

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

The Court instructs the Jury that murder is the unlawful killing of any person with malice aforethought and is distinguished in Virginia as murder in the first degree and murder in the second degree. By murder in the first degree is meant that the prisoner must have been incited to the killing by malice and the killing must have been a wilful, deliberate and premeditated act on the part of the prisoner; that is to say, he must have willed deliberated and premeditated that he would kill the deceased or do him some serious bodily injury, the necessary result of which would be his death or from which he died.

All other murder is murder in the second degree. By voluntary manslaughter is meant the unlawful killing of a person without malice, actual or implied, upon a sudden heat, on reasonable provocation or in mutual combat.

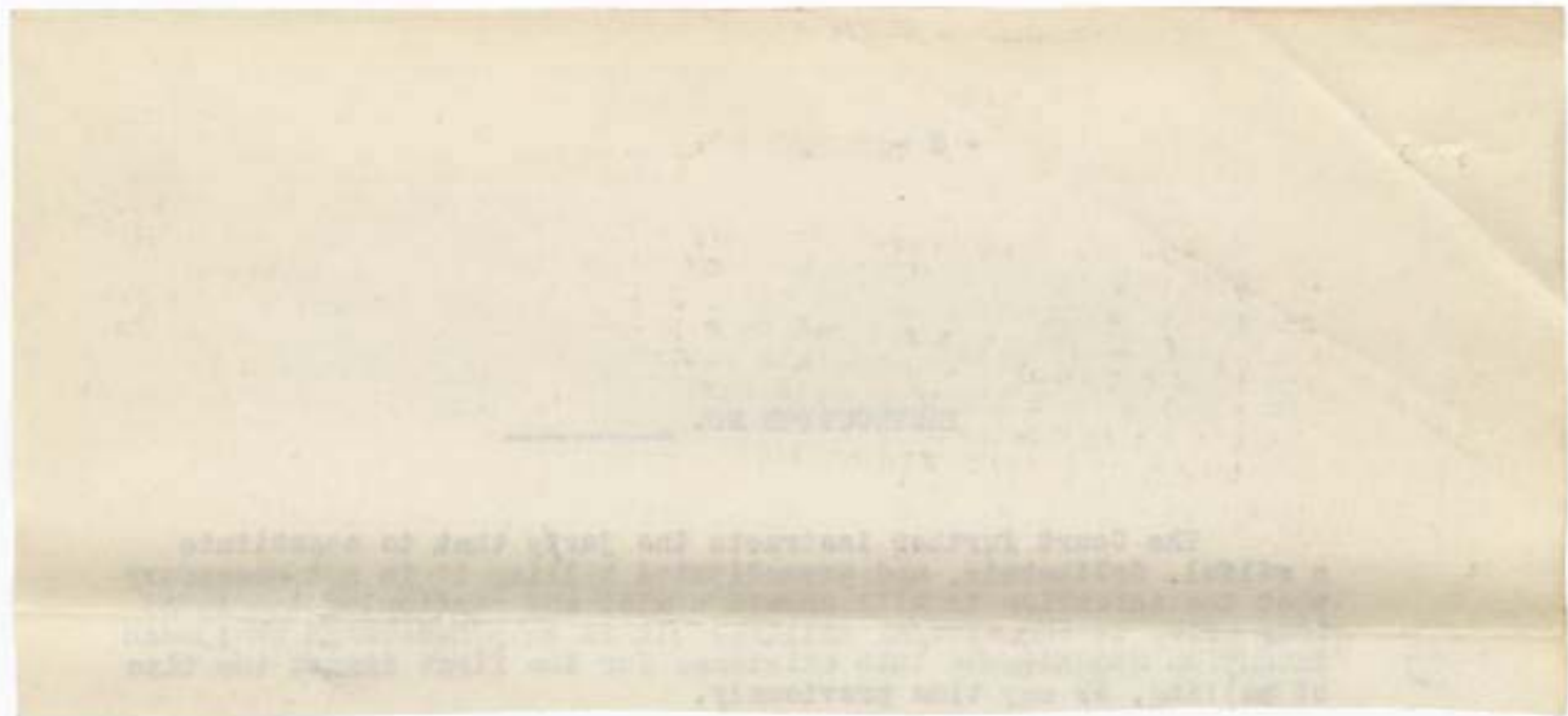
SECTION 10

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the general situation of the country and to a statement of the progress of the various branches of industry and commerce. It is then shown that the country is well adapted for the cultivation of the soil and that the climate is generally healthy and agreeable. The report also contains a list of the principal cities and towns and a description of the principal manufactures and articles of commerce. It is then shown that the country is well adapted for the cultivation of the soil and that the climate is generally healthy and agreeable. The report also contains a list of the principal cities and towns and a description of the principal manufactures and articles of commerce.

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

*may*  
The Court further instructs the jury that to constitute a wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing it is not necessary that the intention to kill should exist any particular length of time prior to the actual killing. It is only necessary that such intention should come into existence for the first time at the time of killing, or any time previously.





INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

The Court instructs the jury that though they believe from the evidence that J. Milton Hensley threw a rock or rocks at Robt. Monger and struck him in the side, yet if they further believe that said Monger then retired to a point of safety, went to his drill and took a pistol therefrom and returned toward said Milton Hensley and fatally shot him when said Hensley was making no effort to assault or injure said Monger then, the jury should find said Monger guilty of murder or manslaughter according as there was time to ~~kill~~ or not.

?  
Ref. in  
Murd.

(See Minor's Crim. Law, P.43 )

RECEIVED

The Board of Directors of the  
Company has resolved to pay  
a dividend of \$1.00 per share  
on the common stock of the  
Company for the year ending  
December 31, 1924. The  
dividend will be paid on  
January 15, 1925, to the  
holders of record on January  
1, 1925. The dividend is  
payable in cash.

(The Board's resolution is attached.)



The Court instructs the jury that a reasonable doubt is such a doubt as may be honestly and reasonably entertained as to some substantial and material fact essential to prove the offense charged. A reasonable doubt must be based upon the evidence or be such as is suggested by the evidence, or grows out of the evidence itself, or out of the lack of evidence. It must not be arbitrary doubt. It must be serious and substantial in order to warrant an acquittal. It must be a doubt of material fact or facts necessary for the jury to believe to find a verdict of conviction, and not of immaterial and non-essential circumstances.

No. 56.

Mod.



The Court has found that the defendant's conduct is  
such a flagrant violation of the law as to require  
that the defendant be sentenced to the State Prison  
for a term of years. The Court has also found  
that the defendant is a habitual offender and  
that the defendant has a record of previous  
convictions for similar offenses. The Court  
therefore recommends that the defendant be  
sentenced to the State Prison for a term of  
years.

Very truly yours,  
[Signature]

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

The Court instructs that if they believe from the evidence that Robt. Monger maliciously shot and killed Milton Hensley, while he was at work or when he was making no attempt to assault said Monger or his son, then the jury should find the accused guilty of murder, even though the jury believe from the evidence that Claude Hensley had previously shot said Monger or shot at Jesse Monger.

No. 50.  
put  
Dues

100

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
58 CHEMISTRY BUILDING  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607  
TEL: 773-936-3700  
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WWW: WWW.CHEM.UCHICAGO.EDU

INSTRUCTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

The Court instructs the jury that if they believe from the evidence that Milton Hensley made no assault upon Robt. Menger until said Menger drew his pistol from his drill and started toward said Hensley in a threatening attitude, such as to give said Hensley reasonable ground to believe that said Menger intended to immediately inflict upon said Hensley or his son, death or serious bodily harm, then the said Milton Hensley had the right in defense of himself or his son to throw rocks at said Menger and though the jury believe said Hensley did then throw at said Menger, it was the duty of said Menger then to have retreated as far as he safely could and if he failed to do so but instead, then shot and killed said Hensley, the jury should find the accused guilty of murder or manslaughter as may appear proper from the evidence and Instruction No. 1.

INSTRUCTION No. \_\_\_\_\_

The Court instructs the jury that if they believe from the evidence that at the time Robert Menger shot J. Milton Hensley, the said Hensley was not attempting to throw a hatchet at said Menger, *and that* there was no reason at the time for said Menger to believe that said Hensley was attempting so to do, then the jury are instructed that it is their duty to convict the said Menger, ~~unless they believe he shot said Hensley in the sudden heat of passion arising on a sufficient provocation in which event they should find him guilty of voluntary manslaughter.~~

*or D. Parkinhol in any account upon said Menger*

Come,

N

Memorandum

Instructions  
for the Com,  
Revised or  
Amended or  
Amended



As to Robert Monger, for murder.

Charge.

If you find Robert Monger not guilty you shall say so and no more.

If you find him guilty of murder in the first degree you shall say so and then ascertain his punishment by death or by confinement in the penitentiary for life.

If you find him guilty of murder in the second degree you shall say so and then ascertain his punishment by confinement in the penitentiary so that such confinement shall not be less than five nor more than eighteen years.

If you find him not guilty of either of the sforesaid felonies but guilty of voluntary manslaughter you shall say so and then ascertain his punishment by confinement in the penitentiary so that such confinement shall not be less than one nor more than five years.

If you find him not guilty of any of the sforesaid felonies but guilty of involuntary manslaughter you shall say so and then ascertain his punishment by fine or by confinement in jail or by both so that such fine be not less than five dollars.

in the Robert Menger, for murder.

Charge

It was that Robert Menger was guilty of murder in the first degree in  
the year 1901.

It was that the defendant was guilty of murder in the first degree in  
the year 1901.

Murder.  
Commonwealth  
v. Charge  
Robert Menger.

It was that the defendant was guilty of murder in the first degree in  
the year 1901.

