

1857-1861

Goshen in Utah Valley

April 1857: PWC discovers Goshen Valley

PWC Goshen Journal: *“After riding between three or 4 miles I came to the place where Salt Creek passes through the mountains between Juab and Utah Valleys where I found some Indians camped (camped) which I inquired (enquired) of if they had known of any horses being in that neighborhood (neighborhood)(.) They answered no and being at the head of the kanyon (canyon) where (where) I had been previously informed that Pries^m Young ad (had) given counsel (counsel) for a road to be made... I resolved for curerosoty (curiosity) sake to take a look at it and abandon the search for my horses(.) Although I had been told that it was impossible to go through (through) on horse back but on going down I felt much surprise that a road had not been made through, a long time(.)”*

“I also found good soil on the creek bottoms which led me to think there must be good farming country below(.) After leaving this Kanyon (canyon) I came where the Indians had camped and had planted sum (some) corn and wheat and upon examining the soil I pronounced it good(.) I then left the creek and turned to the left and proceeded to the bench of high land and lookt (looked) over the country below which more and more convinced me that a good location existed thare (there) but it being late I proceided (proceeded) my coarse (course) homewards(,) when I arrived about 9:00 o'clock p.m. Finding my horses safe in the corail (corrall) which had been found by Wilson... ”¹

“Payson, April 14, 1857, President Young, Sir

“Bro. Cook as (has) been out prospecting and he has found a place near the mouth of Salt Creek sufficient for a settlement as large as Payson or larger and there is a number of Brethren here that have no land(,) and as we have as much land under cultivation as we have warter (water) to irrigate I would be glad if a settlement could be made there if you in your wisdom think(.)

“President Chas B. Hancock.”²

¹ Phineas Wolcott Cook, Goshen Journal, Church History Library, General minutes, Goshen Ward, Santaquin-Tintic Stake, Manuscript LR 3259 11 (100001021440) Part 7, p. 2.

² Phineas Wolcott Cook, Goshen Journal, p. 4

“July 13, 1857, Great Salt Lake City

“To all whom it may concern:

“Know ye that Elder Phineas W. Cook and those associated with him have our permission to make a settlement at a point near where Salt Creek empties into Utah Lake with a privilege of using so much (*Document Folder Item13, Booklet 1, Sheet 7, side 2*) of the grass, wood and warter (water) as may be necessary for the well being of said settlement(.) Said privileges to be used under the direction of the Presiding Church Authority.

We at the same time reserve to ourselves the right of locating farms and holding lots in said settlement and making such settlement or improvement or keeping such herds of cattle as we may deem expedient on the lands held by us under legislative enactment.

Signed: F. D. Richards, Isaac Morley, Silas Richards, James C. Snow, Aaron Johnson, Benj F. Johnson.”³

PWC Goshen Journal:

*“June 11, 1857: We went to the place whare (where) we designed to build a dam and dedicated the spot unto the Lord and went to work and agreed to stick by each other till it was done. We first laid stringeis (or stringers) across the creek for the water to pass under then put on cedar brush in large quantities occasionally covering them with hay and dirt.”*⁴

*“July 16, 1857: 16th Started for Goshen(.) Found the brethren anxious to return home They was satisfied with my prosceedings (proceedings) at the city and went on home to come directly after the harvest(.) So the time was set to return the first of September to build a forte (fort).”*⁵

*August 5, 1857: 5th Finished survaingeng (surveying) one mile square (inserted into the sentence: and selected a site for a fort at the southeast corner) into 20 acre lots with the addition of some fractions next to the creek(.) Then went home(.)”*⁶

*“November 4, 1857: I followed up the creek till I came to the North East Corner of the Survey(.) By this time two of the brethren had joined me(.) I asked them how they liked this place(.) They said (“)first rate(.”) “Then I will go and invite the brethren up(,”) and all agreed that that should be the spot(.) So we laid out the fort after the former patern (pattern) four square(.) We now put in every man his best to get up their houses(.)”*⁷

*“Wednesday December 9, 1857: I started for my family in company with Bro Rouse(.) Returned on the 10th(.)”*⁸

³ Phineas Wolcott Cook, Goshen Journal, p. 11.

⁴ Phineas Wolcott Cook, Goshen Journal, p. 9.

⁵ Phineas Wolcott Cook, Goshen Journal, p. 11.

