



## Fairfield County Genealogy Society

### 2nd Quarter NEWSLETTER

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#### MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Fairfield County Genealogy Society is to:

- Promote genealogy through education of its members and the general public;
- Improve access to genealogical information in Fairfield County by maintaining an educational research center;
- Foster collaboration among members;
- Assist those researching their Fairfield County ancestors;
- Conduct periodic educational programs and conferences to explore cultural, genealogical, and historical topics;
- Disseminate cultural, genealogical, historical and biographical information to members and to the general public.

#### CONTACT INFORMATION

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**Library Hours:** Monday thru Friday: 10:00 AM – 5:00 PM Closed Lunch (usually Noon – 1:00 PM)  
Saturday's 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM or by Appointment Only, Closed Sunday  
Volunteer staffed, please call ahead, and verify assistance available

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## Message from the President



Hello everyone,

Wow, did we get blindsided with this Covid19 situation with shutdowns and quarantines about mid-1<sup>st</sup> quarter. I hope you and your families fared as well as can be expected during this unexpected time.

In January we were able to have a board meeting and in February our Annual African American History Month Program. We have had to cancel March, April, and May meetings and event booths. In June we tried to use zoom to have a board meeting with not much success due to my lack of experience using this wonderful tool online. In July, we plan to have a zoom board meeting and one item on the agenda would be to decide if we can either utilize zoom or live stream from our website for our future meetings and programs. Either way this would allow all our members to see and/or participate in programs and meetings. Another item is to update the FCGS scholarship information. We did not get any request this year and last year the two requests we received were withdrawn by the applicants before we awarded the scholarship. It seems that members children are thinking that they have to have straight "A"'s to qualify. I believe I can speak for the society that it is the FCGS society desire to assist members children with their college/trade school needs with the intention that the award be given for those applying themselves to further their education or skills, not necessarily being on the "A" honor roll. Although, top class candidates have many other awards usually awarded to them, they should still apply.

As mentioned in last newsletter, working from home has provided more opportunities to work on research request and update the Members Only web pages. To-date all of the family file information has been uploaded to the web pages for all of the surnames beginning with "A". Then started working on surnames for life members completing Bell, Bennett, Bigham, Bonner, Boulware, Boyce, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Bundrick, Carroll, Carson, Chapman, Chappell, Crosby, Daniel, Elliott, Ferguson, Free, Ingleman, Knighton, Ligon, Liles/Lyle/Lyles, McDonald, Mobley, Roe, Turner, Winn and Woodward. As I was working on the family surnames also updating church information and cemeteries, Aimwell Presbyterian, Beaver Creek Baptist, Bethel AME Zion, Bethel Methodist, Bethsalem Presbyterian, Beulah Methodist, Black Jack Baptist, Concord Presbyterian, Crooked Run Baptist, Ebenezer United Methodist, Fairfield Baptist, Greenbrier Methodist, Little River Baptist, Longtown Baptist, Pine Grove, Salem Presbyterian, Sandy Level Baptist and Zion Methodist. Betty Carol has all but finished up with digitizing the family file information and the plan is to start on the Church files and/or the Fairfield County files.

I hope to keep plugging away and eventually getting all our family files, church files and fairfield county information files uploaded so that members can do a lot of their research from their home. Remember you can request your family surname and I will try to get it done as time permits.

Again, thank you, for the giving old discarded library books, old Bible's, and research material that help enhance the research library collection and expedite research request resolution. These items are coming from estates, libraries, member's collections, and other sources. We are a non-profit and can provide a receipt upon request. As mentioned previously, it is our desire and sincere hope that we have positively impacted your genealogical experience and life goals. Please let us know when you are coming so we can ensure that we are open to the public and someone is here to assist you. Thank you once again everybody, for your patience with us and your many ways of support for our/your society. Please continue with your support with your membership, donations, and support! We all hope you all stay safe. Yours in service,

*Eddie Killian*

## Featured Family

Boulware Family Genealogy

1608

1924- 1948

Prepared by

JAMES RICHMOND BOULWARE, II

Lakeland, Florida

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

~

The compiler of "The Boulware Family Genealogy" wishes to express his appreciation for the co-operation of the following:

Colonel Richard Hugh McMaster

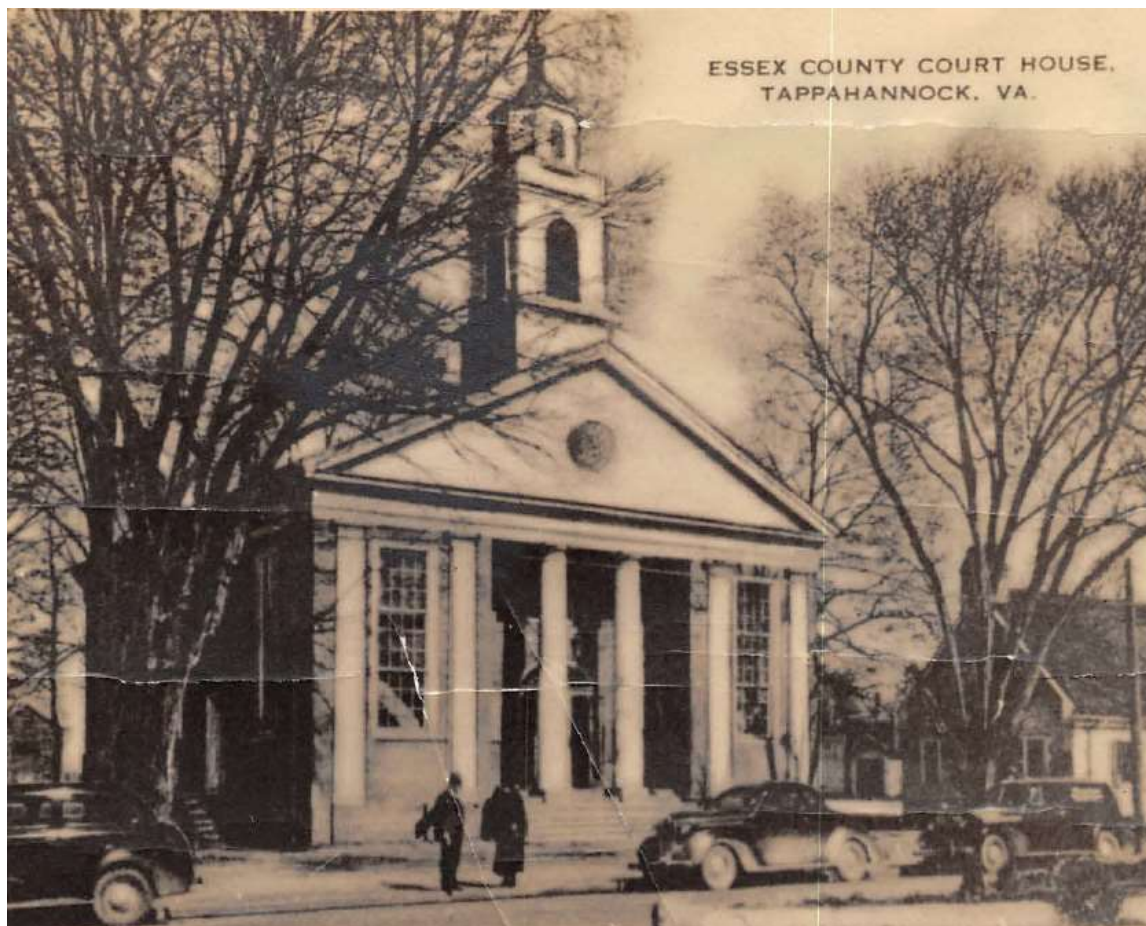
Judge Thomas McCullough Boulware

Mrs. Ella Boulware Beaty

and several correspondents of the Boulware family from the Western States, we are able to make this contribution to the present and future generations.

James Richmond Boulware II

July 1948.



*"I feel as we stand In this court room, whose walls  
are hung with portraits, and tables to memorialize  
the worthy men of Essex, that we are standing on  
holy ground.*

*Look around and see R. M. T. Hunter, Statesman, senator  
and far-famed, and near him his nephew, Honorable  
Muscoe Russell Garnett, gifted orator, Speaker of  
the House in Congress, while that distinguished  
was in the Senate. - - - Look again if you will,  
and see Judge Muscoe Garnett of Ben Lomond,  
the tablet to him and to his seven sons tell its story.*

*Passing into the Clerk's office, there you will  
find rich and rare history of 'ye olden tyme, the  
seventeenth century and on: wills that are unique  
as they are amusing court order for celebrating  
marriages with rum, and sugar to sweeten the same,  
and so many pounds of tobacco to meet the cost of the  
festival; land grants, and other sundry documents."*

#### **BOULWARE --- BOWLER FAMILY**

One of the original Bowler family emigrants in Virginia was Thomas Bowler who was living in Yorktown as early as 1653 and who later moved up the Rappahannock River to a place which still bears the name "Bowler's Wharf". It is believed that Thomas Bowler was married twice, his second wife being Tabitha Edlow, the daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Matthew Edlow, who came to Virginia on the Neptune in 1618.

The William and Mary Quarterly VI, gives the following: "Tabitha (born 1648) half-sister of John Edlow) executrix of their mother, married shortly after 1670, Colonel Thomas Bowler of Rappahannock. Thomas Bowler first appears as a Headright (four adventures) in a patent to Colonel George Read of York, 25 February 1658; and in his own right had a grant of 504 acres in Rappahannock County, 28th September 1674. In 1674 he was commissioned a member of the Governors Council. His will was proved in Rappahannock 2nd July 1679. It mentions his friends Colonel Nicholas Spencer and Captain Thomas Gouldman; a minor son James Bowler; daughter Elizabeth Bowler; Child Anne Bowler; wife Tabitha, Executrix."

There was a James Bowler, a contemporary and quite probably a half-brother or nephew of Thomas Bowler, married Mary Gray, as shown in the Will of William Gray, which was probated in Rappahannock County, 3rd February 1673. This will name his son-in-law, James Bowler, grand-child Elizabeth Bowler, and daughter Mary Gray; Executors, my wife Mandlin Gray and son in-law, James Bowler.

The old Virginia records show the family name was spelled in various ways, such as, Bowler, Bowlere, Boulwer,

Boulware, Boulwar, Bowlware and Boulware. The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography says: "There is a deed of 4th June 1690, recorded in Essex by which William Bowler and Elizabeth, his wife pass lands ---- to Thomas Page. There are in Essex County numerous records of the Boulware family (pronounced Bowler) of the same origin."

