

Fort Leavenworth,
Building # 5
611 Scott Avenue
Leavenworth
Leavenworth County
Kansas

HABS No. KS-53-C

HABS
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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

FORT LEAVENWORTH, BUILDING # 5 (SUTLER'S HOUSE)
HABS # KS-53-C

Location: 611 Scott Avenue, Fort Leavenworth, Leavenworth County,
Kansas

Leavenworth, Kansas-Missouri Quadrangle, Universal
Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 15.334900.4357560

Present Owner: United States Department of the Army

Present Occupant: Major General L.P., III, and Mrs. Wishart

Present Use: Residential

Significance: Building # 5 is one of five existing quarters that date from the antebellum period of Fort Leavenworth. Built by Hiram Rich, the post sutler from 1842 to 1862, sections of the original log house are reputed to exist within the two and a half story clapboard building. While Fort Leavenworth was the temporary first capital of the Kansas territory in 1854, the recently appointed Governor Reeder took his meals at the sutler's house. After the death of Hiram Rich in 1862, the house was purchased by the War Department, as a residence for the depot quartermaster. However, after the transfer of the Headquarters of the Missouri to Fort Leavenworth, the quarters became the residence of the Commander of the Department. Many notable military officers, including Generals John Schofield, Winfield Hancock, Philip Sheridan and John Pope lived in Building # 5. The quarters were the residence of the Post Commander from 1904 to 1912 and today serves as the exclusive residence of major generals and their families.

PART I. Historical Information

A. Physical History:

1. Date(s) of erection: The exact building date has not been documented. The date is traditionally given as 1841, the date Hiram Rich was appointed sutler of Fort Leavenworth, and shortly thereafter built his log house.
2. Architect: The architect is unknown for alterations that occurred in 1857 and after the purchase of the residence by the Army in 1862. Plans were usually supplied by the Assistant Quartermaster at the post by the Quartermaster General's Office in Washington, D.C.
3. Original and subsequent owners: Hiram Rich 1841-1862, U.S Army 1862 -present.

4. Builder, contractor, supplies: Hiram Rich, builder
5. Original Plans & construction: Located at Fort Leavenworth is an undated plan of the front elevation of the original one and a half story building, first and second story plans and a site plan labeled "Residence of the Depot Quartermaster" (see Supplemental Materials # 1). Also located at Directorate of Engineering and Housing (DEH) were later undated floor plans (See supplemental Materials # 2 & # 3).
6. Alterations & additions: Originally erected in the 1840's, Building # 5 was altered in 1857 (CCF, RG 92, Box 550), probably an enlargement of the original log structure to the one and a half story clapboard house with a west wing as seen in an historical photograph (see Supplemental Material # 4). It is possible that the alteration to the two and a half story clapboard house occurred sometime between the late 1860's and 1881, for Dammeier's 1881 "Bird's Eye View" shows the quarters as the two and a half story building and west wing, the same configuration as today (see Supplemental Material # 5). The west wing built in two sections, appears on the 1866 plan "Fort Leavenworth," but by 1878 the wing appears doubled in width and length. Three historical photographs from the Fort Leavenworth Museum, one dated 1895 and the other two undated, show the two story building, with wing (see Supplemental Materials # 6- # 8).

B. Historical Context:

The army provided the soldier with the essentials for living but extras and supplemental items were bought at the sutler's store. These items included cleaning materials for rifles, canvas, blankets, tobacco, whiskey, beer, playing cards, food stuff, lead pencils, hair dye, matches, pots and pans, mirrors, beads, clothing, and many other items. The first sutler of Fort Leavenworth, Major Alexander G. Morgan, was appointed in the 1830's. Sutlers until 1829 were appointed by the commanding officer of each post, after this time the appointment was made by a Council of Administrators, a group composed of a post's junior officers, to avoid allegations of favoritism and corruption. For the appointment of sutler was a much sought after position at each post. An article in the Missouri Republican, of August 6, 1841 announced the appointment of Hiram Rich: "Hiram Rich (a Liberty, Mo., trader, aged 42) was appointed sutler of Fort Leavenworth. (On October 19 he was appointed postmaster.) He succeeded Albert G. Wilson" (Barry, p. 433). Following an 1828 directive of the War Department stipulating that sutlers were responsible for

building their house and store if buildings could not be provided by the army, sutler Rich built his store on the east side of what is now Scott Avenue and across the road, he built his one and a half story log house. Rich was the best known of the sutlers of Fort Leavenworth and the fact that Hiram Rich was host to important visitors may give some indication of his position in the army community. In 1854 Leavenworth was temporarily the capital of the Kansas territory. During this time Governor Reeder stayed at and took his meals at the house of Hiram Rich, as indicated in a 1896 letter, General John A. Halderman recalled: "At first he (Governor Reeder) had his meals and lodged at the sutler's, Mr. Hiram Rich" (Shindler, "First Capital... see footnote, p. 332). Further insight into the position and personality of Hiram Rich is provided by the reminiscences of E.T. Carr, a construction foreman at Fort Leavenworth in 1855-56. Carr wrote:

It had been my good fortune to make the acquaintance of the sutler soon after my arrival at the post, and in a most unexpected manner. He had been sutler and postmaster there for a long time, and while he was held in high esteem by some, he was disliked by others. In manner he was dignified and of commanding appearance. The mails came tri-weekly, and he had full charge of them (Carr, p. 380).

