

## Thomas Hull II Migration

Thomas Hull II was born in Tergoland, Derry, Northern Ireland (A), 5 November 1805.

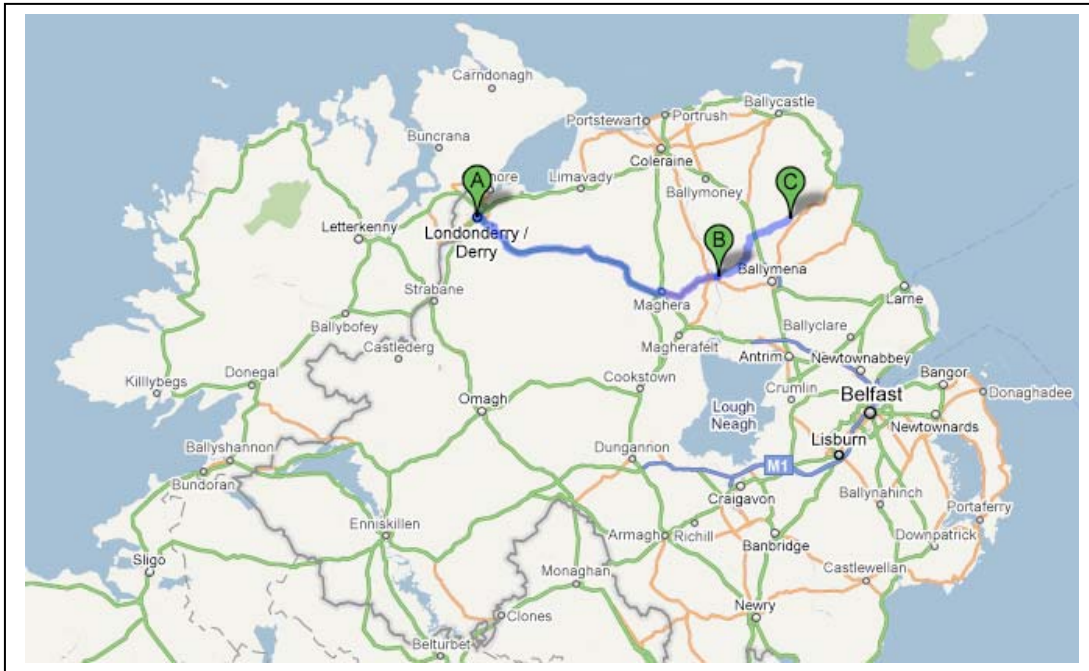
Thomas married Mary McIlvenna in 1823. She died in 1833.

Mary Benson born in New Buildings, Northern Ireland, 15 June 1812.

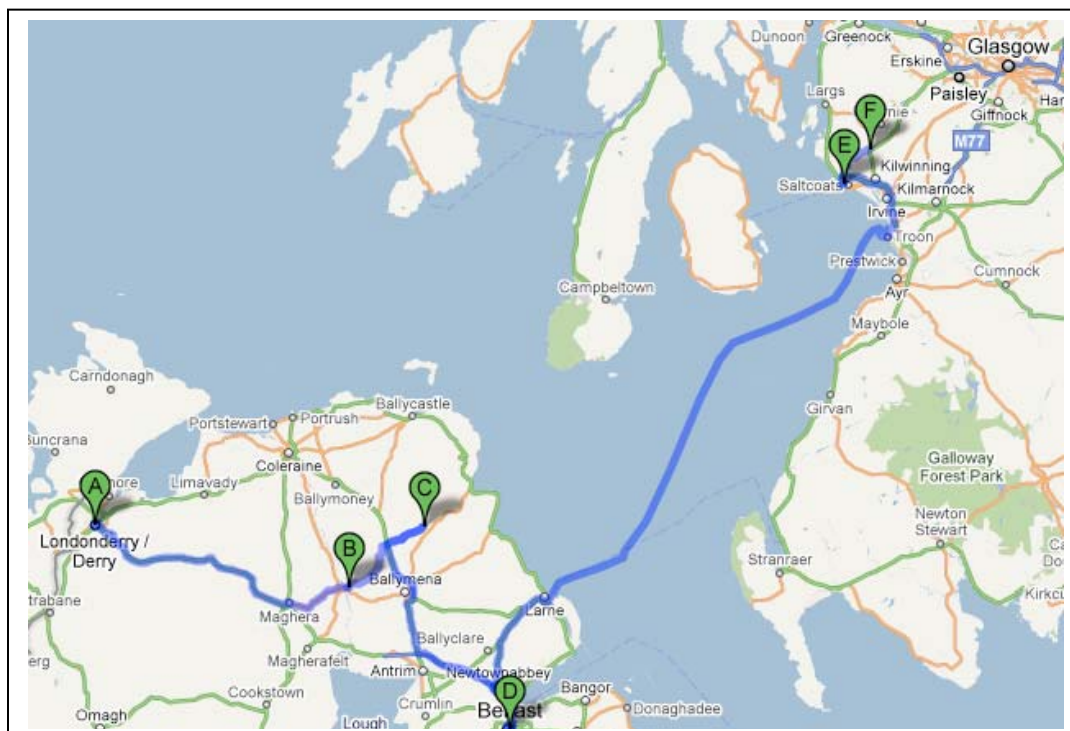
Thomas married Mary Benson in 1834 and lived at Mageraboy, Dungiven, Londonderry.

