

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

The following investigative Case Summary pertains to the bombing of the Harry T. Moore¹ residence in Mims, Brevard County, Florida, by person or persons unknown who caused the deaths of Harry Tyson Moore and Harriette Vyda Moore² on December 25, 1951, at approximately 10:20 P. M.. This case has been previously investigated by the Brevard County Sheriff's Office (BCSO), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) (Case #44-4036), the Brevard County State Attorney's Office, and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) under FDLE Case Number EI-91-26-016.

Florida Attorney General Charlie Crist reopened this case in December 2004, and assigned the case to the Division of Civil Rights at Fort Lauderdale. The Division of Civil Rights initiated an official investigation of this case on December 21, 2004, under case number LO - 4 -1358. Attorney General Charlie Crist requested assistance from the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.

Allison K. Bethel, Esq., Director of Civil Rights for the Attorney General's (AG) Office, was assigned to direct the general course of the investigation. Frank M. Beisler, Senior Investigator at the Attorney General's Office (AG) of Civil Rights and Special Agent (SA) C. Dennis Norred, of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) were assigned as primary Investigators. AG staff in Tallahassee was assigned to review information, conduct research, and to make recommendations regarding this investigation. SA Norred opened a criminal investigation under FDLE case number PE-01-0048.

To clearly understand the current FDLE and Florida Attorney General's Office Investigation and its results, it is important to fully understand the depth of the investigations conducted by the previously mentioned agencies. These investigations form the basis upon which the current investigation is predicated. Summaries of those investigations are described in this report.

This Case Summary is not in any way meant to answer all of the questions concerning the events surrounding the December 25, 1951 bombing of the Moore family home and the subsequent homicides of Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore. Further, the Case Summary is not intended to purport or to indicate that the suspects developed during this investigation are the only persons involved. This investigation and Case Summary, along with supporting documentation and testimony, clearly indicates that there are other individuals who were involved in the planning, intelligence gathering, conspiring and perpetration of the act and who were responsible for and/or played a significant role in the despicable act upon the Moore family.

¹ DOB 11/18/1905, died 12/25/51 - Born in Houston, Florida. Parents S. Johnny and Rosalea Alberta Tyson Moore. Graduated from Florida Memorial High School, Live Oak, 1925. Graduated from Bethune-Cookman College with a Normal Degree in 1936 and a BA degree in 1951.

² Born June 19, 1902 in West Palm Beach, Florida. Died January 3, 1951, Sisters - Valerie Simms, Mae Mebane; brothers - George Simms, Arnold Simms, Rupert Simms, David Simms

INTRODUCTION

The FBI conducted a comprehensive four-year investigation into the bombing incidents in Florida. In the Moore bombing, there were more than 78 Special Agents assigned to the investigation³ and they interviewed more than 1,500 people in Florida, Alabama, Georgia and North and South Carolina. Special Agents were directed to report daily by teletype to Director J. Edgar Hoover at the Bureau's Headquarters in Washington. FBI records reflect that Hoover actively participated in the investigation, including commenting on its progress, directing and issuing specific assignments. Investigative strategies included physical and telephone surveillance, confidential informants - many of whom were members of the Ku Klux Klan – interviewing witnesses and suspects, and laboratory testing of physical evidence gathered from the crime scene.

The FBI Special Agents were divided into teams of two and each team focused on developing information in several key areas (1) background information on the Moores, particularly Harry Moore's activities leading up to his (Moore's) death (2) motive(s) for the murders (3) who had the opportunity to commit the crimes, (4) suspects, and (5) general intelligence information.

Throughout the four-year investigation, the FBI and Department of Justice officials were concerned about whether there was a sufficient basis for federal jurisdiction. Normally, the FBI did not have jurisdiction to investigate a local murder. The local police, sheriff and state attorney would investigate such crimes and prosecute as appropriate. However, by the time of his (Moore's) death, Harry Moore had become an almost larger than life hero in the black community and a thorn in the side of local and national politicians, labor leaders, school officials, and Klansmen.

The Moores' murders made national headlines and it was feared that racial tensions throughout the country would mount if the case was not thoroughly and properly investigated. Local officials were ill equipped to handle the case given their small staff and other responsibilities. Thus, a civil rights investigation was opened by the FBI even though the real issue was murder.

Numerous relatives, friends, neighbors and colleagues of the Moores were interviewed to gain background information about the Moores. It was learned that Harry Moore and his (Moore's) wife were school teachers by profession and taught in "colored " schools in and around Brevard County from 1925 - 1946. Harry Moore became the principal of the Titusville Colored School in 1927.

The Moores were well respected by students, parents and the black and white community in general. Harry Moore was deeply interested in politics and dreamed that one day, black people in Florida and around the country would be able to vote freely in local and national elections. In 1933, Moore began teaching school children how to read and cast a ballot so they would be prepared to vote

³ See Exhibit #1 - FBI Special Agents assigned to the Moore case

one day. This was over a decade before the United States Supreme Court declared all white primaries and other voting obstacles illegal.

The Moores lived in Mims, Florida, a small citrus town near Orlando. Harry Moore worked and tended his (Moore's) modest orange groves in addition to teaching. As educated professionals, Harry Moore and his (Moore's) wife, Harriette, were considered middle class, particularly compared to other black families. They were a quiet family and spent their leisure time with family, particularly their two daughters, Annie Rosalea ("Peaches") and Juanita Evangeline. Moore was devoted to his (Moore's) family and the FBI found no evidence of marital or family troubles. The Moores enjoyed reading, playing cards, particularly Bid Whist, and occasionally went to movies in Orlando.

Harry Moore's passion for politics found a home in 1933 when he (Moore) learned about the NAACP. In 1934, Moore organized the Brevard County Chapter and his (Moore's) political activism reached new heights.

Shortly after the Brevard Chapter of the NAACP was organized, Edward Reeves, one of the charter members of the Brevard Chapter, was killed in an altercation with a white man named George Holden. Reeves had gone to Holden's place of employment at a saw mill to collect a debt owed to him (Reeves) by Holden. While talking with Holden about the debt, Reeves was struck from behind with a piece of lumber by John L. Conrad, a bystander. Conrad was charged with murder and Holden was charged with being an accomplice.

Harry Moore contacted the National NAACP who advised Moore to retain the services of attorney M. C. McGregor, a white man. The case was never prosecuted.

In 1937, Moore corresponded with Charles Houston, who was the NAACP special counsel, regarding the issue of raising black teachers' salaries to the level of white teachers. Moore enlisted the assistance of Noah W. Griffin who was the President of the Florida State Teachers Association and who was also the President of the St. Petersburg branch of the NAACP. Moore also contacted Jacksonville attorney S. D. McGill whom Moore retained to fight the case in court.

On May 24, 1938, a petition was filed by McGill and NAACP lawyers on behalf of John Gilbert, who was a member of the executive committee of the Brevard Chapter of the NAACP and a teacher and principal at the Cocoa Junior High School of Brevard County. This was the first such case in the South and it was watched with keen interest by other states throughout the United States.

Florida school boards sought to intimidate black teachers by dismissing principals and teachers. Gilbert was dismissed by the county shortly after the suit was filed. Noah W. Griffin, then the principal of Gibbs High School in St. Petersburg, was also dismissed in June 1938.

The Brevard County Court ruled against Gilbert and the NAACP appealed. The Supreme Court of Florida affirmed the decision of the lower court of Brevard

County based upon the grounds that there was no statutory provision requiring teacher salary schedules.

For the next several years, and up until his (Moore's) death, Moore devoted much of his (Moore's) time to protesting the many racial injustices of the South. He (Moore) waged letter writing campaigns, rallies, fund raising drives and initiated law suits to protest police brutality, lynchings, racist judicial polices and unfair labor practices against black people. Moore's involvement in the NAACP deepened as the years passed and in 1946, five years before his (Moore's) death, he (Moore) was elected as the first, full time, paid Executive Secretary of the Florida state conference.

Ten years after forming the Brevard County NAACP, Moore and some of his (Moore's) colleagues formed the Progressive Voters League (PVL) on August 31, 1944. The NAACP's constitution prohibited it (NAACP from engaging in partisan politics, so the PVL was formed as a political voice for the organization. Its leaders immediately began registering voters and distributing information about candidates for local and national elections. As time passed, it became a significant political force in the state. For the first time in Florida's history, black citizens were organized and poised to change the outcome of elections.

Moore had been active in conducting investigations regarding the lynchings of Willie James Howard, a fifteen-year-old lynched in Live Oak (Suwannee County) in January 1944, and Jesse James Payne lynched in October 1949 in Madison County.

Moore did not discuss his (Moore's) business with the PVL or the NAACP with his (Moore's) close friends or family. Neither Harry nor Harriette expressed any fears to others that they may have had because of Harry's work. All report that his (Moore's) demeanor on Christmas day 1951 was normal and he (Moore) was looking forward to being in Mims with his (Moore's) family for the holidays.

The Ku Klux Klan became the focus of the FBI's investigation from the outset. The Klan was very active in Florida at that time in areas near Mims, and particularly in Lake County, Apopka and Orlando. It was not at all uncommon for the Klan to recruit members from outside of a community or even from other states, to carry out its terrorist activities. It was well known that high ranking members of the community, including law enforcement officers, elected officials, and prominent business owners, were members of the Klan and/or shared its beliefs.

Furthermore, in the months leading up to the Moore bombing, there had been a series of terrorist bombings committed by the Klan throughout the state, and especially in the Miami area. Harry Moore's advocacy had become increasingly effective and his (Moore's) success in registering and organizing black voters had threatened existing power structures where the Klan was well entrenched. Moreover, the overwhelming consensus of those interviewed by the FBI was that the Klan was involved in the bombing.

Three primary incidents emerged from examining Moore's background and activities as possible motives for the murders. First, in the year before his (Moore's) death, Moore had successfully launched a campaign to defeat the twenty-year political boss of Brevard County, Andrew Fortenberry, in his (Fortenberry's) bid for reelection as chair of the county commission. After Fortenberry's stunning defeat, Moore was reportedly threatened by local officials.

Secondly, a few weeks before his (Moore's) death, Harry Moore launched an aggressive campaign to have Willis McCall, the powerful and controversial Sheriff of Lake County, indicted for the shooting deaths of two black handcuffed prisoners. Many witnesses, including Moore's mother, believed this protest caused or significantly contributed to his (Moore's) murder.

Lastly, tension had begun to mount in the NAACP over Harry Moore's leadership, and approximately four weeks before his (Moore's) death, Moore had been removed from his (Moore's) position as Executive Secretary. At the time of his (Moore's) death, the NAACP allegedly owed him \$2,600 in back wages. Moore subsequently volunteered to work without pay as the State coordinator for the NAACP.

Other incidents to be considered as motives were the work Harry Moore had accomplished over the years with contacts made through the NAACP and the establishment of the Progressive Voters League (PVL). Moore's PVL had registered over 100,000 black voters and that effort had resulted in the PVL becoming a powerful force in the election process with significant potential at the local, state and national levels. This number of black voters was primarily a "block vote" to be used for the benefit of candidates who had favorable attitudes and beliefs toward the black population.

There were also concerns expressed in the community that Moore was allegedly influencing the black grove workers to organize. Moore had started his (Moore's) own small orange groves around his (Moore's) residence which consisted of ten acres of land. Some grove owners thought that Moore may try to lure black grove workers to come to work for him (Moore) at better wages.

Hate toward black people was a primary influence in Florida communities in the 1950's, and segregation was a way of life. The Ku Klux Klan characterized this environment of hate by performing acts of terrorism against black people to include lynchings, kidnappings and beatings. Black people who were viewed as "being too big for their britches" were kidnapped and taken to remote locations and given a "treatment" by being beaten with a leather strap. Some were beaten so badly that they succumbed to their injuries. Still other were beaten and then shot to death. The KKK was so bold in enforcing its beliefs, that many of these acts of terrorism were carried out in broad daylight on public city streets in full view of passersby.

MOTIVES FOR MURDER

ELECTION FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

By the 1950's, Moore was a recognized political leader, much to the dismay of local politicians. Through the Progressive Voters League and the NAACP, Moore had significantly influenced local and national elections, defeated bills designed to prevent blacks from voting and was instrumental in registering more black voters than any other southern state. The year before his (Moore's) death, Moore sought to influence a local election for county commission chairman. The position had long been held by Andrew Fortenberry, a wealthy and powerful sawmill operator in Brevard, for twenty-four years. Shortly before the election, the PVL, at Moore's urging, endorsed a little known write-in candidate named Dave S. Nisbet. When Nisbet won, veteran political observers called it a miracle and attributed Fortenberry's loss to the black vote and Harry Moore.

FBI agents interviewed Fortenberry who was bitter over his (Fortenberry's) defeat and attributed his (Fortenberry's) loss to the Negro vote. Harriette Moore told FBI Agents that following the defeat, her (Harriette's) brother Arnold Simms advised that he (Arnold) had heard some "crackers" were out to get Harry. Simms further advised Harriette that the "crackers" were going to intercept them at the county line on a trip Harry and Harriette were taking from West Palm Beach to Mims. Harry and Harriette decided to turn around and postpone the trip. Also, Moore told Walter White that he (Moore) had been threatened with bodily harm following the election, by the head of the Mims Citrus Exchange. Interestingly, FBI records do not reflect an inquiry into Fortenberry's whereabouts on the day of the murders.

Agents also interviewed school board officials. Moore had been agitating school board officials for years with his (Moore's) complaints about disparities in salaries and facilities. In fact, Moore's activism cost him (Moore) his (Moore's) job in 1946, when his (Moore's) teaching contract was not renewed, despite his (Moore's) overwhelming popularity with his (Moore's) colleagues and students. Harriette's contract was also not renewed. Neither of them was able to teach again until Harriette obtained a teaching job in Palm Beach County at the Lake Park Colored School in 1948.

In one of her (Harriette's) FBI interviews, Harriette Moore testified that before the bombings, Brevard County school superintendent Damon Hutzler had warned Moore that he (Moore) was "going too far" in his (Moore's) political activities. Hutzler denied making the threat and was extremely critical of Moore's performance as a teacher and principal. In fact, of all of the school officials and colleagues interviewed, Hutzler was the only one to speak negatively about Moore's performance. He (Hutzler) also denied knowledge of Moore's involvement in politics or the NAACP until after Moore left the school system in 1946. This is highly suspect, given the high level of visibility of the Moores, particularly in Brevard County. Further, the Chairman of the County Board of Instruction testified that he (Hutzler) was well aware of Moore's political activities and advised Moore that he (Moore) could not be re-employed as a teacher unless he (Moore) stopped those activities.

The FBI did not really consider other elected officials as suspects, but there were rumors that officials as high up as the Governor may have been

involved in the bombings. Harriette said that all Lake County officials should be investigated because of Harry's criticisms of McCall. Many elected officials and law enforcement officers at the time had connections with the Ku Klux Klan. In fact, then Governor Fuller Warren was an admitted former Klansman. Moore had written to Governor Warren many times about racial injustices and police brutality issues. Moore's most recent letters centered on his (Moore's) frustrations with the state's handling of the Groveland case and his (Moore's) call for Sherriff McCall's removal. Moore had also complained to federal officials about (Moore's) lack of confidence in state officials. The day of his (Moore's) death, Moore talked about the gubernatorial elections scheduled for the following year. Moore was no doubt planning an aggressive agenda for the PVL.

Moore wrote several letters to then Governor Fuller Warren, the Florida Attorney General's Office, State Attorneys, and other top government officials to complain about injustice toward black people in general. Among other causes, Moore sought equality in voting rights, public access, fair treatment by the judicial system, employment of black men in law enforcement, and equal pay for black teachers.

Harry T. Moore was keenly aware that the Ku Klux Klan had no boundaries when it came to its membership. Governor Warren was a self-admitted former Klansman, County Sheriffs openly joined the Klan, and law enforcement officers boldly attended Klan meetings armed and in uniform. Klan membership roles were replete with political leaders, successful businessmen, attorneys, doctors, and other prominent career people. Terrorist acts of bombings, lynchings, kidnapping and murder by Klansmen against black citizens were often overlooked by local law enforcement. Moore was facing a formidable series of tasks, and yet, though alone, he (Moore) never wavered in his (Moore's) beliefs for equality.

GROVELAND RAPE CASE

In the fall of 1951, Harry Moore was involved in another controversial protest. Two years earlier, four black men, later known as the Groveland Four, were accused and convicted of raping a white woman in Lake County, Florida. The trial was a travesty of justice and the convictions were overturned by the United States Supreme Court in 1951. New trials were ordered for two of the accused. Controversial Lake County Sheriff, Willis McCall, killed one of the defendants and wounded the other as they were riding in his (McCall's) car back to Lake County for their second trial. McCall claimed it was self defense while Moore and others claimed it was murder. Moore was so outraged that he (Moore) wrote to the Governor and numerous federal officials calling for McCall to be indicted for murder. This case was later investigated by the FBI and Sheriff McCall was cleared of all wrongdoing.

McCall was known throughout the state for treating black prisoners, and blacks in general, very poorly. He (McCall) had reportedly been investigated over forty times by the FBI for civil rights violations. However, at this time, many of

Florida's law enforcement officers were connected to the Ku Klux Klan or at least, sympathetic to its views. It was considered to be a very outrageous thing for a black man to seek to indict a well-known sheriff and this type of outspokenness was not well received by Klan supporters. Numerous witnesses, including Harry's mother, wife, relatives, close friends, distant acquaintances and strangers believe his (Moore's) activities in the Groveland case were responsible for his (Moore's) death. Many believe Sheriff McCall was directly involved. Although the record is clear that McCall fervently adhered to the racist and segregationist policies of the times, the FBI did not find any evidence directly linking McCall to the murders.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

The third, and perhaps least likely motive that emerged, was that the NAACP may have somehow been involved in the murders. On November 24, 1951, at the annual meeting of the Florida State Conference of the NAACP, a resolution was introduced to abolish Harry Moore's position as Executive Secretary. The resolution was sponsored primarily by some national leaders who were concerned with low revenues in Florida. Some national and local members attributed the decrease to Harry Moore. It was felt he (Moore) was spending too much time on political activities, particularly fund raising for the Groveland case, and that these efforts were detracting from his (Moore's) duties with the NAACP. In an odd turn of events, Moore was allowed to remain as the organizations' unpaid state coordinator. This dispute was a grave disappointment to Moore.

Despite their differences, national and local NAACP members and officials respected Harry Moore and did not question his (Moore's) commitment to the struggle for equality. The FBI interviewed numerous NAACP colleagues of Moore and all described him as a courageous leader and soldier for the cause. However, there were some NAACP members in executive positions who thought that Harry T. Moore was too powerful, too popular, and could not be controlled.

Some witnesses felt that a black person close to the Moores must have been involved because the perpetrators had to know of Moore's whereabouts and habits to place the bomb directly under his (Moore's) bed. Although Moore was undoubtedly upset over recent events with the NAACP, he (Moore) did not express any immediate fears for his (Moore's) life or his (Moore's) family's well being. In fact, on the day of the bombing, Moore discussed a meeting scheduled for December 30, 1951 in Melbourne between the NAACP and the PVL and did not express any apprehension about the meeting.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FACTS

On Tuesday, December 25, 1951, at approximately 10:20 P.M. an explosive device was detonated beneath the northeast corner of the residence of Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore in Mims, Florida.⁴

At the time of the explosion, Mr. and Mrs. Moore were in their bedroom situated at the northeast corner of the three bedroom house. The Moore's oldest daughter, Annie Rosalea "Peaches" Moore,⁵ was in the adjacent bedroom to the immediate West of her (Annie Rosalea's) parents, while Harry T. Moore's mother, Rosa Tyson Moore, was in the bedroom located toward the northwest corner of the house. The Moore's youngest daughter, Juanita Evangeline Moore, was at her residence in Maryland. Neither Annie Rosalea nor Rosa Moore appeared to have any physical injuries requiring medical treatment.

The Moore home, which was built by Harry Moore over twenty years earlier, was a three bedroom, one bath structure with a dining room, living room, and kitchen, measuring approximately forty-five feet long and twenty-two feet wide.⁶ It was of wood construction built about eighteen inches above the ground on wooden blocks. This was a typically constructed home in that area at that time.⁷

The explosive device appears to have been placed on the ground under the dwelling approximately twenty feet west of the Northeast corner of Moore's house, and 18 inches beneath the floor of the Moore's bedroom, directly under the Moore's double bed. From the description of the explosion in the FBI reports, the explosive device appears to have been very target specific. It appeared that the perpetrator(s) were knowledgeable about where the master bedroom was and the precise location of Moore's position in the bed. This information could have been provided to the perpetrator(s) by someone familiar with the interior design of the Moore house, by the individual(s) who broke into the home some weeks earlier, or by someone "casing" the house from the outside.

When FBI Special Agents first arrived at the Moore home at approximately 3:00 A. M. on December 26, 1951, they were advised of the following events.

Following the explosion, George Simms and his (George's) wife Mabel drove from Annie Simms' home where they were staying at the Moore's residence. Arnold also drove Harry Moore's home. Arnold Simms' house was located approximately six-hundred yards southwest of the Moore residence. George and Arnold Simms then pulled Harry and Harriette from the debris and placed both in Arnold's car. George, Arnold, Harry, Harriette and Rosa Moore

⁴ See Exhibit #2 - Pictures of the aftermath of the explosion at the Moore's house

⁵ Born 1928, died 1972.

⁶ See Exhibit #3 - Based upon the measurement of another home in Mims of the same type, construction and size as the Moore residence. Investigators spoke with a retired carpenter who built homes in Mims in the early 1950s.

⁷ See Exhibit #4 - Diagram of Moore's house as drawn by Evangeline Moore.

then went back to Arnold's house, changed vehicles from Arnold's car to George's Buick sedan, picked up Ernestine and Mabel Simms, and drove to the hospital in Sanford.⁸ A total of seven people would have been in George's vehicle.

Two interviews with Jocille Travis⁹ on June 7, 2005 and February 28, 2006, revealed the following information, which is contrary to FBI records.

Jocille Travis¹⁰ lived very close to the Moore's home. She (Travis) heard the explosion and woke her (Travis') husband, William Travis. Jocille asked her (Jocille's) husband to go to the Moore's house, which he (William Travis) did. When William Travis returned a short time later, he (William Travis) informed his (William Travis') wife what had happened. Jocille Travis then ran to the Moore's home and noted that George Simms was already at the scene. George Simms, Annie Rosalea "Peaches" Moore, and Rosa Moore helped George Simms put Harry and Harriette Moore into George's Buick sedan. Harriette was able to enter the vehicle with little assistance. Harry Moore was placed in a prone position on the rear seat with his (Harry's) head in his (Harry's) mother's (Rosa's) lap. Harriette Moore got into the front seat with George. George then drove to the hospital in Sanford, with a total of four passengers in one vehicle.

