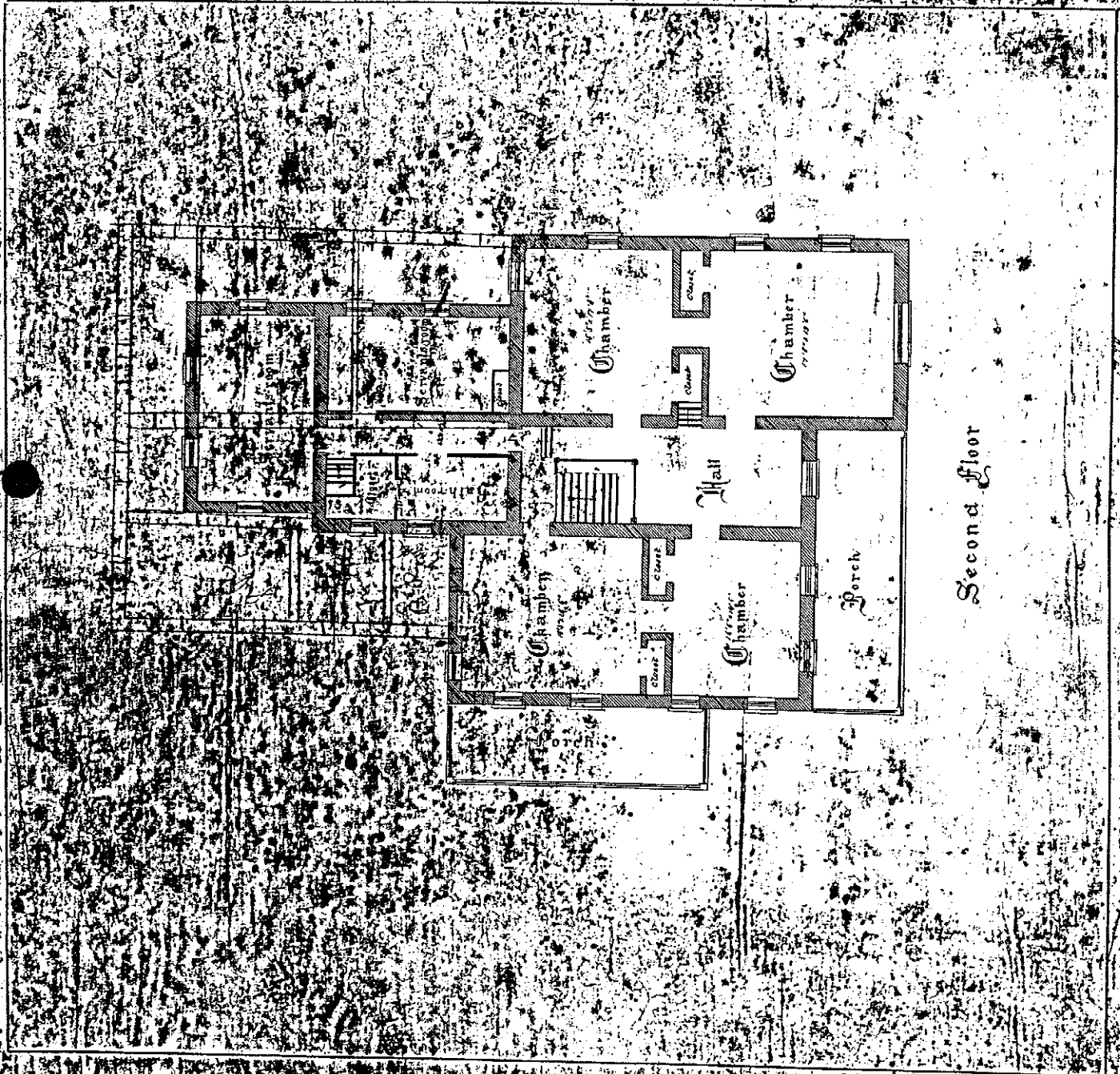
D. Supplemental Material:  
1. Plan of first floor, undated

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2. Plan of second floor, undated

