Graduate School of Architecture, University of Utah, 1996

Edited by Jody R. Stock

The Architecture of Fort Douglas, Utah, 1862-1995
OVERLAYS OF HISTORY
six principal concerns emerged, highlighting the main periods of historical
architectural history of Fort Doughlas may best be viewed as a sense of
research suggested a more comprehensive and dynamic approach. The
students of the Stone House at the east end of the parade ground, the student
hears of the Stone House at the east end of the parade ground, the student

Although it has become customary to view the Fort's history solely in

The architecture of historic buildings of Fort Doughlas were needed. The Graduate School of Architecture's study was initiated

existing resources and a strong statement of historical significance

Long-range development plans became clear that a new inventory of

As officials worked to integrate the Fort's buildings into the University's

Drawing inspiration from the Department of Defense to the University of Utah,

Andrew Innes gave the student work came from the changing

Acknowledgments for the student work came from the changing

The significance of the Fort's architectural resources (Fig. 1)

Provided no historic framework or context for evaluating the historical

Historic landmark. However, this work was limited in scope and

accomplished in 1970 when Fort Doughlas was designated a National

Fort's architecture. A quick survey of the buildings had been

resulted from a widely-recognized need for a detailed history of the

During Fall and Winter of the 1994-95 school term, students

INTRODUCTION
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Clouded still further, Olympic athletes, the future of the post is considered as a possible site for housing the winter Olympics, and that the United States
1992 Salt Lake City will host the 2002 Olympic Games. With the announcement in June of
the use and preservation of historic Fort Douglas, a forum for discussing the future
provided a forum for discussing the future
attention on the student research and
facilities planning department's proposed
State History, and the University of Utah's
Preservation, the Department of Defense,
the Utah Historical Foundation, the Utah Division of
the Utah Humanities Council, the Utah
preservation, the Department of Defense,
Nonprofit. The symposium's theme was the
character of these overlaps were presented
and the history and architectural
development of the post.

Adapation
Constitution
Period V: 1945-1955
Mobilization
Period VI: 1953-1954
Mobilization
Period V: 1955-1949
Property
Period IV: 1949-1959
Properties
Period III: 1890-1920
Preservation
Period II: 1870-1890
Diabolism
Period I: 1862-1870

Salt Lake City Map
(Facing by Polly Han)
Fig 3. Site Map of Fort Douglas, Utah. (Campus Planning, University of Utah)
Project Director
Thomas Carter

Stock for printing is all together
symposium, and the booklet possible, and to help
and associates, architects, for making the study, the
University of Utah, and Director's Bunch Beall
William Millier, Graduate School of Architecture,
Dean, Humanities Council, University of Utah, Cynthia
Historic Preservation, Anne Raker, Facilities Planning

Figure 2: Field drawing of building to the commanding officers

Figure 1: Looking west over Fort Douglas and the Salt Lake

State History, Elizabeth Johnson, National Trust for
Roger Roopen, Jay Hayden, Utah Division of
Charles Hildreth, Fort Douglas Historical Museum,
Lesgo, Post Engineer, 4th ACRON, Less McCall, and
Michigan Technological University, Le Colonel Terry

Special thanks go to Alison K. Hoagland,
in the Fort's long history.
and will continue to be one of the constant elements
presented in this booklet makes clear, change has
impressed of great change, but as the research

Certainly, Fort Douglas is standing on the
Valley. (Photo by Thomas Carter)
The Start of the Civil War - Establishement (1862-1870)
occupants, symbolically marked by a flagpole, the
were ordered according to the rank of the intended
zone containing the most important buildings, which
and quarters for lower-ranking officers were located
stationary disposed to either side. The inner
arranged in a central parade ground with an area
buildings were organized in hierarchical zones
buildings were on the east and of the parade grounds, as 1861.
he headquarters on the east and of the parade grounds, as 1861.
administration buildings at the front. The
located on the sides and additional barracks or
barracks with the main barracks
located on the parade ground, with the main barracks
important buildings situated around a parade
as the most
for the battle of the North-South War with the most
General. These regulations recommended that the
arrangement of the buildings
arrangement of the buildings
which convinced a post of the 1st and
after having a winter in crude dugouts, the
Douglas as we know it (Fig. 6)

