

**A Brief History
of
Edward Franklin Turley (1869-1940)
&
Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley (1874-1952)**

Compiled by one of their Grandsons

Richard E. Turley, Sr.

With help from Other Members of the Family

FAMILY MEMBERS PLEASE NOTE!

**As you read this biographical sketch,
if you notice that there are errors in the account
or if we are lacking information about your ancestor,
please notify us. We will be most happy
to revise the text, making corrections
and adding additional information that
you provide us. On the last page
of the document, there is an address
where you can send your comments, etc.
Thank you!**

Draft Date

February 27, 2006

Salt Lake City, Utah

Forward

I started compiling this biographical sketch of Edward Franklin Turley about 10 years ago. I asked for input from their children and received several letters with detailed historical notes. I also had interviewed my father, Edward Vernon Turley, earlier and have used notes that I took during that interview. Also, Marilyn & Larry Lee have been good to provide me with Clarence & Anna's life stories which they wrote and recorded for their family.

As some of you may recall, in January 1997 I published the Diary of Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley with a limited number of copies produced for the family. Included with the Diary is a brief history of Ida. Incidentally you will find Ida's Diary on the family website, turley-eyring.org. Therefore, this publication is intended to give more on the life of Edward, as well as his life with Ida and their family. I have entitled it a *Brief History of Edward Franklin Turley & Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley*, because as the Apostle Paul once said, "neither is the man without the woman, neither the woman without the man, in the Lord." [1 Corinthians 11:11]

In order to prompt other members of the family to provide their input to this history, I have decided to go ahead and put this publication on the turley-eyring.org website. This way, you can read it and send me your comments, additions, recommended changes, etc. I have tried to note places in the text where we need additional information.

Our grandparents, Ed & Ida, were wonderful people, and as I state at the end of this publication, "By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them" [Matthew 7:15-20] They have given us a wonderful heritage upon which we can build in the same tradition.

Compiling this biography of Ed & Ida has been a labor of love. It has enabled me to become so much better acquainted with both of them and their family. I have found discrepancies in the accounts which I have thus far received and I have sought to resolve them without making a major case out of them. If you find errors or discrepancies, please let me know. We can correct the account and easily replace this edition with a revised one.

– Richard E. Turley, Sr., February 2, 2006

Brief History of Edward Franklin Turley & Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley

**Brief History
of
Edward Franklin Turley (1869-1940)¹
&
Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley (1874-1952)**
(For a brief history of Ida, see turley-eyring.org)

Edward Franklin Turley

Edward Franklin Turley was born on March 26, 1869 in Beaver City, Utah. Edward was the first-born of Isaac Turley and Clara Ann Tolton Turley.

Edward's parents, Isaac and Clara Ann, were both blessed to have been born and raised in faithful Latter-day Saint pioneer families. Both Isaac's father, Theodore Turley, and Clara Ann's father, Edward Tolton, along with their families, had time and time again responded to the leadership of the Church to uproot themselves from the comforts of home in order to colonize, build, and establish communities all the way from the Mid-West to the vast western Deseret Territory.^{2,3}

About 8 years prior to Edward's birth, his father, Isaac, was married to his first wife, Sarah Greenwood, in 1861. Sarah was living in San Bernardino, California where Edward's grandfather, Theodore Turley, along with over 400 others, including Sarah's family and Theodore's family (this would have included Edward's father, Isaac) had been sent in 1851 to colonize and establish a community for the Saints "as well as a way station to assist LDS immigration via the Pacific."⁴ Edward's father, Isaac, "helped his father [Theodore] clear the land and plant fruit trees. While there, [Isaac] learned to speak Spanish fluently, which was a great advantage to him the rest of his life."⁵

¹ C:\Documents and Settings\Richard\My Documents\From Old Computer\Personal\G-TURLEY\EDW-FRNK.001; Printed February 27, 2006

² *That Their Children May Know*, A Record of the Descendants of Edward Tolton by Lula Tolton Tanner, Family History Library in Salt Lake City, #72479.

³ *The Theodore Turley Family Book*, Nancy Romans Turley, Nov. 1977.

⁴ *Encyclopedia of Mormonism*, MacMillan Publishing Co., New York, 1992, p. 248.

⁵ *The Theodore Turley Family Book*, Nancy Romans Turley, Nov. 1977, p. 88.

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Theodore and his family lived in San Bernardino for about seven years prior to Brigham Young's request that they return to Utah in preparation to defend the Saints in Utah against the invasion of Johnson's army in 1857. After returning to Utah, Theodore and his family settled in southwestern Utah.⁶ In 1861, Isaac went back to San Bernardino and married Sarah Greenwood on March 11, 1861. Isaac and his bride returned to Utah and moved to Minersville, Utah.⁷ After 4 or 5 years in Minersville, they settled more permanently in Beaver, Utah, the neighboring county seat, named in recognition of "the plentiful beaver in the area."⁸ During the years they spent in Beaver, Edward's father, Isaac, "was in charge of the Beaver Co-op Cattle Corp. and ran a Co-op Butcher Shop. He, being a very good blacksmith, did a great deal of that type of work as well."⁹ Isaac's father, Theodore, also had those skills. It was here in Beaver that Edward's grandfather, Theodore Turley, died on August 12, 1871, and was buried in Beaver the day after his death.

It was in Beaver, Utah, where Isaac became acquainted with Clara Ann Tolton. Clara Ann was born in Illinois on April 13, 1852; she was a 17 month old child when her family crossed the planes landing in Utah on September 18, 1853. Once in Utah, her family received calls to help colonize in Tooele, Grantsville, Willard, Ephraim, Circleville, and finally Beaver where she met Isaac. Isaac and Clara Ann were married in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City on October 4, 1867. They lived in Beaver for about 10 years.

At October Conference 1876, Isaac was called by President Brigham Young to help colonize in Arizona. Clara Ann and her children remained in Beaver, while Isaac and Sarah and their children went to Arizona in the Daniel W. Jones Company. After Brigham Young died in 1877, Isaac was concerned about Sarah's health; so, he went to Salt Lake City to report on his mission to Arizona; while there, he was called by President John Taylor to join the United Order at Joseph City, Arizona, on the Little Colorado River.¹⁰

⁶ "On December 18, 1859, Theodore Turley was a resident of Washington, Utah, and addresses a conference in Cedar City." *The Theodore Turley Family Book*, Nancy Romans Turley, Nov. 1977, p. 53.

⁷ Isaac & Sarah had the following children in Minersville, Utah: Isaac Marion Turley, 8 Dec 1861, and Theodore Wilford Turley, 17 Aug 1863. Their next child, William Henry Turley was born in Beaver, 14 Dec 1865.

⁸ Lynn Arave, *Deseret News*, Friday, Jan. 5, 1996, p. C-1.

⁹ *The Theodore Turley Family Book*, Nancy Romans Turley, Nov. 1977, p. 88.

¹⁰ Some of the story of Isaac and Clara Ann was taken from the *Biography of Clara Ann Tolton* written by her son, Isaac Turley, Jr., and assisted by his daughter, Viola Turley Haws. Also, from LDS Biographical Encyclopedia, Andrew Jensen, Vol. 3, p.543, and from *That Their Children May Know*, A record of the

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On his way back from Salt Lake City, Isaac decided that he, Clara Ann and their children had been separated long enough. Isaac's son, Edward Franklin, accompanied his parents, Isaac and Clara Ann, and the rest of the family in their move to St. Joseph, Arizona. When they left Beaver, Isaac

"sold his possessions in Beaver and left Utah with his second family in November 1877 with 3 new wagons loaded with flour and provisions, one new buggy, 150 [to 200] head of cattle, 75 [to 100] band of horses, and their children: Edward F., Esther, Frances, Ernest, and Ida Mae." Clara Ann "drove one team and [Isaac] had two teams of horses on his large wagon, with a trail wagon attached. Ed helped drive the stock while riding his pony, and the rest rode with their mother—Esther holding the sick baby. They went from Beaver to Panguitch, up the Sevier River, over the mountains to Long Valley, and across the Buckskin Mountains.¹¹ On Dec. 9, while going down the last five-mile steep hill or grade on the east side, Clara's 5 ½ month old baby died as Esther held her. They made camp as soon as they could and Clara and Sarah Gale stayed up all night, with coyotes howling around their camp, making burial clothes while some of the men went 10 miles for water. After burying the completely frozen-through body of little Ida Mae before sunrise, they drove on to House Rock Springs." Edward's sister, Esther, "remembered water trickling through the rocks at House Rock Springs where they filled their barrels and saw where many people had written their names on the walls of reddish color. Then on to ferry across the Colorado River at Lee's Ferry -- a hair-raising experience; then on to Navajo Springs, then Bitter Springs on Christmas Day, and ate New Year's Dinner (1878) around the Big Table at Sunset Camp where Lot Smith and his people were living the United Order. They reached St. Joseph (now Joseph City) . . . and settled 5 miles below St. Joseph . ." Isaac "put all of his earthly possessions into the United Order . ." ^{12,13}

descendants of Edward Tolton by Lula Tolton Tanner.

¹¹ Pearson H. Corbett in his book, *Jacob Hamblin Peacemaker* [Deseret Book Co., 1973, p. 299], identifies Buckskin Mountain as the Kaibab which they went over "to the crossing of the Colorado, now known as Lees Ferry." It is very likely that Isaac and family went through the settlement of Kanab before going over the Buckskin Mountain. In November and December of 1877, the frontiersman, Jacob Hamblin, was living in Kanab and was also preparing his family to move to Arizona which he did the following January, 1878. Isaac most likely would have consulted with Jacob Hamblin about going over the Buckskin and into Arizona inasmuch as Jacob was the foremost authority on trails in that area. Also, Jacob could have advised them regarding the Indians that would be expected along the trail South. They may also have done some trading with the settlers of Kanab.

¹² *The Theodore Turley Family Book*, Nancy Romans Turley, Nov. 1977, p. 340.

¹³ *The Theodore Turley Family Book*, Nancy Romans Turley, Nov. 1977, p. 92.

