

BERNARD FREDERICK WEYLAND

Born: 5 July 1848 - Paris, France

Died: 8 October 1930 - Erda, Tooele County, Utah

Son of Michel Weyland and Susanne Noesen

His wife

LYDIA JANE RANDS

Born: 21 December 1856 - Cape Town, Cape Province, South Africa

Died: 16 November 1920 - Erda, Tooele County, Utah

Daughter of Joseph William Rands and Sarah Anderson

BERNARD FREDERICK WEYLAND was born 5 July 1848 in Paris, Seine, France, to MICHEL WEYLAND and SUSANNE NOESEN. He was the youngest of the four children that included Magdalena (Madeleine), Elisabeth, and Pierre (Peter). In 1846, the family left Luxembourg and migrated to Paris, France, where Bernard was born two years later. His family called him Barney, and this was the name he was known by most of his life. Barney received a basic education and was taught to read and write. Occupations were usually passed down within families, and Barney and his brother, Pierre, became weavers like their father.

On 18 June 1849, the French Mission of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (the Mormons) was organized in Paris. Apostle John Taylor was the first Mission president, and he established the Paris branch with eight members in 1850. The presidency changed several times over the next few years, but the French Mission was not successful. In 1855, the Mission president removed all of the missionaries from France, and the Mission was inactive for four years. It was during this time of inactivity that Barney's parents were baptized in 1857. In 1859, Louis Adolphe Bertrand was called as the new Mission president and the only missionary in France. Barney was baptized into the Church that same year. He was eleven years old.

Louis A. Bertrand served as the French Mission president from 1859 until 1864. He spent part of his time in Switzerland because the French government would not give him permission to proselytize in France. He asked to be released in 1864, and thereafter the French Mission was officially closed. Bertrand left Paris in May 1864 with four members of the Weyland family, Barney, his brother Pierre, and their parents, Michel and Susanne. The family made their way to London, England, where they became part of the 129th Latter-day Saint Company to sail for America. (1) Their ship was the Hudson, which was the last ship chartered by the Church for Latter-day Saint immigration in 1864.

There were 863 Latter-day Saints among the 1,038 passengers on-board the Hudson. Most were from the British Isles, but there were also converts from Germany, Switzerland, and the

Netherlands. (2) The names, ages, and occupations of those on-board were recorded in the ship's passenger manifest. Barney, his father, and his brother were each listed as weavers from France.

The Hudson left the Port of London on 3 June 1864 and docked in the Harbor of New York on 16 July 1864. Four days later, on 20 July the newly arrived immigrants were taken to the Castle Garden immigration station where they were examined for communicable diseases and interviewed by custom officers. From there the Saints boarded a steamer that took them to Albany, New York, where they booked passage on the first of a series of trains that would carry them westward. When they arrived at the railroad terminus at St. Joseph, Missouri, a river boat transported them up the Missouri River to the port town of Wyoming, Nebraska Territory, where they would prepare for their trek to Utah Territory.

The outfitting camp at Wyoming, Nebraska Territory, was an expansive staging ground that was used by the Church between the years 1864 and 1866. Here the Saints were divided into groups, and Barney and his family were assigned to Capt. William Hyde's wagon company. (3) Most of the Saints in the company, including Barney and his family, were recipients of loans from the Church's Perpetual Emigrating Fund (PEF). The price of the trek and the provisions could be excused for men willing to help drive the wagons.

On 9 August 1864, the Hyde Company set out across the plains with 375 people and 62 heavily loaded ox-drawn wagons. There were rumors of Indian problems, but the small groups of Native Americans they occasionally encountered along the way caused no trouble. As they traveled across the vast Nebraska prairie, hunters were sent out for game to augment the short rations.

On 12 September 1864, the wagons left the Mormon Trail and took a variant route to the trading post at Julesburg, Colorado Territory. Julesburg was where the westward Overland Trail forked into north and south routes. The north fork of the trail was the main route and it followed Lodgepole Creek through the North Platte Valley to South Pass. The southern route followed the South Platte River to the settlement of Denver. Julesburg had a store, a warehouse, a blacksmith shop, a billiard saloon, and a telegraph office. Many of the cattle in the company had developed a hoof ailment, and the Hyde Company sent a telegraph to Salt Lake requesting fresh oxen. When they were finally able to leave Julesburg and cross the South Platte River, it took twenty yolk of oxen, with men riding on their backs, to get each wagon across.

On 26 October 1864, the Hyde company entered the Salt Lake settlement in Utah Territory. An estimated 47 people from the company had died from disease and accident and had been buried beside the trail. Barney's older brother, Pierre, was one of them. Typically, immigrants arriving in Salt Lake were met as they emerged from Emigration Canyon and escorted to Emigration Square (Washington Square) where the City and County building now stands. A Church leader welcomed them, and the local Deseret Newspaper wrote of their arrival and included the names of the families in the company. (4) The weary and hungry newcomers were treated to a celebration feast before they were settled into waiting tents.

