SA JOE C. HESTER

April 30, 1968 MEMPHIS

pp. 787-904

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA JOE C. HESTER
Date: April 30, 1968

Office: Memphis

Field Office File No.: ME 44-1987

Bureau File No.: 44-38861

Title: JAMES EARL RAY;
Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. - VICTIM

Character: CIVIL RIGHTS - CONSPIRACY;
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CONFINEMENT - ROBBERY

Synopsis: Photographs of subject RAY exhibited to persons at rooming house, 422½ South Main Street, Memphis; to persons at Rebel Motel, Memphis, and to clerk at Oliver Rexall Drug Store, Whitehaven, Tennessee, without effecting a positive identification. Salesman at York Arms, Memphis, who sold binoculars indicated he could not positively identify 1968 photograph of JAMES EARL RAY as binocular purchaser but believes that photograph is identical with purchaser. Additional interviews with occupants of Lorraine Motel set out, including interviews with Mrs. GEORGIA M. DAVIS and Mrs. LUCRETIA B. WARD, who describe activities immediately prior to murder. Persons who were at Jim's Grill, 418 South Main Street, Memphis, on 4/4/68 interviewed. Information regarding emergency room treatment of victim KING set forth. Information regarding Alabama driver's license and automobile registration in the name of ERIC STARVO GALT set forth. Former manager, Continental Dance Studio, New Orleans, Louisiana, located and unable to recall that subject attended this school in New Orleans. Laboratory findings set forth regarding evidence located at Memphis. Latent fingerprints found on the Remington Model 760 rifle, on the telescopic sight, on the binoculars, on the newspaper, on the after-shave lotion bottle, and on the Schlitz beer can have all been identified with the fingerprints of the subject. HARRY SERO, former jailmate at Missouri State Penitentiary, interviewed. Additional persons who resided Economy Rooming House, 2608 Highland Avenue, Birmingham, located and interviewed, with negative results. Memphis City Engineer measured distance from where shot fired to where victim struck as 207 feet. IN VIEW OF THE CRIME FOR WHICH SUBJECT BEING SOUGHT, HE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

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ME 44-1987

DETAILS:

PERSONS AT ROOMING HOUSE,
422½ SOUTH MAIN STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

790

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 25, 1968

Photographs of JAMES EARL RAY taken in 1955, 1960, and 1966, and of the bedspread recovered at Memphis on April 4, 1968, were shown to Mr. CHARLIE QUITMAN STEPHENS, Apartment 6B, 422½ South Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee. STEPHENS said the 1955 and 1960 photographs of RAY were not familiar to him, but he advised the 1966 profile photograph of RAY appearing in Wanted Flyer 442-A, April 19, 1968, and Identification Order 4182 dated April 20, 1968, looked like the man he saw in Apartment 5B on April 4, 1968, talking to Mrs. BESSIE BREWER. STEPHENS said he only saw the man's profile in the boarding house and as a result could only say the profile photograph of RAY in 1966 looked very much like the above mentioned man in Room 5B.

STEPHENS said he had never seen the bedspread or any similar bedspread either at the rooming house or anywhere else.

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On 4/24/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA STEPHEN M. DARLINGTON:jap Date dictated 4/25/68 791

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 25, 1968

Photographs of JAMES EARL RAY taken in 1955, 1960, and 1966, and of the bedspread recovered at Memphis, Tennessee, April 4, 1968, were shown to Mr. WILLIAM CHARLES ANSCHUTZ, Apartment 4B, 422½ South Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee. He advised none of the men in the photographs were familiar to him and that he would not be able to identify the man he saw running down the hall on April 4, 1968, in the late afternoon after hearing the noise which he thought was a shot, as the man was covering his face with his arm as he ran down the hall.

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On 4/24/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA STEPHEN M. DARLINGTON:jap Date dictated 4/25/68 792

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 25, 1968

Photographs of JAMES EARL RAY taken 1955, 1960, and 1966, and of the bedspread recovered at Memphis, April 4, 1968, were shown to Mrs. BESSIE RUTH BREWER, Room No. 2, 422½ South Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee. She said she had looked at the bedspread on April 4, 1968, when it was displayed to her after being recovered by the Memphis Police. She said the bedspread did not come from her rooming house and in fact she had never seen one like it before in her life. Mrs. BREWER said none of the men in the photographs shown her were familiar to her. She further advised that she did not believe she would recognize the man using the name JOHN WILLARD if he were to "walk up and say hello to me right now." She said she did not look at the man called WILLARD "squarely in the face" and as a result, does not think she will be able to identify him.

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On April 24, 1968 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA STEPHEN M. DARLINGTON:jap Date dictated 4/25/68 793

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 25, 1968

Photographs of JAMES EARL RAY taken in 1955, 1960, and 1966, and of the bedspread recovered at Memphis, Tennessee, April 4, 1968, were shown to Mr. BERTIE L. REEVES, Apartment 3, 422½ South Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee. He advised none of the men in the photographs were familiar to him and that he had never seen the bedspread or any bedspread similar to it.

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On 4/24/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA STEPHEN M. DARLINGTON:jap Date dictated 4/25/68

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 25, 1968

Mr. FRANK BREWER, Room No. 2, 422½ South Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee, advised he never saw the man registered as JOHN WILLARD at the boarding house.

Photographs of JAMES EARL RAY taken in 1955, 1960, and 1966, and of the bedspread recovered at Memphis on April 4, 1968, were shown to Mr. BREWER, and he advised none of the men in the photographs were familiar to him. He also stated he had never seen the bedspread or any bedspread similar to it.

9

On 4/24/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA STEPHEN M. DARLINGTON:jap Date dictated 4/25/68

795

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 25, 1968

Mrs. CHARLIE STEPHENS, Apartment 6B, 422½ South Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee, advised she never saw the man registered into Room 5B on April 4, 1968, as she was sick in bed that entire week.

Photographs of JAMES EARL RAY taken in 1955, 1960, and 1966, and of the bedspread recovered at Memphis on April 4, 1968, were shown to Mrs. STEPHENS, and she advised none of the men in the photographs were familiar to her. She also stated she had never seen the bedspread or any bedspread similar to it before.

10

On 4/24/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA STEPHEN M. DARLINGTON:jap Date dictated 4/25/68 796

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ME 44-1987
JWB:ngm
1

Various photographs of ERIC S. GALT were shown to the following individuals on April 18, 1968, by SA's JOHN W. BAUER and HARLEY E. GYLFE at Memphis, Tennessee:

BESSIE BREWER, 422½ South Main Street;
FRANK BREWER, 422½ South Main Street;
CHARLES STEPHENS, 422½ South Main Street;
ANNA CHRISTINE KELLY, Manager, Rebel Motel, 3466 Lamar Avenue;
HENRIETTA HAGEMASTER, Desk Clerk, Rebel Motel, 3466 Lamar Avenue;
VICTOR DUPRET, owner, Rebel Motel, 3466 Lamar Avenue;
SARA LOVING, maid, Rebel Motel, 3466 Lamar Avenue;
SADIE MC KAY, maid, Rebel Motel, 3466 Lamar Avenue.

The above individuals stated that the photographs shown to them of ERIC S. GALT do not in any way look familiar to them.

ME 44-1987

PERSONS AT REBEL MOTEL
3466 LAMAR AVENUE
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 23, 1968

Mrs. HENRIETTA HAGEMASTER, Desk Clerk, Rebel Motor Hotel, 3466 Lamar Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, was shown various photographs of JAMES EARL RAY and advised that none of these photographs looked familiar to her. She added that she still felt that she would be unable to recognize the individual who registered at the motel as ERIC S. GALT even if she had a face-to-face confrontation with him.

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On 4/22/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA JOHN W. BAUER:tjm Date dictated 4/22/68

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ME 44-1987
JWB:cjs
1

Various photographs of JAMES EARL RAY were shown to the following individuals on April 19, 1968, by SA JOHN W. BAUER at the Rebel Restaurant, 3464 Lamar Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee:

GEORGE D. BUNNELL, owner, Rebel Restaurant;

METHEL STACKS, waitress, Rebel Restaurant;

JOYCE B. FOLLIS, waitress, Rebel Restaurant;

JUANITA WILSON, cook, Rebel Restaurant;

L. V. CAMPBELL, cook, Rebel Restaurant.

The above individuals stated the photographs shown to them of JAMES EARL RAY are not in any way familiar to them.

ME 44-1987

OLIVER REXALL DRUG STORE
WHITEHAVEN, TENNESSEE

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/19/68

Mrs. PEGGY BROWN, 4810 Richland, was interviewed at her place of employment, Oliver Rexall Drugstore, Highway 51 South, White Haven, Tennessee, at which time she viewed the photograph of ERIC STARVO GALT wherein GALT is depicted with his eyes closed and she furnished the following information:

She stated that this photograph generally depicts the individual who was in the drugstore on April 3, 1968. She advised that the individual in the store was generally of the same age as GALT, had the same color hair, and similar type complexion. Photograph of GALT appeared to resemble the individual in the manner of build in a general way. She advised that she is unable to say if this is the same person who was in the store. She could not say whether the facial characteristics depicted in the photograph are similar to the man who made the purchase. She advised she does not have a good recollection of the person and may be able to identify this individual if she were to see him in person. She could not comment regarding the eyes, nose, and other facial characteristics depicted in the photograph as she does not know if they are similar to the customer who purchased the Gillette razor kit.

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On 4/19/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # ME 44-1987

802

by SA ANDREW SLOAN/raj Date dictated 4/19/68

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ME 44-1987

YORK ARMS COMPANY
162 SOUTH MAIN STREET
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 25, 1968

Mr. RALPH MEREDITH CARPENTER, 4844 Durbin Street, Memphis, Tennessee, a salesman at the York Arms Company, 162 South Main Street, Memphis, was shown a group of pictures taken on different dates of JAMES EARL RAY, FBI No. 405 942 G. Mr. CARPENTER said of the picture of RAY taken March 28, 1955, that he could not eliminate this as being a picture of the individual to whom he had sold a pair of Bushnell binoculars on April 4, 1968. He said that the purchaser of the binoculars did not have any beard or mustache but his facial features resembled those in the March 28, 1955, photograph of RAY. CARPENTER said the 1968 picture of JAMES EARL RAY, as shown on the current Wanted Flyer, Number 442-A, looks more like the binocular purchaser than any picture he has seen to date. CARPENTER mentioned that he does not recall a protruding left ear of the customer and did not note any scar on his face. He said he could not positively identify this 1968 picture of JAMES EARL RAY as being a picture of the binocular purchaser above mentioned, but he believes that it is.

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On 4/22/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA RALPH J. LIEWER:jap Date dictated 4/25/68 804

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INVESTIGATION AT OR NEAR
THE LORRAINE MOTEL,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

F. ERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 16, 1968

1

Mrs. NORMAN (GEORGIA M.) DAVIS, 733 Cecil Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, was interviewed at her residence. She furnished the following information:

She is a Kentucky State Senator from the 33rd District of Louisville, Kentucky. She is also a Board member and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Kentucky Christian Leadership Conference (KCLC) which is affiliated with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

Mrs. DAVIS in the company of Mrs. LUKIE WARD and Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING of Louisville, Kentucky, were in Memphis, Tennessee at the Lorraine Motel on April 4, 1968. Their purpose was to participate in a march scheduled in Memphis, Tennessee for April 5, 1968, to be led by the late Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. Mrs. DAVIS volunteered the following as background data concerning the activities of herself, Mrs. WARD and Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING immediately prior to their visit to Memphis, Tennessee.

On March 23, 1968, Mrs. DAVIS and Mrs. WARD left Louisville, Kentucky, traveling in Mrs. WARD's Cadillac automobile, to go to Florida for a vacation. On the night of March 23, 1968, they stayed at a Holiday Inn Motel near Birmingham, Alabama, possibly located on Highway 31. The next day they drove to Florida where they stayed at a Howard Johnson Motel in the vicinity of Fort Walton Beach. On March 25, 1968, they drove to Panama City, Florida, where they rented kitchenette #4 of the Treasures Island Motel which was operated by BUD HASTINGS and his wife FRANCES. These individuals also owned the nearby Sunglow Motel. When Mrs. DAVIS and Mrs. WARD occupied kitchenette #4 at the Treasures Island Motel, no other individuals were occupying the motel.

On April 1, 1968, Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING of Louisville flew to Panama City and was met at the airport by Mrs. WARD and Mrs. DAVIS, and on that date, he occupied the kitchenette

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On 4-15-68 at Louisville, Kentucky File # LS 44-947

by SA WARREN L. WALSH WLW/ds Date dictated 4-16-68

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next to #4 at the Treasures Island Motel believed to be #5.

About 9:30 a.m., April 3, 1968, Mrs. WARD, Mrs. DAVIS and Rev. KING left Treasures Island Motel in Mrs. WARD's automobile for the purpose of going to Memphis, Tennessee, to participate in the scheduled April 5, 1968, march. Mrs. WARD left some of her clothing in kitchenette #4 at the Treasures Island Motel as she planned to return to the motel after the march for further vacationing. Mrs. DAVIS does not believe that the owners of the motel, the HASTINGS, knew at the time Mrs. DAVIS and her companions left the motel that they were going to Memphis, but the HASTINGS did know that Mrs. WARD planned to return in a few days to the motel.

Mrs. DAVIS later learned that when Mrs. WARD, because of the death of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, decided not to further vacation in Florida and had flown to Panama City on April 6, 1968, to obtain the remainder of her clothing, that Mr. and Mrs. HASTINGS had expressed some displeasure to Mrs. WARD about having as guests Mrs. WARD, Mrs. DAVIS and Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING. Mrs. DAVIS believed the HASTINGS originally came from Birmingham and recalled that Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING used to pastor a church there.

Mrs. DAVIS and Mrs. WARD and Rev. KING arrived in Memphis, Tennessee from Panama City, Florida, and registered at the Lorraine Motel at about 1 a.m., April 4, 1968. Rev. KING and Mrs. DAVIS did the registering and Mrs. DAVIS occupied Room 201 and Mrs. WARD Room 207.

Immediately upon their arrival at the Lorraine Motel, Mrs. WARD, Mrs. DAVIS and Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING started making inquiry of other guests at the motel as to the whereabouts of Rev. KING's brother, Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING. He could not be located at the motel and HOSEA WILLIAMS remarked that Dr. KING was at a strategy meeting at a church, the name of which Mrs. DAVIS recalls as the Church of the Mimimal Salary (Phonetic). Mrs. WARD, Mrs. DAVIS and Rev. KING then went to the church but Dr. KING was not there. Rev. ANDREW YOUNG and some other people, identities not known to Mrs. DAVIS but appearing to be possibly local pastors and ministers, were holding a meeting at the church. A man called "CABBAGE" was speaking at the meeting when Mrs. DAVIS and her companions arrived,

but Mrs. DAVIS and her companions did not stay at the meeting upon learning Dr. KING was not there Mrs. DAVIS and her companions went to a smaller room in the church where they met Rev. JESSE JACKSON from Chicago, Illinois and conversed with Rev. JACKSON for a few minutes.

Mrs. DAVIS and her companions thereafter returned to the Lorraine Motel arriving about 3 a.m., and the three of them went to Room 207. Here they conversed among themselves with the door to the motel room open for about an hour or an hour and a half at which point Mrs. DAVIS happened to observe a taxi cab, identity not recalled, arriving at the motel and to depart from the cab Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Rev. RALPH ABERNATHY, and Rev. BERNARD LEE. Mrs. WARD immediately went out and invited the three individuals into Room 207. Doctor KING and his companions joined Mrs. DAVIS and her companions in Room 207. After approximately five minutes Revs. ABERNATHY and LEE left the room, presumably to go to their own rooms. Mrs. DAVIS, Mrs. WARD, Dr. KING and Rev. KING remained in Room 207 until about 5 a.m. when Dr. KING left, advising he was going to Room 306.

During the conversation by the above individuals in Room 207 no one made any mention of indication that they were fearful of any attempt being made that day on Dr. KING's life.

After Dr. KING left Room 207, Mrs. DAVIS also left the room and went to Room 201. About one-half hour later, Dr. KING came to Room 201 and visited with Mrs. DAVIS for about an hour, the talk consisting of general matters, Mrs. DAVIS remembering specifically that during this time she mentioned to Dr. KING that Miss KATHERINE PEDIN of Kentucky was running for U.S. Senator from Kentucky, and Dr. KING indicated he had met Miss PEDIN as she had interviewed him as a member of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders. Also during this visit Mrs. DAVIS told Dr KING that in view of the march in Memphis, Tennessee having been rescheduled from April 5 to April 8, 1968, Mrs. DAVIS would probably not remain in Memphis over the weekend, but would return to Louisville. However, Dr. KING asked that before Mrs. DAVIS made a final decision he would like to talk to her further about this but that he had to leave as he had a strategy meeting planned in Room 306 at 8 a.m., April 4, 1968, and he anticipated he would re-contact

her about her decision about noon, April 4, 1968.

Shortly after Dr. KING left Room 201, Mrs. WARD joined Mrs. DAVIS in Room 201 where they had coffee and conversed until about noon when Mrs. WARD left. About 1 p.m. or 1:30 p.m. Dr. KING returned to Room 201 and advised Mrs. DAVIS that he needed to relax for a short while and left Room 306 so as not to be bothered unless important matters occurred. From Room 201 Dr. KING phoned Room 306 and spoke with Rev. LEE advising Rev. LEE as to his whereabouts and informed Rev. LEE he did not want to be disturbed unless it was an important matter. While in Room 201 on this occasion Dr. KING made several phone calls using a credit card. Mrs. DAVIS recalls that Dr. KING phoned his secretary, DORA McDONALD, in Atlanta, Georgia, and also made a call to New York, identity of person called not specifically remembered by Mrs. DAVIS, but possibly being a STAN LEVINSON (phonetic) or a (First Name Unknown) WACHTEL (phonetic) as Mrs. DAVIS had heard Dr. KING speak of these individuals.

Thereafter as Dr. KING was just dialing his mother in Atlanta, Georgia, Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING came into Room 201 and Dr. KING and Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING conversed with their mother telephonically for a few minutes. About 45 minutes later Revs. ABERNATHY and LEE came to Room 201 and Mrs. DAVIS then phoned Mrs. WARD and invited her to Room 201. Mrs. WARD did come to Room 201.

Shortly after Mrs. WARD's arrival in Room 201, Mrs. WARD left to pick up some cleaning for Mrs. DAVIS at a laundry and dry cleaning store, name not recalled, located at Beale and Third Streets in Memphis. Mrs. WARD had taken the cleaning to this location earlier on April 4, 1968, for Mrs. DAVIS, probably about 10 a.m. and as Mrs. DAVIS recalls, she had been accompanied on that occasion by Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING.

During the absence of Mrs. WARD from Room 201, CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE, the attorney from Chicago, and Rev. ANDREW YOUNG, came to Room 201. Mrs. WARD returned from her visit to the laundry very shortly thereafter, making a total of eight individuals in the room. The above eight individuals conversed generally until about 5:45 p.m., when Dr. KING announced that he was going to dinner at the home of Rev. BILLY KYLES in Memphis and he invited Mrs. DAVIS to join him for dinner at the Reverend's home. She advised him that she would need

about 15 minutes or so to freshen up and he stated he would go to his room and freshen up and wait for her. Mrs. DAVIS had just completed her preparation for leaving for dinner because she recalled that she was standing in front of a mirror with her raincoat on taking a last look as to her appearance when she heard a shot. She was stunned for just an instant but then immediately went outside the room and heard someone yell Dr. KING had just been shot. She looked up towards Room 306 and saw what she is convinced were Dr. KING's feet on the balcony protruding slightly over the edge. There was considerable confusion and panic and police arrived almost immediately. Mrs. DAVIS cannot be entirely certain of immediate events following, but as she recalls Rev. JACKSON was in the motel courtyard at the time she went out of Room 201 as was Mrs. WARD. Mrs. DAVIS immediately proceeded up to where Dr. KING was lying and remained in that vicinity until Dr. KING was taken away in an ambulance which Mrs. DAVIS estimates was approximately 10 minutes after she had heard the shot.

Mrs. DAVIS can recall no incident which she observed after coming out of Room 201 after the shot had been fired which she feels has any bearing on ascertaining the identity of the individual responsible for the shot.

After Dr. KING had been taken from the motel in an ambulance, Mrs. DAVIS recalls that Rev. JACKSON was in the courtyard and gave a press statement. Thereafter Mrs. DAVIS went to the motel office where she found Mrs. WARD who was ordering coffee. Then Mrs. DAVIS and a man Mrs. DAVIS recalls as a HAROLD MILLER, possibly a local minister from Memphis or Atlanta, went to Room 207 to advise Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING of the shooting of his brother. Rev. KING was asleep and they did not succeed in awakening him. Thereafter Mrs. WARD came to Room 207 and Mrs. DAVIS and the man she believes was named MILLER left the room.

Later on the night of April 4, 1968, possibly around 8:30 p.m. someone, Mrs. DAVIS did not know who, felt that Mrs. WARD, Mrs. DAVIS and Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING should not spend the remainder of that night at the Lorraine Motel and Mrs. DAVIS recalls packing her clothes and the three of them going out to the home of Rev. KYLES. After arrival at this home, it was decided again by someone not known to Mrs. DAVIS that Rev. KING would remain at Rev. KYLES that evening but that

Mrs. WARD and Mrs. DAVIS should spend the evening at a Howard Johnson Motel in Memphis. Mrs. WARD and Mrs. DAVIS together with individuals not now recalled went to the Howard Johnson Motel where Mrs. WARD registered for the two of them, but the plans again changed as Mrs. DAVIS recalls HOSEA WILLIAMS indicated that Mrs. DAVIS and her companions should return to the Lorraine Motel for the evening. Mrs. WARD and Mrs. DAVIS were then driven in Mrs. WARD's car by an unknown individual back to the Lorraine Motel where they entered Room 201. A short time later Rev. KYLES brought Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING back to the motel at which point Mrs. WARD left Room 201. Mrs. DAVIS spent the remainder of the night by herself in Room 201.

On Friday morning, April 5, 1968, Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING left the Lorraine Motel to go to the airport to meet the wife of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING who was arriving in Memphis on that morning.

Mrs. WARD and Mrs. DAVIS left Memphis, Tennessee, about 9 a.m., April 5, 1968, and drove to Atlanta, Georgia.

Mrs. DAVIS advised that during her stay in Memphis, on April 4 - 5, 1968, she personally had received no threats against her life nor does she have any knowledge of anyone at the Lorraine Motel being specifically threatened on that occasion.

DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIC

Date April 16, 1968

1

Mrs. JASPER T. (LUCRETIA P.) WARD, also known as Lukie Ward, 2540 Ransdell, Louisville, Kentucky, was interviewed in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, (FBI), Louisville, Kentucky, and furnished the following information:

For the past several years she has served as administrative assistant to Reverend A.D. WILLIAMS KING of Louisville, Kentucky, and as secretary of the Kentucky Christian Leadership Conference (KCLC) at Louisville, Kentucky, an affiliate of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

About midnight April 3, 1968, or shortly thereafter on April 4, 1968, Mrs. WARD in the company of Mrs. GEORGIA DAVIS of Louisville, Kentucky, a Board member of the KCLC and a Kentucky State Senator from Louisville, and the Reverend A.D. WILLIAMS KING of KCLC and pastor of the Zion Baptist Church in Louisville, arrived in Memphis, Tennessee, in Mrs. WARD's 1967 Cadillac, bearing 1968 Kentucky license K79-447. The purpose of their visit to Memphis, Tennessee was to participate in a scheduled march there on April 5, 1968 to be led by Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. Mrs. WARD and her companions registered at the Lorraine Motel occupying Rooms 201 and 207.

Mrs. WARD did not leave the Lorraine Motel from the time of her arrival until after the shooting of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING at the motel at about 6 p.m. on April 4, 1968, except for one occasion. This was in the afternoon of April 4, 1968, possibly around 3 p.m., when Mrs. WARD left the motel to go to a nearby laundry, exact location not recalled, but the name of the laundry believed to be One-Hour Martinizing. The purpose of her going to the laundry was to pick up some clothes that were there ready for delivery to Mrs. GEORGIA DAVIS. When Mrs. WARD returned from the laundry, she joined a group that was gathered in Room 201 of the Lorraine Motel. As she recalls the individuals in the room were Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Rev. RALPH ABERNATHY, Rev. ANDREW YOUNG, Attorney CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE, Rev. [illegible] LEE, Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING and Mrs. GEORGIA DAVIS.

On 4-15-68 at Louisville, Kentucky File # JS 44-947

by SA WARREN J. WALSH MJW/ds Date dictated 4-16-68

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The above group remained together engaging in just general conversation until approximately 5:40 p.m., April 4, 1968, at which time the group decided that they would go to dinner, and the individuals left to go to their various rooms to freshen up for dinner. Mrs. WARD left Room 201 in the company of Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING and the two of them went to Room 207. Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING had partaken of some alcoholic beverages during the afternoon and had decided to rest rather than join the group for dinner. Approximately 15 - 20 minutes after arriving in Room 207 at which time Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING was sleeping, Mrs. WARD heard a shot. She immediately opened the door to the room and looked out and heard someone yell that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING had just been shot. The news stunned Mrs. WARD and while she cannot be exactly certain of her exact movements immediately thereafter, as she recalls upon hearing the news she briefly re-entered Room 207 and then immediately went out into the courtyard of the motel. There was much confusion and police were immediately in the area. Mrs. WARD observed nothing which gave her any indication as to the possible identity of the individual responsible for the shooting. Mrs. WARD recalls that she did not advise Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING of the shooting of his brother until about 20 minutes after the incident occurred. Rev. KING's reaction was one of extreme grief and he gave no indication that he had any idea as to the identity of the person responsible.

As Mrs. WARD recalls, someone, specific identity not now recalled, thought it best that Mrs. WARD, Mrs. DAVIS and Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING not remain the remainder of the night of April 4 - 5, 1968, at the Lorraine Motel. Accordingly, at about 10 p.m. they left the motel and went to the home of a Rev. WILLIAM KYLES whom Mrs. WARD believes is a minister in Memphis. Rev. KYLES or someone suggested that Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING remain at his home that evening and that Mrs. WARD and Mrs DAVIS obtain motel accommodations at a nearby Howard Johnson's Motel. Mrs. DAVIS and Mrs. WARD did go to such a motel and Mrs. WARD registered in the motel, but just as she did so HOSEA WILLIAMS who was present at the time decided that Mrs. WARD, Mrs. DAVIS and Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING should go back to the Lorraine Motel and spend the rest of the night. They did this,

Mrs. WARD and Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING being in Room 207 and Mrs. DAVIS occupying Room 201. En route Mrs. WARD had stopped at a drug store and purchased some sleeping pills which she administered to the Rev. KING and Mrs. DAVIS because of their extremely excited condition.

Mrs. WARD commented that she possesses no information which she feels might assist in identifying the individual responsible for the shooting of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 16, 1968

Mrs. JASPER D. (LUCRETIA B.) WARD, also known as Lukie Ward, 2540 Ramsdell, Louisville, Kentucky, telephonically furnished the following information:

Since being interviewed on April 15, 1968, Mrs. WARD recalls that in addition to leaving the Lorraine Motel in the afternoon of April 4, 1968, she had left the motel on that date on one other occasion. This was during the morning, believed to be around 11 a.m., when she took some cleaning for Mrs. GEORGIA DAVIS to the nearby cleaners, the One-Hour Martinizing. On this occasion, she was accompanied by the Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING because she recalls that as she was taking the cleaning into the cleaners, Rev. KING purchased some beer from a store located diagonally across the corner from the cleaners.

Mrs. WARD also advised that she and Mrs. DAVIS and Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING, prior to their arrival in Memphis, Tennessee about midnight, April 3, 1968, had been vacationing in Panama City, Florida, at the Treasures Island Motel. They had driven to Memphis in Mrs. WARD's automobile from Florida. Prior to leaving the Florida motel, Mrs. WARD had notified Mrs. FRANCES HASTINGS who, together with her husband, owns the motel, that they were departing but that she, Mrs. WARD, would return shortly for about a week's stay. Mrs. WARD inadvertently told Mrs. HASTINGS that she and her companions were going to Birmingham. Mrs. WARD recalls that when she and her companions were nearly halfway to Memphis that she remembered that she had erroneously told Mrs. HASTINGS they were going to Birmingham. She feels that she made this mistake in that she had earlier talked to the HASTINGS who had told her they were originally from Birmingham, Alabama.

After Dr. KING's assassination, Mrs. WARD changed her plans about spending any further time in Florida and at 6:50 a.m., April 6, 1968, she flew from Memphis, Tennessee, to Panama City, Florida, to get the rest of her clothes. She rented a car at the airport and drove to the motel. When she arrived at the motel, she met Mrs. HASTINGS who immediately

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On 4-16-68 at Louisville, Kentucky File # LS 44-947

by SA WARREN L. WALSH WLW/ds Date dictated 4-16-68

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advised Mrs. WARD that the motel was full and there was no room for Mrs. WARD. Mrs. WARD felt this statement to be untrue as there appeared to be room at the motel, and she spoke rather plainly to Mrs. HASTINGS about her feeling that Mrs. HASTINGS did not want her at the motel because she had been in the company of two Negroes, Rev. KING and Mrs. DAVIS. Mrs. HASTINGS made some comment about they, the HASTINGS, run a respectable motel, and Mrs. WARD replied that it was because the motel had that reputation that she and her companions had originally decided to vacation there.

Mrs. WARD stated that it appeared to her that the motel owners, the HASTINGS, did not object to herself and Mrs. DAVIS having occupied the motel, but apparently objected to the presence in the motel of Rev. A.D. WILLIAMS KING.

Mrs. WARD stated that at no time did either of the HASTINGS make any type of specific threat to Mrs. WARD, against Mrs. WARD or her companions, but it was clear to Mrs. WARD that she was no longer welcome at the HASTINGS' motel.

Mrs. WARD left Panama City by plane about 1:30 p.m. on April 6, 1968 and flew to Atlanta, Georgia, where she was met by Mrs. DAVIS.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/17/68

1

WALTER LANE BAILEY, Owner, Lorraine Hotel-Motel, 406 Mulberry Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, advised that a check of his records reflected the following named persons as having been registered into his motel on either April 3 or April 4, 1968, or both dates:

1) GERALD HARRELL
Room No. 10
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 5427 Urguhart Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana

2) JAMES LEWIS
Room No. 11
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 78 West Trigg Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee

3) M. JACKSON
Room No. 12
on April 3, 1968
no address given

4) R. ROGERS
Room No. 200
on April 3, 1968
no address given

5) WILLIE WILLIAM
Room No. 201
on April 3, 1968
address: 810 Parson Street
Atlanta, Georgia

6) R. B. COTTONREADER
Room No. 202
on April 3, 1968
address: 408 Third Street
Marks, Mississippi

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On 4/11/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA EUGENE A. MEDORI, JR. and SA STEPHEN M. DARLINGTON SMD/mnr Date dictated 4/17/68

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7) TOBIE WYNN
Room No. 204
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 3204 St.
Columbus, Georgia

8) BERNARD LEE
Room No. 206 (on April 3, 1968)
Room No. 205 (on April 4, 1968)
address: 334 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

9) TRACY WRIGHT
Room No. 208
on April 3-4, 1968
no address given

10) ANDREW YOUNG
Room No. 209
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 334 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

11) JOHN WILLIAM
Room No. 210
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 334 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

12) WARREN LARDSON
Room No. 211
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 1076 Walton Avenue
Dayton, Ohio

13) EUGENE COURTNEY
Room No. 212
on April 3-4, 1968
no address given

14) WILLIAM MALONEY
Room No. 301
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 334 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

15) P. A. RANCE
Room No. 303 (on April 3, 1968)
Room No. 200 (on April 4, 1968)
no address given

16) JAMES ORANGE
Room No. 304
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 334 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

17) JESSIE JACKSON
Room No. 305
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 366 East 47th Street
Chicago, Illinois

18) MARTIN KING
Room No. 306
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 334 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

19) RALPH ABERNATHY
Room No. 306
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 334 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

20) DOROTHY COTTON
Room No. 307
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 334 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

21) JAMES LOVE
Room No, 308
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 8231 Chancery Court
Alexandria, Virginia

22) JOSEPH LOUW
Room No. 309
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 45 Tiemann Place
New York, New York

23) CHARLES BALLARD
Room No. 310
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 506 Kansas Street
Atlanta, Georgia

24) STERLING TUCKER
Room No. 311
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 626 Third Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

25) Reverend SAMUEL KYLES
Room No. 312
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 704 South Parkway East
Memphis, Tennessee