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"The United Order in Joseph City lasted only three or four years. Isaac came out with only part of that which he had put in, but with that, he was able to make a new start for himself in Snowflake, 45 miles away, where he moved with his families on May 7, 1881. There he bought three city lots: a dry farm 22 miles away in the mountains and raised good crops of corn, wheat, etc., and herded their horses at Mormon Lake. He did blacksmithing, farming and stockraising during the five years they lived in Snowflake. He was Deputy Sheriff there, and the children attended public school. They built homes, planted gardens and orchards, and were happily situated during the time they were there."¹⁴

Subsequently, because of the anti-Mormon persecution which was fueled by the passage of the 1882 Edmunds Anti-polygamy Act, many Mormon families who were living in plural marriage migrated to Old Mexico in lieu of being sent to federal prisons and leaving their families destitute to fend for themselves.¹⁵ Therefore, Isaac and his families in order to seek refuge from such harassments moved from Snowflake, Arizona, to Old Mexico. Isaac initially took Sarah Greenwood Turley and most of her family to Mexico in the Spring of 1885. "After building an adobe house for Sarah and her family, and preparing for the planting of crops," Isaac returned to Snowflake for Clara Ann Tolton Turley and her family. According to the family record, while Isaac had gone to bring his other family to Mexico, Sarah "had passed away, after a brief illness, on January 13, 1887, at the age of 43 years."¹⁶

On their way south from Snowflake, Isaac had a premonition that all was not well; so once they crossed into Mexico, he left Clara Ann and the family to proceed south without him. Isaac on horseback rode on ahead to see what might have been wrong and when he arrived in Colonia Juarez his first wife, Sarah, had died and they had already buried her! Clara Ann and family along with a hired man continued on without Isaac finally arriving in Benito Juarez, Mexico.¹⁷ Edward at this time was about 17 years of age and must have been of great assistance to his mother and family in the absence of his father, Isaac. Edward's younger brother, Ernest, was about 11 years old at the time and such fine strong young men would have been a blessing to Clara Ann as she and her family made

¹⁴ *The Theodore Turley Family Book*, Nancy Romans Turley, Nov. 1977, p. 92.

¹⁵ *Encyclopedia of Mormonism*, MacMillan Publishing Co., New York, 1992, p. 896.

¹⁶ *The Theodore Turley Family Book*, Nancy Romans Turley, Nov. 1977, p. 93. Sarah's death date corresponds to Family History Dept. Archive Record.

¹⁷ *The Theodore Turley Family Book*, Nancy Romans Turley, Nov. 1977, p. 287. Note: The date given for the arrival of Clara Ann & family does not agree with the death date for Sarah Greenwood Turley who died in Mexico prior to the arrival of Clara Ann and her children. So the date of their arrival has been left out of this narrative.

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their way southward into a foreign land with their cattle, horses and all of their possessions. The nights camped out in the desert would have been especially lonely without the protecting influence of her Isaac. Edward undoubtedly learned to take responsibility at a young age. One should remember that in those days there were no paved roads or modern highways, only trails to follow through the desert, traveling in horse-drawn wagons, along the bottoms of *rivers of sand*, and over rough mountain passes. According to the family records, it is stated that in addition to the normal physical hazards they also had several exciting experiences with the Indians on their journey to Mexico. Truly their safe passage through hostile Indian territory was a miracle.¹⁸

The trip was a hazardous one as the Indians were on the warpath. Geronimo, the Apache leader, was killing whites before and behind them as they traveled. One evening in particular, they saw their fires and the Indians running from one fire to another. Because of this great danger they called a council and decided to drive on into the night. The council consisted of grandfather Isaac's family only. They were making this journey to escape from persecution. When they finally camped because the teams were exhausted, they had gone 12 miles beyond all watering holes. Ernest and a hired man went back the 12 miles to the watering holes and they were gone so long the family thought they had been massacred, but they returned just at daybreak unharmed.¹⁹

Edward's Education and the Beginning of Fruit Tree Farming

Once they had settled in Mexico, Edward spent only about two months of each winter in school. Most of his learning was obtained in the home, in Church, and in the practical laboratory of life in which he devoted himself to helping with Spring-plowing, looking after the crops during summer and fall, and helping to care for the family's cattle and horses.

Edward's father, Isaac, during the winter of 1890 had "hooked up a four-mule team with a large triple-bedded wagon" and returned to San Bernardino, California, "to obtain fruit trees of specified classes of fruit and grapes and shade trees from a nursery. It took him four months to make the trip. Upon his return to Colonia Juarez, he distributed trees to all who desired to raise fruit."²⁰ Edward was then 21 years of age and perfectly capable of carrying on the physical chores around the home and their farming properties. Although he may have missed time in a formal classroom setting, Edward grew and matured not only physically but spiritually becoming a responsible member of his community. It is said that Edward was a man who thoroughly enjoyed the life of a farmer and rancher. With regard to Edward's health, the record notes that during the family's trip to Mexico, Edward contracted the chills and fever, which fever remained with him until the Spring of 1893.

¹⁸ *The Theodore Turley Family Book*, Nancy Romans Turley, Nov. 1977, p. 93.

¹⁹ *The Theodore Turley Family Book*, Nancy Romans Turley, Nov. 1977, p. 395.

²⁰ *The Theodore Turley Family Book*, Nancy Romans Turley, Nov. 1977, p. 95.

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A Special Young Lady, Ida Elizabeth Eyring, Moves to Colonia Juarez

On May 15, 1890 a 15 year old young lady, Ida Eyring, arrived in Colonia Juarez; Ida was the daughter of merchant Henry Eyring who, for the safety and security of his family, moved to Mexico from St. George²¹, Washington County, Utah; Henry Eyring had helped to establish a cooperative mercantile business in Colonia Juarez the year before.²² Apostle Erastus Snow had advised Bro. Eyring prior to coming to Mexico that he should acquaint himself with the Spanish language and the laws of Mexico and that he should plan to establish a cooperative mercantile institution at Colonia Juarez.²³ Erastus Snow and many others were well acquainted with the abilities of Henry Eyring. In St. George, Henry had been the mayor, a Bishop, and a member of the Stake Presidency. Henry had also served as adjutant to General Erastus Snow in the territorial militia, otherwise known as *The Nauvoo Legion*, a carry-over name from their days in Illinois. Erastus and others who came to Mexico from St. George knew of Henry's business acumen as we may see from the following historical narrative:

As soon as the location of the city [St. George] was determined upon, the need of supplies to aid in the building of homes was realized, especially window glass and hardware. There would be need of cloth . . .

There was no store or organization to carry on this business. . . . Historian Bleak records, May 6, 1868: "Citizens of St. George met to consider the best plan to purchase our own imported goods. Franklin B. Woolley in chair, Henry Eyring, clerk. . . . The report of this committee favored such an organization to be a stock company, the capital stock to be \$30 per share. . . .

The St. George Co-op first opened for business in a basement room of the "big house," the residence of Erastus Snow. The institution soon grew to such an extent that a large building was built, with basement and two stories on the west side of Main Street, south of the St. George Hall and north of the tithing office and yard. Henry Eyring was superintendent of the institution for many years, and until he moved to Mexico. . . .

²¹ City in southwestern Utah, named for George A. Smith, Mormon Apostle, pioneer, and colonizer.

²² According to *Diary of Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley*, pgs. 82 & 91, they left St. George on May 1st, 1890.

²³ Cooperative Mercantile Institutions were established throughout the territory settled by the Mormons as an effort to maintain economic independence. Individuals would subscribe to stock in the Co-op. In return stock holders would receive two types of dividends: (1) from the profits of the enterprise and (2) a return based on the stock holder's annual purchases from the Co-op.

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From the time Henry Eyring left the supervision of the Co-op, through the system of credit extended, and debts not being paid, the store began a downward course, to the extent that there was again a failure of cooperative ownership, caused by lack of proper supervision and business ability.²⁴

The arrival of Henry Eyring to the colonies was an answer to the prayers of those colonists who knew the value of good management. Former associates of Henry from St. George including Miles P. Romney and others who had arrived in Mexico earlier, worked with Henry Eyring to put to use Henry's great skills in cooperative merchandising:

In harmony with the teachings of the church from its founding, relative to the value of unity in temporal as well as spiritual things, the citizens of Colonia Juarez established cooperative institutions such as shoeshops, mercantile establishments, and other industrial plants, operated under the cooperative effort. In 1890 a co-op store was founded with the following officers installed: Miles P. Romney, president; George W. Sevey, vice-president; A. F. Macdonald, Helaman Pratt, J. W. Campbell as directors, and Henry Eyring, superintendent and manager. The earlier merchants of Colonia Juarez were E. L. Taylor and George W. Sevey who jointly set up a small store in 1886. This store was finally turned into the cooperative establishment referred to, and in fact was the only store in the colony until 1894. In 1893 this establishment sold nearly \$4,000 worth of goods from a working capital of only \$6,900.²⁵

Henry's daughter, Ida, made two entries in her journal which relate to her father and the co-op:

Father worked for the benefit of the people and the store prospered and the stockholders received a good dividend each year. He sold merchandise at a much more reasonable figure than any other store in the vicinity so he received customers from near and far even from Sonora. Father gave the people the benefit of his knowledge of the Spanish language making notes, bills of sales, etc., etc. and never charging for them.²⁶

My father, Henry Eyring, was the pioneer merchant. Honesty, sturdy trustworthiness gained for this worthy pioneer the support of the entire community in founding the famous co-op store. His keen insight into the needs of the people, his shrewdness found market in the country, that evaded the tariff and landed the products of this country, of England, France and

²⁴ *The Immortal Pioneers, Founders of City of St. George, Utah*, Albert E. Miller, Published by Albert E. Miller, 1946, p. 199. [U of U F834, S15, M5]

²⁵ Thomas C. Romney, *Life Story of Miles Park Romney*, Zion's Printing & Publishing Co., Independence, Missouri, 1948, pgs. 202-203

²⁶ *Diary of Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley*, p. 17.

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Germany and other nations of the world into this town at a price that all could afford to pay. Profit sharing annual dividends gave all stockholders the benefit of its rapid growth. His mastering of the Spanish language, his understanding and kindly feeling for the Mexican people made his association in the business world a pleasant one. He was a servant of all, making bills of sale and all documents the people needed in Spanish without any charge. In all of his labors in the Church he did willingly, without remuneration saying, I want a bank account on the other side. He taught his children to be honest and honorable. He said, do not do a thing even if it is not counted exactly dishonest, if it is not honorable do not do it.²⁷

The Marriage of Edward & Ida

We know nothing about the courtship of Edward and Ida, but we do know that on October 11, 1893, Edward and Ida Elizabeth Eyring were married in the recently dedicated Salt Lake Temple by Apostle George Teasdale. Edward's bride, Ida, was born Dec. 9, 1874 in St. George, Utah, daughter of Henry Eyring and Mary Bommeli Eyring. The event of their marriage must have been one of the most exciting and gala events the colonies had seen because in addition to Edward and Ida, two other couples from the Mormon Colonies were also married at the same time, namely, Edward C. Eyring and Caroline Romney, and Samuel Edwin McClellan and Bertha Maria Lewis. All three couples traveled together on the train from Mexico to Salt Lake City and all were married the same day; Ida's mother, Mary Bommeli Eyring, went along with the three couples to witness the marriage and to act as their chaperon.

After returning to Colonia Juarez, a double wedding reception was held for Edward F. & Ida Eyring Turley and Edward C. & Caroline Romney Eyring at the home of Ida and Edward C.'s parents, Henry and Mary B. Eyring. In the words of Ida,

It was the largest and most important social event that had been held in the Colonies. We entertained 80 people at dinner and all the adult population were invited to the dance in the evening. It was a very pleasant affair and we were thankful for the privilege of being married in the temple for time and eternity, to start our married life in the right way. . . .²⁸

Edward and Ida in Their Own Home

Edward and Ida lived for two months in their father and mother's home. **[Question: whose father and mother?]** Then on January 11, 1894 they moved into their own new house in Colonia Juarez,

²⁷ *Diary of Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley*, p. 22.