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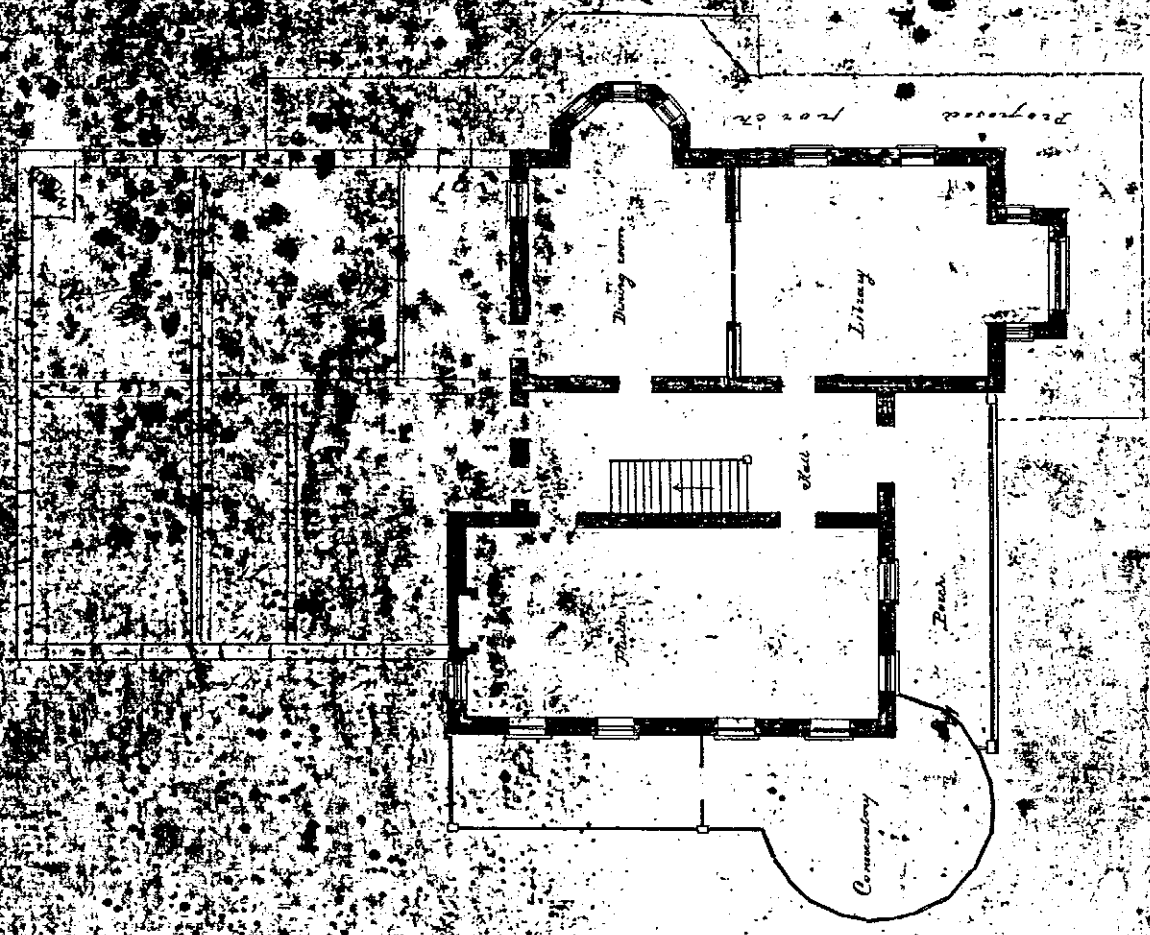


Second floor



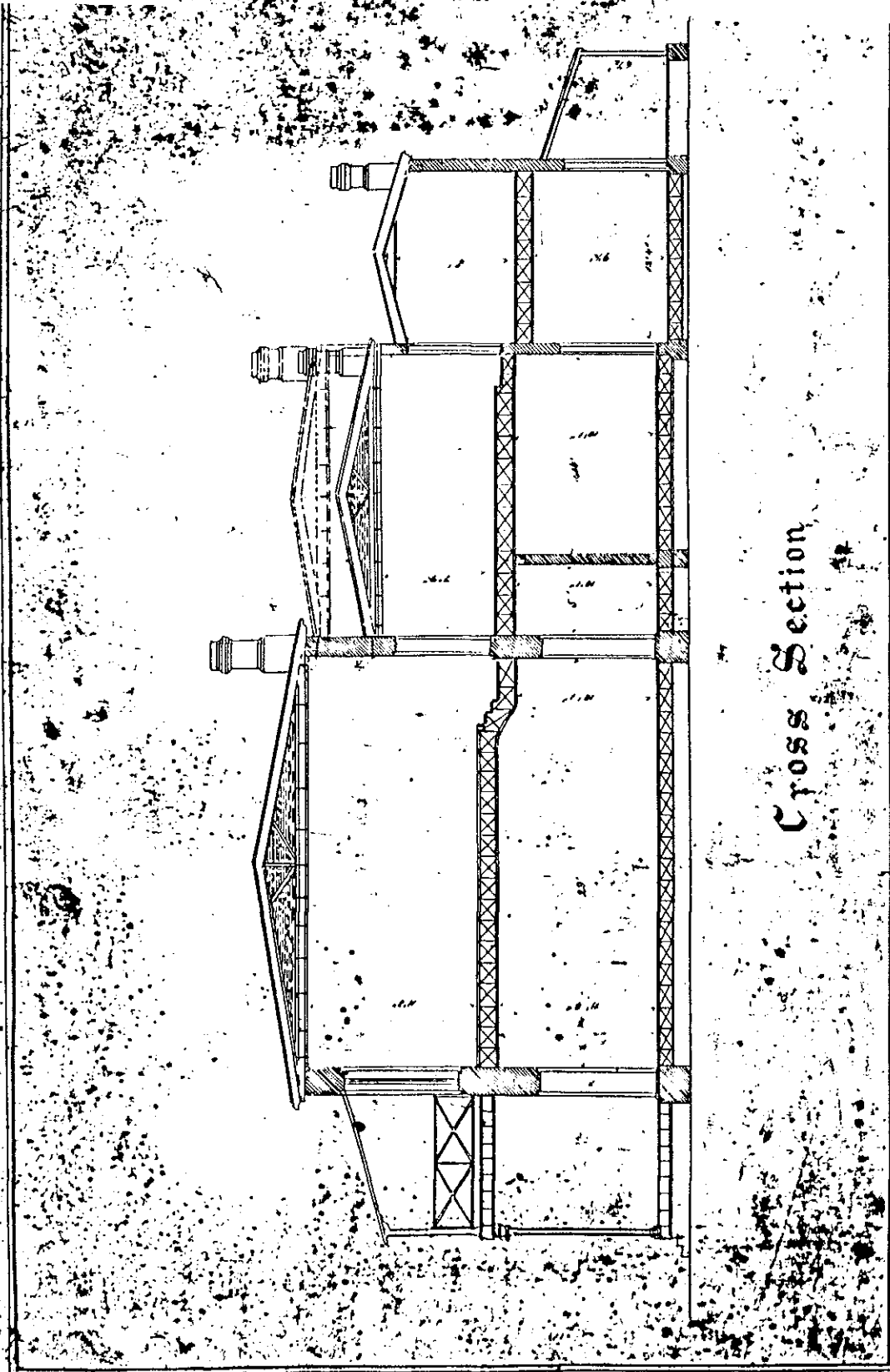
3. Plan of first floor, with proposed porch, undated