In the meantime, Arnold drove his (Arnold's) car with his (Arnold's) wife, Ernestine Simms Jamerson, from his (Arnold's) house to that of his (Arnold's) mother, Annie Warren Simms Juan, a short distance away from Arnold's house. Arnold picked up his (Arnold's) mother and George's wife, Mabel Simms, and drove to the hospital in Sanford.^{11 12}

According to the FBI preliminary report and subsequent interviews with George Simms, Arnold Simms, Ernestine Simms Jamerson, Rosa Moore, Annie Rosalea "Peaches" Moore, and Mabel Simms, one vehicle was used to transport seven people to the hospital in Sanford.¹³ An FBI interview with Jocille Travis indicates that two cars were used.

FBI records indicate that the first law enforcement officer on the scene was Brevard County Deputy Sheriff Clyde Bates; however, Jocille Travis indicated in her (Travis') interviews that, shortly after George Simms left the Moore's house to take the Moores to the hospital, Earl T. "Trigger" Griggs, a County law enforcement officer, arrived at the Moore home, viewed the scene and left the area. Earl "Trigger" Griggs was a law enforcement officer hired by the Brevard County Commissioners but Griggs was not a member of the Brevard County Sheriff's Office. Griggs was known in the county as a "road patrolman."

⁸ Fernald-Laughton Memorial Hospital

⁹ Born 1917

¹⁰ See Exhibit #5 - FBI interview with Jocille Daughtry (Travis) dated December 30, 1951 and Ben Green interview dated June 22, 1992.

¹¹ See Interview with Jocille Travis dated June 7, 2005 in this report

¹² See Interview with Jocille Travis dated February 28, 2006 in this report.

¹³ See Exhibit #6 - FBI interviews with Juanita Evangeline Moore, Ernestine Simms Mabel and Simms dated December 26, 1951

Subsequent research has determined that “Trigger” Griggs followed a speeding vehicle from Titusville to Daytona Beach at 8:30 P. M. where Griggs arrested James Lewis Cliborne for speeding and stealing a Ford convertible from West Palm Beach some weeks earlier. The police radio log partially confirms these facts. The Brevard County Sheriff’s Department arrest “blotter” also confirms that Griggs arrested Cliborne and Griggs was at the Brevard County jail until after 11:00 P. M. An FBI interview with Cliborne also confirmed these facts and time frame.

Brevard County Sheriff’s Office Deputy Sheriff Clyde Bates arrived at the Moore’s house about fifteen or twenty minutes after the explosion in response to a telephone call from Titusville night jailer “Roberts” that a bomb had exploded in Mims. Once at the scene, Bates requested the assistance of dog handler Deputy Sheriff Giles Platt of Melbourne and his (Platt’s) bloodhound “Colonel Evans,” and requested that Sheriff H. T. Williams be notified. While waiting for the bloodhound to arrive, Deputy Sheriff Bates searched the Moore’s bedroom for Harry Moore’s watch at Annie Rosalea Moore’s request. Bates located the watch and gave it to Annie Rosalea.

By the time Deputy Sheriff Giles Platt and his (Platt’s) bloodhound had arrived, officers had located some footprints¹⁴ in front of and to the east of the Moore’s residence. The footprints were small in size and Investigators could tell that the subject who left the footprints had stood around for some time and then traveled in an easterly direction. The footprints also revealed that as the subject got closer to Old Dixie Highway, the faster the person moved. Old Dixie Highway, located approximately two-hundred yards east of the Moore residence, ran north and south. The tracking bloodhound verified the direction the subject had traveled; however, the bloodhound, “Colonel Evans,” lost the scent at Old Dixie Highway. It was theorized that the scent belonged to one of the perpetrators and there must have been a vehicle waiting on Old Dixie Highway to transport the subject away from the area.

Brevard County Sheriff H. T. Williams arrived at the scene at about 11:00 P.M. County Judge Vassar D. Carlton and Assistant State Attorney Hubert Griggs arrived about 1:00 A.M.

FBI records reveal that at some point during the early morning hours on December 26, 1951, at approximately 3:40 A. M. Sheriff H. T. Williams notified Special Agent Edwin Duff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the Daytona Beach Field Office about the bombing. Special Agent Duff notified the FBI’s Miami Area Office who, in turn, notified FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Special Agents William Burke, Edwin Duff, Fred Gordon, Tobias Matthews, Clyde Aderhold, H. Wayne Swinney and Frank Meech, assigned to the FBI Miami Field Office, responded to the scene, arriving at approximately 3:40 A. M.. All law enforcement personnel remained at the scene throughout the night.

¹⁴ See Exhibit #7 - FBI pictures of footprints at the scene

In the interim, Sheriff H. T. Williams impaneled a coroner's jury who viewed the scene and recessed until the Sheriff's Office completed its investigation. Those on the Coroner's jury included: Robert H. Hudson, (publisher of the Star Advocate newspaper) W. O. B. Chittenden, W. H. Bell, R. L. Cutter, (Titusville Druggist) Joe Horn, "colored" and N. N. Gilbert, "colored."¹⁵

Newspaper Editor Robert Hudson (Star Advocate - Titusville) had been contacted by Sheriff H. T. Williams and asked to come to the scene to take photographs. Mr. Hudson took Polaroid photographs of the front and side of the house. While at the scene, Mr. Hudson was placed on the coroner's jury by Sheriff Williams¹⁶

FBI CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION

FBI Special Agents noted that Deputy Sheriff Clyde Bates, dog handler Deputy Sheriff Giles Platt, County Judge Vassar Carlton, Assistant State Attorney Hubert Griggs, U. S. Army Sergeant George Simms, Harriette Moore's brother, Joe Warren and Ben Warren, cousins of Harriette Moore, were all at the scene. Agents noted that when they arrived at the scene, there was a very dense ground fog which made visibility practically impossible. The fog began to lift some hours later, at dawn. Due to the number of people at the scene, any footprints left by the perpetrators near Moore's house were destroyed.

FBI Agents noted that the Moore home was located deep within an orange grove area and it was surrounded on the North and East by extensive orange groves. The entire area was comprised of soft sand with the exception of a portion of the yard surrounding the Moore's house which was covered by grass with a sandy soil base.

FBI Special Agent Ed Duff, one of the first Agents to arrive at the Moore's house, was interviewed several years after he retired from the FBI and recalled what he saw that Christmas night. "We were led back through a bunch of orange groves. It was as foggy as the dickens that night. You could hardly see where you were going. This wooden frame house had had quite a charge of dynamite put up underneath the northeast corner of the house. The house was in shambles, the bedroom was -- it looked like a cyclone had hit it."

The FBI conducted a crime scene search, including the Moore's bedroom, and, although available footprints were not properly preserved, made plaster casts of the few available footprints located by Deputy Sheriff Bates in the orange grove east of Moore's home. The plaster casts were forwarded to the FBI laboratory for examination. Law enforcement personnel at the scene reported that they did not observe any smoke or detect the sweet odor normally associated with the use of dynamite. FBI Agents were unable to locate any immediate evidence to indicate the type of explosive substance that was used.

¹⁵ See Exhibit #8- FBI interview with Sheriff H. T. Williams

¹⁶ See Interview with Robert H. Hudson in this report

The device possibly was detonated by, what appears to have been, an electrical or remote type detonator. No powder burns were noted in the grassy area outside of the Moore's residence that would have accompanied a burning fuse type device. No electrical or other type of detonator cord or device was located by investigating law enforcement personnel, indicating that the perpetrator(s) took the remains of the cord and detonator as he/she/they departed.

According to FBI reports, the blast caused a crater approximately twenty-four (24) inches wide and eighteen (18) inches in depth. The earth beneath the bedroom of the residence consisted of sandy soil. The edges of the blast crater and deep center of the crater contained a white chalky substance that was not normally found in the soil of the surrounding area. The nearest neighbors reported no suspicious persons in the area during Christmas Day or early evening.

FBI Special Agents Robert T. Nischwitz and Robert E. Sunkel crawled under Moore's house and raked the entire area. As Special Agent Nischwitz later recalled, he (Nischwitz) and Sunkel crawled under the house with a "black boy," whose name Nischwitz did not recall. Nischwitz recalled that the youth was banging a stick on the underside of Moore's house. Nischwitz asked the boy why he was banging the stick and the boy stated that this was to scare away the rats. Nischwitz thereafter became concerned about rats under the house. The crime scene search extended for a distance of from seventy-five to one-hundred yards around the house.

When the debris was cleared away to the extent that the ground immediately under the bedroom could be examined, a thorough and detailed examination was made of the rubble and samples of debris including splinters of wood, glass, paper, and soil were obtained for testing at the FBI laboratory.¹⁷

The explosion was so severe, that it threw the back of a wooden chair into the attic while other parts of the same chair were found in the next room. A light bulb in the ceiling of the blasted bedroom remained in the socket unbroken, but the socket was torn loose from its bolts. All the light bulbs in the adjoining room and the light on the porch were shattered. The bottom of a fish bowl in the adjoining room was shattered but the sides of the bowl were undamaged. One egg-sized hole was torn through the roof above the explosion area, and the chimney was lifted into the air and settled again exactly in place.

FBI Special Agents determined that Mr. Moore and his (Moore's) family had been eating dinner with relatives (Simms family) who resided about four-hundred (400) yards from the Moore home. The Moore's left the Simms' residence about 9:00 P. M. and Mr. Moore parked his (Moore's) Ford motor vehicle in front of their house. The family retired for the evening about an hour after they arrived. The explosion took place about ten to fifteen minutes later.

¹⁷ See Exhibit #9- FBI preliminary crime scene search dated December 30, 1951-January 1, 1952, and Laboratory Inventory Report dated January 14, 1952

Mrs. Rosa Moore, Harry Moore's mother, when initially interviewed by FBI Agents, stated that she (Rosa) believed Mr. Moore's work with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), with particular reference to the "Groveland Case" in Lake County, was "undoubtedly responsible for his (Moore's) death."

Sheriff Williams advised FBI Special Agents that when Andrew Fortenberry was defeated in his (Fortenberry's) bid for re-election as County Commissioner, Fortenberry was also defeated as Chairman of the Port Canaveral authority. Sheriff Williams stated that he (Williams) believed Fortenberry to be the "behind the scene owner" of the Brevard County weekly newspaper called the East Coast Trade Winds. FBI Special Agents would investigate, as one motivational theory, the possibility that the cause of Moore's death was because of his (Moore's) effort to unseat Fortenberry by influencing the black vote toward Fortenberry's opponent.

During the course of a search of the Moore's house, FBI Special Agents recovered a .32 caliber revolver bearing serial number 13261. The weapon had no manufacturer's markings due to wear and the weapon was identified by relatives as belonging to Harry Moore. The weapon was turned over to Assistant State Attorney Hubert Griggs for safekeeping.

FBI Special Agents noted that 1,000 to 1, 200 people had come to the Moore's house on December 26, 1951, to view the damage.¹⁸

FBI INITIAL INTERVIEWS¹⁹

The FBI developed a list of possible suspects that included NAACP members, Ku Klux Klan members, family members, labor individuals, and politicians. Initially, the FBI looked carefully at U. S. Army Sergeant George Simms, Moore's brother-in-law because of Simms' military training which included explosives training.

The core of the FBI investigation eventually centered on the Ku Klux Klan. The Bureau's attention was soon directed to the hierarchy of the Klan, including Bill Hendrix, Sidney Hopper, William Bogar, and other top echelon heads of Klan Klaverns. Through information received from Klan members and informants, it soon became apparent that the various Klan Klaverns were clearly aware of Moore's work and that Moore was the topic of discussion at several Klavern meetings.

¹⁸ Annie Rosalea "Peaches Moore and Evangeline Moore did not return to their house until Friday, December 28, 1951, for the first time after the bombing.

¹⁹ At some point, the FBI utilized the US Air Force to fly a B-52 bomber over Mims and photographs were taken so that each house was marked for the interviewing of its residents. A white sheet was placed on top of the Moore's house to show the relationship of other homes to the Moore house. Those photographs can not be located.

Hundreds of citizens and suspects were interviewed by 78 FBI Agents assigned to this case, and these interviews extended to Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas. Two primary suspects emerged early in this investigation, they being Earl Jackson Brooklyn (DOB 4/1/1911) and Tillman Holly "Curley" Belvin (DOB 10/29/1893). Both were members of the Apopka and Winter Garden Klaverns of the KKK and both were former members of the Association of Georgia Klans. FBI Special Agents interviewed Brooklyn and Belvin several times over the course of their investigation.

Below are listed a few of the pertinent interviews conducted by teams of FBI Special Agents. These interviews provided the basis for the information the FBI used to isolate suspects in these homicides.

FBI Special Agents began by interviewing those individuals who arrived first on the scene of the bombing and then proceeded to interview family members who were in the dwelling when the explosion occurred or who lived in the immediate area of the Moore house.

INTERVIEW DEPUTY SHERIFF CLYDE BATES

On December 26, 1951, Deputy Sheriff Clyde Bates advised arriving FBI Agents that he (Bates) had protected the crime scene from the time he (Bates) arrived at 10:45 P. M.²⁰ Bates advised Agents that he (Bates) had received a telephone call at his (Bates') home from Titusville night jailer Roberts who stated that an explosion had occurred at a house in Mims. Bates further advised Agents that he (Bates) departed his (Bates') residence in Titusville, about four and one-half (4½) miles South of the Moore's residence, and went to Mims. Deputy Sheriff Bates said that he (Bates) noted quite a few people at the scene when he (Bates) arrived, and was advised that Mr. and Mrs. Moore had already been taken to the Sanford Hospital, thirty-seven (37) miles away, by George and Arnold Simms

Bates advised Agents that he (Bates) noted that some heavy type of explosive had been placed under the northeast corner of Moore's bedroom and that "the resulting blast had torn the entire bedroom to bits and had shredded the floor of the bedroom as well as the ceiling and the walls." Bates also stated that the blast blew out all of the windows, split each of the home's seams, and disintegrated the front porch. Bates further stated that he (Bates) looked into the blast crater underneath the house and that he (Bates) had been unable to detect any odor which would indicate the nature or type of explosive that was used. Bates specifically stated that he (Bates) did not notice any odor that would indicate that dynamite had been used and that people at the scene (unidentified) when he (Bates) arrived also said that they did not smell any odor from the explosion.

Deputy Sheriff Bates advised FBI Agents that he (Bates) made an immediate inquiry of "colored" people (unidentified) at the scene but had not

²⁰ According to the Brevard County Sheriff's Office radio log, Bates marked "in service" at 10:48 P. M.

uncovered any information that any suspicious individuals had been noted in the area during the early evening or during the Christmas Day period.

Bates informed Agents that when Deputy Sheriff Giles Platt arrived at the scene with the bloodhound, "Colonel Evans,"²¹ the dog tracked the scent of a suspect from the Moore's house to a grapefruit tree located approximately fifty (50) feet from the northeast corner of the house. From that point, the bloodhound continued tracking the scent to a palm tree, about one-hundred (100) feet away and almost directly in front of the Moore's home. From the palm tree, the bloodhound tracked the scent to an orange tree in the orange grove which extended in front of the home for a distance of some two-hundred (200) yards in depth. It appeared that the suspect stood behind the orange tree for a period of time. The bloodhound, tracking in a northeasterly direction, lost the scent at the end of the orange grove and woods at Old Dixie Highway.

In tracking the scent of the suspect, the bloodhound and following law enforcement officers destroyed all but three or four of the footprints in the sandy soil.

Deputy Sheriff Bates informed FBI Agents that the Moore family had been residents of Mims for about twenty-five (25) years and that Mr. Moore was one of the most active members of his (Moore's) race in the Brevard County area. Bates further stated that Moore was once the principal of one of Brevard County's Schools but that his (Moore's) contract had not been renewed. Bates stated that Moore had been devoting most of his (Moore's) time recently working on NAACP activities.

According to Bates, the Moores had not maintained a permanent residence in Mims and were believed to have been living more or less permanently in the vicinity of Lake Park, near West Palm Beach where Harriette Moore was a school teacher. Bates said that the Moore family had apparently only used the home at Mims for weekend visits, the last one of which was about a month previous to the bombing.

Deputy Sheriff Bates also stated that during the early morning hours of December 26, 1951, he spoke with Joe Warren, brother of Ben Warren and a close friend of Mr. Moore's. Joe Warren advised Bates that he (Warren) had told Mr. Moore that he (Warren) thought Moore was going a little too far and a little too fast.

Deputy Sheriff Bates stated that it was common knowledge in Brevard County that Mr. Moore had been quite active in NAACP work and that most recently Mr. Moore had been engaged in investigating the "Groveland Case." Bates also stated that "The Brevard County Sheriff's Office had never experienced any difficulty with Mr. Moore nor had any incidents or racial matters arisen which had caused any attention to be directed to Mr. Moore's activity in

²¹ Owned by John E. Evans of Melbourne

that field.” Bates added that the Sheriff’s Office regarded Mr. Moore as “a quiet and peaceful fellow,” and they knew of no definite enemies that Mr. Moore may have had and knew of no one that would have had a motive for killing Mr. and Mrs. Moore.²²

FBI INTERVIEWS WITH THE MOORE FAMILY MEMBERS

INTERVIEW GEORGE SIMMS - FIRST INTERVIEW

On December 26, 1951, FBI Agents began interviewing Moore’s family members and interviewed George Simms, brother-in-law of Harry Moore. Simms, a Master Sergeant with the United States Army, was stationed in Korea and had returned to Mims on December 17, 1951, for the holidays. Simms was considered a suspect by FBI Special Agents almost immediately after the bombing because of Simms’ extensive military background and training in weaponry and explosives. Also present was Arnold Simms, Harriette Moore’s brother.

Sergeant Simms stated he was staying at Annie Simms’ home located about 600 yards southwest of the Moore residence. Sergeant Simms stated that Harry Moore and his (Moore’s) family had eaten Christmas dinner at his (Arnold’s) home and departed around 9 P. M. to return home. Sergeant Simms stated that he had retired for the evening and was not awakened by the blast. Sergeant Simms’ wife, Mabel B. Simms, woke her (Mabel’s) husband and told him (George) that “something has happened at Harry’s house and that she (Mabel) could hear someone screaming for George and Arnold.”

Sergeant Simms stated that he (Simms) dressed hurriedly as did (Simms’) brother Arnold and they drove to Harry Moore’s home in Arnold’s vehicle, a Plymouth sedan. According to Sergeant Simms, while they were on their way to Harry Moore’s home, George and Arnold did not observe any suspicious persons nor did they hear anything unusual. When they arrived at the Moore house, Sergeant Simms stated he (Simms) noted that “some sort of explosion had taken place and blasted the front porch to bits, blown the front windows out, and apparently wrecked the complete household.”

Sergeant Simms stated that when he (Simms) entered Mr. Moore’s house, he (Simms) noted that “the front door had been blown away by the blast,” and he (Simms) was met by Mr. Moore’s daughter, Anna Rosalea “Peaches” Moore. Sergeant Simms said “Peaches” was screaming and crying that something was wrong with her (Peaches’) father. Sergeant Simms said that he (Simms) went to the door of Mr. And Mrs. Moore’s bedroom and was unable to see completely what the entire scene looked like because the only available light was in the dining room, some distance from the Moore’s bedroom. Sergeant Simms stated that he (Simms) could see that “the bedroom was a complete shambles with the

²² See Exhibit #10 - FBI Interview with Deputy Sheriff Clyde Bates dated December 26, 1951

floor having been completely blasted away and the bed spring and mattress were lying at an angle with portions of it touching the ground.”

Sergeant Simms stated that, between him (Simms) and his (Simms') brother, they were able to extricate Mr. and Mrs. Moore from the wreckage and both were placed in Arnold Simms' vehicle. They proceeded directly to Arnold Simms' house where they changed vehicles and took Mr. and Mrs. Moore to the hospital in George Simms' Buick sedan.

Accompanying Sergeant George Simms and Arnold Simms was Rosa Moore, and George's and Arnold's wives. The trip took about thirty-five (35) minutes to complete. Sergeant Simms stated that there was very little communication between any of the individuals in his (Simms') vehicle while traveling to the hospital and no mention was made of any suspects who might be responsible for the bombing.

Upon arrival at the hospital, Sergeant Simms obtained a stretcher from the only attendant on duty at the hospital, a nurse, and took Harry Moore to the emergency room. There were no doctors on duty at this time and the nurse contacted Dr. George Starke. After a short time, Sergeant Simms decided to travel to Dr. Starke's home to determine what was keeping the doctor. Sergeant Simms arrived at Dr. Starke's home and determined that the doctor had already left for the hospital.

Sergeant Simms then returned to the hospital where Dr. Starke pronounced Harry Moore to be dead. Sergeant Simms stated that Dr. Starke mentioned something about cerebral hemorrhage, internal hemorrhages and shock as being the causes of Mr. Moore's death.²³

Sergeant Simms stated that Harriette Moore had informed him (Simms) that Harry Moore had been extensively engaged in the investigation of the "Groveland Case."

Sergeant Simms stated that he (Simms) had arrived in Mims from Korea on December 20, 1951. Sergeant Simms had stated earlier in his (Simms') interview with FBI Agents that he (Simms) arrived in Mims on December 17, 1951. He (Simms) was not queried about this discrepancy in dates by FBI Special Agents.²⁴

George Simms subsequently consented to a search of his (Simms') vehicle by FBI Special Agents. No explosive material or firearms were located within the confines of Simms' vehicle.

INTERVIEW HARRIETTE MOORE – FIRST INTERVIEW ²⁵

²³ Buried January 1, 1952.

²⁴ See Exhibit #11 - FBI interview with George and Arnold Simms dated December 26, 1951

²⁵ Born June 19, 1902, died January 3, 1952.

On December 26, 1951, FBI Special Agents Clyde B. Aderhold and Robert F. Hartmann interviewed Harriette Moore at the Sanford Hospital. Mrs. Moore advised that she (Harriette) and her (Harriette's) husband had owned a house in Mims for the last twenty (20) years but that since 1948 they had been living in Riviera Beach. Mrs. Moore explained that she (Harriette) was a school teacher and that she (Harriette) had been teaching school at Lake Park.²⁶

Mrs. Moore stated further that since 1948 she (Harriette) and her (Harriette's) husband had spent the holidays at Mims and that no one else had lived in the house. Mrs. Moore stated that at Riviera Beach she (Harriette) had rented rooms from Laura Walker on Jackson Street.

