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- 2
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- 16
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- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25

JOINT EXHIBIT #2  
Medical examiner report

ARKANSAS STATE CRIME LABORATORY



MEDICAL EXAMINER DIVISION

Case No.: ME-330-93

Date of Examination: May 7, 1993

Name: BRANCH, Steve Edward

Age: 8 years Race: White Sex: Male

Place of Death: West Memphis, Arkansas County: Crittenden

CONCLUSIONS

CAUSE OF DEATH: Multiple Injuries with Drowning.

MANNER OF DEATH: Homicide.

LABORATORY RESULTS

TOXICOLOGY:

Ethyl Alcohol: None detected in Blood.
Acid and Neutral Drugs: None detected in Blood.
Basic Drugs: None detected in Blood.

SEROLOGY:

Blood Type: A+

Signature of Frank J. Peretti, M.D.
Frank J. Peretti, M.D.\*
Assoc. Medical Examiner

Signature of William Q. Sturmer, M.D.
William Q. Sturmer, M.D.
Chief Medical Examiner

\* Pathologist of Record

05-24-93/tjg

000206

8 Page Report/Page 1

005203

#3 Natural Resources Drive, P.O. Box 5274, Little Rock, Arkansas 72215
(501) 227-5747 • FAX: (501) 227-0713

EXTERNAL DESCRIPTION: The body was that of a well developed, well nourished nude white male. The body was covered with mud, leaves and debris. The right hand was bound to the right ankle with a black shoe lace, the left hand was bound to the left ankle with a white shoe lace. Both hands and feet showed washerwoman wrinkling. The body weighed 65 pounds, was 50 inches in height and appeared compatible with the reported age of 8 years. The body was cold. Rigor was present and fixed to an equal degree in all extremities. Lividity was present, minimal and fixed on the anterior posterior surfaces of the body. There were multiple injuries situated on the body which are described further below in detail. The scalp hair was blond and bloody. The irides were blue-gray. The corneae were clear. Bilateral transverse drying was present. The conjunctivae and sclerae were congested. There was one petechial hemorrhage involving the left sclera. The teeth were natural and in good condition. Examination of the neck revealed no evidence of injury. The chest and abdomen were unremarkable, except for the injuries to be described further below. The penis showed injuries as described below. The upper and lower extremities showed no abnormalities except for the injuries. The fingernails were short and intact. There was no evidence of breakage and the nail beds were dirty. Injuries are described below. Posterior torso showed injuries as described below. A cloth friendship bracelet was present around the right wrist.

DESCRIPTION OF INJURIES:

Head Injuries:

The right ear showed multiple confluent contusions and abrasions. Scattered abrasions were present over the right eye. A 1/2 inch contusion was present in the right medial periorbital region. A 2 inch scratch was present below the right eye. Multiple scratches were present over the right mandible. Situated on the right mandible was a bell-shaped type abrasion which showed a central area of pallor and abrasion. The lips were abraded, with multiple superficial lacerations. The mucosal surfaces showed multiple contusions, lacerations and hemorrhage. The gums were hemorrhagic. Extending above and below the left eyebrow was a bell-shaped patterned abrasion. The base measured 3/4 inch. The distance between the base and the dome was 1 1/4 inch. A 1/4 inch laceration was present immediately adjacent to the superior medial margin.

The left parietal scalp showed multiple superficial cuts and abrasions. The entire left ear was contused with overlying finely linear abrasions.

000207

The entire left side of the face to include the left ear and an area measuring 5 1/2 by 5 inches, showed multiple confluent red abrasions with multiple gouging type irregular cutting wounds and overlying abrasions. The cutting wounds measure from 1/8 to 1 3/4 inches. Many of these wounds terminated into the oral cavity.

The left occipital scalp was edematous and showed a contusion with overlying abrasions measuring about 4 inches in greatest dimension.

Subsequent examination of posterior neck muscles showed extravasated hemorrhage in the posterior neck muscles. Reflection of the scalp showed multifocal subgaleal contusions. There were no fractures noted to the calvarium. The base of the skull showed a 3 1/2 inch fracture with multiple extension fractures which terminate in the foramen magnum which measured 3 1/2 inches. The left posterior cerebral hemisphere showed multifocal subarachnoid hemorrhage. There were fracture contusions involving the posterior surface of the left cerebellar hemisphere. The right frontal lobe showed focal subarachnoid hemorrhage.

#### Chest Injuries:

Multiple scattered abrasions were present on the front of the chest.

#### Genital/Anal Area Injuries:

The anus was dilated. No injuries were noted. The anal and rectal mucosa showed mild hyperemia, but no evidence of injury.

The mid shaft of the penis to include the glans was diffusely red-purple with overlying very fine superficial scratches. There was a clear band of demarcation at the mid shaft which showed that the proximal portion was uninvolved. There were no injuries noted to the testes or internal aspect of the scrotal sac.

#### Lower Extremity Injuries:

Multiple scratches and contusions were present on the lower extremities. On the left thigh there was a 1 inch yellow scratch. Also, there was a patterned grid-like impression. The margins were diagonally oriented and measured respectively 3 inches laterally and 3 1/2 inches medially. There was evidence of binding abrasions and contusions involving the ankles. The binding abrasions were yellow tan with abraded margins.

000008

NAME: BRANCH, Steve E.

DATE: May 7, 1993

NO: ME-330-93

Upper Extremity Injuries:

On the back of the hands were multiple scattered contusions. Scattered contusions were also present on the thenar eminence bilaterally.

Binding abrasions with surrounding red contusion were present on the wrists.

Back Injuries:

Present over the left upper back were two contusions measuring approximately 2 inches and 1 by 1 1/2 inches.

Terminal Submersion:

Both hands and feet showed washerwoman wrinkling. There was pulmonary edema and congestion with bloody, frothy fluid in the airways. Bloody watery fluid was present in the sphenoid sinus.

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

BODY CAVITIES: The body was opened by the usual thoraco-abdominal incision and the chest plate was removed. No adhesions or abnormal collections of fluid were present in any of the body cavities. Petechial hemorrhages were present on the epicardium and pleura. All body organs were present in normal anatomical position. The lungs slightly overdistended the midline. The subcutaneous fat layer of the abdominal wall was 1/2 inches thick. There was no internal evidence of blunt force or penetrating injury to the thoraco-abdominal region.

