SUTTLE, GARLAND - alias William Bennett

[BB]

statutory rape

6/8/62 - O.R. - waived in writing

6/18/62 - A True Bill - entered plea of not guilty - Trial - 6/29/62

6/29/62 - Verdict of guilty, + sentenced to 20 yrs. in penit. -

T. L. Martin

Rowland Suttle
Tracey McDowe

~~Bratenahl, Ohio~~
Cuyahoga County jail
Cleveland, Ohio

May 10, 1962

Miss Martha Bell Conway
Secretary of the Commonwealth
Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth
Richmond 12, Virginia

Dear Miss Conway:

Garland Suttle, alias William Bennett, is charged with statutory rape in Rockingham County and is now in custody of and being held by the police in Cleveland, Ohio. They have informed me that the accused has signed a waiver of extradition and that we may take him into custody at any time.

I would like a travel order for Deputy Sheriff T. L. Martin and guard, of Rockingham County, Virginia, in order that we may pick the accused up in Cleveland, Ohio, and return him for trial here in Rockingham County.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

James R. Sipe
Commonwealth's Attorney

JRS/sfd

COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

CHARGE TO JURY

If you find the accused guilty of rape, as charged in the indictment, you will say so and fix his punishment at death, or by confinement in the penitentiary for life, or for any term not less than five (5) years.

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

COMMONWEALTH

v.

SUTTLE

CHARGE TO JURY

If you find the accused guilty of rape, as charged in the indictment, you will fix his punishment at death, or by confinement in the penitentiary for life, or for any term not less than five (5) years.

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

NOTE:

COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION_____

The Court instructs the jury that circumstantial evidence is just as legal and may be just as effective as direct evidence, provided that the attending circumstances proven are of such character and force as to satisfy the minds of the jury of the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt.

COMMONWEALTH

v.

SUTLIF

INSTRUCTION

The court instructs the jury that circumstantial evidence is just as legal and may be just as effective as direct evidence. Provided that the attending circumstances proven are of such character and force as to satisfy the minds of the jury of the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt.

COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION_____

The Court instructs the jury that circumstantial evidence is just as legal and may be just as effective as direct evidence, provided that the attending circumstances proven are of such character and force as to satisfy the minds of the jury of the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt.

COMMONWEALTH

v.

SUTTLE

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COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

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COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION

The court instructs the jury that circumstantial evidence is just as legal and may be just as effective as direct evidence, provided that the attendant circumstances proven are of such character and force as to satisfy the minds of the jury of the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt.

COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION_____

The Court instructs the jury that if you believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused, Garl Suttle, had sexual intercourse with Linda Mae Waggy, and that the said Linda Mae Waggy was at the time of such sexual intercourse a female child under the age of fourteen (14) years, you will find the said accused guilty regardless of whether or not force was used by him in the accomplishment of such act and regardless of whether or not such act was done with or without her consent, and shall fix his punishment in accordance with the charge to the jury.

COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION

The Court instructs the Jury that if you believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused, Gary Suttle, had sexual intercourse with Linda Mae Mabry, and that the said Linda Mae Mabry was at the time of such sexual intercourse a female child under the age of fourteen (14) years, you will find the said accused guilty regardless of whether or not force was used by him in the accomplishment of such act and regardless of whether or not such act was done with or without her consent, and shall fix his punishment in accordance with the charge to the Jury.

COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION_____

The Court instructs the jury that if you believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused, Garl Suttle, had carnal knowledge of Linda Mae Waggy, with or without her consent, then you shall find him guilty as charged in the indictment.

The Court further instructs the jury that the slightest penetration of the female organ by the male organ is sufficient to constitute carnal knowledge.

COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION

The Court instructs the jury that if you believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused, Carl Suttle, had carnal knowledge of Linda Mae Mabry, with or without her consent, then you shall find him guilty as charged in the indictment.

The Court further instructs the jury that the slightest penetration of the female organ by the male organ is sufficient to constitute carnal knowledge.

COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION____

In considering whether or not the Commonwealth has met its burden of proving the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt, the Court instructs the jury that you should not overlook the word "reasonable" nor its meaning. A reasonable doubt is a doubt which is founded on reason, and is not to be confused with imaginable or possible doubt, for the law does not say that aman must be proved guilty beyond every imaginable, conceivable or possible doubt.

In passing upon the sufficiency of the proof of the charge, the jury must limit its consideration to the evidence presented at the trial of this case, including the natural and reasonable inferences to be drawn therefrom. The jury cannot go beyond such evidence to create doubt, nor can you go beyond such evidence to find inferences of guilt.

