

1852-55, and in which the fifth annual session of the Utah legislature was held in the winter of 1855-56. This is a solid two-story rock structure, and of late years it has been used for school purposes. The county court house, situated in the southeast corner of the state house square is a creditable building, but the Latter-day Saint meeting house standing near the center of an adjoining block and which was erected in 1854 when the people for fear of Indians lived in a fort, reminds one of that Fillmore which ought to have disappeared twenty years ago. Of course a new and a more modern house of worship is on the program of the good Saints of Fillmore, but until such a building shall become a reality Holden will enjoy the pleasing distinction of having the finest meeting house in the county, unless Kanosh, which also needs a less antiquated building than the one now used by the Saints there, should rustle up and erect one first. Fillmore was settled by the late Anson Call and many others in the fall of 1851, and its long and eventful history more than its present importance, makes it a place of distinction among the towns and cities of Utah. Thomas C. Callister is the present Bishop of Fillmore, and James A. Melville and Nelson S. Bishop are his counselors. The ward has a population of 698 souls, or 121 families, which makes it the largest ward in the Stake since Deseret was divided up into three wards. Besides the Church population, there are quite a number of non-Mormons in Fillmore.

Meadow ward embraces all the Saints residing on Meadow Creek, which is about eight miles south of Fillmore. Nearly all the people live in a snug little village, in which the comfortable and neat residences are more or less hid in the midst of beautiful orchards with which the place abounds. This ward, presided over by Bishop Hiam B. Bennett, and old Church veteran, contains a population of 279 souls, or 47 families. The place was first settled in 1857.

Kanosh ward embraces the town of Kanosh and the valley now known as Petersburg, but formerly called Corn Creek, after the creek on which both places are situated. It was here the old Indian chief Kanosh had his farm, and there is still a remnant of his band, numbering about fifty souls, encamped on a spring near the base of the mountains about two miles northeast of the town of Kanosh. The old chief himself died several years ago. The present Bishop of Kanosh is Jesse Hopkinson, who succeeded the late A. A. Kimball in 1889. The membership of the Kanosh ward is 498, represented in 61 families. The settlement dates back to 1859, when the first white people located permanently on Corn Creek. The present town of Kanosh, which is twelve miles south of Fillmore, was founded in 1863.

Holden, formerly known as Cedar Springs, is situated ten miles north of Fillmore. This latter enterprising settlement, over which Anthony Stephensen presides as Bishop, is renowned for its beautiful location, its excellent fruit, its handsome residences and its system of waterworks. The latter is worthy of special mention. When the drought of 1889 came near discouraging the Saints of many other

settlements, the people of Holden went to work with a will and piped a number of small springs gushing out of the ground at different points along the base of the bluffs, below which the town is located, and by this means finally brought water into almost every house in the settlement, without interfering with the streams or springs formerly utilized for irrigation purposes. There are no less than five different systems of pipe, each of which supplies a number of families residing adjacent to and below the respective springs. Holden which was first settled in 1855, now has a population of 344 souls, or 59 families. The place is named after the late Elijah Holden, a member of the Mormon Battalion, who perished in a storm between Round Valley and Holden in the fall of 1858.

Scipio, a settlement numbering about 600 souls, of which 526 souls, or 65 families, are Saints, possesses the distinction of being romantically situated in Round Valley, twenty-five miles north of Fillmore and twenty-three miles southwest of Juab, in Juab county, the nearest railroad station. Round Valley is about ten miles long from north to south with an average width of nearly five miles. The settlement owes its existence to a large reservoir lying in an upper valley about nine miles south of the settlement. In this reservoir all the small mountain streams issuing forth from the numerous small canyons and springs in the neighborhood is gathered both winter and summer, and there it is stored until the irrigation season commences, when by a most judicious and systematic control, it is made to water a large scope of country in the lower valley where the town is situated. Round valley was first settled in the spring of 1860; the location of the settlement was changed in 1863 and the place named Scipio by President Brigham Young in 1865. Thomas Yates is the present Bishop, and Peter Nielsen and W. I. Hatch are his counselors. Thomas Emmott, the ward clerk, has compiled and written one of the best and most complete ward histories that I have had the pleasure to examine in all my travels in the settlements of the Saints.

Leamington, thus named after an English town of that name, consists of a scattered settlement lying along the Sevier river, at the mouth of the canyon through which the river emerges into the broad desert valley (Parowan) below. The settlement comprises only about twenty families, of which 19 (or 151 souls) belong to the Church. Lars Nielsen is the Bishop. This place was first settled in 1873 and was a part of the Oak Creek ward until 1883, when it was organized into a separate ward. It is the smallest ward in the Millard Stake of Zion.

Oak Creek, also called Oak City, is pleasantly situated on a small but beautiful mountain stream, which rises in the mountains lying east of the settlement and which forms the natural boundary between Panguan and Round Valley. The elevated bench on which the valley is situated commands a fine view of the great valley lying to the west and northwest. Oak Creek was first settled in 1868 by Saints who had formerly resided at Deseret, which place was abandoned that year owing

to the repeated loss of the dams which the settlers had constructed across the Sevier river, in order to obtain water for irrigation purposes. Oak Creek ward has at present 34 families, or 229 souls. Peter Anderson presides with George Finlison and Fred. R. Lyman as his counselors.

Deseret ward of today embraces a scope of country lying on both sides of the Sevier river about 27 miles below Leamington, and about twenty miles northeast of the sink of the Sevier. Most of the families live on a scattered condition on their farms, though a townsite was surveyed many years ago, on which there is a number of buildings. Including the meeting house, several stores and a number of private residences. Since the division of the ward in 1891, Milton Moody has presided as Bishop, with Adolph F. Warnick and Isaac Whicker as counselors. The present numerical strength of the ward is 64 families or 461 souls. Besides these there are a number of non-Mormons.

Hinckley ward, thus named in honor of Ira N. Hinckley, president of the Stake, comprises a tract of country lying north and northwest of the desert center, formerly a part of that ward, but organized in March, 1891, into a separate ward, with Wm. H. Pratt as Bishop and Geo. A. Black and Thomas Davis as his counselors. The majority of the inhabitants of the ward are Saints who formerly resided in southern Utah, but who, after losing their farms and improvements through the aggressiveness of the treacherous stream named by mistake the Rio Virgen, came north to make homes on land that would remain. This is an enterprising and growing ward; the grain raised here last year was ahead of the expectations of the most hopeful farmer, who raised it; and the people expect to raise a good crop in 1893. Fifty-one families, numbering 237 souls, represents the present strength of the ward, with fair prospects of doubling that number of times in the near future. The reason why the last quarterly Stake conference was held there is this, that the good people of the Hinckley ward have just erected a commodious meeting house—a brick building—which proved large enough, though crowded, to hold the people who attended conference.

Oasis ward, thus named after the railway station around which the Saints comprising the ward reside on their respective farms, contains 40 families of Saints, or 243 souls belonging to the Church. The non-Mormons are few in number now, compared to what they once were. Oasis is 155 miles by rail from Salt Lake City and nearly thirty miles northwest of Deseret; it is the shipping point for the three wards lying adjacent and also for the Fish Spring mines, sheep camp and the whole surrounding country so far as there are people living or camping on its desolate and scorched surface. The people of the Oasis ward irrigate from the same canal as the Deseret and Hinckley people, and consequently have to flood the water used for that purpose across the river from the northwest to the southeast side, on which Oasis is situated. The Oasis ward, which like the Hinckley ward is an outgrowth of Deseret, is presided over by John