

FORGERY OF DEEDS, WILLS AND CERTAIN OTHER INSTRUMENTS.¹
G.S. 14-122. FELONY.

The defendant has been charged with forgery of an instrument.

For you to find the defendant guilty of this offense the State must prove three things beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that the defendant falsely [made] [altered] a (*name instrument*) by (*describe conduct*).²

(When one is found in the possession of a forged instrument and is endeavoring to obtain money or advances upon it, you may infer that he either forged or consented to the forging of such instrument but you are not compelled to do so. You may consider this with all the other evidence.)³

Second, that at the time the defendant falsely [made] [altered] the instrument he intended⁴ to defraud.

And Third, that the (*name instrument*) appeared to be genuine.

¹The statute covers a deed, lease, will, bond, writing obligatory, bill of exchange, promissory note, endorsement or assignment thereof, any acquittance, receipt for money or goods, receipt or release for a bond, note bill or any other security for the payment of money, or any order for the payment of money or delivery of goods.

²The statute also forbids causing or knowingly assenting to a forgery.

³The portion in parentheses may be appropriate where defendant had possession of the forged instrument and there is not direct evidence that he forged it.

⁴If a definition of intent is needed see N.C.P.I.--Crim. 120.10.

FORGERY OF DEEDS, WILLS AND CERTAIN OTHER INSTRUMENTS.
G.S. 14-122. FELONY. (Continued.)

If you find from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that on or about the alleged date, the defendant (*describe conduct*) intending to defraud, falsely [made] [altered] a(n) (*name instrument*) which appeared to be genuine, it would be your duty to return a verdict of guilty. If you do not so find or if you have a reasonable doubt as to one or more of these things, it would be your duty to return a verdict of not guilty.