²⁸ *The Journal of Henry Eyring 1835-1902*, published by his grandson, Henry Eyring, Salt Lake city, Utah, May 7, 1951, with this referenced addition made by Henry's daughter, Ida E. Turley.

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Mexico,²⁹ "a one story, 3 room house with a small bath room and an ample sleeping porch."³⁰

Edward & Ida Begin to "Multiply and Replenish the Earth"

On June 13th, 1894, Ida gave birth to their first-born son, Edward Franklin Turley, but he died that same day. Their next child was a daughter born on May 16, 1895, Ida Elizabeth Turley.

Edward Called On A Mission

On December 16, 1895 Edward was ordained a Seventy in the 99th Quorum of Seventies by Edward Stevenson, of the First Council of the Seventy. On May 5, 1897 Edward Franklin Turley received a notice from Box B in Salt Lake City calling him to serve as a missionary in the Northern States Mission. Edward and Ida's son, Edward Vernon Turley, was born May 30, 1897 just prior to Edward's departure. On June 14, 1897 Edward departed for Salt Lake City, Utah, to be set apart for his mission. Townspeople from the Mormon Colonies contributed at his farewell festivities and testimonial; the proceeds were used by Edward to help cover his missionary expenses.

On the 2nd of July 1897, Edward arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio. President David J. Davis and several missionaries met him at the Union Depot. Mission headquarters were located at 214 Dorsey Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. While on his mission he was able to visit many Turley families and obtain genealogies of some of the Turley progenitors. Edward was diligent in his work; he studied and worked hard to succeed in the mission field. While he was on this mission, Edward's daughter, Ida Elizabeth Turley, passed away on February 18, 1899. According to Edward's wife, Ida, he later informed her that he knew through a dream that their daughter had died:

My husband saw her in a dream and knew when she had passed away.³¹

Thus, Edward & Ida had lost their first two children. However, the truths of the restored gospel of Jesus Christ gave comfort to Edward and Ida; their temple marriage for time and all eternity assured them that little Ida and their first-born, Edward, would be as much a part of their eternal family as the other children.

In spite of his grief, Edward continued to work hard in the mission field. His diligence was

²⁹ **Question: Where was this house in relation to where Clarence & Anna Turley lived in Colonia Juarez?**

³⁰ Clarence Franklin Turley, Letter to Richard E. Turley, June 12, 1995.

³¹ *Diary of Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley*, p. 2.

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recognized and he was appointed Secretary³² of the Missionary Conference and remained so until he was released on Sept. 26, 1899. While laboring in Cincinnati he baptized six young Germans, and in Zanesville he baptized a Brother Taylor, a United States Army Veteran of the War with Mexico; Taylor was with the troops that captured Mexico City.³³ Taylor was baptized at the boat landing in the Muskingum River.

Ida Supported Ed on His Mission

Edward was away from home for a little more than 2 years. During that time the challenge for his financial support belonged to Ida. She states in her journal that she worked hard to sustain her husband in the mission field as well as to support her little family:

I worked hard caring for our orchard, sold fruit and managed to send him money to keep him on his mission.³⁴

Edward Returns From His Mission

Edward received his missionary release Sept. 26, 1899 from President Ben E. Rich of the Southern States Mission with headquarters were in Chattanooga, Tennessee. On June 30, 1902 the Southern States Mission was divided and the northern portion of the Southern States mission was continued under the presidency of Ben E. Rich with headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, and called the Middle States mission.³⁵

Upon his return from his mission, Edward was met in El Paso, Texas by his brother Charley, his wife Ida and their son Vernon. After returning to Colonia Juarez, Edward was employed by his father-in-law, Henry Eyring, in the Co-op Store.³⁶ The year following his return from the mission field,

³² **Question: What did the Secretary of a Missionary Conference do?**

³³ In the war with Mexico, "the victory of Chapultepec on September 12-13 gave [General Scott] Mexico City itself which he entered on September 14 [1847] with an army of only 6,000 men. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848 gave the U.S. all of those territories including California, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Texas, and parts of Wyoming and Colorado. Ref: Encyclopedia Britannica.

³⁴ *Diary of Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley*, p. 2.

³⁵ Andrew Jenson, Church Chronology, July 1902

³⁶ The Juarez Cooperative Mercantile Co., according to Recollections of Henry Eyring by Junius Romney, March 25, 1951, in an addendum to "The Journal of Henry Eyring 1835-1902," published by his grandson, Henry Eyring, Salt Lake

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Edward negotiated a contract to haul mail, furniture and merchandise for the Co-op and for the Bentley-Harris Store. It was also during that year, 1900, on the 16th of July that Ida gave birth to another son, Clarence Franklin Turley.

Edward & Ida and Plural Marriage

Following his freight-hauling venture, Edward dedicated his attention to farming, horticulture and raising cattle. During the latter part of the year 1900, the Juarez Stake Presidency came to Edward and Ida suggesting that they consider the proposal that Edward take the widow Annie Walser as a second wife. Annie had previously been married and sealed to Henry Samuel Walser on Nov. 18, 1892, with whom she had two children, Phyllis Walser and Frederick Wendon Walser. Annie's husband, Henry, was killed in a sawmill accident on Oct. 12, 1897, and she must have been having a difficult time meeting the needs of her little family. Following the counsel of their Stake Presidency, Edward and Ida agreed to the proposal, Annie consented, and the marriage took place on January 6, 1901. [Although plural marriages in the Church were not sanctioned in the United States after President Wilford Woodruff issued the *Manifesto of 1890*, plural marriages did continue to be consummated in the Mormon colonies of Mexico until the *Second Manifesto* which was issued by President Joseph F. Smith in 1904.]

As was customary in plural marriages, the children of one marriage called the wife of the second marriage their "Aunt." Therefore, for the children of Edward & Ida, Annie became Aunt Annie. Now with two families, Edward moved Ida and their children north to "a red brick two-story house . . . about a block away . . . on the opposite side of the street."³⁷ Annie and her two children moved into the smaller house.³⁸ The two families were thus separated by only a short distance which enabled Edward to function as a father to both families. Edward and Annie's first child, Clara Ellen, was born on November 22, 1901 making three children in Annie's family.

On the 7th of June, 1902 another son, Henry Eyring Turley, came into the family of Edward and Ida; this son carried the name of Ida's father; they now had three sons with the prospects that these sons would some day be able to help their father with the business of farming and ranching. During the next six years Ida had no children, but Annie had three sons: Walter Turley born on October 22, 1903, Aubrey Franklin Turley on May 25, 1906, and Lawrence Edward Turley on November 8, 1908.

city, Utah, May 7, 1951.

³⁷ Harold Emerson Turley, Letter to Richard E. Turley, May 23, 1995.

³⁸ Annie's home was later purchased by Clarence. "In 1926 when Anna, Lucile and I moved back to Colonia Juarez from Bisbee, Arizona I bought the home from Aunt Annie and in due time paid her. Also, after her demise I bought the 2 ½ acre field from the Estate and Aunt Annie's children received their share."

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Edward and Ida's son, Clarence, has many childhood memories about his father including the following:

“As a small lad of four years I accompanied my older brother Vernon to carry lunch to father who was working on the J.S.A. building in 1904.”^{39, 40}

The Struggles of Turn-of-the-Century Farming

³⁹ “Life Story of Clarence F. Turley,” p. 3, written by Clarence; the story provided by Marilyn & Larry Lee, Orem, Utah.

⁴⁰ “. . . the Juarez Stake Academy [J.S.A.] was founded [in 1897], where a four years course of high school and some college work was given; an example of educational advancement much needed in the republic of Mexico, as were also the examples in advanced methods of fruit growing, farming, gardening, colonizing, and home building generally. But all these enterprises and examples so advantageous to northern Mexico were seriously halted by the anarchy that prevailed in Mexico from 1911 until recently--1928-1930.” B. H. Roberts, Comprehensive History of the Church, Vol.6, Ch.171, p.262 - p.263

“JUAREZ STAKE ACADEMY, Colonia Juarez, Mexico. True to the characteristics of the Mormon people, the first L. D. S. pioneers of northern Mexico used the first house erected in their new home as their school and for their religious worship. From the humble start, a one-roomed log cabin, the Juarez Academy in 1897 grew to occupy a large two-story building in the center of the town. In 1904 the academy moved to a fine, modern school building, well equipped and beautifully located on the west side of the town. Here a steady growth in efficiency and school attendance was noted until the school had 300 students taking advanced courses and 12 high class teachers. But in 1912, on account of political disturbances, the exodus of the saints from Juarez occurred and although since that time the town has never been without members of the Church the attendance at the school was for a time naturally irregular and progress limited. Since 1918 more peaceful conditions have prevailed and the school at the close of 1930 had an enrollment of 112. The classes are conducted in English, but study of the Spanish language is obligatory. A course in theology for advanced students preparing them to perform missions among Spanish-speaking people is given. Here students are taught to conduct meetings, make brief addresses, etc., in the Spanish language. Guy C. Wilson was president of the college from 1897 to 1912 and was succeeded by Lucian Mecham, jun., and later by Ralph B. Keeler, who presided Dec. 31, 1930.” Andrew Jenson, Encyclopedic History of the Church..., pgs.382, 383

Brief History of Edward Franklin Turley & Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley

Edward and Ida's son, Clarence, remembers the Fall and Winter of 1905 as follows:

I remember in Nov. 1905 we had the most snow ever in the colonies (until 1989). We had 18 inches of snow; 3 ft. of snow in the mountains and then it began to rain. Well, our river was huge. Where our river joins the Pearson river (as it reaches Casas Grandes and Dublan) the west street in Dublan was the east shore line and the hills on the west were the west shore line. Colonia Diaz townspeople worked night and day to save their town. Colonia Oaxaca above Colonia Morales in Sonora washed away; the only buildings saved were three homes and the school. I was 5 years old; I pulled myself up to the window and looked out at the snow. I saw the front gate open, and father led his saddle horse through; and, tied on the back of his saddle was a large buck deer. Dad had been in the mountains hunting with his friends when the snow fell.

Clarence also remembers other choice moments with his father, Edward, which took place in 1907:

When I was 7 years old, Dad hauled a load of apples, some pears, and peaches to Old Casas Grandes and I was his side-kick. [Clarence recalled that "It some times took more than one day to dispose of it."] In the old town he put on the brake of the wagon and handed me the lines to hold the team. The flies were bad; the horses new and fat. They reared up fighting the flies; one horse got astride the tongue. I began yelling, "father, father!" How relieved a very scared boy was when father came to his rescue. When the load was sold out, we drove to the Jackson flour mill and bought flour for the house and bran for our milk cows. Many experiences did I have with my father. On the road home he'd hand me the lines and he'd count the money he'd taken in. He probably had over a hundred pesos. I could hardly wait to tell my friends: "Do you know that my father is a rich man?" To me that was a lot of money!