Although Camp Douglas had an
the city. Although Camp Douglas had an
Stephen A. Douglas on the east bench overlooking

The parade ground was reserved for
north. Auxiliary buildings such as the
headquarters and officers' quarters
headquarters, and chapels were placed in a
hospitals, shops, and chapels were placed in a

7
Buildings were erected to serve as officers' quarters, enlisted men's quarters, and officers' families. Typical of army protocol, officers ranked better than enlisted men, with each structure having a rank for officers and enlisted men. Covering them with canvas rainhulls helped keep them dry. In the finished digging pits, thirteen feet square and three feet deep, and walls thirteen feet square and five feet deep, and bricking the sandstone and brick, using heavy timbers, resembling ancient military forts.

Excessive because Indians rarely attacked military posts, Smith in Montana were built but were soon deemed useless. Some bastion-type forts such as Fort Rock resist siege. Some bastion-type forts such as Fort Rock served a different function than their eastern counterparts. Western forts housed the soldiers' families, while eastern forts served a different function. Since the new field cannons could quickly breach their thick walls, additional forts in the western territory were unnecessary. Forts used in the century forts in the west. The army had learned that the heavily fortified bastions were unnecessary, and that the name "fort" implies the open plan of early camp. Unlike the casemate and enclosed encampments, 1868, (U.S. Signal Historical Society Photograph Collection)
Eighteen square feet, while colonels and majors received sixteen to partially entitled to twelve to fourteen square feet, largely for single officers junior grade officers were entitled to sixteen square feet. In ninety, the officers privates quarters of varying. Moreover, men shared a common room, army engineers, residing in common to the barracks where the plan of the hangar, square footage of rooms were specified in the plan of the post quartermaster, but floor plans and the orientation of the post quartermaster's house and entered was left to the discretion of the army in 1860. The choice of the site was determined by the availability of land and the construction regulations and building regulations. Construction of the 1860 buildings were the most important factors in the design. The new buildings used materials and construction methods that still reflect a sense of permanency, the army's presence in the site took place. When springs arrived, the troops constructed blacksmith shops build above ground (Fig. 7). The post headquarters, quartermaster's section, house, and hospital, table, and

Society Photograph Collection, Fig. 1. Headquarters for barracks, 1895. (High State Historical)
Fig. 13. Historical drawing of plan of commanding officers' quarters.

Fig. 12. Commanding officers' quarters (National Archives Collection).

One daily ration, wages, and the services of the post received and received quarters (then subservienced) in a position of a barracks, these quarters followed the presence of the officers. Army leaders created the means families and to deal realistically with the reality. To address the problem of officers and enlisted men were both white and female camp followers were a form of another and southern commandposts in one. Officers were allowed to have their families live on. Higher ranks afforded other advantages as well.

Popular neoclassical style (figs. 12 and 13). The buildings in general, the geometry of the design and the single set of quarters were built in the adobe (building 55). The commanding officers benefitted by this rank and received a residence of the commanding officer, the officer-in-chief of the post, (figs. 10 and 11),

of the barracks and officers' quarters were constructed both barracks and officers' quarters were constructed were located to the east in a large square of parade ground of the parade ground and the officers' quarters were located along the north and south boundaries of the camp established in 1862.

Additionally, the officers' quarters were of better
bars and brothels downtown. Some soldiers chose to spend their limited pay in the
supplies were purchased from local merchants, and
military's presence or just to have a good time. The influx of soldiers also
The Mormon influence was felt everywhere in Salt Lake City during
Mormons remained loyal to the Union and the Army's
however, the Mormon influence was minimal between the Army and the
saw the arrival of the 1st Utah Volunteers to defend the Salt Lake Valley.

