

Brigham Young Hull 1853-1902

Arrived in the US from Scotland on 28 May 1855 - on the William Stetson sailing vessel - he was age 3 - came with his family.

1860 census - Brigham is 6 years old and living with his parents, brothers and sisters in Cache, Utah Territory.

1870 Census - Brigham is 17 yrs. old and living with his parents in Weber Valley, Weber, Utah. When Thomas and Mary moved from Franklin to Hooper they brought with them Brigham and Indian Jannie. This was a difficult time and for the first little while they lived out of a wagon and then a dugout. We have no other record of Brigham until he marries and apparently divorces two young women

Brigham married Alveretta Cynthia Jones in 1875, they were divorced because by Sep 18, 1879 she had married George T. Holladay.

On Mar 10, 1885 he married Alameda Evans - they were divorced because by Jan 1, 1888 she had married James Stewart. Marriage Record for Brigham Hull and Alameda Evans was 10 Mar 1885 in Weston, Oneida, Idaho - Volume A, page 104.

I found a copy where he filed for a divorce in Utah on 7 Feb 1875. (Brigham and Alveretta Jones got married in 1874/1875; they must have divorced soon after - married and divorced very quickly-Mavanee Mitchell Steele, 2011

We have no history of Brigham from this time until his death on the 10th of October, 1902. Brigham Young Hull passed away in Kendall, Wyoming and was probably involved in making railroad ties for the railroad. Kendall does not exist as a town anymore. This was a very difficult and dangerous job and he either got killed logging or from the rugged life you had to live at this time in Kendall. He was about 50 when he died.

Railroads played a key role in the development of the United States, particularly west of the Mississippi.

The construction and maintenance of these railroads required millions of railroad cross ties, and thousands of loggers to cut them. Tie hacks (also known as tie cutters, tie men, tie hewers) were rugged individuals who made their hard-earned living in the forests chopping and sawing trees into railroad ties.

What is Tie Hacking?

Tie hacking is a type of logging where trees were cut into railroad ties using a cross saw and broad axe. Tie hacks hand-hewed hundreds of thousands of railroad ties from our public forests each year.



This is the census in Weber River Valley in 1870 where it shows Brigham as 17 years old and living with Thomas Hull II and Mary Benson his parents. Indian Janie was also there with them but they may have not listed here because she was an American Indian. In addition to this family there is the family of Pete Lowe and Mary Hull, Brigham's sister and

Thomas Hull III and family which is his older brother.

With the construction of the transcontinental railroad, a vast number of railroad ties were needed. Cutting timber to produce railroad ties was known as 'tie hacking.' The Bridger-Teton has a long history of tie hack activities from 1867 to 1952. Ties were cut on the forested mountain slopes, skidded to a river's edge, and floated to the nearest railroad. Evidence of tie hack activity, including abandoned cabins, can still be found along the Green River, the Hams Fork River, and in the mountains west of La Barge and Big

Piney.

One of the centers of tie cutting activity on the upper Green River was the Kendall tie camp, organized in 1896 and named for Augustine Kendall, a noted Rock Springs banker. In 1895, Kendall, A.M. Gildersleeve, and Louis Euderod organized the Green River Lumber and Tie Company. Company headquarters were located on the east side of the Green River near the present day Kendall Guard Station. The headquarters included a sawmill. Cutting areas included Klondike, Rock, Gypsum and Pot Creeks. At least four satellite camps were established

(Skinner 1983:2-3; Hecox n.d.:432). The last ties were driven from Kendall in the summer of 1904. This company was perhaps unique in that it employed a large number of local settlers seeking wages for other enterprises, rather than specialized timber-men who moved when the operations were moved to other areas (Skinner 1983:9).

It took as long as five to six weeks to drive the ties down the small streams to the Green River. The ties were caught by a boom of cables and poles and held until July or even early August when the Green receded into its natural banks. When the booms released the ties into the Green River, a journey of over one hundred miles and up to five weeks lay ahead. As many as one hundred men guided the ties to the railroad at Green River City (Hecox n.d.:434; Sublette County Artists guide

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REGISTRATION 1.—Inhabitants in Upper Green Valley, in the County of Sublette, Wyoming, enumerated by me on the 1 day of July, 1870.