Mrs. Moore advised that her (Harriette's) husband worked for the NAACP and that he (Harry) traveled a large part of the time and was only at Riviera Beach on infrequent occasions. Mrs. Moore never knew where Harry was going when he (Harry) left home or when he (Harry) would return. Harry never discussed his (Harry's) work with Harriette, but she (Harriette) knew that Harry spent quite a bit of time working on the Groveland rape case.

Harriette stated that Harry had distributed pamphlets concerning the Groveland case until the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the State Court in August 1951. Harriette said that since that time, Harry had been writing articles for newspapers and magazines.

Harriette recalled that during the latter part of 1950, Harry had been active in trying to get County officials to let the Negroes in Brevard County register as Democrats. Harriette said Harry had written to the Florida State Attorney General and that the Attorney General had instructed the Brevard County authorities to allow the Negroes to register as Democrats,

According to Mrs. Moore, Damon Hutzler, Superintendent of Public Instruction at Titusville, told Harry that he (Harry) was taking this thing too far and that he (Harry) had better watch out or else he (Harry) would get into serious trouble.

Harriette related that she (Harriette) and Harry left Riviera Beach at approximately 3:30 P. M. on December 18, 1951 and they arrived in Mims at approximately 11 P. M. that same day. Harriette said that she (Harriette) and Harry had been in the business section of Mims very frequently and that most people in town knew that they had returned to their home for the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. Moore stated that she (Harriette) had no definite suspects in mind that might have bombed their home but she (Harriette) suggested that all of the Lake County officials be investigated. Harriette explained that in 1949 when her (Harriette's) husband was investigating the Groveland rape case, Sheriff Willis V.

²⁶ Prior to becoming a teacher, Harriette sold life insurance door to door for the Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

McCall had called her (Harriette's) husband a liar. To the best of her (Harriette's) memory, no other Lake County officials have ever said anything to her (Harriette's) husband.

The interview was concluded at this point because hospital official felt that Mrs. Moore was not in good enough physical condition to talk any longer. ²⁷

INTERVIEW JUANITA EVANGELINE MOORE - FIRST INTERVIEW

On December 27, 1951, Juanita Evangeline Moore advised FBI Special Agents that she (Evangeline) corresponded with her (Evangeline's) parents but that the correspondence was infrequent. Evangeline stated that at no time did her (Evangeline's) mother or father ever mention having any trouble with anyone. Evangeline stated that as far as she (Evangeline) knew, her (Evangeline's) father was well respected and, although the family was somewhat apprehensive about the work that her (Evangeline's) father was doing, the family never suspected that her (Evangeline's) father would meet with any violence.

INTERVIEW GEORGE SIMMS - SECOND INTERVIEW

On January 7, 1952, FBI Special Agents re-interviewed Sergeant George Simms when he (Simms) returned from a visit with Harriette Moore at the hospital. Sergeant Simms stated that Mrs. Moore advised him (Simms) that she (Harriette Moore) had no definite suspects in mind and that as far as she (Harriette Moore) knew Harry Moore had not been active in the Lake County or Marion County affairs for some weeks. The Lake County affair referred to by Harriette Moore was the Groveland case. The Marion County affair referred to by Harriette Moore involved Orion Nathaniel Johnson who had been recently convicted of the first degree murder of Sheriff Edward Porter and who had been sentenced to death.

Sergeant Simms stated that Harriette and Peaches Moore advised him (Sergeant Simms) that the Moore family had returned home about forty-five (45) minutes prior to the explosion, and that Harriette and Harry Moore had retired. Peaches had stayed up reading for about fifteen (15) minutes or so before turning out her (Peaches') bedroom light. ²⁸

INTERVIEW ARNOLD SIMMS - FIRST INTERVIEW

On December 26, 1951, FBI Special Agents interviewed Arnold Simms who stated that he (Arnold Simms) had known Mr. Moore for about twenty-five (25) years. Arnold Simms verified Sergeant Simms recollection of the events on Christmas day regarding the dinner at the Simms residence. Arnold Simms stated that he (Arnold Simms) retired shortly after the Moore family had departed.

²⁷ See Exhibit #12 - FBI interview with Harriette Moore dated December 26, 1951

²⁸ See Exhibit #13 - FBI interview with George Simms dated January 7, 1951

Arnold Simms also stated that he (Arnold Simms) was not awakened by the sound of the explosion, but was awakened by his (Arnold Simms') wife, Ernestine Simms (Jamerson), who had informed him (Arnold Simms) that she (Ernestine Simms) heard screams coming from Harry Moore's house and that someone was calling for "George and Arnold."

Arnold Simms stated he (Arnold) was accompanied by his (Arnold Simms') brother, George Simms, to the Moore house and described what he saw at the scene. His (Arnold Simms') description of the damage to the Moore's home was similar to George Simms' observations. Arnold Simms recalled seeing Harry Moore's daughter, "Peaches," when he (Arnold Simms) and his (Arnold Simms') brother entered the house. Arnold Simms stated that "Peaches" was crying and stated: "Something has happened to daddy."

Arnold Simms stated that he (Arnold Sims) and George Simms removed Harry and Harriette from the wreckage and had placed them in George Simms' vehicle and took both to the hospital. Arnold Simms stated that Harry Moore was wearing pajamas and that he (Arnold Simms) did not see any visible marks or lacerations on Harry.

Arnold stated that neither Harry nor Harriette were able to speak during the trip to the hospital. Arnold Simms stated that he (Arnold Simms) had not seen any suspicious individuals around the Moore property. Arnold Simms stated that he (Arnold Simms) was not aware of Mr. Moore's past or current activities and had not seen the Moore family for the previous month or so.

Arnold Simms stated that he (Arnold Simms) had read articles in the newspapers and had also been told by people in the community that Harry had been involved in the "Groveland Case," and that Harry had been accompanied during that investigation by Thurgood Marshall and a lawyer by the name of McGill from Jacksonville. Arnold stated that he (Arnold Simms) was not familiar with Harry's schedule or specific activities, but he (Arnold Simms) was aware that Harry's daughter and Rosalea was a school teacher in Ocala, that Harriette Moore was teaching school in Palm Beach County.

Arnold Simms advised FBI Agents that he (Arnold Simms) was unable to furnish any information concerning the individuals responsible for the bombing and that as far as he (Arnold Simms) knew, Mr. And Mrs. Moore did not have any known enemies, nor had they received threatening letters or any other communications.²⁹

The FBI determined that there was a movement within the NAACP to oust Mr. Moore as its State Executive Secretary, and that there was dissension within the ranks of that organization. The Secretary's position was abolished at the NAACP conference held in Daytona from November 11, 1951 through November 25, 1951. Nick Ford, NAACP Treasurer, was also voted out of office at the

²⁹ See Exhibit #14 - FBI interview with Arnold Simms dated January 7, 1952

conference. Apparently, national officials of the NAACP ran the meeting, even though it was a state sponsored event. Mr. Moore spoke at the conference and volunteered to work without pay. Allegedly, the NAACP owed Mr. Moore \$2,600.00 in back salary and expenses.

ANNIE ROSALEA “PEACHES” MOORE (Background)

Prior to interviewing Annie Rosalea “Peaches” Moore, FBI Special Agents conducted a routine background investigation on the character of Ms Moore. Special Agents determined that Annie Rosalea “Peaches” Moore taught school at the Howard Academy High School in Ocala, and was also employed at that school as a secretary. J. F. Boss, Principal, advised that Annie Moore was of excellent character and reputation and Boss knew of no trouble she (Annie Moore) had with any boy friends.

INTERVIEW ANNIE FORD

FBI Special Agents also interviewed Annie Ford, of 718 W Broadway, Ocala, who advised that Annie Moore had lived with her (Annie Ford) for three years and considered her (Annie Moore) to be of excellent character and reputation.

FBI Special Agents contacted the Ocala Police Department and the Marion County Sheriff’s Office where they determined that Annie Rosalea “Peaches” Moore had no criminal record on file.

INTERVIEW ANNIE ROSALEA “PEACHES” MOORE – FIRST INTERVIEW

On December 31, 1951, FBI Special Agents Clyde P. Aderhold and Tobias E. Matthews, Jr. interviewed Annie Rosalea “Peaches” Moore at 628 Dummit Street, Titusville, where she (Annie Moore) had been residing with the Norman Gilbert family since the bombing. Annie Rosalea “Peaches” Moore provided the following sequence of events during the week previous to the bombing

On Wednesday, December 19, 1951, at approximately 7:30 P. M., Annie Rosalea “Peaches” Moore arrived in Mims by bus from Ocala where she (Annie Rosalea) was employed as a school teacher. Annie Rosalea Moore was met at the bus station by her (Annie Rosalea’s) mother, Harriette Moore.

Harry and Harriette had already eaten dinner and Harriette prepared something for Annie Rosalea to eat. Harry, Harriette and Annie Rosalea left Mims and drove to Titusville where Harry spoke to a colored man with regard to some repairs to the roof of the Moore’s residence. The family then returned to their home in Mims and retired for the evening.

On Thursday, December 20, 1951, Annie Rosalea Moore drove the family vehicle to the Post Office in Mims to pick up mail and then returned to the Moore home. Harry Moore spent the day working in the groves, reading and writing. About 3:00 P. M. that afternoon George and Mabel Silas, who were nearby

residents, came to visit the Moore's and left after a short time. After dinner, Harriette and Annie Rosalea drove to Titusville to send a telegram to the Moore's youngest daughter, Juanita Evangeline Moore, who was living in Washington, D. C. Harriette and Annie Rosalea, then returned home and the family retired for the evening.

On Friday, December 21, 1951, the Moore family remained at home throughout the day and early evening hours. At about 9:15 P. M. Annie Rosalea and her (Annie Rosalea's) parents drove to the residence of Joe Warren as they were expecting a long distance telephone call from Juanita Evangeline Moore. Upon their arrival at the Warren residence, the Moore family was met by Joe and Magnolia Warren, daughter Katrina Warren, George and Mabel Simms, and Arnold and Ernestine Simms. The telephone call the Moore's were expecting was not received.

During the visit, George Simms left to go to church in Mims where he (George) met his (George's) mother, Annie Simms, and George returned with her (Annie Simms) to the Warren residence after church services. The Moore's remained at the Warren residence until about 11:00 P. M. when they returned home.

On Saturday, December 22, 1951, Rosa Alberta Moore, Harry's mother, arrived in Mims shortly before noon from Jacksonville, and arrived at the Moore's home by way of taxicab.³⁰ Annie Rosalea and Harriette drove to Titusville to shop while Rosa and Harry Moore remained home. Annie Rosalea and Harriette also went to the Post Office in Mims to pick up mail and received a number of Christmas cards. Harry Moore kept busy reading and writing and working in the groves. During the afternoon, Harry Moore and Joe Warren traveled to Titusville to pick up a "Frigidaire" Harry had ordered. Harry and Joe Warren then went to look for two colored men to help them unload the Frigidaire." George and Arnold Simms also arrived and assisted unloading the "Frigidaire." The Moore family retired at about 10:00 P. M.

On Sunday, December 23, 1951, Harry Moore attended church services at the St. James Missionary Baptist Church in Mims. Annie Rosalea drove her (Annie Rosalea's) father to church, returned home, and picked her (Annie Rosalea's) father up at church at the conclusion of services at about 11:15 A. M. They drove to Titusville to send another telegram to Juanita Evangeline Moore in Washington.

On Sunday afternoon and Sunday evening the Moore family remained at their residence, during which time George and Mabel Simms visited for a short time. Harry Moore occupied himself during the afternoon and late evening writing and reading. The Moore family retired at approximately 9:00 P. M.

³⁰ Taxi driven by Claude Leonard Fetter

On Monday, December 24, 1951, Annie Rosalea and Harriette drove to Titusville to shop, and then drove to Mims to get mail. During the day Harry worked in the groves banking trees. During the day, a colored man, John Henry Lee, harrowed the groves. Annie Rosalea and Harriette returned home and the family retired at about 9:00 P. M.

On Tuesday, December 25, 1951, Annie Rosalea drove to Mims and picked up the mail. Annie Rosalea and her (Annie Rosalea's) mother (Harriette) then drove to Titusville to see if the drug store was open; however, the drug store was closed so they returned home. The Moore family remained at home until 4:00 P. M. when they all drove over to Annie Simms' home for Christmas dinner. Attending Christmas dinner was: Harry and Harriette Moore, Annie Rosalea Moore, Rosa Moore, George and Mabel Simms, Arnold and Ernestine Simms, Joe and Magnolia Warren, daughter Katrina Warren, Cherry Greer, and Elmer and Kattie Silas.

Just before 4:20 P. M. Annie Rosalea returned home to retrieve some whipped cream from the refrigerator. She (Annie Rosalea) unlocked the door to the house, walked straight down the hall to the kitchen, obtained the whipped cream, walked back down the hall, locked the front door and returned to the Simms residence. Annie Rosalea did not notice anyone around the house or see anything suspicious.

At approximately 4:20 P. M., the family gathered together to eat Christmas dinner. According to Annie Rosalea Moore, at approximately 7:00 P. M. she (Annie Rosalea) and her (Annie Rosalea's) family returned home.³¹ Annie Rosalea returned to the Simms residence to obtain some comic books, and then returned home and sat with her (Annie Rosalea's) family in the living room.

Annie Rosalea sat on the settee and fell asleep waking a short time later to notice that her (Annie Rosalea's) mother and grandmother had retired to their respective bed rooms. Annie Rosalea's father, Harry Moore, was in his (Harry's) bedroom and walked out into the living room. At that time, Annie Rosalea went to her (Annie Rosalea's) bedroom and observed her (Annie Rosalea's) father turn out the lights in the living room, dining room and kitchen and then he (Harry) returned to his (Harry's) bedroom at the front of the house.

When Annie Rosalea turned out the lights in her (Annie Rosalea's) bedroom, she (Annie Rosalea) noticed that the lights were turned off in her (Annie Rosalea's) parent's bedroom. Annie Rosalea began to drift off to sleep when a "terrific explosion occurred." Annie Rosalea jumped up and started calling her (Annie Rosalea's) mother but did not receive a response. Annie Rosalea turned on the bed lamp, got up and turned on the overhead light in the bedroom. Annie Rosalea continued to call to her (Annie Rosalea's) mother but received no response. Annie Rosalea then called to her (Annie Rosalea's) grandmother,

³¹ NOTE: Statements taken from the family members who attended the Christmas dinner advised that the Moore family departed around 9:00 P. M.

Rosa Moore. Rosa Moore finally answered and Rosa came into Annie Rosalea's bedroom. Annie Rosalea left her (Annie Rosalea's) bedroom and entered the dining room, turned on the kitchen light, and went to the back door and began to shout "Help," and "George," and "Arnold."

Annie Rosalea then walked back to the living room and turned on the porch light and went into her (Annie Rosalea's) parent's bedroom. Both Annie Rosalea and Rosa began to remove boards and debris that had fallen on top of Harriette. Annie Rosalea stated that she (Annie Rosalea) removed two boards from on top of Harriette and then she (Annie Rosalea) rushed back to the back door to call for George and Arnold once again.

Annie Rosalea returned to the living room and a few moments later, George and Arnold Simms drove up to the side of the house. Annie Rosalea returned to her (Annie Rosalea's) bedroom to get some clothes, her (Annie Rosalea's) mother's suit case, and to put on a house coat. By that time, Harry and Harriette had been taken out to an automobile by George and Arnold Simms. Annie Rosalea and Rosa Moore then got into the car and went to the Simms' home. Once at the Simms' residence, Annie Rosalea got out of the car, went into the Simms' residence and helped dress Harriette.

Annie Rosalea stated that upon arriving at the Simms' residence, George Simms removed Harry from Arnold's vehicle and placed him (Harry) in the back seat of his (George Simms') vehicle. George then placed Rosa Moore in the rear seat and placed Harriette Moore, Ernestine Simms, and Mabel Simms in the front seat of his (George Simms') car and drove to the hospital in Sanford.

After George departed for the hospital, Annie Rosalea Moore, Arnold Simms, Annie Simms, and Cherry Greer got into Arnold's car at the Simms' residence and drove to the Joe Warren residence. Cherry Greer and Annie Sims were left at the Warren residence and Annie Rosalea, Arnold Simms and Joe Warren then drove to Titusville to call the Sheriff's Office. Once in Titusville they located an unnamed Highway Patrolman and Joe Warren and Arnold Simms spoke to the patrolman. The patrolman told Warren and Simms that the matter had already been reported to the Sheriff's Office and Annie Rosalea, Joe Warren, and Arnold Simms returned to the Moore residence.

Annie Rosalea advised FBI Special Agents that she (Annie Rosalea) was not familiar with the activities of Harry Moore prior to December 19, 1951. Annie Rosalea Moore stated that she (Annie Rosalea Moore) did not recall her (Annie Rosalea's) father making any statements indicating that his (Harry Moore's) life was in danger or that he (Harry Moore) had received any threats. Annie Rosalea Moore did not have any idea of who could have been responsible for the bombing and subsequent deaths of her (Annie Rosalea's) parents.³²

³² See Exhibit #15 – FBI interview with Annie Rosalea "Peaches" Moore dated December 31, 1951

Upon inquiry, Annie Rosalea stated that she (Annie Rosalea) had several boy friends but that they each had ended the relationship with her (Annie Rosalea) and she (Annie Rosalea) was not dating anyone at that time.³³

INTERVIEW ANNIE ROSALEA “PEACHES MOORE – SECOND INTERVIEW

On January 2, 1952, Annie Rosalea “Peaches” Moore was interviewed at the Hospital in Sanford. Annie Rosalea was specifically queried regarding the boys she (Annie Rosalea) may have been dating and because of the possibility that one of her (Annie Rosalea’s) boyfriends may have had a grudge against her (Annie Rosalea) and may have been involved in the bombing.

Annie Rosalea stated that the boys she (Annie Rosalea) had dated were: Curtis Latimore - Daytona Beach; Clarence McKnight - Ocala; and Cecil Harris - Tampa.³⁴

INTERVIEW ARNOLD SIMMS - SECOND INTERVIEW

On December 27, 1951, FBI Special Agent Edwin H. Duff interviewed Arnold Simms a second time in the presence of Annie Simms. Arnold Simms verified all information Special Agents gathered from his (Arnold Simms’) wife, Ernestine Simms, and Mabel Simms Arnold stated that he (Arnold Simms) had heard that Harry Moore had been run out of Orlando after Moore attended a meeting in that city. Arnold Simms stated that he (Arnold Simms) could not remember and could not elaborate on any details of this rumor. Arnold Simms suggested that FBI Agents contact his (Arnold Simms’) sister, Valerie Simms, who resided in Melbourne, because he (Arnold Simms) had received this information from her Valerie Simms). Arnold Simms stated that it was his (Arnold Simms’) opinion that the Moore bombing resulted directly from the work being carried on by Harry Moore in connection with the Groveland case.

Arnold Simms mentioned Elmer Silas and John Gilbert as being, in his (Arnold Simms’) estimation, two men who were the closest to Harry Moore in (Moore’s) work and Arnold Simms felt that these two men would know most about Harry’s more recent work and travel.³⁵

INTERVIEW ARNOLD SIMMS - THIRD INTERVIEW

On December 28, 1951, Arnold Simms was re-interviewed. Simms stated that about a year previous to this he (Arnold) had asked his (Arnold’s) cousin Harry Curry (500 21st Street, West Palm Beach) to get word to his (Arnold’s) sister (Harriette) and brother-in-law (Harry) that they should not come to Mims that weekend because some of Fortenberry’s friends were out to get Harry.

³³ The sequence of events provided by Annie Rosalea Moore are different from those provided by Jocille Travis. Additionally, the sequence of events provided by Jocille Travis and Annie Rosalea Moore are both different from those provided by George Simms, Arnold Simms, Rosa Moore, Ernestine Simms Jamerson and the FBI investigation

³⁴ See Exhibit #16 - FBI interview with Annie Rosalea “Peaches” Moore dated January 2, 1952

³⁵ See Exhibit #17 - FBI interview with Arnold Simms dated December 27, 1951

Simms stated that he (Simms) had heard this from Joe Warren, Ben Warren or Paul Cuyler.³⁶

INTERVIEW HARRIETTE MOORE - FIRST INTERVIEW

On December 29, when Harriette Moore was interviewed at the Sanford Hospital, Dr. George Starke, Harriette's physician, stated that Mrs. Moore's blood pressure had dropped and he (Starke) had attributed that to a blood clot in her (Harriette's) lungs.

Mrs. Moore was shown glass fragments and the heavy rubber washer FBI Agents had located beneath the Moore residence. Mrs. Moore was quite positive that her (Harriette's) husband had never had anything that resembled the test tube.

Visiting Harriette Moore when FBI Agents arrived were Arnold and George Simms, and Annie Rosalea. All were shown the glass fragments and washer and all stated that they had never seen anything like those items around the Moore home.

Harriette informed FBI Agents that she (Harriette) and Harry arrived in Mims from Lake Park at approximately 11:00 P. M. on December 18, 1951, and drove immediately to their home. A few minutes after their arrival, Harry and Harriette drove to the Mims Post Office to obtain their mail. They then returned to their home and retired for the night.

When they returned home, Harriette stated that she (Harriette) noticed a car parked on Old Dixie Highway at the south end of the orange grove in front of their house. Harriette thought a boy and his (boy's) girlfriend were sitting in the car. Harriette recalled that this same vehicle had been parked there when they first arrived home prior to going to the Post Office.

Harriette related that on December 19, 1951, Harry had gone into Mims looking for a man to help harrow the groves. That evening, Harriette drove into Mims to pick up her (Harriette's) daughter, Annie Rosalea "Peaches" Moore. Later that evening, Harry, Harriette and Annie drove into Titusville to get a newspaper and to mail some letters.

Harriette's recollection of the events of December 20, 1951, was very vague, but she (Harriette) recalled that Harry went to the Post Office at some point during the day. Harriette stated that the family stayed at home on December 21, 1951. Harriette stated that she (Harriette) and Annie Rosalea went to Titusville to do some shopping on Saturday, December 22, 1951.

On Sunday, December 23, 1951, Annie Rosalea took Harry to church and then she (Annie Rosalea) returned home. Annie Rosalea returned to the church to pick up Harry after the services were completed.

³⁶ See Exhibit #18 - FBI interview with Annie Simms and Arnold Simms dated December 28, 1951

According to Harriette, on Monday, December 24, 1951, the man Harry had hired to harrow the groves arrived and did the harrowing of the north orange grove. The family stayed at home that evening.

On Tuesday, December 25, 1951, Harriette recalled that Harry went to the Post Office in Mims during the early part of the morning and when Harry returned, Harriette and Annie went to Titusville to look for a newspaper. Harriette recalled that they did not find a newspaper because all of the stores were closed. Harriette and Annie returned home about 4:00 P. M. when the family went to the Simms residence for Christmas dinner.