Dad was long on work and short on play. As young striplings our recreation mostly was swimming in the river. We often swam our horses in the "Nick Hole." It was deep for about fifty yards. One would ride and guide the horse and others would catch the horse's tail and be swished through the pool. Boy oh boy was it fun. The care takers of the blooded stallions Percheron (draft) Coach (for buggies and light rigs) Race horse, would swim them in this pool and when they came out of the water they shone and to me they were most beautiful. There were no Cadillac cars then, but to me as they pranced and shone, no man-made vehicle could compare with those beautiful horses.

Dad baptized me in the river on my 8th year birthday and before we reached home (walking) a heavy rain hit us midway and we were soaked again, but I loved it. A nice party was waiting for me after I was dried and dressed.⁴¹

⁴¹ Clarence Franklin Turley, Letter to Richard E. Turley, June 12, 1995.

Brief History of Edward Franklin Turley & Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley

A Daughter Is Born To Ida

Ida's hopes and dreams were finally fulfilled when she gave birth to a choice little girl, Theresa Turley, born on the first day of Spring, March 21, 1909, a beautiful time of the year in Colonia Juarez.

Ed Hires Out As A Carpenter to Supplement his Income

During the next two summers Edward worked as a carpenter for the Pearson Lumber Co. at Pearson, Chihuahua, Mexico. He would work there during the week and then return to his families on weekends. While he was in Pearson his "sons cared for the livestock and orchards and on Saturday afternoon" they would drive their "fat team and spring wagon to Pearson" and bring their father and "a few passengers home." The "great sawmill town was named for the English millionaire who had built the Noreste de Mexico RR and was finishing the great saw mills (two), the largest in the world. Only ½ of one mill ever operated. The revolution ruined a wonderful lumber business that could have given employment to hundreds of poor people. Mr. Pearson went down with the great Titanic ship" and without Pearson the business eventually failed.⁴²

In Clarence's life story we read the following about his experience with his father, Edward F.:

"I remember when the lumber camp called Pearson 16 miles south of us on the R.R. was begun. The Pearson Co., spent a fortune building a town, stores and warehouses and two large saw mills thought to be the largest in the world at that time. I would judge that this camp was begun in 1909 and continued on with construction during 1910 and 1911 even though the Madera Revolution had begun. My father [Edward F.] worked on this job as a carpenter remaining in Pearson during the week. Saturday P.M. we would hitch old Queen and Puss to our Bainwagon or was it the Winona? (Dad always had a good team, wagon and harness and also a good saddle horse or horses and a good rifle and six shooter) We would drive to Pearson, often taking fruit to sell and return with father and other passengers. With springs on the wagon and a spring seat to sit on we were really in style and comfort. . . ."⁴³

Ida and Annie Deliver their last Children

On April 26, 1911 Annie delivered her seventh child, a son, Louis Osborn Turley; there were now seven children in Edward's second family for he and Annie to teach, nurture, and care for. The following November 22, 1911, Ida delivered her last child, a son who they named Harold Emerson

⁴² Clarence Franklin Turley, Letter to Richard E. Turley, June 12, 1995.

⁴³ "Life Story of Clarence F. Turley," p. 1, written by Clarence; the story provided by Marilyn & Larry Lee, Orem, Utah..

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Turley. It may have been that Edward or Ida, or both, were impressed by the writings of Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803-1882), the American author who lived and whose writings were popular during the time Edward and Ida were growing up. Two statements that Emerson made would surely have impressed Edward and Ida:

"The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labors, it is his part to create. All trade rests at last on this primitive activity."⁴⁴

And,

"The simplest person who in his integrity worships God, becomes God."⁴⁵

The Mormon Exodus From Mexico

The Mexican Revolution brought, without much warning, a general exodus by the Mormons after the Church's General Authorities recommended that the colonists leave and return to the United States so as to avoid bloodshed. They reluctantly left July 28 and 29, 1912. Many of those exiled from Mexico stayed in El Paso, Texas while others dispersed to various locations mostly in the western part of the United States. Edward's second wife, Annie Sariah Martineau Walser Turley, was reluctant to return to Mexico, therefore, she took her family and they went north to Logan, Utah settling in an area they considered to be much more secure and peaceful than Mexico. Although Edward was not happy with the separation, he and Annie agreed to a friendly divorce. Edward "wrote a letter of divorcement "giving her permission to leave, and he signed it."⁴⁶ Five children had resulted from this plural marriage of Edward Franklin and the widow Annie Walser. [After leaving Mexico, Annie later met and married Alvin J. Hawkes in November of 1918.]

Ireta Pierce Turley, wife of Harold Emerson Turley, remembers in a lengthy conversation with her father-in-law, Edward, the following:

"I had a very special experience with Edward Franklin Turley, my father-in-law. About a year before his death, I was at the Turley home waiting to be picked up by my husband who had gone to the mountains to check on his ranch.

Dad Turley was generally a silent man. Actually, this was the first face-to-face visit I had had with him. Mother Turley was not present at the time. He told me a lot about his experiences. When I told Harold about the visit, he was amazed. . .

⁴⁴ Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Farming," *Society and Solitude*, 1870.

⁴⁵ Ralph Waldo Emerson, "The Over-Soul," *Essays*, First Series, 1841.

⁴⁶ Harold Emerson Turley, May 23, 1995, Op. Cit.

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He visited with me for three hours. I felt especially blessed for that visit. He told me that he took both of his families to El Paso with the group of Saints, and had the intention of returning with them to Colonia Juarez after the crisis was over. However, his plural wife, Annie Martineau Walser, did not want to return and so she wanted written permission to leave. Dad Turley told me that he wrote a paper giving her that permission and signed it, and gave her \$10 which was a pretty good sum of money at that time [especially for the exiled Colonists]. He was disappointed at her decision to leave.⁴⁷

It seems that in the minds of the Mormon Colonists that the Exodus from Mexico marked two time periods of events: (1) that which happened before the Exodus, and (2) that which occurred after their return to Mexico.

The Life Of Exiles In El Paso

In an interview with Edward Vernon Turley, oldest son of Edward & Ida, he had the following to say about the exodus from the Mormon Colonies:

“... the colonist women and the children were loaded onto the trains that the Pearson Milling company furnished and they came to El Paso. The brethren, all stayed back with their guns, and their ammunition, and their horses and all, and they went up into the mountains to wait and see if they could make some kind of agreement [with the revolutionaries]. Well, the women and children all came to El Paso, and El Paso was good to us, the police department and all. They found places for us and there were several thousands of us. There were about 5,000 people who came out. They made places for us in the lumber yards and the United States government made a tent colony down south of town near the river and there were several hundred, I guess, a couple thousand tents. Reed Smoot, the Senator of Utah, asked a request of the President and the Senate for some help. They gave us 275 thousand dollars which was to purchase food for the colonists here. At this time we had about six thousand here in El Paso. At this colony we had a warehouse with a commissary and my father and Brother Call from Colonia Dublán ran the commissary and we went and got the number; each day we got a list of the families, of what they needed, and we carried groceries and food to the families to last them for a day or two, and that way we maintained them here for several weeks, and then the government talked to the railroads about moving us to certain parts of the country where we had relatives. And the railroads then decided that they would carry the Mormons wherever they wanted to go, wherever their relatives were, in New Mexico, Arizona, California, Idaho, Utah and Nevada and some into Wyoming. They told anyone who wanted to leave that they would give them a free ticket to wherever they wanted to go. Most of the folks left. There were only about 800 to 1000 who stayed here in El Paso.

⁴⁷ Harold Emerson Turley, May 23, 1995, Op. Cit., Addition by Ireta Pierce Turley, wife of Harold E. Turley.

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The rest of them left and went to the various states of the union where they had relatives and where they had opportunities to live, go to school, and make a living for themselves. A few stayed on in El Paso and they organized a branch here. This branch was taken over by one of the counselors of the Stake President, he was here and he carried on for awhile. Then the Branch was organized. Brother Phil Hurst was made Branch President with Arwell L. Pierce and Moroni Abegg were his counselors I believe; it was a small Branch.

So, in El Paso we had a small branch of the Church. When we came out I came with Mother and the children, there was myself, my brothers Clarence, Eyring, my sister Theresa, and my younger brother, Harold, who was only a little over a year old. We came here and lived with about 12 families for two or three weeks. In El Paso there were two or three hotels that opened their doors for us and we lived there for two or three weeks, at the Manger Hotel and others there. We then moved from there out to 606 Dallas Street. There were 12 apartments there with two rooms and a kitchen in each apartment and there were families from Colonia Dublán and Colonia Juarez, and twelve of these families lived on Dallas Street; other families went up into Highland Park where the Eyring family went, and others. Bishop Pierce at that time had a lumber yard in Juarez. He lived up in Highland Park area. We were at Dallas Street for several weeks and then we moved up into Highland Park into a little frame house on Alabama Street. Then we began to look around for something to do. After we had been here for about six weeks we had to go to work and get something to live on. The government's donation was used up and of course our people did not want any charity. They wanted to work if they could, and so most of the families with young children and younger boys went to work at the various stores and various places of business.

I went to work at the Boston store and at several places. I worked at a delivery service. In 1912 the YMCA allowed several of us young fellows from the Colonies to join in swimming, basketball, and other activities at the YMCA, free as we were all without work. After a while they asked us to pay a tuition, or a membership fee, and most of us couldn't do it; but, with the first two dollars I got together, I joined the YMCA and I was blessed that within a week's time, the secretary of the YMCA called me into his office and asked me if I would like to work as a Red Cap at the Union Station. "Sure," I said, "I would like to work as my family needs the income." He told me to go down to the Union Station and see Mr. Martin, Superintendent of the Station. Mr. Martin was glad to get the Mormon boys to work at the Station. The boys didn't smoke or drink beverages that were bad. Mr. Martin told me that I could get six or eight boys to meet the trains and help people take care of their suit cases and bundles. I contacted Devereaux Bowman, Ollie Harris, Jed Moffett, Jesse Taylor, Eugene Taylor, and Clarence Lunt. The Station had a tailor come and measure us all for uniforms. I was put in charge of the boys to see that they were there, that their uniforms were clean, and that everyone did their work well. These boys were all a credit to the Mormon Church and the company was happy with their performance, and because they were not drinking alcohol or smoking.

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Most of the children and the young fellows had gotten jobs of some kind and their fathers had gone to work out on the farms and helped in various ways to maintain themselves and the Church was here trying to help us to help ourselves.

I was 15 years old when we came out of Mexico. As Red Caps, the railroads paid us a small salary of \$5 per week plus our tips. We were told that some people would tip and others would not, but we were expected to help everyone anyway. But, our tips which often ran three, four, or five dollars a day was enough that I was able to maintain our family. These job opportunities were an answer to the prayers of our families. Late in 1913 or 1914 some of the boys returned to Mexico. Some went to Arizona. Some stayed in El Paso.

