

HISTORY OF



ALBEY LYMAN SHERMAN

BORN: 30 October 1832 at Pomfret, Chautaquua, New York

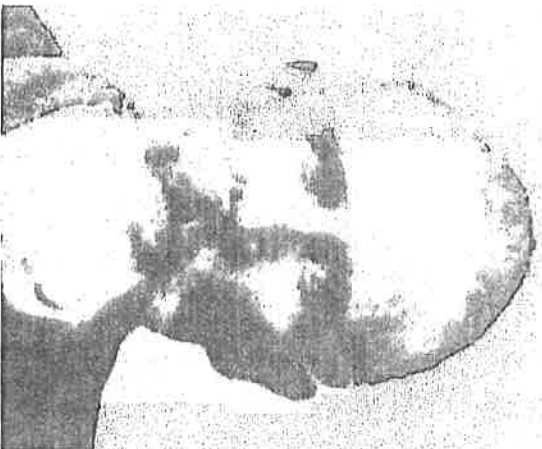
PARENTS: Lyman Royal Sherman & Delcena Didamia Johnson

PIONEER: October 1854 before the 21st unidentified company (21 years old)

SPOUSE: Mary Elvira Swan

MARRIED: 10 June 1854 at the North Platte River

DIED: 18 September 1911 at Huntington, Emery, Utah



Albey Lyman Sherman

The story of Albey Lyman Sherman begins in Pomret, Chautauqua, New York, where he was born, 30 October, 1832, and ends with his death at Huntington, Emery, Utah, 18 September, 1911. That life's journey of 79 years and 3,000 miles led from New York to Kirtland, Ohio in 1833; from there to Far West, Missouri, 1838; Nauvoo, Illinois, 1840; across Iowa to Council Bluffs, 1849, where in June 1854 the long trek to Utah began, concluding in pioneering in Payson, Saniquin, and finally Huntington, Utah.

Albey Lyman's grandparents, Asenath Huribut and Ekemah Sherman, were sturdy New England farmers. They, along with his parents, Deacons Didania Johnson and Lyman Royal Sherman, were baptized members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints early in 1832 in New York just a few months prior to Albey's birth. This simple act was the beginning of a life of persecution and privation which first caused the family, consisting of the parents and three children, Evira 3, Mary Ellen 2, and Albey Lyman, an infant, to move to Kirtland, Ohio, in 1833, where they stayed until 1838.

These were historic years for the Sherman family. Two sons were added to the family, Seth in 1836 and Daniel in 1837. The father Lyman Royal, was a close associate of the Prophet Joseph Smith. He assisted, in July, 1833, in laying the cornerstone of the Kirtland Temple; in 1834 he joined Zion's Camp and made the long trek to Missouri. Upon his return he was ordained president of the original Quorum of Seventies.

In April, 1835, in a meeting called at Lyman Royal's home Patriarchal Blessings were given to his mother, herself, his wife, a brother Almon Worlty, and a sister, Cornelia, by Joseph Smith, senior, first Patriarch to the Church. In his blessing he was told, "in as much as thou hast no father, God shall be thy father, and he shall comfort thee." Evidently his father, Ekemah, was dead. A sister, Electa, was married to Alexander Whitesides this same day. Albey Lyman was no doubt present at this meeting though only a small child.

On December 26, 1835, Lyman went to the Prophet and asked him to ask the Lord what his duty was. The answer is now the 108 Section of the Doctrine and Covenants. During 1836-37 he participated with his Quorum in meetings in the Kirtland Temple one of which he sang in longues.

In early 1838 Lyman moved his family to Far West, Missouri, where another daughter, Susan Julia, was born, 21 October, 1838. Persecution was very severe at Far West, including mobbing,

ALBEY LYMAN SHERMAN

falling and exposure to cold, wet weather as a result of eviction from their homes. In January of 1839 Lyman visited the Prophet Joseph Smith in Liberty Jail in Richmond, caught cold and became very ill. About this same time the prophet instructed Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, as they also visited him, to ordain Lyman Royal as an Apostle, but he died as a result of the exposure before this was done.

His death left Deacons a widow with 6 small children ranging from Susan Julia, a three month infant, to Evira, 9, Albey, 7 being the oldest boy. She moved with her young family several times and finally found a home in Nauvoo, Illinois. The children attended school and for a time there was surcease from mob violence, though procuring the necessities of life was very difficult.

Albey Lyman reports that during this time the Prophet was like a second father to him as he and the Prophet's son, Joseph, were about the same age. The martyrdom of the Prophet in June 1844 was a time of great mourning for all of Nauvoo and must have been a great personal loss to the 12 year old boy. Later he witnessed the burning of the beautiful Nauvoo Temple which, though at night, he said, "Made it light enough to read a newspaper a mile away." Finally Albey with his mother and brothers and sisters were forced to flee from their home across the Mississippi River and make their way across Iowa to Council Bluffs on the Iowa, Nebraska, border, where they arrived in July, 1849. Somewhere along this journey, his youngest brother, Daniel, died. This was only the beginning of sorrow for the family. During 1850, another brother, Seth, and two sisters, Evira and Mary Ellen died. Albey at age of 18 was left with his mother and one sister to care for, 3 left of a family of 8.

He went to work to provide supplies and transportation for them to go to Utah. Early in 1854 they left Council Bluffs, and while on the way to Salt Lake City he married Mary Swan, 10 June, 1854. Deacons had been ill during most of the journey and on 21 October, 1854, she died and was buried in Salt Lake City. The long years of persecution and privation had taken their toll. His mother's early death (age 46) was a great sorrow to Albey.

