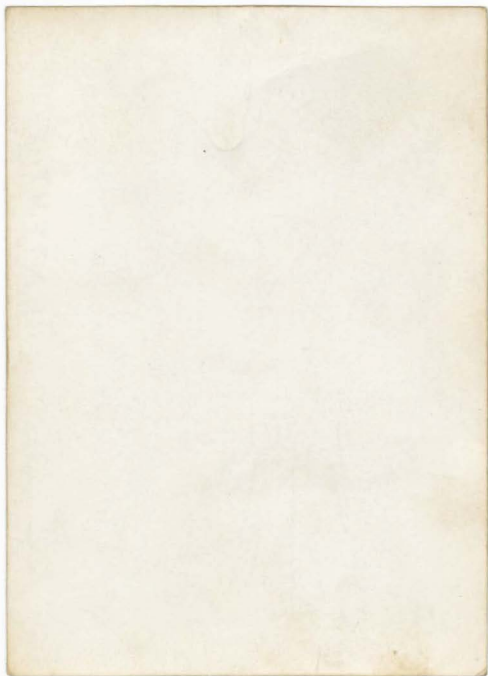
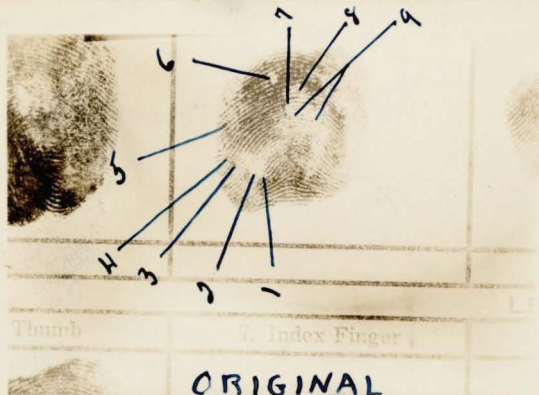
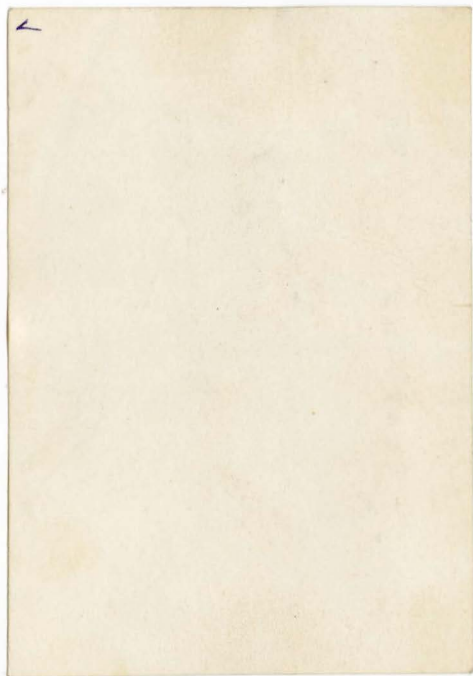


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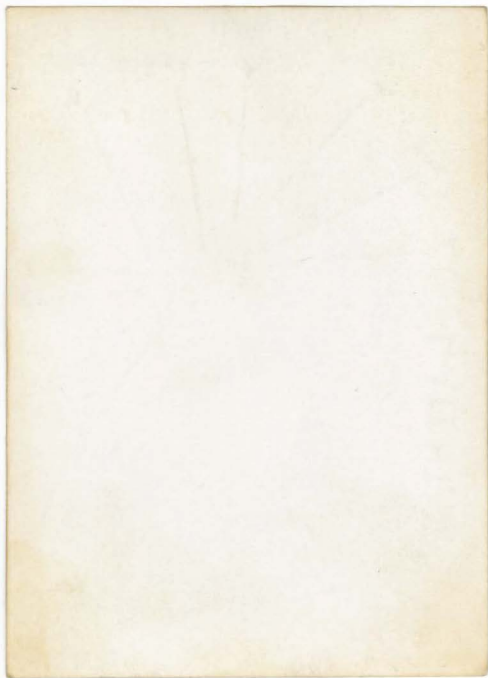


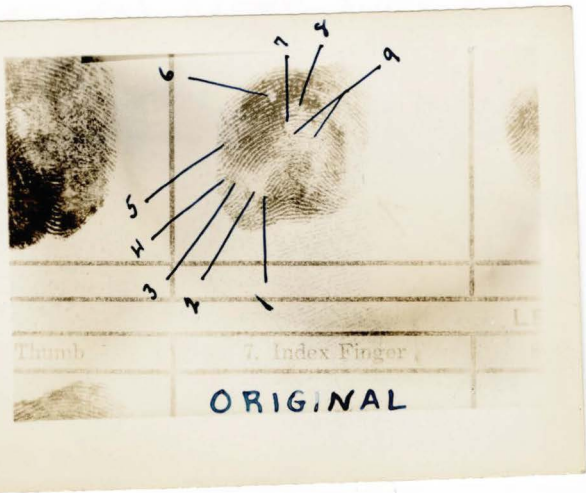




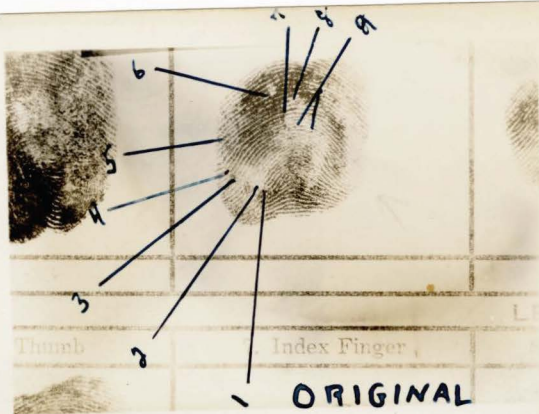
L A T E N T

3 4 5 6
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O N E S \$ 1 2
O N E D O L L A R