26) JEAN SMITH
Room No. 314
on April 3-4, 1968
no address given

27) MABELLE HENDRICKS
Room No. 315
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 767 Peachtree Street
Atlanta, Georgia

28) JAMES WELDON
Room No. 316
on April 3-4, 1968
address: 111 Hunter Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

29) A. D. KING
Room No, 201
on April 4, 1968
address: Louisville, Kentucky

30) OFFELIN RUTHERFORD
Room No. 202
on April 4, 1968
address: 334 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

31) J. B. WILLIAMS
Room No. 203
on April 4, 1968
address: 2510 Jackson Avenue
Forrest City, Arkansas

32) HENRY ANTHONY
Room No. 206
on April 4, 1968
address: 334 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

33) BERNARD LAFAYETTE
Room No. 206
on April 4, 1968
address: 334 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

34) C. A. DAVIS
Room 207
on April 4, 1968
address: Louisville, Kentucky

35) L. B. WARD
Room No. 207
on April 4, 1968
address: Louisville, Kentucky

36) HERMAN SWEAT
Room No. 214
on April 4, 1968
no address given

37) EARL CALDWELL
Room No. 215
on April 4, 1968
no address given

38) JOHN HALL
Room No. 1
on April 4, 1968
no address given

39) S. MC COLLOUGH
Room No. 12
on April 4, 1968
address: 6618 South Woodlawn Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

40) ---- HILL (first name not given)
Room No. 13
on April 4, 1968
no address given

41) JIMER GUEMOOR
Room No. 14
on April 4, 1968
address: 750 Pearl Street
Grenada, Mississippi

42) Reverend H. VERNER
Room No. 202
on April 4, 1968
address: 5320 South Drexel Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

43) Reverend W. BENNETT
Room No. 202
on April 4, 1968
address: 5320 South Drexel Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

44) GARY MASSONI
Room No. 214
on April 4, 1968
address: 366 East 47th Street
Chicago, Illinois

45) JAMES BEVEL
unknown room number
on April 4, 1968
address: 8407 South Ribash Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date April 26, 1968

Reverend SAMUEL B. KYLES, minister of the Monumental Baptist Church, 704 South Parkway East, who resides at 2215 South Parkway East, Memphis, Tennessee, on interview advised as follows:

Reverend KYLES, who has lived in Memphis for approximately the past eight years, is on the Executive Board of the Memphis, Tennessee, Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and is also a member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the national headquarters of which is Atlanta, Georgia, and the President of which, up until April 4, 1968, was Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Reverend KYLES advised that a sanitation workers' strike began in Memphis, Tennessee, February 12, 1968, and that shortly after its start a group of Negro ministers in Memphis, including himself, banded together to form a group which adopted the name of Community on the Move for Equality (COME), raising funds for the sanitation strikers and assisting them in daily marches and other strike-support activity. He stated that as early as March 18, 1968, he, along with some of the other COME leaders, induced Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., to come to Memphis where, on the night of March 18, 1968, he gave an inspiring talk at Mason Temple to approximately 10,000 to 12,000 people, urging the Negro community of Memphis to unite behind the sanitation workers.

KYLES and some of the other COME leaders also induced Dr. KING to return to Memphis on the morning of March 28, 1968, to lead a massive downtown march in support of the sanitation workers.

Considerable breaking of downtown windows and looting resulted during this march, as a result of which KYLES stated the sanitation strike received nationwide publicity, and Dr. KING agreed to return to Memphis, along with other SCLC staff members, in early April, 1968, to continue support on behalf of the sanitation workers.

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On 4/23/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SAs HOWELL S. LOWE and WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE Date dictated 4/25/68

823

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Reverend KYLES recalled that Dr. KING actually returned to Memphis on Wednesday morning, April 3, 1968, with several of his staff associates including the Vice President of SCLC, Reverend RALPH D. ABERNATHY, and his administrative assistant BERNARD LEE. They all checked into the Lorraine Hotel and Motel, 406 Mulberry Street, Memphis, and actually KYLES had rented rooms for some of the SCLC staff members under his name. He pointed out that actually he was registered in Room 312 of the Lorraine Motel as of April 3, 1968, although he did not physically occupy this room and did not now recall the exact SCLC individual who occupied Room 312. He recalled that Dr. KING occupied Room 306, as did Reverend RALPH D. ABERNATHY.

He recalled that Dr. KING and his staff remained in Memphis on the night of April 3, 1968, and also remained in Memphis on April 4, 1968. In addition, he pointed out that there had been widespread publicity in not only the Memphis news media, including the two daily white newspapers, but also on virtually all of the radio and television stations concerning the presence of Dr. KING and his staff in Memphis and of the fact that they were staying at the Lorraine Motel. He stated he could not recall the specific radio broadcast but there was at least one broadcast, possibly more, which even gave the room number, namely Room 306, in which Dr. KING was staying in Memphis, and that this information was readily available to anyone who tended to read the newspaper or took the time to listen to the radio news broadcasts. In other words, he said it was no secret as to where Dr. KING was staying.

Reverend KYLES recalled that he personally went to the Lorraine Motel at approximately 3:30 p.m. on April 4, 1968, and recalled that the Operation Breadbasket band, a singing group of the SCLC, was rehearsing in one of the rooms in the motel, this group being led by BEN BRANCH, a former music teacher of Memphis, Tennessee. KYLES joined this group and they all sang various hymns and SCLC songs until approximately 5 p.m. At this point, Reverend KYLES went to Room 306 of the Lorraine Motel to visit with Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and Reverend RALPH D. ABERNATHY. He pointed out that he had earlier invited Dr. KING and Reverend ABERNATHY to his home at 2215 South Parkway East for a "soul dinner" on the evening of April 4, 1968, pointing out

that Dr. KING and Reverend ABERNATHY both savored "soul food," which would normally consist of neck bones, chitterlings, turnip greens and black-eyed peas, and that his wife had consented to cook such a dinner for Dr. KING and his group. He pointed out that both KING and ABERNATHY had been reminded by him earlier that dinner was to be at approximately 6 p.m.

He recalled that during the approximate period from 5:30 p.m. to 5:55 p.m., April 4, 1968, that Dr. KING, Reverend ABERNATHY and Reverend KYLES sat and talked in Room 306 as Dr. KING and ABERNATHY dressed in preparation for the dinner appointment. At a time estimated by KYLES as being 5:55 p.m., or thereabouts, Dr. KING walked out of Room 306 of the Lorraine Motel, the door of which faces west and overlooks a swimming pool and parking area onto Mulberry Street, which is a narrow north-south street in Memphis. Dr. KING's room, 306, was on the second floor and as one walks out of the room there is a balcony and walkway area, the balcony having an iron rail approximately three feet high to keep one from falling off the balcony. Dr. KING, KYLES recalled, stood on the balcony and was speaking with various people standing in the parking area of the motel directly beneath him. One of the persons with whom Dr. KING was speaking was Reverend JESSE JACKSON, an SCLC staff member from Chicago, Illinois. KYLES recalled leaving Room 306 and going out and talking with Dr. KING, telling him not to bring too many people to his house or there would not be enough food to satisfy all of them. KYLES also recalled that SOLOMON JONES, a local Negro who works for one of the funeral homes, had been Dr. KING's chauffeur while in Memphis and that KING may have made some comment to JONES about getting the car ready for their trip to the KYLES residence.

Reverend KYLES also recalled that at about this period of time Reverend ABERNATHY had applied shaving cream to his face preparing to take a quick shave before departing to dinner and that KYLES and KING were standing side by side on the balcony and he also recalled that KING spoke to CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE who is an attorney for SCLC and who was in Memphis with the SCLC staff.

Others recalled by KYLES being on the ground level within viewing and listening distance of Dr. KING were Reverend JAMES L. BEVEL, also of the SCLC staff and who has recently been living in Chicago, and several young Negroes, names not recalled, who had been hanging around and supporting the sanitation workers strike. He pointed out that he would put these folks in the category of "hero worshipers" who liked to be around KING and other important personages.

At this point, KYLES estimated the time as being approximately 6 o'clock p.m., and stated that he, KYLES, started to walk north on the balcony walkway toward the old Lorraine Hotel portion of the establishment for the purpose of getting his car, which was parked on the parking lot. He recalled looking down and saying something to CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE who was standing on the ground and estimated that he had walked approximately four door lengths north of Room 306 when he, KYLES, heard a loud but possibly muffled sound. At first he thought it was a noise from the immediate area possibly caused by the backfiring of an automobile or possibly even a loud firecracker which had exploded in the immediate vicinity.

He was next conscious of seeing Reverend JAMES L. BEVEL who had been standing on the ground north of Room 306 running to the motel area ostensibly for cover and recalled some unknown individual yelling in a loud voice, "They've shot MARTIN." At this point he turned around and looked back south toward the entrance of Room 306 and was next conscious of seeing Dr. KING's prone body. KING was resting on the balcony floor with his back to the floor, his face facing upward, his feet partially protruding through the grill work of the iron railway, and his head headed in a southeasterly direction toward the passageway just south of Room 306.

KYLES continued that he took a quick glance at KING's prone body after reaching same and saw a gaping hole in what he recalled to be the right side of KING's face in the area of his cheek bone and protruding downward into his neck area. He stated that he was not familiar with guns or gun wounds but he subconsciously realized that the

noise which he had heard had undoubtedly been that of a gunshot which had wounded Dr. KING. He pointed out that KING's eyes appeared to be open and that he personally felt KING may still have been alive. He was not conscious of anyone else near KING's body at this time and pointed out that he went into a state of shock and ran rather hysterically into Room 306 where he attempted to use a telephone for the purpose of calling an ambulance. In the meantime, ABERNATHY had run out of Room 306 with shaving cream still on his face in an effort to see what had happened to Dr. KING. KYLES pointed out that in his confusion he was unable to pick up the phone properly to call the motel switchboard to ask for an ambulance and recalled ABERNATHY running back into the room and telling him to settle down and gain his composure as everything would be all right.

KYLES came back out of the room to the vicinity of KING's body and was next conscious of seeing several uniformed Memphis Police officers running on foot toward the vicinity of KING's body and recalled some of them yelling, "What happened?" He stated that he recalled yelling at some of the police officers to call an ambulance. He was next conscious of Reverend ABERNATHY leaning over KING's prone body attempting to talk with KING or to get some response from him and could recall hearing ABERNATHY say, "MARTIN, can you hear me?"

Reverend KYLES recalled running into Room 306 and grabbing up a bedspread off one of the beds which he brought out to use to cover KING's body. He recalled that a white male employee of the United States Justice Department, name not recalled, who had been staying at the motel brought a towel which someone held over the large gaping wound on the right side of KING's face.

Within a few moments an ambulance arrived to take KING's body to a hospital and he recalled that a JOSEPH LOUW, an African who is a photographer and who was staying at the motel, took some pictures in the immediate vicinity and that many of the people who by this time had come to the balcony seemed to point toward the west side of Mulberry where there is a thicket of bushes and empty land bordered further on the west by the back side of some old two-story brick buildings which face on Main Street and indicated in

their pointing and comments that the shot probably came from that general direction. In other words, the shot came from the west toward the east.

Thereafter, according to Reverend KYLES, an ambulance crew took Dr. KING's body to the St. Joseph Hospital.

Reverend KYLES looked at a series of photographs which appeared in "Life Magazine," issue of April 12, 1968, some of which were taken immediately after the shooting of Dr. KING and prior to the arrival of the ambulance and which depict Dr. KING's prone body lying face up on the concrete walkway on the second floor balcony of the Lorraine Motel and taken by Photographer JOSEPH LOUW. He stated that the only people that he could identify by name in the early photographs prior to the arrival of the ambulance were Reverend ANDREW YOUNG of the SCLC staff and some local unidentified Negroes who were apparently assisting in an effort to render immediate first aid to Dr. KING. Reverend KYLES pointed out that these photographs must have been taken almost immediately following the shooting of Dr. KING because they do not show the bedspread over KING's body.

He stated that very few people actually were cognizant of the fact that Dr. KING was to be a dinner guest at his home on the evening of April 4, 1968; that among the guests who had been invited to his recollection were Dr. KING, his brother, Reverend A. D. WILLIAMS KING, and two of the latter's companions, Mrs. LUKIE WARD and Mrs. GEORGIA M. DAVIS, both of Louisville, Kentucky; and that Reverend ABERNATHY was to have been there, as was CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE. He stated that Reverend ANDREW YOUNG and HOSEA WILLIAMS, both of the SCLC staff, were also to be his dinner guests on that evening.

He stated that to his recollection there had been no publicity concerning the fact that KING and his small party were to be his dinner guests and that it appeared to be a mere coincidence that Dr. KING walked out in front of the doorway of Room 306 and stood there some four to five minutes prior to the time that he was shot.

Reverend KYLES stated that he had searched his memory during the intervening time subsequent to Dr. KING's being shot and that at no time could he recall seeing anyone to the west or northwest from which direction he is now convinced the shot came. He saw no one looking out any of the windows in the buildings facing Main Street, the rear entrances of which would have faced the Motel; and he saw no one on the ground below.

He stated that he talked with CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE shortly after the shooting and that ESKRIDGE who was on the ground level in the parking area in front of the Motel stated that after the shot he, ESKRIDGE, had run west from the Motel to the middle of Mulberry Street but that he did not see anyone with any firearm either on the ground or in any of the buildings. Reverend KYLES recalled that SOLOMON JONES has been reported to have stated that he saw someone possibly with a white headpiece in the ground area just west of the west side of Mulberry Street behind the bushes and possibly saw someone drop something in that area.

Reverend KYLES stated that in fairness to JONES, JONES could not have seen the ground area which he had originally described because of the fact that there is a brick retaining wall which surrounds the swimming pool and that JONES would have been behind this wall when KING was shot and could not have seen behind the bushes on the west side of Mulberry Street as this wall is about eight feet tall.

Reverend KYLES concluded that none of his acquaintances in the SCLC or other acquaintances in Memphis who have been close to the Negro movement can recall anything concerning any suspicious movements in the vicinity of the Lorraine Motel immediately preceding or during the time that Dr. KING was shot.

ME 44-1987
HSL:PEH
1

On April 18, 1968, CHARLES BALLARD, 830 Kansas Street, Memphis, Tennessee, personally contacted the Memphis, Tennessee, FBI Office and advised SA HOWELL S. LOWE and SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE that he registered into room 310 of the Lorraine Motel on the afternoon of March 30, 1968, and remained registered at this motel until April 4, 1968. He departed from this motel just prior to 6 P.M. the evening of April 4, 1968.

BALLARD advised he was not at the motel at the time Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING was shot and advised he has no knowledge regarding who may have shot Dr. KING. He stated that during the period he resided at the motel, no one inquired of him of any information regarding Dr. KING, and he noticed no one in particular expressing any unusual interest in the location of Dr. KING's room at the motel.

BALLARD stated that when he departed the motel at approximately 5:45 P.M., April 4, 1968, there were several persons walking around in front of the motel. He stated he paid no particular attention to these persons and is unable to recall anyone in this group whom he knows.

ME 44-1987
WHL:cjs
1

On April 23, 1968, SA's HOWELL S. LOWE and WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE interviewed an individual identifying himself as JAMES ELMORE PHILLIPS, JR., who resides at 1592 Short Street, Memphis, Tennessee, and who is a senior at LeMoyne College, 807 - 25 Walker Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. PHILLIPS advised that on or about March 30, 1968, he checked into room 315 of the Lorraine Motel, 406 Mulberry, Memphis, and continued to stay there until the late afternoon of April 4, 1968. He stated he well recalled the arrival of Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, in Memphis on the morning of April 3, 1968, and recalled that Dr. KING and several of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Staff associates checked into the Lorraine Motel on April 3, 1968, with Dr. KING staying in room 306 on the second floor, which was several doors north of the room occupied by PHILLIPS.

PHILLIPS stated that he left the motel about 5:45 p.m. Thursday, April 4, 1968, with some of his associates, CHARLES BALLARD, CHARLES LAVERNE CABBAGE, JOHN BURRELL SMITH, and EDWINA HARRELL, who also had been staying at the motel. PHILLIPS stated he left on foot, walked south on Mulberry to Butler Street, west on Butler to Main Street, where he caught a #45 "Walker Homes" bus, a city bus, going south on Main Street, catching this bus almost immediately after arriving on Main Street.

He stated he rode this bus to South Memphis and walked to 1644 Hanauer, apt. 2, the apartment currently occupied by JOHN B. SMITH. He stated upon arrival at the SMITH residence, someone had on the television and they heard the report on television that Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., had been shot at approximately 6:01 p.m. as he stood on the second floor balcony of the Lorraine Motel.

