

**ROCKPORT
UTAH
A BRIEF HISTORY
AND
PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
HOMES**

Edited and Compiled by
Thomas E. Brown

FORWARD

Several years ago I was asked to speak at sacrament meeting program in the Peoa Ward. The Peoa members of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers had planned the program and I was asked to speak about the pioneers in the valley. Since no one specifically asked me to speak about Peoa, I focused my remarks on my hometown of Rockport. Days were spent researching the subject. Books and documents in my possession provided a base, but additional information was needed. Much time was spent at the Church Historical Department reviewing documents and soon enough information had been collected to fill the assignment.

After the meeting, several friends asked for copies of the talk. The information was not typed and it needed to be put together better. All this time I had a set of wonderful photographs showing the homes in Rockport taken by Florence Siddoway Walsh Hunter years before. The photos had been shown to friends who said they would like copies. Because of the interest in both the talk and the photos, I decided to get the history typed and the photos enlarged and labeled so they could be put together in some printed form.

There may be misspelled names, wrong dates, incorrect information, omissions and a host of other problems with this document. Some problems may have existed in the materials I used and some may be of my own making. This is not a complete history in any sense of the word, but I hope you find some enjoyment and satisfaction in reviewing the history and the photos just as I have.

Sincerely,

Thomas E. Brown
27 January 2002

P. S. If you find errors or omissions please let me know and I will correct the information and reprint this material at some future date. You can reach me at the address and phone number shown below.

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF ROCKPORT

Much has been written about the exodus of the Saints from Nauvoo, Illinois to the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Some thought that once they arrived in "Zion" they would never move again. But that was not to be. Many of those first Saints to enter the valley were soon to find that they and others who followed them would be called upon to build new settlements, some close to Salt Lake and some far away. Colonizing parties organized by President Brigham Young established over 350 communities in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, California, Nebraska, and Kansas.

This history is written about a little community called Rockport, Utah. It was situated 12 miles south of Coalville, Utah (approximately four miles south of Wanship and four miles north of Peoa). It was located on the west side of the Weber River with the town center being located near the mouth of Three Mile Canyon. It was what was called a "string town" with homes stretched along a three mile section of old US Route 189 (now State Road 32).

Soon after arriving in the Salt Lake Valley, Brigham Young organized and dispatched exploring parties in virtually every direction from the valley. In 1848, Parley P. Pratt explored the "Big Canyon" east of the valley. He found that it was a less rugged route than the one through Emigration Canyon used by the first pioneers entering the valley. Big Canyon today is known as Parleys Canyon. He also explored the Snyderville basin and what became known as the Parleys Park area. In 1853, Brigham Young directed W. W. Phelps to take an exploring party through Utah to locate places suitable for settlement of Saints immigrating to Zion. In September of 1855, W. W. Phelps and Thomas Rhoads explored the Summit County area. They followed Silver Creek into Coalville and the Weber River into the Kamas Prairie. What they thought about or said about the area that would become Rockport is not known.

Records show that Rockport was first called Crandall after the canyon east of the town. It was organized as a township by legislation in 1854. There is no record of colonization until 1860. By this time the main route from the east into the Salt Lake Valley ran through Three Mile Canyon over a ridge and into the Snyderville basin and then down Parleys Canyon. Records show that the stagecoach carrying the first mail to Salt Lake took this route in January 1860. That year, the last of ten handcart companies entered the Salt Lake Valley (on 24 September). No doubt they took the route through Three Mile Canyon. One record states that a road was completed through Silver Creek Canyon in late 1861; even so, it is clear that the Three Mile Canyon road was still used during the same period and for years afterwards to haul coal from the coal mines in Coalville to the silver and lead mines in Park City.