It was that the defendant was guilty of murder in the first degree in  
the year 1901.

It was that the defendant was guilty of murder in the first degree in  
the year 1901.



The Court instructs the jury that, if they believe from the evidence that at the time the deceased received his fatal wound, *without fault on his part in bringing on the difficulty,* the accused was under reasonable apprehension from *the circumstances then and then existing,* the conduct, words and actions of the deceased, as they appeared *and and then* to him at the time, that the deceased designed or intended to kill the accused or do him some serious bodily harm and was also under a reasonable apprehension that there was immediate danger of the deceased carrying this purpose into execution, *they* should find the accused not guilty; and the Court instructs the jury that if they believe from the evidence the accused acted under reasonable apprehension as aforesaid, *they* should find him ~~not~~ not guilty, even though *they* should believe from the evidence that it turned out after the killing that the danger was apparent and not real; in other words, that the appearances were deceptive and there was in fact no purpose on the part of the deceased to kill the accused or do him serious bodily harm. The enquiry is not whether the harm apprehended was actually intended by Milton Hensley, *but whether the circumstances were such as, in the opinion of the jury, to warrant the accused in believing* ~~as a reasonable man in believing that the deceased was about to do him serious bodily harm, and he did so believe.~~

(See Campbell case, cited in Stoneman's case, 35 Gratt. Harrigan vs. Thompson, page 285; Parrish case, 81 Va. 18; Wharton, page 460; Parrish case, 81 Va. Drysdale vs. Georgia, 6 L. R. A. 424 and note. Wharton, both rules, 1-455, 459, best rule as amended.)

The Court instructed the jury that, in any case  
where the evidence is such that the defendant  
is not guilty, the jury must find him not guilty.  
The accused at his own request called witnesses  
to testify on his behalf. The evidence of the  
witnesses was such that the jury found the  
accused not guilty. The Court instructed the  
jury that, in any case where the evidence  
is such that the defendant is not guilty,  
the jury must find him not guilty. The  
Court instructed the jury that, in any case  
where the evidence is such that the defendant  
is not guilty, the jury must find him not guilty.

was in fact no person in the boat at the time he fell  
and so his name being said. The jury is not  
bound to believe the evidence of the witness  
if they do not think it credible. The evidence  
of the witness is not sufficient to establish  
the fact that the defendant was in the boat  
at the time he fell. The jury is not bound  
to believe the evidence of the witness if they  
do not think it credible. The evidence of the  
witness is not sufficient to establish the fact  
that the defendant was in the boat at the  
time he fell.

Com.

Thompson

Indictment for D.P.P.

Number 8 Number



Appendix 11 School  
Reps.

The jury are instructed that if without provocation from the accused, Claude Hensley fired upon him, then if the accused reasonably believed, under the circumstances, that he was in imminent danger of being killed, or of receiving serious bodily harm at the hands of Claude Hensley, he had the right to repel such assault by such force as he deemed necessary, even to the extent of killing said Claude Hensley; and, if they further believe from the evidence that while the accused was attempting to so repel such assault, by ~~throwing~~ <sup>throwing</sup> rocks at the accused, or, the accused reasonably believed that Milton Hensley was about to throw a hatchet at him, then the accused was justified in killing said Milton Hensley, and they must find him not guilty.



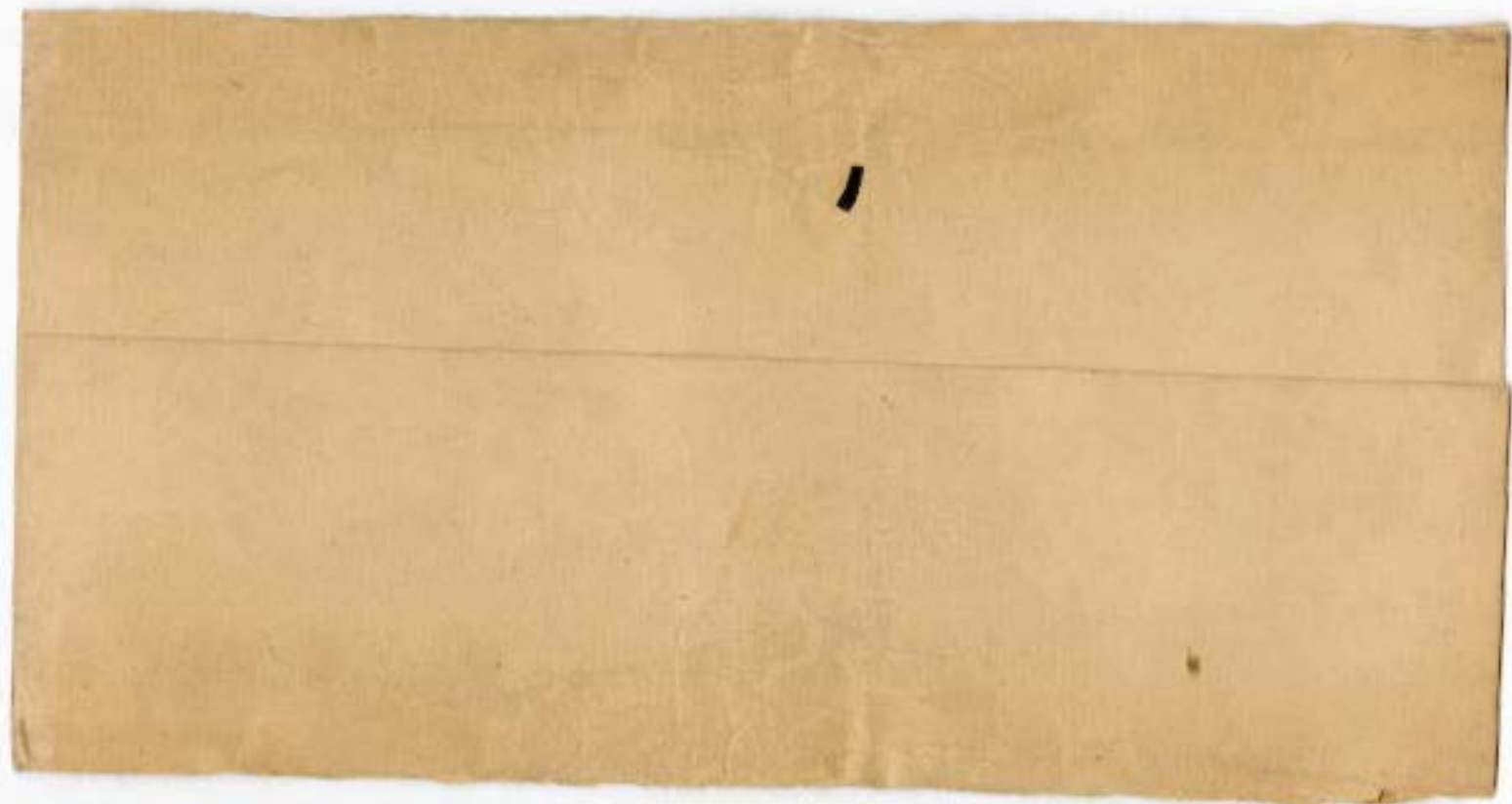
No. 1

Commonwealth

vs

Murder

Robert Morgan



2/  
Ref.

The Court instructs the jury that upon the trial of a criminal case by a jury, the law contemplates a concurrence of twelve minds in the conclusion of guilt before a conviction can be had. Not only is this true with respect to the guilt of the accused, but it is likewise true with respect to the degree of crime. Therefore, although the jury may believe from the evidence, that the accused is guilty of the killing of the deceased, still, if any individual member of the jury, after having duly considered all of the evidence in this case, and after consultation with his fellow jurors, should entertain a reasonable doubt as to <sup>guilt or as to the</sup> the degree of the guilt of the accused, it is his duty not to surrender his own convictions ~~as to such degree of guilt~~ simply because the balance of the jury entertain different convictions with respect to ~~such degree~~. *there to.*



No. 10

The Court proceeds to the first issue  
 which is a question of law. The law  
 requires that in the prosecution of a  
 crime the State must prove the  
 guilt of the defendant beyond a  
 reasonable doubt. It is the duty  
 of the jury to determine whether  
 the evidence is sufficient to  
 establish the guilt of the  
 defendant beyond a reasonable  
 doubt. If the evidence is  
 sufficient to establish the  
 guilt of the defendant beyond  
 a reasonable doubt, the jury  
 must find the defendant guilty.  
 If the evidence is not sufficient  
 to establish the guilt of the  
 defendant beyond a reasonable  
 doubt, the jury must find the  
 defendant not guilty.

3/

Reb'

The Court instructs the jury, that in criminal trials, the party accused is entitled to the benefit of the legal presumption in favor of innocence, which in doubtful cases is always sufficient to turn the scale in his favor. It is therefore, a rule of criminal law, that the guilt of the accused must be fully proved. Neither a mere preponderance of evidence nor any weight of preponderant evidence is sufficient for the purpose, unless it generates full belief of the fact to the exclusion of all reasonable doubt. Kibler's Case, 94 Va. 813.

1861

1861

The Court instructed the jury, that in witness  
 testimony, the party accused is entitled to the benefit of the doubt  
 presumption in favor of innocence, which is rebutted only by  
 a preponderance of evidence in his favor. It is the duty  
 of the jury to weigh the evidence and to render a verdict  
 according to the law. The Court further instructed the jury  
 that if they find the evidence in favor of the accused, they  
 must acquit him. The Court also instructed the jury that  
 if they find the evidence in favor of the prosecution, they  
 must convict him. The Court then asked the jury to return  
 their verdict.

Richard's Case, 1861, p. 111.

5/

ref.