WEIGHTS OF ORGANS:

Brain - 1450 grams  
Right lung - 180  
Left lung - 170  
Heart - 140  
Liver - 920  
Spleen - 60  
Pancreas - 55  
Thymus - 15

HEAD: (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM) Injuries to the head were previously described. Sections through the cerebral hemispheres, brain stem and cerebellum, revealed no nontraumatic lesions.

000209

NECK: Examination of the soft tissues of the neck, including strap muscles, thyroid gland and large vessels, revealed no abnormalities. The hyoid bone and larynx were intact, with no evidence of fracture or hemorrhage.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM: The pericardial surfaces were smooth, glistening and unremarkable; the pericardial sac was free of significant fluid or adhesions. The coronary arteries arose normally, followed the usual distribution and were widely patent, without evidence of significant atherosclerosis or thrombosis. The chambers and valves exhibited the usual size-position relationship and were unremarkable. The myocardium was dark red-brown, firm and unremarkable; the atrial and ventricular septa were intact. The aorta and its major branches arose normally, followed the usual course and were widely patent, free of significant atherosclerosis and other abnormality. The vena cava and its major tributaries returned to the heart in the usual distribution and were free of thrombi.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: The upper and lower airways contained bloody, frothy material with a slight amount of vomitus. The mucosal surfaces were smooth, yellow-tan and unremarkable. The pleural surfaces were smooth, glistening and unremarkable bilaterally. The pulmonary parenchyma was salmon pink, exuding slight to moderate amounts of blood and frothy fluid; no focal lesions were noted. The pulmonary arteries were normally developed, patent and without thrombus or embolus.

LIVER AND BILIARY SYSTEM: The hepatic capsule was smooth, glistening and intact, covering dark red-brown, moderately congested parenchyma with no focal lesions noted. The gallbladder contained 15 ml. of green, mucoid bile. The mucosa was velvety and unremarkable. The extrahepatic biliary tree was patent, without evidence of calculi.

ALIMENTARY TRACT: The tongue was without evident recent injury. The esophagus was lined by gray-white, smooth mucosa. The gastric mucosa was arranged in the usual rugal folds and the lumen contained 2 ounces of partially digested fluid and remnants of green vegetable-like material. The small and large bowel were unremarkable. The anus and rectum showed mild hyperemia. No abrasions, contusions or lacerations were present. The pancreas had a normal pink-tan lobulated appearance and the ducts were patent. The appendix was present.

GENITOURINARY SYSTEM: The renal capsules were smooth and thin, semi-transparent and stripped with ease from the underlying smooth, red-brown cortical surface. The cortex was slightly congested and sharply delineated from the medullary pyramids, which were red-purple to tan and unremarkable. The calyces, pelves and ureters were unremarkable. The urinary bladder was contracted and empty. The mucosa was gray-tan and smooth. Testes, prostate and seminal vesicles were free of injury.

NAME: BRANCH, Steve E.

DATE: May 7, 1993

NO: ME-330-93

RETICULOENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM: The spleen had a smooth, intact capsule covering red-purple, moderately firm parenchyma; the lymphoid follicles were unremarkable. The regional lymph nodes appeared normal.

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM: The pituitary, thyroid and adrenal glands were unremarkable.

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM: Muscle development was normal. No atraumatic bone or joint abnormalities were noted.

MICROSCOPIC:

Skin - right ankle - intact epithelium. No hemorrhage.

Skin - right wrist - intact epithelium. No hemorrhage.

Skin - left ankle - disruption of epithelium. No hemorrhage.

Skin - left wrist - intact epithelium. No hemorrhage.

Head of penis - intact epithelium. Blood vessel engorgement.

Shaft of penis - intact epithelium. Blood vessel engorgement.

Head and shaft of penis - disruption of epithelium. Blood vessel engorgement.

Anus and Rectum - no hemorrhage identified.

Testes - no hemorrhage identified.

000211

PATHOLOGIC DIAGNOSES:

- I. Multiple Injuries:
  - a. Multiple facial abrasions, contusions and lacerations.
  - b. Subgaleal contusions.
  - c. Fractures of base of skull.
  - d. Subarachnoid hemorrhage of cerebral and cerebellar hemispheres.
- II. Bindings of hands and feet.
- III. Contusion of penis with superficial scratches.
- IV. Dilation of anus.
- V. Multiple contusions, abrasions, and lacerations of torso and extremities.
- VI. Terminal submerging.
  - a. Wrinkling of hands and feet.
  - b. Water in sphenoid sinus.
  - c. Pulmonary edema and congestion with bloody, frothy fluid in airways.
- VII. Terminal aspiration.
- VIII. No evidence of disease.

LABORATORY RESULTS

TOXICOLOGY:

Ethyl Alcohol: None detected in Blood.  
Acid and Neutral Drugs: None detected in Blood.  
Basic Drugs: None detected in Blood.

SEROLOGY:

Blood Type: A+

000212



OPINION:

This 8 year old, white male, Steve Branch, died of multiple injuries with drowning.

Investigation of the circumstances of death revealed that the decedent was one of three children (see related cases MEA-329-93 and MEA-331-93) that were found in a ditch which contained approximately 2 to 2 1/2 feet of water, approximately 150 yards southwest of Blue Beacon Truck Wash on the south service road at Interstate 40 and 55, West Memphis, Arkansas. The decedent was reported missing at approximately 6:00 PM on May 5, 1993, and his body was found the afternoon of May 6, 1993. When found the body was nude and the wrists were bound to the ankles bilaterally.


Autopsy demonstrated multiple cutting and gouging wounds and abrasions involving the facies. There were fractures of the base of the skull and hemorrhage involving the brain. There were multiple contusions, abrasions, and lacerations involving the torso and extremities. The penis showed injuries consisting of segmental intense hyperemia involving the mid shaft, glans and head of the penis with overlying very fine scratches. There was evidence also of terminal submersion consistent with "washerwoman" wrinkling of the hands and feet. There was pulmonary edema and congestion, along with bloody, frothy fluid, in the air passages and water in the sphenoid sinus. Petechial hemorrhages were present on the epicardium and pleura. The anus was dilated, with no external evidence of injury. The anal and rectal mucosae were slightly hyperemic and showed no injuries. Spermatozoa were not identified on the oral and anal smears. No drugs or alcohol were detected in the body fluids.

MANNER OF DEATH: Homicide.