Moved near Portglenone, Antrim County, Northern Ireland (B).

Moved to Newtown Crommelin, Northern Ireland (C) by June 1840.



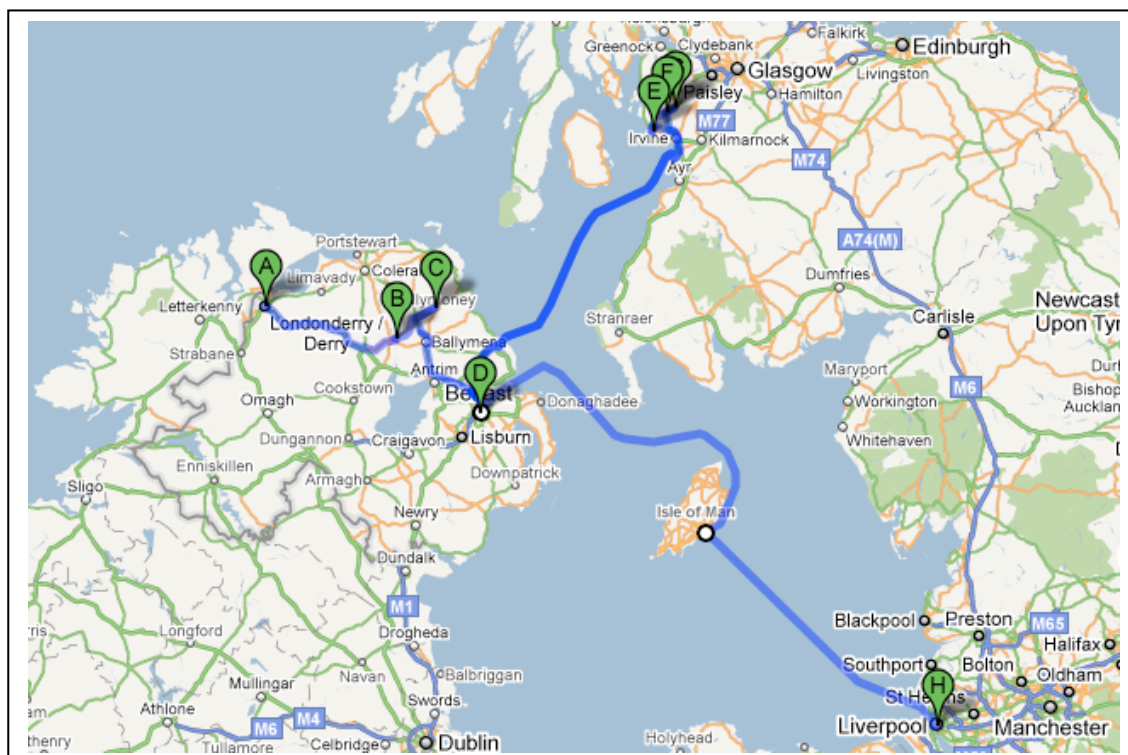
Moved to Dalry(In the Den), Ayrshire, Scotland via Belfast, Northern Ireland and Ardrossan, Scotland in spring of 1841. They had cousins and a sister in Ardrossan.



