

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**National Register of Historic Places Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Rockville Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. LocationStreet & number: Roughly bounded by DeMille Rd., 400 East, Grafton Road, and Silvertip LaneCity or town: Rockville State: Utah County: WashingtonNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D_____
/Deputy SHPO

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Utah State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria._____
Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :_____
State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
Public – Local ☒
Public – State ☒
Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☐
District ☒
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>71</u>	<u>92</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>6</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>78</u>	<u>92</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/storage, agricultural field, animal facility, agricultural outbuilding,
irrigation facility
COMMERCE/specialty store, department store
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
EDUCATION/school
FUNERARY/cemetery
GOVERNMENT/city hall, post office
INDUSTRY/communications facility
RECREATION & CULTURE/outdoor recreation
RELIGION/religious facility
SOCIAL/meeting hall
TRANSPORTATION/road-related (vehicular)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field, animal facility, agricultural outbuilding, irrigation
facility
DOMESTIC/single dwelling, hotel
FUNERARY/cemetery
GOVERNMENT/city hall
SOCIAL/meeting hall
TRANSPORTATION/road-related (vehicular)

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival, Mission,
Neoclassical

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/
Craftsman, Commercial Style

MODERN MOVEMENTS/Ranch

OTHER

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: ADOBE, BRICK, STONE/Sandstone, STUCCO,
WOOD/Weatherboard

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Originally settled in 1862, the town of Rockville, Utah has maintained its identity as a rural agricultural community for more than 160 years. Located in central Washington County, Utah, it is approximately 303 miles from Salt Lake City at an elevation of 3,740 feet in the Virgin River Valley. It is also 4½ miles to the west of the entrance to Zion National Park, one of the most visited national parks in the U.S. The Rockville Historic District is the historic center of the town and encompasses the majority of area within the current town boundary. The 1860 plat of the town remains largely intact with large agricultural lots that face Main Street and stretch to the north to unbuildable land, and to the south to the Virgin River. The architecture of the district clearly exhibits the styles popular during the historic periods of local development.

There are 24 different architectural styles recognized by the Utah SHPO within the district, representing every decade between 1880 and the present. Sixteen different styles have significant and contributing buildings that have retained their integrity.¹ In addition, the Rockville Cemetery (1862) retains integrity as a site within the district. In addition, there are six structures within the district. One is the Rockville Bridge (1924) while the other five are historic irrigation structures.

The history of the Rockville Historic District divides into four temporal and thematic periods that are based on a combination of broader and social/historical movements and community improvements that were made over time. The district was heavily influenced by the scarcity of water, requirements of the pioneer's religious faith to follow doctrine and callings, and later farming trends such as dry farming and the adoption of modern farming methods. The contributing buildings of the district were constructed between 1884-1977 and are majority single-family residential in use. The Rockville Historic District includes 88 primary resources, of which 41 (46%) are contributing and retain integrity, contributing to the historic character of the district.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

Rockville, Utah, is located in the upper Virgin River Valley, nearly five miles southwest of the entrance to Zion National Park along State Road (SR) 9 in Washington County. It is approximately 40 miles northwest of St. George, the county seat of Washington County, and about 300 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, the state capitol. The upper Virgin River Valley is a narrow sliver of land between sandstone cliffs that have been carved by the meandering Virgin River. Rockville sits on the western edge of the Colorado Plateau, receiving very little annual precipitation (Photo 1). Situated at 3,740 feet above sea level, the town experiences warm, dry summers and mildly cold winters and covers an area of just under 8½ square miles.

¹ Eight styles have all their buildings evaluated at noncontributing due to having noncontributing alterations or being out of period.

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Moenkopi sandstone formations soar above the town's north and south boundaries, while Navajo sandstone in the Canaan Mountain wilderness is visible beyond the southern boundary.

The town's nearly eight-and-a-half square mile footprint is nestled in a narrow canyon which was carved out by the Virgin River over the course of millions of years (Photo 6). Originating on high plateaus of Zion National Park, the river's North Fork cuts through Zion before winding southwest through Springdale. From there it merges with the East Fork, passes through Rockville, and flows in a southwesterly direction before eventually joining the Colorado River. On the north side of town, the Rockville Bench formation composed of shale, clay, and conglomerate rises swiftly to an elevation of 4,200 feet. To the south, Eagle Crags, a sandstone formation in the Canaan Mountain Wilderness, towers at 6,380 feet. Along the river, alluvial deposits formed areas suitable for agricultural cultivation. Canyon width is determined by underlying bedrock, a natural feature which greatly impacted settlement patterns. Historically, the region has been subject to frequent seasonal flooding with the river depositing sediment from erosion-prone sandstone upstream in Zion National Park.

Rockville is one of southwest Utah's original Cotton Mission communities. It was platted in 1860 and settled soon after. The proposed boundary of the historic district closely follows the Rockville Town Plat.² Stretching about one mile from west to east, the proposed boundary encompasses almost the entirety of Rockville's Main Street and extends northward to DeMille Road and southward across the Virgin River, to Grafton Road. Several parcels along the south side of Main Street maintain the original lot characteristics of the Rockville Town Plat with lots extending from Main Street to the Virgin River. Running east and west along Main Street on both the north and south sides are irrigation ditches that were originally hand dug during the early settlement period to harness the life-giving waters of the Virgin River to the houses, farms and orchards of Rockville (Photos 2-5). These were later lined with sandstone as part of a Depression-era Works Progress Administration (WPA) project. Other aspects of this WPA project included ditch bridges and masonry steps that provided access to properties adjacent to the sandstone-lined ditches. The 1924 steel-truss Rockville Bridge (NRIS #95000982) is included in the historic district. Outlying farms and residences exist within the greater Rockville town limits, but it is within the proposed historic district boundaries that most of the historic assets lie.

Development Patterns

The initial plat map for Rockville included smaller in-town lots in the northwestern section of the community.³ The thoroughfare between these two rows of lots became the town's Main Street. As this road developed east through town, original lots north of the river were bisected/subdivided, furthering population density within this mile long town-center corridor.

Streetscape and Landscape

The significance of Rockville's open space is connected to settlement, agriculture, and economy. The streetscape is centered on SR 9 which also serves as Main Street in Rockville. It is a 24-foot-wide roadway with shoulders that also serve as parallel parking. Adjacent to the parking areas are the sandstone-lined irrigation ditches and sidewalks. Mature trees are present alongside the roadway but are inconsistent in type and rhythm.

² Washington County Recorder's Office, (1862) Washington County Survey Map, Rockville Town Plat, Washington County.

³ Washington County Recorder's Office, Rockville Town Plat.

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The irrigation ditches of Rockville were constructed by local labor, serving critical function for cultivation. The ditches were later lined with local sandstone by the Works Progress Administration, making them permanent. Project laborers of the WPA were trained in stone masonry skills, such as chiseling pitch-faced sandstone blocks and constructing masonry curb and gutter. A distinctive style of their work is alternating different colored stones. To enhance the beautification of the town and the highway to Zion National Park, and minimize water loss through seepage, the WPA constructed sandstone-lined irrigation canals in Rockville. Their craftsmanship is still visible along Rockville's Main Street ditches.⁴ There are three main designs used for these Rockville ditches: V-shaped (Photo 4), small-U-shaped (Photo 14), and large U-shaped (Photo 23). The V-shaped design, with a vertically placed stone on the property side of the ditch and a bookend stone on the street side, was most used. The small U-shaped design with about one foot between two vertical stones with a flat stone along the bottom. The large U-shaped design was used the least in Rockville, with about 2½ feet between two vertical stones with a flat stone along the bottom. It is predominantly found at the eastern edge of town on the south side of Main Street as well as for the concrete Big Plain Ditch.⁵

The WPA road improvements in 1939 increased the height of the road, and workers constructed masonry steps and culverts or small bridges for access to some properties. These masonry remnants can be found at the southeast corner of 140 West and Main Street (Photos 15, 16), as well as other places.

There are 32 open parcels of land within the district boundary, and they are an important aspect of the significance. They reflect the original agricultural character of the town as well as afford clear views to the surrounding red rock landscape. Eight parcels have Main Street frontage and 18 parcels border the Virgin River on both sides. When used for grazing, sheep and horses are the most common animals kept within the district. The primary agriculture includes orchards, vegetables, hay, and fallow fields. The remaining orchards are significant for their connection to early settlement subsistence and economy as well as agricultural history.

Inventory of Resources

The Rockville Historic District includes 170 total resources, which breaks down as 81 (40%) primary resources, 82 (55%) outbuildings, six (4%) structures, and one (1%) site. Of the 170 total resources, 78 (46%) are contributing and 92 (54%) are noncontributing. Residential buildings compose 91% (80) of the current total of primary buildings within the district, while the remaining 9% (8) are various uses. The majority of construction occurred in the historic period between 1909-1965 (43). The second largest group includes 32 buildings, constructed after 1976, outside the period of significance. The most common primary building architectural style is Bungalow with 12 examples.

⁴ Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT). *Utah State Route 9: Works Progress Administration*. Salt Lake City: Utah Department of Transportation, 2019, 11.

⁵ Richard R. Kohler, "Historic Ditches of Rockville, Utah," Washington County Historical Society, 2010, 25-27.

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Methodology and Eligibility Requirements

The methodology used to evaluate resources for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility was based on the results of a Reconnaissance Level Survey (RLS) of Rockville completed in July 2010.⁶ A visual confirmation of the status of resources identified in the survey was made in April 2022, August 2024,

⁶ Beatrice Lufkin, *Rockville, Washington County*, "Selective Reconnaissance Level Survey of Historic Structures, Final Report, July 2010," report on file at Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Salt Lake City.

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and March 2025 in the preparation of this nomination. The proposed boundaries of the historic district include all historic resources within the municipal boundaries of the Town of Rockville (State Route 9).

Each resource was evaluated for eligibility based on Utah State Historic Preservation Office's (SHPO) RLS Standard Operating Procedures, revised in February 2020, and National Park Service (NPS) Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (1997). In Utah, all architectural resources documented at the reconnaissance level are evaluated using a rating system established by the historic preservation program at the Utah SHPO. This rating system allows for the assignment of one of three ratings to buildings and structures based on the degree to which they retain historical and architectural integrity.

Integrity includes the NRHP-defined qualities including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The Utah SHPO designations are as follows:

EC — Eligible/Contributing: built within the historic period and retains integrity; good example of type or style; may have substantial alterations or additions; eligible for National Register as part of a potential historic district for historical and/or architectural reasons. Additions do not detract and alterations may be reversible.

NC —Noncontributing/Altered: built during the historic period but has had major alterations or additions; no longer retains integrity. Therefore, these are considered noncontributing resources within the district.

OP —Noncontributing/Out of Period: Newer buildings constructed outside the period of significance, after 1976. These are also considered noncontributing within the district.

Individual building alterations were assessed for both individual and cumulative effects. In general, modifications to historic resources were considered acceptable if the changes did not compromise or diminish the qualities that characterize the district. The most common alterations to buildings in Rockville include additions and exterior sheathing material changes. In general, modifications to historic resources were considered acceptable during evaluation if the changes were minimal, in-period or did not compromise or diminish the historic integrity and qualities that characterize buildings or the district. The outbuildings within the district were re-surveyed and counted in April 2022. New documentation for each property noted for its garages, sheds, and other structures. These were only observed from the public rights-of-way including streets and alleys.

Summary of Architectural Styles (in order of date of construction)

When James Henry Jennings settled in Rockville in 1862, he hastily made a dugout as it was already fall. By the next winter, he had a log house with a dirt roof composed of cottonwood limbs overlaid with a thick covering of mud.⁷ Similarly, when the Gottlieb and Marianna Hirschi family moved to Rockville from Santa Clara in 1863, they constructed a dugout as their first residence. They later used the dugout as a basement for their adobe house that faced Main Street. The house had a porch that wrapped around the north (main) façade and west side.⁸ Such was the progression of building and development in Rockville. The earliest buildings were domestic and constructed of log or adobe, as those materials were available and affordable. Logs had to be hauled from high up the canyons, where larger trees grew, until a cable from the east rim of Zion Canyon was installed in 1927.

⁷ Jane E. Whalen, *Historic Rockville, Utah* (Alexanders Printing: Lindon, 2012), 13-14.

⁸ Whalen, 25.

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As prosperity grew for Rockville families, residents were able to trade for goods, including construction materials that weren't naturally available in the canyon. Adobe houses were replaced by framed structures with exteriors of wood or stucco siding, and brick buildings.

While the architectural styles listed here have been grouped into categories used in NRHP Bulletin 16A, some of the subcategories and other terminology related to style are specific to the Utah SHPO and their preferred stylistic terms.

Mid-19th Century

Gothic Revival

The Gothic Revival style came to America from England and was promoted through the work of Alexander Jackson Davis starting in the early 1830s. It was continued through pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing. Identifying features of the style include a steeply pitched roof, often with crossing gables, decorative vergeboards in the gables, wall surfaces extending into the gable without a break, pointed arch windows, and a one-story porch.

There is one example of Gothic Revival style, and it is contributing. The Terry Petty House at 19 E. Main St. was built in 1884 (Photo 24). It features a center crosswing roof form, wood siding, a full façade front porch, cornice detail, and a door in the front gable that accessed the upper half story. While the Gothic Revival style was rarely utilized in Utah, this local example reflects the desire to be fashionable, but with restrained ornamentation.

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Period Revival: Other

At the end of World War I, domestic styles quickly shifted back toward previous traditional designs. The economic growth of the 1920s fueled the construction of new houses. New technology to build quickly and more affordably influenced the construction of smaller dwellings in popular styles of the period. The buildings in this category do not fit the NRHP categories and subcategories and are therefore labeled as Other.

There are three examples of Period Revival: Other, all with dates of construction between 1930-1936. Two examples are contributing and one example is noncontributing. A contributing example of the Period Revival style is the stucco house at 26 W. Main St. which has a crenellated entry porch (Photo 30). The Rockville LDS Amusement Hall (43 E. Main St., Noncontributing; Figure 11) is used currently as the town hall and was designed in the muted Period Revival style with a stucco exterior and influence from the Neoclassical style with a side entry with double door entry capped by a fanlight transom. The town hall has a noncontributing addition on the front of the building that serves as the entry vestibule and current post office. These buildings are currently used for government purposes.