My father and the other men finally came out of Mexico, but we had no money; the money in the bank only lasted for a couple of months and then we had to go to work. And, so with these tips I was able to help pay the rent and pay for the food. My brothers Eyring, and Clarence, worked at different drug stores and did different small jobs, but the Lord came to our rescue because with my job at the Union Station I made as much money as the assistant superintendent many months because of my tips. I only made \$25 a month in salary, but my tips amounted three or four times that amount and with those tips at that time we were able to rent; and, so that was why we moved from one place to another until we got a house that was comfortable and where we could all enjoy living; that house was up on North Kansas Street. We were doing all right, but Mother realized that the boys weren't going to school. I went to the International Business School and took English and Math classes for a couple of hours during the day and then worked the night hours sometimes at the Station. So my mother and the boys decided that they had to do something, either go North or go someplace where the kiddies could get their schooling. So, . . . just a little over two years from the time we came out of Mexico, my mother and father went back to Colonial Juarez and took, Clarence, Eyring, Theresa, and Harold with them, and I stayed on in El Paso because I had this job at the Union Station. Two months before they left, the company put me in the ticket office. They asked me to be a ticket agent instead of a red cap. The superintendent said, "There's no future for you as a red cap. You will make pretty good money, but you will never amount to anything. You will spend it, and we want you to grow, we want you to learn something and we want to put you in the ticket office. You can work in the ticket office during the days and go to school at night." So in June, 1914, I went to work in the ticket office and so for this reason I stayed on in El Paso. I went to the International Business School and took a correspondence course on top of that and worked until 1916. [Vernon stayed two years after the family moved back to Mexico.]

Clarence, who was 12 years old when they came out of Mexico, recalled how difficult it was for the refugee men to find work:

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“. . . When the men first arrived from Hatchita,⁴⁸ Dad combed the city for employment but found little. He was able to get on as special Policeman a few times and found some carpenter jobs that helped some.”⁴⁹

Clarence mentioned that he was able to find work at what he enjoyed the most. He “went to work for brother David B. Brown at Canutillo Texas, on the Gato Farm in the hay field.” Canutillo, El Paso County, Texas, had only been recently founded in 1909; it is located about 12 miles north of downtown El Paso on the east side of the Rio Grande River. Clarence went on to say that his next job was north of Canutillo in Mesquite, New Mexico. Mesquite is north of Canutillo and the Texas border town of Anthony. Mesquite is about half way between Anthony and Las Cruces. It is here where Clarence stated that he “obtained employment from Walter Lewis who had a grading contract & a good friend of father. Dad [Edward F.] was corral boss and I was put to driving four mules abreast pulling a fresno moving dirt **[Question: What is a fresno?]**. At that time they were dividing the Santa Tomás ranch, cutting it up into mile squares. This ranch later became the property of Stahmann Farms and the largest pecan grove in the world. . . . Coincidentally it was while working on this job that 'World War I' began. This was in August 1914 . . .”⁴⁸

Edward Takes an Exploratory Trip back to Mexico

Clarence in his life story stated the following about an exploratory trip that his father took back to Mexico to see if conditions were favorable to bring his family back to their colony home and properties:

“In Sept., 1914 father made a trip to the Colonies and encountered conditions favorable for our return home. It was quite coincidental that the same train he rode on was burned the day after he left it. Castillo, a rebel leader, set fire to the tunnel (Cumbre) and then ordered the train driven into the fire. It was not known how many passengers perished in that tragic event.”⁵⁰

⁴⁸ Hatchita, New Mexico, was located about 40 miles west of Columbus. New Mexico, and about 100 miles west of El Paso; the railroad went through this small town and into El Paso. It is suspected that the colonist men took their journey northward from the colonies and westward towards that area in order to avoid any confrontations with the revolutionaries. They knew that they would be able to catch a train from there to El Paso and be with their families once again.

⁴⁹ “Life Story of Clarence F. Turley,” p. 3, written by Clarence; the story provided by Marilyn & Larry Lee, Orem, Utah.

⁵⁰ “Life Story of Clarence F. Turley,” p. 3, written by Clarence; the story provided by Marilyn & Larry Lee, Orem, Utah.

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Twenty five years later, in July 1939, Ed & Ida took a trip to Chihuahua City from the Colonies to visit their daughter, Theresa, and Edgar, her husband, and their family. On their way back to the Colonies, they took the train west over the mountains through Madera. On this journey, they passed through several tunnels which brought a sad memory to Ed's mind of that which had occurred in 1914. Ida, wrote in her diary that which had occurred in the tunnel:

“We went through Cumbre Tunnel, which was burned during the revolution with a train of people in it. Ed came down from El Paso on that train, and he got off at Pearson; and, the train went on, bound for Madera, but was burned in the Cumbre Tunnel. It made him feel sad to think of those people that he was with, that they were burned.”⁵¹

Ed & Ida and Family Return To Mexico

After about two years of exile in El Paso, Edward and Ida and their family returned to Colonia Juarez on Sept. 16, 1914 to reclaim their properties and get back to the challenging business of converting the wilderness of northern Chihuahua into one of Mexico's agricultural show places. Clarence expressed their joy in returning to Mexico and more or less summarizes Edward's work experience while living as a “refugee” in the U.S.A., the land of his birth:

“Father had had a rough time in El Paso, out of work a good share of the time; now he could move his family back home. We were overjoyed at being home again.”⁵²

Ida recorded in her journal 21 years later the following:

Sep. 17th, 1935: Just 21 years today we came back to Mexico on the train, after the exodus. We lived in El Paso from July 1912 to Sept 1914.

When they came back to Colonia Juarez, they returned to their red-brick two-story home. Harold Emerson Turley remembers the home where he and his sister, Theresa, were born as follows:

On the second story, there was an outside balcony. Two sides were not walled in and it had a banister that was about two feet above the level of the bed. That was my bedroom. In the mornings, I could see the humming birds flying near my head, close by. On the first floor, there was a porch close to the ground with a wood floor and a brick step to reach the ground. My grandmother Turley [Clara Ann Tolton Turley; her husband Isaac had died on December 3, 1908, about 3 years before Harold was born.] had her bedroom with an outside door that came out on the porch..

⁵¹ *Diary of Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley*, p. 70.

⁵² “Life Story of Clarence F. Turley,” p. 4, written by Clarence; the story provided by Marilyn & Larry Lee, Orem, Utah.

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It was a comfortable home. Nearly all the time that I was growing up, my Grandmother Turley lived with us. We took care of her. I left home the summer of 1930 to go to Gila Junior College. While I was off to school, my grandmother passed away. I wasn't home when that happened, in 1932.⁵³

Edward learned about fruit farming from his father, Isaac, who had brought fruit trees from California to Colonia Juarez. Edward and Ida had two orchards and they also planted fruit trees on the lot where their home was located. Edward, according to his son, Harold, was "well organized." He needed to be well organized in order to get everything done. And, like his father, Isaac, he too was a wise father who taught his children how to work and how to appreciate and utilize the powers of nature. Harold remembers his father being "strict" with him, but not "being real rough with" him. Edward "expected his children to work like he always did." Harold remembers that his father was "an early riser" which trait would be needed also by Harold in order to perform all of his assigned chores:

He kept me busy milking cows, working in the garden, and at the fruit orchard. He showed me the different plants in the garden and how to keep the weeds out without hoeing up the plants. He worked with me in that work so that I would know how to take care of the garden.⁵⁴

Edward raised a lot of sugar cane with which he made molasses. According to Harold Emerson, his father, Edward,

"had a cane mill and a large vat with a furnace under the vat to make molasses. This was interesting work that he did in getting the juice out of the cane and piping it to the vat to cook the molasses. . . He would sell the molasses in canned containers."⁵⁵

Edward was frugal, and as Harold remembers,

My father believed in always having a year's supply of most items: sugar, flour, salt, chopped wood (three years supply), beans, corn, wheat, to name a few. We had a storeroom where these things were kept. The wood was kept outside, of course.⁵⁶

Edward had a Sense of Humor and He enjoyed Sports

⁵³ Harold Emerson Turley, May 23, 1995, Op. Cit.

⁵⁴ Harold Emerson Turley, May 23, 1995, Op. Cit.

⁵⁵ Harold Emerson Turley, May 23, 1995, Op. Cit.

⁵⁶ Harold Emerson Turley, May 23, 1995, Op. Cit.

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Edward could do most anything he set his mind to and he also had a sense of humor. For example, as Harold recalls:

He was a great barber. He would cut people's hair. One instance: I had two of my friends over to spend Saturday afternoon with me, Lester Skousen and Jasper McClellan. We were making it a little difficult for my father in cutting people's hair. The three of us got an idea in our heads and suggested to my father to clip our hair real close to our heads. He did and left one little on top of each head so that we could tie a ribbon on it. The next morning was Sunday. We went to church that way. We got a lot of attention, but our parents made us take off the lock and let our hair grow out to normal length.⁵⁷

Edward enjoyed sports. Harold remembers that his father "loved the game of baseball:"

He excelled in the game. He was a heavy hitter. When he got up to bat, the pitcher and catcher would wave to the outfielders to move back. He loved to make home runs.⁵⁸

Edward's Exemplary Service in the Church

Vernon stated the following regarding his father's Church service:

Father was President of the Mutual when the Stake was first organized. He was at first the counselor and then was President. Then he was made Ward Clerk for many, many years, and then he was made Stake Clerk until he died in the 1940's.

Harold remembers that his father "had beautiful handwriting." Edward was an model of exemplary service in the Church. For about 35 years he served faithfully as the ward clerk in Colonia Juarez, a position that could utilize his superior penmanship. And, according to Harold, his father had acquired the exemplary practice of being places on time:

He had a great habit of getting to church early. We had Priesthood Meeting first. I remember that he was ward clerk for years. After I was ordained a deacon, he would take me to Priesthood Meeting, usually 30 minutes early. He was always an early attender. He got me in that habit."⁵⁹

Continued Trouble with Revolutionaries

⁵⁷ Harold Emerson Turley, May 23, 1995, Op. Cit.

⁵⁸ Harold Emerson Turley, May 23, 1995, Op. Cit.

⁵⁹ Harold Emerson Turley, May 23, 1995, Op. Cit.