Hiram Rich and his family lived in the sutler's house until his death in 1862. At that time the house was purchased by the Department of War for use as a residence for the Depot Quartermaster, according to an 1862 letter from the Depot Quartermaster's office at Fort Leavenworth to M.G. Meigs, Quartermaster General, Washington, D.C. The 1862 letter says that the sutler's house was erected in 1857 and describes the house as "a frame (house) pretty well built.... (which) contains five assignable rooms" (Record Group 92, Box 559). It seems probable that in 1857 the residence was altered from the log structure to the one and a half story clapboard building seen in an historical photograph (Fort Leavenworth Museum catalog no. 6003.56). The quarters did not remain very long with the quartermasters department, for shortly after, in 1865, the Headquarters of the Department of the Missouri was moved to Fort Leavenworth and the quarters became the residence of the Commander of the Department (Schlinder, manuscript, p. 158). The residence then became the focus around which other department quarters and offices were built. The south end of the dragoons barracks, on the southeast corner of the parade ground was converted into offices for the department,

and Building # 7 was erected in 1868 as single officers quarters across the street.

Unfortunately there is no precise information to date the alteration of Building # 5 from the one and a half story house with a west extension to the two and a half story building with a west wing shown in an 1895 photograph. An 1865 letter to General Meigs from the Depot Quartermaster asks for permission "to repair and fit-up the house." The next reference appears in Forty-six years in the Army, where General Schofield writes that: "some necessary improvements had been made in the quarters during the winter" before the arrival at Fort Leavenworth of the General and his wife (Schofield, p. 428). General Schofield's replacement in 1870 was General Pope, who remained at Fort Leavenworth until 1883 and was responsible for the construction of new quarters "doubling the size of the post" (Cox, p. 297). It is possible that the alteration to the main block and the enlargement of the western wing could have occurred during this period also. Dammeier's 1881 "Bird's Eye View" shows conclusively that the alterations occurred before the 1881 lithograph. A two and a half story house with a large west wing is illustrated.

During the time the Sutler's house was a residence for the Department of the Missouri, many notable military officers resided there including Generals John Schofield, Winfield Hancock, Philip Sheridan and John Pope (Shindler, manuscript, p. 158). The house was used as a residence for the department Commanders until 1874, and then was used as officers quarters until 1904 when the house became the residence of the Post Commander. In 1912, Building # 1 again became the Commander's Residence and 611 Scott Avenue became the residence of high ranking officers. Since 1946 the sutler's house has been the exclusive residence of generals and their families.

PART II: ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Sutler's House possesses integrity of setting and of design, illustrating the changing methods of construction during the earlier years of the fort's history. The building dates from the early stages of the fort's establishment; according to Elvid Hunt (p. 264), the initial structure was built of logs in 1841. The plan developed by accretion over the years, to its present appearance prior to 1881. The vernacular structure

Greek Revival theme, incorporating a suggestion also of Italianate style. The main block entablature has the sophistication of a pattern book design, applied to an awkward gable proportion resulting possibly from the high ceilings of the second floor.

In its present appearance, the building is well preserved and well integrated in its total design, which expresses its vernacular origin, as well as a transition from the Greek Revival to the Italianate idiom during the 1850-1870 period.

2. Condition of fabric: The building is in generally good condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The building is L-shaped, with the main, rectangular block running north and south; the wing joins at the southwest corner, and runs east and west. The main block is 34' x 58' x 35' high; the wing is 56' x 21'. The north elevation, or facade of the main block is three bays wide and two stories high, and with attic and basement. The wing is composed of one and two story units, with a partial basement, and is seven bays across.
2. Foundations: The main block has coursed rubble foundation, not visible from the exterior. The wing has, from east to west, coursed rubble, rubble, and concrete block foundations.
3. Walls: All walls are sheathed with clapboard, with five inch of board visible. Walls and trim are painted white.
4. Structural systems, framing: According to Elphid Hunt (p. 264), the nucleus of the building was a log structure; it was not possible to confirm or negate this. Sample wall widths are as follows: In the main block, the basement and the southeast room entry are fifteen inches thick. The first floor exterior walls, at the north, south and west entries are twelve and a half to thirteen inches thick. The interior walls, hall/study, are six inches thick. In the wing, the interior walls, kitchen/passage, are also six inches thick.
5. Porches: A one-story frame porch crosses the north facade of the main block and continues along the west elevation to abut the wing. It sits on stone piers, and eleven and a half inch square wooden columns on nine inch plinths support the architrave and flat terre roof. There are five columns across the north facade; three columns and a pilaster on the west elevation. The frieze is decorated with string and

dentils; the molded cornice projects approximately one foot. The porch is twelve feet deep; floor boards are three and a quarter inches wide, and ceiling boards are two inch tongue-and-groove beaded boards (see HABS photos # KS-53-C-2 & 3).

The porch on the south elevation of the main block is similar to that on the north, but it has a second story. Five square wood posts support the plain cornice which has an approximate two and a half feet overhang, the soffit is of narrow tongue-and-groove boards. Screen frames are attached to the inside of the support posts. The first story has lattice infill between stone supporting piers, with a ceiling-high lattice at the west end, which abuts the porch of the wing. The north porch and the first story of the south porch appear to survive from the house's one and a half story phase (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-1 & 5).

The one-story porch on the south elevation of the wing abuts the south porch of the main block on the east; it extends on the west to the garage. The floor is poured concrete, approximately twelve feet wide, at or near ground level. The shed roof of varying pitches is attached to the end column of the main block porch, and then supported on seven three and a half inch square posts. The two and a quarter inch rafters with circular-saw marks are mortised to a cross-board affixed to the building (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-4).

6. Chimneys: Chimneys on main block appear to have been rebricked; that on the south slope has a concrete cap. There is a small stove flue near the west end of the wing.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways & doors: The primary facade doorway frame surround has rectilinear molding; the shape of the surround resembles that of a shaped lintel to a point below the transom where it narrows abruptly, then parallels the door to the floor. The rectangular transom and sidelights have four lights. The Christian door has raised-center panels. The brass door plate is fourteen inches in length, with a simple bevel edge; the knob is undecorated brass (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-2).

