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Salt Lake County

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Abstract: An essay on Salt Lake County in the then-Utah Territory, including a description of its physical characteristics and boundaries, population, major and minor divisions, and Church membership statistics.

home, and the Elders traveled by teams to St. David on the San Pedro River, accompanied by Prests. Layton, Martineau and Johnson and Bishop Taylor, of Pima, where they arrived Dec. 5th.

From Dec. 11th to 21st the following brethren were gone on an exploring tour in Sonora as far south as the dilapidated town of Arispe, the ex-capital of the State of Sonora, on the Sonora River, viz: Brigham Young, F. M. Lyman, John W. Campbell, John Hill, Thos. S. Merrill, Joseph N. Curtis and M. G. Trejo. Elder Snow in the meantime made a tour of the Maricopa stake,

on Salt River. On the return of the exploring party they were joined at St. David by Elders Erastus Snow and Geo. Teasdale.

Dec. 24th Elders Young and Lyman took train at Benson on the Southern Pacific Railway, accompanied to Deming by Elder Teasdale, and arrived in Salt Lake City Dec. 29, 1885. Elder Lyman traveled in 1884 and 1885 about 36,000 miles.

Jan. 19, 1886, Elder Lyman's family were accorded a hearing before the grand jury of the Third District Court, in Salt Lake City, and since that time it has been deemed unsafe for him to remain in Utah Territory.

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Salt Lake County contains that part of Utah Territory "which is bounded south by Utah County, west by the summit of the range of mountains (Oquirrh) between Great Salt Lake and Tooele Valleys and a line running from the northern termination of said summit through Black Rock on the south shore of Great Salt Lake, north by the shore of said lake easterly to the mouth of the Jordan River, thence by the centre of the channel of said river to a point due west from the Hot Springs north of Salt Lake City, thence by a line running due east to said Hot Springs, thence by the summit of the spur range terminating at such Hot Springs to its intersection with the summit of the Wasatch Mountains, and east by the summit of said Mountains," which separate Salt Lake County from Summit and Wasatch Counties. All the islands in the Great Salt Lake also belong to Salt Lake County for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

Salt Lake County is the oldest most populous and richest county in Utah and covers an area of about twelve hundred square miles. The county has almost double the population of any other, while its capital, Salt Lake City, has about four times the number of inhabitants that the next largest city in Utah contains. The area of the county is not very large, but it is thickly settled. Salt Lake County is a practical embodiment, or representative, of all the counties north of the southern rim of the Salt Lake Basin. It contains a great number of farms, which are utilized to the best advantage; its irrigating system is the most perfect; all the minerals that have contributed to the wealth of other communities, excepting, perhaps, coal, are found in Salt Lake County in great abundance and are unusually easy of access. The natural tendency of wealth has been and still is to concentrate here, where the capital of the Territory is; and trade has consequently followed, or come with it

hand in hand. The most remarkable granite deposits exist in this county, and in Little Cottonwood Canyon. This has for years been a source of wealth. The Salt Lake Temple is built of granite quarried from this deposit, while frequent demands are made for it for other purposes. The Salt Lake Assembly Hall is also constructed of the same stone. There are two woolen mills in the county; the largest tannery and shoe factory in the Territory; numerous smelting and reduction and sampling works, lead pipe and white lead works. Of a population bordering on 35,000 souls, Salt Lake City itself has close on 25,000, which leaves 10,000 for the farming, mining and stock-raising inhabitants of the county. The east side of the valley is most thickly settled, because the Wasatch Range yields an abundance of water which is utilized for farming; while the low Oquirrh Range on the western side of the valley affords but few and insufficient streams. Canals are being constructed and artesian wells bored, which are assisting very materially in the more rapid settlement of the western half of the county, and give promise that, in a few years, it will not be behind the eastern half, with all its natural advantages. The Jordan River, the outlet for Utah Lake, runs almost through the centre of the county and finds its way to the Great Salt Lake. The other principal streams in the county are City Creek, Red Butte Creek, Emigration Creek, Canyon or Parley's Creek, Mill Creek, Big and Little Cottonwoods Creeks, all rising in the Wasatch Mountains on the east, and Bingham Creek, Rose Creek and Butterfield Creek, whose sources are

in the Oquirrh range of mountains on the west.

The earliest, and perhaps the richest mining districts in which gold and silver, and lead and copper were found in abundance in the Territory, and which first excited attention, were discovered in this county. The Bingham or West Mountain district is inferior, only to the Tintic Districts. There are also the Little Cottonwood and Big Cottonwood districts in the Wasatch Range, in both of which are hundreds of good properties. The other mining districts in the county are Adams', Hot Springs, Draper, Granite, Red Butte, Island and New Eldorado. Gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, marble and salt abounds.

The people of Salt Lake County generally are wealthy in homes, in excellent farms, in a fine grade of cattle and horses, in manufactures, and in all that contributes to wealth and to its permanent increase through economic resources. The mineral springs—Hot and Warm so called—are among the most noted in the West, while the Great Salt Lake is yearly visited by thousands who pass through this county to reach its shores. It is a central point for nearly all the railroads in the Territory. Salt Lake City is not only the capital of the county, but of the Territory.

Salt Lake County is at present divided into 31 voting precincts. Of these five are in Salt Lake City, namely the First (comprising the First, Second, Third, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Bishop's Wards). Second (comprising the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Bishop's Wards). Third (comprising the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and

Nineteenth Bishop's Wards). Fourth (comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Bishop's Wards) and Fifth (comprising the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Bishops Wards). The country district is divided into 26 precincts, namely, Big Cottonwood, Bingham, Bluff Dale, Brighton, Butler, Draper, East Mill Creek, Farmers, Granger, Granite, Herriman, Hunter, Little Cottonwood, Mill Creek, Mountain Dell, North Jordan, North Point, Pleasant Green, Riverton, Sandy, Silverton, South Cottonwood, South Jordan, Sugar House, Union and West Jordan.

The county is also divided into school districts numbered respectively from 1 to 64, with a few numbers omitted.

HISTORY—Salt Lake County, originally known as Great Salt Lake County, was first created by an act passed by the General Assembly of the State of Deseret, in Dec., 1849. This act was ratified by the Legislative Assembly of Utah Territory Feb. 3, 1852. On March 15th following the county was fully organized with Elias Smith as probate judge. Its present boundaries were established by an act of the Utah Legislature approved Jan. 10, 1866.

When the county was first organized in 1852, it was divided into four voting precincts, to wit., G. S. L. City, Farmers, Cottonwood and West Jordan Precincts. Draper Precinct was added March 4, 1856 by order of the county court. On July 21, 1863, the county court redistricted the county, dividing it into 11 precincts (4 in G. S. L. City and 7 in the country) namely: First, Second, Third and Fourth Precincts of G. S. L. City, and Sugar House, Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood, South Cottonwood, Union, Fort Herriman and Draper, the latter being the only one whose boundary lines were not changed. By subsequently dividing and subdividing those precincts the following new ones have since been established:

South Jordan	created	May 13, 1867
Brighton	do.	" "
Bingham	do.	Feb. 4, 1871
Granite	do.	March 24, "
Little Cottonwood	do.	" "
Silverton	do.	June 6, "
North Jordan	do.	June 3, 1872

Sandy	Created	Aug. 16, "
Pleasant Green	do.	July 21, 1874
Fifth Precinct, City,	do.	" "
Mountain Dell	do.	Nov. 10, 1877
East Mill Creek	do.	Dec. 5, "
Farmers	do.	" "
Butler	do.	" "
Granger	do.	April 13, 1878
Riverton	do.	Dec. 23, 1879
Hunter	do.	March 19, 1880
North Point	do.	" "
Bluff Dale	do.	Dec. 14, 1883

The various school districts in the county, now numbering 60, have been created as convenience and increase of population demanded it. Their numbers, location and dates of organization by the county court are given in the following:

Dist. No.	Location	Created
1	City, 1st Ward	June 7, 1852
2	" 2nd "	" "
3	" 3rd "	" "
4	" 4th "	" "
5	" 5th "	" "
6	" 6th "	" "
7	" 7th "	" "
8	" 8th "	" "
9	" 9th "	" "
10	" 10th "	" "
11	" 11th "	" "
12	" 12th "	" "
13	" 13th "	" "
14	" 14th "	" "
15	" 15th "	" "
16	" 16th "	" "
17	" 17th "	" "
18	" 18th "	June 8, "
19	" 19th "	" 7, "
20	" 20th "	" 8, " (1
21	West Jordan,	" "
22	Draper,	" "
23	Union,	" "
24	South Cott'wood,	June 8, "
25	" "	" "
26	" "	" "
27	West Jordan.	Dec. 30, 1879 (2
28	Big Cott'wood,	June 8, 1852
29	Sugar House,	" "
30	Mill Creek,	" "
31	" "	" "
32	Brighton,	Dec. 29, 1873 (3
33	E. Mill Creek,	March 24, 1853
34	Herriman,	Sept. 6, 1854
35	South Jordan,	" 23, "
36	Mill Creek,	April 2, 1856
37	Big Cott'wood,	" " (4
38	North Jordan,	Dec. 8, 1868 (5
39	Mill Creek,	June 9, 1872
40	Farmers,	May 3, 1872
41	Sandy,	Aug. 6, " (6
42	Granite.	Jan. 18, 1873
43	Bingham,	" "
44	Riverton,	Dec. 7, 1874
45	S. Cott'wood,	March 6, 1882 (7
46	Granger,	Dec. 30, 1876
47	Pleas't Green,	March 5, 1877
48	North Point	" 24, "
49	Farmers,	April 7, "
50	Hunter,	May 1, 1882 (8
51	City, 21st Ward,	Aug. 11, 1877
52	Mountain Dell,	Nov. 10, "
53	Granite,	" "
54	Butler,	Dec. 15, "
55	Sugar House,	June 3, "
56	Granger,	Sept. 2, 1878
57	Bluff Dale,	Dec. 14, 1883
58	Brighton,	July 3, 1884

- Created
 Dist. No. 63, Hunter, Feb. 3, 1885
 " 64, North Jordan, " 13, 1886
- Note 1. District No. 20 was located in West Jordan until Dec. 8, 1868. See District No. 38.
- Note 2. A district No. 27 was established on the Big Cottonwood June 8, 1852, was consolidated with Dist. No. 26, Dec. 21, 1878.
- Note 3. A district, No. 32, established June 8, 1852, formerly existed east of Salt Lake City.
- Note 4. District No. 37 was known as Dist. No. 36 until Dec. 8, 1868.
- Note 5. District No. 38 was formerly Dist. No. 20. See that District.
- It appears that no district numbered 52, 53 and 54 were ever organized.
- Note 6. A district, No. 60, organized Feb. 7, 1880, was attached to Dist. No. 41, June 21, 1887.
- Note 7. A district, No. 45, was established in Bingham Canyon, May 12, 1876; discontinued and attached to Dist. No. 43, Jan. 22, 1881.
- Note 8. A district, No. 50, known as the Old Telegraph or Duncan's Store District, was established in Bingham Canyon July 7, 1877; discontinued and attached to Dist. No. 43, Jan. 22, 1881.

SALT LAKE STAKE OF ZION

Comprises all of Salt Lake County and consists of 41 Bishop's Wards, namely, 21 City Wards and 20 in the country. The statistical report on page 274 shows the number of members, etc., in each Ward and also the total for the whole Stake.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities and the acting Priesthood of the Stake stood as follows:

Presidency of the Stake—Angus M. Cannon, President; Joseph E. Taylor and Charles W. Penrose first and second Counselors.

Members of the High Council—William Eddington, Theo. McKean, George J. Taylor, H. Dinwooley, Joseph Horne, A. W. Winberg, John T. Caine, Jesse W. Fox, Elias Morris, James P. Freeze, Milano Pratt, H. P. Richards.

Alternate Councilors—Elias A. Smith, Jesse W. Fox, jun., Alonzo H. Raleigh, J. D. C. Young, John Nicholson, John Clark, David L. Davis, James Moyle, Orson A. Woolley, W. W. Riter.

Clerk of the Stake and High Council—James D. Stirling.

Stake Reporter—Arthur Winters.

Patriarchs—Chas. W. Hyde, John Lyon, Lorenzo D. Young, Wm. J. Smith, Geo. W. Hill, Wm. Draper, Jos. C. Kingsbury, A. H. Raleigh, Truman O. Angell, Alexander Hill, Washington Lemon, Thos. E. Jeremy.

Presidency of the High Priests' Quorum—Elias Smith, President; Elias Morris and Edward Snelgrove, Counselors.

Home Missionaries—James H. Anderson, of the Sixth Ward; Francis Armstrong, of the Eleventh Ward; Theodore Angell, of the Third Ward; Joseph Bull, of the Seventeenth Ward; Walter J. Beatie, of the Seventeenth Ward; Wm. S. Brighton, of the Eleventh Ward; Willard C. Burton, of the Fifteenth Ward; Henry W. Brown, of South Cottonwood; Heber Bennion, of North Jordan; R. A. Ballantyne, of Draper; Reynolds A. Crump, of Herriman; Rudger Clawson, of the Eighteenth Ward; Spencer Clawson, of the Thirteenth Ward; George M. Cannon, of the Seventeenth Ward; Martin Christofferson, of the Farmers Ward; Jeter Clinton, of the Fourteenth Ward; William B. Dougall, of the Seventeenth Ward; David L. Davis, of the Seventeenth Ward; David F. Davis, of the Seventeenth Ward; William Eddington, of the Seventh Ward; Jas. W. Eardley, of the Third Ward; Erastus G. Farmer, of Herriman; James T. Flashman, of the Sixteenth Ward; Hyrum Goff, of West Jordan; Hyrum Groesbeck, of the Fifteenth Ward; Heber S. Goddard, of the Thirteenth Ward; Leonard G. Hardy, of the Twelfth Ward; Francis D. Hughes, of the Eleventh Ward; Joseph Harker, of North Jordan; Thomas Harris, of the Sixteenth Ward; Joseph S. Hyde, of the Seventeenth Ward; Frank H. Hyde, of the Seventeenth Ward; Andrew Jenson, of the Seventeenth Ward; James H. Johnson, of the Second Ward; Wm. Knox, of the Seventh Ward; Andrew S. Kimball, of the Nineteenth Ward; George C. Lambert, of the Seventh Ward; Richard G. Lambert, of the Fourth Ward; Charles Livingston, of the Eleventh Ward; Joseph R. Morgan, of the Fifteenth Ward; Elias Morris, of the Fifteenth Ward; Frederick A. Mitchell, of the Eleventh Ward; Jas. H. Moyle, of the Eighteenth Ward; Saml. McKay, of the Eleventh Ward; Jas. L. McMurrin, of the Eighth Ward; Saml. W. Musser, of the First Ward; Alexander McMaster, of the Eleventh Ward; James McGhie, of the Sugar House Ward; Aurelius Miner, of the Fourteenth Ward; John Nicholson, of the Eighteenth Ward; Henry W. Naisbitt, of the Twentieth Ward; Samuel Priday, of the Fifth Ward; Joshua H. Paul, of the Tenth Ward; M. R. Pack, of the Seventeenth Ward; Milson R. Pratt, of the Nineteenth Ward; Ward E. Pack, jun., of the Ninth Ward; John A. Quist, of Big Cottonwood; Wm. W. Riter, of the Ninth Ward; F. S. Richards, of the Eighteenth Ward; Sam. W. Richards, of the Sugar House

STATISTICAL REPORT

OF THE

SALT LAKE STAKE OF ZION,

August 31st, 1887.

WARDS.	OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND CHILDREN.											FAMILIES.	
	APOSTLES.	PATRIARCHS.	SEVENTIES.	HIGH PRIESTS.	ELDERS.	PRIESTS.	TEACHERS.	DEACONS.	MEMBERS.	TOTAL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.	CHILDREN UNDER 8 YEARS.		TOTAL OF SOULS.
SALT LAKE CITY:													
First,			24	12	38	1		16	368	460	153	613	104
Second,			22	13	38	1	3	24	328	429	89	518	55
Third,			14	9	30	4	2	20	211	290	167	457	75
Fourth,			14	7	16	1	8	32	179	257	109	366	64
Fifth,			5	9	55	5	11	20	240	345	185	530	115
Sixth,			28	8	62	18	2	27	402	547	186	733	132
Seventh,		1	30	8	21	3	10	26	380	479	128	607	105
Eighth,			36	6	36	5		23	355	461	118	579	114
Ninth,			28	6	38	2	3	8	240	325	119	444	82
Tenth,			30	13	94	1	1	44	495	678	264	942	202
Eleventh,		1	59	18	95	25	10	57	800	1065	280	1345	250
Twelfth,		1	40	12	34		5	20	250	362	92	454	85
Thirteenth,			26	13	31	18	10	30	438	566	165	731	177
Fourteenth,	1	1	33	13	41	8	9	15	390	511	132	643	136
Fifteenth,			51	12	71	10	13	54	473	684	260	944	197
Sixteenth,	1		76	11	108	48	24	46	702	1016	254	1270	262
Seventeenth,	1		51	13	48	5	10	23	581	732	131	863	188
Eighteenth,	2		19	9	66	3	2	10	363	474	156	630	122
Nineteenth,	1	2	68	24	139	15	5	90	963	1307	253	1560	286
Twentieth,	1	1	66	11	55	6	3	18	460	621	162	783	171
Twenty-first,			56	11	125	50	23	43	662	970	399	1369	300
COUNTRY WARDS:													
Big Cottonwood,			21	25	80		3	46	360	535	204	739	130
Bluff Dale,			6	4	9	11	1	6	46	83	37	120	25
Brighton,			11	8	35	5	2	11	132	204	71	275	55
Draper,			68	12	18	48	24	24	328	522	233	755	129
East Mill Creek,			13	9	22	3	3	31	173	254	127	381	65
Farmers,	1		7	5	12	5		18	125	173	45	218	39
Granger,			21	4	17	4	6	16	125	193	128	321	53
Granite,			12	5	12	3		25	146	203	86	289	43
Herriman,		1	23	3	12	4	10	26	120	196	72	271	41
Mill Creek,		2	71	29	89	44	29	67	719	1050	340	1390	228
Mountain Dell,			1	3	7			11	19	41	17	58	11
North Jordan,			28	10	22	14	5	33	220	332	151	483	74
Pleasant Green,			11	3	42			14	152	222	95	317	54
Riverton,			27	3	14	13	2	2	116	177	122	299	50
Sandy,			20	4	36	3	13	36	225	337	179	516	94
South Cottonwood,			48	19	89	27	24	53	572	832	298	1130	236
South Jordan,			40	7	15	20	16	17	154	269	142	411	73
Sugar House,			24	7	17	6	12	27	185	278	182	460	73
Union,			31	6	40	5	3	56	188	329	142	471	103
West Jordan,			51	19	82	2	18	59	487	718	252	970	163
Totals,	8	11	1310	423	1911	446	325	1224	13872	19530	6725	26255	4961

Ward; John Siddoway, of the First Ward; Joseph F. Simmons, of the Twentieth Ward; Joseph W. Summerhays, of the Sixteenth Ward; Joshua B. Stewart, of the Seventh Ward; Arthur Stayner, of the Fourteenth Ward; James Sharp, of the Twentieth Ward; Charles R. Savage, of the Twentieth Ward; Robert W. Sloan, of the Eighteenth Ward; John W. Snell, of the Eighth Ward; William W. Turner, of the Sixteenth Ward; William Wood, of the Nineteenth Ward; Albaroni H. Woolley, of the Ninth Ward; William Willes, of the Twentieth Ward; John Walsh, of the Tenth Ward; Wilford Woodruff, jun., of the Fourteenth Ward; Orson A. Woolley, of the Eleventh Ward; Joseph D. C. Young, of the Second Ward; Henry A. Young, of the First Ward.

Seventies—The following named quorums of Seventies are located in the Stake, and the names of the members of their respective councils given, although not properly belonging to the Stake organization:

— 2nd Quorum, located in the Sixth and Fifteenth Wards: Edson Barney, of St. George, Utah, Wm. F. Cahoon, of the Twelfth Ward, Zach. W. Derrick, of the Twelfth Ward, Wm. Taylor, of Big Cottonwood, Eugene B. Fullmer, Thomas C. Griggs and Alexander Burt.

— 3rd Quorum, located in the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards: Edmund Ellsworth, of Show Low, Apache Co., Arizona, Homer Duncan, of the Tenth Ward, Aurelius Miner, James W. Burbidge, Geo. G. Bywater, Rodney C. Badger and Andrew Jenson.

— 4th Quorum, located in the Twenty-first Ward: Søren P. Neve, Thomas F. H. Morton, of the Third Ward, Thomas F. Thomas, Wm. H. Tovey, Wm. D. Owen and Richard J. Caffall.

— 8th Quorum, located in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards: Robert Campbell, Stephen B. Rose, of Pleasant Grove, Utah Co., John Jaques, T. V. Williams, Wm. G. Phillips, of the Twentieth Ward, George Goddard and Charles J. Thomas.

— 10th Quorum, located in the Second, Third, Eighth and Ninth Wards: Chandler Holbrook, of Fillmore, Millard Co., Royal Barney, Hamilton G. Park, of the Thirteenth Ward, Horace Drake, of Centerville, Davis Co., John Clark, of Fifteenth Ward, Chas. H. Bassett and Royal B. Young.

— 13th Quorum, located in the Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards: Solon Foster, of the Eighth Ward, John Needham, of the Eighth Ward, Brigham Y. Hampton, Parley P. Pratt, Charles Sansom, James Sharp and Bernard Herman Schettler.

— 14th Quorum, located in the North Jor-

dan, Brighton, Granger and Pleasant Green Wards: Cyrus H. Gold, Peter LeCheminant, Hyrum Bennion, John T. Evans, Robert Hazen, sen., James L. Bess and Heber B. Bennion.

— 16th Quorum, located in the First, Tenth and Sugar House Wards: Thomas Higgs, of Manti, Sanpete Co., Edwin W. Davis, of the Seventeenth Ward, Edwin Frost, of the Eighth Ward, Richard W. McAllister, Charles H. Wilcken, John Siddoway and Martin Garn.

— 23rd Quorum, located in the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Farmers Wards: Charles Lambert, George C. Lambert, John W. Sharp, of Union Ward, John M. Cowley, David M. Evans and John Worthen.

— 24th Quorum, located in the Sixteenth Ward: Geo. Reynolds, of the Twentieth Ward, Andrew Smith, of the Eighth Ward, Peter Reid, J. W. Summerhays, Peter Gillespie, James Lawson and William White, of the Seventeenth Ward.

— 30th Quorum, located in the Nineteenth Ward: Edward Stevenson, of the Fourteenth Ward, John W. Cooley, of Grantsville, Tooele Co., Wm. L. Perkins, Joseph Watson, Archibald N. Hill, Andrew Kimball and Henry Grow.

— 33rd Quorum, located in the West Jordan Ward: Enoch B. Tripp, of the Sixteenth Ward, Samuel Bateman, John A. Egbert, Hyrum Goff, James F. Turner, Samuel W. Egbert and Levi Naylor.

— 5th Quorum, located in the Eleventh Ward: Walter E. Wilcox, of the Sixteenth Ward, Fred. A. Mitchell, Wm. J. Newman, of the Sixteenth Ward, Charles Livingston, Charles H. Crow, John Sears and Charles F. Wilcox, of the Fourteenth Ward.

— 61st Quorum, located in the Mill Creek and East Mill Creek Wards: W. Casto, of Big Cottonwood, Edward F. M. Guest, Julian Moses, Charles Stillman, Oliver P. Lemon, Wm. W. Casper and Levi P. Helm.

— 72nd Quorum, located in the Big Cottonwood and South Cottonwood Wards: Richard Maxfield, Henry W. Brown, Richard Howe, Swen M. Lövendahl, B. B. Bitner, John A. Quist and Francis McDonald.

— 73th Quorum, located in the Draper Ward: Lauritz Smith, John Fitzgerald, Peter N. Garff, Peter A. Nielsen, Joseph M. Smith and Heber A. Smith.

— 93rd Quorum, located in the Union, Sandy and Granite Wards: Thomas Hewlett, Thomas H. Smart, Wm. R. Scott, Gustaf L. Rosengreen, Wm. W. Wilson, Mark Bleazard and John G. Sharp.

— 94th Quorum, located in the Herriman, Riverton and Bluff Dale Wards: W. H.

Freeman, George Miller, Timothy Gilbert, Alexander B. Kidd, Charles M. Nokes and John M. Bowen.

— 95th Quorum, located in the South Jordan Ward: Edward D. Holt, James Oliver, Henry B. Beckstead, Albert Holt, Isaac J. Wardle, Andrew Amundsen and Alexander Bills.

Elders' Quorums—Presidency of the 1st Quorum, located in the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards: Edward W. Davis, President, George M. Cannon and John N. Matheson, Counselors.

— 2nd Quorum, located in the First and Tenth Wards: James E. Maun, President, Niels Rasmussen and John Walsh, Counselors.

— 3rd Quorum, located in the Second, Third, Eighth and Ninth Wards: Thomas Gurrard, President, Paul Olsen and Jacob Piercy, Counselors.

— 4th Quorum, located in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Farmers Wards: Robert R. Irvine, sen., President, Thomas Winter and John Ross Wilson, Counselors.

— 5th Quorum, located in the Fifteenth, Pleasant Green and Brighton Wards: James W. Ure, President, Andrew S. Gray and William Gedge, Counselors.

— 6th Quorum, located in the Sixteenth Ward: Zadoc B. Mitchell, President, Edwin F. Parry and Charles Seal, Counselors.

— 7th Quorum, located in the Nineteenth Ward: Joseph R. Matthews, President, John Irvine and Samuel Holmes, Counselors.

— 8th Quorum, located in the Thirteenth and Eighteenth Wards: Henry A. Woolley, President, George Saville and George Naylor, Counselors.

— 9th Quorum, located in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards: John Coulam, President, Edward J. Liddle and Millen D. Atwood, Counselors.

— 10th Quorum, located in the Twentieth Ward: Levi W. Richards, President, George White and Heber J. Romney, Counselors.

— 11th Quorum, located in the Twenty-First Ward: William P. Ailleck, President, John Therning and Richard S. James, Counselors.

— 12th Quorum, located in the West Jordan, North Jordan and part of Granger Wards: Robert Walters, President, William L. Bateman and Joseph Glover, Counselors.

— 13th Quorum, located in the Mill Creek and East Mill Creek Wards: John H. Osguthorpe, Acting President.

— 14th Quorum, located in the Big Cottonwood and South Cottonwood Wards: Charles A. Harper, President, Jonas Johnson and Daniel P. Jones, Counselors.

— 15th Quorum, located in the Draper, Sandy, Granite and Union Wards: David O. Ridout, President, Willard Bergen and William Thompson, Counselors.

— 16th Quorum, located in the Herriman, Riverton, South Jordan and Bluff Dale Wards: Samuel L. Howard, President, James Tempest and John Wheden, Counselors.

— 17th Quorum, located in the Sugar House and Mountain Dell Wards: Horace Eldredge, President; Paul A. Elkins and William Hards, Counselors.

Miscellaneous:—Ebenezer Beezley, conductor of the Tabernacle Choir, Thomas C. Griggs, his assistant; Joseph Daynes, organist.

— Anders W. Winberg, President of the Scandinavian meetings in Salt Lake City; Soren P. Neve and Anders Frantzen, Counselors.

— Arnold H. Schulthess, President of the German meetings of Salt Lake City, and Henry Reiser and Christian Willey his Counselors.

— Joseph H. Dean, President of the Hawaiian meetings, and Richard G. Lambert his assistant.

— John C. Cutler, Stake Superintendent of Sabbath Schools, and David R. Lyon and Richard S. Horne, Counselors.

— Jos. H. Felt, Stake President of the Y. M. M. I. A.; George C. Lambert and Royal B. Young, Counselors.

— Mary Isabella Horne, Stake President of the Relief Societies, Elmira S. Taylor and Helen M. Whitney, Counselors.

— M. A. Freeze, Stake President of Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations; Maria Dougall and Nellie Colebrook, Counselors.

— Ellen C. Clawson, Stake President of Primary Associations; Camilla C. Cobb and Lydia Ann Wells, Counselors; Bessie Dean, secretary.

HISTORY OF THE STAKE PRESIDENCY AND HIGH COUNCIL—The Pioneers, under the direction of President B. Young, arrived in Great Salt-Lake Valley in July, 1847, before returning to Winter Quarters, the Twelve Apostles made preparations for the organization of a Stake of Zion in the valley, by appointing John Smith President, with Charles C. Rich and John Young as Counselors. This organization was to take effect on the arrival of the emigrant companies in the fall.

On the 3rd of October, 1847, the Saints met in conference in the G. S. L. City fort, when the above named brethren were sustained as a Presidency of the Saints in the

valley, and the following Elders were at the sametime sustained as members of the High Council: Henry G. Sherwood, Thomas Grover, Levi Jackman, John Murdock, Daniel Spencer, Lewis Abbott, Ira Eldredge, Edson Whipple, Shadrach Roundy, John Vance, Willard Snow and Abraham O. Smoot. Albert Carrington was sustained as clerk of the High Council.

At the General Conference held in G. S. L. City, Oct. 8, 1848, Charles C. Rich was sustained as the President of the Church in G. S. L. Valley, in place of John Smith, who was appointed presiding Patriarch to the Church. John Young and Erastus Snow were sustained as Counselors to President Rich. The members of the High Council were sustained as at the preceding conference, with the exception of Thomas Grover, whose name was omitted. Newel K. Whitney was sustained as Presiding Bishop.

In a council of the Twelve Apostles held in the house of George B. Wallace, G. S. L. City, Feb. 13, 1849, a more permanent Stake organization was effected with Daniel Spencer as President and David Fullmer and Willard Snow as his Counselors. Elders Charles C. Rich and Erastus Snow had been ordained into the quorum of Twelve Apostles the day previous. On the 14th, it was decided to divide G. S. L. City into nineteen Wards, and on the 16th the High Council was also organized with Isaac Morley as President, and the following named members: Eleazer Miller, Levi Jackman, John Vance, Henry G. Sherwood, Edwin D. Woolley, Titus Billings, Shadrach Roundy, Ira Eldredge, Phinehas Richards, Wm. W. Mayor and Elisha H. Groves. The Stake authorities were ordained and set apart by the First Presidency and Twelve Apostles.

At the General Conference in October, 1849, Henry G. Sherwood was appointed President of the High Council, instead of Isaac Morley, who was called to preside over the settlement founded in Sanpete Valley. Heman Hyde and John Kempton were sustained as members of the High Council instead of Phinehas Richards and Titus Billings, who had also moved away from the city.

At the April Conference, 1850, Thos. Grover was sustained as a member of the High Council, but as he shortly afterwards went to the States, John Parry was sustained as a High Councilor in his place, at the General Conference held in G. S. L. City, Sept. 8, 1850.

At the General Conference held Sept. 8, 1851, Elders Winslow Farr and William Snow were voted to be members of the High Council, instead of Lewis Abbott,

deceased, and Elisha H. Groves, who had removed south. Nathaniel H. Felt was sustained as a member of the Council at the October Conference, 1852, Henry G. Sherwood having denied the faith.

Willard Snow having been sent on a mission to Europe in the fall of 1851, and Daniel Spencer in 1852, Counselor David Fullmer, at the April Conference, 1853, was voted to be President of the Stake. Thomas Rhoads and Phinehas H. Young were subsequently chosen as his Counselors.

At the April Conference, 1853, Phinehas Richards was called to fill the vacancy in the High Council caused by the death of John Kempton Dec. 18, 1852. William W. Mayor being sent on a mission to England, Seth M. Blair was added to the Council in his stead, at the October Conference, 1853.

At the fall conference, 1854, Daniel Garn and Ira Ames were added to the Council, instead of Nathaniel H. Felt and Seth M. Blair, who were absent on missions.

After these changes the Council stood intact until October 1859.

At the October Conference, 1856, Elder Daniel Spencer, who had returned from his mission to Europe, was again sustained as President of the Stake. David Fullmer and Thomas Rhoads were chosen as his Counselors.

At the General Conference held in G. S. L. City, Oct. 8, 1859, the High Council was, on motion, dissolved, because of its members being too scattered to attend to business. A few days later, Oct. 16, 1859, a new High Council was organized consisting of the following brethren, who were ordained at Pres. Young's Office: W. Eddington, James A. Little, Claudius V. Spencer, Samuel W. Richards, George Nebeker, John T. Caine, Joseph W. Young, Gilbert Clements, Edward Partridge, Franklin B. Woolley, Orson Pratt, jun., and Joseph F. Smith.

At the April Conference, 1860, George B. Wallace was sustained as second Counselor to Pres. Daniel Spencer, instead of Thomas Rhoads who had moved away.

At the April Conference, 1861, John V. Long, John L. Blythe, Brigham Young, jun., and Howard O. Spencer were sustained as members of the High Council instead of Joseph F. Smith, C. V. Spencer, Edward Partridge and Samuel W. Richards, who were absent on missions.

At the General Conference, April 7, 1862, Claud. V. Spencer, who had returned from his mission to Europe, was sustained as a member of the High Council instead of James A. Little, Thos. B. Broderick instead

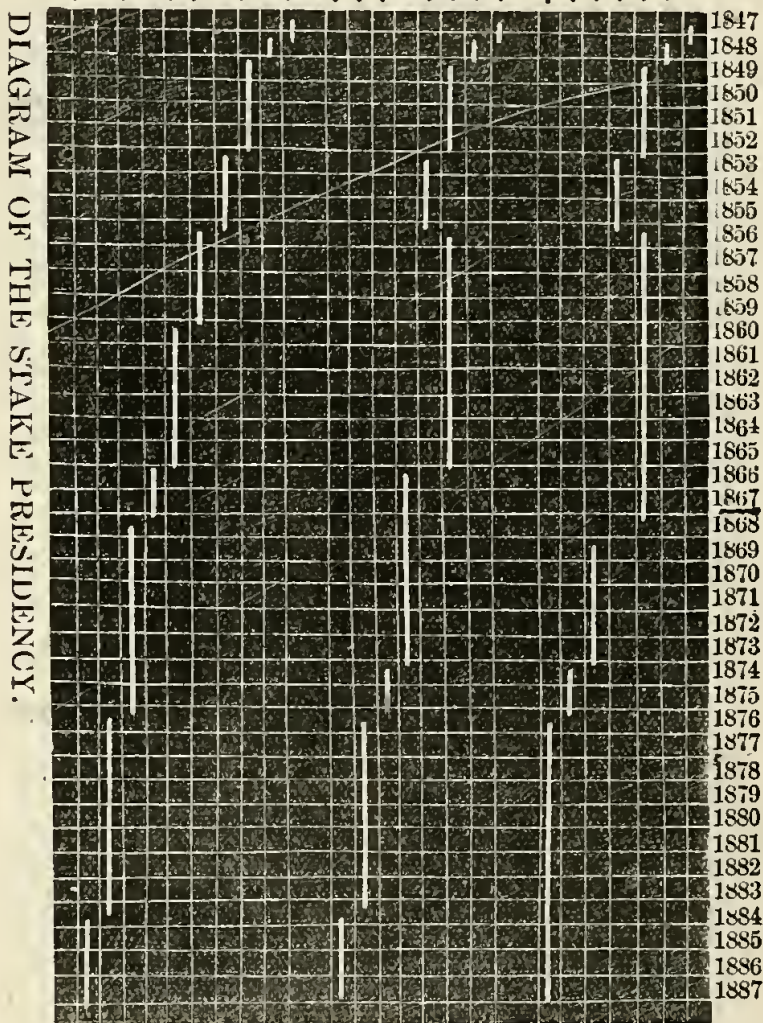
of Franklin B. Woolley, and James H. Hart instead of Orson Pratt, jun. Elders Spencer, Hart and Broderick were blessed and set apart for their positions, April 10, 1862.