Frank J. Peretti, M.D.\*  
Assoc. Medical Examiner

\* Pathologist of Record



William Q. Sturner, M.D.  
Chief Medical Examiner

000213

# ARKANSAS STATE CRIME LABORATORY



## MEDICAL EXAMINER DIVISION

Case No.: ME-329-93

Date of Examination: May 7, 1993

Name: MOORE, James Michael

Age: 8 years      Race: White      Sex: Male

Place of Death: West Memphis, Arkansas      County: Crittenden

### CONCLUSIONS

CAUSE OF DEATH: Multiple Injuries with Drowning.

MANNER OF DEATH: Homicide.

### LABORATORY RESULTS

#### TOXICOLOGY:

Ethyl Alcohol: Blood = <0.01g%  
Drug Screen: Blood - No drugs detected.

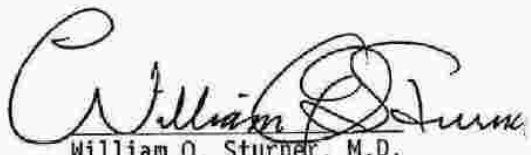
#### SEROLOGY:

Blood Type: A+

  
Frank J. Peretti, M.D. \*  
Assoc. Medical Examiner

\* Pathologist of Record

05-25-93/tjg

  
William Q. Sturner, M.D.  
Chief Medical Examiner

8 Page Report/Page 1

005211

Arkansas State Crime Laboratory, P.O. Box 6074, Little Rock, Arkansas 72215

ADD 3665

EXTERNAL DESCRIPTION: The body was that of a well developed, well nourished, nude white male, whose hands were bound to the ankles in a "hog-tied" fashion. The body showed multiple injuries which are described further below in detail. The body weighed 55 pounds, was 49 1/2 inches in height and appeared compatible with the reported age of 8 years. The body was cold. Rigor was present and fixed to an equal degree in all extremities. Lividity was present, minimal and fixed on the posterior surface of the body except in areas exposed to pressure. The scalp hair was brown, wavy and blood-soiled. The irides were green. The corneae were clear. The sclerae and conjunctivae were slightly congested with no petechial hemorrhages. Fly larvae were present in the left periorbital region. The teeth were natural and in good condition. The neck, chest, abdomen and extremities were unremarkable except for the injuries to be described further below. The hands and feet show washer woman wrinkling. The posterior torso showed injuries as described below. A 1 inch birth mark is present over the left buttocks region.

DESCRIPTION OF INJURIES:

The body was covered with scattered and focal areas of dried mud and debris. The hands and feet showed washer woman wrinkling. The wrists were bound to the ankles bilaterally with black shoe laces. Removing of the binding showed the abraded and contused furrows present on both right and left ankles and wrists. A strand of "fabric-like" material was clenched in the left hand.

Head Injuries:

Multiple punctate scratches were present over the bridge of the nose. The left ala was abraded. The left side of the cheek was contused and edematous, with an overlying 1 1/2 inch contusion. The lips were abraded. The mucosal surfaces of the lips were contused, slightly edematous, with multiple superficial lacerations. The frenula were intact. Linear scratches were present on the left mandible region, along with a 3 by 3/4 inch area of abrasion.

Situated on the right frontal scalp was a 2 1/2 by 1/2 inch area of edema and ovoid contusion with overlying multiple small superficial lacerations and a 1/8 inch depressed abraded laceration. On the left forehead was a 1 5/8 inch by 1 1/8 inch abraded laceration. At the superior margin of this wound was a 1/2 inch abrasion. The anterior and posterior surfaces of the right ear were contused, with overlying linear scratches. The helix of the right ear was abraded.

Situated on the right parietal scalp was an ovoid area of contusion with associated edema, measuring 2 3/4 inch by 1 1/2 inch.

Situated behind the right ear was an ovoid contusion with edema measuring 1 3/4 inch by 3/4 inch.

Situated behind the right ear were multiple semi-lunar scratches.

Situated on the left parietal scalp was a dove-tail type laceration measuring 3/4 by 1/8 inch. At the inferior margin of the wound was an extension patterned contusion in the form of an upside down "L"; the vertical portion measured 1/2 inch and the horizontal portion measured 1/4 inch.

Situated on the left temporal scalp was an abraded contusion measuring 1 1/8 by 1/4 inch.

Situated on the right zygomatic region was a 4 by 3/4 inch contusion with overlying punctate abrasions and a 3/16 by 1/2 inch abrasion. Superior to this wound, extending on the right forehead region were two contusions measuring respectively 1/4 by 1/2 inch and 1/2 inch by 1/2 inch.

Subsequent autopsy of the head showed multifocal extensive subgaleal contusions and edema. There were also multiple skull fractures which are described as follows:

Situated on the right posterior frontal skull bone was a 1 1/4 semi-lunar fracture. Situated immediately below this fracture was a similar semi-lunar circular fracture measuring 2 inches. Below this on the lateral aspect was a 1 inch fracture. Extending over the temporal scalp were two contiguous fractures; the most superior one measured 1 3/4 inch and the intersecting semi-lunar inferior one measured 1 inch in length. Situated over the midline of the parietal scalp were three semi-lunar fractures, one of which became contiguous with the second with an overall dimension of 2 inches. Inferior to this fracture was a similar semi-lunar fracture measuring 1 3/4 inches.

A 3/4 inch fracture involved the right anterior cranial fossae. A 3 inch fracture extended across the right posterior cranial fossae.

The brain was edematous and showed subarachnoid hemorrhage involving the right cerebellar hemisphere. There were fracture contusions involving the right posterior cerebellar hemispheres.

Neck, Chest, and Abdominal Injuries:

In an area measuring 3 inches by 3/4 inch, situated over the right side of the neck and scapula region, was an area of contusion with an overlying 1 1/4 by 1/2 inch abrasion. Situated medial to this contusion, extending onto the left side of the neck, was a 1 by 3/4 inch contusion.

Situated on the right shoulder were three scattered contusions measuring about 1/4 to 1/2 inch. Adjacent to this was an area of focal red-purple contusion. Below this contusion an area measuring 2 1/4 by 1/4 inch were multiple linear, diagonally oriented abrasions surrounded by contusions. These abrasions were interspaced by a distance of 1/8 to 1/4 inch. Situated on the lower right side of the chest were two 3/4 inch contusions. Below this contusion were two parallel oriented abrasions which measured about 3/4 inch each and were interspaced by a distance of 1/8 inch.

Situated over the lower left side of the abdomen were a group of linear abrasions which were interspaced by a distance of 1/16 by 1/8 inch.