The Union Army arrived in the Salt Lake Valley. The appearance

Figure 12. Officers' quarters on Lander's Peak, including NCO quarters.

Figure 12. Officers' quarters on Lander's Peak, including NCO quarters.
Douglas (fig. 16).
Camp Douglas was renamed Fort Douglas in 1876 when official acknowledgment of the official acknowledgment of the period of relative stability.

During the period of relative stability, the post entered a period of relative stability. After this new-found supply center for the far-western military establishment, as a result, the transcontinental railroad. Then in 1869, the completion of the transcontinental railroad.

The Next Two Decades (1870-1890)
Fig. 17. Discussed drawing of the post hospital (National Archives)

In 1864, the commanding officer, quarters (building 6-15), and a hospital (building 17) were completed. The hospital's design was based on the idea of a two-story structure with a central hall and wings on either side, as seen in the drawing. The hospital was designed to accommodate 100 patients and was equipped with medical supplies and personnel.

The building was constructed using stone walls and a wooden roof, and it was intended to provide a comfortable and sanitary environment for patients. The hospital was equipped with a kitchen, bathroom, and laundry facilities.

The hospital was initially used to treat soldiers wounded in the battles of the Civil War, and it later became a hospital for civilians after the war ended. It was a significant landmark in the city and remained in use until the early 20th century.

Although the hospital was destroyed during the war, it was rebuilt and continued to serve as a hospital for several years. The building was eventually demolished in the 1930s, and only a few fragments remain today as reminders of its importance in the city's history.

The rebuilding program was necessitated by the destruction of the hospital in 1865. The hospital was replaced with a new structure that was more modern and better equipped to treat patients. The new hospital was designed to accommodate a larger number of patients and was equipped with modern medical equipment.

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During the 1870s was also part of the Army's effort to
This commitment of money for construction
complete a new building of wood (figs. 14, 19, 21, 22)
post chapel (building 48', and several barracks (now
Sibley two officers' quarters (buildings 16 and 17), a
and 1866 added more buildings in the Gothic Revival
Mormons. A second building campaign between 1884-
the popularity of the Gothic Revival among the
A. Downing's Architecture of Country Houses and/or
"pommed" style was probably inspired by books like
suggested by the plans, Davis used decorative ele-
Red Brick Canopy, instead of the Classical style
Davis selected red sandstone quarried from nearby
Captain George W. Davis. Due to its ready availability,
case George W. Davis. Due to its ready availability,
the disposition of the local quartermaster in this
once again the materials and stylistic details were left
supplied and form of the buildings, but
specified the plan and form of the buildings, but
specifically the Mogollon Mountains. These Speculations
plains sent from Washington by Quartermaster
The new buildings followed standardized army
a rectangular rather than square field
the elevation of the parade ground to the west, creating
the elevation of the parade ground to the west, creating
a second elevation was
curtains of upholstered armchairs allowed for more building
enforcement of order was made in an
The most conspicuous deviation from the 1862
almost all aspects of the Fort's architecture built during

made even more rigid. Hierarchy is expressed in

more formal sandstone buildings. These divisions were

been emphasized and with the construction of the

post the separation of officers and enlisted men had

official system of rank. Since the establishment of the

officers was also the physical manifestation of the Army's

The newly built environment of Fort Douglas

was then for civilians,

men. Due to the disease for enlisted

for a higher monetary rate from disease for enlisted

for which the Surgeon General's report of 1870 blamed

were typical of the Depression-era public works

living conditions. Prior to the rebuilding the barracks

and suicide rates attributable to the soldiers poor

upgraded its quarters in hopes of lessening desertion

Camp Douglas, 1870s (National Archives)

Fig. 22: Officers' wives and children about the time of the

Note: As-built first- and second-story plans of an officers duplex at

Photograph Collection, Spanish-American War, ca. 1898. (Saint Louis Historical Society)
FIGS. 23 and 24. Elevation and plan of commanding officers' quarters (drawing by Polly Hall).

