

513.19

REGION RMR PARK/AREA NAME Zion National Park PARK NUMBER 1590

STRUCTURE NAME Crawford Irrigation Canal STRUCTURE NUMBER IR 16

LOCATION OF STRUCTURE Crawford Canal PARK LOCATION CODE PG

NATIONAL REGISTER \_\_\_\_\_ DATE:  / / MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: (A) (B) (C) (D)

NPS LEGAL INTEREST FEE \_\_\_\_\_ MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT: No Mgnt. Agrmt.

Check all of the following categories for which NPS has treatment responsibility:

Stabilization  Cyclic Maintenance  Routine Maintenance  Approved Ultimate Treatment

(ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION USE ONLY)

APPROVED ULTIMATE TREATMENT OR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN, CULTURAL COMPONENT DESIGNATION:

- Preservation (PP) Restoration (RR) Reconstruction (CC)
- Adaptive Preservation (AP) Adaptive Restoration (AR) Adaptive Reconstruction (AC)
- Neglect (NG) Remove (RM) No Approved Treatment (NO)

Approval Document \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) Document Date:  / /

Estimated Treatment Costs \_\_\_\_\_

Stabilization: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Date:  / / Level of Estimate: (A) (B) (C)

Approved Treatment: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Date:  / / Estimator: (Region) (DSC) (A&E)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Inoperable Park owned irrigation canal of historical and architectural significance.

Date of Construction: approx. 1890's Date of Alterations: 1933/41

Architect/Designer: Mormon Pioneer Historical Theme(s): Pioneer settlement-irrig.

History of Structure: Designed and constructed by members of the Crawford and Gifford families in the 1890's to deliver water to the community of farms in the Oak Creek Canyon which was sometimes referred to as Crawfordville. The point of diversion was a primitive headworks located on the west bank of the Virgin River approximately one mile north of the present-day Virgin R. Bridge. Rehabilitated in 1933/41 by CCC and NPS.

Evaluation of Structure: Historic Theme Contributing  Non-Contributing \_\_\_\_\_

National Register Criteria: A X B C D (Include integrity statement)

Although no extant remains of irrigation mechanisms exist, the canal retains structural integrity. The canal's course is clearly visible for most of the approx 1 1/2 mile length and point of diversion discernible.

Bibliography: J.L. Crawford interview by Jurale, 7/27/84. CCC Narrative Reports for 1933. "ZNP Work Completion Report, 1941." On-site observations.

Representation in Other Surveys: No.

If structure has been removed, how? \_\_\_\_\_ Date:  / /

Report prepared by: James Jurale Date: 10/07/1984

2/21/86

LOCATION: Section unsurveyed State Utah USE: CURRENT INTERIOR USE (NPS 28 CODE) N/A  
 Township 41 S County Washington Original Use Irrigation Canal  
 Range 10 W Intermediate Uses Irrigation Canal  
 PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION (NPS 28 CODE) HI  
 OWNERSHIP: Present Owner: NPS DRAWING No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Original Owner: Private NEGATIVE No. HAER No. UT-38-A-4  
 Intermediate Owner(s): NPS

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\*\*\*PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION\*\*\*

(DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.)

The Crawford Canal was built by Mormon settlers in Zion whose community of farms in the Oak Creek Canyon was sometimes referred to as Crawfordville. Water was originally diverted from the W bank of the Virgin River (approx. one mile N of the present-day Virgin River Bridge) by means of a pioneer-built wooden headgate. In 1931, the Oak Creek Canyon farms were purchased by the National Park Service which took possession of the water delivery system. In 1933, CCC personnel of Camp N.P.2 widened the Crawford Canal to eighteen inches for a distance of 5,178'. A concrete cyclopean-type diversion dam was installed at the head of the canal on December 23, 1941, by the Park Maintenance Dept.

Although the canal is no longer functional, its course is clearly visible. The point of diversion is marked by a large boulder just upstream from a rock slide on the W bank of the Virgin River. The channel of the canal is outlined by cottonwood trees and brush for most of its approx.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile course. The ditch runs south, following the River on its west bank, traverses the base of the Virgin Formation to the northwest of the Visitor's Center, then turns northwest for .5 mile up Oak Creek. The canal and its system of laterals provided water for livestock and irrigated fields of alfalfa and sorghum.

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SIGNIFICANT ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES (INCLUDING INTERIOR AND SETTING) FOR PARK PLANNING PURPOSES: