

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,

COUNTY OF ROCKINGHAM, to-wit:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

The grand 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 February term, 1941, upon their oaths do present that Bud Bowles, on or about the 11th day of August, 1940, in said County, unlawfully and feloniously did kill and murder one Joe Wade, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

This indictment is found upon the testimony of M. W. Trenary, Mary Carter and Dr. F. L. Byers, witnesses sworn in Court and sent before the grand jury to give evidence.

MURDER

C. J. Price

COMMONWEALTH

v.) Indictment

BUD BOWLES

Felony:

February Term, 1941.

Witnesses:

- ✓ 1. Mary Carter
- ✓ 2. M. W. Trenary
- 3. Dr. F. L. Byers

A TRUE BILL:

C. J. Price

Foreman.

Lawrence H. Hoover

Commonwealth's Attorney.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

COMMONWEALTH)

v.)

BUD BOWLES)

CHARGE TO JURY

If you find the accused, Bud Bowles, guilty of murder, as charged in the indictment, and that the murder was committed with malice aforethought, and that it was willful, deliberate and premeditated, you will find him guilty of murder in the first degree and fix his punishment at death, or by confinement in the penitentiary for life, or for any term not less than twenty years.

If you find him guilty of murder, as charged in the indictment, and that the same was committed with malice aforethought, but that it was not willful, deliberate and premeditated, then you will find him guilty of murder in the second degree, and fix his punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for not less than five nor more than twenty years.

If you find him not guilty of murder in the first degree, nor of murder in the second degree, but that he killed Joe Wade without malice aforethought, actual or implied, upon sudden heat, on reasonable provocation, or in mutual combat, you will find him guilty of voluntary manslaughter and fix his punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

If you find him not guilty of murder in the first degree, nor of murder in the second degree, nor of voluntary manslaughter, but find him guilty of involuntary manslaughter, you will say so and fix his punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years, or, in your discretion, by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by confinement in jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

If you find him not guilty, you will say so and no more.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

COMMONWEALTH

CHARGE TO JURY

BUD BOWLES

If you find the accused, Bud Bowles, guilty of murder, as charged in the indictment, and that the murder was committed with malice aforethought, and that it was willful, deliberate and premeditated, you will find him guilty of murder in the first degree and fix his punishment at death, or by confinement in the penitentiary for life, or for any term not less than twenty years.

If you find him guilty of murder, as charged in the indictment, and that the same was committed with malice aforethought, but that it was not willful, deliberate and premeditated, then you will find him guilty of murder in the second degree, and fix his punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for not less than five nor more than twenty years.

If you find him not guilty of murder in the first degree, nor of murder in the second degree, but that he killed Joe Wade without malice aforethought, actual or implied, upon sudden heat, or reasonable provocation, or in mutual combat, you will find him guilty of voluntary manslaughter and fix his punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

If you find him not guilty of murder in the first degree, nor of murder in the second degree, nor of voluntary manslaughter, but find him guilty of involuntary manslaughter, you will say so and fix his punishment at confinement in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years, or, in your discretion, by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by confinement in jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

If you find him not guilty, you will say so and no more.

LAWRENCE H. HOOVER
ATTORNEY AT LAW
HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

FEB - 1940

1941

#1674

COMMONWEALTH

V.

)

Felony (murder)

BUD BOWLES

capine

10 yrs

2/18/41

V.G. - jail

Mar - 10

7-68

6-4

22

185

12th

12th

6 purple bottle bands

6 / 454

0.7°
 0.5°
 0.7°
 0.5°

[illegible]

Fruit fly 2.50
H.A. 3 per
que. z. Frustrata 3.10
2.50

Wm. W. Allen

Prest & Lee 2 50
J. M. Wallace 2 50

V. F. Mueller 3.90

Q. 14. Fruit 270

W. J. - 1890
C. B. - 1890
290

G. P. Thayer

~~INSTRUCTION~~ INSTRUCTION NO. ~~A~~ A

Com
N
Brid Bowles
HUB

The Court instructs the jury that if they believe from the evidence in this case that Bowles was assaulted by Wade with such violence as to make it appear to him at the time that Wade manifestly intended and endeavored to take his life ~~or~~ do him some great bodily harm and that the danger was imminent and impending, then in that case the defendant was not bound to retreat but had the right to stand his ground, repel force with force and if need be, kill his adversary to save his own life or prevent his receiving great bodily injury, and it is not necessary that it shall appear to the jury to have been necessary.

INSTRUCTION NO. 1

Order
of
the
Court

The Court instructs the jury that if they believe from the ev-
idence in this case that Bowles was assaulted by Wade with such
violence as to make it appear to him at the time that Wade man-
ifestly intended and endeavored to take his life or do him some
great bodily harm and that the danger was imminent and impending,
then in that case the defendant was not bound to retreat but had the
right to stand his ground, repel force with force and if need be,
kill his adversary to save his own life or prevent his receiving
great bodily injury, and it is not necessary that it shall appear
to the jury to have been necessary.

~~INSTRUCTION~~ INSTRUCTION NO. B

Corr
15
And Bowles
JWB

The Court instructs the jury that if they are satisfied from the evidence that Joe Wade, armed with a knife, attacked the defendant, and that the defendant had reasonable cause to believe and fear, and that he did believe and fear that great bodily harm was about to be inflicted upon him, and that, under the influence of such belief and fear, he struck the said Wade with his knife with intent to defend and protect himself, then he is not guilty.

INSTRUCTION NO. 8

Case
No. 100
1900

The Court instructs the jury that if they are satisfied from the evidence that Joe Wade, armed with a knife, attacked the defendant, and that the defendant had reasonable cause to believe and fear, and that he did believe and fear that great bodily harm was about to be inflicted upon him, and that, under the influence of such belief and fear, he struck the said Wade with his knife with intent to defend and protect himself, then he is not guilty.

Comm
2
And Bowles
11/12/13

INSTRUCTION 8

The Court instructs the jury that where a homicide is proved by the use of a deadly weapon, and the prisoner relies upon the plea of self-defense, the burden of proving such defense rests upon the prisoner; and in determining whether or not such defense has been established, the jury should consider all of the evidence and circumstances in the case, that for the Commonwealth as well as that for the accused.

Commonwealth

Bush
Bowley
142-13

~~INSTRUCTION NO. 2~~ INSTRUCTION NO. 2

The Court instructs the jury that the law presumes the defendant to be innocent until he is proved guilty as charged in the indictment by the Commonwealth, by evidence to moral certainty beyond all reasonable doubt, and to the exclusion of every reasonable theory of hypothesis consistent with his innocence. This presumption of innocence goes with the defendant throughout the entire case and applies at every stage thereof, and if, after having heard all of the evidence in the case, the jury have a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused upon the whole case, or as to any fact essential to prove the charge made against him in the indictment, it is their duty to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt and find him not guilty. Mere suspicion of probability of the guilt of the defendant, however strong, is not sufficient to convict, nor is it sufficient if the greater weight or preponderance of the evidence supports the charge in the indictment, but to warrant his conviction, his guilt must be proved by the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt.

Commencement

12/1/1911

INSTRUCTION NO. 11

The Court instructs the jury that the law presumes the defendant to be innocent until it is proved guilty as charged in the indictment by the Commonwealth, by evidence to moral certainty beyond all reasonable doubt, and to the exclusion of every reasonable theory of hypothesis consistent with his innocence. This presumption of innocence rests with the defendant throughout the entire case and applies at every stage thereof, and if, after having heard all of the evidence in the case, the jury have a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused upon the whole case, or as to any fact essential to prove the charge made against him in the indictment, it is their duty to give the accused the benefit of the doubt and find him not guilty. The burden of proof of the guilt of the defendant, however strong, is not sufficient to convict, nor is it sufficient if the greater weight or preponderance of the evidence supports the charge in the indictment, but to warrant his conviction, his guilt must be proved by the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt.