When FBI Agents asked Harriette about Harry's position as Executive Secretary of the NAACP, Harriette stated that the NAACP owed Harry about \$2,600.00. Harriette stated that she (Harriette) had attended the convention in Daytona Beach but that because she (Harriette) was assisting a Miss Lang with administrative matters, she (Harriette) was unable to attend any of the meetings except the last one. Harriette stated that there was not a stenographer at the meetings but that a Miss Mike of Childs Street, Leesburg, was the Secretary and would have minutes of the meetings.³⁷

INTERVIEW HARRIETTE MOORE - SECOND INTERVIEW

On January 2, 1952, FBI Agents re-interviewed Harriette Moore at the hospital in the presence of Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP. Mrs. Moore stated that her (Harriette's) brother, Arnold Simms, telephoned her (Harriette) sometime after the 1950 elections and advised Harriette and Harry not to come to Mims the following weekend as "some crackers were out to get Harry."³⁸

Harriette related to Agents that she (Harriette) suspected that the killing of her (Harriette's) husband had originated in Titusville. Mrs. Moore further related that she (Harriette) stated that a man by the name of "Nash", who is a member of the School Board in Titusville, had at some point in time told Harry Moore that he (Nash) did not appreciate some of the activities being carried on by Moore in connection with trying to get Negroes to vote in the Democratic primary. Harriette also related that Damon Hutzler told Harry Moore that his (Moore's) contract was not renewed because of his (Moore's) implication in Communist activities.

Harriette Moore advised that she (Harriette) knows very little about Harry's activities, particularly those in the months before his (Harry's) death. Harriette Moore stated that they came to their house in Mims on Thanksgiving Day and then left for the NAACP convention in Daytona Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Moore then

³⁷ See Exhibit #19 - FBI second interview with Harriette Moore dated December 29, 1952

³⁸ See Exhibit #20 - FBI interview with Harriette Moore dated January 2, 1952

departed for their home in Mims, but stayed only long enough to pick up some personal items and departed for West Palm Beach.

Harriette Moore stated that Harry would just leave on trips and not tell her (Harriette) where he (Harry) was going or how long he (Harry) would be gone. Mrs. Moore stated that Harry departed on December 16, 1951 for Miami for a meeting and returned to West Palm Beach on December 18, 1951. Harry picked her (Harriette) up and they departed for Mims, arriving late that night.

FBI Special Agents requested permission from Mrs. Moore to search their residence in Rivera Beach for any papers, correspondence or other material of a documentary nature that might provide information regarding Mr. Moore's activities and recent contacts. Mrs. Moore declined to give her (Harriette) permission for the search.

INTERVIEW JOE WARREN

On December 26, 1951, 1951, FBI Special Agents interviewed Joe Warren and his (Warren's) wife Magnolia at their residence. Mr. Warren advised that he (Warren) was a member of the NAACP and had traveled with Harry Moore for a short period of time in connection with recruiting efforts for the NAACP. Warren stated that during his (Warren's) and Moore's travels, they covered a large section of the State, but that he (Warren) had little contact with Mr. Moore for the past six months, and knew very little about Mr. Moore's activities.

Mr. Warren confirmed that the Moore family had been at the Simms residence for Christmas dinner and that all of the conversation was with regard to family matters. Mr. Moore made no mention of his (Moore's) activities. Mr. Warren stated that he (Warren) had known Harry Moore for over twenty (20) years and felt close enough to Mr. Moore that Mr. Moore would have said something if he (Moore) had received any threats. Mr. Warren stated that if Harry Moore had received any threats, he (Moore) would have called a meeting of the NAACP membership and would have made a full report concerning the threats. Mr. Warren stated that he (Warren) knew of no one whom he would consider as a suspect in the bombing, but that he (Warren) felt that Moore's work in Lake County (Groveland case) may be responsible for his (Moore's) death.

Mr. Warren advised FBI Special Agents that the following individuals attended Christmas dinner at the Arnold Simms residence: Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Simms; Annie Simms - Arnold's mother; Mrs. Cherry Greer-mother of Arnold Simms' wife; Mr. and Mrs. George Simms; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Silas; Ann Silas, Annie Rosalea Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore; and Rosa Moore. Mr. Warren stated that he (Warren) recalled that the Silas family departed about 6:00 PM and that he (Warren) and his (Warren's) wife left the Simms residence between 6:30 PM and 7:00 P. M.

Mr. Warren stated he (Warren) retired and was awakened by the sound of the explosion. Warren checked around and determined that the Moore house

had been bombed. Warren went to the scene but the Moore's had already been transported to the hospital.³⁹

INTERVIEW VALERIE SIMMS

On December 26, 1951, FBI Special Agents interviewed Valerie Simms, who resided in Melbourne. Simms advised that she (Valerie) was Harriette Moore's sister. Valerie Simms last saw Harriette on Wednesday, December 19, 1951, when Harriette and Harry were driving from Lake Park to Mims.

With regard to the statement made by her (Valerie) to Melvin Corbett to the effect that Harry Moore had been run out of Groveland and in to Orange County, Valerie Simms stated that she (Valerie) had read something about that in the Tampa Bulletin. Valerie Simms stated that Harry Moore did not discuss his (Moore's) work or activities with his (Moore's) family. Valerie Simms stated that she (Valerie) knew Harry Moore was very active in NAACP work and with the Progressive Voter League, and she (Valerie) had no reason to believe that his (Moore's) life was in danger. Valerie Simms stated that at no time did her (Valerie's) sister, Harriette Moore, ever state that Harry had any trouble in connection with his (Moore's) work.⁴⁰

INTERVIEW ROSA TYSON MOORE - FIRST INTERVIEW

On December 26, 1951, Special Agents interviewed, Harry Moore's mother, Rosa Tyson Moore⁴¹ and determined that she (Rosa) resided at 1751 Louisiana Street in Jacksonville. FBI Agents noted that Mrs. Moore was very nervous and appeared to be suffering from mild shock. Mrs. Moore related that she (Rosa) had come to Mims on December 23, 1951, from Jacksonville to visit with her (Rosa's) son and his (Harry Moore's) family. Mrs. Moore stated that she (Rosa) was not aware of her (Rosa's) son's activities but knew that several weeks ago Harry had been working on the Groveland case and Rosa was aware that Harry was trying to raise money for a defense fund.

Mrs. Moore stated that "I think that undoubtedly Harry's work in the Groveland case was responsible for his (Harry's) death." Mrs. Moore was unable to provide the names of any suspects in this investigation.

Mrs. Moore verified the information provided by Joe Warren regarding those in attendance at Christmas dinner at Arnold Simms' residence. Mrs. Moore stated that she (Rosa) had heard that Harriette Moore had made a statement that one of the officials in Brevard County had sometime ago asked Harry "If he wasn't going a little too far." Mrs. Moore stated that she (Rosa) never discussed this matter personally with Harriette Moore.

³⁹ See Exhibit #21 - FBI interview with Joe Warren dated December 26, 1951

⁴⁰ See Exhibit #22 - FBI interview with Valerie Simms dated December 26, 1951

⁴¹ Died in 1960-Jacksonville-age 93, buried at Lake Butler-sisters-Jesse Tyson, Adrianna Wesson, Masie Tyson, Maggie Carey, Bessie Tyson, brother-Henry Tyson.

Mrs. Moore stated that she (Rosa) and Harry had sat around the dining room table and talked for a little while. Mrs. Moore then got a fresh fruit cake and cut her (Rosa's) son a piece of the cake and they sat at the dining room table and talked while they ate the cake. Mrs. Moore stated that Peaches had retired to her (Peaches') bedroom but stayed awake reading in bed. Mrs. Moore stated that she (Rosa) retired for the evening and after she (Rosa) turned off her (Rosa's) bedroom light, Harry came through her (Rosa's) bedroom to go to the bath room. Mrs. Moore stated that she (Rosa) called out: "Is that you Harry?" Mr. Moore replied, "Yes, mamma, that's me." Mrs. Moore said that Harry returned to his (Harry's) room and retired. A few minutes later, "a terrific explosion rocked the house.

Mrs. Moore stated that after the explosion she (Rosa) heard groaning sounds coming from Harry's bedroom and then heard Peaches screaming and crying that "something had happened to papa." Mrs. Moore said she (Rosa) was groggy and not fully aware of what had happened and had walked in the darkness out of her (Rosa's) bedroom, into the living room toward Harry's bedroom. When Mrs. Moore reached Harry's room and attempted to enter the bedroom, her (Rosa's) leg went through a hole in the floor caused by the blast.

Mrs. Moore stated that Peaches came into the living room and turned on the light and Mrs. Moore was then able to see Harry and Harriette on the bed amid a pile of debris, dirt, dust, and rubble. Mrs. Moore said that Harriette was sitting up in bed speaking incoherently about her (Harriette's) daughter Evangeline. Mrs. Moore stated that a bookcase, desk, or some other piece of furniture was on top of Harriette, and Mrs. Moore was finally able to shove the piece of furniture off of Harriette. Mrs. Moore stated that Peaches had gone to the rear of the house and was screaming and yelling for George and Arnold Simms Mrs. Moore recalled reminding her (Mrs. Moore's) granddaughter that the back of the house was closed in and that she (Peaches) would have to open the back door and go out onto the porch if she (Peaches) ever expected anyone to hear her (Peaches).

Mrs. Moore stated that within a very short period of time, George and Arnold Simms arrived at the house, extricated Harry and Harriette from the wreckage, placed them in the car, and took them to the hospital. Rosa Moore stated that she (Rosa) accompanied them to the hospital. Rosa Moore stated that she (Rosa) sat in the back seat of George's car holding Harry in her (Rosa's) arms with his (Harry's) head resting on her (Rosa's) shoulder. Rosa Moore stated that Harry did not make any statement during the trip to the hospital. Mrs. Moore stated that Harry groaned several times and his (Harry's) head "bobbed and weaved" several times during their travel.

Rosa Moore said that during the trip to the hospital, Harriette made incoherent statements concerning her (Harriette's) daughter, Evangeline. Just prior to reaching the hospital, according to Mrs. Moore, Harry groaned and approximately one quart of blood spurted from Harry's mouth all over her (Rosa's) clothes and the back seat of the car.

Mrs. Moore said that she (Rosa) did not recall seeing any suspicious persons around or near Harry's home, nor did she (Rosa) see any vehicles or hear any noises during the ride to Harry's house from the Simms residence. Mrs. Moore was unable to provide any further information that would be of assistance to FBI Agents.⁴²

INTERVIEW ERNESTINE SIMMS AND MABEL SIMMS

On December 27, 1951, Ernestine Simms, wife of Arnold Simms, and Mabel Simms, wife of George Simms, were interviewed by FBI Special Agents at the home of Arnold Simms Ernestine and Mabel Simms were at home at the time of the explosion.

Mabel Simms stated that she (Mabel Simms) was awakened by the blast and "Peaches" calling for George and Arnold (Simms).

Mabel Simms stated that she (Mabel) immediately awakened George and Arnold who went to the scene of the explosion at the Moore residence. Mabel Simms stated that she (Mabel) had just returned from Japan on December 20, 1951, where her (Mabel's) husband, George, had been stationed. Mabel Simms was unable to furnish any information regarding recent activities and travels of Mr. Moore.

Ernestine Simms, who permanently resides at the Simms home, stated that she (Ernestine) heard the explosion. Ernestine stated that Harry Moore was the type of individual who very seldom discussed his (Moore's) work with the family. It was her (Ernestine's) belief that there was possible danger connected with Mr. Moore's work, but to her (Mabel's) knowledge, Harry kept such thoughts to himself in order to prevent worry on the part of his (Moore's) family. Neither Ernestine nor Mabel Simms was able to furnish any suspicions as to who might have perpetrated the bombing.

INTERVIEW ROSA TYSON MOORE - SECOND INTERVIEW

On January 1, 1952, Rosa Moore was re-interviewed at her (Rosa's) home in Jacksonville. Also present was Mrs. Moore's sister, Ms Tyson.

Rosa Moore stated that she (Rosa) arrived in Mims by train about noon on December 22, 1951 and took a taxi to her (Rosa's) son's home in Mims Upon arrival at her (Rosa's) son's home, Mrs. Moore was greeted by Harry Moore who offered to pay for the taxi fare; however, Mrs. Moore had already paid the fee. Mrs. Moore recalled that Harry commented that he (Harry) did not know the white taxi driver.

Harriette and Annie Rosalea left in the family car to go shopping in Titusville or Mims. Mrs. Moore recalled that Harriette and Rosalea were gone for

⁴² See Exhibit #23 - FBI first interview with Rosa Moore dated December 26, 1951.

quite some time. While they were gone shopping. Rosa Moore sat and talked with her (Rosa's) son about the family. Mrs. Moore recalled that Harry was in good spirits and did not appear to be afraid of anything.

When Harriette and Rosalea returned, they prepared the noon meal and all of them ate. After they finished eating, Harry went into Mims to get the mail at the Post Office. Harry came right back to the house. Harry then went to work in the groves the rest of the afternoon.

That evening Harriette and Annie Rosalea went to the Simms house and Mrs. Moore and Harry remained at home. Harry spent the entire evening writing. Rosa Moore stated she (Rosa) could not recall anyone coming by to visit that evening.

The next day, Sunday December 23, 1951, Rosa Moore recalled that after they had arisen and had breakfast, Harry asked her (Rosa) if she (Rosa) wanted to go to church, however, Rosa Moore declined and Harry went to church by himself at the Missionary Baptist Church located in the colored quarters of Mims. Mrs. Moore was not certain but thought that Annie Rosalea took Harry to church. During Harry's absence, Harriette and Annie Rosalea visited at the Simms house.

Rosa Moore stated that her (Rosa's) recollection of the afternoon and evening events on Sunday were very vague, but that she (Rosa) did not believe that Harry did any work in the groves. As nearly as she (Rosa) could recall, Harry stayed around the house and rested, doing a little reading and some writing. Mrs. Moore stated there were no callers at the house that day.

On Monday, December 24, 1951, the events were commonplace until sometime late in the morning when she (Rosa) recalled a white man came up to the house and knocked on the porch. Mrs. Moore went to the door to see what the man wanted. The man stated: "Is Harry here?" At that point Harry came to the door and stated: "Oh, I know who that is." Harry went out on the porch and talked with the man. Mrs. Moore recalled they went around the side of the house to the rear and talked there for a few minutes.

When Harry came back he (Harry) stated the man had come over to see about the pump which was out of order and he (Harry) had taken him (the white man) around to the pump house located in the rear of the house to look it over. Harry mentioned something about having made a deal with the man to repair the pump. Mrs. Moore also stated that Harry commented that he (Harry) did not know the man's name but he (the man) lived in the vicinity of Mims. Harry also stated that the man wanted to start work on the pump but Harry declined since the man would have had to turn off the water and that would have disrupted the family routine. Harry stated that he had made arrangements for the man to come back later.

Harry spent the remainder of the day working in his (Harry's) groves by himself. He was banking young orange trees and had a few more to do before he (Harry) was finished. Rosa Moore stated that as nearly as she (Rosa) could

recall Harry stayed around the house the entire day, although she (Rosa) thought Harry might have taken a trip into Mims to collect mail.

That evening the entire family stayed at home and Harry spent the evening reading, writing and talking. Mrs. Moore did recall that Harry discussed a little of his (Harry's) work with the NAACP. Rosa Moore stated she (Rosa) told Harry she (Rosa) was glad he (Harry) had stopped that work. Harry stated that he (Harry) was still doing the same thing without pay. Harry explained he (Harry) was still the coordinator for the NAACP activities in Florida and stated that he (Harry) did plan to stop his (Harry's) work eventually but that before he (Harry) did, he (Harry) wanted to accomplish two things. One of the things was the equalization of teachers' salaries throughout the state. The other was to see justice done in the Groveland case. Mrs. Moore stated Harry said that after he (Harry) had accomplished those two things, he (Harry) wanted to get back into teaching. Harry said that he (Harry) had an offer to start teaching in February but did not say where. Harry did say the offer was a good one.

During the discussion, Harry also stated that he (Harry) wanted to go back to school and get his (Harry's) master's degree. He (Harry) stated his (Harry's) wife and daughter felt that he (Harry) had sacrificed to see them through school and now it was their turn to sacrifice to see that his (Harry's) education was completed.

Mrs. Moore interjected the fact that Harry had received his (Harry's) AB degree from Bethune-Cookman College in August 1951. Rosa Moore stated that as nearly as she (Rosa) could gather, Harriette was going to continue teaching at Lake Park.

When questioned about Harry's attitude toward the NAACP, Rosa Moore stated that Harry was very close-mouthed about his (Harry's) activities with the organization but she (Rosa) did recall Harry expressing his (Harry's) discouragement in that he (Harry) could not understand why the colored people in Florida did not take more interest in NAACP work.

On Christmas morning, December 25, 1951, Harry remained around the house and did no work of any sort. Harriette and Annie Rosalea went over to the Simms' house and assisted in the preparation of the Christmas dinner. After they came back, the entire Moore family got dressed and went to the Simms' house for dinner. As nearly as she (Rosa) could recall, they all went over about 3:00 P. M. or 4:00 P. M. in Harry's car. Rosa Moore could recall no unusual incidents during the dinner at the Simms' and as nearly as she (Rosa) could recall, all the talk was family talk.

Mrs. Moore stated that they must have left the Simms residence sometime shortly after 9:00 P. M. All of them drove back in Harry's car and he (Harry) parked directly in front of the house. They all got out of the car and everyone except Harry went inside. Harry stayed outside for about a minute, apparently standing in front of the house or on the front porch. As soon as Harry got inside, they all sat down in the living room. Harriette commented that she (Harriette) was tired and was going to bed.

At that time, Harry asked Harriette to wait because he (Harry) wanted them to have a piece of anniversary cake, since it was their 25th wedding anniversary. Harriette first declined but after repeated urging on Harry's part, she (Harriette) went to the kitchen and brought out two cakes. All four sat down at the table in the dining room and Harry and Harriette carried out a little ceremony where the two held the knife and, at the same time, cut a slice of cake. Harriette cut a piece of cake for Harry and a small piece for herself.

They all ate a little cake and then Harriette washed the plates and put away the cake. Harriette then went to bed. Annie Rosalea sat on the settee and read for a while until she (Annie) went to sleep. Mrs. Moore and Harry remained seated at the dining room table and talked. Mrs. Moore could not recall what they talked about but guessed it was family talk. Mrs. Moore thought Harry was reminiscing about his (Harry's) and Harriette's courtship and early married days. Harry said he (Harry) was tired and was going to bed. Rosa Moore left to go to bed and she (Rosa) told Harry to wake Annie Rosalea before he (Harry) retired. Mrs. Moore recalled that Harry woke Annie Rosalea who went to her (Annie Rosalea's) room. When Rosa Moore went to her (Rosa's) bedroom, Harry remained in the dining room.

A few minutes later Mrs. Moore recalled hearing someone in the bath room and called "Harry?" Harry replied "Yes, what do you want?" Mrs. Moore replied "Just wanted to know who it was." "Did you wake Peaches up?" Harry replied "Yes, she (Peaches) is sitting up reading."

Rosa Moore stated she (Rosa) then turned out the light and went to bed. Rosa Moore stated she (Rosa) was lying on her (Rosa's) back when suddenly there was a loud noise and she (Rosa) distinctly remembered seeing the light fixture fall from the ceiling. When she (Rosa) saw the light fall, she (Rosa) cried out because she (Rosa) was afraid the fixture would hit her (Rosa). Mrs. Moore recalled that Annie Rosalea called out "Grandma, are you hurt?" Mrs. Moore replied "No, are you?" Annie Rosalea replied "No," and Mrs. Moore instructed Annie Rosalea to call Harry and Harriette. Annie Rosalea stated that Harry and Harriette did not answer. Annie Rosalea went to the back door calling for Arnold and George Simms Mrs. Moore recalled telling Annie Rosalea that she (Annie Rosalea) would have to open the door or they would not hear her (Annie Rosalea). Annie Rosalea did not want to open the door because she (Annie Rosalea) was afraid there might be someone outside. Annie Rosalea and Rosa Moore then went to the living room to see what had happened.

After the bombing Arnold and George Simms came over and assisted in getting Harry out of the debris and then drove over to the Simms residence where they changed automobiles and left in George's car for the hospital in Sanford. George was driving with Harriette in front and Harry, Mrs. Moore, Mabel and Ernestine Simms in the back.

Rosa Moore again stated that in the ride over to the hospital nothing was said by anyone in the car that would lead to the identities of anyone who might

have perpetrated the bombing. Mrs. Moore recalled Harry and Harriette said nothing en route to the hospital.

At the hospital, Mrs. Moore recalled that Harriette first thought she (Harriette) was going to get well because she (Harriette) said she (Harriette) was going to go back to Lake Park to teach. Mrs. Moore recalled that Harriette's conversation was at times quite "disconnected and irrational" and at one time Harriette commented that she (Harriette) "was looking for Harry" and that he (Harry) "had been back to see her (Harriette) several times." Harriette said that "Harry came through the door but that she (Harriette) was bothered because Harry would not talk to her (Harriette)."

As her (Harriette's) condition grew worse, Harriette said on two or three occasions that she (Harriette) wanted to die and that she (Harriette) had nothing further to live for on this earth. Rosa Moore stated that Harriette never mentioned any enemies that either she (Harriette) or Harry had. Rosa Moore stated that she (Rosa) never did know of any enemies either may have had.

During the interview Rosa Moore was asked if Harry had ever mentioned William Hendrix, Grand Dragon of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, or any other Klansmen or Klan activities. Rosa Moore stated that Harry had never made any mention of Hendrix or any other Klansmen or Klan activities to her (Rosa)

At one point Ms Tyson interjected that several years ago Harry had come to Jacksonville with a friend, John Gilbert, of Bartow. Gilbert worked in Bartow as a representative of the Central Life Insurance Company. Harry advised Ms Tyson that they had been followed by two white men all the way from Mims to Jacksonville. According to Ms Tyson, Harry stated that they had stopped twice at two filling stations and sought the advice of the attendant as to what they should do to lose their followers. Both times they were advised to remain at the station until the followers left.

Each time Harry and Gilbert did that, the car would catch up with them. One of the attendants suggested that they go on to Jacksonville but not to their intended destination but rather to go someplace like the railroad station and lose themselves in the crowd. Harry advised Ms Tyson that they did go to the railroad station where they lost the two men. Harry did not describe the two men.⁴³

INTERVIEW ANNIE SIMMS

On December 28, 1951, FBI Special Agents interviewed Annie Simms, mother of Harriette Moore, at her (Annie's) home. Annie Simms' son, Arnold Simms, was present. Mrs. Simms stated that Harriette and Harry Moore were married on December 25, 1926, and that the couple lived in her (Annie's) house. During that time, Harry was a school teacher in Cocoa, Titusville, and for several years, in Mims. Annie Simms stated that at one point when the Brevard County

⁴³ See Exhibit #24 - FBI second interview with Rosa Tyson Moore dated January 1, 1952

School Board reduced the school year at the Mims Colored Elementary School to six months, Harry organized a colored Parent Teachers Association and pressured the school board until the school year was restored to its original number of months. Harry later used the Mims PTA as a core for forming the Mims Chapter of the NAACP.