The first settlers in Rockport are listed as having arrived in 1860 from Omaha, Nebraska. They were Henry Reynolds, Edmund Horton, and Henry Seamons and their families. Edmund Horton and family crossed the plains as part of Captain Franklin Brown's independent company in 1860. They stopped in Rockport without first going to Salt Lake. (This suggests that the main road into the Salt Lake Valley went through Three Mile Canyon. Perhaps they were asked to leave the company and settle this area.) They camped with their wagons in what became the center of Rockport. When Horton arrived, he found Henry Reynolds camped nearby. Reynolds had crossed the plains in a previous company that same year. Henry Seamons and his family were also in the Franklin Brown Company. They lived in their tents and wagons until they could construct log houses out of the nearby cottonwood trees to shelter them from the on coming winter weather.

The winter of 1860-61 was very severe and the settlers were poorly prepared for it. They lived on dried bread during most of that winter. Little hay was put up and they had a difficult time getting their limited number of livestock through the winter. The cooperative Christmas dinner they held shows their condition. The men jointly purchased a piece of beef. They agreed to pay for the beef in grain after the following harvest. They mortgaged their anticipated crop for a bit of fresh beef for their Christmas dinner. Furniture was roughhewn from cottonwood and alder trees growing along the Weber. Chairs, bedsteads, tables were among the items constructed. In some cabins puncheons (split logs or heavy slabs with a smooth face) took the place of dirt floors.

The following spring a water ditch was surveyed from the Weber River and a town site laid out. This was done under the supervision of Jesse Fox. The town site was called Enock. This little hamlet was called Enock or Enock City for several years. Additional settlers arrived during the following year including: Thomas Gibbons, William H. Staker, John Malin, Cooper Williamson, Carrie Williamson and her two sons, Peter and Nels Peterson, and Thomas Holland.

During the first three or four years the area was so dry that even the hay crop was light. Frost, coupled with short growing seasons, so stunted the wheat and potatoes that the wheat was scarcely fit for human consumption and the potatoes were very small and inferior in quality. John Cooper built the first rock house in Rockport in 1860 with the aid of a mason named Joseph Olpin. Oliver Gibbons last owned this house.

For several years the settlers had their flour ground in the Salt Lake Valley. The mill would exchange good wheat for their inferior wheat at a reasonable discount. These trips were often a source of much hardship. Late in the autumn, the harvest was threshed. Frequently, while returning from Salt Lake, the men would get caught in an early snowstorm. When this happened, it often took two weeks to make the round-trip journey between Salt Lake and Rockport - a distance of about 36 miles one way.

Henry Reynolds was the first presiding officer at Rockport, having been selected by the people in 1860. Edmund Horton and John Ames later became his counselors. In 1862 Henry Reynolds moved and Edward Bryant took charge of local affairs in the little settlement under the direction of Bishop Abraham Marchant of Peoa. Bishop Marchant presided over the Saints in Peoa, Kamas, Rockport and Wanship. For several years Brother Bryant acted without counselors. President Brigham Young appointed William Wallace Cluff as presiding bishop over the settlements of Wasatch, Summit, and Morgan counties in February 1865.

Jesse W. Fox surveyed the lands of the settlers in 1861. A schoolhouse measuring 18 feet wide by 28 feet long was built of hewn logs in 1863 and served both as a school and a meetinghouse. In 1867 the Rockport settlement was more fully organized by Bishop William W. Cluff and Edmund Marchant, when Edmund Marchant and John M. Malin were chosen as first and second counselors to Edwin Bryant. This presidency served until 1877.

On 19 January 1866, the Territorial Legislature approved the establishment of a territorial road from Great Salt Lake City to Wanship (then the county seat of Summit County) through Silver Creek Canyon. They appropriated \$6,000 for the construction of the road. It was built in four sections and toll gates were to be erected in each section. Information is not available on when the road was completed. However a few years later when the railroad was built from Wanship to Salt Lake the Silver Creek road was sold to the railroad and a new road was built up the canyon. During construction, traffic once again traveled through Three Mile Canyon.