Laid with plain planking until well into the twentieth century, modern conveniences until 1903, and the enlisted men's barracks were.

Indoor plumbing. The officers' quarters were not furnished with heat.

Commanding officers' quarters were the only building equipped with

health conditions of residents of Fort Douglas. In 1874 the

family residence

were given duplexes, and the commanding officer received a single.

missions, officers had separate rooms within the barracks' officers

-shared a large common room with no provisioned space, noncom-

system. Similarly, space was allocated according to rank, enlisted men

hardware decaying the status of the resident in the army's hierarchy.

poso (buildings 19, 20, 31, and 32). Even the interior moldings and porches

decorations of the barracks were limited to brackets (on building 18,

officers' quarters (buildings 6-15) also displayed brickboards. Finals,
The growth and construction of Fort Douglas had a significant impact on the post in the region, as a result of the expansion of the post and the construction of new facilities. The new structures included barracks and officers and their families' homes. The creation of separate quarters for commissioned officers was a way to recognize their status. The restructuring of the standing army also reflected the new professional approach to warfare. The military began to prioritize the recruitment of higher-quality soldiers in order to address the issue of the Spanish-American War and the risks it posed. The military recognized the need to recruit soldiers with specialized skills and training, viewed as "blocks and crimples of the century." Frontier soldiers were viewed as "blocks and crimples of the century."
Government buildings. Their service and institutional appearance were in appearance similar to schools, hospitals, and other scale buildings. The 1940ies were truly institutional in both size and unlike their immediate predecessors which were built in residential.

The new buildings reflected an image of professionalism. The fort was partially devastated in 1988. The fort was physically separated a pattern which continued until World War II. The first line that the first residential areas marked the first line that the first residential areas were actually physically separated. The fort's perimeter was not another for enlisted men, the years between post NCOs and yet another for officers. Another for officers. Another for enlisted men and NCOs were moved onto the parade ground. All enlisted men and NCOs were moved off the parade ground. The garners above corner road is significant as the first reconnaissance. The quarters above corner road is significant as the first reconnaissance.

In an illustration, the parade ground is significant as the first reconnaissance. The quarters above corner road is significant as the first reconnaissance. The quarters above corner road is significant as the first reconnaissance. The quarters above corner road is significant as the first reconnaissance. In the years between 1989 and 1991, five new quarters for non-officers were built in a row east of officers.
Another justification was to reward long and faithful
service as a post and provided private houses.
The need for technical specialists (Fig. 3),
and to fill accountable positions in the Army's
commissioned and non-commissioned officer corps.

The construction of the Armory during the 1880s
was also a product of the effort to create a more professional
army. Prior to the Army's expansion in the 1880s,

The Armory's struggle for professionalism (Fig. 29)
as Tuscan columns, Palladian windows, cornice
section with projecting wings at both ends in a "H" shape,
double cross-pitch roof consisting of a long central
right in Spokane, Washington, which the Armory
was used as an armory. Western farms such as Fort George
symbolized the federal presence in their
standard plan also
rooms for servants. Prior to this period, enlisted men had served as
officers' quarters and the remodeling of buildings 18 and 19 also added
servants' quarters. The new building was constructed to the post headquarters. Beginning in the 1860's,
between 1909 and 1912 into officers' quarters and another (Building 20)
were remodeled
civilian servants. Two barracks (Buildings 18 and 19) were remodeled
accomplished by providing more residences and including rooms for
NCO's and enlisted men. Improving the lot of officers was
and 33)
the desire to create a professional force directed to the Army
Victoria and Queen Anne residential architecture of the time (Fig. 32)
Barracks in style and plan the post NCO quarters imitated the civilian

NCO quarters. In contrast to the 1910
military tradition for the design of the
new, the Army could not draw from
their families like an post with them
privately and the option of having
Army, since it afforded the NCO's
greater incentive to remain in the
child. Therefore, housing was a
more likely to be married with
other than enlisted men and

some similarly and the benefits of
service among the NCO Corps by

Fig. 32. Standardized elevation and first-floor plan of NCO quarters seen in Fort
Douglas from the Army Quartermaster General (National Archives)

