ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This walking tour was produced by Eric Browning, Historic Preservation Research Assistant, under the direction of Anne Racer, Director of Facilities Planning, University of Utah. It is part of a creative mitigation effort developed by the State Historic Preservation Office and the University of Utah in response to the impact of the new construction on Historic Fort Douglas.

We wish to acknowledge and thank the following organizations for providing information needed for this project: the Fort Douglas Military Museum, the Graduate School of Architecture’s Western Regional Architecture Program and its students, the Utah Heritage Foundation, and the Utah State Historical Society.
A BRIEF HISTORY

In the midst of the Civil War, Colonel Patrick Edward Connor and the California-Nevada Volunteers were ordered to the Utah Territory for the purpose of guarding the Overland Mail Route; they arrived in October of 1862. Concerned about secessionist activities in the area, Colonel Connor chose a location that allowed him to keep an eye on the Mormons. The Post was originally called Camp Douglas, in honor of the recently deceased Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas who had been an ally of the West. The regiment established a garrison, gained military supremacy over the indigenous cultures, and began successful prospecting for mineral wealth in the surrounding mountains.

By the late 1860s, the mutual distrust between the Army and the Mormons gave way to wary accommodation. The Mormons remained loyal to the Union and the Army’s presence provided Salt Lake City with a much-needed infusion of money. By 1866, the California-Nevada Volunteers had all been discharged and replaced by army regulars from the 18th Infantry.

Camp Douglas became increasingly important in the western military establishment as a supply center for the fast-moving cavalry during the 1870s. As a result, in 1878, Camp Douglas became Fort Douglas. Toward the end of the century, the Indian Wars ended, but conflict with Spain increased. In 1901, Fort Douglas was upgraded to Regimental Headquarters where troops were trained for service elsewhere.

During the two World Wars, the Post served as a mobilization and training garrison, as well as a prisoner of war camp. In 1940, Fort Douglas was comprised of three separate bases: the Fort, Salt Lake Airbase, and Wendover Bombing and Gunnery Range. In fact, the 7th Bomb Group, the unit that flew into Pearl Harbor the morning it was bombed, had been training at and left from Fort Douglas. During the Second World War, Fort Douglas served as the headquarters for the Ninth Service Command and as a reception and separation center. In the years since World War II, Fort Douglas has served as headquarters for Reserve and National Guard units and as a support detachment for military activities in the area. The historic area of Fort Douglas was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1970.

A tradition of granting and selling excess land and property to others in the area has existed throughout the history of the Post. At one time, the Post contained 10,525 acres; today the military occupies 58 acres. In 1874, Congress set aside 50 acres of the southwest corner of the Post as a public cemetery, which became Mt. Olivet Cemetery. In 1909 an additional 60 acres of the Post were added to the cemetery. Congress also granted 60 acres to the University of Utah in 1894, an additional 32 acres in 1906, and another 61.5 acres in 1932.

In 1945, 49 acres at the mouth of Emigration Canyon were granted to the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association. In 1946, the Shriners bought several acres of land at the north
boundary of the Post to build their hospital. In 1947, the motor pool area located just west of the Annex Building was granted to the National Guard. In 1948, 25 acres were transferred to the Veterans Administration for the construction of the Veterans Hospital on Foothill Boulevard. This same year, Salt Lake City obtained the triangular portion that is located between the University and the Veterans Hospital; the Bureau of Mines received 10 acres; several acres between Mount Olivet Cemetery and Guardsman Way were transferred to the Utah National Guard; and the University of Utah acquired another 299 acres. In 1970, the several thousand-acre Red Butte watershed was transferred to the Forest Service, and the University of Utah was granted the area now occupied by Research Park.

It was proposed that the Post be closed in the 1860s, just prior to World War I; just after World War II; in 1967; in 1978; and again in 1988. The Post survived all of these but the last. Consequently, Federal Legislation was passed in 1991 transferring approximately 51 acres, and any lands declared excess to the needs of the Army in the future, to the University of Utah in exchange for state lands. In 1998, approximately 12 more acres were transferred to the University. The southern portion of Fort Douglas, including the historic buildings on Soldiers Circle, continues to be used as the headquarters of the 96th Army Reserve Command and as a base of operation for U.S. Navy and Marine Reserves.

Fort Douglas has played an important role in Utah’s economic, political, and social history. Its contributions to national defense have been equally distinctive. The Post and its buildings have also contributed significantly to Utah’s architectural heritage and have been an integral part of the University of Utah’s history.

A university experience is not just about calculus and chemistry. Preservation isn’t just about bricks and mortar. Both are about individuals and their communities ... about bridges stretching from the past through the present to the future. Many people and organizations have teamed up, with a shared vision, in order to bring this historic landmark back to life.

It was with a shared vision that the Division of State History, Office of Preservation and the University of Utah Department of Facilities Planning joined together to plan for the development of new student housing in the Fort Douglas area. The Office of Preservation was interested in seeing an integrated development of both old and new. We quickly found that we shared the same vision with the University of Utah.

The vision was that old and new would interact with each other, that there would be interplay between old and new. In great cities and heritage destinations, there is an organic nature to development that surprises both resident and visitor; and there is juxtaposition and play-off between the past and present, each being strengthened. Through the infusion of new, old is reinvigorated, and through the inclusion of the old, the new is given broader character. History becomes an enhancer. New construction becomes the energizer.

This juxtaposition of old and new is complex and organic. It creates opportunities for discovery, for around the corner there may be a surprise. It creates opportunities for complex patterns of development where vistas open and close and lines of site may be blocked, but enhanced, by an historic building. It creates an environment where the visitor is enticed down new pathways and surprised by...
As president of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, it is both my privilege and responsibility to serve as an advocate for historic structures across the nation. This project is committed to protecting the historic integrity of Fort Douglas while providing a vital link to future generations.

Upon completion, Fort Douglas will provide a campus setting unlike any other in the country. Community members will have a unique and personal opportunity to enjoy this historic legacy, and athletes from around the world will make historic Fort Douglas their home during the 2002 Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City.

Fort Douglas Heritage Commons promises to be a most memorable and significant preservation project. I urge you to support it.

Richard Moe, President
National Trust for Historic Preservation

Memories of Fort Douglas run deep in our hearts. Kay’s family lived at the fort during her father’s military service. Years later, we celebrated our wedding reception at the Officer’s Club, and Kay’s younger sister was married at the Post Chapel.

We’re not unique. Similar experiences for thousands of Utahns and others have made Fort Douglas an integral part of all of our lives. From the bandstand on Officers Circle to the cannon standing guard at the top of Stilwell Field, this 19th century village on the east bench of Salt Lake City will once again thrive. Its historic significance and future potential cannot be overstated.