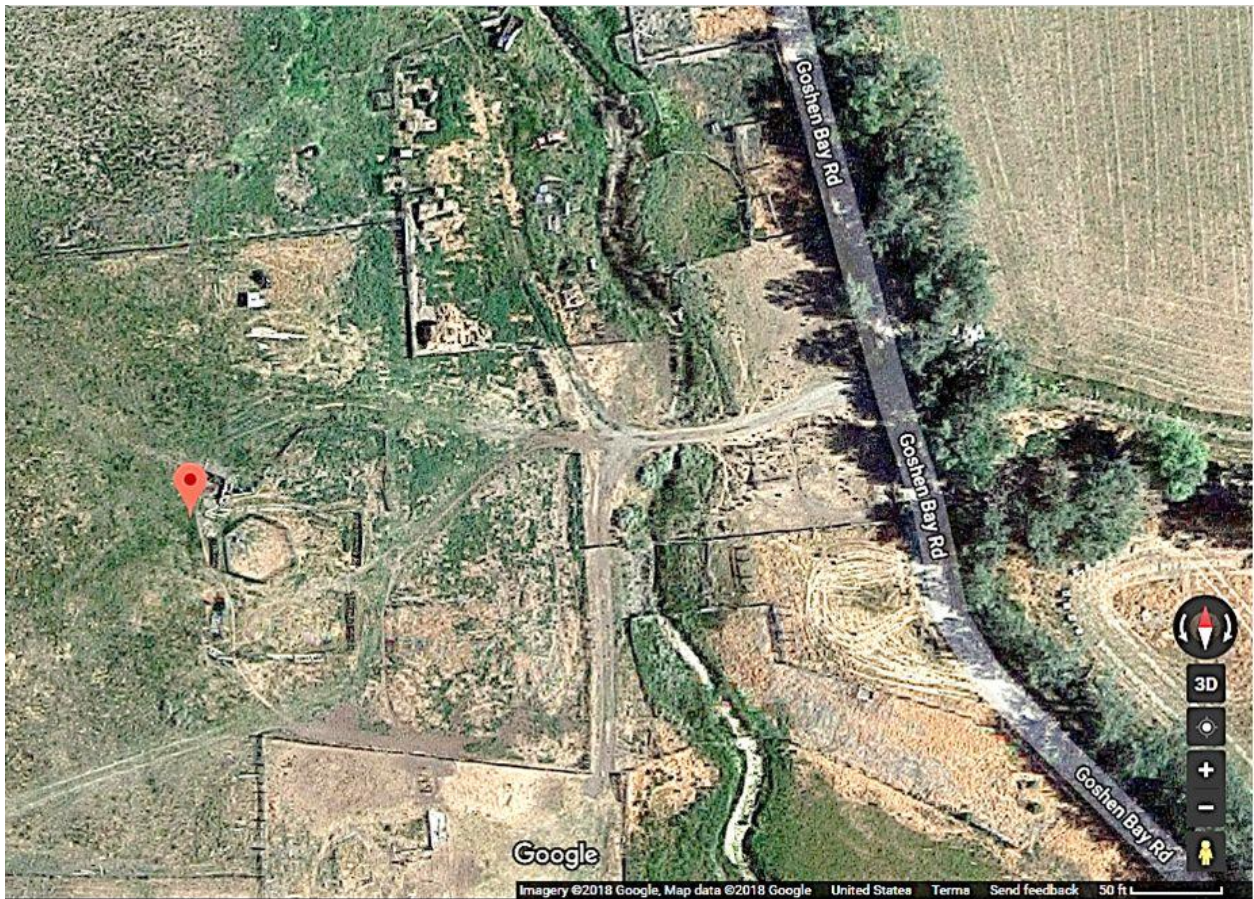
⁶ Phineas Wolcott Cook, Goshen Journal, p. 12.

⁷ Phineas Wolcott Cook, Goshen Journal, p. 16.

⁸ Phineas Wolcott Cook, Goshen Journal, p. 17.

(1857-1858) First location of the town: Fort Goshen, also called Fort Sodom

FORT SODOM (Utah County). GOSHEN* (Utah County) is in Goshen Valley on US-6, between Santaquin and Elberta. The first bishop, Phineas W. Cooke, named it for Goshen, Connecticut, his birthplace. The settlement changed location several times and was successively known as Sodom, Sandtown, Mechanicsville, Lower Goshen and finally Goshen. Sandtown was an obvious name for this sandy region. "Sodum up" was a term used for the process of sodding up the roofs of the early dugout structures during the spring and fall. ”⁹



Fort Sodom on the US Geological Survey topographic map sections:
>S13,14,T10S,R1W,SLM; 4,530' (1,381m).¹⁰

⁹ John W. Van Cott, *Utah Place Names*. Salt Lake City, Utah : University of Utah. University of Utah Press, 1990; <http://www.onlineutah.com/goshenhhistory.shtml>

¹⁰ EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS:

- An asterisk (*) following a place name indicates past or present inhabitation.
- When a series of letters and numbers are present towards the end of an entry after the ">" symbol, the first group indicates section/township/range as closely as can be pinpointed (i.e., S12,T3S,R4W,SLM, or USM). A section equals approximately one square mile, reflecting U.S. Geological Survey topographic map sections.