The copies of wills mentioned in this volume come mostly from the Court House at Tappahannock, Essex County, Virginia. Essex County is narrow and long with its length the South bank of the Rappahannock. It is bounded on the South and West by King and Queen, and Caroline Counties,

to which many of the Boulware families moved. Unfortunately, the records of King and Queen were destroyed in the Confederate War. By the time of the Revolution some of the Boulware's had moved to Kentucky, and later they passed on to Missouri and other western states.

Preliminary to the American Revolution, a Committee was appointed in Essex county to protect American rights against the British. Two of its members were Thomas Boulware and Muscoe Garnett. Muscoe Garnett was a grandson of Salvator (or Sylvester) Muscoe, a planter and Justice who served as Sheriff of Essex and later was Burgess from Essex county. A copy of Salvator Muscoe will is shown later, in the text.

There is a tradition in the Boulware family that Mary, the daughter of Salvator Muscoe, married William Boulware, said to be the father of Muscoe, Boulware I, of Fairfield County, South Carolina. This is probably true, but there is no evidence in Salvator Muscoe will, as this daughter was unmarried at the time of his death. Further research should be made in the land transfer records at Tappahannock Court House.

Judge Neil of Winnsboro, S. C., in his notes, says that shortly after the Revolution, Muscoe Boulware and two cousins came from Virginia to Fairfield County. One of these cousins is identified as Obadiah Boulware; the other cousin was probably a Pickett. The Boulware's and Pickett's intermarried for several generations.

Members of the Obadiah Boulware branch may find a copy of the will of Thomas Boulware (father of Obadiah) which was probated at Tappahannock, Virginia, 18th April 1785. Obadiah was executor of his fathers will.

The genealogical tables in this volume were prepared by James Richmond Boulware II, and Judge Thomas M. Boulware.

Most of the old Virginia wills were copied by Miss McKinney of Washington, D. C. who gave them to Colonel Richard H. McMaster.

Note by Author: Through the kindness of Colonel Richard H. McMaster, retired and now living in Washington, D. C. we are using his brief introductory remarks and other valuable contributions to this research work, from which we have gathered enough information to complete a "partial" history of the Bowler-Boulware family.

Early Wills of Record of the BOWLER-BOULWARE FAMILY  
At Tappahannock, Essex County, Virginia.

1662- Deed from William Lane to Thomas Bowler (1608)

1673. Will of William Gray to grandchild Elizabeth Bowler (1667)

1674. Division of Land between William and James Bowler

1678- Will of Thomas Bowler to minor son James, dtrs. Elizabeth and Anne and wife Tabitha (Edlow)

1678. Will of Thomas Blessed to dtr Mary Harper, grand-daughter Elizabeth Bowler.

1690. Deed of William Boulware and wife Elizabeth to Timothy Davis.

1696- Grand-sons of Robt. Ply were William Bowler (wife Elizabeth) and John.

1696- Will of Warnock Gray to Sarah Bowler, dtr. of James Bowler Sr.

1726. Will of Benjamin Boulware to son John, dtrs. Elizabeth and Anne, Brothers John, William, and Mark.

1772- Will of Elizabeth Pitts Boulware, (St. Anne Parish, Essex Co.) to Father John Pitts, 4 sons Caleb, Mark, Muscoe, and Reuben, Dtrs. Tabby, Martha Elliott, Ethell, Rachel Pemberton, Clary, Betty, Margaret, and Molly. Husband Benjamin Boulware.

1714- John Boulware of Essex County, Will Apr. 5th, 1714 to son John, dtrs. Mary, Elizabeth, Susanna Boulware and mentions "brother William Boulware" saying "I give and bequeath unto my daughter Susanna Boulware the land which my brother William Boulware did purchase of John Haskley", etc.

1713- James Boulware, Essex County, mentions James, Mark, Benjamin, William, Mary and Grace, and wife Marjory Boulware, and signed "Marg F. Bowler" probating the will.

1714- John Williams, St. Anne Parish, Essex Co. to son-in-law Joseph Lemon, wife Margaret, G-son John Boulware, son of John and Susanna Boulware, G-dtr. Eliza, dtr. of John and Susanna Boulware, G-dtr Mary Boulware dtr of John and Susanna Boulware and Eliza Williams dtr of Mary Lemon.

There were four children of Margaret Lemon.

1743.48 Will of John Bowlware, Jr. Essex Co., mentions Mother Ann Golden, 3 sisters Elizabeth Bowlware, Ann Bowlware, and Margaret Bowlware, and "my Uncle William Bowlware, Executr."

1740- Will of Salvator Muscoe, Essex County, wife Mary and 6 daughters.

1751- James Boulware, St Anne Parish, Essex Co. to sons Mark, William and Dtrs Hannah, Margaret, Carroll, Esther, Judeth and Mary, Brothers Mark, and William. (He was son of James Bowler, as he said in will "Brother Mark and William".)

THOMAS BOWLER was born 1608 and died 1679. His will dated March 16<sup>th</sup> 1678, and recorded July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1679 in Rappahannock county, Virginia, mentions his friends Colonel Nicholas Spencer and Captain Thomas Gouldman, minor son James Bowler, daughter Elizabeth, and Anne Bowler, and wife Tabitha (Edlow) Executrix. See Will Book 2 pages 133-137 (later shown in this text) and copy.

This daughter Anne married Richard Cocke; the younger, of Bremer. She was born 1675 and died in 1705 – Reference William and Mary College Quarterly for January 1895 page 204.

An article by James Southall in Virginia Magazine of History and Biography says that Tabitha Cocke Adams owns that part of her Grand-father's estate where Bowler's Wharf is located.

There is a deed of June 4<sup>th</sup>, 1690, recorded in Essex County, by which William Bowler and Elizabeth his wife pass lands in Rappahannock, originally granted to Thomas Page, and by him conveyed to William Bowler and his brother James Bowler February 26<sup>th</sup> 1688.

The will of William Gray, probated 1673, shows that his daughter Mary married James Bowler.

The will of James Boulware dated December 13<sup>th</sup>, 1713, and probated February 17<sup>th</sup>, 1718, Tappahannock, Will book 3, page 77, mentions his widow "Maiory Boulware" and his children James, Mark, Benjamin, John, William, Mary, and Grace. This will was executed by "Marg. F. Boulware". We note that each time, he wrote the name Boulware.

Benjamin Boulware of St Anne Parish. The will of Elizabeth Boulware dated 1772, Book 13 page 60, shows that she was the daughter of John Pitts, and married Benjamin Boulware, and had a son Muscoe.

Reference: Va. Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 20 P.76

Will of Michael Sparke, Citizen and stationer of London, Parish of Sepulchres, without Newgate, 22d October 1653. "I give the remainder - - .... with the money owing to me by Mr. Thomas Bowler and Mr. Anderson, of Yorktown, in Virginia, to the rest of my grandchildren equally between them."

Comment by the editor: Thomas Bowler was, no doubt, Thomas Boler, afterwards of Rappahannock County, who was appointed to the council in 1675 and died in 1679.

Same ref. as above, Volume 29 page 353.

Will of --- Ludlow: "To George Webster, son of Captain Richard Webster of Jamestown, the silver tankard that Mr. Bowler bought in the year 1655."

Note: From the above it will be seen that Thomas Bowler was in business in Yorktown as early as 1653. A study of the passenger lists of the boats might give the exact date.

Note: The original Bowler settlement was at Bowlers Wharf, in Rappahannock County between the Rappahannock and York Rivers. Afterwards, I believe, Essex County was formed; then King and Queen, and Caroline Counties. King and Queen County was formed in 1691. At King and Queen C.H. is St. Stephens Church; no records there since 1865. St. Johns Parish was in this county. St. Margareta Parish was established in 1721.

The key to the Boulware Genealogy is in the county records of Essex, King and Queen, and Caroline Counties, such as records of marriages, wills, land transfers.

After Thomas Bowler was established in business in Virginia and had gained prominence, there were two others with him, whose success was also noted, namely James Bowler and William Bowler. We know that Thomas Bowler was from England, but we cannot say for a certainty when and where James and William Bowler came from. It appears that these men were closely related. These brothers we believe, were Half-brothers or nephews of Thomas Bowler, thirty or forty years younger, as we can see from dates of their wills.

The wills of contemporaries of Thomas Bowler (1678) are as follows: William Lane 1662, William Gray 1673, Thomas Bland 1678, Warnock Gray 1696, and Robert Ply 1696. Then come wills of a later generation; James Bowler, 1713-18, John Bowler 1714, and John William 1714, 35 years after the death of Thomas Bowler in 1679. These men lived to an old age, at that time 70 years, and that would make the birth of James Bowler I about 1643-48.

We see from William Gray's will that in 1673 there was a James Bowler who was mentioned as son-in-law, and whom we believe was born about 1643-48, and the records show that Thomas Bowler married Tabitha Edlow "after 1670", and his will in 1678 mentions a minor son, James, whose birth was about 1672 or 73; and from then there were two James Bowlers.

In 1696 Warnock Gray, in his will bequeathed to Sarah Bowler, daughter of James Bowler.

#1 JAMES BOWLER the ancestor was born about 1643 or 1648.

His will of Dec. 13th, 1713 was recorded in Essex County, Tappahannock, Virginia Feb. 17<sup>th</sup>, 1718, and mentions his wife Mariory Bowler and probated as Marg. F. Bowler, Executrix, was Mary Gray, as mentioned in William Gray's will probated 1673. Children (See page 4)

#1-1 James b. abt. 1675 died 1751 Will 1751

1-2 Mark b. abt. 1677 died July 17th, 1754

1-3 Benjamin b. abt. 1680 died 1726

1-4 John b. abt. 1682 died we have no record

1-5 William b. abt. 1685 died we have no record

1-6 Mary

1-7 Grace the daughters were not of age at father's death.

William Bowler, brother of James Bowler (Sr.) married Elizabeth Gray, See deed of William Bowler and wife Elizabeth to Timothy Davis Feb. 26<sup>th</sup>, 1690, and a division of land between William Boulware and James Boulware in 1674. Also, a deed of William Boulware and brother James to Thomas Page in 1688. There is no record of children.

John Bowler, a brother of James and William. See will of Apr. 5th, 1714 on page 4.

(Continuation of first family)

1-1 James Boulware IT, son of James Bowler #1, St Anne Parish, Essex, Co. born abt. 1675, died 1751 see will. Gen. 1-2 MARK BOULWARE, b. abt. 1687, d. 7/16/1754. Wife Mary.

His will was dated 6/3/1754 rec. 7/6/1754.

Children

1-2-1 James Boulware b. abt. 1710

1-2-2 WILLIAM BOULWARE b. abt. 1712 m. MARY MUSCOE b. abt. 1718

1-2-3 Benjamin Boulware b. abt. 1714

1-2-4 John Boulware

1-2-5 Margaret Elliott

1-2-6 Martha Harrison

1-2-7 Winifred Pitts

1-2-8 Mary Pitts

1-2-9 Ann

#### SALVATOR MUSCOE FAMILY

SALVATOR MUSCOE born 1674 d June 16/1741 Age 67. Appears first as a lawyer; 1702. He emigrated from England as shown by his will. Lived forty years in Essex County, Virginia, and served his country successfully as Justice, Sheriff and Burgess from 1736 to 1740.

Essex County records show that he had six daughters:

#1 Elizabeth b abt. 1710 m. James Garnett, son Muscoe Garnett

2 Frances b abt. 1712 m. William John Livingston, sons Muscoe & John

3 Mary b abt. 1714 m. William BOULWARE, sons (1758) Muscoe and Gray

4 Tabitha b abt. 1716

5 Jane b abt. 1718, died unmarried

6 Sarah b abt. 1719 m. Philip Edward Jones of Norfolk

Muscoe Boulware born 1758, married Nancy Pickett, migrated to South Carolina about 1790.

Salvator Muscoe, the emigrant, was the son of Salvator Muscoe, a stone carver, of Monmouth Street, St. Giles in the field, London. He had a sister Mrs. Jane Collingwood of England, who bequeathed to him her stock in the Royal Exchange Assurance Company to the value of 400 pounds sterling. {Reference Va. Magazine History & Biography Vol. XXXII-251}.

Salvator Muscoe left no son to carry on his surname, but through his six daughters he has numerous descendants in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and other states. In each generation to the present one, Muscoe appears as the given name of male descendants of this virile old ancestor, particularly is this true among his descendants in Fairfield and Chester Counties, S. C.

William and Mary Quarterly Vol. XVIII-4 gives the following:

"Salvator Muscoe; first appears as a Lawyer living in Essex County; he represented his country as Burgess. He died in 1741, and in his will; proved June 16th 1741, he tells us that he was born 1674; that his wife was Mary; (probably a sister of Colonel Beverly whom he made Executor of his will). He names his grandson Muscoe Garnett and daughters Mary, Frances, Tabitha, Jane, and Sarah Muscoe."

The Essex County quit rent roll of 1704 shows that Salvator Muscoe then owned only 100 acres, while his neighbor James Boulware owned 1000 acres. However, when he died, he was a man of prominence in his county, and a large land holder.

The Virginia Council Book, Minutes of April 29, 1730, shows him as appointed Sheriff of Essex County on that date. At the time of his death he had been a Burgess for about six years.

The following references to him in the Virginia Council Journal were recently published in the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography Vol. XXXII pages 251 and 255:

A petition of Joseph Smith of the County of Essex, Gent. complaining of Salvator Muscoe one of the Justices of the said County, being read at the board, it is ordered that the further examination thereof be deferred till



the sixth day of February next, at which time, both the said parties to gather with such witnesses as they think necessary for proving their respective allegations, are directed to attend this board, and that the Sheriff of such county is ordered to summon such persons as either party shall desire, to give evidence in the matter of the said complaint."

The disputants apparently, compromised their differences, for action seems to terminate here.

Among Salvator Muscoe's descendants in Virginia may be noted his grandson Muscoe Garnett of "Elmwood", who was a member of Congress, and of the Virginia State Convention to amend the Constitution; also his great-grandson Muscoe R. H. Garnett, who was an alumnus of the University of Virginia, and a distinguished member of both the U.S. and Confederate Congresses.

In the states farther to the south, the line of descent passed through Muscoe Boulware and his wife Nancy Pickett who moved to Flint Hill, Fairfield County, S. C. after the Revolution, Among their descendants in Fairfield County were, Muscoe Boulware II, III and IV, Muscoe Pickett, Muscoe Robertson, Muscoe Raines, Muscoe Higgins, et al,

Of this Fairfield line of the present generation in (1926) seven are now officers in the Regular Military service of the United States, viz: one Colonel of the General Staff, one Colonel of Field Artillery, one Major of Marines, two Lieutenants of Field Artillery, and two Lieutenants of Infantry. (This does not include the officers of the Second World Mar.)

According to family tradition Mary Salvator Muscoe, daughter of Salvator Muscoe, is buried within the Boulware Walls at Flint Hill, Fairfield County, but there is no tombstone or record of this.

Note: The above compilation was made by Colonel Richard H. McMaster, of the Field Artillery, U. S. Army, retired.

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## Featured Cemetery

### THE BOULWARE/BOWLER WALLS

This burying ground was established shortly after the Revolution by Muscoe Boulware (1758-1825) and his wife Nancy Pickett, and they rest within its walls. They came from King and Queen County, of Tidewater Virginia, bought land on the Flint Hill ridge, and built a home which they called "Eagle House".

When Muscoe Boulware died, in 1825, he made bequests in his will to ten children, leaving the home place to his un-married son Doctor William R. A. Boulware, but providing that his wife; Nancy Boulware should continue to live there.

When Dr. Boulware died in 1832; he devised the home place to his oldest brother, Thomas Boulware, but made legal provisions for the cemetery by stating, "I do hereby reserve one acre of land which I appropriate and set apart as a family burying ground, with a suitable way of access to same."

His mother continued to reside at the old home place until her death in 1836. Three of her daughters married Pickett Cousins, and both Pickett's and Boulware's are buried within the old walls. The walls are quite massive, of rubble stone construction, about two feet thick, and extend nearly two hundred feet each way. The gateway pillars are of dressed stone with wrought-iron gate.

There is a tradition that the first burial in the cemetery, was that of William Boulware, father of Muscoe I, but there is no tombstone; neither is there a monument to Muscoe I, nor to his wife, Nancy Pickett. The earliest monument is that of Muscoe II, dated 1832. The latest is that of Sallie Raines Robertson dated 1889. There are a number of other monuments, among them one carrying only the inscription "My Mother". (Judge Neil's mother)

It is proposed now (in 1946) to raise sufficient funds to set up a respectable marker to the memory of Muscoe Boulware I, and Nancy Pickett, who following the custom of the times, laid out this family burying ground.

(Later, in 1947)

The Boulware Walls were repaired and monument erected in 1946 under the sponsorship of

Richard H. McMaster, Alexandria, Va.

Charles A. Stevenson, Winnsboro, S. C.

James R. Boulware II, Lakeland, Florida

Thomas McCullough Boulware, Allendale, S. C,

Richard H. Boulware, Rock Hill, S. C.

Benjamin M. Hall, Atlanta, Georgia

Charles Neil, Winnsboro, S. C.

Muscoe Robertson, Winnsboro, S. C.

James Richmond Stokes, Rock Hill, S. C,

### BURIED WITHIN THE BOULWARE WALLS

Muscoe Boulware born 1758 died 1825

Nancy Pickett Boulware born 1762 died 1836

Amelia B. L. Boulware born 1819 died 1831

Dr. William R. A. Boulware born died 1832

Muscoe Boulware II born 1798 died 1832

Benjamin Boulware born 1793 died 1860

Eliza Boulware "my Mother"

Sallie Raines Robertson and little daughter d. 1889

Unmarked graves reported by old Micajah Pickett shortly before his death. Micajah belonged to John Pickett and was his Coachman.

Nancy Boulware, wife of Jeptha Pickett

Sarah Boulware, wife of John B. Pickett

Katherine Boulware, wife of William Pickett

Reuben Boulware

This was only an extract of the information available in the full document. The complete 58 pages document can be found at the FCGS Website:

<https://www.fairfieldgenealogysociety.org>

Login to Members Only Pages,

Find Family Information & Cemeteries, Surname Begins With:

Select "B",

Select Boulware,

Select Documents,

[The Boulware Family Genealogy 1608 1924-1948 by James Richmond Boluware, II](#)



### **Members Submitted Articles**

**Content Warning: Rape, Murder, Lynching, Racism, and Strong Language.**

#### **Scope of work**

The focus of this article is twofold. First, it attempts to understand the facts as they are recorded in the newspapers, legal documents, and historical records from the time of the shooting and trials. Second, it attempts to answer the question of how such a thing could happen, in broad daylight, in front of 40 witnesses, and no one was convicted of a crime. Personal recollections and anecdotes, recorded many years after the event by descendants or acquaintances of those involved, are not included here as there is no way to determine their historical accuracy. The reader should bear in mind that the historical record as it exists today is incomplete, contains inaccuracies, and likely reflects the bias of the newspapers carrying the stories. Perhaps, the future discovery of additional documents will shed new light on

## **The Great Winnsboro Shootout**

**by Jim Young**

In 1915, the roads were dirt and cars were scarce, so it must have been quite a sight when on June 14<sup>th</sup> two of them pulled up to the jail yard in Winnsboro. A small crowd had gathered at the courthouse across the street to await the arrival of Sheriff A. D. Hood and eight deputies who were returning from the State Penitentiary in Columbia with a prisoner who was on trial for his life that day.

The trouble began a few months earlier on April 12, 1915, when Jules Smith, an African American farm hand was accused of Criminal Assault (i.e. rape) of a woman the newspapers only described as the wife of a prominent farmer. Smith allegedly tried to steal a firearm from the home, accidentally discharged it, and alerted the community to his presence. For the next three days Smith avoided both the sheriff's posse and a lynch mob but on April 15<sup>th</sup>, D.B Boney, a local merchant, spotted Smith walking along the railroad tracks in Blythewood, which is in Richland County. Boney ordered Smith to stop, and when he did not, Boney telephoned Sheriff McCain of Richland County. Sheriff McCain, along with Columbia Police Chief W. C. Cathcart, Jule Isom, a dog handler, and some bloodhounds, drove up to Blythewood to have the dogs pick up the scent. Sheriff Hood also drove down from Winnsboro. By the time the lawmen arrived, a citizen, J.M. Hawley, had taken Smith into custody and turned him over to the constable of the local magistrate, Dr. Langsford. Sheriff Hood, fearing a lynching back in Winnsboro, took Smith to the penitentiary in Columbia for safe keeping. As we shall soon see that precaution was futile. There, Smith allegedly made a full confession of his crimes to Chief Cathcart and Sheriff Hood. W.C. Cathcart came up to Winnsboro on the morning of the trial to testify about the confession. However, we will never know exactly what Smith confessed to or under what circumstances as the trial never took place.

As the cars pulled into the Jail Yard, the crowd in front of the courthouse assumed it would all be over in a few minutes. Smith would be found guilty, sentenced to the electric chair, and returned to Columbia to await execution, but that did not happen.



The building at the lower right is the death house at the South Carolina Penitentiary in Columbia, SC as it appeared mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Since Jules Smith allegedly made a full confession of his crimes, the people in Winnsboro expected he would be found guilty, sentenced to death, and returned to Columbia to await his fate in the electric chair, but that did not happen.

(Photo by courtesy of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Officers Hall of Fame)

What did happen next is not exactly clear. As one newspaper put it, they could not find two witnesses who told the same story. In addition, the earliest reports in the newspapers drew largely from the proceedings of both the Grand Jury and Coroner's Jury which did not have the benefit of cross examination by or testimony of those who would be indicted. Therefore, the first reports were extremely one-sided. What follows here is a combination of the various articles from the time of the incident. When we get to the trial, we will hear what the defense had to say.

When Sheriff Hood and the eight deputies got out of the cars, the sheriff appointed another twelve men as special deputies. The sheriff said, "All right boys, now let's all get around him." and the posse started across the street. The task seemed simple enough. All they had to do was to walk about 75

feet across the street, up the stairs on the front of the courthouse, and into the courtroom on the second floor...but it was not as simple as it seemed.



The old Winnsboro Jail stood across the street from the courthouse.  
(courtesy of the Fairfield County South Carolina Historical Museum.)

As the posse was crossing the street, Clyde Isenhower, the husband of the alleged victim was walking back and forth in front of the group with his coat jacket over his arm. Sheriff Hood and some of the deputies kept pushing him back, away from the prisoner. When they reached the steps at the north end of the building (right side of the photograph), a couple of deputies, Deputy Beckham being one of them, went up the steps first. Sheriff Hood was on the left side of the stairs closest to the street, Jules Smith was in the middle, Deputy W.L Haynes was on the right side closest to the wall, and the remaining deputies trailed behind. The sheriff went up a few steps, crossed the landing, turned to go up the remaining stairs, and after going up one or two more steps, the shooting started. One witness claimed that Jesse Morrison, the brother of the alleged victim said, "Now is the time." Clyde Isenhower then produced a gun from under his jacket. Sheriff Hood reportedly said, "Oh no you don't," and Clyde Isenhower then shot Jules Smith once in the stomach. Isenhower then turned his gun on the sheriff, hitting him once or twice before the sheriff pulled out his own gun. As we will see later, the defense disputed this version of events.



These two photographs illustrate how the stairs at the front of the courthouse looked at the time of the shooting. Sheriff Hood and the posse were going up the north stairs, which are to the right side of these photographs. The stairs started behind the column and went straight toward the wall for a few steps to a landing. There they turned ninety degrees and went up alongside the wall through an opening on the second-floor balcony. Sheriff Hood had just passed the landing and had gone up one or two more steps when the shooting erupted. The wall behind where he, Smith, and Deputy Haynes were standing was covered in bullet holes. The courthouse was remodeled in the 1930s. The stairs were moved to their current location and a window was placed in the wall at approximately the spot that was covered with the bullet holes.

(Photographs by courtesy of the Fairfield County South Carolina Historical Museum.)

The sheriff and Clyde Isenhower then stood with the barrels of their guns less than eighteen inches apart, firing until their guns were empty. Simultaneously, a general melee broke out. The reports of the shooting vary widely. They say that the mob was as small as five men or as large as one hundred, and the incident lasted from a few seconds with less than forty shots fired to several minutes with more than a hundred shots fired. One thing is for sure: based on the number of bullet holes in the courthouse wall and the number of people wounded, there were more than just two people shooting that day. Deputy Haynes stated that when the shooting started, he froze, and it is a good thing he did as the bullet holes in the wall completely surrounded where he was standing.



—Photos by Blanchard.

The upper pictures show the front of the Wainsboro court house, where on Monday Sheriff A. D. Hood, Jules Smith, a prisoner, and Clyde Isenhower were shot to death. The lower picture shows the stairway up which the sheriff's party was going when the shooting began. The bullet holes in the wall mark the spot where the sheriff and the negro were shot.

This is a close up of the lower picture mentioned above. Unfortunately, it may be the best existing picture of the bullet holes in the courthouse wall. Deputy Haynes was next to the wall when the shooting started. He said that he froze, and it is a good thing he did. If he had moved, he likely would have been shot. If anyone has a clearer copy of this picture, please donate it or a copy to the Fairfield County Historical Museum. The original appeared on the front page of the June 16, 1915 edition of *The State*. This edition of the paper is now in the Public Domain.

One version of events states that Sheriff Hood carried his mortally wounded prisoner up the remaining steps and placed him in the docket of the courtroom before collapsing in a corner with the words, "Well, they've got me. I've been shot." However, Deputy Beckham, who was further up the stairs when the shooting started, stated that Smith ran past him so fast he could not catch him. As they said at the end of the 1962 movie *Liberty Valance*, "When the legend becomes fact, print the legend," and so the legend of a mortally wounded Sheriff Hood carrying his prisoner up the stairs is the one that is best remembered.

Deputy J. Raleigh Boulware went up the stairs after the sheriff, came back out of the court room, and started down the steps. The State's witnesses testified that as Boulware was coming down the steps, Clyde Isenhower's brother Ernest stepped out from behind the north column, said, "You're the SOB I have been looking for" and shot Deputy Boulware as he was waving his hands and mouthing the words, "Don't shoot me." Boulware then went back up the stairs, lay down on a table in the courtroom, asked for a doctor, and told Deputy Cauthen that Ernest Isenhower had shot him.



Sheriff Hood and Deputy Boulware. This may be the only picture of Raleigh Boulware that was in the newspapers.



A few minutes after the shooting stopped, Jules Smith died. He was approximately 21 years old. Sheriff Hood sat in a corner of the courthouse with 5 punctures in his body, having been shot 3 times. Clyde Isenhower had stumbled into the Sheriff's office on the first floor of the courthouse and collapsed while trying to reload his pistol. He had been shot seven times and had thirteen punctures in his body. Deputy Boulware lay on a table, shot once in the stomach. Deputy Beckham was shot once through the calf. Deputy Earl Stevenson was shot once or twice in the left arm so severely that at first, they thought he would bleed to death and later thought he would lose his arm. A half dozen or more people were injured less severely either from bullets, bullet fragments, or flying pieces of masonry. The town's doctors came out immediately and began tending to the wounded.

Mayor Robinson, fearing a general riot, telegraphed the Governor's Office for permission to call out the local militia. Captain Doty assembled his Winnsboro company, but realizing he did not have enough ammunition, telephoned to Columbia for more. Major J. Shapter Caldwell, the Assistant Adjutant General of the State Militia organized a convoy of two cars, ten armed guards, 4,800 rounds of rifle ammunition, and 700 rounds of pistol ammunition. The convoy proceeded to Winnsboro at breakneck speed over the rural roads. They made the trip in one hour and fifteen minutes. By the time they arrived, it was all over, and had been over for quite some time. They stayed in town for a few hours, then drove back to Columbia, and Captain Doty had his troops stand down.

In 1915, the rails were the smoothest and quickest way from Columbia to Winnsboro and a special train was sent carrying Dr. LeGrand Guerry and several surgeons with instructions to begin treating Sheriff Hood at once and do whatever they could for him. The doctors decided that the best thing they could do was to get the sheriff back to Columbia and operate. As the sheriff's stretcher was being loaded onto the train, he spoke his last words, "I expect that I will die, but I have done my duty." He then lapsed into unconsciousness. Mrs. Hood, Deputy Boulware, Deputy Beckham, and several of the walking wounded rode the train as well. The train stopped at Hampton Street, near the hospital, and Sheriff Hood, still unconscious, was immediately taken into surgery. The doctors repaired 12 perforations in his bowels, but he never awoke from the anesthesia. He came out of surgery at 10 pm and died later that night. He was 46. Raleigh Boulware was also taken into surgery and had seven perforations in his intestines sewn up. He survived the surgery but remained hospitalized in very critical condition.

Clyde Isenhower was placed on a board and laid under a tree in the courthouse yard. He reportedly was very brave and never moaned or complained. He had time to speak with his brother J.P., a preacher, about the state of his soul as well as financial arrangements for his infant child. Isenhower also spoke to Mr. Rabb who would later testify that Clyde Isenhower told him he did not intend to shoot the sheriff and only did so because the sheriff shot him first. Later in the day a northbound train took Clyde Isenhower and Deputy Stevenson to Dr. Proctor's Clinic in Chester. Later that night, a newspaper erroneously reported that Clyde Isenhower had died. He had not. He lasted another whole day. One report stated that when Isenhower got the news that Sheriff Hood had died, he smiled.

Newspapers around the country picked up the story. It even made headlines in Hawaii. Most newspapers carried sensational headlines such as The Great Winnsboro Tragedy, The Great Winnsboro Massacre, or the Great Winnsboro Shootout.





Early in the afternoon of the 14<sup>th</sup>, both the Grand Jury and the Coroner's Jury went to work. Judge Wilson and Solicitor Henry made impassioned pleas to the Grand Jury to do their duty and take action against the assault on justice itself that had occurred that day. Just three years earlier, the "Allen Clan" shot up the courthouse in Hillsville, Virginia, killing the judge, the sheriff, the prosecutor, a juror, and a witness. Two of those men, Floyd Allen and his son Claude, went to the electric chair and many people expected the same for those responsible for shooting up the courthouse in Winnsboro. The two juries very quickly developed the same story of what had happened. Five men were named as the assailants: Clyde Isenhower, his brother Ernest, his brother in law Jesse Morrison, James Rawls (who had no apparent connection to anyone and may have simply been in the wrong place at the wrong time), and a fifth, unknown man whom no one had seen before, but they would surely recognize if they saw him again. At Morrison's command, Clyde Isenhower shot Jules Smith and the other men began firing, ducking around the northernmost column of the courthouse. Clyde Isenhower and the Sheriff emptied their guns into one another and then the sheriff carried Smith into the courtroom followed by Raleigh Boulware. When the shooting stopped, Raleigh Boulware started down the steps and Ernest Isenhower stepped out from behind the column and shot him.

On the afternoon of June, the 14<sup>th</sup>, the Grand Jury recommended indictments against the four men for the murder of Jules Smith and an assault upon Sheriff Hood. After Sheriff Hood died, the assault charge was changed to murder and after Clyde Isenhower died, he was dropped from the indictments.