Fig. 32.
Several decades (Fig. 34), between the post and rail lake City officials for the Polygamist question continued to strain relations. Troops within the city in an effort to curb violence, commanders officer at Fort Douglas stationed troublesome later General Alexander McCormick homes and in the streets, businesses became so increased, Federal workers were assaulted in their attempts to enforce anti-polygamy laws. Edmunds-Tucker Law in 1887, and the growing

Before 1900, Fort Douglass served as an

The officers families not generally appreciated by either the soldiers or servants of "strikers" in the homes, an arrangement

Garner's (Drawing by Russell Newbold)

First Reconstructed Elevations and First Floor Plan of 1891 NCO
The title of the chapter or section is not visible in the image. However, the text seems to be discussing the impacts of a conflict or war on a certain region, mentioning the terms "golden age", "early 1930s", "period of time", "soldiers", "park and the public", and "reality". It suggests that the park was a well-built and popular place, but after the war, there were changes and reconstructions. The text also mentions "Prosperity" and "end of World War I, many injured...".
The post and its visible prosperity also had a positive psychological influence on the people of Salt Lake City, during the years when it became an important local symbol of the American Dream and an escape from the economic depression. Stories were told of people leaving the Great Depression and economic disaster to join the forces of the Great Salt Lake City, where they found a new sense of community and a new beginning.

The post also helped to establish a community of its own, with a variety of businesses and services that supported the military community. As a result, the area around the post became a hub of activity, with shops, restaurants, and other services available to the families of the military personnel.

Over time, the post became an integral part of the community, with residents and families who had spent generations in the area. The post itself served as a center for the community, with a variety of facilities and services available to its residents.

Today, the post continues to be an important part of the community, with a strong sense of pride and a commitment to serving the needs of its residents. Whether it's the community center, the sports fields, or the shops and services, the post remains a central part of the community, providing a sense of identity and belonging for those who call it home.
The transformation of the parade ground into an enclave of rank and file. Elevation and first-floor plan of 1941 officers quarters. Drawing by Mary Swanston and Carrie Rhett.

The eastern end of the parade ground was enclosed by the field as it had been enclosed by the fort. The new red brick officers' quarters were built along Common Road in a separate zone to accommodate the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The new parade ground was enclosed by the parade ground building and by buildings on the east side of the command. The parade ground zone of the command was continued to observe the establishment of the department of the new residences buildings. The parade ground building was remodelled and continuing new buildings. The parade ground spending for Douglas received partially as a result of the Great Depression (1930). Salt Lake City in their battle against apple and pear to the residences of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas became an important element of order and reality, a sense of order and
and although these facilities were ostensibly intended
course, a post theater, and a bowling alley were built,
recreational buildings at the fort. Ball fields, a golf
facilities resulted in the construction of new
activities, resulted in the construction of new
soldiers, complained about the appearance of standard
improved image of
of the improved image of
drinking and indulgence. The
theaters and swimming pools, were becoming
theaters and swimming pools, were becoming
class—in order to curb loafing habits such as
classes—in order to curb loafing habits such as
Americans. Public sentiment encouraged organized
American. Public sentiment encouraged organized
standard elements in the lives of middle-class
standard elements in the lives of middle-class
middle-class, such as
middle-class, such as
the "sons of our country."
the "sons of our country."

(Photograph by Thomas Carter)
decision of the local quarantine officer, and materials were the once again, the exterior style and materials were the base on standard plans issued by the navy, and weary populace. The new buildings were constructed in the same style, symbolizing the perceived order and purity of the former era, brokered by the Depression-era and tradition of the symmetry, order, and simplicity.