Bringing this irreplaceable landmark “back to life” is an exciting and worthwhile opportunity. As Fort Douglas Heritage Commons becomes an integral part of campus life for student-scholars and faculty at the University of Utah,

Wilson Martin
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

The military has a long and distinguished history at Fort Douglas. Members of our armed forces have been stationed here for decades. Many of you were enlisted here and received your orders on Stilwell Field.

The University is now engaged in an exciting campaign to restore and rehabilitate the historic fort. I am pleased to say that it is with a sense of cooperation and mutual respect that discussions between the Army Reserve and the University have proceeded. We have worked together to address our respective needs, and we will continue to work together to achieve our mutual goals.

As the current tenant and guardian of the military legacy here, the Reserves applaud the efforts to protect the historic integrity of Fort Douglas. I enthusiastically ask fellow service men and women, veterans, and their families to support this significant project. We have a unique opportunity to commemorate our involvement in the history—and future—of Fort Douglas. Please join me in preserving this special place for future generations.

J. Craig Larson
Major General, U.S. Army Reserve

It is my pleasure to support Fort Douglas Heritage Commons—an effort that I consider one of the most significant preservation projects in America.

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PERIODS OF CHANGE

Although the Post’s history is often viewed solely in terms of its stone buildings, the architectural fabric of Fort Douglas is best understood when viewed as an intricately woven tapestry of building and rebuilding. Throughout history, new conditions and demographic shifts in the Post’s population have brought new buildings, the remodeling of some of the older ones, and the demolition of others. Fort Douglas has recently embarked on yet another great change, reminding us that change has been and will continue to be a constant element in the Post’s history. From this perspective, seven principal periods have been identified.

Establishment 1862–1869
Permanence 1869–1891
Professionalism 1891–1922
Prosperity 1922–1940
Mobilization 1940–1945
Contraction and Adaptation 1945–1991
University Student Housing and the 2002 Olympic Village

Fort Douglas has been the home of many different people and organizations over the years. The architectural fabric is a record of most of these people and the time they have spent or will spend here. From the California Volunteers to the professional Army, from the laundresses to the prisoners of war, from horses to the automobile, and from the many civilian organizations during the Great Depression to University of Utah students, the buildings are as varied as the people and functions they served.

The buildings and grounds at Fort Douglas represent decades of change and adaptation, creating rich overlays of history available for all to see.
Establishment 1862–1869

The first winter was spent in dugouts. Some were covered with small buildings made of log and adobe, but most were covered with canvas tents. The next spring, more substantial buildings were constructed, but these too were modest in both design and construction. The buildings were constructed using materials and methods that reflected a sense of impermanence. This was a result of the belief, during the 1860s, that the Army’s presence in the Salt Lake Valley was temporary. The most common materials used were adobe and hand-hewn logs. The only building that remains from this time period is Building 655, which was the Post Commander’s Quarters. Colonel Pollack was its first resident.

Permanence 1869–1891

Colonel John Gibbon, the first of many Post Commanders who beautified and improved the Post, arrived in the summer of 1869 and initiated a system of watercourses that irrigated the gardens, lawns, and shade trees. Between 1872 and 1876, most of the Post was rebuilt due to the generally dilapidated condition of the 1860s buildings. Nearly all of the Classical style buildings were replaced by Gothic Revival style buildings constructed of local sandstone from Red Butte Canyon. In the 1880s the Army began concentrating its forces at the larger posts. As a result, another building campaign took place between 1884 and 1886 that produced housing and support buildings to accommodate the additional personnel. The housing was once again done in the Gothic Revival style, but this time built of wood.
It is said that the “American Frontier” had ceased to exist by 1890. In any case, the last of the Indian Wars ended in January of 1891 ending the need for rugged frontier soldiers. As a result, the Army went through another reorganization that, among other things, included better living conditions in an effort to attract better-qualified men who would re-enlist and produce professional soldiers of higher caliber. In 1897, the Post’s most serious health problem was solved when its sewage system was connected to the Salt Lake City system. Indoor plumbing was installed 1903, electric lights in 1910, and steam heating and telephones in 1911. This reorganization and the 1901 designation of Fort Douglas as Regimental Headquarters resulted in the construction of many new buildings in order to accommodate the Post’s population growth. In addition to housing, various other buildings were constructed. These included a Post Exchange and gymnasium, bowling alley, guardhouse, bakery, and a number of warehouses.

In June of 1922, when the celebrated 38th “Rock of the Marne” Infantry Regiment arrived, Fort Douglas entered a period of prosperity often called the Post’s “Golden Age.” In 1927, another nationwide Army building program to upgrade living conditions was initiated. Many buildings were remodeled, new quarters for officers and regimental non-commissioned officers were built, and the largest barracks on Solder’s Circle, Building 100, was constructed. Several recreational facilities such as baseball fields, golf course, Post Theater, swimming pool and bathhouse, and landscaping features such as the sandstone retaining walls were also built during this time period. During the Great Depression, Fort Douglas provided Utah’s economy with more than one million dollars each year, a portion of which came from New Deal assistance programs.
Another period of intense activity at Fort Douglas came shortly after Germany invaded Poland in 1939. A Bombing and Gunnery Range Detachment was established at Wendover, Utah as a sub-post of Fort Douglas in August of 1940. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, a Japanese coastal invasion was anticipated and the Ninth Service Command Center was moved inland to Fort Douglas from the Presidio in San Francisco. Once again, a large number of buildings were needed to house the new activities.

As part of the national mobilization effort, numerous wooden buildings were quickly constructed specifically for wartime needs. There was little variation between the standardized building plans and, whether they were barracks or warehouses, these buildings all had the same general appearance. They were wood frames with simple gable roofs and without stylistic embellishments, covered with wood siding, and placed on a concrete-slab foundation.

Although the majority of the functions only required a simple rectangle, for those functions requiring a larger building, a “U” or “E” shaped building was easily formed by simply combining smaller buildings. The design of these buildings was guided by five principles: speed of construction, simplicity, flexibility, conservation of materials, and safety—the most important being speed. The most quickly constructed building during World War I was completed in three hours. The average during World War II was one hour, with the record being 54 minutes.

Although the wooden buildings are often referred to as “temporary” structures, these buildings were not “temporary” in the sense of being shoddily built. The main reason that they were labeled “temporary” was due to the general opinion that wars end, and these wooden buildings were intended for wartime use. They were built with the expectation that they would last only 5 to 20 years. However, they were over-designed because President Roosevelt promised the mothers of servicemen that the troops would get the basic comforts of the average American citizens at that time. This is why the buildings were painted at the cost of millions of dollars in spite of the concept that they were only meant to last a few years.
Contraction and Adaptation 1945–1991

After 1946, Fort Douglas served primarily as a support unit for the United States Army Reserve. There was a dramatic decrease in activity at Fort Douglas when World War II came to an end and the Ninth Service Command Center returned to San Francisco. Due to a variety of factors, it was determined that Fort Douglas was too small to meet future needs. As a result, many functions and personnel were moved to other posts, and several acres of land and numerous buildings were either granted or sold to local and federal agencies. The unused buildings, which the Army retained, were leased to various military organizations such as the Deseret Testing Center, ROTC Headquarters, the Utah Military District, and the Utah National Guard to name just a few.