Also in 1866, Henry Seamons and John Horton homesteaded a tract of land at the mouth of Dry Creek, a small steep canyon on the outskirts of Rockport. They built a two story concrete home on the property. In 1872 the first store and post office were housed in that home and later the first telephone was installed there. Later a store was built at the mouth of Three Mile Canyon on the land last owned by Della Gowns. The post office was also housed there for a time.

In 1868 Francis Vernon came to Rockport. He homesteaded land that contained a rock quarry. He built rock homes for himself and for a neighbor. The Francis Vernon home stood until the 1950's. "Fullers earth" was discovered on property of Peter Salisbury. This is a soft clay substance often used in the early days in place of soap.

The Black Hawk Indian War, which began in 1865 in central Utah, started having an effect on Indian relations in northern Utah in 1866. The settlers were advised to leave their homes and consolidate with others in Wanship for mutual protection. After the threat passed, some of the people of Enock returned to their homes while others chose to live in Wanship and travel back and forth to their farms each day. These men carried guns to protect themselves and their teams. Those who lived in Enock and those who farmed there decided that a fort should be built for protection against the Indians so they would not have to leave their homes again. In 1867 the fort was built about 200 yards from the mouth of Three Mile Canyon. It consisted of a stone wall two feet thick and eight feet high. Once again the little settlement was renamed. It became known as Rockport in commemoration of the rock fort. The fort was never occupied but the name stayed with the town as long as the town existed.

In 1868 William John Brown arrived with his family. He built a log cabin about two miles south of the center of town. A severe winter followed and during one particularly hard snow storm the Brown cabin was snowed under. It took neighbors one week to dig then out. Wintertime visits were often made on snowshoes because the snow was too deep for horses to get through.

Priesthood meetings were not held weekly or on Sundays. They could be called any day of the week and they were not oriented to just gospel subjects. At the Priesthood meeting held on 25 April the brethren discussed having cows herded by a herdsman. At the meeting on 27 July 1870, a building committee was called to build a tithing storehouse. (In later years the building was used as a garage and storage shed by William D. Brown and his son Ted. The tithing house was built directly west of the fort.) On 7 January 1871 new school trustees were appointed and on the 16th of that month officers were elected for the Rockport Irrigation Company. (The 16 November 1885 priesthood meeting minutes contained a report from a Brother A. Vickery stating that he had visited some of the brethren who were slack in attending to their duties.)

On 20 August 1870, President Brigham Young appointed and set apart Samuel F. Atwood as presiding bishop of the Kamas jurisdiction. The area included Kamas, Peoa, Rockport, Wanship and Parleys Park.

A listing in Andrew Jenson's Church Chronology, printed in 1899 states, " Tuesday, 6 October 1874, Ephraim Green, formerly a member of the Mormon Battalion, died at Rockport, Summit Co."

In 1874 the leadership of the Church announced the United Order. By the end of 1874 over 200 United Orders had been established in various wards and branches. Members joining the Order agreed to 14 spiritual rules including the following:

Do not take the name of Deity in vain.

Observe the Word of Wisdom more fully.

Treat family members with kindness and affection. Live the law of chastity.

Keep the Sabbath day holy. Wear non-extravagant clothing.

Each member of the order signified his or her intentions to comply with the rules by being rebaptized. Records in the Church Historical Department state that on 18 September 1875 several members of the Rockport Branch were "baptized" into the United Order. They included William J., Emma, and Elizabeth Brown. They were baptized by John Malin and confirmed by Edwin Bryant. Alexander Brown was baptized and confirmed by John Malin. John Brown was rebaptized on 2 November 1879 by Bishop John M. Malin and confirmed by Henry Seamons.

The Summit Stake of Zion was created in 1877 during a conference held in Coalville on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of July. Elders John Taylor, Lorenzo Snow, and Franklin D. Richards of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles conducted the conference. William W. Cluff was set apart as stake president on 9 July. His counselors were George G. Snyder and Alma Eldredge. In the twelve years prior to the organization of the Summit Stake, Bishop

Cluff had presided over 15 organized branches including: Henefer, Echo, Coalville, Cluf Upton, Hoytsville, Wanship, Rockport, Peoa, Oakley, Marion, Kamas, Francis, Woodland, and Park City. At the creation of the stake, all branches were made into wards and bishops were called.