Anal/Genital Region:

The penis was circumcised and showed no injuries. The anus was dilated and showed no external evidence of injury. Mud and debris was present in the anal orifice. Subsequent autopsy demonstrated no internal injuries noted to the scrotum or testes. The mucosal surfaces of the rectum were slightly hyperemic and showed no evidence of injury.

Lower Extremities:

A 1/4 inch ovoid contusion is present over the left knee. Binding abrasions were present on the ankles bilaterally. Situated above and below these binding abrasions were faint red-purple contusions.

Back Injuries:

A 1 inch contusion was present on the back of the left forearm. Situated over the right upper back were two diagonally oriented interrupted abrasions, each measuring about 4 1/2 inches. They were interspaced by a distance of 1/2 inch. Situated below this abrasion and on the left side was a 4 by 2 inch area of contusion. Below this contusion, extending to the right mid back were two linear diagonally oriented abrasions which were interspaced by a distance of 2/16 inch.

Situated over the right buttocks were multiple linear scratches measuring from 1/2 inch to 3/8 inch. Punctate linear scratches were present on the inferior aspect of the left buttocks region.

Upper Extremity Injuries:

The wrists showed binding abrasions. Situated around these abrasions were contusions.

Situated on the left antecubital fossa was 1/8 inch abrasion. Below this were linear abrasions measuring from 1/16 to 1/2 inch.

Situated on the right thenar eminence was a 1 inch cut. Situated on the left thenar eminence was a 1/8 inch superficial laceration. Situated on the back of the left hand was a 3/4 inch scratch and a 1/16 inch abrasion which was present on the anterior surface of the left thumb. The hands showed bilaterally washer woman wrinkling.

Internal Evidence of Injury of the Neck, Chest, and Abdomen:

There were multiple bite marks present on the lateral margins and tip of the tongue. There was no hemorrhage noted in the muscles of the neck. The hyoid bone and larynx were intact. No petechial hemorrhages were present on the larynx or epiglottis. There were no penetrating or perforating injuries noted to the chest, abdomen, or pelvis.

Evidence of Drowning:

The hands and feet showed washer woman wrinkling. The sphenoid sinus contained 2 ml. of bloody fluid. Petechial hemorrhages were present on the epicardium, pleura, and thymus. The lungs were edematous and extruded abundant amounts of frothy material.

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

BODY CAVITIES: The body was opened by the usual thoraco-abdominal incision and the chest plate was removed. No adhesions or abnormal collections of fluid were present in any of the body cavities. All body organs were present in normal anatomical position and showed moderate pallor. The subcutaneous fat layer of the abdominal wall was 1/2 inch thick. There was no internal evidence of blunt force or penetrating injury to the thoraco-abdominal region.

WEIGHTS OF ORGANS: (in grams)

Brain - 1360  
Right lung - 180  
Left lung - 150  
Heart - 110  
Liver - 740  
Spleen - 80  
Right kidney - 50  
Left kidney - 50  
Pancreas - 40  
Thymus - 30

NAME: MOORE, James Michael

DATE: 5-7-93

NO: ME-329-93

HEAD: (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM) Injuries of the head were previously described. Sections through the cerebral hemispheres, brain stem and cerebellum, revealed no nontraumatic lesions.

NECK: Examination of the soft tissues of the neck, including strap muscles, thyroid gland and large vessels, revealed no abnormalities. The hyoid bone and larynx were intact with no evidence of injury.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM: The pericardial surfaces were smooth, glistening and unremarkable; the pericardial sac was free of significant fluid or adhesions. The coronary arteries arose normally, followed the usual distribution and were widely patent, without evidence of significant atherosclerosis or thrombosis. The chambers and valves exhibited the usual size-position relationship and were unremarkable. The myocardium was dark red-brown, firm and unremarkable; the atrial and ventricular septa were intact. The aorta and its major branches arose normally, followed the usual course and were widely patent, free of significant atherosclerosis and other abnormality. The vena cava and its major tributaries returned to the heart in the usual distribution and were free of thrombi.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: The upper and lower airways contained bloody, frothy material mixed with brown vomitus. The mucosal surfaces were smooth, yellow-tan and unremarkable. The pleural surfaces were smooth, glistening with petechial hemorrhages. The pulmonary parenchyma was salmon pink, exuding moderate amounts of blood and frothy fluid. No focal lesions or injuries were noted. The pulmonary arteries were normally developed, patent and without thrombus or embolus.

LIVER AND BILIARY SYSTEM: The hepatic capsule was smooth, glistening and intact, covering dark red-brown, moderately congested parenchyma with no focal lesions noted. The gallbladder contained 9 ml. of green, mucoid bile. The mucosa was velvety and unremarkable. The extrahepatic biliary tree was patent, without evidence of calculi.

ALIMENTARY TRACT: The tongue showed evidence of injury as described above. The esophagus was lined by gray-white, smooth mucosa. The gastric mucosa was arranged in the usual rugal folds and the lumen contained 2 ounces of brown fluid. The small and large bowel were unremarkable. The pancreas had a normal pink-tan lobulated appearance and the ducts were patent. The appendix was present.

GENITOURINARY SYSTEM: The renal capsules were smooth and thin, semi-transparent and stripped with ease from the underlying smooth, red-brown cortical surface. The cortex was slightly congested and sharply delineated from the medullary pyramids, which were red-purple to tan and unremarkable. The calyces, pelvis and ureters were unremarkable. The urinary bladder contained 1 ml. of clear yellow urine. The mucosa was gray-tan and smooth. Testes, prostate and seminal vesicles were unremarkable.



NAME: MOORE, James Michael

DATE: 5-7-93

NO: ME-329-93

RETICULOENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM: The spleen had a smooth, intact capsule covering red-purple, moderately firm parenchyma; the lymphoid follicles were unremarkable. The regional lymph nodes appeared normal.

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM: The pituitary, thyroid and adrenal glands were unremarkable.

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM: Muscle development was normal. No atraumatic bone or joint abnormalities were noted.

MICROSCOPIC:

Skin - right wrist - intact epithelium. No hemorrhage.  
Skin - right ankle - intact epithelium. Subcutaneous hemorrhage.  
Skin - left ankle - intact epithelium. Subcutaneous hemorrhage.  
Skin - left wrist - disruption of epithelium with dermal hemorrhage.  
Anus and Rectum - no hemorrhage.  
Testis - no hemorrhage.