Annie Simms stated that a “colored man,” John Gilbert, filed a law suit in an attempt to gain equal pay for colored teachers. Subsequently, Harry Moore lost his (Moore’s) job as did John Gilbert. A petition was circulated among white and colored residents and, as a result, Harry Moore was reinstated as a teacher.

Mrs. Simms stated that Brevard County Education Administrator, Damon Hutzler, approached Charles McCarthy and offered McCarthy Harry Moore’s job with the provision that McCarthy could not be affiliated with the NAACP. McCarthy, a personal friend of Moore’s, declined to accept the job.

Mrs. Simms stated that Harry Moore was very active in the NAACP and the Progressive Voters League. Mrs. Simms also stated that, even though Harry and Harriette Moore moved to West Palm Beach, it was a customary practice for them to spend a few days at their home in Mims during the Christmas holiday.

When Harriette lost her (Harriette’s) teaching position, Harry wrote a letter of complaint to the Florida Attorney General and Harry created a committee to look into this issue. Harry went with the committee to the home of John D. Nash, a member of the Brevard County Board of Education, and showed the letter to Nash. Nash advised Harry that he (Nash) “didn’t appreciate that kind of stuff.” Mrs. Simms attributed Harriette’s failure to have her (Harriette’s) teaching contract renewed to Harry’s activity in the NAACP and the Progressive Voters League.

Mrs. Simms advised that Harry had spent three days in Brevard County just prior to the 1950 election, during which Harry was obtaining support of colored voters for Dave Nisbet, candidate for County Commissioner. Nisbet was opposing Andrew Fortenberry.

Arnold Simms, who was present during this interview, stated that prior to the 1950 general election, there didn’t appear to be any hard feelings toward Harry Moore, but that after David S. Nisbet won the election over Andrew Fortenberry, there was considerable bitterness toward Harry because Harry was held responsible for influencing the Negro vote which favored Nisbet.

Annie Simms stated that she (Annie) stayed at the Sanford Hospital with Harriette on a continuous basis and that Harriette, who at first was hesitant to say anything about whom she (Harriette) believed to be the perpetrators for fear of retaliation against her (Harriette’s) family, forwarded all of the information in this regard to the FBI and other law enforcement officers who interviewed her (Harriette).

Annie Simms stated that she (Annie) was aware that Harry was “keenly active in the Groveland case and that his (Harry’s) activity in this regard fused

into the final result, which was the bombing.” Mrs. Simms stated that Harry’s activity was regarded as “dangerous by Moore and members of his (Moore’s) family.”

INTERVIEW JUANITA EVANGELINE MOORE – SECOND INTERVIEW

On June 7, 1952, FBI Special Agents Matt C. Dulinsky and an unnamed Special Agent re-interviewed Juanita Evangeline Moore, at her (Evangeline’s) home at 1421 Belmont Street NW, Washington, D. C. Ms Moore was then employed by the U. S. Department of Labor in the stenographic pool.

Evangeline Moore advised that she (Evangeline) was born in Mims and resided there until she (Evangeline) moved to Washington. Evangeline stated that she (Evangeline) entered college in 1947. Ms Moore stated that her (Ms Moore’s) father became involved in NAACP activities around 1930 and was secretary of the Brevard County Branch in 1930. Harry Moore later became State Treasurer and Executive Secretary of the Association, and finally coordinator of the NAACP activities in the State of Florida.

Ms Moore stated that this was her (Ms Moore’s) father’s primary occupation and that her (Ms Moore’s) father’s primary responsibility was to investigate injustice to Negroes in Florida. Ms Moore also stated that her (Ms Moore’s) father was also the Executive Secretary of the Progressive Voters League. Ms Moore described the PVL as a political organization whose function was to get the views of political contacts as to their individual views on the issue of Negro equality throughout the state. Ms Moore stated that the PVL would send questionnaire forms to political candidates asking each candidate for their individual platform views and intentions toward the Negro race.

Evangeline Moore was unaware of any enemies her (Evangeline’s) father may have had, but stated that her (Evangeline’s) father mentioned on numerous occasions that being an NAACP representative was a very dangerous job in the south and that “someone would get him (Harry Moore) some day.” Ms Moore recalled her (Ms Moore’s) father mentioning in 1947 that he (Harry Moore) had been followed by several white men in a car while he (Harry Moore) was on a trip away from his (Moore’s) home.

When Ms Moore was asked to express her (Ms Moore’s) opinion as to who may have caused the deaths of her (Mrs. Moore’s) parents, she (Ms Moore) replied that it was possibly some white county officials opposed to her (Ms Moore’s) father and his (Harry’s) political organizations, or to Harry’s involvement in the Groveland case. Ms Moore stated that in 1947 her (Ms Moore’s) father was fighting for teacher’s rights and Damon Hutzler called her (Ms Moore’s) father into his (Hutzler’s) office and informed Mr. Moore that he (Moore) “was going too fast and was doing lots of things in the county that he (Moore) should not be doing.” Ms Moore further advised that both of her (Ms Moore’s) parents lost their teaching positions and were never given a reason for their terminations.

Ms Moore recalled her (Evangeline’s) father mentioning that the Groveland case was of paramount interest in Florida. Evangeline stated that the

Sheriff (McCall) had made damaging and derogatory statements about her (Evangeline's) father and his (Harry Moore's) activities in the case on behalf of the NAACP. Ms Moore stated that the Sheriff made these statements in the form of an editorial in the Lake County newspaper.

Evangeline Moore stated that her (Evangeline's) parents moved to West Palm Beach in November 1947 where her (Evangeline's) mother worked as a teacher and her (Evangeline's) father continued with his (Harry's) work in the NAACP and the Progressive Voters League. Ms Moore stated that her (Evangeline's) parents would return to Mims about every other weekend to look after their house and that her (Evangeline's) father had on several occasions found foot prints in the sand around the house. On one weekend trip, her (Evangeline's) father found that the house had been entered and his (Harry's) shot gun stolen.

Ms Moore advised that she (Evangeline) was not aware of any enemies her (Evangeline's) father may have had nor of any threats he (Harry Moore) may have received. Evangeline described her (Evangeline's) father as a serious, ambitious family man with few friends, who did not drink, and who would enjoy an occasional movie.⁴⁴

FBI INTERVIEWS WITH WITNESSES IN THE AREA OF THE MOORE HOME AT THE TIME OF THE EXPLOSION

INTERVIEW EARL ADAMS

On or about December 26, 1951, FBI Special Agents interviewed Earl Adams who advised that on the night of the bombing, he (Adams) was at home since that was his (Adams') night off. Adams resided on U. S. 1 about three miles south of Mims. Adams stated that he (Adams) heard the explosion and thought that one of the gasoline storage tanks had blown up. Adams stated that he (Adams) drove to the service station and, upon learning that there had been no explosion, drove home. Adams learned the next morning of the explosion at Moore's home. Adams stated that he (Adams) did not know Moore and had not known where he (Moore) lived.⁴⁵

INTERVIEW PAUL "POPCORN" DACUT

On or about December 26, 1951, FBI Special Agents interviewed Paul "Popcorn" Dacut. Dacut stated that on the night of the bombing, he (Dacut) and Joe Smith were returning from a movie in Cocoa and Dacut recalled that when they went through Titusville, they traveled on Old Dixie Highway. The pair traveled to Joe Smith's house and, while they were there, Deputy Sheriff Clyde Bates drove up and asked if either knew about an explosion in the area. Dacut said they did not and Bates left in the direction of Mims. Dacut subsequently went

⁴⁴ See Exhibit #25 - FBI interview with Juanita Evangeline Moore dated June 7, 1952

⁴⁵ See Exhibit #26 - FBI interview with Earl Adams dated January 3, 1952

to the Moore's home, surveyed the damage and left for a party at James Smith's house. Dacut stated that not much was said about the Moore bombing.⁴⁶

INTERVIEW FLOYD T. ADAMS

On or about December 26, 1951, FBI Special Agents interviewed Floyd T. Adams, Manager of Spar Station #76 in Mims. Adams advised that he (Adams) had been at that location for one year. Adams stated that on the night of the bombing he (Adams) was working at the station and heard the noise. Adams stated that at first he (Adams) thought that the Blue Goose Packing House at Mims had blown up. At about midnight on December 25, 1951, one of his employees, Joe Smith, reported for work and told him (Adams) that his (Smith's) cousin's house had been blown up. Adams stated that this was the first he (Adams) heard of the explosion. Adams advised further that he (Adams) did not know Moore and did not know where Moore lived. Adams listed the following employees working at the station: Earl Adams, Billy Atkinson, Leo Glenn, and Joe Smith.

Adams was unable to furnish any information as to the identity of the person(s) who blew up Moore's home.⁴⁷

INTERVIEW CHARLES AND DAVID LEE CARLILE

On or about December 26, 1951, FBI Special Agents interviewed Charles and Davie Lee Carlile at their residence on Old Dixie Highway approximately one mile north of the Moore residence. Mr. and Mrs. Carlile advised Special Agents that they had both retired about 9:30 P. M. on Christmas night and were awakened by the explosion which had severely shaken their home. Mr. Carlile stated he noticed Mr. Sharpe, the next door neighbor, standing on his (Sharpe's) front porch. Mr. Sharpe advised Mr. Carlile that he (Sharpe) didn't know what the explosion was. Mr. and Mrs. Carlile stated that it was common knowledge in the County that Harry Moore was actively engaged in NAACP activities, however, they knew of no particular enemies Moore may have had and did not know anyone who might be considered a suspect.⁴⁸

INTERVIEW GERALDINE AND GEORGE SHARPE

On or about December 26, 1951, FBI Special Agents interviewed Mr. and Mrs. George Sharpe who resided approximately seventy-five (75) yards south of the Carlile home. Geraldine Sharpe stated that she (Geraldine) was awakened by the explosion. Geraldine Sharpe's husband was still up reading the newspaper. Her (Geraldine's) husband walked out on the front porch and noted nothing out of the ordinary. Mr. Sharpe stated he (Sharpe) noticed a car traveling South to North about one-hundred (100) yards South of his (Sharpe's) home and

⁴⁶ See Exhibit #27 - FBI interview with Paul "Popcorn" Dacut January 6, 2952

⁴⁷ See Exhibit #28 - FBI interview with Floyd T. Adams

⁴⁸ See Exhibit #29 - FBI I interviews with Charles and David Lee Carlile

noted that the vehicle was traveling at a reasonable rate of speed. Mr. Sharpe paid no attention to the vehicle as it went by his (Sharpe's) home and was unable to provide any information as to the make, model, color, tag number, or driver of the vehicle. He (Sharpe) recalled hearing someone screaming but did not pay any attention to it. He (Sharpe) was not aware of what had happened until the next day.⁴⁹

INTERVIEW JERRY AND VIOLET VICKERS

On or about December 26, 1951, FBI Special Agents interviewed Violet and Jerry Vickers who lived on Old Dixie Highway about four-hundred (400) yards south of the Moore residence. Mr. Vickers stated that he (Vickers) was in bed asleep at the time of the blast and that his (Vickers') wife awakened him. Vickers dressed and went outside to look around but saw nothing out of the ordinary.

Violet Vickers stated that after she (Violet) woke up her (Violet's) husband, her (Violet's) husband left with the Hutcheson boys to go to the Moore's house. While she (Violet) was standing in front of her (Violet's) house after her (Violet's) husband had left, she (Violet) noticed a car traveling at a reasonable rate of speed go by her (Violet's) house. Mrs. Vickers was unable to provide a description of the vehicle or its driver. FBI Special Agents determined that the vehicle seen by Mrs. Vickers belonged to Oleatha Edwards McKenzie who was driving by Vickers' house with a passenger, Adair "Adele" McKenzie at about 10:30 P. M.

INTERVIEW JOHN S. BOWLAND

On December 27, 1951, FBI Special Agents interviewed John S. Bowland, of 1214 S. Hopkins Street, Titusville, at his (Bowland's) request. Mr. Bowland advised that he (Bowland) was a teacher at the Titusville Grammar School and that on the night of December 25, 1951, he (Bowland) and his (Bowland's) wife, along with Mr. and Mrs. Earl Roberts and their son Bill, had gone from Mims to Titusville by way of Old Dixie Highway.

Bowland stated that at a point approximately one mile and a half South of the Moore residence, they observed an automobile parked on the side of the road with three men gathered around it. Bowland stated that this occurred at about 9 PM and that the automobile was light blue and was an old model car that had been converted into a truck. As they passed these individuals, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts made the comment that "The individuals looked like bank robbers dividing the loot" since they were all huddled together beside the car. Mr. Bowland stated that Mr. Roberts had made the comment that he (Roberts) had

⁴⁹ See Exhibit #30 - FBI interview with George and Geraldine Sharpe

seen this same vehicle on the high school grounds and it was being driven by a high school student.⁵⁰

INTERVIEW LEON HUTCHESON

On December 27, 1951, FBI Special Agents interviewed Leon Hutcheson, who resided approximately one and one half miles southwest of the Moore home. Hutcheson advised that at the time of the explosion, he (Leon) was at home asleep, retiring at about 10 P. M. The explosion woke him (Leon) and he (Leon) dressed to see what had caused the explosion. Mr. Hutcheson observed his (Leon's) brother Donnie, who lives next door to him (Leon) approaching him (Leon) to see what had happened. Together they traveled to Mims to see what caused the explosion.

Mr. Hutcheson recalled that they went by Moore's home, which is located about three to four-hundred yards West of Old Dixie Highway and they could see lights coming from the Moore's home. They also observed one or two vehicles moving around the Moore property.

The Hutcheson brothers then stopped at Duffy's Fruit Stand and overheard an unknown individual say: "We are just waiting for the debris to fall." They were unable to identify the individual. The two brothers left Duffy's Fruit Stand and traveled toward their home. While en route, they observed a "colored fellow" by the name of Zeigler. They picked him up and returned to the Moore's property.

Once at the Moore's property, Donnie and Leon Hutcheson saw a "colored boy" by the name of Simms They did not know his (colored boy's) first name. Donnie Hutcheson then left to go back into Mims to call the police while Leon Hutcheson stayed to see if he could help anyone.

Leon Hutcheson stated that he (Leon) had known Mr. Moore for many years and does not know of any enemies Mr. Moore may have had. Hutcheson stated that Mr. Moore was well regarded in the community and it was a matter of common knowledge that Moore was very active in securing equal rights for the Negroes. Leon Hutcheson has no knowledge as to who may have perpetrated the bombing, and could not recall seeing any suspicious persons in the area at any time.

Leon Hutcheson mentioned the fact that about nine months previous to the explosion, a similar explosion occurred somewhere in the immediate vicinity, however, he (Leon) had been unable to determine where it had actually occurred. Leon Hutcheson had nothing further to add to his (Leon's) statement. Leon Hutcheson was subsequently cleared as a suspect by the Bureau.⁵¹

INTERVIEW DONNIE HUTCHESON

⁵⁰ See Exhibit #31 – FBI interview with John Bowland dated December 27, 1951

⁵¹ See Exhibit #32- FBI interview with Leon and Donnie Hutcheson dated December 27, 1951

On December 27, 1951, FBI Special Agents interviewed Donnie Hutcheson who stated that he (Donnie) lives next door to his (Donnie's) brother, Leon, and that at the time of the explosion, he (Donnie) was sitting in his (Donnie's) house reading the newspaper. Hutcheson estimated the time of the explosion to be about 10:30 PM. Following the explosion, Donnie Hutcheson went outside thinking it might have come from his (Donnie's) brother's house. Hutcheson heard screams and yells and recalled hearing the name "Arnold." Hutcheson believed the screams and yells to have come from the direction of the Moore residence.

Hutcheson then saw his (Donnie's) brother Leon coming toward him (Donnie) and they got into Leon's car and drove into Mims. As they passed the Moore residence, which would have been approximately fifteen minutes after the explosion, Donnie Hutcheson noticed lights on at the Moore's house and observed two vehicles with their headlights on moving about the Moore's property.

Donnie and Leon Hutcheson stopped at "Duffy's Fruit Stand" to inquire about the source of the explosion; however, no one seemed to know. They then departed for home. They observed Jerry Zeigler, "a colored man," standing by the side of the road and they picked up Zeigler and proceeded to the Moore's home.

When they arrived at the Moore residence the only person at the scene was a "colored boy" by the name of Simms Donnie then went into Mims to call "the law." Donnie stated that he (Donnie) was so nervous he asked "Pop" Adkins, owner of the Olds Folks Truck Stop to call the Sheriff's Office for him (Donnie).

Donnie Hutcheson stated that when he (Donnie), his (Donnie's) brother Leon, and Zeigler first arrived at the scene, he (Donnie) noticed the odor similar to that of dynamite hanging in the air. Donnie Hutcheson stated that it was the same sweet smell similar to the dynamite he had used in blasting stumps.

They remained at the Moore residence until Deputy Clyde Bates arrived at the scene and then they left for home about midnight.

Donnie Hutcheson stated that he (Donnie) had known Harry Moore for about ten years and when he (Donnie) used to operate a gasoline station in Mims, Mr. Moore was one of his (Donnie's) customers. Donnie Hutcheson considered Harry Moore to be a high class type person who was never one to cause any trouble. Donnie Hutcheson stated that the last time he (Donnie) had seen Mr. Moore to talk to was about six weeks previous to the explosion, and at that time they were talking about their similar physical disorder, sugar diabetes.

Donnie Hutcheson stated that he (Donnie) did not know anyone who would have had any reason to bomb the Moore residence and had not seen any strange individuals in the vicinity of the Moore residence. Donnie Hutcheson could not furnish the names of any suspects in the bombing.

Donnie Hutcheson mentioned the fact that he (Donnie) recalled a similar explosion approximately eight or nine months previous to this explosion, and that the explosion occurred in the immediate vicinity but that he (Donnie) had never been able to determine its source. Donnie Hutcheson was subsequently cleared as a suspect by the Bureau.⁵²

INTERVIEW DEXTER R. PARTELOW

On December 28, 1951, Dexter R. Partelow, of 602 Palm Street, Titusville, contacted Brevard County Sheriff Bill Williams and told the Sheriff that he (Partelow) and Rosemary Richardson of Mims, were directly in front of the Moore residence at the time of the explosion. Partelow stated that on the night of December 25, 1951, he (Partelow) and Mary Richardson attended the movie at Titusville. After the show they were traveling to Mims by Old Dixie Highway, and as they passed the Moore residence, they heard a terrific explosion. Partelow said that the explosion shook the automobile and frightened him (Partelow) so that he (Partelow) could not keep his (Partelow's) foot on the gas. Partelow said that his (Partelow's) car slowed down and as they passed the residence of Mr. Sharpe, he (Partelow) noticed Mr. Sharpe at the front door of his (Sharpe's) house.

Partelow stated that he (Partelow) managed to get his (Partelow's) foot back on the gas and they proceeded to Mary Richardson's home without stopping at the scene. Partelow returned to Titusville by way of U. S. Route #1. Partelow said that at the time of the explosion he (Partelow) heard "a very deep boom" and saw no flash. Partelow thought at the time that some boys were setting off dynamite to celebrate Christmas. Partelow stated that he (Partelow) placed the time of the explosion at 10:20 P. M. Partelow stated the he (Partelow) and Rosemary had left the theater at about 10:10 P. M. and it would have taken them about ten (10) minutes to go to the vicinity of the Moore residence. Partelow said that during their trip to Mims they saw neither automobiles nor anyone walking along the road.

FBI Agents ascertained that Partelow was driving a 1941 Oxford maroon two-door, Ford automobile bearing 1951 Florida tag number 19-573.⁵³

INTERVIEW BESSIE CLARK

On or about January 12, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Bessie Clark who stated that many of the white residents in the Mims area would have liked to have seen Moore curb some of his (Moore's) activities. Clark stated that he (Clark) did not like to see the Negroes get too much power through their voting and did not care to see them organize such as in the NAACP.

⁵² See Exhibit #32 - FBI interview with Leon and Donnie Hutcheson dated December 27, 1951

⁵³ See Exhibit #33 - FBI interview with Dexter Partelow. NOTE: Partelow's version of his whereabouts, and those of Mary Richardson, as well as the sequence of events of that evening, was markedly different from those recalled by Rosemary Richardson (Johnson).

INTERVIEW M. B. ROBERTS

On January 16, 1952, FBI Special Agent Fred B. Gordon interviewed M. B. Roberts, night jailer for the Brevard County Sheriff's Office, to determine what occurred on the night of December 25, 1951.

Roberts advised that he (Roberts) had received a telephone call from "Pop" Adkins on December 25, 1951, at about 10:45 P.M. Adkins advised Roberts that a Negro had stopped at Adkins' business, Old Folks Truck Stop, and said that Moore's home had been dynamited. Roberts then telephoned Deputy Sheriff Clyde Bates at Bates' residence to inform him (Bates) of the telephone call. The radio log for December 25, 1951, indicates that Deputy Sheriff Clyde Bates checked in service at 10:48 P. M. on that date.⁵⁴

INTERVIEW ADEL MCKENZIE and ARTHUR MCKENZIE

On February 22, 1952, Adel McKenzie was interviewed by FBI Special Agents Robert T. Nischwitz and Robert E. Sunkel based upon information developed by the Bureau that Oleatha McKenzie, Arthur McKenzie, and Adel McKenzie had made the statement that they had seen the Brevard County Sheriff's Office patrol car of "Trigger" Griggs in front of Moore's home on the night of the bombing,

Adel McKenzie stated that he (Adel), his (Adel's) nephew Arthur, and his (Adel's) ex-wife, Oleatha Adams McKenzie, and his (Adel's) former mother-in-law, Marie Thomas, had taken a trip to Daytona Beach the afternoon of December 25, 1951.

Marie Thomas and Arthur McKenzie remained at Marie's sister's home while he (Adel) and Oleatha went to a bar where they did considerable drinking. Adel McKenzie stated that they all had dinner at Marie's sister's home and then he (Adel) and Oleatha returned to the bar. Adel McKenzie stated that they then returned to Mims and believed they got to Mims at about 11:00 P. M. They dropped Marie off at her (Marie's) home and then went to Titusville. Adel McKenzie admitted that he (Adel) and Oleatha were drunk.