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When the Mormon colonists returned to Mexico in 1914 they might have thought that their troubles were over with revolutions. However, there were bands of revolutionaries who roamed Mexico and lived off what they could plunder from the Mormon settlements and others. Edward's son, Clarence, remembers the following:

In the Fall of 1915 Father and I had cut our corn in the field and had left for home with a load when suddenly we were faced with 3 rebel soldiers (Southern Mexican rebels called Garrudos). They wore large hats. We stopped the team and father greeted them. They said, "Unharness the team. We need them and must have them." Father spoke Spanish very well. He kindly rehearsed to them that our corn harvest was just begun and if they would spare us the team for a couple of days to finish hauling our crop we'd gladly comply and turn them over with their consent. They talked it over among themselves and finally decided to do us the great favor, but they said "remember we'll be back for the team." When our crop was in, the corn shocked at the shocking place above the barn, the team were put in the stable, fed and readied for the revolutionaries. Days passed and no return of the Garrudos. We heard that they had been routed by another band and probably would not return so Father sent the team to the Sevey barn 3 miles up river. The town had a horse camp on the Escondido Mesa and father arranged with Bill Wood to get the team and take them to the camp. He was doubtful of saving the team. I was awakened at 11 p.m. the following night. I was sleeping on the upstairs sleeping porch. Mother & Dad were standing there. I was rubbing the sleep out of my eyes. Father said "son do you think you could go to the Sevy barn and get the team?" "Why get the team?" I said. Father related to me that the Garrudos had come for the team and if we failed to get them here by morning they would burn down our home. The team was 3 miles away. We had no saddle horse but we did have a burro. Yes. I said I can ride the burro and take a rope and lead the team back. Mother was in tears and clung to me, but this was a must. Well I rode our burro bareback. That was a night to remember. Any noise as I rode along would startle me. Even a bird flitting out of a bush would startle me. To make a short story, after procuring the team and about half way home leading this team, suddenly I heard a horseman coming toward me. It was too dark to know who it might be. My heart was in my throat. I stopped still as did the horseman. Finally he got nerve and approached me. On a burro no way could I get away. What a relief it was to encounter Bill Wood on his way back to pick up the team and take to the horse camp. I have no doubt that Bill's heart beat had also accelerated. The team was put in our stable, but the Garrudos never returned. The team was finally picked up by another faction. We lost the team, but our house was saved. An experience I'm sure nearly did up mother. I think the experience was a plus for me disregarding what I had gone through.

These experiences happened when Nuevo Casas Grandes was only a R.R. Station with a flour mill, 2 or 3 small stores and probably 20 scattered adobe homes. The old town, Pueblo Casas Grandes, was a compact village just north and next to the Indian village of Paquime. Casas Grandes was settled by Spanish settlers in the 1700's. It was the central Presidency and tax office where the townspeople and ranchers paid their taxes and bought their groceries and dry goods. A number of stores and also a dry goods store. Don Hermanijaldo Parra had

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a large store where most every necessity could be bought. It was a delight to me to visit this store and see the variety of Mdse. available and to know personally this fine old man owner. He was a cripple walking with one crutch. He had a large family and they had much agricultural land. A canal from the Casas Grandes river furnished irrigation water to all their land below the town. This town was the nearest and largest metropolis to Colonia Juarez. The *ojo* 2 miles northwest furnished the water for the Indian village Paquime. It also furnished water for the farms east and in its vicinity. Joseph Jackson got permission to build an elevated waterway utilizing the *ojo* water to run his grist mill just east of the *ojo* where Father picked up our flour and bran on our way home after selling out his wagon load of fruit in the old town.⁶⁰

Clarence comments on how Francisco (Pancho) Villa disrupted life in the colonies when he passed by on his way to Columbus, New Mexico, and in his attempt to get a war started between Mexico and the U.S. He tells the story of how the Lord blessed those in Dublan when Pancho Villa and his band of marauders as they traveled south in their run from the forces under General Pershing; they “swerved away from Dublan, went out past the Lakes and on to Chocolate pass and on south. There have been much comment and thinking to explain this change of plans of the Chieftain but to our people it was a miracle and we give our Heavenly Father the credit. . . .”

“This period of 1915 and 16 was full of trying times. One week or month or months we had Red Flaggers stationed here, until another offshoot band would come in and drive them out. Each band left us poorer since they took our animals and anything useful for them and with no enumeration to us..

“The southern faction “Garrudos”⁶¹ or Big Hatters were I think probably the meanest we had to contend with. Father and I were busily hauling in our meager corn crop when we encountered a group of these Garrudos. They immediately ordered us to unhook the team and turn them over to them.

“This would leave our wagon and harnesses in the road and us afoot with the wagon loaded with corn on the stock. They were well armed and a number of them in the group and were serious about taking the team. Father talked with them in as nice and persuasive a manner as he could muster explaining that if they had to take the team from us, could they be so kind as to allow us to continue using them until our meager crop were in and he estimated a couple days to finish? Finally they softened and allowed us our humble request. Soon after

⁶⁰ Clarence Franklin Turley, Letter to Richard E. Turley, June 12, 1995.

⁶¹ My *Pequeño Larousse* Spanish dictionary defines the word *garrudo* as *forzudo, vigoroso* which means in English, *strong, vigorous.*” The use of this adjective to describe these rebels possibly was meant to produce fear amongst those who might resist them.

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this they had a skirmish and it was reported that they had cleared out. We finished hauling the corn in to the stack yard and then put the team in the stable where they were out of sight from any other group that might come for them and we waited several days thinking to deliver to our Garrudo amigos and comply with the arrangement. When the Garrudos did not come for the team and after talking with Bill Wood who was caring for some of the Colony horses that had been salvages, father sent the team three miles up the river to the Sevey Farm to await such time when Bill could take them to the Escondido Mesa to the horse camp. Some days later this group of Garrudos swung back into town and came for the horses. Upon finding the horses gone they were very angry and threatened to burn our home unless the horses were there by morning. This was late at night and father was beside himself to know what to do. Father couldn't leave the family so at eleven o'clock P.M. that night my parents awakened me and informed me of the predicament we were in. Could you go and get the team at the Sevey Ranch? I had been so sound asleep and trying to clear my mind of what was being ask of me I said yes sure before really I realized the extent of my assignment. I dressed immediately and went down stairs to get my coat and hat. Mother was very concerned about the whole deal and especially for my safety.”⁶²

Ida had the following to say about life in Mexico after their return in 1914:

We thought we had troubles before the Exodus, but it was nothing compared to what we went through since returning to Mexico. During the summer of 1915, after Villa's defeat at San Luis Potosí, he came here with his army of 14,000 men on his way to Sonora. Part of them stayed at Nuevo Casas Grandes, and a great number stayed at Dublán; they camped along the roads like a swarm of bees. They demanded that the people give of their substance; they went into the corn fields and picked roasting ears by the hundreds, until the Dublán people were afraid there would be nothing left; but, it seemed as though it was like the story of old when they harvested their crops, they had plenty for their needs.⁶³

As stated above, many of the Mormons suffered losses because of the looting by some bands of Mexican revolutionaries and also many bandits who simply roamed the countryside committing crimes and causing devastation to anyone who would interfere; law and order did not yet exist as we know it today.

It should be mentioned that the Mormons were not the only ones who suffered during the years of revolution in Mexico. The Mexican native people undoubtedly suffered the most.

⁶² “Life Story of Clarence F. Turley,” p. 5,6, written by Clarence; the story provided by Marilyn & Larry Lee, Orem, Utah.

⁶³ *Diary of Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley*, p. 3, 1914-1915

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Historical Sources tell of Pancho Villa's Raid on Columbus, New Mexico⁶⁴

“In the early morning darkness of March 9, 1916, guerrillas of the Mexican Revolution under General Francisco "Pancho" Villa attacked the small New Mexico border town and military camp at Columbus -- the site of what is now Pancho Villa State Park.

“As the sun rose on the morning of March 9, 1916, the center of Columbus, New Mexico was a smoking ruin. Word of Pancho Villa's attack on the town flashed by telegraph, making newspaper headlines throughout the nation. Camp Furlong, the Columbus military outpost, seethed with activity as fresh troops arrived by train and the U.S. Army prepared to pursue Villa into Mexico.

Pershing's Punitive Expedition

“Led by General "Black Jack" Pershing, who would later command the Allied forces of World War I, the Punitive Expedition forged south from Columbus on March 16, 1916. The search for Villa would ultimately lead American troops some 400 miles into Mexico, as far south as the city of Parral where, after a skirmish, they turned back to bases in northern Mexico. For 11 months, the 10,000 soldiers of Pershing's Punitive Expedition endured parching heat and bone-chilling cold as they ranged the wild deserts and mountains of the vast state of Chihuahua, tracking the Villista raiders.

“The Punitive Expedition was the last true cavalry action mounted by the U.S. Army, and, ironically, was also the first U.S. military operation to employ mechanized vehicles. In what would prove to be a preparation for World War I, Pershing experimented in Mexico with the use of automobiles, trucks, and airplanes, though fuel for those new-fangled machines often had to be transported on pack mules.

“Pershing succeeded in dispersing the Mexican forces that had attacked Columbus, but the revolutionary chieftain, Pancho Villa, vanished into the Mexican back country and was never captured. In February, 1917, the Punitive Expedition returned to Columbus and Camp Furlong, where troops, toughened by the rigorous march through Chihuahua, boarded trains that would carry them to other conflicts. Many would see action in World War I.”⁶⁵

Edward's son, Harold, remembers the following:

In the spring of 1917, at the time of the second major revolution that transpired in the

⁶⁴ Copied from PVSP brochure, Feb. 1995, posted on the Internet by Betty Reynolds, New Mexico Tech Library, breynold@nmt.edu

⁶⁵ Copied from PVSP brochure, Feb. 1995, posted on the Internet by Betty Reynolds, New Mexico Tech Library, breynold@nmt.edu

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northern part of Chihuahua when Pancho Villa was still trying to gain control of Mexico, word came into town that General Carranza and his men were just a few miles out of Colonia Juarez. We had gotten word a number of days before that we could expect these rebels to come through this part of Chihuahua. My father had always had a year's supply of chopped wood and he had taken practically all of our valuables out of the house: dishes, bedding, anything that these men might want to pick up and take with them. He had put these valuables in trunks and boxes and had piled a large stack of chopped wood on top of the boxes and trunks. About 300 men camped in the lane by our barn. After these men had scouted around and found that we had a lot of hay in our barn and a lot of wood for their campfires, they decided that this was a good place to camp while they scouted through the town to see what valuables they could find to help them on their journey. The night before they left, I remember so vividly we were sitting around the table eating supper; a knock came on the back door and you could tell that it had been made by the butt of a gun. My father went to the door and two Carrancistas walked in, guns in hand. They had two ammunition belts crisscrossed over their shoulders and across their chests, and they did not remove their big hats in the house. They demanded bedding and food. My father took them through the house and they ransacked and checked closely to see what they could find. The reason for their leaving was they had used up all of the hay out of the barn. Also, they had gotten word that General Pershing was coming with his men. My father mentioned after they had gone that he was afraid that they would use enough wood out of the woodpile before the hay ran out to uncover just one of the boxes. If they did this, they would find all of the boxes with our valuables. But the hay ran out first and they went on their way. As a young boy, I will never forget that experience of these men coming into the house and the fear that I had that they would murder us all."⁶⁶

A Natural Resource the Colonists Enjoyed

“The Piedras Verde River - this river “runs through and separates the town. The bridge in times of high water was a means of people circulating. . . . We did have another foot (swinging) bridge near Harpers Hotel and at the bend in the river.”⁶⁷

How Well Did Ed & Ida do After Returning to Mexico?

