

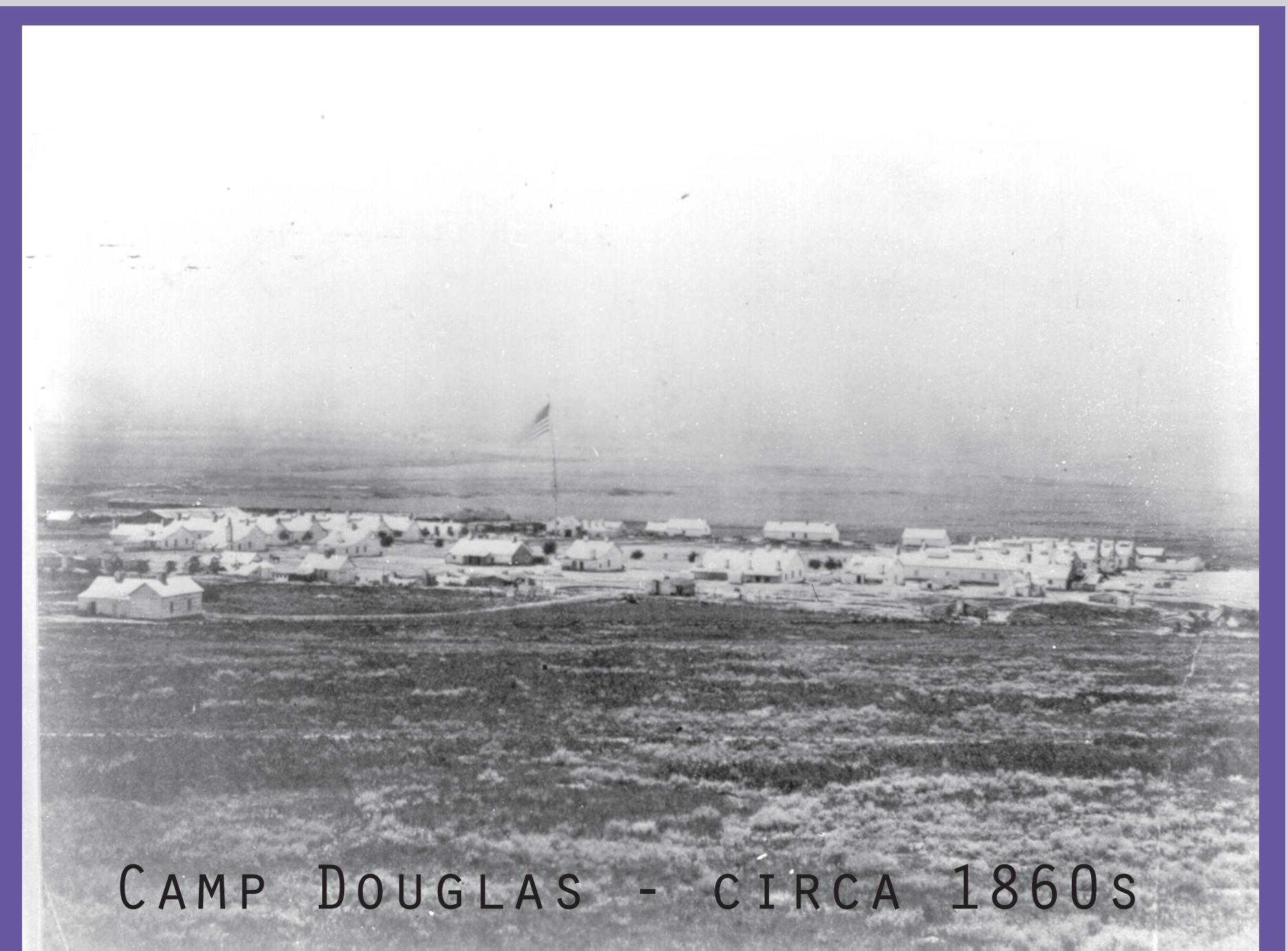
# FORT DOUGLAS DRASTICALLY IMPACTED THE FAUNA, VEGETATION, AND LANDSCAPE OF THE RED BUTTE AREA OVER ITS FIRST 60 YEARS