In 1945, 49 acres at the mouth of Emigration Canyon were granted to the Utah Pioneer Trails and Landmarks Association. In 1946, the Shriners bought several acres of land at the north boundary of the Post to build their hospital. In 1947, the motor pool area located just west of the Annex Building was granted to the National Guard. In 1948, 25 acres were transferred to the Veterans Administration for the construction of the Veterans Hospital on Foothill Boulevard. The same year, Salt Lake City obtained the triangular portion that is located between the University and the hospital; the Bureau of Mines received 10 acres; several acres between Mount Olivet Cemetery and Guardsman Way were transferred to the Utah National Guard; and the University of Utah acquired another 299 acres.

In 1967, the Army decided to reduce the Post to 119 acres. In 1970, the several thousand-acre Red Butte watershed was transferred to the Forest Service, and the University of Utah was granted the area now occupied by Research Park. In 1970, Fort Douglas became a sub-post of Fort Carson, Colorado. In 1978, the Army once again proposed that the Post be closed. However, it was decided, in 1981, that it would not be cost effective to deactivate Fort Douglas due to the cost of renting space for offices. The cost of maintaining the historic buildings became a financial burden and, in 1988, Fort Douglas was once again placed on closure status. Consequently, in 1991, it was decided that the University of Utah would receive approximately 51 acres, and any lands declared excess to the needs of the Army in the future, in exchange for state lands.
Through a University President appointed task force, it was determined that the best “re-use” of Fort Douglas would be to reintroduce its long-standing function as a residential village, and that the best location for the University’s student housing would be within the area of Fort Douglas. The philosophy guiding site planning was to weave new construction into the historic fabric of Fort Douglas thus expanding on the Fort’s existing “neighborhoods” of residences surrounding community buildings and open spaces.

Extensive studies of the Fort Douglas site were conducted during programming and master site planning to develop design guidelines for the new buildings so they would not compete with the historic buildings. The University of Utah’s intent and dedication was to have the new construction be another element of Fort Douglas, being part of a whole that will continue to function as the village it has always been.

During this planning process, Salt Lake City was selected as the host city for the 2002 Winter Olympic Games. As a result, a new layer was added to the consideration of new student housing and the long-range plan for the University of Utah. A secondary use of Fort Douglas and the new student housing was to serve for a short time as the Athlete’s Village for the 2002 Winter Olympic Games. Approximately four thousand athletes, trainers, and officials were housed from January 9 to March 4. The Sage Point neighborhood continued to serve as the Paralympic Village from March 4 to March 26.

There have been many questions about the future of the existing historic buildings at Fort Douglas. The University is upgrading and restoring all the historic buildings as funds become available. For example, all of the 1950s wrought iron is being replaced with historically appropriate wood elements. Many buildings, such as the Officers Circle duplexes, have already received this treatment. In addition to housing, the historic buildings will be used for student support spaces that enhance the academic experience of all university students with emphasis being placed on the programs and needs associated with the students housed at Fort Douglas.

The University of Utah is pleased to have the assistance and support of the State Division of History and their Office of Historic Preservation, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Utah Heritage Foundation, and other university and community groups as it works to maintain and restore the historic qualities and unique environment of Fort Douglas.
Because the tour covers a large area and can require a fair amount of time and walking, it is designed to be flexible. One can either walk around each neighborhood and get a close look at each building, or simply look out over each neighborhood while reading about the buildings. For example, one could stand in front of the Museum and easily view all of the buildings surrounding Stilwell Field, walk a short distance to Hempstead Road and easily view all of the buildings on Soldiers Circle, etc.

Great care has been taken to organize the tour in a way that minimizes long stretches of walking up hill. Nevertheless, the tour does cover a large area. If you find long walks or hills physically challenging, you may not want to do the entire tour all at once. You could spread the tour out over subsequent visits, or take a break at the Museum and enjoy lunch at the Heritage Center.

In an effort to keep things simple and readable, neighborhood numbers, streets names, and building numbers are provided on separate maps. Also, because the tour is designed to be flexible, information that relates to various buildings is repeated for each building, or group of buildings. We hope you find the walking tour both informative and enjoyable. We simply ask you to be mindful of Fort Douglas as a residential community of university students and in part, a military facility.
Potter Street was named after General Carroll H. Potter, the first Regular Army officer to command Camp Douglas. He was the commanding officer, as a colonel, from 1865 to 1866.

Buildings 631 & 632: Built as barracks in 1875, these two buildings now serve as the Fort Douglas Military Museum. Prior to being part of the Museum, Building 631 was used as the post school, fire station, district headquarters for the Civil Conservation Corps, and a mess hall. In the late 1940s, the Post Office and Chaplain’s office were moved to this building. During the 1920s and 1930s, Building 632 served as the Regimental Headquarters for the 38th Infantry, and was the Post Office during World War II. In the 1950’s, the Judge Advocate General’s office was located here. After housing a variety of other offices, Building 632 was officially opened as a military museum in 1975. These buildings originally had a frame veranda, without railing, that extended across the entire front and was supported on stone piers. In 1939 the concrete deck and wood railing were added, and the area beneath was enclose.

Stilwell Field: This is the original parade ground laid out by Colonel Patrick Edward Connor in 1863. It was used for morning roll call, morning and evening respects to the colors, work assignments, training, games and recreation, parades, and ceremonies. Many of the large trees surrounding the parade field were planted in the 1860s. After World War II, the parade ground was named after General Joseph Stilwell who was commander of all U.S. forces in the China-Burma-India area during World War II. He served as Chief of Staff to Chiang Kai-Shek, and was the first American General to command a Chinese Army.

The current flagpole was erected in July of 1954 replacing a 1902 flagpole of similar size and design. The monument near the flagpole commemorates the valiant conduct of the men of the 38th Infantry Regiment during World War I. The regimental motto, “Rock of the Marne,” came from the 38th’s heroic stand against the Germans along the Marne River in 1918.

De Trobriand Street was named after Brevet Major General Philip R. De Trobriand who, as a colonel, was the commanding officer of Camp Douglas from 1870 to 1871.

Building 618: This two-story barracks, built in 1872–1873, is the oldest surviving barracks at Fort Douglas. It was extensively remodeled in 1912 when the barracks became housing for three officers and their families. Hipped dormers replaced the front and rear gables and three individual porches with Tuscan columns replaced the full-facade front porch. The Tuscan columns were replaced with wrought iron in the 1950s.