Doors on the west and south elevations of the main block have twelve lights, with hardware similar to the primary door; these have three light transoms. The door at the center of the first floor bay has eight lights. On the second floor porch, the door has three vertical lights over three cross panels. All doorways

and window openings of the main block have the shaped surrounds described above.

The entry door on the south elevation of the wing has four lights and four cross panels. The garage door has six lights in a multi-paneled wood overhead door. Basement exterior stair wells have metal cellar doors, painted gray.

- b. Windows & shutters: Although shutters appear in historic photographs of this building, none are used at present. Three windows on the main block's northern and western elevations and on the first floor porch, are four-light casements which extend to the floor; these have three-light transoms (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-2). The second floor of the north facade has three six-over-one windows; the two-panel wood shutters at the apex of this gable probably cover a fixed-louvre vent, visible in an historical photograph (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-2).

The projecting bay at the center of the east elevation has one six-over-one light window to either side of the central door. A six-over-one light window is located toward either gable end of the first floor, east elevation; there are four six-over-one windows on the second floor, two of which are over the projecting bay (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-1).

The south gable end has six-over-one light windows on first and second floors. The fixed-louvre vent at the apex has a curvilinear surround; as seen in historic photograph, this feature appeared at one time also on the north gable (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-5).

The windows of the wing are six-over-one light, with exceptions as noted. The eastern most window on the south facade, where the wing abuts the main block, has six-over-six lights. Over this window and set into and above the porch roof, is a three-light transom window. Paired three-over-one light windows are set high on north elevation. The basement window visible on the north has three lights. The frames of the bays are plain, except for drip mold at the lintel.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The main block roof is gable, covered with asphalt shingles. The roofs of the wing are gable and near-flat shed. Gable roofs

and gabled dormer roofs are asphalt shingle-covered; the nearly flat roofs are terne covered. On the main block, the one-story projecting bay and the porch roofs are terne covered. The wing porch near the main block is more pitched than the western end and covered with asphalt shingles; the low-pitched half is terne covered. All terne roofing is painted red, while the asphalt shingles are a pale greyed-green.

- b. Cornice, eaves: The gable ends of the main block and the eaves are decorated with a continuous heavy wood cornice with dentils, paired brackets, and returns (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-2 & 5). Main gables of the wing are similarly handled, but the gables of the pediment dormers are plain. Eaves of the wing have unconnected dentils (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-4). The entablatures and friezes of main block porches have been described.
- c. Dormers: The gabled roofs of the wing have a pediment dormer to the north and south, or in total, four dormers. These are as described above, with six-over-one-light sash (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-4). The main block, in its one-and-a-half story phase, had simple pediment dormers as shown in an historic photograph.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. The basement extends the length of the main block, and under the pantry and kitchen; as it rises above ground level only a few feet, windows are small and set high in the walls. Load-bearing walls are of coursed limestone throughout. The basement is partitioned much like the first floor. There are two interior stairs and two exterior entries.

The front interior stair gives access to a living-space room extending under the north end of the house. At the southwest corner, there is an exterior door on the west, and a door connecting to the furnace room on the south. Two rooms open off the furnace room: to the south at the east wall is a room under the study of the first floor; a large chimney base is to the

right of this entry, which is two steps up from the furnace room. To the south and west of the furnace room is a room beneath the pantry and kitchen, with stairs to the first floor pantry at the southeast corner; toward the southwest corner is an exterior door. On the west wall is a screened window to a minimal crawl space beneath the second unit of the wing, the passage and laundry room. Ceilings are approximately eight and a half feet high, and covered.

- b. First floor: The main entry is on the north facade of the main block, into a stair hall; stairs to the second floor are on the east and south walls, with a door beneath to the basement stair. At the rear of the hall is a doorway to the living room to the south; on the right, or west, is a wide entry to the parlor. The parlor and living room connect to the dining room which extend the remaining length of the house, with openings on the west and south porches. A short six-foot-wide hall connects the living room to a bath and study in the building's southeast corner.

The pantry of the wing connects with the dining room west wall; this pantry-passage contains a stairwell with ascending and descending stairs (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-8). Continuing west, the kitchen is on the same level, then four steps lower is a passage which contains a hallway and a large bath. The hall opens to a laundry room, which has an exterior door on the south wall, an interior door to the garage to the west, one step down, and at the northeast corner, a stairway to a second floor room. Ceilings are at least twelve feet in the main block; approximately nine feet high in the pantry, kitchen, and passage; and about eight feet high in the laundry room.

- c. Second floor: The main (north) stair ascends to a hallway running north and south at the center of the building; from the plans this previously extended to the central bay at the north end of the house. Now, the north end contains an enlarged bedroom at the northwest and a sitting room at the northeast. On the south and east of the hall are large bedrooms; to the west is a storage passage to a bath which connects by another storage passage to the northern bedroom. To the southwest, off the center hall, the narrower rear hall passes a large storage closet and bath, and descends three steps to a stairhall in the wing leading to a bedroom on the west. Ceilings are approximately twelve feet in the main block, and eight

and a half to nine feet in the landing hall and at the maximum height of the gable-ceiling of the bedroom west of the landing hall. The bedroom in the second unit of the wing also has a gabled ceiling, and a small landing-hallway with closets.

2. Stairways: The front entry stair is located on the east and south walls of the hall, and consists of a quarter-turn with landing. The steps are fifty-five inches at the foot, narrowing to forty-six inches. The open balustrade has tapering, slender balusters, painted white, with a walnut rail. The balustrade coils around the slender turned walnut newel post at the stair foot. The newel at the landing, eight steps up, is of a slightly different pattern. There are twelve steps to the second floor, where the rail turns at a right angle to meet the wall, joined by a circular turned wall-plate (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-6).

The front basement stair follows the descent of the stair above in a quarter-turn with landing. Descending from the landing, the open balustrade commencing on the right terminates in a slender dark wood newel. The rail is dark wood; the turned balusters are painted.