At the semi-annual conference October 7, 1862, John Squires and Wm. H. Folsom were sustained as members of the High Council

in the places of Gilbert Clements, who had left the country, and Brigham Young, jun., who was absent on a mission to England.

Elders Emanuel M. Murphy and Thomas E. Jeremy were sustained as members of the High Council, at the semi-annual conference, Oct. 8, 1864, instead of Thomas B.

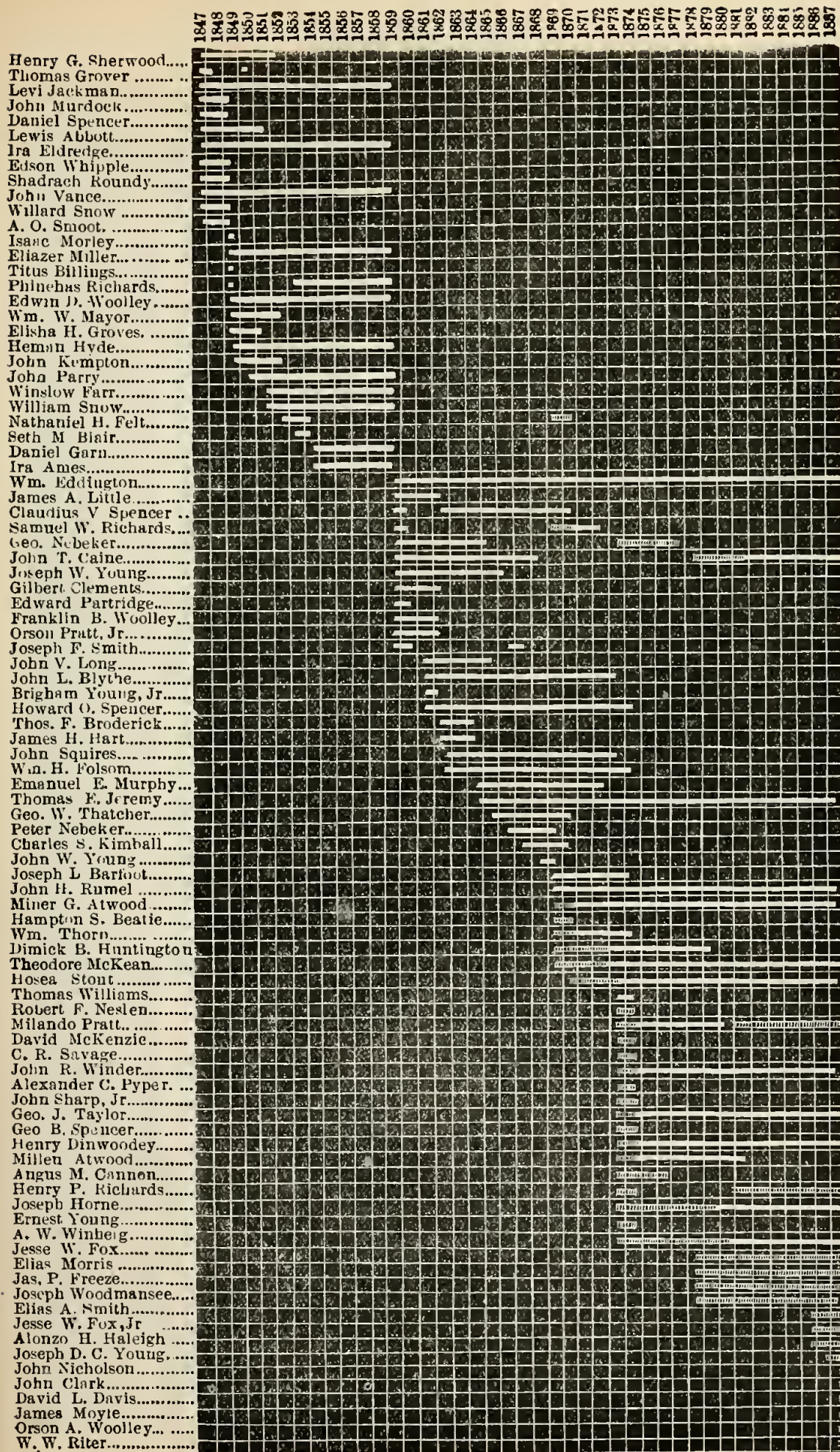
- PRESIDENTS:
- John Smith.....
 - Charles C. Rich.....
 - Daniel Spencer.....
 - David Fullmer.....
 - John W. Young.....
 - George B. Wallace.....
 - Angus M. Cannon.....
- FIRST COUNSELORS:
- Charles C. Rich.....
 - John Young.....
 - David Fullmer.....
 - Thomas Rhoads.....
 - George B. Wallace.....
 - William H. Folsom.....
 - David O. Calder.....
 - Joseph E. Taylor.....
- SECOND COUNSELORS:
- John Young.....
 - Erastus Snow.....
 - Willard Snow.....
 - Phineas H. Young.....
 - Thomas Rhoads.....
 - George B. Wallace.....
 - Joseph W. Young.....
 - John T. Caine.....
 - Joseph E. Taylor.....
 - Charles W. Penrose.....



Broderick, deceased, and James H. Hart, who had removed to Bear Lake Valley.

At the April Conference, 1865, George W. Thatcher was sustained as a member of the High Council, instead of Geo. Nebeker, who was called on a mission to the Sandwich Islands.

At the April Conference, in 1866, David Fullmer, at his own request, was released from the position of first Counselor, because of failing health, and Geo. B. Wallace was then sustained as first and Joseph W. Young chosen as second Counselor to Pres. Spencer. Joseph F. Smith, who had re-



SALT LAKE COUNTY.

turned from his mission) and Peter Nebeker were sustained as members of the High Council, in the places of Joseph W. Young (chosen as Counselor) and John V. Long.

At the General Conference, Oct. 8, 1867, Joseph F. Smith was called to be one of the Twelve Apostles, and Charles S. Kimball was chosen a High Councilor in his stead.

At the October Conference, 1868, John T. Caine was chosen as second Counselor in the Stake Presidency, instead of Joseph W. Young, who was called to the Southern Utah Mission. John W. Young was then sustained as a member of the High Council instead of John T. Caine.

President Daniel Spencer died in Salt Lake City, Dec. 8, 1868, and at the April Conference, 1869, John W. Young was sustained as President of the Stake, with Geo. B. Wallace and John T. Caine as Counselors. At the same time Joseph L. Barfoot and John H. Rumel were chosen as members of the High Council, instead of Peter Nebeker and John W. Young. The following named alternates were also chosen: Samuel W. Richards, Miner G. Atwood, Hampton S. Beatie, William Thorn, Dimick B. Huntington, Nathaniel H. Felt and Theodore McKean.

At the General Conference held in May, 1870, Councilors Geo. W. Thatcher (removed to Cache Valley) and Charles S. Kimball (dropped for neglect of duty, etc.) were not sustained; Alternates Miner G. Atwood and Hampton S. Beatie filled the vacancies caused thereby in the Council. Hosea Stout was added to the list of alternates.

At the October Conference, 1870, Councilors C. V. Spencer and H. S. Beatie and Alternate N. H. Felt were not re-elected. This change admitted Alternates S. W. Richards and Wm. Thorn into the Council.

At the April Conference, 1872, the names of Councilors S. W. Richards and Emanuel M. Murphy were omitted, and Alternates Dimick B. Huntington and Theodore McKean were added to the Council. At a meeting held at President Young's Office, May 9, 1873, the following named brethren were ordained and set apart as alternates. Robert F. Neslen, Milando Pratt, David McKenzie, Charles R. Savage, John R. Winder, Alex. C. Pyper, John Sharp, jun., Geo. J. Taylor, Geo. B. Spencer, Henry Dinwoodey, Millen Atwood, Angus M. Cannon, Henry P. Richards, Joseph Horne, Ernest Young and Andrew W. Winberg. Shortly afterwards Alternates Hosea Stout and Thomas Williams were taken into the Council, to fill the vacancies caused by the absence of John L. Blythe (called on a mission to Ariz-

ona) and John Squires (gone on a mission to Europe).

At the General Conference, May 9, 1874, Geo. B. Wallace was sustained as President of the Stake, instead of John W. Young, who had moved south. Wm. H. Folsom and John T. Caine were sustained as Councilors to Pres. Wallace. High Councilor Thomas Williams died on July 17, 1874, and a few weeks later the High Council was partly re-organized. Alternates Milando Pratt, John R. Winder, Geo. J. Taylor, H. Dinwoodey and Millen Atwood being admitted into the Council, instead of Thos. Williams (deceased), Howard O. Spencer (moved south), Jos. L. Barfoot (excused because of sickness), Wm. Thorn (appointed Bishop of the Seventh Ward), and W. H. Folsom (chosen as Counselor in the Stake Presidency). About the same time the following named brethren were released from acting as alternates: Robert F. Neslen, David McKenzie (absent on a mission to Scotland), C. R. Savage, Alexander C. Pyper, John Sharp, jun., Geo. B. Spencer, Henry P. Richards and Ernest Young (absent on a mission to England).

At the General Conference, April 9, 1876, Elder Angus M. Cannon was sustained as President of the Stake with David O. Calder and J. E. Taylor as Counselors. Elder Cannon was set apart to his position, April 13, 1876. In April, 1878, Elders John T. Caine, Jesse W. Fox, Elias Morris, Jas. P. Freeze and Joseph Woodmansee were added to the list of alternates. Elder Freeze was ordained a High Priest and set apart to his position by Pres. John Taylor May 14, 1878, and Jesse W. Fox Sept. 18, 1878. Councilor Geo. Nebeker was released from serving in the Council. Councilor Dimick B. Huntington died Feb. 1, 1879, and Alternate Joseph Horne was taken into the Council, to fill the vacancy.

In January, 1880, Alternate A. W. Winberg was taken into the Council to fill a vacancy caused by Milando Pratt's removal to Ogden. Subsequently Elder Pratt returned and took a position as an alternate.

In the latter part of 1881 Alternate John T. Caine was admitted into the Council, instead of Millen Atwood who was ordained Bishop of the Thirteenth Ward.

Counselor David O. Calder died at Lake Point, Tooele Co., Utah, July 3, 1884, and at the Stake conference, held Aug. 2, 1884, Charles W. Penrose was sustained as second Counselor to Pres. Cannon, Counselor Joseph E. Taylor taking the position as first Counselor.

In 1885, Elias A. Smith, Jesse W. Fox,

jun., and Alonzo H. Raleigh were added to the list of alternates; Joseph D. C. Young was chosen an alternate in 1886.

At the special Stake conference, held in Salt Lake City, May 7th and 8th, 1887, Alternates Milando Pratt, Henry P. Richards, Jesse W. Fox, Elias Morris and James P. Freeze were sustained as members of the High Council, instead of Thomas E. Jeremy (to be ordained a Patriarch), John H. Rumel (dropped), Miner G. Atwood and Hosea Stout (excused because of failing health) and John R. Winder (appointed second Counselor to the Presiding Bishop of the Church). The following named brethren were sustained as additional alternates: John Nicholson, John Clark, David L. Davis, James Moyle, Orson A. Woolley and Wm. W. Riter.

For a number of years, previous to the general reorganization of the various Stakes of Zion, in 1877, the Salt Lake Stake embraced Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, Summit and Wasatch Counties.

Organization of Wards—At a council of the First Presidency, the Apostles and other leading men in the Church, held in G. S. L. City, Feb. 14, 1847, the City was divided into 19 wards. At a similar council held Feb. 16, 1849, the following division of the Great Salt Lake Valley was decided upon: The country south of the City and east of the river Jordan was divided into four wards, viz., Canyon Creek Ward (afterwards Sugar House Ward) embracing the Five Acre Survey and all east of it, Mill Creek Ward, embracing the Ten Acre Survey and all east of it, a third Ward (Holladay's Settlement *al - as* Big Cottonwood) embracing the country between the Ten Acre Survey and (Big) Cottonwood Creek, and a fourth Ward embracing all the country south of the (Big) Cottonwood Creek. West of the river Jordan it was decided to organize another Ward to be known as the Canaan Ward.

Feb. 22, 1849, Presidents Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, several of the Twelve Apostles and others met in council in G. S. L. City, when the following named brethren were ordained and set apart as Bishops of the City Wards: David Fairbanks (1st Ward), John Lowry (2nd), Christopher Williams (3rd), Wm. Hickenlooper (6th), Wm. G. Perkins (7th), Addison Everett (8th), Seth Taft (9th), David Pettegrew (10th), Benjamin Covey (12th), Edward Hunter (13th), John Murdock, (14th), A. O. Smoot (15th), Isaac Higbee (16th), Jos. L. Heywood (17th), and James Hendrix (19th). April 8, 1849, a Bishopric was set apart for the Fourth Ward, Salt Lake City.

Three of the country Wards (Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood and South Cottonwood) were organized, at least in part, in 1849, but the Canyon Creek or Sugar House Ward was not fully organized until years afterwards, and the proposed Canaan Ward was not organized at all.

A new Ward was added towards the close of 1849, namely that of Little Cottonwood, afterwards known as Union. The Eighteenth Ward, Salt Lake City, was organized in April, 1851, the Eleventh Ward July 13, 1851, West Jordan Ward in January, 1852, Draperville Ward in the spring of 1852, the Fifth Ward April 11, 1853, the Sugar House Ward in April, 1854, the Twentieth Ward in October, 1856, the Herriman Ward in 1858, and the Brighton Ward in February, 1867. At the time of the general reorganization in 1877, seven new Wards were organized by dividing up some of the larger Wards, namely, South Jordan and North Jordan Wards, both organized June 17, 1877; Granite Ward, organized July 1, 1877; the Twenty-First Ward, Salt Lake City, organized July 5, 1877, and the East Mill Creek and Farmers Wards, both organized July 15, 1877. Besides these, the Fifth Ward, Salt Lake City, and Union, Herriman and Brighton Wards, which had existed for several years previous as mere branches or parts of other Wards, were reorganized. Since the general reorganization, six other new Wards have been organized, namely, Mountain Dell Ward (org. Aug. 8, 1882), Sandy (org. Sept. 3, 1882), Pleasant Green (org. Oct. 1, 1882), Grauger (org. Feb. 2, 1884), Bluff Dale (org. Aug. 8, 1886) and Riverton (org. Aug. 8, 1886).

MINOR DIVISIONS.

The following descriptive and historical articles, alphabetically arranged, embrace all minor divisions and points of interest within the limits of Salt Lake County:

ALTA, one of the famous mining towns in Utah, is situated at the foot of the celebrated Emma Hill, near the summit of the Wasatch Mountains, on the head waters of the Little Cottonwood Creek, 16 miles east of Sandy and 28 miles south-east of Salt Lake City. It is the business centre of the Little Cottonwood Precinct and Mining District, and the terminus of the Alta Branch of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. The shipments comprise silver and lead ore. The population is about 100.

HISTORY—Alta dates back to 1868, when the Little Cottonwood Mining District was first organized. At one time it was a populous and influential city, but a disastrous fire almost swept it away Aug. 1, 1878, and it has not since been extensively rebuilt. A large number of people have lost their lives by snow-slides in Alta and surrounding hills at various times.

BINGHAM CREEK, one of the principal mountain streams which enters Salt Lake Valley from the west, rises near the summit of the Oquirrh Mountains and flows in a north-easterly direction through Bingham Canyon, where it is utilized for mill and cleansing purposes, and in the valley below for the irrigation of farming lands. From the head of Car Fork, its principal tributary, to its original outlet into the river Jordan is a distance of nearly fifteen miles. Formerly its water was pure and good, but since the opening of the mines in Bingham Canyon, where the stream is monopolized for cleansing and other mining purposes, it has become filthy and poisonous.

BINGHAM JUNCTION is a railway station on the D. & R. G. Ry. within the limits of the West Jordan Ward, 11 miles south of Salt Lake City. Here the Bingham Branch of the D. & R. G. Ry. system diverges to the west and the Alta Branch to the east.

BINGHAM PRECINCT comprises about thirty square miles of mountain country bounded on the north by West Jordan Precinct, on the east and south-east by Herriman Precinct and south-west by the summit of the Oquirrh Mountains, which separates it from Tooele County. Pop. in 1880, 1,022. In the centre of this precinct is the mining town of Bingham situated in Bingham Canyon, on the Bingham Branch of the D. & R. G. Ry. It is 26½ miles south-west of Salt Lake City, and contains a bank, a brewery, a brick-yard, Baptist and Josephite churches, a distillery, 5 quartz mills, a saw mill, good public and private schools and numerous handsome and well stocked general and special stores; also a

number of saloons, gambling houses etc. It is the central point of the West Mining District. The town is surrounded by numerous mines, the majority of which are turning out large quantities of paying ore. Bingham is the terminus of the Bingham Branch of the D. & R. G. Ry.

HISTORY—Bingham dates back to 1863, when precious metals were first discovered in Bingham Canyon by the California Volunteers under General Connor. The first mining claim was recorded Sept. 17, 1863, since which the number of claims has increased to about four thousand. In past years it enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most solid and reliable mining camps in the country.

BIG COTTONWOOD CREEK, one of the largest streams entering Salt Lake Valley from the east, rises in a number of romantic lakes near the summit of the Wasatch Mountains. The creek flows through the celebrated Big Cottonwood Canyon in a westerly direction until it emerges into Salt Lake Valley about eighteen miles from its highest source. Thence its course is north-westerly through Butler, Big Cottonwood and South Cottonwood Precincts until it empties into the river Jordan about five miles south of Salt Lake City. In the summer its waters are all used for irrigation purposes. From its source to its original outlet into the river Jordan is a distance of about twenty-six miles. There are four water-power saw-mills on the creek and one steam saw-mill.

The best known of all the Big Cottonwood lakes is the so called Silver Lake (also known as Brighton's Lake), a small sheet of water occupying a few acres of a fine flat which is formed by the mountains on both sides of the canyon receding back from the main creek. This flat which affords fine pasturage in the summer measures from one hundred yards to a quarter of a mile in width and about half a mile in length; and there, on what is known as Brighton's place, is built a hotel and a number of small summer residences.

About one mile above Silver Lake

is Lake Mary, which is supposed to be the finest small sheet of water in the mountains of Utah. It is surrounded by lofty cliffs, which cast their shadows in the clear waters below, giving the whole a very romantic and phantom-like appearance. Immediately below is a smaller lake commonly known as Lake Phoebe, and a few hundred yards above is Lake Catharine, another beautiful sheet of water surrounded by cliffs, meadows and groves of timber. Still half a mile further to the south Lake Martha nestles amidst the naked hills, near the summit of the mountains. This is the head waters of one of the principal affluents of the Big Cottonwood Creek.

Besides this string of fine mountain lakes, which all abound in fish of various kinds, there are two other small lakes on the road between Alta and Brighton's, about one mile above Silver Lake, known as the Twin Lakes; they are about two hundred yards apart, both surrounded by groves of timber and meadows, and are the source of another tributary of the Big Cottonwood Creek.

HISTORY—Big Cottonwood Canyon is famous in Church History as the place where the people of G. S. L. City celebrated Pioneer day in 1856 and 1857. On July 24th, of the latter year, when the festivities were going on in commemoration of the Pioneers entering G. S. L. Valley ten years previous, Mr. Judson Stoddard arrived from Independence, Mo., and reported that General Harney was on the march to Utah with an army for the purpose of annihilating the "Mormons." The pine tree on which the American flag on that occasion was unfurled in the breeze is still standing immediately back of Mr. Brighton's house. In 1870 W. S. Brighton made some improvements near Silver Lake and claimed the adjacent flat. In 1871 he built a log cabin and opened a boarding house, since which a number of other buildings have been erected, and the place, being cool and healthy in the summer, is fast becoming popular as a desirable place for spending a few weeks during the hot season.

BIG COTTONWOOD PRECINCT established July 21, 1863, is bounded on the north by East Mill Creek

Precinct, east and south by Butler Precinct, and west by South Cottonwood and Mill Creek Precincts. It contains about eleven square miles lying on both sides of the Big Cottonwood Creek. Pop. in 1880, 661.

BIG COTTONWOOD WARD is coextensive with the precinct bearing the same name. The ward meeting house, situated on rising ground near the right bank of the Big Cottonwood Creek, is about nine miles south-east of the Temple Block, Salt Lake City. The ward comprises a fine farming district.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—David B. Brinton, Bishop; Santa Anno Casto and Milo Andrus, jun., Counselors; B. B. Bitner, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorums—Joseph Larsen William H. Stout, John Brockbank and Hyrum Sutherland presided over the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quorum of Deacons.

Sunday School—O. H. Worthington, supt.; L. A. Howard and John Sutherland, assistants; Jos. Boyes, secretary.

Relief Society—Emily Stevenson, Pres.; Elizabeth Boyes and Mary Andersen, Counselors; Hannah Stevenson, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—James A. Taylor, Pres.; Joseph Boyes and Jac. Christensen, Counselors; Hyrum Sutherland, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Sarah Crump, Pres.; Anna Bitner and Mary Christensen, Counselors; Louisa Brockbank, secretary.

Primary Association—Ellen Sutherland, Pres.; Mary Quist and Mary Ann Brockbank, Counselors; Louella Bitner, secretary.

HISTORY—Big Cottonwood, originally known as Holladay's Settlement, was settled in the spring of 1848 by John Holladay, Porter Doudle, William and Benjamin Matthews, Washington Gibson, Allen Smithson and others who had arrived in the valley with the Pioneers in July, 1847, in what is known in Church History as the Mississippi Company, because most of the Saints who arrived in it hailed from Monroe County,

Mississippi. Some of them, however, were from Illinois. After spending the winter of 1847-48 in the G. S. L. City fort, these families started out in the spring of 1848 to find a suitable place for locating farms, and finally made a camp on Spring Creek, about half a mile south-east of the present Big Cottonwood ward house, or three miles below the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon. They settled close together and built a number of log cabins. The little village, which was the first founded in Utah outside of Salt Lake City, was called Holladay's Burgh, in honor of John Holladay, one of the first settlers, who also was the first acting Bishop of the place. He presided from 1849 to 1851, and then accompanied Elders Amasa M. Lyman and Charles C. Rich to San Bernardino, Cal. Ezekiel Lee (popularly known as Doctor Lee) was appointed to act as Bishop in his stead. Bishop Lee presided five years and a half. His Counselors were Lyman Stevens and Ephraim Badger. When E. Badger subsequently removed from the Ward, Geo. Boyes was chosen as second Counselor in his stead. In October, 1853, the population of Holladay's Settlement, which was then known as Big Cottonwood, had increased to 161 souls.

Nov. 15, 1856, David Brinton was ordained Bishop of the Ward by Edward Hunter. Four days later (Nov. 19th) a meeting of the officers and members of the Big Cottonwood Ward was held in Bishop Brinton's house, when Milo Andrus was chosen as first and Albert Miles as second Counselor to Bishop Brinton.

Dec. 21, 1856, at a meeting held at the Big Cottonwood school house, Winslow Farr, sen., Wm. T. Smith, Wm. W. Hutchings, Wm. Watkins, Robert D. Covington and James S. Cantwell were appointed ward Teachers. They were set apart the following day.

In 1857 Bishop Brinton was called on a mission to the United States, and during his absence Counselor Milo Andrus had charge of the Ward as acting Bishop.

March 23, 1858, a special meeting was held in the ward house for the purpose of making arrangement for moving south on account of the approach of Johnston's Army. Pres. Brigham Young had counseled the Saints of Big Cottonwood to remove to Beaver Valley, and consequently W. S. Covert was chosen as captain of the company selected to go there. But when the general move took place in April, 1858, the majority of the Big Cottonwood Saints settled temporarily on the bottoms north of the

Provo River, where they remained until they returned in July following.

At a meeting held near the Provo River April 25, 1858, the Big Cottonwood Saints were reorganized by the appointment of W. S. Covert as first and Wm. Watkins as second Counselor to Elder Milo Andrus. Wm. W. Hutchings, W. T. Smith, James S. Cantwell and Henry Hughes were appointed to act as Teachers and Henry Hughes as leader for the choir.

Bishop Brinton having returned from his mission, a meeting was held in Big Cottonwood Feb. 6, 1859, for the purpose of reorganizing the lesser Priesthood of the Ward. On that occasion Milo Andrus tendered his resignation as first Counselor to Bishop Brinton, which was accepted, and on March 6, 1859, Albert Miles also resigned as second Counselor.

March 13, 1859, Charles A. Harper was appointed first Counselor, and on March 20, 1859, George Boyes was chosen as second Counselor to Bishop Brinton.

Oct. 1, 1866, Bishop Brinton appointed Levi Stewart as his first Counselor, instead of Charles A. Harper, who had resigned his position.

In 1869 a serious difficulty arose between Bishop Brinton and James Spillet, but the case was finally settled by the assistance of Apostles Geo. Q. Cannon and Brigham Young, jun. A distillery for making whiskey was subsequently started in the Ward by Wm. Howard, which caused considerable drunkenness.

In 1870 a petition was gotten up and forwarded to President Brigham Young from a number of the residents of the South District to have the Bishop removed, and consequently Apostles John Taylor, W. Woodruff and Geo. Q. Cannon held a meeting with the Saints, March 6, 1870, when, after considerable discussion and preaching, the people voted to sustain their Bishop.

About this time Levi Stewart removed from the Ward, when Geo. Boyes became first Counselor and Alexander De Witt was chosen as temporary Counselor to Bishop Brinton. The Bishop was called on a mission to England in 1870, and during his absence Counselor Boyes had temporary charge of the Ward. He called Alex. De Witt and Charles Stillman to his aid as temporary Counselors.

Bishop Brinton returned from his mission in the summer of 1872. Counselor Boyes died and B. B. Bitner was chosen first Counselor in his stead. When David Brinton was discontinued as Bishop in 1873, Elder B. B. Bitner was placed in charge of the Ward

He presided about one year until William G. Young, formerly of South Cottonwood, was appointed Bishop. He chose as Counselors John Neff and Niels Petersen. This Bishopric continued until the time of the general organization.

The Big Cottonwood Ward was reorganized July 15, 1877, with David B. Brinton as Bishop, and Santa Anna Casto and Milo Andrus, jun., as his Counselors. They were all ordained and set apart by Pres. Daniel H. Wells.

As successors to James Brooks (who moved away) Elders Charles A. Harper, N. Petersen, John Rider, Wm. Lark and B. B. Bitner have acted as ward clerks and recorders.

A number of brethren were employed at the numerous saw-mills located at various points in Big Cottonwood Canyon at an early day, and as a general desire was manifested to have Sabbath meetings held there, a branch organization was effected in the canyon, May 17, 1857, at a meeting held in the house of J. T. Phippen. George Garduer was appointed President, and Joseph T. Phippen, James Wade, Lorenzo Johnson and James Adams, Teachers. Bro. Gardner subsequently moved away and Freeman T. Phippen was appointed to preside over the Saints in Big Cottonwood Canyon in his stead, Feb. 14, 1858. This branch, which was during its existence under the jurisdiction of the Big Cottonwood Bishopric, was discontinued some time afterwards.

The first building erected for public worship in Big Cottonwood was also used for school purposes. It was built at an early day and is not now in existence. At a meeting held June 15, 1861, it was resolved to build a new ward meeting house to cost about fifteen hundred dollars; \$1,250 was subscribed for this purpose at the meeting. The house cost \$4,100 before it was finished. That building has now been torn down and a new ward house, a fine brick building has just been erected on the same grounds.

BLUFF DALE PRECINCT, created Dec. 14, 1883, is bounded on the north by Riverton and Draper Precincts, east by Draper Precinct, south by Utah County and west by Herriman Precinct. It contains about twenty-five square miles of a hilly and mountainous country, lying on both sides of the river Jordan. It embraces School District No. 61.

BLUFF DALE WARD is coextensive with the Bluff Dale Precinct. The ward house, beautifully situated

on the top of the bluffs on the west side of the river Jordan, is about twenty-two miles south-west of the Temple Block, Salt Lake City.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Lewis H. Mousley, Bishop; Wm. W. Merrill and Alfred J. Dansie, Counselors; Lewis Petersen, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—George Hatt, Pres.

Sunday School—Lewis Petersen, supt.; Jedediah Casper and Charles Jensen, Counselors; Joseph S. Mousley, secretary.

Relief Society—Mary A. Mousley, Pres.; Lucy Merrill and R. S. Madsen, Counselors; Martha Dunyon, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Lewis Petersen, Pres.; Isaac Dunyon and Jedediah Casper, Counselors; Joy Dunyon, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Harriet Petersen, Pres.; Martha Dunyon and Hannah Madsen, Counselors; Ellen Nichols, secretary.

HISTORY—The settlers in that tract of country now included in the Bluff Dale Ward originally belonged to the West Jordan and subsequently to the South Jordan Ward. At a meeting held Aug. 8, 1886, at which Prests. Angus M. Cannon and Joseph E. Taylor and other leading men were present, the south part of the Riverton branch of the South Jordan Ward and the west part of Draper Ward was organized into a separate ward with Lewis H. Mousley as Bishop and Wm. Wallace Merrill as first and Alfred John Dansie as second Counselor.

BRIGHTON PRECINCT, established May 13, 1867, is bounded on the north by North Point Precinct, separated from Salt Lake City and Farmers Precinct on the east by the river Jordan, bounded on the south by Granger Precinct, and west by Hunter Precinct. It contains 18 square miles and embraces school districts Nos. 32 and 62. Pop. in 1880, 387.

BRIGHTON WARD comprises the Brighton and North Point Precincts. Most of the soil within the

limits of the Ward is very salty and unproductive, a small portion only can be irrigated from the canals. There is, however, a few very good farms on the west bank of the river Jordan. Dry farming has been tried to quite an extent, but with only moderate success. Nearly all the inhabitants are Latter-day Saints. There are two meeting houses in the Ward, one in Brighton Precinct, situated a few hundred yards south of the Utah and Nevada Ry. track, and about four miles west of the Temple Block, Salt Lake City. The other one is in North Point Precinct and is pleasantly situated on rising ground a short distance west of the Jordan River, about seven miles by road north-west of the Temple Block, Salt Lake City. Regular services are held in both houses every Sabbath day, and there is at North Point also a separate Sunday School and a Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. A.; also a branch of the Brighton Relief Society which meets every second week under the direction of Sister Hannah Hanson.

In May, 1887, the presiding officers of the Brighton Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Fredrick W. Schoenfeld, Bishop; Nathan Hanson and Edward Schoenfeld, Counselors; Joseph Schoenfeld, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—Geo. C. Jones President.

Sunday School at Brighton—Cyrus H. Gold, supt.; John R. Jones and Robert Hazen, sen, assistants; Robert Hazen, jun., secretary.

Sunday School at North Point—W. A. Barron, supt.; Joseph Hanson and Orson W. Rudy, assistants; Emma Hansen, secretary.

Relief Society—Mary Ann Hazen, Pres.; Hannah Hanson and Ottilia Schoenfeld, Counselors; Agnes M. Jones, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A. at Brighton—Robt. Hazen, jun., Pres.; Cyrus H. Gold and Wm. R. Gedge, Counselors; Joseph Schoenfeld, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A. at Brighton—Anna Cochrane, Pres.; Belle Adamson

and Nettie Jones, Counselors; Nettie Jones secretary.

Y. M. & Y. L. M. I. A. at North Point—Wm. A. Barron, Pres., George E. Lufkin and Joseph Hanson Counselors; Emma Hanson, secretary.

HISTORY—At a meeting of the general authorities of the Church held in G. S. L. City, Feb. 16, 1849, it was decided to organize all that part of G. S. L. Valley lying west of the river Jordan into a Ward to be known as the Canaan Ward. It appears, however, that no such Ward organization was ever effected. In the fall of 1849 a company of Welsh Saints, under the direction of Reese Williams, located what was known as the Welsh settlement, on a spot now embraced in the late Feramor Little's farm in Granger Ward, but the farming not proving successful, the settlement was subsequently broken up. Levi Reid and Simcon Baker were among the first settlers west of the Jordan on what is now known as North Point Precinct. They were followed by a number of others who took up farms near the river and also located stock ranches further west, clear up to the Tooele County line.

At an early day the settlers west of the Jordan were under the jurisdiction of the Nineteenth and Sixteenth Ward Bishoprics, and the people generally attended meetings in the City. The Brighton Ward was organized in answer to the following petition from the settlers and those owning land west of the river Jordan, not comprehended in any previous organization:

"Brighton, Feb, 2, 1867.

"Pres. Brigham Young.

"Dear Brother. We, the undersigned members of the Brighton Ward, would be much pleased if you would appoint or cause to be appointed an officer to preside over this Ward as a Bishop, believing that the moral and pecuniary interests of the people here would be greatly benefited by such a step. We have had no meetings and but few regulations, which are so much needed to keep us in training and to unite us in carrying out every enterprise inaugurated for our mutual good."

This petition was signed by A. W. Cooley, J. Nash, P. A. Droubay, H. Sutton, W. Gedge, J. Wood, G. R. Jones, F. Schoenfeld, C. Howell, Benjamin Hiskey, J. Vincent, L. Walls, G. B. Wallace and J. G. Carlisle.

Pres. Young directed Elders Geo. A. Smith, A. M. Musser and a number of other brethren to go over and organize the settlers into a Ward. Accordingly, a meeting was held in the house of Wm. W. Camp, Feb. 24, 1867. On that occasion Andrew W. Cooley was

elected Bishop of the new Ward by unanimous vote. He was ordained March 7, 1867. The Ward, when first organized, included all the settlers and country on the west side of the Jordan River, north of West Jordan Ward, extending north to the Great Salt Lake and west to the boundary line of Tooele County. Robert Hazen, sen, was shortly afterwards chosen to act as clerk of the Ward, and a quorum of Teachers set apart to visit the members, who all lived in a scattered condition.

In the summer of 1870 Bishop Cooley removed from the Ward, and at a Teachers meeting held July 16, 1881, Elder Henry Sutton, sen., was put in temporary charge, and the branch attached to the Nineteenth Ward.

At a meeting held in J. M. Bernhisel's house, June 14, 1874, Bishop A. H. Raleigh presiding, a branch of the "United Order of Zion" was effected at Brighton with A. H. Raleigh as President; Henry Sutton and Robert Hazen, Vice-Presidents; F. W. Shoenfeld, secretary; Wm. W. Camp, treasurer; Peter Bell, James Lane and John Hirst, directors.

July 18, 1875, Elder Frederick W. Shoenfeld was appointed the presiding Teacher of the Ward, and at a meeting held in the house of J. R. Jones, Sunday Dec. 5, 1875, Elder Shoenfeld offered a spot on his homestead (six rods square) as a donation for the purpose of having a meeting house erected thereon. His offer was accepted and preparations made for building. It took several years before it was completed sufficient to hold meetings in it, and has not yet been dedicated. It is used for all kinds of gatherings; also the district school is taught in it.