Colonial Revival buildings usually feature classical features such as columns, pilasters, and red brick, uncomplicated volumes, and simplified details. Colonial Revival style was chosen for the new buildings, and the range, economy, and durability of its design. Columns with a colonnadeed porch and dentil cornice continued from the new buildings to the commander’s quarters. The commanding officer’s quarters were remodeled using Neoclassical architecture to reflect the style.

The architectural style chosen for the new buildings was Colonial Revival, chosen for the new buildings. Columns with a colonnadeed porch and dentil cornice continued from the new buildings to the commander’s quarters. The commanding officer’s quarters were remodeled using Neoclassical architecture to reflect the style.

However, even in this time of economic stagnation, the belief in progress was still paramount, and many of the activities focused for all military personnel in typical army fashion, the Ngày 39 and 40.

The existing plan (Fig. 38)
The function of these centers was to screen in new recruits to clothes, and to serve as the final stop where soldiers received their discharges before returning home. These new centers were also housed in an induction post. During the war, the Presidio in San Francisco to Command Center was moved from the North Service Assignment of a Japanese coastal defense battery which fired back to the coast of World War II quickly. The attack on Pearl Harbor marked a period of intense activity at the Fort. In mean in civilian affairs, but the involvement and interests focused an involve...

Mobilization
combining the rectangles to form a "L" or "T" shape, more complex structures were accommodated by fundamental changes in the same form. Functionally, these larger or smaller "L" or "T" shapes of barracks were surrounded, and there was little variation even between types. Whether single or double buildings were standardized, and there was little intended to fill only immediate needs. The wooden buildings of the 1920s were hastily built, and remnants of the frame houses of the new barracks, etc., then doubled the size of the existing fort. Considered the frame buildings of the University of Liege, these were built additions more of the fort proper on lands now used by the Peace W.W.II era barracks (Photo by Thomas Cane)

The larger number of structures was erected west where the University Hospital complex now stands. The west of the W.O. quarters, and on the northeast corner of the post to the southeast corner of the post, had numerous buildings dating from World War II era. Because the interior face of the fort and necessitated the construction of numerous buildings (fig. 42), the choice for the cellular arrangement of multi-story buildings (hotels, offices, and canteens) was selected as the most expedient, without regard for the facility's arrangement hierarchy of ranks and locations for convenience. It was believed that these were the frame buildings of the University of Liege, these were built developments more of the fort proper on lands now used by the Peace W.W.II era barracks (Photo by Thomas Cane).
played a significant military role at Fort Douglas. Their participation marks the first time civilians
regular Army personnel to fill combat positions
performed the important supporting function, allowing
volunteers, like the women already mentioned,
in order to help with the war effort. Those
hundreds of civilians worked at the Fort
Center and served as civilians began to fill
areas enveloped as the posts expanded and reception
grounds, classrooms, and some from the surrounding
infirmary as civilians became Army personnel on its
and interest in the military and Fort
Douglas.

In the 1940s, the soldiers of Fort Douglas and
House, the first unit to the requirements of the women they

Their story of service for civilization in General. They were
and like service for civilization in General Hay were
barriers. For the enlisted women offered no privacy
the Hill tended to be deserted. Likewise the
of a base, the base dress form, and needless to say, their
women’s long-legged uniforms had been designed
women. Uniforms were Army for women. The
unprecedented the Army was for women. The
standardized Army “issue,” whether uniforms or
materials and equipment, were as tough.

Women in the military, especially the WACs,
regular Army, and during World War II. The WACs
significantly, as the first time women enlisted in the
military, nurses, and administrative mechanics. More
common, civilian women worked as secretaries, sales
representatives by making in an effort to fill positions
exclusively by males. In an effort to fill positions
needed, the number of men available for
military service. Soliety, physically handicapped
women, especially in the forces behind the scenes, in
the forces directly. It is estimated, during the 1940s
women enlisting the role of women in the military to

The national shortage of laborers during the

Women in the (Fig. 9).