The Court instructs the jury that, in this case the law raises no presumption against the prisoner, but every presumption of law is in favor of innocence; he rests secure in that presumption until proof is adduced which establishes his guilt beyond reasonable doubt, and, in order to convict him, every material fact necessary to constitute the crime must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and, if the jury entertain any reasonable doubt upon any single fact, or element, necessary to constitute the crime, it is the jury's duty to give the prisoner the benefit of such doubt and acquit him.





7/

Ref.

The Court further instructs the jury that circumstances of suspicion, no matter how grave or strong, are not proof of guilt, and that the accused must be found not guilty unless the fact of his guilt is proven beyond every reasonable doubt to the actual exclusion of every reasonable hypothesis of his innocence consistent with the fact proven. Henderson's case, 98 Va. 798.

19

The first letter received from the

Government of England, in which the

fact of the matter was stated, and

the fact that the matter was being

considered by the Government of

England, was received with the

fact that the



8/

per.

The Court instructs the jury that where any fact essential to the conviction of the accused is dependant on circumstantial evidence it is the duty of the jury to act upon such evidence with the utmost caution.



9/

ref.

The jury are instructed that even though they may believe from the evidence that Jesse Monger threw rocks at Claude Hensley, yet said Hensley had no right to shoot at said Jesse Monger unless he reasonably believed that he was thereby placed in imminent danger of death or serious bodily harm from which danger he could not extricate himself by retreating.

107

The jury are instructed that even though they  
may believe from the evidence that James Hanger later found it  
Claude Hanger. yet said Hanger had no right to make it said  
James Hanger unless he reasonably believed that he was thereby  
righted in that case of such or certain notice was given  
that he was so void and certain right by receiving.

Ref.

The Court instructs the jury that if they believe from the evidence, that the prisoner, at the time he shot Milton Hensley, acted under reasonable belief that he was in imminent danger of serious bodily harm at the hands of Milton Hensley ~~and~~ Claude Hensley, and that it was necessary for him to defend himself to avoid serious bodily harm, which was apparently imminent, then they are instructed that the prisoner was justifiable in defending himself by such means as were reasonably necessary, even to the extent of killing said Milton Hensley or said Claude Hensley, and even though the jury should believe that appearances were deceptive and that there was in fact no design on the part of said two men, or either of them, to kill the prisoner, or to do him serious bodily harm.

Copy

11

The Court instructed the jury that if they believe from the evidence, that the prisoner, at the time he was killed by the defendant, acted under reasonable belief that he was in imminent danger of serious bodily harm at the hands of Milton Hamel, and that Hamel acted under reasonable belief that he was in imminent danger of serious bodily harm, that was a sufficient defense to the charge of murder, and that if the defendant believed that the prisoner was lawfully armed, that the defendant is not liable for the death of the prisoner. The Court further instructed that the prisoner was lawfully armed in the sense that he was armed with a revolver, and that it is not necessary for the defendant to believe that the prisoner was armed with a deadly weapon, even to the extent of killing with a knife. The Court further instructed that it is not necessary for the defendant to believe that the prisoner was armed with a deadly weapon, and even though the jury should believe that the defendant was lawfully armed and that there was in fact no danger to the life of the man, or either of them, to kill the prisoner, he is not liable for the death of the man.



142

Ref.

The jury are further instructed that in order to determine the necessity of the prisoner<sup>1</sup> killing the said Milton Hensley, and defending himself against the said Milton Hensley and Claude Hensley, the prisoner had a right to take into consideration any bad feeling which the jury may believe the evidence discloses the said Milton Hensley and Claude Hensley, or either of them, had against him, the prisoner, together with any threats by them or either of them, if any are shown by the evidence, to do him, the prisoner, seriously bodily harm.



Copy

10-1

The jury are further instructed that in order  
to determine the necessity of the prisoner-killing the said  
Hilton Hensley, and demanding himself against the said Hilton  
Hensley and Olan Hensley, the prisoner has a right to take into  
consideration any and all facts which the jury may believe to  
be relevant to the case. The jury are instructed that Hilton Hensley,  
or either of them, has against him, the prisoner, together with  
any persons by whom or either of them, it may be shown by the  
evidence, to be his, the prisoner, voluntarily and

ref.

The Court instructs the jury that men, when threatened with danger, must determine from the state of things surrounding them as to the necessity of resorting to self-defense and if they act from reasonable and honest convictions, they will not be held responsible criminally for a mistake as to the extent of the actual danger.

July

1/2

The duty imposed on the tax payers, when  
exercised with regard, and relative to the state of things  
surrounding them as to the necessity of raising so well-timed  
and if they are not immediately and directly necessary, they will  
be of little or no use, and will be a burden on the tax  
payers of the actual amount.

14

4953  
Feb

The Court instructs the jury that even though they may believe from the evidence that Jesse Monger, without provocation, threw rocks at Claude Hensley, the latter was not thereby justified in firing upon said Jesse Monger with a pistol, *after the said Monger had retired from the combat* and, if he did so fire upon Jesse Monger, or if the accused reasonably believed him to have so fired, and the appearances were such as to reasonably indicate to the accused that Claude Hensley intended to continue to fire on Jesse Monger; or, if, without provocation from the accused, said Claude Hensley fired upon the accused; then in either event, if the accused reasonably believed, under the circumstances, that he or said Jesse Monger, was in imminent danger of being killed, or of receiving serious bodily harm at the hands of Claude Hensley, he had the right to repel such assault by such force as he deemed necessary, even to the extent of killing said Claude Hensley; and, if they further believe from the evidence that while the accused was attempting to so repel such assault, the deceased, Milton Hensley, interfered, by throwing rocks at the accused, or, the accused reasonably believed that Milton Hensley was about to throw a hatchet at him, then the accused was justified in killing said Milton Hensley, and they must find him not guilty.



Comm  
v

Memorandum

Dupli's for  
Abraham's R.  
found or found  
April

The court instructs the jury that even though  
the jury may not believe the evidence that Jesus Kasper, witness  
investigation, there is evidence that Claude Hensley, the latter was not  
latter that the jury may believe with Jesus Kasper with a pistol.  
and, as a result of the above, on 11 the accused person  
and believed that the jury should find, and the accused person should  
as it reasonably appears to the accused that Claude Hensley is  
traced to continue to live on Jesus Kasper; or, if, without  
provision for the accused, said Claude Hensley fired upon the  
accused; then in that event, it was accused reasonably believed  
under the circumstances, that he or said Jesus Kasper, was in  
imminent danger of being killed, or of receiving serious bodily  
harm at the hands of Claude Hensley, he had the right to resist  
such assault by such force as he deemed necessary even to the ex-  
tent of killing said Claude Hensley; and, if they further believe  
that the accused was acting in self-defense, as stated in the  
above, then the accused, Jesus Kasper, is authorized, by  
virtue of the above, or, the accused reasonably believed  
that Jesus Kasper was about to throw a hatchet at him, then the  
accused was justified in killing said Jesus Kasper, and that  
such find him not guilty.



INSTRUCTION No. 1

The Court instructs the jury that in Virginia it is perjury if any person to whom an oath is lawfully administered on any occasion wilfully swear falsely on such occasion, touching any material matter or thing.

EXHIBIT NO. 1

The Court instructs the jury that in England it is not  
in any person to whom an oath is lawfully administered to  
be sworn to do anything which is contrary to the laws of  
God or the King, or to the duties of his office.

INSTRUCTION No. 2.

The Court instructs the jury that if they believe from the evidence that the <sup>accused</sup> prisoner testified in the case of Commonwealth v. Robert Monger, as alleged in the indictment, then in determining whether such testimony was material to the issue in said case, the Court tells the jury that if that testimony was either directly or indirectly pertinent to the question of the guilt of the accused in that case, then the testimony of the prisoner was material.

And the Court further instructs the jury that the degree of materiality is of no importance.

Section 5

The court instructs the jury that if they believe from the evidence that the agreement specified in the case of Commonwealth v. Robert Bonney was made, then the defendant's conduct was lawful. If such testimony was either directly or indirectly pertinent to the question of the guilt of the accused in that case, then the testimony of the witness was material. And the court further instructs the jury that the degree of materiality is of no importance.

Instruction No. 3

The court instructs the jury that, in arriving at a verdict in this case, they are the sole judges of the facts and of the credibility of the witnesses and of the weight to be given to the evidence or any part of it. When witnesses testify opposite to each other, the jury is not bound to regard the weight of the evidence as evenly balanced, but they have a right in determining the weight to be given to the testimony of various witnesses, to take into consideration their interest in the result of the case, if they have any, their relationship to the parties involved, their feeling or bias, if any is shown, their appearance and demeanor on the witness-stand, their apparent candor and fairness, their apparent intelligence, the reasonableness or unreasonableness of their statements, their means of information and all of the surrounding circumstances appearing on the trial, and to give or deny credit to the testimony of any witness, as, under the circumstances, they may deem proper or to such extent as they think proper.



The court instructs the jury that, in arriving

at a verdict in this case, they are the sole judges of the  
facts and of the credibility of the witnesses and of the  
weight to be given to the evidence or any part of it. When

witnesses testify opposite to each other, the jury is to

judge for itself the weight of the evidence as evenly balanced,  
but they have a right in determining the weight to be given to

the testimony of various witnesses, to take into consideration

their interest in the result of the case, if they have any,

their relationship to the parties involved, their feeling or

bias, if any is shown, their opportunity and knowledge as to the

witnesses, their apparent candor and fairness, their apparent

intelligence, the reasonableness or unreasonableness of their

testimony, their conduct before and after the examination

of witnesses appearing at the trial, and to give or deny credit

to the testimony of any witness, as, under the circumstances,

they may have proper or to such extent as they think proper.