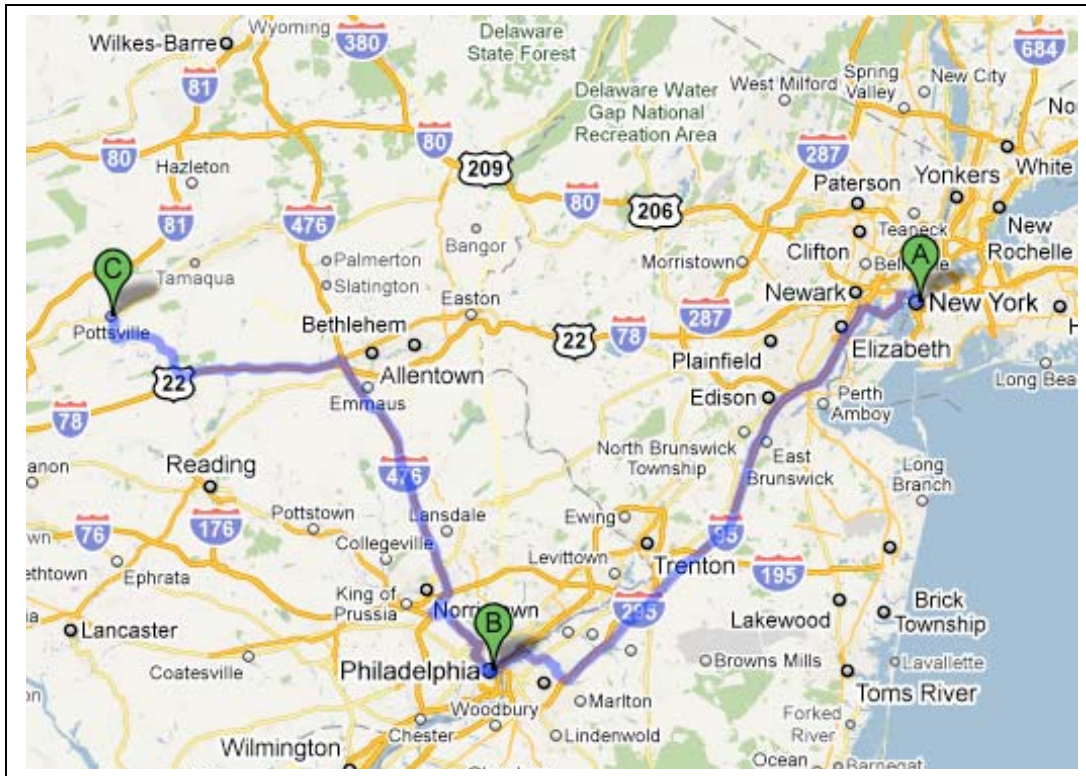
Moved to In-the-Den, suburb of Dalry, Ayrshire, Scotland (G) by 1844.



Joined LDS Church in 1849, Left Dalry, Scotland, March 1855 by boat. Adam and his wife and child left for Australia in 1851. Thomas and his family's trip from Ardrossan to Liverpool is not known as to what direction or ports they went through. The map only lets us go through Belfast.



Arrived New York City, New York (A), April 1855.  
 Traveled to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (B) by canal boat.  
 Traveled to Pottsville, Pennsylvania (C).



Moved to Peoria, Illinois 2 years later  
 Traveled to Omaha, Nebraska in spring 1859  
 Joined Captain Stevensons Company from Omaha to the Green River. There our cattle died and we stayed one month until we got more cattle and then came into the Salt Lake Valley arriving. William Gibson Hull had gone one with the main group to get work so they would have resources when they arrived.



Left Florence, Nebraska (now Omaha) (E), 26 June 1859.

[Church History Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel website, [lds.org/churchhistory/library](http://lds.org/churchhistory/library)]

“From Omaha (E) we traveled in Captain Stevensons Company, as far as the Green river (N), where all of our cattle except one oxen died, on account of getting too much alkali in the water (as the Eastern cattle were not used to it.) We waited on Green river (N) one month until some one came back from Salt Lake (T) with more cattle for us.”

[Hull, William G., Sketch, in Library of Congress, Collection of Mormon diaries [1935-1938], reel 10, item 37, 2.]