PHILLIPS stated that at no time during the period in which he stayed at the Lorraine Motel did anyone, to his recollection, inquire as to where Dr. KING was staying or as to which room was being occupied by Dr. KING and he saw no individuals in the area arousing his suspicions.

PHILLIPS stated that he paid no particular attention to the buildings on South Main Street just west of the Lorraine Motel and recalled seeing no one look out any of the windows in

those buildings during the late afternoon of April 4, 1968, when he was in the process of leaving the motel.

PHILLIPS stated that as he was walking from the motel toward the bus stop, as indicated above, he did not see anything of an unusual nature.

PERSONS AT JIM'S GRILL,
418 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
ON APRIL 4, 1968

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/7/68

LOYD JOWERS, owner, Jim's Grill, 418 South Main Street, advised that at approximately 3:55 p.m. on April 4, 1968, he arrived at the Grill, and parked directly in back of a white Mustang that was parked on the street directly in front of his Grill. He stated that he believed that the car had Mississippi license plates on it because they were of an orange or orangish-yellow color. He stated that upon parking the car he went into the Grill where he saw a stranger sitting at the bar having a meal. He stated that it was unusual for him to get any strange customers in the Grill since most of his customers were local people of a steady nature. Mr. JOWERS described the stranger as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Height:	5'8" to 5'9"
Weight:	160 pounds
Build:	Heavy
Age:	27 to 30
Hair:	Sandy
Complexion:	Ruddy
Dress:	Wearing a dark suit.

He stated that the man finished his meal and left the Grill, and he could not notice in which direction he walked, but he did not get into the white Mustang, which was parked in front of the Grill.

Mr. JOWERS stated that this same individual returned to the Grill at about 8:00 p.m. on April 5, 1968, and ordered breakfast. Mr. JOWERS stated that in his estimation, this individual acted strangely because he seemed very calm when everyone else at the Grill and in the area was excited over the shooting. In view of the fact that he felt the individual was acting strange and also because he was a stranger in the area, Mr. JOWERS called the Police, and told them that he had a man of a suspicious nature at the Grill. He said that when the stranger

On 4/5/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # 44-1987

by SAs JOHN W. BAUER
STEPHEN M. DARLINGTON / JWB:jms Date dictated 4/5/68

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finished his breakfast, he left the Grill and was arrested on the sidewalk in front of the Grill by the Memphis Police Department.

Lieutenant JIM HARRISON, Homicide Bureau, Memphis Police Department, later identified this arrested individual as GENE PEARSON CRAWFORD, 32-B Westwood Gardens, Jackson, Tennessee, who was determined to have had no part in the murder of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 4/15/68

Mr. GILBERT STEPHEN (STEVE) CUPPLES, 935 Parkhaven Drive, Memphis, Tennessee, advised he is employed as a clerk in the Fine Paper Department of Tayloe Paper Company, 425 South Front Street, Memphis.

Mr. CUPPLES stated he left work at approximately 5:03 p.m., drove his 1959 white Chevrolet Impala, and parked it immediately across the street from Jim's Grill located at 418 South Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee. He said he parked the car heading south and immediately behind in the next available parking space to KENNY FOSTER's Camero. He said when he parked his car he recalls seeing several cars parked across the street in the vicinity of the entrance to Jim's Grill. He said he recalls seeing JIMMY WALKER's white Fairlane Ford parked directly south of the fire hydrant located near the entrance of Jim's Grill and recalls seeing JOWERS' Cadillac located in the first parking space north of the fire hydrant. He said JOWERS operates Jim's Grill. CUPPLES stated he recalls seeing a white Mustang that could have been a 1967 or possibly 1968 model parked directly in front of JOWERS' Cadillac. He said this Mustang had black wall tires and believes it had large hubcaps. He said when he entered Jim's Grill he walked behind JOWERS' Cadillac and, therefore, did not notice very many details of the Mustang. He said he does not recall the color of the interior of the Mustang and did not notice what license was on the Mustang. He said he got the impression the Mustang was dirty or not freshly washed.

Mr. CUPPLES stated he was playing the pinball machine and the shuffleboard machine and that a great deal of noise was caused by these machines and the jukebox and, therefore, he did not hear what activity was occurring outside the grill. He stated sometime later he learned, at approximately 6:05 p.m., a deputy sheriff came to the door of the grill and instructed everyone to stay inside the grill until further notice. He stated shortly thereafter he and others in the grill looked out the front window and he recalls that the Mustang he had seen parked in front of JOWERS' Cadillac was gone. Mr. CUPPLES stated he did not see anyone enter the Mustang or drive it away.

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On 4/12/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # ME 44-1987

by SA O. JAMES HOLBROOK
SA HARLEY E. GYLFE HEG:raj Date dictated 4/13/68

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Mr. CUPPLES advised that after the deputy sheriff had told them to stay in the grill he believes it was a police officer that entered and told them all to write their names and addresses on a piece of paper. He said it was not until then that he and others learned that MARTIN LUTHER KING had been shot. He stated he did not hear a shot that was fired.

Mr. CUPPLES advised he cannot furnish any additional information concerning activity in this area.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/15/68

Mr. DAVID M. WOOD, 3639 Towns, Memphis, advised he is employeed with Tayloe Paper Company, 420 South Front Street, Memphis, Tennessee, as a city desk clerk.

Mr. WOOD advised he left work at approximately 5:00 p.m., on April 4, 1968, and walked alone to Jim's Grill, located at 418 South Main Street, Memphis. He said he walked down Huling Street to South Main and crossed South Main diagonally toward Jim's Grill. He said he would estimate it was approximately 5:05 p.m., when he walked in front of a Mustang automobile which was parked close to Jim's Grill. He explained there is a fire plug on the east side of South Main Street very close to the entrance of Jim's Grill. He stated immediately to the north of the fire plug was parked a white Cadillac that is owned by the owner of Jim's Grill. He said immediately in front of this Cadillac, which would be the second space north of the fire plug, was parked a Mustang. He stated he is familiar with Mustangs and knows this was a Mustang automobile. He said he felt that this was a white car that appeared to be dirty and not recently washed. He said this car did not have hubcaps, had black tires, but he did not notice the interior of the car. He said he did not look at the license, but glanced down and there was no front license plate. He said also he noticed in the window there was no city of Memphis sticker in this window. He said he does not recall that anything else was hanging from hangers or the rear view mirror of this car.

Mr. WOOD stated he entered Jim's Grill and began playing shuffle board and pinball machine located inside the grill. WOOD explained the shuffle board is located in the northwest corner of this building and that it is close to the front window of Jim's Grill. He stated, however, he was interested in playing shuffle board and the pinball machine and did not look out the window while he was playing either machine. He added, however, it is possible he may have looked out the window, but stated he does not recall seeing any activity in the street nor did he see anyone in the Mustang or drive away in the Mustang.

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On 4/12/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # ME 44-1987

SA O. JAMES HOLBROOK

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WOOD advised he was not aware of the activity outside on the street or that MARTIN LUTHER KING had been shot until a deputy sheriff came into the grill with a gun in his hand advising everyone to stay in the grill until they were notified they could leave. He said almost immediately Mr. JOWERS, owner of Jim's Grill, locked the door to keep everyone in the place and to prevent anyone else from entering. WOOD stated that after the door was locked they ceased playing pinball and shuffle board and looked out the window. He said this was shortly after 6:00 p.m., and he noticed at that time the white Mustang that had been parked in front of the grill was gone. He added he recalls that a [redacted] owned by JIMMY WALKER was parked just south of the fire plug and that just north of the Mustang was parked a white Lincoln Continental automobile. He said in front of the Lincoln was parked a white Rambler and added there were no cars parked in front of the Rambler to the corner of the intersection of Huling and South Main. He said he also recalls that STEVE CUPPLES' 1959 Chevrolet was parked across the street headed south and that KENNETH FOSTER's Camero was parked directly across the street from Jim's Grill. He stated he cannot recall any other cars parked on this street.

Mr. WOOD stated he recalls that when JIMMY WALKER entered Jim's Grill which was shortly after 5:00 p.m., that WALKER made a remark that the Mustang took his parking place. He said he knows therefore that there was a Mustang parked in front of Jim's Grill.

Mr. WOOD stated he did not see anyone enter and drive away in the Mustang and he does not recall seeing anyone running or carrying a package in the immediate vicinity of Jim's Grill during the time he was in Jim's Grill.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/15/68

Mr. KENNETH W. FOSTER, 3072 New Willow Road, Apartment 9, Memphis, Tennessee, advised he is employed as a city desk clerk for Tayloe Paper Company, 420 South Front Street, Memphis.

Mr.FOSTER advised he left work at approximately 5:00 p.m., with BILLY HOARD, picked up his car and drove to a parking space immediately across the street from Jim's Grill, located 418 South Main Street, Memphis. He said he would estimate it was approximately 5:05 p.m., when he entered Jim's Grill with BILLY HOARD. He stated he recalls specifically that he walked between a white Mustang and a white Cadillac that were parked near the entrance to Jim's Grill. He said he noticed the Mustang had black tires, but does not recall if it had hubcaps. He added he does not recall looking to determine if the Mustang had stickers on the window or it had a local license. He said he noticed specifically that the white Mustang was parked in this area because this is the usual parking place that JIMMY WALKER generally takes when he parks in this area. Mr. FOSTER explained that JIMMY WALKER parked his white Ford Fairlane just south of the fire hydrant located very close to the entrance of Jim's Grill. He said immediately north of the hydrant was parked JOWERS' white Cadillac and immediately in front of the white Cadillac to the north was parked a white Mustang. He said he recalls that BARRY TUBBS parked his white Lincoln Continental immediately in front of the white Mustang and that there was a white Rambler parked immediately in front of the Continental. He said he does not know who owns the Rambler.

Mr. FOSTER advised he was in the grill playing pinball machine and shuffle board machine. He said he was not aware of any activity taking place in the immediate area and did not hear a shot and was not aware of the shooting until some time after a deputy sheriff came to the door and told everyone to stay in the grill until advised to leave. He said after the deputy sheriff left he and others went to the window and looked out. He said he noticed at that time that the white Mustang which had been parked in front of JOWERS' white Cadillac was gone. He said he did not see anyone in this Mustang and did not see anyone

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SA O. JAMES HOLBROOK
SA HARLEY E. GYLFE HEG:raj

by Date dictated 4/13/68

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drive this Mustang away. He stated he has no idea when the car left. He said this Mustang was a late model car, but does not know the exact year. He said it was not dirty and yet it was not very recently washed. He said the interior of the car was dark, possibly red, black or blue. He said he does not recall seeing anything hanging from the rearview mirror or from a hanger in the car.

FOSTER advised he cannot recall any additional information concerning the Mustang or any individuals in the area.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/15/68

Mr. PAUL SANDER GARGAS, JR., 2521 Thompson Street, West Memphis, Arkansas, advised he is employed as an inside salesman by Tayloe Paper Company, 420 South Front Street, Memphis.

Mr. GARGAS stated he left work at approximately 5:00 p.m., on April 4, 1968, and shortly thereafter walked with STEVE CUPPLES, FRANKLIN RAY, and JIMMY WALKER to Jim's Grill located at 418 South Main Street, Memphis. He said they walked down Huling Street toward South Main Street and when they reached that intersection they walked diagonally across toward Jim's Grill. He said he recalls walking between some cars possibly in front of JOWERS' white Cadillac that is usually parked in front of the grill. He said he recalls seeing five or six cars parked in the immediate vicinity in front of the grill on both sides of the street. He does not recall any specific car other than JIMMY WALKER's white Ford Fairlane parked just south of the entrance of Jim's Grill. He said he was playing pinball machine and shuffleboard machine and left Jim's Grill approximately 5:40 to 5:45 p.m. He said he left alone and walked across the street to his car that was parked in Fred P. Gattas Company parking lot. He said he recalls there were several people in Jim's Grill when he left, but does not recall any individuals in the immediate vicinity of the entrance to Jim's Grill at the time he left. He said he does not recall looking out the window at any time at Jim's Grill, but may have. He said he does not recall any cars driving past or in the immediate vicinity of Jim's Grill other than those mentioned previously. He said he has a feeling there was a car parked in front of JOWERS' Cadillac when he entered, but does not recall if the car was there when he left. Mr. GARGAS advised he cannot furnish any additional information concerning individuals or cars in the immediate vicinity of Jim's Grill during the time he entered and left Jim's Grill.

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/15/68

Mr. BARRY ELWOOD TUBBS, 315 Dias Street, Trumann, Arkansas, advised he is employed as a sales representative for Tayloe Paper Company, 425 Front Street, Memphis.

Mr. TUBBS stated he left work at approximately 5:00 p.m., April 4, 1968, picked up his car, a 1961 four-door, white Lincoln Continental, and drove to a parking place in the vicinity of Jim's Grill located at 418 South Main Street, Memphis. Mr. TUBBS advised he recalls that he had to park near the intersection of Huling Street and South Main because there were two other cars parked near the entrance to Jim's Grill. He said there were usually a few cars in the street when he goes there, but this time most of the parking places were filled on the east side of Main near Jim's Grill.

He said he was one of the first, if not the first, from Tayloe Paper Company who went to Jim's Grill. He said he played shuffleboard and the pinball machines and drank three or four beers before a deputy sheriff came to the door and advised everyone to stay in the grill. Mr. TUBBS stated as soon as the deputy sheriff left he and others went to the window and looked out. He said he recalls seeing JIMMY WALKER's white Fairlane parked just south of the fire hydrant near the entrance of Jim's Grill. He said he recalls seeing STEVE CUPPLES' car parked across the street and recalls seeing JOWERS' white Cadillac parked just north of the fire hydrant mentioned above.

Mr. TUBBS stated he does not recall specifically what car was parked in front of JOWERS' Cadillac, but does recall there was a car there. Mr. TUBBS stated he was not aware of any activity taking place in the immediate area and was not aware of the reason that the deputy sheriff told them to stay there. He stated it was sometime later that an individual he believed to be with the Memphis Police Department asked them to all write their names and addresses on a sheet of paper. He said it was then they learned MARTIN LUTHER KING had been shot. He stated he did not know KING was in the area and he did not hear the shot because of the noise

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SA O. JAMES HOLBROOK
by SA HARLEY E. GYLFE HEG:raj Date dictated 4/13/68

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in the grill because of the shuffleboard and pinball machines and the jukebox.

Mr. TUBBS stated he does not have any information concerning the activity that took place in the immediate vicinity of Jim's Grill and cannot furnish any information concerning cars in the immediate area and the individuals in the immediate area.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 4/15/68

Mr. BILLY RAY HOARD, 1592 South Highland, Memphis, advised he is employed as a city desk clerk, Tayloe Paper Company, 420 South Front Street, Memphis.

Mr. HOARD advised he left work at Tayloe Paper Company at about 4:55 p.m., April 4, 1968, and walked with KENNY FOSTER to FOSTER's car and then drove to a parking place directly across the street from Jim's Grill which is located at 418 South Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee. He stated that FOSTER drove a 1967 blue Camero car with black vinyl top. He stated he and FOSTER entered Jim's Grill at approximately 5:00 p.m., and he and FOSTER and others in the grill immediately began to play the pinball machine and shuffle board machine.

Mr. HOARD stated that when he walked toward Jim's Grill he recalls seeing a line of white cars parked immediately in front of the grill. He said he would estimate there were four or five cars in that vicinity and recalls seeing JIMMY WALKER's car parked behind and just south of the fire hydrant near the corner. He also recalls seeing Mr. JOWERS' car, a white Cadillac, parked immediately in front of the grill. He said other than that he cannot recall seeing any specific cars in that area.

Mr. HOARD stated that after they had been playing these machines for a while, and he was not cognizant of the exact time, he recalls a deputy sheriff came to the door with a gun drawn and told everyone to stay in the grill. He stated sometime later he came back and told them to all write their names and addresses down on a sheet of paper. Mr. HOARD stated that after the deputy sheriff came in and after Mr. JOWERS locked the door he recalls going to the window and looking out. He said he seems to recall then the only cars he specifically recalls were JOWERS' Cadillac and WALKER's Ford Fairlane.

Mr. HOARD stated he did not hear a shot or any noise similar to the noise of a shot at approximately 6:00 p. m., on April 4, 1968, but added there was a great deal of noise in the grill and, therefore, he could not hear the shot. He said

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SA HARLEY E. GYLFE HEG:raj Date dictated 4/13/68

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he does not know the names of any other individuals that were in the grill at that time other than several employees from Tayloe Paper Company.