Furthermore, the jury should bear in mind that any doubt arising from lack of evidence, from conflicting testimony or from questionable proof of any particular fact, should be a doubt of a material fact essential to the proof of the guilt of the accused and not a mere doubt concerning immaterial and nonessential circumstances.

If, after a reasonable and honest consideration of all of the evidence, your minds are left in such a state of doubt as to prevent you from reaching a convinced belief of the guilt of the accused, then the Commonwealth has failed to meet its burden.

If, on the other hand, after an impartial and reasonable consideration of all the evidence in the case, you have an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge, you are then satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt.

COMMONWEALTH

v.

GUILTY

INSTRUCTION

In considering whether or not the Commonwealth has met its burden of proving the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt, the jury should not overlook the word "reasonable doubt" as its meaning. A reasonable doubt is a doubt which is founded on reason, and is not to be confused with imaginary or possible doubt. You may find that such a doubt has been proved guilty beyond every imaginable, conceivable or possible doubt.

In deciding upon the sufficiency of the proof of the charge, the evidence presented at the trial must first be considered and reasonable inferences to be drawn of this case, including the natural and reasonable inferences to be drawn from the evidence, from conflicting testimony or from unsatisfactory proof of any particular fact, should be a doubt of a material fact essential to the proof of the guilt of the accused and not a mere doubt concerning immaterial and nonessential circumstances.

It, after a reasonable and honest consideration of all of the evidence, you think that the fact in such a state of doubt as to prevent you from rendering a convinced belief of the guilt of the accused, then the Commonwealth has failed to meet its burden.

It, on the other hand, after an impartial and reasonable consideration of all the evidence in the case, you have an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge, you are then satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt.

COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION_____

The Court instructs the jury that the credibility of witnesses is a question exclusively for the jury; and from the appearance of the witnesses on the stand, their manner of testifying, the reasonableness and consistency of their testimony, their apparent candor and fairness, their apparent intelligence or lack of intelligence, the opportunity of the witnesses to know whereof they speak, the relationship of the witnesses to the parties, if any, the interest of the witness in the result of the trial, if any appear, and from all other surrounding circumstances appearing on the trial, the jury has the right to determine which witnesses are more worthy of credit and what is the relative weight of any such testimony and to give credit accordingly.

COMMONWEALTH

v.

SUFFOLK

INSTRUCTION

The court instructs the jury that the credibility of witnesses is a question exclusively for the jury; and from the appearance of the witnesses on the stand, their manner of testifying, the reasonableness and consistency of their testimony, their apparent candor and fairness, their apparent intelligence or lack of intelligence, the opportunity of the witnesses to know whereof they speak, the relationship of the witnesses to the parties, if any, the interest of the witness in the result of the trial, if any appears, and from all other surrounding circumstances appearing on the trial, the jury has the right to determine which witnesses are more worthy of credit and what is the relative weight of any such testimony and to give credit accordingly.

COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION_____

The Court instructs the jury that they may find the accused guilty of rape, as charged in the indictment, on the uncorroborated testimony of Linda Mae Waggy alone, if the credibility of such testimony is sufficient to bring you to the belief that the accused is guilty beyond reasonable doubt.

COMMONWEALTH

v.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION

The court instructs the jury that they may find the accused guilty of rape, as charged in the indictment, on the uncorroborated testimony of Linda Mae Meggs alone, if the credibility of such testimony is sufficient to prove you to the point that the accused is guilty beyond reasonable doubt.

COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION_____

The Court instructs the jury that in determining the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, you may take into consideration the flight of the prisoner after the commission of the crime, if the same is proven, along with all the other facts and circumstances introduced in evidence in the case.

COMMONWEALTH

v.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION

The court instructs the jury that in determining the direction of the guilt or innocence of the accused, you may take into consideration the light of the prisoner after the commission of the crime, if the same is proven, along with all the other facts and circumstances introduced in evidence in the case.

COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION____

The Court instructs the jury that if you believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused, Garl Suttle, had carnal knowledge of Linda Mae Waggy, then you shall find him guilty as charged in the indictment.

COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION____

The Court instructs the jury that if you believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused, Garl Suttle, had carnal knowledge of Linda Mae Waggy, then you shall find him guilty as charged in the indictment.

COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION

The court instructs the jury that if you believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused, Carl Suttle, had carnal knowledge of Linda Mae Wagg, then you shall find him guilty as charged in the indictment.

COMMONWEALTH

V.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION____

The Court instructs the jury that if you believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused, Garl Suttle, had carnal knowledge of Linda Mae Waggy, then you shall find him guilty as charged in the indictment.