Building 619: This one-story barracks for 40 men was built in 1875. It was extensively remodeled in 1912 when the barracks became housing for three officers and their families. The original full-facade front porch was removed and replaced by a small porch in the center with Tuscan columns. A similar porch was located on each side as well. The Tuscan columns were replaced with wrought iron in the 1950s.

Buildings 620: This one-story barracks for 40 men was built in 1875. It was remodeled in 1912 for use as an administrative
building. In 1929, it was extensively remodeled to serve as the residence for the Commanding Officer, at which time, the Colonial Revival details such as the cornice and projecting pedimented porch were added to the building. The University adapted this building for use as a conference center in 2001. The existing large living/dining room became the main conference room and interior walls separating the bedrooms and bathrooms were removed to create three additional conference rooms.

Buildings 621–625: These buildings, similar to Building 603 in Neighborhood #5, were built in 1931 as quarters for the senior officers and their families as part of a nationwide Army building program initiated in 1927 to upgrade the living conditions of officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men. The building program was implemented in the 1930s using funds from the Army, the Works Progress Administration, and the Public Works Administration. Designed by the Quartermaster General’s Office in Washington, D.C., the standard plans could be modified depending on regional style. At Fort Douglas, the Colonial Revival style was chosen.

Chase Street was named after Lieutenant Darwin Chase, a tenacious leader who gave his life at the Battle of Bear River on January 29, 1863. He continued to urge his men forward for 20 minutes after being shot in the lungs.

Building 28: This one-story stone building, built in 1884, was constructed with stone salvaged from the 1872 bakery. It served as the bakehouse until Building 644 in Neighborhood #3 was built in 1909. After that, this building stood vacant until the mid 1920s when it was converted to an office and radio station for the Signal Corps. After the radio station was moved to another location in 1930, that portion of the building was used for storage. The covered entrance on the east side and the basement, which later became a garage, were added in the 1930s. This building has also housed a veterinarian’s clinic, education office, and procurement branch office for Dugway Proving Ground.

Hempstead Road was named after Captain Charles H. Hempstead who was the Post Adjutant and the first editor of the Union Vedette, the Post’s newspaper from November 20, 1863 to November 27, 1867.

Building 101: This red sandstone building was built in 1886 as a stable for ninety-six horses. In 1922, it was converted to a storehouse, at which time the interior was changed, a concrete floor added, roof trusses strengthened, decayed support timbers replaced, and new shingles placed on the roof. The Civilian Conservation Corps (a New Deal program that engaged in land improvements, forestry, and fire fighting) acquired this building
for use as a district warehouse in 1933 and built the shed roof addition along the entire length of the east side. The following year, a similar addition was built along the entire length of the west side. The Army has continued to use this building as a warehouse.

Building 122: This small brick building was demolished in 2001. It was built in 1945 for use as a general storehouse.

Building 123: This small concrete building was demolished in 2001. It was built in 1943 to serve as a diesel house. Prior to demolition, it was used for general storage.

Building 100: This large two-story brick double-barracks was constructed in 1939 to house 250 men of the 38th Infantry. Some Neoclassical features are present such as the pilasters on the front and the dormers. During World War II, this building was converted to an administration building for the 9th Service Command. Since World War II, it has housed an Army Recruiting Center, headquarters for an Army Readiness Group, and the Army Reserve. In 1988, this building was named the "James C. Bungard Hall" after Chief Warrant Officer James C. Bungard, food service supervisor for the 162nd Support Group, who died in an automobile accident in 1985.

Buildings 102, 103, & 105–108: The 1901 designation of Fort Douglas as Regimental Headquarters resulted in the construction of many new buildings to accommodate the Post’s population growth. Buildings 106–108 were built in 1904, Buildings 102, 103, & 105 in 1910. Each two-story brick double-barracks housed two companies totaling about 176 men. Each building had a dividing wall down the center with each half having a day room, kitchen, mess hall, dormitories, and quarters for sergeants and non-commissioned officers. In 1936, the wood steps and decks on the first floor of the two-story covered verandas in the rear of the buildings were replaced with concrete. In the late 1940s, the building exteriors were painted red.

After World War II, all of these buildings were eventually remodeled to serve as classrooms, administrative offices, recruiting facilities, and medical facilities. Each of these buildings originally had a two-story canopied veranda that covered the entire front. The Neoclassical style was present in the Doric columns that supported the veranda. Just prior to a 1982 survey of the Post’s historic buildings, the verandas were replaced with two small entrance porches that had an uncovered second floor balcony. The balcony was later removed, roofs placed on the porches, and the original entrances to the verandas were either filled in or converted to windows. The Army removed the red paint from these buildings in 2000.

Building 104: This two-story brick barracks was built in 1910 to house a 33-man regimental band. This building has changed the least of any of barracks on Soldiers Circle. Only a small wood frame enclosure at the rear entrance has been added, and a small rear window has been bricked up. By 1974, it was serving as the Post Headquarters.

Building 35: This wood frame building was built in 1942 to serve as a fire station. By 1982, it was being used as an ordnance administration building. It is currently the only World War II era frame building being used by the military. In 1945, about two-thirds of the Post’s buildings were World War II era buildings, the majority being of frame construction. Nearly all of the frame buildings have been demolished.
Building 109: This small brick building was completed on June 27, 1910 to serve as a transformer substation when electricity was introduced to Fort Douglas, and it continues to serve that purpose. A 1920s frame addition on the north end was replaced in the 1960s with a brick extension of about ten feet.

Building 110: This frame building was demolished c. 2001. It had steel siding walls and was built in 1910 to serve as an ordnance storehouse and office. The original wooden loading dock was replaced by concrete about 1939.

Building 111: This wood frame building was demolished c. 2001. It was built in 1943 to serve as a warehouse. By 1945, about two-thirds of the Post’s buildings were World War II era buildings most of which were of frame construction. Nearly all of the frame buildings have been demolished.

Pollock Road was named after Colonel Robert Pollock who was the commanding officer of Camp Douglas from 1863 to 1864.

Stevens Street was named after First Sergeant Anthony Stevens who died of wounds received at the Battle of Bear River in February 1863.

Building 644: This one-story brick building was constructed in 1909 to serve as the Bakery. In 1971, it became a motor pool maintenance shop and a large rear wing was added, which contained six stalls with overhead doors. It was probably at this time that the Neoclassical pedimented entrance portico was removed. Sometime after 1982 an addition was added to the south end of the original bakery portion. Both of the additions were removed in 1999 in preparation for restoration of the building.

Peel Street was named after Lieutenant Fernando A. Peel, regimental quartermaster, who gave his life in the Battle of Spanish Fork Canyon on April 15, 1863.