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CENTER

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ESTABLISHMENT: 1862 - 1869



CAMP DOUGLAS - CIRCA 1860S

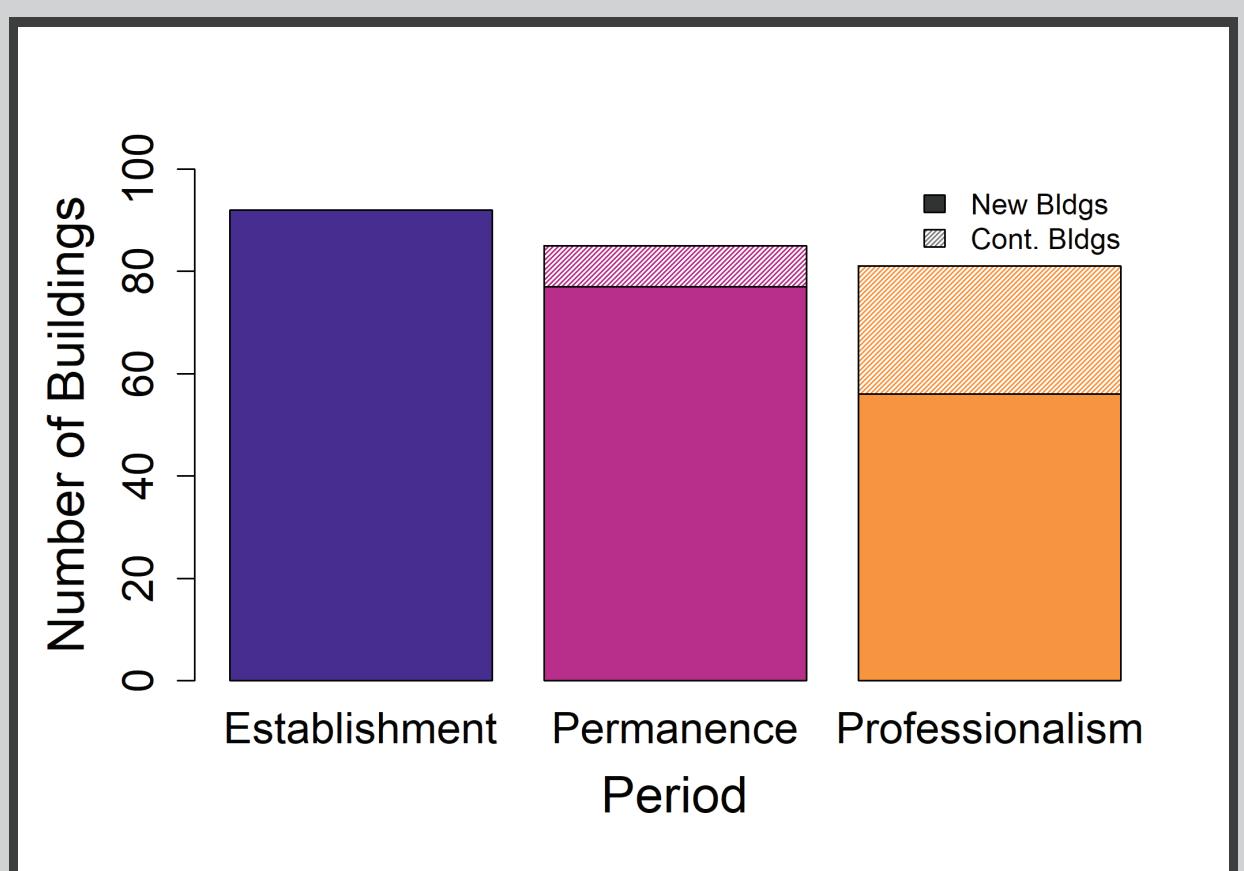


FIGURE 2. TOTAL NUMBER OF BUILDINGS PRESENT PER PERIOD. SHADED AREA REPRESENTS BUILDINGS CONTINUING FROM AN EARLIER PERIOD, SOLID AREA REPRESENTS NEW BUILDINGS. THOUGH THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BUILDINGS ON THE FORT MAY HAVE DECREASED OVER TIME, EACH NEW BUILDING ENTAILED ADDITIONAL RESOURCE EXTRACTION EITHER LOCALLY OR A MIX OF LOCAL AND LONG-DISTANCE TRANSPORTED GOODS.