“Capt. Stevenson's company, of 53 wagons, was passed by them near Ash Hollow (L), on the 28th of June.”

["Arrivals," Deseret News [Weekly], 17 Aug. 1859, 188.]

“The teams of Captain [Robert F.] Neslen and [Edward] Stevenson's emigrant companies arrived safely; the former on Thursday evening, and the latter on Friday evening. Captain Neslen's train comprised fifty-one wagons with near four hundred persons. Captain Stevenson's train comprised fifty-four wagons and about three hundred and fifty persons. The emigrants appeared in excellent spirits.

Captain Stevenson left the Missouri river June 26. He divided his company on the Big Sandy for better feed. He passed in Echo Canyon (Q) Rodgers & Co.'s merchant trains, sixteen wagons, crippled by loss of cattle; also passed Evan and Young's train on the Big Mountain (R).”

["Arrivals," Mountaineer, 17 Sept. 1859, 14.]

“We traveled along the Platte River for many days. When we came to the black hills the sand was very deep and often during the journey the dust and wind was very trying to both animals and people. One night while we were camped on the bank of the Platte River there was a terrible dust storm of wind and rain and every tent in the company was blown down except ours. There was about one foot of water on the ground in the morning and everything was drenched. Many things were floating in water.

“It took strong hearts and determined wills coupled with faith in God to endure those trying times without complaint. Many nights were made hideous with the howls of the coyotes. While we were camped in Echo Canyon (Q) some of the cattle strayed so far as to be lost. Our calf was with them.

“The Indians found them and brought them back to camp the next day, for which they wanted flour and sugar. After they had been rewarded they left. Some distance this side of Echo (Q) at a place now called Henefer, the company camped for a day so that all might have a chance to wash their clothing, for we were nearing the city. The wind and dust was so bad that we did not look much better after cleaning up.”

[Jackman, Susannah Catherine Ovard, Reminiscences, in Gordon R. Orme, comp., The Family of William Martin and Mina May Smith Ovard (1999), 118-20.]

Sun 26 June 1859

We travelled six miles & camped on the Little Lakes without any accident

June 27

We travelled four miles saw tolerable roads & crossed the Big Lakes & passed on & camped on a small creek without wood and completed a distance of ten miles.

June 28

Camp started passed over the Bridge at Elkhorn City (F) camp a distance of five miles[,] the roads from Florence of a Rolling or Hilly nature. Passed on a distance of four miles more & camped on Rose Hill caught a few fish & were much tormented by mosquitoes—Roads good with the exception of about nearly half a mile near the bridge which was very sandy

June 29

Travelled eight miles and passed Fremont [Fremont] (H) over a flat prairie about a mile & a half above

and nooned on a head of the river Platte.

After passing several small and clear lakes with some small fish in them[,] camped on a Slough near the Platte eight miles from Freemont [Fremont] (H)

June 30

Travelled about fifteen miles some good roads and camped on a bend of the Platte river about one mile and a half from Shell creek (I)

[Stevenson, Edward, [Diary], Collection 1849-1922, reel 1, fd. 3, vol. 6, 75-81.]

Sunday 26

Great excitement in camp in consequence of yoking wild cattle & one breaking away. Moved out about 7 miles: it now appears that we are on our way. Walked about 5 miles,

Tuesday 28

Traveled through a most beautiful country, camped on the Rawhide Creek (G)....

Monday 4

Started about ten & crossed the Loup Fork (J) ferry.

Thursday 7

Traveled about 20 miles.... Camped at Sand Wells, six miles on the hills. 4 good wells of water, dug by Church.

Friday 8

Camped at 6 P.M. on Prairie Creek.... Traveled about 17 miles. Good springs of water.

Saturday 9

Started about 9 o'clock, warm & dusty. Traveled about 15 miles. Camped in the most beautiful spot we have had since we started & for a luxury we had excellent cold water.

Sunday 10

Traveled till 2 P.M. then camped on Wood River (K).

Monday 5

Crossed Ham's Fork (O) at 2-30 the second fording of Blk. Fork at 3. Twice in water & camped at 6-30.

Friday 9

Moved at 8 A.M. Nooned on Bear River, from 1 PM till 3. Watered & crossed Sulphur Creek at 12 M. Windy, but pleasant. Camped at 6 P.M. A most lovely camping ground

Monday 12

Moved at 1 P.M. in consequence of some cattle being lost. Crossed the Weber (Q) between 5 & 6 & camped at 6 P.M.