Some of the immigrants found accommodations and work in the Salt Lake area, but most made their way to outlying communities. Church leaders sometimes sent new arrivals to settlement locations based on their skills and the needs of the community. The Weyland family remained in Salt Lake that winter, but in the spring of 1865 they moved thirty miles west to the Tooele Valley. For several years they lived in the community of Grantsville, but they were not there in the 1870 Federal Census of Utah. The Tooele LDS Stake History shows that Barney became a resident of the stake in 1870. The membership attended meetings in Tooele City, Lake View, and E.T. City (now Lake Point). E.T. City was located twelve miles northeast of Grantsville, and it was here that the Grantsville Woolen Factory had been built in 1869. With their knowledge of weaving, Barney and his father may have moved to E.T. City and been employed at the factory. In 1870, on the one-year anniversary of the completion of the woolen factory, the dam behind the water wheel broke. The flood destroyed much of the structure and the factory was never repaired.

There is no record that shows Barney and his parents returned to Grantsville. They may have remained in E.T. City, which was becoming a prosperous community. There he and his father could have found employment with the Utah Nevada Western Railroad that would later connect Lake Point with Salt Lake. It was not until 1875 that the track bed, line, and rail station at the Halfway House were completed (the rail station was built approximately in the location that is occupied by the present-day Maverick store in Stansbury Park). There is also some evidence to suggest that Barney moved southwest to a central valley settlement that was then called Bates Ranch. (It was originally called Bates Fort, then Bates, and then Bates Ranch. In 1877, and for many years thereafter, it was called Batesville. To avoid confusion in this narrative, the name Batesville will hereinafter be used.)

The Batesville settlement encompassed thousands of acres, but there were only four or five families living there in 1870. The settlement was originally named after the Bates family who operated a ranch there with a herd range of 3,888 acres. The Bates family raised horses, sheep, and a variety of cattle, including long horn and dairy cattle. The sheep and cattle supplied mutton and beef to the large Bates family, the community, and the miners, and the milk from the dairy cows was sold in the Rush Valley mining communities. There was a ranch house on the property where the hired help stayed, and perhaps Barney spent some time there. The Bates ranch abutted the dry farm of William Dykes where a young English woman from South Africa was boarding.

LYDIA JANE RANDS was born 21 December 1856 to JOSEPH WILLIAM RANDS and SARAH ANDERSON. Her parents left England in 1847 to help colonize South Africa, and Lydia was born nine years later in the English colony of Cape Town, Cape Province, South Africa. She was the fifth child in a family of nine children. Lydia did not receive a formal education and she was illiterate her entire life and signed her name with her mark, a large X. It was near Cape Town that the Rands first heard the gospel preached by missionaries sent by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (the Mormons). Her parents were baptized into the Church in 1855. Lydia was baptized on 1 January 1866 when he was nine years old.

On 17 March 1868, Lydia and her family left South Africa and sailed for America. (3) Their ship was the *Nonantum*, a cargo ship that had sailed from Calcutta, India, on 20 January 1868. It was headed for New York, but it stopped in Cape Town when the ship's captain became ill and had to be replaced. There were only nine passengers on-board, and all but one were members of the Rands family. They were listed as J. Rand age 45, Sarah Rand age 40, Sarah Rand age 18, Lydia Rand age 13, Jassie Rand age 5, Hiram Rand age 8, Joseph Rand age 14, Helen Rand age 3, and a passenger named C. Du? Case age 30.

The voyage from Cape Town took sixty-one days, and the *Nonantum* arrived in the harbor of New York on 16 May 1868. The Rands were advised by the Church's emigration agent to remain in New York until the arrival of three Church companies coming from England. They apparently did so, but Lydia's father seems to have gone ahead of the family because of a promised job with the transcontinental railroad. Whether they traveled together to the railhead in present-day Wyoming or whether Joseph took a faster train route is unknown. Joseph arrived in Salt Lake before 2 September 1868. When Lydia's sister, Jessie Lavina, was interviewed years later by a grandson, she said that the family arrived in Salt Lake on 10 October 1868.

When Lydia was 15 years old, she and a brother (either Joseph jr. or Hyrum) were sent to live with Mr. and Mrs. William Dykes in Batesville. Mrs. Dykes was the former Jane Malinda Harris who, like the Rands, had been converted to the Church in South Africa. After coming to Utah, Jane married William Dykes and they settled in the central Tooele Valley. The Dykes had no children of their own but they adopted a little girl.