Sept. 2, 1875, a Female Relief Society was organized in the Ward with the necessary officers who yet hold their respective positions.

July 12, 1876, the work on the Brighton canal was completed and water turned in. This canal, which taps the Jordan River at a point due west of the "Church farm houses" is about ten miles long.

A meeting was held in the bowery at Brighton, July 29, 1877, for the purpose of effecting a thorough reorganization of the Ward. Daniel H. Wells, Angus M. Cannon, David O. Calder, Geo. Teasdale, Elias Smith and a good number of the local Priesthood and Saints were present. It was moved by Pres. Cannon, and sustained with unanimous vote, that all that country bounded on the north by the Great Salt Lake, on the east by the river Jordan, on the south by the North Jordan Ward and on the west by Tooele County, be designated as the Brighton Ward,

and that Fred. W. Shoenfeld be Bishop of the same, with Nathan Hanson as his first and John R. Jones as his second Counselor; that Robert Hazen act as ward recorder and John Hirst as presiding Priest of the Pleasant Green District. The following named brethren were also sustained as Teachers of the Ward: Wm. Gedge, Peter Bell, Joseph Parry, G. M. Jones, Levi Reid, Robt. Hazen, Henry Sutton, sen., Alexander Adamson, James Bertoch, Osmond LeCheminant, Levi N. Hardman and Edward Lambert. Elders Shoenfeld, Hanson, Jones and Hirst were then ordained to the High Priesthood and set apart to their various positions by Pres. D. H. Wells.

April 13, 1879, a Sunday School was organized with James Clayton as superintendent. Previous to this, commencing with 1872, Elders Fred. W. and Edward Shoenfeld had organized a family Sunday School for the benefit of their own children, to which they also invited all others in the neighborhood to send their children. This private school, which at times was well attended, was held alternately in the houses of the two brothers Shoenfeld.

In November, 1879, a mutual improvement association was organized. About this time the population of the Ward consisted of 241 souls. Oct. 2, 1880, Edward Shoenfeld was ordained a High Priest by Pres. A. M. Cannon and set apart to act as second Counselor to Bishop F. W. Shoenfeld, instead of John R. Jones, who had removed to Iron County.

The North Point meeting house was built by donations in 1884. It is an adobe building 32 x 20 feet. Meetings have been held in it regularly since its completion in the fall of 1884. It is also used for district school purposes.

By the organization of the Pleasant Green Ward in 1882, and the Granger Ward in 1884, the Brighton Ward was reduced to its present dimensions.

BUTLER PRECINCT, created Dec. 15, 1877, out of portions of Big Cottonwood, South Cottonwood and Granite Precincts, is bounded on the north by Big Cottonwood and East Mill Creek Precincts, east by Silverton Precinct, south by Granite Precinct and west by Union and Big Cottonwood Precincts. It contains seventeen square miles of mountain and valley country lying on both sides of Big Cottonwood Creek. Pop. in 1880, 165.

BUTLERVILLE, a post office in

Butler Precinct, is situated about twelve miles south-east of Salt Lake City.

BUTTERFIELD CREEK, a small mountain stream, rises in the Oquirrh Mountains near the south-west corner of Salt Lake County. It flows north-east through Butterfield Canyon until it emerges into Salt Lake Valley. About nine miles from its head-waters it reaches the little settlement of Herriman, where it is conveyed out of its original channel and used for irrigation purposes.

CANYON CREEK, or Parley's Creek, a clear mountain stream, rises near the summit of the Wasatch Mountains. The Creek proper is formed by a number of affluents, of which Lamb's Canyon Creek, Big Mountain Creek, Summit Creek and Hatch Creek are the four principal streams. It flows in a south-westerly direction through Parley's Canyon until it emerges into Salt Lake Valley about seven miles south-east of Salt Lake City. From the source of Big Mountain Creek to its original outlet into Mill Creek is a distance of about twenty miles. There are one steam saw-mill and two woollen factories (the Wasatch Mills and the Desert Mills) on the creek, the two latter below the mouth of the canyon.

HISTORICAL—July 4, 1850, Parley's Canyon was opened for travel under the name of the "Golden Pass." The road from the mouth of the canyon to what is known as Hardy's Station was made under the direction of Apostle Parley P. Pratt.

CITY CREEK, a fine mountain stream, rises near the summit of the Wasatch Mountains, near the boundary line between Salt Lake and Davis Counties. It flows in a south-westerly direction through City Creek Canyon for about twelve miles until it emerges into Salt Lake Valley a short distance above the Temple Block, Salt Lake City. From this creek the supply of water is obtained for the Salt Lake City water works, which are located in the canyon a short distance above the City.

HISTORY—When the Pioneers first came to the valley in 1847 they found this creek

divided into three different channels; one of these flowed in a north-westerly direction through what is now known as the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Wards, another ran in a westerly direction through the Temple Block and the Sixteenth Ward, and a third one known as the east channel cut through Pres. Young's garden, thence flowed in a southerly direction over the grounds where the buildings on the east side of upper Main Street now stands, thence in a south-easterly direction through the Eighth and Third Wards until it united with the waters of Red Butte, Emigration, Canyon and Mill Creek in a marsh immediately south of the City. Later the three channels were united into one and conducted through an aqueduct along the centre of North Temple Street straight west to the river Jordan.

DRAPER PRECINCT, established March 4, 1856, is bounded on the north by Sandy and Granite Precincts, east by the Wasatch Mountains, south by Utah County and west by Bluff Dale, Riverton and South Jordan Precincts. It contains about forty square miles of valley and mountain country. Pop. in 1880, 425.

DRAPER WARD, formerly known as South Willow Creek, is coextensive with Draper Precinct. It is a flourishing settlement on the U. C. Ry. 17 miles south-east of Salt Lake City and contains a ward house, a school house, a steam saw-mill, several stores and a large number of comfortable private dwellings. Grain, general produce and fruits are raised in great abundance. The Ward is noted for its well attended meetings, a model Sunday School and lively associations. Nearly all the inhabitants are Latter-day Saints.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Isaac M. Stewart, Bishop; Henry Day and Absalom W. Smith, Counselors; John Heward, ward clerk,

Priests' Quorum—Bishopric presiding.

Teachers' Quorum—Hyrum Brown, Pres.

Deacons' Quorum—Isaac Fitzgerald, Pres.; Joseph Terry and Wm. Norris, Counselors.

Sunday School—Peter N. Garff, supt; Joseph M. Smith and Charles C. Crapo, assistants; David O. Ridout, secretary.

Relief Society—Catharine Smith, Pres.; Hannah Rawlins and Mary Smith, Counselors; Hannah Burnham, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—David O. Ridout, Pres.; David Brown and Charles Sadler, Counselors; John Hyrum Smith, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Mary Ann Ridout, Pres.; Mary Ann Ballantyne and Hannah Brown, Counselors; Alice Stringfellow, secretary.

Primary Associations—Catharine Smith, Pres.; Emmy Terry and Elizabeth Day, Counselors; Eliza J. Stewart, secretary.

HISTORY—Draper was first settled by Ebenezer Brown and family in 1849; the following year Wm. Draper, Zemira Draper, And J. Allen, Andrew Burnham, and a few others, with their respective families, settled on a small creek which they called South Willow Creek. Later, when a post-office was established and a precinct organized, the name of the new settlement was changed to Draper, in honor of Wm. Draper and family, who were among the first settlers. In October, 1853, the population had increased to 222. At the time of the Indian difficulties in 1854, a fort, inclosing a few acres on the grounds where the present ward house now stands, was erected, and most of the settlers spent the winter of 1854-55 within its walls, but the following spring the people moved back onto their respective farms. Some years later the present town site was surveyed.

In 1858, at the time of the general move, the place was deserted for a few months, but most of the settlers returned to their homes as soon as peace was fairly established between the Saints and Johnston's Army. The early settlers irrigated their lands from four small streams rising in the mountains east of the settlement. The largest of these was Willow Creek. About the year 1860 these four streams were converted into one at an expense of about \$5,000. The water supply still proving insufficient to irrigate all the available farming lands in the immediate neighborhood of the settlement, steps were taken to bring water from the river Jordan by digging a large canal, which taps the river near the county line, at the same point as the Utah and Salt Lake Canal. This canal, which is known as the East Jordan and

Draper Canal, is twenty feet wide in the bottom and nearly eighteen miles long. It cost about \$150,000. There are over four hundred shareholders.

Elder William Draper was the first acting Bishop or presiding Elder of the Draper Ward. He presided from 1852 to 1856, with Ebenezer Brown and Zemira Draper as Counselors. In October, 1856, Isaac M. Stewart was ordained Bishop. W. R. Terry and Absalom W. Smith were chosen as his Counselors. In 1862 Elder Terry was called to go to southern Utah, when Absalom W. Smith became first and Henry Day second Counselor. No change in the Bishopric was made at the time of the reorganization, although a meeting similar to those held in other Wards for that purpose was held June 24, 1877. On account of the religious persecution now raging against the Saints, Counselor Smith has been forced into exile, and in 1886 Jonathan C. Crapo was ordained and set apart to act as Counselor *pro tem.* during the absence of Elder Smith.

EAST MILL CREEK Precinct, established Dec. 5, 1877, is bounded on the north by the Sugar House and Mountain Dell Precincts, separated from Summit County on the east by the summit of the Wasatch Mountains, bounded on the south by Silverton, Butler and Big Cottonwood Precincts and west by Mill Creek Precinct. It contains about twenty-four square miles, most of which is mountainous country. Pop. in 1880, 371.

EAST MILL CREEK WARD is coextensive with the precinct bearing the same name. Nearly all the inhabitants are Latter-day Saints. The commodious ward house, which is also used for school purposes, is romantically located on rising ground overlooking the whole country west and northward. It is about eight miles south-east of the Temple Block, Salt Lake City.

In May, 1887, the presiding officers of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—John Neff, Bishop; Henry B. Skidmore and Samuel Oliver, Counselors; James M. Fisher ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—Oscar Capson and Joseph Osguthorpe, Presidents of 1st and 2nd Quorum.

Sunday School—Daniel H. Kimball supt.; James M. Fisher and James Russell, assistants; Marian B. Neff, secretary.

Relief Society—Anna E. Neff, Pres.; Lydia Osguthorpe and Sarah A. Skidmore, Counselors; Francis Maria Neff, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—John B. Fagg, Pres.; John Capson and Amos B. Neff, Counselors; C. F. Stillman, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Grace A. Neff, Pres.; Mary B. Neff and Delia Stillman, Counselors; Marian B. Neff, secretary and treasurer.

Primary Association—Fannie Oliver, Pres.; Francis Maria Neff and Edith E. Fisher, Counselors; May S. Neff, secretary.

HISTORY—The early history of East Mill Creek is identified with that of Mill Creek. It was first distinguished as the upper district of the Mill Creek Ward; a school house was erected at an early day and regular meetings held every Sabbath. Later, when the Mill Creek Ward had grown quite large, that part of it which is now included in East Mill Creek was attached to Big Cottonwood, being at that time only a small Ward. Thus it continued until the reorganization in 1877.

While East Mill Creek existed as a mere branch or part of other Wards, it had a presiding Elder who took charge of meetings and affairs generally under the direction of the respective Bishopries. The first of these presiding Elders was Julian Moses who presided a number of years. He was succeeded by John Haslem and John Neff, the latter presiding until called on a mission to England in 1873. After this H. B. Skidmore presided until July 15, 1877, when East Mill Creek was organized into a Ward, with John Neff as Bishop, and Henry B. Skidmore and Samuel Oliver as Counselors. All these brethren were ordained and set apart by Pres. Daniel H. Wells.

While the East Mill Creek Saints were connected with the people of Mill Creek and Big Cottonwood, they assisted in building meeting houses in both these Wards. And later they have built their own commodious ward house at a cost of about three thousand dollars.

Some of the first fruit grown in Salt Lake Valley was raised in East Mill Creek, by D. Russell, who planted an orchard near the

mouth of Mill Creek Canyon. Some of the trees planted by him in 1849 are still alive and bearing fruit.

EMIGRATION CREEK, a mountain stream of considerable size, rises near the summit of the Wasatch Mountains. The East Fork, West Fork and Brigham's Fork are its main tributaries. It flows in a south-westerly direction through the celebrated Emigration Canyon until it emerges into Salt Lake Valley about twelve miles from its head waters. From its source to its original junction with Mill Creek, at a point immediately south of the present site of Salt Lake City, is a distance of about sixteen miles.

HISTORICAL—Emigration Canyon is famous in the early history of Utah as the mountain pass through which the Pioneers and early immigrant trains entered Salt Lake Valley. After the opening of a good wagon road through Parley's Canyon, the immigration, in order to avoid the crossing of the "Little Mountain", generally passed through that canyon.

ENSIGN PEAK is a dome-shaped mountain, standing out in bold relief from the more lofty mountains behind it, about two miles north of the Temple Block, Salt Lake City. From its top, which is about five hundred feet above the Temple Block, a fine view is had of the City, Valley and Great Salt Lake.

HISTORICAL—This mountain is famous in the history of Utah as the spot where the Pioneers, after their arrival in the valley, first unfurled the "stars and stripes." Pres. Brigham Young and others ascended the peak for that purpose, July 26, 1847, and at the same time named it. On the top of Ensign Peak, July 21, 1849, also, were administered the first endowments given in Salt Lake Valley. Elder Addison Pratt was the person to whom the blessings were administered on the occasion.

FARMERS PRECINCT, established Dec. 5, 1877, is bounded on the north by Roper Street, or the corporation limits of Salt Lake City, east by Sugar House Precinct, south by Mill Creek Precinct and separated from Brighton Precinct on the west by the river Jordan. It contains only about five square miles of rich

farming and pasture lands, being the smallest precinct in the county in point of area. Pop. in 1880, 320.

FARMERS WARD, formerly a part of the Sugar House Ward, is coextensive with Farmers Precinct, and contains the west part of the original Five Acre Survey. The ward house located on the State Road is about three miles south of the Temple Block, Salt Lake City.

In May 1887, the presiding officers of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Henry F. Burton, Bishop; John Gabbott and Wm. Wagstaff, Counselors; Wm. Gibby, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—Lyman W. Burton, Pres.; John Gray Peart and Albert Van Cott, Counselors.

Sunday School—Willard L. Snow, supt.; Asahel H. Woodruff and Frank Van Cott, assistants; Albert G. Wagstaff, secretary.

Relief Society—Emma Woodruff, Pres.; Sarah Jane Cannon and Catherine Gibby, Counselors; Annie Free, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Asahel H. Woodruff, Pres.; Wilford A. Kimball and John G. Peart, Counselors; Ray Van Cott, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Elizabeth Peart, Pres.; Naomi Butterwood and Ella Snow, Counselors.

HISTORY—Farmers Ward was organized July 23, 1877, at a meeting held in the Sugar House ward house, with Lewis H. Mousley as Bishop, and John Wagstaff and John Gabbott as his Counselors. Elders Mousley and Wagstaff were ordained and set apart at the time and Elder Gabbott on the 26th, Pres. Daniel H. Wells officiating.

Lewis H. Mousley having removed to Bluff Dale, a meeting was held Sept. 12, 1886, when H. F. Burton was sustained as Bishop of the Farmers Ward, with John Gabbott and Wm. Wagstaff as his Counselors.

FORT DOUGLAS, one of the most desirable military posts in the United States, is a beautiful suburban spot located on rising ground, near the mouth of Red Butte Canyon and about three miles east of the Temple Block Salt Lake City. The Fort Douglas Military Reservation con-

tains 2,560 acres. Pop. in 1880, 403, mostly soldiers.

HISTORY—In the fall of 1862 Col. P. E. Connor, commanding the Third California Volunteers, and a regiment of Nevada troops, came to Salt Lake Valley, with orders to establish a military post there. The "overland travel" was at that time menaced by Indians, and Salt Lake Valley was selected for a permanent camp, on account of its central position and the facilities it offered for supplying the troops with what was necessary for their support. The site of the present post was selected by Col. Connor, Oct. 20, 1862, and was named in honor of Stephen A. Douglas, the distinguished senator from Illinois. At first the reservation was only one mile square, but subsequently was enlarged to its present dimensions, four square miles. The first flagstaff was cut in the Wasatch Mountains by the troops, and with infinite labor was brought to camp. In an address by General Morrow, delivered Dec. 26, 1873, on the occasion of raising the flagstaff, the following of historical interest was said, relating to the first quarters built at Fort Douglas:

"There was no railroad in 1862. Everything was scarce, and if procurable at all, procurable at high prices. The troops wintered in 1862-63 in 'dug-outs,' and in 1863 the permanent quarters were begun. The work was all done by the volunteers; and it is a tribute to the ingenuity and enterprise of our volunteer soldiery, and a comment on our 'regular' establishment, when I say that little has been done to our quarters or barracks at the post since the volunteers left them."

In 1865, Colonel George, First Nevada Volunteers, was in command of Camp Douglas. After the war of the rebellion had ended the "regular" troops came again to Utah, and Major William H. Lewis, Thirty-sixth Infantry, came to command Camp Douglas in the summer of 1866, relieving Colonel Potter.

Since the days of the volunteer companies the fort has been rebuilt in a fine, substantial manner, and additional improvements are made yearly.

FRANCKLYN, a railway station on the Utah Central and D. & R. G. Rys., is situated in South Cottonwood Precinct, between the two Cottonwood Creeks, near the Horn Silver Smelter and 7 miles south of Salt Lake City.

GERMANIA is the name of a railway station and the most extensive smelting and lead works in Utah. They are situated on the south side of the Little Cottonwood Creek, on

the line of the U. C. Ry., $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Salt Lake City.

GRANGER PRECINCT, established April 13, 1878, is bounded on the north by Brighton Precinct, separated on the east from Mill Creek Precinct by the river Jordan, bounded on the south by North Jordan Precinct and west by Hunter Precinct. It contains 12 square miles of good farming land. Pop. in 1880, 145.

GRANGER WARD is coextensive with the Granger Precinct. The ward house site (building in course of erection), located in the centre of a fine farming district, is nine miles south-west of the Temple Block, Salt Lake City. The farming lands are irrigated from the North Jordan, South Jordan and Utah & Salt Lake Canals. All kinds of small grain and vegetables are raised. Nearly all the people are Latter-day Saints; meetings are held in the district school house.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Daniel McRae, Bishop; John Bawden, Counselor; John C. McKay, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—Geo. A. Wallace, Pres.; Alma J. Gerber and James H. Taylor, Counselors;

Sunday School—Henry L. Bawden, supt.; Alexander J. Hill and Fred. B. Eldredge, assistants; R. C. Wilkin, secretary.

Relief Society—Mary E. Porter, Pres.; Elizabeth Park and Mary Bess, Counselors; Kate McKay, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Alexander J. Hill, Pres.; Josiah Wallace and Wm. H. Park, Counselors; Samuel D. Wallace, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Agnes Mackey, Pres.; Henrietta Wallace and Emily C. McRae, Counselors; Mary J. Park, secretary.

Primary Association—Hannah Wallace, Pres.; Mary A. Gerber and Agnes B. Park, Counselors; Florence Barton, secretary.

HISTORY—That district of country now included in the Granger Ward formerly belonged to the North Jordan and Brighton

Wards. At a meeting held in the North Jordan ward house, Feb. 24, 1884, the Ward was organized with Daniel McRae as Bishop and Abram Sørensen and John Bawden as Counselors. Counselor Sørensen has since removed to Cache Valley.

GRANITE, once a flourishing town, was situated in the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon, about twenty miles by rail south-east of Salt Lake City, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ west of Wasatch, the nearest railway station. See *Granite Ward*.

GRANITE PRECINCT, established March 24, 1871, is bounded on the north by Butler Precinct, east by Little Cottonwood Precinct, south by Draper Precinct and west by Draper and Sandy Precincts. It contains about twenty miles of valley and mountain country, lying on both sides of the Little Cottonwood Creek. Pop. in 1880, 250.

GRANITE WARD comprises Graite, Butler, Little Cottonwood and Silverton Precincts, consisting chiefly of a hilly and mountainous tract of country. There are only a very few Latter-day Saints in the two last named precincts, but they constitute nearly all the population of Butler and Granite. All the inhabitants live very much scattered on their farms, and most of them realize but small returns from their lands, which is rather poor and can only be cultivated in spots, on account of its uneven surface and the scarcity of water. The only public building in the Ward is the Butler district school house, which has a most romantic location on the brow of a hill overlooking the valley north and west. It is about twelve miles, by road, south-east of Salt Lake City. Meetings are held in this building every Sunday, and every other Sunday religious services are also held at Wasatch, in Little Cottonwood Canyon, which belongs to the Granite Ward. A commodious ward house is now in course of erection near the centre of the Ward. There is a separate Sunday School in Granite which meets in a lumber building located near the stamp-mill, between the Little Cottonwood Creek and the Alta

Branch of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway.

On the Big Cottonwood Creek, in this Ward, and about ten miles from Salt Lake City; is located the famous Deseret Paper Mills.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Alva Butler, Bishop; Wm. Thomson, Counselor and ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—Thomas Thomson, Pres.; Geo. F. Despain and Lewis Neeley, jun., Counselors.

Sunday School at Granite—Solomon A. Wixom, supt.; Oscar N. Despain and James Muir, assistants; Adell Boyce, secretary.

Sunday School at Butler—George Low, supt.; Mark H. Bleazzard and George U. Thomson, assistants; Josephine Thompson, secretary.

Relief Society—Ruth A. Despain, Pres.; Jane E. Butler and Charlotte Mason, Counselors; Josephine Thompson, secretary.

Y. M. & Y. L. M. I. A.—Mark H. Bleazzard, Pres.; Wm. Hadfield and Alva J. Butler, Counselors; Alva J. Butler, secretary.

HISTORY—A town called Granite was located in the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon in 1870. At the time of its greatest prosperity (1872-74) it consisted of about fifty buildings, mostly stores, saloons, boarding houses and cabins for the accommodation of the workmen employed on the Flagstaff and Davenport smelters (situated near by), and the teamsters who hauled ore from the mines up the canyon to the smelters below. This teaming was the main support of the town. Finally the smelters were removed, and the town has since become extinct, only one house now remaining on the town site. In the meantime the surrounding country had been settled by Latter-day Saints who originally belonged to the South Cottonwood Ward, but when the reorganization of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion took place, that portion of the country above described was organized into a Ward. This was done at a meeting held in the South Cottonwood ward house, July 1, 1877, when Solomon J. Despain was appointed Bishop of the new Ward. Niels Grabin and Hyrum S. Despain were ordained High Priests and set apart by Daniel H. Wells to act as first

and second Counselors, July 15, 1877. Subsequently Counselor Grabin removed to Idaho, when John Boyce became first Counselor, and on May 7, 1881, Alva Butler was ordained a High Priest and set apart to act as second Counselor.

In 1886 Bishop Despain was forced into exile because of religious persecution. Counselors Boyce and Butler then took temporary charge of the Ward until March 13, 1887, when Pres. Angus M. Cannon and other Elders met with the Saints of the Granite Ward in the Paper Mill buildings, for the purpose of reorganizing the Bishopric. At that meeting Alva Butler was nominated for Bishop. He was ordained a High Priest and set apart to this position March 16, 1887, by Franklin D. Richards. William Thomson, jun., was ordained a High Priest and set apart to act as second Counselor. No first Counselor has yet been appointed.

HERRIMAN PRECINCT, established July 21, 1863, is bounded on the north by West Jordan Precinct, east by South Jordan, Riverton and Bluff Dale Precincts, south by Utah county and west by Bingham Precinct. It contains about forty miles of valley and mountain country. Pop. in 1880, 342.

HERRIMAN WARD is coextensive with the Herriman Precinct. The village of Herriman, containing nearly all the inhabitants, is pleasantly situated on Butterfield Creek, 22 miles south-west of Salt Lake City, and 2 miles south of Revere Switch, the nearest railway point. It has a good meeting house, which is also used for school purposes, and a number of comfortable dwellings.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows;

Bishopric—Charles C. Crump, Presiding Elder.

Deacons' Quorum—Joseph H. Crump, Pres.; James T. Butterfield and George G. Miller, Counselors.

Sunday School—Henry Crane, supt.; Samuel Butterfield and Almon Butterfield, assistants; Nancy J. Freeman, secretary.

Relief Society—Alice B. Crane, Pres.; Margaret E. Crump and Sarah T. Butterfield, Counselors; Mary A. Tempest, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Jeremiah R. Freeman, Pres.; Wm. Crane and David J. Bowen, Counselors; James G. Crane, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Emma J. Bodell, Pres.; Sarah Ann Newman and Alice B. Crane, Counselors; Nancy J. Freeman, secretary.

Primary Association—Mary Ann Tempest, Pres.; Clara D. Farmer and Sarah B. Freeman, Counselors; Nancy J. Freeman, secretary.

HISTORY—Herriman was first settled in the spring of 1849 by Henry Herriman, Thos. Butterfield, sen., Robert Petty and John Stocking. These four brethren built a log cabin each, fenced some land, raised a crop and called their location Butterfield Settlement. They also made a mountain road up what they called Butterfield Canyon, where they found considerable timber. In the fall of 1853, the settlement was strengthened by the arrival of about twenty other families, who were called by President B. Young to locate there. This increased the population to 71 souls. The following year a fort inclosing $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground was built of concrete, as a protection against the Indians, who, while hostile, stole several bands of horses and cattle from the settlers. In the spring of 1858 the settlement was abandoned because of the "Utah war", but reoccupied the same year when peace was restored. Shortly afterwards the present townsite was surveyed, and the settlement named Herriman, in honor of Henry Herriman, one of the first seven Presidents of the Seventies, since which the population has steadily increased, though the prosperity of the place during the last few years has been much impeded by the water in the creek becoming impure through mining camps being established in the canyon above. When the place was first settled the water was pure, grass and timber plentiful and all other natural facilities excellent.

Henry Herriman was the first presiding Elder. He was succeeded by Thomas Butterfield, who presided until 1855, when he was called on a mission to Snake River, and McGee Harris then took charge until the move in 1858, under the direction of the West Jordan Bishopric. After the move Bishop L. W. Hardy and A. O. Smoot visited Herriman and organized it to a Ward with Alexander F. Barron as Bishop and John Stocking and Henry Arnold as Counselors. In 1861 Bishop Barron was called on a mission to southern Utah, after which Henry

Arnold took charge as presiding Elder until the spring of 1866, when he removed to Salt Lake City. In the autumn Ensign I. Stocking returned from a four-year mission to Europe and was ordained Bishop of the Herriman Ward. He presided about ten years, or until he removed from the Ward in 1876, when Herriman again became a part of the West Jordan Ward, with James Crane as presiding Elder. At a special meeting held in the West Jordan ward house, June 17, 1877, Herriman was organized into a separate Ward, for the third time. On that occasion James Crane was ordained Bishop, with David Bowen and Chas. C. Crump as Counselors, Pres. Daniel H. Wells officiating.

Nov. 25, 1885, Apostle John Henry Smith, Joseph E. Taylor, Bishop Wm. B. Preston and others met with the Saints of Herriman and set apart Chas. C. Crump to act as first Counselor to Bishop Crane, instead of David Bowen, resigned. James G. Crane was ordained a High Priest and set apart as second Counselor.

Bishop Crane died July 6, 1886, since which Elder Chas. C. Crump has had temporary charge of the Ward.

HUNTER PRECINCT, established March 19, 1880, and organized out of the east part of Pleasant Green Precinct, is bounded on the north by the Great Salt Lake, east by North Point, Brighton and Granger Precincts, south by North Jordan Precinct and west by Pleasant Green Precinct. It contains 42 square miles. This precinct, which also comprises School Districts Nos. 50 and 63, belongs to the Pleasant Green Ward.

HOT SPRINGS. On the lines of the Utah Central and D. & R. G. Rys., nearly four miles north-west of the Temple Block, Salt Lake City, and within the city corporation limits, are the celebrated Hot Springs, which boil up from under a huge rock forming a clear and transparent pool of a bluish shade. The water which has a temperature of about 128 deg., smell strongly of sulphur as it emerges from its cavernous source. From the pool it is conveyed in an 8-inch pipe for a distance of about one hundred yards to a cooling tank, 126x30 feet, from which it is brought into the bath

houses and then allowed to escape to the Hot Springs Lake, a shallow sheet of water, with irregularly defined shores covering about four square miles of the low country lying between the mountains and the river Jordan, with which the lake is connected by an outlet. Although the healing properties of the Hot Springs water was known at an early day, and experience in several instances showed it to be efficacious in curing diseases, it was not utilized to any extent until a few years ago, when John Beck bought the Hot Springs property with a view of converting it into a bathing resort. He built two bathing houses, made nearly all the improvements now found on the grounds and opened the resort to the public in 1885. The main building is 120x96 feet and contains a plunge bath, 58x32 feet, two ladies baths and four tub baths. The smaller building, 81x35 feet, contains 12 baths, connected with 17 bed and dressing rooms. The business is at present managed by James L. Tibbitts, under the direction of H. B. Clawson, of Salt Lake City, the latter having acted as Mr. Beck's Agent since July 22, 1887. The property is now known as Beck's Hot Springs; the proprietor is absent from the Territory.

LITTLE COTTONWOOD CREEK one of the principal streams entering Salt Lake Valley from the east, rises near the summit of the Wasatch Mountains, a short distance south of the mining town of Alta, and flows in a westerly direction through Little Cottonwood Canyon until it emerges into Salt Lake Valley, about eleven miles from its source; thence its course is north-westerly, through Granite, Union and South Cottonwood Wards, until it empties into the river Jordan about six miles south of Salt Lake City. Its whole length is nearly twenty-four miles. One of the main tributaries of the creek rises in Case's Lake, a small but very romantic sheet of water situated near the tops of the mountains, about two miles south of Alta. It was named

after Mr. Geo. W. Case, who located a mining claim near by. Being surrounded by cliffs reaching clear down to the water's edge, it very much resembles Lake Mary, on the Big Cottonwood Creek. The Little Cottonwood Creek has no forks, but a large number of small streams empties into it from both sides of the canyon, some of them heading in romantic lakes near the tops of the mountains.

On this creek is Alta, once an important mining camp, and Wasatch, where the men employed at the Church quarry have their quarters. The tramway between Wasatch and Alta has opened the canyon for the traveling public, and during the summer season a large number of tourists visit Alta and the head-waters of the Little Cottonwood Creek, to enjoy the grand scenery and the cool, refreshing canyon breeze.

HISTORICAL—Little Cottonwood Canyon has been renowned for its rich mines, and at an early day for its excellent timber. At one time a large number of saw-mills were located at various points in the main canyon and several of its numerous side gulches; now there is but little accessible timber left. The mines also are worked but little, compared to what they were years ago.

LITTLE COTTONWOOD PRECINCT, established March 24, 1871, is bounded on the north by Silverton Precinct, east and south by the summit of the mountains, and west by Granite Precinct. It contains all that portion of the Wasatch Mountains which is drained by the head-waters of Little Cottonwood Creek, about 25 square miles. Near the centre of the precinct is situated the mining town of Alta. Pop. in 1880, 300.

HISTORICAL—When the precinct was first organized, it was called Mineral Precinct, but the County court changed its name to what it now is, July 22, 1871.

LITTLE COTTONWOOD WARD.
See *Union*.

LÖVENDAHL'S, a flag station on the U. C. Ry., 9 miles south of Salt Lake City, was named in honor of S.

M. Lovendahl, the owner of the adjacent property.

MILL CREEK, a beautiful mountain stream, rises near the summit of the Wasatch Mountains and flows westward through Mill Creek Canyon for about twelve miles until it emerges into Salt Lake Valley. There it is used for irrigation purposes. From its source to where it originally emptied into the river Jordan, at a point immediately south of the White Bridge, at the foot of North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, was a distance of about twenty-one miles. In its original course it received as tributaries Canyon Creek, Emigration Creek, Red Butte Creek and part of City Creek. These streams all came together in a sort of marsh immediately south of the present site of Salt Lake City. A canal, about one mile long, now conducts the surplus waters of Mill Creek from the Wasatch Roller Mills (situated a short distance west of the State Road) due west to the river Jordan, into which it empties at a point four miles south of the original outlet. The surplus waters of Emigration Creek, Canyon Creek and Red Butte Creek are conducted through a canal along 8th West Street, Salt Lake City, to the Hot Springs Lake.

In early Utah days there were a number of saw-mills on Mill Creek; now there are only two running, as the best timber in Mill Creek Canyon has long since been taken away.

MILL CREEK PRECINCT, established July 21, 1863, is bounded on the north by Farmers and Sugar House Precincts, east by East Mill Creek and Big Cottonwood Precincts, south by South Cottonwood Precinct and separated from North Jordan and Granger Precincts on the west by the river Jordan. It contains about twelve square miles of some of the best and most productive farming land in Utah. Pop. in 1880, 1,416. This precinct contains School Districts Nos. 30, 31, 36 and 39.

MILL CREEK WARD is coexten-

sive with Mill Creek Precinct. It contains a water power flouring-mill, several saw, shingle and planing mills, a number of well stocked general and special stores and many comfortable private residences. The shipments comprise flour, grain and general produce. The ward house is pleasantly situated on rising ground near the centre of the Ward, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of the State Road and about five miles south-east of the Temple Block, Salt Lake City. The Ward is noted for its well attended meetings, well conducted organizations, excellent district schools, and for the liberality of the Saints in paying tithing and donations.

In May, 1887, the officers of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—James C. Hamilton, Bishop; John F. Snedaker and Jens Hansen, Counselors; Geo. B. Bailey, ward clerk.

There is a Priests' Quorum presided over by the Bishopric, a quorum of ordained Teachers, under the presidency of Samuel Cornwall, and two Deacons' Quorum, presided over by Frank Murphy and Abraham Hill.

Sunday School—John F. Snedaker, supt.; O. P. Lemmon and Levi P. Helm, assistants; Clara Snedaker, secretary.

Relief Society—Elizabeth Hill, Pres.; Ann Walters Lemmon and Elizabeth Snedaker, Counselors; Francis Hanson, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Levi P. Helm, Pres.; Wm. N. Hill and Joseph Hansen, Counselors; Philip Carlisle, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Clara Snedaker, Pres.; Mary B. White and Agnes Merrill, Counselors; Mary Jensen, secretary.

There are four Primary Associations, one in each school district, presided over by Ann Walters Lemmon, Mary McAllister, Francis Hanson and Mary Ann Birch.

HISTORY—In the spring of 1848 John Neff located a mill site on Mill Creek, near a little grove, about two miles below the mouth of Mill Creek Canyon. In July and August

following the mill race was dug by a Mr. Binley and about harvest time the mill commenced operation, even before the building was roofed in. With the exception of a small chopping mill put up by Charles Crisman, at the mouth of City Creek Canyon, this was the first mill in Salt Lake Valley, and it made the first flour produced in Utah. This mill occupies one of the finest mill sites in Utah Territory.

Mr. Neff moved his family out on the mill site early in the fall of 1848 and thus became the first settler on Mill Creek. A few weeks later Daniel Russell settled near the mouth of Mill Creek Canyon, about a mile above the mill, and the following spring planted an orchard and commenced farming.