The pantry contains a second stairwell (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-8). A newel stair of thirteen steps ascends to the second floor rear hall. The stair support is covered with vertical five and a quarter inch wide beaded boards; this pier tapers towards its termination at the rail of the closed balustrade, thirty-one inches high around the well at the second floor. The ascending stair crosses over the upper half of a six-over-six window, as seen from the first floor level. At the second floor level, there is a three-light transom type window over a frame filled by five and a quarter inch vertical boards. This is the window visible from the exterior at the top of the wing's shed roof.

The third stairway to the second floor ascends from the southwest corner of the laundry room. This is a boxed stair, without a handrail. An old coat or hatrack comprised of plain board with round pegs is affixed to the east stairwall at the angle of the stair.

The exterior basement steps and well are concrete.

3. Flooring: The basement has a scored poured concrete floor. The first floor of the main block has wall-to-wall carpet. The pantry, kitchen, passage, and laundry room have sheet vinyl floor covering.

The second floor is carpeted wall-to-wall in the main block except in the east, and south bedrooms; the latter has two and a quarter inch pine floor boards. The bedroom above the kitchen has three and a quarter inch wide pine boards.

4. Wall & ceiling finish: Walls and ceilings through out the house are smooth-finished plaster, painted a very pale yellow. The north room of the basement is finished in rough swirl plaster, painted white, on walls and ceiling. The remaining basement walls are exposed stone; the ceilings are plastered. Bathroom walls are tiled to about a four and a half foot height.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways & doors: There are a variety of doors in the basement. At the southwest corner of the front room, the exterior door has three vertical lights over three cross panels, with a narrow three-light transom. The interior door has five cross-panels. The door at the room below the study has two long vertical panels over two shorter panels, painted gray on one side, tan on the other. The second exterior door is slab with a single light.

In the main block, most doors have two long vertical panels over two shorter ones. On the east wall of the dining room, the wide doorways have modern double two-fold louvred doors, with natural finish. Exterior doors off the dining room are twelve-light with three-light transoms. Doors in the hallway to the study are one-over-one panel. On the second floor, the exterior door on to the south porch has three vertical lights over three cross panels.

Entering the wing, the dining room/pantry swing door has one-over-one paneling. The "maid's toilet" in the passage has a one-over-one panel door. The laundry room exterior door at the center of the south wall has four lights over three cross panels. The interior garage door has five cross panels. The bedroom over the kitchen has a one-over-one panel door; the landing and bedroom over the laundry room have two-over-two panel doors.

- b. Windows: In the main block, the prevalent window is six-over-six lights, with some six-over-one lights. In the addition, the reverse exists. The exceptions

are as follows: three parlor windows are casements to the floor with four lights, with brass lever latches and brass roses (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-7). The living room bay has a center door of eight lights; the window to either side has six-over-one lights. The kitchen windows on the north wall, over the sink, have three-over-one lights. The transom-type window in the pantry stairwell has been noted. Basement windows in the main block are two-light awning type, set high; windows on the north have concrete wells.

6. Decorative features & trim: Picture rail exists throughout the main block. Door and window molding is a simple rectilinear pattern, four and a half inches wide, with the exception of the plain framing in the landing and bedroom above the laundry (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-7).

Baseboards on the first floor of the main block are eight inches high, and plain. On the second floor they are seven and a half inches high. On the first floor of the wing, they are also seven and a half inches high; and on the second floor, it is five and a half inches high. All woodwork is painted white, except as noted.

The basement wood-burning fireplace is on the south wall of the north end room. The varnished pine mantel has an ogee support molding under a seven foot long shelf. The firebox has red brick facing, and fire brick lining. The hearth is red quarry stone. In the mantel, to the left of the firebox, is a tongue-in-groove vertical board door which connects with the furnace room; this has brass hinges with a cut-out design on the flange. Between the stair and the mantel is a built-in bar of pine, with swing upper doors under a wall arch. The keeping room behind the bar has a long narrow pine backbar with five doors with butterfly hinges.

The design is identical in the three fireplaces on the first floor. The firebox is faced with red brick, and has a brass fitted fire screen. The varnished wood mantel has six and a half inch posts on five and a half inch plinths; the nine inch frieze is undecorated. The cornice is boxed and molded under an eighty-eight inch long shelf. The same chimney serves a fireplace in the parlor and in the dining room. The third is on the south wall of the living room (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-7).

There are several built-in cabinets. In the study, these are ten feet high, on the west wall. Cabinet doors have a

single panel with radius corner doors; these have brass cabinet latches and butterfly hinges. The set of drawers on the left have brass bin pulls.

The pantry cabinets are on the east wall, and to the ceiling eight and a half feet. The base cabinet has a center tier of drawers with brass bin pulls; a single panel door is to either side. The upper cabinet has two sets of single light doors surmounted by two sets of single-panel doors.

The kitchen cupboard has single radius corner panels, with brass cabinet latches (see HABS photo # KS-53-C-8). The laundry room has a built-in cabinet; the doors are single panel, in two sets, with butterfly hinges.

7. Hardware: The door hardware is almost entirely plain, rectangular brass plates with bevel edge, and plain brass knobs. Variants have been, or are here noted: on the closet and bedroom entry doors of the landing and the room over the laundry, there are rimlocks with porcelain and agate knobs.

8. Mechanical Equipment:

- a. HVAC: Heat is conveyed by steam radiator from a modern Burnham Corporation Gas Boiler, installed December, 1984. The water heater is manufactured by A.G. Smith. The window unit air-conditioners are occupant owned.
- b. Lighting: Few older light fixtures remain. A copper base ceiling fixture with frosted globe and clear-glass grapevine design appears in the pantry stair landing; on the second floor of the main block, in the hall; and in the wing passage. Also, there is a white pressed-glass shade and matching base on a second floor ceiling in the main block.