INSTRUCTION No. 4

The Court instructs the jury that before the accused can be convicted of perjury, the falsity of the statement alleged to be perjured must be established either by the testimony of two witnesses or by the testimony of one witness and corroborating circumstances, and in either case the weight of the evidence must be such as to convince the jury beyond reasonable doubt that such statement was in fact false. The requirement, however, of two witnesses, or of one witness and corroborating circumstances, applies only to proof of the falsity of the testimony given by the accused alleged to be perjured. As to all other facts material or necessary to be proven to establish the guilt of the accused, one witness is sufficient if believed by the jury.

The Court instructs the jury that before the accused can be convicted of perjury, the falsity of the statement alleged to be perjured must be established either by the testimony of two witnesses or by the testimony of one witness and corroborating circumstances, and in either case the weight of the evidence must be such as to convince the jury beyond reasonable doubt that each statement was in fact false. The requirement, however, of two witnesses, or of one witness and corroborating circumstances, applies only to proof of the falsity of the testimony given by the accused alleged to be perjured. As to all other facts material or necessary to be proven to establish the guilt of the accused, one witness is sufficient if believed by the jury.

9

6'

The Court instructs the jury that the law presumes the accused to be innocent until he is proven guilty beyond all reasonable doubt, and if there is upon the minds of the jury any reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused, the law makes it their duty to acquit him. His guilt is not to be inferred because the facts proven may be consistent with his guilt, but they must be inconsistent with his innocence. Mere suspicion or probability of his guilt, however strong, is not sufficient to convict nor is it sufficient, if the greater weight or preponderance of evidence supports the charge in the indictment, but to warrant ~~his~~ conviction, his guilt must be proven so clearly that there is no reasonable theory consistent with the evidence upon which he can be innocent.



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8

The Court instructs the jury that the law presumes the accused to be innocent until he is proven guilty beyond all reasonable doubt, and if there is upon the minds of the jury any reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused, the law makes it their duty to acquit him. His guilt is not to be inferred because the facts proven may be consistent with his guilt, but they must be inconsistent with his innocence. Mere suspicion or probability of his guilt, however strong, is not sufficient to convict nor is it sufficient, if the greater weight or preponderance of evidence supports the charge in the indictment, but to warrant the conviction, his guilt must be proven so clearly that there is no reasonable theory consistent with the evidence upon which he can be innocent.



29

A

The Court instructs the jury that before the accused can be convicted of perjury, the Commonwealth must prove beyond every reasonable doubt that the accused on the trial of Robert Monger, referred to in the indictment, swore that at the time Robert Monger shot Milton Hensley, the said Milton Hensley was in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Monger, and they must further believe that the said statement was willfully made, and was material to the defense then being made in that case, and was false.

10

11

The Court instructed the jury that before the accused  
 can be convicted of perjury, the Commonwealth must prove beyond  
 every reasonable doubt that the accused on the trial of Robert  
 Hanger, related to in the indictment, swore that at the time Robert  
 Hanger and Milton Hensley, the said Milton Hensley was in the act  
 of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Hanger, and they must fur-  
 ther believe that the said statement was willfully made, and was  
 material to the defense then being made in that case, and was  
 false.

No. 2.

The Court instructs the jury as a matter of law that they are not to go beyond the evidence to hunt up doubts, nor are they to entertain such doubts as are merely chimerical or conjectural. A reasonable doubt must be based upon the evidence, or on the absence of evidence essential to proof of the guilt of the accused. It must not be an arbitrary doubt without evidence to sustain it. It must be serious and substantial in order to warrant an acquittal. It must be a doubt of a material fact or facts necessary for the jury to believe to find a verdict of conviction and not of immaterial and non-essential circumstances.

The Court instructs the jury as a matter of law that they are not to go beyond the evidence to hunt for doubts, nor are they to entertain any doubt as to the truth of the evidence. A reasonable doubt must be based upon the evidence, or on the absence of evidence essential to proof of the guilt of the accused. It must not be an arbitrary doubt without evidence to sustain it. It must be a doubt of a material fact or facts necessary for the jury to believe to find a verdict of conviction and not of acquittal and non-essential circumstances.



INSTRUCTION NO. 1.

The Court instructs the Jury that if they believe from the evidence in this case beyond a reasonable doubt that Robert Menger shot Claude Hensley, as charged in the indictment, and that the defendant, Jesse Menger, was present aiding, abetting, counselling, <sup>advising or</sup> consenting to said crime, then the said defendant Jesse Menger is equally guilty with Robert Menger in the said crime.



INVESTIGATION REPORT

The first investigation was conducted in the year 1900.

The evidence in this case shows a complete absence of any

connection with the subject, as shown in the following

statements of the witnesses who were interviewed.

The investigation was conducted in the year 1900.

It is noted that the subject was not interviewed.

INSTRUCTION NO. 2

The Court instructs the Jury that in considering whether or not Jesse Menger aided, abetted, counselled, advised or consented to the shooting of Claude Hensley, they may consider all the acts and declarations of the said Jesse Menger at the time of the said shooting, both before and after the shooting of the said Claude Hensley, and if they believe from the whole evidence that the accused was assisting, and abetting in said crime, then he is guilty in this case.

Ref.

Addresses the Point - Criminal  
trial point - of West Virginia -



INSTRUCTION NO. 3

The Court instructs the Jury that it is not necessary for the Commonwealth in this case to prove that the accused Jesse Menger actually participated in the shooting of Claude Hensley. If he was present and encouraged, incited or in any manner offered aid or consent to the shooting, <sup>if it be shown</sup> (he is guilty and liable to the same punishment) as if he had actually done the shooting himself.

*Mod. as indicated in head of  
it is proven*

*Ref.*

INSTRUMENT NO. 3

The Court instructs the jury that it is not necessary for  
the State to prove in this case that the defendant had a  
conscious purpose to kill or to cause the death of the  
victim. It is sufficient if the jury finds that the  
defendant acted with a reckless disregard for the safety  
of others. The State is not required to prove that the  
defendant knew that his conduct would cause the death  
of the victim. It is sufficient if the jury finds that  
the defendant acted with a conscious disregard for the  
safety of others.



INSTRUCTION NO 5

The Court instructs the jury that the credibility of the witnesses is a question exclusively for the jury, and the law is that where a number of witnesses testify directly opposite to each other, the jury is not bound to regard the weight of evidence as equally balanced. The jury have the right to determine from the appearance of the witnesses on the stand, their manner of testifying, and their apparent candor and fairness, their apparent intelligence or lack of intelligence, and from all the other surrounding circumstances appearing on the trial, which witnesses are more worthy of credit, and to give credit accordingly.

*Witnesses The jury have a right to determine from the appearance of the witnesses on the stand, their manner of testifying, and their apparent candor and fairness, their apparent intelligence or lack of intelligence, and from all the other surrounding circumstances appearing on the trial, which witnesses are more worthy of credit, and to give credit accordingly.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY

The Court instructs the jury that the probability of the  
existence of a conspiracy between the boys and the girl is  
a question for the jury to determine. It is not for the  
court to say that there is no conspiracy. The jury should  
be instructed that they are to determine the facts and  
apply the law to them. The jury have the right to determine  
the facts in the case, and to return a verdict accordingly.  
The court will not interfere with the jury's verdict unless  
it is manifestly unjust. The jury should be instructed  
that they are to determine the facts in the case, and to  
return a verdict accordingly. The court will not interfere  
with the jury's verdict unless it is manifestly unjust.

INSTRUCTION 6

The Court further tells the jury, that in determining the weight to be given to the testimony of different witnesses in this case, the jury are authorized to consider the relationship of the witnesses to the parties, if the same is proved; their interest, if any, in the result of this case, their temper, feeling, or bias, if any has been shown; their demeanor while testifying; their apparent intelligence, and their means of information; and to give such credit to the testimony of ~~each~~ <sup>the different</sup> witnesses as under all the circumstances ~~each witness seems to be~~ <sup>they may consider them</sup> entitled to.

Com  
13, Nov. 2,

Dear Mr. [unclear]

Instructions for

Com. returned on

modified on

attached



Commonwealth of Virginia,

County of Rockingham, to-wit:

In the Circuit Court of said County:

The jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the body of the County of Rockingham, and now attending the Circuit Court of said county, at its March term, 1918, UPON THEIR OATHS PRESENT, that on the 6th day of December, 1917, in said County, at the Circuit Court in and for said County, and within the jurisdiction of said Court, at its November term, 1917, held at the Court House of said County by T. B. Haas, Judge of the said Circuit Court, one Robert Monger was tried on an indictment for a felony, to-wit, for the felonious assault on Claude S. Hensley, as more fully appears from the records of said Court, the said trial continuing from day to day, from the 6th day of December until its conclusion on the 12th day of December, 1917, and that upon the trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid Jesse Monger appeared in said court as a witness for and on behalf of the said Robert Monger and was then and there, in said County, and in the Circuit Court aforesaid, duly sworn by J. F. Blackburn, Clerk of said Circuit Court, then and there sitting upon the trial aforesaid, that the evidence he should give upon the said trial should be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the said Clerk of said Court then and there having authority by law to administer the said oath; and that upon the trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid it then and there became material to enquire what J. Milton Hensley was doing when the said Robert Monger shot him, the said J. Milton Hensley, who was killed at the time of the aforesaid assault by the said Robert Monger, and that thereupon the said Jesse Monger, being so sworn as a witness, did, then and there, on the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully, swear falsely, touching a material matter, to-wit, that the said J. Milton Hensley