Because Utah is not completely mapped, some entries are incomplete. In this case, whatever information is available will be provided. The second group, when present, is altitude in feet followed by meters in parentheses [i.e., 6,000' (1,829m)]. Altitude is not included with canyons or deserts with varying altitudes.

Carl Cook: *“While he (Phineas W. Cook) was living at Payson, his mules strayed away and in searching for them he wandered ; over the hills toward the south, until he saw the meadows, bogs, and brush-land where Goshen is now. He felt the thrill of pioneering, so he applied to President Brigham, as he fondly designated the great leader, and secured permission and encouragement, as well as direct counsel and instruction, to take a colony of families which President Young called, and go and make a settlement.*

“In 1857 father went to the southwest from Payson and started to establish a settlement. They had no time to get logs from the distant mountains and build houses for winter shelter, so they dug pits, covered them with poles, grass and earth and called them dug-outs. In these they lived very comfortably...until some time in February. Then the water began to rise; and seep into their homes and they were obliged to move to higher ground, and burrow again for the rest of the winter. Later under the personal supervision of President; Young, they moved the settlement a mile or two further upland and began building more permanent homes.”¹¹

“In the fall of 1857, Cook with a small party started to build a dam across Currant Creek. The next spring 25 families were sent to Goshen by Church Leaders from SLC, Provo, Payson and P. Grove. The group constructed a small fort of mortar, rock and poles in the bottom lands 2 ½ miles NW of the present village. Dugouts were excavated for homes. The location was damp, and as the people suffered much from disease, they named their colony “Sodom” to express their feelings toward fever, dampness and bad water.”¹²

“As soon as the new colonists arrived they decided upon a site for a fort and settlement about two miles north of the present town of Goshen on the east side of what was then called Salt Creek (now Current Creek). In view of the Indian troubles throughout the new settlements, Brigham Young advised the new comers to build themselves a substantial fort to protect them from the depredations of the Indians.

“According to authentic records, a fort, enclosing about two acres laid out in a square, was built that spring (1858.) The walls were built of large cedar posts and filled in between with sod from the nearby meadow. These provided the needed protection for both man and beast. Besides the materials for the walls were easily obtained thus enabling the pioneers to make good headway. The buildings inside the fort were mostly log cabins with sod chimneys with gunny sacks hung over the windows in place of glass. Some of the other dwellings inside the fort were merely dugouts. At nights what cattle, horses, and sheep the people had were locked in the enclosure. Sentries were on duty both day and night. Each man had to take his turn at this important duty.”

¹¹ Carl Cook, “The Goshen Valley Period,” *The Life and History of Phineas Wolcott Cook*, published by the Phineas Wolcott Cook Family Organization, http://www.cookfamily.org/journal/pwccappendage_1.htm

¹² “History of the Tintic-Santaquin Stake,” Clark S. Knowlton, *A Community Study of Social Change in Goshen*, A thesis submitted to the Dept. of Sociology of BYU, 1948, Church History Library M277.9224 G676.

“Meanwhile the dam across the creek had been completed and the work of preparing the land and seeding it went on.”¹³

“Phineas Cook had the people build a fort, to protect their cattle and families. This fort was made of rocks, posts and mortar. A watch tower was built high on the wall and a guard put in it night and day. He would call out every hour of the night, but if he saw Indians he would call ‘Indians,’ and every one was awake getting their families inside the fort, also their livestock.

“That first winter was a hard one. It was very cold, they never had much bedding to keep them warm, not much to eat. Then having to come from their dugouts at any hour of night or day, they really suffered with the cold. Very little was grown that first summer, brush had to be grubbed, ditches made. During the summer of 1857 they found out the water wasn’t so good to drink so along with their other work they dug a long pit...

“...during the summer of 1858 Bishop Cook had the women and children gather cattails and make pillows of them. Then they gathered cane tops and made ticks of them, then that winter they had better beds.”¹⁴

“During the summer of 1858 a bowery was built within the walls of the Old Fort, also called Sodom. Here all of the community meetings were held that summer, (including) observance of the Fourth of July... The flag was raised, a community dinner was served, speeches were made, songs were sung, and as usual in Mormon gatherings of this kind, a place was prepared and dancing enjoyed to conclude the day's observance and celebration.”¹⁵

“In the fall of 1858 the first school was started. This was held in the home of Bishop Cook. This home was a one log room with willows, canes and dirt for a roof. There was no floor. This room was heated by a fireplace. This little home was inside the fort. Sunday School was first held in Bishop Cook’s home in the Old Fort. The Indians always took Sunday morning to attack the little village, for they knew that everyone, large and small would attend Sunday School. Of course there was the watchman on the wall, but Sunday School was disrupted.”¹⁶

PWC Goshen Journal: *“Sunday February 28, 1858: Meeting opened by prayer(;) all hands present(.) Bishop Cook talked about building a city at the place selected on the southwest corner of the survey. He said he had wanted the fort built there in the first place, but all the people being against him, he dropped the matter telling them that if anything was wrong about it the blame should be with them. He considered it best to build where they would not be likely to have*

¹³ Raymond Duane Steele, Goshen Valley History, 1960, BYU Anthropology Museum F834.G68 S74x 1960b, 6-7.

¹⁴ Louisa Steele Jensen , *Goshen Centennial History*, 1857-1957, LDS Church History Library M277.9224 G676j, p. 4-5.

¹⁵ Raymond Duane Steele, Goshen Valley History, 1960, BYU Anthropology Museum F834.G68 S74x 1960b p. 9.

¹⁶ Louisa Steele Jensen , *Goshen Centennial History*, 1857-1957, LDS Church History Library M277.9224 G676j, p. 70, 79.

to pull down again and thus lose their labour(.) Brothers Reynolds and Rouse said they both opposed the Bishop in the matter of location but could now see it would have been better if they had built where the Bishop suggested(.)”¹⁷

(1858-1864) The Bend

“In the year 1858 some of the early pioneers who had lived within the protecting walls of the Old Fort began to move out and locate on a more suitable place to build homes when they no longer felt that it was necessary to band together for protection. They moved up the creek about a mile to a place where the channel made quite a big bend in its course, and decided that this would be the place for their permanent community. They called the new place ‘the Bend’ on account of the bend in the creek by which they chose to settle. When the ‘move’ was made to Lower Goshen these people remained in the Bend. It was not long before other home seekers had found homes either there or in the neighboring area. (Many of the people PWC mentioned in his journal lived there.)

“The soil of the new location was rich and did not go to salt as some of the lower lands of the valley had done. This is because the old creek channel provides a natural drain. Therefore the land was and still is some of the richest in this area...

“When Brigham Young made the selection for the present townsite of Goshen, some of the Benders tried to persuade him to select the Bend as the site instead. ‘No,’ he said. ‘Build your homes on this higher ground and use the Bend lands for farming.’ One of the drawbacks of the Bend was the deep mud during the wet seasons which made the roads almost impassible.

“Since there was no organized ward and consequently no meeting house, church goers all had to come to Goshen to attend the regular church meetings which they almost always did regardless of rain or shine...¹⁸”

(1858-1860) The Second Location of the town: Sandtown

“In the fall of 1859 the people of the Old Fort selected a new site for a settlement on the bench land, as it was called, which lay about one mile to the southwest of the Fort. The reason for this move being that their present area was too low, boggy and unhealthy. Before winter set in most of the people had moved from Sodom to the new location which held promise of being a pleasant, suitable place for a new town.

“However, they were destined to be disappointed in their new site. It wasn't dampness this time; but it was the wind and sand. Whenever the wind blew — and it seemed as if it was always blowing — it had a habit of picking up the dry, drifting sand and depositing it in the eyes, homes and beds of the inhabitants. This place was therefore called "Sandtown." No meeting house was ever built in this new location. The meetings of the Saints were held in private homes.

“Not all of the people went to Sandtown when the move from the Old Fort was made in 1859-1860. A small number of the settlers moved over the creek about three hundred yards to the

¹⁷ Phineas Wolcott Cook, Goshen Journal, p. 22.

¹⁸ Raymond Duane Steele, Goshen Valley History, 1960, BYU Anthropology Museum F834.G68 S74x 1960b, pp. 41-43.

southwest and established a small town they called "Mechanicsville." Sandtown and Mechanicsville both lasted only a short time.