Colonial Revival

While this was the dominant domestic style throughout the country during the first half of the 20th century, it could also be applied to buildings of other use. Its rise came from a renewed interest in the early house styles of the Eastern seaboard. Features that identify the style include an accentuated front door with a

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fanlight and/or sidelights, symmetrical façade, double-hung windows, and small porticos with a pediment supported by columns.

Identifying features of the Colonial Revival style, according to McAlester, include an “accentuated front door, normally with decorative crown (pediment) supported by pilasters, or extended forward and supported by slender columns to form entry porch; doors commonly have overhead fanlights or sidelights; facade normally shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door (less commonly with door off-center); windows with double-hung sashes, usually with multi-pane glazing in one or both sashes; windows frequently in adjacent pairs.”⁹ Occasionally there are also Palladian or other rounded windows.

There are two examples of the Colonial Revival style. Completed in 1912, the Rockville School is the only civic construction in the Colonial Revival style and is contributing (Photo 26). The building is constructed of cut sandstone with a central mass that served as the entry and two classroom wings. The entry is a set of double doors with a fully detailed wood surround of pilasters, entablature, and broken pediment. The house at 164 E. Main St. (1937) is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style with a symmetrical façade and entry porch with cornice returns (Photo 32).

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Bungalow

The Bungalow style expressed comfort in shelter with a quality of craftsmanship and materials in an open, informal, and economical package. It was the most popular house type in Utah between 1900-1925. Characteristics of the Bungalow include a rectangular plan with low-pitched hipped roofs with wide eaves, brick exterior, exposed rafters, trim of wood shingles, and banding in wood or concrete.

Bungalows are the most prevalent style in the district with 12 examples. Eight examples are contributing while four are noncontributing. A stunning Bungalow example is at 175 E. Main St. (Photo 31). Dating to about 1936, the building is constructed of river rock and has a small front portico.

Craftsman (Arts & Crafts)

Key features of the Craftsman style, according to McAlester, include a “Low-pitched, gabled roof (occasionally hipped) with wide, unenclosed eave overhang; roof rafters usually exposed; decorative (false) beams or braces commonly added under gables; porches, either full- or partial-width, with roof supported by tapered square columns; columns or piers frequently extend to ground level (without a break at level of porch floor); commonly one or one and one-half stories high, although two-story examples occur in every subtype.”¹⁰

Two examples of the Craftsman style, both contributing, exist in the district and date to 1932 and 1935. A fine example is located at 78 E. Main St. (Photo 49) The stucco building from 1935 includes wide eaves and wood brackets.

⁹ McAlester, 409.

¹⁰ McAlester, 567.

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Minimal Traditional

The Minimal Traditional-style residences, as the name suggests, exhibit an overall simplicity of form and architectural detail, lending these characteristically small houses the appearance of maximum size. McAlester details the style's additional features to include a "low- or intermediate-pitched roof, more often gabled; small house, generally one-story in height; roof eaves usually have little or no overhang; double-hung windows, typically multi-pane or 1/1; minimal amounts of added architectural detail; rarely has dormers."¹¹

Two examples of the Minimal Traditional style, both noncontributing, are present in the district with dates of construction between 1938 and 1954. The Minimal Traditional style house at 185 W. Main St. displays a picture window, bay window, and off-center door. It is noncontributing to the district (Photo 52).

Early 20th Century: Other

The most distinguishing characteristic of Early 20th Century styles, compared to its preceding styles, is its lack of ornamentation. The period's three most popular styles were Arts & Crafts/Craftsman, Bungalow, and Prairie School. The Bungalow particularly became popular as an everyman's house. The style represented comfortable and affordable shelter. Each was influenced by the other, exchanging and mixing forms, materials, and details. These do not fit the NRHP categories and subcategories and are therefore labeled as Other.

There are ten examples of the Early 20th Century: Other in the district. The residence at 195 W. Main St. is a fine representation of the style (1928; Photo 48). The front-gabled, L-shaped, building is wood sheathed. The main façade is symmetrical, with a center door and flanking double-hung windows. A shed-roof portico is over the door.

Modern Movement

Modern: Other

The Museum of Modern Art in New York City presented an exhibit in 1931 entitled "The International Style: Architecture Since 1922." It showcased the changes in architectural design around the world and had a profound impact on the course of design in the U.S. The popularity of the styles to emerge after the presentation of this exhibit – International, Art Moderne, Art Deco, PWA Moderne – were not as popular in Utah as they were in other western states. Distinctive characteristics of the style include asymmetrical facades, extensive use of glass, horizontal volumes, flat and smooth exterior surfaces, and overall aerodynamic shapes and aesthetics. The buildings in this category do not fit the NRHP categories and subcategories and are therefore labeled as Other.

The Floyd and Vilo DeMille House at 81 W. Main St. stands out within the district as the only example of the Modern: Other style (Photo 33). The house is contributing. With a stucco exterior and carport, its distinctiveness is exhibited by the butterfly roof.

The only example of a Split Entry form house in the district is at 112 E. Main St. and dates to ca. 1975 (Photo 37). The house is contributing. Character defining features of the house include the steeply pitched

¹¹ McAlester, 587.

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front entry portico, picture window, 1½ story rectangular massing with a garden level, and an attached garage.

Ranch

The identifying features of the Ranch style according to McAlester include a “Broad one-story shape; usually built low to ground; low-pitched roof without dormers; commonly with moderate-to-wide roof overhang; front entry usually located off-center and sheltered under main roof of house; garage typically attached to main facade (faces front, side, or rear); a large picture window generally present; asymmetrical facade.”¹²

Eleven examples of the Ranch/Rambler style are within the district, dating between 1964-1999. Seven examples are contributing while four are noncontributing. One of the key contributing examples of the Ranch/Rambler style in the district is 237 W. Main St. (1964; Photo 34). The L-shaped house is constructed of concrete block and has an attached carport of post-and-beam construction.

Late 20th Century: Other

There are nine examples of Late 20th Century: Other in the district. They were constructed in a wide range of dates between 1952-2000. Two examples are contributing while seven examples are noncontributing. Styles after 1950 were largely adaptations of previous styles, ushering in stylistic applications of past styles to Ranch houses, adding Mansard roofs. However, new demands for space and contemporary aesthetics introduced larger houses with passing reference to historic precedents. These were dubbed by McAlester as the Millennium Mansion. The buildings in this category do not fit the NRHP categories and subcategories and are therefore labeled as Other.

The contributing residence at 211 E. Main St. is an example the style (1952; Photo 53). The one-story building is irregularly shaped with a stucco exterior. A key feature of the house is the foundation and chimney composed of lava rock.

Other

“Other” applies to any building belonging to a style that is not otherwise in the NRHP list of defined styles. It is also used to describe buildings altered to the extent they no longer exhibit their original architectural style.

Early 21st Century

Millenium Mansions maintained their dominance in subdivisions across the country. New influences also began with New Traditional – modern adaptations of historical American styles – and American Vernacular – streamlined versions of early and revival styles – designs. There are nine examples of Early 21st Century in the district. All examples are noncontributing as they were built outside the period of significance.

While the examples in Rockville appear common to other Early 21st Century designs in the state, they do have a more dominant overall influence from the desert Southwest in color and material choices. As one of the newest residential buildings in the district, the house at 75 E. Grafton Rd. can be identified as an example

¹² McAlester, 989.

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of Early 21st Century style (Photo 54). The building features irregular form, a stucco finish, and a two-car garage.

Manufactured Homes

The earliest examples were designed for us as campers and travel-trailers, appearing in the 1930s. However, as they grew in popularity, so did the demand for larger sizes. This correlated with a need for affordable housing after the Great Depression, during World War II, and after the war. The name follows its process for construction as this housing is factory built. While they come in various sizes, they often appear as trailers set in place (mobile homes) or a small Ranch house (manufactured homes) and thus have similar features. The examples in Rockville appear to be comparable to others seen throughout the state.

There are four instances of a Manufactured Home seen in the district. All four are noncontributing. One of the examples is at 75 E. Main St. (ca. 2005; Photo 51). The house displays simple rectangular massing, common placement of windows and doors for the style, and T1-11 wood siding.

The Mobile Home at 115 S. Bridge Rd. (ca. 1970) is the sole example of this style in the district. It is contributing as it maintains original metal siding and windows (Photo 35).

New Traditional

McAlester states that, "After almost half a century dominated by modernism, the 1970s saw a renewed interest in historical styles that produced what today are called New Traditional houses. The first houses little resembled the earlier styled homes they sought to emulate. Early architect-designed examples often featured abstracted Postmodern historic details. By the 1990s, however, New Traditional houses with more historically accurate proportions, forms, and details were being sought by clients and designed in nearly all the earlier styles."¹³ All examples of the New Traditional styles are noncontributing as they were constructed outside the period of significance.

There are four examples of the Neo-Colonial style in the district. One Neo-Colonial style example is the Heller House Inn at 225 E. Main St. (Photo 38) Built in 1984, the building has two-part massing, each side gabled with the front building having symmetrical massing but lacking ornamentation other than traditional white siding with black trim.

There are five examples of the Neo-Spanish/Mediterranean style in the district. The earliest example of the Neo-Spanish/Mediterranean style (ca. 1975) is located at 39 South 140 West (Photo 36). The building is constructed of concrete block (painted white), with a large entry porch, and a roof of clay tile.

The only example of the Neo-Pueblo style is found at 206 W. Grafton Rd. (Photo 40). Built ca. 2005, the main building and garage building both have rectangular massing, stucco exterior, and exposed log details at the cornice.

Vernacular

Vernacular architecture is characterized by the use of local materials, traditional construction methods, and design elements that reflect the local environment and cultural practices. This type of architecture may not

¹³ Carter and Goss, 717.

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require formal training, but does require specialized knowledge of local materials, construction techniques, and climate conditions. There are two examples of the Vernacular buildings in the district. Both Rockville buildings are fine examples of this concept.

One example is contributing and the other is noncontributing. The log cabin at 10 South 140 West was moved into the district in 1985 and when reconstructed, expanded with additions, and is therefore noncontributing (Photo 39). The second example is the Huber House (Deseret Telegraph & Post Office) at 91 W. Main St. (Photo 25). Notably, it is constructed of local sandstone cut into large blocks to provide passive heating and cooling for the wide temperature range of the Virgin River Valley.

While there are no apartments or multiplex buildings within the district, there are three buildings that are currently serving as bed-and-breakfasts, which is considered a multi-family use. All three are noncontributing buildings, with two evaluated as out of period and one as altered and noncontributing.

Outbuildings

Important to the character of the district are the outbuildings. The total resource count on page two includes the 82 outbuildings. Contributing outbuildings number 37 while noncontributing number 45. Outbuilding usage includes hay sheds, storage sheds, coops, garages, and secondary residences. Given the use and size of lots within the district, many properties include multiple outbuildings. None of the outbuildings are historic barns, as the type of agriculture practiced in Rockville did not involve raising large numbers of animals. Nor could the settlers have afforded the materials to construct larger barns.

The woodshed at 28 N. Center St. (Contributing) maintains integrity despite its additions of a lean-to and roof canopy (Photo 46). A unique shed constructed of cobble rock is located on the playground of the former Rockville School at 38 E. Main St. (Contributing; Photo 44). Examples of hay sheds can be seen at 51 South 130 East (Photo 47), 40 South 130 East (Photo 42), and Main Street at 240 East (Photo 43). They are all gabled buildings of post-and-beam construction and open on at least on side. Some have been partially covered on some sides and have canopy-roof additions on one or both sides for additional covered storage. Hirschi Produce at 325 E. Main St. has a wood outbuilding that serves as a roadside produce stand and is vernacular in style (Photo 41).

Change Over Time and Historic Integrity

The Rockville Historic District retains integrity across each of the seven aspects. The most notable overall changes in the district since the end of the period of significance have involved parcel subdivision with new construction and construction of new garages. New construction after 1977 within the historic district boundary is generally compatible in mass and scale with the contributing resources.

Location of the historic district is consistent with the original settlement of Rockville and where the community was platted in 1862.

The original *design* or plat of the community has remained largely intact in its block divisions and parcel sizes. The most common alterations to the historic residential buildings within the district are the replacement of wood siding with aluminum or vinyl siding, and the replacement of wood windows with alternative material windows. However, the contributing buildings have experienced minor alterations that have allowed them to retain their integrity.

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Setting of the historic district is intact within the Virgin River Valley between jagged red sandstone monoliths and buttes with the winding Virgin River to the south of town. The setting is unchanged since the beginning of the period of significance.

The physical *materials* of the historic district display a wide variety of types including wood, brick, stone, stucco, and various sidings. These are present on buildings, outbuildings, and landscape features. If material changes on the primary buildings impacts the overall historic integrity, these buildings are noted as non-contributing. Main Street is the only street that has a concrete sidewalk and the 1939 WPA-constructed sandstone irrigation ditches, both of which date to the period of significance.

Evidence of *workmanship* has been preserved by the town in the major structures of the community – former LDS Church, former school, Rockville Bridge – as well as the intact WPA-constructed sandstone irrigation ditches. Private property owners have made effort to preserve the high style residences – Huber House, Terry House – as well as fine examples of many other architectural styles.

Feeling within the historic district is evoked through the lack of commercial development and presence of open space with orchards, grazing, and fields intertwined with residence, the majority of which face Main Street. There are no small subdivisions within the historic district, which heightens the feeling of rural development despite new construction over the last 20 years. The majority of streets are paved with asphalt. However, DeMille Road, south Bridge Road, and Grafton Road are gravel surfaces. A variety of mature deciduous and coniferous trees are located throughout the district, including in the park strip along Main Street, where Mulberry trees historically existed and were replaced during the WPA work. Outbuildings include sheds, garages, coops, and hay sheds. There is no consistency with their location on lots. New garages and sheds are also common throughout the area. Given construction of new outbuildings that takes place in any inhabited area, they have not increased in scale or massing within the Rockville Historic District. The overall feeling of the community is of a rural historic settlement that, in spite of some modern intrusions, retains its historic legacy in the landscape and built environment.