Commonwealth of Virginia

County of Rockingham

In the Circuit Court of said County

The jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the  
County of Rockingham, and now attending the Circuit  
Court of said County, at the Court House, in said County,

do hereby certify that on the 25th day of December, 1917, at  
the Circuit Court in and for said County, and within the Juris-  
diction of said Court, at the November term, 1917, held at the  
Court House of said County by J. A. Hays, Judge of the said Circuit  
Court, one Robert Mungler was tried on an indictment for a felony,  
to-wit, for the felonious assault on George A. Hays, as more  
fully appears from the records of said Court, the said trial con-  
tinuing from day to day, from the 25th day of December until the  
commencement on the 13th day of December, 1917, and that upon the  
trial of the said Robert Mungler for the felony aforesaid James

Munger appeared in said Court as a witness for and on behalf of  
the said Robert Mungler and was then and there, in said County, and  
in the Circuit Court aforesaid, duly sworn by J. A. Hays, Judge,

of said Circuit Court, then and there sitting upon the trial  
aforesaid, that the evidence he should give upon the said trial  
should be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth,  
the said Clerk of said Court then and there having authority by  
law to administer the said oath; and that upon the trial of the  
said Robert Mungler for the felony aforesaid it then and there

became material to establish that J. A. Hays was being  
the said Robert Mungler did not do, the said J. A. Hays, and

was killed at the time of the aforesaid assault by the said  
Robert Mungler, and that thereupon the said James Mungler, being  
so sworn as a witness, did, then and there, in the said trial,

in the County aforesaid, feloniously and wilfully, assault and  
committing a material matter, to-wit, that the said J. A. Hays

was in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Monger when he, the said Robert Monger, shot and killed him, the said J. Milton Hensley; whereas, in truth and in fact, the said J. Milton Hensley was not in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Monger when he, the said Robert Monger, shot and killed him, the said J. Milton Hensley; whereby the said Jesse Monger did, then and there, upon the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully, swear falsely, and feloniously commit willful perjury against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This indictment is found on the testimony of \_\_\_\_\_

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witnesses sworn in Court and sent before the Grand Jury to give evidence.

was in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Houser  
 when he, the said Robert Houser, shot and killed him, the said J.  
 Milton Hamaker; whereat, in fact and in law, the said J. Milton  
 Hamaker was not in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert  
 Houser when he, the said Robert Houser, shot and killed him, the  
 said J. Milton Hamaker; whereat the said Robert Houser did, then  
 and there, give the said witness, the said J. Milton Hamaker,

and witness, under oath, and solemnly and in full view  
 of the grand jury and the court of the Commonwealth of Virginia,  
 that the said Robert Houser was in the act of throwing a hatchet at  
 the said J. Milton Hamaker at the time and place aforesaid.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 10th day of June 1864.

Judge



region noted blue etc. in ...

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March Term, 1916.

per Jury.

Commonwealth

vs. Indictment No. 2.

Jesse Mungler

For a Felony.

A True Bill.  
*A. D. L. ...*  
FORWARD.



Commonwealth of Virginia,

County of Rockingham, To-wit:

In the Circuit Court of said County:

The jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the body of the County of Rockingham, and now attending the Circuit Court of said county, at its March term, 1918, UPON THEIR OATHS PRESENT, that on the 6th day of December, 1917, in said County, at the Circuit Court in and for said County, and within the jurisdiction of said Court, at its November term, 1917, held at the Court House of said County by Hon. T.H. Bass, Judge of the said Circuit Court, one Robert Monger was tried on an indictment for a felony, to-wit, for the felonious assault on one Claude B. Hensley, as more fully appears from the records of said Court, the said trial continuing from day to day, from the 6th day of December until its conclusion on the 12th day of December, 1917, and that upon the trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid Jesse Monger appeared in said court as a witness for and on behalf of the said Robert Monger and was then and there, in said County, and in the Circuit Court aforesaid, duly sworn by said court, then and there sitting upon the trial aforesaid, that the evidence he should give upon the said trial should be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the said Court then and there having authority by law to administer the said oath; and that upon the trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid it then and there became material to enquire what one J. Milton Hensley was doing when the said Robert Monger shot him, the said J. Milton Hensley, who was killed at the time of the aforesaid assault by the said Robert Monger, on the said Claude, and that thereupon the said Jesse Monger, being so sworn as a witness, did, then and there, on the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully, swear falsely, touching a material matter, to-wit, that the said J. Milton Hensley was in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said

County of Washington, D.C.  
in the District Court of said County

The Jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the  
County of Washington, and now attending the District  
Court of said County, at the Court House, do hereby certify

that on the 15th day of December, 1917, in and for the  
District Court in and for said County, and within the Juris-  
diction of said Court, at the December Term, 1917, held at the  
Court House of said County at 10:00 A.M., Judge of the said  
District Court, and Robert Sawyer was tried on an indictment for a  
felony, to-wit: for the felonious murder of one James E. Hensley,  
as more fully appears from the records of said Court, the said

trial continuing from day to day, from the 15th day of December until  
the conclusion on the 17th day of December, 1917, and that upon the  
trial of the said Robert Sawyer for the felony aforesaid, the  
jurors appeared in said Court as a witness for and in behalf of the

said Robert Sawyer and were then and there, in said Court, and in  
the District Court aforesaid, duly sworn by said Court, then and  
there sitting upon the trial aforesaid, that the evidence he should  
give in the said trial should be the truth, the whole truth and

nothing but the truth, the said juror then and there having solemnly  
sworn by law to deliberate the said case; and that upon the trial of  
the said Robert Sawyer for the felony aforesaid it then and there  
before aforesaid he advised that one J. Milton Hensley was being

tried by the said Robert Sawyer and that the said J. Milton Hensley,  
as more fully appears from the records of said Court, the said  
Robert Sawyer, as more fully appears from the records of said Court, the said

jurors, being sworn as a witness, in, then and there, in  
the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully,  
and against the said Hensley, touching a material matter, to-wit: that the said  
J. Milton Hensley was in the act of shooting a bullet at the said



State of Virginia  
County of \_\_\_\_\_

Robert Monger when he, the said Robert Monger, shot and killed him, the said J. Milton Hensley; whereas, in truth and in fact, the said J. Milton Hensley was not in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Monger when he, the said Robert Monger, shot and killed him, the said J. Milton Hensley; whereby the said Jesse Monger did, then and there, upon the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully, swear falsely, and feloniously commit willful perjury against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This indictment is found on the testimony of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ witnesses sworn in Court and sent before the Grand Jury to give evidence.

Robert Hunter when he, the said Robert Hunter, shot and killed  
him, the said J. Milton Henneley; whereas, in truth and in fact,  
the said J. Milton Henneley was not in the act of throwing a  
baton at the said Robert Hunter when he, the said Robert Hunter,  
shot and killed him, the said J. Milton Henneley; whereas the said  
Jesse Hunter did, then and there, in the said trial, in the

County of ... and ...  
intentionally commit ...  
of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This indictment is found on the testimony of

Witnesses sworn in Court and read before the Grand Jury to give  
evidence.

LETTER BOX FOR THE ...  
... ..

--3--



March Term, 1918.  
Perjury in case of Com. v. Monger  
For assault on Claude Hensley.

Commonwealth

vs.                   Indictment No B.

Jesse Monger

FOR A FELONY.

A TRUE BILL.

*G. B. Eastman*  
.....  
Foreman,

Harry M. Strickler  
Commonwealth's Attorney.

Commonwealth of Virginia,

County of Rockingham, To-wit:

In the Circuit Court of said County:

The jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the body of the County of Rockingham, and now attending the Circuit Court of said county, at its March Term, 1918, UPON THEIR OATHS PRESENT, that on the 6th day of December, 1917, in said County, at the Circuit Court in and for said County, and within the jurisdiction of said Court, at its November term, 1917, held at the Court House of said County by Hon. T.M. Haas, Judge of the said Circuit Court, one Robert Monger was tried on an indictment for a felony, to-wit, for the felonious assault on one Claude B. Hensley, as more fully appears from the records of said Court, the said trial continuing from day to day, from the 6th day of December until its conclusion on the 12th day of December, 1917, and that upon the trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid Jesse Monger appeared in said court as a witness for and on behalf of the said Robert Monger and was then and there, in said County, and in the Circuit Court aforesaid, duly sworn by said Court, then and there sitting upon the trial aforesaid, that the evidence he should give upon the said trial should be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the said Court then and there having authority by law to administer the said oath; and that upon the trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid it then and there became material to enquire what one J. Milton Hensley was doing when the said Robert Monger shot him, the said J. Milton Hensley, who was killed at the time of the aforesaid assault by the said Robert Monger, on the said Claude, and that thereupon the said Jesse Monger, being so sworn as a witness, did, then and there, on the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully, swear falsely, touching a material matter, to-wit, that the said J. Milton Hensley was in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Monger when he, the said Robert Monger, shot and



Commissioner of Virginia

State of Virginia  
County of Loudoun

The State of Virginia, in and for the  
County of Loudoun, do hereby certify that  
the following is a true and correct copy  
of the original of the same as the same  
is on file in the office of the Clerk of  
the Court of the County of Loudoun, this  
15th day of December, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the  
Court of the County of Loudoun, this  
15th day of December, 1917.  
Clerk of the Court of the County of Loudoun

and the seal of the Court of the County of Loudoun, this  
15th day of December, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the  
Court of the County of Loudoun, this  
15th day of December, 1917.