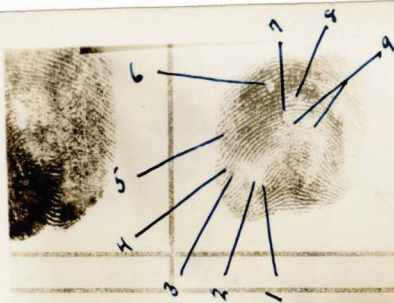






ORIGINAL



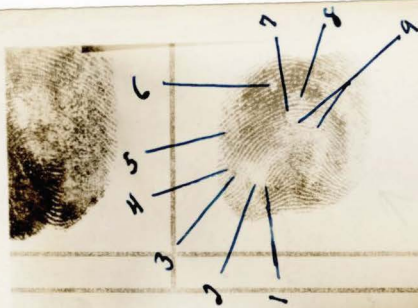


Thumb

7. Index Finger

ORIGINAL



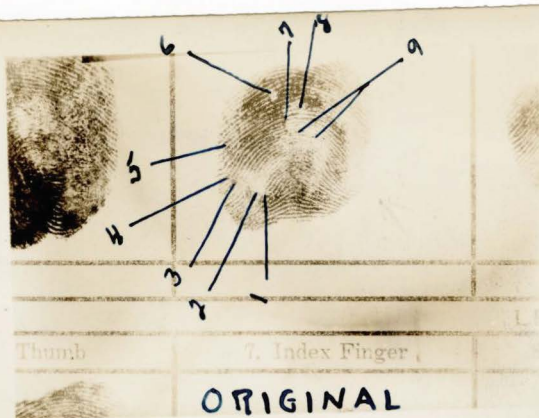


Thumb

7. Index Finger

ORIGINAL

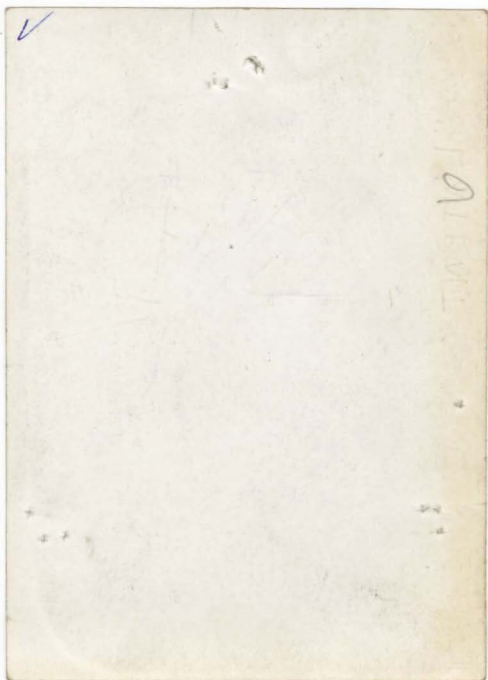


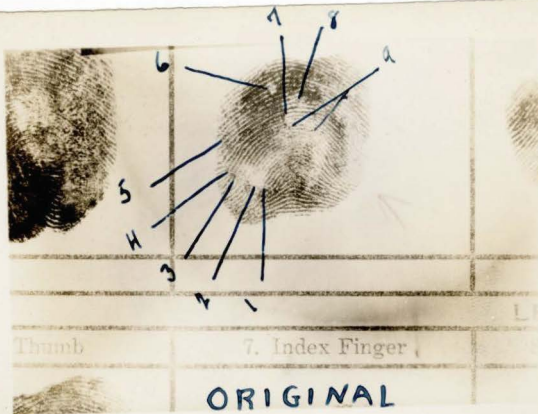


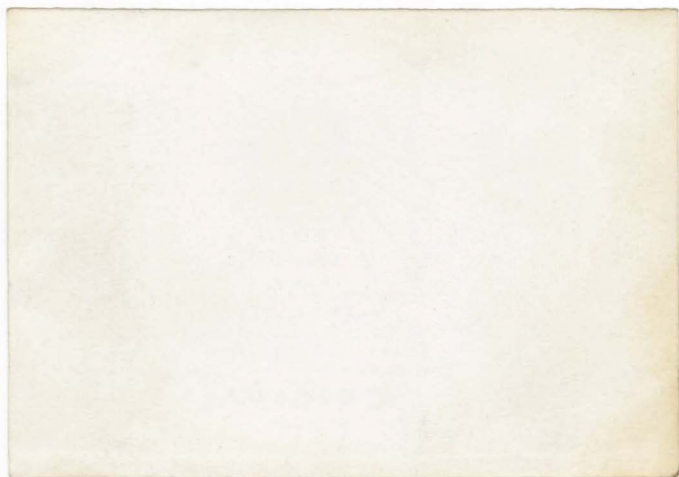


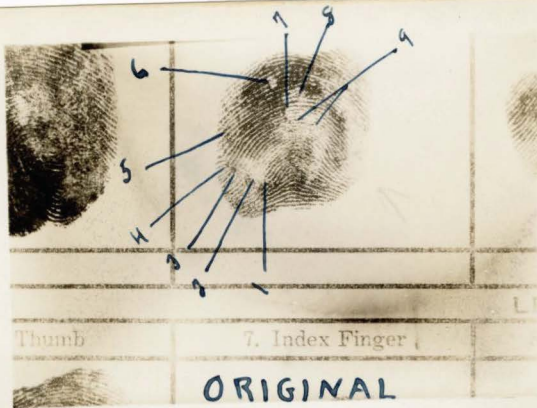
"LATENT"

STATION 100. 211
1847
TEN SPOT
ONES \$12
ONE DOLLAR











L A T E N T

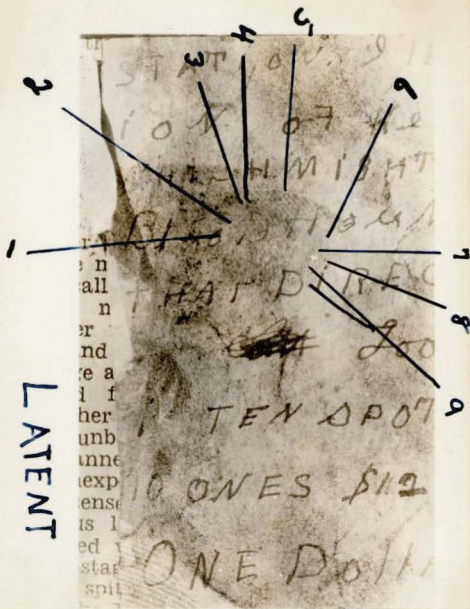
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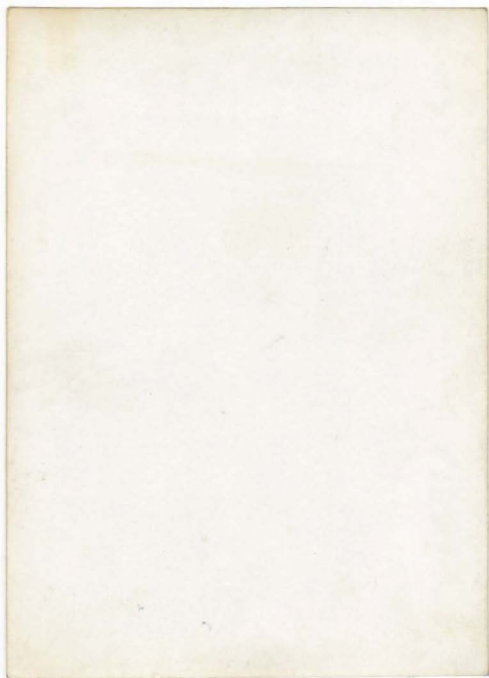




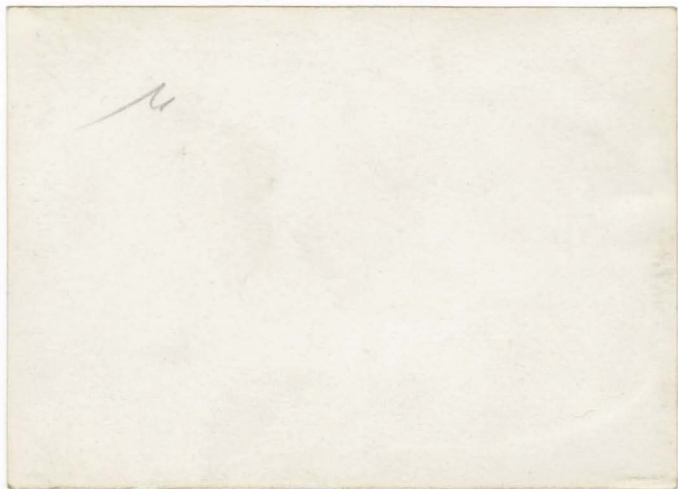
2

L A T E N T









LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK



Name J. H. Mowbray

Alias _____






Class. 15 0 5 Aa 5

No. _____ Color _____ Sex _____ Ref. 17 A2a

RIGHT HAND

1. Thumb	2. Index Finger	3. Middle Finger	4. Ring Finger	5. Little Finger
				
<u>w</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>5</u>

LEFT HAND

6. Thumb	7. Index Finger	8. Middle Finger	9. Ring Finger	10. Little Finger
				
<u>w</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>a</u>	<u>1</u>

Classified _____ Assembled _____

Searched 23 _____ Verified _____

Index Card _____ Answered _____

Note Amputations _____

Prisoner's Signature _____

Four Fingers Taken Simultaneously

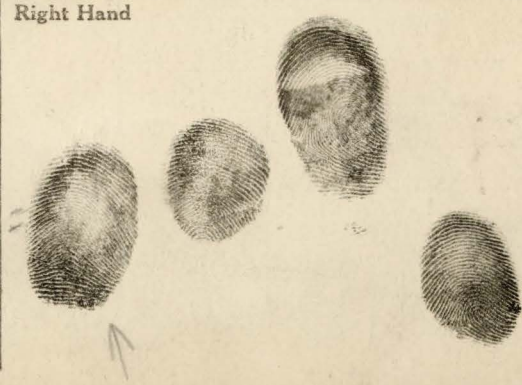
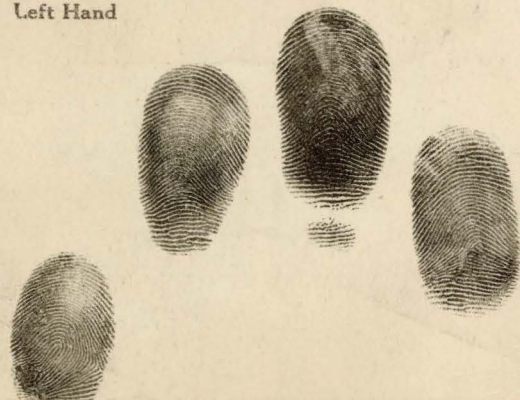
Four Fingers Taken Simultaneously

Left Hand

L. Thumb

R. Thumb

Right Hand



WASHINGTON, D. C.

Commonwealth's Att'y (Address) Harrisonburg Va

On the above line please state whether Police Department, Sheriff's Office, or County Jail

Date of arrest _____

Charge _____

Disposition of case _____

Residence _____

Place of birth _____

Nationality _____

Criminal specialty

Age _____ Build _____

Height _____ Comp. _____ Hair _____

Weight _____ Eyes _____

Scars and marks

PLEASE PASTE PHOTO HERE

NAME _____

NUMBER

CITY OR INSTITUTION

DATE _____

CHARGE

DISPOSITION OR SENTENCE

Rush reply
before 26th

RECORDED
JAN 28 1924
D. C. FIDEL

(Please furnish all additional criminal history and police record on separate sheet)

*monkey
had this any*

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

*2-1/2 Dal
5-1/4 "
4 1/10 "*

Name

Alias

Class.






No.

Color

Sex

Ref.

RIGHT HAND

1. Thumb	2. Index Finger	3. Middle Finger	4. Ring Finger	5. Little Finger
				

LEFT HAND

6. Thumb	7. Index Finger	8. Middle Finger	9. Ring Finger	10. Little Finger

Classified _____ Assembled _____

Searched _____ Verified _____

Index Card _____ Answered _____

Note Amputations

Prisoner's Signature

Four Fingers Taken Simultaneously

Four Fingers Taken Simultaneously

Left Hand

L. Thumb

R. Thumb

Right Hand



U. S. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Record from:

(Address)

On the above line please state whether Police Department, Sheriff's Office, or County Jail

Hammond, Va.
Dec. 25, 1933

PLEASE PASTE PHOTO HERE

Date of arrest.