Wednesday 14

Moved at 9 A.M. Stop for dinner from 1 till 2-30. Br. Stevensons division 12 miles in advance. Camped at the foot of the big mountain (R) at 5-45.

Thursday 15

Moved at 6 A.M. Stopped for breakfast from 11 A.M. till 1-30 P.M. Camped at 5-30 on the top of Little Mountain with Br Stevenson's division.

Friday 16

Moved at 10 A.M. Reached the City (T) or its suburbs at 4 P.M.  
[Taylor, Anstis Elmina Shepard, [1859 Diary], Collection 1844-1956, box 1, fd. 1.]

Our first days journey was about 8 miles to Pappao [Papillion] Creek....

On the 4th day of July we reached the Loup Fork (J) which we crossed on a flat scow, taking over one wagon at a time....

There were very few houses at this time between Omaha and Utah. The 1st was Columbus on the Elk Horn Creek (F), about 20 miles from Omaha. It was then a small settlement of about 20 houses. The next was a settlement about 100 miles out, on the Loup Fork (J), of about 30 houses, that had been built by the Mormons, but was deserted, as the Indian Agent had ordered them away, on the plea that it was an Indian Reservation. The next small settlement was at Wood River (K) about 100 miles still further west. There was not another house for 300 miles until we arrived at Laramie (M). We had followed up the Platt[e] River on the north side for about 350 miles sometimes on the bank and sometimes quite a long distance away. We traveling in as straight a line as possible, so as to strike the north bends of the crooked river. At Fort Laramie (M) we left the river, and commenced our journey through the Black Hills range. The great plains having ended at this point.

We occasionally struck the Platt River which wound its way through the hills....

We saw a few Buffalo while traveling up the Platt, and one night we camped on Elm Creek....

In the latter part of the journey near Green River (N) she [our cow] had been yoked up in a team to help some one who had lost an Ox, and she fretted & dried up, got poisoned and died.

on the 16th of September in the afternoon rolled out of Emmigration Canyon (S) on the bench overlooking the Salt Lake valley (T), in full sight of the city 5 miles distant after a long and weary trip of 82 days from Florence.

We continued on our way over the bench to Emmigration street, now called 3d south, along that to the state road, up to the Eagle gate, past the Presidents Office and on to the University square in the 16th ward, where we camped in the middle of the block, and were soon surrounded by the relatives and acquaintances of those who had any.—

[Taylor, George H., "The Autobiography of George H. Taylor" [1949], 23-29.]

I remember when the supply of flour gave out and we were one days journey from Fort Bridger. We decided to make a collection of trinkets and jewelry to purchase flour when we reached the commissary of the plains.

At Ft. Bridger we met the mountaineer and the trader and exchanged our jewelry for the staff of life. Then we pushed across Green River (N) and Weber River (Q) through Big and Little Mountains (R) down Emigration Canyon (S) to Salt Lake City (T), where we arrived August 26th after two months and three weeks of travel.

The journey has many and varied memories. The rivers, sometimes swollen, had to be forded by pitiable diligence, and at times, the women found water above their waists as they trudged thru the streams. We had to recross the Platte River, at least three times.

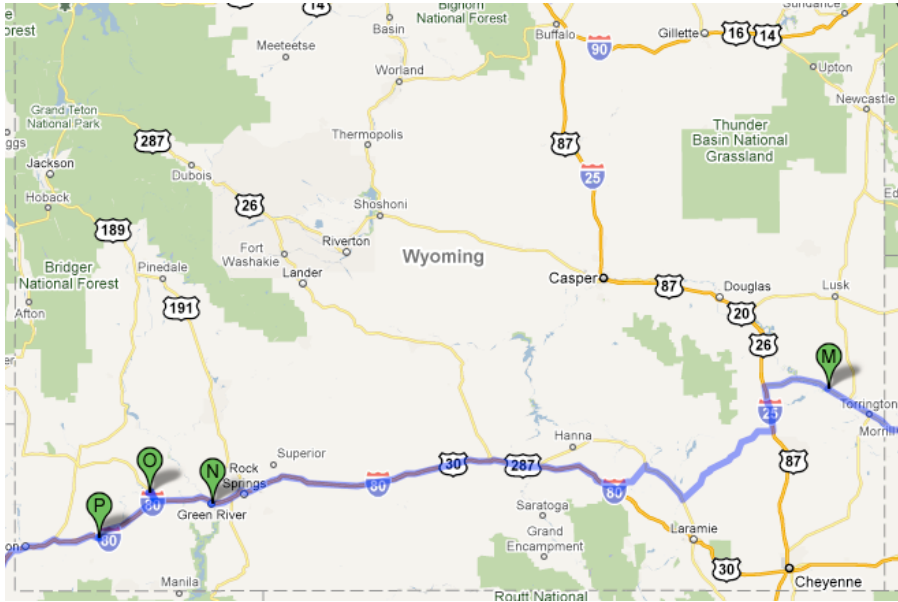
When we came to Weber River (Q), we camped long enough to "do out" a washing and I used a bar of soap I brought from England....