The *association* aspect of the early settlement by Mormon pioneers seeking fertile agricultural lands remains evident in the rural character and agricultural use. Former LDS religious buildings remain on Main Street, now with new uses. Over 50 parcels of open space are scattered throughout the district, which defines its rural and agricultural character as much as the buildings.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1884-1977

Significant Dates

1884

1909

1966

1977

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

VARIOUS

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Rockville Historic District is locally significant as an excellent representation of an intact agricultural town in Washington County and southwestern Utah. The period of significance is 1884-1976, which extends between the time of the earliest contributing building in the district, the Terry Petty House at 19 W. Main St. (1884), to 1977 when the town adopted zoning to preserve its agricultural character (1977). The 1977 zoning had considerable effect to subdue interest in business location in Rockville at a time when the tourism economy in St. George and Springdale was increasing exponentially. That zoning remains in place today and is a prominent reason why Rockville largely retains its rural character. The themes identified in this nomination associated with the historical development of the district are: *Early Settlement and Subsistence Farming, 1862-1908; Mukuntuweap to Zion National Park and Tourism, 1909-1965; Retaining Agricultural Roots, 1966-1975; and, Recent History, 1975-Present* (outside the period of significance but included for context). Under Criterion A in the Area of Agriculture, the district is significant for its critical role as a reliable agricultural center of Washington County and southwest Utah for over 100 years. The essential water systems that historically provided irrigation for the agricultural industry remain intact, with some still in working condition. Two resources have been previously listed in the NRHP. The Deseret Telegraph and Post Office (1864) at 91 W. Main Street was listed in 1972 (NRIS #72001263). The Rockville Bridge, located at about 150 S. Bridge Rd., was completed in 1924 and listed in the NRHP in 1995 (NRIS #95000982). Overall, the district, which includes the majority of the town plat, retains the historic rural and agricultural essence and appearance of early Rockville despite the town's location on the main highway to a major National Park.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A Significance: Agriculture

The Rockville Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the Area of AGRICULTURE for its significant role in the Cotton Mission of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints¹⁴ and continuous role in agricultural production in southwestern Utah despite changes in land use and development pressure for the last 163 years. From the time of first settlement, Rockville established a pioneering irrigation system to serve its crops and culinary needs. Farming was not just a way of life in Rockville, it was religion. The Church organization called for its settlement, platted its layout, and dictated its agricultural products. The faithful relied on their beliefs to get them through the challenges. But they also had community. The Church was central to village life beyond work, providing social activity, education, and a support network.¹⁵ Rockville is one of the few remaining Mormon villages where this social construct is still evident in the land and built environment.

¹⁴ While The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is the proper and preferred name, the LDS Church's style guide accepts historical use of "Mormon Pioneers" in contexts such as this, and abbreviation simply as "the Church" or "LDS Church." For brevity in this document, both will be used, as well as simply "Pioneers," (capitalized throughout as a proper noun), "Mormons," and sometimes "members." No disrespect is meant to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in abbreviating, to any subsequent church in Salt Lake City, nor to other groups of pioneers who settled here or in other regions. This is simply a convenience where the meaning is not likely to be confused here.

¹⁵ Nelson, *The Mormon Village: A Pattern and Technique of Land Settlement*. 276-280.

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Similar to many Mormon Pioneer communities, Rockville was platted in 1860 with larger agricultural plots outside of central residential community, known as the Big Plain. As Rockville is bisected by the Virgin River, the Big Plain was located south of the river and a key aspect of the initial Cotton Mission and later adapted to more climate-suitable crops. While the irrigation systems evolved with the agricultural trends, work by the WPA to make the irrigation ditches permanent emphasized the importance of agriculture in Rockville. In addition, the irrigation pattern employed in small LDS towns throughout the Great Basin is still visible today in Rockville and provides a tangible record of western irrigation development. With the progressive irrigation techniques in place, dozens of agricultural products were able to be cultivated in Rockville, and the settlement was established as a successful Cotton Mission for more than 15 years.

Early Settlement and Subsistence Farming, 1862-1908

Agrarianism is rooted in Mormon cultural tradition. “Mormon agrarianism was derived from two sources, one American and the other biblical. The two influences went hand in hand, the one providing religious sanctions for the other.”¹⁶

The American influence stemmed from Thomas Jefferson’s agrarian ideas that centered on ownership and personal responsibility for cultivation. The Bible’s Old Testament provided basis for Mormons to characterize themselves as the modern Israel, putting their doctrine “the earth is the Lord’s and the fullness thereof” into practice in their early period. Joseph Smith, founder of the LDS Church, recorded a revelation to support this:

And I have made the earth rich—and I deign to give you greater riches, even a land of promise, a land flowing with milk and honey, upon which there shall be no curse with then Lord cometh; and I will give it to you for the land of your inheritance.¹⁷

Rockville was established in 1862 as part of the Cotton Mission of the LDS Church in which Brigham Young, the group’s religious and secular leader, sent followers to establish settlements in Southern Utah and grow the crop. Increased mission calls in 1861 were a direct reaction to the impending American Civil War which leaders feared would greatly reduce cotton supply.¹⁸

Originally, settlers of Rockville chose arable land further south along the upper Virgin River and called the town Adventure. But frequent flooding, accompanied by upstream sediment from erosion-prone sandstone, forced them to abandon the site. The town was relocated a mile west where large tracts of flat land were situated higher above the river’s floodplain. They named the town Rockville after the surrounding rocky terrain.

Rockville’s nearly 8.5 square mile footprint is nestled in a narrow canyon which was carved by the Virgin River over the course of millions of years. Originating on high plateaus of present-day Zion National Park, the river’s North Fork winds southwest. From there it merged with the East Fork, passed through Rockville, and flows in a southwesterly direction before eventually joining the Colorado River. Millennia of alluvial sandstone deposits created the sandy loam amenable to cotton in which Rockville’s farmers seeded their first crops.

¹⁶ Nelson, *The Mormon Village: A Pattern and Technique of Land Settlement*. 277.

¹⁷ *The Doctrine and Covenants of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints*. Section 38: 17-20.

¹⁸ Utah State Historical Society, “The Cotton Mission,” *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (1961): 206.

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The 1862 Rockville plat map shows an original layout with residential lots, rectangular in shape and of similar size, placed close together along the northwestern side of town with larger peripheral lots laid out perpendicular to the river for agriculture. The central parcels were spacious enough for families to have a home, vegetable garden, and small orchard, as well as space for their livestock. The Hall family was the first to settle the area, in 1862, and established a small farm to raise lucerne hay and sorghum cane. Their orchards consisted of black walnut, apricot, gentian apple, pear, sugar plum, and Indian cling (peach). They also had one grape vine and one cow.¹⁹ The Henry Jennings and Ann Morgan family followed soon after and worked to clear land of brush and timber. They also built roads and irrigation canals. The next spring they hand-planted cotton, corn, and cane since they didn't have horses.²⁰

The centrality of residential lots with adjacent agricultural land deviated from large-parcel western settlements influenced by the Homestead Act of 1862. According to University of Utah economist Dr. George Thomas in 1920, the LDS pioneers are regarded as the first modern people "to establish an extensive civilization in America with its economic basis resting almost wholly upon irrigation agriculture."²¹ They were also pioneering in the establishment of "irrigation in Western America on an extensive scale" and among the first to "develop rules, regulations, practices, customs and laws, pertaining to and governing the use of water."²² The irrigation pattern employed in small LDS towns throughout the Great Basin is still visible today in Rockville and provides a tangible record of western irrigation development.

Water for the ditches and canals of Rockville was regulated by diversion dams built upstream along the north fork of the Virgin River. Until a major concrete diversion dam was built in 1965, residents constructed vernacular dams by stringing cables across the river and attaching logs at an angle to provide partial water diversion to their hand-dug canals. Flooding often required residents to rebuild diversion dams every spring.²³ This system was never pressurized and relied solely on gravity and the flow of the Virgin River to supply water to the homes, farms and orchards in town.

By 1865, continuous farms lined the Virgin River from Zion Canyon through Rockville and further west.²⁴ While cotton was the impetus for Rockville's founding, the crop was labor intensive and required processing facilities unavailable within the territory. Some farmers chose to plant food crops over cotton to diversify the local harvest and trade with their neighbors. In 1864, the area of cotton cultivation in Rockville was estimated to be 25 acres.²⁵ Early season fruits and vegetables were also successfully cultivated along the upper Virgin River Valley and were often exported around the state.²⁶ By 1866, the 18 families of Rockville had cultivated 105 acres of land with corn, cane, wheat, and cotton.²⁷

Molasses production increased in the 1860s and 1870s as residents realized they could more easily grow sweet sorghum, turn it into molasses and then trade it for wheat, rather than growing the wheat themselves.²⁸ The Virgin River Valley was practically the only place within Utah where agricultural experts

¹⁹ Zion Natural History Association, *Pioneer Voices of Zion Canyon*, interview (Springdale, 2004), 14.

²⁰ James H. Jennings, *Sketch of James H. Jennings* (Ogden: Historical Records Survey, Works Progress Administration, 1935).

²¹ Washington County Water Conservancy District, *Ditches, Diversions and Dam Determination: A History of Water Development in Washington County, Utah*, (Washington County Water Conservancy District, 2017), 10.

²² Washington County Water Conservancy District, 13.

²³ Kohler, 15-20.

²⁴ "Town Histories of Washington County," 5.

²⁵ Brooks Kent Hanson. "A Geographical Analysis of the Emergence and Subsequent Disappearance of the Cotton Industry in the Virgin River Basin (1856-1910)." *Theses and Dissertations*. 4756.

²⁶ U.S. Department of Agriculture, "The Virgin River Valley Area, Utah-Arizona," Soil Survey, Series 1936, no. 19.

²⁷ Whalen, 18.

²⁸ Whalen, 64.

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recommended the sorghum grain be cultivated on any large scale, the climate in the valley being too hot to successfully mass produce other sorghum-competing crops like corn.²⁹

Even as the last crop of Rockville cotton was grown in 1879, the town was diversifying their agricultural contributions.³⁰ Through the 1870s, the farms also produced sweet potatoes, molasses, broom cane, beans, Irish potatoes, alfalfa, and legumes.³¹ The Hubers brought in dozens of mulberry trees from France with the intention of raising silkworms for the cooperative movement. They were planted in 1880 in rows along Main Street.³²

Mukuntuweap to Zion National Park and Tourism, 1909-1965

In 1909, devastating floods occurred again. These carried fencing, farm implements, cows, beehives, chickens, melons, and squashes downstream. It created a multi-year recovery effort for most farmers along the upper Virgin River.³³ While tourism brought improvements in roads, Rockville stayed focused on their original purpose of an agricultural community. That purpose was bolstered in 1924 by construction of the Rockville Bridge by the National Park Service. While the bridge's main purpose was to provide a safer and faster automobile route for National Parks tourists, it also allowed farmers on the south side of the Virgin River to better connect with local and statewide markets.

During the first decades of the nineteenth century, the science of dryfarming was becoming mainstream and arid lands across the country were being cultivated. Alongside the increase in dryland farming, the national "Back to Land" movement, championed by President Theodore Roosevelt, emphasized the importance and benefits of the family farm. Because of prior success with irrigation planning, Utahns were at the center of the national trend in promoting western agriculture, homesteading, and investing in arid land.³⁴ Over time, new homesteaders relocated to Rockville in hopes of finding success in dryland farming or cattle ranching.

To extend the Cotton Mission's ability to provide for residents as well as the greater Mormon faithful, Rockville's plat was extended south of the Virgin River to include agricultural lands named the Big Plain. The Big Plain, located south of town across the river, was the site of many of the dry farming efforts of Rockville residents (Photos 21, 22).³⁵ This land was divided among families to share in the labor to farm and coordinate different types of agriculture to cultivate. Irrigation was also provided to these fields with the south ditch, along Grafton Road, serving as the main east-west feeder ditch.

Some would graze there during the winter months, while others eventually found success raising corn, wheat, squash, melons and cane. David Hirschi was the first to take up dryfarming in Rockville in 1912.³⁶ The Crawfords and DeMilles followed as Big Plain became an important area for growing melons and

²⁹ R.W. Woodward, D.C. Tingey, and R.J. Evans, "Bulletin No. 281 - Sorghums Varietal Tests in Utah," (UAES Bulletins, 1937), 3-8.

³⁰ "Town Histories of Washington County," (Utah Tech University, 1974), 7.

³¹ "Town Histories of Washington County," 17. A.K. Larson. "Pioneer Agriculture." Edited by A. R. Mortensen. *Utah Historical Quarterly* XXIX, 1961, 279.

³² "Town Histories of Washington County," 7, 28.

³³ Utah State Historical Society, "The Virgin River Doused Cotton Mission Settlers' Hopes," 1.

³⁴ Brian Q. Cannon & Charles S. Petersen, *The Awkward State of Utah: Coming of Age in the Nation, 1896-1945* (1 ed.) (University of Utah Press), 215.

³⁵ Use of the name Big Plain was a reference to the Big Fields of Salt Lake City, the historic name for the pioneers' large farming plots south of the city.

³⁶ "Town Histories of Washington County," 28.