PATHOLOGIC DIAGNOSES:

- I. Multiple injuries with drowning.
  - a. Head injuries - multiple facial abrasions and contusions.
  - b. Multiple abrasions and contusions of lips.
  - c. Multiple scalp lacerations and contusions.
  - d. Multifocal subgaleal contusions and edema.
  - e. Multiple fractures of calvarium and base of skull.
  - e. Subarachnoid hemorrhage and contusions involving the cerebrum and cerebellar hemispheres.
- II. Binding of wrists and ankles in "hog-tied" fashion.
- III. Multiple contusions, abrasions and lacerations of torso and extremities.
- IV. Defense type injuries of hands.
- V. Anal dilatation with hyperemia of anal/rectal mucosa.
- VI. Evidence of drowning - washerwoman wrinkling on hands and feet.
  - a. Washer woman wrinkling on hands and feet.
  - b. Petechial hemorrhages of heart, lungs and thymus.
  - c. Pulmonary edema and congestion.
  - d. Aspiration of water into sphenoid sinus.
- VII. No evidence of disease.
- VIII. Terminal aspiration.



NAME: MOORE, James Michael

DATE: 5-7-93

NO: ME-329-93

LABORATORY RESULTS

TOXICOLOGY:

Ethyl Alcohol: Blood - <0.01g%  
Drug Screen: Blood - No drugs detected.

SEROLOGY:

Blood Type: A+

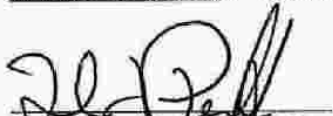
OPINION:

This 8 year old white male, James Michael Moore, died of multiple injuries with drowning.


Investigation of the circumstances of death revealed that the decedent was one of three children (see related cases MEA-330-93 and MEA-331-93) that were found in a ditch which contained approximately 2 to 2 1/2 feet of water, approximately 150 yards southwest of Blue Beacon Truck Wash on the south service road at Interstate 40 and 55, West Memphis, Arkansas. The decedent was reported missing at approximately 6:00 PM on May 5, 1993, and his body was found the afternoon of May 6, 1993. When found the body was nude and the wrists were bound to the ankles bilaterally.

Autopsy showed that the decedent's hands were bound to his feet in a "hog-tied" fashion. There were multiple traumatic injuries consisting of contusions, abrasions, and lacerations involving the head, torso and extremities. The skull showed multiple fractures with associated brain injury. Defense type injuries consisting of cuts were present on the hands. The anus was dilated and contained mud. Spermatozoa were not detected in the oral and anal smears. In addition, there was evidence of drowning, which included "washerwoman" wrinkling of the hands, pulmonary edema and congestion, aspiration of water into the sphenoid sinus and petechial hemorrhages involving the heart, lungs and thymus. The alcohol detected is probably the result of decomposition. No drugs were identified in the body fluids.

MANNER OF DEATH: Homicide.

  
Frank J. Pavetti, M.D.  
Assoc. Medical Examiner

\* Pathologist of Record

  
William Q. Sturner, M.D.  
Chief Medical Examiner

# ARKANSAS STATE CRIME LABORATORY



## MEDICAL EXAMINER DIVISION

Case No.: ME-331-93

Date of Examination: May 7, 1993

Name: BYERS, Christopher Mark

Age: 8 years

Race: White

Sex: Male

Place of Death: West Memphis, Arkansas

County: Crittenden

### CONCLUSIONS

CAUSE OF DEATH: Multiple Injuries.

MANNER OF DEATH: Homicide.

### LABORATORY RESULTS

#### TOXICOLOGY:

Ethyl Alcohol: Blood- Negative

Drug Screens: Blood- Acid & Neutral Drugs- 5.737 ug/ml Carbamazepine  
Basic Drugs- None detected

#### SEROLOGY:

Blood Type: O+

Oral smears/swabs: No semen found.

Rectal smears/swabs: No semen or blood found.

Handwritten signature of Frank J. Peretti in cursive.

Frank J. Peretti, M.D.\*  
Assoc. Medical Examiner

Handwritten signature of William Q. Sturner in cursive.

William Q. Sturner, M.D.  
Chief Medical Examiner

\* Pathologist of Record

05-28-93/tjg

9 Page Report/Page 1

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EXTERNAL DESCRIPTION: The body was that of a well developed, well nourished nude white male. The hands were bound to the feet in "hog-tied" fashion. The fingernails were short and intact, with dirty beds. The body was covered with dried mud, leaves and debris. There were multiple injuries situated on the body which are described further below in detail. The body weighed 52 pounds, was 48 inches in height and appeared compatible with the reported age of 8 years. The body was cold. Rigor was present and fixed to an equal degree in all extremities. The body was pale with minimal posterior fixed lividity. The scalp hair was brown, wavy, and blood-soiled. A 3/4 inch old scar was present on the right forehead and a 1/4 inch old scar was present adjacent to the bridge of the nose. An old hypopigmented scar was present on the front of the chest. The irides were brown. The corneae were cloudy. The sclerae and conjunctivae were slightly congested, with no petechial hemorrhages. The teeth were natural and in good condition. The neck, chest and abdomen were unremarkable, except for the injuries to be described. There were injuries noted to the anal/genital area which are described below in detail. The upper and lower extremities show no abnormalities, except for the injuries and bindings to be described further below. The lower extremities show the presence of a few old healed scars. Abundant amount of feces was present about the anus.

DESCRIPTION OF INJURIES:

The body was received nude and was covered with dried mud, leaves and debris. There was washer woman wrinkling of the hands and feet. The hands were bound to the ankles behind the back in a "hog-tied" fashion. Strands of hair-like material were found on the left posterior thigh and under the bindings of the left ankle. The right wrist was bound to the right ankle with a black shoe lace and the left wrist was bound to the left ankle with a white shoe lace.

Head Injuries:

The right ear was abraded and contused. The inferior aspect of the right ear showed multiple linear abrasions measuring 1/2 inch to 1 1/4 inch.

On the bridge of the nose were multiple abrasions. Situated between the nose and the upper lip was a semi-lunar abrasion measuring about 1/8 inch. A 1/4 inch abrasion was present at the lateral aspect of the lower lips. A 1/8 inch abrasion was present on the midline of the lips. The mucosal surfaces of the lower lip showed a 5/16 inch laceration. The frenulum was contused and was surrounded by a 1/2 inch contusion. Multiple superficial bite marks were present on the mucosal surfaces of both right and left cheeks.

A 3/16 inch laceration was present above the left upper lip.

Situated on the superior aspect of the bridge of the nose was a 3/16 inch abrasion.