Mr. HOARD stated he did not see any activity in the street just prior to and immediately after the shot and does not recall seeing anyone running or driving away from that immediate area. He said he cannot furnish any information as to the identity of the individual who shot MARTIN LUTHER KING.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/12/68

Mr. ROBERT GEIGER, 749 Dickinson, Memphis, was interviewed at the Fred P. Gattas Distributing Company, Inc., where he furnished the following information:

He advised that he is employed as a warehouseman and that on April 4, 1968, he came to work at 11:19 a.m., and left at 6:27 p.m. He stated that he left about 5:00 p.m., to go to supper at Jim's Grill, 418 South Main, and returned to work at about 5:30 p.m. While he was at Jim's Grill he noticed nothing which would indicate unusual activity, and stated he could furnish no information in this matter. He did not learn that anything had happened until later on at work when another employee told them to get ready to go home. He recalls that he looked out of the window at that time and saw many police vehicles in the area. He stated that while eating at Jim's Grill he did not recall seeing a white Mustang on South Main Street nor does he recall seeing anyone go up the stairs to the boarding house which is adjacent to the grill. He ate alone and stated that if there were any strangers at Jims he would not have noticed them.

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On 4/11/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # ME 44-1987

SA EUGENE A. MEDORI, JR.
SA JACK D. VAHRENWALD EAM:raj

by Date dictated 4/11/68

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/15/68

Mr. JAMES A. WALKER, JR., 1066 Poplar Avenue, Apartment 3, Memphis, advised he is an assistant buyer for the Tayloe Paper Company, 420 South Front Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. WALKER advised he left work about 5:15 p.m., on April 4, 1968, and drove his 1962 white Fairlane Ford to the area of Jim's Grill located at 418 South Main Street, Memphis. He stated he arrived at the area of Jim's Grill at approximately 5:20 p.m., and attempted to park in his usual parking place that is near the entrance to Jim's Grill. He said when he pulled up he noticed JOWERS' Cadillac parked in the first parking space just north of the fire hydrant that is near the entrance of Jim's Grill. He said he usually parks in the next parking space, but found that it was occupied by a white Mustang. He said as a result he had to back up and park in the first space just south of the above-mentioned fire hydrant. He said that he noticed prior to parking that BARRY TUBBS' Lincoln Continental was parked in front of the Mustang and that a white Rambler was parked near the corner and in front of the Continental.

Mr. WALKER stated he recalls that this was a 1966 white Mustang hardtop. He said the interior of the car was dark possibly red or black. He said he did not see the license on the car, but looked at the windows to see if there were any stickers. He said he was particularly aware of stickers because he has a habit of looking in the windows of cars to see if they belonged to a particular college fraternity. He said he does not recall seeing any stickers or antenna on the car. He said, however, there could have been an antenna that he did not notice. He said he did not look at the tires or the hubcaps and cannot furnish any other information concerning tires or stickers other than, as he recalls, the car appeared to be slightly dirty or at least not recently washed. He stated he does not recall looking into the car, but is certain that he would have seen a sticker especially on the rear window if there had been any stickers on the window of this Mustang.

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On 4/12/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # ME 44-1987

SA O. JAMES HOLBROOK

by SA HARLEY E. GYLFE HEG:raj Date dictated 4/13/68 848

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Concerning the Rambler that was parked in front of the Continental, he stated he believes this car belongs to an elderly white man whose name he does not know, but is very likely known by Mr. JOWERS, the owner and operator of Jim's Grill.

Mr. WALKER stated that he was concentrating on playing the pinball machine and the shuffleboard and listening to the jukebox and, therefore, was not aware of any activity that was taking place in that immediate area. He said that sometime later a deputy sheriff came to the door and instructed everyone to stay in the grill. He said the customers in Jim's Grill instructed JOWERS to lock the door so that no one could come in.

After the door was locked they went to the window and looked out and he said he does not recall seeing the Mustang there at that time. He said he is certain the Mustang was gone because he commented that his car was without a ticket on it. He had parked very close to the fire hydrant and possibly too close to be legally parked. He is certain there was another car parked behind him, but he does not recall make, model or color of that car. Mr. WALKER stated he cannot furnish any additional information concerning the car or any activity that occurred in that area.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date April 25, 1968

Mr. FRANK HOLT, 287 Butler Street, Memphis, Tennessee, advised he is employed as a trucker's helper to unload trucks at the M. E. Carter Company, 415 South Front Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. HOLT advised that on the evening of April 4, 1968, he left his residence at approximately 5:45 p.m., walked down to Calhoun Street, right on Calhoun to South Main Street, right on South Main, toward Huling Street.

Mr. HOLT stated that at approximately 6:00 p.m., when he was in front of Jim's Grill, located at 418 South Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee, he was instructed by a Memphis police officer or a Shelby County Sheriff's officer to go in Jim's Grill and to stay off the street until further notice.

He stated he did not know, at that time, why he was instructed to enter Jim's Grill.

He said later a police officer requested that he write his name and address on a piece of paper. He said it was shortly after the police officer came into Jim's Grill that he and others in there learned that MARTIN LUTHER KING had been shot. He said he left Jim's Grill at possibly 7:30 or 8:00 p.m., and went directly to his residence.

Mr. HOLT advised he did not hear the shot that killed MARTIN LUTHER KING. He said he does not recall meeting anyone on the street as he walked from Calhoun on South Main toward Jim's Grill. He said he does not recall seeing any cars parked on the street or driving on the street while he was walking on South Main Street.

Mr. HOLT commented that obviously he met some individuals or saw some individuals on the street and obviously saw cars driving on the street and parked on the street, but he was not aware of any of the activity on the street.

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On 4/17/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA HARLEY E. GYLFE:tjm Date dictated 4/23/68 850

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Mr. HOLT said he did not notice any activity because he was concerned about getting to work and, therefore, did not notice what was going on in the immediate area of Jim's Grill.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/15/68

Mr. WILLIAM ZENIE (BILL) REED, Room 6, Clarke Hotel, 106 Vance Street, Memphis, advised he is employed as a salesman for a photography firm and is currently working in the Memphis area.

Mr. REED stated that on April 4, 1968, he and RAY HENDRICKS stopped at Jim's Grill, 418 South Main Street, for something to eat. He said he was in Jim's Grill for sometime and feels that he arrived there at approximately 4:30 p.m., and believes that he left between 5:15 p.m., and 5:30 p.m. He said when he left he picked up his hat and he and RAY HENDRICKS paid their check and left Jim's Grill. He said that they left the entrance of Jim's Grill and proceeded north on South Main Street for a few feet when RAY HENDRICKS remembered he left his jacket in Jim's Grill.

Mr. REED stated he waited in front of Jim's Grill while HENDRICKS went back for his jacket. He commented that while waiting he looked and saw a white Mustang was parked near the entrance of Jim's Grill. Mr. REED stated he does not have a car and is inthe market for a car and was considering buying a Mustang and, therefore, he looked this car over.

He said he believed the car was an off-white color, that it was not dirty, but was not exactly clean either. He said he believes this car had not been recently washed. He said he does not recall the color of the interior, but believes that it was a dark color. He said he does not recall seeing anything inside the car other than five cartons lying on the back seat. He described these cartons as being the size of ten package cigarette carton. He said these cartons were red and white in color, but does not remember any lettering on the cartons nor does he remember whether the white or the red was predominant. He said when he saw these cartons he felt that the owner of this car was probably a traveling salesman.

Mr. REED stated he does not know whether or not any stickers were in the window of this car and he did not look

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On 4/13/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # ME 44-1987

by SA HARLEY E. GYLFE/raj Date dictated 4/13/68

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at the license. He said he does not recall if this Mustang had whitewall tires and if it had wheel covers.

Mr. REED stated that after HENDRICKS obtained his jacket from Jim's Grill they proceeded north on South Main and walked on the east side of South Main Street. He said when they arrived at the intersection of Vance and South Main he was about ready to walk off the curb when for some unknown reason he looked around to see if there were any cars coming. He said as he looked back he saw a white Mustang about ready to turn the corner and go east on Vance from South Main Street. He said he does not know if this is the same car he saw parked in front of Jim's Grill, but added it seemed to be the same car. He said he did not see who was in the car, but believes it was a white male with white shirt, but does not recall if this individual had a tie or hat on. He said he had the impression this person was not young, but was not old. He said he would have no way of estimating the age of this person.

Mr. REED said the Mustang proceeded east down Vance Street and he has no idea where the car went after it turned the corner.

Mr. REED stated that he went to his room and that he had been in his room for quite some time, possibly as much as 15 minutes, when he heard numerous sirens in the immediate area going down toward Jim's Grill. He said he learned later that MARTIN LUTHER KING had been shot and that the sirens he heard were from officers going to that immediate area.

Mr. REED advised he cannot furnish any additional information concerning any cars parked on the street or any people in that immediate area.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 25, 1968

Mr. RAY ALVIS HENDRIX, Room 14, Clark's Hotel, 106 Vance Street, Memphis, Tennessee, advised that he is employed by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Government, on the dredge "Ockerson." Mr. HENDRIX stated he works about six months of nice weather and is off the other six months of the year.

Mr. HENDRIX stated that on the evening of April 4, 1968, he and BILL REED, who resides in Room 4 of this hotel, ate their dinner at Jim's Grill, located at 418 South Main Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

He stated they left the grill at approximately 5:30 p.m., and slowly walked to the Clark's Hotel. He said they walked on the east side of South Main Street. Mr. HENDRIX commented that when they left Jim's Grill, he forgot his jacket and had to return for the jacket. He said he learned later that while he was getting his jacket, BILL REED looked at a white Mustang that was parked almost in front of Jim's Grill. He said he did not notice this Mustang or any other cars parked in front of Jim's Grill. He stated, however, that when he and BILL REED approached the intersection of Vance and South Main Street, BILL REED pulled him back to the curb because a car was turning the corner. He said this car was a white Mustang and that after the car turned the corner, BILL REED commented to him that this was the Mustang that was parked in front of Jim's Grill, which he looked at while he, HENDRIX, was retrieving his jacket.

Mr. HENDRIX stated he did not see who was in the car, but believes there was only one person. He said he could not describe him and would not be able to identify the driver of this car.

Mr. HENDRIX stated that as they were returning to their rooms or possibly were just entering their rooms, they heard sirens in the immediate area and going south on South Main Street. He said he learned later that the sirens

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On 4/17/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA HARLEY E. GYLFE:tjm Date dictated 4/23/68 854

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were from police cars that were going to the scene of the murder of MARTIN LUTHER KING. He said as near as he can recall, he heard the sirens about 6:00 p.m., or just a few minutes after 6:00 p.m., on April 4, 1968.

Mr. HENDRIX stated that the Mustang that turned the corner and proceeded east on Vance Street, did not turn the corner very fast or make the tires squeal. He said he did not watch which way the Mustang turned or how far it traveled on Vance Street.

Mr. HENDRIX also stated he cannot furnish any information as to the cars parked or traveling in the immediate area of Jim's Grill at the time that he and BILL REED left. He also stated he cannot furnish any information concerning individuals in the immediate area of Jim's Grill at the time he left to return to his room.

MEDICAL INFORMATION
RE
DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/19/68

Records of St. Joseph Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee, contain the following information concerning the admittance and treatment of DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. on the evening of April 4, 1968:

"EMERGENCY ROOM SUMMARY - Dr. Martin Luther King

"The following is an Emergency room Summary on Dr. Martin Luther King who was brought into the Emergency room by an ambulance stretcher at approximately 6:15 p.m. on 4/4/68 immediately following an apparent gunshot wound of the right side of the face and neck.

"At the time of the patient's admission to the Emergency room Dr. Ted Galyon was in attendance in the Emergency room talking to the nurse about an out-patient who had just left the Emergency room. He went directly into Room #1, where the patient was, with Mrs. Steinkirch, Emergency room nurse and finding the patient totally unconcious flat on his back in the supine position with his head turned slightly to the left side. There was a large gaping wound in the root of the neck on the right side which was not actively bleeding at the time of his initial arrival. There was much blood on his clothes, neck and shoulder. His head was partially covered with a towel over the area of the wound.

"Dr. Galyon immediately secured a stethoscope, detected a palpable heart beat and radial pulse and started a cutdown over the left antecubital vein which was done immediately for fluids. These were started while blood was ordered from the Laboratory for resuscitation. A second cutdown was started in the ankle in the saphenous vein by Dr. John Reisser for blood which was infused under pressure. The surgical resident, Dr. Rufus Brown came in at 6:18 p.m. and

On 4/19/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # 44-1987

by SA HOWARD D. TETEN / jms Date dictated 4/19/68 857

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because of the massive defect in the wound and no respiration a tracheotomy was started. Dr. Barrasso came in at 6:22 p.m. and completed the tracheotomy and a cuffed endotracheal tube was inserted. Assisted respiration was then carried out on this patient. Following the re-establishment of an airway on this patient, the heart was again auscultated and very little tone could be heard. An EKG was immediately ordered by Dr. Galyon and Dr. Barrasso and the strip showed very poor to no function. Intracardiac Adrenalin was immediately injected and closed chest cardiac massage begun.

"In the meantime, exploration of the neck was carried out by Drs. Barrasso and Galyon who found that the jugular vein on the right was severed. A large artery, which was felt to be probably subclavian, was shredded and sticking up into the wound with very little bleeding at this time. In addition, there was much bubbling and a portion of the right apex of the lung was bulging through the wound.

"On further exploration a defect in the vertebral bodies of C7 to T2 was present with complete loss of spinal cord substance. Dr. Fred Gioia was then called to confirm this diagnosis and attempts to secure closure of the chest cavity by packing and clamping of the vessels was done. A right closed thoracotomy tube was inserted in an attempt to drain the blood from the right chest and re-expand the lung. Immediately on insertion of the tube 1000 cc. of blood was obtained from the right chest cavity. At the time Dr. Gioia confirmed the diagnosis of loss of spinal cord substance. This patient's pupils were massively dilated with no reaction.

"Dr. Joe Wilhite, a chest surgeon, was also called in attendance and consultation. Dr. Julian Fleming came to the Emergency room at our request and an EKG strip was done which showed no function. The cardiac massage was continued with all resuscitative efforts being continued for approximately 50 minutes, during which time we had had no response of any kind of vital signs and patient was pronounced dead at 7:05 p.m. by Dr. Barrasso.

"Post mortem X-rays of cervical area were done.

"Final presumptive diagnosis:
Gunshot wound of right side of face and neck with compound fracture rt. mandible, severance of right jugular vein and probable severance right subclavian artery, defect right pleural apex with hemopneumothorax, defect in C7 - T2 vertebral bodies on right with loss of spinal cord substance."

These records are confidential and are available only by a subpoena duces tecum. Should it be necessary to utilize this information in Federal Court, the subpoena should be directed to J. LUTON, Assistant Administrator, St. Joseph Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 19, 1968

Dr. JERRY T. FRANCISCO, Shelby County Medical Examiner, Room 529, 858 Madison Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee, furnished four copies each of five color photographs which show the upper torso of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. Dr. FRANCISCO stated that he personally took these photographs on the night of April 4, 1968, during a postmortem examination of Dr. KING. The photographs are described as follows:

1) Close-up showing entry wound on right side of victim's face and neck.

2) Showing right side of victim's head and neck and relative position of entry wound.

3) Showing entry wound path.

4) Showing missile after removal from victim.

5) Showing victim's back and point at which missile came to rest.

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On 4/18/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA HOWARD D. TETEN:LF Date dictated 4/19/68 860

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ALABAMA DRIVER'S LICENSE
AND AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATION
FOR ERIC STARVO GALT

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/68

1

Mrs. CONNIE REDDOCH, Supervisor, Motor Vehicle Registration, State of Alabama, Montgomery, Alabama, made available documents which reflect the following information:

Mrs. REDDOCH made available the 1967 transfer registration 1A-88354 which was issued December 15, 1966 to WILLIAM D. PAISLEY, 701 South 48th Street, Birmingham, Alabama, for a 1966 Ford Mustang, VIN 6T07C190647.

This registration was transferred August 30, 1967 to ERIC S. GALT, 2608 Highland Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama. The transfer form bears signature of GALT.

1968 license 1-38993 was issued October 2, 1967 to ERIC S. GALT, 2608 Highland Avenue, South, Birmingham, Alabama for a 1966 Ford Mustang, 2 door, VIN 6T07C190647. Tag receipt bears signature of registrant.

