

40 ADAMS

Thirty-ninth General Assembly
Thirty-ninth General Assembly
Fortieth General Assembly

Richland 1850⁶
Richland 1851²
Richland 1852-1853

SOURCES: *An Account of the Celebration by Palmetto Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F. on the 9th Day of December, 1842, on the Occasion of the Opening of their New Hall* (Columbia, SC, 1842), pp. 13-30. James H. Adams Collection, "A History of the Adams Family of the Fork," 1905, in SCL, pp. 7, 10, 23, 24, 58-61, 65-67, 69-71. *Acts & Resolutions, 1834*, 12. *Almanacs, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861*. Andrea Files, roll 1, #2, pp. 32-33, 35, 51. *An Appeal to the States Rights Party of South Carolina: In Several Letters on the Present Condition of Public Affairs* (Columbia, SC, 1858), pp. 3-11. *Appleton's Cyclopaedia*. Barnwell, *The Story of an American Family*, p. 97. *Biographical Directory of the Governors*, pp. 1409-10. *Biographical Directory of the House*, 1: 332, 333, 343n, 344, 360. Julia Courtenay Campbell, "Descendants of Joel Adams and Grace Weston of 'The Fork,' Richland County, South Carolina," mimeographed (Charlottesville, Va., 1959), pp. 1, 2, 8, 17-19. Cauthen, *South Carolina*, pp. 66n, 90n, 97. Census, 1840, Chester Dist., 296; Richland Dist., 433. Census, 1850, Richland Dist., 45. Census, 1860, Richland Dist., 84. Channing, pp. 150-51. *DAB*. Davidson, pp. 34, 38, 59, 77, 170. Glass Collection, Book B, pp. 75-79. Green, p. 349. Green, *USC*, pp. 440, 443. Hennig, *Columbia*, pp. 26, 185. Hollis, *USC*, pp. 170, 183, 190-92, 199, 238. Hopkins, *Lower Richland Planters*, pp. 32, 263-64, 267, 304-5, 339-41, 343-50, 357-58, 360. House Journals, 1836, 4, 7. House Journals, 1848, 14. May & Faunt, pp. 14, 18, 39, 50, 51, 104, 107. Meynard, *The Venturers*, p. 167. Montgomery, p. 47. Robert Manson Myers, ed., *The Children of Pride: A True Story of Georgia and the Civil War* (New Haven, Conn., 1972), p. 1449. O'Connell, p. 246. Perry, *Reminiscences*, pp. 153-58. *Reports & Resolutions, 1841, 180; 1844, 113; 1846, 196; 1852, 242*. *Response of James H. Adams to the Voters of Richland District, made in reply to Questions Propounded by his Fellow-Citizens, on the Electoral Question* (Columbia, SC, 1854). Reynolds & Faunt, Richland Co. Probate Records, box 35, pkg. 865. Richland Co. (WPA) Wills, 4(1854-1864), 248-55. *SCHM*, 2: 74; 55: 185, 196; 66: 38, 42; 70: 110, 114. Scott, *Random Recollections*, pp. 28-29, 152. *Senate Journals, 1850, 4, 6-7, 8, 12, 154; 1851, 3; 1852, 11, 17*. Slave Schedules, 1850, Richland Dist., 187-92. Slave Schedules, 1860, Richland Dist., 134-35. Snowden, 2: 644, 668. *The State*, 18 Dec. 1910. State Grants, 81: 454. Thomas, p. 543. USC Alumni Recs. Wallace, pp. 437, 464, 489. Williams-Chesnut-Manning Papers, 11 Aug. 1849. J. E. Williams, *Old and New Columbia* (Columbia, SC, 1929), p. 91.

¹Possibly, James Hopkins Adams was a delegate at the Nullification Convention (1832-1833). According to the journals of that meeting, a James Adams represented Richland District and signed the Ordinance. The delegate and legislator could have been the same individual. However, extant records for James Hopkins Adams always used his middle name or initial(s). Also, in 1832 the legislator was still underage and just home from college. For these reasons, the editor decided not to incorporate the data on nullification in the biographical sketch.

SOURCE: Journal of the Convention, 1832-1833, pp. 2, 8, 21-22.

AIKEN, WILLIAM (Jr.; Akin) (1806-1887).

William Aiken, son of William Aiken (d. 1831) and Henrietta Wyatt, was born 28 January 1806 in Charleston. He was educated in his native city and at South Carolina College from which he graduated in 1825. A very wealthy planter, he owned a highly successful cotton and rice plantation on Jehossee Island in St. John Colleton Parish and a town house and other property in Charleston. In addition, Aiken invested in railroads and other businesses. According to the 1850 slave schedules, he possessed 878 slaves in Charleston and Colleton districts. The 1860 federal census for the city of Charleston valued his real and personal estates at \$290,600 and \$12,000 respectively.

Aiken began public service with election to the South Carolina House. Representing St. Philip & St. Michael parishes, he served in the Thirty-third (1838-1839) and Thirty-fourth (1840-1841) General Assemblies. While in the House, he was a member of the committees on agriculture (1838-1839), the colored population (1838-1839), privileges and elections (1840-1841), and public buildings (1840-1841). Elected to the state Senate, Aiken served the city parishes in that body in the Thirty-fifth (1842-1843) and Thirty-sixth (1844-1845) General Assemblies and was a member of the committee on roads and buildings (1842-1844). The legislature elected him Governor of South Carolina on 7 December 1844, and he resigned from the Senate. As governor, he encouraged economic growth and railroad expansion within the state. Leaving office 8 December 1846, he retired to his plantation until his election to the United States House of Representatives. Serving Charleston congressional district, Aiken, a Democrat, was a respected member of the Thirty-second (1851-1853), Thirty-third (1853-1855), and Thirty-fourth (1855-1857) Congresses; in 1856 he was a reluctant candidate for Speaker of the House and was defeated by a narrow margin on the 133d ballot. Although he opposed nullification and secession, he financially supported the Confederacy during the Civil War. After the South's defeat, he was arrested and transported to Washington where he was only briefly detained. Subsequently, he was again elected to the United States House for the Thirty-ninth Congress (1865-1867); however, he was denied his seat by Northern members. Other offices and memberships he held included the following: member of the Hibernian Society (1830), the South Carolina Society (1831), and the Charleston Library Society (ca. 1832-1868); director of the Charleston and Hamburg Railroad (ca. 1832-1836), of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank (ca. 1833-1836, 1849-1857), of the Peoples' National Bank of Charleston (ca. 1867-1868, 1874-1875), and of the City Railroad Company of Charleston (1869); commissioner, for Charleston to open subscriptions of stock for Edgefield Railroad Company (1834); commissioner of the poor on Charleston Neck (1835-1836); incorporator for Charleston for the Charleston and Philadelphia Steam Packet Company (1835), of the Moultrie House Company (1850), and of the West Point Mill Company (1860-1861); commissioner, to receive subscriptions for the Union Insurance and Trust Company (1838); trustee for Mary Street School in Charleston (1838); *ex officio* trustee for South Carolina College (1844-1846); commissioner of the Charleston Orphan House (ca. 1851-1856); member of the Elliott Society of Natural History of Charleston (ca. 1858); vice president of the Carolina Art Association (ca. 1858-1860); original trustee of the Peabody Educational Foundation (ca. 1867-1887); member of the Vanderbilt Benevolent Society of Charleston (ca. 1880s); and vestryman and warden for St. Paul's Church, Radcliffeborough.

On 3 February 1831, Aiken wed Harriet Lowndes, daughter of Thomas Lowndes (1766-1843) and Sarah Bond I'On. They were the parents of one daughter, Henrietta (m. Burnett Rhett). William Aiken died 6 September 1887 in Flat Rock, North Carolina, and was buried in Magnolia Cemetery in Charleston. His wife died 24 March 1892 and was interred beside her husband.

Thirty-fifth General Assembly St. Philip & St. Michael 1842-1843
Thirty-sixth General Assembly St. Philip & St. Michael 1844⁶

Clarence Holland Albright, son of George C. Albright and Nannie Vance, was born 30 August 1906 at Laurens. Initially educated at Laurens High School, he attended Clemson College and earned a bachelor of science degree in architecture in 1929. Moving to Rock Hill, he engaged in real estate as the owner of the Albright Realty Company. In addition, he was an owner of Albright-Gill Insurance Company, director of First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Rock Hill (1932-1970), and district director for the United States Small Business Administration (1970-1975). During World War Two, he served as a lieutenant in the United States Navy and was stationed in the Naval Supply Depot at Pearl Harbor (17 January 1944-23 January 1946). Public office for Albright began with his service as city councilman (1940-1944) and mayor (1948-1954) of Rock Hill. Elected to the state Senate, he represented District No. 5 (Cherokee-Union-York) in the Ninety-seventh General Assembly (1967-1968). He was a member of the Senate committees on aviation (1967-1968), enrolled acts (1967-1968), penitentiary (1967-1968), commerce and manufactures (1967-1968), finance (1967-1968), and social security (1967-1968). A candidate for reelection, he was defeated in the Democratic primary in 1968. Other offices and memberships he has held include president of the Rock Hill Chamber of Commerce (1943), Hardware Association of North and South Carolina (1943), American Right of Way Association of the Carolinas (1963), and Rock Hill Real Estate Board (1964); delegate to the national Democratic convention (1948); member of the board of visitors for The Citadel (1953); director and president (1964) of the South Carolina Association of Realtors; trustee for Presbyterian College (1966); director of the South Carolina Retarded Children's Association and South Carolina Chamber of Commerce; ruling elder of First Presbyterian Church and member of Oakland Avenue Presbyterian Church of Rock Hill; and member

SOURCES: *Legislative Manual*, 1967, 20, 55; 1968, 20, 55; 1970, 359; 1971, 370; 1972, 375; 1973, 378; 1974, 384; 1975, 391. Questionnaire completed by Clarence H. Albright, 1984, on file in office. *Roster of Servicemen, World War II*, 1: 35. *The State*, 13 June 1968.

Robert Aldrich, son of Alfred Proctor Aldrich (1814–1897) and Martha Ann Ayer, was born 25 September 1844 in Barnwell. He attended local schools in Barnwell, King's Mountain Military Institute in York, Arsenal Military Academy in Columbia (1860), and The Citadel. Leaving The Citadel to join the Confederate service, he was commissioned a first lieutenant and adjutant of the Sixteenth Battalion of South Carolina Cavalry on 8 October 1862. Initially serving on the coast of South Carolina, Aldrich became part of Butler's Brigade in 1864 and was transferred to Virginia where he participated in the major campaigns of that year. Promoted to inspector general in late 1864, he served as staff lieutenant colonel of the Army of Western Virginia, a position he held until the end of the war. Returning to Barnwell, he studied law in his father's office, was admitted to the bar 28 November 1866, and established a practice in Barnwell. Subsequently, he became one of the better known criminal lawyers in South Carolina.

Politically conservative, Aldrich opposed Radical Reconstruction after the Civil War. As a delegate for Barnwell, he attended the state Democratic convention (1868) and the state Union Reform Party convention (1870) which he served as secretary. Active in the Redemption movement and the Red Shirt campaign (1876), he was arrested and charged, though not convicted, of complicity in the riots at Ellenton (16–19 September 1876). Elected by Barnwell to the House, Aldrich was a member of the controversial Wallace House and retained his seat in the Fifty-second General Assembly (1876–1878) when that group was declared the legitimate legislative body. While in the House, he served on the committees on federal relations (1876–1878) and the judiciary (1876–1878). In 1892 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States House of Representatives from the second congressional district. Following a special election to the state Senate, he qualified 11 January 1898 to serve Barnwell in the Sixty-second General Assembly (1897–1898) and continued service in the Sixty-third (1899–1900), Sixty-fourth (1901–1902), and Sixty-fifth (1903–1904) General Assemblies. Senate committees on which he served were the military (chairman, 1899–1904), printing (1899–1904; chairman, 1899), mines and mining (1901–1904), railroads and internal improvements (1901–1904), the Dispensary (1903–1904), and rules (1903–1904). On 21 January 1908, Aldrich was