~~INSTRUCTION~~ INSTRUCTION NO. 7 69

Conn
v
Paul Bowles
1943

The Court instructs the jury that, ~~xxxxxx~~ upon a trial for murder, where the defendant relies upon self-defense, in justification of the killing, the fact of self-defense does not have to be proven either beyond a reasonable doubt or by a preponderance of the evidence. All he has to prove in any case is such a state of facts as will raise a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jury as to the existence of the fact or facts sought to be established by the Commonwealth.

INSTRUCTION NO. 49

Don
J. M. ...
...

The Court instructs the jury that, xxxxxx upon a trial for
murder, where the defendant raises upon self-defense, in justification
of the killing, the fact of self-defense does not have to be proven
either beyond a reasonable doubt or by a preponderance of the evidence.
All he has to prove in any case is such a state of facts as will
raise a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jurors to the existence
of the fact or facts sought to be established by the Commonwealth.

~~INSTRUCTION~~ INSTRUCTION NO. ~~4~~ 8

Corn
v
M.H. Bowles
1911

The Court instructs the jury that although they may not believe from the evidence in this case that the defendant killed the deceased, Joe Wade in self-defense, yet, if it appears from the evidence that the killing was not because of any grudge or malice, but was done in the course of sudden quarrel or mutual combat, upon sudden provocation, and that the provocation was more than slight, then they cannot find the defendant guilty of ~~xxxxxxxx~~ any higher offense than voluntary manslaughter which is punishable by confinement in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years.

Copy
and
return

The Court instructs the jury that although they may not believe from the evidence in this case that the defendant killed the deceased, Joe West in self-defense, yet, if it appears from the evidence that the killing was not because of any grudge or malice, but was done in the course of sudden quarrel or mutual combat, upon sudden provocation, and that the provocation was more than slight, then they cannot find the defendant guilty of manslaughter any higher offense than voluntary manslaughter which is punishable by confinement in the penitentiary for less than one nor more than five years.

~~INSTRUCTION~~ INSTRUCTION NO. ~~3~~ *F*

*Come
as
Bud Bowles
HUB*

The Court instructs the jury that to constitute murder in the first degree the evidence must clearly and distinctly prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Bowles was not only incited to the killing of Joe Wade by malice, and desperate wickedness of heart, but such killing must have been a wilful, deliberate, and premeditated act on the part of Bowles. In other words, at the time of the killing Bowles must have distinctly understood what he willed and intended to do; he must also have ~~reflected~~ *reflected*, and deliberated, and premeditated that he would kill the deceased or do him some serious bodily injury, the probable result of which would be death. And if there be a reasonable doubt whether he had willed and deliberated, and premeditated to kill the deceased, or do him some serious bodily injury, which would probably occasion his death, they cannot find him guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Court further instructs the jury that to constitute murder in the second degree, it must appear from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt that the killing was done from malice- that is, from a wicked and depraved heart.

INSTRUCTION NO. 2

Copy
And
H
H

The Court instructs the jury that to constitute murder in the first degree the evidence must clearly and distinctly prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Bowles was not only incited to the killing of Joe Wade by malice, and desperate wickedness of heart, but such killing must have been a wilful, deliberate, and premeditated act on the part of Bowles. In other words, at the time of the killing Bowles must have distinctly understood what he willed and intended to do; he must also have ~~premeditated~~ ^{deliberated}, and premeditated that he would kill the deceased or do him some serious bodily injury, the probable result of which would be death. And if there be a reasonable doubt whether he was killed and deliberated, and premeditated to kill the deceased, or do him some serious bodily injury, which would probably occasion his death, they cannot find him guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Court further instructs the jury that to constitute murder in the second degree, it must appear from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the killing was done from malice—that is, from a wicked and depraved heart.