Post Office: Green

No.	Name	Sex	Age	Color	Profession, Occupation, or Trade	Place of Birth	Marriage		Whether deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic, insane, or idiotic
							Married	Single	
1	John Williams	M	32	W	Farmer	See 274	Married		
2	Elizabeth	F	32	W	Wife of John		Married		
3	Marion	F	10	W		Idaho	Single		
4	Thomas	M	20	W			Single		
5	John James	M	23	W	Farmer	See 100	Married		
6	John	M	20	W	Wagon Driver		Single		
7	Thomas	M	18	W		Idaho	Single		
8	George	M	15	W			Single		
9	Lucy	F	12	W			Single		
10	William	M	8	W			Single		
11	Harry	M	6	W			Single		
12	James	M	1	W			Single		
13	James Thomas	M	20	W	Farmer	See 100	Married		
14	Clay	M	18	W	Wagon Driver		Single		
15	Robert	M	15	W	Wagon Driver		Single		
16	Richard	M	12	W	Wagon Driver		Single		
17	Thomas	M	10	W			Single		
18	Elizabeth	F	10	W			Single		
19	James	M	11	W			Single		
20	George	M	9	W			Single		
21	Richard	M	7	W		Idaho	Single		
22	Joseph	M	6	W			Single		
23	Robert	M	5	W			Single		
24	James	M	4	W		Idaho	Single		
25	August	M	3	W	Farmer	See 100	Married		
26	Christina	F	3	W	Wife of August		Married		
27	John Thomas	M	21	W	Farmer	See 300	Married		
28	Mary	F	19	W	Wife of John		Married		
29	Elizabeth	F	17	W		Idaho	Single		
30	David Williams	M	25	W	Wagon Driver		Single		
31	Elizabeth	F	20	W	Wife of David		Married		
32	James	M	12	W		Idaho	Single		
33	Elizabeth	F	10	W			Single		
34	John	M	10	W			Single		
35	James	M	10	W			Single		
36	John	M	10	W			Single		
37	John Thomas	M	20	W	Farmer	See 300	Married		
38	John	M	18	W	Wagon Driver		Single		
39	James	M	15	W			Single		
40	John	M	12	W			Single		

Note: In researching Brigham Young Hull to find out where he died and if there was family I came across this story written about a traveler or hunter who is going to hunt near Kendall, Wyoming. In the story he talks about a young girl by the name of Elizabeth Hull whose family is from Kendall.

Her probable age would have put her at the right age to be a possible daughter of Brigham because he died in Kendall in 1902 and she was a young woman in 1914.

I have included this story to provide a link for possible research. Dan Hull

IN CAMP ON THE DESERT Aug. 24, 1914.

DEAR MRS. CONEY, —

At last we are off. I am powerfully glad. I shall have to enjoy this trip for us both. You see how greedy I am for new experiences! I have never been on a prolonged hunt before, so I am looking forward to a heap of fun. I hardly know what to do about writing, but shall try to write every two days. I want you to have as much of this trip as I can put on paper, so we will begin at the start.

To begin with we were all to meet at Green River, to start the twentieth; but a professor coming from somewhere in the East delayed us a day, and also some of the party changed their plans; that reduced our number but not our enthusiasm.

A few days before we left the ranch I telephoned Mrs. Louderer and tried to persuade her to go along, but she replied, 'For why should I go? Vat? Iss it to freeze? I can sleep out on some rocks here and with a stick I can beat the sage-bush, which will give me the smell you will smell of the outside. And for the game I can have a beef kill which iss better to eat as elk.'

I love Mrs. Louderer dearly, but she is absolutely devoid of imagination, and her matter-of-factness is mighty trying sometimes. However, she sent me a bottle of goose-grease to ward off colds from the 'kinder.'

I tried Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, but she was plumb aggravating and non-committal, and it seemed when we got to Green River that I would be the only woman in the party. Besides, all the others were strangers to me except young Mr. Haynes, who was organizing the hunt. Really the prospect didn't seem so joyous.

The afternoon before we were to start I went with Mr. Stewart and Mr. Haynes to meet the train. We were expecting the professor. But the only passenger who got off was a slight, gray-eyed girl. She looked about her uncertainly for a moment and then went into the depot while we returned to the hotel. Just as I started up the steps my eyes were gladdened by the sight of Mrs. O'Shaughnessy in her buckboard trotting merrily up the street. She waved her hand to us and drove up. Clyde took her team to the livery barn and she came up to my room with me.

'It's going with you I am,' she began. 'Ye'll need somebody to keep yez straight and to sew up the holes ye'll be shooting into each other.'

After she had 'tidied up a bit' we went down to supper. We were all seated at one table, and there was yet an empty place; but soon the girl we had seen get off the train came and seated herself in it.

'Can any of you tell me how to get to Kendall, Wyoming?' she asked.

I didn't know nor did Clyde, but Mrs. O'Shaughnessy knew, so she answered, 'Kendall is hi the forest reserve up north. It is two hundred miles from here and half of the distance is across desert, but they have an automobile route as far as Pinedale; you could get that far on the auto stage. After that I suppose you could get someone to take you on.'

'Thank you,' said the girl. 'My name is Elizabeth Hull. I am alone in the world, and I am not expected at

Kendall, so I am obliged to ask and to take care of myself.'

Mrs. O'Shaughnessy at once mentioned her own name and introduced the rest of us. After supper Miss Hull and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy had a long talk. I was not much surprised when Mrs. O'Shaughnessy came in to tell me that she was going to take the girl along. 'Because,' she said, 'Kendall is on our way and it's glad I am to help a lone girl. Did you notice the freckles of her? Sure, her forbears hailed from Killamey.'

