FORT BENNING MAIN POST, RIVERSIDE, QUARTERS NO. 1  
(Building No. 1)  
100 Vibbert Avenue  
Fort Benning Military Reservation  
Chattahoochee County  
Georgia

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
100 Alabama St. NW  
Atlanta, GA 30303

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
Location: 100 Vibbert Avenue, United States Army Maneuver Center of Excellence, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia. Bounded by Kreis Street to the west, South Lumpkin Road to the east, and Eames Avenue to the south.


Present Owner/Occupant: United States Army Maneuver Center of Excellence, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Georgia.

Present Use: Commanding General’s residence.

Significance: Listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1971, Riverside’s areas of significance are listed as conservation and military (Baldwin 1971). Its period of significance is the twentieth-century. A contemporary interpretation of significance would list Riverside as significant under Criterion A, for association with broad patterns of history in both farming/agriculture (Arthur Bussey, original owner) and military (Fort Benning) use; Criterion B, for its association with Bussey and military leaders; and Criterion C for architecture. Riverside is also a contributing element to Fort Benning’s Main Post Historic District.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

A. Physical History:

1. Date of construction: 1909-1911. Riverside was the summer home of Arthur Bussey, a local Columbus businessman and farmer. In 1909, Bussey moved, on log rollers pulled by mules, a former meetinghouse to the home’s present site. Bussey’s new home would be central to the 1,782 acres he purchased from Mrs. Martha Hatcher (wife of Benjamin Hatcher) in 1909 (Columbus Daily Enquirer 26 January 1909). Over several years, a two-story addition with full-façade, double porches was added. An inventory of the residence conducted by Fort Benning’s Quartermaster Construction office listed an entrance hall, stair hall, drawing room, library, dining room, kitchen, storeroom, and toilet on the first floor. The second floor was comprised of a hallway, sewing room, linen closet, and eight bedrooms (OQMG n.d.).

3. Original and subsequent owners: Arthur Bussey between 1909 and 1919; U.S. Department of the Army, Fort Benning, Georgia from 1919 to the present.

4. Original and subsequent occupants: Arthur Bussey family (1909-1919) and the U.S. Army, Fort Benning, Georgia, as quarters for the residing commanding generals beginning with the establishment of Camp Benning (1919-present).


6. Original plans and construction: The earliest known photograph of Riverside (1918) was taken prior to Arthur Bussey’s forced eviction from his plantation home for the establishment of a military training camp (House of Representatives 1934). The image depicts a two-story, cross gable and hipped roof, neo-classical revival home with three chimneys, and full-facade, colonnaded, wrap around, double porch. The porch roof (a flat roof extension) is supported by full-height, tapered, square columns. The exterior is covered with dropped siding broken by double hung, wood sash windows and single- and double-leaf entries. Sitting amidst eighteen acres, Riverside’s informally planned landscape and trees throughout the grounds encircle the residence as it did in 1918. Over one-hundred years later, the description of Building No. 1 remains the same.

Original plans are not existent from the Bussey era. The earliest construction information is a Quartermaster Corps (QMC) Form 173A on which the installation’s QMC Construction Unit recorded the conditions of Building No. 1 from 1923 to 1941 (OQMG n.d.). In summary, the form documents Building No. 1 as a single-family residence serving as the commandant’s quarters at Fort Benning, Georgia that was acquired for the establishment of Camp Benning. Construction information records a frame structure with brick foundation, strip shingle roof, wood floors, and total floor area above basement at 5,050 square feet as the main building measures 29’-0” x 61’-0” with basement areas of 23’2” x 32’-0” and 7’2” x 13’2”. The house was steam heated with electric light, had water and sewer connections, had three water closets, one wash sink, three washbasins, two bathtubs, one storm sash, and one coal range. Furniture listed chairs, a desk, dresser, davenport, refrigerator, sideboard, tables, and chiffonier. Additional comments reveal that on April 9, 1925, the quarters were damaged by fire in the amount of $500.00. The form also lists the rooms and their sizes. Attached to the form are several black and white photographs of the residence dating between 1923 and 1941. See Part V for a copy of Form 173A and its attached photographs.
The earliest measured drawing of Building No. 1 on file at Fort Benning dates from 1934. Electronic copies of all plans are on file in the Office of Plans and Support, Directorate of Public Works, Building No. 6, Fort Benning, Georgia. Available drawings depict past improvements to the building such as kitchen alterations, painting and maintenance, reroofing, chimney repair, landscaping, and replacing electrical and HVAC systems (Plans and Support 1989). A list of the drawings is presented in Part V. Extensive rehabilitations were undertaken in 1983, 1998, and 2008. Recent drawings are on file with Clark Realty Capital, LLC, Building 280, Fort Benning, Georgia. Clark has maintained all of the installation’s housing since privatization.

