

way station of Basalt or Cedar Point, ten families at Riverdale on the west side of the river opposite Blackfoot, the county seat of Bingham County, and three families in the town of Blackfoot. The district of country lying within the limits of this ward, extends north to the Taylor Ward, about four miles above Basalt Station, and south to Ross' Fork, twenty-six miles from Basalt. There is a separate branch organization at Riverdale.

Basalt Station, where the bishop resides, and the meeting house is located, is forty-eight miles by way of Big Butte Ferry, southwest of Rexburg, fourteen miles southwest of Eagle Rock, and thirteen miles north of Blackfoot.

Riverdale comprises about a dozen families, or forty souls, belonging to the Church, living in a scattered condition on their respective quarter sections for a distance of four miles along the right bank of the Snake River, the upper house being about a mile below the bridge or two miles northwest of Blackfoot. The surrounding country is level and fertile, and there are splendid facilities for thousands of families to settle. Meetings and Sunday schools are held occasionally.

HISTORY.—Among the first Latter-day Saint settlers in the neighborhood of Basalt Station was Andrew O. Ingelstrom, who entered a quarter section of land in June, 1885. About the same time Henry Whitmill, Mrs. Ann Huband and family, Aaron Nebeker and others settled at Cedar Point, about three miles north of the station, locating on different quarter sections, and some of them built houses that same fall. A number of Gentiles also entered land near by about the same time.

At a special meeting held October 18th, 1885, in the open air, on the banks of Snake River, at a point about two miles north of Blackfoot, the Saints residing in that vicinity were organized by George C. Parkinson, Counselor in the Oneida Stake presidency, into a branch of the Church with Andrew O. Ingelstrom as presiding Priest and Soren Madsen as his assistant. It was on the occasion of a compulsory visit to Blackfoot of Joseph M. Phelps, N. Porter, A. L. Blackburn, Alexander Leatham, A. A. Biorn, and others, who had been arrested on charges of unlawful cohabitation and brought to Blackfoot for trial. At that time that part of the country was thought to belong to the Oneida Stake. The meeting was a most interesting one, and some very valuable instructions were given. The branch was called the Cedar Point Branch.

November 1st, 1885, a Sunday school was organized at Cedar Point with Aaron Nebeker as superintendent.

The Louisville Ward having been organized in August, 1884, the Cedar Point Branch became a part of that ward, and when the Eagle Rock Ward was organized in November, 1886, it was attached to that ward, continuing thus until it became a separate ward.

At a meeting held at Basalt, August 13, 1888, William F. Rigby and James E. Steele being present, Andrew O. Ingelstrom was presented to the people, now numbering sixteen families, for their future bishop and accepted. He was ordained at the quarterly conference at Louisville, August 19th following.

On that occasion the name was changed from Cedar Point to Basalt, the latter being the name of the post-office. John Croft and Jacob Hutchinson were chosen as his counselors on the same occasion, but they have not yet been set apart. Meetings and Sunday schools were held in private houses until January, 1890, when a small log building at Basalt Station was donated to the ward for meeting purposes by Mrs. Maria Ingelstrom, in which meetings are now held.

Lewis D. Wilson, of Ogden, Utah, and Lot and Samuel F. Adams, of Richmond, Cache County, Utah, were the first "Mormon" settlers in that district of country lying across the Snake River from Blackfoot now known as Riverdale. These three families took up their present farms in the fall of 1885 and built houses the following winter. A few more families arrived in 1886, when the first crops were raised, water for irrigating purposes having been brought upon the farms from Snake River, through a canal seven miles long. The few Saints who comprise the little branch at present are somewhat disappointed because so few of their faith have chosen to cast their lot with them, although they claim to have some of the very best farming land and the most extensive range in the whole valley.

Riverdale Sunday school was organized in the fall of 1888, and the place became a branch of the Basalt Ward in the beginning of 1889, with Joseph Murdock as presiding Priest, but he soon afterward moved away, since which neither meetings nor Sunday schools have been held regularly.