COMMONWEALTH

v.

SUTTLE

INSTRUCTION

The court instructs the jury that if you believe from the evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused, Gary Suttle, had carnal knowledge of Linda Mae Mabry, then you shall find him guilty as charged in the indictment.

COMMONWEALTH

v.

SUTTLE, alias BENNETT

INSTRUCTION NO. _____

The Court instructs the jury that in law the accused is presumed to be innocent of the crime with which he is charged and that presumption follows him throughout every stage of the trial. Moreover the plea of "not guilty" denies every essential allegation of the indictment and puts upon the Commonwealth the burden of proving every element of the crime charged and the accused's guilt beyond reasonable doubt.

There is no shifting of this burden, as it remains upon the Commonwealth throughout the whole trial. The accused is not required to prove his innocence and if, after considering the evidence for the Commonwealth and the defense, you entertain a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused from the whole trial it is your duty to, and you must acquit him.

You are instructed that the presumption of innocence is not a mere form to be disregarded by the jury at pleasure, but it is an essential and substantial part of the law of the land, and binding on the jury in this case; and it is the duty of the jury to give the defendant the full benefit of this presumption.

The Court further instructs the jury that mere suspicion or probability of his guilt, however strong, is not sufficient to convict, nor is it sufficient for the greater weight or preponderance of the evidence supporting the charge in the indictment, but to warrant his conviction his guilt must be proved so clearly that there is no reasonable theory consistent with the evidence upon which he can be innocent.

You are further instructed that the defendant is not to be

COMMONWEALTH

v.

SUTTLE, alias BENNETT

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There is no shifting of this burden, as it remains upon the Commonwealth throughout the whole trial. The accused is not required to prove his innocence and it, after considering the evidence for the Commonwealth and the defense, you entertain a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused from the whole trial it is your duty to, and you must acquit him.

You are instructed that the presumption of innocence is not a mere form to be disregarded by the jury at pleasure, but it is an essential and substantial part of the law of the land, and binding on the jury in this case; and it is the duty of the jury to give the defendant the full benefit of this presumption.

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You are further instructed that the defendant is not to be

prejudiced by the inability of the ~~Commonwealth~~ accused to point out any other guilty agent, nor is he called upon to indicate his own innocence by naming the guilty party. He rests secure in the presumption of innocence until proof is adduced by the Commonwealth which establishes his guilt beyond all reasonable doubt.

prejudiced by the inability of the Commonwealth to point out any other guilty agent, nor is he called upon to indicate his own innocence by naming the guilty party. He rests secure in the presumption of innocence until proof is adduced by the Commonwealth which establishes his guilt beyond all reasonable doubt.

COMMONWEALTH

v.

SUTTLE, alias BENNETT

INSTRUCTION NO._____

The Court instructs the jury that before the defendant can be convicted of the charge in the indictment, the Commonwealth must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that there was an actual penetration to some extent of the prosecutrix's sexual organ by the defendant's sexual organ.

COMMONWEALTH

v.

SUTTLE, alias BENNETT

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COMMONWEALTH

v.

SUTTLE, alias BENNETT

INSTRUCTION NO._____

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 is likewise true with respect to the degree of the crime. Therefore, if any individual member of the jury, after having duly considered all the evidence in this case, and after consultation with his fellow jurors, should entertain a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, or as to the degree of the guilt of the accused, it is his duty not to surrender his own convictions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, or as to the degree of guilt, simply because the rest of the jury entertain different convictions as to the guilt or innocence or as to the degree. The jury is further instructed that the jury room is no place for pride of opinion or obstinacy, but that it is the duty of the jurors to discuss the evidence in a spirit of fairness and candor with each other, and with open minds to give careful consideration to the views of their fellows, and, if it can be done without sacrifice of conscientious convictions, agree upon a verdict.

Scott v. Commonwealth, 143, Va. 525

COMMONWEALTH

v.

SUTTLE, alias BENNETT

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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 conviction of guilt before a conviction can be had. Not only is this strict rule with respect to the guilt of the accused, but is likewise true with respect to the degree of crime. Therefore, if any individual member of the jury, after having duly considered all the evidence in this case, and after consultation with his fellow jurors, should entertain a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, or as to the degree of the guilt of the accused, it is his duty not to allow his own convictions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, or as to the degree of guilt, simply because the rest of the jury entertain different convictions as to the guilt or innocence or as to the degree. The jury is instructed that the room is no place for pride of opinion or obstinacy, but that it is the duty of the jurors to discuss the evidence in a spirit of fairness and candor with each other, and with open minds to give careful consideration to the views of their fellows, and, if it can be done without sacrifice of conscientious convictions, agree upon a verdict.

Scott v. Commonwealth, 143, Va. 252

COMMONWEALTH

v.

SUTTLE, alias BENNETT

INSTRUCTION NO._____

The Court instructs the jury that in this case, as in all criminal cases, the accused's plea of not guilty raises a presumption of innocence in his favor and places on the prosecution the burden of proving his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and not on the accused to prove himself innocent.

If, therefore, upon a consideration of the whole case, the testimony of the witnesses and the circumstances shown in evidence, there exists in the minds of the jury a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, they should find him not guilty.

COMMONWEALTH

v.

SUTTLE, alias BENNETT

INSTRUCTION NO. _____

The Court instructs the jury that in this case, as in all criminal cases, the accused's plea of not guilty raises a presumption of innocence in his favor and places on the prosecution the burden of proving his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and not on the accused to prove himself innocent.

If, therefore, upon a consideration of the whole case, the testimony of the witnesses and the circumstances shown in evidence, there exists in the minds of the jury a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, they should find him **n**ot guilty.

June 26, 1962

Mrs. Zella Waggy
137 Lewis Street
Harrisonburg, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Waggy:

Would you and your daughter please come to see me at my office sometime Thursday morning, June 28, 1962.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

James R. Sipe

JRS/sfh

Comp. Form 18

Eps

STATE OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF Harrisonburg City } To-Wit: No.

TO ANY SHERIFF OR POLICE OFFICER:

Whereas, Zella Waggy (137 Lewis Street)

has this day made complaint and information on oath before me, John G. Locke (Name)

Justice of The Peace (Title) of the said City County, that

Carlos Suttle alias William Bennett in the said Rockingham County

did on or about the 1st day of February, 19 61: Unlawfully and feloniously

with force and arms, did ravish and carnally know one Linda Mae Waggy, a minor

female child, to-wit: the age of 10 years, in violation of section 18.1-44 of

the 1960 Code of Virginia, against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of

Virginia

These are, therefore, to command you, in the name of the Commonwealth, to apprehend and bring before the County Court of the said Rockingham County, the body (bodies) of the above accused, to answer the said complaint and to be further dealt with according to law. And you are also directed to summon:

_____ color _____ Address _____ ☐

_____ color _____ Address _____ ☐

_____ color _____ Address _____ ☐

_____ color _____ Address _____ ☐

_____ color _____ Address _____ ☐

as witnesses.

Given under my hand and seal, this 21st day of July, 19 61

John G. Locke (Seal)
(Title of Issuing Officer)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

STATE OF VIRGINIA—COUNTY OF _____, to-wit:

I, _____ a Judge of the County Court / Justice of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid, State of Virginia, do certify that _____

and _____, as his suret_____, have this day each acknowledged themselves indebted to the Commonwealth of Virginia in the sum of _____ Dollars ($_____), to be made and levied of their respective goods and chattels, lands, and tenements to the use of the Commonwealth to be rendered, yet upon this condition: That the said_____, shall appear before the Circuit / County Court of _____ County, on the _____ day of_____, 19_____, at _____ M., at _____, Virginia, and at any time or times to which the proceedings may be continued or further heard, and before any court thereafter having or holding any proceedings in connection with the charge in this warrant, to answer for the offense with which he is charged, and shall not depart thence without the leave of said court, the said obligation to remain in full force and effect until the charge is finally disposed of or until it is declared void by order of a competent court; and upon the further condition that the said _____ shall keep the peace and be of good behavior for a period of _____days from the date hereof. Nonappearance shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of trial by jury.

Given under my hand, this_____ day of_____, 19_____.

_____ Judge. J. P.

DOCKET NO. _____

COMMONWEALTH

vs.

WARRANT OF ARREST

_____

Executed this, the _____ day of _____, 19____

_____

Upon the examination of the within charge, I find the accused

Fine $_____

Costs _____

Total $_____

The following witnesses were recognized to appear before the Circuit / County Court of _____ County, Virginia, at _____ Virginia, at _____ M., on the _____ day of _____, 19____, under penalty of $_____

COSTS

Warrant $_____

Trial _____

Bail _____

Arrest _____

Mileage _____

Clerk _____

Jail Fee and Board _____

Witness Attendance _____

Summoning Witnesses _____

Commonwealth Attorney _____

Total Costs $_____

Fine _____

Total $_____

May 11, 1962

Mr. Lawrence C. Musgrove
Assistant United States Attorney
Western Division of Virginia
Roanoke, Virginia

Re: Garland Suttle, alias William Bennett

Dear Mr. Musgrove:

This is to advise you that the above captioned subject, who was located by the FBI and on whom your office issued a fugitive warrant, has now been taken into custody by the Rockingham County Sheriff's Office and returned to Rockingham County. You may therefore dismiss any outstanding process you have against him.