Lydia was a tall, attractive young woman and she soon caught the eye of Barney Weyland. After what was probably a brief courtship they were married on 18 June 1872 when Barney was twenty-four and Lydia was fifteen. On 21 October 1872, the couple went into Salt Lake City to the Endowment House where their marriage was sealed for time and all eternity. After their marriage, Barney and Lydia lived with his parents in their east bench home. (5) All of their twelve children were born in Batesville and included Michael Bennett (Mac) who was born in 1873, Ernest Peter (Hermes) born in 1875, Eleanor (Nellie) in 1877, George Peter in 1879, Adelaide in 1881, Edward in 1883, twins Pearl Lydia and Earl Bernard in 1886, Frederick in 1887, Albert in 1890, Raymond William in 1893, and Alice May in 1896.

By 1880, Barney and Lydia had four young children, and the 1880 Federal Census of Utah shows they were living in the same household as his parents, Michel (Michael) and Susanne (Susan). Barney (Bernard) was the head-of-household, and he and his father were now farmers. The families of Peter A. Droubay and James Howell were their closest neighbors. There is some speculation as to whether Barney and Lydia built their own house on the property that his parents owned, but there is no record to indicate they lived anywhere other than with Barney's parents. An old photograph that is believed to be Barney and Lydia and four children shows them in front of a brick home. In all probability, this is the house Michel Weyland built. The house is made with brick, and adobe may have been used to construct the outside walls, which would have held the heat and cool well, but would not have been a good insulator. The house may have had a

double wall with smaller bricks on the exterior, possibly with an air space between the adobe and exterior bricks for added insulation. The house had two stylish brick chimneys, a shingle roof, and at least two windows and one door. A partially underground root cellar can be seen behind the house. According to Bob Droubay of Erda, there was a narrow dirt road that went east from present-day State Road-36 and cut through Michel Weyland's homestead property. It turned south above what some call "Barney's Hill" and continued parallel to Droubay Road and ended at Erda Way. (6) The road was probably an extension of present-day Church Road (at 4600 North) and reportedly ran in front of the Weyland house. The road no longer exists.

The Tooele Valley had a semi-arid climate, and the availability and amount of seasonal water was a constant problem and a limiting factor in the amount of irrigated farmland. Peter A. Droubay was said to have been the first farmer in the area to introduce dry farming, and thereafter many of the valley crops were produced in this manner. The most predominate crop was winter and spring wheat, although barley, rye, oats, corn, and alfalfa were also grown. The nearby mining communities in Rush Valley and the Oquirrh Mountains provided a cash market for the agricultural products the farmers produced, and this brought relative prosperity to valley farmers like Barney and his father.

When Michel Weyland died in 1888, Barney inherited his father's 160 acre homestead property. Barney was now sufficiently established that he could begin acquiring additional farmland. Most of his and Lydia's land acquisitions were mortgages that were paid over several years.

On 16 January 1891, Bernard and Lydia (her signature signed with an X) took out a \$200 mortgage at 10 percent interest on 80 acres from Thomas Evans Taylor. John C. Liddell was both the witness signatory and the county justice of the peace on the mortgage. Taylor released the mortgage on 10 June 1896. The land description was: *W1/2 of SE1/4 of Section 27, Township 2, South Range 4W.*

On 30 January 1899, Bernard purchased 160 acres from Thomas Cummings for \$500. Cummings released the mortgage in June 1900. The Warranty Deed described the land as: *NE1/4 of Section 27, Township 2, South Range 4W.*

In June 1903, Bernard acquired 20 acres from Ida Bates Nelson for \$400. The land was located west of SR-36 and the land description was: *N1/2 of NW1/4, SE1/4 of Section 28, Township 2, South Range 4W.*

On 25 August 1903, Bernard purchased 20 acres from Elizabeth Bates Hamlin (sister of Ida Bates Nelson) for \$400. The property abutted exactly on the south of the aforementioned property and was east of Rabbit Lane and north of Church Road. Barney's house is located on the southeast corner of this property. The land description was: *S1/2 of NW1/4 of SE1/4 Section 28, Township 2 South, Range 4W.*

On 18 December 1907, Bernard acquired a school trust land patent from the state of Utah. He

paid \$200 for 160 acres and the patent was signed by Utah Governor John C. Cutler. (7) The trust property appears to have had a waiting period for gaining title. Two years earlier in 1905, Barney signed ten acres over to the San Pedro-Los Angeles-Salt Lake Railroad. A county section road took another 3 acres. The property was located about a mile northeast of the homestead of his father. The land description was: *SW1/4, Section 23, Township 2 South, Range 4W of the Salt Lake Meridian.*

The Weyland home on the east bench offered a pleasant view of the valley, but water was always a concern. The main water supply was Rose Spring (also known as Sellwood Spring and Bryan Spring). It was a seemingly inexhaustible source that was the result of graben and horst action that allowed the rock-locked water to ooze to the surface in a spring or outlet. Initially, Rose Spring had closely clustered north, south, and mid outlets that ran down the hill diagonally about a half mile west of the homestead property of Barney's father. George Woodward Bryan had the homestead east of Barney and much of the spring was on his property. He had gained control of most of the water very early and had created two holding ponds. The remaining water was diverted and stretched by the other families, and when the lower drainage dried up, they may have had to haul in their household and drinking water. If Barney had an artesian well, it would of necessity been fairly close to the stream, and even then it may have dried to a trickle during periods of drought.