Real property cards remain on file for Building No. 1 that date between 1944 and 1984 (real property cards were replaced with an electronic database format in 1984). The first card (1944) values the property at $20,000.00 and lists improvements to the house through 1959. Improvements included installation of an air conditioning unit, refinishing floors, interior painting, two windows replaced with two single French type doors between dining room and rear porch (1959), removal of a radiator, and relocation of one sink. Work completed between 1960 and 1971 included painting, installation of window air conditioners, wallpaper hung in first and second floor halls, and necessary rehab and modifications. In 1964, repairs and improvements included replacement of undersized light fixtures and the installation of crystal prism chandeliers in the music, living, and dining rooms. Interior repairs to doors, flooring, walls, ceilings, and painting, as well as exterior painting was completed between 1964 and 1968. Central air was installed between 1956 and 1971, with some window units still in use at that time. A security system was installed in 1983 and a kitchen door chime in 1984.

7. Alterations and additions: Two-story living space added to the original meetinghouse section between 1909 and 1911. The new addition included an entrance hall, living room, parlor, music room, study, dining room, and bathroom on the first floor and several bedrooms and bathroom on the second floor. The original section of the house (now the back kitchen/office area) has a partial basement. Full-facade porches surround the house on the north and east elevations, as well as a portion of the south elevation off the master bedroom. Two windows between the dining room and back porch were removed and replaced by two French doors in 1959. A concrete patio with a Follow Me emblem was added off the north elevation just beyond the porte-cochere in 1966. Over the years, most of the porch screens were removed and a handicap ramp was added at the northwest porch entrance in 2004. A door located at the bottom of the stairs between the back open porch and the music room was also removed, date unknown. The southeast porch was enclosed and is now the library, done
sometime between 1923 and 1941. Many of the French doors (located between rooms) on the first floor have been removed leaving only the framed doorway. The single story powder room extension off the music room was also a later addition between 1923 and 1941. The master bathroom was added by partitioning off a portion of the master bedroom, date unknown. A square ventilator has replaced the original east gable exterior ventilator of the main house, date unknown. In 1996, Quarters No. 1 received $25,000 from Georgia Heritage Grant funds to remove lead-based paint, replace wood siding, and install thermal wall insulation (Preservation Georgia Online 2007). Due to settling and moisture problems, necessary repairs completed during the 2008 rehabilitation included in-kind replacement of sixteen windows (located in the library, dining room, upstairs stair landing, second hall on the second floor, second hall bathroom on second floor, and in the second floor hall closet); roof leaks were repaired; floors stabilized and foundation were repaired; second story porch floors were sealed to prevent interior leaks; the exterior, interior, and roof were painted; all floors refinished; the ceiling above first floor stair landing was replaced by bead board; partial replacement of stair molding; and all wall cracks were repaired throughout the interior.

B. Historical Context:

Quarters No. 1 is part of the Riverside Plantation complex along with Building No. 1098, a garage, and their associated landscape. Arthur Bussey purchased 1,782 acres near the Chattahoochee River from the Hatcher family in 1909. Upon moving a structure previously used as a meeting hall to the present site, Bussey completed a two-story addition that culminated in the residence seen today. The residence served as a summer home and focal point to his dairy and cotton farm. Arthur Bussey owned Riverside Plantation until he sold it to the U.S. Government in 1919 for the establishment of Camp Benning. The purchase included Bussey’s plantation home, land, tenant houses, barns, ginnery, and all other structures associated with his farming operations. For the government/military, Riverside has served as quarters for Fort Benning’s commanding generals from 1918-present. Riverside is one of two buildings (the other a farmhouse – Building No. 8) that pre-date the establishment of Camp Benning. For historical context, refer to the Riverside complex overview in GA HABS No. 2429.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Dominating its surrounding landscape, Riverside has maintained its original neoclassical-revival features after serving the military for over 100 years. Known also as Quarters No. 1 and/or the Bussey Plantation,
Riverside continues to represent both its original intent as the private home of a wealthy farmer/entrepreneur and its current mission as home to the installation’s Commanding Generals. Riverside maintains a high level of integrity through its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

2. Condition of fabric: Excellent, last rehabilitation was completed in 2008.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: The raised, compound-shaped building is 119’-0” x 75’-2” inclusive of the porches and additions. The building is a two-story residence with full-facade, double porches. The structure can be broken into five clearly defined sections: the main house, 40’-0” x 62’-3”; stair hall and music room, 12’-3” x 17-10”; single-story powder room addition, 12’-4” x 8’-9”; dining room, 12’-0” x 25’-0”; and kitchen, 32’-9” x 16’-0” (Real Property Cards 1984).