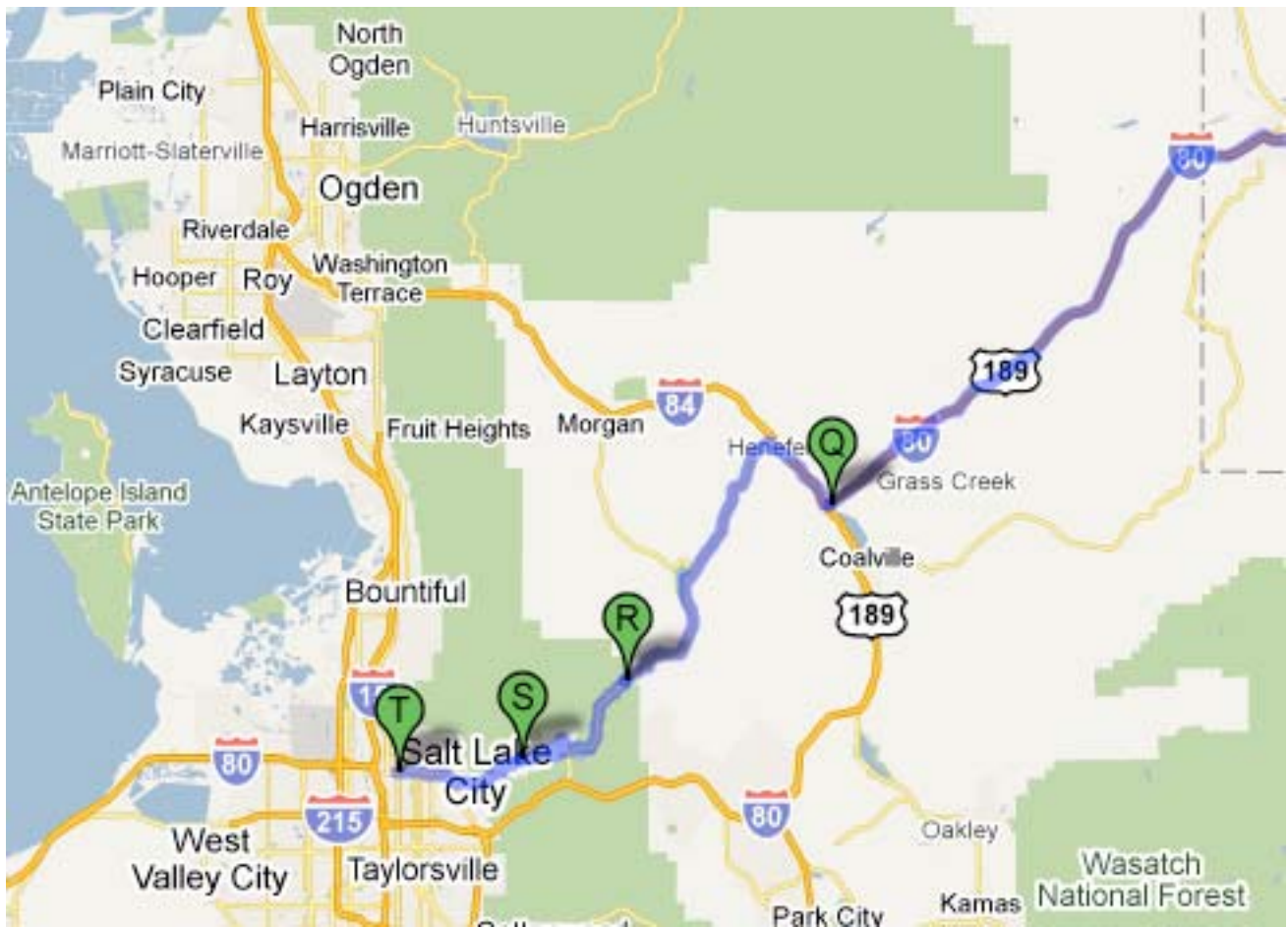
When we came into Salt Lake City (T), it was a small "city" then, we camped on 8th Ward Square, where the City and County Building now is. We drew our wagons into a circle and the Saints hailed our coming by the band playing, "Home, Sweet Home."

