

To: Eleanor C. STEIN

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HAMMOND, James Henry, 1842-1844

Born on November 15, 1807, in "Stony Battery," Newberry District, South Carolina; son of Elisha, a teacher, farmer and merchant, and Catherine Fox Spann Hammond. Married to Catherine E. Fitzsimmons on June 23, 1831. Privately educated; entered the junior class of South Carolina College in 1823, and was graduated in 1825; studied law in Columbia, South Carolina, and Augusta, Georgia. Admitted to the South Carolina Bar in 1828. Elected Colonel, Barnwell District Regiment, South Carolina militia, 1832; appointed General, South Carolina militia, 1841. Traveled and taught for a year after graduation from college; newspaper writer while studying law in Augusta; private law practice in Columbia; established the *Southern Times*, a pro-nullification newspaper, in 1830; abandoned his legal practice and editorial work, and moved to "Silver Bluff," a cotton plantation on the Savannah River, in 1831. Member, South Carolina Governor's staff, 1833; member, United States House of Representatives, 1835-1836; resigned in 1836; traveled in Europe for two years; unsuccessful South Carolina gubernatorial candidate, 1840. Founder, South Carolina Agricultural Society. Hammond was elected the Democratic Governor of South Carolina by secret vote of the legislature on December 8, 1842. While he was governor, Hammond succeeded in transforming the arsenal at Columbia and the Citadel at Charleston into military academies. He was also a strong proponent of public education; conducted a state agricultural survey; and placed restrictions on the Bank of South Carolina. Regarding secession as unavoidable when the United States Congress passed the Tariff of 1842, Hammond urged other Southern states to support South Carolina's protest, and invited the State Legislature to take any action necessary to protect South Carolina's citizens. After the election of his successor as governor on December 7, 1844, Hammond returned to "Silver Bluff" and tried, unsuccessfully, to be elected to the United States Senate. Hammond was a delegate to the Southern Convention at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1850. In 1855 he moved to "Redcliffe" on Beach Island in the Savannah River. Elected to the United States Senate in 1857, Hammond served until he resigned in 1860, after the victory of Abraham Lincoln in the 1860 presidential contest. Hammond died on November 13, 1864, and was buried on Beach Island. Bibliography: David F. Houston, *Nullification in South Carolina* (New York, 1896); Southern Historical Publication Society, *The South in the Building of the Nation*, 13 vols. (Richmond, 1909); David D. Wallace, *History of South Carolina*, 4 vols. (New York, 1934); William W. Freehling, *Prelude to Civil War: The Nullification Controversy in South Carolina, 1816-1836* (New York, 1965); Elizabeth Merritt, *James Henry Hammond, 1807-1864* (Baltimore, 1923). Papers of James Henry Hammond on deposit in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

AIKEN, William, 1844-1846

Born on January 28, 1806, in Charleston, South Carolina, son of William, a merchant and planter, and Henrietta (Wyatt) Aiken; their only son. Married to Harriet Lowndes on February 3, 1831. Attended private schools; was graduated from South Carolina College in 1825. Traveled extensively after graduating from college; operated a rice plantation on Jehossee Island near Charleston. Member,

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South Carolina House of Representatives, 1838-1842; member, South Carolina Senate, 1842-1844. Aiken, a Democrat, was elected Governor of South Carolina by secret vote of the legislature on December 7, 1844, after three indecisive ballots. Aiken's term, coming after the nullification crisis and before the arguments over whether slavery should expand into that territory acquired as a result of the Mexican War, was generally calm. His efforts were mainly directed toward economic development and railroad construction. In 1845 there were fifteen cotton mills and three woolen mills operating in South Carolina, and in that same year the legislature chartered the Graniteville Manufacturing Company with a capital of \$3,000,000. This was the beginning of the growth of large-scale manufacturing in the state. After leaving the governor's office on December 8, 1846, Aiken retired briefly, but soon reentered politics and was elected to the United States House of Representatives. He held his seat in Congress from 1851 until 1857, and was a candidate for Speaker of the House in the Thirty-fourth Congress, but lost on the 133rd ballot. After declining to seek reelection, he retired to private life. During the Civil War he made large loans to the Confederacy, and after the conflict he was elected once again to the United States House of Representatives, but was denied his seat by the Radical Republicans. Aiken died on September 16, 1887, and was buried in Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston. Bibliography: J. S. Reynolds, *Reconstruction in South Carolina* (Columbia, 1905); Southern Historical Publication Society, *The South in the Building of the Nation*, 13 vols. (Richmond, 1909); Yates Snowden and H. G. Cutler, *History of South Carolina*, 5 vols. (Chicago, 1920); David D. Wallace, *History of South Carolina*, 4 vols. (New York, 1934).

