

**Lorenzo Hatch-Fourth Mayor of Lehi (served only one  
month)  
and Isaac Goodwin-Fifth Mayor of Lehi  
By Richard Van Wagoner.**

The Utah legislative assembly in January, 1863, reduced the offices of territorial municipalities to a mayor, two alderman and three councilors. When Lehi elections were held on February 16, 1863, the following candidates were successful: Mayor: Lorenzo H. Hatch; Alderman, Isaac Goodwin and William H. Winn; Councilors Canute Peterson, Thomas Ashton, and Charles D. Evans.

Mayor Hatch, called to serve as bishop of Franklin, Idaho, left Lehi after serving as chief executive for just one-month. Prior to his departure, however, he made the following appointments: Joseph T. B. Colledge (recorder), Abel Evans (marshal), Canute Peterson (treasurer), Thomas Ashton (water master), John Zimmerman (supervisor). William Clark (pound keeper), John W. Norton (sexton), William S. S. Willes (sealer of weights and measures), John Zimmerman, John R. Murdock, Abram Hatch, Thomas Karren, Sr. and Thomas B. Davis (Big Field Committee; David Evans, Abram Hatch, and Israel Evans (examiners); William Southwick (captain of police).

Mayor Hatch, son of Hezekiah and Aldura Hatch, was born January 4, 1826 in Lincoln, Vermont. He came to Lehi in 1851 because of his friendship with David Evans. A gifted builder and mechanic, Lorenzo, his brother Abram, and Nathan Packer built a grist mill at the mouth of American Fork Canyon, the first such plant in northern Utah Valley.

After removing to Franklin, Hatch served as the town's mayor, first Mormon legislature in the Idaho territorial legislature, and was also a director of the Utah Northern Railroad. Called on a colonizing mission to the Little Colorado area of Arizona, Lorenzo H Hatch spent the last years of his life in the town of Woodruff.

The remaining term of Hatch's Lehi mayorship was filled by Isaac Goodwin who served from March 1863-1867 and again from 1875-77. Goodwin, born June 18, 1810, in New Hartford, Connecticut, converted to Mormonism in 1844. He was a passenger on the renowned sailing vessel, "Brooklyn" which, under the direction of Samuel Brennan, left New York on February 4, 1846, then sailed around Cape Horn before landing at San Francisco on July 24, 1846.

During the voyage, Goodwin's wife Laura died at sea and was buried on Goat Island (Robinson Crusoe Island). While on the island, Isaac collected a handful of Chilean alfalfa seed which he brought with him to Lehi in 1859. This seed, which Goodwin planted, harvested and replanted until he had sufficient seed to sell, became the foundation of Lehi's important hay industry.

Goodwin's home and garden, situated on the northeast corner of 400 North and 100 West (where the Gammon home now stands) was a showcase pioneer residence, traversed by Dry Creek. In 1878, famous American traveler, John Codman visited Goodwin's domicile and noted that it "comprised two and one-half acres of ground, every foot of which, except the walks, was under complete cultivation." Describing Goodwin as a "man of great sagacity and general information", Codman recorded the old man's colorful comments about Mormon polygamy, a practice he never embraced. "I have a kingdom of my own", he said, "without going into polygamy: this old lady, seven children and thirty-three grandchildren." "I like to go it alone," he proclaimed, "now you hang a plummet down from the wall and let it drop between two women. Each of them will say it swings nearer the other one than toward her. I might be straight up and down like that plummet, and though the woman mightn't say anything, both of them would think I was leaning the wrong way from her. So much for two women. Now hang yourself like a plummet in a circle of half a dozen, and then you can make some calculation what kind of a time you would have through life."

Perhaps the principle accomplishment of Mayor Goodwin's first term of duty was the completion of the Southwest School House (later renamed the Thurman School house). On 25, March, just after Mayor Goodwin assumed his position, school trustees Daniel S. Thomas, Canute Peterson, and Thomas Karren approached the city council about lending them surplus wheat in the city treasury.

Wheat was the currency in the barter economy of the day and an advance of thirty bushels allowed the trustees to complete the building. The City council, itself, began meeting in the school on January 2, 1864.

During municipal elections of February 13, 1865, all city officers, including Mayor Goodwin, were held over. Interesting legislation passed during this administration included: “An Ordinance Prohibiting Fowls from Running at Large in Lehi City”; “An Ordinance in Relation to the Pasturage of Cattle in the Big Field of Lehi City”; “An Ordinance Allowing Owners of lots in Lehi City to Extend their Corrals Across the Ditches Running Through their Lots”; “An Ordinance Defining the Duties and Regulating the Fees of the Inspector of Wood & Lumber”; “An Ordinance in Relation to Screachy Animals”; and “An Ordinance Declaring the Northern Bank of Utah Lake and the Easter Bank of Jordan River a Lawful Fence for the South and West Sides of the Lehi Big Field.”