Com
Bud Bowles
NW 78

~~INSTRUCTION NO. 2~~ 8

The Court instructs the jury that if they believe from the evidence that the defendant, Bowles, was acting to prevent Alice Madden from being the subject of an attack and cutting by the deceased, Joe Wade, and that whilst doing so, he was assaulted by the said Joe Wade and that he reasonably apprehended that the said Joe Wade would do him bodily harm, then the jury is instructed that the defendant had the right to ~~repel~~ such assault by all the force he ^{reasonably} deemed necessary,

Col
R. B. Bowles
Nov 1907

INSTRUCTION NO. 1

The Court instructs the jury that if they believe from the ev-
idence that the defendant, Bowles, was acting to prevent Alice Madden
from being the subject of an attack and cutting by the deceased, Joe
Wade, and that whilst doing so, he was assaulted by the said Joe Wade
and that he reasonably apprehended that the said Joe Wade would do
him bodily harm, then the jury is instructed that the defendant had
the right to reply such assault by all the force he deemed necessary.

Comm.
v.
Beal Bomber
17413

INSTRUCTION 1

*

The Court instructs the jury that whenever a killing is willful, deliberate and premeditated, the law infers that malice is present.

See the account.

willful, deliberate and premeditated, the law infers that malice
The Court instructs the jury that whenever a killing is

INSTRUCTION

1

INSTRUCTION 2

*

*Coan
v
Bridgman
1873*

The Court instructs the jury that malice may be inferred
from the use of a deadly weapon.

INSTRUCTION 2

The Court instructs the jury that no inference may be drawn

from the use of a deadly weapon.

Comm
at
Bank Bowers
and

INSTRUCTION 3

The Court instructs the jury that every homicide in Virginia is presumed to be murder in the second degree. In order to elevate the offense to murder in the first degree, the burden of proof is upon the Commonwealth, and to reduce the offense to manslaughter, the burden of proof is upon the prisoner.

Case
No. 1
P. 100
100

INSTRUCTION
3

The Court instructs the jury that every homicide in
Virginia is presumed to be murder in the second degree. In
order to elevate the offense to murder in the first degree,
the burden of proof is upon the Commonwealth, and to reduce
the offense to manslaughter, the burden of proof is upon the
prisoner.

Cour
v
And Bowles
and

INSTRUCTION 4

The Court instructs the jury that to constitute a willful, 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 previous thereto.

INSTRUCTION 2

The Court instructs the jury that to constitute a
felony, deliberate, and premeditated killing, it is not
necessary that the intention to kill should exist any par-
ticular length of time prior to the actual killing. It is
only necessary that such intention should come into exist-
ence for the first time at the time of killing, or any
time previous thereto.

Com
v
Bud Bowles
MUR

INSTRUCTION 5-

The Court instructs the jury that murder is distinguished by the law, in Virginia, as murder in the first degree and murder in the second degree.

The Court further instructs the jury that murder by poison, lying in wait, imprisonment, starving, or any willful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or in the commission of or attempt to commit arson, rape, robbery, or burglary, is murder in the first degree. All other murder is murder in the second degree.

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INVESTIGATION 2

Handwritten notes in the bottom left corner, including the word "and" and some illegible scribbles.

*com
v
Paul R. Broun
1911*

INSTRUCTION 6

The Court instructs the jury that in determining the weight to be given the testimony of different witnesses in this case, it is 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; their means of information; and to give such credit to the testimony of such witnesses as under all the circumstances such witnesses seem to be entitled to.

*But no
proof*

INSTRUCTION 6

The Court instructs the jury that in determining the weight to be given the testimony of different witnesses in a case, it is authorized to consider the relationship of the witnesses to the parties, the case is proved; their interest, if any, in the result of this case; their feeling or bias, if any has been shown; their manner while testifying; their general intelligence; their means of information; and to give such credit to the testimony of each witness as under all the circumstances such witnesses seem to be entitled to.