Photographs were made of the originals of the above described documents.

In event the originals of the above described documents are necessary in a court of law, a subpoena duces tecum should be directed to Mr. HARVEY RAREN, Commissioner of Revenue, Department of Revenue, State of Alabama, Montgomery, Alabama.

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On 4/9/68 at Montgomery, Alabama File # MO 157-2627

by SA G. ROBERT MARTZ
SA CARMELLO GRAFFAGNINI GRM:ljr Date dictated 4/10/68

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/14/68

Mrs. GERTRUDE KING, Supervisor, Driver's License Division, Department of Public Safety, State of Alabama, Montgomery, Alabama, made available document which reflected the following information:

License 2848947 was issued to ERIC STARVO GALT, 2608 Highland Avenue, South, Birmingham, Alabama, on September 6, 1967. He is described as a white male, born July 20, 1931, 5'11", 175 lbs., blue eyes and brown hair. His application lists his occupation as "Merchant Marine - unemployed".

File indicates that he did not surrender an out of state license, and was required to take driving test. He took the driving test in a 1966 Mustang bearing 1967 Alabama license 1A-88354.

His file also indicates that a duplicate license was issued to him on March 1, 1968 and was mailed to him at above address. The duplicate license has not been returned, and if it had been returned it would be retained in the file. The application for duplicate license was destroyed after duplicate license was mailed.

No violations are recorded against this individual.

Photographs were made of the original of the above described document.

In event the original of the above described document is necessary in a court of law, a subpoena duces tecum should be directed to Major BANKHEAD BATES, Director of Driver's License Division, Department of Public Safety, State of Alabama, Montgomery, Alabama.

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On 4/9/68 at Montgomery, Alabama File # MO 157-2627

by SA G. ROBERT MARTZ GRM:ljr
SA CANNELLO GRAFFAGNINI Date dictated 4/10/68

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INFORMATION CONCERNING
CONTINENTAL DANCE STUDIO,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,
FOR THE PERIOD
JANUARY 1964 - AUGUST 1965

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/20/68

1

CHARLIE HARTZELL, Manager, Dance Club International, 3355 Poplar Avenue, Memphis, furnished the following information:

He stated that he managed the Continental Dance Studio, New Orleans, Louisiana, owned by MARLIN MEYERS, from January, 1964, through August, 1965. He advised that he knew all students who attended Continental Dance Studio during his tenure, and stated he did not recall anyone by the name of ERIC STARVO GALT, HARVEY LOWMEYER, or JOHN WILLARD attending his school at New Orleans.

He advised that his job was to collect weekly payments of students enrolled in dance courses, and advised he felt sure that if GALT did attend any classes at New Orleans, he would certainly recall his name.

He stated that MARLIN MEYERS had numerous photos of students taken at each weekly function and if GALT did attend the studio, MEYERS would most likely have a picture of GALT at the dance studio in New Orleans.

HARTZELL advised that Continental Dance Studio carried its own notes and did not discount or sell the papers to another agency. In view of this he stated if GALT did attend dance lessons at New Orleans, MEYERS should have a copy of his contract.

HARTZELL stated that the following individuals were dance instructors at the Continental Dance Studio during his tenure there:

FRANK DE SIMONE,
1242 Elysian Fields,
New Orleans, Louisiana;

CORBET DUKON
Address Unknown;

On 4/17/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # ME 44-1987

by SA ANDREW SLOAN and
SA ROBERT FITZPATRICK RF/bbs Date dictated 4/20/68 865

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HARRY DUNN,
2300 NW 93rd Terrace,
Miami, Florida;

ARTHUR WOLFSON,
Chicago, Illinois;

BILL LANDPHEIRE
Address Unknown;

BOB STRICKLAND,
Sarasota, Florida;

LUELLA LUTZ, Financial Backer,
119 S. Clayborn,
New Orleans, Louisiana;

JACKIE COURVILLE,
2601 Corondolet
New Orleans, Louisiana.

A photograph of ERIC STARVO GALT was displayed to HARTZELL and he stated that he did not recognize this photo as being identical with any of his students who attended Continental Dance Studios, New Orleans, during his tenure there.

HARTZELL provided a list of students at his dance studio in New Orleans from January, 1965, through August, 1965:

FRED PUTFARK
VICTOR BETZ
Mr. CORMIER
Mrs. GERTEIS
CAROL ROBBINS
Mr. GENTILLY
Mrs. GENTILLY
Mr. QUELLETTE
DAVID NUMA
Mr. DE BORE
Mrs. DE BORE

Mr. ESTEP
Mrs. ESTEP
ELIZABETH BARTH
Mrs. COBURN
Mrs. LURIA
Mrs. WEIL
Mrs. WALLACE
Mr. YOUNG
Mr. HARDOCK
Mr. BERINGER
Mr. BENSON
Mr. REUTHER
Mrs. LARIOS
Mr. TILLOTSON
Mr. PSILOS
Mr. SLATTERY
Mr. YAGER
Mr. WALL
Mr. FISHER
Mr. WIGGINS
WALTER MOELLER
A Man
Miss IVEY
Mrs. COUCH
Mrs. DIPAOLA
Mrs. LAWRENCE
Mrs. FAUBION
Mr. STRICKLAND
Mrs. THOMES
Mr. JACOBS
A Man
Mrs. HERNANDEZ
Mrs. GRIEBS
Mrs. JO DAUZAT
Mr. HURRY
WARREN JACOB
Mr. MURPHY
Mrs. BONER
Mrs. LIVAUDAIS
Mrs. SHOWMACHER
NELLIE DEAN
NINA ROLLAND
LOUIS HUFF
HERRING ELVA
JEANETTE HEARTY
MARIE GUEDRY

JOE MAESE
Mrs. M. BOURGEOIS
Mr. MONTALBAN
Mrs. MONTALBAN
E. D. CARAWAY
Mr. MUNDI
Mrs. MUNDI
FLO DAVIS
WARREN MOORE
Mrs. MARTINO
Mr. CUNNINGHAM
HONONA CLAXTON
Mr. LOPER
A Man
MERCEDES RUSSELL
J. L. KEPPLE
A Man
Mr. BENNETT
CAROL RIVIERE
Mrs. O'ROURKE
Miss JOSEPH
Mr. HOFFMAN
Mr. BARQUERO
Mr. MC KENZIE
Mr. NUNGUESSER
Mrs. ANDRY
Mr. WILLIAMS
Mrs. FASSBINDER
Mrs. PENEGUY
Mr. CURRIER
Mr. SHELHAMER
Mr. BONNER
Mr. BRYAN
Mr. LAMBERT
Mr. PARKER
LOLITA NELSON
PETER MADERE
Mr. GERBER

PHYSICAL EVIDENCE AND LATENT FINGERPRINTS

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Memphis

Re: MURKIN

Date: April 17, 1968
FBI File No. 44-38861
Lab. No. PC-A5498 BX IZ KS GH
D-560096 JK
E-565 JZ

Specimens received

For a listing of the evidence
see attached pages.

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ITEM INSIDE ZIPPER BAG, IN POCKET

Q21 Partial roll of toilet paper

ITEMS LOOSE INSIDE ZIPPER BAG

Q22 Binocular case with instruction booklet, lens cloth and guarantee card

Q23 Binocular box, cardboard

Q24 "Gillette" travel kit purchased at Oliver Rexall Store, Whitehaven, price $1.89, with razor, lotion shaving cream, deodorant, hair cream and razor blade in dispenser

Q25 Gray paper sack bearing marking "YORK ARMS CO." with receipt dated 4-4-68 in amount of $41.55

Q26 White and yellow towel

Q27 White handkerchief

Q28 Tube of "Colgage" toothpaste

Q29-Q30 Pair of black socks

Q31 Seven-ounce can of "RIGHT GUARD" deodorant

Q32 Channel Master radio

Q33 Bottle of "BUFFERIN"

Q34 Elastic belt

Q35 Tube of "BRYLCREEM"

Q36 Bottle of "ONE A DAY" vitamins

Q37 Small bar of "Cashmere Bouquet" soap

Q38 Hairbrush

Q39 Bar of "dial" soap, bath size

Q40 Tube of "Head & Shoulders" shampoo

(continued on next page)

ITEMS LOOSE INSIDE ZIPPER BAG (continued)

Q41 Can of brown "KIWI" boot polish

Q42 Can of "PALMOLIVE RAPID-SHAVE" shaving cream

Q43 Gray-brown button (in sack with beer)

Q44 Black button (in sack with beer)

Q45 Toothbrush, "Pepsodent"

Q46 Safety razor, without blade

Q47 Plastic bottle of "MENNEN afta" lotion

Q48 Small bar of "Cameo" toilet soap

Q49 Small bar of "Cashmere Bouquet" soap, bearing advertisement of Friendship Inns

Q50-Q51 Two bobby pins

Q52-Q53 Two cans of "Schlitz" beer, pull tab

Q54 Plastic "six-pack" carrying device

Q55 Brown paper sack (containing beer)

Q56 Small brown paper sack, empty

Q57 Key

Q58 Toothpick

Q59 Metal ring

Q60-Q61 Two coat hangers

Q62 Two links from "ADJUST-O" watchband

Q63 Gray-brown button

(continued on next page)

Submitted by Airtel #3:

Q64 Bullet from body

Q65 Twenty dollar Federal Reserve Note, Series 1963A, Serial Number F14002844A

Q66 Twenty dollar Federal Reserve Note, Series 1963A, Serial Number H16164663A

Q67 Twenty dollar Federal Reserve Note, Series 1963, Serial Number F06445143A

Q68 Fingerprint card for Bessie Ruth Brewer

Results of examination:

FIREARMS - TOOLMARKS EXAMINATIONS

The serial number on the black rifle box, Q1, was determined to be 4744Z5. This box originally contained a .243 Winchester caliber Browning rifle.

The Q3 cartridge case was identified as having been fired in the Q2 rifle. The only marks found on Q3, other than marks made during manufacturing procedures, were one extractor mark which was identified as having been made by the extractor of the Q2 rifle and the marks left on Q3 by the Q2 rifle when Q3 was fired.

The bullet, Q64, from the victim, is a .30 caliber metal-jacketed "soft-point" sporting type bullet of Remington-Peters manufacture which was fired from a barrel rifled with six lands and grooves, right twist. Based on the physical characteristics of the general rifling impressions, the Q64 bullet could have been fired from the Remington rifle, Q2. The Q64 bullet has been distorted due to mutilation and insufficient marks of value for identification remain on this bullet. Therefore, it was not possible to determine whether or not Q64 was fired from the Q2 rifle.

The Q64 bullet is identical in all remaining observable physical characteristics to the 150 grain bullets in the five loaded .30-06 Springfield caliber Remington-Peters cartridges, Q4 through Q8.

Based on physical characteristics, specimen Q64 and the cartridge case, Q3, could originally have been portions of the same cartridge, which would be the same as the Q4 through Q8 cartridges. No marks are present on Q64 of the type which would permit determining positively whether or not the Q64 bullet was originally a portion of the cartridge represented by Q3.

The five cartridges, Q4 through Q8, conform in description to the type of cartridges packaged by the manufacturer in the Peters cartridge box in which they were submitted. Because of the manner in which cartridges are boxed at the factory, it is not possible to determine whether or not the cartridge represented by Q3 or any of the

(continued on next page)

Q4 through Q8 cartridges were packaged in the same box by the manufacturer.

The Peters cartridge box in which Q4 through Q8 were submitted also contained four U. S. Military cartridges, containing full-metal jacketed 150 grain bullets, different from Q64. The manufacturer's headstamp on these cartridges is "R A 55." The "R A" indicates that these cartridges were manufactured by Remington Arms Company, Incorporated, Bridgeport, Connecticut. Cartridges bearing "55" are those normally manufactured in 1955.

Examination of the four cartridges, Q9 through Q12, revealed no marks indicating these cartridges had ever been loaded into a weapon. The only marks on these cartridges appear to be marks produced by the manufacturer's machines and marks of the type produced by metal-link ammunition belts of the type used with machine guns. The link belt marks on Q9 through Q12 are suitable for comparison with the metal links from which the cartridges were withdrawn. In metal-link belts, each cartridge serves to hold adjacent links together. As each cartridge is withdrawn, a link (which is expendable) separates from the rest of the belt.

No aluminum, screen-type scratches, paint, wood or other foreign material was found on the muzzle or side of the barrel of the Q2 rifle.

No record was located in the National Stolen Property Index or the National Crime Information Center for a Browning rifle, Serial Number 4744Z5, as originally contained in Q1; for the Q2 rifle; for a Redfield 2X-7X variable telescope sight, Serial Number A17350 (which is mounted on Q2), or for the Bushnell binocular, Q14, Serial Number DQ408664.

No serial number which would facilitate tracing was found on the Weaver telescope sight mount and base on Q2. The screws used to secure the sight tube to the mount were "finger" tight. No tool was required to loosen them and no toolmarks of value for comparison are present.

(continued on next page)

The magnification setting of the telescope sight tube was "6½x" when the Q2 rifle was received. Therefore, objects viewed would be enlarged to approximately 6½ times normal size.

HAIR EXAMINATION

Numerous brown head hairs of Caucasian origin were found on or in specimens Q13, Q15, Q26, Q29, Q30 and Q38. Numerous dark brown to black beard fragments of Caucasian origin were removed from the Q24 and Q46 razors. All of these hairs and beard fragments have been mounted on glass slides for comparisons with any suspects you may develop.

No Negroid hairs were found on or in any of the above-listed evidence.

FIBER EXAMINATION

Brown cotton fibers, green cotton fibers and lustrous green viscose fibers like those composing the Q13 bedspread were found on the Q2 rifle and in the debris removed from the Q1 box. These fibers could have originated from Q13.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Specimen Q1 is a black cardboard box measuring 6 3/4" x 2½" x 44¼". Printing on the box indicates it contained a Browning Mauser rifle, "SAFARI" grade. The number "130712" is printed on the end of the box and "4744Z5" has been hand printed on the same end.

Specimen Q13 is a large green and brown bedspread. It is composed of approximately 50% brown cotton, 25% green cotton and 25% lustrous green viscose fibers. It measures 106¼" x 85¼" and has a herringbone design. The ribs of the herringbone have a 40° angle and each rib is 3/4" in width. No visible, invisible or manufacturer's markings were found on Q13. It exhibits above-average wear and is of the type sometimes found in hotels or motels.

The Bushnell Q14 binocular was manufactured in Japan. Bushnell binoculars are distributed by Bushnell and Company, Incorporated, 639 Bushnell Building, Pasadena, California. Specimen Q14 bears number "DQ408664." A paper

(continued on next page)

label on the center post indicates Q14 was passed by the "Japan Telescopes Inspection Institute."

The Q15 zipper bag measures 15" x 20" x 5¼" and is an inexpensive bag of Japanese manufacture. The bag is a "Tel-Star" model that retails for about six to seven dollars. This model bag comes in six different sizes, 16", 18", 20", 22", 24" and 26". The importer or jobber for "Tel-Star" luggage is the United Products Corporation, 2500 Genessee, Kansas City, Missouri 64141.

The Q16 duck-bill pliers are 7 3/4" in length and the jaws are 1 3/8" long. A price tag on one handle bears "ROMPAGE HARDWARE $1.98." Just above the word "Rompage" are three characters printed in blue. Two characters on the left appear to be "10." The single character on the right appears to be "O." No other data was noted on the label.

Also in Q16 is a small tack hammer with a metal head 4 1/8" long. Imprinted on the wooden handle is "MAGNETIC" The handle is painted white with a blue band around the end of the handle. The U. S. Patent Office has no record of the trademark on this hammer.

The Q17 metal "BAND-AID" box contains twenty-one regular adhesive bandages and ten "JUNIOR" adhesive bandages. The number of bandages in the box agrees with the count printed on the box. A small round price tag on top of Q17 has the numerals ".57."

Nothing of significance was noted concerning the partial role of toilet paper, Q21.

Specimen Q22 is a black binocular case for a Bushnell binocular. Inside Q22 was found an instruction booklet, lens cloth and guarantee card.