Arthur McKenzie, who was driving the car, stated that they never saw "Trigger" Griggs' car in front of the Moore's home and they never traveled on Old Dixie Highway near Moore's home.

FBI Special Agents checked the radio log at the Brevard County Sheriff's Office and determined that "Trigger" Griggs' car, number 304, had gone out of service at 9:13 P. M. on December 25, 1951. At 10:45 P. M. it was noted that Griggs' car went out of service at the Sheriff's Office. The next reference to Griggs' car was 11:48 when Griggs reported in service again.

⁵⁴ See Exhibit #34 - FBI interview with M. B. Roberts.

The arrest blotter at the Sheriff's Office reflected that Griggs arrested James Lewis Cliborne for reckless driving in a stolen automobile near Daytona Beach. No time of the arrest was indicated. Cliborne's FBI number is 502667A.⁵⁵

INTERVIEW OLEATHA EDWARDS McKENZIE

On February 25, 1952, FBI Special Agents Aubrey Elliott, Jr. and G. P. Fleming interviewed Oleatha Edwards McKenzie. Mrs. McKenzie provided a written statement which revealed that she (Oleatha) was traveling by the Moore's home about 10:30 P. M. on the night of December 25, 1951, and she (Oleatha) observed a truck parked in the grove in front of Moore's home with the lights off. Mrs. McKenzie did not observe anyone around the vehicle or anything unusual.⁵⁶

INTERVIEW JAMES LEWIS CLIBORNE

On an unknown date, FBI Special Agents interviewed James Lewis Cliborne at the Correctional Institution at Raiford. Cliborne stated that he (Cliborne) left West Palm Beach about 6:30 P. M. on Christmas Day 1951, driving a Ford convertible which he (Cliborne) had stolen in West Palm Beach three weeks earlier.

Cliborne stated that he (Cliborne) was traveling north from West Palm Beach and picked up four hitch-hikers within a short distance, two of whom were military personnel (Army and Navy.)

Cliborne stated that he (Cliborne) was driving eighty or ninety miles per hour when he was stopped by "Trigger" Griggs just as he (Cliborne) entered the city limits of Daytona Beach about 8:30 or 9:00 P. M. Cliborne stated that he (Cliborne) was not wearing a watch but that the vehicle had a dash clock that was working.

Griggs told Cliborne that he (Griggs) had been following Cliborne from Titusville and charged Cliborne with speeding and that he (Cliborne) could post a \$35.00 bond and proceed. Cliborne related to Griggs that he (Cliborne) did not have any money with him and he (Cliborne) was returned to Titusville with Griggs in the patrol car. The sailor, one of the two military personnel Cliborne picked up as hitch-hikers, drove the Ford behind the patrol car.

Cliborne stated that they arrived at the County jail at about 10:30 P. M. or later. Cliborne stated that once at the jail, the four hitchhikers were released. Griggs then telephoned Deputy Sheriff Clyde Bates and informed Bates that he (Griggs) was putting Cliborne in the jail. Cliborne spoke with an inmate of the jail, identity unknown, who stated that it was 11:00 P. M. or 11:30 P. M.⁵⁷

⁵⁵ See Exhibit #35 -FBI interview with Arthur and Adel McKenzie dated February 22, 1952

⁵⁶ See Exhibit #36 - FBI report dated March 10, 1952

⁵⁷ See Exhibit #37 - FBI interview with James Lewis Cliborne dated March 4, 1952. The information from this interview is in contravention to that provided by Jocille Travis, Adel and Oleatha McKenzie that Griggs' patrol car was seen at the Moore bombing scene at around 10:30 P. M.

INTERVIEW JERRY ZEIGLER

On or about February 25, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Jerry Zeigler who resided on Old Dixie Highway approximately four-hundred (400) yards south of the Moore home. Mr. Zeigler advised that he (Zeigler) was asleep at the time of the explosion and that he (Ziegler) had been awakened by his (Ziegler's) wife and was told that an explosion had occurred. Mr. Zeigler stated that he (Ziegler) dressed and walked outside but was unable to see or hear anything out of the ordinary. About fifteen or twenty minutes after the explosion, Mr. Zeigler observed a vehicle occupied by the Hutcheson boys to come by his (Ziegler's) house going north. The Hutcheson vehicle stropped to pick up Mr. Zeigler and took him (Ziegler) to the Moore's house.⁵⁸

INTERVIEW VIOLET ZIEGLER

On or about February 25, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Violet Zeigler who advised that she (Violet) was in bed just dozing off to sleep at the time of the explosion. She (Violet) then called to her (Violet's) husband who hurriedly dressed and walked outside. After Mr. Zeigler departed with the Hutcheson boys, Violet Zeigler dressed and walked outside and observed a car go by her (Violet's) house at a normal rate of speed. Violet Zeigler stated that, because she (Violet) was not dressed properly, she (Violet) hid behind a large bush so as not to be seen in the glare of the headlights. Mrs. Zeigler was unable to provide any information concerning the make, model, color, tag number of the vehicle, or a description of the driver.

INTERVIEW JOHN H. DARBY

On or about February 25, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed John H. Darby, Titusville Ice Company, who advised that on the night of December 25, 1951, he (Darby) his (Darby's) uncle, Jack Corbitt and his (Darby's) cousins, Donald Snowden and Gloria Jean Snowden, drove to Mims at about 7 PM. Mr. Darby said that they proceeded to Mims by U. S. #1 and when they returned to Titusville, they came by way of Old Dixie Highway and stopped at a spot located near the residence of Mr. Nash.

Mr. Darby stated that the purpose of their stop was to shoot off some firecrackers that Jack Corbitt had obtained while he (Corbitt) was in Georgia. Mr. Darby recalled that while they were shooting the firecrackers, a number of automobiles passed them. Mr. Darby stated that they spent about an hour shooting off the firecrackers and then returned to Titusville at about 8 PM.⁵⁹

INTERVIEW MELVIN CORBETT

⁵⁸ See Exhibit #38 - FBI interview with Violet and Jerry Ziegler dated January 9, 1952

⁵⁹ Interview with .Jack Corbett produced the same information as that provided by John Darby.

On or about February 25, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Melvin Corbett, who resided in Melbourne. Corbett stated that he (Corbett) was a nephew of Harry and Harriette Moore, as his (Corbett's) mother and Harriette Moore were sisters. Melvin Corbett stated that he (Corbett) did not see Harry Moore very often but occasionally he (Harry) and Harriette would visit him (Corbett) for a few minutes when they were traveling through Melbourne.

Melvin Corbett stated that since his (Corbett's) uncle (Harry Moore) was killed, he (Corbett) had heard that his (Corbett's) uncle (Harry Moore) had told Norman Coates that he (Harry Moore) "was going to do something if it cost his (Harry Moore's) life." Melvin Corbett said he (Corbett) was not able to elaborate on what that meant, however, he (Corbett) was sure that Norman Coates would furnish the details.

Melvin Corbett stated that he (Corbett) had heard from his (Corbett's) mother that Harry Moore had experienced some trouble in Groveland and that Harry had been run out of Orlando.

Melvin Corbett stated that he (Corbett) had last seen Harry Moore on Christmas Day at the Moore's home and they had talked a few minutes about the McCall case and about the payment of the NAACP dues. Melvin Corbett stated that Harry Moore did not express any fears nor did his (Moore's) general demeanor indicate that Moore anticipated any trouble.⁶⁰

INTERVIEW NORMAN COATES

On or about February 25, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Norman Coates who owns a small grocery store in Melbourne. Coates advised that he (Coates) had known Mr. Moore for many years but that he (Coates) had seen Moore only once in the past month. During their last visit, Moore and Coates held a long conversation about the Groveland case. Coates advised Moore that he (Coates) felt that he (Moore) was going too far in his (Moore's) work with the NAACP and the Progressive Voters League. Moore then stated that he (Moore) was going to carry on that work if it cost him his (Moore's) life. Coates stated that Moore said: "Jesus Christ lost his (Jesus Christ) doing what he thought was right." Moore also said that he (Moore) felt as if the Lord intended him (Moore) to carry on this work for the colored race and that he (Moore) intended to do it until his (Moore's) death. Moore also said that he (Moore) may live to a ripe old age, that he may be killed the following day, the next month or perhaps never.

Norman Coates said that at no time did Harry Moore indicate to him (Coates) that he (Moore) anticipated any trouble with anyone, and he (Coates) at no time heard that Moore had any trouble in connection with his (Moore's) work. Norman Coates stated that he (Coates) never accompanied Harry Moore on any trips but that he (Coates) was also very active in NAACP work. Norman Coates stated that he (Coates) believed that Deacon McClain of Melbourne or Newman

⁶⁰ See Exhibit #39 - FBI interview with Melvin Corbett and Norman Coates dated December 28, 1951

Tucker of Cocoa may have accompanied Moore to Groveland in connection with NAACP work.

Norman Coates went on to say that Harry Moore, together with other unidentified individuals, had approached Sheriff Williams and asked the Sheriff that consideration be given to the hiring of a colored deputy to work among the colored people in Brevard County. Norman Coates said that his (Coates') name was among three submitted to the Sheriff for consideration.

Norman Coates stated that approximately three to four weeks prior to this interview Sheriff Williams had contacted him (Coates) and asked if Coates would consider an appointment as a deputy sheriff in Brevard County. Norman Coates stated that he (Coates) told the Sheriff that he (Coates) would not consider such a position because of his (Coates') health. Norman Coates stated that his (Coates') doctor would not permit him (Coates) to participate in any arduous exercise or work that he (Coates) might be called upon to perform as a deputy sheriff.

Norman Coates stated that Sheriff Williams was well respected in Brevard County and well thought of by colored people in the community.

INTERVIEW MR. and MRS. EARL ROBERTS AND WILLIAM ROBERTS

On or about February 25, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Mr. and Mrs. Earl Roberts and their son Bill Roberts at their residence on the corner of Orange and Lira Streets in Titusville. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts stated that they saw the vehicle (mentioned by Mr. Bowland) about 8 PM, on December 25, 1951, rather than 9 PM.

Bill Roberts advised that the automobile was light green in color, about a 1941 or 1942 Ford that had been converted into a truck. Bill Roberts stated that the cab of the automobile was still on the frame but that the back end of the car was open. Bill Roberts stated that he (Bill Roberts) would be able to identify the car if he (Bill Roberts) saw it again.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and Bill Roberts accompanied FBI Special Agents and pointed out the place where this automobile had been parked. It was estimated that this place was a mile and a half south of the Moore home on Old Dixie Highway.

It was noted by FBI Special Agents that the vehicle bore Florida tags 19-309. It is not known how FBI Special Agents obtained the tag number.

Florida State Auto License Bureau, Chamber of Commerce Building, Titusville, reflected that this tag number was registered to B. B. Carlile of Mims. FBI Special Agents contacted Mr. Carlile who stated that he (Carlile) used to own a 1930 Ford sedan but that he (Carlile) had sold the vehicle to the Roberts Motor Company of Titusville. Mr. Carlile stated that he (Carlile) had heard that an

individual by the name of Darby, who is employed at the Titusville Ice Company, had purchased this vehicle.⁶¹

FBI INTERVIEWS TO DETERMINE MOTIVE

INTERVIEW SAMUEL L. FLUELLYN

On or about January 2, 1952, FBI Special Agents Charles B. Schyldecker and J. Richard Butts interviewed Samuel L. Fluellyn (820 15th Street, West Palm, Beach) at his (Fluellyn's) place of employment, the Pine Ridge Sundry Store, 12th and Spadilla Streets, West Palm Beach. The interview was based upon information developed by the Bureau that Harry Moore and Samuel Fluellyn were close associates.

Fluellyn stated that he (Fluellyn) had been Moore's closest friend and that he (Fluellyn) had known Moore since they went to school together years ago in Mims. Fluellyn stated that Moore was highly regarded by whites and colored people and knew of no reason why anyone would want to kill Moore or his (Moore's) wife. Mr. Fluellyn stated that he (Fluellyn) went to the Sanford Hospital on December 27, 1951, where Harriette Moore was confined and spoke to Harriette. Fluellyn stated that Mrs. Moore advised him (Fluellyn) that she (Moore) did not know who set off the dynamite but that she (Moore) had several possibilities in mind; however, she (Moore) would not disclose this information to Fluellyn. Harriette stated that "the harm had already been done, that her (Harriette's) husband was dead, and there was no sense causing anyone any more trouble for causing this affair."

Fluellyn stated that he (Fluellyn) had absolutely no idea as to who had set off the blast and that Moore had, on one or two occasions, stated that he (Moore) was not too popular in certain portions of the State because of his (Moore's) work with the NAACP. Moore never told Fluellyn of any threats that he (Moore) had received or expressed himself (Moore) as being in any fear of bodily harm because of his (Moore's) work.⁶²

INTERVIEW DEPUTY SHERIFF JAMES DUNN

On or about January 12, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Deputy Sheriff James Dunn, of Cocoa. Dunn advised that he (Dunn) had been advised by H. C. Crapps, a colored laborer in Cocoa, that Crapps had recently heard some talk in the colored section of Cocoa to the effect that Moore had been previously threatened while in West Palm Beach and that within the past several weeks an attempt was believed to have been made on Moore's life by unknown individuals while Moore was attending Church.

INTERVIEW CHARLES R. BARNES

⁶¹ See Exhibit #40 - FBI interview with Mr. and Mrs. Earl Roberts and William Roberts.

⁶² See Exhibit #41 - FBI interview with Samuel L. Fluellyn

On or about January 12, 1952, Charles R. Barnes was interviewed by FBI Special Agents in response to information provided to Special Agents to the effect that Barnes had made the statement "they would never find out who did the bombing in Mims." Barnes stated he (Barnes) did make that statement because the perpetrators of the Miami bombings were never caught.⁶³

INTERVIEW H. C. CRAPPS

On or about January 12, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed H. C. Crapps who advised that he (Crapps) had received the information provided to Special Agents by James Dunn from a colored boy by the name of Brother Simmons who lived in Cocoa. Crapps said that Simmons told him (Crapps) that he (Simmons) had heard some talk about previous attempts having been made on Moore's life at Lake Worth or Lake Park and that the individuals involved were believed to have stated that "there were too many people in the church to get to one man."⁶⁴

INTERVIEW ELMER C. SILAS

On or about January 12, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Elmer Silas, who resided at 140 Saint Charles Street, Cocoa, and who was employed as a building custodian at the Patrick Henry Air Force Base. Silas advised FBI Special Agents that he (Silas) had known Harry and Harriette Moore for more than twenty-five (25) years. Silas stated that Harriette roomed with Silas and his (Silas') wife until Harriette married Harry Moore.

Silas stated that he (Silas) had been active in NAACP work with Harry Moore since 1934, when the county chapter was organized and Moore was elected Brevard County Chapter Secretary. Silas was the Brevard County Chapter President for about seven (7) years.

Silas stated that Harry Moore was elected State Executive Secretary of the NAACP about four years previous to this Interview. Silas considered that he (Silas) and Moore were very close friends and talked together many times regarding NAACP work.

Silas last saw Mr. and Mrs. Moore at the Christmas dinner at Arnold Simms' house on Christmas Day where Moore and Silas spent most of the afternoon together talking about the possibilities of a new trial for Walter Lee Irvin in the Groveland Case. Silas stated that his (Silas') wife and Harriette Moore were half-sisters.⁶⁵ Silas said that he (Silas) and Moore also talked a great deal about Florida state politics, discussing the last Governor's race, the election of

⁶³ See Exhibit #42 - FBI interview with Charles R. Barnes

⁶⁴ See Exhibit #43 - FBI interview with H. C. Crapps

⁶⁵ Evangeline Moore advised Investigators that Harriette Moore did not have any half-sisters.

Fuller Warren, the upcoming Governor's election, and the possibilities that could evolve concerning the Negro people's welfare.

Silas stated that Moore did not mention his (Moore's) activities to him (Silas) during the last month but Silas did recall Moore stating he (Moore) had been in Milton and De Funiak Springs. Moore had noted that the colored homes in these towns appeared to be very nice homes and nice places for colored people to live. Moore provided no information nor showed any indication that he (Moore) had any fear for his (Moore's) life.

Silas was unable to provide any Information regarding who may have killed Mr. Moore, although Silas felt that Moore's death was a direct result of Moore's work with the NAACP and the Progressive Voters League. Silas stated that he would not expect Moore to tell anyone about any fears Moore may have had regarding threats to his (Moore's) life, because Moore would not have wanted anyone to worry about him (Moore).

Silas stated that a John Gilbert, who resides in Cocoa, was active in the Progressive Voters League and the NAACP and who was very close to Harry Moore. Gilbert was the Principal of the Cocoa Negro High School while he (Gilbert) was working with Moore in Moore's efforts to raise Negro teacher's salaries.

Silas Expressed the opinion that Harry Moore's work on the Groveland Case was very likely responsible for Moore's death.⁶⁶

INTERVIEW HOMER C. FORD

On or about January 12, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Homer C. Ford, Ford Office Supplies, Titusville, who advised that he (Ford) was a Trustee of the Brevard County School Board at the time of the resignation of Harry and Harriette Moore. Ford stated that he (Ford) personally recalled that the contracts of Mr. and Mrs. Moore were not renewed since a number of "colored citizens" of Mims approached Trustees and stated that they wished a change. Mr. Ford stated that he (Ford) did not recall the reasons given by the "colored citizens" for a change of teachers but he (Ford) and other Trustees were agreeable to make a change if it was so desired by the citizens of Mims.

Mr. Ford also recalled Moore and his (Moore's) employment as a teacher and described Moore as a peaceful, law-abiding citizen. Regarding the "colored citizens" who approached the Trustees, Mr. Ford advised that he (Ford) could only recall the name of Joe Warren as one of the persons.

⁶⁶ See Exhibit #44 - FBI interview with Elmer C. Silas

Mr. Ford also advised that he (Ford) did not have any information as to the identity of the persons responsible for the bombing of the Moore residence, adding that the bombing came as a complete surprise to him (Ford). Mr. Ford stated that he (Ford) did not have any information regarding the activities of Moore since Moore's employment as a teacher was discontinued at Mims.⁶⁷

INTERVIEW EBB B. FARROW

On February 5, 1952, FBI Special Agent Rupert Ziegler interviewed Ebb B. Farrow based upon information developed by the Bureau that Farrow was a close associate of Harry T. Moore's.

Farrow stated that he (Farrow) and Moore attended NAACP conventions together many times and stayed together in the same hotel room. Farrow also stated that Moore stayed at his (Farrow's) house in Pensacola when Moore was there to raise funds for the NAACP in 1951. At that time, Moore told Farrow that he (Moore) had been threatened for taking too much interest in the Groveland case, and that he (Moore) was afraid to travel in the day time. Farrow advised that Moore did not say who threatened him (Moore) or by what means the threat was made. Farrow stated that Moore also stated that he (Moore) did not want to do any more work in Lake County.⁶⁸

INTERVIEW FRANK C. CLARK

On January 7, 1952, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Frank G. Clark, Indian River Packing Company, who advised that he (Clark) first heard of the Moore bombing the day after the blast. Clark stated that he (Clark) felt that Moore was moving too fast in the Progressive Voters League and his (Moore's) NAACP activities.⁶⁹

INTERVIEW DR. CHARLES COPELAND SMITH

On February 11, 1952, FBI Special Agent Fred E. Gordon interviewed Dr. Charles Copeland Smith based upon a letter Dr. Smith wrote to the FBI. The letter was written to the Daytona Field Office to the affect that former State Representative Roy Roberts should be considered a suspect in the Moore bombing case. FBI Special agents noted that Harry Moore had been very active in politics in Florida and had registered a significant number of colored voters. Moore's efforts resulted in sweeping changes in the political environment, including the defeat of long time County Commissioner Andrew Fortenberry.

Roberts was defeated by William Akerridge in the 1950 election and voting records indicated that Akeridge had 4,457 votes as opposed to 3,272 for Roberts. Of the votes cast, in the "Hopkins" precinct, an all colored precinct, the

⁶⁷ See Exhibit #45 - FBI interview with Homer C. Ford

⁶⁸ See Exhibit #46 - FBI interview with Ebb B. Farrow dated February 5, 1952.

⁶⁹ See Exhibit #47 - FBI interview with Frank G. Clark

vote was 114 for Akeridge and 75 votes for Roberts. In Mims, the vote was recorded as 225 for Akeridge and 167 for Roberts. Harry T. Moore was very active in registering colored people to vote prior to this election.

Smith related that he (Smith) was associated with the Episcopal Church in Titusville and preached to gatherings of Negroes. From Bahama Smith stated that he (Smith) was threatened twice because of his (Smith's) association with these Negroes. The threats came from L. C. Crofton, an attorney in Titusville, and Roy Roberts, a former State Representative.

Roberts, according to Smith, "is a bullheaded, egotistical, wort of an individual who will gain his (Roberts') point at all costs." Smith stated that he (Smith) spoke to a colored boy, whom he knew as "Stanley," and Stanley stated that Roy Roberts had it in for Moore.⁷⁰

INTERVIEW SERGEANT OLIVER HOLBERT

On or about February 11, 1952, Sergeant Oliver Holbert, Daytona Beach Police Department was interviewed by FBI Special Agents who considered Sergeant Holbert a reliable source of information.

Sergeant Holbert stated that on or about November 23, 1951, a State convention of the NAACP was held at Daytona Beach and meetings were held at the Campbell Street High School. Sergeant Holbert recalled that there was a problem during the convention. Although Sergeant Holbert did not attend the convention, he (Sergeant Holbert) had been informed by John Dickerson, a member of the NAACP, that the delegates from Alabama had introduced a resolution abolishing the job held by Mr. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Florida NAACP. The resolution was withdrawn when Mr. Moore advised that he (Moore) would work for six months at no pay.

Sergeant Holbert recalled that Mr. Moore made a speech at the convention on "Fight for Civil Rights Through Legislation," and had also criticized Lake County Sheriff Willis V. McCall in connection with the Lake County case. Mr. Moore's comments were quoted in many Florida newspapers. Sergeant Holbert could add nothing further to his (Holbert's) statement.⁷¹

INTERVIEW IRVING A. HOLDER

On or about February 11, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Mr. Irving A. Holder, who resided in Mims and who advised that he (Holder) had been appointed to fill the vacancy on the School Board of Trustees at the death of Mr. Darden and that to the best of his (Holder's) memory, he (Holder) served as a Trustee from about September 1946 to January 1947. Holder did not recall Mr.

⁷⁰ See Exhibit #48 - FBI investigation regarding Dr. Charles Copeland Smith's allegation. NOTE: The FBI determined that the "colored boy" to whom Dr. Smith referred, was Stanley Pinder. FB I Special Agents interviewed Pinder who denied making any sch statement about Roberts.