JOHNSON, David, 1846-1848

Born on October 3, 1782, in Louisa County, Virginia, son of Christopher, a Baptist minister, and Elizabeth (Dabney) Johnson; a Baptist. Married to Barbara Herndon; father of five sons and three daughters. Attended a classical school in York County, Virginia; studied law in South Carolina under Judge Abraham Nott. Admitted to the South Carolina Bar. Organized and dispatched the Palmetto Regiment under Colonel Pierce Mason Butler for service in the Mexican War. Lived in Unionville, South Carolina; partner with Nott in private law firm. Served as a South Carolina Commissioner; member, South Carolina House of Representatives, 1812; Solicitor, Middle Circuit, Union District, South Carolina, 1812-1815; Circuit Judge, 1815-1824; Judge, South Carolina Court of Appeals, 1824-1835; Chancellor of South Carolina, 1835. Johnson, a Democrat, was elected Governor of South Carolina by secret vote of the legislature on December 8, 1846. The Wilmot Proviso, an attempt to prevent by congressional action the extension of slavery into any territory acquired by the United States from Mexico, became a major political question in the state during Johnson's administration, and led to more insistent demands from secessionists who were calling for South Carolina to leave the Union. John C. Calhoun, United States Senator from South Carolina, firmly defended the Southern contention that the federal government had no right to interfere with slavery, and that non-slaveholding states should cease their efforts to topple the South's "peculiar institution." Since South Carolina's 1790 Constitution still prohibited the reelection of a governor within four years of the expiration of his term, Johnson's successor was elected on December 12, 1848. Johnson died on

of decomposition became visible. Thus enraged, the natives rebelled, but they were defeated, and the sachem fell in battle.

AGUILAR, María, Mexican author, b. in Atlix, near Puebla, 3 March, 1695; d. 25 Feb., 1756. She entered the nunnery of Santa Rosa, of Puebla, at the age of nineteen, and in 1749 was elected abbess of her convent. Her conventional name was Sor María Agueda de San Ignacio, and she was highly esteemed for her scholarship and zeal. She wrote several religious books, which were printed in Puebla and in the city of Mexico.

AGUIRRE, José María (ah-geer'-rhe), Mexican lawyer, b. in the city of Mexico in 1778; d. in 1822. He was a priest, but the authorities gave him permission to practise law, which he had studied thoroughly. His extraordinary ability as a lawyer was such that, in fifty-two years of continuous practice at the bar, he only lost half a dozen cases. He distinguished himself specially in defending persons accused by the Inquisition.

AGUIRRE, Lope de, Spanish adventurer, b. in Oñate; d. in Venezuela in October, 1561. He accompanied Ursua in the search for Eldorado on the American continent, instigated him to seize upon the supreme command, and then murdered him and succeeded to his place. He committed a series of crimes, and finally met with a violent death.

AHUIZOTL (ah-we-sut'-l), king of the Aztecs, reigned toward the end of the 15th century; d. in 1502. He is reputed to have enlarged the empire, and built many canals and important buildings. He was constantly at war, and conquered Guatemala. According to tradition, 72,344 prisoners were immolated by his order in four days at the consecration of a temple in 1486.

AHUMADA Y VILLALON, Agustin de (ah-mah'-dah), marquis of Las Amarillas, 42d viceroy of Mexico, d. 5 Feb., 1760. He assumed the office of viceroy 10 Nov., 1755, and distinguished himself by his honesty and zeal in eradicating abuses and introducing reforms. In his time happened a sudden eruption of a new volcano at Jorullo, near Pátzcuaro, when its ashes spread in large quantities and caused a great panic among the population of Querétaro. He died in Cuernavaca.

AIKEN, Charles Augustus, educator, b. in Manchester, Vt., 30 Oct., 1827; d. in Princeton, N. J., 14 Jan., 1892. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1846 and at Andover theological seminary in 1853. From 1859 to 1866 he was professor of Latin at Dartmouth, and from 1866 to 69 at Princeton college. From 1869 to 1871 he was president of Union college. Subsequently he held the chair of Christian ethics and apologetics at Princeton theological seminary.

AIKEN, William, statesman, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1806; d. in Flat Rock, N. C., 7 Sept., 1887. He was graduated at the college of South Carolina in 1825, and became an extensive rice-planter on Goose island, near Charleston. He was a member of the legislature from 1838 to 1840, state senator in 1842, governor of South Carolina in 1844, and representative in congress from 1851 to 7. He contributed liberally to charitable and educational institutions. He took no part in secession, and was elected again to congress in 1866, but was not admitted to a seat.

AIKINS, James Cox, Canadian senator, b. in township of Toronto, 30 March, 1823. He was educated at Victoria college, represented the county of Peel in the Canadian house of assembly from 1841 until 1861, was a member of the legislative council of Canada from 1862 until the union; became a member of the privy council 9 Dec., 1869;

was secretary of state of Canada from 1869 until the resignation of the Macdonald government, 5 Nov., 1873; was appointed secretary of state a second time 19 Oct., 1878, and was called to the senate in May, 1897. Mr. Aikins is a liberal conservative.