Charge

Disposition of case.

Residence.

Place of birth:

Nationality.

Criminal specialty.

Age..

Build.

Height.

Comp.

Hair.

Weight

Eyes.

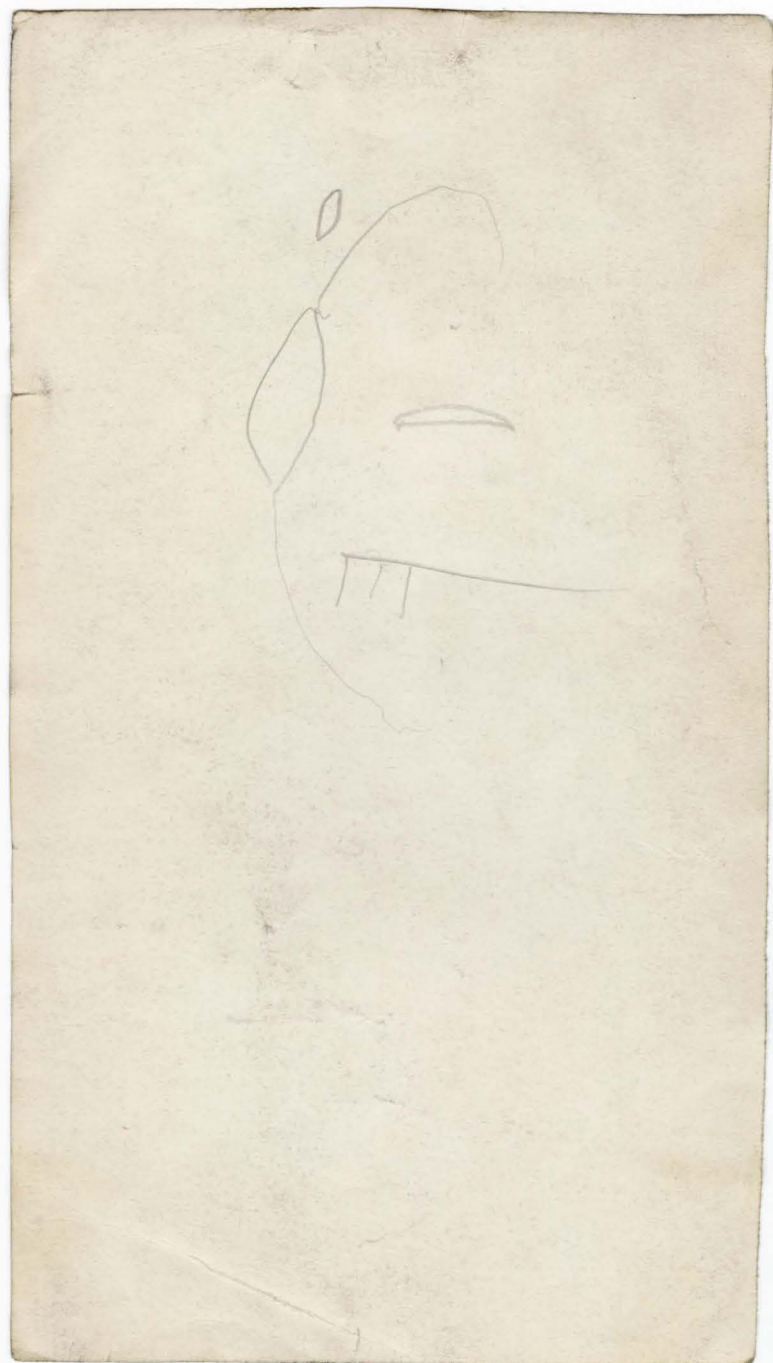
Scars and marks.

CRIMINAL HISTORY

[illegible]

(Please furnish all additional criminal history and police record on separate sheet)

STATION
ION OF THE
WHEN NIGHT
BROADWAY
THAT DIREC
~~THE~~ Zoo
TEN SPOT
10 ONES \$12
ONE DOLLAR



The
First National Bank
Harrisonburg, Va.

J. O. H.

D. W. E. H. A. N. A. X

In the Name of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

To the Sheriff of Rockingham County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon.....

Ralph Shifflett

86 W Market St

Chas Shifflett

Oldton

W Wilson Davis

to appear before the Judge of the Circuit Court of Rockingham County, at the Court House thereof,
at 9:30 o'clock, a. m., on the 8th day of May 1934 to testify and the truth to
say in behalf of the Defendant in the prosecution of the Commonwealth against.....

John A. Kerey & John H. Mauberry

who stands charged with and indicted for a felony misdemeanor.

And this they shall not omit under penalty of £100. And have then and
there this Writ.

Witness, J. ROBERT SWITZER, Clerk of our said Court, at the Court House, the 7th
day of May 1934, and in the 158th year of the Commonwealth.

J Robert Switzer, Clerk

executed May 7 - 1934 by delivering a true Copy of the

within Summons to
in person;

Ralph & Clint Shifflett
& W. William Davis
Att. Freeman Refus'd for
@ R. Stanley C. R. F.

John O. Kersey &
John H. Moubrey

ads

Commonwealth

May 8 - 1934

Ralph Shifflett
Clint Shifflett

In the Name of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

To the Sheriff of Rockingham County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon.....

Dr. A. L. Hammer

to appear before the Judge of the Circuit Court of Rockingham County, at the Court House thereof,
at 9:30 o'clock, a. m., on the *10th* day of *May*, 19*34* to testify and the truth to
say in behalf of the Defendant in the prosecution of the Commonwealth against.....

Geo. O. Kersey &

who stands charged with and indicted for a felony misdemeanor.

And this *he* shall not omit under penalty of £100. And have then and
there this Writ.

Witness, J. ROBERT SWITZER, Clerk of our said Court, at the Court House, the *10th*
day of *May*, 19*34*, and in the *158th* year of the Commonwealth.

J. Robert Switzer, Clerk

Executed May 10 - 1834 by de Noris a true copy

of the within summons to

Isaac Thompson

each in person.

Attesty d. d. C.

Jno. D. Kersy &
ads
Cora.

1934
May 10

Elkton, Va.

Same old place

Dearest ONE,

It embarrasses me very much to write this letter for fear of annoying you, but the time has come when I must ask you a very serious question. The contemplation of which has caused me much worry and many nights of anxiety. You will understand only when I write regarding this matter of much importance. When I tell you that many happy hours and even lives have been upset by mentioning it. Still I feel that I must tell you the worst at once.

It may mean life or death to one. I dare not communicate the state of mind to my friends as you know already that (over)

they are to be abused.
So in my distress I
apply to you knowing your kind
feeling toward me.

I know I am asking
a great deal of you, but
I have considered it. I
will ask you to put aside
all social joys and devote
your attention to the purpose
of considering this serious
question. I dare not sign
my name lest other eyes beside
yours may see. Now once and
for all I ask you to tell me in
the name of the friendship you have
for me.

Do you think Jeff will ever tell
me now ??? ? ? ? ?

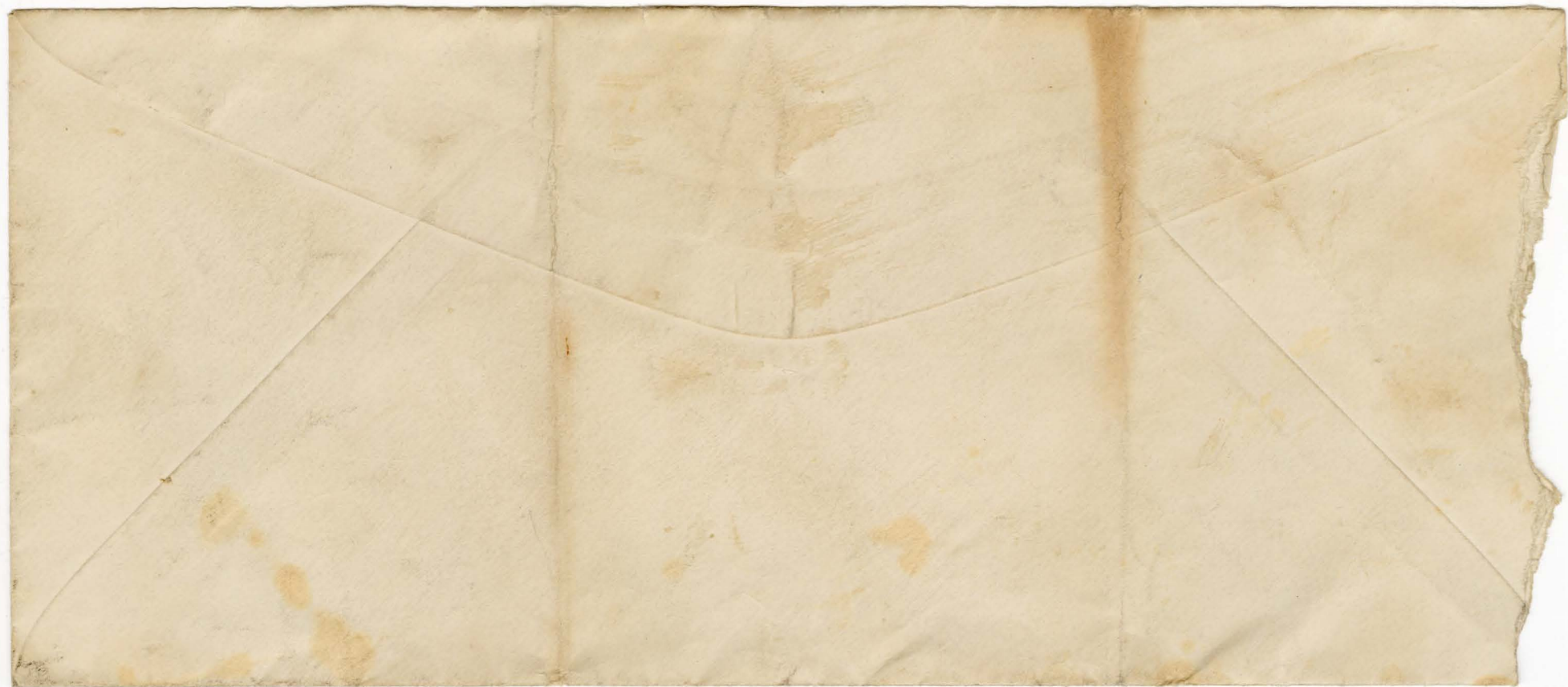
If so please let me know.