The two dining chandeliers are new; these are pineapple-shaped wood bases with eight curved metal arms supporting candle-holders, which are suspended to a height five feet from the floor.

- c. Plumbing: Most fixtures are of recent origin, but a large sink remains in the pantry with this identification on the underside: Made in the United States of America by Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., P6700 36 x 22, Louisville.

The tub in the second floor south bath has wall

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surrounds on two sides, with exposed, rounded ends which may be a transition design between free-standing and built-in tubs.

D. Site:

The main block of the house runs north and south, paralleling Scott Avenue. The building is situated on a slight rise on the west side of Scott; to the north is an open, grassy area with a variety of trees and a stone bandstand. Farther north is the Grant Statue and old stone wall. To the northwest is the Memorial Chapel. To the south are officers' residences, the second of which is Number One Scott. To the east, across Scott Avenue, are masonry residences overlooking the Missouri River; to the west is the Henry Leavenworth House. Building # 5 has a large park-like lot with a variety of trees, bushes, and plantings.

PART III: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original Architectural Drawings: Architectural drawings are located at the Department of Engineering and Housing, as follows:
1. Drawing of second floor plan - no date
 2. Drawing of renovation of kitchen - no date
 3. Drawing of basement floor plan with detail of I beam over recreation room
 4. Drawings showing alterations and additions 1937.
 5. Drawing of first floor plan 1957.

B. Early Views:

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

Photograph of the north elevation of the sutler's house "Old Views of Fort Leavenworth", 1895, Fort Leavenworth Museum, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Photograph: undated "Fort Leavenworth Buildings and Views: Sutler's Quarters," a copy at Fort Leavenworth Museum, catalogue no. 6003.5(1).

Photograph "Officers' Quarters - arsenal - west side of street", undated, "Fort Leavenworth, Buildings and Views: Sutlers Quarters," copy at Fort Leavenworth Museum, catalogue no. 6003.5(2).

Photograph: Still Photo, National Archives, Record Group 92, a

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copy at Master Planning Office, Department of Engineering and Housing. (north elevation)

Photograph: 1905, Real Property Records, Buildings 1-94, Fort Leavenworth Museum.

Photograph: c. 1930, Real Property Records, Buildings 1-99, Fort Leavenworth Museum.

C. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

"Fort Leavenworth," Record Group 92, Consolidated Correspondence Files 1794-1890, Office of the Quartermaster General, National Archives (files surveyed completely).

Plan showing "Position of a Portion of the Buildings of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas...Proposed Water Works," 1886, Office of Master Planning, Department of Engineering and Housing, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Plan of "Post of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas", 1878, Box 550, Consolidated Correspondence Files, 1794-1890, Record Group 92, National Archives, Records for the office of the Quartermaster General.

Plan of "Post at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas," 1881, Office of Master Planning, DEH, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Letter, 1862, to M.G. Meigs, Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. from Depot Quartermaster's Office, Fort Leavenworth, Box 550, Consolidated Correspondence Files 1794-1890, Record Group 92, Office of the Quartermaster General, National Archives.

Letter, 1865, to Maj. Gen. M.C. Meigs, Quartermaster General from J.A. Potter, Depot Quartermaster's Office, Fort Leavenworth, Box 551, Consolidated Correspondence Files, 1784-1890, Record Group 92, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, National Archives.

2. Secondary & published sources:

Barry, Louise. The Beginning of the West: Annals of the Kansas Gateway to the American West, 1540-1854, Topeka, Kansas: Kansas State Historical Society, 1972.

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Data (page 16)

Halsey, M.B., Jr. "611 Scott...Old Sutler's House." Fort Leavenworth, Magazine Reconnaissance (May 1969).

Hunt, Elvid and Walter E. Lorence. History of Fort Leavenworth, 1829-1937. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: Commander and General Staff College Press, 1937.

Pipkin, Col. William Philip. "Things About Forth Leavenworth...Post Sutlers", Reconnaissance Magazine, (March, 1983).

Shindler, Henry. "Miscellaneous Papers" including "The First Capital of Kansas", Collections of Kansas State Historical Society Vol. 12, Topeka, Kansas: State Printing Office, 1912.

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

D. Likely Sources not yet investigated: There may be material in Record Group 77 at the National Archives.

E: Supplemental Material: See attached.

Prepared By:

Judith E. Hunt
Kristie Struble
Project Historians
Historic American Buildings Survey
Summer 1985

PART IV: PROJECT INFORMATION:

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey of the National Park Service in agreement with the post command at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the headquarters of the U.S. 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, Deputy Chief of HABS/Haer, served as Project Leader, and Robie S. Lange, HABS Historian, as Project Leader. The Field Supervisor was James A. Glass (historian, Cornell University); the project historians were Judith E. Hunt (University of Missouri-St.Louis) and Kristie D. Struble (University of Virginia).

E. Supplemental Material

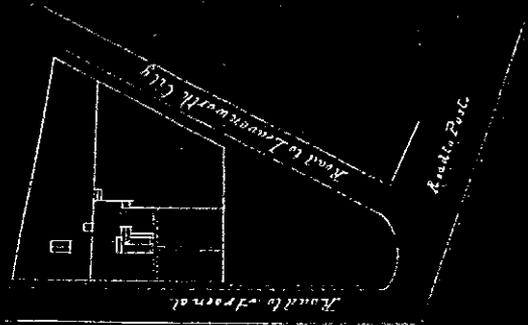
1. Residence of Depot Quartermaster

Front ele., ground & second story plan

Fort Leavenworth, Building # 5
HABS No. KS-53-50
Data (page 17)