Don
V. L.
Bud Bowler
HCB

INSTRUCTION 7

*

The Court instructs the jury that where there is a quarrel between two persons, both being in fault, and combat results from such quarrel, and one of the combatants is killed, in order to justify such killing as having been done in self-defense, the accused must prove two things; first, that before the mortal blow was struck the prisoner declined further combat and retreated as far as he could with safety; and secondly, that he necessarily killed the deceased in order to preserve his own life, or to save or protect himself from great bodily harm.

INSTRUCTION

The Court instructs the jury that where there is a quarrel between two persons, both being in fault, and combat results from such quarrel, and one of the combatants is killed, in order to justify such killing as having been done in self-defense, the accused must prove two things: first, that before the mortal blow was struck the prisoner desisted further combat and retreated as far as he could with safety; and secondly, that he necessarily killed the deceased in order to preserve his own life, or to save or protect himself from great bodily harm.

INSTRUCTION 2

*

Com
25
Paul Bowles
mrb

The Court instructs the jury that in order to establish self defense it must appear from the evidence that the accused believed, and had reasonable grounds to believe, at the time of the killing, that he was in danger of death or serious bodily harm.

INSTRUCTION

The Court instructs the jury that in order to establish self defense it must appear from the evidence that the accused believed, and had reasonable grounds to believe, at the time of the killing, that he was in danger of death or serious bodily harm.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, } To-wit
Rockingham County, }
To the Sheriff of Said County:

Whereas, L. H. Hoover of said County, has this day
made complaint and information on oath before me, Harry Lee Bryan, Clerk of T. J. Court
of the said County, that Bud Bowles
on the 11th day of August, 1940, in the said County, did unlawfully and
feloniously kill and slay one Joe Wade, against the peace and dignity of
the Commonwealth of Virginia.

These are therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to command you forthwith to apprehend and bring
before the Trial Justice of the said County, the body of the said Bud Bowles

to answer the said complaint and to be further dealt with according
to law.

Given under my hand, this 16th day of August, 1940.

Harry Lee Bryan,
Clerk T. J. Court

Memo. of Commonwealth Witnesses:

Name	Address
<u>Dr. F. L. Bryan</u>	
<u>Mary Carter (colored)</u>	<u>182 Effinger St.</u>
<u>M. W. Jernigan</u>	

STATE OF VIRGINIA—COUNTY OF ROCKINGHAM, TO-WIT:

I, _____, in and for the County of Rockingham, State of Virginia, do hereby certify that _____ T. J. or J. P. or Bail Commissioner _____ and _____

_____ as his suret _____, have this day acknowledged themselves indebted to the Commonwealth of Virginia in the sum of _____ dollars (\$) as to which they severally waived their exemption, to be made and levied of their goods and chattels, yet upon this condition: That the said _____ shall appear before the Trial Justice Court of Rockingham County at _____

_____ on the _____ day of _____, 19____, at _____ o'clock A. M., and not depart hence without leave of said Court, and at such other time or times to which the proceedings may be continued or further heard, and before any court or judge hereafter having or holding any proceedings in connection with said charge, and then and there answer the Commonwealth of Virginia concerning the within charge until the same is finally disposed of, then this recognizance shall be null and void; otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Given under my hand this, the _____ day of _____, 19____.

T. J. or J. P. or Bail Commissioner

Trial Justice Court

Criminal Docket No. 3767

Commonwealth

vs.

} Arrest Warrant

Bud Bowles

Execute the within warrant by arresting and delivering the body of _____

before _____

this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Officer's Mileage

Miles travelled by officer - - -

Miles carried prisoner - - -

Total mileage - - -

JUDGMENT

Sept. 3/40

Upon the hearing of the within charge,

accused can be admitted to jail to be held to await and answer any indictment that may be framed first in get return against him.