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corn.³⁷ The fields and south irrigation remain intact as open space. Five of the 13 total parcels south of the river within the district boundary have had minor development that includes single residences. All five have

occurred in the last 20 years and are built near Grafton Road rather than deep in the lot or near the river. The parcels are zoned rural residential or agricultural with a five-acre minimum. Current use of 11 parcels is fully or partially farm or agriculture, while two parcels are assessed as non-primary land with improvements.³⁸

As the community grew, and its need for water increased, settlers worked collectively to create dams along the Virgin River to channel water into canals, then divert it into ditches with headgates. Cotton settlements, like Rockville, along the Virgin and Sevier rivers were prioritized by the LDS Church leadership for assistance in “planning, direction, technical and financial” strategy.³⁹ With typical reciprocity associated with Utah pioneer culture, everyone who benefited from irrigation was expected to contribute labor to digging and cleaning ditches and canals.⁴⁰

While cotton was the initial impetus for Rockville’s founding, transportation challenges to bring the commodity to market, and an initial lack of manufacturing facilities within the territory, eventually led food crops to replace cotton in Rockville. Dried fruit and sorghum were popular products which could more easily be traded for corn, wheat, and other necessities. When the Great Depression reached Rockville, the price of food held steady due to the abundance of locally grown crops. The economic decline was not felt as deeply as other places.⁴¹

By the winter of 1934-35, when an economic survey was taken of the area, American-born farmers in Washington County accounted for 96% of all agriculturists. Utah born farmers accounted for 89% of that population, with 69% born in Washington County. Local farms were operated by the resident landholder 91% of the time. During the Depression, many farmers supplemented their income by raising sheep, pigs, and cattle. Due to the food shortage, the cattle would be let out onto the streets to eat the leaves.⁴²

In 1938, the WPA began to line the earthen irrigation ditches that ran parallel with the Main Street roadway, then State Route 15, with sandstone. The project necessitated removal of mulberry trees from Main Street park strips. However, the trees were replaced by non-fruit bearing trees at the end of the project.⁴³ Sidewalks, driveway bridges, and steps were also constructed along the ditches. In the town of Springdale, located a few miles east of Rockville, this same type of project required many early-settler fences and telephone lines be relocated.⁴⁴ This was also likely the case in Rockville. The sandstone used by the WPA on these projects was quarried in Springdale and selected to complement the natural surroundings of the Virgin River Valley.²⁸

As part of the WPA irrigation project, ditch bridges were built for pedestrian access to individual properties

³⁷ Nellie Ballard and Willard Hirschi, “History of Rockville, Utah,” *The Alder-Brooks Oral History Collection* (Dixie State College, 1992), 25, 50.

³⁸ Data based on Washington County assessment data of March 2026. Three of the 11 parcels that are partially assessed as farm parcels are also partially assessed with their improvements. These three plus the two assessed as non-primary land with improvements equate to the five total parcels of the 13 that currently have residences built on them.

³⁹ Arrington, *Great Basin Kingdom*, 224.

⁴⁰ Washington County Water Conservancy District, 96-97.

⁴¹ Wayne Stout, *A History of Rockville, Utah: 1862-1972* (Salt Lake City, 1972), 176.

⁴² Ballard and Hirschi, 23. “Town Histories of Washington County,” 28.

⁴³ Ballard and Hirschi, 21-22.

⁴⁴ Springdale removed all their historic irrigation ditches during a highway improvement project, ca. 2015.

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along Main Street. Many of these bridges are extant. An additional feature of the irrigation ditch system was the installation of headgates, from which residents could control water flow to their farm or orchard by use of a guillotine-style door in the headgate. Some of the 1938 WPA headgates are extant, and a few still have an intact door.⁴⁵ This water-delivery system has been used since the founding of Rockville in 1862 (Photo 23).

Road improvements over many years increased the height of the road. WPA workers constructed masonry steps for some properties along the south side of Main Street to provide greater accessibility. Remnants of such masonry steps can be found at the southeast corner of 140 West and Main Street.

In 1955, as Rockville's farmers continued to look for more efficiency in operations, they completed a new irrigation project that placed a siphon at the bottom of the river to feed the town's system.⁴⁶ However, the food culture and economy were changing, both nationally and locally. Large supermarkets emerged in the late 1950s, replacing many small independent grocers. More sales competition led to a drop in food prices, which created economic challenges for Rockville farmers. Like other small agricultural communities across the nation, many landowners in Rockville ceased farming.⁴⁷ Despite a new concrete dam for flood control being built across the Virgin River in 1962, the town's arable land had fallen to 100 good acres, with 10 tractors in use by 1965.⁴⁸

Retaining Agricultural Roots, 1966-1977

Local interest in commercial agriculture continued to decrease in the late 1960s. By 1970, farming was declared "abandoned" as a productive industry in southwest Utah. In addition, once ubiquitous orchards were being replaced by residential subdivisions across Washington County. In the 1970s, the county experienced a brief increase in livestock agriculture and nut orchards.⁴⁹ Rockville, however, remained isolated from these changes.

Recent History, 1978-present (outside the period of significance)

The historic character of the town remains much the same today as it did throughout significant periods of its existence. The master plan for the town mandates that "Rockville shall continue as a community which respects its heritage and chooses to govern itself with an emphasis on its quiet, small-town atmosphere and its agricultural values."⁵⁰ This is accomplished by many measures, including preservation of open space within city boundaries and limitations on population growth. Establishing a historic district is of central importance to this vision.

Management of irrigation water north of the Virgin River is supervised by the Rockville Ditch Co. and is composed of residents who each own shares in the company. As such, they retain rights to portions of the water that flows through the system.⁵¹ Residents of Rockville still use the WPA-lined irrigation ditches to

⁴⁵ UDOT, *Utah State Route 9: Works Progress Administration*, 12.

⁴⁶ Stout, 220.

⁴⁷ Stout, 225.

⁴⁸ Stout, 231, 235.

⁴⁹ Bennion and Bird, 316.

⁵⁰ Town of Rockville, (nd) "General Plan."

⁵¹ Kohler, 22.

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transport water from the Virgin River to their properties.⁵² Culinary water, which was piped into the city by the mid-twentieth century, is likewise managed by the Rockville Pipeline Company.⁵³

Additional Historical Background

Early Settlement and Subsistence Farming, 1862-1908

Rockville's first settlers were members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, a uniquely American religious movement which emerged from the Second Great Awakening in the early 1800s. A tight-knit and highly-organized people, the Mormons undertook one of the largest migrations in modern U.S. history to escape religious persecution in Missouri.⁵⁴ Seeking solace, the group settled west of the Rocky Mountains in what was then Mexican Territory.

Unlike proselytizing calls, the Cotton Mission assignment required families to permanently relocate to remote territories. Families were chosen "to insure balanced communities: farmers, businessmen, educators, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, entertainers."⁵⁵ Increased mission calls in 1861 were a direct reaction to the impending American Civil War which leaders feared would greatly reduce cotton supply.⁵⁶ When pioneer settlers arrived in southern Utah, they found Native American Paiutes using simple furrows scratched into the land to irrigate crops including corn, wheat, melons, squash, and sunflowers.⁵⁷

Rockville followed the development pattern utilized by Mormon leaders in the Great Basin to support community interaction, and interdependence. The 1862 Rockville plat map (Figure 1) shows an original layout with residential lots, rectangular in shape and of similar size, placed close together along the northwestern side of town with larger lots laid out perpendicular to the river for agriculture.

Like most early Utah settlements, the unique arrangement was inspired by the "Plat of Zion," the planning approach proposed by the religion's founder, Joseph Smith, in 1833.⁵⁸ Smith's plan gathered residences into a core community rather than widely dispersing homesteads located on large farming plots. The arrangement was meant to promote cooperation and sociality among the town's residents. In days when distant communication took place only by travel or by mail, proximity made an enormous difference in building a cohesive community. In Rockville, as in most settlements in the Great Basin, group effort was essential to individual survival.

Unlike proselytizing calls, the Cotton Mission assignment required families to permanently relocate to the remote region. Families were chosen "to ensure balanced communities: farmers, businessmen, educators, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, entertainers."⁵⁹ Like Rockville, the other settlements along the Virgin River struggled with flooding and the need for arable land. The geography of the surrounding area limits

⁵² *The Rockville Globe*, Vol. 25, Issue 1. February 15, 2022.

⁵³ Town of Rockville, (nd) "Frequently Asked Questions."

⁵⁴ Brigham Young led the Mormon migration, with between 60,000-70,000 individuals making the trek between 1847 to 1868, before the transcontinental railroad became the preferred mode of travel. "The 1847 Trek - the Mormon Pioneer Trail," National Park Service, accessed 12.27.2024, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/the-1847-trek-mormon-pioneer-trail.htm>.

⁵⁵ "The 1847 Trek - the Mormon Pioneer Trail," 10.

⁵⁶ "The Cotton Mission," Utah Historical Quarterly Volume 29, No 3 (1961): 206.

⁵⁷ Washington County Water Conservancy District, 13.

⁵⁸ "Plat of the City of Zion, circa Early June–25 June 1833," *The Joseph Smith Papers*, 1.

⁵⁹ Brigham Young led the Mormon migration, with between 60,000-70,000 individuals making the trek between 1847 to 1868, before the transcontinental railroad became the preferred mode of travel. "The 1847 Trek - the Mormon Pioneer Trail," National Park Service, 10.

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the amount of available land and in 1897 several of the larger families left Rockville in search of tillable land.⁶⁰ The population of the community of Rockville did not substantially increase during this period. The 1890 census lists a population of 194, 214 in 1900 and 189 in 1910. There were 42 families living in Rockville in 1880, but the number had dropped to 14 families by 1900.⁶¹

Providing for families of the Cotton Mission required persistence and the tolerance of hardships in colonizing areas unattractive to others in exchange for religious freedom.⁶² However, there was a limited amount of land available given that the town's geography was in a narrow valley.⁶³ By principle, each family owned only as much land as they could use to advantage, and no more.⁶⁴ These small plots were sometimes called "dinner baskets."⁶⁵

Historically, towns in the upper Virgin River Valley were extremely isolated with the only access being a heavily rutted wagon road that followed the upstream course of the Virgin River. Rockville was located at the far eastern end of this road and access to the town required several crossings of the river, through small communities such as Grafton and Virgin.⁶⁶

Self-sufficiency was a core tenet of the young faith which "manifested itself in immigration, public works, communications, colonization, agriculture, industry, transportation, and in the church's investment policy generally."⁶⁷ From 1858-1868 leaders "uncompromisingly held to self-sufficiency as the official policy of the church."⁶⁸ Reducing reliance on outsiders for economic trade was seen as protection against persecution.⁶⁹ Along with the Iron Mission established near Cedar City in 1850, the Cotton Mission was a notable example of economic independence sought by church leaders through colonization. No collective effort was more essential to survival than ensuring a reliable water supply for culinary, agricultural, and livestock use. LDS pioneers, in their cooperative approach to settlement, significantly impacted water irrigation development and policy throughout the western U.S.

The unique desert growing conditions of southwest Utah were discovered by the Parley P. Pratt expedition (1849-1850). Pratt reported a more temperate winter climate in the southern region, suitable for supporting cultivation of cotton, grapes, figs, flax, hemp, rice, sugar cane and other crops.⁷ The first missionaries called to the region in April 1857 were originally from southern states and experienced in growing cotton. They were joined by additional heads of households (and their families) who received Cotton Mission calls during the 1861 October LDS General Conference and shortly thereafter. In the upper Virgin River valley, settlements included Virgin (1857), Grafton (1859), Duncan's Retreat (1860), Northrop (1860), Adventure (1861), Shunesburg (1862), Springdale (1862), and Rockville (1862).⁷⁰

Other original settlers included the William Crawford and Carnelia Gifford family, the Gottlieb Hirschi and Marianna Rupp family, the James Terry and Mary Richards family, the Charles Smith and Maria Degray

⁶⁰ "The Cotton Mission," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (1961): 206.

⁶¹ Reeves, 24-47.

⁶² W. Paul Reeve, "A Little Oasis in the Desert: Community Building in Hurricane, Utah, 1860-1920," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 62, No. 3. Utah State History, 1994, Salt Lake City, 231-232.

⁶³ Reeve, 241.

⁶⁴ Reeve, 226.

⁶⁵ Utah State Historical Society, "The Virgin River Doused Cotton Mission Settlers' Hopes," *The History Blazer*, Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1995, 1.

⁶⁶ UDOT, Utah State Route 9: Works Progress Administration, 3.

⁶⁷ Utah State Historical Society, "The Cotton Mission," 206.

⁶⁸ Whalen, 13-33.

⁶⁹ Kohler, 2.

⁷⁰ Whalen, 13-33.

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family, the Zemira Draper and Amy Terry Family, the Almon Draper and Amy Hansen family, and the Edward Huber and Zina Dalton family.⁷¹

Everyone who benefited from irrigation was expected to contribute labor to digging and cleaning ditches and canals.⁷² Early plans included two main ditches. The Rockville Town Ditch supplied water for lots north of the Virgin River, while the Rockville South Ditch (or Big Plain Ditch) supplied water to lots south of the river (Photo 23). Residents dug the Rockville Town Ditch (Photo 17) on the eastern edge of the settlement and portions are included within the historic district boundary. It runs in a mostly east-west direction, though it has since been replaced by a PVC piping system. The starting point of the Rockville Town Ditch is upstream along the North Fork of the Virgin River. To bring water from the Rockville Town Ditch to individual properties, residents dug smaller delivery ditches along the east and west ends of town (Photos 9, 17), and both north and south sides of Main Street (Photos 4, 10, 14). The Big Plain Ditch (Photo 23) was later lined with concrete with culverts or ramps installed at driveways. The entire South Ditch is located within the historic district boundary. Once irrigation systems were in place, residents began cultivating crops that would not only feed their families and livestock but could also be traded for other essential commodities with larger markets in Richfield or Salt Lake City.

The remote location of upper Virgin River settlements made telegraph and postal services essential. As early as 1868, telegraph communications were sent and received from Rockville to Salt Lake City.⁷³ The Deseret Telegraph Company was wholly owned and operated by the LDS church in order to connect church settlements in Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho.⁷⁴ The first Deseret Telegraph Co. office in Rockville was located in the home of Zemira Draper and Amy Terry.⁷⁵ Located between telegraph stations at Pipe Spring and Kanab, the Rockville line was an important connection especially when needing to communicate quickly about Native American activities. After three other moves in town, the telegraph office moved to a ca. 1875 addition on the Edward Huber House and operated there until it was discontinued in 1903.⁷⁶ For early settlers, postal delivery happened only occasionally, sometimes only once a month. Much like the telegraph office, the post office was run out of individual homes or outbuildings adjacent to them.⁷⁷

In 1874 Brigham Young chose the southern settlements to begin instituting a church-wide system of disciplined social and economic interdependence known as the United Order.⁷⁸ While Rockville was one of the towns with many residents who opted to participate in this unique experiment, the system only lasted a matter of years in Rockville before breaking down.⁷⁹

The nearby towns of Shunesburg and Duncan's Retreat were abandoned in 1900.⁸⁰ In 1901, a significant number of Rockville families held livestock brands with the State of Utah: Stout, Langston, Petty, Terry,

⁷¹ Whalen, 13-33.