In 1903, the railroad relocated their tracks along the Oquirrh Mountain bench, and to get the water through the grade, the Bryan family channeled the spring into an underground pipeline. The railroad and the Droubay family negotiated for some of the water, but those lower down, like Barney, received an inadequate amount. Legal battles over rights to the water began, and this was about the time that Barney made the choice to move his family down into the valley floor.

There is some confusion as to when the house at 610 East Church Road was built. The Architectural Survey of Erda that was put out by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office in Salt Lake has the date for its construction as 1890. In the file there is a diagram that shows the house dimensions and states "Year Built Unknown". The construction date settled on by the UDOT researcher is "circa 1890". The criteria the researcher used to establish this date is vague, and she did not have adequate information as to who owned the land after Alonzo Raleigh. She incorrectly states that Barney purchased the land from Raleigh at an unknown date when, in fact, Raleigh sold the land to Orson Parley Bates in 1877. Bates owned the land until his death, and when his will was probated in about 1903, two of his daughters, Elizabeth and Eda, each received 20 acres. Both daughters sold their shares to Barney in the summer of 1903. If Barney built the house on Church Road, it was not until late 1903 or early 1904. If the house were built earlier, it had to have been constructed by the previous owner, Orson Parley Bates.

The family tradition has always been that Barney tore down the east bench house and reused the adobe bricks in the outside walls of the Church Road house. This can only be true if he and Lydia had their own house on the east bench, which there is no evidence for. The style of the house on Church Road is consistent with the homes and structures built by Orson Parley Bates. A

grandson, Dellis Weyland, said that he and his father, Albert, tore down the Michel Weyland home a number of years after it had been abandoned and threw the bricks and rubble onto a rock pile.

Regardless of who built the Church Road house, adobe bricks were used in the exterior walls. They were then covered with unpainted wood slats, which was how the Bates houses were constructed. The interior walls of the house were covered with lath and plaster. This house is smaller than the home on the east bench, and only has one chimney. It is a single story 'L' shaped three-room structure with 532 square feet of floor space. The southeast corner kitchen is joined on the west by a same size parlor/bedroom, and on the north by a slightly smaller room that may have served as a bedroom. The west room has a south facing window, a west facing window, and a south facing door that is now boarded over. The kitchen has a south facing window, a slightly smaller east facing window, and an east facing outside door that is made of solid wood. The small north room has a small west facing window and a north facing exterior door with a glass panel in the top half and the bottom half boarded over (2010).

An outhouse was placed a few yards back from the east-facing kitchen door. There was an artesian well to the south of the house with a one and one-half inch pipe that was for household and culinary use. A wooden water barrel stood nearby and water for household use was removed with a bucket. The water flow from such a small pipe well would have been about ten gallons a minute. There was a hose connected to the well pipe that was attached to a cistern. Barney also had an earthen holding pond that the water flowed into so that he could irrigate his garden and crops. Watercress grew in the water pond and the family used it in their salads. The well may have had a reducer and a common tap handle to shut it off during the winter, but most people plugged a small pipe well with a wooden plug made from a thick limb that was hewn and tapered with an axe. The pressure of the underground water of an artesian well required the force of a sledgehammer to drive the plug into place.

Barney now had at least 580 acres of land under cultivation, and he and his family did the day to day work of running the farm. They fed the farm animals, milked the cows, weeded, and irrigated the vegetable garden and the alfalfa fields. They probably mended fences, plowed fields, and planted crops themselves, but they hired outside help at harvest time. Once or twice during the growing season the alfalfa had to be cut, dried, loaded onto wagons using pitchforks, and then stacked in large piles in a storage area. Barney had also acquired enough livestock to register his brand with the state of Utah.

In the fall after the wheat and corn were harvested, the family took part of the yield to either the Benson Grist Mill north of present-day Stansbury Park or the mill at Settlement Canyon to have it processed into flour and cornmeal. To pay for the milling, a certain amount of the finished product was held back by the mill owner. Most of their corn was harvested for silage to feed their livestock. Farm work was labor intensive, and the Weyland children had little time to attend school in the two room brick schoolhouse located on the corner of present-day Erda Way and State Road 36.