2. Foundations: Continuous brick foundation and porch has brick piers infilled with latticework.

3. Walls: Wood, novelty (dropped) siding and wood trim surrounds at all doorways and windows.


5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticos: Full-facade, double porches supported by full-height, tapered, square columns with decorative wreath applications at top. First and second story porches with balustrade and wood decking wrap around three elevations. An exterior stairwell is located on the northwest porch. A porte-cochere is located on north driveway allowing disembarkment at the living room via double-leaf, French doors. The porte-cochere’s flat, extending roof is supported by tapered, square, wood columns, with brick bases; its roof provides for an open balcony overlooking the concrete patio off the porte-cochere. South elevation portico on southwest end has a flat roof supported by round columns, shelters a concrete stepped stoop, and accesses the breakfast room.

6. Chimneys: Three double flue, capped, brick chimneys in total. Chimney No. 1 (slope) is located at the east gable of the main house and serves the living room and master bedroom above. Chimney No. 2 (ridge) is located at the west gable of the main house and serves the dining room and Bedroom No. 3. Chimney No. 3 (ridge) is located on the kitchen section and serves the kitchen and Bedroom No. 5.
7. Openings:

Doorways and doors: The first floor has ten entrances in total (eight with screen doors) and the second floor has seven doors. All doorways have wood surrounds.

First floor:

The east elevation (main entrance) has a double-leaf, paneled, sash wood door topped by single light transom with attached decorative ironwork.

The south elevation has three doorways. The southeast entrance from the library is a single-leaf, fifteen-light, wood door with screen door; entrance to the open rear porch from breakfast room is a single-leaf, paneled, sash wood door; southwest entrance from the breakfast room is a single-leaf, fifteen-light, wood door with screen that door opens to a covered porch.

The north elevation has five doorways. The northwest (kitchen) entrance is a single-leaf, four-light, paneled, sash wood door; the pantry entrance is a single-leaf, fifteen-light, wood door topped by single-light transom; the dining room entrance from porch is a single-leaf, eighteen-light, wood door topped by a single-light transom with attached decorative iron work, and screen door; the porte-cochere entrance has double-leaf, eighteen-light, wood doors topped with multi-light transom.

Second floor:

The east elevation has two sets of double-leaf, five-light, wood doors topped by a single-light transom leading from the master bedroom to the east porch.

The south elevation has a single-leaf, eighteen-light wood door that opens on to the south porch from the main hall stair landing.

The north elevation has four doorways. The northwest entrance (Bedroom No. 4 on west end) is a five-panel wood door with screen door; Bedroom No. 3 has a double-leaf, five-light, wood door; bathroom hall has a single-leaf, five-panel, wood door; and Bedroom No. 1 has a single-leaf, eighteen-light, wood door.

Basement:

The west elevation has a double-leaf, paneled, wood sash door that provides entrance to the basement via a flight of exterior concrete stairs.
Windows: All are double-hung, wood sash windows. There are total of fifty-eight windows between the first, second, and basement levels; with twenty-eight on the first floor, twenty-one on the second floor, and nine in the basement. First and second floor window configurations consist of single, paired, and triple windows, with varying light patterns of one-over-one, four-over-four, and six-over-six. All have wood trim surrounds. The basement has paired, four-light, awning-type windows on the north, west, and south elevations.

Ventilators: The building has three ventilators, one each located in the gables of the main house. The east elevation ventilator (a replacement) is square with wood trim surround. The ventilator trim on the west and south gables are elaborate in detail with brackets, dentil molding, and are topped by an ogee style arch. Only the west gable ventilator’s windows are evident.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, covering: The main house has a cross-gable roof with decorative, pressed-tin, painted shingles and heavily molded vergeboards. Decorative roof finials appear at the apex of all gables. A flat, porch roof extends from the elevations and has exposed eaves. The attached kitchen section has a hipped roof with a raised ridge and decorative pressed-tin painted shingles. An attached shed roof extends over its north porch.