"From the beginning of the Goshen Colony, Phineas W. Cook had served the people here as Presiding Elder with John Reynolds and John Rouse as his counselors."¹⁹

"Presiding Elder Phineas Cook was recalled to Salt Lake, and on February 15, 1860, William Price was sent down to be their bishop, having been set apart to this position before coming down to Goshen.

"After all the hardships and hard work they found the soil was not very good and didn't produce very good crops. So during the winter of 1860 they decided to move their town site a mile, a little south of west of the fort. Here was plenty of sand. Here was another stream of water. Again ground was cleared and planted. It was so sandy everything dried out so fast then when the wind blew everything was covered with sand... This was called Sandtown.

"More people came to Goshen and they began to build "one log rooms, but still kept their dugouts to sleep in for they were warm in winter and cool in summer. Till 1865 every one slept on the floor. No one had a stove; all cooking was done on a fire in the fireplace. Bread was baked in a iron bake oven. This had a lid on. It was placed on hot coals, then hot coals were banked all around it and over the lid. Soups, meat, potatoes or greens were placed in a pot or kettle and hung on a rod in the fireplace....

"Water was brought from the creeks in buckets for use until wells were dug. After moving to Sandtown and the Bend, springs of water were found along the creeks. Many carried water from these springs although it was a long way from the house. This water was nice and clear and cold. When they moved into the present town site there were no springs or ditches of water. That's when everyone dug a well by their own homes. It seems like there were two underground streams of water. The one was good tasting; the other one was brackish, so much so it couldn't be used to drink. But could be used to scrub floors and water gardens."²⁰

"In 1859 the old fort was abandoned. Part of the inhabitants settled in a new site on a sand ridge 2 miles west-northwest of the present village to get away from the swamps. They named their cluster of adobe houses 'Sandtown.' Another group from the fort moved across the creek several hundred yards southwest of the fort, and called their settlement 'Mechanicsville.' However, many of the people left the valley in disgust and immigrated to Cache Valley."²¹

"The next spring the town site had been surveyed about 3 miles from the fort."²²

¹⁹ Raymond Duane Steele, *Goshen Valley History*, 1960, BYU Anthropology Museum F834.G68 S74x 1960b p. 11.

²⁰ Louisa Steele Jensen, *Goshen Centennial History, 1857-1957*, LDS Church History Library M277.9224 G676j, p. 10-12, 84.

²¹ Emma Huff, *Memories that Live*, Springville: Art Publishing Company, 1947, pp. 484-485.

²² History of Nicholus Gourley Teeples, Written by Mary Lyman Reeve, Hinckley, Utah, Personal Interviews, February 23, 1937, p. 10.

(1860-1864) Third location of the town: Lower Goshen

“Conditions in Sandtown did not improve during the summer of 1860 so it was deemed advisable to leave the place and choose another. Lower Goshen was selected and surveyed for the new town. Most of the families had moved there before winter set in that year of 1860. This new townsite lies about four miles northwest of the present town of Goshen and about one and one-half miles north-westerly from the Old Fort called ‘Sodom.’

“As one goes over the old townsite of Lower Goshen, he is impressed with the fact that the white clay so easily obtained played an important part in the building activities of the early settlers. Where once there were homes occupied by the people, now only patches of white clay, gravel spots, post-stumps, and rocks remain to bear witness to the fact that a town once existed here. Some evidences of dugouts, ditches and streets are yet to be seen.

“Covering the entire townsite is a growth of greasewood and rabbit brush, but one thing growing there that helps us to understand why the people moved away, is a weed that literally reeks with salt. It and a few other similar weeds thrive very well in the salty soil. No wonder the people moved.”²³

“The town of Lower Goshen had 120 homesites in its heyday. The impressions of the streets forming square, orderly blocks are only visible from the air. In fact, aerial photographs were one way the BYU Archaeology Department discovered the location of the abandoned town.

“Lower Goshen was dedicated by Phineas Cook and a group of men originally living in Payson, Utah. They tried several locations with names such as Fort Sodom, Sandtown (abandoned because of blowing sand), and Mechanicsville. The spot these intrepid pioneers chose for their new town was on clay soil, and all the rocks for foundations and wood for wall supports had to be brought in. The clay turned out to be of good quality for making earthenware.”

“Even small items can offer clues to fill in the details of everyday life in this Mormon village. For example, some small pieces of broken china have been found with tiny holes drilled on either side of the crack. The settlers didn’t have glue to repair broken china, so the archaeologists are speculating that if the piece was not badly damaged, the settlers drilled the small holes and tied the broken section back in place with string.