Witness my hand and the seal of the  
Court of the County of Loudoun, this  
15th day of December, 1917.

killed him, the said J. Milton Hensley; wheress, in truth and in fact, the said J. Milton Hensley was not in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Monger when he, the said Robert Monger, shot and killed him, the said J. Milton Hensley; whereby the said Jesse Monger did, then and there, upon the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully, swear falsely, and feloniously commit willful perjury against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This indictment is found on the testimony of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ witnesses sworn in Court and sent before the Grand Jury to give evidence.



called him, the said J. Milton Bennett; however, it is true and  
in fact, the said J. Milton Bennett was not in the act of trans-  
ferring a package at the said Robert Hunter when he, the said Robert  
Hunter, went and called him, the said J. Milton Bennett; hereby  
the said James Hunter did, then and there, upon the said trial,  
in the County aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully, wrongfully,

and feloniously commit willful perjury against the peace and dip-  
tomy of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This indictment is found on the testimony of

Witnesses were in Court and read before the Grand Jury to five  
evidence.

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS, this 1st day of June, 1901, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared \_\_\_\_\_, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

Notary Public

March Term, 1918.  
Perjury in Com. v. Monger  
For murder of J. Milton Hensley

Commonwealth

vs. Indictment No. A.

Jesse Monger

FOR A FELONY

A TRUE BILL.

*S. M. Eastman*  
Foreman

Harry M. Strickler  
Com. Atty.

*Charles P. Hensley*



Commonwealth of Virginia,

County of Rockingham, To-wit:

In the Circuit Court of said County:

The jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the body of the County of Rockingham, and now attending the Circuit Court of said county, at its March Term, 1918, UPON THEIR OATHS PRESENT, that on the 6th day of December, 1917, in said County, at the Circuit Court in and for said County, and within the jurisdiction of said Court, at its November term, 1917, held at the Court House of said County by Hon. T. N. Haas, Judge of the said Circuit Court, one Robert Monger was tried on an indictment for a felony, to-wit, for the felonious assault on one Claude S. Hensley, as more fully appears from the records of said Court, the said trial continuing from day to day, from the 6th day of December until its conclusion on the 12th day of December, 1917, and that upon the trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid Arthur Monger appeared in said court as a witness for and on behalf of the said Robert Monger and was then and there, in said County, and in the Circuit Court aforesaid, duly sworn by said Court, then and there sitting upon the trial aforesaid, that the evidence he should give upon the said trial should be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the said Court then and there having authority by law to administer the said oath; and that upon the trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid it then and there became material to enquire what one J. Milton Hensley was doing when the said Robert Monger shot him, the said J. Milton Hensley, who was killed at the time of the aforesaid assault by the said Robert Monger, on the said Claude, and that thereupon the said Arthur Monger, being so sworn as a witness, did, then and there, on the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully, swear falsely, touching a material matter, to-wit, that the said J. Milton Hensley was in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Monger when he, the said Robert Monger, shot



Commonwealth of Virginia,

County of Rockingham, ss-wit:

In the Circuit Court of said County:

The Jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for

the body of the County of Rockingham, and now attending the

next term of said County, at the Court House, in said County,

do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct

copy of the proceedings in and for said County, and within the juris-

isdiction of said County, at the November term, 1917, held at the Court

House of said County by Hon. J. W. Hays, Judge of the said Circuit

Court, and Robert Hunter was tried on an indictment for a felony,

to-wit, for the felony assault on one Hilda A. Hensley, as more

fully appears from the records of said Court, the said trial con-

cluding from day to day, from the 23d day of December until the

conclusion on the 11th day of December, 1917, and that upon the

trial of the said Robert Hunter for the felony aforesaid against

Hunter appeared in said Court as a witness for and on behalf of the

said Robert Hunter and was thereunto sworn, in said County, and in

the Circuit Court aforesaid, duly sworn by said Court, that he

there sitting upon the trial aforesaid, that the evidence he should

give upon the said trial should be the truth, the whole truth and

nothing but the truth, the said Court then and there having au-

thority by law to administer the said oath: and that upon the trial

of the said Robert Hunter for the felony aforesaid it then and there

became material to enquire what one J. Milton Hensley was doing

when the said Robert Hunter shot him, the said J. Milton Hensley,

and was killed at the time of the aforesaid assault by the said

Robert Hunter, in the said County, and that thereupon the said

Robert Hunter, being so sworn as a witness, did, then and there,

in the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and will-

fully, swear falsely, touching a material matter, to-wit, that

the said J. Milton Hensley was in the act of throwing a hat

at the said Robert Hunter when he, the said Robert Hunter, was

being tried on the said indictment for the felony aforesaid.

and killed him, the said J. Milton Hensley; whereas, in truth and in fact, the said J. Milton Hensley was not in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Monger when he, the said Robert Monger, shot and killed him, the said J. Milton Hensley; whereby the said Arthur Monger did, then and there, upon the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully, swear falsely, and feloniously commit willful perjury against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This indictment is found on the testimony of \_\_\_\_\_

witnesses sworn in Court and sent before the Grand Jury to give evidence.

and killed at the said Milton Hamaley; whereas, in truth and  
 in fact, the said Milton Hamaley was not in the act of shooting  
 a hatchet at the said Robert Hunter - he is, the said Robert Hunter,  
 who shot and killed him, the said Milton Hamaley; whereas the  
 said Milton Hamaley did, then and there, upon the said trial, in  
 the County of ... testimony and evidence, and the County of ...  
 the County of ...

This indictment is found on the testimony of

Witnesses sworn in Court and sent before the Grand Jury to give  
 evidence.



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March Term, 1918.  
Perjury in case of Com. V. MONGER  
for assault on Claude Hershey.

Commonwealth

vs. Indictment No. B.

Arthur Monger

For A Felony.

A TRUE BILL.

*E. R. S. Smith*  
Foreman.

Harry M. Strickler  
Commonwealth's Attorney.

*Claude H. Hershey*

Commonwealth of Virginia,

County of Rockingham, to-wit:

In the Circuit Court of said County:

The jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the body of the County of Rockingham, and now attending the Circuit Court of said county, at its March Term, 1918, UPON THEIR OATHS PRESENT, that on the 6th day of December, 1917, in said County, at the Circuit Court in and for said County, and within the jurisdiction of said Court, at its November term, 1917, held at the Court House of said County by T.N. Haas, Judge of the said Circuit Court, one Robert Monger was tried on an indictment for a felony, to-wit, for the felonious assault on Claude B. Hensley, as more fully appears from the records of said Court, the said trial continuing from day to day, from the 6th day of December until its conclusion on the 12th day of December, 1917, and that upon the trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid Arthur Monger appeared in said court as a witness for and on behalf of the said Robert Monger and was then and there, in said County, and in the Circuit Court aforesaid, duly sworn by J.P. Blackburn, Clerk of said Circuit Court, then and there sitting upon the trial aforesaid, that the evidence he should give upon the said trial should be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the said Clerk of said Court then and there having authority by law to administer the said oath; and that upon the trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid it then and there became material to enquire what J. Milton Hensley was doing when the said Robert Monger shot him, the said J. Milton Hensley, who was killed at the time of the aforesaid assault by the said Robert Monger, and that thereupon the said Arthur Monger, being so sworn as a witness, did, then and there, on the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully, swear falsely, touching a material matter, to-wit, that the said J. Milton Hensley



Commonwealth of Virginia,

County of Rockingham, ss:

In the Circuit Court of said County:

The Jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the  
 County of the County of Rockingham, and now attending the Circuit  
 Court of said County, at the March Term, 1918, upon this issue  
 present, that on the 6th day of December, 1917, in said County, at  
 the Circuit Court in and for said County, and within the Juris-  
 diction of said Court, at the November Term, 1917, held at the  
 Court House of said County by J. S. Bass, Judge of the said Circuit  
 Court, one Robert Monger was tried on an indictment for a felony,  
 to-wit, for the felonious assault on Gladys A. Samsley, as more  
 fully appears from the records of said Court, the said trial con-  
 tinuing from day to day, from the 6th day of December until the  
 conclusion on the 12th day of December, 1917, and that upon the  
 trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid Arthur  
 Samsley appeared in said Court as a witness for and in behalf of  
 the said Robert Monger and was then and there, in said County, and  
 in the Circuit Court aforesaid, duly sworn by J. S. Bass, Judge,  
 Clerk of said Circuit Court, then and there sitting upon the trial  
 aforesaid, that the evidence he should give upon the said trial  
 should be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth,  
 the said Clerk of said Court then and there having authority by  
 law to administer the said oath; and that upon the trial of the  
 said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid it then and there  
 became material to enquire what J. Milton Samsley was doing when  
 the said Robert Monger shot the said J. Milton Samsley, who  
 was killed at the time of the aforesaid assault by the said  
 Robert Monger, and that thereupon the said Arthur Samsley, being  
 so sworn as a witness, did, then and there, on the said trial,  
 in the County aforesaid, feloniously and wilfully, swear falsely,  
 touching a material matter, to-wit, that the said J. Milton Samsley

was in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Monger when he, the said Robert Monger, shot and killed him, the said J. Milton Hensley; whereas, in truth and in fact, the said J. Milton Hensley was not in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Monger when he, the said Robert Monger, shot and killed him, the said J. Milton Hensley; whereby the said Arthur Monger did, then and there, upon the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully, swear falsely, and feloniously commit willful perjury against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This indictment is found on the testimony of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ witnesses sworn in Court and sent before the Grand Jury to give evidence.



was in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Hunter  
when he, the said Robert Hunter, shot and killed him, the said J.  
Hilton Hanaway; whereas, in truth and in fact, the said J. Hilton  
Hanaway was not in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Rob-  
ert Hunter when he, the said Robert Hunter, shot and killed him,  
the said J. Hilton Hanaway; whereby the said Robert Hunter did then  
and there unlawfully, feloniously, maliciously, and intentionally

kill and unlawfully, feloniously, maliciously, and intentionally  
perjury against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of  
Virginia.

His indictment is found on the testimony of

Witness sworn in Court and read before the Grand Jury to the  
evidence.