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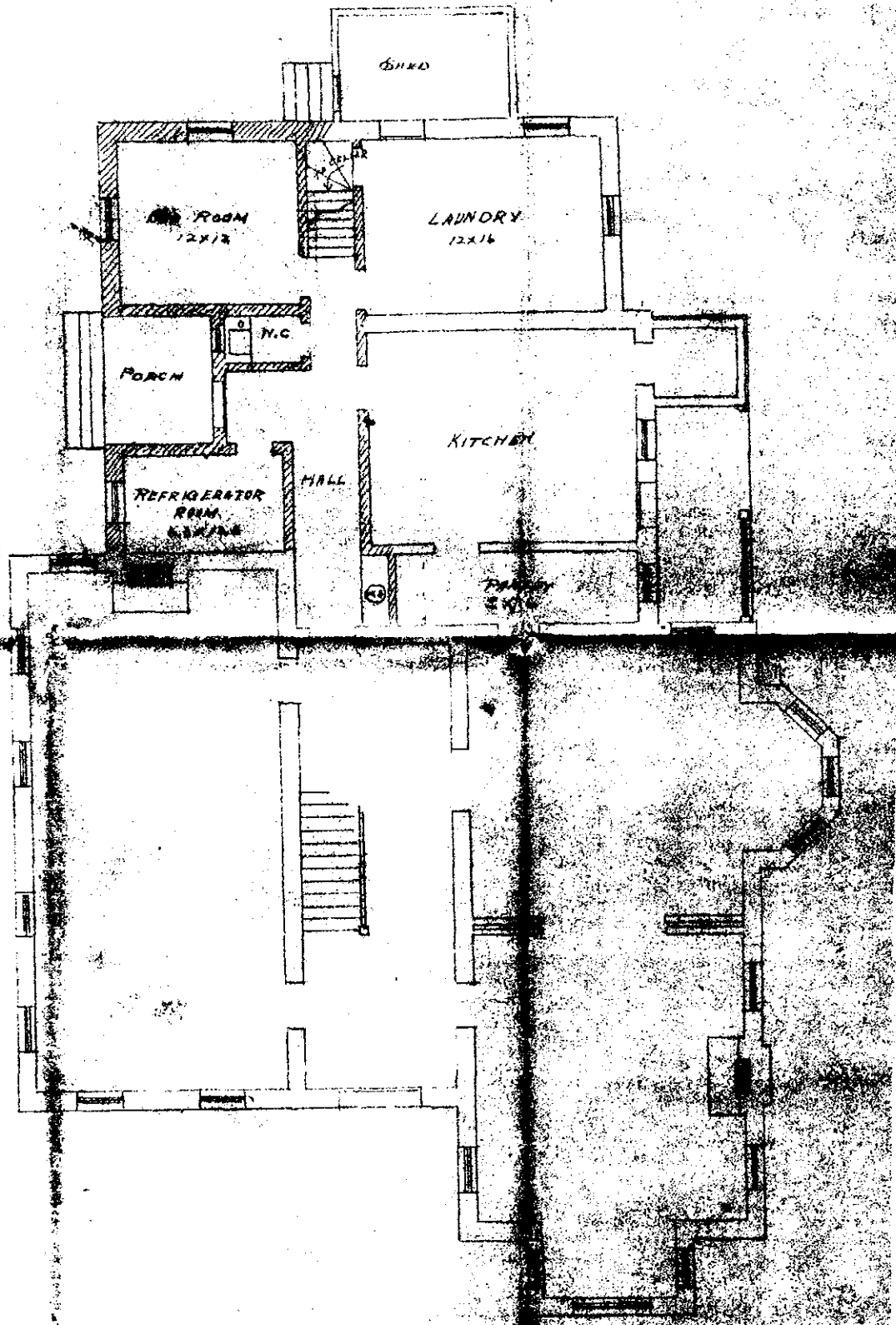