[Wasden, Ellen, [Autobiography], "Two Pioneer Stories," 2-5.]

Salt Lake City, Utah. Arrived 15-16, 26, 28 September 1859.

[Church History Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel website, [lds.org/churchhistory/library](http://lds.org/churchhistory/library)]





Moved to Kay's Creek (A).

Moved to Pioneer Square in Salt Lake City, Utah (B).

Called by Brigham Young to settle Franklin, Idaho (C).

Left Salt Lake City, Utah on 6 April 1860.

Arrived Franklin, Idaho on 13 April 1860 (C).

Called by Brigham Young to settle Hooper, Utah (D).

Moved to Hooper, Utah (D) in 1869.

Mary Benson died in Hooper, Utah (D), 16 September 1876.

Thomas Hull moved to Dayton, Idaho (E) to live with his daughter. He married Esther Mary Duce.

Esther Mary Duce died 1883.

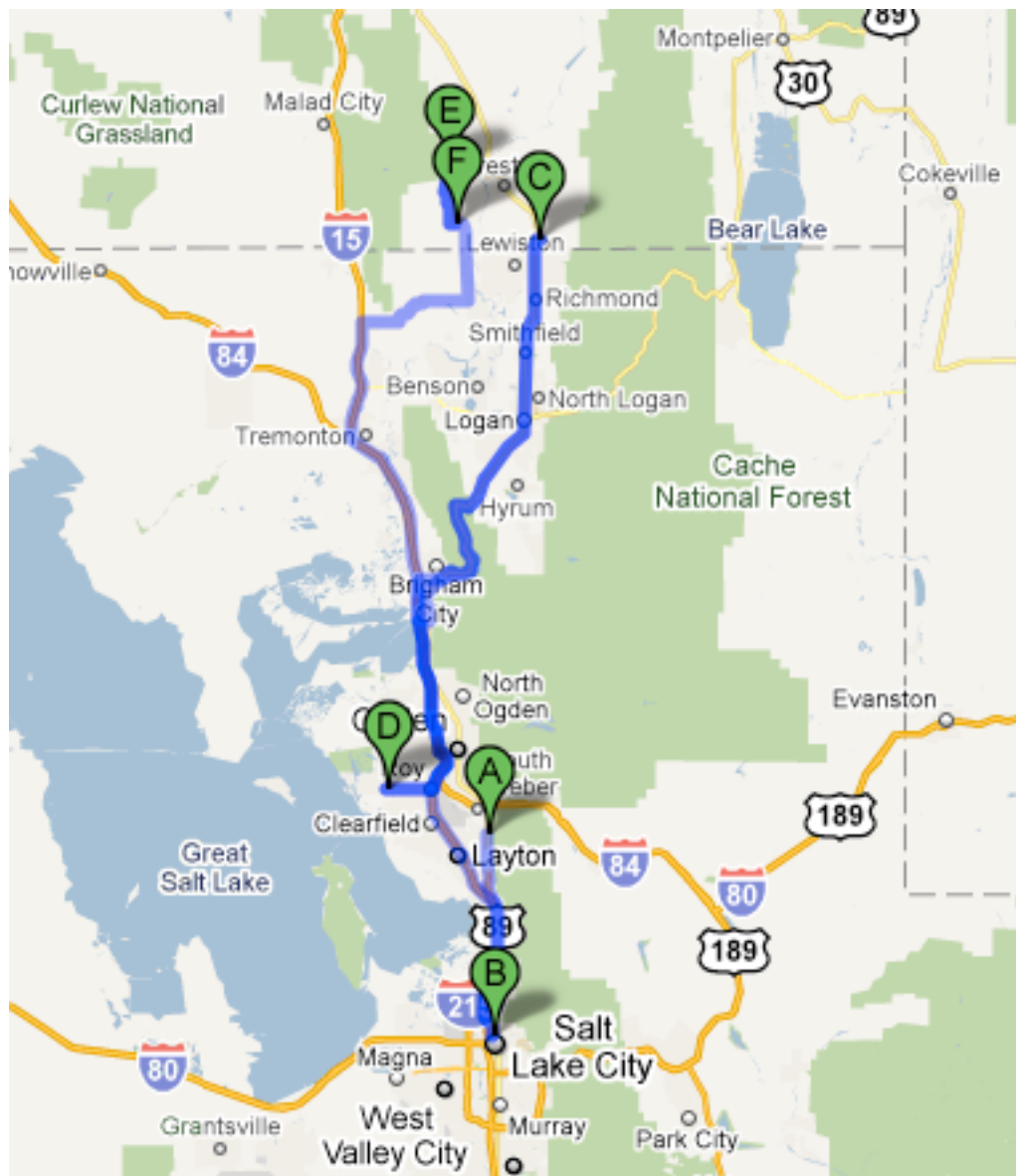
Thomas Hull moved to Weston, Idaho (F) after her death.