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- LAND CLEARANCE FOR CAMP FORMATION BEGINS 1862
- ~2,080 SQ.FT. SOIL EXCAVATED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF 32 PITHOUSES
- PINE LOGGING COMMENCES IN RED BUTTE AND NEARBY CANYONS TO SERVE AS A PRIMARY BUILDING MATERIAL
- CAMP DOUGLAS EXPANDED TO 10,240 ACRES WITH INCORPORATION OF SURROUNDING WATERSHEDS
- RUSH VALLEY MINING DISTRICT ESTABLISHED AND PROMOTED BY GENERAL CONNOR
- MAJOR GALLAGHER LAYS OUT CITY PLAN FOR STOCKTON
- CALIFORNIA QUAIL INTRODUCED BY GENERAL GIBBON (1869)

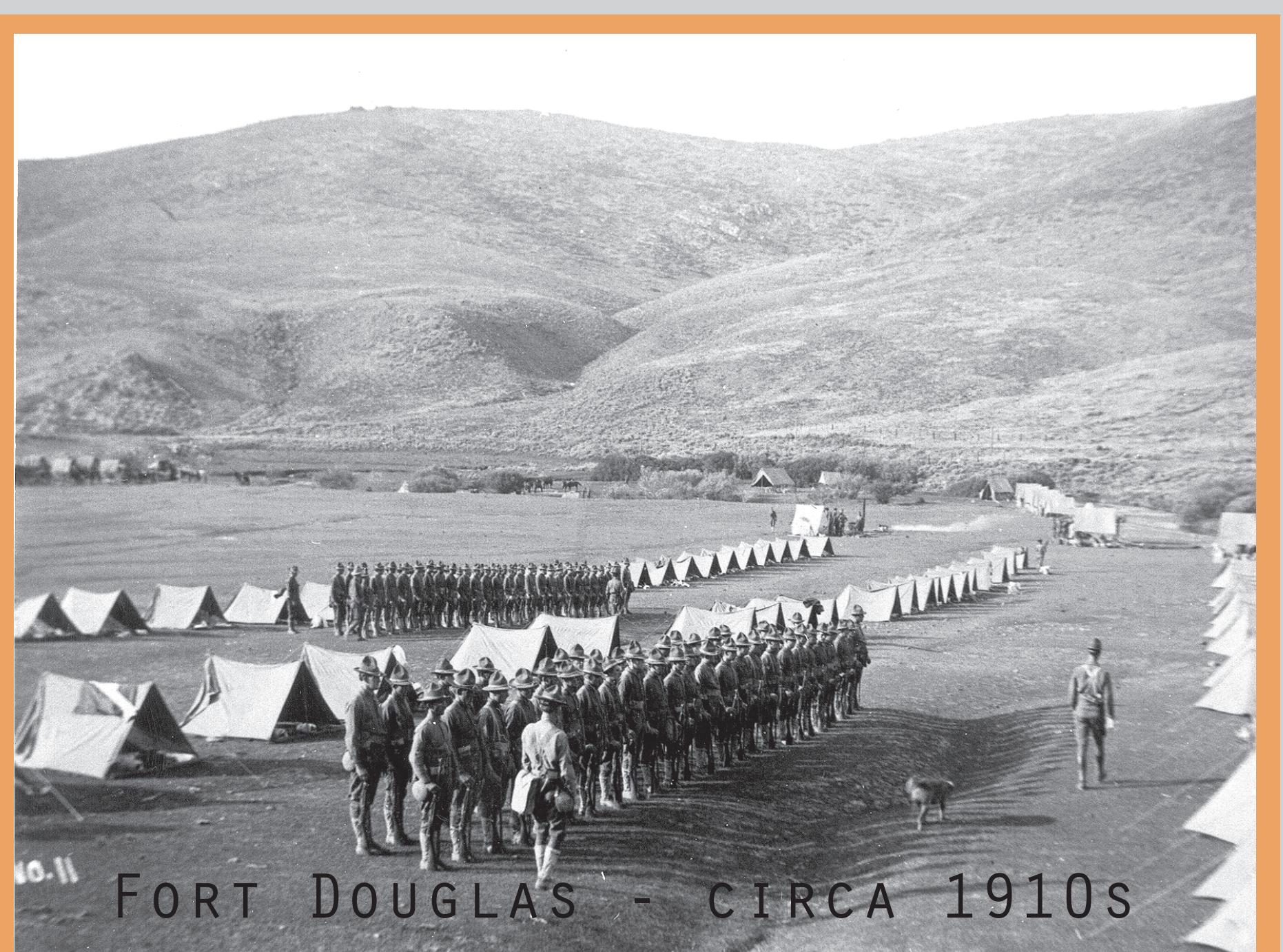
## T ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD COMPLETED AND FORT LEADERS BUILD RAIL AND ROAD LINKS
- MANY ORIGINAL BUILDINGS REPLACED, AND NEW BUILDINGS ADDED, USING LOCALLY QUARRIED RED BUTTE CANYON RED SANDSTONE AND LUMBER
- RED BUTTE CREEK DIVERTED FOR AN IRRIGATION SYSTEM AND AN ARTIFICIAL LAKE (LAKE MORROW)
- FORT SEWAGE AND WASTE ROUTED INTO RED BUTTE CREEK, COMBINING WITH MINING TO POLLUTE THE WATER
- MINING RIGHTS AND CONCESSIONS PROMOTED AND GRANTED ACROSS WASATCH FRONT
- SOLDIERS ENGAGE IN HUNTING AND FISHING (EXCEEDING BAG LIMITS) AND DIG AT LEAST 1 INDIGENOUS MOUND