4. Cross section,  
Undated

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Cross Section



FIRST FLOOR

1305	OFFICE	1881
G	OFFICE	1881

Handwritten notes and scribbles below the stamp.

Handwritten initials or signature.

RECORDED	1881
INDEXED	1881
OFFICE	1881

Handwritten notes and a circular stamp with the number 1881.

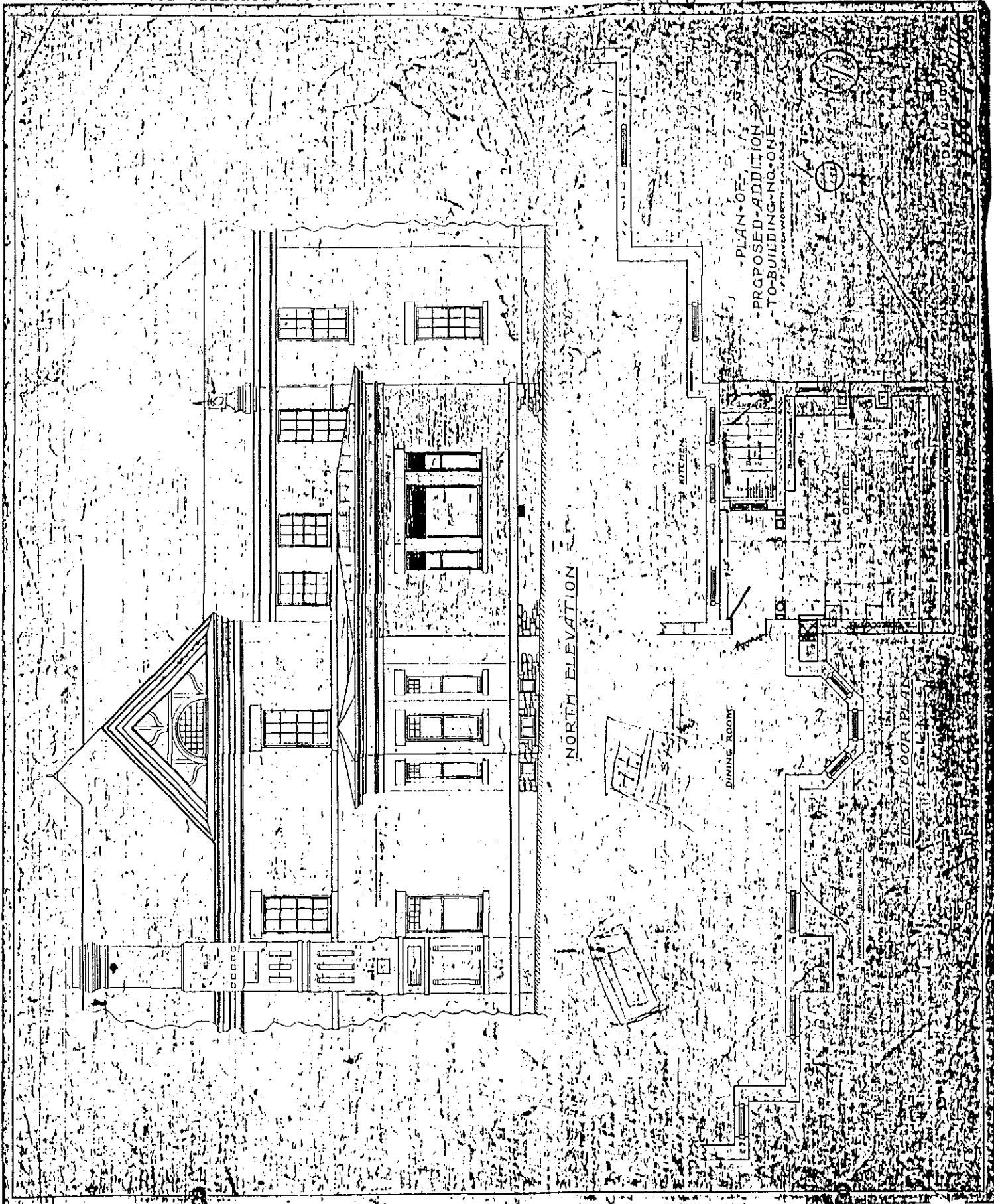
6. East front elevation



EAST FRONT

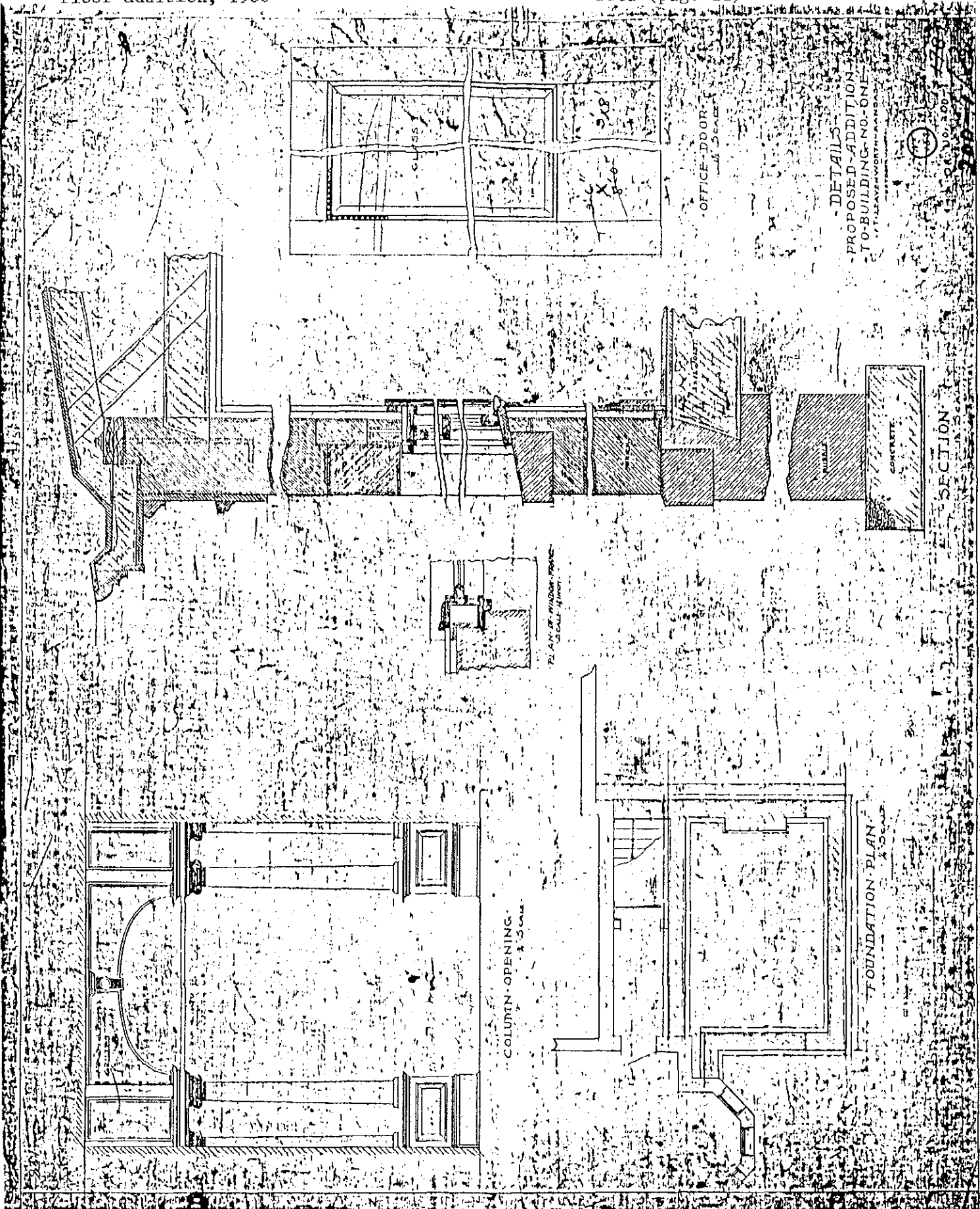
7. North elevation and plan of first floor addition, 1906