Specimen Q23 is a cardboard box for a Bushnell binocular. A price tag on Q23 has the numerals "11-67" and "$39.95" printed on it. Also on this box was hand printed:

"3995
160
4155"

(continued on next page)

Specimen Q24 is a travel kit manufactured by Gillette. It is clear plastic and contains the following:

1 - Safety razor with double-edge blade
2 - Package of "Gillette" stainless steel double-edge blades
3 - 1.3 ounce can of "foamy" shaving cream
4 - 1 ounce can "RIGHT GUARD" deodorant
5 - ½ ounce bottle "Sun Up" after shave lotion
6 - 3/8 ounce tube "HEADS UP" hair dressing

A price tag on the top of Q24 has the following printed on it: "OLIVER REXALL," "WHITEHAVEN PHONE 397-2301," "$1.89," "E" and "00."

The Q25 gray paper bag has the name and address of the "YORK ARMS CO." of Memphis printed on it. Inside this bag was found a cash register receipt dated "APR 4" in the amount of "$041.55 CBH." The numerals "083" also appear on the receipt.

The Q26 white and yellow checkered towel is 26" x 15". No labels or visible or invisible markings were found on Q26.

Specimen Q27 is an inexpensive common man's handkerchief measuring 14½" x 15". No labels or markings were found on Q27.

Specimen Q28 is a partial tube of "Colgate" toothpaste, 3.25 ounce size.

The Q29 and Q30 socks are a pair of black knee length synthetic stretch socks. No markings or labels were found on these socks.

The Q31 can of "RIGHT GUARD" deodorant is a 7 ounce size. "M313" is printed in black on the bottom of the can.

Specimen Q32 is a Channel Master radio receiver. A label affixed to the inside of the rear cover indicates that the receiver is Model 6502, 6 transistor, super hetrodyne, with a frequency range of 535-1605 Kc/s and operates

(continued on next page)

on a 9-volt battery supply. The words "CHANNEL MASTER CORP." are imprinted on the bottom of the label. The words "HONG KONG" are molded on the outside of the light-colored plastic cover, however, some components are marked "JAPAN." A 9-volt Eveready battery, #216, was connected inside the case. The front of the case is made of polished or plated metal and is stamped "6 TRANSISTOR CHANNEL MASTER." Tho remainder of the case, about one-third down each side, is maroon-colored plastic. The case measures approximately 4" x 2 3/8" x 1¼".

Radio products bearing the Channel Master name are very common.

When received, the dial indicated approximately "10" and was turned to approximately 1020 Kc/s. The tuning range of the receiver is approximately 530 Kc/s to 1660 Kc/s, which covers the regular broadcast band. The receiver was operational when received.

The Q32 radio bears scratches on one end interpreted to read "00416."

The Q33 plastic "BUFFERIN" bottle is a 60-tablet size and contained 10 whole tablets and 2 partial tablets, all bearing the letter "B."

Specimen Q34 is a man's elastic belt bearing Greek or Roman heads on the buckle. The belt is 3/4" wide and 31" long, unstretched. The waist measurement of the wearer could not be determined in view of the type of belt.

Specimen Q35 is a partial tube of "BRYLCREEM" hair dressing, 3 ounce size.

Specimen Q36 is a bottle of "ONE A DAY" vitamins, 25-tablet size. There were 21 tablets in the bottle.

Specimen Q37 is a small hotel-size bar of "Cashmere Bouquet" soap.

Specimen Q38 is a clear plastic hairbrush with white synthetic bristles. "U.S.A." has been molded to the underside of the handle.

(continued on next page)

The Q39 bar of "dial" soap is a 4 7/8 ounce size and has the price "2/45¢" stamped on one end in blue ink.

The Q40 tube of"Head & Shoulders" shampoo is a 2.7 ounce size. It bears a price label with "LIGGETT-REXALL 1678 1.10" on the side.

The Q41 can of "KIWI" brown boot polish is a 1 1/8 ounce size. Some of the polish has been used.

A price tag on the Q42 can of "PALMOLIVE RAPID-SHAVE" menthol shaving cream bears "LIGGETT-REXALL 3478 .79."

Nothing of significance was noted about the Q43, Q44 or Q63 buttons; however, they are suitable for comparison with other buttons present on suspect garments.

Specimen Q45 is a used red-handled "Pepsodent" brand toothbrush. "U.S.A. M K5" is present on the underside of Q45.

The Q46 razor is a "Gillette" make and has no blade in it.

A price tag is on the Q47 3.75 ounce bottle of "MENNEN afta" after shave and skin conditioner lotion bearing "$1.00 PLS TAX." "202x" is printed in blue ink on the bottom of Q47.

Specimen Q48 is a small bar of "Cameo" soap manufactured by the Brunswick Soap Company, Brooklyn, New York.

Specimen Q49 is a small bar of "Cashmere Bouquet" soap, a product of Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York. A shield with "Member Friendship Inns" has been printed on the wrapper.

The Q50 and Q51 bobby pins are light brown colored, common pins.

Specimens Q52 and Q53 are full cans of Schlitz beer. "MISSISSIPPI TAX PAID 4 CENTS" has been printed in black on the bottom of each can. "03 158" has been stamped into the

(continued on next page)

metal in the bottom of each can. Both cans are alike. These cans were found attached to the Q54 carrying device in the Q55 paper bag.

Nothing of apparent significance was noted about the 4" x 6" brown paper Q56 bag.

The Q57 key fits the lock on the Q15 zipper bag and probably belongs to this bag.

Specimen Q58 is a common, round, used toothpick.

The metal split ring, Q59, has overlapping ends. It appears to be the type of ring that new keys are attached to.

Nothing of significance was noted about the Q60 and Q61 coat hangers.

Specimen Q62 is a two-link portion of an "ADJUST-O" silver-colored watchband. The links may be compared with the watchband should same be recovered.

SOIL EXAMINATION

Fine smears and deposits of brown silty soil having the appearance of being deposited while wet were found on Q13. The soil in these smears and deposits is suitable for comparison purposes. The specific origin of the soil cannot be determined by a Laboratory examination.

DOCUMENT EXAMINATION

Specimens Q18, Q19, Q20, Q23, Q25, Q55 and Q56 were examined for writings and pertinent indented impressions, but nothing of significance was noted.

The Q55 bag is imprinted "HOMESTEAD" "STUBBY." Information available in the Laboratory shows that the "HOMESTEAD" brand name is registered to the Graham Paper Company, 1014 Spruce Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63102, while "STUBBY" refers to the type of bag.

7-1b

REPORT
of the

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Memphis

Re: MURKIN

Date: April 11, 1968
FBI File No. 44-38861
Lab. No. PC-A5505 BX IZ

Specimens ~~Q69-71~~ personally delivered on 4-8-68 by SA Robert Fitzpatrick, Memphis

Q69 Undershorts
Q70 T shirt
Q71 Board from windowsill in bathroom

Results of examination:

The undershorts and the T shirt each bears a laundry tag with what appears to be the characters "02B-6." Only a portion of the first character is present on each tag. The Laboratory does not maintain a file of visible laundry marks. No invisible laundry marks were found on the undershorts or T shirt.

The pair of undershorts is small in size while the T shirt is large.

The pair of undershorts does not have a brand label. The T shirt has a "JOCKEY" brand label.

The T shirt label is held flat with a folded piece of 3/4" wide cellophane tape. The piece of tape is about 1" long. One end has been cut, and the other end has been torn.

The crotch seams of the undershorts have been repaired in two places with brown thread. The repaired areas are hand stitched.

No hairs were found on the undershorts or T shirt.

The Q71 board bears a recent dent which could have been produced by a light blow from the muzzle of a weapon such as the Remington rifle, Serial Number 461476

previously submitted in this case. The dent contains microscopic marks of the type which could be produced by the side of the barrel at the muzzle but insufficient marks for identification were left on the board due to the physical nature of the wood. The microscopic marks present are different from the type which would be produced by the duck-bill pliers or tack hammer which were in the blue zipper bag previously submitted. No other marks were found on the board.

No gunpowder or gunpowder residues were found on the Q71 board.

No wood, paint, aluminum or other foreign material was found on the rifle barrel nor were any significant marks found on the rifle barrel.

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Memphis

Re: MURKIN

Date: April 18, 1968
FBI File No. 44-38861
Lab. No. PC-A5530 BX GH JV

Specimens received 4/8/68

CLOTHING FROM MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Q76 Shirt
Q77 Necktie
Q78 Suit coat
Q79 Trousers
Q80-Q81 Pair of socks
Q82 Undershorts
Q83 Undershirt
Q84-Q85 Pair of shoes

Results of examination:

There is a large hole in the right front portion of the collar of the Q76 shirt. The Q77 necktie has been forcibly torn apart in the right front neck portion also. The object or objects causing the damage were larger than a bullet of .30 caliber size and irregular in shape as all of the yarns were broken, not cut. One or more segments of bone could not be eliminated as the cause of the damage.

The right lapel of the Q78 coat has three damaged areas on the surface of the fabric. These areas have been torn by some object or objects, but the damage does not extend through the lapel. The torn areas vary from ¼" to 1" in length and the condition of the yarn indicates the object or objects struck the coat from above and probably glanced off the coat.

Due to the sizes and ragged edges of the damaged areas of the Q76 shirt, Q77 necktie and Q78 suit coat, it was not possible to recognize any bullet holes or to

(continued on next page)

determine from visual examination whether or not a bullet or any bullet fragments had passed through or struck these items.

No bullet holes were found in Q79 through Q85.

The edges of the hole torn in the Q76 shirt collar, the edges of the three tears on the collar of the Q78 suit coat and the material near the ends of the Q77 necktie were contaminated with traces of lead which could have come from a bullet or from bullet fragments. The lead contamination of these items could not be associated with a particular bullet or lead source.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Memphis

Re: MURKIN

Date: April 22, 1968
FBI File No. 44-38861
Lab. No. PC-A5530 BX GH JV IS

Results of examination:

Group "O" human blood was identified on Q76, Q77, Q78, Q79 and Q83.

Human blood too limited in amount for grouping purposes was found on Q82, Q84 and Q85.

Preliminary chemical tests for blood indicated the possible presence of blood on Q80 and Q81. However, there was an insufficient amount of material on these items to permit the necessary additional chemical tests to definitely establish the presence of blood.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Memphis

Re: MURKIN

Date: April 19, 1968
FBI File No. 44-38861
Lab. No. PC-A5627 IZ KS
D-560623 JK
PC-A5655 KS IS KZ
PC-A5656 KS
PC-A5693 KS
PC-A5695 KS

Specimens received 4/12/68 when personally delivered by SA A. F. Miller, from FBI, Atlanta (PC-A5627 IZ KS; D-560623 JK)

ITEMS FROM 1966 FORD MUSTANG:

Q89 Floor mat from right front floor
Q90 Floor mat from rear floor
Q91 Floor mat from left front floor
Q92 Floor mat from trunk
Q93 Air filter cartridge
Q94 Wheel jack from trunk
Q95 Dark blue short-sleeved sweat shirt
Q96 One rubber sandal, size 7-8½
Q97 One white fitted sheet
Q98 One black and white shirt jacket
Q99 One pillowcase
Q100 One fitted sheet with yellow thread
Q101 One black sport shirt
Q102 One pair of size 34 walking shorts
Q103 Rug from trunk
Q104 Pillow from trunk
Q105 Styrofoam container from trunk
Q106 One pair of men's brown socks from trunk
Q107 One hunting knife and sheath
Q108 Spare tire mounting from trunk
Q109 Lug wrench from trunk
Q110 Blue-handled screwdriver from trunk
Q111 Used windshield wiper blade from trunk
Q112 One Personna razor blade
Q113 Soil sample from spare wheel and tire
Q114 Vacuum sweepings from front passenger side floor
Q115 Vacuum sweepings from left front floor
Q116 Vacuum sweepings from rear floor
Q117 Vacuum sweepings from trunk

(continued on next page)

Specimens received 4/12/68 when personally delivered by SA Jack B. Simpson, FBI, Atlanta (PC-A5655 KS IS KZ)

Q143 Soil from right fender well
Q144 Soil from right front wheel
Q145 Soil from right rear wheel
Q146 Soil from right rear fender well
Q147 Debris from lower part of left fender
Q148 Soil from left front wheel
Q149 Soil from left rear wheel
Q150 Scraping from front left tire tread
Q151 Soil from underneath body in front of differential
Q152 Soil from differential
Q153 Soil from front of exhaust pipe
Q154 Soil from underneath body in front section
Q155 Soil from left fender well
Q156 Soil from left rear fender well
Q157 Scrapings from left rear tire tread
Q158 Scrapings from tread of right rear tire
Q159 Scrapings from under glove compartment
Q160 Scrapings from tire tread, right front tire
Q161 Scrapings from front part of engine
Q162 Water from windshield washer bag
Q163 Spare tire and wheel from trunk

Specimen received 4/13/68 from FBI, Memphis (PC-A5656 KS)

K30 Soil from approximately twenty feet from site where gun and bedspread abandoned

Specimens received 4/16/68 from FBI, Memphis (PC-A5693 KS)

K44 - K49 Soil from parking lot and area between curb and sidewalk near Unit 34 of Rebel Motel

Specimens received 4/16/68 from FBI, Memphis (PC-A5695 KS)

K50 - K59 Soil samples from area in rear of 418 and 422½ South Main Street

(continued on next page)

Results of examination:

The previously submitted bedspread, specimen Q13, is composed of brown cotton fibers, green cotton fibers and green rayon fibers. Brown cotton fibers, green cotton fibers and green rayon fibers that could have come from the Q13 bedspread were found on Q95, Q97 through Q104 and Q106 and in the Q117 sweepings. No such fibers were found on Q89 through Q92 or in the Q114 through Q116 sweepings.

Caucasian head hairs like the hairs previously found on the Q13 bedspread, in the Q15 zipper bag, on the Q26 towel, on the Q29 and Q30 socks and on the Q38 hairbrush were found on Q95, Q97, Q99, Q100 and Q103. These hairs could have come from the same person. It is pointed out that hairs do not possess enough individual microscopic characteristics to be positively identified as originating from a particular person. Caucasian head hairs were also found in the Q114 through Q117 vacuum sweepings. Some of these hairs are like the Q13, Q15, Q26, Q29, Q30 and Q38 hairs and could have come from the same person. Some of the hairs from Q114 through Q117 are different from the Q13, Q15, Q26, Q29, Q30 and Q38 hairs and did not come from the same person. No hairs were found on Q89 through Q92, Q98, Q101, Q102, Q104 or Q106.

The Q89 through Q91 floor mats are composed of translucent red plastic. No brand names are indicated on the mats. The letters "HIS" are hand printed on the back of each mat, apparently with a felt tip marker. The significance of the letters is not known.

Specimen Q92 is a black and gray plaid rubber mat. No marks were found on Q92.

Specimens Q94, Q108 and Q109 are standard items furnished with Mustangs.

Specimen Q95 is a dark blue short-sleeved sweat shirt of medium size. No labels or laundry marks were found on Q95.

Specimen Q96 is a black and white rubber sandal for the left foot. A label on the bottom bears the following: "MEN'S - M SHOE SIZE 7-8½ JAPAN"

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Specimen Q97 is a twin-bed size, fitted, white bed sheet. Specimen Q99 is a white pillowcase. A white laundry tape is present on Q97 and Q99. The following is printed in black on each tape: "2-OR-3" It was concluded that the marks on these tapes did not originate from the machine which prepared the laundry tapes on the Q69 shorts and the Q70 T shirt.

Specimen Q98 is a black and white shirt jacket. The following is present on the label of Q98:

" M RN19788 65% DACRON 35% COTTON
15-15½ MONTICELLO SHIRT JACKET TAPERED"

Specimen Q100 is a twin-bed size, fitted, white bed sheet. The sheet is in two pieces. The two pieces are stitched together with yellow thread and white thread. Inquiry at a department store in Washington, D. C., developed the following information concerning Q100: It is a #3 grade irregular seamed sheet. Most such sheets even if manufactured in the United States are sold in other countries. If sold in this country, they are sold in low class "illegitimate stores." Such sheets do not bear the manufacturer's name.

Specimen Q101 is a black short-sleeved shirt. The following is present on the label of Q101:

"ARTURO ROSETTI CUSTOM TAILORED -L- 100% COTTON
MADE IN U.S.A. RN15722"

Specimen Q102 is a pair of olive green walking shorts. The following is present on the label of Q102:

"HONG KONG DIPLOMAT CUSTOM TAILORED 65% POLYESTER FIBRE
35% SUPER FINE COTTON WAIST 34"

Specimen Q103 is a light pink, looped pile cotton rug that measures 24" by 56½". No labels were found on Q103.

Specimen Q104 is a feather pillow that measures about 19" by 24". The pillow has a specification label. The back of the label is stamped "9 1967."