AIKMAN, Alexander, journalist, b. in Scotland in 1755; d. at Prospect Pen, St. Andrews, Jamaica, in July, 1838. He came to Charleston, S. C., and learned the trade of a printer. When the American colonies revolted he left the country and established in Jamaica a loyalist newspaper, the "Jamaica Mercury," afterward called the "Royal Gazette." He was public printer in that colony, and sat for many years in the assembly.

AILLEBOUT, Louis d', French governor of Canada, d. in Quebec in 1660. He brought a company of colonists for the island of Montreal, and, after administering that province in the absence of Maisonneuve, was nominated governor of Three Rivers. From 1647 to 1651 he was governor of Canada. He negotiated unsuccessfully with the governors of the New England provinces for a white league against the Iroquois chiefs.

AINSLIE, Hew, Scottish-American poet, b. in Bargeny Mains, Ayrshire, 5 April, 1792; d. in Louisville, Ky., 11 March, 1878. He was sent to the Ayr academy to complete his education, but was compelled to leave that institution when fourteen years of age, in consequence of ill-health. Three years afterward he went to Glasgow and engaged in the study of law with a relative, but, as it proved uncongenial, he returned to Roslin, where his parents then resided, and engaged in landscape gardening. Soon afterward he was appointed a clerk in the register house, Edinburgh, and at intervals while so employed acted as amanuensis for Prof. Dugald Stewart, the last of whose works he copied for the press. He married in 1812, and emigrated to the United States in July, 1822. Three years after his arrival he was attracted by Robert Owen's peculiar social system as exemplified at New Harmony, Ind., but after a trial of it for a year he gave it up. He subsequently removed to Cincinnati and became partner in a brewery. A branch that he established in 1829 in Louisville was destroyed by an inundation of the Ohio in 1832, and a similar establishment erected by him the same year at New Albany was burned in 1834. Subsequently, till his retirement from business, he was employed in superintending the erection of mills, factories, and breweries in the western states. Ainslie's best-known book, "A Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns" (1820), consists of a narrative embodying a number of sparkling lyrics. A collection of his Scottish songs and ballads, edited by his friend William Wilson, was issued in New York in 1855. Ainslie is one of the minor Scottish poets represented in "Whistle Binkie" (Glasgow, 1853) and in Wilson's "Poets and Poetry of Scotland" (New York, 1876). In 1864 he visited his native land and received gratifying evidences of esteem and friendship from literary men. His best-known poems are "The Ingle Side" and "On wi' the Tartan," which were much admired by Sir Walter Scott, who by mistake handed Ainslie, at the register house, several pages of the MS. of one of his early novels in place of a legal document. Sir Walter's confidence was never betrayed. Another circumstance that Ainslie recalled with pleasure was related by him on the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, to a large company assembled in Louisville, over which he presided, to celebrate the day so dear to all Scotchmen—the circumstance of his having had the honor of kissing "Bonnie Jean," widow of the great poet.

at Centerville, Pa., until 1856; moved to Newville, Pa., in 1856 and engaged in the real-estate business; also operated a paper mill; delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati in 1856; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-fifth Congress (March 4, 1857-March 3, 1859); declined to be a candidate for renomination in 1858; resumed the manufacture of paper and operated an iron furnace at Antietam, Md.; served as surgeon in the State militia; projector and major builder of the Harrisburg & Potomac Railroad; died in Newville, Pa., April 25, 1882; interment in Big Spring Presbyterian Cemetery.

AIKEN, David Wyatt (father of Wyatt Aiken and cousin of William Aiken), a Representative from South Carolina; born in Winnsboro, Fairfield County, S. C., March 17, 1828; received his early education under private tutors; attended Mount Zion Institute, Winnsboro, and was graduated from South Carolina University, at Columbia, in 1849; taught school two years; engaged in agricultural pursuits in 1852; during the Civil War served in the Confederate Army as a private; appointed adjutant and later elected colonel of the Seventh Regiment of Volunteers; relieved from service by reason of wounds received on September 17, 1862, at Antietam; member of the State house of representatives 1861-1868; delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis in 1876; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-fifth and to the four succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1877-March 3, 1887); was not a candidate for renomination in 1886, being an invalid throughout his last term; died in Cokesbury, S. C., April 6, 1887; interment in Magnolia Cemetery, Greenwood, S. C.