⁷² Leonard J. Arrington, *Great Basin Kingdom* (University of Illinois Press, 2004), 224.

⁷³ Mary Phoenix, "Historical Buildings of Washington County, Vol. 2." Washington County Historical Society. Kreyling Brothers Printing, St. George, 1992, 30-31.

⁷⁴ Melvin T. Smith. "Deseret Telegraph and Post Office, Rockville, Washington County, Utah." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Utah Historical Society. June 1971.

⁷⁵ Lyman D. & Karen Platt. Grafton: Ghost Town on the Rio Virgin. St. George: Tonaquint Press, 1998, 25.

⁷⁶ Smith, "Deseret Telegraph and Post Office."

⁷⁷ Whalen, 44-48.

⁷⁸ Arrington, *Great Basin Kingdom*, 327.

⁷⁹ Wayne Stout, *A History of Rockville 1862-1972*, Salt Lake City: 1972, 37.

⁸⁰ Utah State Historical Society, "The Virgin River Doused Cotton Mission Settlers' Hopes," 2.

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DeMille, Hall, Jennings, Hirschi, Wood, Thaxton, and Hastings.⁸¹ Yet when the Hurricane dam and canal were completed in 1904, several families left Rockville for better opportunities downstream.⁸²

Mukuntuweap to Zion National Park and Tourism, 1909-1965

Irrigation techniques and collective community spirit again impacted Rockville's development in 1906 when the Hurricane Canal was completed. Seeking relief from regular flooding and limited acreage, settlers along the Virgin River joined forces to build a nearly seven-mile irrigation channel along Timpoweap Canyon to an area known as Hurricane Bench which offered 3,000 acres for cultivation that were not subject to flooding.⁸³ Many families along the upper Virgin River, including Rockville, moved to Hurricane for the stability it offered.

The 1906 Antiquities Act granted the President of the United States the authority to set aside lands for public preservation and enjoyment. Countering the rise of industrialization and perceived exploitation of natural land in the late 1800s and coinciding with the official closing of the American frontier in 1890, conservationists like John Muir argued for federal intervention to protect areas with outstanding scenic qualities. Beginning in 1872 with Yellowstone, National Park protection was extended to vast sections of wilderness throughout America but concentrated predominantly in the west.

After a survey of Little Zion Canyon in 1909, President William Howard Taft designated 15,840 acres as Mukuntuweap National Monument. northeast of Rockville. Initially, the monument did little to increase tourism numbers in the area. Access was still limited to one old wagon road through the valley that required multiple river crossings. Alongside a temporary downturn in agriculture at this same time, the new tourist economy brought increased traffic to Rockville.

In Washington County, residents lobbied the State Road Commission for paved roads to ease travel to the site.⁸⁴ Early efforts were locally spearheaded by David Hirschi of Rockville. He led the Grand Canyon Highway Association, which advocated for improved roads throughout the upper Virgin River Valley.⁸⁵ The organization raised \$4,700 for road improvements between 1914 and 1915.⁸⁶

Local efforts coincided with a wider national trend for leisure automobile travel. The Arrowhead Trail Highway was conceived in 1914 to create an all-weather route from Los Angeles to Chicago by way of Salt Lake City.⁸⁷ Supported in part by the Union Pacific Railroad because it would bring travelers closer to Zion. The new road followed the old "Mormon Trail" through Utah where it connected to the Lincoln Highway in Salt Lake City. Passage of the Federal Road Aid Act of 1916 provided federal funding to support state road improvements. That same year the road through Rockville was upgraded from a county road to become part of the state highway system.⁸⁸ The first paved road through Rockville was completed in 1916. It connected Zion National Park to LaVerkin and was given the designation by the Utah State Road Commission of State Road (SR) 15.

²³ Whalen, 76.

⁸² Reeve, 235.

⁸³ Whalen, *Historic Rockville, Utah*, 71.

⁸⁴ UDOT, Utah State Route 9: Works Progress Administration, 4-5.

⁸⁵ Wayne K. Hinton, "Getting Along: The Significance of Cooperation in the Development of Zion National Park," 2000. Utah Historical Quarterly, Vol. 68, No. 4. Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, 317.

⁸⁶ Town of Rockville, "Frequently Asked Questions," Rockville.utah.org.

⁸⁷ UDOT, *Utah State Route 9: Works Progress Administration*. Lindsey M. Evenson, Jennifer Bannick, and Everett Bassett, *Arrowhead Trail (aka Old US-91 Highway)*, Utah Historical Society.

⁸⁸ Town of Rockville. (nd) "General Plan." rockville.utah.org.

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The agricultural success of the preceding two decades was beginning to wane by 1920. The nearby town of Grafton only had three families remaining.⁹² With the end of World War I, European markets began to open, and Utah’s commercial farms saw a downturn in profitability.⁹³ The economy of Rockville followed this same trend, as “trips to Richfield and Salt Lake City with wagon loads of dried fruit and molasses became less frequent.”⁹⁴

A heavy advertising campaign by Union Pacific Railroad in conjunction with the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service promoted a multi-park circuit of Zion, Bryce Canyon, and the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. (Figure 2). The circuit was conceived by National Park Service director Stephen Mather in 1921.⁹⁵ An essential part of the proposed multi-park circuit was the 217-foot ridged Parker through truss steel bridge constructed across the Virgin River in Rockville. Designed by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, and constructed by C.F. Dinsmore of Ogden, the bridge was constructed in 1924 using funds from the National Park Service.⁹⁶ The Rockville Bridge shortened the route between the Grand Canyon’s North Rim and Zion by 30 miles.⁹⁷ Visitation to Zion increased sharply post construction, increasing from 8,400 visits in 1924 to 16,817 in 1925.⁹⁸

In 1926, additional improvements to SR-15 began, including widening the road to 24 feet across to improve automobile and bus traffic to Zion National Park.⁹⁹ The Rockville Bridge was highly used, particularly by travelers wishing to complete the grand circle tour that included visits to Zion, Grand Canyon and Bryce Canyon National Parks. The steel truss bridge is the only extant example of a rigid Parker through truss bridge in the state of Utah.¹⁰⁰ With the completion of the Mount Carmel tunnel in 1928, the Rockville Bridge no longer provided the most efficient way to travel from Zion to Grand Canyon. Though usership declined, the bridge continued to be used by residents and tourists alike.

One temporary source of economic development for Rockville during this time was the Hollywood film industry. Movies like *Old Arizona* (1928) and *The Arizona Kid* (1939) were filmed in nearby Grafton and

⁸⁹ Lindsey M. Evenson, Jennifer Bannick, and Everett Bassett, *Arrowhead Trail (aka Old US-91 Highway)*, Utah Historical Society, Accessed 12/27/2024. <https://history.utah.gov/arrowhead-trail-aka-old-us-91-highway/>

⁹⁰ Hinton, “Getting Along: The Significance of Cooperation in the Development of Zion National Park,” 317.

⁹¹ “Utah State Route Nine Works Progress Administration,” 3,6-7.

⁹² Utah State Historical Society, “The Virgin River Doused Cotton Mission Settlers’ Hopes,” 2.

⁹³ Cannon & Petersen, 78-79. Whalen. *Historic Rockville*, 76.

⁹⁴ Whalen, 13-33.

⁹⁵ Hinton, 324.

⁹⁶ Washington County Historical Society. (nd) “The Rockville Bridge.” <http://wchsutah.org>.

⁹⁷ Department of the Interior, National Park Service, “Highways in Harmony: Southwest Circle Tour Roads and Bridges.”

⁹⁸ Park visitation has continued to grow in Zion surpassing one million in 1975, then reaching nearly two-and-a-half million in 2000, to over four-and-a-half visitors in 2023. National Park Service Visitor Use Statistics <https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/Reports/Park/ZION>.

⁹⁹ UDOT, *Utah State Route 9: Works Progress Administration*, 7.

¹⁰⁰ Washington County Historical Society, (nd) “The Rockville Bridge.”

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employed residents as crew members and extras.¹⁰¹ Another source of temporary economic development in Rockville was road construction and improvement. In recognition of Rockville's importance as a gateway community to Zion, and to accommodate growing tourism traffic, the Utah State Road Commission (USRC) proposed beautification and improvements to take advantage of WPA funds. Those who worked on WPA projects were expected to find their own lodging, so many Rockville residents were hired to work on these road improvements while living in their own homes. Rockville Main Street was once again widened, this time to approximately 40 feet wide in total, with an 18-foot-wide road and 11½-foot wide shoulders to accommodate parallel parking. The WPA road improvements increased the height of the road, and workers constructed masonry steps for access to some properties along the south side of Main Street remnants of such masonry steps can be found at the southeast corner of 140 West and Main Street.

By 1930, there were approximately 250 people living in Rockville.¹⁰² One of the peak years of farming in Washington County was 1940 when the number of farms was 681. This was despite horse-drawn ploughs being the norm, slowly being replaced by gas engine tractors. The year 1945 marked peak peach production (149,000 bushels) and grape production (334,000 bushels). The peak year of active acres (23,689) of cropland in the county was 1954 (Figure 10). That same year, the county counted 14 gas engine tractors.¹⁰³

State funded road and sidewalk improvements and WPA funded roadside improvements made during 1940 and 1941 included "removing or pruning existing trees and stumps, constructing foot bridges, removing existing stone fences, and building new stone steps."¹⁰⁴ The most significant contributions included "the construction of masonry curbs, gutters, and portions of irrigation canals within the town centers of Springdale and Rockville." The sandstone used by the WPA on these projects was quarried in Springdale and selected to complement the natural surroundings.¹⁰⁵

Historically, Rockville had been a hub for early settlers along the upper Virgin River; it was the site of the only elementary school for the upper Virgin River Valley from the late 1800s up to the mid-twentieth century; it also had the largest church and amusement hall. By the turn of the twentieth century, both Grafton and Shonesburg only had a handful of residents with many former inhabitants moving to Rockville.

Springdale at that time was typically thought of as a suburb of Rockville. However, the shift towards a tourism economy that the creation of Zion National Park instigated also signaled a shift in the prominence of Rockville. While Grafton and Shonesburg essentially became ghost towns, Springdale increased its population, commercial base, and town services to accommodate the increased tourism. Rockville maintained steady population figures throughout this time, but also intentionally discouraged businesses from forming within its city limits, though at one point in the mid-twentieth century, a service station, restaurant, and small hotel were operating in Rockville. A new elementary school was built in Springdale in 1955 and the school in Rockville closed.¹⁰⁶

Retaining Agricultural Roots, 1966-1977

¹⁰¹ Whalen, 96-97.

¹⁰² "Town Histories of Washington County," 25-26.

¹⁰³ Lowell C. Bennion and Merrill K. Bird, "Utah's Dynamic Dixie: Satellite of Salt Lake, Las Vegas, or Los Angeles?" *Utah Historical Quarterly* 47, no. 1 (Winter):1979, 317.

¹⁰⁴ "Utah State Route 9: Works Progress Administration," 16.

¹⁰⁵ "Utah State Route 9: Works Progress Administration," 20.

¹⁰⁶ Whalen, 101.

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Springdale did not achieve the same success if farming that Rockville had, which led to lower economic conditions. The town and its residents embraced tourism at first to supplement their agricultural income but eventually became the town's main industry.¹⁰⁷

In 1971, UDOT brought the idea of rerouting SR 15 to Zion National Park. The two alternatives considered at the time were either building a new highway on the south side of the Virgin River (roughly aligning with Grafton Road) or to use Main Street in Rockville. The people of Rockville overwhelmingly supported keeping the highway on Main Street.¹⁰⁸

In 1977, the town adopted a master plan and zoning that encouraged the preservation of the majority of the town's original agricultural plots. Further zoning refinements have limited commercial development. Residents have intentionally created a master plan for the city that heavily restricts outside commercial businesses and permits home-based businesses to operate within its boundaries along with several bed and breakfasts. By creating a National Historic District, residents hope to preserve and protect both the history and heritage of their community at a time when increased tourism to the surrounding area places new pressures to modernize and expand. Many historic domestic buildings, open-spaces, agricultural structures, funerary spaces, municipal buildings, as well as a vehicular bridge are included in the proposed historic district boundary.

Recent History, 1978-Present

Rockville today is on the edge of the St. George SMSA and its population boom of retirement communities and recreation seekers that began in the late 1960s. Following upgrades to SR 15 to improve traffic flow, UDOT renamed the road as State Route (SR) 9 in 1977. This was to avoid confusion with the new interstate being planned for Utah that would also have the number 15. Before long, Rockville was considered a suburb of Springdale, as most residents continued to embrace the remote, small-town identity.

Rockville incorporated as a town in 1987 in order to participate in countywide sales tax distribution for public works projects.¹⁰⁹ Visitation at Zion National Park has continued to increase every decade with over 4.9 million visitors in 2024.¹¹⁰ In the last 10 years, the town's highest population was 273 (2017).¹¹¹ Rockville has had remarkably stable population figures for the last century. While Springdale has developed infrastructure and zoning to support the hospitality industry, Rockville has intentionally maintained its identity as an agricultural town. Another factor in limiting development is Rockville's limited access to reliable potable water. As a result, Rockville provides a rare glimpse into historic social, economic, and political patterns of western settlement while retaining a strong local community that both supports and benefits from its proximity to Zion National Park.

Many efforts have been made by Rockville residents in recent years to maintain its rural, agricultural character as well as preserve its history as a small farming community. Within the last 20 years, residents of Rockville passed city ordinances that only allow home-based businesses to apply for licenses within the

¹⁰⁷ Ballard and Hirschi, 32.

¹⁰⁸ Stout, 247.

¹⁰⁹ Ballard and Hirschi, 23.