Fine	- - - - -	\$	_____
Issuing Justice's Fee	- - - - -	\$	<u>1.00</u>
Clerk's Fee	- - - - -	\$	<u>1.25</u>
Trial Justice Fee	- - - - -	\$	<u>2.00</u>
Arrest and Mileage	- - - - -	\$	_____
Summoning Witness	- - - - -	\$	_____
Witness Attendance and Mileage	- - - - -	\$	<u>1.50</u>
Commonwealth's Attorney	- - - - -	\$	<u>5.00</u>

Total - - - - - \$ 10.75
Quench Head

Trial Justice

*Hearing Ref. for
Dues. Sept 3 @ 10.00*

Mar. 3-

We the Jury, find the
accused, Bud Bowles,
guilty of second degree
murder as charged
in the indictment and
fix his penalty at
ten years in the
penitentiary

E. A. Ziger
Foreman

Mem. 3-
Will the group find the

members of the group

group of several figures

members are changed

in the neighborhood of

the first group of

the group in the

the group

C. O. 22/10

1/10/10

Prisoners Report of Rockingham County Jail

Month of Feb. 17, 1941
Name Bud Boules Date Committed _____
Male yes Female _____ Age 22 Race Cal. Single yes Married _____ Divorced _____
Place of Birth _____ If Foreign Born _____ Time in U. S. _____ Years _____ months _____
Physical Condition _____ Is person a Drunkard? _____ or Drug Victim? _____
Can Read? yes Write? yes Occupation Labor Offense Committed Murder
City Ordinance _____ State _____ Held for Grand Jury _____
Held for Trial _____ Sentence 10 Years _____ Months _____
Fine _____ Costs _____ Time in Jail _____ Held for Penitentiary _____
Held as Insane _____ Held for Other Authorities _____
Behavior _____ Date of Discharge _____

DESCRIPTION OF PRISONER

Height 6 ft. 4 in. Weight 180 Color of Eyes Brown Color of Hair Black
Teeth Marks _____ Hand Marks _____
Arm Marks _____ Face Marks _____
Shoulder Marks _____ Back Marks _____
Thigh Marks _____ Knee Marks _____
Calf of Leg Marks _____ Foot Marks _____
Fingers Off _____ Mole Marks _____
Neck Marks _____ Breast Marks _____
Left Arm Marks _____ Right Arm Marks _____
Left Leg Marks _____ Right Leg Marks _____
Fine After Prisoner at Jail; Amount to State \$ _____ Amount to City \$ _____

Deputy and Jailor

Sam. H. Seallender Sheriff

11
10
21

Prisoners Report of Rockingham County Jail

Month of Feb. 1941

Name Frank Bunker Date Committed _____

Male yes Female no Age 32 Race col Single yes Married no Divorced _____

Place of Birth _____ If Foreign Born _____ Time in U.S. _____ Years _____ Months _____

Physical Condition _____ Is person a Drunkard? _____ or Drug Victim? _____

Can Read? yes Write? yes Occupation laborer Offense Committed Murder

City Ordinance _____ State _____ Held for Grand Jury _____

Held for Trial _____ Sentence _____ Years _____ Months _____

Fine _____ Costs _____ Time in Jail _____ Held for Penitentiary _____

Held as Insane _____ Held for Other Authorities _____

Behavior _____ Date of Discharge _____

DESCRIPTION OF PRISONER

Height 5'4" Weight 180 Color of Eyes blue Color of Hair black

Teeth Marks _____ Hand Marks _____

Arm Marks _____ Face Marks _____

Shoulder Marks _____ Back Marks _____

Thigh Marks _____ Knee Marks _____

Calf of Leg Marks _____ Foot Marks _____

Finger Oil _____ Mole Marks _____

Neck Marks _____ Breast Marks _____

Left Arm Marks _____ Right Arm Marks _____

Left Leg Marks _____ Right Leg Marks _____

Fine After Prisoner at Jail; Amount to State \$ _____ Amount to City \$ _____

Deputy and Jailer _____

Sheriff John A. [Signature]


11/0/2

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

TO THE SHERIFF OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, GREETINGS:

We command you, that you take Bud Bowles if he be found within your bailiwick, and him safely keep, so that you have his body forthwith before the Circuit Court of Rockingham County, at the Court House thereof.....
..... to answer us of a certain felony whereof he stands indicted.