Mr J. O. Kersey
Mc Gaheysville
Va.



Alfred
Spokane
WA

Mc
Kersey

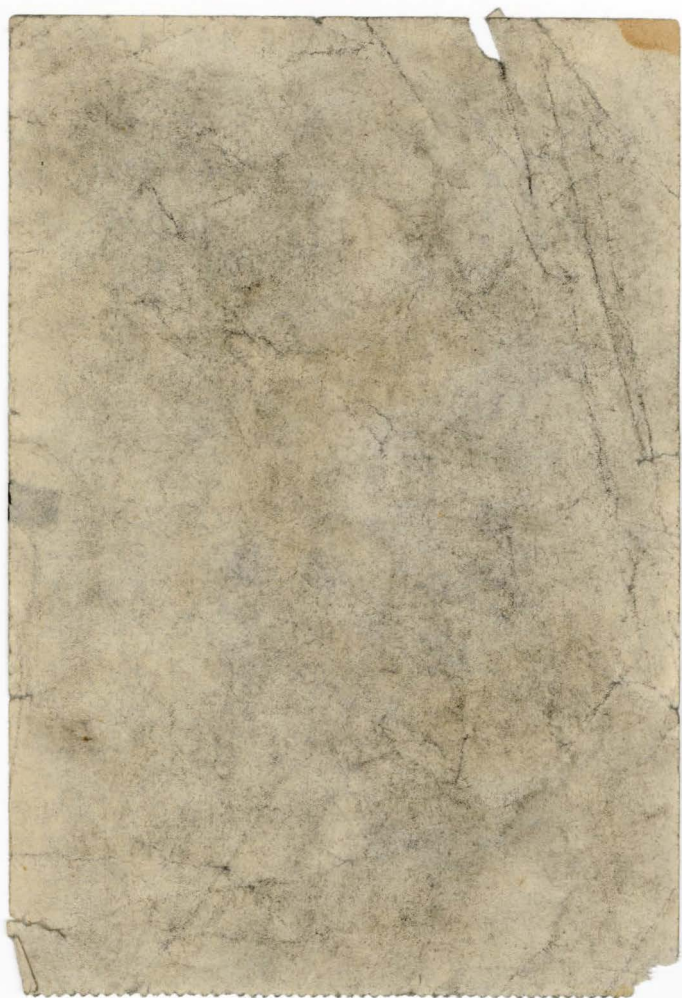


MY FATHER I AM GOING
TO TRY AND CORRECT A
MISTAKE. I robbed FILLING
STATION. I LEFT IN DIRECT-
ION OF KEROSENE'S HOME
WHICH MIGHT HAVE CAUSED
BLOOD HOUNDS TO GO IN
THAT DIRECTION.

~~THE~~ Loot

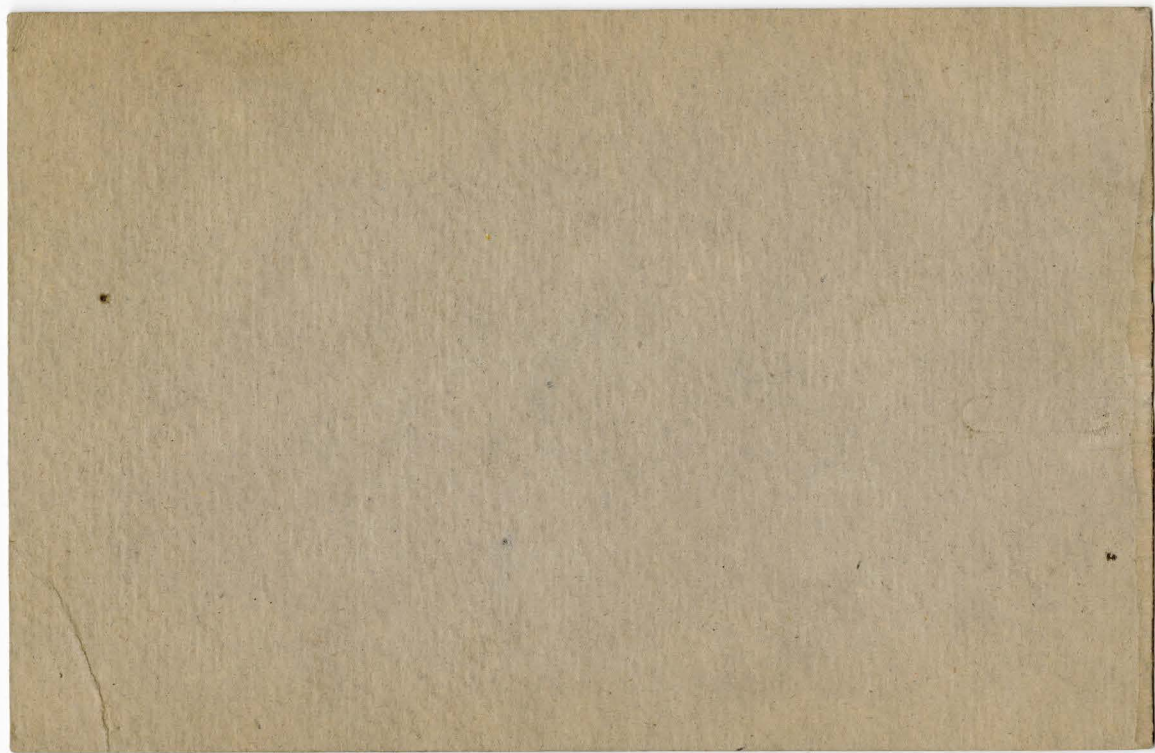
1 TEN SPOT 1 FIVE SPOT
10 ONES \$12 IN CHANGE