His bride, Mary Swan, born 15 December, 1833, in East Weyms, Fife, Scotland, to George Swan and Elizabeth Warrander, one of 6 children: David, Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Helen, and ———. The family joined the LDS Church about 1841. As soon as arrangements could be made they set sail for New York spending 6 weeks aboard ship. From New York they traveled to Nauvoo, Illinois, only to encounter persecution which caused her father's death under very tragic circumstances.

In her early teens Mary joined the Almon Bab-bit family to help with the children and traveled to Utah. When she returned to Nauvoo she learned her mother had died during her absence. She joined the first Utah bound company she could — thus beginning her third trip across the plains. Though she didn't realize it, this meant she wouldn't see any of her family again, but the trip included her marriage to Albey Lyman Sherman — a marriage which was to last 57 years.

In the early spring of 1865 Mary and Albey moved to Payson, Utah, where their first child, Ekemah, was born, April 29. To their great sorrow he died the next day. In 1856 they moved to Saniquin, Utah, where they made a special trip to Salt Lake City to be sealed in the Endowment House, 28 August, 1857. In 1860 they moved to Fourain Green, Utah, where 11 children were born to them. Each of these moves brought many hardships as they experienced the rigors associated with pioneering.

In 1866 Albey went, by call from Brigham Young, to Missouri in Captain Abner Lowery's Company to bring emigrant saints to Salt Lake. This left Albey's family of wife and 6 children under 10 alone for 6 months, at a time when the



Mary E. Sherman

Black Hawk Indian War was raging in their area, and which lasted from 1865 to 68. Albey was a veteran of this war. He was often called as an interpreter in negotiations with the Indians as was his wife Mary since they could speak and understand the Indian's language.

The end of the war did not mean the end of the Indian troubles. In 1872 General Henry A. Morrow wrote, "there is not another American Community in the nation which has endured half the outrages these people endured." A daughter, Gertrude, remembers the Indians begging, demanding food, stealing cattle and horses, and killing herders. She also remembered being hidden from the Indians in a flour bin.

Albey Lyman was called to help settle Huntington, Utah, in 1879. He came early in the spring bringing only his 2 oldest boys, Albey and Roy, and his oldest daughter, Evira. He built a dugout for a home, took up 160 acres, and helped build ditches in order to begin farming operations. In the fall of 1880 he moved the rest of the family to Huntington. The next year he built a large log room for the family and soon added 2 more rooms.

He was a good provider, being an excellent farmer, gardener, and orchardist. He was also known as an excellent butcher, a fine horseman and as a baker, for his fine soda crackers. He was an excellent swimmer and often was designated as life guard on swimming parties.

He was sustained in all this by wife, Mary. She was a frugal, wise home manager, and an excellent seamstress. At one time they bought a bolt of cloth from which she made 6 suits and 3 dresses for various family members.

In 1897 Albey built a home on the Huntington town site on the lot which he had drawn. He lived there until his death.

A daughter, Gertrude, wrote, "He was a dear, gentle, quiet man, very industrious and a talented handy man. It seemed he could do anything. He was slender of build and agile of body. He was a faithful Latter Day Saint and was a High Priest at the time of his death."

He was survived by his wife May and 12 children: Mary Evira (Mrs. Elias Cox), Albey William, Lyman Royal, Deacons Elizabeth (Mrs. Peter Fruiting), George Alfonso, Don Franklin, Susan Julia (Mrs. Miller Black), Ono Lionel, David Edgar, Gertrude Estelle (Mrs. Robert Gordon), Joel Elmer, Ada Cornelia (Mrs. Elam Jones). The infant son Alkanah, and daughter, Ellen Viola (Mrs. Elias H. Cox) having preceded him in death. He is despondents also include 98 grandchildren. BY LAVAR BLACK

Interesting Facts About Lyman Royal Sherman I

My maiden name was Martha Ida Sherman. My fathers name was Lyman Royal Sherman. He was named after his grandfather Lyman Royal Sherman for whom the 108 Section of the Doctrine and Covenants was written.

We have been searching for any information that we could find about my Great Grandfather and were very excited when we found at the LDS Church Historical Library the book "My Life's Review" by Benjamin F. Johnson. Benjamin Johnson was a brother-in-law to Lyman Royal Sherman. It is from this book we learned about him joining the church and other interesting things about his life and also about his death.

About his joining the church, they were living at this time near Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York. Benjamin Johnson tells us: "We began to hear more about the "Golden Bible" that had been found by "Joe Smith" the "Money Digger," ect, ect. My elder brother David having gone to visit Joel H. in Amherst, Ohio, had remained there until the next season, in the spring of which the first elders, going from Kirtland to Missouri, stopped and raised up a large branch of the church into which both of my brothers were baptized. Previous to this, rumors had come from Ohio of the spread of what was then called "Campbellism," a new sect, of which Sidney Rigdon was then the chief apostle, and through fear that my brothers would become deluded by the new doctrines, my mother had written a letter of caution to them, which was soon answered to say that they had both joined the "Mormonites" (then so called), believers in the Prophet Joseph Smith and the Book of Mormon or "Golden Bible." This news came upon us almost as a horror and a disgrace. The first news was followed by the Book of Mormon, accompanied by a lengthy explanation, the receipt of which my mother, brother Seth, sister Nancy, and Lyman R. Sherman, with some of the neighbors, all devoted to religion, would meet together secretly to read the Book of Mormon and accompanying letter, or perhaps to deplore the delusion into which my brothers had fallen. But their reading soon led to marveling at the simplicity and purity of what they read. And at the spirit which accompanied it, bearing witness to its truth. After a few days of secrecy I was permitted to meet with them, to hear it read, being then 13 years of age; and in listening, a feeling of the most intense anxiety came over me to learn more. It seemed as if I must hear it all before I could be satisfied; and the principle of faith began to spring up in my heart to believe it. This was the early fall of 1831. Now a bright hope began to arise in my heart that there really was a living prophet on the earth, and my greatest fear was that it would not prove true.