⁷¹ See Exhibit #49 - FBI interview with Oliver Holbert

and Mrs. Moore resigning their teaching positions. Mr. Holder stated that he (Holder) could recall only one contact with Mr. Moore and that was about 1940. During that time, Mr. Holder went to the “colored school” to help fill out Selective Service questionnaires for the “colored people” of Mims. Mr. Holder stated that he (Holder) found Mr. Moore to be uncooperative and never contacted him (Moore) after that. Mr. Holder was unable to provide any information as to who may have been responsible for the bombing.⁷²

INTERVIEW JOHN D. NASH

On or about February 11, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Mr. John D. Nash, Brevard Title and Abstract Company of Titusville, who advised that he (Nash), was at the time of that interview the Chairman of the Brevard County Board of Instruction and was a member of the Brevard County Board of Public Instruction during 1945-1946. Mr. Nash stated that he (Nash) recalled that Mr. and Mrs. Moore resigned as teachers during either 1945 or 1946, and he (Nash) did not recall the reason for their resignations.

Mr. Nash further advised that after the Moores’ services had been discontinued, Harry Moore and another “colored” man came to Nash’s residence and Moore asked Nash if he (Moore) could be re-employed as a teacher. Nash advised Moore that he (Nash) would not recommend him (Moore) for re-employment as long as Moore was engaged in any political activity. Nash explained that Moore was very active in the Progressive Voters League, and Nash was of the opinion that school teachers should not engage in politics and he (Nash) so advised Moore. Mr. Nash stated that he (Nash) was surprised about the bombing since he (Nash) believed Moore had moved some time ago. Mr. Nash was unable to offer any information as to who might be responsible for the bombing.⁷³

FBI INTERVIEWS IN SEARCH OF SUSPECTS

On January 26, 1952, FBI Special Agents filed an initial investigatory report that indicated, in part, that suspects in the Moore bombing at that time included Andrew Fortenberry, Tillman H. Belvin, Earl J. Brooklyn, the KKK, Orlando Klavern, NAACP, and the Communist Party.

The FBI began an investigation in search of suspects involved in the Moore bombing based upon information developed through interviews of witnesses and Klansmen. The FBI also used informants, many of them active Klan members, to further develop information regarding principal suspects Earl Jackson Brooklyn and Tillman Holly “Curly” Belvin. The investigation soon led Special Agents to Joseph Neville Cox⁷⁴ and several other high-profile Klan members. FBI Special Agents interviewed Klan informants especially to

⁷² See Exhibit #50 -FBI interview with Irving Holder

⁷³ See Exhibit #51 - FBI interview with John D. Nash

⁷⁴ Born September 2, 1890, died March 30, 1952.

determine the extent to which Brooklyn, Belvin and Cox were involved in terrorist activities.

INTERVIEW FBI INFORMANT T-1

On February 19, 1952, the FBI Informant T-1, who provided information to the affect that Brooklyn, Belvin and Judah, had visited the Apopka Klavern and that Brooklyn had displayed a sketch of Moore's home, was re-interviewed by FBI Special Agents. Informant T-1 stated emphatically that Brooklyn visited his (Informant's) Klavern, the Apopka Association of Georgia Klans, at the time when Informant was the Exalted Cyclops. Informant stated that after the meeting and outside of the building, Brooklyn approached Informant and a small group of other members consisting of Robert Judah and Fred Reisner.

Informant T-1 related that Brooklyn stated: "Listen fellows, I've got a deal. Now, this nigger Moore up at Mims is the head of the NAACP and he has played a very important part in trying to get the Lake County Negroes cleared of that rape charge. He has caused a lot of money to be sent down from New York to be used in defending the Negroes. I have been over at Mims and have checked over the place carefully."

At this point, Brooklyn withdrew a piece of paper from his (Brooklyn's) shirt pocket. The informant recalled that the paper was crumpled and folded. Brooklyn unfolded a piece of plain white paper which was about eight (8) square inches in size and stated: "I have here a plan of the house."

Brooklyn then explained something about a road and railroad tracks running in front of the house. Brooklyn than stated: "I want to re-case the place carefully and am going to take some men over. Is there any of you that want to go with me."

Informant states that the conversation ended abruptly at this point and no one offered any help. The Informant drew from memory the drawing as he (Informant) remembered it, indicating the spot where Moore slept and placing the front door in the correct location. The Informant also drew railroad tracks in the correct direction from the house. The Informant did not draw but indicated a road somewhere between the railroad tracks and the house, which was also correct.

Informant T-1 has only been to Mims once in the past twenty years and has never been to Moore's home. Informant also drew a sketch of the meeting hall including outdoor lights and layout which was later confirmed by FBI Special Agents.

Informant advised that Belvin was also at this meeting but was not in the small group that had gathered where Brooklyn displayed the sketch of Moore's home. Informant stated that it was his (Informant's) impression that Moore was going to be given a beating because of his (Moore's) involvement in the Groveland case.⁷⁵

⁷⁵ See Exhibit #52 - FBI interview with Informant T-1

INTERVIEW FBI INFORMANT T-2

On February 19, 1952, FBI Informant T-2,⁷⁶ who has been associated with the KKK for the past fifteen (15) years, was interviewed by FBI Special Agents relative to any information regarding the Moore bombing incident. T-2 stated that a Klansman from Winter Garden, Bill Lee, was bragging that he (Lee) knew about the Moore bombing and that Sheriff Williams had telephoned him (Lee) right after the bombing. T-2 stated that Lee indicated that he (Lee) had some information concerning the explosion and T-2 thought that it was possible that Lee gave information concerning Moore's activities to some member of the Klan.

T-2 stated that he (T-2) was at a Klan meeting in Apopka a few weeks after the conclusion of the Groveland rape trial. Following the meeting, a group of Klansmen walked outside and included: Earl Brooklyn, Phillip Huggins, Fred Reisner, Leonard Harrison Sheppard, Robert L. Judah, Curly Belvin, Melvin White and Edward Hayes. T-2 advised that Brooklyn pulled out a piece of paper upon which was a floor plan of what Brooklyn described as Moore's house.

T-2 also stated that he (T-2) was present when Lake County Sheriff Willis V. McCall was initiated into the Association of Georgia Klans at the Apopka Klavern by Phillip Huggins. McCall was recruited into the Klan by I. B. Hall. T-2 stated that McCall was an active member of the Klan the entire time T-2 was involved, and T-2 observed McCall at many of the Klan meetings. T-2 stated that McCall did not attend any of the Klan's meetings during the Groveland case.

T-2 advised Special Agents that he (T-2) recalled an incident in January 1952, where Sidney Hopper came to his (T-2's) place of business, retail car sales company, and discussed the Moore bombing. T-2 stated that he (T-2) and Hopper discussed the FBI investigation, especially surveillance and wire tapping. Hopper stated to T-2 that it was Hopper's belief that the telephone wires of most Klansmen were tapped by the FBI.⁷⁷

INTERVIEW FBI INFORMANT T-4

On February 19, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed FBI Informant T-4, who has been a member of the Ku Klux Klan at the Apopka and Orlando Klaverns for a number of years. T-4 was specifically interviewed regarding any information relative to the two individuals visiting Burnett's store asking for directions to Moore's house.

T-4 stated that the description of one of the two men at Burnett's Store on May 17, 1951, asking for directions to Moore's house, fit the description of Tillman Belvin. T-4 stated that Belvin had been a member of the KKK in Georgia and had a branch Klavern in Orlando. T-4 advised that Belvin had a bad

⁷⁶ Later identified by FBI records as Klansman William Bogar

⁷⁷ See Exhibit #53 - FBI interview with William Bogar dated April 22, 1952

reputation and that Belvin had been expelled from the Georgia Klan for activities involving violence. T-4 advised further that Belvin was regarded as a renegade because he (Belvin) continued violent activities even after he was expelled from the Klan.

T-4 stated that the description of the second man fit that of Earl Brooklyn who is employed at the Super Concrete Company in Orlando. T-4 stated that Brooklyn always wore a baseball cap, usually red in color, and is a short stocky person. T-4 also stated that Brooklyn is also considered a renegade for the same reason as Belvin.⁷⁸

INTERVIEW FBI INFORMANT T-5

On February 20, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed FBI Informant T-5, who has been associated with the KKK in Florida for the past ten years. T-5 was specifically interviewed regarding any information relative to the two men visiting Burnett's store and asked for directions to Moore's house.

T-5 advised that the description of the first individual at Burnett's Store on May 17, 1951, was that of Tillman Belvin, and that the second man was similar to Earl Brooklyn. T-5 stated that Brooklyn and Belvin, as well as other individuals, were considered renegades by Klansmen in the Apopka and Orlando areas. T-5 stated that Brooklyn and Belvin were expelled from the Georgia Association of the KKK because of acts of violence.

T-5 stated that Belvin and Brooklyn were later reinstated to the Klan by local Klan officials. As a result of Belvin and Brooklyn's reinstatement, several Klan members left the Georgia Klan and formed the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan under Bill Hendrix in Tallahassee.

T-5 stated that about a year and one-half ago Brooklyn came to a meeting of the Southern Knights of the KKK in Apopka⁷⁹ and asked for assistance of that Klavern for "some work that had to be done." T-5 stated that no one offered any assistance to Brooklyn.

Following the meeting, Brooklyn walked over to talk to T-5. Brooklyn displayed a sketch of Moore's house and asked T-5 to assist him (Brooklyn) in determining Moore's activities. T-5 declined to assist Brooklyn. With T-5 and Brooklyn, were Robert Judah and Fred Reisner.⁸⁰ T-5 stated that all members of the KKK knew that Harry T. Moore was the head of the NAACP in Florida and that is the only reason why they wanted to get him.

⁷⁸ See Exhibit #54 - FBI interview with Informant T-4, T-5, and T-6 dated January 4, 1952

⁷⁹ Apopka Klavern of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was formed August 10, 1950.

⁸⁰ Robert Judah was interviewed on February 29, 1952 but was uncooperative and denied he ever saw a sketch of Moore's house.

FBI Informant T-5 stated that the individual who is the head of the Klan activities in the Cocoa, Titusville and New Smyrna Beach areas is Dorsey Kidd.
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INTERVIEW FBI INFORMANT T-6

On February 20, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed FBI Informant T-6 who advised that Earl Brooklyn had three fingers missing from his (Brooklyn's) left hand. O. K. Washington had previously stated that he (Washington) observed that the short, stout man at Burnett's Store kept his (stout man's) hands in his (stout man's) pockets during the entire time he (short stout man) was in the Mims Confectionary Store.

INTERVIEW FBI INFORMANT CV-264-S

On or about February 20, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed FBI Informant CV-264-S (black female. Dorothy Hester had told FBI Informant CV-264-S that when she (Hester) visited Harriette Moore at the hospital, Harriette related to Hester that they (Harry and Harriette) had "been getting threats," but Harriette did not elaborate on any details of the threats. Mrs. Moore also related to Hester that she (Mrs. Moore) had a very good idea of who was responsible for the bombing, but would not give that information to FBI Agents. Hester provide that information to Walter White of the NAACP.

Informant CV-264-S advised that Mrs. Hester had stated that Harriette Moore was afraid to tell FBI Agents about her (Mrs. Moore's) suspicions out of fear that FBI Agents were "Ku Klux Klaners." Harriette also stated that the colored people of Mims were also fearful of Klan involvement in law enforcement and were afraid of what they knew about the bombing.

Mrs. Hester advised the informant that she (Hester) believed that some poor whites in Mims were hired to kill Mr. Moore. Hester further advised the informant that she (Hester) had provided the names of these individuals to Walter White. The informant stated that people in the Negro community felt that the Sheriff who shot the two Negro boys (Willis V. McCall) is connected to this case. Mrs. Hester advised Informant that McCall had warned Moore to "lay off" his (Moore's) investigation of that shooting.⁸²

FBI INVESTIGATION OF GENERAL SUSPECTS

FBI Special Agents began interviewing individuals who had possible motives to kill Harry T. Moore. The Bureau eliminated suspects as their investigation indicated.

INTERVIEW DAMON HUTZLER

⁸¹ See Exhibit #55 - FBI interview with Informant T-5 and T-6 dated March 11, 1952

⁸² See Exhibit #56 - FBI interview with Informant CV-264-S dated February 20, 1952

On December 27, 1951 and January 5, 1952, FBI Special Agents Clyde P. Aderhold and Tobias E. Matthews interviewed Damon Hutzler at the Brevard County Court House. Mr. Hutzler was the Brevard County Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Mr. Hutzler stated that the records of his (Hutzler's) office reflect that Harry T. Moore was employed as a school teacher of the fourth grade at Cocoa from 1925-1926, the Principal of the Junior High School in Titusville from 1927-1936, and the Principal of the Junior High School at Mims from 1936 - 1946. Records also indicated that Moore resigned June 7, 1946 and no reason is indicated for the resignation.⁸³

The records in Mr. Hutzler's office also reflect that Harriette Moore was employed as a teacher at Ft. Pierce in 1923, a school teacher at the primary school at Mims from 1928-1929, a school teacher of the first and second grades in Titusville from 1929-1930, a school teacher of the second grade in Mims from 1931-1932, as a school teacher of the second grade in Titusville from 1932-1934, as a school teacher at the primary school teaching the first four grades for four months in Merritt, and as a school teacher in Mims from 1936-1946. The record also indicated that Harriette Moore resigned December 7, 1946 and no reason was given for the resignation.

In regard to the resignations of Harry and Harriette Moore, Mr. Hutzler stated he (Hutzler) did not know the reason for the resignations or any background information, but it was possible that the Board of Trustees did not recommend that their contracts be renewed for the next school year. Mr. Hutzler stated that the renewal of the contracts was primarily the responsibility of the Board of Trustees and, as a general rule, the teachers renewed by the Board of Trustees had their contracts for the next year renewed by the Brevard County School Board.

Mr. Hutzler stated he (Hutzler) personally recalled the services of Harry Moore and his (Moore's) wife Harriette. In this regard, Mr. Hutzler stated that in his (Hutzler's) opinion, Moore had been the weakest Principal in the Brevard County Schools.

Mr. Hutzler stated that on one occasion when he (Hutzler) visited the school, he (Hutzler) found Mr. Moore asleep in his (Moore's) chair at the head of a class. Mr. Hutzler also stated that on numerous occasions he (Hutzler) reprimanded Mr. Moore for lack of attention to some administrative duties which were the responsibility of Moore as Principal of the school.

In regard to the reprimands or any disagreement with Moore, Mr. Hutzler pointed out that all of these matters were purely in connection with the school work and were never connected with Moore's political activities. Mr. Hutzler

⁸³ Joel Fisher advised the FBI that Harry Moore had told him (Fisher) that Harry and Harriette had been fired from their teachings positions because of their work in the NAACP.

further stated that he (Hutzler) was not aware of the fact that Moore was active in the NAACP until quite some time after Moore's services had been discontinued. Mr. Hutzler stated that as far as he (Hutzler) knew, Moore did not engage in any political activities during his (Moore's) employment as a teacher.

Mr. Hutzler characterized Moore as being "cantankerous and one who is consistently demanding," but he (Hutzler) added that he (Hutzler) had never received any information reflecting unfavorably upon the character of Moore. Mr. Hutzler advised that he (Hutzler) had been quite surprised upon learning of the bombing of the Moore residence, since he (Hutzler) was under the impression that Moore was no longer residing in Mims.

Mr. Hutzler stated that the last time he (Hutzler) saw Moore to talk was sometime during 1946 while Moore was still employed as a teacher. At that time, Mr. Hutzler spoke to Moore about some administrative problems at the school. Mr. Hutzler emphatically denied ever telling Moore that he (Moore) was taking things too far and that he (Moore) was going to get into serious trouble unless he (Moore) stopped.

Mr. Hutzler stated that to the best of his (Hutzler's) memory, Moore's services were continuous from 1936 to 1946 and he (Hutzler) did not recall that any petition was ever circulated to rehire Moore.

Mr. Hutzler stated that the following persons were Trustees at the time the Moore's resigned: H. C. Ford, I. A. Holder, and Mr. Darden (deceased at the time of this interview).

Mr. Hutzler stated that he (Hutzler) did not have any information or suspects who may be responsible for the bombing of the Moore residence.⁸⁴

LOVIC PIERCE HAGAN

Lovic Pierce Hagan, the head of all Florida KKK Klaverns from 1951-1952 was interviewed by FBI Special Agents on January 29, 1952. Hagan refused to provide any relevant information

INTERVIEW LESTER GORDON HARDEE

On March 1, 1952, FBI Special Agents Frank F. Meech and James P. Shannon interviewed Lester Gordon Hardee at Apopka, based upon information developed by the Bureau that Hardee was a former officer in the Klan.

Hardee, according to FBI Informant T-2, was a Klan officer under Bill Bogar at the time when Informant T-2 observed Brooklyn displaying a sketch of Moore's homes. At the time of this interview Hardee was a police officer with the Apopka Police Department and a former member of the Apopka Klokann Committee at the time when Bogar was the Exalted Cyclops. Hardee stated that

⁸⁴ See Exhibit #57 - FBI interviews with Damon Hutzler dated December 27, 1951 and January 5, 1952

he (Hardee) knew Belvin and had seen Belvin at meetings but that he (Hardee) did not recall seeing Brooklyn at any of the Apopka meetings.

Hardee recalled visiting the Winter Garden Klan meeting where he met Brooklyn, but Hardee never saw any sketch displayed by Brooklyn and did not know of Moore until after the bombing.⁸⁵

INTERVIEW ARMAND PORTLOCK

On March 18, 1952, Armand Portlock was re-interviewed by FBI Special Agents Robert E. Sunkel and Robert T. Nischwitz regarding information provided by Portlock that he (Portlock) had seen a car near Moore's house shortly after 9:00 P. M. on December 25, 1951.

Portlock stated that he (Portlock) had seen a car parked on the East side of Old Dixie Highway directly in front of Moore's house a few minutes after 9:00 P. M. on December 25, 1951. Portlock stated that as he (Portlock) approached the car, the occupant turned on the bright lights and blinded him (Portlock). Portlock blinked his (Portlock's) lights and the other car's lights went out and the parking lights came on. The vehicle then began to move north. Portlock stated that the fog was so thick that it was very difficult to see clearly.

As Portlock passed the vehicle at a point about 25 or 30 yards north of the line running directly east from Moore's house, Portlock was able to see a white man in the car. Portlock stated that he (Portlock) was certain the man was white. Portlock estimated the vehicle to be a Ford and a late model, possibly a four-door sedan, dark in color. Portlock does not recall seeing an antenna on the vehicle but related that the car may have had a spot light.⁸⁶

INTERVIEW William "Bill" HENDRIX

On April 15, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed William "Bill" Hendrix, Grand Dragon of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in Tallahassee.

Hendrix stated that in the early part of December 1951, he (Hendrix) received a telephone call from Harry T. Moore who was in Jacksonville, visiting either his (Moore's) mother or sister. Moore allegedly stated that he (Moore) wanted to talk with Hendrix. Since Hendrix was scheduled to be in Jacksonville the following day on business, Hendrix and Moore decided to meet in the Negro quarters on Beaver Street. Hendrix picked up Moore and the two drove to the railroad terminal station and talked in Hendrix's car.

According to Hendrix, Moore appeared to be nervous. They discussed racial matters in Florida, including the dynamiting of Carver Village in Miami, the

⁸⁵ See Exhibit #58 - FBI interview with Lester Gordon Hardee dated March 1, 1952 and FBI teletype dated March 3, 1952

⁸⁶ See Exhibit #59 - FBI interview with Armand Portlock dated March 18, 1952.

Klan, the NAACP and other issues. Moore stated that he (Moore) needed “help and protection.” Moore allegedly stated that he (Moore) had been doing everything possible to help improve conditions among his (Moore’s) people; however, Moore admitted to Hendrix that he “may have been working in the wrong direction.”

Hendrix stated that he (Hendrix) got the impression that Moore had gone too far in his (Moore’s) activities on behalf of the NAACP and Moore allegedly indicated to Hendrix that he intended to curb his (Moore’s) activity in the NAACP. Hendrix recalled that Moore mentioned the Civil Liberties Union and Hendrix believed that Moore wanted to become active in that organization.

Moore allegedly asked Hendrix if he (Hendrix) knew who was responsible for the Carver Village bombing, and Hendrix replied that he (Hendrix) did not know. Hendrix related that Moore never said what individuals or group he (Moore) was worried about and Moore asked to meet with Hendrix on about January 15, 1952. Moore did not elaborate as to what this date signified, if anything.

Hendrix recalled that Moore stated he (Moore) did not know when the situation would come to a head, and Moore made some remark to the affect that “some of these boys have nitroglycerine and serious things can happen.” According to Hendrix Moore also stated either “I have a way to get around fast if I have to,” or “I live close to the airport.”

Hendrix believed that Moore determined who committed the Carver Village bombing and that these perpetrators were aware that Moore knew who they were. Hendrix theorized that these were the individuals who killed Moore. Hendrix related that Moore stated that “a lot of gangsters resided in the vicinity of Carver Village at Miami, and those persons feared that property value in the area would be ‘de-valued’ if Negroes moved into the area.” Moore told Hendrix that “some of the boys from up North are pretty tough when you go to messin’ with their homes.” Hendrix stated that Moore mentioned some of the names of the “northern gangsters,” but Hendrix could not recall who they were. Hendrix did recall that Moore talked about “some big ‘Wop’ in Miami,” in connection with the Carver Village blasts, and Moore stated that “these boys will get you.”⁸⁷

INTERVIEW IRA NOBLES

On or about January 2, 1952, Ira Nobles was interviewed by FBI Special Agents. Nobles, who ran the Texaco Dealership in Titusville, stated that he (Nobles) owned some groves near the Moore house. Nobles stated that he (Nobles) was not acquainted with Moore and never knew, until the bombing, that Moore lived near his (Nobles’) property. Nobles recalled that shortly before Christmas, he met Taylor Dunn in an orange grove near Mims and explained that he was there to sell Dunn some tangerines. Nobles stated that Dunn had been

⁸⁷ See Exhibit #60 - FBI interview with Bill Hendrix dated April 15, 1952.

parked in a green pickup truck in an orange grove east of Old Dixie Highway near the Moore's residence.⁸⁸

INTERVIEW JOHN C. FLAKE

On or about April 15, 1952, John C. Flake, owner of the packing house in Mims, and who was the President of the Mims Citrus Exchange, was interviewed by FBI Special Agents. Flake stated that he (Flake) had known Moore for about eight or nine years and had never had any personal contact with Moore. Flake stated that he (Flake) had heard talk from some of his (Flake's) colored workers as to Moore's work among the Negroes and Flake gathered that Moore was "agitating the Negroes."