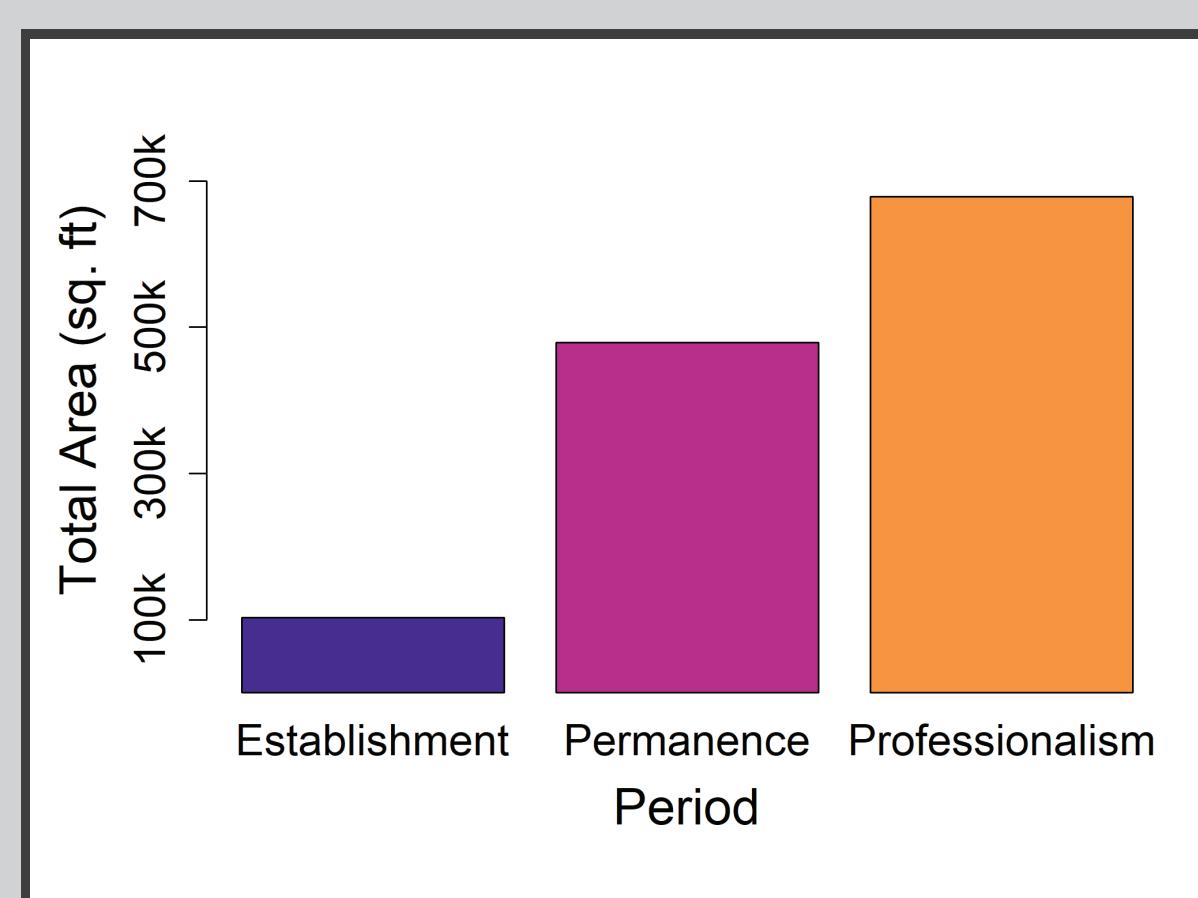
FIGURE 1.A-C) FORT DOUGLAS BUILDINGS BY PERIOD. D) ARCHAEOLOGICALLY RECORDED SITES WITH COMPOSITE MAP OF ALL BUILDINGS AND PROJECTION OF LOCATIONS WITH HIGH POTENTIAL FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL. THE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS AND THEIR FOOTPRINT CAPTURE THE SCOPE OF CHANGE OVER 60 YEARS. THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF IMPACT OF THE FORT EXPANDED FAR BEYOND THE BUILDINGS, LEAVING SITES UP RED BUTTE CANYON AND OUT INTO SALT LAKE CITY - MANY NOT YET DOCUMENTED. THE MAPS HERE VISUALIZE A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE FOOTPRINT OF THE BUILT FORT ENVIRONMENT AND THE AREAS MOST LIKELY TO CONTAIN HIGH DENSITIES OF UNRECOVERED MATERIAL REMAINS.