For a number of years the Neff and Russell families were the only settlers in that tract of country now included in the East Mill Creek Ward. In the early days of Utah that upper bench country was considered unfit for cultivation; but some years ago its special adaptation for the raising of fruit and lucern was discovered, and at the present time the excellent quality of the tame hay, garden vegetables and fruits raised in that locality is known all over the country.

In 1848 and 1849, the Gardner family (including Robert Gardner, sen., Archibald Gardner and Robert Gardner, jun.), Reuben Miller, Alexander Hill, Wm. Casper and family, John Borrowman, Joseph Fielding, John Scott, Stephen Chipman, Roger Lukeham, Mary Smith and family (including Patriarch John Smith and Apostle Joseph F. Smith) and others settled at various points on Mill Creek and Big Cottonwood Creek. The Gardners built a saw-mill and subsequently a grist-mill about two miles below John Neff's mill site.

In the winter of 1849-50 religious services were held in Alexander Hill's house, on the Big Cottonwood Creek. During the few following years meetings were held in private houses, and in 1853 the first school house, a small adobe building, was erected on the State Road, immediately north of Big Cottonwood Creek. Another small school house (known as the North school house) was built near the present residence of Levi North. This building, which was rather plain in point of architecture, having a mud roof and rough flooring, was pulled down by a number of young men who conceived the idea of a better building. Another house, 30 x 20 feet, was consequently erected in 1855, near the point where the "big ditch" crossed the county road going to Union Fort. A similar school house was

built a short distance east of the first school house on the Big Cottonwood, part of the material used for the former building being utilized again. Later, another school house known as the Scott school house, 20 x 30 feet, exclusive of a vestry, was built near the northern limits of the Ward. The present ward house was erected in 1868.

At the time of the general move in April and May, 1858, the Mill Creek Saints settled temporarily at Spanish Fork. A few, also, stopped at Springville, Goshen and other places in Utah County. Nearly all returned in July following.

Shortly after the move, James Gordon opened a distillery and commenced to manufacture whiskey on the State Road. This served as a temptation for the young to become intemperate. For refusing to cease that obnoxious business, Mr. Gordon was excommunicated from the Church, April 10, 1859.

April 8, 1849, Joel H. Johnson was ordained the first Bishop of the Mill Creek Ward. His Counselors were Reuben Miller and James Rawlins. At the General Conference of the Church, held in G. S. L. City, in April, 1851, Reuben Miller was voted to be the Bishop of the Ward. He was ordained shortly afterwards. He chose as Counselors James Rawlins and a brother Hotchkinson. Counselor Hotchkinson, went to California in 1851, and Alexander Hill was chosen second Counselor in his stead. Elder Rawlins was discontinued as Counselor in 1852 or 1853, when Alexander Hill became first Counselor, and Alva Keller was chosen to act as second Counselor. Alva Keller was dropped in 1856, and John A. Smith was chosen in his stead. During the absence of Alexander Hill on a four-months' mission to Salmon River, Robert Gardner acted as Counselor *pro tem.* in his stead. John A. Smith removed to Tooele County in 1859, and Washington Lemmon was chosen as second Counselor in his stead. This Bishopric (Miller, Hill and Lemmon) stood intact for twenty-three years, no change being made, at the time of the general reorganization in 1877, except that the Ward was slightly diminished in size by the organization of new Wards.

Bishop Reuben Miller died in July, 1882, beloved and honored by the people, over whom he had presided so many years. After his death, Counselor Hill had temporary charge of the Ward until Sunday, March 30, 1884, when Pres. Jos. F. Smith, Apostle Brigham Young, and Prests. Angus M. Cannon and Joseph E. Taylor and others met with the Saints of Mill Creek for the pur-

pose of appointing a new Bishopric. On that occasion James C. Hamilton was ordained a High Priest and set apart to act as Bishop of the Mill Creek Ward by Jos. F. Smith. John F. Snedaker was ordained and set apart by Angus M. Cannon as first, and Jens Hansen by Joseph E. Taylor as second Counselor to Bishop Hamilton.

MOUNTAIN DELL PRECINCT, created Nov. 10, 1877, is bounded on the north by Morgan County, east by Morgan and Summit Counties, south by East Mill Creek Precinct, and west by Sugar House Precinct. It contains about fifty square miles of mountain country and includes School District No. 55. Pop. in 1880, 95.

MOUNTAIN DELL WARD is co-extensive with the precinct bearing the same name. The ward house, a small log building, which is also used for school purposes, is situated in Parley's Canyon, about fourteen miles south-east of the Temple Block, Salt Lake City. The population of the Ward consists of eleven "Mormon" families and two families of "outsiders." Most of the people live on the creeks near what is known as Hardy's Station. All kinds of small grain and potatoes are raised without irrigation. The farms are located on the table land back from the creeks.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Wm. B. Hardy, Bishop; Wm. W. Taylor and James Laird, Counselors; Bines Dixon, ward clerk.

Sunday School—Wm. W. Taylor, supt.; W. B. Hardy assistant, Bines Dixon, jun.; secretary.

Relief Society—Mary Dixon, Pres.; Taey Hardy and Elizabeth Windmill, Counselors; Emily Taylor, secretary.

Y. M. & Y. L. M. I. A.—Mary Hards Pres.; Mary Dixon and Velara Laird, Counselors; Elizabeth Taylor, secretary.

HISTORY—The first settler in Parley's Canyon was Mr. Hatch who located on Big Mountain Creek, about two miles north of Hardy's Station about the year 1855. One

or two more families moved up soon afterwards. In 1860 Bishop L. W. Hardy built a house at the "forks," where he for a number of years kept a mail station. Ephraim Hanks had made some improvements on the same grounds previous to this. It is only a few years since farming was actually commenced.

The first ecclesiastical organization known dates back to Oct. 5, 1878, when James Laird "was sustained as presiding Priest of the Mountain Dell Branch of the Sugar House Ward." This was done at a Stake conference. Aug. 20, 1882, the branch was organized as a Ward with Wm. B. Hardy as Bishop and Wm. W. Taylor and James Laird as Counselors. Counselor Laird died, and Bines Dixon was subsequently ordained a High Priest and set apart as second Counselor to Bishop Hardy by C. W. Penrose.

MURRAY, the post office name for South Cottonwood, 7 miles south of Salt Lake City, was named in honor of Governor Eli H. Murray.

NORTH JORDAN PRECINCT, established June 3, 1872, is bounded on the north by Pleasant Green, Hunter and Granger Precincts, separated from Mill Creek and South Cottonwood Precincts on the east by the river Jordan, bounded on the south by West Jordan Precinct and separated from Tooele County on the west by the summit of the Oquirrh Mountains. It contains about thirty square miles of valley and mountain country. Pop. in 1880, 282.

NORTH JORDAN WARD, also known as Taylorsville, is co-extensive with the North Jordan Precinct. The ward house beautifully located near the centre of the Ward west of the river Jordan, is 10½ miles south-west of Salt Lake City, and 1½ west of Francklyn, the nearest railway station. The Ward contains a water power grist-mill, some of the best farms in Salt Lake Valley and many fine residences. Farming and sheep raising are the principal industries of its inhabitants. The Ward is known for its well attended meetings, orderly Sunday School, lively associations and the general industry of its inhabitants. An efficient choir is ably conducted by Archibald Frame.

The following were the presiding authorities of the Ward in May, 1887.

Bishopric—Samuel Bennion, Bishop; William Panter and Samuel Bringhurst, jun.; Counselors.

Deacons' Quorum—Parley Williams, President; Archibald Frame, jun.; and Wm. H. Harker, Counselors. There are also a number of ordained Priests and Teachers not yet properly organized into quorums.

Sunday School—Archibald Frame, superintendent; George M. Spencer, and Wm. H. Haigh, assistants; Albert Spencer, secretary.

Relief Society—Eliza Spencer, Pres.; Mary P. Bennion and Mary Ann Webster, Counselors; Alice J. Harker, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Joseph S. Lindsay, Pres.; Wm. Harker and James Frame, Counselors; John W. Webster, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Fanny Frame, Pres.; Mary Ann Haigh and Elizabeth Frame, Counselors; Georgiana Webster, secretary.

Primary Association—Eliza A. Bennion, Pres.; Susan W. Bennion and Mary E. Lindsay, Counselors; Laura Bennion, secretary.

HISTORY—The early history of the North Jordan Ward is interwoven with that of West Jordan, being the head-quarters of the latter Ward until the spring of 1859, when Bishop A. Gardner became Bishop. At that time the West Jordan Ward, included all that part of Salt Lake County lying west of the river Jordan, besides a small tract of country on the east side. A branch organization was effected at North Jordan with John Bennion as presiding Elder. He acted under the direction of Bishop Gardner. Elder John Bennion resigned his position and Samuel Bennion succeeded him as presiding Elder, Sept. 27, 1863. The latter acted in that capacity until June 17, 1877, when the North Jordan branch was organized into a Ward with Samuel Bennion as Bishop and Archibald Frame and Joseph Harker as Counselors. These brethren were all ordained and set apart on that occasion, Elder Bennion by Bishop Hunter. The Ward at that time also comprised most of that section of country now included in the Granger Ward. July 29, 1883 Daniel McRae and Samuel Bringhurst, jun., were ordained

High Priests and set apart to act as Counselors to Bishop Bennion, instead of Counselor Frame and Harker; and when the Granger Ward was organized partly of the north district of North Jordan, Feb. 24, 1884, William Panter was chosen as first Counselor to Bishop Bennion, instead of Counselor McRae, who was chosen as Bishop of the new Ward. The original North Jordan Canal (See *West Jordan*) has been enlarged several times until it now is 16 feet wide in the bottom. The North Jordan people have also taken an active part in making the so-called South Jordan Canal, which taps the river at Bluff Dale at the same point as the Salt Lake City Canal. From these two canals the people get their main water supply for irrigation purposes.

The present ward house, a fine brick building, was erected in 1878, as an addition to the rock school house built some years previous.

NORTH POINT PRECINCT, established March 19, 1880, of a part of Brighton Precinct, is bounded on the north by the Great Salt Lake, separated from Davis County and Salt Lake City on the east by the river Jordan, bounded on the south by Brighton Precinct and west by Hunter Precinct. It contains about twenty square miles of level country, a great deal of which consists of alkali bottoms. This precinct belongs to the Brighton Ward and contains School District No. 48. The population of North Point consists of about thirty families, all members of the Church but one.

PAPER MILL POST OFFICE is the post office name for the Sugar House Ward.

PLEASANT GREEN PRECINCT, established July 21, 1874, is bounded on the north by the Great Salt Lake, east by Hunter Precinct, south by North Jordan Precinct and west by the summit of the Oquirrh Mountains, or the county line. It contains about seventy square miles of valley and mountain country, only a small portion of which is adapted for cultivation. Pop. in 1880, 179. School District No. 47 is included in this precinct.

PLEASANT GREEN WARD comprises the Pleasant Green and Hun-

ter Precincts. The ward house, which is also used for school purposes, is located in the centre of a fine farming district, about twelve miles south-west of Salt Lake City. Nearly all the inhabitants are Latter-day Saints, who all live on their farms in a scattered condition. The farming lands are watered from the Utah & Salt Lake Canal, or cultivated without irrigation, good crops being raised in some places upon the latter principle. Religious meetings are held in the ward house and also in the Hunter school house.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Lehi N. Hardman Bishop; Hyrum T. Spencer and John Hirst, Counselors; Peter LeCheminant, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—James C. Bertoch, Pres.

Sunday School—Isaac Coon, President; James Bertoch and Austin M. Brown, Counselors; Samuel B. Taylor, secretary.

Relief Society—Alvira S. Hirst, Pres.; Ann Bertoch and Nancy Dearden, Counselors; Fanny Jenkins, secretary.

Y. M. & Y. L. M. I. A.—Isaac Coon, President; Austin M. Brown and James C. Bertoch, Counselors; Jane E. Spencer, secretary.

HISTORY—Lorenzo D. Young was the first man who located a stock range in that district of country now included in the Pleasant Green Ward. He settled at Mill Stone Point, about fourteen miles west of Salt Lake City. Some time afterwards Joseph Toronto located another stock range at a place known in early times as Toronto's Point, (now Spencer's Point), about one mile west of Mr. Young's range. In the fall of 1859, the three brothers LeCheminant (Peter, Osmond and Edmund) settled near by, and a few years later attempts were made at dry farming, but this did not prove very profitable. Not until after the completion of the Utah & Salt Lake Canal (which terminates at Spencer's Point) was farming entered into by the Pleasant Green people to any great extent.

The first settlers of Pleasant Green belonged ecclesiastically to Salt Lake City until 1867, when they became a part of the

Brighton Ward. John Hirst was the first Elder who commenced holding meetings at Pleasant Green, and for a number of years services were held in private houses, the great distance to the place where meetings were held in the Brighton Ward making it inconvenient for the settlers from the west side to meet there. At the time of the reorganization of the Brighton Ward, July 29, 1877, John Hirst was ordained and set apart by Pres. D. H. Wells as presiding Priest of the Pleasant Green branch of the Brighton Ward. That same year a meeting house (the present ward house) was built, and the first meeting held in it Dec. 30, 1877.

At a meeting held at Pleasant Green, April 15, 1877, the Saints there were counseled to keep a record of their own, which has been done ever since. Elder John Hirst died at Pleasant Green, Sept. 7, 1878; and Lehi Nephi Hardman was ordained and set apart as presiding Priest in his stead by Daniel H. Wells, Sept. 22, 1878.

At a meeting held at Pleasant Green, Sunday Oct. 1, 1882, the Pleasant Green branch of the Brighton Ward was organized into a separate Ward with Lehi N. Hardman as Bishop. He was ordained and set apart by Apostle Brigham Young, jun. Hyrum T. Spencer was ordained and set apart by Pres. Angus M. Cannon as first and John Hirst by Joseph E. Taylor as second Counselor. Peter LeCheminant, was appointed ward clerk.

RED BUTTE CREEK, a clear mountain stream, rises near the summit of the Wasatch Mountains and flows in a south-westerly direction through Red Butte Canyon for nearly eight miles until it emerges into Salt Lake Valley just above Fort Douglas. There a good portion of its water is taken into reservoirs and used for culinary and irrigation purposes. The residue of the stream is used by the Salt Lake City people for watering gardens. The original creek emptied into the Mill Creek immediately south of Salt Lake City.

REVERE SWITCH, a flag station on the Bingham Branch of the D. & R. G. Ry. is situated on Bingham Creek, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Bingham and 19 miles south-west of Salt Lake City.

RIVERTON PRECINCT, established Dec. 23, 1879, is bounded on the north by South Jordan Precinct, separated from Draper Precinct on

the east by the river Jordan, bounded on the south by Bluff Dale Precinct and west by Herriman Precinct. It contains about twelve square miles and includes School District No. 44.

RIVERTON WARD is coextensive with Riverton Precinct. The ward house, pleasantly situated on rising ground, a short distance west of the river Jordan, is about nineteen miles south of the Temple Block, Salt Lake City.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows.

Bishopric—O. P. Miller, Bishop; Jesse M. Smith and Gordon S. Bills, Counselors.

Sunday School—S. L. Howard, supt.; Alexander B. Kidd and Christian Petersen, assistants; Charles M. Nokes, secretary.

There are also a Deacons' gorum, improvement associations, etc.

HISTORY—Samuel Green, Timothy Gilbert, Peter N. Garff and Chris. Christensen were among the first settlers on the river bottom in that section of country now included in the Riverton Ward. Lars Jensen was the first settler on the bench, west of the river bottom, and built the first house at a point about a mile south-west of where the Riverton ward house now stands. This was in 1870. In the beginning of 1871 work was commenced on the South Jordan Canal, which had been surveyed the year previous. After three years labor, in which John Hansen took a very prominent part, the county came to the assistance and completed the canal, which taps the river Jordan near the "Point of the Mountain", about one mile north of the county line, and is about twenty miles long. Water was first turned into it about the year 1876, and from that time the bench country began to fill up with settlers who irrigated their farms from the canal water. A few years later, when the Utah & Salt Lake Canal was completed, more land was brought under cultivation; hence the gradual increase of the population.

At an early day a branch organization was effected, with Nicholas T. Silcock as President, and the little settlement called Gardenersville, in honor of Bishop Archibald Gardner who owned most of the land in the neighborhood at that time. Bro. Silcock presided under the West Jordan Bishopric until the reorganization in 1877, when Gardenersville was consolidated with and made a

part of the South Jordan Ward, which was organized June 17, 1877. In 1879, when a precinct was established, the name of the settlement was changed to Riverton. Another branch organization took place in 1881, when Lars Jensen was appointed President under the direction of the South Jordan Bishopric. After this meetings were held regularly every Sabbath. Elder Jensen presided until his death April 23, 1883. Some time afterwards Orin P. Miller was placed in charge of the branch. He presided until Aug. 8, 1886, when Riverton was organized into a separate Ward, with Orin P. Miller as Bishop, and Jesse Morgan Smith and Gordon S. Bills as Counselors.

ROSE CREEK, a small mountain stream rises in the Oquirrh Mountains, near the boundary line between Salt Lake, Utah and Tooele Counties, and flows through Rose Canyon in a north-easterly direction for about six miles, until it emerges into Salt Lake Valley. There it is taken up by the Herriman people and used for irrigation purposes. The creek and canyon were named in honor of a family called Rose, who burned coal in the canyon at an early day.

SALT LAKE CITY, the headquarters of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the capital and metropolis of Utah Territory, the judicial seat of Salt Lake County, and one of the handsomest cities in America, is located on the river Jordan, 12 miles from the southeast shore of the Great Salt Lake, at 40 deg. 46 min. 8 sec. north latitude and 112 deg. 6 min. 8 sec. west Greenwich longitude, in the famous Salt Lake Basin, at an altitude of 4,200 feet above sea level. It nestles at the very base of the Wasatch Mountains, which, within a few miles of the city, rear their lofty snow-capped peaks from 7,000 to 8,000 feet above, displaying their varying beauties of canyon, crag, pass and cone; and as they stretch far southward, bounding for over 200 miles the grandest of valleys, the paradise of the farmer, horticulturist and fruit-grower. To the west and north-west lies the silent, mysterious Great Salt Lake, with its health-giving miniature sea-breezes and exceptional bathing facilities.

The area of the city is about four miles east and west by three miles north and south, and most of the streets, which cross each other at right angles, are 132 feet wide, and are lined by a uniform succession of shade and fruit trees, and washed at either curb by cold and sparkling mountain streams, giving the whole city the appearance of a huge grove, whose luxuriance of foliage covers an attractive collection of marts, cottages and villas, with here and there a steeple, a dome or a tower of some handsome residence standing boldly out from amidst the mass of trees.

The shape of the city assumes something of the appearance of an irregular and broad faced L, the angle, an obtuse one, being formed by a short western spur of the Wasatch range of mountains, the south-western corner of which the city closely hugs. Of late years the houses have crept gradually up the foot of the spur, or bench as it is called. On this elevated portion of the city, the blocks are smaller and the streets narrower than in the older portion.

The mean summer temperature of the city is about 74 deg., but on account of the dry and rare atmosphere it is not more oppressive than a mean five degrees lower would be on the sea level. Although the mercury often reads above 90 deg. in July and August, sunstroke is almost unknown, severe thunders and lightnings are infrequent, and the nights are uniformly cool. The mean temperature in winter is about 32 deg., and the Salt Laker often has occasion to felicitate himself on the enjoyment of the pleasantest of winter weather, when the great eastern railways are blocked up by snow, or the mercury at the chief centres of population day after day reads from 15 to 30 deg. below zero. The real winter holds from three to six weeks only. The annual mean is 51 deg., and a residence in the city is worth the while solely for the agreeableness of the climate.

The present corporate limits of Salt Lake City are nearly ten miles from east to west, and about five miles from north to south. From this, however, must be taken the Fort Douglass Military Reservation, two miles square, situated immediately east of the city proper.

The city is divided into five municipal wards, and also into twenty-one ecclesiastical, or Bishops', Wards. The city government is vested in a city council composed of a mayor, five aldermen—one for each of the five municipal wards—and nine councilors, who are elected biennially by the qualified voters on the second Monday in February of each even year. At the same election a marshal, a treasurer, a recorder and an assessor and collector are also elected, and hold office for two years and until their successors are elected. About the city are springing up various manufacturing industries, all calculated to win for it permanent prosperity, and maintain its future importance as a commercial centre. The Salt Lake County Court House is situated in the city. In the City Hall the Territorial Legislature convenes, there being no State House. The District Court of the Third District holds its sessions in what is known as the Wasatch Block, a large building constructed for commercial purposes; in the same structure the Postoffice is situated. The finest public buildings in the city are either religious, benevolent, educational, or for amusement. There are the Temple, Tabernacle and Salt Lake Assembly Hall on the Temple Block, besides several fine meeting houses in some of the Bishop's Wards. There are also St. Mark's Cathedral, St. Paul's Chapel, the Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Catholic and Baptist Churches, and that of the so-called Josephite Church, and the Jewish Synagogue. The Deseret University is a fine educational structure, not finished as yet; there are also Hammond Hall, the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, St. Mary's Academy, Rowland Hall, St. Mark's

School House and several others. One of the finest structures in the city, and of recent date, is St. Mary's Hospital, situated in the eastern part of the city. The Salt Lake Theatre and the Walker Opera House are the most noted places of amusement.

Among the places of interest is the Deseret Museum, opposite the Temple Block, south. From the numerous curiosities deposited there the visitor may form a somewhat correct idea of the wonderful resources of the Rocky Mountain country.

There are three cemeteries: the City Cemetery, adjoining which is the Jewish; and the Mount Olivet, situated on the bench east of the city proper. The two former are northeast of the city, but all within the corporate limits.

There are within the limits of the city four public places, intended at a future time for parks; while the old Mill Farm, situated at the southeastern part of the city, was purchased a few years ago, for park purposes, and it is now known as the Liberty Park. The park proper contains 100 acres; while there are ten acres at the south-east corner, in which springs rise, and are also embraced in the resort. The work of putting it in proper condition has barely commenced.

The city has pleasant hotel accommodations, insuring comfort at reasonable prices; it has excellent waters supplied from City Creek by means of piping laid under the streets, with frequent hydrants and head sufficient to force it over the tops of the highest buildings. The water is largely consumed during the year for culinary purposes, and in the summer also for the sprinkling of lawns, made of easy avail in the more thickly settled portion of the town by means of water mains. There are about thirteen miles of main pipes in the city doing service for culinary, lawn and fire purposes when required. The mains are tapped at regular intervals by hy-

drants so as to render every assistance in case of fire.

The Warm and Hot Springs, noted for their health-giving mineral waters and for the healing effect upon bathers, are within the corporate limits of the city; the first being connected with all parts of the city by street cars.

Persons visiting the Great Salt Lake, either for the benefit of the breeze, for the advantages of bathing, or simply for the purpose of viewing its surface, first go to Salt Lake City, from which point there is rail communication to the Lake. The distance from the city to the portions of the lake most frequently visited is about twenty miles.

The city is lighted both by gas and by the electric light. Between ten and twelve miles of gas mains thread the principal streets of the city.

The Utah Central and Denver & Rio Grande Railways connect the city with the Union Pacific and Central Pacific at Ogden, the Union Pacific continuing the connection from Ogden with the Atlantic States, and the latter with the Pacific States. The Utah & Northern secures connection with Idaho and Montana. The Denver & Rio Grande also gives connection with the Atlantic States by its own route, while the Utah Central gives connection with the more southern settlements of the Territory. The Utah & Nevada gives communication with the Great Salt Lake and mining camps in the Oquirrh range, as do the Salt Lake Western and the Bingham Branch of the D. & R. G. Ry., while the camps of Little Cottonwood can be reached over the Alta Branch of the D. & R. G. Ry., and Park City via the Utah Central, Union Pacific and Echo & Park City roads. Telegraphic communication may be had over the world by the Western Union, while by the Deseret Telegraph Company, a local line, Territorial cities and towns may be reached. The street cars run to all parts of the city; telephonic and district telegraph systems are in operation.

The population of the city is at present estimated to be nearly 30,000, of which nearly three-fourths are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

HISTORY.—Salt Lake City was first settled by a company of Latter day Saints, under the leadership of Pres. Brigham Young. This company is known in local history as the Pioneers. They were the advance guard of the large body of Saints who were expatriated from Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, in the spring of 1846. The Pioneers, numbering 143 men, 3 women and 2 children, left the Missouri River at Winter Quarters, (now Florence, Nebraska) in April, 1847, with 73 wagons, and were joined by about a dozen other persons on the journey. Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow, two of the Pioneers, entered the valley of the Great Salt Lake through Emigration Canyon, about five miles south-east of the city, July 21st of the same year, Mr. Pratt being the first to set foot on the present site of Salt Lake City. The day following the main body of the Pioneers entered the valley, and encamped two or three miles south of the city, moving the camps northward and camping on the spot now known as Washington, or the Eighth Ward, Square, on the 23d. President Young, who had been delayed because of prostration caused by an attack of mountain fever, entered the valley with the remainder of the Pioneers, on the 24th. On the 29th about 150 members of the Mormon Battalion, consisting of detachments of sick, who had wintered at Pueblo on the Arkansas River, also arrived, accompanied by a party of Saints numbering some fifty souls, the latter having started from Mississippi in 1846, and wintered at Pueblo. The Battalion was under charge of Captains James Brown and Nelson Higgins and Lieutenant Wesley W. Willis. A ten-acre fort of logs and adobes was built on what is now known as the Old Fort Square in the Sixth Ward. Two additions, the North Fort and the South Fort, were subsequently made, the original ten-acre fort being too small to accommodate all the people.

Elder Tarleton Lewis was appointed Bishop in the Middle Fort, Edward Hunter in the South Fort and Joseph B. Noble in the North Fort.

In the fall of the year 1847, nearly two thousand other immigrants followed the Pioneers, coming mainly from Winter Quarters and immediate vicinity. In August, 1847, the survey of a city was commenced, and at a meeting held Aug. 22, 1847, it was

decided to call the new town site the "City of the Great Salt Lake," this, sometime afterwards, took the form of Great Salt Lake City. The city was laid off into blocks of 10 acres each, or 40 rods square, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, with a total width of eight rods, including 20 feet of sidewalk on either side of the street.

In March, 1848, the Great Salt Lake City fort contained 423 houses and 1,671 souls. Their farming field consisted of 5,133 acres of land, of which 875 acres were sown with winter wheat. About this time a post office was established with Jos. L. Heywood as postmaster. On the 25th of March the first public meeting was held on the Temple Block.

In consequence of the scanty harvest of 1848 breadstuff and other provisions became very scarce in the valley, and many of the people were compelled to eat rawhides and to dig sego roots for months upon which to subsist previous to the harvest of 1848. In the fall of that year Pres. Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards and Amasa M. Lyman arrived in the valley with large companies of Saints.

In the spring of 1849 most of the people who had wintered in the fort moved out onto their city lots, or into the adjoining country. At the General Conference held in October, 1849, a Carrying Company, for carrying goods from the Missouri River to the valley and also to run a passenger train was organized. About five hundred wagons and fourteen hundred Saints arrived in the valley in 1849, besides a number of California emigrants who, during their stay in the Territory, were converted to "Mormonism" and remained with the Saints.

June 15, 1850, the first number of the *Deseret News*, the first paper published in the Rocky Mountains, was issued in Great Salt Lake City; Willard Richards, editor.

At the General Conference held in the city in October, 1853, the Bishops of the various Wards reported 5,979 members of the Church in the city, besides a few non-Mormons. In 1860 the population had increased to about 9,000, in 1870 to 12,854 and in 1880 to 20,765.

Great Salt Lake City was incorporated by act of the General Assembly of the Provisional State of Deseret, approved Jan. 19, 1851. The legislature of the Territory of Utah, by joint resolution, approved Oct. 4, 1851, adopted or legalized the laws of the Provisional Government of Deseret. The incorporation act of Jan. 20, 1860, repealed the previous incorporation act, but confirmed

the old boundary lines, with the exception of a few slight changes intended to secure greater definiteness. The incorporation limits were about eight miles east and west, and a trifle over six miles north and south. An act, approved Jan. 18, 1867, removed the western boundary line from the banks of the Jordan River to a line running due north and south, averaging about two miles west of the river. An act, approved Jan. 29, 1868, changed the names of Great Salt Lake City and County to Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County. An act, approved Feb. 15, 1872, removed the south line, east of the Jordan River, northward to 10th South Street, thus excluding nearly all of the Five Acre Survey.

The first municipal officers of the city were appointed by the governor and legislature, Jan. 9, 1851. Jedediah M. Grant was appointed mayor; N. H. Felt, William Snow, Jesse P. Harmon and N. V. Jones, aldermen; Vincent Shurtliff, B. L. Clapp, Zera Pulsipher, Wm. G. Perkins, Lewis Robison, Harrison Burgess, Jeter Clinton, John L. Dunyon and Samuel Richards, councilors; Robert Campbell, recorder, and Elam Ludington, marshal. On the 11th the officers took the oath of office, and the city council apportioned the city into four municipal wards.

Mayor Grant died Dec. 1, 1856, and A. O. Smoot succeeded him. He served as mayor ten years, or until 1866, when he was succeeded by Daniel H. Wells, who also served ten years, after which Hon. Feramor Little served six years, (from 1876 to 1882), Wm. Jennings two years (1882-84), and James Sharp two years (1884-86). The present incumbent, Francis Armstrong, has served since Feb. 1886.

Great Salt Lake City, naturally, was the capital or central point of the country in its vicinity. An act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, however, approved Oct. 4, 1851, made Fillmore, in Millard County, about 130 miles south of the city, the capital of the Territory, at which place one wing of a State house was subsequently built. Later, on Dec. 15, 1856, the seat of government was removed to Salt Lake City, and it has remained there from that date up to the present period.

The increase in the population of the city has been steady and pronounced from the first, although its development, like that of the whole Territory, was necessarily slow, because of the great hardships which had to be borne from drouth and other difficulties in earlier times, because of a lack of suffi-

cient food for a number of years in Pioneer days, and because of the great distance—about a thousand miles—between Salt Lake City and any civilized point outside Utah. For years, nearly the only money brought into the Territory was by immigrants coming and passing through, many of whom, while on their way to California, were glad to dispose of surplus articles at a nominal price, and in exchange for articles of food that could be had in Utah.

At the General Conference held April 7, 1851, it was voted to build a Temple in Great Salt Lake City. Feb. 14, 1853, the Temple Block was dedicated and the ground broken for the foundation of the Temple, the corner stones of which were laid April 6th following. June 16, 1854, the workmen began to lay the foundation, which was completed July 23, 1855. Aug. 15, 1854, a wall, which yet remains, was completed around the Temple Block. The Endowment House was built in 1855 and dedicated May 5th of that year.

In the spring of 1851 school houses were built in most of the Wards in the city, and also in the country Wards.

May 21, 1851, work was commenced on the structure subsequently known as the Old Tabernacle. The building was dedicated April 6, 1852, and was used for religious worship until 1879, when it was pulled down to make room for the present Salt Lake Assembly Hall. The building now known as the Big Tabernacle, on the Temple Block, was completed in 1867.

The first legislature of Utah Territory convened in Great Salt Lake City, Sept. 22, 1851. The "University of the State of Deseret" was opened in the city Nov. 11, 1851. In February, 1852, the Territorial Library was opened in the Council House, with Wm. C. Staines as librarian. Congress had appropriated 5,000 towards the purchase of books, which were selected by Delegate J. M. Bernhisel. Sept. 3, 1852, the first company of Perpetual Emigrating Fund immigrants arrived in the city from Europe with 31 wagons; A. O. Smoot captain.

In 1853 the "Spanish Wall" was built around the city. It was twelve feet high six feet thick at the base, tapering to two feet six inches six feet from the ground, and preserving that thickness to the top. It was nine miles in length. This wall was built as a protection against the Indians.

A mass meeting was held in the city Jan. 31, 1854, for the purpose of taking steps towards memorializing Congress to construct a national railroad from the Missouri River

via the South Pass and G. S. L. City, to the Pacific. In the following March Elias Smith succeeded the late Willard Richards as postmaster. Aug. 31, 1854, Col. E. J. Steptoe arrived in the city with about one hundred and seventy five soldiers.

In 1855 the County Court House, "Lion House" and other noted public and private buildings were erected in the city.

At a mass meeting held in the city, Jan. 26, 1856, steps were taken for organizing the B. Y. Express Carrying Company, to carry a daily express from the Missouri River to California. In subsequent meetings shares were taken to stock a thousand miles of the road.

An ordinance providing for the organization of a Fire Department was passed by the city council, Oct. 17, 1856. Jesse C. Little was appointed chief engineer.

Sept. 26, 1856, the first two companies of immigrating Saints which crossed the plains with hand carts arrived in the city, in charge of Edmund Ellsworth and D. D. McArthur. Other companies which followed—notably James G. Willie's company, which arrived Nov. 9th, and Edward Martin's company, which arrived Nov. 30th, of that year—suffered extremely from cold and hardships before reaching the valley.

July 24, 1857, while the people of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity celebrated the 10th anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers by a feast in Big Cottonwood Canyon, Mr. Judson Stoddard arrived from Independence, Mo., and reported that General Harney with 2,000 infantry, and a proportionate number of artillery and cavalry, were ordered to Utah. A few days later the Utah militia was ordered to be kept in readiness for an expedition to the mountains, to prevent the entering of the approaching army, if necessary, and on the 15th of August Col. Robert T. Burton and J. W. Cummings started east with 70 men for the purpose of protecting the immigrant trains and making observations in regard to the approaching army.

Capt. Stewart Van Vliet, of Gen. Harney's staff, arrived in the City Sept. 8th, and the following day had an interview with President Young. After a few day's stay he returned to his escort on Ham's Fork and proceeded from there to Washington, where he used his influence in favor of the Saints. Sept. 15th, Governor Brigham Young declared the Territory of Utah under martial law and forbade the troops to enter Great Salt Lake Valley. Large numbers of armed militia were ordered to Echo Canyon and other points to intercept the soldiers and prevent their access to the valley.

Jan. 16, 1858, a large mass meeting of citizens was held in the Tabernacle, in which a petition and resolution, setting forth the true state of affairs in Utah, were adopted and, on motion, sent to the U. S. government at Washington. Col. Thos. L. Kane arrived in the City by way of California, Feb. 24, 1858. He came voluntarily for the purpose of bringing about a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties between the United States and Utah. After consulting with Gov. Young and other leading citizens he went out to the army, which was encamped at Ft. Scott, (near Ft. Bridger). There he had an interview with the new governor, Alfred Cumming, who concluded to go with him to the city. In company with Col. Kane he arrived in the city April 12, 1858 and was kindly received by Pres. Young and other leading citizens and treated everywhere with "respectful attention." On the 19th he and Col. Kane visited the Utah library, where J. W. Cummings showed them the records and seal of the U. S. District Court, said to have been destroyed, and which was assigned as one of the reasons for ordering the army to Utah. A few days later the governor sent a truthful report to the Federal government in relation to the existing difficulties, proving that the "Mormons" were loyal to the Federal Government and that the sending of the expedition to Utah was a mistake.

