**1.06 KINDS OF EVIDENCE**

 I have just described the ways that evidence may be presented. Regardless of the way it is presented, evidence is either direct or circumstantial. Direct evidence, if you accept it as true, proves a fact. Circumstantial evidence, if you accept it as true, proves a fact from which you may infer that another fact is also true.

 Let me give you an example. Let us pretend that as a juror you are asked to decide the following question: Did snow fall during a particular night? Direct evidence would be a witness testifying that the witness awoke during that night, went to the window, and saw the snow falling. From this evidence you could conclude that snow fell during the night.

 Circumstantial evidence would be a witness testifying that the ground was bare when the witness went to sleep at 10:00 p.m., but the next morning when the witness awoke and looked out the window, the witness saw that the ground was covered with snow. From this evidence you could also conclude that snow fell during the night.

 Facts may be proved by either direct or circumstantial evidence. The law accepts each as a reasonable method of proof.