John M. Malin was called as the first bishop of the Rockport Ward. Edward Bryant and Henry Seamons were set apart as first and second counselors to Bishop Mahn. Undated minutes that must have been taken sometime in 1877 tell of the "Bylaws of the Corporation of the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints residing in the Rockport Ecclesiastical Ward of the Summit Stake of Zion." They listed the names of ward members including: Elizabeth, Joseph, Sarah E., Thomas Sr, and Charles Gibbons, and William Cossey.

In 1883 William A. Smith and family settled in the valley. He was a music enthusiast and was made president of the choir. He was also instrumental in organizing a brass band. The band consisted of Hank Smith, Dee and Ed Malin, Will Stoker, Thad Reynolds, Ruelen and Jesse Seamons, Alma and Worthy Gibbons, Thomas Reynolds, Robert Siddoway, and _____ Ramsay.

There were 21 families and 150 inhabitants of Rockport in 1888 and nearly all were Latter-day Saints. About 600 acres of land were used for farming. In 1891, Andrew Jenson, Assistant Church Historian, visited Rockport and noted that the Salt Lake meridian line "passed right through the place, to which belongs some of the best meadow and farming land on the Weber." (This line ran through a grove of cottonwood trees on the property of John Malin, later owned by Earl Vernon.)

Jenson went on to write, "The village of Rockport consists of a string town lying on the west side of the Weber River at the foot of the hills. Weber Valley is at this point threefourths of a mile wide and there are narrow strips of farming and meadow lands on both sides of the river. The soil is, as a rule, rich and productive and the altitude of Rockport (6,009 feet) is about 50 feet higher than Wanship. The boundaries of the Rockport Ward are co-extensive with the Rockport precinct and school district. With the exception of a very few non-Mormons and apostates the entire population of the Rockport Ward are Latter-day Saints, and the Ward has a Relief Society, a Sunday School, a YMMIA, a YLMIA, a Primary Association and a Religion Class."

The little log schoolhouse was moved in 1892 and on the same spot Robert Siddoway and Lorenzo Clark erected a large while frame amusement hall. Zina Gibbons and Hyrum Homer held their wedding reception in it before it was completed. This was the first use of the hall. The first funeral in the hall was for Thomas Gibbons, Zina's father. The hall was used for Church services and as a community center for almost 60 years. It had no classrooms and no restrooms. There was a coal-burning stove in the hall. There was also a stage at the north end of the hall where the presiding officers and speakers were seated. Curtains divided the stage into three teaching areas.

In 1900 the first two elders from the Rockport Ward were called and set apart for their missions. Elder William Oliver Gibbons was called to serve in the Southwestern States Mission from 14 February 1900 to 11 April 1902. Elder David E. Seamons was called to serve in the Great Britain Mission from 10 August 1900 to 6 November 1902.

The post office closed in 1910. From 1910 until 1939 residents had to travel to Wanship for their mail. In 1939 rural free delivery (RFD) was made available in the county and residents received their mail RFD via Coalville from that time on.

The annual report from the district school board in 1909 listed 49 students as being enrolled in the Rockport school. Another annual report for 1912 listed 43 students enrolled. Students ranged in age from 6 to 18. The following surnames, many still common in the area, were on the rolls: Siddoway, Willds, Stembridge, Salisbury, Larson, Cossey, Vernon, Wardell, Hortin, Brown, James, Gibbons and Parry.

Records show that on 31 July 1933 and on 7 August 1934 floods rushed down Three Mile Canyon causing much damage. Even in the 1940's cloudbursts would cause floods to surge down the canyon especially if fires had burned away the covering of grasses and sagebrush.