PROFESSIONALISM: 1890 - 1921

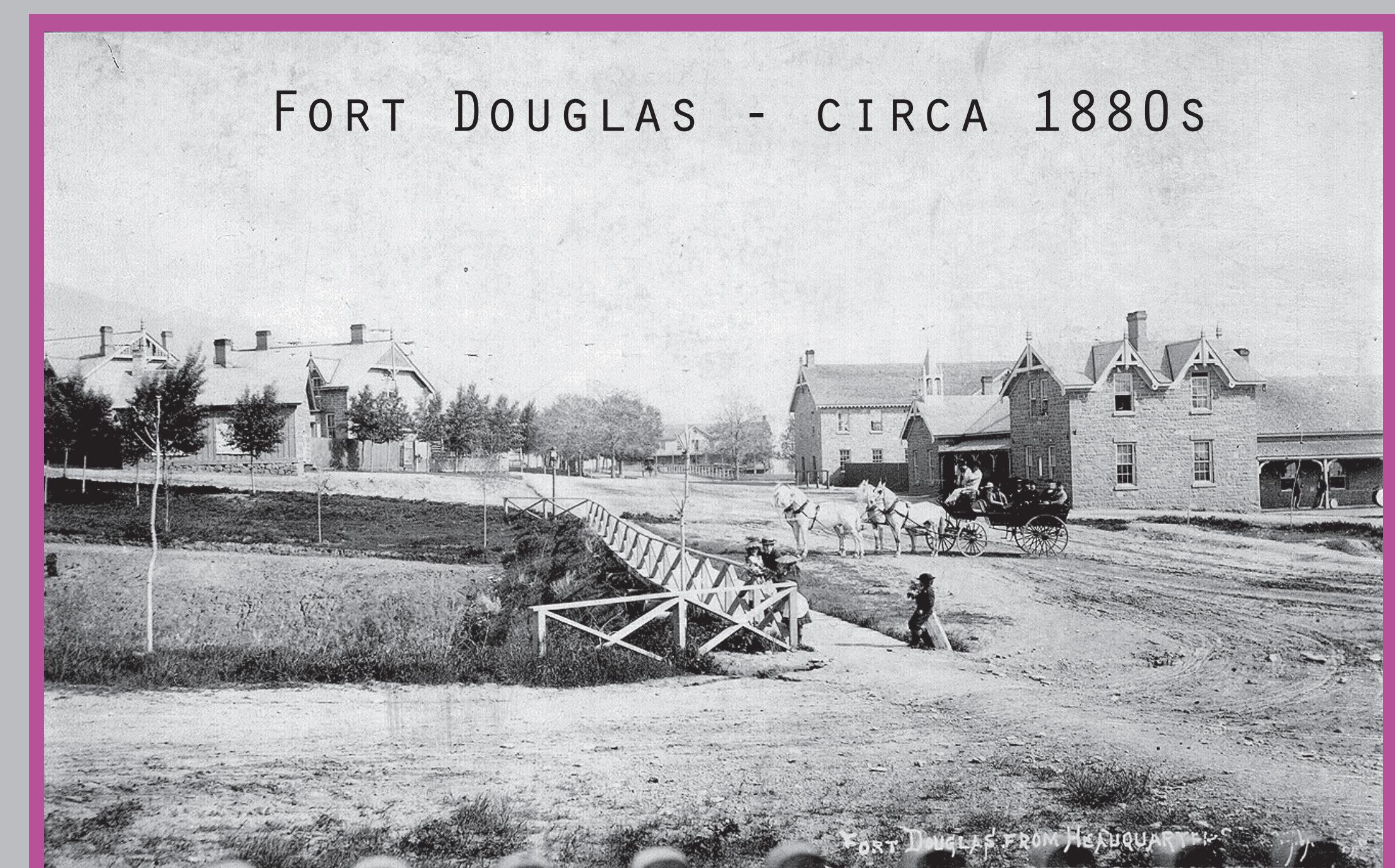


FORT DOUGLAS - CIRCA 1910S

FIGURE 3. MINIMUM TOTAL AREA (SQ. FEET) UNDER CONSTRUCTION BY PERIOD. THOUGH THE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS DECREASED OVER TIME (FIG. 2) THE AMOUNT OF SPACE OCCUPIED BY BUILDINGS INCREASED NEARLY 7-FOLD. THIS BUILT ENVIRONMENT INCREASE WAS ACCCOMPANIED BY AQUATIC AND TERRESTRIAL LANDSCAPE MANIPULATION, BUILDING MATERIAL EXTRACTION, AND INCREASING POPULATION.



PERMANENCE: 1870 - 1889



## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- POPULATION OF FORT DRASITCALLY EXPANDS, INCREASING FORMAL AND INFORMAL HOUSING AND SERVICES
- NEW BUILDING PROJECTS PRIMARILY RELY ON NON-LOCAL STONE AND LUMBER, RELOCATING IMPACTS
- BUILT SPACE OF FORT REPORTEDLY DOUBLES
- SEWAGE AND WASTE REMOVED FROM RED BUTTE CREEK IN 1897 AND CONNECTED WITH SALT LAKE CITY
- FORT DOUGLAS STREETCAR LINE ESTABLISHED FOR GOODS TRANSPORT
- PARADE GROUND, ARTILLERY PRACTICE, AND OTHER TRAINING FIELDS EXPANDED AND FLATTENED
- RED BUTTE CREEK DAMMED FOR RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION