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CLERK

## COUNTY COMMISSION

FAIRFIELD COUNTY

WINNSBORO, S. C., June 14th, 1915

Inquest over the body of Jules Smith--

W.L. Haynes being sworn says-I met the Sheriff at the Jail gate  
 And I was on one side of the prisoner and the Sheriff on the  
 other. When we reached the steps of the Court House and were on  
 second landing, Sheriff Hood called out "Don't Shoot". Then I looked  
 down and saw Mr. Clyde Isenhower pushing his gun through the  
 banisters. I heard a shot fired. I am satisfied that the bullet  
 struck the prisoner, because Isenhower's pistol was in front of  
 the Sheriff's feet. The prisoner did not fall. I am satisfied that  
 Clyde Isenhower is the man who shot the prisoner.



This is the first page of the official record of the Coroner's Inquest over the body of Jules Smith. Deputy Haynes was to the right of Smith. The wall immediately behind Haynes was marked with bullet holes. The entire record including all of the witness's testimony is now in the files of the Fairfield County Historical Museum. (Image by courtesy of the Fairfield County Clerk of Court.)

Ernest Isenhower, Jesse Morrison, and Jim Rawls were arrested and placed in the Winnsboro jail until Governor Manning became concerned for their safety and had them moved to the state penitentiary in Columbia. The three men who were accused of murdering Jules Smith were then sitting in the same prison Smith had left a few days earlier.

On the morning of June, the 15<sup>th</sup>, Sheriff Hood's body came back up the tracks from Columbia. It was carried to his home for preparation for burial. On June the 16<sup>th</sup> the town shut down to mourn the sheriff. Gov Manning and everyone who was anyone was there. Rev. Oliver H. Johnson and Rev. A.B. Travick officiated the service at First United Methodist Church in Winnsboro after which Sheriff Hood's body was taken to the First United Methodist cemetery and buried with Masonic rites. Later that afternoon, Rev. Johnson rode out to the Wateree Creek community to Mt. Olivet Church and officiated the funeral for Clyde Isenhower, thus burying, in the same day, the two men who had shot each other to death.



*Mason marching to Mr. A. D. Hood Funeral 6/15/15*



*The Burial Ceremony at Methodist Church of yard of A. D. Hood*

*6/15/15*

The top photo is of the Woodmen of the World's procession carrying Sheriff Hood's body to the cemetery. The bottom photo is of the graveside service. (Photos courtesy of Fairfield County Historical Museum.)



This is the stone over the grave of Clyde Isenhower in the Mt. Olivet Cemetery  
(Photograph courtesy of Fairfield County Museum and Genealogy Room.)

In the days and weeks immediately following the shooting, there was a great outpouring of both outrage and a desire for action. The newspapers were filled with eyewitness accounts, of which there were many, as well as calls for swift justice, and memorials for Sheriff Hood. *The State* newspaper in Columbia began collecting donations for a memorial. The Sheriff's Association sent a letter to every sheriff in the state asking for \$10 for a memorial to Hood. The Bankers association also called for a memorial, and schoolchildren held plays to raise money for a memorial in honor of the fallen sheriff.

There were also letters to the editor praising Clyde Isenhower and calling for a memorial to honor him.

Raleigh Boulware lingered near death for three weeks. On July the 3<sup>rd</sup>, the day after his 30<sup>th</sup> birthday, he finally succumbed to sepsis. His remains were buried in the Lebanon Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Fairfield Co. The juries met again and this time they decided that Ernest Isenhower alone was responsible for Boulware's death. This raised an interesting point that would later come up at trial. How could it be that all three of the men were responsible for the deaths of Sheriff Hood and Jules Smith, but only Ernest Isenhower was responsible for the death of Raleigh Boulware?

State of South Carolina, )  
 County of Fairfield. )

An inquisition indented, taken at Winnsboro, South Carolina, in the County of Fairfield, the 4th day of July, and 1915, and the 12th day of July, A.D. 1915, before T. F. Smith, Coroner for said County, upon view of the body of Raleigh Boulware, of the County of Fairfield, then and there being dead, by the oaths of W.L.Kirkpatrick, S. T. Clowney, Moses Cathcart, H.C.Elliott, John Hollis, J.M.Harden, Jr., J. H. Gibson, D.W. McCants, D.H.Robertson, A.E.Davis, H.L.Elliott., Jr., R.S.Ketchin, T.S.Haynes, being a lawful jury of the Inquest, who, being charged and sworn to inquire for the State of South Carolina, where and by what means the said Raleigh Boulware came to his death, due upon their oaths, to say: Said J.Raleigh Boulware came to his death while in the discharge of his duty as a deputy Sheriff from a gunshot wound at the hands of Ernest Isenhower inflicted on the 14th day of June, 1915, at Winnsboro, South Carolina, and from which wounds the said Raleigh Boulware thereafter died, and so the jurors aforesaid and upon their oaths aforesaid do say that the aforesaid Raleigh Boulware, in manner and form aforesaid, Ernest Isenhower then and there feloniously did kill against the peace and dignity of the same State aforesaid.

This is part of the first page of the official record of the Coroner's Inquest over the body of Raleigh Boulware.

The entire record including all of the witness's testimony is now in the files of the Fairfield County Historical Museum. (Image by courtesy of the Fairfield County Clerk of Court.)



This is the stone over the grave of Raleigh Boulware in the Lebanon Cemetery. Raleigh lingered for almost Three weeks after the shooting and died one day after his thirtieth birthday.  
(Photograph courtesy of Fairfield County Museum and Genealogy Room.)

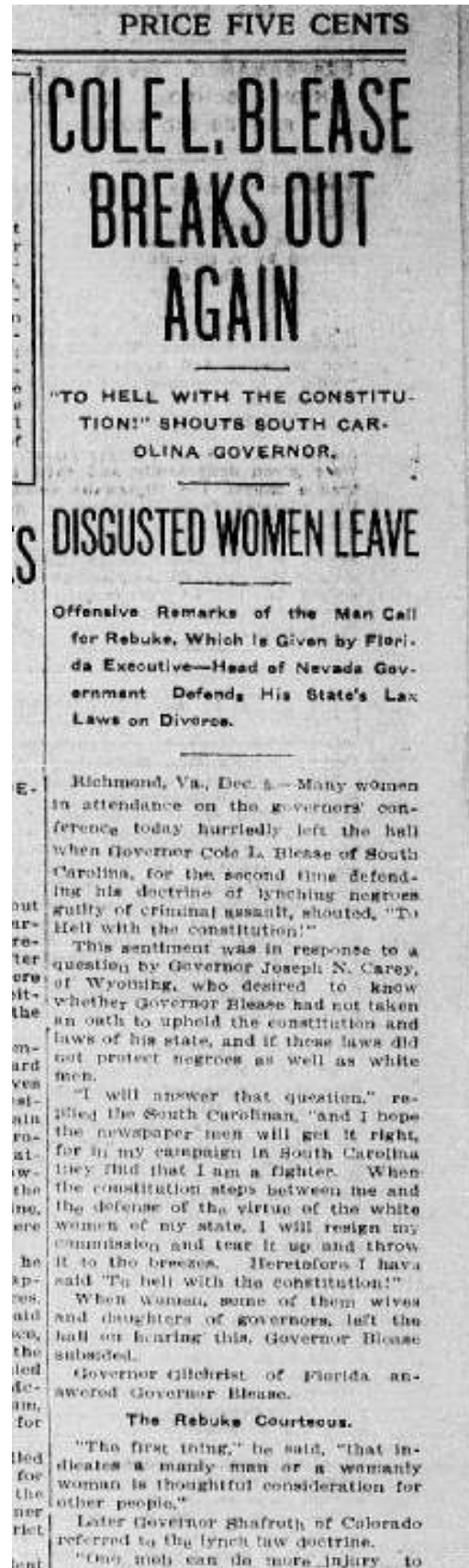
The summer months of 1915 were a time of legal maneuvering in preparation for the upcoming trial. The defendants retained counsel and were released on bail.



Ernest Isenhower made an interesting choice of counsel. He hired former Governor Coleman Blease as his defense attorney. Blease was a larger than life character whose stunts could fill many pages, but he was also an excellent defense attorney. In 1903, when Lt. Governor Jim Tillman shot and killed unarmed newspaper editor Narciso Gonzales in broad daylight in front of many witnesses, it was Blease who got him acquitted.

As Governor, Blease once made a speech at a governor's conference in which he asserted that lynching was a duty and the law should not stand in the way. When one of the other governors asked Blease how he could say such a thing when the State Constitution required him to provide equal protection under the law, Blease replied that the constitution could, "go to hell." To Blease's way of thinking, lynching was even better for the prisoner as it spared him the humiliation of a trial and the agony of sitting on death row waiting for the inevitable.

This is just one of numerous newspaper articles regarding controversial speeches made by Coleman Blease. This article quotes him as saying that the constitution of South Carolina could go to hell if it stood in the way of lynching. The headline also reads that "disgusted women leave." The newspaper accounts of Blease's last campaign speech of the 1916 election have the women of Winnsboro moving out of earshot.



In 1914, Blease ran for governor against Richard Manning and during that campaign Blease vowed that he would never turn the Government over to Manning, a progressive. After losing the election, it seemed that he would have to break that promise, but a few days before Manning's inauguration in January of 1915, Blease resigned from office forcing his Lt. Governor to make the transition of power to Manning.

In those days, elections were every two years. Blease saw his role as Ernest Isenhower's defense attorney as an opportunity to get back at Manning. He blamed Manning for the Winnsboro tragedy, and in 1916 Blease once again ran against Manning for the governor's office.

In September of 1915, as the fall session of court was approaching, the defendants applied for a change in venue claiming that they could not get a fair trial in Winnsboro. The judge granted the motion and the trial was moved to the new courthouse in York. Solicitor Henry said that he would rather that the people in Fairfield be allowed to finish what had been started there, but that he would try the case in York.



In 1915, the trials were moved to York County, South Carolina and were held in the then new courthouse. The above picture shows the actual room where the trials were held as it looks after its recent restoration. The jury box is in the right front of the picture.

(photograph by Aaron Reel, used by courtesy of the York County, SC Clerk of Court.)