At a public meeting held in the city March 21, 1858, the citizens agreed to leave their homes and go south, all the information derived from the eastern papers being to the effect that the approaching army was sent to destroy them. This resolution was carried into effect in April and May following, when all the citizens of northern Utah abandoned their homes and moved southward, leaving only a few men in every settlement to burn everything in case the approaching troops on their arrival in the valley should prove hostile. About one hundred men were left in the city for that purpose. The destination of the people, when they started, was by some supposed to be Sonora, Mexico, but most of them located temporarily in Utah County.

June 7, 1858, L. W. Powell, of Kentucky, and Ben. McCullough, of Texas, sent as peace commissioners by the Federal government, arrived in the city. On the 11th they met in council with Pres. Young and other leading men in the Council House, and after considerable discussion the existing difficulties were peaceably adjusted.

June 26, 1858, the soldiers, under Col. Johnston, passed through the city and camped

on the west side of the river Jordan. They subsequently marched to Cedar Valley, in Utah County, where they located Camp Floyd. Soon after the arrival of the troops the citizens returned to their homes.

In the spring of 1860, the experiment of the "Pony Express" from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean was made. The first Pony Express from the west left Sacramento City, Cal., at 12 p. m. on the night of April 3rd and arrived in Great Salt Lake City at 11:45 p. m. on the 11th; from the east it left St. Joseph, Mo., at 6:30 on the evening of April 3rd, and arrived in Great Salt Lake City at 6:25 on the evening of the 9th.

In October, 1861, the Overland Telegraph Line was completed to Salt Lake City both from the east and west. On the 18th Pres. Young sent the first telegram which passed over the line east, and the first telegram was sent to San Francisco on the 24th.

In October, 1862, Col. P. E. Connor arrived in Great Salt Lake City, and two days later located Camp Douglas. During the year 1863 bitter feelings existed between these troops and the citizens.

In the earlier years of the settlement of the city there was a depression in business every winter. Merchandise was supplied almost entirely by ox-teams from the Missouri River, 1,000 miles east, which could make the trip only twice in a summer. The greater portion of the goods thus brought were generally sold out as early as Christmas, or soon after, and the market was consequently bare of them until a further supply could be had, while the prices all kinds of imported articles commanded in these days would seem fabulous. The discovery and development of gold mines in Montana, Idaho and other adjacent places in 1863, and later years, caused considerable business in Salt Lake and secured very high prices for Utah products. Wheat went as high as \$5 and \$6 per bushel; flour commanded prices ranging all the way from \$12 to \$25 per 100 pounds; while other things were held proportionately. In 1869 the construction and opening of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, and latterly the Utah Central, and the discovery and development of valuable lead and silver mines in the Territory, introduced a most notable era of prosperity. This was followed by the pronounced depression in business, experienced over the whole country in 1873-4, from which Salt Lake City early recovered, only to suffer gradual but equally stringent depression ten years later.

Jan. 8, 1866, the City Hall on the corner of 1st South and 1st East Streets was dedicated.

Oct. 16, 1868, Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution commenced operations in the city.

Jan. 10, 1870, the capital of Utah was put in closer communication with the outside world by the completion of the Utah Central Railway.

In 1873 Salt Lake City was first lighted with gas.

On Wednesday Aug. 29, 1877, Pres. Brigham Young died at his residence, in Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City was originally watered by City Creek, Red Butte and Emigration Creeks, but as the population of the city increased these streams were found to be inadequate for culinary and irrigation purposes. Consequently, by act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 20, 1880, the city council was authorized to borrow \$250,000 to construct a canal, tapping the Jordan River at a point about twenty-five miles south of the city, to furnish the city with water and supply those needing it for irrigating purposes, at the same time releasing the nearer and better streams for culinary purposes. This canal was finished in 1881, having traversed the eastern side of the valley, and costing about \$200,000.

Salt Lake City has always been the most important city in Utah Territory commercially as well as in other respects. It has also been the centre of mining interests and the earliest mining developments of the Territory. For further information see Church Chronology, by Andrew Jenson, pp. 31-112.

—FIRST WARD is separated from the Tenth Ward on the north by 6th South Street, bounded on the east by the Fort Douglas Military Reservation, on the south by the limits of the city—Roper Street—and separated from the Second Ward on the west by 6th East Street. It comprises the south-east corner of Salt Lake City and had a population of 520 in 1880. Nearly all the inhabitants are Latter-day Saints. The only public building in the Ward is the ward house, a fine brick building, 50x37 feet, erected in 1872, at a cost of about \$7,000. It is situated on 8th East Street, between 7th and 8th South streets. A district school house joins it on the south side.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Joseph Warburton, Bishop; Joseph Booth and John T. Thorup, Counselors; Charles Brown, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—Heber D. Mitchell, President; William H. Warburton and Robert Siddoway, Counselors.

Sunday School—Niels Rasmussen, supt.; Joseph Stay and Wm. T. Jack, assistants; James D. Van Tassell, secretary.

Relief Society—Margaret Steele, Pres.; Anne Young and Jane Van Tassell, Counselors; Anna Kemmerly, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Wm. T. Jack, Pres.; Arnold H. Schulthess and James Young, Counselors; Millard F. Eakle, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Bertha Wilkin, Pres.; Nellie Powell and Lydia Johnson, Counselors; Marian Adams, secretary.

Primary Association—Alice M. B. Fletcher, Pres.; Mary W. Musser and Phebe Adams, Counselors; Jane Swift, secretary.

HISTORY—The First Ward contained originally only nine 10-acre blocks, but as the adjacent blocks were settled up, the Ward limits were extended both east and south. The last change of boundary lines was effected Jan. 3, 1883, when it was decided by the Presidency of the Stake to change the boundary between the First Ward and the Sugar House Ward so as to conform with the precinct boundary, which runs on a line east and west along Roper Street, sometimes called 10th South Street. This is the street running south of Pres. Geo. Q. Cannon's farm, on the Jordan River, north of the late John Van Cott's farm and near Dr. Young's lunatic asylum on the bench.

There being no old records of the Ward in existence, and all the original settlers having moved away, we have been unsuccessful in obtaining the names of the first settlers, nor could we get the particulars in regard to some of the first presiding officers. From the documentary history of the Church and other sources, however, the following information has been obtained:

David Fairbanks (now of Payson, Utah Co.) was the first Bishop of the Ward. He was ordained and set apart to that position Feb. 22, 1849. His Counselors were G. Dame and a Brother Henry. Bishop Fair-

banks was succeeded by Peter McCue who was ordained Bishop of the Ward July 13, 1851. Elders James McCue and James Houston are supposed to have been his Counselors.

Bishop McCue apostatized and subsequently joined the Morrisites, and at the General Conference in April, 1856, Henry Moon was voted to be Bishop of the Ward. He was ordained Oct. 21, 1856. Hugh Moon and James Houston (the latter ordained Oct. 21, 1856) were his Counselors. They were both called on the Southern Utah Mission in 1861, and Jos. Warburton and Edmund Ellsworth were then appointed Counselors in their stead. They were, however, not ordained High Priests at that time, but acted by virtue of their calling as Seventies.

Counselor Ellsworth also moved away, and on Jan. 24, 1867, Cisson A. Chase was ordained second Counselor to Bishop Moon.

Early in the year 1870 Bishop Moon removed to Davis County, and on Nov. 14, 1870, Counselor Joseph Warburton was ordained a High Priest by Bishop Edward Hunter, and by Pres. Brigham Young appointed acting Bishop of the Ward. He chose for his Counselors Cisson A. Chase and Hezekiah Mitchell. Elder Chase died April 4, 1872, and Elder Mitchell Sept. 23, 1872. Bishop Warburton then chose Joseph Booth as first and Alexander Steele as second Counselors in their stead.

June 7, 1877, the Ward was reorganized under the direction of Apostle John Taylor. Joseph Warburton was ordained Bishop, and Joseph Booth and Alexander Steele were ordained High Priests and set apart as first and second Counselors, Apostle Taylor officiating in all instances. This Bishopric stood intact until Jan. 23, 1887, when Elder John T. Thorup was ordained a High Priest and set apart to act as second Counselor in the place of Alexander Steele who was absent on a mission to Scotland.

—SECOND WARD is separated from the Ninth Ward on the north by 6th South Street, from the First Ward on the East by 6th East Street; bounded on the south by the limits of the city and separated on the west from the Third Ward by 3rd East Street. It contains nine 10-acre blocks and a farming district and had 273 inhabitants in 1880, nearly all Latter-day Saints. A number of the people are of Scandinavian descent. A pottery and match factory were doing tolerable good business in

the Ward. The public buildings are the ward house (a brick building, 53x30 feet, erected in 1883, and dedicated Nov. 21, 1886), a school house and a Relief Society Hall. The ward house is situated on the south side of 7th South Street, between 4th and 5th East Streets. The school house, an adobe building, is on the opposite side of the street. The famous Liberty Park, recently purchased by Salt Lake City for a pleasure resort, is partly in the Second and partly in the First Ward.

In May, 1887, the presiding officers of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Samuel Petersen, Bishop; James Leach and William Hart, Counselors.

Deacons' Quorum—Ernest K. Bassett, Pres.; James Hansen and Franklin Branting, Counselors.

Sunday School—Geo. K. Reese, supt.; Hans Sørensen and Andrew Petersen, assistants; Ernest K. Bassett, secretary.

Relief Society—Sarah Smith Wheeler, Pres.; Ann McGregor and Augusta Leach, Counselors; Sarah E. Mitchell, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Chas. H. Bassett, Pres.; Hans Sørensen and Anthony Robinson, Counselors; D. B. Richards, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Sarah E. Mitchell, Pres.; Millie P. Bassett and Sarah Pope, Counselors; Nora Bassett, secretary.

Primary Association—Phebe Clark Young, Pres.; Johanne Olsen and Emily Hart, Counselors; Hannah Olsen, secretary.

HISTORY—The Ward was first organized in February, 1849, with John Lowry as Bishop. He was ordained Feb. 22, 1849. His Counselors were Elisha H. Groves and Jos. C. Kingsbury. Bishop Lowry moved south, and at the General Conference in April, 1851, Joseph C. Kingsbury was voted to be Bishop of the Ward. He was ordained July 13, 1851. On the same day Peter Dustin was ordained first Counselor and on Nov. 22, 1851, Moses Clawson was ordained second Counselor to Bishop Kingsbury.

In 1852 Moses Clawson was sent on a mission to Europe, and Isaac Hill succeeded him as second Counselor.

Bishop Kingsbury having removed to Ogden, Counselor Hill was ordained Bishop of the Ward by Edward Hunter, Dec. 28, 1854. The same day Wm. Wheeler and Niels Jensen were ordained to be his Counselors.

Bishop Hill being called on a mission to Canada a few years later (1857), Counselor Wheeler had temporary charge of the Ward during his absence. The Bishop returned from his mission the following year.

Counselor Niels Jensen died May 5, 1860, and Soren Iversen succeeded him as second Counselor, being set apart to that position May 24, 1860.

In 1864 Counselor Wheeler was called on a mission to England. About the same time Bishop Isaac Hill moved away, and Phineas Howe Young was ordained Bishop of the Ward Dec 1, 1864. On the same day James Leach was ordained and set apart as his first and Soren Iversen as his second Counselor.

Counselor Iversen being called on a mission to Scandinavia in 1865, Daniel Corbett succeeded him as second Counselor. I was ordained March 22, 1866, and continued in that position until called on a mission to Canada in 1868. He was then succeeded by Elder Wm. Wheeler (who had returned from his mission to Europe two years previous) as second Counselor.

Bishop Young and Counselor Wheeler removed to Summit County in 1871, after which Counselor Leach presided as acting Bishop for six years, with Daniel Corbett and Soren Iversen as Counselors.

At a meeting held in the ward house, June 8, 1877, a reorganization of the Ward took place, when Samuel Petersen was ordained Bishop with James Leach and Wm. L. Ball as Counselors. Elder Petersen was ordained by Apostle John Taylor, Elder Leach by Geo. Q. Cannon and Elder Ball by Pres. D. O. Calder.

March 27, 1881, Wm. Hart was ordained a High Priest and set apart as second Counselor to Bishop Petersen, instead of Counselor Ball who had removed from the Ward.

—**THIRD WARD** is separated from the Eighth Ward on the north by 6th South Street, from the Second Ward on the east by 3rd East Street, bounded on the south by the limits of the city—Roper Street—and separated from the Fourth Ward on the west by East Temple Street. It contains nine 10-acre blocks and a farming district and had 477 inhabitants in 1880. About two-thirds of the people are Latter-day Saints.

The ward house, a brick structure 50x28 feet, was finished in 1883. It is located on 8th South Street, between 1st and 2nd East Streets. There is also a small lumber school house, a Relief Society Hall, four stores, a number of shops of various kinds, and many neat and comfortable residences.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Jacob Weiler, Bishop; John Y. Smith and Thomas Maycock, Counselors; John Wayman, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—Peter Sørensen, Pres.

Sunday School—James Eardley, supt.; Francis Bolto and Walter Grames, assistants; Thomas Curtis, secretary.

Relief Society—Elizabeth Weiler, Pres.; Frances Smith, Counselor; Sylvia Eardley, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Thomas Curtis, Pres.; John T. Williams and Reuben H. Eardley, Counselors; Franklin J. Hewlett, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Sylvia Eardley, Pres.; Emily P. Weiler, Agnes Bolto and Mary Jane Gleason, Counselors; Dorthea Sørensen, secretary.

Primary Association—Louisa Maycock, Pres.; Elizabeth Weiler and Jane H. Gleason, Counselors; Dellie Eardley, secretary.

HISTORY—The Ward was first organized in February, 1849, with Christopher Williams as Bishop. He was ordained to that position Feb. 22, 1849. Hyrum N. Bingham and Timothy Foot were his Counselors. They both moved away and were succeeded by Jacob Weiler and Albert Gregory. The latter was ordained Jan. 4, 1853.

At the General Conference held in G. S. L. City in April, 1856, Jacob Weiler was voted to be Bishop of the Ward. He was ordained Oct. 21, 1856. Samuel Edwards (ordained Dec. 9, 1856) and John M. Murdock (ordained Oct. 21, 1856) were chosen as his Counselors.

In 1859 Elder Edwards moved away and John M. Murdock was promoted to the position of first Counselor, while Wm. Wagstaff (ordained Dec. 29, 1859) was called to act as second Counselor.

Elder Murdock having removed to Provo

Valley, Elder Wm. Wagstaff succeeded him as first Counselor, and Thomas Maycock was called to the position of second Counselor, Nov. 20, 1861.

Counselor Wagstaff having removed to the Sugar House Ward, John Wayman was ordained first Counselor in his stead, April 27, 1871.

An effort was made to reorganize the Ward in the evening of June 10, 1877, at a meeting where Elders John Taylor and Geo. Q. Cannon and Pres. David O. Calder were present, but as a misunderstanding arose in regard to who should be chosen Bishop the Ward was left under the temporary charge of Elder John H. Picknell, until Dec. 23, 1877, when a reorganization was effected. On that occasion Jacob Weiler (the former Bishop) was sustained as Bishop and John Y. Smith and Thomas Maycock as his Counselors. Elder Smith was ordained a High Priest and set apart by Pres. D. O. Calder.

—**FOURTH WARD** is separated from the Seventh Ward on the north by 6th South Street, from the Third Ward on the east by East Temple Street, bounded on the south by the limits of the city—Roper Street—and separated from the Fifth Ward on the west by 2nd West Street. Only six 10-acre blocks are inhabited, the southern part of the Ward consisting of farming land and pastures. The Ward had 391 inhabitants in 1880, of which the great majority are Latter-day Saints. The only public buildings are the ward house, a fine brick structure 53x31 feet, and a school house, built of adobes, formerly used for all kinds of public gatherings. The two buildings are situated on the corner of West Temple and 7th South Streets.

In May, 1887, the presiding officers of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Harrison Sperry, Bishop; Thos. Corless and Charles Knight, Counselors; Wilford Smith, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorums—1st Quorum: Jos. Mitchell, Pres.; Frank Smith and Harrison Sperry, jun., Counselors. 2nd Quorum: Wm. Hardman, Pres.; Frank Cutler and James Glen, Counselors; John Cutler, secretary.

Sunday School—Robert R. Irvine,

sen., supt.; Peter Erickson and David Woodmansee, assistants; Frank Cutler, secretary.

Relief Society—Elizabeth Preece, Pres.; Jane Smith, Counselor.

Y. M. M. I. A. Robert R. Irvine, sen., Pres.; Chas. Worthen and Daniel Hunter, Counselors; Robert R. Irvine, jun., secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A. Mary Ann Hadley, Pres.; Mary Ann Lambert and Anna Erickson, Counselors; Edith Weiler, secretary.

Primary Association Mahala Jenkins, Pres.; Louie Smith, Counselor.

HISTORY—The first settlers of the Ward were Edward Corless and family, Mary Mosely and family and George Bundy, who moved out of the fort in the fall of 1848. Edward Corless built the first house in the Ward. In the spring of 1849, John Wakeley, Geo. Allen, "Father" Jenkins, John Preece and others built houses in the Ward. In the spring of 1849 a Ward organization was effected with Benjamin Brown as Bishop, and John M. Wakeley and John Preece as Counselors. These brethren were all ordained and set apart to their positions, April 8, 1849. Some time afterwards Counselor Wakeley removed from the Ward, when John Preece was promoted to the position of first Counselor. While Bishop Brown was absent on a mission to Europe in 1853-55 Counselor Preece had temporary charge of the Ward.

July 15, 1856, Wm. Edwards was set apart to act as second Counselor to Bishop Brown. He held this position until Oct. 13, 1857, when Harrison Sperry was ordained second Counselor in his stead.

Feb. 8, 1866, Thomas Jenkins was ordained Bishop of the Ward. John Preece was set apart to act as his first Counselor March 22, 1866, and Harrison Sperry to the position of second Counselor Aug. 23, 1866.

Bishop Jenkins resigned in 1874, and on April 27, 1875, Bishop Wm. Thorn, of the Seventh Ward, was appointed to take temporary charge of the Ward; but a few weeks later (May 20, 1875,) Counselor Harrison Sperry was ordained Bishop. He acted without Counselors until Jan. 11, 1877, when John Preece was ordained to be his first and Thomas Corless his second Counselor.

At the reorganization of the Ward, Oct. 24, 1877, the present Bishopric was sustained, namely Harrison Sperry, Bishop; Thos. Co-

less, first, and Charles Knight, second Counselors. Elder Corless was ordained and set apart by Pres. D. O. Calder and Elder Knight by Jos. E. Taylor.

—**FIFTH WARD** is separated from the Sixth Ward on the north by 6th South Street, from the Fourth Ward on the east by 2nd West Street, bounded on the south by the limits of the city—Roper Street—on the west by the river Jordan. It comprises the south-west part of Salt Lake City, and had 340 inhabitants in 1880. Nearly the whole population are Latter-day Saints. The only public building in the Ward is the meeting house, a neat one story adobe structure, 50x30 feet, which is also used for school and other purposes. It is situated on the corner of 3rd West and 7th South Streets.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Samuel M. T. Seddon, Bishop; Charles J. Friday and Henry Harrow, Counselors; L. Moth Iversen, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—John Brimley, Pres.; Charles F. Stokes and Robert Cowan, Counselors.

Sunday School—Geo. Clark, supt.; John Woodbury and Archibald Freebairn, assistants; Mary Pettit, secretary.

Relief Society—Ann Brimley, Pres.; Sarah Turnbow and Elizabeth Clark, Counselors; Louisa Davey, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—F. A. Colclough, Pres.; Andrew Cowan and Robert Cowan, Counselors; Alma Dewey, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Ellen Marden, Pres.; Rachel Brimley and Luella Harrow, Counselors; Esther H. Davey, secretary.

Primary Association—Elizabeth Clark, Pres.; Ellen Cowan and Sarah Griffiths, Counselors; Elizabeth Griffiths, secretary.

HISTORY—Among the first settlers of the Ward was Thos. W. Winter, James Shaw, Andrew Cowan, John Page and others. There were only six houses in the Ward in 1853. A small school house was built in 1855,

and a Sunday School opened in 1856. Previous to building the first school house, the people were socially connected with the Fourth Ward Saints. About the year 1865 that building tumbled down and in 1877 the present ward house was erected.

Thomas W. Winter was the first Bishop of the Ward. He was ordained to that position April 11, 1853, by Apostle Orson Hyde. Elders Robert Cowan and John Page were chosen as his Counselors. March 4, 1857, Elder Cowan was released, and second Counselor Page was ordained a High Priest by Bishop Edward Hunter and set apart to act as first Counselor to Bishop Winter. On the same day Fred. Cook was set apart as second Counselor.

In July, 1860, Elder Winter resigned his position as Bishop, after which the Ward was attached to the Sixth Ward and remained thus for about seventeen years.

At a meeting held June 12, 1877, at which Prests. Brigham Young and Daniel H. Wells, Apostle John Taylor and Geo. Q. Cannon, the Stake Presidency and other authorities were present, the Ward was reorganized. Richard Brimley, (formerly second Counselor to Bishop Hickenlooper, of the Sixth Ward) was set apart as Bishop of the Fifth Ward. Samuel J. Brown was also set apart as his second Counselor, and on June 15, 1877, Robert F. Turnbow was ordained a High Priest and set apart as first Counselor by Apostle John Taylor. Bishop Brimley resigned early in the fall of 1884, after which Elder John Page, through appointment by Pres. Angus M. Cannon, took temporary charge of the Ward until Nov. 30, 1884, when a meeting was held at the ward house for the purpose of forming a new Bishopric. On that occasion Samuel M. T. Seddon was chosen Bishop, with Charles J. Priday as first and Henry Harrow as second Counselor. These brethren, all being young men, were ordained High Priests and set apart to their several positions by the Stake Presidency.

—SIXTH WARD is separated from the Fifteenth Ward on the north by 2nd South Street, from the Seventh Ward on the east by 2nd West Street, from the Fifth Ward on the south by 6th South Street, and bounded on the west by the river Jordan. It contains 24 10-acre blocks and had 582 inhabitants in 1880. About nine-tenths of the people are Latter-day Saints. A number of the lower blocks, near the river,

consist mostly of low lands and are not inhabited. The only public building is the ward house, 60x30 feet, which is used also for district school purposes. It is situated on 3rd West Street, between 4th and 5th South Streets. Some of the D. & R. G. Ry. shops are located in this Ward. There are eight stores, several shops and a number of neat private dwellings. The Ward is known for its well attended meetings, and able choir. It also affords a "silver band" consisting of 18 instruments, under the leadership of Lorenzo Sharp; the members all appear in handsome uniform and discourse music which compares favorably with that of other bands in the city.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Wm. H. Hickenlooper, Bishop; James C. Watson and Jesse West, Counselors; James H. Anderson, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—Warren M. Lowry, Pres.; Robert Buttle and Benjamin Fullmer, Counselors.

Sunday School—Arnold Giague, supt.; James T. Snarr and James H. Poulton, assistants; Franklin M. Anderson, secretary.

Relief Society—Rhoda Ann Fullmer, Pres.; Isabella West and Elizabeth Britton, Counselors; Catherine Anderson, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Albert Reiser, Pres.; Nephi Thomas West and F. M. Anderson, Counselors; Edwin J. Eardley, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Ada Evans, Pres. Emma Haslem and Sarah Lowry, Counselors; Josephine Reiser, secretary.

Primary Association—Margaret Leatham and Agnes Hunter, acting Presidents.

HISTORY—The history of the Sixth Ward commences with the arrival of the Pioneers in G. S. L. Valley in July, 1847. It was there, on what is now known as the Old Fort Square, that the G. S. L. City fort was located, and during the seasons of 1847-49 this square (together with the adjoining blocks, on which were located the North and

South Forts,) was the centre of civilization in the Rocky Mountains. Within the rude walls of these forts, in small adobe huts, dwelt those hardy men and women through whose pioneer labor Utah has since become so renowned in history. After the arrival of President Young and company in Great Salt Lake Valley in the fall of 1848, permission was given for the people living in the forts to move out upon their city lots, but only a few availed themselves of the opportunity until the spring of 1849, when the bulk of the people moved out. Those who had taken lots in the immediate vicinity of the fort, however, showed a reluctance to build on them, and a number of the people remained in the Old Fort until the spring of 1851, when orders were given to pull down all the remaining fort buildings, which was promptly done. Since then the famous Old Fort Square, (the property of Salt Lake City,) has been rented out to various parties for agricultural purposes. It is the intention some time in the future to utilize it for pleasure grounds. Among those who first built houses in the Sixth Ward were the families of Wm. Hickenlooper, Jesse West, Robert Watson and David Fullmer. In October, 1853, there were 206, and in October, 1855, 265 inhabitants in the Ward. In early times, after the abandoning of the Old Fort, the people met for worship in private houses. In 1851 the first school house, an adobe building, 38x22 feet, was erected on the present ward house site. In order to build this, a tax of \$11 on each city lot in the Ward was levied, and this not being sufficient to complete the building, an additional tax of \$2 per lot was added. The building committee consisted of Wm. Fawcett, Geo. Colemere and John Lowe. Several years later the house was enlarged, but in 1872 the whole of it was pulled down and the present two-story frame building erected under the supervision of Samuel L. Evans, architect. Jesse West, James T. Snarr and Geo. D. Keaton constituted the building committee.

The Ward was first organized Feb. 22, 1849, when William Hickenlooper was ordained the first Bishop of the Ward. He still acts in that position and has for many years been the only one left of the original nineteen Bishops of Salt Lake City. He has held his position continuously since the first organization of the Wards in 1849. The first Counselors to Bishop Hickenlooper were Jos. Stratton and Jacob Houtz. In 1853 Thos. Crooks and William Fawcett were acting as Counselors, the latter being ordained and set apart as second Counselor Jan. 4, 1853.

Elder Crooks removed to American Fork, Utah County, when Wm. Fawcett became first Counselor, and Thomas Allman was chosen as second Counselor *pro tem*. Henry Holmes became second Counselor in the spring of 1857 and acted in that capacity until some time after the move in 1858. He finally removed to Weber County, and Edwin Rushton succeeded him as second Counselor in 1859.

In 1861 Counselor Fawcett was called on a mission to southern Utah, after which Bishop Hickenlooper acted with only one Counselor for some time. Finally Elder Rushton resigned, and Elder F. R. Kenner was set apart to act as Counselor, May 4, 1865. He soon afterwards removed to Sanpete County.

Sept. 6, 1866, Ralph Thompson and Samuel L. Evans were set apart to act as Counselors to Bishop Hickenlooper. Ralph Thompson died Feb. 8, 1872, when Elder Evans became first Counselor. Richard Brimley was set apart as second Counselor, Nov. 6, 1873.

At the reorganization of the Ward, June 12, 1877, Wm. H. Hickenlooper was retained as Bishop, with Samuel L. Evans and Jesse West as his Counselors. Elder West was ordained a High Priest and set apart to his position by Pres. B. Young. May 11, 1880, James C. Watson was ordained a High Priest and set apart as second Counselor in place of Jesse West, who was absent on a mission to Europe.

Counselor Evans died March 12, 1881, and at the quarterly conference held July 9, 1881 James C. Watson was sustained as first Counselor in his place. Jesse West, who had returned from his foreign mission, was chosen as second Counselor.

—SEVENTH WARD is separated from the Fourteenth Ward on the north by 3rd South Street, from the Eighth Ward on the east by East Temple Street, from the Fourth Ward on the south by 6th South Street and from the Sixth Ward on the west by 2nd West Street. It contains nine 10-acre blocks and had 1,216 inhabitants in 1880. About one half of the people are Latter-day Saints, but the "Liberal Party" have carried the school district election during the last four years except one. The non-Mormons, including Walker Brothers and other wealthy merchants, are the owners of the most valuable property and the finest residences in the Ward.

The ward house, a fine rock building 65 x 37 feet, is situated on 5th South Street, between West Temple and 1st West Streets. A handsome school house, a brick building, recently erected, lies immediately west of the ward house. In this Ward also, on 3rd South Street, is the Congregational Church, the first church building erected by non-Mormons in Salt Lake City.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Wm. Thorn, Bishop; Wm. McLachlan and Thos. H. Woodbury, Counselors; Herbert Van Dam, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—Alfred Callister, Pres.; Alfred C. Thorn and Geo. Wallace, Counselors.

Sunday School—Wm. McLachlan, supt.; Thos. H. Woodbury, Wm. H. Foster and H. Dinwoodey, assistants; Chas. H. Hyde, secretary.

Relief Society—Mary A. Lambert, Pres.; Harriet Woodbury and Annie Dinwoodey, Counselors; Mary A. Woodbury, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Joshua B. Stuart, Pres.; Frank B. Woodbury and Alfred Callister, Counselors; John W. Walker, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Sarah Eddington, Pres.; Emma Rose and Caroline Thomas, Counselors; Alice McLachlan, secretary.

Primary Association—Minnie James, Pres.; Margaret Young and Ella Broadbent, Counselors; Lillian McLachlan, secretary.

Wm. H. Foster acts as leader of the ward choir and Milly Foster as organist.

HISTORY—Wm. G. Perkins was ordained Bishop of the Ward, Feb. 22, 1849. His Counselors were Lyman Leonard and Vincent Shurtliff.

Counselors Leonard and Shurtliff were succeeded by Thos. McLelland and Thomas H. Woodbury, who were ordained Counselors to Bishop Perkins, Feb. 25, 1852.

Bishop Perkins resigned his position in the fall of 1856. He was succeeded by James G. Willie, who was ordained Bishop Dec. 27, 1856. Reddin A. Allred and Jonathan Pugmire, jun., were chosen as his Coun-

selors. After the general move in 1858 Counselor Allred did not return to the city, in consequence of which Jonathan Pugmire, jun., was promoted to the position of first Counselor, and Thos. McLelland chosen as second Counselor.

In the summer of 1859 Bishop Willie resigned and removed to Cache County, and Jonathan Pugmire, jun., was ordained Bishop, Dec. 15, 1861. His Counselors were Thos. McLelland and Wm. Thorn.

In the spring of 1864 Bishop Pugmire resigned and removed to Bear Lake Valley, after which Counselors McLelland and Thorn had temporary charge of the Ward until March 12, 1865, when the former was ordained Bishop, and Wm. Thorn was chosen as his first and Moses Thurston (ordained June 15, 1865) as his second Counselors.

Dec. 24, 1870, Bishop McLelland resigned, and Counselor Wm. Thorn was appointed to take charge of the Ward. He acted by virtue of this appointment for a number of years before he was ordained Bishop. His Counselors were Henry Dinwoodey and Thos. H. Woodbury, both set apart for these positions, Dec. 24, 1870.

June 15, 1877, the Ward was reorganized with Wm. Thorn (ordained and set apart by Pres. Daniel H. Wells) as Bishop, and Wm. McLachlan (ordained a High Priest and set apart by Apostle John Taylor) and Thos. H. Woodbury (set apart by Pres. Daniel H. Wells) as Counselors.

The first Sunday School in the Ward was organized by Jeremiah Woodbury in 1852. For a number of years this Ward was the home of the distinguished Apostle Orson Pratt.

The first school house in the Ward was built in 1851. The present fine ward house was commenced in 1862 and finished so far that meetings could be held in it in 1877. It was dedicated in 1885.

Among the brethren who have served as ward clerks the following may be named: Samuel Pitchforth, John Vance, Charles Lambert, John Gabbott, Wm. McLachlan and Herbert Van Dam.

—**EIGHTH WARD** is separated from the Thirteenth Ward on the north by 3rd South Street, from the Ninth Ward on the east by 3rd East Street, from the Third Ward on the south by 6th South Street, and from the Seventh Ward on the west by East Temple Street. It contains

nine 10-acre blocks including Wash-ton Square and had 897 inhabitants in 1880. About half the population are Latter-day Saints. The ward house, an adobe building, 50x32 feet, is pleasantly situated on 4th South Street, between 1st and 2nd East Streets, and faces Washington Square. Joining it on the east side is an old school house; a fine brick school building is now in course of erection. There are also a number of other fine buildings in this Ward, among which are the St. James Church (Episcopalian) on the corner of East Temple and 4th South Streets, the St. James Hotel and a large number of fine private residences. The Ward is known for the quiet and peaceful habits of its inhabitants. The meetings are in-duced by an efficient choir, under the leadership of John M. Chamberlain. Of home industries in the Ward may be mentioned J. W. Tuckfield and Son's iron and brass foundry and machine shop. Mr. C. B. Tuckfield, the junior member of the firm, is the inventor of several useful contrivances.

In May, 1887, the presiding officers of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric Elijah F. Sheets, Bishop; Joseph McMurrin and Isaac Brokbank, Counselors; Charles B. Tuckfield, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—Charles Berry Pres.; Wm. Keysor and Frederick Sheets, Counselors; Joseph Cowan, secretary.

Sunday School—Richard T. Chamberlain, supt.; John Cartwright and John M. Chamberlain, assistants; Chas. L. Berry, secretary.

Relief Society Esther B. Fletcher, Pres.; Catherine K. Palmer and Jane Cowan, Counselors; Sarah A. Hawkins and Jeanette McMurrin, secretaries.

Y. M. M. I. A.—John G. Smith, Pres.; John D. H. McAllister and James L. McMurrin, Counselors; Geo. H. Sims, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Mary P. Young, Pres.; Jeanette McMurrin and Sarah

A. Hawkins, Counselors; Eva H. Mortensen, secretary.

Primary Association—Jane Cowan, Pres.; Ann Cartwright and Jennie Mortensen, Counselors; Sarah McMurrin, secretary.

HISTORY—Among the first settlers of the Ward were Addison Everett, Edward P. Duzette, Absalom Free, Geo. Woodward, Solomon Angell, Burr Frost, Samuel Ensign and Priddy Meeks. The first school house, which is yet standing, was built in 1851. The present meeting house was erected in 1866.

Addison Everett was the first Bishop of the Ward. He was ordained to that position Feb. 22, 1849. Among his Counselors were Priddy Meeks (set apart March 25, 1849), Edward P. Duzette and Absalom Free, but we have been unable to get any more information concerning them.

Bishop Everett having been called on a mission to Green River, Elijah F. Sheets was ordained Bishop of the Ward, May 11, 1856. About a week later (May 20th) Geo. Woodward and Jacob Houtz were set apart to act as his Counselors.

In the latter part of 1861 Alexander C. Pyper and Robert Daft succeeded Elders Woodward and Houtz as Counselors, they two latter having been called on the Southern Utah Mission.

Counselor Pyper having moved away and Robert Daft being accidentally shot and killed March 13, 1865, John D. T. McAllister and Henry W. Lawrence were ordained and set apart as first and second Counselors to Bishop Sheets, Jan. 5, 1865. In 1869 Bishop Sheets was called on a mission to the United States, when John D. T. McAllister took temporary charge of the Ward as acting Bishop. Henry W. Lawrence was excommunicated from the Church for apostasy, Dec. 13, 1869.

Bishop Sheets returned from his mission in 1870 and again took charge of the Ward, with John D. T. McAllister and Isaac Brokbank as Counselors. The latter was ordained and set apart as second Counselor May 25, 1870.

In 1876 Counselor McAllister moved to St. George, and the following year, when the reorganization of the Stake took place, a meeting was held June 15, 1877, at which the Eighth Ward was reorganized with Elijah F. Sheets as Bishop and Joseph McMurrin (ordained and set apart by Pres. Daniel H. Wells) and Isaac Brokbank as Counselors.