Up to the 1950's there were still homes in Rockport without running water or indoor toilets. Others had running water but no indoor toilets or bathrooms. The families in the four homes in the center of town (those by the church and the school) got their water from the same well. They hand carried water for every household use (drinking, washing, bathing, cooking, etc). Water also had to be carried to the livestock. During the 1940's the following families lived in the "town center homes" at one time or another: Della Gowns, Eisaku Mano, Frank Takemori, Wm. D. Brown, Ted Brown, Florence Walsh Hunter, Vern Wardell and Alma Keyes.

That well belonged to Florence Siddoway Walsh Hunter and was located next to her house. Water was drawn by hand from the well using a bucket attached to a rope. The rope was threaded through a pulley mounted on a crossbar above the well stand. The full buckets of water were pulled to the top of the stand and poured into one or more buckets to be carried to the homes. In the winter ice would freeze on the rope making it difficult to get the rope to run through the pulley so the bucket could be lowered into the well.

A new "oiled" road was built in the late 1930's or early 40's replacing the gravel road that had been used for years. (Oil and sand and gravel were mixed by a grader on the surface of the road. The mixture was then spread over the road base and rolled to seal the mixture together.) At the same time new bridges were constructed over Three Mile Canyon and over the Weber River. The new bridge over the Weber was about a half mile south of the old bridge at the south end of town. The new highway cut kitty-corner from just south of the Charles Gibbons home to where the Hawthorn Inn was built in the late 1930's or early 40's.

At one time the Hawthorn Inn had a slot machine. They sold beer and soft drinks and candy and gum and did some cooking. This was a great place for the children in town during World War II. The owners would "ration" candy and gum so everyone had a chance for some. And when the candy ran out there were always "Smith Brothers" cough drops.

The war years of 1941 to 1945 had their effect on this little town just as they did on towns across the state and nation. Scrap iron was collected and piled high on the schoolhouse yard next to the coal shed. Food and gasoline were rationed and ration books contained stamps allowing limited purchases of the rationed items. When Jim Vernon and Eddie Gowns joined the military service, a large farewell party was held for them at the Church. The two young Marines spoke, then dancing and a potluck dinner followed. Jim Vernon returned home after the war to live in Rockport. Eddie Gowns did not. He gave his life for his country somewhere in the Pacific.

Most of the families in Rockport earned their living from the land. Some worked at second jobs (in the mines at Park City, or on road crews, etc) to augment the income from the farms. There were fine herds of dairy and beef cattle. Work horses and riding horses were found on almost every farm. Sheep, hogs, chickens, turkeys and a few goats could be seen scattered throughout the valley. Owen (Doug) Wardell was one of the first mink farmers in the county and raised high quality mink for many years.

Two of the last families to move to Rockport came as a result of an edict from the government. After the attack on Pearl Harbor all Americans of Japanese decent living on the West Coast had to move inland. Those who left voluntarily (by 31 March 1942) were not sent to relocation camps. The Eisaku (Tom) Mano and the Frank Takemori families left their homes in California and moved to Rockport. At first they both lived in the Della Gowns home and operated a "truck farm" on her property. They raised lettuce, radishes, peas, onions, strawberries, and perhaps other crops. A brother of Michi Mano, Nibs Morio was wounded while serving with the all Japanese unit in Italy, the most decorated unit of the war.

In about 1940 or 41 the Rockport school was remodeled. Two restrooms were installed. The two-room school was repainted and it seems that a new large stove was installed to heat the building. At the end of the school year in 1944, the school closed its doors for the last time. From then on children in all grades rode the school bus to Coalville instead of only students in high school (7th through 12th grades). Many wonderful hours had been spent on the swings, the teeter-totters and the gaint-strides by the young people in town.

In 1946 while Leonard Brown (of Hoytsville) served as Branch President in Rockport, he and his counselors, Henry A. Pace (of Wanship) and Owen D. Wardell (of Rockport) made extensive improvements to the church building. A new hardwood floor was installed replacing the old floor. The old floor had a raised walkway on either side of the hall that ran the length of the hall. They also installed drapes in the building and relocated the old pot bellied stove that provided warmth to those attending meetings. During this period and for years prior to this time Florence Siddoway Walsh Hunter cared for the building.