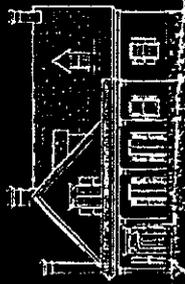
6161-12

GROUNDS AT RESIDENCE OF
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, K.S.
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

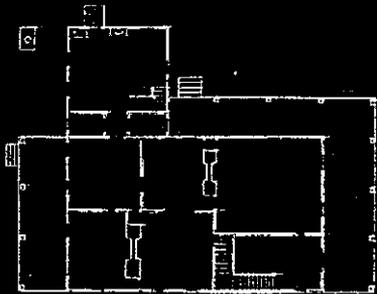


RESIDENCE OF
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, K.S.
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

*J. A. Miller
Architect*



FRONT ELEVATION



GROUND PLAN



PLAN OF SECOND STORY

5413.69

68.477.69

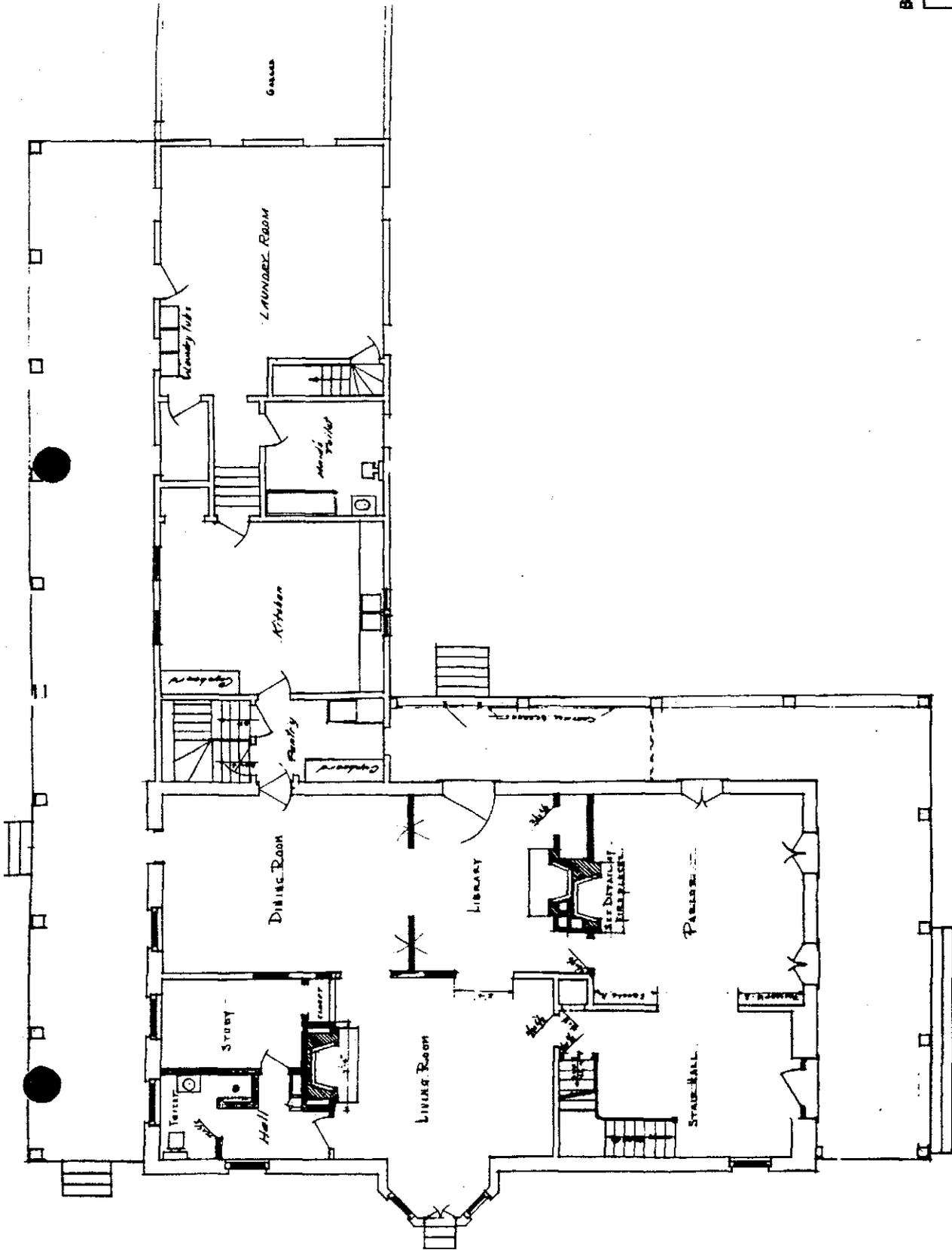
2. First floor plan

Fort Leavenworth, Building #
HABS No. KS-53-C
Data (page 18)

BLDG. NO. 5 611 SCOTT

OFFICE OF THE FACILITIES ENGINEER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

