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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED AUG 1976

DATE ENTERED

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		SEE IN	STRUCTIONS IN HOW T TYPE ALL ENTRIES (S
1	NAME					
	-	K K				
	HISTORIC	**				
			Headgate			
	AND/OR COM		11 - 1 6 -			
			Headgate			
	LOCAT	ION	LICE PT A	Carry Sh		
	STREET & NUM	MBER On	the south side Bigl	norn River at mou	uth	
		of	Bighorn Canyon, Big	gh <mark>orn Canyon Nat</mark> i	ional NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
	CITY, TOWN				Area CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
	Fort Smi	l th	X	VICINITY OF		
	STATE			CODE	COUNTY	CODE
	Montana			30	Big Horn	003
	CLASS	IFICA	TION			
	CATEG	ORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
	DISTRICT		X_PUBLIC	OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
	BUILDING		PRIVATE	XUNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	XPARK
	X STRUCTUR	RE	ВОТН	_WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	SITE		PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
	OBJECT		IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	_SCIENTIFIC
			BEING CONSIDERED	XYES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
				_NÖ	MILITARY	OTHER:
	AGEN	CY				
	REGIONAL HE	ADQUART	ERS: (If applicable)			
	National		Service			
	STREET & NUM	MBER				
		ountai	n Region, P. O. Box	25287		
	CITY, TOWN				STATE	
	Denver,			VICINITY OF	Colorado	80225
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'	0011871101105					
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			Hardin,		Montana	
	Dunn	071317		NO OLIDADAO		
6	REPRE	SENT	'ATION IN EXISTI	NG SURVEYS		
	TITLE					
	Bighorn	Canvo	n National Recreation	on Area. History	Basic Data	
	DATE	- July OI		cuş iirbtüry	Zaoro Data	
	February	1970		X.FEDERAL .	_STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL	
	DEPOSITORY F					
	SURVEY RECO		National Park Serv	rice		
	CITY, TOWN				STATE	
			Washington,		D.C. 20	240

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__EXCELLENT

__DETERIORATED

X_UNALTERED
__ALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITE
__MOVED DATE_____

X_GOOD __FAIR __RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Begun in 1892 on the plan of William H. Graves of Denver, who had been employed to prepare plans and estimates for several irrigation districts within the Crow Indian Reservation by the Office of Indian Affairs, the first section, the Agency Ditch, was bounded by the Little Big Horn River on the west and extended between Crow Agency and Custer. The ditch irrigated 35,000 acres. The irrigation district was completed in 1904 with the construction of the Bighorn Ditch, which at the headgate originally allowed 720 cubic feet of water per second into the canal. Approximately forty feet wide and fifteen feet deep, the canal extends parallel to the river bank within a 416 diversion dam which angles approximately fifteen degrees into the river at the headgate. The thirty-five-foot wide headgate curtain wall, the wing wall at the end of the diversion dam, and approximately seventy feet of the flume wall below the headgate are constructed of local dressed limestone finely laid in random ashlar. This masonry structure is capped with large rounded edge limestone slabs which provide a walkway. Four semicircular buttresses extending into the river from the headgate curtain wall retain steel tracks and miscellaneous iron for manual regulation of five iron gates. Other mechanical remains are located inside the headgate at the flume wall, though their exact function has not been ascertained.

The only visible remains of the canal operation are the overgrown ditch extending for miles down the Big Horn River and out of the National Recreation Area. The headgate, located one-quarter mile northwest of the headquarters area on the south side of the river at the mouth of Bighorn Canyon, is partially submerged by the varying water level of the river backed up behind Yellowtail Afterbay Dam. It is anticipated that the headgate structure may be partially restored, as repointing is necessary, and that it will continue to be interpretated by the National Park Service.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION /
1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	X_AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	X_ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
<u>X</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X_OTHER (SPECIEV)
		INVENTION		(Directed Culture
		. `		Change)
SPECIFIC DAT	ies 139.	25 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	WXXXX William H. Gr	aves, Engineer

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bighorn Ditch Headgate remains as a significant engineering monument to the Crow Indian Tribe in quickly adapting to an agrarian way of life on the reservation following the demise of the buffalo and nomadic migration. In 1885 the Crow Tribe was moved from the old Rosebud Agency to Crow Agency and immediately began tilling 165 approximately five-acre plots allotted to Indian families who tended grain and truck crops. Three years of crop failure, due to hail and drought, necessitated irrigation. By 1891 Reno Ditch, funded by the Tribe, was completed above Crow Agency from the Little Big Horn River and 4,500 acres were watered. The expanded farming allowed the Tribe to supply the Quartermaster of Fort Custer with hay and, after 1896, flour from the tribal grist mill. Though the fort was closed in 1898, flour continued to be the mainstay being sold to regional consumers. With the opening of the Bighorn Ditch and the tillage of additional allotted acres, the Tribe reached an economic stability based on agriculture and cattle raising that permitted the Government to suspend the general issuance of rations, including beef. By 1905 the first Crow Industrial Fair displayed the fruits of the Tribe's toils.

Bighorn Ditch and the headgate stemmed from an agreement between the Office of Indian Affairs and the Crow Tribe. This agreement, incorporated into an article ratified by Congress on March 3, 1891, provided that the Crow Tribe cede part of their reservation and that funds be diverted to an irrigation system of dams, canals, ditches, and laterals in the Big Horn and Little Big Horn River valleys and the Pryor Creek valley as approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Office of Indian Affairs contracted with William Graves immediately to prepare the plan and estimates. By August 1892 fifty Indian laborers and their horse teams were at work. Graves observed "...they do as good work as white men and take pride in the doing of it." By the summer of 1893, 12,300 acres were irrigated and \$47,000 had been expended towards wages, a boost to the Tribe's economy. \$75,000, set aside for management and maintenance, was used to instruct the Indians on managing the irrigation system as well as for repairs to the pioneer irrigation project, Reno Ditch. By 1897, the district largely was completed by a large force of Indian laborers under the direction of Graves. However, not until the completion of the Bighorn Ditch were all Indian families provided an irrigated allotment. Finally completed in the autumn of 1904, the ditch provided an additional 35,000 irrigated acres. The project, while aiding the Crow economy, also provided instruction in construction techniques and induced the Tribe to breed better draft horses.

Irrigation experts from all over the west praised the Bighorn Ditch noting that it was "...one of the best and most substantial pieces of irrigation work in the United States.... The cost per acre of land irrigated also favorably compared with similar projects built for and by whites in Montana and Wyoming.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bearss, E. C., <u>Historic Structure Report</u>, <u>Historical Data Section and Historic Resource Study</u>, <u>Ewing (Snell)</u>, and <u>ML Ranches</u>, and <u>Hillsboro</u>, National Park Service, Denver, Colorado, 1974.

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