Building 676: This one-and-one-half-story brick building was constructed in 1905 to serve as the Guardhouse. The Guardhouse was used as quarters for those soldiers on guard duty and as the jail, holding up to 40 prisoners. The Neoclassical features of the building are found on the front porch, which exhibits Doric columns. The porch was originally supported by brick piers and had steps on both ends. Sometime prior to 1938, a concrete foundation was placed below the porch so that the area under it was enclosed, and the end steps were removed. Prior to 1982, the rear portion of the building, where the cells were located, was converted to a maintenance shop and a large entrance with an overhead door was placed in the south wall of that section.

Dern Street was named after Governor George H. Dern who was a great friend of Fort Douglas and who later became Secretary of War.

Building 638: This one-story brick building was constructed in 1904 to serve as the Post Exchange and a gymnasium; it served as the PX until the 2002 Olympics. It has some Neoclassical elements as seen in the squared columns on the front porch entrance and the dentils under the eaves. Originally, there were steps that led up to the front entrance from the side of the building.

Building 109: This small brick building was completed on June 27, 1910 to serve as a transformer substation when electricity was introduced to Fort Douglas, and it continues to serve that purpose. A 1920s frame addition on the north end was replaced in the 1960s with a brick extension of about ten feet.

Building 110: This frame building was demolished c. 2001. It had steel siding walls and was built in 1910 to serve as an ordnance storehouse and office. The original wooden loading dock was replaced by concrete about 1939.

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where the stairs now go to the basement. This change probably occurred in 1939 when the wood porch and steps were replaced with concrete. The brick addition/entrance on the east of the building was constructed circa 1970.

**Building 640:** This one-story brick building was constructed in 1910 to house a bowling alley. The roof on the main portion was originally lower than the roofs of the wings, but sometime prior to 1940 it was raised to the same height. On the east side, a different style brick covers an area in the center of the building indicating that a large hole had been made and then filled in. This may have been necessary in order to install laundry equipment when the building was converted to a laundry in the 1970s. It later became offices.

**Stover Street** was named after Captain David B. Stover, who was post quartermaster from 1863 to 1866.

**Building 636:** This one-story brick building with a two-story front section was constructed in 1932 as a War Department theater. The name was changed to Post Theater in the late 1940s. The front portion of the building displays a Neoclassical style that leans more toward Roman than Greek. There were originally two doors on either side of the front entrances that provided exterior access to the restrooms. These doors were later removed and glass block inserted in their place. As part of the pre-Olympic renovation of this building, false doors replaced the glass block to restore the building’s historic appearance.

**Neighborhood #4**

Notice how the Heritage Center is framed by Buildings 610 & 611.

**Bandstand:** The original bandstand was a wooden structure built in the late 1800s. Sometime around 1917, the original bandstand burned down and was replaced with this one. In the ’20s and ’30s, many area residents joined the military personnel to listen to band concerts here every Thursday and Sunday evening during the summer months. The concerts ceased when the 38th Infantry was transferred to Texas in 1940. The University reconstructed the bandstand in 2001 according to the original design documented in historic photographs.

**Buildings 606–615:** These sandstone duplexes were built during the 1874–1876 construction phase to house officers of the Fourteenth Infantry and their families, hence the name of the street, Officers Circle. Like the other buildings built at this time, these were constructed using local sandstone from Red Butte Canyon. Buildings 606 & 615 are slightly smaller than the others. All were originally T-shaped with a two-story main block and a one-story wing for the kitchen. In the 1880s, a second floor was added to the rear wing using the same red sandstone. A one-story red brick addition was added to the rear of each building in 1928. In the 1930s, the wooden front porch decks were replaced with concrete by WPA workers. The porch decks of Buildings 606 &
615 are still supported by sandstone. The turned wood posts that originally supported the porches were replaced with wrought iron in the 1950s.

As part of the University’s restoration of these buildings, the wood posts have been reconstructed. The Kennecott Copper Corporation, in cooperation with the University of Utah, provided funding for the renovation of Building 611. Now known as the Kennecott House, it serves as university housing for student scholars and other honor students. The University, through the Fort Douglas Heritage Commons Campaign Program, has taken on the task of renovating all the Officers Circle duplexes.

Lewis Street was named after Lieutenant Colonel William H. Lewis who, as a major, was the commanding officer of Camp Douglas from 1866 to 1869.

Building 649: Built to serve as Post Headquarters and band barracks in 1875, this building has received many additions and alterations. Prior to becoming the Officer’s Club during World War II, this building housed various functions such as the Post Office, the Library, and the Chaplain’s office. The stone tablet on the east side of the building mentions the Watson Brothers. James and Joseph Watson, building contractors that worked primarily in stone, supervised the 1870s rebuilding phase; the Army supplied the stone and labor. Over the years this building received many unsympathetic additions and alterations. In 2001 the building’s front facade was restored to its original appearance and a new sympathetic addition replaced incompatible additions made to the rear of the club over the years. The building is now a multi-use conference center for the University of Utah.

Chapel Glen: This now dry streambed once contained a branch of Red Butte Creek. In the 1880s, the creek was diverted and the glen became the roadbed for the Salt Lake City Streetcar line that connected the Post with downtown.
Building 648: The Post Chapel was the first building to be finished during the 1884–1886 building phase and was the longest continuously operating military chapel in the United States Army before it was closed in 1991. In addition to serving as a religious building, the chapel also served as a school for officers’ children and as the post library for a time. The first chapel at Fort Douglas was a large tent brought from San Francisco by Chaplain John A. Anderson, a Presbyterian minister who accompanied Connor’s troops in 1862.

The much needed 2001 renovation returned the chapel’s interior to its original configuration as a simple open space that permits many types of religious services by replacing the large 1950s worship platform with a smaller platform that can be made level with the surrounding floor using a lift. The wood siding was repaired and repainted in an historically appropriate color scheme and the decorative trim was reconstructed using historic photographs. The chapel now serves as a place of reflection and worship for many denominations in the residential community at the University of Utah.

Building 801: The University Guest House is used on a short-stay basis by visiting faculty or others connected to the university. It has various room sizes and types, four meeting rooms, two conference rooms, and one reception room. It was set back from the street, and as much green space as feasible was preserved around the Chapel so that the Chapel could remain as dominant and visible as possible in its original environment. Design details reflect those of historic residential buildings at Fort Douglas while not competing with the architectural elements of the Chapel. For example, bright white trim is used rather than the off-white or crème color of the Chapel, allowing the Chapel to maintain its distinction.

The Guest House also blends well with the other historic buildings in the area. The building footprint, height, and configuration were developed to reduce scale and massing and be respectful of surrounding historic buildings while satisfying programmatic requirements. With the drop in grade from east to west, the roof height of the Guest House is approximately equal to that of the residences east of Fort Douglas Boulevard.