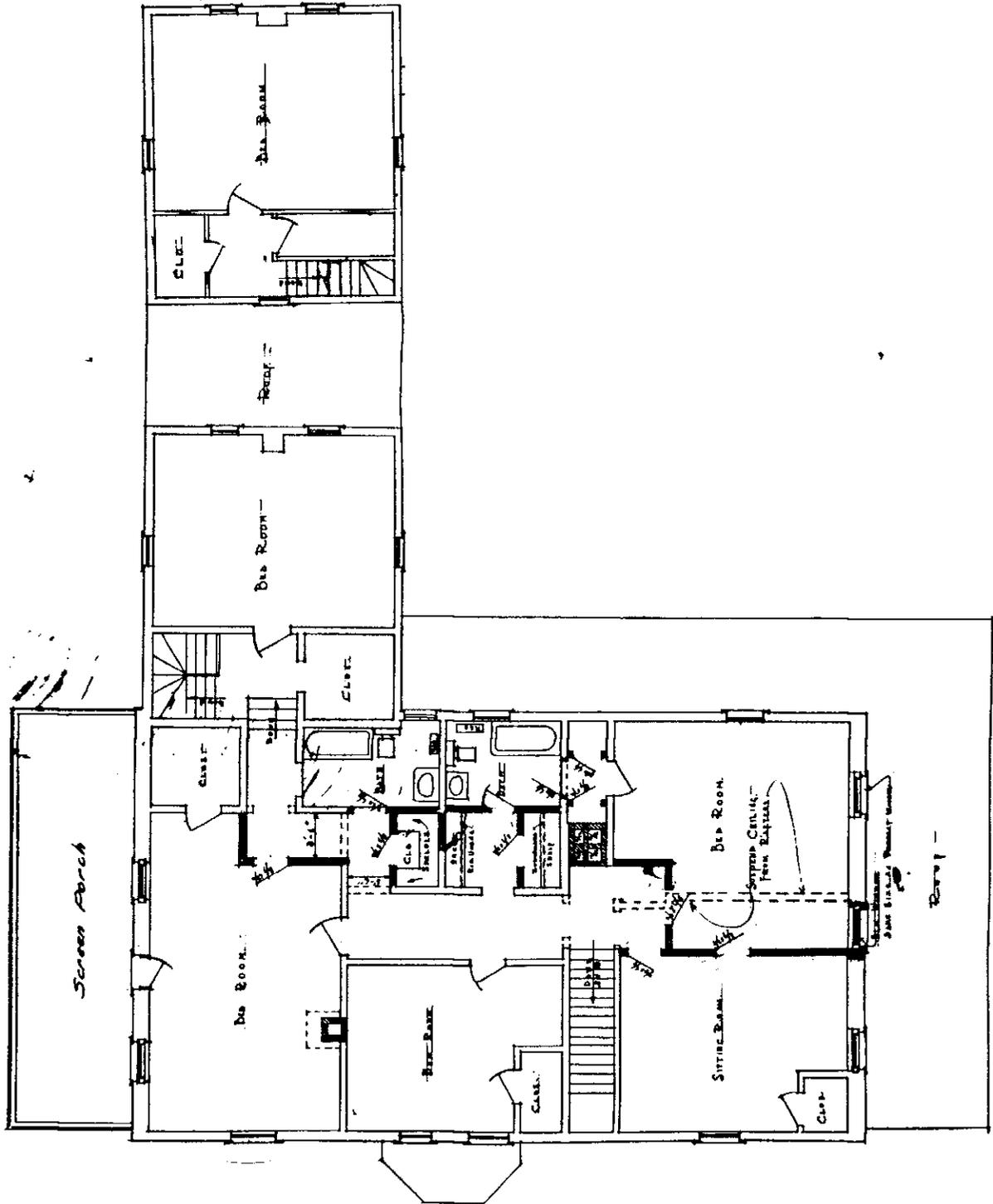
TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN #
5



FIRST FLOOR
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"

3. Second floor plan

Fort Leavenworth, Building # 5
HABS No. KS-53-C
Data (page 19)



SECOND FLOOR

4. Sutler's Quarters, 611 Scott

Fort Leavenworth, Building # 5
HABS No. KS-53-C
Data (page 20)