BRIGHTON WARD.

Reuben Hiatt, Bishop. Robert Greenwood First Counselor, Richard Hensley Second Counselor.

Brighton Ward, named after Brighton, in England, embraces an extensive tract of country lying south of the Parker Ward and west of Henry's Fork of Snake River. All the families live on their quarter sections, although a townsite was surveyed some time ago in section 28, township 6 north of range 39 east, Boise meridian. This point is eight miles, in a straight line, or twelve miles by road, northwest of Rexburg, and twenty-two miles northeast of Market Lake, the nearest railway station.

HISTORY.—The first Church organization was that of a branch organized by Bishop Parker, who appointed Richard Hensley presiding Priest.

At a special meeting held at Brighton, May 19, 1886, Apostle John W. Taylor being present, Reuben Hiatt was ordained a High Priest and set apart as Bishop of the Brighton Ward, then organized, and Robert Greenwood and Richard Hensley were also ordained High Priests and set apart as his first and second counselors.

A meeting house was built in 1886 at a cost of \$205.

June 6, 1886, the first Sunday school was organized by Bishop Reuben Hiatt and Counselors, with James George Wood as superintendent.

May 15, 1886, the townsite was located by Bishop Reuben Hiatt and Counselors, Bishop William B. Preston naming it Brighton.

BURTON WARD.

George U. Smith, Bishop.

Burton Ward consists of the scattered families of Saints residing in a tract of country lying between Rexburg and Henry's Fork and the Teton and main Snake River. The centre of the ward—the point where the meeting house is located—is the southwest quarter of section 34, township 6, north of range 39 east, Boise meridian, and is about five miles southwest of Rexburg and twenty miles northeast of Market Lake, the nearest railway station. The boundaries of the ward are further described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 27 of Township 6 north of Range 39 east, and running thence south one mile, thence east one mile, thence south three miles, thence west to Henry's Fork, thence up said stream and the South Teton to the place of beginning. (See map on page 130.)

The ward embraces some excellent farming land, which, in its uncultivated state, is covered with a thrifty growth of sage brush. Water for irrigating purposes is had from the South Teton, and also from the main branch of Snake River through the so called Texas Slough. A number of non-Mormons reside in the ward, some of whom preceded the Saints as settlers in that part of the country. The ward Sunday school and usual ward organizations are in good running order.

HISTORY.—Among the first Latter-day Saint settlers in that district of country now embraced in the Burton Ward was George Foss, James C. Watts, George U. Smith and one or two others who located on their respective quarter sections in 1884, and built houses that same fall.

The first branch organization was effected under the direction of the Rexburg bishopric in the fall of 1884, with George Foss as Presiding Priest. He was succeeded in the fall of 1886 by George U. Smith, who presided until the quarterly conference held at Rexburg, May 21st, 1887, when the branch was organized into a ward, and George U. Smith was ordained a Bishop and set apart to preside over the same. At the next quarterly conference, held at Rexburg, November 27th, 1887, Bertram Helm and Hyrum S. Dudley were ordained High Priests and set apart to act as his first and second Counselors. They acted until October, 1888, since which Bishop Smith has officiated without counselors.

In 1887 the Ward meeting house, a good substantial log building, 20x32 feet, was built by donation; it cost \$500.

EAGLE ROCK WARD.

James Thomas, Bishop; William Thomas, First Counselor; John D. Evans, Second Counselor.

Eagle Rock Ward includes the Saints residing in the town of Eagle Rock and on farms in the surrounding country. The boundaries of the Ward can further be described as follows: Commencing on the bank of Snake River on the township line between township 1 and 2, and running thence east to the southwest corner of section 33, township 2 north, range 38 east, thence north on the section line to the north west corner of section 4, township 2 north, thence west to the river, embracing a tract of country of about fifteen square miles east of the river. In other words, the Eagle Rock Ward extends north to the