²³ Raymond Duane Steele, Goshen Valley History, 1960, BYU Anthropology Museum F834.G68 S74x 1960b p. 32.



“The dig site is three miles south of the present town of Goshen, Utah, in the middle of a large section of sagebrush.”²⁴

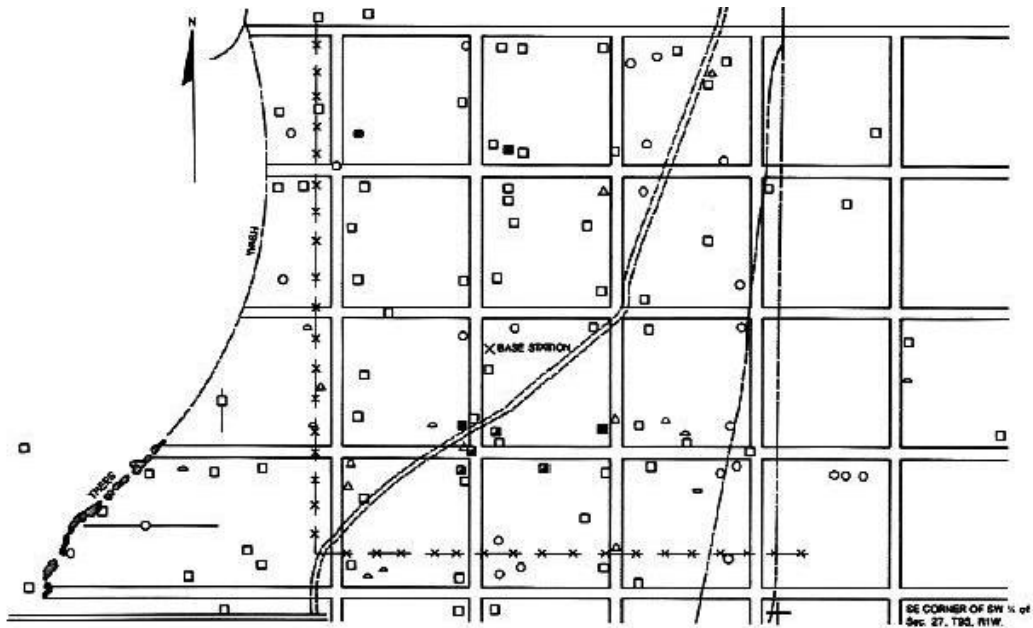
Dale L. Berge: Archaeology of a Mormon Pioneer Town, p. 73

Figure 2
Aerial view of Lower Goshen
showing street alignments.

Dale L. Berge, “Lower Goshen: Archaeology of a Mormon Pioneer Town,” *BYU Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 30, Issue 2, Article 6, 4-1-1990, p. 73.

²⁴ Janet Thomas, “Digging into the Past, *New Era*, July 1982.

Map of Lower Goshen



Legend

- △ TRASH AREA
- ASH DUMP
- △ UNKNOWN
- STONE FOUNDATION UNEXCAVATED
- ▣ STONE FOUNDATION PARTIALLY EXCAVATED
- STONE FOUNDATION EXCAVATED
- DUGOUTS UNEXCAVATED
- DUGOUTS EXCAVATED
- CURRENT ROAD
- ×× FENCE
- — — DITCH

“The town was laid out in forty blocks, each thirty rods square with streets four rods wide, except a street which ran north and south from the big field; it was six rods wide. Four families were permitted to settle on each block, about an acre and a half of land for buildings and garden per family..”

“Brigham Young advised the land owners to fence their fields as soon as possible. The settlers had been in the valley about four years before they fenced to any great extent. According to an old article in the ‘Deseret News’ of about this time, 1,000 acres of land had been fenced with good cedar posts placed close together on ends and interwoven with willows...”²⁵

“Having so much discontent among the people made it hard to govern the town. So the bishop proposed they all move a mile farther north. In the fall and winter of 1863-1864 they moved the townsite again this time farther north. Some that had moved to the Bend and the ones that moved east of Sandtown stayed, so began a new townsite.”²⁶

“A few years after (moving to Sand Town) the people moved their town again about three miles to the north and west of Sand Town. They called this town Lower Goshen.”²⁷

In 1860 most of the families deserted Sandtown and moved to Lower Goshen, which is located about four miles northwest of the present townsite. That settlement is about a mile and a half northwest of the Old Fort Sodom. The Lower Goshen town was laid out like most Utah towns and had a forty block site to accommodate 160 residences and 1,000 people.²⁸

The Cooks still listed in Goshen on the 1861 Tax list: On 10 Dec. 1861 Phineas W. Cook was assessed for 7 head of cattle at Goshen, Utah. He was listed again with sheep.²⁹

²⁵ Raymond Duane Steele, *Goshen Valley History*, 1960, BYU Anthropology Museum F834.G68 S74x 1960b pp. 13-15.