Building 601: The 1901 designation of Fort Douglas as Regimental Headquarters resulted in the construction of many new buildings in order to accommodate the Post’s population growth. Built in 1910, this duplex was constructed to serve as housing for officers and their families.

Building 602: This duplex, similar to Buildings 616 & 617 in Neighborhood #6, was built in 1884 to house officers and their families. They were constructed using the same basic plan and the same bargeboard trim as those on Officers Circle. However, these are of frame construction. Each was originally T-shaped and two stories. In 1928, a one-story addition was added to the rear of each building. A newer mudroom flanks the dining room on each side of these duplexes. In the 1930s, the wooden front porch decks were replaced with concrete by WPA workers. The turned wood posts that originally supported the porches were replaced with wrought iron in the 1950s. Some of the original six-over-six double-hung windows have been replaced. The original novelty siding and the chamfered window trim were covered with aluminum siding sometime between 1962 and 1980. However, these can still be seen in the mudrooms. The original scrolled bargeboards have also been covered with aluminum.

Building 603: This building, similar to Buildings 621–625 in Neighborhood #1, was built in 1931 to house an officer and his family as part of a nationwide Army building program initiated in 1927 to upgrade the living conditions of officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men. The building program was implemented in the 1930s using funds from the Army, the Works Progress Administration, and the Public Works
Administration. Designed by the Quartermaster General’s Office in Washington, D.C., the standard plans could be modified depending on regional style. At Fort Douglas, the Colonial Revival style was chosen.

Building 604: This building, completed in 1876, was built to reflect the status of its occupant and the functions it served. This building not only housed the commanding officer and his family, it was also used for the formal entertainment of local and visiting dignitaries such as President Rutherford B. Hayes and his wife who visited in September of 1880. The building’s amenities, size, and style were more elaborate than any other building constructed during the same period. For example, when it was constructed, this building was the only one on the Post with indoor plumbing. There were 2 toilets in the rear of the service wing, a bath upstairs directly above the kitchen sink, and a water heater.

Minor repairs were made after the building caught fire on May 6, 1927. Extensive remodeling began the following year. The building was converted into four apartments for officers and their families; the front porch and lattice were replaced with concrete; the service wing was expanded to two-stories; and a two-story sun porch was added to both the north and the south of the building. The sun porches hide the transition from the sandstone building to the service wing. The railing and turned wood posts that originally supported the porches were replaced with wrought iron in the 1950s.

Building 605: The 1901 designation of Fort Douglas as Regimental Headquarters resulted in the construction of many new buildings in order to accommodate the Post’s population growth. This building was constructed in 1904 to serve as Bachelor Officer’s Quarters housing 19 men. The interior was changed to accommodate the Marine Corps Recruiting Service in the 1960s.

Gibbon Street was named after Brevet Major General John Gibbon who, as a colonel, was the commanding officer of Camp Douglas from 1869 to 1870.

Buildings 616 & 617: These duplexes were built in 1884 to house officers and their families. They are similar to Building 602 in Neighborhood #5 and are often referred to as “the twins.” They were constructed using the same basic plan and the same bargeboard trim as those on Officers Circle. However, these are of frame construction. Each was originally T-shaped and two stories. In 1928, a one-story addition was added to the rear of each building. A newer mudroom flanks the dining room on each side of these duplexes. In the 1930s, the wooden front porch decks were replaced with concrete by WPA workers. The turned wood posts that originally supported the porches were replaced with wrought iron in the 1950s. Some of the original six-over-six double-hung windows have been replaced. The original novelty siding and the chamfered window trim were covered with aluminum siding sometime between 1962 and 1980. However, these can still be seen in the mudrooms. The original scrolled bargeboards have been covered with aluminum.
Buildings 802–804: The Chapel Glen residence halls house first-year students and upperclassmen in furnished single and double occupancy rooms with semi-private baths in communities of 24–28 students. Each floor has a study room, laundry room, kitchenette, fitness room, workroom, and offices. Large living rooms and community spaces are centrally located to provide a comfortable living environment. The study spaces take advantage of the prominent views of the mountains and the Heritage Center. Each building has a stained-glass window that depicts a view or the Wasatch Mountains and a season: winter, summer, and fall. These windows were designed, fabricated, and donated by Anne Racer.

Roof form, gables, and roof pitch reflect that of the clapboard houses known as “the twins.” The sandstone color rusticated base and off-white or crème horizontal siding allow the white of the historic frame buildings to maintain their distinction. The arrangement of the new buildings around “the twins” creates an intimate cloistered neighborhood. The new buildings embrace the lawn and mature trees surrounding “the twins.” Their entrances focus on the green space reinforcing the area as its own community.

Vollum Street was named after Edward Perry Vollum who was the surgeon at Camp Douglas from 1870 to 1876. He wrote a complete medical history of the Post while stationed here. Vollum Street used to be the main street leading to the Post Hospital ( Neighborhood #7).

Connor Road was named after Brevet Major General Patrick Edward Connor who, as a colonel, established Camp Douglas and was the commanding officer from 1862 to 1863.

Building 512: The 1901 designation of Fort Douglas as Regimental Headquarters resulted in the need for a larger Post Hospital. This building, constructed in 1909, was acquired by the University of Utah in 1948 and converted into a dorm called Central Hall, accommodating 112 students. This building also served as the International House later on. In 1979, as part of a remodeling project, a two-story screened porch that wrapped around the south half was removed. In 1988 this building became home to the Rocky Mountain Center for Occupational and Environmental Health.

Building 543: This unique building, constructed in 1918, was an ambulance garage for the hospital prior to being acquired by the University of Utah in 1948. The University has used it for storage since acquisition.

Building 500: Built in 1939, this was a 35-man barrack and medical office for the Army’s medical department prior to being acquired by the University of Utah in 1948. All of its multiple uses have been medical and research related. It now serves the
Cardiovascular Research Technology Institute. The two additions are connected to the building via a passage or “hyphen” connection, preserving the architectural integrity of the building. The first addition (to the south of the original building) was constructed in 1983. The second addition (to the west of the first addition) was constructed in 1993 and won a Utah AIA Design Award in 1995 for its preservation minded approach.

Buildings 652 & 653: Building 652 was constructed in 1893, and Building 653 in 1910, to serve as Hospital Steward’s Quarters. Prior to 1935, they became Non-Commissioned Officer’s Quarters. The wood siding of Building 652 was covered with aluminum siding in the 1970s. Both of these buildings originally had wooden porches supported by turned spindle-work posts and balustrades. In the 1960s, the posts and balustrades were replaced by wrought-iron supports and railings, and the wooden porch decks were replaced with concrete. Building 653 was moved in 1999. In the process the rear lean-to addition, similar to the one on Building 652, was removed and the porch was restored back to its original appearance.