The famous Eighth Ward Square now known as Washington Square was for many years the camping ground for arriving immigrant trains. It was on or near this spot where the advance company of Pioneers pitched their tents, July 23, 1847. Here Wm. Carter put the first plow into the ground and planted the first potatoes in Great Salt Lake Valley. Here also the Pioneer camp was organized for work, and Apostle Orson Pratt called the camp together and dedicated the land to the Lord for the benefit of His Saints.

The "Liberal Party" cast a majority of votes for the first time at the election for school trustee July 11, 1887.

—NINTH WARD is separated from the Twelfth Ward on the north by 3rd South Street, from the Tenth Ward on the east by 6th East Street, from the Second Ward on the south by 6th South Street, and from the Eighth Ward on the west by 3rd East Street. It contains nine 10-acre blocks and had 671 inhabitants in 1880. The ward house, a fine brick building, 48x28 feet, is situated on the corner of 4th South and 5th East Streets. Immediately north of it is a small adobe school house.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric — Samuel A. Woolley, Bishop; John Brown and Taylor H. Woolley, Counselors; Orson H. Pettit, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum — John S. Maxwell, Pres.; Hyrum J. Smith, jun., Counselor

Sunday School — Thos. Gerrard, supt.; Amos M. Woolley, and John W. Reese, assistants; Amos M. Woolley secretary.

Relief Society — Sarah E. Groo, Pres.; Rebecca W. Riter and Elizabeth L. Webb, Counselors; Maria L. Woolley, secretary.

Y. M. & Y. L. M. I. A. — Latimus O. Taft, Pres.; Jabez W. West and Albert K. Webb, Counselors; Effie Webb, secretary.

Primary Association — Belle Gerrard, Pres.; Laura V. Tobiason and Etta Webb, Counselors; Kate Pettit, secretary.

HISTORY—John M. and Samuel A. Woolley built the first two dwelling-houses in the Ninth Ward in the fall of 1848.

The Ward has first organized in February, 1849, with Seth Taft as Bishop. He was ordained to this position Feb 22, 1849. In the fall of 1849, he was called to go to Sanpete County as one of the first settlers in that valley. During his absence Daniel Garn acted as Bishop *pro tem*.

In 1851 Elder Garn was called on a mission to Europe, and Seth Taft who had returned from his mission to Sanpete Valley, again took charge of the Ward.

Elder Jacob Gibson was set apart as first Counselor to Bishop Taft, April 1, 1851, and Robert Richey was appointed second Counselor, Dec. 6, 1853. The latter subsequently moved south and finally apostatized. Elder Gibson was called on a mission to Europe in 1856, and Levi Riter was appointed Counselor to fill the vacancy.

John M. Woolley and Isaac Groo were ordained High Priests and set apart as Counselors to Bishop Taft, June 3, 1856. Shortly afterwards Elder Taft was released from his position as Bishop, and John M. Woolley was ordained Bishop in his stead, Oct. 21 1856. On the same day Samuel A. Woolley and Isaac Groo were set apart as his Counselors.

Bishop Woolley died Aug. 18, 1864, and a few days later Counselor Samuel A. Woolley was appointed to act as Bishop of the Ward. (He was, however, not ordained until Nov. 21, 1872). His Counselors were Isaac Groo and Jacob Gibson. The latter was succeeded by Elder Levi Riter.

The Ward was reorganized June 18, 1877, with Samuel A. Woolley as Bishop and John Cutler and John Brown as Counselors. Elder Cutler was ordained a High Priest and set apart by Apostle John Taylor and Elder Brown by Apostle Geo. Q. Cannon.

Elder Cutler removed from the Ward, in consequence of which John Brown was set apart as first Counselor to Bishop Woolley, and Taylor H. Woolley was ordained a High Priest and set apart as second Counselor. This took place Dec. 18, 1884.

—TENTH WARD is separated from the Eleventh Ward on the north by 3rd South Street, bounded on the east by the Fort Douglas Military Reservation, separated from the First Ward on the south by 6th South Street and from the Ninth Ward on the west by 6th East Street. It contains 24 10-acre blocks and

had 935 inhabitants in 1880. The ward house, a brick building, 55x33 feet, is situated on the corner of 8th East and 4th South Streets. Joining it on the north side is the district school house, an adobe building.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Adam Speirs, Bishop; James C. Woods and Wm. Griffin, Counselors; James T. Strong, ward clerk; Thos. C. Jones, recorder.

Deacons' Quorums—There are four quorums presided over by their respective presidencies.

Sunday School—James C. Woods, supt.; Robert Miller and Samuel E. Baxter, assistants; Ann Hillam, secretary.

Relief Society—Elizabeth Paul, Pres.; Jane Pyper and Angelina Harrison, Counselors; Regina Ness, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Henry Badley, Pres.; Robert Pyper and James N. Woods, Counselors.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Mary Ann Ashman, Pres.; Ida Speirs and Annie Paul, Counselors; Lottie Paul, secretary.

Primary Association—Jane McLean, Pres.; Agnes Harvey and Rose Chandler, Counselors; May Ashman, secretary.

HISTORY—The first house on the Ward site was built in the fall of 1848 by Isaac Laney, one of the men who were wounded at the Haun's Mill massacre. The first school house, a small adobe building, was erected in the fall of 1849. It gave way in 1853 for a larger one, a two story building 44x22 feet, which at that time was the largest ward house in the city. The lower story of this building is yet in existence and is now used for school purposes. The present meeting house was erected in 1873 and cost over \$8,000.

David Pettegrew was ordained the first Bishop of the Ward Feb. 22, 1849. His Counselors were Daniel Tyler and Sanford Porter.

Dec. 20, 1853, Conrad Kleinman and Alfred Cordon were set apart as Counselors to Bishop Pettegrew, both the former Counselors having moved away. Subsequently Elders Cordon and Kleinman also removed

from the Ward, when John Proctor and Adam Speirs were chosen Counselors in their stead.

Bishop Pettegrew died Dec. 31, 1863, after which his Counselors (John Proctor and Adam Speirs) had charge of the Ward, until January, 1867, when John Proctor was ordained Bishop with Adam Speirs and Wm. Ashman as Counselors.

Bishop Proctor died Feb. 12, 1874, after which Counselor Speirs was appointed to take temporary charge of the Ward. He acted by virtue of this appointment until June 20, 1877, when he was ordained Bishop. James C. Woods and Wm. Griffin were chosen as his Counselors on the same day. Elders Speirs and Griffin were ordained High Priests and set apart by Apostle John Taylor and Elder Woods by Apostle Geo. Q. Cannon.

—**ELEVENTH WARD** is separated from the Twenty-first Ward on the north by South Temple Street, bounded on the east by the Fort Douglas Military Reservation, separated from the Tenth Ward on the south by 3rd South Street and from the Twelfth Ward on the west by 6th East Street. It contains 24 10-acre blocks and had 1,327 inhabitants in 1880. The great majority of the people are Latter-day Saints, and most of them belong to the laboring class, a number of the men being employed by the Church on the Temple Block and elsewhere. The ward house, a substantial rock building, 66x36 feet, is situated on the corner of 8th East and 1st South Streets. Attached to it on the west side is the district school house, an adobe building. Within the limits of the Ward is St. Mary's Hospital (Catholic), Wm. S. Simpkin's brick-yard, Henry A. Tuckett's candy factory, etc. An excellent choir, under the leadership of Henry A. Tuckett, does service in the Sabbath meetings.

In May, 1887, the presiding officers of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Alex. McRae, Bishop; Joseph H. Felt and Robert Morris, Counselors; John Coulam, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—Herbert Penrose, Lawrence Berg and J. E. Coult preside over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quorums.

Sunday School—Henry Tuckett, supt. ; R. B. Sampson, assistant ; E. J. Allen, secretary.

Relief Society—Margaret McMaster, Pres. ; Annie Lawson and Sarah Sears, Counselors ; Maria Ford, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—H. A. Tuckett, Pres. ; C. Denney and J. G. Kelson, Counselors, Joshua B. Bean, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Mary Ann Coulam, Pres. ; Edith E. Sampson and Drucilla Hedges, Counselors ; Gertrude Sampson, secretary.

Primary Association—Louie Felt, Pres. ; Alice Atkins and Miss Stayner, Counselors ; Minnie Coult, secretary.

HISTORY—Among the first settlers of the Ward were Pharos Wells, John Coulam and family, Thos. Atkin and family, Wm. J. Smith, Wm. Thompson, John Lytle and others. Most of them came direct from England in the year 1849 and were located under the direction of President Brigham Young. Elder John Lytle was appointed Bishop in February, 1849, but he was not ordained to that position until July 13, 1851. On the 27th John H. Rumel and John Gray were set apart as his Counselors.

Counselors Rumel and Gray both having removed to the Thirteenth Ward, Wm. J. Smith was set apart as first and John M. Lytle as second Counselor to Bishop Lytle, Nov. 19, 1853. The latter was succeeded by Joseph E. Taylor, who was ordained a High Priest and set apart Sept. 12, 1854.

June 24, 1855, Wm. A. McMaster was appointed first Counselor to Bishop Lytle in place of Wm. J. Smith, who had been appointed a mission to England.

May 15, 1856, Wm. A. McMaster and Joseph E. Taylor were appointed to take temporary charge of the Ward, Bishop Lytle having gone to Carson Valley on a mission, but on June 21, 1856, the jurisdiction of L. W. Hardy, Bishop of the Twelfth Ward, was extended over the Eleventh Ward for the time being.

Jan. 19, 1857, Alexander McRae was ordained Bishop of the Ward, by Edward Hunter. Joseph E. Taylor was set apart as his second Counselor Jan. 25, 1857, and Wm. A. McMaster as his first counselor March 3, 1857.

In July, 1865, Joseph Bean was set apart to act as first Counselor to Bishop McRae,

instead of Wm. A. McMaster, who had been called on a mission to Great Britain. Joseph E. Taylor removed to the Thirteenth Ward and George Hoggan was appointed second Counselor in his stead. Elder Hoggan acted until the beginning of 1876, when a misunderstanding arose between him and the Bishop. Charles Edwards then acted as a temporary Counselor for about one year.

The Ward was reorganized June 19, 1877, with Alexander McRae as Bishop and Joseph H. Felt (ordained and set apart by Apostle John Taylor) as first and Robert Morris (ordained and set apart by Apostle Erastus Snow) as second Counselor.

The present ward house was built in 1873-75. John Gray was the first clerk of the Ward. He was succeeded by Wm. J. Smith, who acted until Aug. 2, 1855. After him Wm. Thompson served until November, 1868, when John Coulam was appointed ward clerk. He has acted continuously in that capacity ever since.

—**TWELFTH WARD** is separated from the Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards on the north by South Temple Street, from the Eleventh Ward on the east by 6th East Street, from the Ninth Ward on the south by 3rd South Street, and from the Thirteenth Ward on the west by 3rd East Street. It contains nine 10-acre blocks and had 1,230 inhabitants in 1880. About one half of the inhabitants are Latter-day Saints. The ward house, a rock building, 70x40 feet, is situated on the south side of 1st South Street, between 4th and 5th East Streets. Joining it on the west side is an adobe school house.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows :

Bishopric—Hiram B. Clawson, Bishop ; John Druce and Martin Lenzi, Counselors ; Joseph Walker, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—C. Lyon and Jacob Derrick, Presidents of 1st and 2nd Quorums.

Sunday School—Thos. V. Williams, supt. ; John Midgley and Zach. T. Derrick, Counselors ; Henry T. McEwan, secretary.

Relief Society—Julia Druce, Pres. ; Jemima Midgley and Eliza Hooper, Counselors.

Y. M. & Y. L. M. I. A.—Samuel C. Jenkinson, Pres.; Z. S. Derrick and Laura Hardy, Counselors.

Primary Association—Ellen C. Clawson, Pres.; Christiane Pyper and Julia Druce, Counselors; Eddie Midgley and Levi Young, secretaries.

HISTORY—The Ward was first organized in February, 1849. Benjamin Covey was ordained Bishop, Feb. 22, 1849. His Counselors were Eleazer Miller and Elisha Everett. Bishop Covey being called on a mission to Carson Valley, Leonard W. Hardy was ordained Bishop of the Ward, April 6, 1856. His Counselors were Josiah G. Hardy (ordained Oct. 19, 1856) and Miner G. Atwood. Counselor Hardy removed to southern Utah, and Edward Snelgrove was ordained first Counselor in his stead, March 21, 1867. Elders Snelgrove and Atwood continued in their positions until Bishop Hardy's release.

June 21, 1877, the Ward was reorganized with Alexander C. Pyper as Bishop and John Druce and Leonard G. Hardy as his Counselors. Elders Pyper and Hardy were ordained High Priests and set apart by Apostle John Taylor, and Elder Druce by Apostle Geo. Q. Cannon. The former Bishop, Leonard G. Hardy, was released from the care of the Twelfth Ward because of the position he filled as first Counselor to Presiding Bishop Edward Hunter.

April 3, 1880, Martin Lenzi was set apart as second Counselor to Bishop Pyper, in place of Leonard G. Hardy who was absent on a mission.

Bishop Alexander C. Pyper died July 28, 1882, and Hiram B. Clawson succeeded him. He chose the same Counselors (Elders Druce and Lenzi) as had acted with Bishop Pyper.

—**THIRTEENTH WARD** is separated from the Eighteenth Ward on the north by South Temple Street, from the Twelfth Ward on the east by 3rd East Street, from the Eighth Ward on the south by 3rd South Street, and from the Fourteenth Ward on the west by East Temple Street. It contains nine 10-acre blocks and had 1,850 inhabitants in 1880. About two-thirds of the people are Latter-day Saints. That the "Liberal Party" polled a majority of votes at the election for school trustees July 11, 1887, was largely due to the facts that a number of the

Saints had been disfranchised by the recent acts of Congress, and that a great number of the "Peoples Party" are foreigners who have not yet secured their papers of citizenship. This Ward is noted for its lively and well attended meetings, its excellent choir, good schools and well conducted associations. Besides the ward house, an adobe building, 60x35 feet, erected in 1860, and three adjoining school houses, there are in the Ward church buildings representing the Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, Josephites, etc. Among other noted edifices in the Ward are the City Hall, St. Marks School, the Gardo House, Co-op Store, Salt Lake Theatre and a large number of fine business blocks. The Thirteenth Ward contains more business houses than any other Ward in the City, taking in all that important part of the business centre between East Temple and 1st East Streets, with all the stores and shops on 1st and 2nd South Streets, Commercial street, etc. Within the limits of this Ward are also a large number of fine private residences. As a charitable institution of the Ward a fine two-story brick building containing 16 rooms, erected by Feremorz Little for the benefit of the Latter-day Saints in the Ward, deserves special mention. It was erected in 1883 at a cost of about \$2,000 and dedicated and handed over to the Bishop of the Ward Sept. 6, 1883. This building is situated immediately back of the ward house.

Of home industries in the Ward Mr. John Reading's nurseries and flower gardens deserve special mention. They are the most extensive of their kind in Utah, and Mr. Reading's business extends to all parts of this and all surrounding Territories. He employs about ten persons all the year round. There are five green houses, covered with 7,000 square feet of glass, and a number of frames. Mr. Reading commenced this business in 1864 with a capital

of \$5. He built the first green house in the Territory in 1869 and has since spent over \$6,000 in improvements on the grounds.

In May, 1887, the presiding officers of the Ward were as follows:

Bishopric—Millen Atwood, Bishop; Nelson A. Empey and Thos. Aubrey, Counselors; Hamilton G. Park, ward clerk.

Priests' Quorum, presided over by the Bishopric.

Deacons' Quorum—Thomas Sloan and Joseph Platt preside over the 1st and 2nd Quorums.

Sunday School—William Naylor, supt.; William Hennefer and Franklin Platt, assistants; Geo. E. Woolley, secretary.

Relief Society—Rachel Grant, Pres.; Lydia Ann Wells and Louisa Spencer, Counselors; Elizabeth H. Goddard, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Geo. E. Woolley, Pres.; Melvin Wells and Millen M. Atwood, Counselors; J. C. Jensen, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Anna Thomas, Pres.; Eva Platt and Fanny Woolley (appointed June 13, 1887), Counselors.

Primary Association—Catherine Wells, Pres.; Anna Thomas and Belle Clayton, Counselors; Agnes McDonald, secretary.

HISTORY—The Ward was first organized in 1849, Edward Hunter being ordained Bishop of the same Feb. 22, 1849. His Counselors were Joseph B. Noble and Tarleton Lewis. Counselor Lewis moved south, and William W. Major succeeded him as second Counselor and served in that capacity until called on a mission to Eng and in 1853.

Edward Hunter having been chosen as Presiding Bishop of the Church, Edwin D. Woolley succeeded him as Bishop of the Thirteenth Ward in 1854. His Counselors were Bryant Stringham and John M. Woolley. Counselor Stringham resigned and Jeter Clinton was appointed first Counselor in his stead in the fall of 1856. In the absence of Jeter Clinton, on a mission to the States in 1857, James Townsend, Daniel McIntosh and others acted as Counselors *pro tem.* in cases of trial, or Bishop's court. John M. Woolley moved north and Wm. S. Godbe succeeded him as second Counselor in 1864.

Counselor Clinton resigned in 1868, when Wm. S. Godbe became first Counselor and F. A. Mitchell was chosen as second Counselor *pro tem.* Afterwards he was set apart to that position.

Wm. S. Godbe was excommunicated from the Church for apostasy, Oct. 25, 1869, and Feramorz Little was subsequently chosen as Counselor in his stead.

In the spring of 1873 Elder Hamilton G. Park succeeded F. A. Mitchell as second Counselor, the latter having been called on a mission to the Sandwich Islands. Hamilton G. Park was called on a mission to Europe, and William Naylor succeeded him as second Counselor in the fall of 1875.

At the reorganization in 1877 no changes were made in the Bishopric. Elder Naylor who had acted as Counselor *pro tem.* was ordained a High Priest and set apart by Apostle John Taylor to his position.

Bishop Woolley died Oct. 14, 1881, and Elder Millen Atwood was set apart as Bishop in his stead Dec. 25, 1881. Nelson A. Empey and Francis Platt were ordained High Priests and set apart as his Counselors, Dec. 31, 1881. Counselor Platt died Dec. 14, 1885, and Thomas Aubrey succeeded him as second Counselor Dec. 12, 1886.

—FOURTEENTH WARD is separated from the Seventeenth Ward on the north by South Temple Street, from the Thirteenth Ward on the east by East Temple Street, from the Seventh Ward on the south by 3rd South Street and from the Fifteenth Ward on the west by 2nd West Street. It contains nine 10-acre blocks and had 1,803 inhabitants in 1880. The ward house, an adobe building, 55x35 feet, is situated on First South Street, between West Temple and 1st West Streets. Joining it are two school houses, one on the west and another on the east side. About two-thirds of the population are Latter-day Saints, but the non-Mormons own about two-thirds of the real estate in the Ward. Quite a number of the "Mormon" families are poor.

This Ward embraces the west side of Main Street with all that business part of the city west of it. Hence, many of the principal business houses and the following hotels are within the limits of the Ward: The Contin-

ental, Walker House, Metropolitan, Valley House, Clift House and White House. Also the Jewish synagogue, St. Mary's Academy (Catholic) the County Court House, etc.

President Wilford Woodruff and other prominent men in the Church reside in this Ward.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Geo. H. Taylor, Bishop; Thomas E. Taylor and Benjamin Brown, Counselors; John M. Whittaker, ward clerk.

There is a quorum of Priests, under the presidency of the Bishopric, and a quorum of ordained Teachers, under the presidency of Benjamin B. Brown.

Deacons' Quorum—Charles Cannon, jun., Pres.; Clarence Taylor and Henry W. Richards, Counselors.

Sunday School—H. P. Richards, supt.; Henry Gardner and Chas. F. Wilcox, assistants; Annie Campbell, secretary.

Relief Society—Agnes T. Schwartz, Pres.; Margaret Y. Taylor and Maria W. Wilcox, Counselors; Elmina S. Taylor, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Moses W. Taylor, Pres.; Henry B. Elder and Richard A. Shipp, Counselors; John M. Whittaker, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Nellie Colebrook, Pres.; Cornelia Clayton and Ellis R. Shipp, Counselors; Lizzie Green, secretary.

Primary Association—Cornelia Clayton, Pres.; Mamie Morris, secretary.

HISTORY—Among the first settlers who built houses in this Ward at an early day were a number of leading men in the Church; Willard Richards, second Counselor to Pres. Brigham Young, located on the Council House corner. Parley P. Pratt settled on the same block further west. His house, now known as one of the Valley House cottages, yet stands, facing the Temple Block. Orson Pratt located on the west side of the same block. His house is also standing yet. Wilford Woodruff located on the corner of South Temple and West Temple Streets, where the Valley House now

stands. Pres. John Taylor built a house on the south-west corner of the same block. His old house is still standing. Franklin D. Richards located a little south of where the Continental Hotel now stands, and Amasa M. Lynian on the block opposite the former residence of Geo. Q. Cannon, on the corner where Wm. H. Folsom's residence now stands.

The Ward was first organized in 1849 with John Murdock as Bishop, he being ordained to that position Feb. 22, 1849. His Counselors were Abraham Hoagland and Richard Ballantyne. Bishop Murdock was called on a mission to Australia, and Counselor Hoagland was ordained Bishop in his stead, July 13, 1851. On the same day Richard Ballantyne was set apart as his first Counselor, and on the 27th Phinehas Richards was set apart as second Counselor.

In the fall of 1852 Counselor Ballantyne was called on a mission to Hindostan, and Joseph Horne was chosen as first Counselor in his stead in the beginning of 1854. Oct. 13, 1859, Samuel Turnbow was ordained second Counselor, as successor to Elder Phinehas Richards. To fill a vacancy caused by the release of Elder Joseph Horne, William Carter was ordained and set apart as second Counselor to Bishop Hoagland Jan. 3, 1861. He had previously acted as temporary Counselor in the absence of Joseph Horne, having been set apart to that position April 28, 1859. By this change Samuel Turnbow, who had acted as second Counselor since 1859, now became first Counselor.

Nov. 20, 1862, Martin Lenzi was ordained second Counselor to Bishop Hoagland, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Elder Wm. Carter to southern Utah.

Elders Turnbow and Lenzi acted as first and second Counselors until Bishop Hoagland's death, which occurred Feb. 14, 1872.

March 4, 1872, Thomas Taylor was ordained Bishop of the Ward. Lewis S. Hills was set apart as his first and George Crismon as his second Counselor. Counselor Hills had only acted a few months, when John R. Winder was appointed first Counselor in his stead. This change took place in the fall of 1872, and during Bishop Taylor's absence in the east Elder Winder had temporary charge of the Ward.

July 2, 1874, Angus M. Cannon was ordained and set apart as second Counselor to Bishop Taylor. When Elder Winder removed from the Ward, Geo. Crismon was promoted to the position of first Counselor. Elder Cannon having been called to the

position of President of the Stake, Geo. H. Taylor was ordained a High Priest and set apart as second Counselor in his stead, April 20, 1876.

At the reorganization of the Ward June 25, 1877, Thomas Taylor was still sustained as Bishop with Geo. Crismen and Geo. H. Taylor as his Counselors.

Counselor Crismen having removed to the Sugar House Ward, Geo. H. Taylor was set apart as first Counselor in his stead, Dec. 18, 1884. On the same day Samuel H. Hill was ordained a High Priest and set apart as second Counselor.

Bishop Taylor being away in Iron County and Counselor Hill being absent from home, Elder Benjamin Brown presided as acting Bishop of the Ward from March 1st to Aug. 4th, 1886, or during the time Counselor Geo. H. Taylor was incarcerated in the Utah Penitentiary for conscience sake.

Bishop Taylor having been excommunicated from the Church, a new Bishopric was organized, Oct. 11, 1886, consisting of George Hamilton Taylor as Bishop and Thomas E. Taylor and Benjamin Brown as Counselors.

—FIFTEENTH WARD is separated from the Sixteenth Ward on the north by South Temple Street, from the Fourteenth Ward on the east by 2nd West Street, from the Sixth Ward on the south by 3rd South Street, and bounded on the west by the river Jordan. It contains 27 10-acre blocks and had 1,253 inhabitants in 1880. About three-fourths are Latter-day Saints. The ward house, a fine brick building, 70x35 feet, is situated on 1st South Street, between 3rd and 4th West Streets.

In May, 1887, the presiding officers of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Joseph Pollard, Bishop; Wm. L. Binder and Nathaniel V. Jones, Counselors; John Clark, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—William Hall, James Lewis and William Trihern preside over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quorums.

Sunday School—Thos. C. Griggs, supt.; Joseph R. Morgan and Wm. R. Jones, assistants; Harry Chamberlain, secretary.

Relief Society—Sarah M. Kimball, Pres.; Rebecca M. Jones and Elizabeth Duncanson, Counselors; Minnie Gray, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Gronway Parry, Pres.; Thos. C. Griggs and Fred. Morgan, Counselors; Thos. G. Gill, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Alice Pollard, Pres.; Louie Beers, Counselor; Patience Mary Jane Jones, secretary.

Primary Association—Mary L. Morris, Pres.; Susannah Waterfall and Hortense Jones, Counselors; Julia Jones and Clara Bockholt, secretaries.

HISTORY—Among the original settlers and owners of lots in the Ward were Nathaniel V. Jones, Rodney Badger, Thurston Simpson, Thomas Judd, Thomas Forsyth, Shure Olson, Gideon D. Wood, David Peters, Peter Robinson, Andrew Cunningham, Andrew Jackson, Wm. Empey, Robert T. Burton, John Wood, Wm. Jones, James Hawkins, Homer Duncan, Aaron Daniels, Rosel Hyde, John C. Armstrong, John Leatham, Edwin T. Bird, John Webb, John Reynolds, Charles D. Barnum, Henry Heath, Daniel Bull, Benjamin T. Mitchell, Wm. Long, Andrew Wood, David Phillips James Ore, Richard Warburton, David Ames, Daniel Leah, Ricy Jones, John Thomas, W. M. Allred, Chapman Duncan, etc.

The Ward was first organized in 1849 with Abraham O. Smoot as Bishop. He was ordained Feb. 22, 1849. His Counselors were Nathaniel V. Jones and Wm. Scarce. Counselor Scarce died in G. S. L. City Jan. 3, 1851, and about the same time Bishop Smoot removed from the Ward.

At the April Conference, 1851, Nathaniel V. Jones was voted to be Bishop of the Ward. He was ordained July 13, 1851, and Andrew Cunningham and Rodney Badger were set apart as Counselors the same day.

When Bishop Jones was absent on his East India Mission in (1852-53), A. Cunningham presided as acting Bishop of the Ward. He took charge about Oct. 15, 1852, and continued until Bishop Jones returned from his mission, when the latter again assumed the position as Bishop, with Andrew Cunningham and Rodney Badger as Counselors. While Elder Cunningham had charge of the Ward, Charles D. Barnum and Elijah Thomas acted as Counselors *pro tem*.

Counselor R. Badger was accidentally drowned in the Weber River, April 29, 1853, and Elijah Thomas was set apart as Counselor in his stead Dec. 6, 1853. Between this date and 1856 Charles D. Barnum and James Ure are supposed to have acted as assistant Counselors to Bishop Jones. July 1, 1856, William Whiting and John McLaws were set apart as Counselors to Bishop Jones.

At a solemn Teachers meeting held in Elder B. T. Mitchell's house Dec. 24, 1856, the people voted in Benjamin T. Mitchell as Bishop, with William Empey as first and William Whiting as second Counselor. This was during the time of the reformation.

Bishop Mitchell resigned about the year 1859 and Andrew Cunningham was appointed Bishop in his stead. Robert T. Burton and Wm. C. Moodey were chosen as Counselors. Counselor Moodey was called on the Southern Utah Mission, and Joseph Pollard was appointed Counselor in his stead, about the year 1861.

Bishop Cunningham resigned in 1867, and Counselor Burton then became Bishop in his stead. His Counselors were Joseph Pollard and Elias Morris. This Bishopric stood intact during the following ten years.

The Ward was reorganized June 27, 1877. On that occasion Joseph Pollard was set apart as Bishop by Pres. Daniel H. Wells. Wm. L. Binder was ordained a High Priest and set apart as first Counselor by Apostle John Taylor, and N. V. Jones as second Counselor by Apostle Orson Pratt.

Charles Miller was clerk of the Ward in 1853. He was succeeded by John McLaws and John Clark. The latter has acted in that capacity for more than twenty years.

—SIXTEENTH WARD is separated from the Nineteenth Ward on the north by 2nd North Street, from the Seventeenth Ward on the east by 2nd West Street, from the Fifteenth Ward on the south by South Temple Street and bounded on the west by the river Jordan. It contains 27 10-acre blocks and had 1,479 inhabitants in 1880, most of whom are Latter-day Saints. There are only 18 blocks inhabited, the western part of the Ward being occupied by the Fair Grounds. The only public building in the Ward is the meeting house, a substantial rock building, 70x34 feet, which is also used for school purposes. It is situated on the corner of 1st North and

4th West Streets. The Deseret University buildings, on Union Square, are located in this Ward, also the Utah Central Railway depot and workshops, the Gas Works, and a number of fine private residences, including the late Wm. Jennings' residence; also a number of small stores and shops.

The Ward is famous for its well attended meetings and Sunday school. Apostle Joseph F. Smith resides in this Ward.

In May, 1887, the acting Priesthood and presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Fred. Kesler, Bishop; Francis Cope, first, and James W. Phippen, second Counselor. Geo. R. Emery, ward clerk.

There is a full Priest's Quorum presided over by the Bishopric.

Teachers' Quorum—Ruel Oliver, Pres.; Robert Hodge and Franklin Taylor, Counselors.

Deacons' Quorums—John H. Vincent, Edwin G. Tolhurst and Francis Cope, jun., preside over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quorums.

Sunday School—Peter Gillispie, supt.; Peter Reid and John Vincent, assistants; Andrew Peterson, secretary.

Relief Society—Diana Reid, Pres.; Rachel Isaac and Elizabeth Fisher, Counselors; Sarah Cumberland, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—John H. White, Pres.; Peter Howell and John H. World, Counselors; John H. Timpson, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Mary Pierpont, Pres.; Annie Emery and Olive Taylor, Counselors; Helen Reid, secretary.

Primary Association—Eleanor Herridge, Pres.; Sinah Bishop and Lousia Emery, Counselors.

HISTORY—Among the first settlers of the Ward in 1848-49 were John Scott (of Nauvoo fame), Wm. C. Staines, who located where the late Wm. Jennings' residence now stands, Henry G. Boyle, Abel Butterfield, Jacob Butterfield, Mr. McIntire, Mrs. Smith, (widow of Joshua Smith), Andrew Gibbons, George Wardle, Joel Johnson and brothers,

Seymour Brunson, Elijah Thomas (of the Mormon Battalion), Geo. C. Riser, who located on the block now occupied by the Utah Central Railway depot, Zera Pulsipher and sons, Harrison and William Burgess, who located where the gas works now are, Father Day and family, Gideon Gibbs, Elnathan Eldredge, Wm. Burton, "Father" Bauke, David Sessions, William Walker (of the Nauvoo police force), John Rolston, Joseph Fielding, Mary Smith, James Lawson, Wm. McMillan Thompson, Winslow Farr, Shadrach Roundy and sons, D. Mick B. Huntington, Levi W. Jackman, John S. Higbee, Charles Foster, Dr. Hovey, Wm. Moss, Mercey R. Thompson and others. A few of these families moved out on their lots in the fall of 1848, but the majority remained until the spring of 1849.

The Ward originally consisted of only nine blocks, and all the low lands west of these were covered with water, but after turning the three channels of City Creek into one in 1856, and conveying the water along North Temple Street direct to the river Jordan, more of the low land near the river was reclaimed and settled. Originally only one (the middle) channel of City Creek ran through the Sixteenth Ward.

In 1850 the people commenced to fence into blocks and afterwards into lots. In early times money was plentiful on account of the amount of gold dust brought into the Territory by members of the Mormon Battalion and others, but it was generally rejected in exchange for produce. So scarce were eatables that a lady in the Sixteenth Ward is said, on one occasion, to have cut, fitted and sewed a dress for the consideration of two squashes, and that when asked if she would take money instead of the squashes agreed upon, she regarded the offer as an insult. Seed potatoes were so scarce that they could not be bought for money. A member of the Ward who tried to purchase some, but was refused, was allowed by the owner to strip the potatoes of their sprouts, which, when planted, produced a good crop of potatoes.

In 1857 the population of the Ward consisted of 113 families, or 658 souls - 332 males and 326 females. There were at that time also 134 dwellings and 44 stables. In the fall of that year, Bishop Kesler was appointed major of the Legion and called upon to raise 25 men from the Sixteenth Ward to march at a moment's notice to Echo Canyon. The company left the city in a heavy snow-storm, reached the main body in Echo Canyon, rendered efficient aid during the campaign, and returned home in December. During

the move in 1858 every house in the Ward was vacated, the windows being boarded up and preparations made to burn every thing, in case of a continuation of hostilities between the troops and the citizens.

In the spring of 1862, in consequence of the heavy snows melting in the mountains, City Creek became unusually high, which caused large quantities of gravel and soil to cave in at various points up the creek. This was brought down with the current and deposited on the low lands of the Sixteenth Ward. The lower part of North Temple Street was thus covered with gravel to the depth of from one to five feet. For six weeks the people worked night and day to save their property which was endangered by the floods. A number, however, were forced to leave their houses and seek shelter on higher ground. This calamity, though resulting in considerable loss of property, was the means of making a good gravel road where heretofore nothing but an unhealthy swamp had existed.

In 1869 the Utah Central Railway Company began the erection of machine shops and station buildings on the block where their depot now is situated, and in January, 1870, the first railroad (Utah Central) was completed to Salt Lake City. Two years later the gas works were located on the block immediately west of the depot block; coal yards were also opened and a general business stir was felt throughout the whole Ward. Many improvements of a more private character were made in rapid succession in the vicinity of the depot.

The Ward was first organized in February, 1849, Elder Isaac Higbee being ordained Bishop Feb. 22nd of that year; but he only acted a short time, as Shadrach Roundy was ordained Bishop April 14, 1849. His Counselors were John S. Higbee and Levi W. Jackman.

At the October Conference 1849, Counselor Higbee was called on a mission to Europe, and Joseph Fielding was chosen to fill the vacancy caused thereby, being appointed to act as second Counselor, while Levi W. Jackman took the position of first Counselor.

At the General Conference in April, 1856, Frederick Kesler was nominated for Bishop of the Sixteenth Ward. He was ordained Oct. 19, 1856. Geo. C. Riser and William Derr were ordained and set apart to be his Counselors Dec. 9, 1856.

In 1862, Counselor Derr was succeeded by Elnathan Eldredge, who was ordained second Counselor to Bishop Kesler Feb. 13,

1862. Counselor Eldredge died Oct. 27, 1871, and Theodore McKean was ordained Counselor in his stead shortly afterwards.

The Ward was reorganized June 26, 1877. Frederick Kesler was continued as Bishop, and Henry Emery was ordained a High Priest and set apart to act as first Counselor, instead of Geo. C. Riser who had removed from the Ward. Theodore McKean was continued as second Counselor.