Two of Barney and Lydia's children died when they were young. Eleanor (Nellie) died in 1887 from an unknown cause when she was ten years old. George died five years later in 1892 of an unknown cause. He was just three weeks short of his thirteenth birthday. Both children were buried on their grandfather's homestead, but the actual site is unknown. A few family members think they were buried in a sandy location while others claim they are buried among large rocks on a small knoll. This would seem an odd location, but there were wolves in the valley and burial among rocks would discourage them from robbing the graves. It is believed the children are buried near their grandfather, Michel Weyland.

Barney and Lydia witnessed a number of changes in the Tooele Valley. The narrow gauge (3 feet spread) Utah Western Railroad that ended at Lake Point in 1875 changed ownership several times. In 1877 the line was extended through Batesville where it stopped to take on water, pick up or drop off passengers, and leave the mail (this was the first railroad stop named Erda, but it was only a sign). Two young Liddell boys, Laurence Thompson and John Wilton, would hike through the fields and bring the mail to the home of their grandmother, Hannah Brower Bates, who was the Postmistress. From Batesville the tracks continued on to a station three miles west of Main in Tooele City, and from there to the terminus in Bauer. The line was primarily used for freight, but passengers could and did take the relatively comfortable one to two hour ride into Salt Lake.

By 1903, the Oregon Short Line had ownership of the line, and to accommodate more powerful engines the company turned the narrow gauge line into a standard gauge (5-foot wide) by laying a third rail alongside the two narrow rails. All of the engines had difficulty with elevations, and they relocated the tracks onto the Oquirrh Mountain bench and cut through Stockton Bar on the way to the Leamington railroad connection in Millard County. The old valley route was abandoned and the narrow gauge tracks were salvaged and sent elsewhere. (Satellite images taken in 1959 show the old narrow line bed that ran down the valley floor and crossed the southeast corner of the Bates and Liddell farms.)

The San Pedro-Los Angeles-Salt Lake Railroad (Union Pacific) took over the line in 1903 and built the (2nd) Erda Depot in Batesville between 1903-05. The depot was located about three miles northeast of the first Erda stop and near the end of present-day Bates Canyon Road (right after crossing the west half of Barney's Section 23 SE1/4). There was a building, a water spout, a roofed water reserve tank, and sidetracks, but there was no ticket office and passengers paid the conductor. The Erda Depot was an important asset to the central valley people, and they began calling the community around it Erda rather than Batesville. The Batesville-Erda names went back and forth for a number of years until the 1930 census used the name Erda instead of Batesville. Thereafter, the community was known as Erda.

In 1907, International Smelting and Refining, a subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Company, purchased two thousand acres of land in the Oquirrh Mountains to build a nonferrous metals smelter. Anaconda incorporated the Tooele Valley Railroad and built a short line from the

smelter site at the mouth of Pine Canyon through Middle Canyon and on to the main line of the San Pedro, Los Angeles-Salt Lake Railroad at Warner, a distance of seven miles. The line went through Tooele City and ran directly up Vine Street. They built the Warner Station Depot on the west end of Vine Street, and in 1909 passenger service was offered. Passengers traveled to the connection in Warner, and from there they took the Union Pacific into Salt Lake for \$1.

By 1918, all of Barney and Lydia's children were married and on their own. Three of their sons, Michael (Mac), Albert, and Edward (Ed) became farmers in Batesville/Erda. Raymond (Ray) worked at the International Smelting and Refining Company east of Tooele City, but he was also a farmer. Earl lived in Tooele City and Fred moved to Salt Lake.

Barney and Lydia had a number of grandchildren who lived near them. Olive Weyland (Jones) was a granddaughter who often stopped on the way home from school to visit Barney and Lydia. Olive recalled that her grandmother was a loving and gentle lady and said that her grandfather always insisted that she have a cookie before leaving.

On 15 November 1920, Lydia Jane Rands Weyland died from pneumonia at the age of sixty-three. She was buried in the Tooele City Cemetery. (Grave Location: 8-78-4) After Lydia's death, Barney moved in with his oldest son, Michael (Mac). Mac was married to his second wife, Maude Taylor, who was the widow of his brother, Ernest (Mac's first wife had also died). Maude and Ernest's daughter, the aforementioned Olive, recalled that Barney always expected the women of the house to wait on him. His demands irritated Olive, and knowing how much her grandfather enjoyed his coffee, she decided one day to put Epsom Salt in the coffee she served him. The prank made Barney so angry that he would have little more to do with her.

Barney was now quite elderly, and he enjoyed sitting on the porch and visiting with family and neighbors. He liked to read magazines, which he would pass on to his grandchildren. He was a faithful reader of the weekly Tooele Transcript-Bulletin newspaper, and once a year Barney would make his way into Tooele City to visit the newspaper office and renew his subscription.