Later in the fall my brothers came from Ohio to see us and bear their testimony, and were accompanied by Almon W. Babbitt, then not seventeen years of age. They bore a faithful testimony, but neither of them seemed capable of teaching in a public capacity. As a family we were being converted to the truth, when unexpectedly there came to us Elders James Brackinbury and Jabez Durfee. Elder Brackinbury was a capable man and a great reasoner, and the spirit of the

Lord rested mightily upon him, confirming the words we had already received. My mother, and Lyman R. Sherman, my brother-in-law, was soon baptized, shortly followed by the baptism of all my brothers who had attained their majority. My father, being inclined to not join the church would not let us minor children receive our baptism. My mother, brothers, sisters and brother-in-law and neighbors who were now in the church had always been esteemed among the most eminent in religious society, and the news spreading around, the priests began to howl about Faith, Prophets, and Delusion, and to do all possible to turn us away from the truth calling publicly for “signs,” ect.

The Kirtland Temple

The purpose of building the temple of brick was abandoned. A stone quarry at easy distance was opened to obtain the rock for its construction. But such was the poverty of the people at the time of breaking ground for its foundation, that there was not a scraper or hardly a plow that could be obtained among the saints.

At the laying of the cornerstone of the temple in the spring of 1834 my brothers Joel H., and Seth and brother-in-law L. R. Sherman assisted.

Zion’s Camp

The mob had driven the saints from Jackson County and Zion’s Camp was preparing to start. I desired to accompany my brother Seth, A. W. Babbitt. But the prophet deemed it best for me to stay because I had not yet received my baptism, and my father was opposed to my going.

When the members of Zion’s Camp returned, my brother Seth, A. W. Babbitt and L. R. Sherman came with them. Seth had nearly died of cholera, of which a number of the brethren had died in Missouri.

After their return Lyman R. Sherman was ordained a Seventy under the hands of Joseph the prophet.

When the First Quorum of the Seventy was organized soon after, February 1835, he was chosen as one of its seven presidents. All of the Apostles and Seventy were chosen from those who had returned from Zion’s Camp.

The revelation given in Section 108 of the Doctrine and Covenants was given to him sometime between February 1835 and December 1835.

In the spring of 1835, Joseph Smith Sr. went to the home of Delcena and Lyman R. Sherman to give patriarchal blessings. Quite a group of people came to receive their blessings at this time.

Moving to Far West

In the summer of 1837 the split in the church became very great. Many of the highest men in the church apostatized. From the Quorum of the twelve fell four of the brightest: Wm. E. McLellin, Luke and Lyman Johnson and John Boyington. Of the first presidency: F. G. Williams. Of the three witnesses to the Book of Mormon: Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer and Martin Harris. Many others apostatized or became enemies to the prophet.

With the principal wealth on the side of our enemies they now claimed the temple, printing office, and everything regarded as church property. Writs were out for the prophet and others for all public debts. So in mid winter with his father, Hyrum and a few others the prophet started as best he could for Far West, Missouri

The printing office and material, which our enemies thought to use to bolster up a church organization opposed to the prophet was set on fire by brother Lyman R. Sherman and destroyed. Those faithful to the prophet made all possible haste to follow him to Far West.

Later – Far West

Food in Far West was very scarce, a little corn meal ground by horse mill or by hand, a little boiled beef now and then and sometimes some honey.

At this time brother Sherman had gone to Richmond to see the Prophet who was in jail there, on which mission he took cold and died of pneumonia soon after his return home. He was a man of great integrity, a powerful preacher and by revelation was called to the Apostleship, but died before receiving his ordination into that Quorum.

He died in 1839 at the age of 35. He left a widow with six small children.

Lyman Royal Sherman's daughter Susan J. Sherman married James H Martineau on January 19 1857, being sealed by Heber C. Kimball. When President Kimball was told Susan's name he said. "Are you the daughter of Lyman Sherman?" She said "Yes Sir." Said he, "The daughter of Lyman Sherman who died at Far West?" She said, "Yes Sir." Said President Kimball, "Lyman Sherman was a good man, a noble man, and was Joseph's right hand man." He said much more in his praise, showing the good a man has in him will live after him and never be forgotten. There will always be someone to remember and testify of it.

We are very grateful for the information recorded above by Benjamin F. Johnson. We would also like to include here a small piece recorded in the LDS Biographical Encyclopedia:

Sherman, Lyman, one of the First Seven Presidents of Seventies from 1835 to 1837, embraced the gospel at an early day and was ordained a High Priest. He also made the famous trip from Ohio to Missouri as a member of Zion's Camp; and after his return to Ohio, he was ordained a Seventy, Feb 28, 1835, at Kirtland, under the hands of Joseph the prophet and others. When the first Quorum of the Seventy was organized soon afterwards, he was chosen as one of its seven presidents. In December 1835 he came to Joseph the Prophet and requested to have the word of the Lord through him; "for," said he, "I have been wrought upon to make known to you my feeling and desires, and was promised that I should have a revelation which should make known my duty." In answer to his request a revelation was given. (Doctrine and Covenants, Section 108), in which he was commanded, "to be more careful henceforth in observing his vows. Being numbered among those who had previously been ordained High Priests he was released from his position as a President of the Seventy on April 6, 1837, and identified himself with the High Priests. Josiah Butterfield was chosen as his successor. Oct 1, 1837, Elder Sherman was chosen a High Councilor at Kirtland in place of Jared Carter who had removed to Missouri.