²⁶ Louisa Steele Jensen, *Goshen Centennial History, 1857-1957*, LDS Church History Library M277.9224 G676j, p. 17.

²⁷ History of Nicholus Gourley Teeples, Written by Mary Lyman Reeve, Hinckley, Utah, Personal Interviews, February 23, 1937, p. 10.

²⁸ Farrell L. Lines, “The History of Goshen Valley,” p. 2. His ancestor John Lines joined the community of Lower Goshen about this time.

²⁹ Goshen History File, LR 3259 11, Item 36, Cattle: Page 1, Side 2; Sheep: Page 6, side 1.

(1867) Fourth settlement: Goshen (After the Cooks had left)

“The ground around the new townsite was the worst they had yet tried, no matter what they planted the salaratus turned it yellow and it just dried up. Now the people at the Bend were growing good crops. This made the others more discontented. They told Bishop Price they were all going to move to the Bend. He was so troubled he didn’t know what to do. He sent for Brigham Young to come out and settle the question whether to move to the Bend or stay.

“When Brigham looked the situation over he said that is your best farming ground. Don’t take it for a townsite. But use it to grow your food. Then he called the men together and had them come with him to look over a new townsite. They chose the present townsite. Then he dedicated it for a permanent town. Then in the fall and winter of 1867-1868 the people moved into the new town...”³⁰

“During their residence in Lower Goshen, the people gradually became conscious of the fact that the land was too salty and low to produce much of anything. The fruit trees and the gardens failed year after year...In the fall of 1867, Brigham Young again visited the community and selected the present site. The following spring the new town was surveyed and was given the name Goshen, which had been the original name. Most of the families moved onto this present townsite in 1868.”³¹

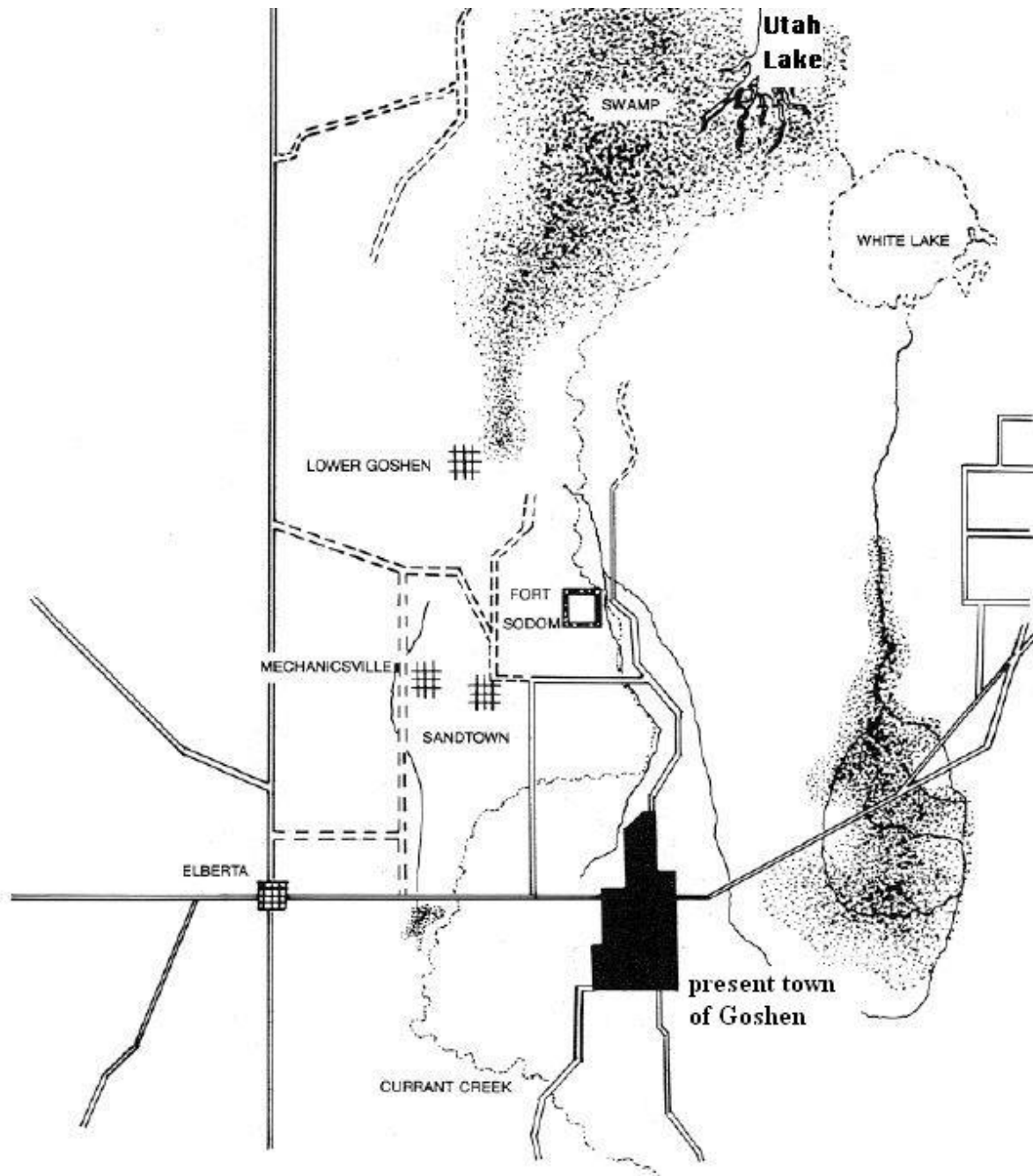
“They weren't satisfied with the location (of Lower Goshen), as they decided to move again. President Young came down to pick them out a townsite, and settle them down from moving about so much. All the people got in their wagons and followed Brigham Young while he located a site. He finally decided on a site about three or four miles back to the east. It was farther east than the first fort which was called Fort Goshen. The people asked Brigham Young what they should call this town. He said, "Call it New Town." So it went by the name of Newtown for some time, but its name was finally changed (back) to Goshen.