ONE DOLLAR WAS A ~~RECEIPT~~
SILVER ONE SOME
CIGARETTES. HERE
IS ONE MONEY BAG
YOURS TRULY



100. 7. 1900
P. 11. 11

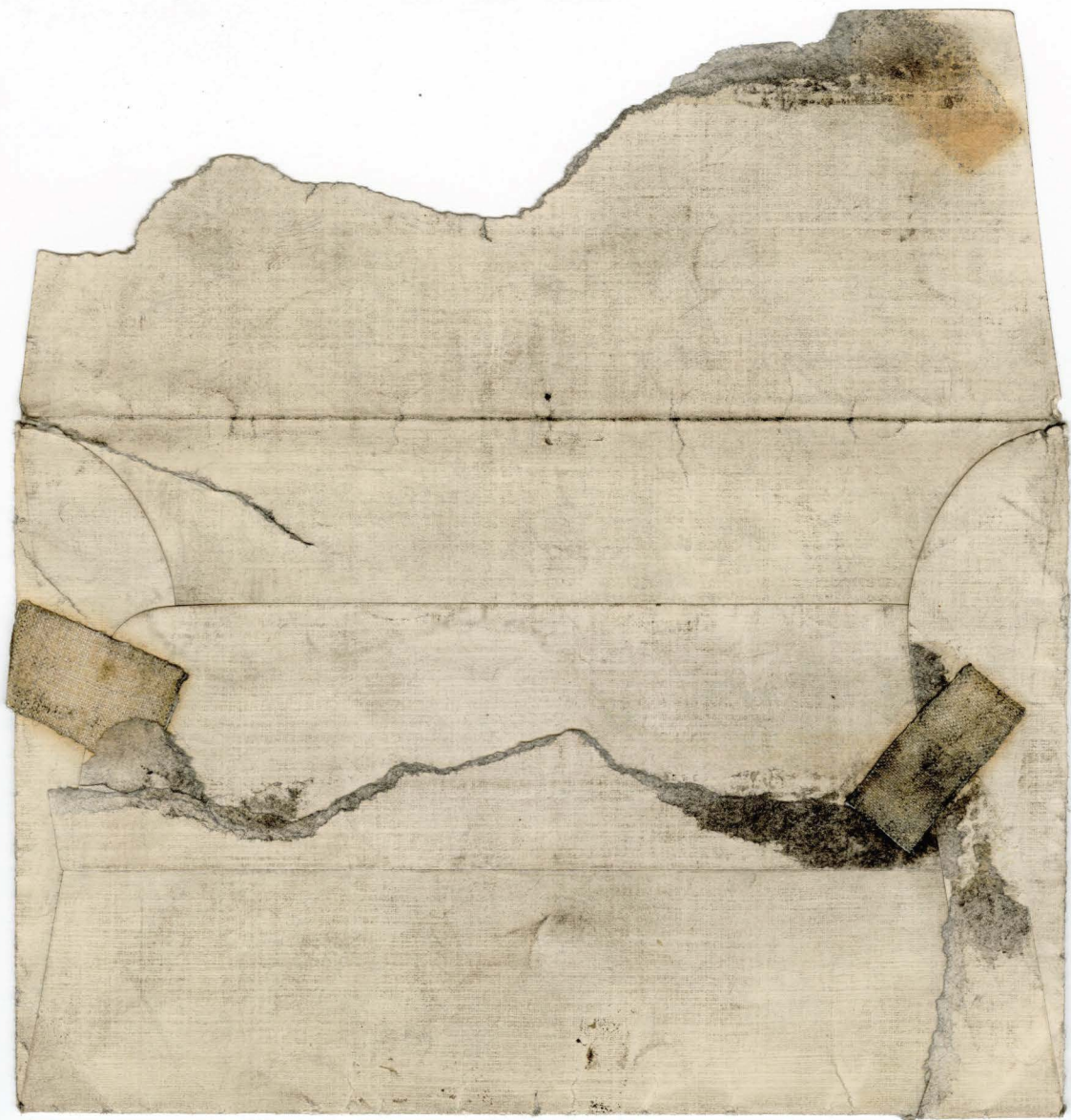
THOS. L. YANCEY, JR.
INSURANCE
"INFORMATION WITHOUT OBLIGATION"
MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.
308 FIRST NAT. BLDG.
HARRISONBURG.



MR FAWCETT

HARRISONBURG

VA.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

*Herman W. Tupper F.P.E.
Costa Rica*

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

January 2, 1934.

For

D. W. Egan.

INTERESTING LATENT FINGERPRINT CASES.

On May 23, 1928, four bandits descended upon the First National Bank of Lamar, Colorado, perpetrated a robbery of over \$200,000, killed the President and the Cashier of the bank, kidnaped two other employees, one of whom was later found murdered, fled across the Colorado border into western Kansas, and proceeded to a hideout. Requiring medical attention for their wounded companion, one of the bandits proceeded to the home of Dr. W. W. Weininger at Dighton, Kansas and tricked him into leaving his home and driving his car into the country northwest of Garden City, Kansas, to administer to the wounds of the injured man. After Dr. Weininger had finished his administrations, he was murdered, thrown over a canyon, and his car pushed over after him. The body and car were found shortly afterwards. There were no clues to the identity of the robbers except a latent fingerprint found on the door of Dr. Weininger's car which was photographed and circulated throughout the country. It was received in the Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation in July, 1928, and shown to the technical employees with the request that the pattern be clearly impressed on their minds for future reference.

Meanwhile, the outraged community of Lamar, Colorado, insisted upon retribution, and William Jennings Bryan Walker, alias "Whitey" Walker, Charles C. Clinton, Floyd Jarrett, and Alfred Oliver were apprehended in various parts of the country, returned to Lamar, where several citizens identified them as the bandits, and they were held for trial.

After about a year had elapsed, one of the employees of the Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation, while engaged in his regular work of verifying current fingerprint cards which had been identified with prior records, suddenly discovered a replica of this latent impression in the fingerprints of William Harrison Holden, alias Joseph Reed, Stockton, California, #2804-V. The identification of this individual as one Jake Fleagle, whose fingerprints were already in the Division's files, was positive, and although Fleagle was not at the time in the custody of the California officers, the news of the identification was forwarded to the Kansas and Colorado authorities, and resulted in a raid on the home of Fleagle, where the father and the brother of Jake Fleagle were arrested. After continued questioning, Fred Fleagle told where his brother Ralph, a member of the gang, could be found. Ralph, after being apprehended in Kankakee, Illinois, finally weakened, admitted his complicity and identified his companions as his brother, Jake, Howard L. Royston, and George J. Abshier. Ralph Fleagle, Royston and Abshier subsequently were executed in Colorado. After an extensive search, Jake Fleagle was located at Branson, Missouri, on October 14, 1930, and shot while

resisting arrest. The next day he died from the effects of his wound.

The cases against the four men originally arrested in connection with this crime were, of course, dismissed when the identity of the true perpetrators had been ascertained. In this instance, fingerprint identification not only led to the establishment of the true identity of the guilty parties, but to the release from custody of persons innocent of the particular crime, although the latter were criminals of record and have subsequently been convicted of other crimes.

* * * * *

During a raid made by Federal Prohibition Agents on a brewery at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on September 19, 1930, one of the officers, John G. Finiello, was shot and killed. Among the persons identified as responsible for the murder were John Newman and Albert I. Silverberg, alleged gangsters engaged in the illicit traffic of liquor in the city of Philadelphia and throughout the state of New Jersey. Fingerprints of these individuals, together with descriptive data, were forwarded to the Division of Investigation, and information that they were wanted for the New Jersey murder was posted against their records in the Division's fingerprint files.

Two years later, on the night of July 25, 1932, Abie Loeb and Al Gordon, underworld characters were shot and killed near the door of a reputed speakeasy in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota. A short time thereafter, not far from the scene of the crime, two suspects, who gave their names as Joe Schaefer and George Young, were arrested by the St. Paul Police. Near where the arrest was made, the police found two guns. Although the suspects denied any knowledge of the murders, their fingerprints were taken by the St. Paul Police Department and submitted to the Division of Investigation. Upon being classified and searched these fingerprints were found to be identical with those of Newman and Silverberg, who two years prior had murdered the Prohibition Officer at Elizabeth, New Jersey. The result of the identification was immediately communicated to the St. Paul Police Department, and to the local authorities at Elizabeth, New Jersey.

The St. Paul Police Department, upon examining one of the guns found near the scene of the killing, was able to distinguish the fragment of a latent fingerprint on the nickel surface just above the trigger. This print was developed by means of powder and photographed. Copies of the photograph were submitted to the Division of Investigation by the St. Paul Police Department, with the request that the print be examined in an effort to ascertain if it might have been made by either Newman or Silverberg, who were suspected of the murder. The fingerprint experts of the Division, upon a thorough analysis, determined that the latent fingerprint appearing on the gun was, in fact, identical with the right index finger impression of Silverberg. The Chief of Police at St. Paul and the County Prosecuting Attorney were furnished with this opinion.

resisting arrest. The next day he fled from the effects of his wound.
The notes against the fact that originally occurred in connection
with this crime were, of course, discussed when the identity of the man
known as "Red" was established. In this instance, the identity of the man
known as "Red" was established by the fact that he was the only man
known to the police who was in the vicinity of the crime at the time
it occurred. The fact that he was the only man known to the police
who was in the vicinity of the crime at the time it occurred is a
fact which is of great importance in the case.

During a visit made by Special Agent in Charge at
Chicago, Ill., on December 12, 1935, one of the officers, John D.
Kilpatrick, was shot and killed. During the same visit, the
fact that the man known as "Red" was the only man known to the police
who was in the vicinity of the crime at the time it occurred was
discussed. The fact that he was the only man known to the police
who was in the vicinity of the crime at the time it occurred is a
fact which is of great importance in the case.

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fact which is of great importance in the case. The fact that he was
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it occurred is a fact which is of great importance in the case.

Silverberg and Newman were indicted for the murders and on October 20, 1932, brought to trial at St. Paul. The principal evidence relied upon by the prosecution was the gun used in the murder and bearing the fragmentary impression of a fingerprint. Technical fingerprint experts were used as witnesses by both prosecution and defense. During the course of the trial the Prosecutor, under the impression that the success of the prosecution depended largely upon the fingerprint evidence, requested the Division of Investigation to immediately send a technical expert to St. Paul for the purpose of corroborating the expert witnesses of the prosecution in the identification of this fragmentary print. Accordingly, an employee of the Division proceeded to St. Paul, arriving during the latter part of the trial. He took the witness stand and by using the charts prepared by the expert witnesses of both the prosecution and defense was able to confirm the prosecution's contention of twenty points of similarity between the latent fingerprint and the right index finger impression of Silverberg. He was likewise able to explain satisfactorily certain points which the defense contended were dissimilarities and inconsistencies.