Counselor Emery died June 24, 1881, after which Theodore McKean was promoted to the position of first Counselor and James W. Phippen was called to officiate as second Counselor. These changes were effected at the quarterly Stake conference held in Salt Lake City, July 9, 1881. In 1884 Elder McKean was released from acting as Counselor because of his position as a member of the High Council. Consequently Francis Cope was ordained a High Priest and set apart to act as second Counselor Dec. 18, 1884. After this change Elder Phippen became first Counselor.

The first building erected for meeting and school purposes in the Ward was built in 1849, on the block lying immediately north of the depot block. It was a small log building. In the summer of 1854 a larger house was built on the present ward house site. This was finally removed to make room for the present meeting house which was erected in 1872, first opened for meetings in January 1873, and dedicated March 30th of that year.

The Sixteenth Ward Square, also known as Union Square, was for a number of years the favorite camping ground for immigrant trains arriving from the plains. The whole block was often literally covered with tents and wagons.

In 1857 a Relief Society was organized with Sophia Burgess as President and Sophia Tripp and Olive Walker as Counselors. In 1875 a Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association was organized in the Ward with Walter J. Lewis as President, and Theodore McKean, jun., and Eli A. Folland, Counselors. There had been associations of a similar character in the Ward before, but this was the first one perfected under the direction of the authorities of the Church. This association drew a good attendance from its commencement and has accomplished much good in past years; many of its members have filled successful missions to foreign lands.

—SEVENTEENTH WARD is separated from the Nineteenth Ward on the north by 2nd North Street,

from the Eighteenth Ward on the east by East Temple Street, from the Fourteenth Ward on the south by South Temple Street and from the Sixteenth Ward on the west by 2nd West Street. It comprises nine blocks, including the Temple Block. The district school house, situated on 1st North Street, between West Temple and 1st West Streets, is used for meeting and other Ward purposes. It is a fine two-story brick building, 60x36 feet. There is also a Relief Society Hall in the Ward and a number of fine residences. Most of the inhabitants are Latter-day Saints. Apostle John Henry Smith resides in this Ward.

In May, 1887, the presiding officers of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—John Tingey, Bishop; Albert W. Davis, first, and Alonzo E. Hyde, second Counselor; Edward W. Davis, ward clerk.

Teachers' Quorum—Franklin S. Tingey, Pres.; J. Davis, Counselor.

Deacons' Quorum—Zeb. Jacobs, Pres.; Geo. Alder and Geo. A. Smith, Counselors.

Sunday School—Walter J. Beatie, supt.; Franklin S. Tingey and Arthur F. Barnes, assistants; Zebulon H. Jacobs, secretary and treasurer.

Relief Society—Bathsheba W. Smith, Pres.; Julia Pack and Harriet A. Preston, Counselors; Elizabeth Bull, secretary and treasurer.

Y. M. M. I. A.—David F. Davis, Pres.; Walter J. Beatie and Henry G. Bywater, Counselors; Charles W. Clayton, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Julia C. Howe, Pres.; Ann Groesbeck and Elizabeth Smith, Counselors; Ella Dallas, secretary; Lizzie Barnes, treasurer.

Primary Association—Julia C. Howe, Pres.; Ella Dallas, Bathsheba W. Smith, Victoria Clayton and Lizzie Barnes, Counselors; Priscilla Smith, secretary; Sarah Smith, treasurer. (This association was first organized Nov. 30, 1878, with Elizabeth Groesbeck as President, Clarissa W. Williams and Sarah Burbidge as Counselors, and Elizabeth Smith as secretary.)

HISTORY—The following are the names of the original owners of lots in the Seventeenth Ward: Charles C. Rich, Henry W. Bigler, John Hess, Jesse B. Martin, Jesse W. Crosby, Alfred B. Lambson, Geo. A. Smith, Ephraim Green, Thomas Callister, Mary Smith (widow of John L. Smith), John Smith, John M. Bernhisel, Albert Carrington, Joseph L. Heywood, William Clayton, Thomas Clayton, Harvey Green, John P. Porter, Joseph Rich, John Paek, Aaron Farr, Lorin Farr, Norton Jacobs, Henry Herriman, A. Hale, Joel Ricks, Thomas Whittle, Geo. B. Wallace, Alfred Randall, Wm. McBride, Martin H. Peck, Hosea Cushing, William King, Philo Johnson, Ozpo Eastman, Edson Whipple, David Wilkie, Nathan N. Collins, Horace Gibbs, Leonard E. Harrington, Daniel Russell, John Gray, James Beck, George Morris and Robert Bayard.

At a meeting called by the First Presidency of the Church, Feb. 22, 1849, at the house of George B. Wallace, for the purpose of setting apart and ordaining Bishops to preside over the several Wards in G. S. L. City, Joseph L. Heywood was set apart under the hands of Heber C. Kimball, Parley P. Pratt and Franklin D. Richards to preside as a Bishop over the Seventeenth Ward. On Feb. 25th, at a meeting called by Presiding Bishop N. K. Whitney, at W. W. Phelps' school house, for the purpose of ordaining Counselors to the Bishops, Albert Carrington was ordained and set apart by Joseph L. Heywood and John Murdock to act as a Counselor to Bishop Heywood; and at a meeting held in the house of Bishop Heywood, March 1, 1849, Father John Smith was set apart as second Counselor to Bishop Heywood, under the hands of C. C. Rich, Joseph L. Heywood and Lorin Farr. At that meeting also it was voted that the Ward should be fenced entire, that the fence should be finished by the 1st of April following, that there should be a road around each block, two rods in width, that Lorin Farr and Wm. Clayton should act as a committee to assign to the owners or representatives of lots their quota of fence and the place where the same should be set, etc. At another meeting held March 15, 1845, it was decided "that the Ward should fence in so much of the Temple Block as lies north of City Creek, and that Joseph L. Heywood have the privilege of cultivating that portion of the block the ensuing season."

April 15, 1849, the members of the Ward met at the "Bill Post", and voted that a

school house should be established and sustained by a direct tax on the Ward in proportion to the value of property. The Bishop and his Counselors were authorized to procure a room and engage a teacher. The meeting also decided that no cattle should be driven through the Ward after it was fenced. It was concluded to keep up prayer meetings every Thursday, etc.

July 19, 1849, Aaron F. Farr was set apart (under the hands of Joseph L. Heywood and Albert Carrington) to act as second Counselor to Bishop Heywood, in the place of John Smith, Patriarch, who desired to be released in consequence of infirmity.

Elder Heywood being absent on a trip to Carson Valley, was succeeded by Thomas Callister, who was ordained Bishop Sept. 17, 1855. Nathan Davis and Martin H. Peck (both ordained Aug. 26, 1856) were chosen as his Counselors.

Bishop Callister being called to the position of Presiding Bishop in Millard County, Counselor Nathan Davis succeeded him as Bishop of the Seventeenth Ward, and was ordained to that position December 15, 1861. April 10, 1862, Alfred Randall and George Morris were ordained to be his Counselors. Subsequently Elder Randall removed to Weber County, and Martin H. Peck was set apart to act as first Counselor to Bishop Davis May 12, 1870.

In 1875 Bishop Davis resigned and John Henry Smith, his successor (ordained Nov. 22, 1875), entered on the duties of his office as Bishop Jan. 1, 1876. John Tingey and Geo. Dunford were ordained High Priests and set apart to act as his Counselors, April 20, 1876.

When the Ward was reorganized June 26, 1877, Albert Wesley Davis was set apart as second Counselor to Bishop Smith, instead of Geo. Dunford, who was called to preside in Malad, Idaho.

John Henry Smith having been promoted to the Apostleship, Counselor John Tingey was ordained Bishop of the Ward, Nov. 6, 1880. The same day Albert W. Davis and Alonzo Eugene Hyde were set apart to act as his Counselors.

The first Sabbath School in the Seventeenth Ward was organized April 16, 1854, with William Jackson as superintendent.

— **EIGHTEENTH WARD** is bounded on the north by the mountains, separated from the Twentieth Ward on the east by C Street, from the Thirteenth Ward on the south by South Temple Street and from the

Seventeenth and Nineteenth Wards on the west by East Temple Street and Arsenal Hill. It had 617 inhabitants in 1880. The Ward is located on both sides of City Creek and contains a large number of very fine residences. The general Church offices and Tithing Office, the *Deseret News* Office, etc., are located in this Ward, also the Church blacksmith shop, the *Deseret Silk Factory*, Pioneer Flour Mills, etc. The public buildings within the limits of the Ward are the beautiful ward house, or chapel, located on the hill on A Street, between Second and Third Streets, east of City Creek. It is a brick building, 52x33 feet, and has a fine steeple on the east end. Immediately south of it is the "Independent School House", a two-story brick building, 60x33 feet, recently erected. There is also the late Pres. Young's private school house, near the Eagle Gate, which was used for meetings and all kinds of public gatherings previous to the erection of the present ward house. Apostle George Teasdale and Brigham Young reside in this Ward.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Orson F. Whitney, Bishop; Robert Patrick and William B. Barton, Counselors.

Deacons' Quorum—John Y. Robins, Pres.

Sunday School—James Saville, supt.; Douglas A. Swain and Rulon S. Wells, assistants; S. B. Clawson, secretary.

Relief Society—Ellen Barton, Pres.

Y. M. & Y. L. M. I. A.—Rulon S. Wells, Pres.; James Saville and James M. Barlow, Counselors; B. S. Young, secretary.

HISTORY—The Ward was first settled by Pres. Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Newel K. Whitney in the spring of 1849. These were about the only three families in the Ward for several years; and it was not until the bench east of Pres. Young's gardens was opened for settlers, at a later day, that the Ward began to assume itself. In October, 1853, there were 241

souls in the Ward. When G. S. L. City was divided into Nineteen Wards, Feb. 14, 1849, Presiding Bishop N. K. Whitney was appointed Bishop of the Eighteenth Ward, but no regular Ward organization was effected at that time, there being but a very few inhabitants. In April, 1851, Lorenzo D. Young was appointed Bishop. He acted for some time without Counselors, and also resided in the Sugar House Ward until 1854. John Whitney was chosen as one of his Counselors at an early day, but did not act in that capacity. John Sharp was subsequently chosen as one of his Counselors and acted in that position until October, 1856, when the Twentieth Ward was organized, comprising what was formerly the east part of the Eighteenth Ward. Gradually the latter became practically extinct, being merged into the Twentieth, but was by Pres. Brigham Young revived in February, 1876, when, by him, the Bishopric was reorganized, by the selection of David O. Calder and John Nicholson as Counselors to Bishop Lorenzo D. Young. The boundaries of the Ward were then prescribed as they now exist. The meetings were held in President Young's school house, near the Eagle Gate.

In the spring of 1876, David O. Calder was selected to be first Counselor to Pres. Angus M. Cannon in the Presidency of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, and in consequence was necessarily released from his position in the Bishopric of the Eighteenth Ward. On the 3rd of July, 1877, John Nicholson was set apart as first and William B. Barton as second Counselor to Bishop Young.

In June, 1873, another change occurred by the resignation of Bishop Young, who had removed his residence to the First Ward, and for the next few weeks the Ward was placed in charge of John Nicholson as presiding High Priest. The latter was called the following July 7th, to go on a mission to Europe, and on July 14, 1878, Orson F. Whitney was ordained Bishop, with Robert Patrick and William B. Barton as his Counselors. They still occupy these positions.

In June, 1880, the building of the new chapel, by donation of the Saints, was begun. It was duly completed and, on Jan. 14, 1883, was dedicated, Pres. Joseph F. Smith offering the dedicatory prayer and Pres. John Taylor delivering a discourse on the occasion. It was resolved to build an independent school house, in which the children of the Latter-day Saints could be taught; the necessary ground was purchased

adjacent to the chapel, and a commencement made Oct. 4, 1884. It is a comely and convenient building, two stories high, and is nearly finished. The Ward has within the last five years especially been built up more rapidly than any other part of the city, as it originally contained more vacant desirable sites for residences than any other locality, and these have been largely appropriated.

—NINETEENTH WARD comprises the north-western part of Salt Lake City, is bounded on the north by the limits of the city, east by the mountains and Arsenal Hill, which separates it from the Eighteenth Ward, separated from the Seventeenth and Sixteenth Wards on the south by 2nd North Street and on the west by the river Jordan. It contains over one hundred 10-acre blocks, besides a number of small irregular blocks on the Arsenal Hill slope, and had 1,585 inhabitants in 1880. The ward house, an adobe building, 61x30 feet, is situated on the corner of 4th North and 2nd West Streets. Joining it is two school houses, one on the north and one on the south side. The northern part of the Ward is but sparsely settled, there being only a few residents north of 7th North Street.

Among the home industries of this Ward may be mentioned the Soap Factory, which produces as fine qualities of common and fancy soaps as any imported articles. The Desert Knitting Factory, on 6th North Street (Wm. Pearson, proprietor) was opened in 1885. It employs 25 hands and turns out on an average 30 dozen pair of stockings per day. There are also two tanneries, a glass factory, three lime kilns, a brick yard, salt works, etc. The famous Warm Springs, on 2nd West Street, and the Hot Springs further north, are within the limits of the Ward. Apostle John W. Taylor resides in this Ward.

In May, 1887, the presiding officers of the Ward stood as follows;

Bishopric—James Watson, Bishop; Henry Arnold and A. W. Carl-

son, Counselors; Alexander Edwards, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorum—There are five quorums presided over by John Edwards, John Holmes, Daniel Bath, Wm. Neal and Julius Billeter.

Sunday School—Wm. Asper, supt.; Alfred Solomon and Alexander Edwards, assistants; John South, secretary.

Relief Society—Rachel Whipple, Pres.; Ann E. Neal and Ann Player, Counselors; Adelaide Ridges, sec.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Wm. O. Lee, Pres.; John L. Nebeker and Fred. Rich, Counselors; Edward J. Wood, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Mary E. Irvine, Pres.; Mary E. Dean, Elizabeth Bowman and Alice Kimball, Counselors; Rachel Hamlin, secretary.

Primary Association—Rebecca Noall, Pres.; Ella Nebeker and Lizzie Bowman, Louisa C. Lee, Counselors;

HISTORY—Among the first settlers of the Ward were James Hendrix, A. H. Raleigh, Wm. M. Lemmon, John and Peter Nebeker, Christopher Merkley, Samuel B. Moore and others. In October, 1853, there were 572 inhabitants in the Ward, and in December, 1856, it contained 539 souls, 84 houses, 30 carriages and wagons and 28 teams.

The Ward was first organized in 1849, with James Hendrix as Bishop. He was ordained Feb. 22, 1849. On July 13, 1851, A. H. Raleigh and Sydney A. Knowlton were set apart as his Counselors.

Bishop Hendrix continued as Bishop until the April Conference, 1856, when Counselor A. H. Raleigh was voted to be Bishop of the Ward. He was ordained to that position by Bishop Edward Hunter May 6th following. His Counselors were Sylvester H. Earl and Jos. H. Hovey. Elder Earl was called to go to Cache Valley and Elder Hovey to southern Utah as settlers, after which Bishop Raleigh acted without Counselors for several years, only calling to his assistance such help as he needed from time to time in trying cases in Bishop's court, etc. In the fall of 1869 Bishop Raleigh was called on a mission to the States. During his absence Henry Grow had temporary charge of the Ward. Bishop Raleigh returned from his mission in the spring of 1870, and soon afterwards he chose William Asper and Henry Arnold as his Counselors.

In the fall of 1876 a petition signed by a few dissatisfied residents of the Ward was forwarded to Pres. Brigham Young, praying for the removal of Bishop Raleigh. To counteract this, the following signed by the Bishop's Counselors, 21 of the 22 Ward Teachers and several hundred others was prepared, but, however, never presented to Pres. Young:

"We the undersigned inhabitants of the Nineteenth Ward, Salt Lake City, are satisfied that Alonzo H. Raleigh was chosen of the Lord to be our Bishop and that He has sustained him, and we feel to continue to sustain him as such. And we further believe that whoever seeks to supplant him or impair his influence to do good in that capacity are promoters of dissension, rebellion and division and are not impelled or inspired by the spirit of the Lord."

The Ward was reorganized July 2, 1877. On that occasion Richard V. Morris was sustained as Bishop; Wm. Asper and Henry Arnold were again chosen as Counselors. They were all set apart by Pres. Daniel H. Wells.

May 8, 1881, Elder A. W. Carlson was ordained a High Priest and set apart as second Counselor. Elder Asper, who had been called to the Southern States on a mission, was succeeded by Henry Arnold as first Counselor.

Bishop Morris died March 12, 1882, and at a meeting held in the ward house, June 4, 1882, at which Pres. Joseph F. Smith, Apostle W. Woodruff, the Stake Presidency and others were present, James Watson was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Bishop of the Ward by Pres. Jos. F. Smith. June 11, 1882, Henry Arnold was set apart as first and A. W. Carlson as his second Counselor.

The first public house in the Ward was built in 1851 on the site of the present ward house. It was a small adobe building. The main part of the present ward house was dedicated Feb 6, 1866. It is also used for school purposes. Since then two wings have been added, one on the north and another on the south side.

A Sunday School was organized in the Nineteenth Ward April 24, 1867, with Paul Lechtenberg as superintendent. Wm. Asper, R. V. Morris, Peter Nebeker, Jos. Shaw and Philip Pugsley were among the first teachers. Means towards the buying of books for the commencement of a Sunday School library was furnished by Bishop A. H. Raleigh, R. V. Morris, Henry Grow, Philip Pugsley, Joseph Shaw, Henry Arnold and others.

—TWENTIETH WARD is bounded on the north by the mountains, separated from the Twenty-first Ward on the east by H Street, from the Twelfth Ward on the south by South Temple Street and from the Eighteenth Ward on the west by C Street. It contains 60 2½-acre blocks and had 1,112 inhabitants in 1880. The ward house, a fine brick building, 70x35 feet, is situated on the corner of Second and D Streets, and was erected in 1883. The old ward house, with adjoining school house, both adobe buildings, are lying on the same block. Apostle George Teasdale resides in this Ward.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Wm. E. Bassett, Bishop; George Romney and Geo. F. Gibbs, Counselors; Levi W. Richards, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorums—Edgar Simmons, Pres.; Alexander Lyon and Charles J. Ross, Counselors.

Sunday School—Wm. Salmon, supt.; Heber J. Romney and Wm. H. Tovey, assistants; Orson D. Romney, secretary.

Relief Society—Jane Miller, Pres.; Rhoda Owen and Elizabeth Barton, Counselors.

Twentieth Ward Institute (Y. M. M. I. A.)—Charles W. Stayner, Pres.; Oliver Hodgson and A. B. Simmons, Counselors; Peter Elliot, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Lula G. Richards, Pres.; Cecelia Sharp and Eilen V. Romney, Counselors.

Primary Association—Emma Toone, Pres.; Margaret Sharp and Alice Phillips, Counselors.

HISTORY—At the semi-annual conference of the Church held in G. S. L. City, Oct. 6, 1856, the Ward was first organized out of the east part of what then comprised the Eighteenth Ward. John Sharp was ordained Bishop of the new Ward, with Wm. C. Dunbar and Wm. L. N. Allen as Counselors. This Bishopric stood unchanged for more than twenty years.

At the time of the reorganization in 1877, when the Ward was divided and the east-

ern part organized into a new Ward (the Twenty-first Ward), Henry Puzey was appointed second Counselor to Bishop Sharp, instead of Elder Allen, who, after the change, became a resident of the new Ward.

In 1885 Bishop Sharp resigned, after which Counselor Wm. C. Dunbar had temporary charge of the Ward until Aug. 27, 1886, when the present Bishopric was ordained and set apart, consisting of Wm. E. Bassett as Bishop and George Romney and George Francis Gibbs as Counselors.

—**TWENTY-FIRST WARD**, comprising the north-east part of Salt Lake City, is bounded on the north by the mountains, on the east by the Fort Douglas Military Reservation, separated from the Eleventh Ward on the south by South Temple Street, and from the Twentieth Ward on the west by H Street. It contains 168 $2\frac{1}{2}$ -acre blocks and had 1,027 inhabitants in 1880. The ward house, a brick building, 64x28 feet, is situated on First Street, between J and K Streets.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Wm. L. N. Allen, Bishop; Herbert J. Foulger and Marcellus S. Woolley, Counselors; Robert Aveson, ward clerk.

There is a Priests' Quorum, presided over by the Bishopric, and a quorum of ordained Teachers under the presidency of W. S. Higham, Willard Allen and Wallace C. Castleton.

Deacons' Quorum—1st Quorum: Albert Adkins, Pres.; James T. Shore and Ralph Snowball, Counselors. 2nd quorum: Counselors Amos Cardwell and W. P. Affleck, jun., presiding.

Sunday School—Wm. D. Owen, jun., Pres.; Robert Aveson and Joseph W. Maynes, Counselors; Wm. G. Westwood, secretary.

Relief Society—Ann Olivia Burt, Pres.; Hannah Allen and Susannah Foulger, Counselors; Elizabeth Matthews, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Walter W. Williams, Pres.; Thomas Moss and Marcellus S. Woolley, Counselors.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Harriet Longmore, Pres.; Isabella Muir and Helena Barton, Counselors; Martha Picknell, secretary.

Primary Association—Mary Davis, Pres.; Annie Steers and Eliza Schutte, Counselors; Eva Barfoot, secretary.

HISTORY—The Ward was first organized July 5, 1877, out of the east part of the Twentieth Ward. On that occasion Andrew Burt was set apart as Bishop by Orson Pratt, Herbert J. Foulger as first Counselor by Daniel H. Wells, and Wm. L. N. Allen as second Counselor by Apostle John Taylor.

Bishop Burt was killed Aug. 25, 1883, while on duty in Salt Lake City, after which Counselors Foulger and Allen had temporary charge of the Ward until Oct. 21, 1883, when a new Bishopric was ordained and set apart, consisting of Wm. L. N. Allen as Bishop, and H. J. Foulger and Andrew F. Macfarlane, as Counselors.

Counselor Macfarlane died Sept. 20, 1886, and Marcellus Simmons Woolley was ordained a High Priest and set apart by Pres. Angus M. Cannon as second Counselor to Bishop Allen, Jan. 16, 1887.

SANDY PRECINCT is bounded on the north by West Jordan and Union Precincts, east by Granite Precinct, south by Draperville Precinct and west it is separated from the South Jordan and West Jordan Precincts by the river Jordan. It contains nine square miles of farming land. The population in 1880 was 488. About two-thirds of the entire population are "Mormons" and fully one half of Scandinavian descent, mostly Swedish. Near the centre of the precinct is located the village of SANDY which is also a station on the Utah Central Railway and Alta Branch of the D. & R. G. Ry., 12 miles south of Salt Lake City, the county seat. It contains two steam sampling works, two smelters, seven stores, five saloons, one brewery, two boarding houses and a number of shops. Ore and general farm products are the principal shipments. The town site covers 160 acres of land. Although a small town, it is one of considerable importance. A large portion

of the ores from the Cottonwoods and Bingham Canyon are shipped there for sampling. After being tested, much of the ore remains in Sandy until sold, and the business of handling, transferring and shipping ores is the principal enterprise of the inhabitants. Considerable tame hay and grain are raised within the limits of the precinct, notwithstanding the sandy and light character of the soil.

HISTORY—Sandy derives its name from the sandy soil on which it is located. The Utah Southern Railway Company selected the site for a station because of its altitude, it being the highest point, from which a branch road could be built to the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon. This was done in 1871, the Utah Central Railway completing its track to that point Sept. 23, 1871.

In the winter of 1871-72 a post office was established at Sandy with Isaac Harrison as postmaster.

Isaac Harrison built the first hotel and Charles Decker the first store. The railroad company soon afterwards built a fine depot with an adjoining hotel, which were destroyed by a disastrous fire, July 13, 1880. A town site was surveyed and building lots sold at a high figure, and for several months, while Sandy was the terminus of the Utah Central Railway, a vast amount of shipping was done to and from points south-east and west, especially from the mines at Pioche, Bingham and Little Cottonwood.

In 1873 Sandy was made a voting precinct, and Isaac Harrison was elected the first justice of the peace. This year, also, the Wasatch and Jordan Valley Railway (now known as the Alta Branch of the D. & R. G. Ry.) was completed between Sandy and Fairfield Flat in Little Cottonwood Canyon, a distance of eight miles.

Soon after the opening of the Utah Central Railway a smelter (the Saturn) was built a short distance south of the station and commenced operations; the Flagstaff was the next one. It was built on an elevated piece of ground directly east of the town. Afterwards the Mountain Chief, (later known as the Mingo), which is now the only smelter in operation at Sandy, was built near the site of the Saturn, the latter having previously closed down. Teaming to and from the mines and the opening of these smelters brought in a large number of "roughs" from various parts of the country, and in conse-

quence thereof Sandy was made the scene of several unpleasant affairs, in which a number of men lost their lives. One of these affairs took place in June, 1874, when the news of the passage of the Poland Bill by the U. S. Congress reached Sandy. The non-Mormon element immediately grew excited and having organized for the purpose, they marched through town visiting nearly every "Mormon" family and gave, at each place where they called, three cheers for Robert N. Baskin (the "Ring" candidate for delegate to Congress) and the Poland Bill, and three groans for Geo. Q. Cannon, the "Peoples" candidate. At the following election (Aug. 3, 1874) the "roughs" picked a quarrel with the "Mormons" who came forward to vote, during which John W. Sharp was severely beaten and would perhaps have been killed, had it not been for the timely aid of Conductor Wm. Hiskey, who came in with the north bound train in the evening. He armed himself with two six-shooters and scattered the mobbers in all directions. For several days afterwards a number of armed men watched the train for the purpose of killing the conductor, in which, however, they were not successful. Only a few months afterwards the business at Sandy became stagnant, and most of the parties who participated in the riot left for Montana. After a few years nearly all the transient characters had removed to other parts, and only the farming population, which consisted chiefly of "Mormons," and which now comprises nearly two-thirds of the population, remained. That the "Liberal Party" gained the victory at the election for school trustee in 1887 was largely due to the fact that a large number of the people are foreigners, (mostly Scandinavians) who have not yet secured their naturalization papers, and consequently could not vote.

SANDY WARD is coextensive with Sandy Precinct.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Ezekiel Holman, Bishop; Emil Hartviksen and Andrew Olsen Gaelte, Counselors; Wm. W. Wilson, ward clerk.

There is a Teachers' Quorum presided over by Martin Gunderson.

Deacons' Quorums—Alfred Andersen and Richard Cowley preside over the 1st and 2nd Quorums.

Sunday School—Isaac Harrison, supt. ; Heber Goff and Wm. R. Scott, assistants ; N. H. Halstrøm and N. M. Nielson, secretaries.

Relief Society—Wilhelmine Olsen, Pres. ; Harriet Wilson and Catherine Harrison, Counselors ; Mary Jane Scott and Hilda Larson, secretaries.

Y. M. & Y. L. M. I. A.—Wm. R. Scott, Pres. ; B. H. Bowen and Hannah Shaw, Counselors ; Elisha Shaw and Mary Jane Lewis, secretaries.

Primary Association—Hannah Shaw, Pres. ; Jane Clark and Mary Jane Lewis, Counselors ; Ruth Lewis and John E. Hartvikson, secretaries.

HISTORY—The few Saints who first located at Sandy attended meetings in the surrounding Wards until the fall of 1873, when they hired a hall of Mr. Geo. Parker for \$15 per month and commenced to hold meetings for themselves. Isaac Harrison was the first presiding Elder, under the direction of the Bishopric of the South Cottonwood Ward. Later, meetings were held in a room of the Utah Central Railway depot, until Andrew O. Gaelte opened his private house free of charge for meeting purposes. Finally, Wm. Newell, Isaac Harrison, Wm. R. Scott, A. O. Gaelte and others bought a small lumber building and moved it on rails from a point near the Utah Central track to the vicinity of where the Sandy meeting house now stands. In that house regular meetings were held for a number of years. In the meantime Elder Harrison was succeeded in the presidency of the branch by Wm. Newell who, in turn, was succeeded by Elder Harrison. The latter presided until 1877, when the Union Ward was organized and Sandy became a branch of the same, under the presidency of John W. Sharp, who was called to act as presiding Elder of the Sandy Branch July 1, 1877. Being at that time absent on a preaching mission, from which he did not return until fall, he was not set apart to his position until July 7, 1878. Before his return Thomas Smart and Henry Russell had temporary charge, and later, when Elder Sharp occasionally was absent, Elders Henry Russell, Isaac Harrison and Wm. Lewis presided in the meetings.

At an early day a Sunday School was organized by Isaac Harrison and Wm. R. Scott. This was frequented by both "Mormons" and "Gentiles" alike for a long time until finally the non-Mormons opened a

school of their own in a vacant building belonging to the Saturn Smelting Company. The Latter-day Saint Sunday School was thoroughly reorganized Nov. 2, 1879, by Elder John W. Sharp.

A mutual improvement association for both sexes was organized in the fall of 1881, with Wm. Lewis as President. Before the close of the year it had sixty members enrolled.

Elder Sharp continued in charge of the branch until Sept. 3, 1882, when the Sandy branch was organized into a separate Ward, with Ezekiel Holman as Bishop and Emil, Hartviksen and A. O. Gaelte as Counselors. Wm. W. Wilson was appointed ward clerk. This Bishopric still stands unchanged.

Nov. 4, 1882, a Relief Society was organized with Wilhelmine Olsen as President, Harriet Wilson and Catherine Lewis, Counselors, and Mary E. L. Neff, secretary.

Soon after the organization of the Ward, steps were taken to build a meeting house, the small school building in which the Saints hitherto had met for religious worship being inadequate to accommodate all. Consequently, a neat frame building, 26x40 feet, was erected in the winter of 1882-83, and meetings held in it for the first time in January, 1883.

SILVERTON PRECINCT, established June 6, 1871, contains about thirty-five square miles of mountain country, bounded on the north by East Mill Creek Precinct, east by the summit of the Wasatch Mountains, which separates it from Summit County, south by Little Cottonwood Precinct, and west by Butler Precinct. It contains all that section of the Wasatch Mountains, which is drained by the head-waters of the Big Cottonwood Creek. Population in 1880, 121. This precinct is included in the Granite Ward.

SOUTH COTTONWOOD PRECINCT, established July 21, 1863, is bounded on the north by Mill Creek Precinct, east by Big Cottonwood and Butler Precincts, south by Union and West Jordan Precincts, and west it is separated from the North Jordan Precinct by the river Jordan. It contains about twelve square miles of country. Population in 1880, 1,288.

This precinct comprises four school districts, numbered respectively, 24

25, 26 and 45. There are three fine brick school houses, one in each of the three first-named districts. One of these buildings is located near Swen M. Lovendahl's residence, near by the Utah Central Railway track, another on the State Road, near Francklyn Station, and a third one on the county road, near Nathan Tanner's residence.

SOUTH COTTONWOOD WARD is coextensive with the precinct of the same name. The ward house, situated a mile east of the State Road, on rising ground north of the South Cottonwood Creek, is about ten miles south-east from the Temple Block, Salt Lake City. South Cottonwood is noted for its excellent tame hay, mostly lucern, clover and timothy. A fine quality of peas is also produced.

The Germania and Horn Silver Smelters are located in the lower part of the Ward. About one-third of the population of the Ward are "Gentiles."

In May, 1887, the presiding officers of the Ward were as follows:

Bishopric Joseph S. Rawlins, Bishop; Wm. Boyce and Thos. A. Wheeler, Counselors; Richard Howe, ward clerk.

There is a Teachers' Quorum, presided over by Henry J. Brown, and three Deacons' Quorums.

Sunday School—Louis A. Kelsch, supt.; Richard Howe and Charles Walter, assistants; Wm. Bradford, secretary.

Relief Society—Mary Rawlins, Pres.; Ann Wheeler and Phoebe Boyce, Counselors; Harriet Ann Walker, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Louis A. Kelsch, Pres.; John G. Labrun and Chr. H. Steffensen, Counselors; Jacob Tipton, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Isabella Erikson, Pres.; Ann E. Labrun and Annie M. Thompson, Counselors; Rose Kelsch, secretary.

Primary Association.—Elizabeth Davis, Pres.; Margaret Carruth and

Sarah Ann Wootton, Counselors; Emily Brinton, secretary.

HISTORY—When Apostle Amasa M. Lyman arrived in Great Salt Lake Valley with his company of Saints, in October, 1848, he located part of them (mainly a number of families from the State of Mississippi (at a point between the two Cottonwood Creeks, about ten miles south-east from the Great Salt Lake City fort. A tract of country, consisting of about one mile square, was surveyed and divided into 10-acre lots for the convenience of the settlers, among whom were Amasa M. Lyman, Wm. Crosby, Daniel Clark, James M. Flake, John Tanner and sons (Sidney and Nathan), Daniel M. Thomas, John Brown, John H. Bankhead, Wm. H. Lay and others, with their respective families. The place of their location was subsequently known as the "Amasa Survey."

During the fall and winter of 1848 a few houses were built of logs, which the brethren hauled from near the mouth of Big Cottonwood and Mill Creek Canyons, but most of the people lived in their tents and wagons until spring, when a number of other houses were built. The first adobe house was erected by John Brown in the summer of 1849.

In the meantime water had been taken out of the two Cottonwood Creeks, and other improvements made. The number of settlers were also increased by several families locating on various points along the creeks. A Ward organization, known originally as the Cottonwood Ward but which afterwards changed name to South Cottonwood, was finally effected with William Crosby as Bishop; James M. Flake was one of his Counselors.

During the year 1849 a small crop of wheat was raised, but it grew so scattered and short that when harvest came, most of it had to be pulled up by hand. The little colony, however, was very industrious. The crickets were fought vigorously, and immense numbers of them killed; but notwithstanding this, the crops would, no doubt, have been destroyed, had not the gulls put in their appearance. At first, when the colonists saw these birds coming down from beyond the Great Salt Lake, they feared they were a new plague, but when their extraordinary appetite for crickets became known, the farmers retired to their houses, leaving the fields of grain and the crickets to the gulls. It was soon discovered that the birds were far more successful than human labor.

In 1848-50 the little colony grew steadily, and prospered as well as any neighborhood in Utah at that time.

The first meeting house built in the Ward was a small adobe building, known as Jonathan C. Wright's school house. It was erected in 1851. Previous to this all meetings had been held in private houses. As the settlers increased in number, other school houses were built, and the first ward house was erected in 1856. It consisted of a substantial adobe building, and was at the time of its completion the finest meeting house outside of Salt Lake City. The present commodious ward house, also an adobe building, 60 x 40 feet, was erected in 1869.

In the fall of 1851 the majority of the people accompanied Amasa M. Lyman and Charles C. Rich to southern California, where they located at San Bernardino, after which the "Amasa Survey" was transferred to the Church. Bishop Croshy being among those who went to California, Jonathan C. Wright was appointed Bishop in his stead, with Levi Stewart and Charles Bird as Counselors. He presided until the fall of 1852, when Abraham O. Smoot, who had been appointed by the First Presidency to take charge of the Church property known as the "Amasa Survey," succeeded him as Bishop. Elder Smoot's Counselors were Jonathan C. Wright and Levi Stewart. During the temporary absence of Bishop Smoot Counselor Wright had charge of the Ward.