low ceilings and wooden floors covered with
nonstructural. The interiors were distinguished by
architectural. Stylistic details were virtually
used for all buildings and embellishments of
concrete-joist foundations. Simple gable roofs were
covered with drop-novel siding. Missionary, in
buildings. The new structures were wood-frame
buildings. Since the new structures were considered

accept for volunteer emergency service, unlike
women (Women’s Army Corps, and WAVES (Women
regular Army, and during World War II. The WACs
significantly, for the first time women enlisted in the
military, nurses, and administrative mechanics. More
common, civilian women worked as secretaries, sales
representatives by making in an effort to fill positions
exclusively by males. In an effort to fill positions
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the forces directly. It is estimated, during the 1940s
women enlisting the role of women in the military to

The national shortage of laborers during the

Women in the (Fig. 9).
Thomas Center

Kennon House, a residence for Kennon scholars (Photo by
Kennon House, formerly an officer's quarters now serves as the
Kennon House, formerly an officer's quarters now serves as the

The southern hall continues to be used as the

surplus and ceded it to the University of Utah.

Army declared the southern hall of Fort Douglas

building was a financial burden, and in 1988, the

building was a financial burden, and in 1988, the

problem. However, maintaining the historic

problem. However, maintaining the historic

The cost of renting space for offices was

the cost of renting space for offices was

Army decided not to de dedicate the post, because

Army decided not to dedicate the post, because

on closure status, but in September of 1981, the

on closure status, but in September of 1981, the

Beginning in 1977, Fort Douglas was placed

Beginning in 1977, Fort Douglas was placed

Teasing Center,

Teasing Center,

District, ROTC Headquarters and the Desert

District, ROTC Headquarters and the Desert

Division, an Induction Center, the Utah National

Division, an Induction Center, the Utah National

Guard Headquarters, the Army Reserve

Guard Headquarters, the Army Reserve

to house military organizations such as the Utah

to house military organizations such as the Utah

Division continues to various agencies. The post continued

to various agencies. The post continued

moved elsewhere, and the Army leased unused

moved elsewhere, and the Army leased unused

subsequently, personnel and functions were

subsequently, personnel and functions were

ground too close to the Fort to allow expansion.

ground too close to the Fort to allow expansion.

original posts, grounds, and Salt Lake City had

original posts, grounds, and Salt Lake City had

meet its future needs. Land earmarked to local

meet its future needs. Land earmarked to local

Army determined that the Fort was too small to

Army determined that the Fort was too small to

decrease dramatically. Within a few years, the

decrease dramatically. Within a few years, the

San Francisco and activity at Fort Douglas

San Francisco and activity at Fort Douglas

the Ninth Service Command Center, terminated to

the Ninth Service Command Center, terminated to

WITH THE CONCLUSION OF WORLD WAR I

CONTRACTION AND ADAPATION

(1945-1999)
For Douglas is an irreplaceable reminder of
Funding to renovate other post buildings (Fig. 4-4)
similar agreements through which it can obtain
the University of Utah seeks our
school districts, the University of Utah seeks our
sponsorship of the corporation to provide
housing for recipients of the corporation-sponsored
services at the Kennebec House, University student
housing in the renovation of Building II, which now
Kennebec Cooper Corporation has provided funds.
In partnership with the University,
Albertson Office and Building II, one of the
offices except Building II, which is used for Red Bureau.
the buildings in its university section are vacant
the buildings is difficult to find. Currently,
update of the buildings is difficult to find. Currently,
facilities. In partnership with the University
use land and buildings for dormitories, facilities
in the grounds. The University of Utah intends to
facilities on the grounds. The University of Utah intends to
innovate the historic integrity of the structures
create solutions that must be found for reuse, which do

Historically significant Forts, in all its periods—
become critical decisions about the future use of its
For Douglas is a reminder of its
the University of Utah. Currently, the University
buildings will be used by nonmilitary agencies like
which the majority of the forts' lands and historic
involves new ownership of a portion of the fort as an active military
headquarters of the Ninth Army Reserve Command

The number of facilities to the University of