Lyman Royal Sherman was born May 22, 1804 in Monkton, Addison County, Vermont; he was the son of Elkanah Sherman and Asenath Hurlbut. He married Delcina Didamia Johnson, January 16, 1829; she was the daughter of Ezekial Johnson and Julia Hills. Lyman and Delcina had six children: Alvira was born about 1830 at Pomfret, Chataqua County, New York. Alvira died in Nov 1850. Mary E., born in 1831 in Pomfret, Chataqua County, New York. Mary died Aug 19 1850. Albey Lyman Sherman, born 30 Oct 1832 at Pomfret, Chataqua County, New York. He died Sep 18, 1911. Seth Sherman, born June 30, 1836. He died in Nov 1850. Daniel Sherman, born about 1836. He died somewhere after they left Council Bluffs, we do not have a date. Susan Julia Sherman, born 21 Oct 1838 at Far West, Caldwell County Missouri. She died Jan 28, 1874. Delcina Didamia, his wife, struggled across the plains to Utah with her two remaining children in 1854. Albey and Susan Julia. She died soon after arriving on Oct 21, 1854. Lyman Royal Sherman died 27 Jan 1839.

Martha Ida Sherman Miller
Great Granddaughter

ALBEY LYMAN SHERMAN

The story of Albey Lyman Sherman begins in Pomfret, Chautauqua County, New York where he was born, 30 October 1832 and ends with his death at Huntington, Emery County, Utah on the 18 September 1911. His life's journey of 79 years and 3,000 miles led from New York to Kirtland, Ohio in 1833 from there to Far West, Missouri, 1838 Nauvoo and 1840 Illinois across Iowa to Council Bluffs in 1849, where in June 1854 the long trek to Utah began concluding in pioneering in Payson, Santaquin, Fountain Green and finally Huntington, Utah.

Albey Lyman's grandparents, Asenath Hurlbut and Elkanah Sherman were sturdy New England farmers. They along with his parents, Delcena Didamia Johnson and Lyman Royal Sherman were baptized members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints early in 1832 in New York just a few months prior to Albey's birth. This simple act was the beginning of a life of persecution and privation which first caused the family, consisting of the parents and three children: Elvira 3, Mary Ellen 2 and Albey Lyman, an infant to move to Kirtland, Ohio in 1833 where they stayed until 1838.

These were historic years for the Sherman family. Two sons were added to the family: Seth in 1836 and Daniel in 1837. The father Lyman Royal was a close associate of the Prophet Joseph Smith Jr. He assisted in July of 1833 in laying the cornerstone of the Kirtland Temple; in 1834 he joined Zion's Camp and made the long trek to Missouri. Upon his return he was ordained a president of the original Quorum of Seventies.

In April of 1835 in a meeting called at Lyman Royal's home Patriarchal Blessings were given to his mother, himself, his wife and brother Almon Worthy and sister Cornelia by Joseph Smith senior, first Patriarch to the Church. In his blessing he was told, "In as much as thou hast no father, God shall be thy father and he shall comfort thee." Evidently his father, Elkanah was dead. A sister, Electa was married to Alexander Whitesides this same day. Albey Lyman was no doubt present at this meeting though only a small child.

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In early 1838 Lyman moved his family to Far West, Missouri where another daughter, Susan Julia was born 21 October 1838. Persecution was very severe at Far West, including mobbing, jailing and exposure to cold, wet weather as a result of eviction from their homes. In January of 1839 Lyman visited the Prophet Joseph Smith in Liberty Jail in Richmond, caught cold and became very ill. About this same time the Prophet instructed Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball as they also visited him to ordain Lyman Royal an Apostle but he died as a result of exposure before this was done.

His death left Delcena a widow with 6 small children ranging from baby Susan Julia, a

three-month infant, Daniel 2, Seth 3, Albey 7, Mary Ellen 8 and Elvira 9. She moved with her young family several times and finally found a home in Nauvoo, Illinois. The children attended school and for a time there was surcease from mob violence, though procuring the necessities of life was very difficult.

Albey Lyman reports that during this time the Prophet was like a second father to him as he and the Prophet's son, Joseph was about the same age. The martyrdom of the Prophet in June 1844 was a time of great mourning for all of Nauvoo and must have been a great personal loss to the 12-year-old boy. Later he witnessed the burning of the beautiful Nauvoo Temple, which though at night he said, "Made it light enough to read a newspaper a mile away." Finally, Albey with his mother and brothers and sisters were forced to flee from their home across the Mississippi River and make their way across Iowa to Council Bluffs in July 1849. Somewhere along this journey his youngest brother Daniel died. This was only the beginning of sorrow for the family. During 1850 his other brother Seth and two sisters, Elvira and Mary Ellen died. Albey at age of 18 was left with his mother and one sister to care for 3 left of a family of 8.