Edward and Ida had sufficient for their needs and then some. When reflecting back on the life of his father, Clarence recalled the following:

⁶⁶ *The Theodore Turley Family Book*, Nancy Romans Turley, Nov. 1977, p. 311.

⁶⁷ “Life Story of Clarence F. Turley,” p. 10, written by Clarence; the story provided by Marilyn & Larry Lee, Orem, Utah.

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Dad had done well financially. He owned orchards, a few dairy cows and ranch cattle plus pasture land ample for the stock. Dad always had a new bain wagon, fat horses, new harnesses and saddles, a Shetland pony and spirited saddle horses. He always had a high powered rifle and a six shooter and knew how to use them.⁶⁸

Ed & Ida's Children Began to Leave Home

Edward Vernon Turley:

Vernon was the first to leave home being that he was the oldest. Actually, Vernon left home, so to speak, in 1914 when the rest of the family returned to Mexico. He had a good job in El Paso which he described as follows:

Two months before they left [to return to Mexico] the company [Union Station] put me in the ticket office. They asked me to be a ticket agent instead of a red cap. The superintendent said, "There's no future for you as a red cap. You will make pretty good money, but you will never amount to anything. You will spend it, and we want you to grow, we want you to learn something and we want to put you in the ticket office. You can work in the ticket office during the days and go to school at night." So in June, 1914 I went to work in the ticket office and so for this reason I stayed on in El Paso. I went to the International Business School and took a correspondence course on top of that and worked until 1916.

So, Vernon worked for two years in El Paso after the family moved back to Colonia Juarez. In 1916 when he returned to Mexico to be with his family, he was 19 years old.

As stated above, Vernon stayed on in El Paso because he had a good job. In the interview with Vernon he stated the following:

I decided then to go back to the colonies and the superintendent [of the Union Station] thought it was a good thing for me to go back to school, and so I went back to Colonial Juarez and entered into my Freshman year at the Academy [JSA]. The work that I had done in El Paso made it possible that I was able to get my credits for my Freshman year and enough credits to almost pass the sophomore year in 1916. Then in the Spring of 1917, I came back to El Paso and worked at Union Station; in the Fall I went back to school again in 1917 and 1918. And, that way I got enough credits, and I came back to El Paso in the Spring of 1918. The war [World War I] was on and everyone had to register. After I had registered, the draft was put into action and they decided that they were going to draft those who were still available. Many of our brethren, had joined up and had already gone into the training camps and I tried to join the navy, but they wouldn't take me because I was a foreigner. Then I went over and tried to join the Air Corps, and they wouldn't take me

⁶⁸ Clarence Franklin Turley, Letter to Richard E. Turley, June 12, 1995.

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because I was a foreigner. My parents were of foreign extraction; in other words, I was a Mexican citizen. I told them who my father and mother were. My mother's folks being German, they wouldn't allow me to join anything but the infantry. So, I told them that I didn't want to join the infantry. If they wouldn't let me join the Navy or the Air Corps, then I said I would remain out of the Army. They then classified me as 4-F. Later, I decided that there was so much pressure being brought that it was good that I should some way get into the Army. So, four of us decided to go up to the AC [Agriculture College] at Utah State and there register into the school and join the army while in school. This was in August 1918. We decided to go up there and go to school and join the Students Army Training Corps. I got my credits down at the Academy and found out I had more than enough credits to graduate. I hadn't graduated because the superintendent [at JSA] wanted me to come back and go to school for another year and help in the athletic program and get some post graduate work done at the Academy. I thought I had enough credits and so the Agricultural College accepted me with having more than enough credits to graduate. I went up to Logan in August and immediately enlisted in the Student Army Corps; they put me to work in the office registering the draftees that were coming in by the hundreds. We ran through about a hundred per day. I worked in the office and the Colonel in charge said I ought to take examinations and go into the Army. I told him that I was a Mexican citizen and he instructed the captain of our company who was Brother Henry D. Moyle (he was the captain of the reserve) that I was to go to the County Court House there in Logan. I told him that if I filled out those papers, I would be drafted and I told him that I didn't want to be drafted; I wanted to join. He told me to go ahead and get my papers. Within a week's time, I received a telegram from the El Paso draft board. As soon as I registered and got my first papers, the draft board then had to notify my draft board and asked them to transfer me to their draft board. They wouldn't do it. They had tried to draft me in El Paso and if they wouldn't let me join, I wouldn't be drafted. So, I took my telegram into Captain Moyle and told him, "You see, I told you this would happen." He took it in to the Colonel. The Colonel telephoned or telegraphed Washington and gave them the facts. Within two days El Paso contacted me and told me to report in 48 hours. Within those 48 hours we received a copy of the telegram that Washington sent to the El Paso Draft Board which told them that they had 24 hours to transfer Edward Vernon Turley to the Logan draft board. So, I immediately joined up, and they kept me in the office. Finally they asked me to take an examination. I took the examination for West Point. I passed it; there were about fifteen of us that took the test; there were three of us that passed, and only one of us would be able to go. Well, the other two boys found out that I had only been in Logan for a little over a month and that I wasn't a citizen of Utah, and so I couldn't go to West Point. So, the Board told me that they were sorry, but not being a citizen of Utah, I would have to be in Utah for year to be a citizen. So, they would send me to the training camp in Texas. They sent about fifteen or twenty of us down to Waco, Texas to the Central Infantry Officers Training School. There were about ten from the University of Utah, about four or five from Brigham Young University, totaling about thirty of us altogether. There were fifteen of us from Utah State. We went down there and took the training for officer training in the infantry, but before we finished our course the

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armistice was signed and we had another month before we would receive our commission. They were disbanding the infantry training school there and they told us that any of us who wanted to stay could go up to Fort Sill and that we could get a commission in the reserve. Well, there were 7500 of us at this camp and out of the 7500 there were only 70 of us that stayed in and went up there because they were sergeants in the Army. Others that were already in the Army were sent to this officer training school, they were Army career people, and so they would get a reserve commission. I told them that I didn't want a reserve commission, so I got out of the Army in the later part of November, 1918. I came home and went to work at the Union Station. I wanted to go back to the AC to school. President Ivans came through El Paso in June with Bishop Pierce. Well, he was a good friend of the family. He was an apostle then and wanted to see how the people were doing. He was the one who kind of looked after the people from Mexico. He wanted me to go on a mission. I told him that I wanted to go to school. He said that he thought the mission would be better for me. He said, "We'll let you know."

In June I got a letter from Box "B" to go on a mission in August 1919. So, I saved whatever money I had and I left in August 1919 to go on a mission to the Eastern States Mission. I left El Paso for the mission in the last of August 1919. In Salt Lake I visited with my cousins, Beatrice and Lew Windsor, Theresa and Reuben Hill and their families on September 2, 1919. There were a large group of Elders and Lady Missionaries who went through the Salt Lake Temple and were set apart as Missionaries and then sent to all the Missions in various states and countries.

Clarence Franklin Turley:

"I attended the Academy during 1916 thru 1919 graduating in three years . . . After graduation in May 1919 my cousin Carl Turley and I went to Box Elder Co., Utah and took jobs with the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., at Fielding, Utah where Carl worked as an interpreter and bossing Mexican Braceros. I worked in the beet fields cultivating and irrigating. I worked two weeks day shift then two weeks night shift. The pay was \$5.00 per day and it cost \$30.00 per month board. I was able to save enough during the summer to pay my entrance fees to attend the UAC, Logan, buy books and enough to see me thru three months. I was able to borrow some and hold a part time job to stay two terms. Dr. Harris encouraged me to borrow more money and stay the year out but conditions were such that I thought I knew what I had to do. First I needed to pay back to the school what I owed and then my brother Vernon who was filling a mission in the Eastern States was getting low on funds and I had decided to help him out as also did my brother Eyring."

"Just before the end of the second term I met one of the Redd Clan from Monticello who was doing research on dry farm alfalfa seed and he assured me that his brother Charley at the Cross H Ranch at La Sal, Utah, would hire me if I liked ranch life. . . . I had a fist fight at the

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Cross H. Ranch caused by my questioning the deduction from my pay of the cost of a dance and Barbeque held at the Bid Indian Mine. This dance was held during my absence and I hadn't even received an invitation. We were out on the range gathering cattle and driving to Thompsons Utah on the D. and R. G. Rail Road. The rub was that my \$65.00 per month was very meager and I had to take out of it \$30.00 to send to my missionary brother so I was pretty badly upset upon encountering a very lean check for my months pay and by voicing my feelings about it I came to blows with the ranch boss (not my employer). . . .”

“In Dec., 1922 I went to work for the Cia., Universal de Automoviles S. A. for Arwell L. Pierce at Chihuahua, Mexico. By brother Vernon got me this job and T. Pauly was the manager. E. Vernon Turley, Deveroux Bowman, Irwin Robinson, Clyde Pierce, Ray Brown, and Joe Farnsworth were the Colony boys employed at that time. It was Feb., and March that we formed a basket ball team (Ford Team) to compete in the State tournament. Deveroux was an ex BYU varsity man and did the coaching and also played full time. Vernon, Irwin, and Clyde and my self had played on the J. S. A. High School team and Joe Farnsworth had also played ball in the States. Well under Deveroux's coaching and our working out each night at the Y.M.C.A. we rounded out into a pretty good potential team.”

In a tournament they played the Y.M.C.A. team. “Eight minutes before the game ended Vernon was thrown out on fouls . . .” They were not allowed a substitute, so they finished and won the game with only 4 players!

“In 1923 Deveroux Bowman and myself quit our jobs [in Chihuahua] and went North to Kanab, Utah. He had sent his wife Cleah ahead and we drove in a model T. Ford. In route, we went by way of Roosevelt Dam, Mormon Lake, Flagstaff, thru the Painted Desert and we crossed the Colorado River at Lees Ferry. It was at this Ferry that my grandparents and my Dad as a boy had ferried their wagons and belongings across. I only surmise that they swam their horses and cattle across. They were moving everything they owned from Beaver Utah to St. Joseph Arizona.”

For a year (more or less) in Bisbee, Arizona, Clarence worked for Phelps Dodge Inc., in the mines.

“I might say right here that due to having fine parents who kept close to their children and having had a good example set me I was able to keep myself straight in this Mining Camp. . . . I shall ever be grateful to my Mother who never let down and more so when I was away from home. Her constant reminder of standards set by our Church and her constant prayers payed off.

“Of course after Anna and I had decided upon marriage, life was more meaningful to me. My interests and thoughts were concentrated on her and our future and life took on a new glamour.

