

**Commonwealth Of Kentucky**

**Court of Appeals**

NO. 2002-CA-000477-MR

CHARLES RAYMOND WILLIAMS

APPELLANT

v. APPEAL FROM FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT  
HONORABLE LEWIS G. PAISLEY, JUDGE  
INDICTMENT NO. 01-CR-001147

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

APPELLEE

OPINION

AFFIRMING

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BEFORE: BARBER, DYCHE, AND TACKETT, JUDGES.

DYCHE, JUDGE. Charles Raymond Williams stands convicted of two counts of wanton endangerment, first degree (KRS 508.060), for which he was sentenced to four years' confinement on each count, with the sentences to run consecutively. He now appeals, and we affirm.

Williams was charged following an incident in Fayette County. Police officers were already in the vicinity when a

gunshot was heard. The officers investigated and encountered Shawn Johnson, who had some relationship with Williams, the exact nature of which depends on whom you believe. She told officers that Williams, her boyfriend, had been shooting at her. Williams was observed on the porch of his house, carrying what appeared to be a handgun. He ignored officers' orders to stop, and entered his house.

Another witness observed an argument between Williams and Johnson, heard but did not observe a shot, and then immediately saw Williams with a pistol. What was believed to be a gunshot hole was observed in the house of a neighbor, Ms. Pope, who was asleep inside the house at the time of the shooting. Based on these facts, Williams was indicted for, and convicted of, wanton endangerment, with the victims being Johnson and Ms. Pope.

On appeal, Williams argues that he was entitled to a directed verdict on the count involving Ms. Pope, claiming she was never endangered by a shot fired by him. We disagree. Direct evidence was introduced, through Ms. Johnson, that Williams fired a shot in her direction, and that the shot lodged in Ms. Pope's house. A police officer found what appeared to be a bullet hole in Ms. Pope's house. She was in the house at the time of the shooting incident. The evidence was sufficient to

be submitted to the jury, and it was not unreasonable for the jury to find guilt on the evidence produced.

Williams next complains of testimony by a police officer that he had been involved in earlier shooting incidents. This testimony was given despite the court's ruling that such testimony was not admissible. No objection was made, so the alleged error was not brought to the trial court's attention, or preserved for our consideration.

The final argument of Williams is that there was an accumulation of errors, which deprived him of a fair trial. We have examined the record, and find either no objection or no error. The judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court is affirmed.

ALL CONCUR.

BRIEF FOR APPELLANT:

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BRIEF FOR APPELLEE:

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