He went to work to provide supplies and transportation for them to go to Utah. Early in 1854 they left Council Bluffs and while on the way to Salt Lake City he married Mary Swan, 10 June 1854. Delcena had been ill during most of the journey and on 21 October 1854 she died and was buried in Salt Lake City. The long years of persecution privation had taken their toll. His mother's early death at age 48 was a great sorrow to Albey.

His bride, Mary Swan was born 15 December 1833, in East Weyms, Fife Scotland, the daughter of George Swan and Elizabeth Warrender. She was one of 6 children: David, Mary, Margaret, Elizabeth and Helen. The family joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints about 1841. As soon as arrangements could be made, they set sail for New York spending 6 weeks aboard ship. From New York they traveled to Nauvoo, Illinois only to encounter persecution, which caused her father's death of very tragic circumstances.

In her early teens Mary joined the Almon Babbitt family to help with the children and traveled to Utah. When she returned to Nauvoo, she learned her mother had died during her absence. She joined the first Utah bound company, this beginning her third trip across the plains. Though she didn't realize this meant she wouldn't see any of her family again; but the trip included her marriage to Albey Lyman Sherman a marriage that was to last 57 years.

In the early spring of 1855 Mary and Albey moved to Payson, Utah where their first child, Elkanah was born 29 April 1855 to their great sorrow he died the next day. In 1856 they moved to Santaguin, Utah where they made a special trip to Salt Lake City to be sealed in the Endowment House the 28 August 1857. In 1869 they moved to Fountain Green, Utah where 11 children were born to them. Each of these moves brought many hardships as they experienced the rigors associated with pioneering.

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Lowery's Company to bring emigrant Saints to Salt Lake. This left Albey's family of wife and 6 children under 10 alone for 6 months at a time when the Black Hawk Indian War was raging in their area and which lasted from 1865 to 1868. Albey was veteran of this war. He was often called as an interpreter in negotiations with the Indians as was his wife Mary since they could speak and understand the Indian's language.

The end of the war did not mean the end of Indian troubles. In 1872 General Henry A. Morrow wrote, "there is not another American Community in the nation which has endured half the outrages these people endured." A daughter, Gertrude remembers the Indians begging, demanding food, stealing cattle and horses and killing herders. She also remembered being hidden from the Indians in a flour bin.

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He was survived by his wife Mary and 12 children: Mary Elvira (Mrs. Elias Cox), Albey William, Lyman Royal, Delcina Elizabeth (Mrs. Peter Frulong), George Alfonso, Don Franklin, Susan Julia (Mrs. Miller Black), Orlo Lionel, David Edgar, Gertrude Estelle (Mrs. Robert Gordon), Joel Elmer, Ada Cornelia (Mrs. Elam Jones). The infant son Elkanah, and daughter Ellen Viola (Mrs. Elias H. Cox) preceded him in death. His descendants also include 98 grandchildren.

ALBEY LYMAN SHERMAN
by Mary Jones Brown

Albey Lyman Sherman was born 30 October 1832 at Pomfret, Chautauqua County, New York, son of Lyman Royal Sherman and Delcena Diadamia Johnson. Pomfret was no far from Palmyra and Hill Cumorah from which Joseph Smith got the gold plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated.

His parents were converts to the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints before he was born, they being baptized in the fall of 1831, thus being among the earliest members.

Persecution began as soon as they accepted the Gospel and the powers of evil were turned loose against them to do everything possible to turn them away from the truth but their testimonies were not shaken. It was in these trying times that Grandfather made his advent into the world.

The persecution became so great that the Prophet Joseph Smith received a revelation that the Church should move to Ohio. So Grandfather's parents moved to Kirtland, Ohio where his father Lyman Royal Sherman assisted with the laying of the corner stones of the Kirtland Temple 23 July 1833.

His father made the famous trip as a member of Zion's Camp from Ohio to Missouri May 1834. After his return to Kirtland he was ordained a Seventy and became one of the first seven presidents of Seventies in the Church. He also became a High Councilman at Kirtland.

From Kirtland he moved his family to Far West, Missouri. Here also much persecution was experienced. He visited the Prophet Joseph Smith and others when they were in prison at Richmond, Missouri in the winter of 1838-1839. At this time he was called to the Apostleship by the Prophet Joseph Smith to take the place of Orson Hyde, but he took cold on this mission and died before receiving ordination to this high calling. He died in January or February of 1839 at Far West, Caldwell County, Missouri.

Benjamin F. Johnson says that Delcena, Albeys's mother was left a widow at Far West with six small children, Albeys being about seven years old. From this time on he was dependent on his mother for guidance.

The persecution became so bitter that the Saints were forced to leave Far West about the last of March. Assisted by her brother Benjamin F. Johnson and her brother-in-law Almon W. Babbitt, they crossed the Missouri River at Quincy, Illinois to find a home elsewhere as best they might in the cold weather. The citizens at Quincy were showing great kindness to the persecuted Saints. Here his mother decided to stay with her children until it should be known where the next gathering place of the Saints would be. --
Reference- B.F. Johnson.

His boyhood days were spent being persecuted by the mobs and being driven from town to town and from state to state. He must have had many frightening experiences.

The next move to Nauvoo, Illinois where the faithful mother took her little family. He and his brothers and sisters attended school in Nauvoo, their names being on the school records during 1842-1844.

John Seter baptized Albey in 1844. (Later he was re-baptized 24 June 1855 at Payson, Nebo Stake, Utah and his wife was re-baptized at the same time. Joel H. Johnson performed his re-baptism. William B. Maxwell ordained him a Seventy in the forty-sixth quorum 19 May 1857.