AIKEN, George David, a Senator from Vermont; born in Dammerston, Windham County, Vt., August 20, 1892; moved to Putney, Vt., with his parents in 1893; attended the public schools of Putney and was graduated from the Brattleboro (Vt.) High School in 1909; engaged in fruit farming in 1912; also conducted an extensive nursery business, and in 1926 engaged in the commercial cultivation of wildflowers; served as school director of Putney 1920-1937; member of the State house of representatives 1931-1935 and served as speaker from 1933 to 1935; Lieutenant Governor of Vermont 1935-1937 and Governor so November 5, 1940, to fill the vacancy in the term ending January 3, 1945, caused by the death of Ernest W. Gibson, but did not assume office until January 10, 1941; reelected in 1944, 1950, 1956, 1962, and 1968 for term ending January 3, 1975.

AIKEN, William (cousin of David Wyatt Aiken), a Representative from South Carolina; born in Charleston, S. C., August 1, 1806; attended private schools; was graduated from the College of South Carolina (now the University of South Carolina) at Columbia in 1825; engaged in agricultural pursuits; member of the State house of representatives 1838-1842; served in the State senate 1842-1844; Governor of South Carolina 1844-1846; elected as a Democrat to the Thirty-second, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Congresses (March 4, 1851-March 3, 1857); was an unsuccessful candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives after 133 ballots in the Thirty-fourth Congress; was not a candidate for renomination in 1856; presented credentials as a Member-elect to the Thirty-ninth Congress February 12, 1867, but was not permitted to qualify; resumed his former pursuits near Charleston, S. C.; died at Flat Rock, Henderson County, N. C., September 7, 1887; interment in Magnolia Cemetery, Charleston, S. C.

AIKEN, Wyatt (son of David Wyatt Aiken), a Representative from South Carolina; born near Macon, Ga., December 14, 1863; raised in Cokesbury, Abbeville (now Greenwood) County, S. C.;

attended the public schools of Cokesbury and of Washington, D. C.; official court reporter for the second South Carolina judicial circuit and, later, for the eighth circuit; volunteered as a private in Company A, First South Carolina Regiment of Infantry, during the war with Spain; later appointed battalion adjutant by Governor Ellerbe, and acted as regimental quartermaster during the greater portion of his service; was mustered out in Columbia, S. C., November 10, 1898; delegate to several State conventions; elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-eighth and to the six succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1903-March 3, 1917); unsuccessful candidate for renomination in 1916 and again in 1918; discontinued active pursuits and lived in retirement until his death in Abbeville, S. C., February 6, 1923; interment in Melrose Cemetery.

AINEY, William David Blakeslee, a Representative from Pennsylvania; born in New Milford, Pa., April 8, 1864; attended the public schools, the State Normal School at Mansfield, and Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., in 1887; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1887 and commenced practice in Montrose, Pa.; district attorney for Susquehanna County 1890-1896; organized Company G of the Pennsylvania National Guard and served as captain 1899-1894; elected as a Republican to the Sixty-second Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George W. Kipp; reelected to the Sixty-third Congress and served from November 7, 1911, to March 3, 1915; was not a candidate for reelection in 1914 to the Sixty-fourth Congress; delegate to the International Parliamentary Union for International Peace held at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1912, and at The Hague in 1913; secretary and president of the Japanese-American group of inter-parliamentarians and delegate in 1914 to Tokyo, Japan, and to Stockholm, Sweden; resumed the practice of law in Montrose, Pa.; appointed a member of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania May 20, 1915, and on August 20, 1915, was elected chairman; reappointed for a ten-year term as member and chairman on July 1, 1917, and again on July 1, 1927; appointed chairman of the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission in August 1922; president of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners in 1924; died in Harrisburg, Pa., September 4, 1932; interment in Montrose Cemetery, Montrose, Pa.

AINSLIE, George, a Delegate from the Territory of Idaho; born near Boonville, Cooper County, Mo., October 30, 1838; attended the common schools, and St. Louis (Mo.) University in 1856 and 1857; was graduated from the Jesuit College at St. Louis; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1860 and commenced practice in Boonville, Mo.; moved to Colorado the same year, and in 1862 moved to that portion of the Territory of Washington that later became the Territory of Idaho; engaged in mining and also practiced law; member of the Territorial house of representatives in 1865 and 1866; edited the Idaho World from 1869 to 1873; district attorney of the second district in 1874 and 1876; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses (March 4, 1879-March 3, 1883); unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1882 to the Forty-eighth Congress; built the first electric street railway in Boise City, Idaho; settled in Oakland, Calif., and retired from active business pursuits; died in Oakland, Calif., May 19, 1913; the remains were cremated and the ashes deposited in the columbarium, Odd Fellows Cemetery, San Francisco, Calif.

AINSWORTH, Lucien Lester, a Representative from Iowa; born in New Woodstock, Madison County, N. Y., June 21, 1831; attended the public schools, and the Oneida Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y.; studied law; was admitted to the bar in Madison County, N. Y., in 1854; moved to Belvidere, Ill., and commenced practice the same year; moved to Iowa in 1855 and