Barney lived for ten more years after Lydia died. At 9:15 PM on 6 October 1930, Bernard Frederick Weyland passed away at the age of eighty-two. His death certificate states the cause of death as "broncho pneumonia" with a contributing cause of "senility in a weakened condition". Barney was buried next to his wife, Lydia Jane, in the Tooele City Cemetery. (Grave Location: 8-78-3)

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SOURCES

(1) Church News, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Country Information: France.

Published January 29, 2010. News web site:

<http://www.ldschurchnews.com/articles/58571/Country-information-France.html>

(2) List of passengers on packet ship Hudson, MSS History of the British Mission under the date 3 June 1864. Millennial Star 26:394, 414, 522, 539. Also see US/CAN film no. 017-5599, Family History Library, (Salt Lake City, Utah).

(3) Ship Nonantum, Calcutta, India, to Port of New York, 16 May 1868. Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild. <<http://immigrantships.net/v7/1800v7/nonantum18680516.html>>

(3) Bureau of Land Management, Salt Lake City Office. Affidavit by Michel Weyland, Duplicate/Document No: 1936, Accession/Serial #: UTUTAA 005837; BLM Serial No: UTUTAA 005837. Application No. 2184.

(4) Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847, 1868 Source of Trail Excerpt: "List of Immigrants," Deseret News, 19 Oct. 1864, 18

(5) Utah State Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah. Patent no. 2625, Certificate no. 2107.

(6) Information from Bob Droubay of Erda.

(7) "List of Immigrants," Deseret News [Weekly], 19 Oct. 1864, 18. Church History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

(8) Mormon Pioneer Overland Travel, 1847 - 1868. William Hyde Company (1864).

Recorded from Church Index 0175650 #481

Ninanton

(11) PASSENGERS' LIST.

Samuel Godwin, Custom-House Broker and Notary Public.

District of New-York—Port of New-York.

I, Burgess Master of the Ship Ninanton do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear that the following List or Manifest, subscribed by me, and now delivered by me to the Collector of the Customs of the Collection District of New York, is a full and perfect list of all the passengers taken on board of the said Ship at Calcutta for which port said Ship has now arrived; and that on said list is truly designated the age, the sex, and the occupation of each of said passengers, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the passage, the country to which each belongs, and also the country of which it is intended by each to become an inhabitant; and that said List or Manifest truly sets forth the number of said passengers who have died on said voyage, and the names and ages of those who died.

Sworn to this 16th day of June 1868 before me Wm. W. Burgess Ship Ninanton whereof Calcutta burthen 1149 tons.

NAMES	AGE		SEX	OCCUPATION	The country to which they severally belong.	The country in which they intend to become inhabitants.	Died on the voyage.	Part of the vessel occupied by each passenger during the voyage.
	Years	Months						
C. H. Case	30		m	Marine	St. Britain	U. States	none	Cabin
J. R. R. R.	45		m					
Swale "	40		f					
" "	18		f					
Sydia "	13		f					
Jessie "	5		f					
Heim "	8		m					
Joseph "	14		m					
William "	3		f					

41
38
17
12
6
8
14
3

T I T L E P A G E

PIONEER NAME Joseph William Rands
BIRTH DATE AND PLACE 27 August 1827 Hampstead, Middlesex, England
DEATH DATE AND PLACE 11 October 1875 Salt Lake City, Utah
FATHER Isaac Rands
MOTHER Sarah Short
WHO MARRIED AND DATE _____
YEAR ARRIVED IN UTAH 1868
NAME OF COMPANY John Gillespie
WHO WROTE HISTORY AND DATE Ramona Ruth Clark King December 1989
WHO SUBMITTED HISTORY AND DATE Jessie Virginia Rands Clark Hope 13 Dec 1989
ADDRESS 937 24th Street Ogden, Utah 84401
TELEPHONE NO. 621-0196
CAMP NAME Conestoga
COUNTY NAME Weber South
CAMP HISTORIAN _____
ADDRESS _____
COUNTY HISTORIAN _____
ADDRESS _____

SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND PAGE NUMBERS:

Mawbray branch records
Pioneers and Prominent Men of Utah
Family History

I hereby give this history to the National Society Daughters of Utah Pioneers with the understanding that:

1. The Daughters of Utah Pioneers has the right to edit and publish it.
2. If publication is not indicated, it shall become a part of the archives to perfect the record of the Utah pioneers.
3. The Daughters of Utah Pioneers has the right to reproduce this history for the benefit of its members, and descendants of the pioneer.

Ramona King
Signature of author or owner of this history

The Early Years.....