Situated above the left eyebrow were two abrasions measuring respectively 1 inch and 3/4 inch. Situated on the right eyelid was a 1/2 by 1/2 inch contusion. Adjacent to the medial aspect of the left eye was a 1/8 inch abrasion.

A 1/8 inch abrasion was present adjacent to the lateral aspect of the left eyebrow.

Situated on the left zygomatic region were two circular abrasions, each measuring 3/16 inch. Below these was a 1/4 by 1/8 inch abrasion.

The left ear was contused and situated behind it were five linear abrasions measuring respectively 1/2 inch, 7/16 inch, 1/2 inch, 7/16 inch, and 3/4 inch. A 1/8 inch abrasion was present on the helix of the left ear. In front of the left ear were five haphazardly oriented abrasions, measuring 5/16 to 1 3/4 inch.

Situated on the left parietal scalp was a 1 1/4 inch laceration.

Reflection of the scalp showed hemorrhage in the soft tissues underlying the laceration. There were multifocal, subgaleal contusions with associated edema.

There were no fractures noted to the calvarium, however, the base of the skull shows multiple fractures. In the left posterior cranial fossa was a fracture measuring 3 1/2 inches in length. Extending from this fracture were multiple radiating fractures which involved the entire posterior left cranial fossae. Situated on the left posterior medial cranial fossa was a 1/4 inch ovoid punched out fracture. A 1 inch fracture also involved the left middle cranial fossa.

The brain showed multifocal subarachnoid hemorrhage involving the left posterior cerebral and cerebellar hemispheres. Associated fracture contusions were present.

#### Neck Injuries:

Situated on the left side of the neck were a few scattered abrasions.

Subsequent autopsy of the neck showed no hemorrhage in the strap muscles of the neck. The hyoid bone and larynx were intact. No petechial hemorrhages were noted. No fractures were noted.

Genital and Anal Injuries:

The anal orifice was markedly dilated. Examination of the rectal and anal mucosa showed them to be diffusely hyperemic and injected. There were no injuries present.

The skin of the penis, scrotal sac and testes were missing. There was a large gaping defect measuring 2 3/4 by 1 1/2 inch. The shaft of the penis was present and measured 2 inches in length. The gaping defect was surrounded by multiple and extensive irregular punctate gouging type injuries measuring from 1/8 to 3/4 inch and [REDACTED] some of these wounds showed [REDACTED] others did not. In between the thighs there were multiple areas of [REDACTED] with skin slippage. The medial aspect of the left thigh showed a yellow abrasion.

Situated on the posterior surface of the left buttocks was a 1/2 by 1/4 inch contusion and a 1 3/4 inch linear abrasion.

Situated on the posterior surface of the right buttocks were two faint contusions, each measuring about 1/2 by 1/2 inch.

The left buttock showed five superficial cutting wounds measuring from 1/2 to 2 1/8 inches.

Situated on the right buttock region were multiple linear superficial interrupted cuts measuring from 3/16 to 1/2 inch and were interspaced by a distance of 1/8 inch. Scattered linear abrasions were present about the anal orifice.

Injuries of Right Leg:

Situated on the right anterior thigh was a 1 by 1 3/8 inch reddish contusion. Below this contusion was a patterned contusion consisting of two ovoid red-purple contusions, the superior one measuring 3/4 by 7/16 inch, and the inferior one measuring 3/4 by 1 1/8 inch. Extending from both of these contusions were linear contusions, the superior one measuring 5 3/16 inches and the inferior contusion measuring 4 1/2 inches. The interspace between these two linear contusions was about 3/4 inch.

A 1/4 inch abrasion was present on the anterior surface of the right leg.

The ankles showed evidence of yellow-red binding abrasions. On the left ankle below the binding abrasion was a 3/4 by 1/2 inch abrasion.

NAME: BYERS, Christopher M.

DATE: 5-7-93

NO.: MEA-331-93

Situated over the posterior right thigh and leg were multiple scattered abrasions and contusions. A 2 1/2 by 2 3/4 inch contusion was present above the ligature binding site of the right ankle.

Injuries of the Left Leg:

A 1/4 inch abrasion was present on the right knee. Situated below the right knee were three red contusions measuring 3/4 inch, 1/4 inch, and 1/2 inch each. A 3/4 by 1 inch abrasion was present on the left ankle. The posterior surface of the left lower leg and ankle show confluent contusions.

Back Injuries:

Multiple scattered abrasions were situated over the upper back region.

Injuries of Right Arm:

Scattered abrasions were present over the right arm and forearm. A yellow binding abrasion which was not surrounded by contusion was present on the right wrist.

Injuries of Left Arm:

Multiple scattered abrasions are present on the anteroposterior surfaces of the left arm. A binding abrasion was present on the left wrist and at the superior margin of this abrasion was a faint red-purple contusion.

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

BODY CAVITIES: The body was opened by the usual thoraco-abdominal incision and the chest plate was removed. No adhesions or abnormal collections of fluid were present in any of the body cavities. No petechial hemorrhages were present. All body organs showed diffuse pallor. The subcutaneous fat layer of the abdominal wall was 1/2 inches thick. There was no internal evidence of blunt force or penetrating injury to the thoraco-abdominal region.

NAME: BYERS, Christopher M.

DATE: 5-7-93

NO.: MEA-331-93

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WEIGHTS OF ORGANS: (in grams)

Brain - 1420  
Right lung - 230  
Left lung - 220  
Heart - 120  
Liver - 840  
Right kidney - 62  
Left kidney - 60  
Spleen - 100  
Thymus - 30

HEAD: (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM) Injuries of the head were previously described. Sections through the cerebral hemispheres, brain stem and cerebellum revealed no nontraumatic lesions.

NECK: Examination of the soft tissues of the neck, including strap muscles, thyroid gland and large vessels, revealed no abnormalities. The hyoid bone and larynx were intact and showed no evidence of fracture or hemorrhage.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM: The pericardial surfaces were smooth, glistening and unremarkable; the pericardial sac was free of significant fluid or adhesions. The coronary arteries arose normally, followed the usual distribution and were widely patent, without evidence of significant atherosclerosis or thrombosis. The chambers and valves exhibited the usual size-position relationship and were unremarkable. The myocardium was dark red-brown, firm and unremarkable; the atrial and ventricular septa were intact. The aorta and its major branches arose normally, followed the usual course and were widely patent, free of significant atherosclerosis and other abnormality. The vena cava and its major tributaries returned to the heart in the usual distribution and were free of thrombi.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM: The upper and lower airways contained a slight amount of vomitus. The mucosal surfaces were hyperemic. The pleural surfaces were smooth, glistening and unremarkable bilaterally. The pulmonary parenchyma was salmon-pink, exuding slight amounts of blood and frothy fluid. No focal lesions were noted. The pulmonary arteries were normally developed, patent and without thrombus or embolus.