Upon the conclusion of a six minute deliberation, a verdict of guilty was returned by the Jury and both defendants were sentenced to serve life imprisonment. Subsequently, seven members of the Jury expressed themselves as having become convinced of the positive guilt of the defendants only after the introduction of the fingerprint evidence.

* * * * *

Clarence B. Hiller, a resident of Chicago, was shot and killed in his home in that city on September 19, 1910. About twenty minutes later a colored man named Thomas Jennings, who appeared to be in a high state of excitement, was arrested nearly a mile from the place of the murder. The arresting officers had not heard of the homicide at that time, but their suspicions were aroused because of Jennings' appearance. They found a fully loaded .38 caliber revolver on his person, the revolver showing signs of having been discharged recently. Jennings was an ex-convict, then on parole from a penitentiary. A day after Hiller's murder, fingerprints were discovered by technical experts indicating the imprints of the left index, left middle, left ring and left little fingers of an unknown person, on a newly painted porch rail of Hiller's home. When Jennings' fingerprints were taken it was found that they corresponded to these latent impressions. Jennings was convicted of first degree murder and executed February 16, 1912, at Chicago. The case was of great importance in the United States because of the introduction and admission of the fingerprint testimony, the evidence having been sustained by the Supreme Court of Illinois. (Wentworth-Wilder, "Personal Identification", page 281.)

* * * * *

On July 9, 1929, Mr. August Vollmer, Chief of Police of Berkeley, California, transmitted to the Division of Investigation certain latent impressions, with the information that they represented the only clues left by a local burglar who had preyed upon the community at a certain season for several years. With these prints Mr. Vollmer sent the names of about thirty persons, who because of their occupation were generally in Berkeley at the time of the year these burglaries occurred and were customarily absent after the depredations ceased. By comparison of these latent prints with the prints of all individuals with names similar to those on the list furnished, whose records appeared in its criminal files, the Identification Unit of the Division of Investigation was able to inform Chief Vollmer that these impressions had been made by the middle finger of the right hand and the middle finger of the left hand of one William Berger, who, as No. 27372, had been received on April 3, 1914, in the San Quentin, California Penitentiary to serve one year and three months for perjury, of which he had been convicted in Marin County. The burglar was known locally making his home in Berkeley but periodically leaving the city with the Alaska Packers' Fishing Fleet, by whom he was employed. Armed with the positive knowledge of the burglar's identity, the police placed his home under surveillance and on December 24, 1929, Berger was shot and killed while fleeing from the officers as they sought to arrest him.

* * * * *

An interesting illustration of the use of latent prints in the investigation of criminal matters is furnished in a recent New Orleans Case. During the summer months of 1933 approximately forty homes in the exclusive residential sections of New Orleans were burglarized while the occupants were out of the city. It appeared upon investigation that the burglaries were the work of a daylight thief. Every plain clothes man available on the police force was ordered into the district in an effort to apprehend the perpetrator, but without immediate success. Operatives from the Identification Bureau of the New Orleans Police Department were successful in obtaining latent prints at the scenes of several of the burglaries.

In an effort to solve these crimes the Superintendent of Police issued an order to pick up all suspicious characters, pool room habitués, and such persons, who were unable to give a good account of themselves. As a result in one night there were rounded up about 500 persons, all of whom were brought in and arrangements made to fingerprint them. The 356th prisoner fingerprinted that night proved to be the man whose prints had been left at the scenes of the burglaries. He had no previous criminal record but when confronted with the fingerprint evidence he readily confessed to all of the robberies. In his confession he described how he had eluded detection by masquerading as a delivery boy on a bicycle for a general market. A greater part of the stolen property was recovered and the culprit upon pleading guilty was sentenced to the Penitentiary.

* * * * *

On July 2, 1935, the Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, was notified by the United States Customs Service, New York, that a certain person had been arrested by the New York Police Department. The person in question was a man of about thirty years of age, of Italian descent, and was known to the New York Police Department as a "gangster". The person in question was arrested on the charge of being a member of the "Black Pimpernel" gang, a group of persons who were known to be engaged in various criminal activities, including the sale of narcotics and the operation of gambling houses. The person in question was arrested on the charge of being a member of this gang, and was being held in custody at the New York Police Department. The Bureau of Investigation is currently conducting an investigation into the activities of this gang, and is seeking information regarding the person in question.

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In an effort to assist the Bureau of Investigation in its investigation of the activities of the "Black Pimpernel" gang, the New York Police Department is currently conducting a search of its files for information regarding the person in question. The Bureau of Investigation is currently conducting an investigation into the activities of this gang, and is seeking information regarding the person in question.

A recent kidnaping case in which the Division of Investigation of the U. S. Department of Justice had considerable investigative interest is cited as a further example of the utilization of the science of fingerprints in the detection and prosecution of crime.

From November 1, 1932 until January 5, 1933, Joseph F. Cannon, of Cannon Mills, Incorporated, Concord, North Carolina, received a total of fourteen communications demanding a substantial ransom under threat of kidnaping both his two-year-old granddaughter, Ann Reynolds, the daughter of Ann Cannon and Smith Reynolds, deceased, and his own eighteen-year-old son, Joseph F. Cannon, Jr. An officer of the Identification Bureau of the Charlotte, North Carolina Police Department, upon examining one of these extortion notes, was able to develop a near-perfect finger impression on the back of one of the letters. This latent print was photographed and the Division of Investigation circularized copies thereof to leading Identification Bureaus throughout the country, with the request that the print be searched through single fingerprint files where they existed and that it be shown to fingerprint employees, in the hope it might subsequently be identified with fingerprint cards which might pass through their hands.

During an effort to collect the ransom by means of an elaborately planned scheme, one Odell Carlisle Boyles and his wife, Sue Zachary Boyles were taken into custody by police officers and Special Agents of the Division of Investigation at Atlanta, Georgia, on January 10, 1933. These two individuals at first denied complicity in the crime but subsequently confessed. The fingerprints of Odell Boyles were taken and it was found that the latent print developed on one of the extortion notes was identical with the finger impression of his right forefinger. When confronted with this evidence he was considerably surprised and stated he had taken particular precautions to avoid leaving any latent prints on the letters he wrote.

Evidence of this identification of the latent fingerprint with that of the defendant, Odell Boyles, was introduced at his trial before United States District Judge Ackerman at Atlanta, Georgia, and was an incidental factor in the conviction of this individual on June 15, 1933. Odell Boyles was subsequently sentenced to serve 15 years in a United States Penitentiary.

* * * * *

In the case of Commonwealth versus Albright, decided in Pennsylvania, 1931, the defendant was convicted of burglary largely because of the introduction of a latent fingerprint found at the scene of a crime. The Superior Court of Pennsylvania sustained the evidence introduced in this case. The impressions were found on a broken pane of glass and corresponded with the actual fingerprints of Albright, which also were introduced as evidence in Court. The appellate court sustained the conviction saying: "This Commonwealth is wisely committed to the principle that progressive and scientific

appliances and methods which belong to the various human endeavors belong equally to the machinery of the law." (Commonwealth v. Albright, 101 Pennsylvania Superior 317.)

* * * * *

It will be observed from the above cases that the identification facilities of the Division of Investigation of the U. S. Department of Justice are not confined to the determination of previous criminal histories, location of fugitives and related identification activities but are extended to the determination of the identity of criminals through the comparison of latent prints found at the scene of a crime with the fingerprints of such criminals. There are now filed in the Division over 4,060,174 fingerprint records classified under the Henry system which requires the use of all ten fingers. Of this great volume of records, about 3,860 cases have been selected in which fingerprints of reputed kidnapers and extortionists, as well as many known gangsters, are filed individually in a single fingerprint file. It is possible to classify latent prints found at the scene of a crime, particularly such crimes as kidnaping and extortion and search the same through this selected file to determine whether the latent prints were left by any of the criminals whose fingerprints have been thus segregated. In addition it is possible to compare such latent prints with the finger impressions of any named suspects in connection with a crime, where the fingerprints of such suspects are in the main identification files of the Division. In such instances the full name of the suspect, together with a previous arrest or commitment number or, if available, the fingerprint card should be furnished in order that his fingerprints may readily be located in the Division's file.

* * * * *

Protect him, Kinner.

Kinner ~~to~~ ^{the} ~~two~~ ^{three} ~~blacks~~ ^{blacks} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~little~~ ^{little} ~~on~~ ^{on} ~~your~~ ^{your} ~~word~~ ^{word} to

Mosley in presence of John S. Standish
that Kinner was the right man in your history -

Kinner in presence of ~~John S. Standish~~ ^{John S. Standish} and

Mr. Eliza ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~John S. Standish~~ ^{John S. Standish} and Mr. Mosley now,

April 14 4 am ~~thence~~ ^{thence} with Mosley now,

he beat me up last night, 9 am going to the on him. He left the place
between 12 & 2 & left his shoes on the place.