As soon as the Nauvoo Temple was ready, Albey's mother went there and was sealed to her husband 24 January 1846. She also did baptisms for many of her dead relatives.

Grandfather told my mother that he knew the Prophet Joseph Smith better than he knew his own father. His father having died when he was very young and also the Prophet's son Joseph being about Grandfather's own age, he was in the Smith home a great deal. He remembered sitting on one of the Prophet's knees while his son Joseph sat on the other.

He witnessed the burning of the Nauvoo Temple, which according to Church history took place 19 November 1848 about three o'clock in the morning and although it was still dark the streets and houses for nearly a mile distance were lighted up so as to render the smallest objects discernable. Grandfather said, "It was so light that they could see to read a newspaper several blocks away." The sorrow of the Saints at the loss of their temple was great.

Grandfather lived in Nauvoo at the time when great persecutions were taking place when the mob was after the Prophet Joseph Smith and other leaders of the Church. He witnessed the sorrow and mourning among the Saints when their beloved Prophet and Patriarch, Joseph and Hyrum Smith were shot and killed by the mob. Grandfather was about fourteen years old at that time.

The persecution became so great that the Saints were threatened with their lives if they did not leave Nauvoo and the state of Illinois. So in the middle of the winter they left everything they had, their homes, farms and everything they had except what few things they could take with them in their wagons and crossed the Mississippi River on the ice and made camp on the other side, which was in the state of Iowa. Church History reports that on the first night of their encampment nine babies were born in the extreme cold weather, the people being without proper shelter. Some were in tents, some in wagons in snowstorms and rainstorms. The weather was extremely cold and a great number of the people were without proper clothing and necessary shelter. Many of the wagons were without covers and others had covers with would not shed rain. The roads

were almost impassable because of constant storms. Many died of sickness and exposure. Such were at the sufferings of the Saints. My Grandfather Albey Lyman Sherman, his mother, brothers and sisters were probably traveling with his group.

They arrived in Council Bluffs, Iowa 11 July 1849. Here they went through many hardships and much sorrow. Here one brother and two sisters died; Alvira 20, Mary E. 19 and Seth 15 all in the same year 1850, (Reference, MS 844, S.L. Library) also the gravestone of Mary E. Sherman still stands in the Council Bluffs cemetery. Another brother Daniel died somewhere along the way. The mother Delcena arrived in Utah with only two of her six children.

In 1854 Albey Lyman Sherman, his mother and his youngest sister, Susan Julia started across the plains on the last lap of their journey. He married Mary Elvira Swan on 10 June 1854 at the Platt River. She was born the 15 December 1835 in Scotland and was the daughter of George Swan and Elizabeth Warrender. It had been reported that there had been a birth and a death on the trip and it was suggested that they have a marriage so they were married on the plains. In October of that same year, shortly after they arrived in the Valley, Albey's mother died 21 October 1854 in Salt Lake City. She had developed very poor health while crossing the plains but had struggled on until she reached Zion. Her passing was one of the greatest sorrows of Grandfather's life.

On 28 August 1857 they went to the Endowment House in Salt Lake and had their work completed.

In the spring of 1855 he and his wife moved to Payson, Utah where their first child was born 29 April 1855 and much to their sorrow died the following day. From there they moved to Santaquin, Utah where their next two children were born, Mary Elvira and Albey William. In 1860 they moved to Fountain Green, Sanpete County, Utah pioneering all along the way and were one of the first settlers there. In Fountain Green the rest of their children were born. My mother, Ada Cornelia Sherman being the 14th child was born 15 August 1879.

He took an active part in the Black Hawk War, which was going on at that time. The Indians under a chief named Black Hawk raided the settlements, stole their cattle, horses and many innocent people were killed. The men would have to pursue the Indians in an attempt to recover their livestock and the Indians in Ambush killed many. This war lasted several years and the people had to build Forts and live in them for protection from the Indians.

In the year 1866 President Brigham Young made a call for men to go to Missouri to assist the "poor" emigrants to cross the plains and grandfather was one who volunteered to go. He was gone about six weeks making three times that he crossed the plains.

Grandfather had many talents. He was considered a very good butcher. He also made good soda crackers to sell. He was a life guard in his earlier years. He would

accompany swimming parties to serve as a rescuer in case of drowning. He also could understand and speak the Indian language and on many occasions acted as an interpreter. Grandmother could also speak and understand the Indian language.

He was considered a very good teamster and has very fine, well-trained horses. Grandfather was a good L.D.S. man, had a good disposition and was a good provider.

He received a call from the church authorities to help settle Huntington so he left Fountain Green in the spring of 1879 accompanied by some of his sons and a daughter and went to Huntington. He took up 160 acres of land north of Huntington then he went back and brought his family in October 1880.

The first winter they lived in a dug out on the Huntington River. The following summer they built a large log room, later they built another room about the same size and connected them together with a lumber-room, which they used for a kitchen.

In 1897 they built a home on Main Street in the Huntington Town Site where he spent the remainder of his life. He died 18 September 1911 at the age of 78. He spent his pioneering, making roads building bridges and canals. He was a great and noble man and leaves a large posterity to honor his name.

HISTORY OF ALBEY LYMAN SHERMAN

Grandfather lived in Nauvoo at the time when great persecutions were taking place, when the mob was after the Prophet Joseph Smith and other leaders of the Church. He witnessed the sorrow and mourning among the Saints when their beloved Prophet, Joseph Smith and Patriarch, Hyrum Smith were shot and killed by the mob. Grandfather was about fourteen years old at the time.