Building 653, originally located to the south of Building 652, was moved to make room for the new Heritage Center; allow appropriate open space around Building 655; and preserve both historic buildings as an anchor on the north end of Connor Road. This solution was reached through exhaustive studies with the architects, the State Historic Preservation Office, the Graduate School of Architecture, and other groups and representatives. Because demolition was not acceptable to the University, Building 653 was moved in order to preserve the streetscape and context of Connor Road. The historic buildings remain in their original context with the backdrop of new construction, creating what has been referred to as “a tapestry of complexity.”

Building 515: Built in 1902, this was a hospital storehouse for the Army prior to being acquired by the University of Utah in 1948. The University has used it as storage since acquisition.

Building 516: Built in 1876, this was a 4-body-capacity morgue for the Army before being acquired by the University of Utah in 1948. The University has used it as storage since acquisition.

Notice the breezeway through Building 806, and how it offers a vignette of the buildings on Officers Circle. If you are proceeding on to Neighborhood #8 from here, go through the breezeway so that you can get a better view of Gateway Heights.
of white accents seen throughout the Fort, and masonry colors blend with the historic material. While the other new buildings are three stories, Gateway Heights was held at two stories to respect the scale of the nearby historic buildings.

Building 815: Standing on the cross axis of the major pedestrian pathways of the University student village, the Chase N. Peterson Heritage Center is located in the heart, programmatically and geographically, of the new housing complex. It is the community center for the 2400 residents living in the Fort Douglas student village. The Heritage Center houses a 600-seat central dining facility, a convenience store, 2 music practice rooms, 4 multipurpose rooms, fitness and game rooms, computer and technology labs, and a mail center. Located on the former site of the Non-Commissioned Officer’s Club, it is fitting that this building provides some of the same recreation as its predecessor.

Although the age of the NCO Club allowed it to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the University, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office, determined the building had lost its historic integrity through numerous additions and modifications to the original structure. In order to provide adequate space for the Peterson Heritage Center and preserve the more prominent historic structures along Connor Road, the NCO Club was demolished in 1998. A remnant of that building, a fanlight transom above the front door, is located inside the Heritage Center on the stairway landing. Being the only historically significant element remaining in the building, the University salvaged the fanlight to commemorate the NCO Club and its significance in the history of Fort Douglas.

Design of the Heritage Center is unique because its function is unique. The architecture creates a community space that is easily identified and accessible from any site within the area. The use of glass in the dining area and central core creates a transparency that identifies a connection and pathway through the neighborhood.
The north and south wings have flat roofs, and the core element is higher and pitched to further distinguish entry and passageway. Nevertheless, it still blends well with the historic fabric. The color of the brick masonry is subtle atop the rusticated base. Sandstone recovered from excavation has been reincorporated into site features and design accents. The copper roof echoes the copper roofs found on a number of the porches of historic buildings.

**Buildings 820–822:** Benchmark Plaza apartments house single students in two, three, and four bedroom units. Each apartment has a living room, full kitchen, laundry facilities, and is fully furnished. This complex offers an independent lifestyle for upper-division students who desire apartment style living with the benefits of living on campus. Community spaces within the buildings include seminar rooms for group or individual study. Students living here are at the central hub of campus life. The Housing Administrative Offices are located in the southwest area of the complex. Branches of the University Bookstore and the University Copy Center are located in Building 820.

The white entries, trim around the windows, and rusticated base reflect similar elements of historic buildings, but the brick masonry is a deeper red, distinguishing these buildings from others. These buildings are arranged around a common open green area offering outdoor recreation and activity space. Site planning and building placement was based on sun angles, natural lighting, open space, view corridors, and pedestrian connections.

**Buildings 825–830:** Shoreline Ridge apartments house single and married graduate students desiring or requiring a completely independent living situation in two, three, and four bedroom units. Each apartment has a living room, full kitchen, laundry hookups, and is available fully furnished or unfurnished. Site planning and building placement was based on sun angles, natural lighting, open space, view corridors, and pedestrian connections.

Located on the former site of the University baseball field, these apartments capture views of the Salt Lake Valley and Wasatch Mountains. The buildings are situated on either side of the primary circulation path that connects Stilwell Field, the Heritage Center, and the foothills beyond. They are similar in height and massing to the historic barracks on Soldiers Circle. Their design reflects building and roof form, materials, colors, and details of the historic buildings while taking some liberties due to the somewhat remote location.
This section of Connor Road was known as “NCO Row” because it was lined with residences for non-commissioned officers.

Building 655: This white, stuccoed adobe building with frame addition, built in 1863, is the oldest building at Fort Douglas and the only surviving building from the “Establishment” period. It was built to serve as the residence for the Post Commander. However, it did not serve in this capacity for long. From about 1864 to 1876, the Post Quartermaster lived here. From about 1876 to 1930, this building served as Non-Commissioned Officer’s Quarters. From 1930 to 1960 the post electrician, who was a civilian, lived here. In 1960, Building 655 again came to house non-commissioned officers. In 1980, it became office space. The 1991 transfer agreement stipulated that it be used as part of the Fort Douglas Military Museum. Great care was taken with the design of the Heritage Center to allow Building 655 to remain in its original context on Connor Road, to maintain its historic prominence, and allow it to be a focal point in this neighborhood.

Buildings 656 & 657: These two-story Colonial Revival style duplexes were built in 1916 to house non-commissioned officers and their families. Although it is unknown exactly how the front porch and upper balcony originally appeared, maintenance records from the 1930s indicate that the porch was enclosed with wood banisters and screens. The screens and banisters were replaced with wrought iron in the 1950s. The one-story addition in the rear of each building was constructed in 1939 and included a kitchen, small half-bath, and utility area for each unit. At this time the original kitchen became the dining room. These duplexes were the only two wood-frame and stucco dwellings built at Fort Douglas.

Buildings 658, 660, 664–666: Buildings 658, 660, 664, and 665 were built in 1930, Building 666 in 1933, as residences for the senior non-commissioned officers assigned to the 38th Infantry and their families. These duplexes were part of a nationwide Army building program initiated in 1927 to upgrade the living conditions of officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men. The building program was implemented in the 1930s using funds from the Army, the Works Progress Administration, and the Public Works Administration. Designed by the Quartermaster General’s Office in Washington, D.C., the standard plans could be modified depending on regional style. At Fort Douglas, the Colonial Revival style was chosen. In 1961, a brick addition was constructed in the rear and the kitchen was moved there. In 1973, a small entry and half-bath were added.

Building 659: The 1901 designation of Fort Douglas as Regimental Headquarters resulted in the construction of many new buildings in order to accommodate the Post’s population growth. Built in 1917, this building was constructed to serve as housing for non-commissioned officers and their families.