LIVER AND BILIARY SYSTEM: The hepatic capsule was smooth, glistening and intact, covering a pale brown parenchyma with no focal lesions noted. The gallbladder contained 3 ml. of green, mucoid bile. The mucosa was velvety and unremarkable. The extrahepatic biliary tree was patent, without evidence of calculi.



NAME: BYERS, Christopher M.

DATE: 5-7-93

NO.: MEA-331-93

ALIMENTARY TRACT: The tongue was without evident recent injury. The esophagus was lined by gray-white, smooth mucosa. The gastric mucosa was arranged in the usual rugal folds and the lumen contained 1 ounce of red-tan fluid with a piece of chewing gum. The small and large bowel were unremarkable. The anal and rectal mucosae were hyperemic and injected. The pancreas had a normal pink-tan lobulated appearance and the ducts were patent. The appendix was present.

GENITOURINARY SYSTEM: The renal capsules were smooth and thin, semi-transparent and stripped with ease from the underlying smooth, red-brown cortical surface. The cortex was pale. The calyces, pelves and ureters were unremarkable. The urinary bladder was contracted and contained no urine. The mucosa was gray-tan and smooth. The prostate and seminal vesicles were unremarkable. The testes were missing.

RETICULOENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM: The spleen had a smooth, intact capsule covering red-purple, moderately firm parenchyma; the lymphoid follicles were unremarkable. The regional lymph nodes appeared normal.

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM: The pituitary, thyroid and adrenal glands were unremarkable.

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM: Muscle development was normal. No atraumatic bone or joint abnormalities were noted.

TOXICOLOGY:

Ethyl Alcohol: Blood- Negative

Drug Screens: Blood- Acid & Neutral Drugs- 5.737 ug/ml Carbamazepine  
Basic Drugs- None detected

SEROLOGY:

Blood Type: O+

Oral smears/swabs: No semen found.

Rectal smears/swabs: No semen or blood found.

MICROSCOPIC:

Skin - left ankle - intact epithelium. No hemorrhage.

Skin - left wrist - intact epithelium. No hemorrhage.

Skin - right ankle - intact epithelium. No hemorrhage.

Skin - left wrist - intact epithelium. No hemorrhage.

Larynx - no hemorrhage.

Anal orifice - no hemorrhage.

Penis - Bacterial colonies. A few ghost remnants of red blood cells are identified in vessel and soft tissues.



PATHOLOGIC DIAGNOSES:

- I. Multiple Injuries:
  - a. Multiple facial contusions, abrasions, and lacerations.
  - b. Contusions and abrasions of ears.
  - c. Left parietal scalp laceration.
  - d. Fractures of base of skull.
  - e. Subarachnoid hemorrhage of cerebral and cerebellar hemispheres with fracture contusions.
  - g. Abrasions of front of neck with no evidence of neck muscle injuries.
- II. Genital mutilation with absence of scrotal sac, testes, skin and head of penis, with multiple surrounding gouging and cutting wounds.
- III. Dilated anus.
- IV. Bindings of wrists to ankles behind back in "hog-tied" fashion.
- V. Multiple contusions, abrasions, and lacerations of torso and extremities.
- VI. Terminal aspiration.
- VII. No evidence of disease.

NAME: BYERS, Christopher M.

DATE: 5-7-93

NO.: MEA-331-93

OPINION:

This 8 year old, white male, Christopher Byers, died of multiple injuries.

Investigation of the circumstances of death revealed that the decedent was one of three children (see related cases MEA-329-93 and MEA-330-93) that were found in a ditch which contained approximately 2 to 2 1/2 feet of water, approximately 150 yards southwest of Blue Beacon Truck Wash on the south service road at Interstate 40 and 55, West Memphis, Arkansas. The decedent was reported missing at approximately 6:00 PM on May 5, 1993, and his body was found the afternoon of May 6, 1993. When found the body was nude and the wrists were bound to the ankles bilaterally.

Autopsy demonstrated bindings of the hands and feet behind the back in a "hog-tied" fashion with shoe laces. There were multiple abrasions, contusions and lacerations of the facies which resulted in hemorrhage and fracturing of the skull. The skin of the penis, scrotal sac and testes, were missing. Surrounding the perineum were multiple gouging superficial wounds and multiple cutting wounds. The anus was dilated with a hyperemic mucosa. There were no injuries present. Spermatozoa were not detected in the oral and anal smears. In addition, there were multiple and extensive contusions, abrasions, and lacerations involving the torso and extremities. No alcohol was detected. Carbamazepine was detected in sub-therapeutic levels.

MANNER OF DEATH: Homicide.



Frank J. Peretti, M.D.\*  
Assoc. Medical Examiner



William Q. Sturmer, M.D.  
Chief Medical Examiner

\* Pathologist of Record

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May 15, 2007

Dr. Frank Peretti  
Medical Examiner  
Arkansas State Crime Laboratory  
3 Natural Resources Drive  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72215

*Re: Arkansas v. Echols, Baldwin, and Misskelley; meeting scheduled for May 17, 2007 at 10:30 a.m.*

Dear Dr. Peretti,

Initially, we - the lawyers for defendants Echols, Baldwin, and Misskelley - want to thank you for agreeing to meet with a group of forensic experts with whom we have been working in an effort to resolve a number of questions left unanswered by the trials in these cases. In an effort to facilitate a productive exchange of views, we would like to provide you in advance with an overview of the conclusions thus far reached by these experts concerning the nature, timing, and cause of certain injuries sustained by the three victims.

#### **Defense Experts**

As a preliminary matter, those attending the meeting on our behalf will be forensic pathologists Vincent Di Maio and Michael Baden and forensic odontologists Richard Souviron and Michael Wood. In addition, the Echols team has consulted with forensic pathologist Werner Spitz. While Dr. Spitz cannot attend on the 17th, his opinions are included among the others described below.