Evidence

Sunday 12 / 17 / 33 \$ 27.41

3 gal gas	.63
2 gal gas	.42
2 gal gas	.42
2 gal gas	.42
10 gal gas Harry M. Dintuff Jr.	2.10
paid for milk	.12
3 gal gas	.68
1 qt. oil	.25
5 gal gas	1.06
8 gal gas Terlin Cook	1.69
1 qt. oil Terlin Cook	.13
2 gal gas Harry M. Dintuff Jr.	.42
Randy Lerp, Drew cash to	7.10
5 gal Xer. Hatchery - J. D. H.	

Monday 12/18/33 \$24.24

5 gal gas (Clute Harman) 1.06

3 gal gas Margaret Manzy .63

3 gal gas .42

pond for milk .12

5 gal gas Bob M^a Jentoff 1.06

5 gal gas 1.06

2 gal gas .42

4 gal gas .84

5 gal gas 1.06

2 gal gas .42

5 gal gas 1.06

3 gal gas .63

5 gal gas 1.06

5 gal Keros, to Hatchery - J. S. W.

³/₄ gal Keros .10

3 gal gas .63

Elizabeth Dean, milk .10

Tuesday 12/19/33-	\$32.14
3 gal gas Whit Schiffette	.63
2 gal gas	.42
paid for milk	.12
paid for cigars	.98
5 gal gas Bob Mc Intyre	1.06
paid for tobacco	.45
12 gal gas	2.53
3 gal gas	.63
8 gal gas	1.69
paid for cigarettes	2.09
10 gal gas Harry Mc Intyre Jr.	2.11
1 qt oil " " "	.15
8 gal gas Tom Richards	1.69
Tom Lyle by cash	\$6.05
paid for ice cream	.90
3/4 gal 3er. J. D. Hawkins	.10
Eliz. Dean, milk	.10

4 gal. Keros., to Hatchery J. W. H.

2 qts. oil

.30

Wednesday 12/20/33 \$43.76

5 gal gas Clete Harmon 1.06

paid for Cicula \$3.20

2 gal gas .42

paid for milk .09

3 gal gas Tom Life .63

Bob McEnturff by cash \$9.13

Wep

30⁰⁰

paid for gas .63

3 gal gas J. W. Hawkins .63

2 gal gas .42

5 gal gas 1.06

4 qts oil Berlin Cook 1.10

C. Sig. Dean, milk .10

Thursday 12/21/33 \$ 24.79

5 gal Her - to Hatching J. D. H.

5 gal gas (Site Hamman 1.06

10 gal gas T. L. Yancey 2.11

paid for milk .09

To Deposit \$ 7.50

3 gal gas .63

3 gal gas .63

5 gal gas P. C. Hamkins

5 gal gas Bob M Intuff 1.06

10 gal gas 2.11

paid for cigarettes \$ 1.81

2 gal gas .42

H. C. M Intuff by cash \$ 1.06

put in gas 400 gal + 117 in tank = 517

$\frac{1}{2}$ gal Her. .07

3 gal gas .63

5 gal gas P. C. Hamkins 1.06

Lee Cripp by cash .84

E. Liz. Kean, Milk .05

Friday 12/22/33	\$23.65
paid for pop	.50
paid for milk	.09
1 qt. gas	.05
T. L. Yancey by cash	\$4.98
1 qt. oil	.10
3 gal gas Margaret Manzy	.63
3 gal gas	.63
paid for Cigarettes	\$5.08
5 gal Her	.70
2 gal gas	.42
5 gal Her	.70
2 gal gas Harry M ^c . Jr.	.42
2 gal gas J. D. Hamkins	.42
5 gal gas	1.06
2 qts Her	.10
5 gal gas	1.06

Saturday 12/23/33 \$32.93

2 gal gas .42

5 gal gas (Clute Hanson) 1.06

5 gal gas 1.06

1 qt. Kerosene .04

paid for milk .09

3 gal gas .63

2 gal gas .42

5 gal gas 1.06

3 gal gas .63

5 gal gas 1.06

2 qts. oil .50

2 gal gas .42

2 gal gas .42

10 gal gas Harry M. for. 2.11

Harry M. Intuff for by cash. 5.36

2 gal gas .42

1 gal gas .21

5 gal gas 1.06

2 gal gas .42

paid for candy & ice cream .70

2 gal Dier	.28
1 qt. oil	.15
Verlin Cook by cash	\$ 2.84
4 gal gas	.84
1 qt. oil	.25
6 gal gas	1.27
Randy Leap; drew cash to	\$ 7.00
4 gal gas	.84

Sunday 12/24/33 \$46.12

1 gal 57 cr. .14

9 gal gas 41. m. 1.90

3 gal gas .63

5 gal gas 1.66

2 gal gas .42

3 gal gas .42

Dr. 1.25

5 gal gas 1.66

~~109~~

2 gal gas .42

2 gal gas .42

4 gal gas .84

3 gal gas .63

3 gal gas .63

10 gal gas 2.11

4 gal gas .84

2 gal gas .42

Monday 12/25/33 — \$56.41
 2 gal gas .42
 5 gal gas 1.06
 10 gal gas H. M. Dintoff Jr. 2.11
 4 gal gas Sam Dyk .84
 5 gal gas P. C. Hankins 1.06
 1 qt. oil P. C. Hankins .25
 9 gal gas Verlin Cook 1.90
 2 qts oil Verlin Cook .30
 1 qt. oil .15
 4 gal gas .84
 9 gal gas 1.90
 10 gal gas 2.11
 5 gal gas 1.06
 2 gal gas .42
 1 qt. oil .15

Tuesday 12/26/33

\$ 8.95

5 gal gas 1.06

5 gal gas C. L. Hannon 1.06

3 gal gas Whit Schifflette .63

10 gal gas H. M. Dintuff Jr. 2.11

1 qt oil H. M. Dintuff Jr. .25

6 gal gas 1.27

5 gal gas 1.06

1 qt oil .23

5 gal gas H. M. Dintuff Jr. 1.56

Wednesday 12/27/33 \$2.60

5 gal gas 1.06

paid for Cecala \$2.40

1 gal gas .21

2 gal gas Margaret Manzy 42

paid for milk .03

5 gal gas Bert M. Dettorf 1.06

5 gal gas 1.06

3 gal gas .63

7 gal gas \$1.48

1/2 gal oil .30

~~3 gal gas .63~~

~~4 gal gas .56~~

~~5 gal gas 1.06~~

~~2 gal gas .42~~

Thursday 12/28/33 - \$17.34

4 gal. gas .84

4 gal. gas .84

5 gal. gas (Lute Hamman) 1.06

2 gal. gas .42

2 gal. gas .42

1 gal. gas .21

2 gal. gas .42

3 liq. Dean, milk .05

4 gal. Her .56

5 gal. gas 1.06

1 qt. oil .25

1 qt. oil. H. M. Lintner Jr. .15

4 gal. gas .84

Friday 12/29/33 - \$23.20

paid for gas .50

3 gal gas .68

1/2 gal 31er .57

5 gal gas 1.04

2 gal gas Harry McInturff Jr. .42

2 gal gas .42

8 gal gas Berlin Cook 1.69

1 qt. oil Berlin Cook .25

Saturday 12/30/33 \$25.38

5 gal gas (Lete Hanson) 1.06

5 gal gas 1.06

10 gal gas 2.11

J. W. Hawkins tobacco .15

paid for milk .12

5 gal gas 1.06

2 gal gas .42

6 gal gas 1.27

2 gal gas .42

2 gal gas .42

5 gal gas 1.06

3 gal gas .63

8 gal gas 1.69

4 gal gas .84

4 gal 3er .36

paid for candy & ice cream 2.27

\$2.00 gone money

5 gal gas 1.06

1 qt. oil .15

3 gal gas	.63
3 gal gas	.63
5 gal gas	1.06
Ediz. Deem milk	1.10
8 gal gas H. M. Dinterff Jr.	1.69
1 qt. oil H. M. Dinterff Jr.	.25
3 gal gas	.63
1 gal Ker.	.14
Randy L. exp drew cash	To 7.80

Sunday 12 / 31 / 33 \$22.22

5 gal gas P. C. Hantenia 1.06

6 gal gas 1.27

5 gal gas Mrs. Douglas 1.04

5 gal gas H. M. Inturff Jr. 1.06

paid for milk .09

2 gal gas .42

4 gal gas .84

3 gal gas Hamard Legg Jr. .63

4 gal gas .84

4 gal gas .84

2 gal gas .42

1 gal gas .21

4 gal gas Tom Life .84

Monday 1/1/34

\$37.16

2 gal gas

.42

✓ paid for milk

.89

Tom & I by cash

\$2.31

Mrs. Douglas by cash

1.86

9 gal gas H. M. Duff Jr.