¹¹⁰ National Park Service, NPS.gov,

[https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/SSRSReports/Park%20Specific%20Reports/Annual%20Park%20Recreation%20Visitation%20\(1904%20-%20Last%20Calendar%20Year\)?Park=ZION](https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/SSRSReports/Park%20Specific%20Reports/Annual%20Park%20Recreation%20Visitation%20(1904%20-%20Last%20Calendar%20Year)?Park=ZION)

¹¹¹ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/utah/rockville#population>

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town boundaries. Some pre-existing bed and breakfast accommodations operate on a conditional use permit, which is capped at a maximum of five and the town is no longer granting.¹¹²

The current culinary system is at capacity and conservation efforts for all water use, including agricultural, are being employed throughout southwest Utah. Rockville continues to use the gravity fed historic water delivery system implemented during pioneer settlement times.¹¹³ At prescribed weekly times, headgates are opened and closed to irrigate parcels, several of which include orchards (Photos 7, 11, 18). Main Street is lined on either side by irrigation ditches which originate near Springdale. Culinary water comes from wells within town limits on the plateau overlooking Rockville. Access to reliable clean water is still impacting Rockville's development. With the culinary system at capacity, residential and commercial development is restricted and conservation methods employed.

¹¹² Town of Rockville, (nd) "Frequently Asked Questions."

¹¹³ Richard R. Kohler, "Historic Ditches of Rockville, Utah," *Washington County Historical Society*, July 2010, 2.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☒ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary locations of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office (Utah)
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☒ Local government (Town of Rockville)
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 85 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.094852 N | Longitude: -113.025608 W |
| 2. Latitude: 37.094548 N | Longitude: -113.0136078 W |
| 3. Latitude: 37.091048 N | Longitude: -113.023635 W |
| 4. Latitude: 37.092483 N | Longitude: -113.025508 W |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

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☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Starting from the northwest corner, the north boundary roughly follows DeMille Road east across Hirschi Road, behind three parcels that front on Main Street, and the encircles the west and north sides of the Rockville of Cemetery to the northeast corner of the district. North of a few properties on the north side of DeMille Road is unbuildable wilderness. The north boundary jogs around new development where applicable.

The east boundary follows the east side of the Rockville Cemetery south, then along its south boundary, across Main Street (SR 9) where it meets up with the east side boundary of the parcel at 386 E. Main St. The east boundary follows the east side of the 386 E. Main St. parcel southwards where it meets and follows the east side of the parcel at 302 E. Main Street. Where the southeast corner of the 302 E. Main St. parcel meets the Virgin River is the southeast corner of the district.

At the northeast corner of the district, the south boundary follows property lines at the rear of properties that face Main Street. However, the majority of the south boundary follows Grafton Road to the southwest corner of the property at 216 W. Grafton Rd.

The west boundary follows the west side of the parcel at 216 W. Grafton Rd. northwards, jogs to the west, then northwards again along Silvertip Lane to Main Street, jogs slightly east, then runs north along the west edge of the parcel at 218 W. Main Street to the northwest corner of the boundary. See polygon on map three for detailed boundary.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected to reflect the original town site as platted in 1860, including the original agricultural parcels on the south side of the Virgin River. The parcels on the south side were included in the original town plat and were critical farmland to the subsistence of the region including cotton, sorghum, and wheat that were distributed amongst the pioneer settlements and traded by Rockville residents for goods they could not obtain in the Virgin River Valley. Minor modifications were made to the boundaries to focus on the highest concentration of contributing resources within the historic district.

Rockville Historic District
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kirk Huffaker, Tiffany Greene, Amy Reid, Jessica Guynn
organization: Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies for the Rockville Historic Preservation Commission/CLG
street & number: 774 E 2100 S
city or town: Salt Lake City state: UT zip code: 84106
e-mail kirk@kirkhuffaker.com
telephone: (801) 804-3476
date: May 21, 2026

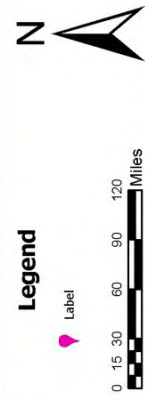
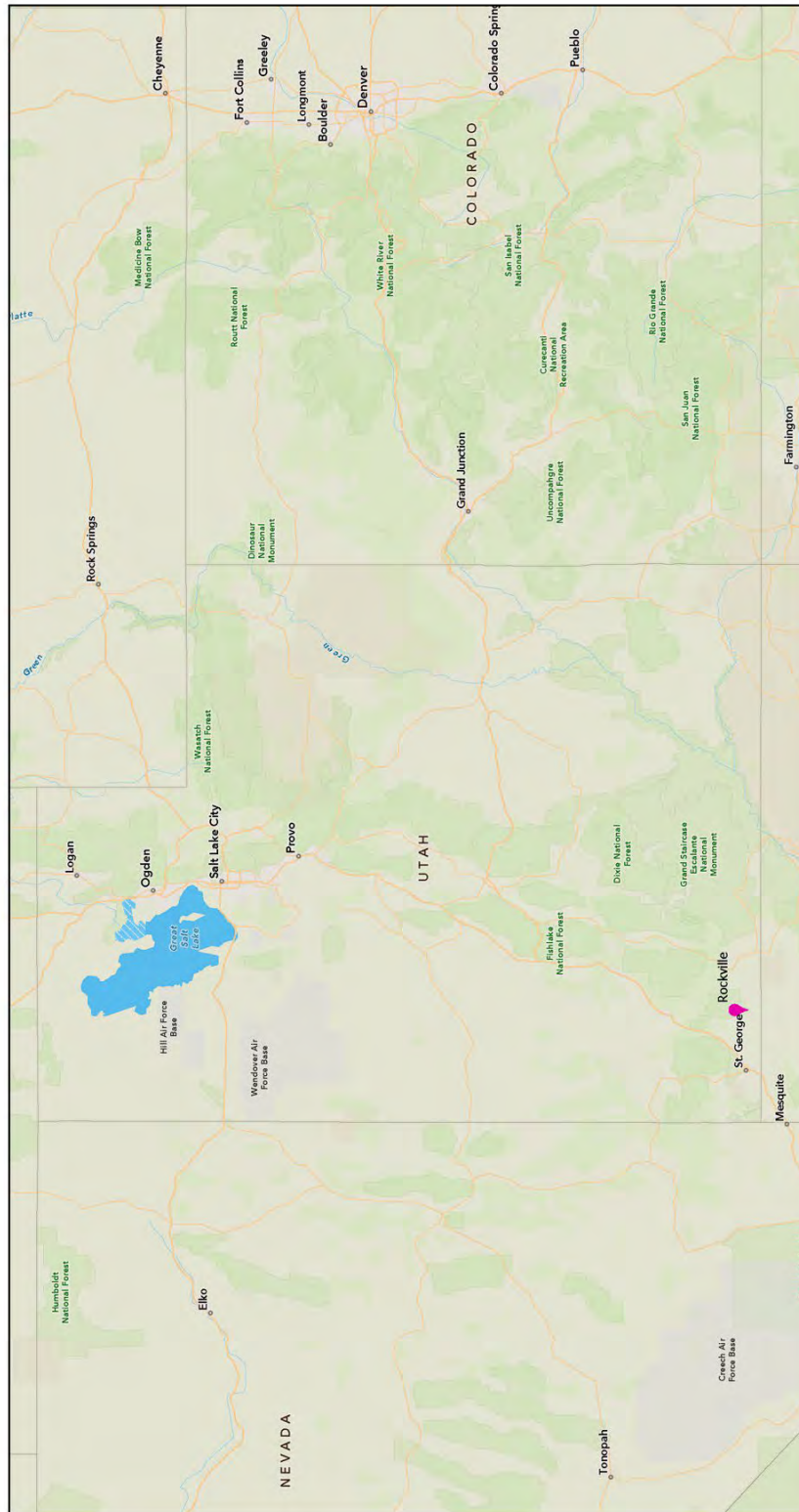
Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Rockville Historic District
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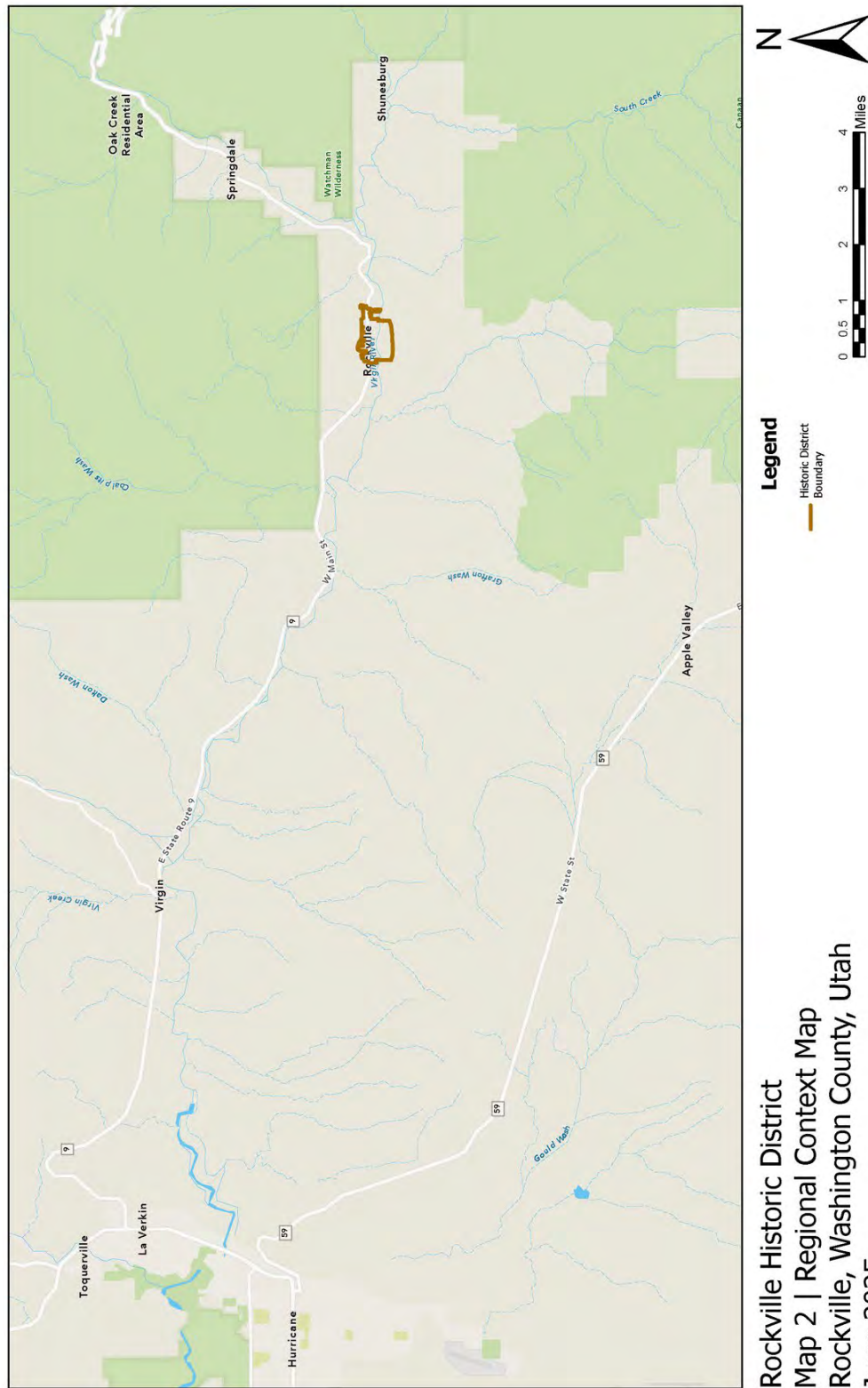
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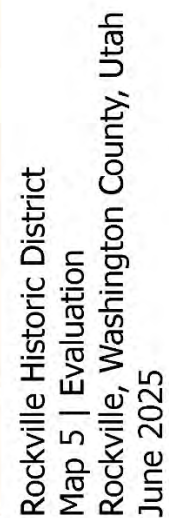


Rockville Historic District
Map 1 | Statewide Context Map
Rockville, Washington County, Utah
June 2025

Rockville Historic District
Name of Property

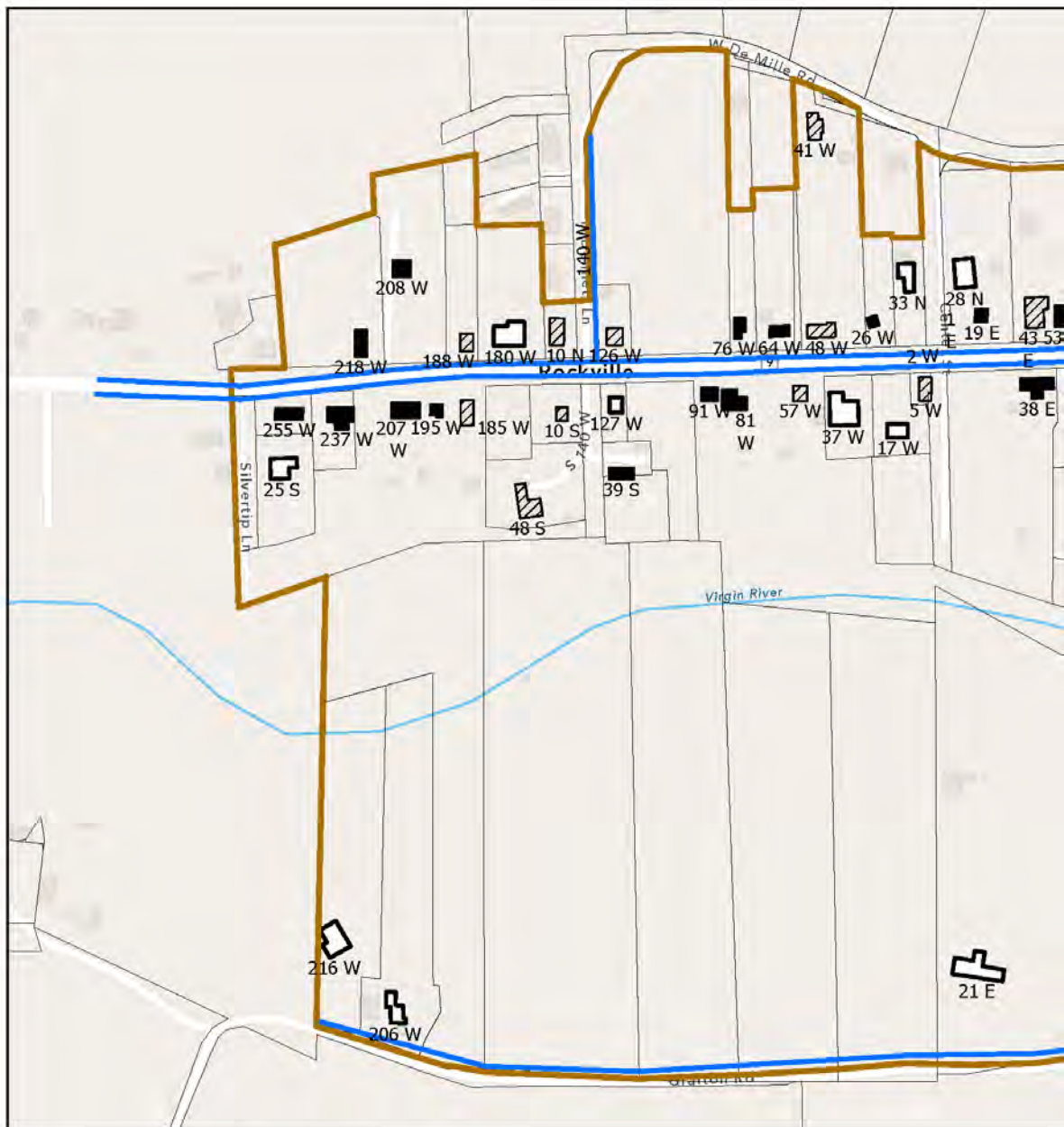
Washington County, Utah
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Rockville Historic District
Name of Property