b. Cornice: The main house has a detailed frieze and cornice with dentil molding.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Floor plans with room names are presented in Part V. While mostly intact from the Bussey era, some reconfiguration of rooms has occurred over the years. Bussey had eight bedrooms where there are now five; the southeast porch was enclosed to create the library, and the first and second floor bathrooms were added. All rooms are square or rectangular except the parlor that has an extended angled north wall. Following an east-west axis, the entrance hall provides access to the living room and library ending in the music room that provides entry into the library, stairwell, dining room, and parlor. Moving through the dining room, one crosses into the breakfast room/butler’s pantry, and on into the kitchen. Upon entrance into the living room, doorways allow east-west movement between the living room, parlor, and dining room. All rooms except the music room and bathrooms have an exterior doorway. A second floor hallway allows passage the entire length of the house running from the stair landing to Bedroom No. 4. Bedrooms Nos. 1 and 2 share a connecting door. All rooms along the north
elevation, except Bedroom No. 2 have an exterior doorway. Internal stairs are located in the music room and an exterior stairway is located on the north porch of the kitchen section. An unfinished, rectangular-shaped basement is located beneath the kitchen section.

2. Stairway: One interior, three-run stairwell is located on the south wall of the music room. The staircase has its original newel post and balustrade. Six-over-six, double-hung sash windows are located at both stair landings.

3. Flooring: There are original wood floors throughout, except vinyl linoleum in the breakfast room and kitchen areas.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: Wall surfaces are smooth, painted plaster throughout except painted bead board in the parlor. Ceilings are smooth, painted plaster except in entrance hall, living room, parlor, and music room which have coffered ceilings of square panels. Wood baseboards and ceiling molding appear in each room.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: All doorways have wood trim surrounds and all doors are wood. Most are original.

First floor:

Doorways to the living room, parlor, and dining room have multi-light transoms and sidelights (French doors have been removed). Two, single-leaf doorways with multi-light transoms access the library from the entrance hall (doors removed). A single-leaf doorway opens between the library and music room (door removed). Solid-wood, paneled doors are located at kitchen, downstairs powder room, and downstairs bathroom. There is one replacement door on the utility closet (back kitchen).

Second floor:

All doorways have single-leaf, solid-wood, paneled doors except Bedroom No. 1 and the doorway into the second hall that have single-leaf, solid-wood paneled doors topped by awning-type transom. Interior bedroom doorways (closets, adjoining, and bathroom doorways) have single-leaf, solid-wood, paneled doors.
Windows: Same as described previously, all double-hung, wood sash windows in single, paired, and triple arrangements, with varying light patterns of one-over-one, four-over-four, and six-over-six. All have wood trim surrounds. The basement has paired four-light awning-type windows on the north, west, and south elevations.

Fireplaces:

First Floor:

Fireplaces are located in the living room, dining room, back kitchen, master bedroom, and Bedrooms Nos. 2, 3, and 4. The living room fireplace is decorative with brick surround and wood trim with engaged pilasters, mantle shelf, and marble hearth. The dining room’s protruding fireplace reaches from floor to ceiling. The fireplace is painted brick and has an arched niche above the grate as well as a tile hearth. Kitchen fireplace is multi-colored brick with arching lintel, brick firebox, and red tile hearth.

Second Floor:

The master bedroom’s fireplace has a painted tile surround with wood trim and bracketed shelf, attached framed mirror, decorative metal grate cover, and white tile hearth. The Bedroom No. 2 fireplace has an attached framed mirror; simple, bracketed shelf and painted wood trim and brick surround; decorative metal grate cover; and white tile hearth. The Bedroom No. 3 fireplace has a simple, painted, wood mantle piece with bracketed shelf; over mantel with attached framed mirror; brick surround; decorative metal grate cover; and a tile hearth. The Bedroom No. 4 fireplace is also painted and has a wood mantle shelf; attached framed mirror; engaged fluted pilasters and brick surround; decorative metal grate cover; and tile hearth.

7. Mechanical equipment:

a. Heating, air-conditioning, ventilation: The interior air-conditioning unit is housed in the basement. Central air and heat was initially installed between 1959 and 1971.

b. Lighting: Replacement light fixtures throughout and fluorescent lights are in the kitchen. Austrian crystal chandeliers hang in the living room,
parlor, dining room, and music room. These were placed by General John Heintges.

c. Original furnishings: Few pieces remain with the house and date from military occupation. Known pieces include a breakfront, sideboard, and dining room table with chairs.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: Quarters No. 1 faces east and is centrally located within its surrounding landscape. Sitting within eighteen acres, the landscape is historically significant and a unifying component of the complex. Carefully managed, the grounds present a planned yet informal setting in harmony with the surrounding neighborhoods. Historic trees are numbered and well-tended. The earliest identified tree dates from 1915. Flower beds, walkways, and groupings of shrubs also break the expanse of the surrounding yards.