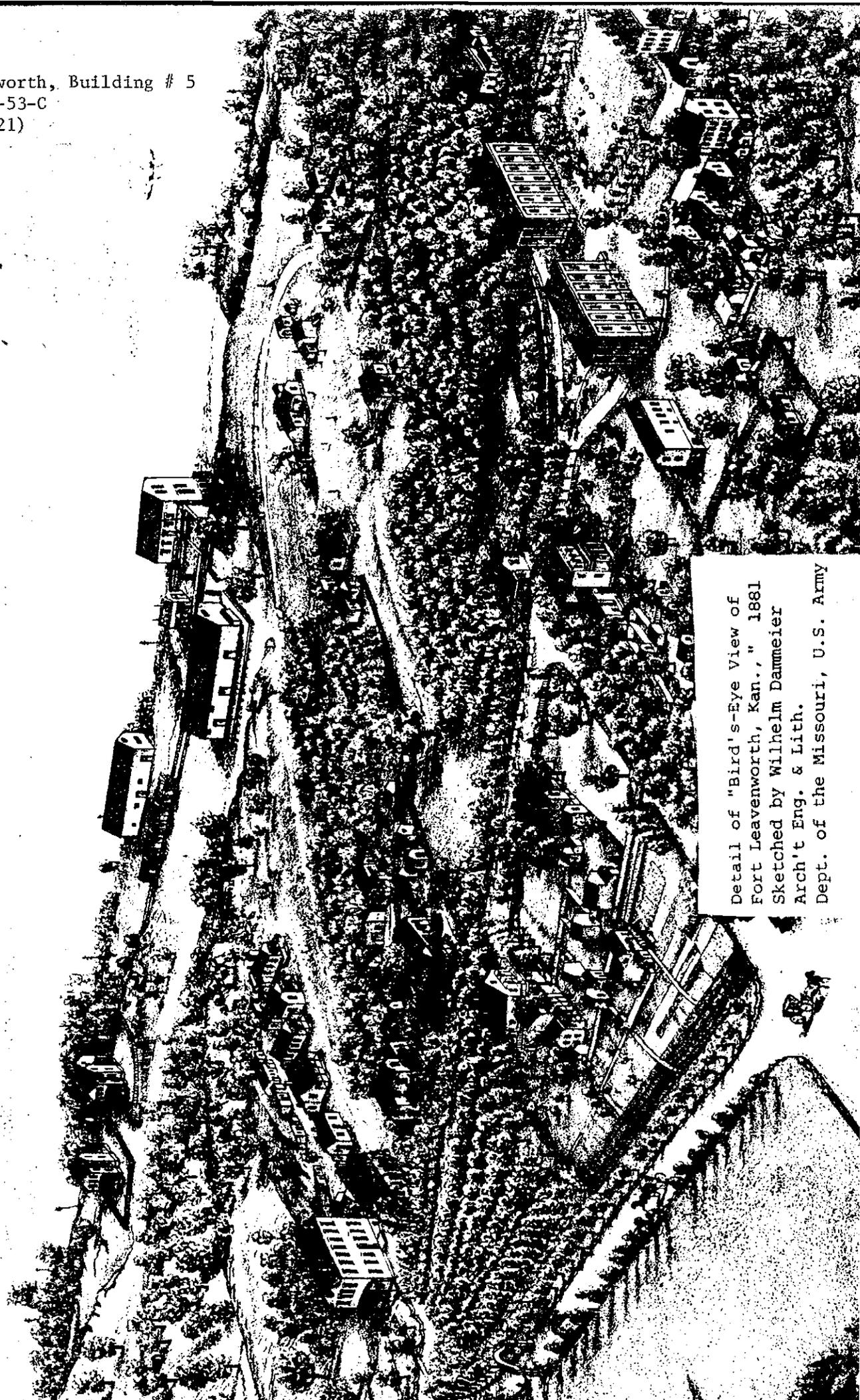


611
Scott

69.30

6003.5 (1) C.2

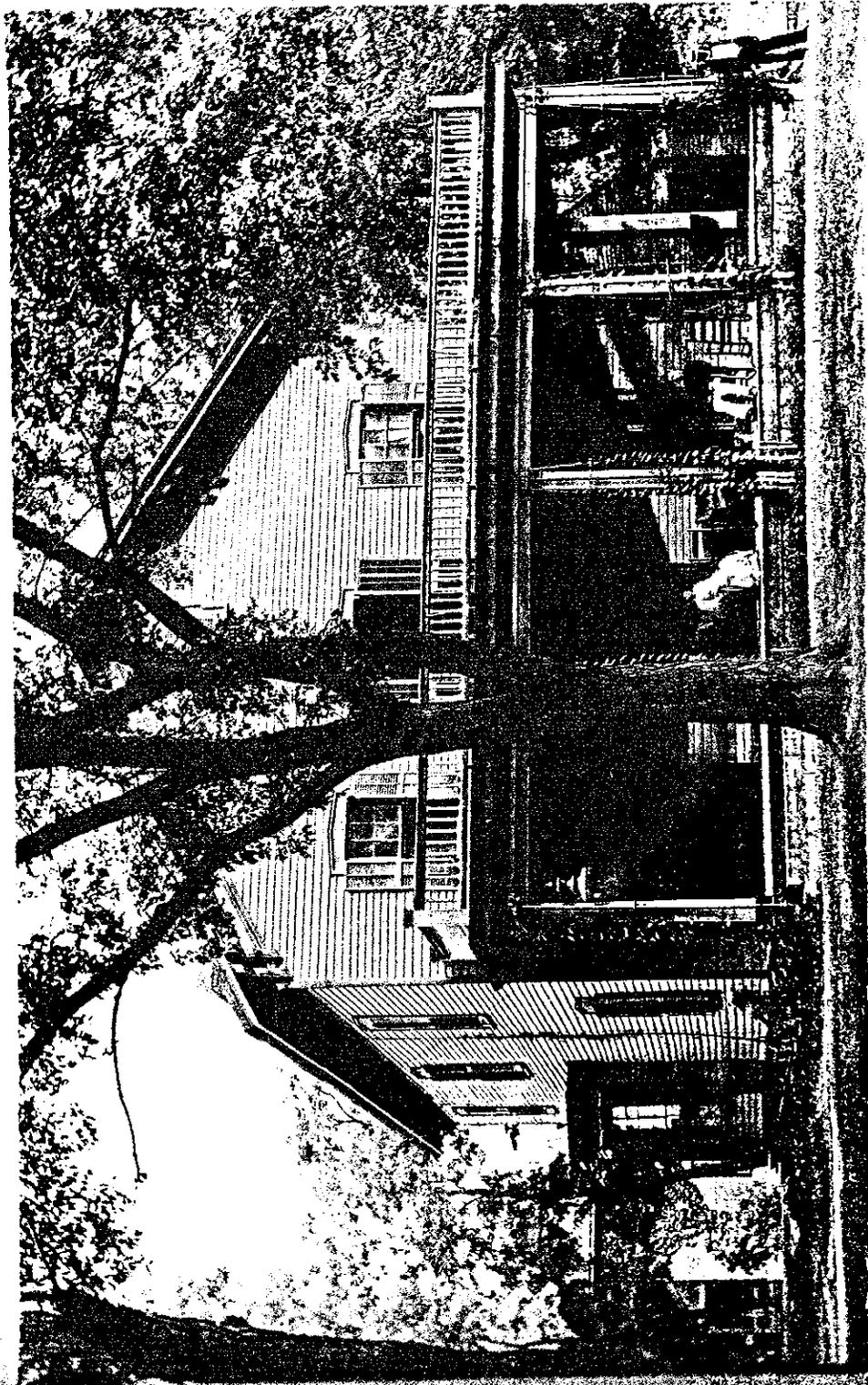
5. Fort Leavenworth, Building # 5
HABS No. KS-53-C
Data (page 21)



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

6. Views of Fort Leavenworth, 1895

Fort Leavenworth, Building # 5
HABS No. KS-53-C
Data (page 22)



7. Buildings and views, Sutler's house

Fort Leavenworth, Building # 5
HABS No. KS-53-C
Data (page 23)



Officers' quarters—arsenal—west side of street.

611
~~605~~ Scott

69.31

6003.5(2)

8..Sutler's house

Fort Leavenworth, Building # 5
HABS No. KS-53-C
Data (page 24)