Luxembourg



Larchotte

1835



Textile Mills

France



Paris



Looms

Family Group Record

Page 1 of 1

Husband *Michel WEYLAND				
Born	27 Sep 1812	Place	Meysembourg, Mersch, Luxembourg	LDS ordinance dates
Christened		Place		Baptized Sep 1857 LIVE
Died	16 Jan 1888	Place	Batesville/Erda, Tooele County, Utah	Endowed 01 Feb 1869 EHOUS
Buried		Place	Family property, Erda, Tooele County, Utah	Sealed to parents 04 Jan 1969 LANGE
Married	09 Dec 1840	Place	Larochette/Fels, Mersch, Luxembourg	Sealed to spouse 01 Feb 1869 EHOUS
Husband's father *Pierre WEYLAND				
Husband's mother *Magdalena WEBER				
Wife *Susanna NOESEN				
Born	30 Aug 1813 (twin)	Place	Boevange-sur-Attert Brouch, Mersch, Luxembourg	LDS ordinance dates
Christened		Place		Baptized Sep 1857 LIVE
Died	06 Apr 1897	Place	Batesville/Erda, Tooele County, Utah	Endowed 01 Feb 1869 EHOUS
Buried	07 Apr 1897	Place	Tooele City Cemetery, Tooele, Tooele County, Utah	Sealed to parents 25 Feb 1994 PROVO
Wife's father *Johann NOESEN				
Wife's mother *Anna Maria SCHILLING				
Children List each child in order of birth.				
1 F Magdalena or Madelaine WEYLAND				
Born	12 Dec 1841	Place	Heffingen, Mersch, Luxembourg	Baptized 01 Jun 1967 LOGAN
Christened		Place		Endowed 21 Jun 1967 LOGAN
Died		Place		Sealed to parents 08 Mar 1968 LANGE
Buried		Place		
Spouse				
Married		Place		Sealed to spouse
2 F Elisabeth WEYLAND				
Born	03 Jan 1844	Place	Meysembourg, Mersch, Luxembourg	Baptized 22 Jul 1982 JRIVE
Christened		Place		Endowed 05 Aug 1982 JRIVE
Died		Place		Sealed to parents 05 Aug 1982 JRIVE
Buried		Place		
Spouse				
Married		Place		Sealed to spouse
3 M Peter WEYLAND				
Born	07 Dec 1845	Place	Meysembourg, Mersch, Luxembourg	Baptized 22 Jul 1982 JRIVE
Christened		Place		Endowed 05 Aug 1982 JRIVE
Died	Abt 1864	Place	... USA	Sealed to parents 05 Aug 1982 JRIVE
Buried		Place		
Spouse				
Married		Place		Sealed to spouse
4 M *Bernard Frederick WEYLAND				
Born	05 Jul 1848	Place	Paris, Seine, France	Baptized 1859 LIVE
Christened		Place		Endowed 21 Oct 1872 EHOUS
Died	08 Oct 1930	Place	Erda, Tooele County, Utah	Sealed to parents 08 Mar 1968 LANGE
Buried	09 Oct 1930	Place	Tooele City Cemetery, Tooele, Tooele County, Utah	
Spouse *Lydia Jane RANDS				
Married	18 Jun 1872	Place	Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah	Sealed to spouse 21 Oct 1872 EHOUS

04 Mar 2010

Outline of the life of Michel Weyland and Susanne Noesen

Michel Weyland, the patriarch of the Weyland family of Utah, was born 27 September 1812 in Meysembourg, canton of Mersch, Luxembourg. He was the oldest of the four known children born to Pierre Weyland and Magdalena Weber. Many of the Weyland men worked in textile production, and Michel was trained as a tisserand or weaver.

On 9 December 1840, Michel married Susanne Noesen in Larochette (Fels) canton of Mersch, Luxembourg. Susanne was born 30 August 1813 in Brouch (Brugh), commune of Boevange-sur-Attert, canton of Mersch, in eastern Luxembourg. Her parents were Jean Noesen and Anna Maria Schilling. Susanne and her twin sister, Marguerithe, were the fourth and fifth children born into a large family of twelve children.

After their marriage, Michel and Susanne settled in Meysembourg where their first three children were born: Magdalena (Madeleine) in 1841, Elisabeth in 1844, and Peter in 1845. Meysembourg was jurisdictionally part of Larochette, a major center of cloth factories and manufacturing. It's likely that Michel was involved in some form of textile production, perhaps as a contractor or subcontractor who produced or finished woven products in his own workshop.

In 1846, the entire village of Meysembourg emigrated when their lands and buildings were lost to foreclosure. Michel and Susanne relocated to Paris, France, where he worked as a weaver. The family may have settled on the rue de Rivoli, a commercial street where many of the city's skilled artisans lived and worked. Their last child, Bernard Frederick Weyland, was born in Paris in 1848.

The Weylands had been in Paris about ten years when they came into contact with missionaries from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The couple was baptized in September 1857. In May 1864, the French Mission was officially closed, and Michel, Susanna, and their two teenage sons, Peter and Bernard, left Paris with the French Mission president, Louis Adolphe Bertrand. Their two daughters, Magdalena and Elisabeth, did not go with them.