March Term, 1918.

Per Jury

Commonwealth

vs. Indictment No. 2.

Arthur Monger

For a felony.

A TRUE BILL

*G. M. S. [Signature]*  
for men.



Commonwealth of Virginia,

County of Rockingham, to-wit:

In the Circuit Court of said County:

The jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the body of the County of Rockingham, and now attending the Circuit Court of said county, at its March Term, 1918, UPON THEIR OATHS PRESENT, that on the 5th day of October 1917, in said County, at the Circuit Court in and for said County, and within the jurisdiction of said Court, at its September term, 1917, held at the Court House of said County by Hon. T. H. Bass, Judge of the said Circuit Court, one Robert Monger was tried on an indictment for a felony, to-wit, for the murder of one J. Milton Hensley, as more fully appears from the records of said Court, the said trial continuing from day to day, from the 5th day of October, 1917, until its conclusion on the 13th day of October, 1917, and that upon the trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid Arthur Monger appeared in said court as a witness for and on behalf of the said Robert Monger and was then and there, in said County, and in the Circuit Court aforesaid, duly sworn by said Court, then and there sitting upon the trial aforesaid, that the evidence he should give upon the said trial should be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the said Court then and there having authority by law to administer the said oath; and that upon the trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid it then and there became material to enquire what J. Milton Hensley was doing when the said Robert Monger shot him, the said J. Milton Hensley; and that thereupon the said Arthur Monger, being so sworn as a witness, did then and there on the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully swear falsely, touching a material matter, to-wit, that the said J. Milton Hensley was in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Monger when he, the said Robert Monger shot him, the said J. Milton Hensley; whereas, in truth and in fact, the said J. Milton Hensley was not



Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.  
In the District Court of the United States

The return of the Commissioner of the District Court, in and by the  
hand of the Deputy Clerk of the Court, and now attending the District  
Court of the United States, at the District Court, Washington, D.C., this  
15th day of October, 1917, is as follows: That on the 15th day of October, 1917, the  
District Court in and for said County, and within the jurisdiction  
thereof, of said County, of the District Court, held at the Court  
House of said County at New York, New York, before the said District  
Court, one Robert Wagner was tried on an indictment for a crime,  
to-wit: the murder of one J. Milton Rosenberg, as more fully ap-  
pears from the records of said Court, the said trial continuing  
from day to day, from the 15th day of October, 1917, until the 25th  
day of October, 1917, and that upon the 25th day of October, 1917,  
before the said District Court for the Eastern District of New York  
reported in full report as a witness for the defendant in the said  
said trial, and was then and there, in said County, and in the  
District Court aforesaid, duly sworn by said Court, then and there  
sitting upon the trial aforesaid, that the evidence in support of the  
charge in the said trial should be the truth, the whole truth and  
nothing but the truth, the said Court then and there having en-  
forced by law as aforesaid the said oath; and that upon the  
trial of the said Robert Wagner for the felony aforesaid in said  
said Court before the said District Court, the said J. Milton Rosenberg  
being then the said Robert Wagner was the said J. Milton Rosenberg,  
and that thereafter the said Robert Wagner, as a witness,  
as a witness, did then and there on the said trial, in the District  
Court aforesaid, voluntarily and without any coercion, duress or  
material matter, to-wit: that the said J. Milton Rosenberg was in  
the act of throwing a package at the said Robert Wagner when he,  
the said Robert Wagner, shot him, the said J. Milton Rosenberg,  
whereby, in truth and in fact, the said J. Milton Rosenberg was not

in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Monger when he, the said Robert Monger, shot him, the said J. Milton Hensley: whereby the said Arthur Monger did, then and there, upon the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully, swear falsely, and feloniously commit willful perjury against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This indictment is found on the testimony of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ witnesses sworn in Court and sent before the Grand Jury to give evidence.

in the act of throwing a basket at the said Robert Hunter when he  
the said Robert Hunter, that he, the said J. Wilson Hamilton,  
thereby the said Robert Hunter did, that he there, upon the said  
trial, in the County of ... , lawfully and rightfully, was  
lawfully and lawfully ... against the ...  
and ... of the ...

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Witness my hand and seal of office this ... day of ...  
19...  
reference.

... and ...  
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March Term, 1916.  
Perjury in Com. v. MONGER  
FOR MURDER OF J. W. HENSLEY

Commonwealth

vs. Indictment No. A.

Arthur Monger

FOR A FELONY

A TRUE BILL.

*G. N. S. Foster*  
Foreman

Harry N. Strickler  
Commonwealth's Attorney.

*Handwritten notes*

Commonwealth of Virginia,

County of Rockingham, to-wit:

In the Circuit Court of said County:

The jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the body of the County of Rockingham, and now attending the Circuit Court of said county, at its March Term, 1918, UPON THEIR OATHS PRESENT, that on the 5th day of October, 1917, in said County, at the Circuit Court in and for said County, and within the jurisdiction of said Court, at its September term, 1917, held at the Court House of said County by T.E. Haas, Judge of the said Circuit Court, one Robert Monger was tried on an indictment for a felony, to-wit, for the murder of one J. Milton Hensley, as more fully appears from the records of said Court, the said trial continuing from day to day, from the 5th day of October, 1917, until its conclusion on the 13th day of October, 1917, and that upon the trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid Jesse Monger appeared in said court as a witness for and on behalf of the said Robert Monger and was then and there, in said County, and in the Circuit Court aforesaid, duly sworn by J.F. Blackburn, Clerk of said Circuit Court, then and there sitting upon the trial aforesaid, that the evidence he should give upon the said trial should be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the said clerk of said Court then and there having authority by law to administer the said oath; and that upon the trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid it then and there became material to enquire what J. Milton Hensley was doing when the said Robert Monger shot him, the said J. Milton Hensley; and that thereupon the said Jesse Monger, being so sworn as a witness, did then and there on the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully swear falsely, touching a material matter, to-wit; that the said J. Milton Hensley was in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Monger when he, the said Robert Monger shot him, the said J. Milton



Commonwealth of Virginia,

County of Rockingham, to-wit:

In the Circuit Court of said County:

The jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the body of the County of Rockingham, and now attending the Circuit Court of said County, do hereby certify, that on the 23rd day of October, 1917, in said County, at the Circuit Court in and for said County, and within the jurisdiction of said Court, at its September term, 1917, held at the Court House of said County by T. J. Hoot, Judge of the said Circuit Court, one Robert Hunter was tried on an indictment for a felony, to-wit, for the murder of one J. Milton Hensley, as more fully appears from the records of said Court, the said trial continuing from day to day, from the 23rd day of October, 1917, until the conclusion on the 13th day of October, 1917, and that upon the trial of the said Robert Hunter for the felony aforesaid James Hunter appeared in said Court as a witness for and on behalf of the said Robert Hunter and was then and there, in said County, and in the Circuit Court aforesaid, duly sworn by J. J. MacArthur, Clerk of said Circuit Court, then and there sitting upon the trial aforesaid, that the evidence he should give upon the said trial should be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the said Clerk of said Court then and there having authority by law to administer the said oath; and that upon the trial of the said Robert Hunter for the felony aforesaid it then and there became material to enquire what J. Milton Hensley was doing when the said Robert Hunter shot him, the said J. Milton Hensley; and that thereupon the said James Hunter, being so sworn as a witness, did then and there on the said trial, in the County aforesaid, voluntarily and willingly upon oath, touching a material matter, to-wit, that the said J. Milton Hensley was in the act of throwing a basket at the said Robert Hunter when he, the said Robert Hunter shot him, the said J. Milton

Hensley; whereas, in truth and in fact, the said J. Milton Hensley was not in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Monger when he, the said Robert Monger, shot him, the said J. Milton Hensley; whereby the said Jesse Monger did, then and there, upon the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully, swear falsely, and feloniously commit willful perjury against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This indictment is found on the testimony of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ witnesses sworn in Court and sent before the Grand Jury to give evidence.



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... to the ... of ...  
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We the jury find the accused not guilty.

Chas. H. Ziegler - Foreman

March Term, 1918.
Perjury.
Commonwealth
vs. Indictment No. 1.
Jesse Minger
For a Felony.
A TRUE BILL.
G. R. Eastham Foreman.



Commonwealth of Virginia,

County of Rockingham, to-wit:

In the Circuit Court of said County:

The jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the body of the County of Rockingham, and now attending the Circuit Court of said county, at its March Term, 1918, UPON THEIR OATHS PRESENT, that on the 5th day of October 1917, in said County, at the Circuit Court in and for said County, and within the jurisdiction of said Court, at its September term, 1917, held at the Court House of said County by T. B. Haas, Judge of the said Circuit Court, one Robert Monger was tried on an indictment for a felony, to-wit, for the murder of one J. Milton Hensley, as more fully appears from the records of said Court, the said trial continuing from day to day, from the 5th day of October, 1917, until its conclusion on the 13th day of October, 1917, and that upon the trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid Arthur Monger appeared in said court as a witness for and on behalf of the said Robert Monger and was then and there, in said County, and in the Circuit Court aforesaid, duly sworn by J. P. Blackburn, Clerk of said Circuit Court, then and there sitting upon the trial aforesaid, that the evidence he should give upon the said trial should be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the said Clerk of said Court then and there having authority by law to administer the said oath; and that upon the trial of the said Robert Monger for the felony aforesaid it then and there became material to enquire what J. Milton Hensley was doing when the said Robert Monger shot him, the said J. Milton Hensley; and that thereupon the said Arthur Monger, being so sworn as a witness, did then and there on the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully swear falsely, touching a material matter, to-wit, that the said J. Milton Hensley was in the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Monger when he, the said Robert Monger shot him, the said J. Milton Hensley; whereas, in truth and in fact, the said J. Milton Hensley was not in



County of ...

is the ...