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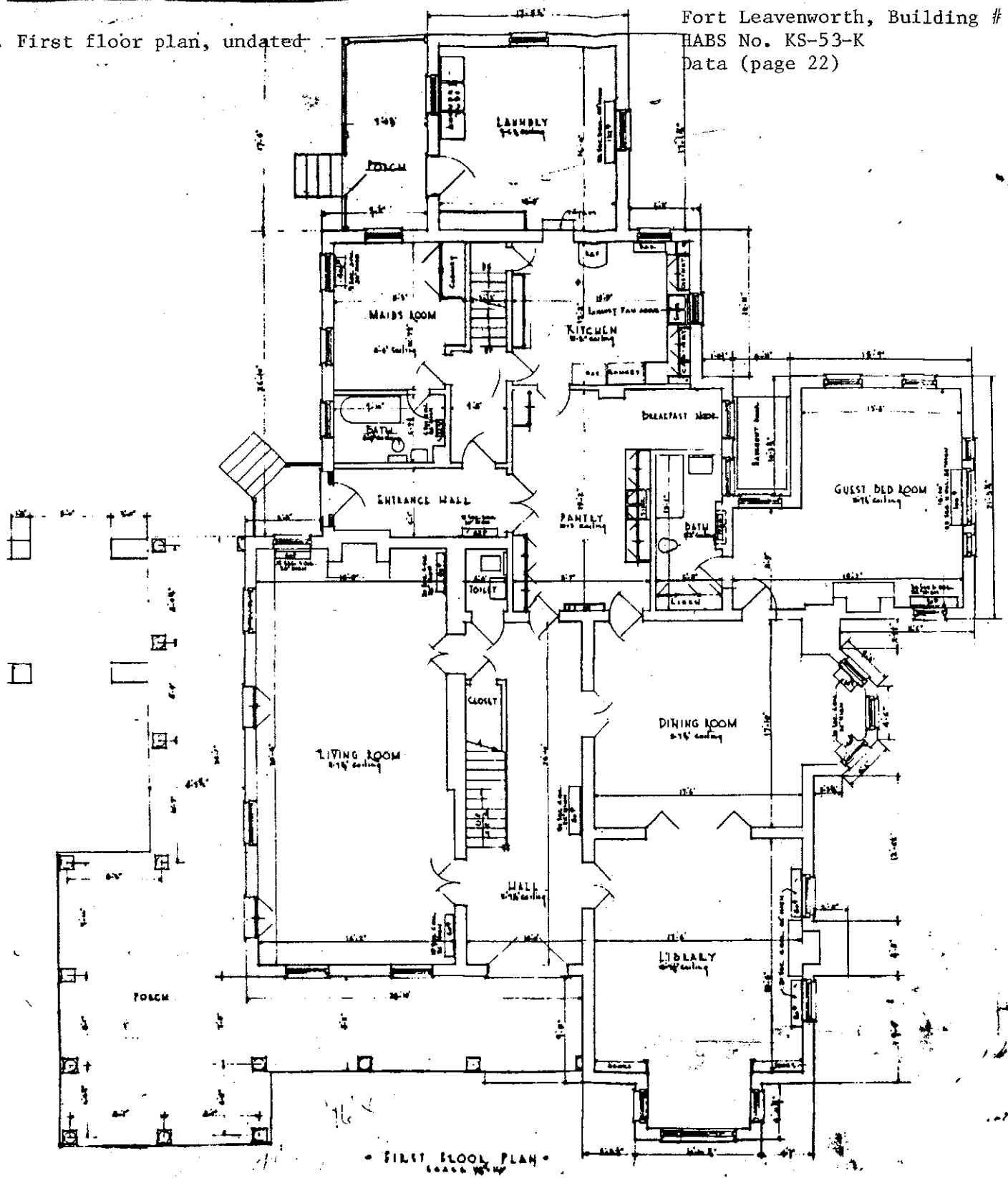
8. Construction details of first floor addition, 1906

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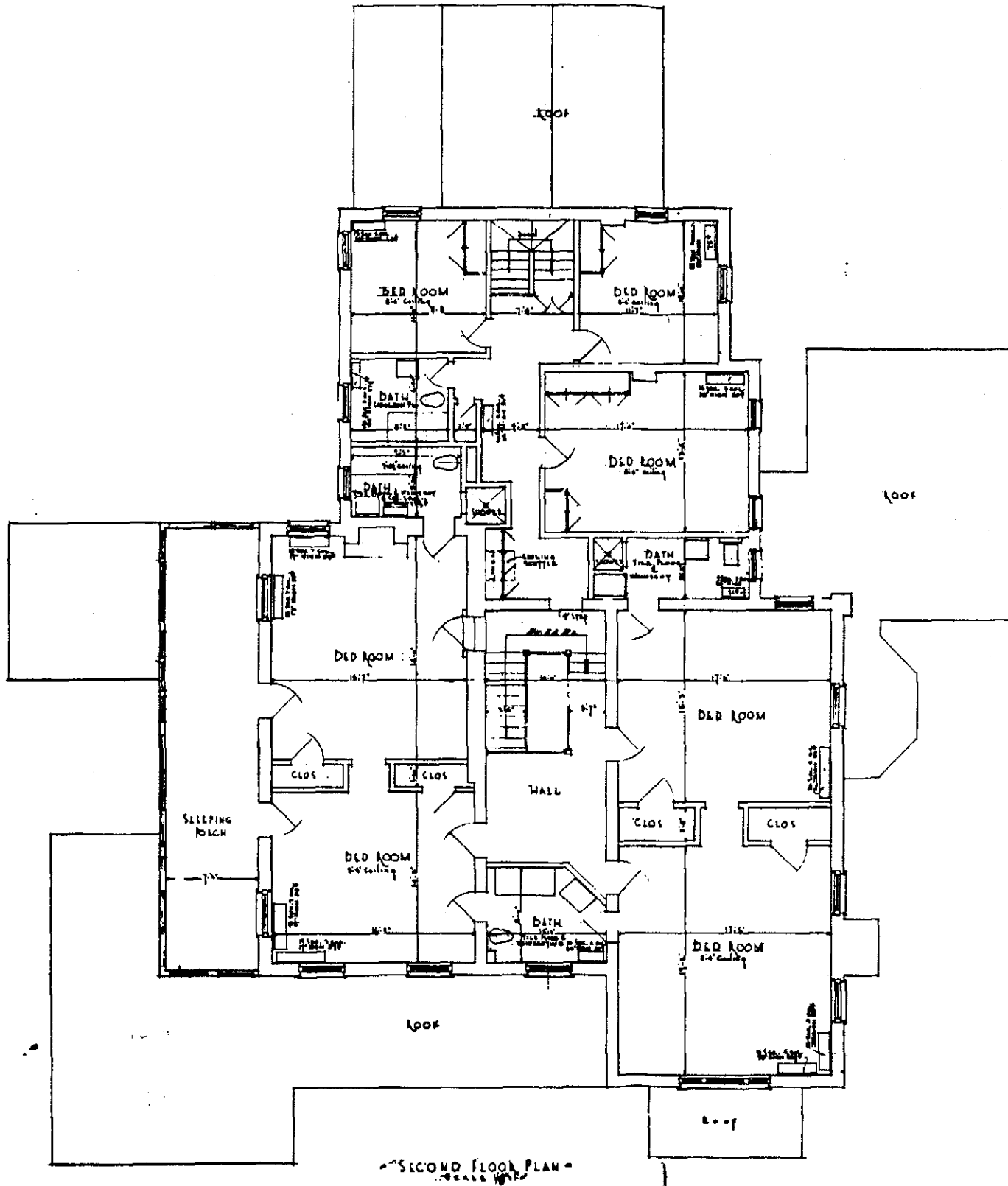
9. First floor plan, undated