So early next morning we were astir. We had outfitted in Green River, so the wagons were already loaded. I had rather dreaded the professor. I had pictured to myself a very dignified, bespectacled person, and I mentally stood in awe of his great learning. Imagine my surprise when a boyish, laughing young man introduced himself as Professor Glenholdt. He was so jolly, so unaffected, and so altogether likable, that my fear vanished and I enjoyed the prospect of his company. Mr. Haynes and his friend Mr. Struble on their wagon led the way, then we followed, and after us came Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, and Miss Hull brought up the rear, with the professor riding horseback beside first one wagon and then another.

So we set out. There was a great jangling and banging, for our tin camp stoves kept the noise going. Neither the children nor I can ride under cover on a wagon, we get so sick; so there we were, perched high up on great rolls of bedding and a tent. I reckon we looked funny to the 'onlookers looking on' as we clattered down the street; but we were off and that meant a heap.

All the morning our way lay up the beautiful river, past the great red cliffs and through tiny green parks, but just before noon the road wound itself up on to the mesa, which is really the beginning of the desert. We crowded in the shadow of the wagons to eat our midday meal; but we could not stop long, because it was twenty-eight miles to where we could get water for the horses when we should camp that night. So we wasted no time.

Shortly after noon we could see white clouds of alkali dust ahead. By and by we came up with the dust-raisers. The children and I had got into the buckboard with Mrs. O'Shaughnessy and Miss Hull, so as to ride easier and be able to gossip, and we had driven ahead of the wagons, so as to avoid the stinging dust. The sun was just scorching when we overtook the funniest layout I have seen since Cora Belle! drove up to our door the first time. In a wobbly, old buckboard sat a young couple completely engrossed with each other. That he was a Westerner we knew by his cowboy hat and boots; that she was an Easterner, by her not knowing how to dress for the ride across the desert. She wore a foolish little chiffon hat which the alkali dust had ruined, and all the rest of her clothes matched. But over them the enterprising young man had raised one of those big old sunshades that had lettering on them. It kept wobbling about in the socket he had improvised; one minute we could see 'Tea'; then a rut in the road would swing 'Coffee' around. Their sunshade kept revolving about that way, and sometimes their heads revolved a little bit,

Note: Brigham married two young women a few years apart and apparently divorced from them. One he married from Hooper and then one from Weston, Idaho. He must have moved up there in 1885 and at this time some of the Hulls in Franklin were involved in logging for the railroad and this could have been how Brigham got connected to the Tie Hacking industry that took him to Kendal, Wyoming.

IN RESEARCHING HISTORY OF ALVERETTA CYNTHIA JONES

Alveretta Cynthia Jones was born on Kays Creek January 4, 1857. At the age of three she moved with the Jones family to West Weber. She attended her first school there. When she was 12 she went to Ogden with her brother, Robert, to see the train come through that city. It was her first glimpse of the train, for that was the year of the completion of the trans-continental railroad.

When she was fifteen the family moved to Hooper, there she developed into an attractive, alert, intelligent girl. (She married Brigham Young Hull in 1875 and must have divorced soon after) When she was nineteen she was chosen as an "Aid" in the Young Women's Retrenchment Association, forerunner to the MIA. Then she accepted a position as a domestic in the home of a mining executive at Frisco, in Utah County.

In Frisco, Alveretta met George Thomas Holladay, an aggressive, fine young man of her own age. He managed a feed store at Frisco for the firm of Godbe and Hampton, although he was then only twenty-two years of age. He and Alveretta married on September 18, 1879. After a brief honeymoon to Arizona they settled in Hooper for three years. It was during their residence in Hooper that George assisted his father-in-law, Thomas E. Jones, to file on his homestead. George and Alveretta had one child while living at Hooper, their daughter Mary.

Subsequently they lived in Park City and later in St. George, Utah, where George was superintendent of the Tutzequibt Mine. Eventually they returned to northern Utah. George's first interest was in mining. He dreamed of finding a rich mine. Actually he did discover some rich coal deposits at Sunnyside, Utah. He joined the gold rush to Tonopah, Nevada, and later to the Klondike in Alaska. Alveretta went with him, shared his dreams, and bore him five lovely children.

The children were outstanding. Mary, the eldest, born in Hooper had a beautiful voice. She sang with the famous Tabernacle Choir and in many musical productions. She was on her way to fame when her career was cut short by her untimely death at the age of thirty.

Alveretta Cynthia lived to enjoy her many grandchildren. She witnessed many great events in her eighty-six years. She lived through the first World War and saw the advent of the telegraph, the coming of the railroad to Utah, the advent of the automobile, the airplane, radio and television. She died July 4, 1943, in Salt Lake City.