In November, the case came to trial and many people from Fairfield traveled to York to watch. Sheriff Brown of York took extra precautions to ensure that there was no violence in his courthouse. Each person entering the court room was frisked for weapons. W.L. Haynes, a former deputy in Fairfield, and a witness for the state, was found in possession of a pair of brass knuckles. Blease later made good use of this fact to discredit Haynes when he had him on the witness stand. Up until the day of the trial, everyone expected that all of the men would be tried together, but for reasons that were not explained in the newspapers, the three trials were separated, and Ernest Isenhower was tried first for the death of Raleigh Boulware, and for carrying a concealed weapon. Even though this trial was for the murder of Boulware, Blease did not miss an opportunity to fill the newspapers with information that he would later use as a defense in the trials for the murders of Sheriff Hood and Jules Smith. Blease's talking points were his client had not shot anyone. If he did it was only in self-defense during the confusion of everyone shooting at everyone else, and even then, it was not wrong as the whole thing was the sheriff's fault. The deputies had been drinking on the way to Columbia. The deputies were not all wearing badges so it was not possible to know who was shooting at whom, and finally, if Sheriff Hood had not interfered with Clyde Isenhower's right to avenge his wife, none of this would have happened.

The State called five witnesses who all told pretty much the same story as that recounted above, i.e. that Clyde Isenhower fired the first shot which struck Jules Smith. Then a general melee broke out during which Clyde Isenhower and Sheriff Hood shot each other. Sheriff Hood then carried Jules Smith up to the courtroom, followed by Raleigh Boulware. Some said the firing had stopped, others that it had slowed down, and others that it was still ongoing when Raleigh Boulware started back down the steps. His gun was not drawn. Ernest Isenhower then stepped out from behind the column and, according to S.Y. Ross, said, "You are the SOB I have been looking for." Boulware was waving his hands and mouthing the words, "Don't shoot me." Ernest Isenhower fired one shot which struck Boulware in the side. Boulware then turned and went back up the steps. Other variations to the story are that Boulware placed either his right or left hand over his side when he was shot, and that he either reached for or pulled his pistol out after he was shot. Doctor Douglass testified that he did not find the bullet that killed Raleigh Boulware but that it had entered his left side and ranged upward toward the right. O.C. Cauthen testified that after Boulware was shot, he told Cauthen that it was Ernest Isenhower who shot him.

The defense only called a few witnesses: W.C. Cathcart, who stated that the whole affair was over in three minutes and who was not allowed to testify to the alleged confession Jules Smith made in his presence; E.C. Latham who testified that he saw Raleigh Boulware shooting at Ernest Isenhower before Boulware himself was shot; J.P. Isenhower, who testified that he had not cautioned his brothers about engaging in trouble with the officers before the shooting; T.J. Rabb who after some legal wrangling was allowed to testify that the mortally wounded Clyde Isenhower told him that he did not intend to shoot the sheriff but did so because the sheriff shot him first; and Ernest Isenhower himself who told a much different story than the State's witnesses. Isenhower admitted that even though he was not in the habit of carrying a gun, he put one in his pocket as he headed into town that day. He said there was no particular reason to do so, but perhaps he thought if the prisoner tried to escape, he could aid in the capture. Isenhower said that when the trouble broke out and everyone was shooting at his brother Clyde, he pulled his pistol and ran up to the column to try and help his brother. There, he said, Raleigh Boulware, who was coming down the stairs, shot at him twice with one bullet going through his coat. Isenhower said that Raleigh Boulware then started back up the steps, stopped,

and turned to level his pistol and fire at Isenhower again, and that is when Isenhower shot at Boulware, but doubted he hit him. Isenhower further testified that the general shooting had not ended at this time and other people were still firing their guns. He also denied cursing at Boulware, or having any discussions with his brother about, nor intentions of causing trouble that morning.

Each side was given 2 hours for summation and Coleman Blease, the lead defense attorney, used an hour and ten minutes of that. The newspaper tells us that he examined the facts in the case but does not give us much detail as to which facts he examined or what he pointed out. There is one mention of him calling attention to the ballistic evidence. The papers are clear, however, that Blease used the summation for one last attempt at jury nullification. (That is, even if Ernest Isenhower was guilty as charged, the jury should acquit him as the law was wrong.) He told the jurors that the whole state of South Carolina would be watching to see if they would support white women.

Both Solicitor Henry in his closing arguments and Judge Rice in his charge to the jury told them that they could not decide the case on some higher unwritten law but must decide based on the statutes of the state and the testimony they heard.

The case was given to the jury and court adjourned for the afternoon recess. When the session resumed at 3:30 PM on November 15<sup>th</sup>, the jury returned with their verdict: not guilty. The newspaper was able to interview one juror who stated that they had acquitted on the murder charge in the first ten minutes of deliberation, but one of the jurors asked what they should do about the concealed weapon charge. They deliberated this charge for the remainder of the lunch break and finally decided that since neither the solicitor nor the judge mentioned it during either the summation or charge to the jury, they would acquit on that charge as well.

At first it might seem that Blease's attempts at jury nullification worked, and they may have, but if we look closely at the evidence before the jury, there was a serious problem with the State's case. All the State's witnesses testified that Raleigh Boulware was coming down the steps when he was shot. He then stopped, turned, and went back up the steps. Dr. Douglass testified that he did not find the bullet that killed Boulware, but the bullet entered about the middle of the stomach and ranged upward and to the right. He further added that whoever shot Boulware was standing below him and to his left. As Boulware was coming down the stairs, his left side would have been toward the wall and his right side toward the street. As Boulware was coming down the stairs, Ernest Isenhower was standing below him and to his right. The shooting of Boulware could not have happened as the State's witnesses said it did. This coupled with the fact that there was no ballistic evidence to tie the gun Ernest was using to the bullet that killed Raleigh Boulware, may have given the jury reasonable doubt. This may have been the ballistic evidence that Blease examined in his closing arguments. If Solicitor Henry made any attempt to resolve this discrepancy between the eyewitness testimony and the ballistic evidence, there is no record of it in the newspaper reports as they exist today.

~~No. 2817~~  
No. 2817

The State of South Carolina,  
County of Fairfield

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS,  
September Term, 1915

THE STATE  
VS.

Ernest Isenhower

---

**INDICTMENT FOR MURDER**

[Signature]  
Solicitor

True Bill  
J. H. Coleman  
Foreman of Grand Jury

THE STATE CO., LAW PRINTERS, COLUMBIA, S. C. 47378

---

WITNESSES

A. Lee Scruggs  
W. H. Turner  
H. G. Baulwon  
H. L. Hoynes  
R. B. Lewis

---

VERDICT

not guilty

S. A. Mitchell  
Homen  
Foreman

12-10-15

This is part of the True Bill indicting Ernest Isenhower for the murder of Raleigh Boulware. Note the not guilty verdict. The full document is now in the files of the Fairfield County Historical Museum. (Image by courtesy of the York County Clerk of Court.)

There was not enough time in the fall session of court to try the men on the remaining charges for the murders of Sheriff Hood and Jules Smith. Those trials were continued until the spring 1916 session and then again until the fall of 1916.

During the governor's race of 1916, Blease used his campaign speeches to both bash Manning and lay the groundwork for his upcoming defense of Ernest Isenhower for the murders of Sheriff Hood and Jules Smith. Blease claimed that the Winnsboro affair was a terrible tragedy brought about by Governor Manning and Sheriff Hood himself. During the 1914 campaign, Manning had said that if any sheriff allowed a lynching to occur, Manning would remove them from office. Blease expanded on this by claiming to have a letter written by Sheriff Hood to Clyde Isenhower stating that Governor Manning told Sheriff Hood that if he did not get Jules Smith to trial, Governor Manning would remove him from office. As he made his stump speech, Blease would reach over and tap his breast pocket to indicate he had the letter with him, but said he wouldn't take it out as he did not want to politicize the upcoming trial, which was exactly what he was doing. Blease further stated that if elected, he would put an end to the lawlessness in the state which was the result of Governor Manning interfering with a higher justice. The campaign came to an end in August with the last stop in Winnsboro. The newspapers reported that Gov. Manning paid a beautiful tribute to the dead sheriff and laid flowers on his grave. Blease, on the other hand, was said to have made the bitterest speech of the entire campaign, using language so offensive that many of the women in the audience retired beyond earshot. Once again, Blease blamed the whole incident on Gov. Manning, citing the letter allegedly written from Sheriff Hood to Clyde Isenhower.

In November of 1916, Ernest Isenhower, Jesse Morrison, and James Rawls were brought back to York to stand trial for the murder of Sheriff Hood. The State's case was the same as before. As Sheriff Hood and his posse started up the courthouse steps, Morrison said, "Now is the time". Clyde Isenhower then pulled a gun, and Hood said, "You can't do that" or "Don't do that." Then Clyde fired the first shot, striking Jules Smith in the stomach. A general fusillade then broke out during which Hood and Isenhower stood with the barrels of their pistols only eighteen inches apart firing into each other. The witnesses collectively identified Clyde Isenhower, Ernest Isenhower, Jesse Morrison, and James Rawls as the men who were shooting at the posse. Deputy Scott testified that as the posse crossed the street, Clyde Isenhower kept getting in front of them. He pushed Clyde off to the left and when they got to the stairs, Clyde pulled the gun. Drs. Buchanan and Douglass testified that the bullets that killed both Jules Smith and Sheriff Hood were .32, the same caliber Clyde Isenhower was using. Dr. Buchanan added that Sheriff Hood had been shot three times and had five perforations in his body.

The defense then presented its case. Rev. J.P. Isenhower, Clyde's brother, testified that after the shooting, he spent some time with his brother as he lay mortally wounded. Clyde told him that he never intended to shoot the sheriff and only did so after Sheriff Hood had shot him in the arm. He also said that he did intend to shoot the prisoner as God had told him to do it.

James Rawls was the first of the three defendants to take the stand. He testified that he was no relation to either the Isenhowers or the Morrisons and had no particular interest in the trial. He came to town with his neighbor Frank Neil that day to make some purchases and went into the store where J.W. Hood worked. There J.W. Hood returned a pistol he had borrowed from Rawls the previous week. Rawls stated that he placed the pistol in his pocket with the barrel up and never took it out. After the incident was over, he went to the store of Palmer Mathers (perhaps Matthews), and left the

pistol there. The coroner's jury examined the pistol immediately after the shooting and determined that the gun was fully loaded, but three chambers were fouled. They could not determine if the gun, a .32 caliber, had been used that day or sometime prior. Mr. Neil took the stand and testified that he had been hunting with Rawls the previous week and Rawls had fired that weapon three times.

Jesse Morrison then took the stand. He admitted to having two pistols in his buggy seat but stated that he did not have them on him at the courthouse. He had his hair cut immediately before the shooting and returned to the barber shop immediately after to have the hair shaved from a wound on his temple. The barber, James Aiken, testified that he did not see a gun on Morrison either time. Morrison also testified that he did not anticipate any trouble when he went to Winnsboro that morning and did not have any knowledge that Clyde Isenhower intended to shoot Jules Smith. When asked if he had any ideas about how Deputies Stevenson, Richardson, and Beckham got shot, he stated that they probably shot each other.