1.85

Caliz. Cream Milk, .05

4 gal gas

.82

5 gal oil

.70

Tuesday 1/21/33	\$ 42.47
5 gal gas Clete Harmon	\$ 1.03
5 gal gas	1.03
5 gal gas Margaret Maunzy	.62
5 gal gas P. C. Hameris	1.03
1 qt. oil P. C. Hameris	.25
1 qt. oil	.15
5 gal gas J. L. Yancey	1.03
paid for cigars & tobacco 243	oil money
paid for milk	.09
3 gal gas	.62
5 gal gas Bob Mc Inturf	1.03
10 gal gas	2.06
1 qt. oil	.25
2 gal gas	.41
2 gal gas	.41
3 gal gas	.62
2 gal gas	.28
paid for cigarettes 6.00	gas money
paid for ice cream	.90
4 gal gas	1.82

Wednesday 1/3/34 - ⁸40.69

6 gal gas Tom Richards 1.24

paid for Cecula 3, 40, ⁸300 gas money

5 gal gas 1.03

1 gal gas .21

5 gal gas 1.03

6 gal gas 1.24

4 gal gas .82

Eliz. Dean Milk 10

Thursday 1/4/34 ^{\$}42.82

paid for milk 27

5 gal gas Clete Harmon 1.03

Lee Cuyper by cash .63

L.D. Yancey by cash 1.04

3 gal gas .62

2 qts oil H. McEnturff jr. .30

H. McEnturff jr. oil & candy .30

2 qts oil .30

5 gal gas 1.08

8 gal gas 1.65

C. Liz. Dean, milk 1.10

Friday 1/5/34 - \$47.31

1 qt. oil 15

1 qt. oil 25

John D. King by cash 1.06

3 gal gas .62

5 gal gas H. M. Dintuff 1.03

2 gal gas .42

paid for cigarettes \$3.00, gas money

To deposit \$35.00

3 gal gas Margaret Manzy .62

2 qts oil Margaret Manzy .30

5 gal gas 1.03

1 qt. oil 25

5 gal gas 1.03

2 gal gas .71

3 gal gas .62

5 gal gas H. M. Dintuff Jr. 1.03

paid for milk .12

Ediz. Cream Milk .10

paid for candy 1.71

5 gal. gas

1.03

Saturday 1/6/34- \$18.57

5 gal gas Clete Harman 1.03

2 gts. oil P.C. Hawkins .50

5 gal gas John King 1.03

5 gal gas Bob McIntuff 1.03

3 gts. Grease J. L. Hawkins .10

gal gas .62

H. M^cIntuff by cash 7.00

2 gal Grease .28

5 gal gas 1.03

1 qt. oil .25

2 gal gas .41

1/2 gal Grease .07

2 gal Grease P.C. Hawkins .28

1 qt. oil P.C. Hawkins .25

5 gal gas P.C. Hawkins 1.03

5 " " 1.03

paid for candy 3.73

Hammond Soap for by cash	.63
6 gal gas	1.34
Vernon Frank Saunders by cash	.28
Vernon Cash by cash	4.34
2 gal gas	.41
pond for milk	.12

- 1 Arthur M
 - 2 J. E. Jud
 - 3 Stuart E. S.
 - 4 H. C. Liskey
 - 5 Oliver A. Key
 - 6 L. A. Boyer
 - 7 Walter E. Macdon
 - 8 B. F. Beal
 - 9 H. L. Hollan
 - 10 F. P. Carey
 - 11 Elias O. Conrad
 - 12 L. P. Fitzgibbon
- Gret Wial

my

my

3 Lee

1-Brinkley

seuton

ed E. Barker

Carmichael

ger Lamm

M. G. Lawrence

E. B. Miller

H. A. Hulsey

T. A. Seaver

Lawrence



Locum

Colin
Kersey
HURD

INSTRUCTION NO. 2

The Court instructs the jury that although they may believe from the evidence that Moubry told John O. Hawkins that he had the right man, referring to Kersey, yet such statement is not evidence against Kersey and the jury must disregard such statement insofar as Kersey is concerned. The Court also instructs the jury that though they believe from the evidence that the accused, Kersey, made certain statements to Mrs. Hawkins or others as to Mouberry having left his home on the night of the burglary or having written the note put on the jail porch, yet such statements are not to be considered by the jury as evidence for or against Mouberry.

Copy
Kersey
10/10

INSTRUCTION NO. 2

The Court instructs the jury that although they may believe from the evidence that Murphy told John O. Hawkins that he had the right man, referring to Kersey, yet such statement is not evidence against Kersey and the jury must disregard such statement insofar as Kersey is concerned. The Court also instructs the jury that though they believe from the evidence that the accused, Kersey, made certain statements to Mrs. Hawkins or others as to Monberry having left his home on the night of the burglary or having written the note put on the jail porch, yet such statements are not to be considered by the jury as evidence for or against Monberry.

Cow
Hersey re
ITWB

Duplaced

INSTRUCTION NO. 7

The Court instructs the jury that to warrant the conviction of the person accused of crime every fact necessary to establish his guilt must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and especially is this so where, as here, a conviction is sought upon circumstantial evidence alone, which is always to be acted upon with the utmost care and caution. It is not sufficient, therefore that the evidence creates a suspicion of guilt or even a probability of guilt. The accused is entitled to an acquittal unless the fact of guilt is proved to the actual exclusion of every reasonable hypothesis of his innocence.

Exhibit 100-1000

INSTRUCTION NO. 5

The Court instructs the jury that in returning the verdict of guilty of the person accused of crime, it is necessary to establish his guilt must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and especially is this so when, as here, a conviction is sought upon circumstantial evidence alone, which is liable to be mistaken when the most careful and honest jury of men. The accused is entitled to an acquittal unless the fact of guilt is proved to the exclusion of every reasonable hypothesis of his innocence.

INSTRUCTION NO. _____

The Court instructs the jury that while ~~the~~ conviction may be based on circumstantial evidence, such evidence must be received with great care and caution, and the facts shown must exclude every reasonable hypothesis consistent with the innocence of the accused.

INSTRUCTION NO. _____

The Court instructs the jury that in considering their verdict they are not to consider the evidence as to the bloodhound's conduct as evidence to show that Mouberry broke and entered the filling station of Hawkins.

INSTRUCTION NO. _____

The Court instructs the jury that while ~~one~~ con-
viction may be based on circumstantial evidence, such evidence
must be received with great care and caution, and the facts
shown must exclude every reasonable hypothesis consistent with
the innocence of the accused.

INSTRUCTION NO. _____

The Court instructs the jury that in considering
their verdict they are not to consider the evidence as to
the bloodhound's conduct as evidence to show that Mouberty
broke and entered the filling station of Hawkins.

Com
2
Manning
Hurt

INSTRUCTION NO

B. -

The Court instructs the jury that every fact necessary to constitute the offense charged must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt, and that if there is a reasonable doubt as to any such fact, they shall acquit; that the result of the evidence must be to exclude every reasonable hypothesis of innocence, and be consistent only with the guilt of the accused; that the jury is not at liberty to guess and where a fact is susceptible of two interpretations, one of which is consistent with the innocence of the accused, they cannot arbitrarily adopt that interpretation which incriminates him. ~~There is no doubt~~

~~There is no doubt~~

Case
Number
1000

INSTRUCTION NO. 13 -

The Court instructs the jury that every fact necessary to constitute the offense charged must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt, and that if there is a reasonable doubt as to any such fact, they shall acquit; that the result of the evidence must be to exclude every reasonable hypothesis of innocence, and be consistent only with the guilt of the accused; that the jury is not at liberty to guess and where a fact is susceptible of two interpretations, one of which is consistent with the innocence of the accused, they cannot arbitrarily adopt that interpretation which incriminates him.

1000-1000-1000

INSTRUCTION NO. 1

The Court instructs the jury that mere suspicions or probability of guilt,
no matter how strong, are not sufficient to convict the accused.

10

INSTRUCTION NO. 1

The Court instructs the jury that mere suspicions or probability of guilt,

no matter how strong, are not sufficient to convict the accused.

Coan

W
Hershey & Mowberry -
10/11/17

Ref. 1

INSTRUCTION NO. A

The Court further instructs the jury that ~~in the absence of the evidence~~ *unless the jury believe beyond reasonable*
that the note found on the jail porch was written by Mowberry it cannot be treated as *doubt.*
a confession of guilt by him.

INSTRUCTION NO. A

a confession of guilt by him.
that the note found on the jail porch was written by Nowberry it cannot be treated as
The Court further instructs the jury that in ~~the absence of the evidence~~
which it may believe upon a reasonable

copy

Hercy & Manberry
HNB

Referred covered by G
exception
HNB

INSTRUCTION NO B

The court instructs the jury that the burden of proof is on the Commonwealth to prove beyond all reasonable doubt each and every allegation of the indictment, and if the jury shall have any ^{reasonable} ~~reasonable~~ doubt as to any important fact necessary to convict the accused of any offense, they are bound to give the accused the benefit of that doubt. ~~With the~~
~~result, 123-456-789, 123-456-789, 123-456-789~~

INSTRUCTION NO. 8

The court instructs the jury that the burden of proof is on the Commonwealth to prove beyond all reasonable doubt each and every allegation of the indictment, and if the jury shall have any ~~reasonable~~ doubt as to any important fact necessary to convict the accused of any offense, they are bound to give the accused the benefit of that doubt. ~~And if the jury~~