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10. Second floor plan, undated

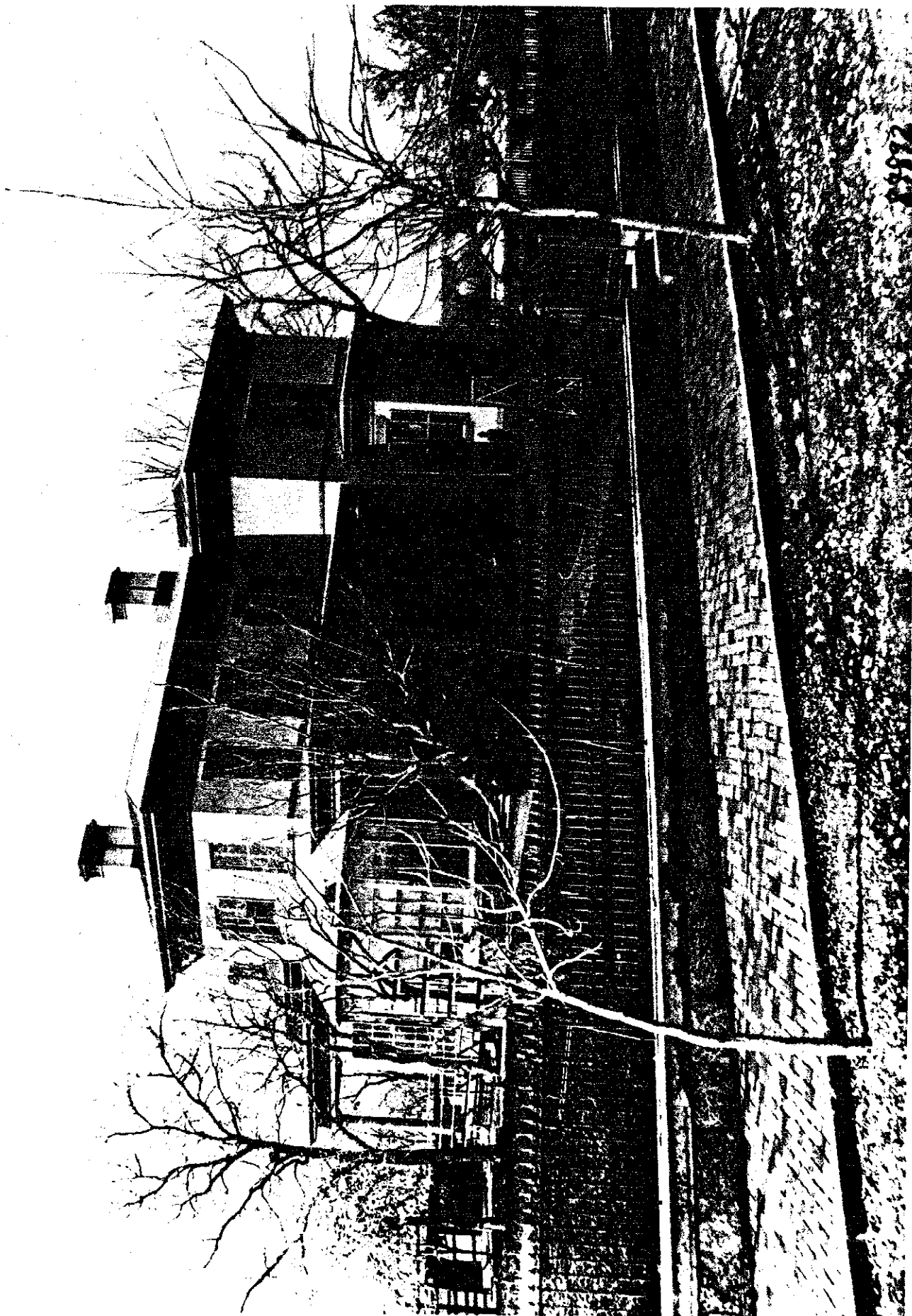
Fort Leavenworth, Building # 1  
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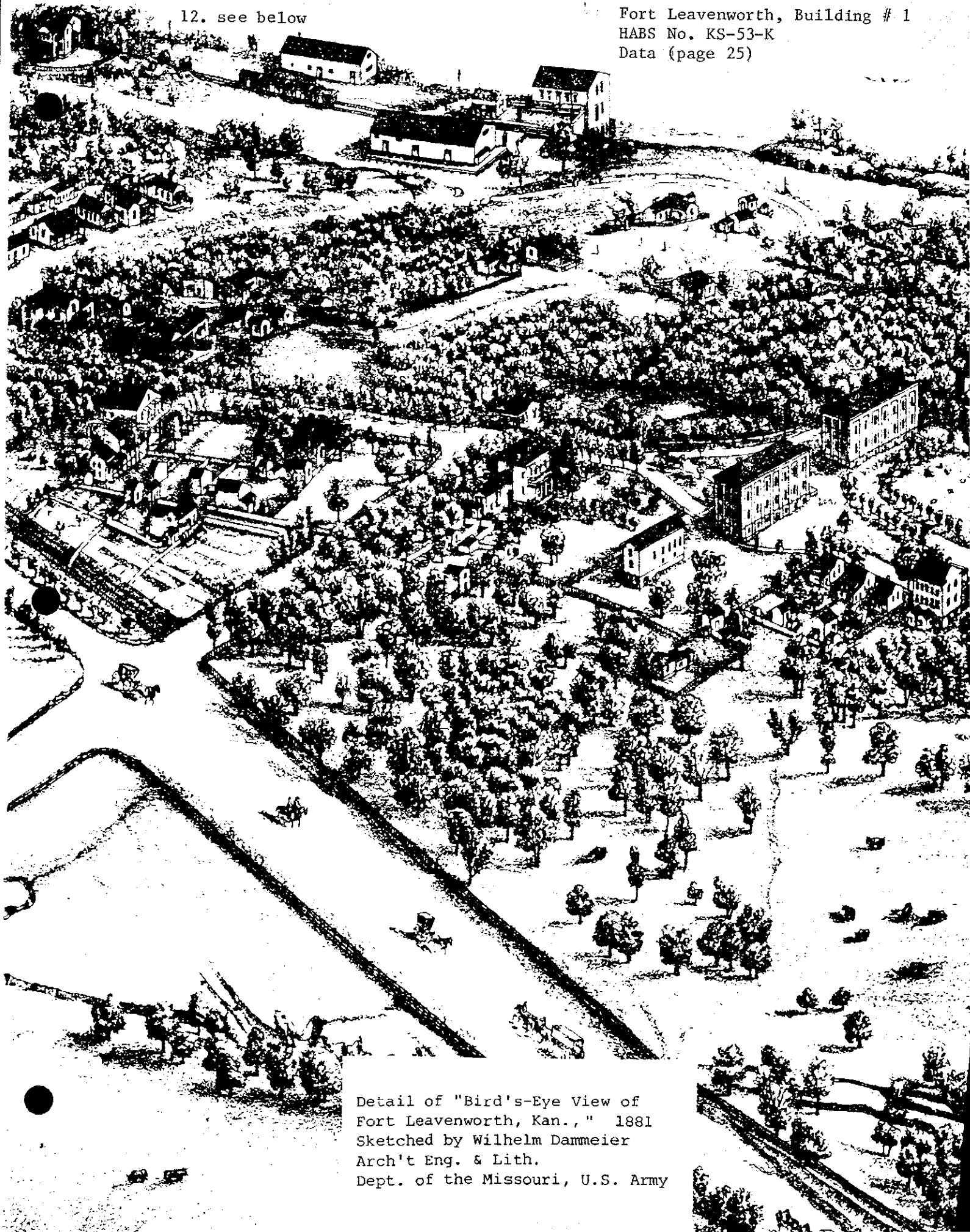
11. Photograph, east and south elevations,  
undated

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12. see below

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Detail of "Bird's-Eye View of  
Fort Leavenworth, Kan.," 1881  
Sketched by Wilhelm Dammeier  
Arch't Eng. & Lith.  
Dept. of the Missouri, U.S. Army

13. Photograph, east elevation from southeast corner, undated

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