March 14, 1854, Andrew Cahoon was ordained a High Priest and set apart to act as Bishop of the Ward, Elder Smoot having removed to the Sugar House Ward. Geo. W. Gibson and Wm. Carruth acted as Bishop Cahoon's Counselors. Afterwards Wm. Boyce became a Counselor in the place of Elder Carruth. Counselor Gibson removed to southern Utah in 1861, when William Boyce became first Counselor and Matthew Rowan was chosen as second Counselor. Counselor Rowan died Jan. 7, 1866, and Richard Maxfield became second Counselor in his stead. After these changes Elders Boyce and Maxfield continued as Counselors until Bishop Cahoon apostatized and was discontinued as Bishop in 1872.

June 6, 1872, Joseph Sharp Rawlins was ordained a Bishop by Pres. Brigham Young, and appointed to preside over the Ward. He retained the former Counselors, Elders Boyce and Maxfield, until the latter was dropped in 1873, and Thomas A. Wheeler was appointed second Counselor in his stead. During the absence of Elder Wheeler on a

mission to England in 1875-77, Elder Ishmael Phillips acted as temporary Counselor.

At a meeting held in the South Cottonwood ward house, July 1, 1877, at which Prests. Daniel H. Wells, Angus M. Cannon, David O. Calder and Joseph E. Taylor were present, the South Cottonwood Ward was divided into three Wards, the west part only being continued under the former name, while the Union and Granite Wards were created of the east part. Joseph S. Rawlins was sustained as Bishop and William Boyce and Thomas A. Wheeler as his Counselors. Bro. Wheeler not having returned from his mission to England, and Ishmael Phillips having been appointed Bishop of the Union Ward, Elder Wm. G. Young was appointed to act as temporary Counselor until Elder Wheeler's return. Wm. Boyce and Wm. G. Young were set apart by Pres. D. H. Wells.

In October, 1877, Elder Wheeler returned home, and he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as second Counselor the following November, at a Priesthood meeting held in Salt Lake City.

During the temporary absence of Counselor Boyce, Elder John G. Labrun has acted as second Counselor to Bishop Rawlins.

In early times the land in the upper part of the South Cottonwood Ward was considered worthless and unproductive, but through the perseverance of the settlers in battling patiently with the elements and reclaiming the desert lands, it is now quite productive, and all kinds of grain are raised; also fine fruits and vegetables.

SOUTH JORDAN PRECINCT, established May 13, 1867, is bounded on the north by West Jordan Precinct, separated on the east from Sandy and Draper Precincts by the River Jordan, bounded on the south by Riverton Precinct, and west by Herriman Precinct. It contains about fourteen square miles of farming country. Pop. in 1880, 738.

SOUTH JORDAN WARD is coextensive with the South Jordan Precinct. The ward house, situated on rising ground, about one mile west of the river Jordan, is sixteen miles south from the Temple Block, Salt Lake City, and four miles southwest of Sandy, the nearest railway station. Farming and sheep-raising are the principal industries of the people, who are nearly all Latter-

day Saints. Water for irrigation purposes is had from the Beckstead Ditch (made in 1859) and the South Jordan and Utah & Salt Lake Canals.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—William A. Bills, Bishop; Jessé Vincent and Henry Beckstead, Counselors; Edwin D. Holt, ward clerk.

There is a Priest's Quorum, presided over by the Bishopric, and also a number of ordained Teachers and Deacons.

Sunday School.—Isaac J. Wardle, supt.; Albert Holt and Matthew Holt, assistants; James A. Oliver, secretary.

Relief Society.—Ann Holt, Pres.; Emily G. Beckstead and Emmeline Bills, Counselors; Emma Holt, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—Henry B. Beckstead, Pres.; O. K. Okeson and Isaac J. Wardle, jun., Counselors; Peter Winward, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Maria Holt, Pres.; Elizabeth Stocking and Rose A. Holt, Counselors; Loretta Beckstead, secretary.

Primary Association.—Naomi V. Oliver, Pres.; Mary H. Beckstead and Elizabeth Stocking, Counselors; Edward H. Holt, secretary.

HISTORY—That part of West Jordan which is now included in the South Jordan Ward was first settled by Isaac J. Wardle and Samuel Alexander Beckstead, who on March 1, 1859, located on the bottom land on the west side of the river Jordan, at a point nearly a mile south of the present South Jordan ward house. Other settlers located on various bends of the river in the following November. Among them were James Oliver, N. G. Soffe, James Wood and Thos. Allsop.

In 1863 the South Jordan Saints were organized into a branch of the West Jordan Ward, with James Woods as President. William A. Bills succeeded him in 1867, Pres. Woods having apostatized and joined the Josephites. Elder Bills presided for about ten years. Meetings were held for a number of years in private houses, even before there was a branch organization. In 1864 the first school house, an adobe build-

ing, 18x14 feet, was erected about a quarter of a mile south-west of the site of the present ward house. At that time there were only nine families in the branch. This house was finally sold to a private party, and in 1873 the present ward house, a two-story structure, 46x20 feet, built partly of rocks and partly of adobes, was erected.

About the year 1876, when the South Jordan Canal was finished, the population increased rapidly, and new farms were opened on the bench. Later, when the Utah & Salt Lake Canal was completed, a still greater increase of population and prosperity was had, and at the present time all kinds of tame hay, etc., are raised with great success.

At a special meeting held in the West Jordan ward house, June 17, 1877, the South Jordan Ward was organized, with Wm. A. Bills as Bishop, and Ensign I Stocking and Henry Beckstead as his Counselors. Elders Bills and Beckstead were ordained and set apart by Pres. Daniel H. Wells at the time, and Elder Stocking at Draper, June 24, 1877, also by Pres. Wells.

Aug 4, 1883, Jesse Vincent was set apart to act as first Counselor to Bishop Bills by Geo. Q. Cannon, instead of Counselor Stocking, deceased.

SUGAR HOUSE PRECINCT, established July 21, 1863, is bounded on the north by Salt Lake City corporation limit (Roper Street) and Davis County, east by Mountain Dell Precinct, south by East Mill Creek and Mill Creek Precincts, and west by Farmers Precinct. It contains about twenty-two square miles of valley and mountain country, lying in the shape of an L. Pop. in 1880, 738. It includes School Districts Nos. 29 and 58.

SUGAR HOUSE WARD is co-extensive with Sugar House Precinct. The unfinished ward house, a fine brick building, 63x32 feet, is beautifully situated on high ground, near the building known as the Old Paper Mill, about four miles south-east of the Temple Block, Salt Lake City. A majority of the inhabitants are Latter-day Saints. Within the limits of this Ward is the Utah Penitentiary, where so many of the Elders have suffered for conscience' sake. There are two school houses, one of which

is situated near the unfinished ward house, and is used also for meeting purposes; the other is located near the foot of the mountains.

Bishopric.—Apollos G. Driggs, Bishop; James Johnston and Peter Hansen, Counselors; Martin Garn, ward clerk.

There are two quorums of Deacons.

Sunday School.—Paul A. Elkins, supt.; James R. Smith and Horace Eldredge, assistants; Annie R. McGhie and Eleanor Staker, secretaries.

Relief Society.—Sarah B. Gibson, Pres.; Catherine Staker and Esther S. Hardy, Counselors; Betty Bolwinkle, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—George Crismon, Pres.; Jacob Garn and Nephi Hansen, Counselors; Apollos P. Driggs, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Louie Siddoway, Pres.; Carrie Richards and Maggie Harris, Counselors; Minnie Garn, secretary.

Primary Association.—Isabella McGhie, Pres.

HISTORY—Ira Eldredge was the first farmer on Canyon Creek, within the present limits of the Sugar House Ward. In the spring of 1848 he conducted water from the creek unto a piece of land about half a mile south-east of the present site of the Territorial Penitentiary and raised a crop of wheat, Indian corn and potatoes that season. In the fall Charles Crismon built the first house near the creek on the spot where the residence of the late Ira Eldredge now stands. Among the first settlers on Canyon Creek were also Charles Kennedy, Joseph Fisher, Lorenzo D. Young, John Eldredge, Norman Bliss, Albert Griffin and others, who located at various places on the creek in 1849-50. Pres. Brigham Young built a grist mill on the creek in an early day.

In 1852 the population was considerably increased by the arrivals of immigrants from the East, and in 1853 the settlers on Canyon Creek assisted the Mill Creek Saints in building a small fort on Mill Creek, about two miles south of Canyon Creek.

The first school house on Canyon Creek, a small log building, was erected in 1852, on the north side of the creek, a few rods below where the Old Paper Mill now stands.

For several years schools were taught and meetings held in that building. A school district was organized June 8, 1852, by the county court.

The necessary machinery for a sugar factory was imported from England in 1852 by the Church, and in the fall of that year an unsuccessful attempt was made to manufacture sugar in Great Salt Lake City, the imported machinery being put up for that purpose on the Temple Block. In the spring of 1853 it was removed to Provo, where another fruitless attempt was made to manufacture sugar from beets. Early in 1854 the machinery was taken back to Salt Lake County and put up on Canyon Creek, where the building now known as the Old Sugar House or Paper Mill was erected by the Church in 1854-55, under the direction of Abraham O. Smoot. In the latter part of 1855 the machinery was put in running order in the new building, and a quantity of good molasses made from beets, the sugar business still proving a complete failure. About three hundred acres were planted with beets in 1855. It is estimated that the Church lost about one hundred thousand dollars by these experiments. The machinery imported for the purpose of making sugar is now scattered all over the country, the greater portion of it, however, being stored under sheds in the Tithing Yard, Salt Lake City. Many years ago the building was turned into a paper factory, but also the industry of making paper, which proved more profitable than the manufacture of sugar, was abandoned for the lack of sufficient water to run the heavy machinery, the creek proving inadequate for both irrigation and mill purposes.

At a council of the presiding authorities of the Church, held in G. S. L. City, Feb. 16, 1849, it was decided to organize all that portion of the Great Salt Lake Valley embraced in the original Five Acre Survey into a Ward, to be known as the Canyon Creek Ward. It appears, however, that no such Ward was ever organized. The few Saints on Canyon Creek attended meetings in the city for a number of years, and Bishop Reuben Miller, of Mill Creek, and Peter McCue, of the First Ward (Great Salt Lake City), held jurisdiction alternately, until it was decided that Bishop Miller should have exclusive jurisdiction. A presiding Elder, who acted under the direction of Bishop Miller, took charge of the meetings and local affairs generally.

April 23, 1854, the Saints on Canyon Creek were first organized into a Ward, called the

Sugar House Ward, after the Sugar House, which was then in course of erection. Abraham O. Smoot, who had been called away from Cottonwood by Pres. Brigham Young, to superintend the erection of the aforesaid building and to take charge of the adjacent Forest Farm, was appointed Bishop of the new Ward, April 23, 1854. His Counselors were Ira Eldredge and Henry Wilde, who were both ordained and set apart to their positions April 30, 1854.

During the temporary absence of Bishop Smoot and Counselor Eldredge, who both went east after emigrants, Henry Wilde and Wm. C. A. Smoot had temporary charge of the Ward. Subsequently Henry Wilde removed to Coalville, Summit County, and Wm. C. A. Smoot acted as second Counselor for a short time.

In the spring of 1857 Bishop Smoot, who had been elected mayor of Great Salt Lake City, to fill the unexpired term of the late Jedediah M. Grant, removed to the city, and Counselor Ira Eldredge was appointed Bishop in his stead. William C. A. Smoot and Charles Griffin were chosen as his Counselors. Afterwards Charles Griffin removed to Coalville, Summit Co., when Charles I. Robson was chosen as second Counselor.

At the time of the move in 1858 the Sugar House Ward people settled temporarily at Provo, Salem and Spanish Fork. Nearly all returned to their homes after peace was established.

Bishop Ira Eldredge died Feb. 6, 1866, at Coalville, Summit Co., and Counselor Wm. C. A. Smoot became acting Bishop in his stead. His Counselors were Charles Innes Robson and Alexander C. Pyper. When Counselor Pyper removed from the Ward Jacob Gibson became Counselor in his stead.

Bishop Wm. C. A. Smoot presided until July 23, 1877, when the Ward was reorganized with Apollos G. Driggs as Bishop and James Johnston and Elnathan Eldredge as his Counselors. These three brethren were ordained and set apart the same day by Pres. Daniel H. Wells.

In 1883 Counselor Eldredge was released, and Peter Hanson was appointed second Counselor in his stead.

The Sugar House Ward originally embraced the Five Acre Survey and all the country lying east of it up to the foot of the mountains; westward it extended to the river Jordan. Subsequently the southern boundary line was moved about one mile south. The present boundary lines were

established Jan. 3, 1883, when the Presidency of the Stake decided that all that portion of the Sugar House Ward lying north of Roper Street should belong to the Salt Lake City Wards. This change transferred a good number of families from the Sugar House Ward to the First Ward, Salt Lake City.

About the year 1868 a post office, known as the Paper Mill post office, was opened on Canyon Creek, with Wm. C. A. Smoot as postmaster.

TAYLORSVILLE is the post-office name for North Jordan.

TRAVERSE MOUNTAINS is the name given to the low range of mountains running east and west from the Wasatch to the Oquirrh ranges, which separates Salt Lake from Utah County. The river Jordan cuts clear through them, thus making an open gap between the two valleys (Salt Lake and Utah). The noted landmark known as the "Point of the Mountain South," is on the east side of the river.

TWIN PEAKS, two of the highest mountain peaks in the Wasatch Range, point their lofty tops heavenward at an altitude of about 11,400 feet above sea level. They are located between the two Cottonwood Canyons, near the valley. From the Temple Block to the summit of the west peak the air line distance is about thirteen miles. On the north side of the peaks, near the top, can be seen snow all the year around.

HISTORICAL—The first visit made by white men to the summit of the Twin Peaks is thus described by Elder John Brown:

"On Friday, Aug. 20, 1847, in company with Albert Carrington, Wm. W. Rust and two other men, I went to the foot of what we supposed to be the highest peak in the mountains east of the valley, called the Twin Peaks. We camped at the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon. Next morning (Aug. 21st), at eight o'clock, four of us (Carrington, Brown, Wilson and Rust) commenced to ascend the mountain, leaving a guard with our horses. After toiling about eight hours and being very much fatigued, three of us reached the summit of the west peak; one of our party (Dr. Rust) had given out and laid down near a snow-bank to rest. We had brought along a

barometer, a thermometer and compass, with which we made some observations and learned that the peak was 11,219 feet above the sea. The temperature at five o'clock in the evening was 55 degrees above zero, while on the same day, at noon, it stood 101 degrees in the city. At 5:30 p.m. we commenced descending; we came down on the west side of the peak, passed through a beautiful grove of timber, and followed the course of a small creek. We had not gone far when darkness came on, and as we had expected to get back to camp about the middle of the afternoon, we were unprovided with bedding, coats or any kind of arms, wishing to go as lightly loaded as possible, the day being very warm. But now, when night came on, we found it quite cold in the mountains. While climbing over the rocks, after feeling our way with our hands in order to escape death by falling over a precipice, we became separated, and only Brother Carrington and I remained together. At 10 p.m. we laid down under a scrubby tree, being so tired that further progress was impossible, and we knew not where the two other men had gone. At length we found a place between the rocks large enough to lay down. Our bed, however, was by no means horizontal; it had a slope of something like 45 degrees. Instead of feathers we had pebbles for pillows, and coarse sands, which were yet warm from the heat of the sun, for bedding; we kept them warm by our bodies during the remainder of the night. At five o'clock the next morning we arose, being somewhat sore, and we continued our journey down the mountain side. Hungry and faint, having had neither supper nor breakfast, we scrambled over the rocks as best we could. After we had gone about half a mile we heard a man's voice in the canyon below, and on going a little further we saw one of our men (Doctor Wm. W. Rust) on our left, standing on a large rock. He called for help, saying that he was tired out. As we were precisely in the same fix we could not render him any assistance. We reached our camp at 7:30 a.m., where we found our other companion who had made his way in at 10 o'clock the night previous. We then returned to the city, satisfied with our first attempt at climbing mountains."

Only a few men have undertaken to climb to the summit of the Twin Peaks since 1847. A scientific party who made the ascent a few years ago, however, found the altitude to be greater than that given by the first visitors.

UNION PRECINCT, established Dec. 15, 1877, and organized of a part of South Cottonwood Precinct, is bounded on the north by South Cottonwood Precinct, east by Butler and Granite Precincts, south by Sandy Precinct, and west by West Jordan Precinct. It contains six square miles of a good farming district. Pop. in 1880, 484.

—**UNION WARD** is coextensive with the Union Precinct. The ward house is situated one mile east of the State Road, and 12 miles southeast of the Temple Block, Salt Lake City.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Ishmael Phillips, Bishop; Marion H. Brady and James L. James, Counselors; John Oborn, ward clerk.

Deacons' Quorums—Albert I. Walker, Charles Evans, John W. Richards and Isaac M. Shaw, with their respective Counselors, preside over the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quorums.

Sunday School—John H. Walker, supt.; Thomas H. Smart and John A. Berrett, assistants; Andrew Phillips, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—John H. Walker, Pres.; Thomas H. Smart and Chas. Evans, Counselors; John A. Berrett, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Sarah Buxton, Pres.; Della A. Brady and Sarah A. Forbush, Counselors; A. M. E. B. Sharp, secretary.

Relief Society—Elizabeth Richards, Pres.; Ann Griffiths and Philinda Cole, Counselors; Mary A. Smart, secretary.

Primary Association—Mary A. Smart, Pres.; Mary A. Ball and Elizabeth Richardson, Counselors; Lellie S. Moreton, secretary.

HISTORY—Union was known as Little Cottonwood Ward from the time of its first settlement until 1854. Among the first settlers who located on the south side of the Little Cottonwood Creek, in the spring of 1849, was John Cox, who built a house on the present site of Union Fort and commenced farming. A brother Elmer located

about two miles further up the creek. In the fall Silas Richards, who had just arrived in the valley, bought out Elmer's improvements and settled down, together with a number of other families who had crossed the plains in his company. In the fall of 1850 the number of families was nearly doubled by immigration. During that year a comfortable school house was built, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the present site of Union Fort. In this building Bishop Richards taught the first school in the Ward during the winters of 1850-51 and 1851-52.

In 1853, agreeable to counsel from Pres. Brigham Young, the Saints on the Little Cottonwood, who now numbered 273 souls, went to work and built a fort, as a protection against the Indians, who at that time were hostile and did considerable stealing and killing in various parts of the Territory. The settlers on the Cottonwoods, however, were never molested by the natives. John Cox gave up 10 acres of his farming land for a fort site, around which a wall, 12 feet high and 6 feet thick at the bottom, tapering off to one foot thick at the top, was built of rocks, adobes and clay. Port holes were made a few yards apart and bastions built on two of the four corners. The people called their little fortified village Union, a name suggestive of the energy and unity which characterized the Saints in their labors at the time. Nearly every house which had been built on the various farming claims along the creek was pulled down and removed to the fort, where the little colony was soon comfortably situated and lived together very peaceably.

In 1854 a large two-story school-house was built, of adobes, in the fort. A few years later, when the Indian difficulties were supposed to be over so far as Great Salt Lake Valley was concerned, the fort walls were gradually torn down, and a number of the people again located on their respective farms. But ever since that time the popular name of the Ward has been Union Fort.

Toward the close of 1849, a few weeks after the arrival of Silas Richards on Little Cottonwood Creek, he was appointed to preside as Bishop over the few families located on the south side of the creek. He acted in that capacity without Counselors, until July 13, 1851, when he was ordained to the position of Bishop. John Cox was set apart to act as his first Counselor at the same time. Subsequently Henry H. Wilson was chosen as second Counselor. In the spring of 1860 Elder Cox removed to Sanpete County, when Henry H. Wilson became

first Counselor and Thomas S. Terry was chosen as second Counselor. Counselors Wilson and Terry were both called to "Dixie" in 1862, after which Wm. P. Smith and Norman G. Brimhall acted as Counselors as long as Silas Richards continued Bishop.

Elder Richards having been called at the October Conference, 1864, to assist the new settlers in southern Utah, resigned his position as Bishop of the Union Ward, and started on his mission the following December. Counselors Smith and Brimhall then took temporary charge for a few weeks, but in the beginning of 1865 the Union or Little Cottonwood Ward was amalgamated with the South Cottonwood Ward, under Bishop Andrew Cahoon. Thus it remained for the next thirteen years, during which time a temporary district organization was kept up at Union, with a presiding Elder in charge, who acted under the direction of the South Cottonwood Bishopric. In this capacity Richard Taylor acted for a short time; he was succeeded by Ishmael Phillips. During these years district meetings were held occasionally. Otherwise the Union Saints attended Sabbath meetings at the South Cottonwood meeting-house.

At a meeting held in the South Cottonwood ward house, July 1, 1877, the Union Ward, composed of the Union and Sandy Districts of the South Cottonwood Ward, was organized with Ishmael Phillips as Bishop, and Marion H. Brady and Otis L. Terry as his Counselors. These brethren were ordained and set apart by Daniel H. Wells.

Counselor Terry having removed to Sanpete County, James L. James was chosen second Counselor in his stead in the spring of 1887.

WARM SPRINGS. Of the varieties of warm springs in Utah the most noted and the best known are the Warm Springs within the corporate limits of Salt Lake City. The waters are limpid and smell strongly of sulphureted hydrogen, and are charged with gas, as combined with the mineral basis and as absorbed by the waters themselves. Dr. Gale is authority for the assertion that it is a "Harrowgate water abounding in sulphur." Three fluid ounces of water, on evaporation to entire dryness, in a platina capsule, will give $8\frac{1}{2}$ grains of solid, saline matter. It

is slightly charged with hydro-sulphuric acid gas, and is a pleasant, saline mineral water, having the valuable properties belonging to saline sulphur springs. It issues from the mountain side in large volume, at a point about a quarter of a mile north of the Warm Springs bath houses. It has a temperature of 95 degrees to 104 degrees, and is conveyed in wooden pipes into three bathing houses, containing plunge, shower and tub baths, and dressing and waiting rooms. The water is very efficacious in the cure of many diseases, notably paralytic, rheumatic and scrofulous.

The bath houses are situated in the Nineteenth Ward, on 2nd West Street, between 8th and 9th North Streets. The property is owned by the city, with which it is connected by the street cars.

HISTORICAL—The Warm Springs bath-house was first opened Nov. 27, 1850, on the block lying immediately south of the present bath house. It was under the care of James Hendrix. Subsequently J. C. Little opened a hotel on the premises and did considerable business. In 1866 the present bath house was built under the direction of the Great Salt Lake City council, and Henry Arnold was appointed superintendent of the property. Under his supervision a flourishing business was done at the Springs during the following ten years. In 1876 the property was leased to a Dr. Monroe, who, however, failed to comply with his contract with the city council, in consequence of which, James Townsend became the leaseholder, and had charge until his death, April 2, 1886. Since then his widow, Mrs. Rosanna Townsend, has had charge of the property.

WASATCH, a postoffice and railway station on the Alta Branch of the D. & R. G. Ry., has a romantic location in Little Cottonwood Canyon, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles up from its mouth, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Alta, $8\frac{1}{2}$ east of Sandy, and 21 south-east of Salt Lake City. It consists of a few small station buildings and a boarding-house for the Church quarrymen on the north side of the Little Cottonwood Creek, while opposite, on the south side of the stream, and connected with the

north side by a narrow foot-bridge, is situated what is known as the Quarrymen's Summer Quarters, consisting of a number of tents, boweries and summer-houses, surrounded by beautiful lawns and flower gardens. The grounds, covering a few acres, are beautifully laid out in walks and alleys, the whole camp nestling under the shade of fine trees and shrubbery. Water has been conducted from the creek in ditches and flows through the camp in pipes and flumes in almost every conceivable shape, thus making it easy of access for both culinary and irrigation purposes. A fresh canyon breeze, which generally commences at 2 o'clock p.m., and continues until dark, makes the place healthy and cool in the summer, and as a suitable place for rest and rustication, away from the bustle and business of the city, the place is becoming more popular every year. Quite a number of the finest places in the camp have been prepared by people from Salt Lake City, who spend part of the hot season there. During the winter season, however, the locality is cold and dreary, the mountain tops on the south being so lofty and in such close proximity to the camp, that they shut out the sunshine for several months of the year. The surrounding scenery is grand and lovely. From almost every nook and crevice of them ountain cliffs, which rise to the height of several thousand feet (at certain places almost perpendicular), on both sides of the canyon, grow small pines, cedars, ferns and mosses, which, together with the gray granite walls, castellated mountains, rippling creek, pure air and golden sun present a picture of rare beauty.

Just above Wasatch on the north side of the creek, away up on a projecting cliff, 1,000 feet above the road, stands a granite column which measures $66\frac{3}{4}$ feet in height, from the pedestal-like cliff on which it stands. On each side of this column and receding from its base is a little grotto-park filled with nature's ever-

green, and surrounded on three sides and on the top with rocks of every size and shape.

Wasatch is the terminus of the steam railway, and from here passengers continue their journey to Alta on the tramway, on which large mules haul up passengers and freight on small, suitable cars. In going westward neither mules nor steam power is necessary, as the rolling stock is propelled forward without artificial means agreeable to the laws of gravitation.

Wasatch is particularly noted for its fine stone quarries, it being the place where all the granite is got out for the Temple in Salt Lake City. The stone is supposed to be the best in the Territory, being of close fine grain, of light gray color and of beautiful birdseye appearance.

Among the thirty men who are engaged at present in quarrying rock for the Temple, at the stone quarry near Wasatch are David Cameron (foreman at the quarry), David Norris, Leroy Young, Wm. J. Wilson, Daniel Crump, Theodore Powell, Richard Ashdown, Edward Shepherd, Wm. Cameron, James Barnard, Robert Shepherd, Robert Snedden, Andrew Hansen, David Benson, Joseph Thatcher, F. Bedham, David Muir, Charles C. Livingston, James A. Muir, James Willard, T. W. Livingston and John Robertson.

A regular camp discipline, something similar to that which used to exist in emigrant trains crossing the plains years ago, is kept up. James C. Livingston is captain or superintendent of the whole camp. Alexander Gillispie officiates as chaplain and conducts the general meetings. At the ringing of the bell at 6 o' clock every morning the men rise; they eat breakfast at 6:30 a. m., commence work at 7 o' clock, eat dinner at 12 m., then work again from 1 to 6 p. m. and eat supper at 6:30. At 7:30 the camp assemble for prayer. Meetings are held every second Sunday during the summer season, and in the winter months twice a week.

There is also a Y. M. M. I. A. It was first organized Oct. 30, 1883, and regular meetings are held every Tuesday evening from October to April. They are generally well attended. David Cameron is the President, Thos. W. Livingston and David Norris, Counselors, and Chas. C. Livingston, secretary.

HISTORY—A Church quarry was first opened at the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon about the year 1859, when work was resumed on the Temple after the move south. Since then a regular force of men have been kept steadily at work getting out rock for that grand edifice, and as rocks easy of access became scarce the quarries have been moved further up the canyon until they are now worked about half a mile above the present camp. Granite, at the mouth of the canyon, was for a number of years the quarrymen's camping place, but when Wasatch Station was located and the Alta and Jordan Valley Railway was completed in 1872, the men selected the site they now occupy for their camp.

The summer camp was first established in the spring of 1878, when James C. Livingston and a few others pitched their tents on the south side of the creek and erected a temporary bowery. Others followed the next year. The superfluous undergrowth and shrubbery was removed, some of the large boulders were rolled away, and others covered with soil taken from the mountain side. Water was brought on the grounds from the creek, trees planted wherever needed for shade, and other improvements inaugurated, all of which has been going on every year since. At present the Quarrymen's Summer Quarters are considered one of the most beautiful spots in the mountains.

WEST JORDAN PRECINCT, established in 1852, is bounded on the north by North Jordan Precinct, east by Union and Sandy Precincts, south by South Jordan, Herriman and Bingham Precincts, and separated from Tooele County on the west by the summit of the Oquirrh Mountains. It contains about forty-eight square miles of valley and mountain country, of which three square miles lies on the east side of the river Jordan. Pop. in 1880, 857.

WEST JORDAN WARD is coextensive with the West Jordan Pre-

cinet. The ward house, a substantial rock building, located on the left bank of the river Jordan, is about twelve miles south-west of the Temple Block, Salt Lake City. Within the limits of the Ward is a smelter, a woolen mill, a flouring mill, several stores and a few fine private residences. There are also two brick school houses, one on the west and one on the east side of the river.

In May, 1887, the presiding authorities of the Ward stood as follows:

Bishopric—Archibald Gardner, Bishop; James Turner and John Hill, Counsellors; Joseph J. Williams, ward clerk.

There are three Deacons' quorums, with a Presidency over each.

Sunday School—Hyrum Goff, supt.; James Glover and George M. Webster, assistants; Mary H. Jenkins, secretary.

Relief Society—Louisa Egbert, Pres.; Agnes Cutler and Betsey Jenson, Counselors; Delila Gardner, secretary.

Y. M. M. I. A.—James Dennis, Pres.; Samuel W. Egbert and Alexander Dahl, Counselors; E. G. Spratling, secretary.

Y. L. M. I. A.—Delila Gardner, Pres.; Elizabeth Cutler and Rachel Hill, Counselors; Elizabeth Bateman, secretary.

Primary Association—Mary Bird, Pres.; Maria T. Goff and Mary Ann Turner, Counselors; Rhoda Ann Turner, secretary.

HISTORY—The first settler in Salt Lake Valley west of the river Jordan was Joseph Harker, who built the first log house at a point opposite the Church farm. This was in the beginning of December, 1848. Early the following spring a number of others, including Samuel Bennion, John Bennion, Thomas Mackey, Thomas Turbett, Wm. Blackhurst, Wm. Farr, John Robinson and James Taylor, located farms along the river around the spot where Elder Harker first settled. An attempt was made to bring water onto their farming lands from the river Jordan, but the undertaking being too laborious, the settlers changed their location and moved south about a mile, locating near

a bend of the river opposite the point where the Big Cottonwood Creek empties into the river. There the nine families, of which the little settlement consisted, made a farm conjointly, conducted water onto it from Bingham Creek and raised a small crop that year. Later in 1849 a number of Welsh Saints who had arrived in the Valley that year, in charge of Elder Dan Jones, founded what was known as the Welsh Settlement (See *Brighton*). Not being successful in their irrigation operations, they finally abandoned their camp and moved away.

In 1850 Archibald and Robert Gardner built a saw-mill on the site where the West Jordan Mills now stands, having first made a mill-race, 2½ miles long, which was the first canal of any importance ever dug in Utah. The same year a number of families located farms at various points on the river, both above and below the Gardner mill-site.

In January, 1852, the first Ward organization was effected with John Robinson (ordained Jan. 19, 1852) as Bishop, and Joseph Harker (set apart Jan. 28, 1852) and Reese Williams as Counselors. The following year Bishop Robinson was called on a mission to Nova Scotia, and Counselors Harker and Williams took charge of the Ward during his absence, calling John Bennion to their assistance. When Bishop Robinson returned from his mission, he again took charge of the Ward for a few months, and then removed to Ogden. After this Elder Harker once more presided with John Bennion and McGee Harris, of Herriman, as Counselors.

In October, 1853, the West Jordan Ward contained a population of 361 souls. The settlement had been strengthened that year by the arrival of other families, including David O. Calder.

In the spring of 1854 the settlers went to work to bring water out of the river Jordan, making what is now known as the North Jordan Canal, a continuation of the original Gardner mill-race. The same year a small fort was commenced near the mills, and in the fall another fort was started below, on the grounds now occupied by the North Jordan graveyard. This fortifying was done as a means of protection against the Indians. The upper fort was never completed, while the lower one, containing about thirty rods square, was built within a short time of commencing it. A meeting house, 30x20 feet, an adobe building, was erected in the centre of the fort, and the majority of the people, some thirty families, moved in from their farms and spent one winter within the

inclosure. Previous to the building of the meeting house in the fort, religious services had been held in private houses.

About this time the name of Taylorsville was given to that part of the Ward now embraced in North Jordan. A post office was also established, but this was subsequently discontinued for a number of years and then reopened under the name of Taylorsville.

In 1856 a number of families removed from the Ward to Rush Valley, Tooele Co.

During the absence of Elder Harker on a mission to the Salmon River country in the summer of 1856, and again in 1857, John Ben- nion had temporary charge of the Ward.

In 1858, most of the West Jordan Saints moved in a body to Pondtown and Spanish Fork, Utah Co., where they remained a few weeks, after which they located temporarily on the shore of the Utah Lake, between the mouths of Spanish Fork River and Peteet- neet Creek. In July they returned to their farms on the river Jordan, peace having been established between Utah and the Fed- eral government. In May, 1858, while the West Jordan Saints were encamped at Pond- town, Wm. A. Hickman was chosen as Counselor to acting Bishop Harker, instead of McGee Harris.

After the move a log school house was built near the spot where the present North Jordan ward house stands. This served for all school and meeting purposes until 1866, when it gave way for a more substan- tial rock building, which is still standing.

Elder Harker presided until the fall of 1858, when Archibald Gardner was ordained Bishop of the Ward, with D. R. Allen and Royal B. Cutler as Counselors. Before this change in the Bishopric, there was a branch organization at the upper part of the Ward, comprising that tract of country now inclu- ded in the West Jordan, South Jordan and other Wards. The present West Jordan ward house was built in 1864 and dedicated in 1867.

Counselors Allen and Cutler removed to Utah County, to fill the vacancies caused thereby. James Turner and John Hill were ordained High Priests and set apart as Coun- selors to Bishop Gardner, Jan. 7, 1866.

At a special meeting held in the West Jordan ward house, June 17, 1877, the West Jordan Ward was divided into four Wards, the middle part only being retained and re- organized under the original name. Archi- bald Gardner was continued as Bishop with James Turner and John Hill as Counselors. The new Wards organized at the same time were North Jordan, South Jordan and Her- riman Wards.

WILLOW CREEK, a small moun- tain stream, rises in the Wasatch Mountains east of Draper. It flows in a westerly direction through a small canyon until it emerges into Salt Lake Valley above Draper, where the people utilizes its water for irrigation purposes. Originally it emptied into the river Jordan.

THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

JOHN HENRY SMITH,

A son of the late Pres. George A. Smith and Sarah Ann Libby, was born at Carburna, near Kaneshville (now Council Bluffs), Pottawattamic Co., Iowa, September 18, 1848. His grandfather, Patriarch John Smith, was one of the seven sons of Asahel and Mary Smith (see page 89). His mother was the daughter of Nathaniel Libby (and Tirzah Lord), who was the son of Captain Charles Libby (and Sarah Pray), who was the son of Charles Libby (and Abigail Hil- ton), who was the son of Deacon Benjamin Libby (and Sarah Stone), who was the son of John Libby and

Agnes. John was the son of John Libby, the immigrant, who was born in England, about the year 1602, came to America in 1630, and was employed for a number of years at Scarborough, Maine.

At the time of John Henry's birth his parents were fleeing before the bigotry and intolerance of their countrymen. In 1847 his father came with the Pioneers to G. S. L. Valley, returned to the Missouri River the same fall, and went to work to prepare for the removal of his family to Utah. June 22, 1849, he started with his family for his new home in the mountains and