Ernest Isenhower then took the stand in this the second trial for his life and told much the same story as before. He was a schoolteacher in Florence County and came home to visit his mother during the summer break. He had purchased a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson for home protection some time previous to the trouble in Winnsboro. He rode into town that day at the request of his mother to meet with Solicitor Henry and ask him not to require Mrs. Clyde Isenhower to testify in court as she was physically unable to do so. He saw the posse arrive and cross the street and then saw his brother Clyde shoot the prisoner. Sheriff Hood shot Clyde, and Clyde then shot the sheriff. As Ernest was walking towards his brother, Raleigh Boulware started shooting at him, and he pulled his pistol and fired one shot in Boulware's direction. Isenhower also said that he did not go to town that morning with the intention of hurting anyone, he had always been a supporter of Sheriff Hood, and he never threatened the sheriff or cursed at

Raleigh Boulware. W.L Haynes, who said that he heard Ernest do both, was recalled to the stand and while his exact words are not recorded, the newspaper simply stated that he did not contradict Ernest's testimony.

The defense rested and the case moved into the closing arguments. Once again, Blease used everything he had, especially jury nullification, to get an acquittal for Ernest. He argued that the whole affair was Sheriff Hood's fault. If Smith had been lynched as soon as he was caught, there would not have been any trouble. Hood had no right to interfere with Clyde Isenhower's right to kill the prisoner. Hood and his deputies made no attempt to arrest or detain Clyde as he was getting in their way crossing the street. The sheriff had no business shooting Clyde after Clyde shot the prisoner as there was no longer a prisoner to protect. Finally, the bullet that killed the Sheriff came from Clyde's gun, a .32 caliber, not Ernest's .38 caliber.

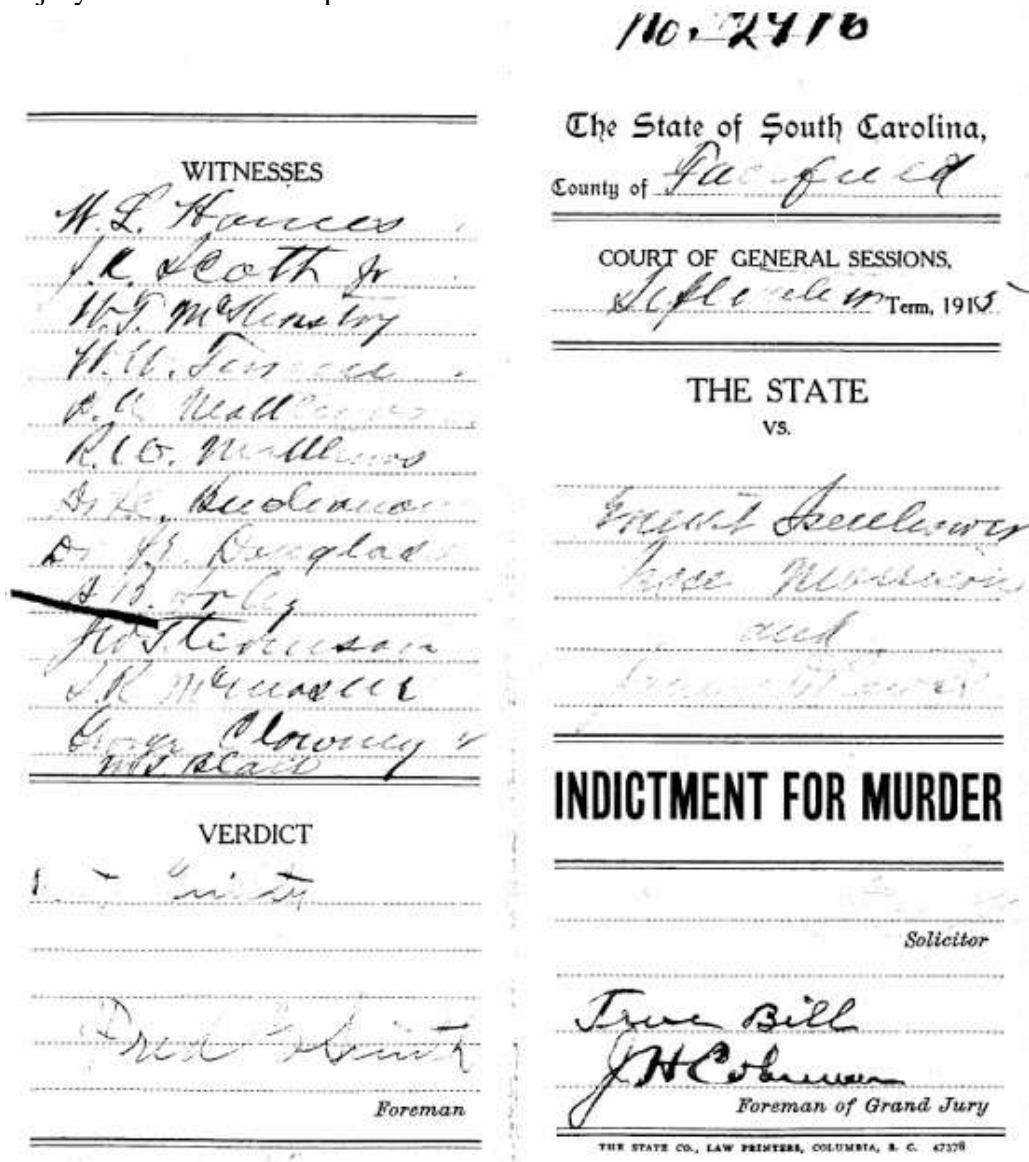
J.W. Hannahan, James Rawls' attorney, then argued that the state had failed to show a conspiracy. There was no relation between Rawls and either the Isenhowers or the Morrisons, and Rawls had no interest in the case. Hannahan further argued that if there had been a conspiracy, as the State suggested, everyone named Isenhower or Morrison would have been in town shooting that day and they were not.

John R Hart then argued for the defense that it had been proved beyond a doubt that it was Clyde Isenhower who had killed both the sheriff and the prisoner. He also argued that the constitution gives

men the right to carry arms and the fact that the defendants had guns that day does not prove a conspiracy. He then he quoted a Bible story about the sons of Jacob lynching Shechem for ravishing Dinah (another attempt at jury nullification). He seemed to be implying that the defendants did not kill the sheriff, but even if they had, they had a right to as the sheriff was interfering.

Solicitor Henry then closed for the State imploring the jury to uphold the rule of law, which does not give an individual the right to avenge his own wrongs, and in so doing to protect both the future and the officers who uphold the law.

It took the jury ten minutes to acquit.



This is part of the True Bill indicting Ernest Isenhower, Jesse Morrison, and James Rawls for the murder of Sheriff Hood. Note the not guilty verdict. The entire True Bill is now in the files of the Fairfield County Historical Museum. (Image by courtesy of the York County Clerk of Court.)



In 1915, when the incident first happened and the papers were full of reports from the proceedings of the Coroner's and Grand Juries, it seemed as if the State had a strong case against all the men. The attack on the posse was coordinated as indicated by Morrison's alleged signal, the simultaneous eruption of firing, and the sheer number of bullet holes in the wall where the prisoner, the sheriff, and Deputy Haynes had been standing. Eyewitnesses, some of whom had been in the thick of things, identified the accused as the shooters. Clyde Isenhower, Ernest Isenhower, and James Morrison all were related to the alleged victim. Clyde, as he lay dying, admitted to shooting both the prisoner and the sheriff. James Rawls picked up a gun at one store before the shooting and left it at another just after the shooting where it was found with three

fouled chambers. Ernest Isenhower had a gun, admitted that he fired a gun, and hid it behind a piece of furniture in a store where it later disappeared. As far as the newspapers were concerned, the three men who had survived were guilty and should go to the electric chair, but the jury did not see it that way.

Unfortunately, we don't have any interviews with the jurors to explain the deliberations, and we are left to wonder if they were swayed by the defense attorneys' appeal to a higher law or if they simply had reasonable doubt concerning the men's guilt. If we go back and look at the charges brought against the men, it seems that the State itself may have provided reasonable doubt. If all the men were part of a conspiracy and therefore all were guilty of the death of the sheriff and the prisoner, then why was Ernest Isenhower alone charged with the murder of Deputy Boulware? If all the men were part of a conspiracy but only one was responsible for Raleigh Boulware's death, then why wouldn't it be, as the defense attorneys claimed, that Clyde Isenhower alone was responsible for the death of the sheriff?

We will probably never know why the jury acquitted. All we can factually say is that they did. The three defendants asked for and received permission to thank the jury. They as well as Coleman Blease shook each juror's hand and personally thanked them for the decision. Solicitor Henry immediately declared that he would be back in April of 1917 to try the men again for the murder of Jules Smith and Coleman Blease immediately declared that another trial would be a farce as no jury would convict them. It appears that Solicitor Henry must have come to agree with Blease as there is no record of a third trial ever taking place.

After the trial, Ernest Isenhower returned to Florence County where he was a model citizen. He taught school, he ran the Post Office in Lake City, he was a deputy sheriff, and when he died in 1954, he was the Clerk of Court. His obituary made no mention of the fact that he faced the electric chair three times and won.

Coleman Blease went on to represent South Carolina in the United States Senate where he continued to espouse his supremacist views. There, he introduced legislation to make interracial marriage a Federal crime and he protested when Mrs. Hoover invited an African American woman to tea in the White House by writing and reciting a racist poem on the Senate floor. The poem was not entered into the Congressional Record.

There is no further mention of either Jesse Morrison or James Rawls in the newspapers.

There is no further mention of Jules Smith in the newspapers and the location of his grave is unknown.

After the acquittal, most of the newspapers were pretty reserved in their reporting in comparison to the outrage and sensationalism immediately following the shootout. Most just reported the facts of the acquittal and left the story there. *The State* in Columbia did print a moving editorial stating that someday the history of Fairfield County would be written, and with it the story of Sheriff Hood, and school children would be taught to honor his name, but that didn't happen. If you stop a young person on the street in Winnsboro and ask them if they know who Sheriff Hood is, you are very likely to receive a blank stare.