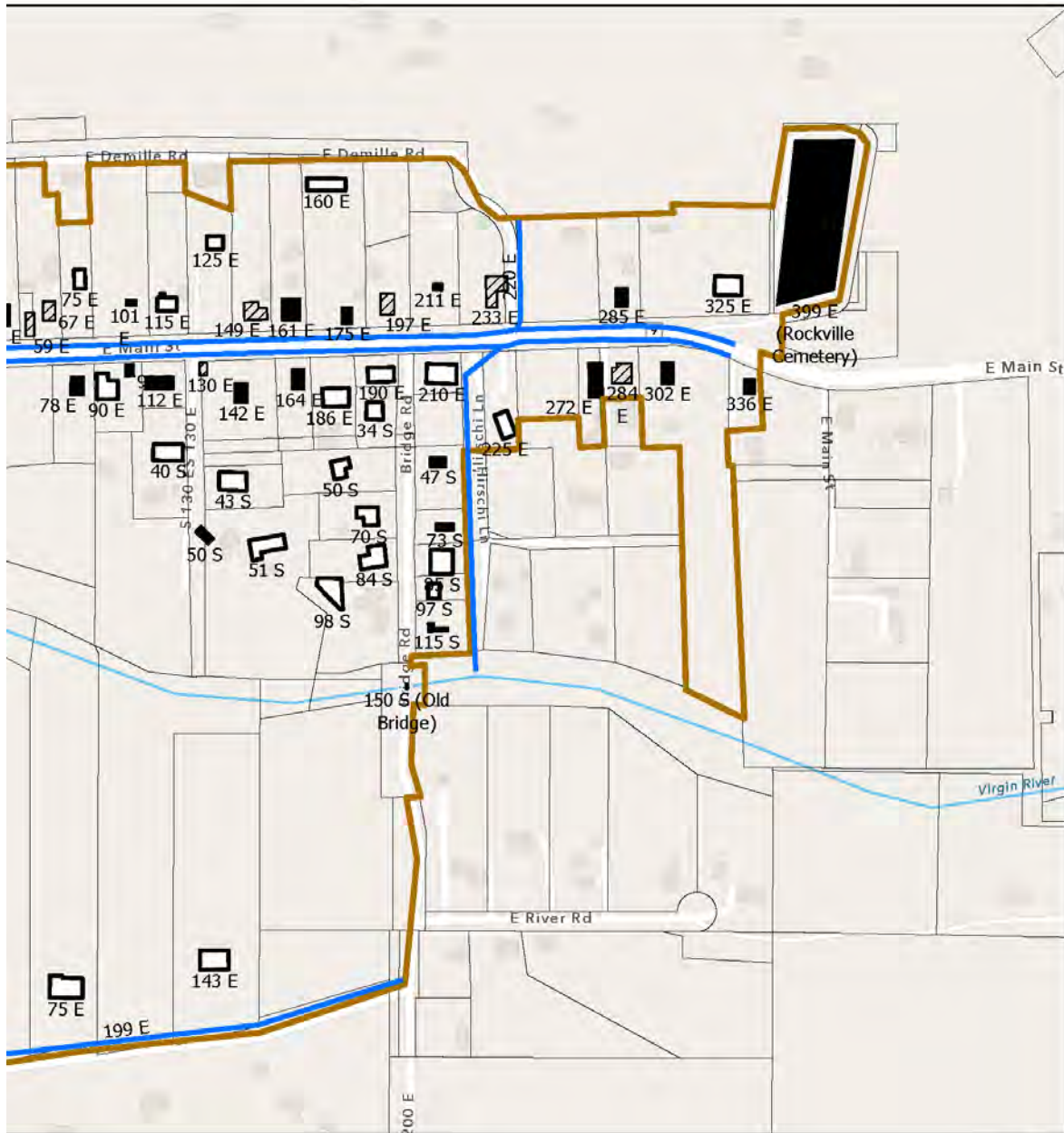
Washington County, Utah
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Rockville Historic District
Map 5 | Evaluation
Rockville, Washington County, Utah
June 2025

Rockville Historic District
Name of Property

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Legend

- Historic District Boundary
- Contributing
- Noncontributing/Altered
- Noncontributing/Out of Period
- Irrigation Course

0 0.03 0.05 0.1 0.15 0.2
Miles



Rockville Historic District

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Rockville Historic District

City or Vicinity: Rockville

County: Washington

State: Utah

Photographer: Kirk Huffaker

Dates Photographed: April 2022, August/September 2024

Photo 1. Context. View of Rockville from the south in 2024. Camera facing north.

Photo 2. Context. Main Street is lined by the sandstone ditches, sidewalks, and mature trees. Camera facing east.

Photo 3. Context. View of Main Street from the south side towards the town complex of the town hall (left; Noncontributing) and the chapel (right; Contributing). Camera facing northeast.

Photo 4. Context. View of Main Street from the north side showing one of the V-shaped sandstone curb and gutters, culvert-type bridges, and tree-lined sidewalks. The sandstone irrigation canals are Contributing. Camera facing southwest.

Photo 5. Context. Main Street at the east edge of the district boundary with the peaks of Zion National Park in the background. Camera facing east.

Photo 6. Context. The Virgin River as viewed from Rockville Bridge. Camera facing west.

Photo 7. Landscape. An orchard at the west end of Main Street and the district. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 8. Landscape. Open space between Main Street and the sandstone cliffs is interspersed with the buildings throughout town. Camera facing northeast.

Photo 9. Landscape. The west irrigation ditch (Contributing) as it flows into the concrete culvert that carries the water under Main Street toward the Virgin River. Camera facing north.

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Photo 10. Context. Working irrigation ditch (Contributing) along the south side of Main Street at 140 West. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 11. Landscape. A residential lot orchard on Main Street at Center Street. Camera facing north.

Photo 12. Landscape. Open space at 38 E. Main St. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 13. Landscape. Open space at 38 E. Main St. being used for sheep grazing. Camera facing south.

Photo 14. Landscape. The u-shaped sandstone irrigation ditch on the south side of Main Street showing culvert-type bridges and an original control gate. Contributing. Camera facing east.

Photo 15. Landscape. Sandstone steps (Contributing as part of the irrigation system construction) constructed by the WPA on the south side of Main Street. Camera facing north.

Photo 16. Landscape. Sandstone steps (Contributing) constructed by the WPA at 233 E. Main Street (Noncontributing) on the north side of the street. Camera facing north.

Photo 17. Landscape. The east irrigation ditch (Contributing) as view from Main Street. Camera facing northeast.

Photo 18. Landscape. Hirschi Farm and orchard at 325 E. Main St. Camera facing northwest.

Photo 19. Landscape. View of the Rockville Cemetery entrance from Main Street. Camera facing north.

Photo 20. An irrigation control valve along the irrigation ditch on the south side.

Photo 21. Landscape. Open space that was historically farmed as the Big Plain on the south side of the Virgin River with the Rockville Bridge on the right side of the photo. Camera facing north.

Photo 22. Landscape. View of the Big Plain south of the Virgin River looking towards the northeast from Grafton Road. The line of trees in the center of the picture line the banks of the Virgin River. Camera facing northeast.

Photo 23. Landscape. View of the Grafton Road irrigation ditch, Contributing. Camera facing east.

Photo 24. Terry Petty House at 19 E. Main St., Gothic Revival, 1884, Contributing. Camera facing north.

Photo 25. Huber House and Deseret Telegraph/Post Office at 91 W. Main St., 1890, Vernacular, Contributing. Camera facing south.

Photo 26. Former Rockville School, 38 E. Main St., Colonial Revival, 1912, Contributing. Camera facing southeast.

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Photo 27. The Rockville Bridge was completed in 1924, listed in the NRHP in 1995, and rehabilitation completed in 2019. Camera facing north.

Photo 28. Former commercial building at 59 E. Main St., Early 20th Century: Other, 1929, Noncontributing. Camera facing north.

Photo 29. LDS Amusement Hall (Rockville Town Hall), left, 1934, Period Revival: Other, Noncontributing. LDS Chapel (Rockville Community Center), right, 1932, Neoclassical, Contributing. Camera facing northeast.

Photo 30. Residence at 26 W. Main St., 1930, Period Revival: Other, Contributing. Camera facing north.

Photo 31. Residence at 175 E. Main St., 1936, Bungalow, Contributing. Camera facing northeast.

Photo 32. Residence at 164 E. Main St., Colonial Revival, 1937, Contributing. Camera facing southwest.

Photo 33. Floyd and Vilo DeMille House at 81 W. Main St., Modern: Other, 1959, Contributing. Camera facing south.

Photo 34. Residence at 237 W. Main St., 1964, Ranch, Contributing. Camera facing north.

Photo 35. Mobile home at 115 S. Bridge Rd., 1970, Contributing. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 36. Residence at 39 South 140 West, 1975, Neo-Spanish/Mediterranean, Contributing. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 37. Residence at 112 E. Main St., 1975, Split Entry, Contributing. Camera facing south.

Photo 38. Heller House Inn at 225 E. Main St., 1984, Neo-Colonial, Noncontributing. Camera facing south.

Photo 39. Residence at 10 South 140 West., Vernacular, ca. 1900; moved here in 1985, Noncontributing. Camera facing northwest.

Photo 40. Residence at 206 W. Grafton Rd., Neo-Pueblo, ca. 2005, Noncontributing. Camera facing northwest.

Photo 41. Roadside produce stand outbuilding constructed of wood, located adjacent to the farm's orchard. Located at 325 E. Main St. Camera facing north. All outbuildings are Contributing.

Photo 42. Hay shed example with lean to addition. Located at 40 South 130 East. Contributing. Camera facing south.

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Photo 43. Hay shed with double canopies. Located at Main Street and 240 East. Contributing. Camera facing north.

Photo 44. Shed building at the former Rockville School composed of river rock with a shed roof. Located at 38 E. Main St. Contributing. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 45. Example of a stucco garage with a low-pitched gabled roof and wood double doors in a barn style. Located at 10 N. Dennett Ln. Contributing. Camera facing north.

Photo 46. Wood shed with gable roof, lean to addition, and attached canopy. Located at 28 N Center St. Contributing. Camera facing northeast.

Photo 47. Example of a hay shed, repurposed for general storage. Located at 51 South 130 East. Contributing. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 48. The house at 195 W. Main St. is a fine example of Late 20th Century: Other. Contributing. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 49. One of the two examples of the Arts & Crafts style is the residence at 78 E. Main St., built in 1935. Contributing. Camera facing south.

Photo 50. The Rockville LDS Chapel at 53 E. Main St. is the one example of the Neoclassical style in the district. Contributing. Camera facing northeast.

Photo 51. The residence at 75 E. Main St. is an example of a manufactured home in the district. Noncontributing. Camera facing north.