She swept the building on Saturdays and every Sunday morning she insured that there was bread and water for the sacrament and that a fire was going in the stove if the weather dictated a need for one.

In the early 1950's the United States Government conducted studies to determine the feasibility of building an earthen dam at the north end of town to provide more storage of water for use down stream. After years of study the plan was approved and funding for the dam was approved. Families in Rockport had to sell their homes and property to the government. Some moved within the valley while others moved completely out of the state. Next the land to be used for the water storage area had to be cleared. Most homes, barns, sheds, garages, and other buildings were demolished where they stood. Fences along with trees and bushes were bulldozed into piles and burned. Construction on the dam began in 1955 and was completed in 1957.

Only a few homes escaped the bulldozers and destruction. The Owen Wardell home was moved to Peoa. One of his daughters (Dorothy) and her husband (Norval Marchant) live in it today. The Jim Vernon home was also moved to Peoa and is now part of the house owned by Gordon (Van) and Teresa Walker. The Glen Siddoway and Frank Siddoway homes were moved about a mile south of their original locations to a place north of the "Hanging Rock" at the north end of Peoa. The Smith Wardell home was moved to Hoytsville where Ted Crittenden lived. The Earl Vernon home was moved to Hoytsville where Grant Judd lives. The "Relief Society Building" and Ted Brown home were purchased by Horace Sorenson (owner of the Southeast Furniture Company and head of the Sons of the Utah Pioneers organization). The two buildings were placed in the organizations Pioneer Village in Sugarhouse. Later, most if not all of the village was sold and moved to the Lagoon amusement park in Farmington, Utah and placed in their Pioneer Village. The sign in front of the Ted Brown home reads, "The Ginger Bread House." The white frame church building was moved to a location in front of the dam and is still being used to store equipment. A few other buildings may have been saved, but if so they are lost from memory. Only the Emmit Lessley home was neither moved nor destroyed. It is still in use today.

The town was about to become nothing more than a footnote in time. The government planned to name the dam the Wanship Dam even though it did not affect a single home in Wanship. When former residents of Rockport, heard about this some started campaigning to have it named the Rockport Dam. Lorea H. Brown Blonquist of Coalville and Hazel J. Hortin of Wanship wrote letters to Senator Wallace F. Bennett (father of US Senator Robert F. Bennett). They stated that the dam did not affect the town of Wanship in any way, but constructing the dam had literally destroyed the town of Rockport and therefore it should be named the Rockport Dam in honor of the little village the government first destroyed and then buried. Washington, in its wisdom, came up with a Solomon-like solution. They still named the dam the Wanship Dam, but the body of water impounded by it was named Rockport Lake.

Today a Utah State Park is located on the east side of the dam. It is called Rockport State Park. The lake and the park will forever keep the name of this tiny spot in Utah in front of those who travel through the still beautiful countryside of eastern Summit County.

Descendants of those valiant pioneers and courageous Saints who settled and lived in Rockport can still be found in the valley and elsewhere in the county and state. They can also be found in states throughout America (perhaps even in other countries). Children and grandchildren and great grandchildren have traveled the world as missionaries for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and in the armed services and in pursuit of their chosen professions. They have had an impact on and touched the lives of people in many nations. They have associated with Church presidents and apostles, presidents and governors, senators and congressmen, and admirals and generals. They have served their Church and their country and their communities well.

Through generations to come, thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, will trace their lineage to the little spot in Summit County, Utah at the mouth of Three Mile Canyon that during its almost one hundred years of existence was known as Crandall, Enock, and Rockport and - most importantly - as home.

Bishops, Branch Presidents, Counselors and Clerks

Listed below are the branch presidents and bishops of the Rockport Branch/Ward and their counselors.