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Specimen Q105 is a container for a Polaroid camera, possibly a model 230. No label was found on Q105.

Specimen Q106 is a pair of men's stretch socks with no label.

Other than the laundry tapes on Q97 and Q99, no visible laundry marks were found on any of the cloth items listed above. No invisible laundry marks were found on any of these items.

No buttons are missing from any of the garments listed above.

The Q107 hunting knife has a blade that measures 3 9/16" in length. The blade is rusty. The words "GESCO JAPAN" are imprinted on one side of the blade and the number "45" is imprinted on the other side. The word "GESCO" is stamped on the sheath.

Specimen Q110 is a flat-tipped Stanley brand screwdriver.

Specimen Q111 is an "ANCO" brand windshield wiper blade. Part of the rubber has been torn off.

Specimen Q112 is a "Personna" double-edge razor blade. No hairs were found on Q112.

The K30 and K44 through K59 soils from Memphis are different from the soil found on the previously submitted Q13 bedspread in physical characteristics and composition. Therefore, the soil from the bedspread did not come from the sources of K30 and K44 through K59.

No soil similar to the soil from the bedspread was found in Q113, Q143 through Q158, Q160 and Q161 or on the Q163 tire and wheel. None of these soils from the car originated from the source of the soil on the bedspread.

Although nothing was noted which would aid in the determination of the original sources of specimens Q113, Q143 through Q146, Q148, Q149, Q151, Q152, Q154 and the soil from Q163, they are suitable for comparison purposes. Specimens Q147, Q150, Q153, Q155

(continued on next page)

through Q158, Q160 and Q161 are either too limited in amount or too mixed with miscellaneous debris to be of value for significant comparisons other than for elimination purposes.

The soils from the car were different from K30 and K44 through K59 in physical characteristics and composition and, therefore, did not come from the sources of K30 and K44 through K59.

No soil of value for significant comparison was found on Q89 through Q106 or in the vacuum sweepings, specimens Q114 through Q117. The mineral debris in Q114 through Q117 consists of typical car floor debris, a mixture of miscellaneous materials from numerous sources. No mineral debris of apparent significance was found in Q114 through Q117.

The scrapings from under the glove compartment, Q159, do not contain blood.

The Q162 liquid was identified as water. No traces of any alcohols such as used in windshield wash were identified in this specimen.

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Memphis

Re: MURKIN

Date: April 22, 1968
FBI File No. 44-38861
Lab. No. PC-A5694 IZ

Specimens received 4/16/68

Q204 Pillow
Q205 Pillowcase
Q206 Green sofa pillow
Q207 Bed sheet
Q208 Bed sheet
Q209 Black leather strap, 11/32" wide
Q210 Black leather strap, 5/8" wide
Q211 Dried plant material
Q212 Towel with white, blue, green and yellow stripes
Q213 Red, white and blue plastic pin and portion of pin

Results of examination:

Brown cotton fibers, green cotton fibers and green rayon fibers that could have come from the Q13 bedspread were found on Q207 and Q208. None were found on Q204, Q205, Q206 or Q212.

Several Caucasian head hairs were found on the Q206 sofa pillow and on the Q208 sheet and numerous such hairs were found on the Q207 sheet. Some of these hairs are like the previously described hairs from the Q38 hairbrush and other items and could have come from the same person. It is pointed out that hairs do not possess enough individual microscopic characteristics to be positively identified as originating from a particular person. Most of the hairs from Q206, Q207 and Q208 are different from the previously described hairs from Q38 and other items and did not originate from the same person.

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The Q209 strap, which appears new, measures 37½" in length. This strap fits the strap guides on the Q14 binoculars and could be the strap for Q14. No strap is presently on Q14.

A short hand strap is presently on the Q22 binoculars case. The Q210 strap has the same appearance as the hand strap on Q22 except that it is longer. Specimen Q210 could be the shoulder strap for the Q22 case. The Q210 strap appears new and measures 37" in length.

No plant material similar to specimen Q211 was found in the previously submitted debris from the Mustang.

No marks to indicate source were found on Q213. The Q213 pin appears to be a patriotic emblem.

Your File No. 44-1987
FBI File No. 44-38861
Latent Case No. 91075

April 24, 1968

RE: JAMES EARL RAY, FBI #405942G

Latent fingerprint previously reported on the Remington model 760 rifle, serial #461476, Q2; the latent fingerprint on the telescopic sight, serial #A17350, on the rifle, Q2; latent fingerprint on the binoculars, Q14; the latent fingerprint on the newspaper, Q19; the latent fingerprint on the after shave lotion bottle, part of Q24; and the latent fingerprint on the Schlitz beer can, Q53, have all been identified with the fingerprints of James Earl Ray.

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MISCELLANEOUS

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/26/68

Mr. HARRY SERO, 295 North McNeil, Memphis, Tennessee, advised that he is former inmate No. 01903J at the Missouri State Penitentiary (MSP), Jefferson City, Missouri.

SERO said he first came to Memphis, Tennessee, on about January 13, 1962, at which time he was wanted in Missouri for having violated his parole from the MSP. Upon his arrival in Memphis he went to work as a house remodeler, later working in a Gulf service station at the corner of Jefferson and Lauderdale Streets. SERO took over management of this station in about April 1962 and operated it until November 21, 1962, at which time he left Memphis after having gotten into trouble with the local police for having written some bad checks. SERO said he first went from Memphis to Pennsylvania to visit relatives and continued to run until he finally settled in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and went to work in a Texaco service station.

On February 14, 1964, SERO was arrested in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and was returned to the MSP where he was put in "B" block. He remained there from sometime in February 1964 until about June 12, 1964, at which time SERO was turned over on rendition to the State of Tennessee.

During the approximately four months that SERO was in the MSP he became friendly with JAMES EARL RAY. SERO also was acquainted with another inmate, one RAYMOND CURTIS, who has recently talked to newspaper reporters concerning his association with RAY. SERO said he can recall making the statement in the presence of RAY and CURTIS and other inmates that while he, SERO, had been in Memphis some unknown individual had speculated that if MARTIN LUTHER KING had ever attempted an economic boycott in the city of Memphis, it would be worth a large amount of money to Memphis businessmen to have KING killed. SERO said this conversation had actually taken place in his presence in Memphis but it had been mere speculation and had had no basis in fact. He said he later related this conversation to his prisonmates merely to make conversation and had not intended to imply that any person

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On 4/24/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA JOE C. HESTER:mnr Date dictated 4/26/68

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or group of persons had or were even contemplating placing a bounty on MARTIN LUTHER KING.

SERO stated that after being returned to Tennessee he was sentenced to three years for uttering forged checks and was incarcerated in the Tennessee State Penitentiary at Ft. Pillow. He said he believes he also related this same speculative conversation to inmates at the Ft. Pillow Prison.

SERO described JAMES EARL RAY as a "hayseed" and a "born loser." He said that to his knowledge RAY had never successfully gotten away with any criminal offense, and it was his belief that RAY had been detected and apprehended following each of his criminal offenses. He said it was his recollection that RAY had a great dislike for Negroes but he cannot recall that he particularly disliked MARTIN LUTHER KING. He said he would not describe RAY as a loner but would simply say he would not know how to make friends or how to mix with other persons. He said that RAY was a regular user of amphetamines in prison but he did not know him to use other narcotics, and he recalled that RAY had mentioned taking narcotic pills prior to being incarcerated.

SERO said that RAY has a deep need for recognition and that he idolizes notorious criminals who are the subjects of wide-spread publicity. He said that when he considers RAY's need for recognition and then considers his dislike for Negroes, it is believable that RAY might have killed MARTIN LUTHER KING for no monitary gain.

He said that RAY had no important criminal connections to his knowledge as criminals of this type would not bother to associate with RAY. He said RAY never talked about his family but did indicate on one occasion that he had friends in Kansas City, Missouri. SERO said he has not heard from RAY since he left MSP, and he has no idea where he might be at present.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 4/20/68

LAWRENCE CHANCELOR HOWELL, 1888 Denison Street, Memphis, Tennessee, telephone 682-9840, employed at the Federal Aviation Agency, Democrat Road, Memphis, furnished the following information:

HOWELL advised that he resided in Room 23 in a rooming house at 2608 Highland Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama, from approximately September 11, 1967, until October 3, 1967. Mr. HOWELL advised that while in this rooming house, he was not acquainted with any individual named GALT, and when shown artist's conceptions of GALT, he could not recall having seen anyone of a similar appearance at the rooming house.

114

On 4/16/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA ROBERT W. GOODWIN and SA ROBERT FITZPATRICK: RF/bbs/wp Date dictated 4/20/68

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 4/29/68

LAWRENCE CHANCELOR HOWELL, 1888 Denison Street, Memphis, Tennessee, telephone 682-9840, employed at the Federal Aviation Agency, Democrat Road, Memphis, was reinterviewed and furnished the following additional information:

HOWELL advised that he resided in Room 23 in a rooming house at 2608 Highland Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama, from approximately September 11, 1967, until October 3, 1967. Mr. HOWELL advised that while in this rooming house, he was not acquainted with any individual named GALT or JAMES EARL RAY. HOWELL was shown a photograph of RAY, and he stated that he still could not recall having seen anyone of a similar appearance at the rooming house.

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On 4/19/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA ROBERT FITZPATRICK:wp Date dictated 4/25/68

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900

MO 157-2627 JTB:agf
1

INTERVIEWS WITH PERSONS WHO RENTED ROOMS
AT ECONOMY ROOMING HOUSE, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

The following investigation was conducted by SA RAYMOND J. MAXWELL on April 12, 1968:

O. L. BLACK, Route 5, Box 227, Andalusia, Alabama, telephone number 222-1508, telephonically advised that he had not been in Birmingham, Alabama, and did not stay at the Economy Rooming House on Highland Avenue; however, it was his wife, Mrs. O. L. BLACK, and his daughter, Mrs. JAMES E. WELDON, who stayed at the rooming house.

BLACK advised that the name of ERIC STARVO GALT means nothing to him, and that to his knowledge, he has never heard of ERIC STARVO GALT, nor has he ever heard of HARVEY LOWMEYER.

Mrs. O. L. BLACK, telephonically advised that during the fall of 1967 she and her daughter, Mrs. JAMES E. WELDON, Route 4, Box 73, Opelika, Alabama, took Mrs. WELDON's baby to Birmingham, Alabama, for medical treatment. While they were in Birmingham, they stayed at the Economy Rooming House on Highland Avenue. She recalls staying in Rooms 18 and 29 during the period of September 17 through September 24, 1967. Mrs. BLACK advised that when she was not at the hospital where her grandchild was being treated, she would be resting in her room at the Economy Rooming House and she did not mingle with or associate with other people staying at the rooming house. On occasions, she would talk briefly with other women at the rooming house, but she never engaged in any conversation with any men.

Mrs. BLACK advised that the name of GALT and the name of LOWMEYER are not familiar to her, and she definitely does not remember anyone at the rooming house by the name of GALT or LOWMEYER. She stated that if she saw a picture of GALT, she might be able to state whether she had ever seen this individual at the rooming house, but from a description she could not state whether she saw anyone answering GALT's description at the rooming house.

Mrs. BLACK stated that she would cooperate in any way that she could with the FBI, and if the FBI had any pictures

that they wanted her to look at, she would be glad to look at these pictures in an effort to determine if anyone was at the Economy Rooming House during the period of time when she stayed at the rooming house in September, 1967.

The following investigation was conducted by SA HOWARD R. LINSCOTT on April 13, 1968 at Andalusia, Alabama:

Mrs. O. L. BLACK, Route 5, Box 227, Andalusia, Alabama, was shown the sketch of the suspect ERIC STARVO GALT. Mrs. BLACK advised that she had never seen anyone at the rooming house in Birmingham who resembled the photograph. Mrs. BLACK advised that she resided at the rooming house during the period September 17-24, 1967, at which time she was in Birmingham to see about a grandchild of hers who was in the hospital there. Mrs. BLACK advised that the only time she saw any men around the rooming house was in the mornings at breakfast time; however, she stated she had never seen anyone at breakfast who resembled the photograph.

The following investigation was conducted at Opelika, Alabama, by SA ROY H. EVELAND:

On April 12, 1968, JAMES E. WELDON, 23 Dorsey Street, mail address, Route 4, Box 73, Opelika, Alabama, an employee of Ampex Corporation, advised that his wife, SHELLEY WELDON, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. OVIS LEE BLACK, Route 5, Box 227, Andalusia, Alabama, had stayed at the Economy Rooming House, Birmingham, Alabama, for several days during part of 1967. His daughter, TAMMY LORRAINE WELDON, was having an operation and his wife would stay at the hospital with their daughter during the nights and sleep at the rooming house during the days. The mother-in-law would stay with the daughter at thehospital during the days and would sleep at the rooming house at night. He and his wife have been taking their daughter to the Crippled Children's Hospital in Birmingham for five years for corrective operations. He and his wife generally stay at the Economy Rooming House when in Birmingham. He said that if he had been at the Economy Rooming House during September, 1967, it would have been only for an overnight visit. He does not remember anyone at his rooming house by the name of GALT or a similar name and could not place anyone fitting the description as given for suspect ERIC STARVO GALT.

Mrs. JAMES E. (SHELLEY) WELDON, Route 4, Box 73, Opelika, advised on April 12, 1968 that she recalls staying at the Economy Rooming House in Birmingham, Alabama, September 17-24, 1968. She and her mother, OVIS LEE BLACK, of Andalusia, Alabama, were there with her daughter who was a patient at the Crippled Children's Hospital in Birmingham. She said she did not recall anyone by the name ERIC STARVO GALT or any similar name at this rooming house and she does not recall anyone there fitting the description as given for suspect GALT.

AT AUBURN, ALABAMA:

On April 12, 1968 it was ascertained that THOMAS D. FRANKLIN was residing at the Phi Theta Tau, 317 S. College Street, Auburn, Alabama, while attending Auburn University. It was ascertained that on that date he was away from Auburn believed to be attending the Masters Golf Tournament in Augusta, Georgia.

On April 15, 1968, FRANKLIN was contacted on his return to Auburn and advised he had stayed at the Economy Rooming House, 2608 Highland Avenue, Birmingham, for about two weeks during the last part of August and early September, 1967. He advised he was working at the Avondale Mills in North Birmingham under the Co-op Program of Auburn University.

FRANKLIN said that he had seen articles in the newspaper recently, including a sketch of suspect in the killing of MARTIN LUTHER KING at Memphis, Tennessee. He said that he did not know anyone by the name of ERIC STARVO GALT, and he does not recall anyone at the Economy Rooming House who looked like the sketch of the suspect which he had seen in the newspaper. He also said he does not recall seeing anyone around the rooming house driving a white Mustang automobile.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 4/30/68

Lieutenant A. S. ZELINSKI, Inspectional Bureau, Memphis Police Department, Memphis, Tennessee, advised that he and Lieutenant J. L. HARRISON met Memphis City Engineer ARTHUR C. HOLBROOK, P. E., Tennessee License No. 5173, and a surveying crew at the Lorraine Motel on April 23, 1968, at 8:30 a.m. Certain engineering measurements were subsequently taken.

Lieutenant ZELINSKI advised that an engineer's transit was placed over the spot where Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., was shot, the telescope being positioned 59 inches above the balcony floor. This height was based on information contained in the autopsy report of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., which indicated that the missile entered his body at a point 59 inches above the right heel with the head positioned to correspond with the path of the missile. He stated that the point where Dr. KING was standing when shot was indicated to them by Reverend JAMES BEVEL, a representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, who was staying at the Lorraine Motel.

From this position, two triangles were established with a baseline common to the two triangles established and measured. Every effort was made to ensure accuracy. It was determined that the level distance from the second floor rear bathroom window sill of 422½ South Main Street to the point where Dr. KING was standing on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel was 206.36 feet and the in-line distance from the window sill to the point where Dr. KING was standing was 207.02 feet. The window sill at the rear of 422½ South Main was determined to be 16.63 feet higher than a point 59 inches above the floor of the balcony of the Lorraine Motel at the location Dr. KING was standing when he was shot. The downward angle of the direct in-line distance from the second floor window sill at the rear of 422½ South Main to a point 59 inches above the balcony of the Lorraine Motel at the point where Dr. KING was standing was determined to be 4 degrees 36 minutes 25 seconds.

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On 4/29/68 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1987

by SA HOWARD D. TETEN:wp Date dictated 4/30/68

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