“When President Young picked out this new townsite, he said, "This is the place for your town. Now stay here and quit moving around so much." He said that the town "had moved so much that every time the chickens saw a covered wagon, they would lie on their backs and stick their feet in the air, waiting to be tied.”³²

³⁰ Louisa Steele Jensen , *Goshen Centennial History, 1857-1957*, LDS Church History Library M277.9224 G676j, p. 17-18.

³¹ Farrell L. Lines, “The History of Goshen Valley,” p. 2.

³² History of Nicholus Gourley Teeples, Written by Mary Lyman Reeve, Hinckley, Utah, Personal Interviews, February 23, 1937, p. 10-11.



Map of pioneer settlements in Goshen Valley

Dale L. Berge, "Lower Goshen: Archaeology of a Mormon Pioneer Town," *BYU Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 30, Issue 2, Article 6, 4-1-1990.

(1860-1862) The Long Tree Place or Lone Tree Ranch

“After presiding there as Bishop for a few years, probably not more than four or five, father was released and went a trip to California. Later he came back and moved his clay house from Goshen to a new location down on the west side of Utah Lake where he took up a place and called the ‘Long Tree Place.’

“Here he built a stockade composed of sheds, corrals, etc., of heavy cedar posts set together. A sort of shelter against Indians as well as from wind or storm. He had a consider-lot of hay in stacks, which he had cut on the nearby meadows, and enough livestock to feed it to. But caused by ashes thrown out in the yard, from the stove in the house, and fanned by the wind burned stockade, sheds, hay and all, late in the fall and them in distress to take care of the stock.”³³

We have no date for when the Cooks moved from the town of Goshen to a ranch south and west of Utah Lake, and there is no existing land record for it. He was taxed with Goshen residents in 1861, so he may have moved after that. Through the years he was at Goshen Phineas wrote lists of stock owned by people at Goshen, including the following which mentioned Lone Tree Ranch in 1860:

“1860 List of Estrays at The Lone Tree Ranch

Nov. 15 One dark brown or mattee ox stayed home ____ years old
 One red and white ox”³⁴

³³ Carl Cook, “The Goshen Valley Period,” *The Life and History of Phineas Wolcott Cook*, published by the Phineas Wolcott Cook Family Organization, http://www.cookfamily.org/journal/pwcappendage_1.htm

³⁴ Goshen Stock Totals 1860-62, Church History Library Manuscript LR3259 11, (Item 36, Page 2, Side 2)