

(Apostle John W. Taylor being present), on which occasion the Cleveland branch was organized into a ward with Winslow F. Walker as Bishop and John G. Morgan as his first and John B. Dilts as his second Counselor. These brethren, who still compose the Bishopric of the Labelle Ward, were ordained High Priests and set apart to their respective positions on the day mentioned.

All meetings and Sunday schools were held in private houses, principally in Bishop Walker's residence, until 1887, when the present meeting house was built.

In 1890, when a postoffice was established, the name of the place was changed from Cleveland to Labelle.

LOUISVILLE WARD.

Richard F. Jardine, Bishop; Orrin Myler, First Counselor; William A. Walker, Second Counselor.

Louisville townsite contains 320 acres of land and is a part of section 8, in township 4 north of range 38 east, Boise meridian. It is situated in the midst of a fine farming country, and bids fair to become a town of importance in the near future. The townsite is near the south bank of the "Dry Bed" of Snake River, where there is a ferry connecting it with Poole's Island; it is fifteen miles north of Eagle Rock, and nineteen miles by way of the Big Buttes ferry, south-west of Rexburg. Market Lake would be a much nearer railway station, but the river makes direct communication with that place impossible.

The Louisville Ward extends on the north to the "Dry Bed" of Snake river, west to the main river, south to the Eagle Rock Ward and east to the Rigby and Willow Creek Wards. In other words the boundaries are described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 2, township 4 north of range 38 east, thence running south to Willow Creek, thence west to Snake River, thence along said river up to the mouth of "Dry Bed," thence up "Dry Bed" to the point of commencement. Thus it will be seen that the ward embraces a scope of country about twelve by six miles. Quite a number of the people live on the townsite, and the remainder on their farms. Water for irrigating purposes is had from the "Dry Bed" of Snake River, through a canal which taps that branch of the river about eight miles above the settlement. About a dozen families residing within the limits of the ward are non-Mormons. The post office name of Louisville is Taylor. The country in its uncultivated state is covered with a heavy growth of sagebrush.

HISTORY.—Richard Franklin Jardine, Brigham Henry Ellsworth and John Willard Ellsworth first arrived on the present site of Louisville, July 8, 1882, and selected their quarter sections of land. After camping there three days, they went back on the 11th of July but returned in September following and built two houses, into which Brothers Jardine and Brigham H. Ellsworth moved their families Oct. 4, 1882.

Oct. 10, 1882, President Thomas E. Ricks and Surveyor Andrew S. Anderson selected and determined the location of the water ditch. It was sur-

veyed on the following day, work commenced on it March 21, 1883, and completed June 8, 1883. The water failed the following month. March 22 and 23, 1883, the townsite was surveyed by Andrew S. Anderson. In the spring of 1883, Charles Shurtliff, Luman Taylor, Albert Taylor, Henry Boyce, Arthur Boyce and David Lowder arrived. Others came later in the season.

The first meeting was held in Richard F. Jardine's house May 16, 1883, and at a Priesthood meeting held at Rexburg June 29, 1883, Richard F. Jardine was appointed to preside over the settlement. James Myler was appointed to act as a home missionary on that side of the river, and Brigham H. Ellsworth was nominated as a justice of the peace for the new settlement, then a branch of the Menan Ward.

Aug. 12, 1883, the first Sabbath school was organized with Orrin Myler as superintendent, in the house of Richard F. Jardine.

Sept. 6, 1883, Austin G. Green and Richard F. Jardine located a county road from Cedar Buttes to Eagle Rock, Lyman, Market Lake and Rexburg.

October 25, 1883, at a meeting held at the house of Richard F. Jardine, he was accepted by the people as President of the settlement, and was also appointed a home missionary to visit and preach in Louisville, Cedar Buttes, Eagle Rock and Willow Creek. At this meeting, which was attended by William B. Preston and Bishop Thomas E. Ricks, Brother Preston named the settlement Louisville, after Louisville, Kentucky. The branch was called the Louisville branch of the Bannock Ward of the Cache Stake of Zion.