Date Bishop/Branch Pres 1st Counselor 2nd Counselor

1860-1862 BrP Henry Reynolds Edmund Horton John Ames
1862-1877 BrP Edwin Bryant Edward Marchant John M. Malin
1877-2Sep96 Bp John M. Malin (1) Edwin Bryant Henry Seamons
20Sep96-21Apr01 Bp Henry Seamons Robert Siddoway WilliamCossey 21Apr01-28Jun14 Bp
James Vernon Henry Seamons, Jr Ephraim Horton 28Jun14-22Aug15 Bro Ralph Maxwell (2)
Robert Siddoway William O. Gibbons
22Aug15-8Jul17 Bp Joseph E. Horton Wm. O. Gibbons (4) Francis Oscar Vernon
8Jul17-25Jul21 Bp Robert Siddoway(3)Wm.O.Gibbons(4) Francis OscarVernon 14Aug21-
26Dec37 Bp Wm O.Gibbons(4)Francis Siddoway (5) Francis Oscar Vernon
1923 (fall)-18Jan25 --Bryan Vernon
18Jan25-21 Oct28 --William Cossey, Jr
21Oct28-26Dec37 --Owen D.Wardell(6) 26Dec37-18Feb40 Rockport Ward discontinued; made
part of the Wanship Ward.
18Feb40-5Feb41 Bro Karl B. Hixson(7) Owen Wardell(6) Glenn Foster Stanley
5Feb41-21 Sep41 Bro Marquis F. Pendleton(7) Earl Vernon Glenn Foster Stanley
21Sep41-1Aug43 Bp Earl Vernon(8) Joseph Vern Wardell Owen D. Wardell(6)
10Oct43-14Oct45 BrP Henry A. Pace Jay Vernon(10) ?
9Dec45-13Oct46 BrP Leonard Brown Henry A. Pace Owen D. Wardell(6)
13Oct46- BrP Enoch E. Brown Irwin Crittenden Russ W.Marchant(9)
15Oct50 Rockport Ward discontinued; made part of the Wanship Ward

Notes:

- (1) Bishop John M. Malin died 2 September 1896.
- (2) Brother Ralph W. Maxwell served as Presiding Elder -Pro tem.
- (3) Bishop Robert Siddoway died 25 July 1921.
- (4) Full name: William Oliver Gibbons.
- (5) Full name: Francis Armstrong Siddoway.
- (6) Full name: Owen Douglas Wardell.
- (7) Presiding Elder.
- (8) Rockport Ward reorganized by Elder Harold B. Lee of the Council of the Twelve Apostles. Bishop Vernon was released on 1 August 1943 and the ward was dissolved and made a branch again on 10 October 1943. Apparently Bishop Vernon's two counselors ran the ward from August to October.
- (9) Full name: Russell Willard Marchant.
- (10) Some believe that Jay Vernon was also a counselor to his father, Bishop Earl Vernon, but the records either do not reflect this or the entry was missed during research. Only a partial listing of ward clerks is available for the Rockport Ward/Branch. Clerks included:

Clerks	Dates
John Horton	1904-1908
Mrs. Mamie Stevens	1908-1910
Alma Gibbons	1910-1911
Mrs. Mary Jane Vernon	1911-1914
Richard G. Siddoway	1914-1915
William O. Gibbons	1915-1921
William D. Brown	1921-1935
Elizabeth Gibbons	3Mar1935
Owen D. Wardell	5Feb1941-21Sep1941
Owen D. Wardell	10Oct1943-14Oct 45
Owen Gibbons	9 Dec 1945-

Sources:

Echoes of Yesterday - Summit County Centennial History, published by the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers of Summit County, 1947.

Mountain Memories - A Book of Remembrance, 1848-1986, Kamas Utah Stake of Zion, published by the Kamas Utah Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1986.

Church Chronology, Compiled by Andrew Jenson, Assistant Church Historian, 1899.

Minutes and other documents housed in the Church Historical Department.