The persecution became so great that the Saints were threatened with their lives if they did not leave Nauvoo and the state of Illinois. So in the middle of the winter they left their homes, farms and everything they had except what few things they could take with them in their wagons and crossed the Mississippi River on the ice and made camp on the other side which was in the state of Iowa. Church History reports that on the first night of their encampment nine babies were born in the extreme cold weather, the people were without proper clothing and necessary shelter. Many of the wagons were without covers, which would not shed rain. The roads were almost impassable because of constant storms. Many died of sickness and exposure. Such were the sufferings of the Saints. My grandfather, Albey Lyman Sherman, his mother, brothers and sisters were traveling with the group.

They arrived in Council Bluffs, Iowa the 11 July 1849. Here they went through many hardships and much sorrow. Here two sisters and one brother died; Alvira, 20; Mary E., 19; and Seth, 15; all in the year of 1850. (Ref. MS844, S.L. Library; also the headstone of Mary E. still stands in the Council Bluffs Cemetery). Another brother, Daniel died somewhere along the way. The mother Delcena arrived in Utah with only two of her six children in an unidentified company.

In 1854 Albey Lyman Sherman, his mother Delcena and his youngest sister, Susan Julia, started across the plains on the last lap of their journey. He was married the 10 June 1854 to Mary Elvira Swan at the North Platt River. She was born 15 December 1835 in Scotland and was the daughter of George Swan and Elizabeth Warrender. It had been reported that there had been a birth and a death on the trip and it was suggested that they also have a marriage, so they were married on the plains. That same year, shortly after they arrived in the valley, mother, Delcena died the 21 October 1854 in Salt Lake City. She had developed very poor health while crossing the plains but had struggled on until she reached Zion. Her passing was one of grandfather's greatest sorrows.

The 28th of August 1857 they went to the Endowment House in Salt Lake and had their work completed.

In the spring of 1855 he and his wife moved to Payson, Utah where their first child was born on April 29, 1855, much to their sorrow it died the following day. From there they moved to Santaquin, Utah where their next two children, Mary Elvira and

Albey William were born. In 1860 they moved to Fountain Green, Sanpete County, Utah, pioneering all along the way, they were some of the first settlers there. The rest of their children were born there.

Grandfather took an active part in the Black Hawk War, which was going on at that time. The war lasted several years and forts had to be built for the people's protection. Chief Black Hawk's Indians would raid the settlements; steal the cattle, horses and innocent people. The men would attempt to recover the livestock stolen by pursuing the Indians and many men were killed by Indian ambush.

In 1866 grandfather was gone about six months when President Brigham Young called for volunteers to go to Missouri to assist 'poor' immigrants in crossing the plains.

Grandfather had many talents. He was considered to be a good butcher. He made and sold good soda crackers. He, in his earlier years, would accompany swimming parties to serve as a lifesaver in case of trouble. He acted as an interpreter many time as he could understand and speak the Indian language. Grandmother could also. Grandfather was considered a very good teamster and had very fine, well trained horses. He was a good L.D.S. man, had a good disposition and was good provider.

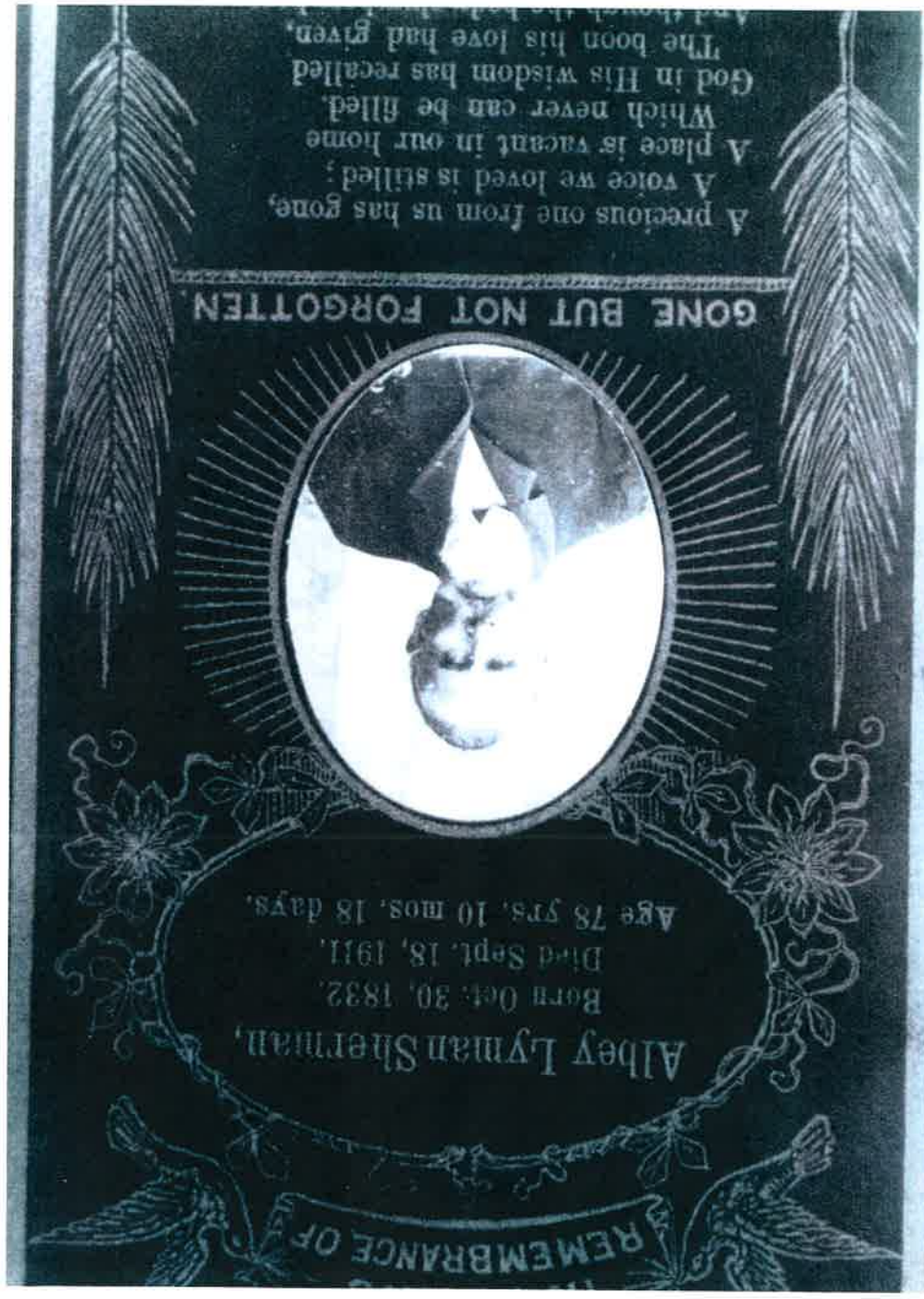
At a call from the church authorities in the spring of 1879 he helped settle Huntington. Some family accompanied him. He took up and worked 160 acres of land North of town. He brought the rest of his family in October 1880. The first winter they lived in a dugout on the Huntington River. The following summer they built a large log room later they built another room about the same size and connected them together with a lumber-room, which they used for a kitchen.