Thank you very much for your cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

James R. Sipe
Commonwealth's Attorney

JRS/sfd

Linda Mae Waggy -

now 12 (born March 15, 1950)
will be in 5th grade -
now live 137 Lewis St. - (lived there at that time also) -
brain surgery - 8 mo old - paralyzed left side,
brace on leg removed before offense -
known Bill Bennett -
Lived at Hilary Drive - in -

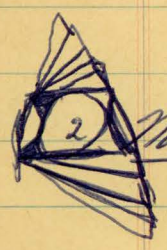
Baby born Nov. 18, 1961 —

Mrs. Zella Waggy —
known Tracy for about 8 yrs. — living
w/ Bill at that time on Hacy St. —

I Instruction +

II Testimony -

(1) Linda Mae Waggy - 10 yrs
Feb 1961 -



Mrs. Waggy - brew them for some time -
~~baby~~

(3) Chief Bittle - flight -

Δ's

Suttle - (1) only started visiting after rape
(2) was told - Bar B Q - that others had done it
(3) flight (conflict -

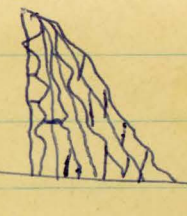
Tracy
1st told Bill about Jesse - at house - that Mrs. Waggy was going to get married - Linda pregnant -
brew them for some - illicit

Com v. Bard Suttle (alias Wm Bennett) -
Linda Mae Wiggy - 10 yrs (March 15, 1950) - now 12
on or about Feb 15, 1961
137 Lewis St -
Baby born Nov 18, 1961 -

X - 1st time I above seen
since baby born -

OWHeld -

Bill Bennett - Haven't know Wiggy - too long (known for about 3 or 4 yrs.) - met them while living on Rockland St - didn't keep children then - met Stanley at Drive-in - wanted to go deer hunting - been 1 yr ago - just know daughter when I saw them - started visiting fairly regularly - I been in Wiggy house twice -
Didn't start coming to my house until after girl was raped - girls didn't start coming down by — then every week-end -
2 wks after she was raped -
when Mrs. Wiggy called + ~~said~~ told Tracy what a shape she had found Linda (blood, etc.) -
She told us father + brother had done it -
found out she was pregnant about
2 mos after rape occurred
(some time had occurred) -
Found 4 or 5 mos ago that I was arrested -
$25.00 - in bank + pay hospital -
Said In fall of yr. - 4 or 5 mos -



yr to mos before they got warrant -
After got warrant women came back -

Confusion — Δ's testimony — then testifies differently —

1) flight — maybe not conf, but —

2) acts of a depraved mind — said that it wear even Tried on other girl —

3) confusion not only in date & time —

flight —

Bar-B-Q

rape —

4) Testimony of Linda Mae —

bye, addition, etc

↓

Credibility

(5) Testimony of Δ —

Heard about ~~testimony~~ warrant on street —

Going to talk him → → Hospital

Did anyone ever fool w/ you? —

Δ states all these things ~~said~~ between rape + time he left — but Tracy states he left w/ away —

X lived w/ Tracy —
when did you move to Drive-in —
accused when warrant issued —
☆ Didn't Tracy come to Ohio — &
didn't she tell you warrant issued —

---

came here in 1949 —
little over 2 yrs — moved to Drive in —
left here last fall — left by myself —
came back later to get
in W Va 6 or 7 wks —

Mr. Waggy told Tracy —
& war there at Bar-B-Q
Ranch —
(2 wks after) — came to house —
next morning

Tracy Ready
lived at Drive-in about 2 yrs —
came back from Cleveland in April —
Know Waggy 20 some yrs —
met her 1st —
on N. Main — Children started coming
to my house — visit her ff of times —
☆ wont out there often —
Tolbilly — That Zella never going to get warrant —
☆ Linda pregnant — Guess —
after Zella was in hospital —
children been coming down often for long time —
This past winter — when Mrs. Waggy
said Linda Mae had been busted into —
She came down at house told us —

It is not allowable on cross-x to ask prosecutrix if she had been of unchaste character. Fay v. Com, 82 Va. 334

Only can be shown as rendering consent more probable

Time - not material - Lear v. Com - 195 Va 187

subsequent acts admissible - Stump v. Com, 137 Va 804

Linda Mae Waggy - now 12 (date of birth - March 15, 1950)

(Dr. Schultz - ~~baby born Dec. 16, 1961~~ - boy born & still living) -

Probably happened around middle of Feb. -