And have then and there this Writ. Witness J. Robert Switzer, Clerk of our said Court at the Court House the 17th day of February, 19 41, in the 165th year of the Commonwealth.

 Clerk.

Executed 2/17/41 by arresting and delivering
Bud Bowles to the Rockingham County Jail.

C.C.-52

Dep.

Charles W. Bell
Sam W. Colwell S.R.C.

COMMONWEALTH

vs

Bud Bowles

executed 3/8/41 by delivering a true copy
of the within summon to Mary Carter,
M. W. Fremary & Dr. H. J. Burns

each in person. Bertine Bodkin. Dep.
for Sam H. Callender. S.R.C.

In the Name of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

To the Sheriff of Rockingham County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon

Mary Carter, M. H. Incenary, On. F. L. Byers, R. L. Yancey, L. S. Palmer, & J. Owen Long

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 *Mar.* 19 *41*, to testify and the truth to say in behalf of the Commonwealth against

Bud Bauler
who stands charged with and indicted for a felony misdemeanor.

And this you 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 *8th* day of *Mar.*, 19 *41*, and in the 16 *5th* year of the Commonwealth.

J. Robert Switzer, Clerk

1941
Mar. 10

by delivery at

2629

John A. T. T. T.

being a member of

C.C. - 10

John A. Caldwell, Jr.

In the Name of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

To the Sheriff of Rockingham County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon

Harold Carter and Luebia Jones

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 March 1941,
to testify and the truth to say in behalf of the Commonwealth against

Rud Bowler

who stands charged with and indicted for a felony misdemeanor.

And this you 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 8th
day of March, 1941, and in the 16th year of the Commonwealth.

J. Robert Switzer, Clerk

EXHIBIT 3/19/41 BY DELIVERING TRUE COPY OF THE

3/19/41

each in per day

within summons to Hughie Low & Harold Leath

Sam H. Leath
S. H. Le.

Ann

is

Paul Brubaker

Sheriff Fee \$1.80

1941

1941

In the Name of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

To the Sheriff of Rockingham County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Lester Carter,

Alice Madden & Molly Madden

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 Mar. 1941 to testify and the truth to
say in behalf of the Defendant in the prosecution of the Commonwealth against.....

Bud Bowles

who stands charged with and indicted for a felony misdemeanor.

And this you 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 4th
day of Mar. 1941, and in the 16^{5th} year of the Commonwealth.

J. Robert Switzer, Clerk

Not finding Lester Carter at his usual place of abode, executed 3/4/41 by delivering a true copy of the within summons to Alice Madden at Lester Carter's usual place of abode.

E. Lawrence Hoff Dep.

Sam H. Callender S.R.C.

Bud Baubles
adv.
Cam

174 Effinger St. City

Harry Blatt
p.d.

1940

Mar. 10

executed 3/4/41 by delivering a true copy of the

within summons to

— in person

Alice Madden Mally Madden

E. Lawrence Hoff Dep.

Sam H. Callender S.R.C.

Commonwealth of Virginia:

To the Sheriff of Rockingham County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon

Mary Carter, D. n. Lucy

Byers, & M. W. Feeney

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 17th day of Feb. 1941,
to testify and the truth to say in behalf of the Commonwealth before the GRAND JURY

Bud Baulis

who stands charged with a felony misdemeanor.

And this you 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 15th
day of Feb. 1941, and in the 65th year of the Commonwealth.

J. Robert Switzer, Clerk

Executed 1/15/41 by delivering a true copy
of the within summons to Mary Carter

Dr. J. J. Bess W. H. Venable

each in person.

C.C. 52

Berlie Boehme Ad.
for same to be made, etc.

Corn

Bud Baulis

Sheriff's Fee 1.20

1941
Feb. 17

TRIAL JUSTICE COURT

Criminal DOCKET NO. 3767

Commonwealth

v.)

Bud Bowles

9/3/40

Grand Jury

Oct 9¹⁹⁴⁰ - not a true bill
Feb - " 1941 - a true bill