September 10, 1883, it was decided in public meeting to build a meeting house, and Brigham H. Ellsworth was appointed superintendent of construction. Work was commenced on the building Dec. 3, 1883, and it was completed Jan. 8, 1884; the first meeting was held in it Jan. 13, 1884. This building was finally burned down in the spring of 1890.

At a quarterly conference held at Rexburg, Aug. 17, 1884, Richard F. Jardine was ordained a High Priest and a Bishop to preside over the Louisville Ward, then organized. On the same day Orrin Myler was ordained a High Priest and set apart to act as his First Counselor. Subsequently, William A. Walker was ordained a High Priest and set apart to act as Second Counselor. This Bishopric still stands intact.

At a special meeting held at Louisville October 24, 1887, it was decided to build a new meeting-house, 63x33 feet. The erection of the same was commenced in the summer of 1888, by burning the brick on the ground, which was the first lot of brick burned in that region of country. The house was so far finished that the first meeting could be held in it in February, 1890.

The first dance in Louisville was given in the house of Richard F. Jardine, Dec. 25, 1883, the first dance in the new meeting house Jan. 23, 1884. The first fast meeting in the settlement was held Feb. 7, 1884. The first Y. M. M. I. A. was organized Feb. 10, 1884, with Brigham H. Ellsworth as President; the first regular meeting of the association was held February 13, 1884. At a business

meeting held at Louisville, Charles Shurtliff, Martin Harmon and Henry Boyce were appointed trustees for the establishment of the first day school in Louisville. The first Relief Society was organized May 13, 1884, with Alzina Goodey as President. October 3, 1884, the first death occurred in the settlement in the demise of Sister Geo. Hill. Her funeral gave occasion for the selection of a piece of land for a grave yard, which was dedicated October 20, 1884. The first Primary Association was organized November 30, 1884, with Louisa Walker as President. The first Deacons quorum was organized December 1, 1884.

LYMAN WARD.

Samuel A. Wilcox, Bishop; John Castle, First Counselor; Thomas Atkinson, Second Counselor.

Lyman Ward lies south of Rexburg, and embraces mostly unsurveyed land, but some of the best in the country. The town of Lyman is situated on the north bank of the south or main fork of Snake River. The townsite embracing a square mile of land comprises all of section 36, township 5 north of range 39 east, Boise meridian. It is eight miles south of Rexburg, thirty miles, by round-about road, east of Market Lake, on the Utah & Northern Railway, and about eight miles west of the mouth of the lower Snake River Canyon.

The ward extends south to Snake River, west to the Burton Ward, north to Rexburg and east to the foothills. It embraces an area of about twenty-five square miles. The soil is very productive, and all kinds of grain and vegetables are raised. About half the people reside on the townsite, and the remainder on the surrounding farms.

Within the borders of the ward there are a number of outsiders, most of whom reside at a point east of the townsite called Sunny Dell, consisting of a string of houses lying along the foot of the bluffs skirting the river.

HISTORY.—Among the first "Mormon" settlers in that district of country now included in the Lyman Ward were William J. Young, William Simmons, Gideon Murphy and others who located at different points near the river and near the present townsite in 1883.

March 17, 1883, a preliminary canal survey was made by Andrew S. Anderson, and a few days later (March 31st) the townsite was located and called Lyman, in honor of Theodore Lyman, who in 1882 had taken up a land claim on Lion Creek (also called Deer Creek) about three miles southeast of the present townsite. The site, which was named by Bishop L. W. Hardy, President William B. Preston and Bishop Thomas E. Ricks, was surveyed by Andrew S. Anderson, in June, 1883.

The first house on the townsite was erected by William Simmons; it was finished July 23, 1883.

October 27, 1883, Lyman was organized as a branch of the Bannock Ward with Sidney Weeks as presiding Elder. After this, meetings were held regularly in private houses until June, 1884, when the little log meeting house, sixteen by twenty feet, which is still used for public gatherings, was built by donations.

In November, 1888, the first Y. M.