In 1897 they built a home on Main Street in the Huntington town site where he spend the remainder of his life. He died September 18, 1911 at age 78.

Grandfather spent his life pioneering; making roads, building bridges and canals. He was a great and noble man and leaves a large posterity to honor his name. He crossed the plains in 1866 with the Captain Abner Lowery Company. Part of a collection of Huntington DUP and is in achieve department of BYU Harold B. Lee Library.

His wife Mary Elvira died 15 November 1914 at Huntington, Emery, Utah. 13 of their 14 children lived and died in Huntington between 1880 and September 1962. The first death was in 1902.

? if Mary Jones Brown wrote this history?



Alby Lyman Sherman, 1911

ALBEY SHERMAN AND HIS FAMILY ARRIVE ON THE RIVER

Albey Sherman, was the son of Lyman Sherman, who was associated with the Prophet Joseph Smith, and had been selected by the Prophet to become one of the twelve apostles in the Church, but died before he was ordained to that office.

Albey joined the church with his parents. After his father's death he came to Utah with the saints, and settled somewhere in the Salt Lake area until he was married to Mary Elvira Swan. After their marriage he drifted from place to place in the Sanpete and Juab county areas, finally settling down in Fountain Green for some time, where most of their family was born.

In the fall of 1879, he came to the Huntington River with father James Woodward Jr. He took up one hundred and sixty acres of land beyond the big hill north of the dugout community. During the winter he dug some dugouts in the south side of the hill preparing for his family to come to live with him the next summer.

In the spring of 1880, his two oldest sons, Albey William and Lyman Royal, came to Huntington with the John F. Wakefield and Joseph E Johnson company through Salina Canyon arriving April 8, 1880. They helped their father to plant the crops and then remained to take care of them while their father went back to get the rest of the family.

Albey brought his family through Huntington canyon with the Albert Gollard and William Albert Guymon group, arriving in the latter part of June 1880.

Alby had built his dugouts near his farm close to the Frederick Penn irrigation ditch where they could get their ordinary water from the ditch. His family lived in these dugouts until a house could be built in town. While they were living here his oldest daughter Mary Elvira who had married a man by the name of Gillespie in Sanpete County, but divorced him before coming to Huntington with her parents. She had one daughter by Gillespie.

Elvira fell in love with Bishop Elias Cox and they were married November 10, 1880. And on January 1, 1883 his oldest son married Eliza Fogsom.

Albey drew the lot on the northeast corner of the block at second north and main streets, and built a log house there. He and his wife lived in this house the rest of their lives.



UGH MCKEE AND HIS WIFE JULIA SOPHIA RAYMOND CAME TO HUNTINGTON IN 1880.

Hugh McKee, and his wife Julia Sophia Raymond was converted to the church in the east. They endured the persecutions of the saints by the mobs before coming to Utah. They like Albey Sherman drifted from place to place in the Juab, Sanpete and Willard county areas.

They were making their home in Willard County, when they were called to go to Castle Valley and settle. They had had a family of five girls of which four were married and the youngest came to Huntington with them. Their oldest daughter had married Charles Barnes and he had come to Huntington alone that is without his wife and had gone back to Fountain Green where they lived with the famed snowshoe party in February 1880.

It seems that the McKee's joined Charles and Eliza in Fountain Green and came to Huntington with them through Huntington canyon with the first company to come through Huntington canyon with wagons.

(Charles and Eliza lived in Huntington for many years before moving away.) On one Hugh's and Julia's daughters name was Rose and she married John Riley and they lived in Huntington until their deaths.

Julia Sophia Raymond McKee was appointed the first Primary President in the Huntington Ward, by Bishop Charles Pulispher in 1884.