

50. Lewis Barney Autobiography, typescript, Brigham Young University Harold B. Lee Library Special Collections, 16-17.

51. Jonathan Crosby Autobiography, typescript, Utah State Historical Society, 9.

52. George Laub Autobiography, typescript, Brigham Young University Harold B. Lee Library Special Collections, 2-3.

53. Jesse Crosby Autobiography, Brigham Young University Harold B. Lee Library Special Collections, 1.

54. For one of unnumbered examples, see Jonathan Crosby Autobiography, typescript, Utah State Historical Society, 9.

55. Milo Andrus Autobiography, Brigham Young University Harold B. Lee Library Special Collections, 2.

56. William G. Hartley, My Best For the Kingdom: The History and Autobiography of John L. Butler (Salt Lake City: Aspen Books, 1994).

57. Benjamin Brown, "Testimonies for the Truth" (1853), 4.

58. Jonathan Crosby Autobiography, Utah State Historical Society, 1.

#### DESCENDANTS MEMORIALIZE EDMUND DURFEE ON THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS MURDER AT MORLEY'S SETTLEMENT

November 15, 1995, marked the 150th anniversary of the murder of Edmund Durfee at Morley's Settlement (also called Yelrome and sometimes Lima), 23 miles south of Nauvoo. It appears Durfee was one of the few Latter-day Saints other than Joseph and Hyrum Smith who was killed in Illinois by anti-Mormons because of his religion. To memorialize this tragic and historic event, descendants of Edmund and Magdalena Pickle Durfee gathered at a special "Remembering Edmund Durfee" program held on Sunday, November 12, in Provo, Utah. Word of mouth brought together some 350 descendants, most not knowing each other. Names and addresses were obtained, and program organizers hope to locate a lot more Durfee descendants as a result of this gathering. (If *Nauvoo Journal* readers can help, please contact Kay Durfee, 4291 S. Bennion Road, Salt Lake City, UT 84119, 801-968-3018.) BYU professor Bill Hartley, an Edmund Durfee descendant, delivered a tribute taken from a 38-page pamphlet he wrote, "The Murder of Edmund Durfee," 100 copies of which were given to attendees afterwards. Another 150 have been ordered by the relatives.

Durfee's death happened three months before the first contingent of Saints left Nauvoo. After about a year of relative calm following the martyrdom, anti-Mormons near the south edge of Hancock County decided to drive the Morley's Settlement Saints out. Starting on September 10 at the cabin belonging to Edmund and Lana Durfee, they torched the settlement, burning down more than 100 residences and outbuildings. Some 400 homeless Saints fled to Nauvoo for safety, helped by more than 100 teams sent from Nauvoo to rescue them. One home not burned belonged to Solomon Hancock. Two months later, in November, several LDS men, including Durfee, returned to where Morley's Settlement had been in order to harvest late fall crops. On November 15, 1845, Durfee, age 57, salvaged what he could from his farm and then, with others, overnights at the Hancock home. About 11:00 p.m. nightriders hiding along the Hancock's rail fence set fire to loose straw in the barnyard. When Mormons rushed from house and barn to put out the fires, the attackers shot at them. A bullet struck Durfee in the lower neck and killed him almost instantly. The attackers then fled, but were followed in the moonlight by Hancock's son, Charles. Durfee's body was hauled to Nauvoo and buried in the cemetery east of the city. His murderers were identified and arrested, but because of intense anti-Mormon sentiment, they were freed without a trial.

Descendants are planning to erect a historic marker where Morley's Settlement once was, identifying the site and telling about the settlement, so that descendants of other LDS families who lived there (for a list see *Nauvoo Journal* 3, April 1992, pp. 40-45) can visit and connect with their family's past.