Defense counsel have also consulted, and continue to consult, with Dr. Janice Ophoven, a pediatric pathologist and former Medical Examiner for Hennepin County, Minnesota; Dr. Bruce Hyma, Medical Examiner for Miami-Dade County; and Dr. Michael Tabor, dentist and faculty

**005228**

ADD 3682

member at the University of Tennessee's Forensic Anthropology Center, and Chief Odontologist for the Medical Examiner's Office Davidson County and Tennessee State Odontology Consultant. Drs. Ophoven and Hyma have reviewed your testimony, case photographs and your post mortem examination reports. Finally, we expect that Dr. Tabor will have issued a letter report by the time of our meeting. Due to scheduling difficulties none of the just named experts is available for the meeting.

The chronology of the defense experts' involvement is as follows. It was the Baldwin team that first received a preliminary opinion that the injuries suffered by the victims were caused by animal predation and that the genital wound to Christopher Byers' penis may have been the product of animal "degloving."

Around the same time, the Echols team was seeking an opinion as to whether or not the "lake knife" could have caused the Christopher Byers injuries, which we assumed were the product of some sort of sharp instrument. Quite frankly, we were surprised when we received a second, independent opinion that these injuries resulted from animal predation.

#### **Materials Reviewed**

Each expert who will attend the meeting was supplied with (1) a compact disc containing numerous crime scene and autopsy photos relating to the cases; (2) your autopsy reports for all three of the victims; (3) your trial testimony at the Echols-Baldwin trial; and (4) excerpts from the prosecutors' closing arguments at the Echols-Baldwin trial in which prosecutor Fogelman discusses evidence purportedly linking certain victim injuries to a knife (exhibit 27) found in the lake near Jason Baldwin's trailer.

In addition, Drs. Di Maio, Baden, Souviron, and Wood were supplied with the trial testimony of Dr. Duke Jennings, who addressed the issue of time of death; Drs. Souviron and Baden were informed of Dr. Spitz's preliminary conclusions, and provided a CD produced by Dr. Spitz excerpting certain relevant photos; and Drs. Souviron and Wood were given copies of the Arkansas Supreme Court's opinions affirming the defendants' convictions.

#### **Conclusions as to Nature and Cause of Injuries**

All of our experts agree that the victims' deaths were homicides, and that they were

005229

caused by blows to the head, drowning, and/or some combination thereof. In their view, none of the injuries to the victims' heads are consistent with the use of a stick or branch as opposed to a much heavier and harder object.

In addition, and as noted, the general conclusion shared by the attending is that, apart from the blunt force injuries to the head, the injuries to the skin of the victims - i.e., the hundreds of gouges, punctures, lacerations, abrasions, and scratches - were not caused antemortem by the use of a knife, but were instead, in almost all instances, the post-mortem product of animal predation. In addition, our experts have concluded that none of the victims exhibited injuries consistent with sexual abuse such as anal penetration or oral sex.

#### **A. Christopher Byers**

At trial, you testified concerning the genital mutilation of Christopher Byers. You stated that the skin of the penis had been removed or "carved off;" that the groin area displayed a serrated pattern; and that while any serrated knife could have made that pattern, it was consistent with the knife recovered from the lake. (See Echois-Baldwin ("EB") RT 1062-68, 1074; state exh. 69C, 72C, 73C) So too were the gouging and "cutting" wounds appearing on Christopher's buttocks. (EB RT 1066-67, 1074) Hemorrhaging of the latter wounds indicated that Christopher was alive when they occurred. (EB RT 1067; exh. 71C)

None of the foregoing wounds were among the post-mortem injuries you described for Christopher. (EB RT 1065) Your testimony also stated that Christopher had essentially bled to death. (EB RT 1114-15)

Based on their review of the relevant autopsy photos depicting these injuries, the attending experts believe that the above wounds were due to anthropophagy, i.e., postmortem injuries inflicted by large and small animals. In their view, none of Chris's injuries were caused by a knife, much less the knife recovered from the lake; the wound characteristics of Byers' injuries are compatible with animal claws and teeth and inconsistent with the dimensions and configuration of the lake knife. Claw marks appear on both sides of the anus, predominantly on the left side, with straight, parallel scratches. The penis and scrotum were ripped and chewed off postmortem. The edges of the wound are irregular, ragged, without evidence of bruising, and were not cut or skinned by a knife. The small amount of hemorrhage under the skin in certain

005230

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locations does not alter the experts' views on these points.

Our attending experts have also concluded that rather than being carved, Christopher's scrotum and the skin covering the penis were removed by an animal in a "degloving" process. As to injuries surrounding Christopher's groin, use of a large knife, particularly a dull one, would have caused incisions far deeper and more extensive than the "irregular punctuate gouging type injuries measuring from 1/8 inch to 3/4 inch and [with] a depth of penetration 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch" as described in Christopher's autopsy report (at p. 4).

Our experts have compiled an extensive array of articles in support of their conclusions concerning "degloving" and other aspects of animal predation. We will provide such articles to you at the time of the meeting.

#### **B. Steven Branch**

As to Steven Branch, the relevant forensic testimony at trial, like the autopsy report, noted the presence of abrasions or cuts overlying the facial area on the right side, "a confluent area of abrasion, scraping involving the face. Also overlying this area, [there are] multiple, irregular, gouging type cutting wounds." Such wounds, the testimony continued, was consistent with the use of a sharp object such as a serrated knife. (EB RT at 1054-55, 1061, 1074; see also exh. 70B, 72B) As to the "irregular type gouge marks," such wounds were deemed the type of injuries caused when a knife or other sharp object is put into the person and twisted and pulled, combined perhaps with the movement of the victim. (EB RT at 1055)

Here again, it is our experts' view that none of the injuries to Steven Branch, including those described above, were the product of a knife, serrated or otherwise. The large area with scattered irregular lacerations on Steven's left cheek was caused by large animals and claw marks on a background of abrasion from licking off emanating blood and tissue fluids. One expert believes some of the marks to Steven's face may have been caused by dragging.

#### **C. James Michael Moore**

The trial testimony adduced as to the injuries suffered by Michael Moore again described certain serrations and abrasions (EB RT at 1044, 1048; see also exh. 60A, 65A, 68A), including some on the chest and the hands, which were again deemed consistent with the use of a serrated

005231

knife such as the lake knife, i.e., exhibit 77(ER RT at 1174). Again, all of the defense experts view such injuries (apart from those appearing on the head) as the product of post-mortem animal predation. The "serrated" injuries on the right side of Michael's chest are claw marks, as depicted in autopsy photographs from the relevant literature which we will supply you at the meeting.

Again, we want to express our gratitude for your willingness to consider the views of our experts in this complex and important case.

Sincerely,

Michael N. Burt  
Attorney for Jesse Misskelley

**005232**