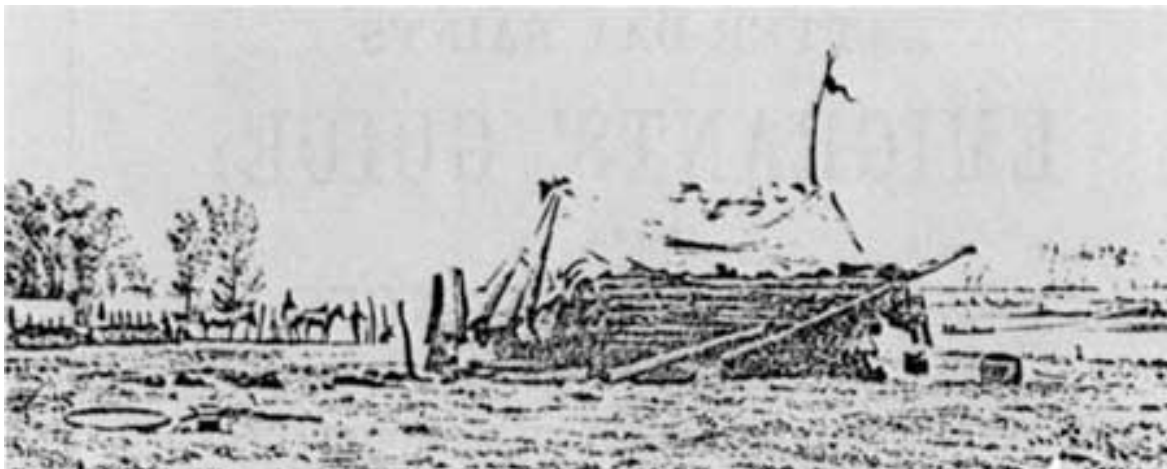
Thomas Hull died in Weston, Idaho (F), 2 February 1886.

Per his request, his remains were relocated next to Mary Benson's in Hooper, Utah (D) in 1986.

[Robert Rigby Hull, "The History of Thomas Hull, II and Mary Benson"]

[Carol Hull Earl, "Thomas Hull, 2nd"]





*Loup River*

Kimball, Stanley B., PhD, Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail Historic Resource Study, May 1991.  
[http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/mopi/hrst.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/mopi/hrst.htm) (accessed 12 May 2010)



*Fort Bridger*

Kimball, Stanley B., PhD, Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail Historic Resource Study, May 1991.  
[http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/mopi/hrst.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/mopi/hrst.htm) (accessed 12 May 2010)



*Mormon Emigrants in Echo Canyon, Utah in 1860*

Kimball, Stanley B., PhD, Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail Historic Resource Study, May 1991.  
[http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/mopi/hrst.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/mopi/hrst.htm) (accessed 12 May 2010)



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