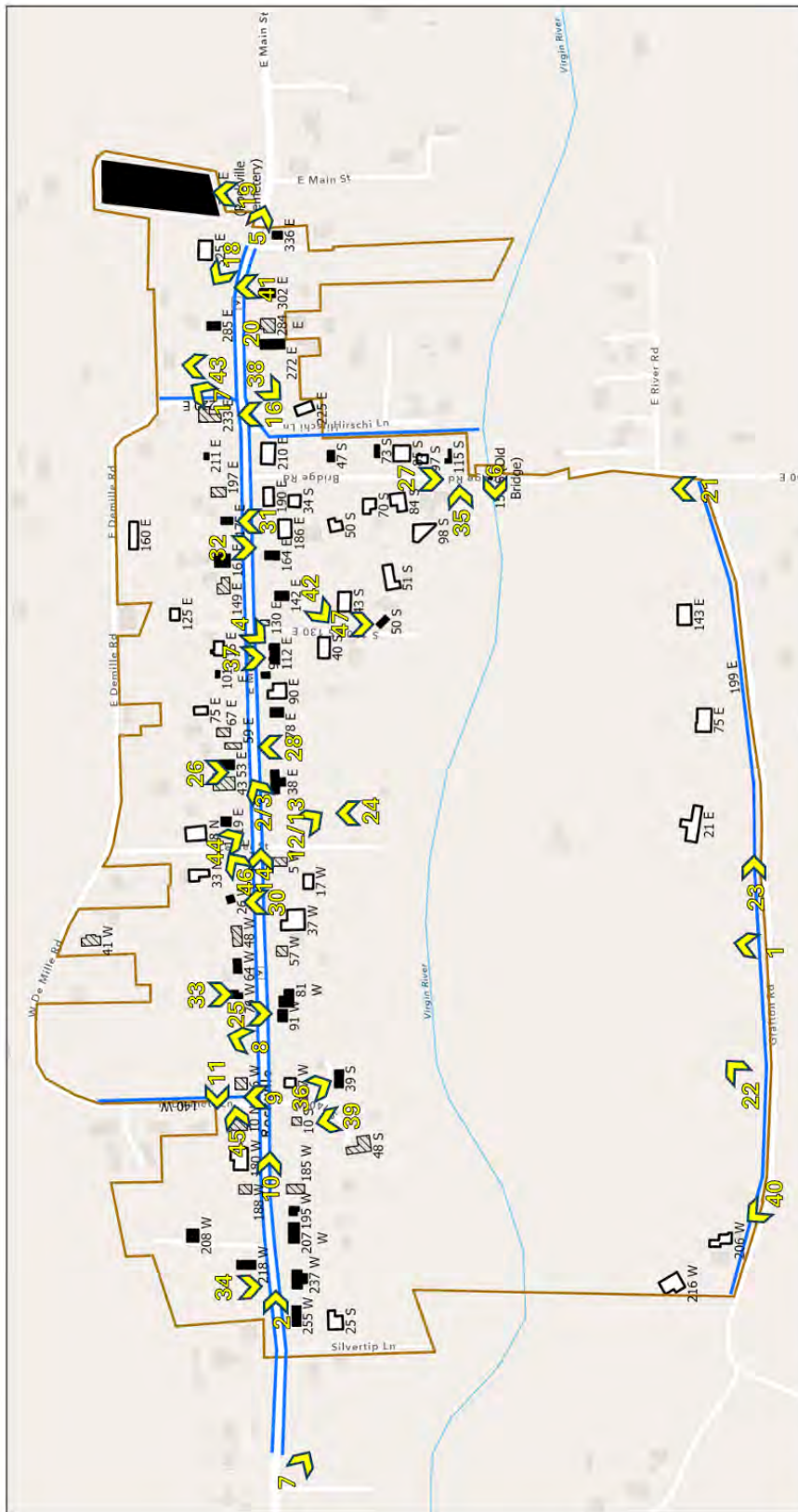
Photo 52. One of the two examples of Minimal Traditional style in the district is this house at Main St. Noncontributing. Camera facing northwest.

Photo 53. With an unusually deep setback from Main Street, the house at 211 E. Main St. is an example of Late 20th Century: Other style. Contributing. Camera facing north.

Photo 54. An example of the Early 21st Century style at 75 E. Grafton Rd. on the south side of the river. Noncontributing. Camera facing north.

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Rockville Historic District
Photo Key
Rockville, Washington County, Utah
June 2025

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Photographs



Photo 1. Context. View of Rockville from the south in 2024. Camera facing north.



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Photo 2. Context. Main Street is lined by the sandstone ditches, sidewalks, and mature trees. Camera facing east.



Photo 3. Context. View of Main Street from the south side towards the town complex of the town hall (left; Noncontributing) and the chapel (right; Contributing). Camera facing northeast.



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Photo 4. Context. View of Main Street from the north side showing one of the V-shaped sandstone curb and gutters, culvert-type bridges, and tree-lined sidewalks. The sandstone irrigation canals are Contributing. Camera facing southwest.



Photo 5. Context. Main Street at the east edge of the district boundary with the peaks of Zion National Park in the background. Camera facing east.

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Photo 6. Context. The Virgin River as viewed from Rockville Bridge. Camera facing west.



Photo 7. Landscape. An orchard at the west end of Main Street and the district. Camera facing southeast.

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Photo 8. Landscape. Open space between Main Street and the sandstone cliffs is interspersed with the buildings throughout town. Camera facing northeast.

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Photo 9. Landscape. The west irrigation ditch (Contributing) as it flows into the concrete culvert that carries the water under Main Street toward the Virgin River. Camera facing north.

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Photo 10. Context. Working irrigation ditch (Contributing) along the south side of Main Street at 140 West. Camera facing southeast.



Photo 11. Landscape. A residential lot orchard on Main Street at Center Street. Camera facing north.

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Photo 12. Landscape. Open space at 38 E. Main St. Camera facing southeast.



Photo 13. Landscape. Open space at 38 E. Main St. being used for sheep grazing. Camera facing south.

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Photo 14. Landscape. The small u-shaped sandstone irrigation ditch on the south side of Main Street showing culvert-type bridges and an original control gate. Contributing. Camera facing east.

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Photo 15. Landscape. Sandstone steps (Contributing as part of the irrigation system construction) constructed by the WPA on the south side of Main Street. Camera facing north.

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Photo 16. Landscape. Sandstone steps (Contributing) constructed by the WPA at 233 E. Main Street (Noncontributing) on the north side of the street. Camera facing north.



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Photo 17. Landscape. The east irrigation ditch (Contributing) as view from Main Street. Camera facing northeast.



Photo 18. Landscape. Hirschi Farm and orchard at 325 E. Main St. Camera facing northwest.



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Photo 19. Landscape. View of the Rockville Cemetery entrance from Main Street. Camera facing north.



Photo 20. An irrigation control valve along the irrigation ditch on the south side.



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Photo 21. Landscape. Open space that was historically farmed as the Big Plain on the south side of the Virgin River with the Rockville Bridge on the right side of the photo. Camera facing north.



Photo 22. Landscape. View of the Big Plain south of the Virgin River looking towards the northeast from Grafton Road. The line of trees in the center of the picture line the banks of the Virgin River. Camera facing northeast.

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Photo 23. Landscape. View of the Grafton Road irrigation ditch, a large u-shaped ditch that is Contributing. Camera facing east.



Photo 24. Terry Petty House at 19 E. Main St., Gothic Revival, 1884, Contributing. Camera facing north.



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Photo 25. Huber House and Deseret Telegraph/Post Office at 91 W. Main St., 1890, Vernacular, Contributing. Camera facing south.



Photo 26. Former Rockville School, 38 E. Main St., Colonial Revival, 1912, Contributing. Camera facing southeast.

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Photo 27. The Rockville Bridge was completed in 1924, listed in the NRHP in 1995, and rehabilitation completed in 2019. Camera facing north.



Photo 28. Former commercial building at 59 E. Main St., Early 20th Century: Other, 1929, Noncontributing. Camera facing north.

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Photo 29. LDS Amusement Hall (Rockville Town Hall), left, 1934, Period Revival: Other, Noncontributing. LDS Chapel (Rockville Community Center), right, 1932, Neoclassical, Contributing. Camera facing northeast.



Photo 30. Residence at 26 W. Main St., 1930, Period Revival: Other, Contributing. Camera facing north.

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Photo 31. Residence at 175 E. Main St., 1936, Bungalow, Contributing. Camera facing northeast.



Photo 32. Residence at 164 E. Main St., Colonial Revival, 1937, Contributing. Camera facing southwest.

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Photo 33. Floyd and Vilo DeMille House at 81 W. Main St., Modern: Other, 1959, Contributing. Camera facing south.



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Photo 34. Residence at 237 W. Main St., 1964, Ranch, Contributing. Camera facing north.



Photo 35. Mobile home at 115 S. Bridge Rd., 1970, Contributing. Camera facing southeast.



Photo 36. Residence at 39 South 140 West, 1975, Neo-Spanish/Mediterranean, Contributing. Camera facing southeast.

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Photo 37. Residence at 112 E. Main St., 1975, Split Entry, Contributing. Camera facing south.

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Photo 38. Heller House Inn at 225 E. Main St., 1984, Neo-Colonial, Noncontributing. Camera facing south.



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Photo 40. Residence at 206 W. Grafton Rd., Neo-Pueblo, ca. 2005, Noncontributing. Camera facing northwest.



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Photo 41. Roadside produce stand outbuilding constructed of wood, located adjacent to the farm's orchard. Located at 325 E. Main St. Camera facing north. All outbuildings are Contributing.



Photo 42. Hay shed example with lean to addition. Located at 40 South 130 East. Contributing. Camera facing south.



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Photo 43. Hay shed with double canopies. Located at Main Street and 240 East. Contributing. Camera facing north.



Photo 44. Shed building at the former Rockville School composed of river rock with a shed roof. Located at 38 E. Main St. Contributing. Camera facing southeast.

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Photo 45. Example of a stucco garage with a low-pitched gabled roof and wood double doors in a barn style. Located at 126 W. Main St. Contributing. Camera facing north.



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Photo 46. Wood shed with gable roof, lean to addition, and attached canopy. Located at 28 N. Center St. Contributing. Camera facing northeast.



Photo 47. Example of a hay shed, repurposed for general storage. Located at 51 South 130 East. Contributing. Camera facing southeast.



Photo 48. The house at 195 W. Main St. is an example of an Early 20th Century: Other, vernacular residence. Contributing. Camera facing southeast.

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Photo 49. One of the two examples of the Arts & Crafts style is the residence at 78 E. Main St., built in 1935. Contributing. Camera facing south.



Photo 50. The Rockville LDS Chapel at 53 E. Main St. is the one example of the vernacular Neoclassical style in the district. Contributing. Camera facing northeast.

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Photo 51. The residence at 75 E. Main St. is an example of a manufactured home in the district. Noncontributing. Camera facing north.



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Photo 52. One of the two examples of Minimal Traditional style in the district is this house at Main St. Noncontributing. Camera facing northwest.



Photo 53. With an unusually deep setback from Main Street, the house at 211 E. Main St., c. 1930, is an example of the Early 20th Century: Other, vernacular style. Contributing. Camera facing north.

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Photo 54. An example of the Early 21st Century style at 75 E. Grafton Rd. on the south side of the river. Noncontributing. Camera facing north.

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Figures

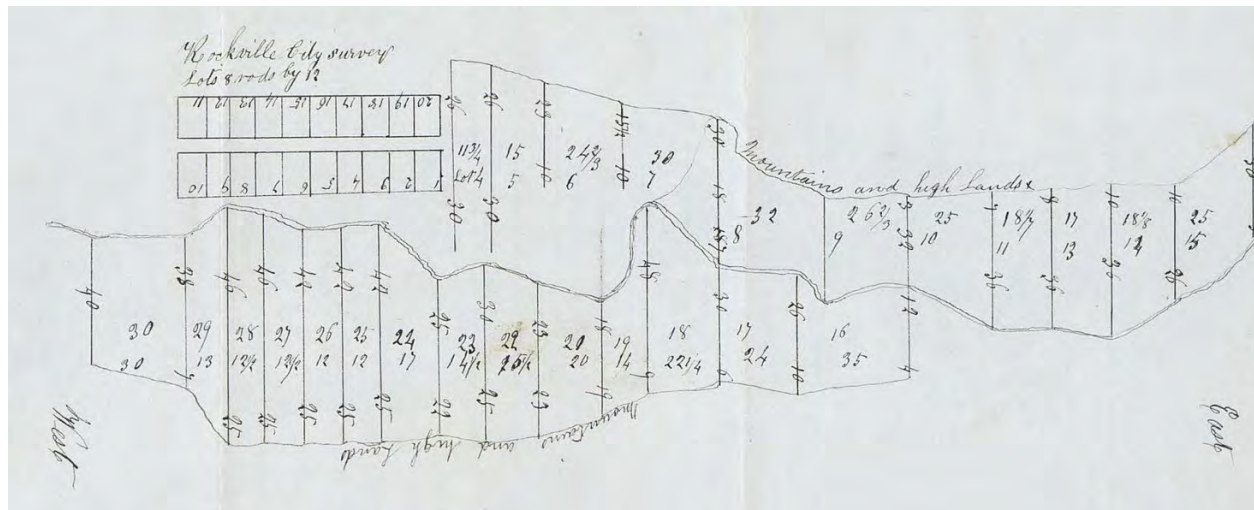


Figure 1. Plat of Rockville City, 1862. Not to scale. Lots extend from the Virgin River at the center to the edge of the high cliffs on both sides. Credit/Source: Washington County Recorder.



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Figure 2. Rockville ca. 1905 as viewed from the west. Credit: Source: Utah State Historical Society, Department of Cultural and Community Engagement.



Figure 3. View of Rockville from the southwest looking northeast, ca. 1910. The foreground shows land south of the river with natural lands, grasslands along the river with grazing cattle, and the town north of the river. Credit: Carl Weeks. Source: Utah State Historical Society, Department of Cultural and Community Engagement.

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Figure 4. A non-extant house and children in Rockville, ca. 1915. Credit: Eyre Powell. Source: Utah State Historical Society, Department of Cultural and Community Engagement.



Figure 5. The Rockville Bridge was completed in 1924. Funded by the National Park Service, it served as the first connection between Zion National Park and the Grand Canyon, allowing tourists to reach both parks easily by automobile. Credit: Brian C. Grogan. Source: Library of Congress, HAER-UT-74.

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Figure 6. Rockville Ward LDS Meetinghouse, 43 E. Main St., upon completion in 1932. Source: Church History Library, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.



Figure 7. Looking east across Rockville at a Moenkopi sandstone formation, South Mountain at the left, and Eagle Crags at the right. The south agricultural fields in full planting can be seen at the bottom right of the photo. The Rockville Bridge is near the center of the photo. Credit: Source: Utah State Historical Society, Department of Cultural and Community Engagement.

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Figure 8. Located at 91 W. Main St. is the Huber House, Post Office, and Deseret Telephone & Telegraph Office as seen here, ca. 1940. Credit: D.W. Dickensheets. Source: Utah State Historical Society, Department of Cultural and Community Engagement.

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Figure 9. Close up view of the Deseret Telegraph addition to the Huber House at 91 W. Main St. Photo taken ca. 1940. Credit: Parker Hamilton. Source: Utah State Historical Society, Department of Cultural and Community Engagement.

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Figure 10. Aerial photograph dated 1953. Brown line shows the approximate basic boundary of the historic district. Highlighting the continued rural character of Rockville into the postwar period and the consistency with the original plat. Credit/Source: Historicaerials.net.

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Figure 11. Rockville Ward LDS Chapel (right) and Amusement Hall (left) in 1958. The Amusement Hall has been adaptively used as the town hall while the chapel serves as a community meeting space that is owned and operated by the Town of Rockville. Source: Church History Library, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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Property Owner information:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name Multiple Owners

Address _____

City or Town Rockville State Utah Zip code 84763

Telephone/email _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours

Tier 2 – 120 hours

Tier 3 – 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.