Michel and his family traveled to London, England, where they joined the 129th Latter-day Saint company to sail for America. Their ship was the U.S. sailing ship Hudson, which was captained by Isaiah Pratt, a cousin to Parley P. Pratt. On board were 863 Latter-day Saint emigrants and 160 non-members from various countries. The Michel Weyland and Pierre Appolinaire Droubay families were the only families from France.

The Hudson left London on 3 June and arrived in the Port of New York on 15 July 1864. They were met by the Church's immigration agent and passed through the Castle Garden Immigration Station. That evening a large steamer took them to Albany, New York, where they boarded the first of a series of trains that took them westward. The Weylands arrived at the train terminus in St. Joseph, Missouri, on 30 July 1864. From there they traveled by steamer up the Missouri River to the small port town of Wyoming, Nebraska, the jumping off

point for the westward trek to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Waiting for them were Church wagons sent from the Utah Territory.

The immigrants were divided into groups and assigned to waiting companies. The Weyland and Droubay families went with the William Hyde Church Company. The Hyde company pulled out on 9 August 1864 with 350 people and 62 wagons fully loaded with luggage and provisions. All able bodied individuals were expected to walk.

During the trek, there were at least 47 deaths from disease and accidents. Michel and Susanne's older son, Peter, did not make it to the Salt Lake Valley. He was among those who died while crossing the plains.

On the afternoon of 26 October 1864, the Hyde Company rolled into Salt Lake City. They assembled on the Public Square (present location of the old Salt Lake City and County Building) where they were greeted with an abundance of hot food and tents from the tithing office. Accommodations were found for those without friends or relatives to take them in. Michel and his family spent the winter and early spring in Salt Lake.

By June 1865, the family had moved 30 miles southwest to the Tooele Valley. They settled in the community of Grantsville where they built a small adobe house. It's expected that Michel would have brought his handloom to America, and the family may have set up a cottage industry weaving cloth for the local tailor. The family made Grantsville their home for at least five years.

On 1 April 1875, Michel Weyland made entry at the U.S. Land Office in Salt Lake City for a homestead of 160 acres in Batesville, Tooele County, Utah. Parcel description: North 1/2, SE 1/4, Section 27, Township 2, Range 4. The family built a sturdy 15' X 30' house (450 sq. ft.) with adobe walls, a brick facade, and wood floors. They constructed a stable and corral for their livestock and put in 150 rods of fences. By 1882, forty acres had been cleared and put under cultivation.

There is some evidence suggesting that the family was in Batesville (Erda) by 1870. A signed affidavit states they established residence on the homestead on 25 May 1875, but the signed Testimony of Claimant gives the date as "about 25 May 1873". This would suggest they were on the land before applying for it by at least two years. A cellar dugout on the property may have been where the family stayed before applying for the homestead and building their home. Michel received title on 22 May 1882.

Although the property title was in Michel's name, he seems to have turned everything over to Bernard and his growing family. The 1880 Federal census for Batesville shows Bernard as the head of household, with 68 year old Michel (Michael) and 67 year old Susanne (Susan) listed as the father and mother of the head of household.

The Batesville LDS Branch records show that Michel Weyland died on Monday,

16 January 1888 at the age of 75. The death was not officially recorded, and no death certificate was issued. Michel was buried between large rocks on a small knoll behind the Weyland home in Batesville. Buried near him are two grandchildren, Eleanor/Nellie and George Weyland. The grave site is unmarked, and the land is no longer owned by the family.

On 5 August 1892, Susanne (Susan) Weyland entered a Cash Entry for a 160 acres homestead. She paid \$1.25/acre for the land described as W1/2, NW1/4 & W1/2, SW 1/4 quarter of Section 22 in township 2, South of Range No. 4. Susanne immediately sold the land to Erda farmer, William Ditchfield, for several hundred dollars more than she paid.

Susanne Noesen Weyland died on 7 April 1897 in Batesville at the age of 83. She is buried in the Tooele City Cemetery under the name Susan Weyland.

Janeen Weyland Stevens

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The Benson Grist Mill, constructed in 1854 by Utah Pioneers is one of the oldest buildings in Western Utah. Powered by water from abundant springs, it was used to produce flour and later to grind animal feed. Local people began restoration of the exterior in 1986 and much of the original machinery remains intact within the mill. Antique farm machinery, a granary, log cabin, blacksmith shop and other buildings also still exist upon this historic site.



BENSON GRIST MILL

Tooele Valley, Utah

As dry farmers in Erda, Utah after 1875, Michel and Bernard Weyland would no doubt have been seen often at the Benson Mill with their crops.

It is located near Erda in the Stansbury Park area, formerly known as E.T. City for Ezra Taft Benson, a prominent early Tooele County Pioneer.