It appears that in spite of the calls from several different groups to raise a monument to Sheriff Hood, only two were erected at that time. In June of 1916, the State Banker's Association erected a tablet in the Winnsboro Court Room to honor Sheriff Hood and Deputy Boulware. In December of that same year a monument was placed on Sheriff Hood's grave in the First United Methodist Cemetery in Winnsboro with the inscription stating that it was erected by Woodsmen of the World and Citizens. It is not clear if the various groups raising money for a monument contributed to the one on the grave and are the citizens the inscription refers to, or if there are other monuments out there. The newspaper in Columbia that was collecting funds for a memorial did not respond to the author's requests for further information to identify where those funds went. Both the South Carolina Sheriff's Association and the Woodmen of the World responded that their records did not go back that far, so there is no way of knowing if the funds raised by the Sheriff's Association or the school children went toward the monument on the grave. And so, it seems that after 100 years the memories of Sheriff A.D. Hood, Deputy J. Raleigh Boulware, and the sacrifice they made are simply fading away.





In the immediate aftermath of the shooting, there were numerous calls to raise funds to erect a monument to the fallen officers. *The State* newspaper in Columbia collected funds. The South Carolina Sheriff's Association asked each sheriff to contribute \$10. School Children staged plays to raise money, and the South Carolina Banker's Association commissioned the plaque for the Court House, shown in the bottom photograph. The top photograph shows the monument that was placed on Sheriff Hood's grave in the United Methodist Cemetery by The Woodmen of the World and Citizens. As records for that period no longer exist, it is not clear if the citizens mentioned in the inscription include the various groups that were raising money at the time or, perhaps, there are other monuments that have not yet been located.

(Photographs courtesy of Fairfield County Museum and Genealogy Room.)

There is, however, one place in the state dedicated to keeping alive the memories of Sheriff Hood, Deputy Boulware, and all the Law Enforcement Officers who have died in service to South Carolina. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Officers Hall of Fame on Broad River Rd. in Columbia has a memorial room with a plaque and descriptive information for over 300 officers who have died in the line of duty since 1797.



The Rotunda at the Law Enforcement Officers Hall of Fame in Columbia, SC has a memorial plaque and biographical information, if available, for each of the over 300 line of duty deaths in South Carolina.

Here is an interview with Marsha Trowbridge Ardila describing the memorials to Sheriff Hood and Deputy Boulware at the Hall of Fame Memorial Room. (click on picture)



As we contemplate the Great Winnsboro Shootout, it may seem like it all happened such a long time ago in a world that is much different than it is today, but was it really so long ago? Were things then really so different than today?

Every day, men and women, just like you, me, Sheriff Hood, and Deputy Boulware, get up to go to work, kiss their family's goodbye, and sometimes do not come back home. When the events are fresh in the public's mind, there is a great outpouring of emotion, but as time goes by, the memories fade and people go back to their regular routine. Then, it happens again.

If you are passing through Winnsboro, please stop and visit the graves of Sheriff Hood and Deputy Boulware, view the tablet erected by the Banker's Association in the Fairfield County Courthouse, and contemplate what happened and what it means. If you are in Columbia, please drive out to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Officers Hall of Fame and spend some time in the memorial room contemplating what each plaque represents: A person who gave their life to uphold the rule of law: A person who deserves to be remembered.

In the newspaper accounts of 1915 and 1916, one question kept coming up. What does it say about a society that asks men and women to give their lives to uphold the state's constitution and then forgets about them when they are gone?

Indeed! What does it say?

Form No. 10.

### CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
Bureau of Vital Statistics  
State Board of Health

File No.—For State Registrar Only  
**12174**

1. PLACE OF DEATH  
County of Richland  
Township of \_\_\_\_\_  
or  
Inc. Town of \_\_\_\_\_  
City of Columbia Registration District No. 388  
(Not Columbia Hospital, S.C.)

Registered No. 1499  
(For use of Local Registrar)  
Of death occurred in a Hospital or Institution give its NAME (instead of street and number.)  
Residence In City \_\_\_\_\_ Yrs. \_\_\_\_\_ Mos. \_\_\_\_\_ Days.

2. FULL NAME Adam Richard Hood

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS			MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
3. SEX <u>Male</u>	4. COLOR OR RACE <u>white</u>	5. STATUS <u>Married</u> (Write the word) MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED	6. DATE OF DEATH <u>June 14, 1915</u> (Month) (Day) (Year)	7. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from <u>June 7, 1915</u> to <u>June 14, 1915</u> , that I last saw him <u>alive</u> on <u>June 11, 1915</u> , and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at <u>2:30 p.m.</u> The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows: <u>Gunshot wound of abdomen</u>
8. DATE OF BIRTH <u>June 26, 1868</u> (Month) (Day) (Year)	9. AGE <u>46 yrs. 11 mos. 2 yrs.</u> IF LESS Than 1 day, _____ hrs. or _____ min.?	10. OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work <u>Sheriff of Fairfield Co.</u> (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)	11. BIRTHPLACE (State or Country) <u>S.C.</u>	12. NAME OF FATHER <u>Elias Hood</u>
13. BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or Country) <u>S.C.</u>	14. MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER <u>Alice Jamison</u>	15. BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or Country) <u>S.C.</u>	16. THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE (Signature) <u>Mrs. A. S. Hood</u> (Address) <u>Winnsboro, S.C.</u>	17. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients, or recent Residents) At place of death, yrs. _____ mos. _____ days. In the State yrs. _____ mos. _____ days. Where was disease contracted? If not at place of death, <u>Winnsboro, S.C.</u> Former or usual Residence <u>Winnsboro, S.C.</u>
18. CONTRIBUTORY (SECONDARY) (Duration) _____ yrs. _____ mos. _____ days.	19. (Signed) _____ M. D. <u>June 15, 1915</u> (Address) <u>Columbia</u>	20. "State the Disease Causing Death, or, in Deaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means of Injury; and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal." 18. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients, or recent Residents) At place of death, yrs. _____ mos. _____ days. In the State yrs. _____ mos. _____ days. Where was disease contracted? If not at place of death, <u>Winnsboro, S.C.</u> Former or usual Residence <u>Winnsboro, S.C.</u>	21. PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL <u>Winnsboro, S.C.</u>	22. DATE OF BURIAL <u>June 16, 1915</u>
23. LOCAL REGISTRAR <u>W. J. ...</u>	24. UNDERTAKER <u>McLannet</u>	25. ADDRESS		

Form No. 10.

**CERTIFICATE OF DEATH**  
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
Bureau of Vital Statistics  
State Board of Health

File No.—For State Registrar Only  
**14685**

County of Babland  
City of Columbia  
Township of Columbia  
Registration District No. 38a  
(No. Columbia Hospital)

Registered No. 1560  
(For use of Local Registrar)  
(If death occurred in a Hospital or Institution give its NAME instead of street and number.)

Residence In City Yes No Yes No Yes No Days

**FULL NAME** John Raleigh Boulware

**PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS**

1 SEX Male 2 COLOR OR RACE White 3 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED Single  
(Write the word)

4 DATE OF BIRTH July 2, 1881  
(Month) (Day) (Year)

5 AGE 30 yrs. 1 mo. 1 day. If LESS than 1 day, hrs. or min.?

6 OCCUPATION Farmer  
(a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work  
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)

7 BIRTHPLACE (State or Country) Fairfield Co. S. C.

8 NAME OF FATHER M. C. Boulware

9 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or Country) Fairfield Co. S. C.

10 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Belle Stephenson

11 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or Country) Fairfield Co. S. C.

12 THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE  
(Informant) M. C. Boulware  
(Address) Winnabow S. C.

13 7/3 1911 Edw. P. ...  
LOCAL REGISTRAR

**MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH**

14 DATE OF DEATH June 3, 1911  
(Month) (Day) (Year)

17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from June 3, 1911 and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 7:00 P.M. The CAUSE OF DEATH\* was as follows:  
Gun shot wounds of abdomen & chest  
suicide  
5 hrs. in hospital

18 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients, or recent Residents)  
At place of death 12 yrs. In the State 12 yrs. 1 mo. 1 day.  
Where was disease contracted?  
If not at place of death?  
Usual Residence Winnabow S. C.

19 Place of Burial or Removal Winnabow S. C. DATE OF BURIAL June 14, 1911

20 UNDERTAKER Moorman ADDRESS Winnabow S. C.

Form No. 10.

**CERTIFICATE OF DEATH**  
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
Bureau of Vital Statistics  
State Board of Health

File No.—For State Registrar Only  
**10847**

County of Charleston  
City of Charleston S. C.  
Township of Charleston  
Registration District No. 119  
(No. Wm. D. ... Hospital)

Registered No. 71  
(For use of Local Registrar)  
(If death occurred in a Hospital or Institution give its NAME instead of street and number.)

Residence In City Yes No Yes No Yes No Days

**FULL NAME** James C. Beenhawer

**PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS**

1 SEX Male 2 COLOR OR RACE White 3 SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED Married  
(Write the word)

4 DATE OF BIRTH June 1, 1881  
(Month) (Day) (Year)

5 AGE 30 yrs. 1 mo. 1 day. If LESS than 1 day, hrs. or min.?

6 OCCUPATION Farmer  
(a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work  
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)

7 BIRTHPLACE (State or Country) Fairfield Co

8 NAME OF FATHER John Beenhawer

9 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (State or Country) S. C.

10 MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER Martha Stewart

11 BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (State or Country) Fairfield Co

12 THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE  
(Informant) J. P. Beenhawer  
(Address) Winnabow

13 June 17 1911 James Beenhawer  
LOCAL REGISTRAR

**MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH**

14 DATE OF DEATH June 15, 1911  
(Month) (Day) (Year)

17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from June 17, 1911 and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 10:00 P.M. The CAUSE OF DEATH\* was as follows:  
Gunshot wounds  
(suicide)

18 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients, or recent Residents)  
At place of death 12 yrs. In the State 12 yrs. 1 mo. 1 day.  
Where was disease contracted?  
If not at place of death?  
Usual Residence Winnabow S. C.

19 Place of Burial or Removal Winnabow S. C. DATE OF BURIAL June 16, 1911

20 UNDERTAKER J. A. ... ADDRESS Charleston S. C.

This article would not have been possible without the help and previous research many people.

The author wishes to thank The Fairfield County Historical Museum, The Fairfield County Genealogical Society, The South Carolina Law Enforcement Officer Hall of Fame. The South Carolina State Library, The South Carolina State Archives, The Fairfield County South Carolina Clerk of Court, The York County South Carolina Clerk of Court, and The McCelvey Center in York South Carolina for generously sharing their existing research and helping with additional research.

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CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes / No

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Type of Research Interested: African ( ) - American Indian ( ) - European ( ) - Other ( )

SURNAME(S): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

QUERY: \_\_\_\_\_

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