Building 650: This one-story stone building was built in 1936 for use as the bathhouse for the swimming pool (651), which was constructed in 1935. The swimming pool measured 150 feet by 64 feet. Building 650 was constructed by the United States Army in cooperation with the Works Progress Administration. In 2001, the bathhouse was renovated and the swimming pool was filled in.
This decision was made because no funding was available for needed repairs and to serve the needs of the Outdoor Recreation Program, the current occupant of the bathhouse, and their clients. The area south of the bathhouse was the ideal spot to provide sports courts for students. It should be noted that the solution is reversible. In other words, the swimming pool could be recovered in the future.

**Buildings 661–663:** These three single family residences were constructed in 1891 for the Quartermaster Sergeant (661), Ordnance Sergeant (662), Commissary Sergeant (663), and their families during a time when the Army was reducing the number of posts across the country and consolidating the troops at larger posts. In an effort to attract better-qualified men and encourage re-enlistment, the Army began building separate residences for non-commissioned officers and their families. Exterior treatment originally included solid brackets around the porch and bay window; novelty siding on the ground level; fish scale shingles on the second story; simulated half-timbering in the front gable; simple roof cresting; and a flower finial on the roof. The lean-to addition in the back of each building was added circa 1910.

Building 661 originally had an open porch similar to the other two. The wooden front porch bases were replaced with concrete by WPA workers in the 1930s. In the 1950s, the turned wood posts that originally supported the porches were replaced with wrought iron and the distinctive Queen Anne details and patterned wood siding were covered in asbestos siding. These buildings are now covered with vinyl siding.

Historically, this area was the location of warehouses, storehouses, garages, and shops for a variety of support functions such as blacksmiths, carpenters, and painters. In the 1930s and 1940s, there were also some quarters for non-commissioned officers located here. This is where the Ordnance Sergeant, and Commissary Sergeant, whose residences were located in Neighborhood #9, spent their working hours. The Commissary was located directly across the street from Buildings 661–663.

**Building 645:** This small brick building was built to serve as an ordnance magazine. Military records for this building list a construction date of 1885. However, all of the other buildings constructed at that time were of either frame or stone construction. It is quite possible that the original stone walls were replaced by brick during the 1904–1910 building phase. The building now serves as a storage building.

**Buildings 810–814:** The Sage Point residence halls house upper-division students with 30 or more completed credit hours in single-room and double-room suites as well as single-room and double-room deluxe suites. The deluxe suites have a living room, and each unit is furnished. Each floor has a kitchenette and laundry room. Sage Point also houses computer and technology labs, the International Area, the Living-Learning Center, and the...
Service-Learning Area. The Sage Point neighborhood has been designed to meet the needs of students as they advance through their academic career. Sophomores, juniors, and seniors desire greater independence and a more self-sufficient lifestyle. This site offers a level of remoteness while still providing close access to the shared facilities of the student village.

These buildings are similar in massing to the historic barracks on Soldiers Circle. The thirty-foot drop in grade from the northeast corner to the southwest corner of the site allows roof heights to be near or equal to those of the residences along Connor Road. View corridors to the Wasatch Mountains open from the center of the site. These views were key elements in the setting and design of each building. The preservation of the small brick and sandstone buildings located along the central axis of the neighborhood and the other buildings on the block such as the PX, Guardhouse, Bakery, Bowling Alley, and the warehouses were also important issues when designing the Sage Point buildings. Masonry colors are muted, becoming a backdrop to the red brick Soldiers Circle buildings and Connor Road houses. Extensive use of glass in the community spaces identifies point-to-point connections along the pedestrian paths. These spaces, in turn, serve as lanterns through the neighborhood at night.

**Buildings 643:** This small stone structure, built in 1934 to serve as an oil and paint warehouse, was the last stone building constructed on the Post. Its construction differs from the other stone buildings; it appears to have been built using the remains of one or more other buildings. The stones in the walls appear to have originally been cornerstones, and the cornerstones appear to have originally been windowsills. It now serves as a storage building.

**Building 626:** This building was constructed in 1910 to serve as a quartermaster clothing warehouse. In 1939, the wooden porches and loading platforms were replaced with concrete. The following year, a two-story fireproof vault was added to the exterior on the west side near the center. It was made of concrete with a brick veneer.

**Building 627:** This building was constructed in 1906 to serve as a quartermaster warehouse and finance office. In 1939, the wooden porches and loading platforms were replaced with concrete. The following year, a two-story fireproof vault was added to the exterior on the west side near the center. It was made of concrete with a brick veneer.

**Building 639:** This red sandstone building was constructed in 1876 to serve as a quartermaster oil house. During the 1930s, it was converted to a gas station. Later it served as restrooms for the park.

Great care was taken in the programming, site planning, and building design of the University’s student housing in order to integrate new construction with the existing historic environment of Fort Douglas. The next step in appropriate re-use of this priceless, one-of-a-kind resource is the renovation of all the historic buildings.

The University has initiated a fund-raising campaign for private support to restore and renovate the historic buildings so essential to the successful revitalization of Fort Douglas. These grand homes and community buildings will serve as student housing, common spaces, student support, and academic-related spaces in this Living and Learning Community.

The University's student community, as part of the intricately woven tapestry of old and new, incorporates, complements, and revitalizes historic Fort Douglas. In this way, the University continues in its commitment to utilize Fort Douglas to the very best advantage of the historic buildings and environment, as such an opportunity will not be available again.
Additional copies of this walking tour can be obtained by contacting Facilities Planning at (801) 585-6751 or via the Internet at www.facilities.utah.edu/fd. The web site also includes a virtual tour and supplemental information.

Select Sources


“Detail Site & Building Use Plans.” The Fort Douglas Collection, Manuscripts, Marriott Library, University of Utah. Salt Lake City, Utah, 1946.


Student Papers

Copies of the student papers can be found at the Utah State Historical Society’s Utah History Information Center.

“Building 4.” Architecture 559, Graduate School of Architecture, University of Utah, 1994.


Organizations

American West Center
University of Utah
Phone: (801) 581-7611
Web Site: www.amwest.utah.edu

Facilities Planning
University of Utah
Phone: (801) 585-6751
Web Site: www.facilities.utah.edu

Fort Douglas
Military Museum
Phone: (801) 581-1710
Web Site: www.fortdouglas.org

Marriott Library
University of Utah
Phone: (801) 581-8558
Web Site: www.lib.utah.edu

Residential Living
University of Utah
Phone: (801) 581-6611
Web Site: www.orl.utah.edu

Save America’s Treasures
Phone: (202) 588-6202
Web Site: www.saveamericastreasures.org

University Guest House
University of Utah
Phone: (801) 587-1000
Web Site: www.guesthouse.utah.edu

Utah Heritage Foundation
Phone: (801) 533-0858
Web Site: www.utahheritagefoundation.com

Utah State Historical Society
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