A concrete patio with brick retaining wall and arbor fill the north yard just off the house. The north driveway off Vibbert Avenue leads to the circular drive adjacent to the east entrance or curves west to enter the porte-cochere. A driveway accessible from Kreis Street leads to the parking area between the Buildings No. 1 and 1098 or continues to pass through the porte-cochere and to the northern driveway. A brick walkway leads from the south elevation to Eames Street.

One local newspaper account states Mrs. Bussey's green thumb and the beautiful gardens at Riverside (Columbus Daily Enquirer 1914). In a 1958 recounting of the Woolfolk Plantation known as Cusseta Plantation, Charles Woolfolk stated that “the house was built primarily as a summer home on a twelve-acre site among trees more than a century old” (Woolfolk 1958). The landscaping has changed little since the Bussey's lived at Riverside. Lawn furniture, sidewalk edging, additional trees and flowers have been added and taken away, but the property has retained its overall landscape setting. See Part V for a map of the tree survey for Quarters No. 1.

2. Outbuildings: Building No. 1098, a garage/storage unit, is historically associated with Riverside and was built between 1909 and 1919. See HABS No. GA-2429-B for more information.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

A. Architectural Drawings:
Directorate of Engineering and Housing
n.d. Building No. 1, Riverside; north, south, east and west elevations (plans no. M700-704) and basement, first floor, second floor, and attic floor plans (electronic plans no. M536, M453-454, and M553). On file in Plans and Support, Master Planning Department, Division of the Directorate of Public Works, Building No. 6, Fort Benning, Georgia.

B. Historic Photographs:

National Infantry Museum (NIM)
1919- Riverside folders in the historic photograph collection. On file at the National present Infantry Museum, Fort Benning, Georgia.

C. Bibliography:

Baldwin, R.O., Architect
1971 Riverside: Quarters No. 1, Fort Benning, Georgia National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form. On file at the Environmental Management Programs Branch, Cultural Resources Office, Building No. 6, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Columbus Daily Enquirer

House of Representatives, Committee on War Claims (HOR)

Office of the Quarter Master General (OQMG)
n.d. Building 1, QMC Form No. 173A, prepared by the War Department, Office of the Quarter Master Corps, Fort Benning, Georgia. Record Group 72, National Archives Records Administration, College Park, Maryland.

Plans and Support
1934- Building 1. Drawings on file for improvements to Building No. 1. Electronic database available in Plans and Support, Directorate of Public Works Division, Building No. 6, Fort Benning, Georgia.
PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION:

Due to the proposed alteration of replacing all of the home’s original windows, Fort Benning’s EPMB, Cultural Resources Division instigated a Level II HABS documentation to mitigate the adverse effect of such an action on the historic property. Documentation was completed over several years, taking into account the privatization of all of the historic housing on post, rehabilitation schedule, and scheduling access to the commanding general’s private quarters.

The final documentation was prepared by Senior Architectural Historian and Principal Investigator, Stacey L. Griffin, M.A.; research assistant, Emily Cutsinger; Rachel Kyker, Editor; and Mark Drumlevitch, Large Format Photographer; all of Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2301 Paul W. Bryant Drive, Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401, 205.556.3096.
Riverside (Quarters No. 1), 1927 (photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum).
Riverside (Quarters No. 1), 1927 (photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum).
Riverside (Quarters No. 1), ca. 1930 (photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum).
Riverside (Quarters No. 1), 1944 (on file and online at the Georgia State Archives, Morrow, Georgia).
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Riverside (Quarters No. 1), 1970s (photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum).
Riverside (Quarters No. 1), 2008 (photograph by Stacey L. Griffin, Panamerican Consultants, Inc.).
C. Historic Interior Views:

![Image of entrance hall, view from dining room looking east](photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum n.d.).

![Image of living room, view from parlor looking east](photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum n.d.).
Music room, view from parlor looking south (photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum n.d.).

View into study from music room, looking southeast (photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum n.d.).
Dining room, looking northwest (photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum n.d.).
D. Survey Photographs:


Garage, 2004 (Building No. 1098). View looking southwest (photograph by Stacey L. Griffin, Panamerican Consultants, Inc.).
E. Documentation:

Form 173A, Building No. 1, Fort Benning, Georgia (on file at NARA II, College Park, Maryland).
### Drawing List:

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Landscape plan of Riverside (drawing on file at Plans and Support, Master Planning Office, Directorate of Public Works, Building No. 6, Fort Benning).