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Henry Eyring Turley:

Eyring was the name he went by. He left the Colonies to go to San Antonio, Texas, to study to be a chiropractor in 1923. He returned to Mexico for a short time, and became engaged to Louise Robinson; they subsequently were married for time and all eternity in the Salt Lake Temple on the 9th of February, 1925. They returned to Sant Antonio to work and live in 1927. In San Antonio Eyring & Louise and their family were the stalwarts of the Church. They served in just about all of the callings of the Church and saw a small branch of the Church grow into a district and then a stake. Eyring served for 38 years on the faculty of the Texas Chiropractic College; he authored the book they are still using on anatomy of the human body. He and his son, Herbert, operated a chiropractic clinic together for many years before Eyring's retirement. Eyring was called as a patriarch in 1958. During the World War II years, Eyring & Louise and their family hosted servicemen stationed in San Antonio. They are fondly remembered for their hospitality towards servicemen many of whom were away from home for the first time in their lives.⁶⁹

Theresa Turley:

Theresa married Edgar Leroy Wagner on the 5th of November, 1929. They lived in Chihuahua City, Chihuahua when Edgar worked for the American Smelting and Refining Company (AS&R); they and other families lived in a company owned gated community with many advantages especially for the families. The eventually settled down in Colonia Dublán where Edgar had a country store where you could buy anything almost; he also had a tannery which became well know for saddlery and other items pertaining to the farming and ranching businesses in the area. The one saddle for which the tannery became famous was made for President David O. McKay and has been on display in the Church's Museum for many years.

Harold Emerson Turley:

Harold graduated from the Juarez Stake Academy (JSA) with the class of 1930; and, he left home during the summer of 1930 to go to Gila Junior College at Thatcher/Safford, Arizona, under an athletic scholarship. His son, Brent, notes , "Being on athletic scholarship at that time meant tuition paid, a job secured to pay for his board and room and, in addition, he was able to satisfy his dairy product needs by arranging to milk his cousin's (Camilla Eyring Kimball) cow for a steady milk ration."⁷⁰ He subsequently went to and graduated as an athlete and scholar from the University of Arizona with a degree in physical education and business. Although he wanted to be a coach, his

⁶⁹ Much of what appears here appeared in the *Church News*; date of the publication is not known.

⁷⁰ Harold Emerson Turley (1911-1997), an account compiled by Brentnall Pierce Turley, September 15, 2002, for the 50th Anniversary Celebration of the founding of the El Paso Stake in 1952, the first stake in Texas.

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entrepreneurial abilities and interests led him to a very successful career on both sides of the U.S. Mexican border in “business, ranching, farming, horticulture, and banking.”

Ed & Ida’s Children began to Marry [We need more information here.]

Edward Vernon Turley:

Clarence Franklin Turley:

According to **Clarence**, he and Anna Tenney decided to get married. Clarence stated,

“Of course after Anna and I had decided upon marriage, life was more meaningful to me. My interests and thoughts were concentrated on her and our future and life took on a new glamour. Clarence and Anna were married March 10, 1925 in El Paso, Texas at the home of Thomas D. Roche 1311 Elm St., by Bishop Arwell L. Pierce. . . . The Roches were the parents of Winifred, Vernon's fiancé. (They [**Vernon & Winifred**] were married in the Fall of the same year.) . . . Clarence & Anna were subsequently married in the Salt Lake Temple (June 5, 1925; by George F. Richards); **Eyring & Louise** were also married in the SL Temple at the same time; their mother, Ida, accompanied them for the two sealings in the temple; her mother had accompanied her & Edw. F. when they were married in the Fall of 1893. After their marriage in March, Clarence & Anna lived in Bisbee, Arizona, for one year and four months. They then decided to live in the Colonies and they went overland in their 1924 Model Sport Star Car that we had bought and paid for.”⁷¹

Around the end of 1926, Ed traded some dry farmland to his son, Clarence, in exchange for their “Star” automobile.⁷² Clarence’s wife, Anna, included this fact in her life story:

“Clarence had traded our 'star' car to his father for some dry farmland on the *Tinaja*. I hated to see the car go but it was our chance to get some land.”⁷³

Henry Eyring Turley:

Eyring met and courted Louise Robinson who was also from the Mormon Colonies. They were married for time and all eternity in the Salt Lake Temple on the 9th of February, 1925.

⁷¹ “Life Story of Clarence F. Turley,” p. 19, written by Clarence; the story provided by Marilyn & Larry Lee, Orem, Utah.

⁷² **Question:** What brand or kind of an automobile was the “Star?”

⁷³ “Life Story of Anna Tenney Turley,” p. 6, written by Anna; the story provided by Marilyn & Larry Lee, Orem, Utah.

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Theresa Turley:

Harold Emerson Turley:

Harold, the youngest of Ed & Ida's children first became acquainted with his future bride and eternal sweetheart, Ireta May Pierce, at the JSA; she had come down from her home in El Paso to complete her last year of high school at the JSA. Harold and Ireta were in the same graduating class of 1930. It was not until seven years later when Harold became interested in Ireta, courted her and married her in the Arizona Temple on November 26, 1937. For a much more extensive story of their courtship, the reader is referred to the footnote reference account compiled by their son, Brent.

Temple Worship for Ed & Ida

Temple worship was an important part in the lives of Edward and Ida. They attended the dedication of the Arizona Temple in the fall of 1927. Their son, Harold, remembers the event:

In the fall of 1927 the Arizona Temple was dedicated and I remember that, at fifteen years of age, I drove my parents and Brother and Sister Edward McClellan to Mesa for the dedication. It was the first time I had come out to the United States since I was two years old."⁷⁴

After the dedication of the Mesa Temple in Mesa, Arizona, Edward and Ida for a number of years traveled to Mesa and worked in the temple doing vicarious work for the dead including work for many of their progenitors. [It should be noted that Ida started her temple work earlier than most. She was endowed in the St. George Temple about one year prior to her move to Mexico on April 24, 1889, when she was not yet 15 years old!]⁷⁵

Ed & Ida's temple work undoubtedly helped them in teaching their children by example to be true and faithful Latter-day Saints. Clarence in his life story, credits the teachings and example of his mother as a great influence in his life:

“When I was a small child and on through the years, Colonia Juarez enjoyed the services of some very dedicated people. First I feel that I had a very spiritual mother. A lady who loved the Gospel and loved her children and her family. I know how genuine she was in trying to do everything in her power to perfect herself and her family. Her advice and her pleading

⁷⁴ *The Theodore Turley Family Book*, Nancy Romans Turley, Nov. 1977, p. 311.

⁷⁵ *Diary of Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley*, p. 1.

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and her life as my example had a great influence in keeping me straight after I grew up and went away to work and to College. I can say as I have said many times, if I could be as genuine and good as she, I'd be a much better L.D.S.”⁷⁶

Harold E. Turley married Ireta May Pierce in the Arizona Temple on November 26, 1937.

Ed Tended Their Orchards, Ida her Garden

Ida always had a garden; she loved to grow flowers. Her feelings about those flowers were expressed in the following journal entry:

"The poppies, larkspurs, sweet peas, yellow lilies and roses are in full bloom; they are beautiful; flowers pay for the work we put on them. My home would not be home without flowers." ⁷⁷

Ed and Ida’s Work Ended; They Passed Faithfully to the other side of The Veil

In the 47th year of their marriage, and after living a most productive and exemplary life, Edward Franklin Turley died on November 7, 1940 in Colonia Juarez, Mexico. He would have been 72 years old on his birthday the following March. All of his sons and their spouses were present at his funeral. The four sons carried the casket to the grave in Colonia Juarez where he was laid to rest. In the words of his son Harold:

Edward Franklin Turley "was an honest man and in all his business dealings; his word was as good as his bond."⁷⁸

Ida Eyring Turley was five years younger than Edward and lived the widow's life for another 12 years before joining her husband on the other side of the veil. Ida had just turned 78 years of age when she passed away in El Paso, Texas on December 11, 1952. Upon her death, Ida was taken back to Colonia Juarez, Mexico and laid to rest in a grave adjacent to that of her eternal sweetheart and husband, Edward Franklin Turley.

“By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them”⁷⁹

⁷⁶ “Life Story of Clarence F. Turley,” p. 36, written by Clarence; the story provided by Marilyn & Larry Lee, Orem, Utah..

⁷⁷ *Diary of Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley*, pp. 66,67.

⁷⁸ Harold Emerson Turley, May 23, 1995, Op. Cit.

⁷⁹ Matthew 7:15-20

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Perhaps the greatest tribute to Edward Franklin Turley and his eternal companion, Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley, is the evidence provided through the fruits of their labors at home. "By their fruits ye shall know them:" four faithful sons, Vernon, Clarence, Eyring, Harold, and a faithful daughter, Theresa. It is clear that they heeded the inspired admonition from their Church's leaders that "no labor can be any more significant than that performed within the boundaries of a good home."

Children of Edward Franklin Turley and Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley:⁸⁰

Edward Turley, born June 13, 1894 in Colonia Juarez; died the same day.

Ida Elizabeth Turley, born May 16, 1895 in Colonia Juarez; died Feb. 18, 1899.

Edward Vernon Turley, born May 30, 1897 in Colonia Juarez.

Clarence Franklin Turley, born July 16, 1900 in Colonia Juarez.

Henry Eyring Turley, born June 7, 1902 in Colonia Juarez.

Theresa Turley Wagner, born March 21, 1909 in Colonia Juarez.

Harold Emerson Turley, born Nov. 22, 1911 in Colonia Juarez.

Children of Edward Franklin Turley and Annie Sariah Martineau Walser Turley:⁸¹

Clara Ellen Turley Radovich, born Nov. 22, 1901 in Colonia Juarez.

Walter Turley, born Oct. 22, 1903 in Colonia Juarez.

Aubrey Franklin Turley, born May 25, 1906 in Colonia Juarez.

Lawrence Edward Turley, born Nov. 8, 1908 in Colonia Juarez.

Louis Osborn Turley, born April 26, 1911 in Colonia Juarez.

Children of Henry Samuel Walser and Annie Sariah Martineau:⁸²

Phyllis Walser Preston, born November 13, 1893 in Colonia Juarez.

Frederick Wendon Walser, born May 23, 1897 in Colonia Juarez.

Note to Family Members:

Amongst the text and the many footnotes are questions which I would appreciate your answering. There are additions to paragraphs needed for the

⁸⁰ *The Theodore Turley Family Book*, Nancy Romans Turley, Nov. 1977, p. 290.

⁸¹ *The Theodore Turley Family Book*, Nancy Romans Turley, Nov. 1977, p. 290.

⁸² The Ancestral File (TM), AFN:1LW7-QS, 1CB7-HC, 2VMV-HO, 2VMV-NT), 27 June 1995.

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sons and daughter of Edward and Ida; these will have to be provided by the children. Also, please suggest anything else that we might do honor to the memory of Edward Franklin and Ida Elizabeth Eyring Turley. Thank you. – Richard E. Turley, Sr.

Please send your comments, corrections, additions, etc., to:

Richard E. Turley, Sr.
123 Second Ave. #103
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103
(801) 532-2809
Email: turleyri@msn.com