The jurors of the County of ... in and for the  
 body of the County of ... and now attending the Court  
 at the County of ... at the Court House in the City of ...  
 do hereby certify that on the 1st day of October 1914, in said County,  
 the Circuit Court in and for said County, and within the Jurisdic-  
 tion of said Court, at the September term, 1914, held at the Court  
 House of said County by J. H. ... Judge of the said Circuit Court,  
 one Robert Hunter was tried on an indictment for a felony, to-wit,  
 for the murder of one Milton Kinsley, as more fully appears  
 from the records of said Court, the said trial continuing from day  
 to day, from the 1st day of October, 1914, until the adjournment on  
 the 1st day of October, 1914, and that upon the trial of the said  
 Robert Hunter for the felony aforesaid James Hunter appeared as  
 said Court as a witness for and on behalf of the said Robert Hunter  
 and was then and there, in said County, and in the Circuit Court  
 aforesaid, duly sworn by J. H. ... Judge of said Circuit  
 Court, that and there sitting upon the trial aforesaid, that the  
 evidence he should give upon the said trial should be the truth,  
 the whole truth and nothing but the truth, the said oath of said  
 Court then and there having authority by law to administer the said  
 oath; and that upon the trial of the said Robert Hunter for the  
 felony aforesaid it then and there became material to enquire what  
 Milton Kinsley was doing when the said Robert Hunter shot him, the  
 said Milton Kinsley; and that thereupon the said James Hunter,  
 being an expert as a witness, did then and there on the said trial,  
 in the County aforesaid, voluntarily and willingly swear that he  
 furnished a material matter, to-wit, that the said Milton Kinsley  
 was in the act of throwing a football at the said Robert Hunter when  
 he, the said Robert Hunter shot him, the said Milton Kinsley;  
 whereas, in truth and in fact, the said Milton Kinsley was not in

the act of throwing a hatchet at the said Robert Monger when he, the said Robert Monger, shot him, the said J. Milton Hensley; whereby the said Arthur Monger did, then and there, upon the said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and willfully, swear falsely, and feloniously commit willful perjury against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This indictment is found on the testimony of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ witnesses sworn in Court and sent before the Grand Jury to give evidence.

Dr. J. M. Biedler,  
Claude B. Hensley,  
Marion Hensley,  
Ott Brill  
Samuel Hensley. dont know anything about it  
Poe Hensley.  
Jimmie Plummer.

the act of throwing, retained at the said Robert Hanger when he  
 the said Robert Hanger, shot him, the said J. Milton Bennett;  
 thereby the said Arthur Hanger did, then and there, upon the  
 said trial, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully,  
 with malice aforethought, unlawfully and feloniously shoot and  
 kill the said J. Milton Bennett, the said J. Milton Bennett being  
 then and there in the County aforesaid, in the Commonwealth of Virginia,  
 against the peace and dignity of the said Commonwealth.

Witness given in Court and read before the Grand Jury to give  
 evidence.

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text]*

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text]*

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text]*



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We the jury find the accused not guilty

Chas H. Ziegler - foreman

March term, 1918. Perjury	Commonwealth	vs. Indictment No. 1. Arthur Menger	For a felony	1918 A TRUE BILL Chas H. Ziegler FOREMAN.
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The Commonwealth of Virginia, Rockingham County, to-wit:

In the Circuit Court of the said County:

The jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the body of the County of Rockingham, and now attending said Court at its September term, 1917, upon their oaths, present: That Robert Monger, of said County, on the 10th day of August, in the year 1917, in the County aforesaid, in and upon one, Claude Hensley, did make an assault and him the said Claude Hensley, feloniously and maliciously, did shoot, with intent him the said Claude Hensley, then and there to maim, disfigure, disable and kill, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that Jesse Monger, on the day and year first aforesaid, in the County aforesaid, feloniously and maliciously was present, counselling, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said Robert Monger, the felony aforesaid to do and commit, and so the jurors, aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Robert Monger and Jesse Monger in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously and maliciously, upon the said Claude Hensley, did make an assault, and him, the said Claude Hensley, did shoot with intent then and there to maim, disfigure, disable and kill the said Claude Hensley, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia,

Upon the evidence of

witnesses sworn in open Court and sent to the grand jury to give evidence.

*June Plume By Mr. Bidler*  
*Herbert Hensley, Hiram A Hensley*  
*Louis A Davis*





THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
55 EAST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. 60607

Dear Mr. [Name],  
I have received your letter of the 10th and am  
pleased to hear that you are interested in  
the work of the Department of Chemistry.

The Department of Chemistry at the University of  
Chicago is one of the largest and most  
active in the country. We have a  
strong faculty and a wide range of  
research interests. I would be glad to  
discuss our work with you if you are  
interested.

Very truly yours,  
[Name]  
Professor of Chemistry  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois



September Term 1917.

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COMMONWEALTH

vs. Indictment.

Robert Monger & Jesse Monger.

For Felony

A TRUE BILL

Chas. R. Monger  
Foreman.

*John Roberts*

Harry M. Strickler,  
Commonwealth's Attorney.

We the jury find  
The accused  
Robert Monger  
not guilty of  
either of the fel-  
onies charged in  
the indictment,  
but guilty of  
assault & battery  
on Claude Hunt  
in manner and  
form as charged  
in the indict-  
ment and fit  
his punishment  
at large of  
\$200.00  
L. Kirkpatrick  
foreman of jury

Yes, the jury find the accused, you  
Monger, guilty of assault and battery  
on Claude Hunt in manner  
and form as charged in the indictment  
and find the punishment  
at large of two Dollars.  
L. H. Deane foreman



Commonwealth of Virginia, Rockingham County, to-wit:

In the Circuit Court of the said County:

The jurors of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in and for the body of the County of Rockingham, now attending said Court, at its September term, 1917, upon their oaths, present: That Robert Monger, of the said County, on the 10th day of August, in the year 1917, in the County aforesaid, in and upon one, J. Milton Hensley, in the peace of God and the people of this Commonwealth, then and there being, feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault; and that the said Robert Monger, with a certain pistol, then and there loaded with gunpowder and leaden bullets, which pistol he the said Robert Monger, in his hand then and there held and had, to, against and upon the said J. Milton Hensley, then and there feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge; and that the said Robert Monger, with the bullets aforesaid, out of the pistol aforesaid, then and there by force of the gunpowder and shot, sent forth as aforesaid, the said Robert Monger, in and upon the body of him the said J. Milton Hensley, then and there feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate, and wound, giving to the said J. Milton Hensley, then and there, with the bullets aforesaid, so as aforesaid shot, sent forth and discharged out of the pistol aforesaid, by the said Robert Monger, in and upon the body of the said J. Milton Hensley, one mortal wound, of which said mortal wound the said J. Milton Hensley, in the County aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did live, and shortly thereafter the same day, said 10th day of August, in the year aforesaid, the said J. Milton Hensley, in the County aforesaid, of the said mortal wound died. And the jurors, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that Jesse Monger, on the day and year first aforesaid, in the County aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, was present, counselling, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said Robert Monger, the felony and murder aforesaid, to do and commit, and

Commencement at Virginia, Washington, D.C., 1861

In the month of June of the year 1861

The Court of the Commonwealth at Virginia, in and for the

County of Loudoun, do hereby certify that the following

is a true and correct copy of the original of the

same, as the same appears in the year 1861,

In the County aforesaid, in and upon the 14th day of June, in the

year of our Lord and the people of this Commonwealth, then and there being

presently sitting and of his majesty the King, His grace the

Governor, and the said Robert Hunter, with a certain clerk, then

and there located with competent and lawful officers, who being

the said Robert Hunter, in his name then and there said and did, do

testify and give the said J. Milton Hunter, then and there being

presently sitting and of his majesty the King, His grace the

Governor, and the said Robert Hunter, with a certain clerk, then

and there located with competent and lawful officers, who being

the said Robert Hunter, in his name then and there said and did, do

testify and give the said J. Milton Hunter, then and there being

presently sitting and of his majesty the King, His grace the

Governor, and the said Robert Hunter, with a certain clerk, then

and there located with competent and lawful officers, who being

the said Robert Hunter, in his name then and there said and did, do

testify and give the said J. Milton Hunter, then and there being

presently sitting and of his majesty the King, His grace the

Governor, and the said Robert Hunter, with a certain clerk, then

and there located with competent and lawful officers, who being

the said Robert Hunter, in his name then and there said and did, do

testify and give the said J. Milton Hunter, then and there being

presently sitting and of his majesty the King, His grace the

Governor, and the said Robert Hunter, with a certain clerk, then

and there located with competent and lawful officers, who being

the said Robert Hunter, in his name then and there said and did, do



so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that  
the said Robert Monger and Jesse Monger, the said J. Milton Hensley,  
in manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of their  
malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the peace and  
dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Upon the evidence of

witnesses sworn in open Court and sent to the grand jury to testify.

Junie Plume, Dr. J. M. Beidler,  
Herbert Hensley, Hiram A. Hensley,  
Louis P. Davis.



1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887



As the jury find the accused, Robert Hooper,  
guilty of murder in the second degree in Indiana  
and found on charges in this indictment and  
fix his punishment at any fine and in the  
penitentiary for the term of eight years

Jos. T. Butler Foreman

September Term 1917,

# 1

COMMONWEALTH

vs. Indictment.

Robert Monger & Jesse Monger,

For Felony

A TRUE BILL

W. P. R. Weaver  
Foreman.

Ben. H. G.

Harry M. Strickler,  
Commonwealth's Attorney.