Flake stated that he (Flake) was a former member of the Texas Night Riders and a former member of the Ku Klux Klan but left the Klan because it had gotten "rotten." Flake stated that he (Flake) knew of no KKK activity in Brevard County.

Flake stated that he (Flake) believed that the bombing of Moore's house was a professional idea possibly engineered by the Communists. Flake stated that he (Flake) had been a resident of this area for 25 years and did not feel that any local individual would resort to such tactics.

Flake stated that he (Flake) may have made a remark to Johnson or some other person regarding Moore to the effect that Moore ought to have his (Moore's) butt kicked to get him straightened out, but that such a remark was made without thought of causing any harm to Moore. Flake stated that if he (Flake) had any reason to disagree with Moore, that he (Flake) would have met Moore face to face and not in the cowardly manner in which Moore was murdered.

Flake stated that he (Flake) knew of no enemies Moore may have had and had no information as to who may have bombed Moore's house. Flake was subsequently cleared as a suspect by the Bureau.⁸⁹

INTERVIEW ED BELL

On or about April 15, 1952, Ed Bell, Mims, was interviewed by FBI Special Agents regarding an incident involving Harry T. Moore some years previous to this interview.

Bell advised that he (Bell) had been living in Mims for the last twelve (12) years. Bell stated that about ten (10) years ago, one of his (Bell's) granddaughters, Alicia Lewis, was killed while playing baseball at the Mims Colored

⁸⁸ See Exhibit #61 - FBI interview with Ira Nobles dated January 2, 1952

⁸⁹ See Exhibit #62 - FBI interview with John C. Flake dated January 2, 1952

School. Bell stated that a boy had accidentally hit his (Bell's) grand-daughter in the head with a baseball bat and that she (grand-daughter) died two days later.

Bell stated that, at first, he (Bell) had held Harry Moore responsible for the child's death because Moore had not realized the seriousness of the injury to the girl. Bell stated that Moore had sent Alicia home that day and that Alicia returned to school the next day. Alicia became ill and had to return home. Alicia died on that day.

Bell stated that he (Bell) had since learned that Moore had not thought the injury to be serious and that he (Bell) no longer held Moore responsible for the accident. Bell stated that he (Bell) had no personal animosity toward Moore and he (Bell) considered Moore to be an outstanding colored citizen of Mims. Bell could offer no information as to the identity of the persons responsible for the bombing. Bell was subsequently cleared as a suspect by the Bureau.⁹⁰

INTERVIEW RUBIN "PRETTY BOY" WOOTEN

On January 1, 1952, Rubin "Pretty Boy" Wooten was interviewed by FBI Special Agents because of information developed by the Bureau that led them to believe that Wooten, who reportedly drank heavily and gambled excessively, may have provided Klan members with information regarding the interior design of Moore's home. Wooten stated that his (Wooten's) occupation was as a gambler and he (Wooten) traveled back and forth from New York to Florida.

Wooten stated that, prior to Christmas Day 1951, the last time he (Wooten) saw Harry Moore was in February 1951 prior to the time Wooten left to go to New York. Mr. Wooten stated that he (Wooten) was employed by the Overday Foundry at Syracuse, New York and resided at 1015 E 5th Street, Syracuse, New York. Wooten stated he (Wooten) returned to Mims on December 21, 1951.

Wooten stated that he (Wooten) was a former member of the NAACP but had not paid his (Wooten's) dues for several years. Wooten was not aware of any enemies Moore may have had, nor did he (Wooten) have any information as to who might have killed Moore.

Wooten stated that he (Wooten) spent the afternoon of December 25, 1951 with a Chester McKenzie and a boy named "Nick" in Winter Garden where they were gambling.

When questioned specifically as to whether Wooten had originated the rumor concerning a threat allegedly received by Moore at West Palm Beach, Wooten denied that he (Wooten) started the rumor nor had he (Wooten) heard any such rumor. Wooten recalled a conversation with M. C. Crapps and Brother Simmons at a bar in the colored quarters in Cocoa but Wooten stated he

⁹⁰ See Exhibit #63 - FBI interview with Ed Bell dated January 2, 1952

(Wooten) does not recall any story to the effect that Moore was threatened at West Palm Beach.

In the bar at the time Wooten was there, Brother Simmons, Charley Red and M. C. Craps were there, according to Wooten.⁹¹

FBI INVESTIGATION OF EARL JACKSON BROOKLYN

FBI Special Agents developed information that Earl Jackson Brooklyn was a Klansman at the Winter Garden Klavern and had a violent temper. Bureau Agents also determined that Brooklyn had been ousted from the Association of Georgia Klans because of his (Brooklyn's) violent nature. Informants also advised the Bureau that Brooklyn had shown a sketch of Moore's house to other Klan members at a meeting in Apopka and had stated that he (Brooklyn) had been to Moore's house and wanted other Klansmen to come with him (Brooklyn) to "re-case" Moore's home. The meeting was held at the Apopka Klavern meeting hall called "The American Club" located on Fuller Lake.

FBI Special Agents further determined that suspect Earl J. Brooklyn, who had been readmitted to the Klan, transferred from the Orlando Klavern of the Association of Georgia Klans to the Winter Garden Klavern of the Association of Georgia Klans some time during the summer of 1951." FBI Special Agents believed that the associates of Brooklyn who might have knowledge of or who might have been involved in the plot to kill Harry T. Moore would most likely be located in the Winter Garden Klan of the Association of Georgia Klans.

The FBI investigation revealed through FBI Informant MF-310-S that Earl J. Brooklyn, Alfonso F. Schmitt, Robert L. Judah, James B. Johnson and Emory Brantley are the individuals involved in most of the acts of violence committed against both white and colored people in the vicinity of Winter Garden.

INTERVIEW CARL E. PARKER

On January 15, 1952, FBI Special Agents Frank F. Meech and James P. Shannon interviewed Carl E. Parker, Brooklyn's supervisor to determine Brooklyn's whereabouts on December 25, 1951.

Carl E. Parker, also known as Gene Parker, advised that Brooklyn was away from work December 22, 1951 through December 25, 1951, and reported for work on December 26, 1951. Parker stated that Brooklyn is prejudiced against Negroes and Brooklyn has expressed anti-Negro sentiments. Parker stated further that Brooklyn strenuously objected to the construction of new Negro high school in the area and to the new Negro project constructed by the Housing Authority of the City of Orlando. Parker described Brooklyn as "a man of violent temper who tries to act tough." Parker heard Brooklyn state: "If we don't watch out the Negroes will control everything in ten years and we might even have a Negro President."

⁹¹ See Exhibit #64 - FBI interview with Rubin "Pretty Boy" Wooten January 1, 1952

To illustrate Brooklyn's character, Parker stated that if Brooklyn was in a friendly wrestling match with someone, Brooklyn would attempt to hurt the other individual out of meanness. Parker stated that Brooklyn has a "fast and violent temper."⁹²

DOROTHY BROOKLYN

On January 17, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Dorothy Brooklyn, daughter of Earl Jackson Brooklyn. Ms Brooklyn stated that she (Dorothy Brooklyn) called her (Dorothy Brooklyn's) father on January 16, 1952, after she (Dorothy Brooklyn) heard that FBI Agents were looking for her (Dorothy Brooklyn.) Dorothy Brooklyn asked her (Dorothy Brooklyn's) father if he (father) was in trouble. Her (Dorothy Brooklyn's) father replied "No."

Ms Brooklyn stated that for as long as she (Dorothy Brooklyn) could remember, her (Dorothy Brooklyn's) father leaving home every night shortly after the evening meal and would not return until the next morning. Ms Brooklyn stated that she (Dorothy Brooklyn) has been aware of her (Dorothy Brooklyn's) fathers association in the Ku Klux Klan since she (Dorothy Brooklyn) was a small girl.

Ms Brooklyn stated that she (Dorothy Brooklyn) is not aware of any specific incidents in which her (Dorothy Brooklyn's) father may have been involved in since she (Dorothy Brooklyn) has lived away from home for many years. Ms Brooklyn stated that she (Dorothy Brooklyn) does not get along with her (Dorothy Brooklyn's) father.⁹³

INTERVIEW EARL JACKSON BROOKLYN

On January 18, 1952, Earl Jackson Brooklyn was interviewed by FBI Special Agents Clyde P. Aderhold and Prue C. Clinkscales, at Brooklyn's home, Box 329-E, Route 3, Orlando.

Brooklyn admitted being a Klan member but denied any active participation for approximately four and one-half years because of ill health. Brooklyn denied seeing any floor plans of Moore's house or of knowing Moore, nor of any knowledge of the bombing until he (Brooklyn) heard a news broadcast. Brooklyn claims that he (Brooklyn), along with his (Brooklyn's) wife and daughter had Christmas dinner with friends in Orlando, returned home and retired.

Brooklyn signed a waiver to search and FBI Special Agents located a 12 gage double barrel shot gun and a 22 caliber repeater rifle. Special Agents also located a red baseball cap, which Brooklyn was noted as always wearing. Witness O. K. Washington advised Special Agents that one of the two men who visited Burnett's Store asking for directions to Moore's home in July or August

⁹² See Exhibit #65 - FBI interview with Carl E. Parker dated January 15, 1952

⁹³ See Exhibit #66 - FBI interview with Dorothy Brooklyn dated January 17, 1952.and FBI teletype dated January 17, 1952

1951, was wearing a red baseball cap. Special Agents did not locate any dynamite or other explosives in Brooklyn's home.

Brooklyn and his (Brooklyn's) wife, Annie Brooklyn, came to the FBI field office and were interviewed separately by Special Agents Aderhold and ASAC W. W. Burke. Brooklyn stated that he (Brooklyn) was born April 1, 1911 in Brooksville and lived in Orlando for the past twenty (20) years. Brooklyn stated that he (Brooklyn) was employed as a concrete truck driver for the Super Concrete Company of Orlando.

Brooklyn originally vehemently denied that he was or had been a member of the Ku Klux Klan or any other club; however, when Special Agents presented Brooklyn with information they had developed regarding Brooklyn's background, Brooklyn admitted that he (Brooklyn) had been a member of the KKK but that he (Brooklyn) had ceased to be an active member for the last year due to poor health. Brooklyn denied having any plans of Moore's house and stated that he (Brooklyn) never heard of Moore prior to the bombing. Brooklyn stated that he (Brooklyn) never discussed Moore with anyone and has been to Mims only once in the past twenty (20) years.

Brooklyn stated that his (Brooklyn's) daughter, Dorothy Brooklyn, left home and moved to Baltimore, Maryland, returned home in Orlando and then moved again to Detroit, Michigan. Brooklyn stated that he (Brooklyn) has never had any problems within his (Brooklyn's) family and that he (Brooklyn) and his (Brooklyn's) wife, Annie, got along well. Brooklyn stated that he (Brooklyn) had never been in trouble and had never been arrested for anything.⁹⁴

Brooklyn related that on December 25, 1951, he (Brooklyn), his (Brooklyn) wife Annie, his (Brooklyn's) daughter Verna "Junk" Brooklyn, and Verna's girlfriend, Margie Cardon, left the Brooklyn residence at about 9:00 or 10:00 A. M. and went to the home of Tommie Rice for Christmas dinner. Brooklyn stated they dined at about 1:30-2:00 P. M. with the Rice family as well as Walter and Nadine Ballard.

Brooklyn's family includes Verna Brooklyn - daughter, Dorothy Brooklyn - daughter, Edna Carter - Sister-in-law; Betty Major - Niece; Annie Lucille (Caldwell) Brooklyn - wife; and Ernest and Edgar Brooklyn (DOB 5/8/1915), brothers.

Brooklyn stated that a man by the name of Mr. Bennett came to the Rice home to pick up Nadine Ballard to take her (Nadine Ballard) to the hospital so as to be with Bennett's wife who had delivered a baby that morning. Brooklyn left with his (Brooklyn's) daughter and Margie Cardon and took Mr. Ballard to his (Ballard's) home. Brooklyn then returned to the Rive Rice residence where he

⁹⁴ FBI reports indicate that Brooklyn was arrested April 3, 1930 for Breaking and Entering in Dade County. The charge was later dismissed. Investigators Beisler and Norred were unable to locate any record for Brooklyn via NCIC or FCIC data bases.

remained until about 9:00 P.M. Brooklyn stated that he (Brooklyn) and his family left the Rice residence and arrived home at about 9:30 P. M. Brooklyn denied that he left his (Brooklyn's) residence after that time.

Brooklyn stated that he (Brooklyn) knew Belvin but did not know him all that well. Brooklyn denied being on any "rides," and stated that he (Brooklyn) had never had any trouble with Negroes.

Based upon previously developed information and this FBI Special Agents felt that Brooklyn was untruthful with them regarding his (Brooklyn's) Klan activities.

FBI Special Agents described Brooklyn as weighing 190 pounds, 5'8" tall, stocky build, gray eyes, ruddy complexion, and light brown hair with a receding forehead. Photographs and fingerprints were obtained from Brooklyn.⁹⁵

INTERVIEW ANNIE LUCILLE BROOKLYN

On January 18, 1952, FBI Special Agents Prue C. Clinkscales and Tobias E. Matthews interviewed Annie Lucille Brooklyn, Earl Jackson Brooklyn's wife at her (Annie Lucille's) residence located at Route 3, Box 339-E, Orlando.

Mrs. Brooklyn stated that she (Annie Brooklyn) and her (Annie Brooklyn's) family, including Earl, had returned to their home around 9:00 P. M. after finishing Christmas dinner at the Tommie Rice residence and remained there the remainder of Christmas day and evening.

Mrs. Brooklyn stated that she (Mrs. Brooklyn) has no knowledge of her (Annie Brooklyn's) husband being in the Klan or any other group. When informed that FBI Special Agents had developed information from reliable sources, including Mrs. Brooklyn's daughter Dorothy, that Earl Brooklyn had been a member of the Ku Klux Klan for several years, Mrs. Brooklyn again denied any knowledge that her (Annie Brooklyn's) husband was associated with any such group.

Mrs. Brooklyn stated that she (Mrs. Brooklyn) knew Tillman Belvin and his (Tillman Belvin's) wife for several years but have had little contact with them for the past year. Mrs. Brooklyn stated that she (Mrs. Brooklyn) never heard of Harry T. Moore and that her (Annie Brooklyn's) husband has never mentioned him (Moore).⁹⁶

INTERVIEW EDNA CARTER

On or about January 18, 1952, Edna Carter, sister-in-law of Earl Brooklyn was interviewed by FBI Special Agents in Dearborn, Michigan. Carter stated that

⁹⁵ See Exhibit #67 - FBI interview with Earl Jackson Brooklyn and FBI teletype dated January 18, 1952

⁹⁶ See Exhibit #68 - FBI interview with Annie Lucille Brooklyn dated January 18, 1952

Earl Brooklyn had been associated with the Klan for many years. Carter further stated that Brooklyn left home nearly every night and kept very late hours.

INTERVIEW EDGAR JAMES BROOKLYN

On January 23, 1952, FBI Special Agents Prue C. Clinkscales and Clyde P. Aderhold interviewed Edgar James Brooklyn, brother of Earl Brooklyn. Edgar Brooklyn was employed at the Super Concrete Company, as was his (Edgar's) brother Earl Jackson Brooklyn. Edgar Brooklyn stated that he (Edgar) first joined the Klan at age 18 at the same time his (Edgar's) brother Earl joined.

Edgar stated that he (Edgar) has attended Klan meetings at Orlando and Winter Garden. Edgar stated that he (Edgar) was not permitted to go on "rides" because he (Edgar) had his (Edgar's) right arm amputated in 1943, and people would easily identify him (Edgar). Edgar admitted that he (Edgar) attended Klan meetings in Apopka with Earl Brooklyn and Tillman Belvin. Edgar denied having seen any floor plans of Moore's house.

Edgar stated that most of the Klan members in Winter Garden and Apopka knew of Harry T. Moore but Edgar never heard any Klan members discussing taking any action against Moore.⁹⁷

INTERVIEW PHILIP SAMUEL HUGGINS⁹⁸

On February 2, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Samuel Huggins, former Exalted Cyclops of the Apopka Klavern and holder of several positions over the years with the Association of Georgia Klans and the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Huggins stated that he (Huggins) knew Brooklyn and Belvin since both frequently attended meetings at the Association of Georgia Klans and the Apopka Klan. Huggins also stated that Earl Brooklyn's brother, Edgar Brooklyn, also attended meetings at the Apopka Klan. Huggins stated he (Huggins) did not see Brooklyn display a sketch of Moore's house nor did he (Huggins) know of any terrorist activities involving Brooklyn.

On February 26, 1952, Philip Samuel Huggins, Box 571, Apopka, was re-interviewed by FBI Special Agents James P. Shannon and Frank F. Meech in regard to information that Huggins was an officer in the Apopka Klavern at the time Brooklyn displayed a sketch of Moore's home.

Huggins admitted that at one time he (Huggins) was a member of the old Florida Klan, the Association of Georgia Klans Klavern at Apopka and later the Klavern of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, but stated he (Huggins) quit about a year ago after becoming dissatisfied.

⁹⁷ See Exhibit #69 - FBI interview with Edgar James Brooklyn dated January 23-24, 1952

⁹⁸ See Exhibit #70 - FBI interview with Philip Samuel Huggins dated February 26, 1952 - DOB - 11/16/1908, 5'10", 215 pounds, Hair - brown, Eyes - blue

Huggins denied knowing anything about Brooklyn displaying a sketch of Moore's home but stated that it was possible that Brooklyn did speak to some small groups after one or more of the meetings because Brooklyn did visit the Apopka Klavern. Huggins did recall that once or twice Earl Brooklyn attended the Apopka Klavern meeting with Tillman Belvin. Brooklyn "always made a little speech and always spoke the right kind of talk, that is, that never made any inflammatory speeches."

Huggins stated that he (Huggins) stopped attending meetings of the Klan because he (Huggins) thought that "sooner or later the whole Klan was going to get into trouble because of improper activities." Huggins declined to elaborate on what he (Huggins) meant by "improper activities."

Huggins provided the following list of names and positions within the Apopka Klavern of the Association of Georgia Klans when Bill Bogar was the Exalted Cyclops:

- Philip Huggins - Klaliff - vice-president
- Fred Reisner - treasurer
- Perry Moore - Kladd - in charge of the door
- L. H. Sheppard - Night Hawk - in charge of candidates
- Eli Thompson - sat at the door or filled in for other officers
- Edward Hayes, Melvin White, Lester Harder - Klokann Committee
- Jack Geiger - Klokard - lecturer
- Bernie Bernhard - Klud - chaplain

FBI Special Agents also developed information that the code phrase to enter a Klan meeting was "A White Man," and when a ride was being organized, a Klansman would say: "I got a couple of red heads waiting for us, meet me at the fishing camp." The "fishing camp" was the code for the Klan hall while "a couple of red heads" referred to victims.

INTERVIEW ALBERT EDWARD HAYES

On March 1, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed known Klan member Albert Edward Hayes. Hayes was the current Exalted Cyclops in Apopka and, according to an FBI Informant, at the meeting when Earl Jackson Brooklyn displayed a sketch of Harry Moore's home. Hayes stated that he (Hayes) knew both Brooklyn and Belvin and had seen both at Klan meetings, but denied seeing any sketch of Moore's house or even of knowing who Harry Moore was. Hayes also named Alex Schmitt, Roy Ramsey, Eddie Jackson, and Robert L. Judah as Klan members.⁹⁹

INTERVIEW TEDDY LAWRENCE SMITH

FBI Special Agents also interviewed Teddy Lawrence Smith, who, according to an FBI Informant, was always in regular attendance at Klan

⁹⁹ See Exhibit #71 - FBI interview with Albert Edward Hayes dated March 1, 1952

meetings. Smith stated that he (Smith) knew both Brooklyn and Belvin and recalled seeing both at Klan meetings, but denied ever seeing a sketch of Moore's home. Smith stated he (Smith) never heard of Moore until after the bombing.

INTERVIEW ERNEST JAMES BROOKLYN

On March 7, 1952, Ernest James Brooklyn, brother of Earl Jackson Brooklyn, was interviewed by FBI Special Agents James P. Shannon and Frank F. Meech for any information regarding Earl Jackson Brooklyn.

Ernest Brooklyn stated that he (Ernest Brooklyn) had not seen his (Ernest's) brother, Earl Brooklyn, for about six months. Brooklyn stated that his (Ernest Brooklyn's) brother, Earl Brooklyn, was the type who would be inclined to fight if anyone disputed his (Earl Brooklyn's) word. Because of his (Ernest Brooklyn's) brother's temper, Ernest would just listen to Earl rather than attempt to carry on a two-way conversation with him (Earl Brooklyn) for fear of receiving a beating from Earl. Ernest stated that he (Ernest Brooklyn) does not know anything about Earl Brooklyn's Klan activities except that he (Ernest Brooklyn) knows that in the past Earl had been a member of the Klan.

Ernest stated that Earl Brooklyn used to run around with Walter Ballard, Ed Ford, his (Earl Brooklyn's) brother-in-law, and Claude Waites. Ernest stated that Earl's anti-Negro attitude stemmed from the riots in Ocoee in 1919 or 1920 when several Negroes were killed and their houses were burned. Ernest felt that the riots had a lasting affect on Earl Brooklyn. Ernest Brooklyn related that Claude Waites feels the same way about Negroes as does Earl Brooklyn.

Regarding Tillman Belvin, Ernest stated that he (Ernest Brooklyn) never knew Belvin. Ernest stated that he (Ernest Brooklyn) did not know Harry Moore and knew nothing about the bombing incident. Ernest Brooklyn related that his (Ernest Brooklyn's) sisters are: Hazel Brennan of Ocoee, Annie Mann of Lakeland, and Ada Fitzgerald of Ocoee.¹⁰⁰

INTERVIEW CHARLES A. JONES

On or about March 7, 1952, Charles A. Jones, a neighbor of Earl Jackson Brooklyn, was re-interviewed by FBI Special Agents to determine if he (Jones) had any information regarding Brooklyn's Klan activities.

Charles A. Jones stated that he (Jones) had known Brooklyn for twelve or thirteen years and described Brooklyn as "a poor old man beating people up and is violently anti-Negro. Jones recalled an incident about five years ago when he (Jones) hired a Negro man to work for him (Jones) on the tractor. Jones had no house for the Negro and his (Negro's) family to live in so Jones housed them temporarily in a shack on a piece of property under his (Jones') care across the street.

¹⁰⁰ See Exhibit #72 - FBI interview with Ernest James Brooklyn dated March 7, 1952

The day after the Negro family moved into the shack, a group of five or seven hooded individuals dressed in white robes and hoods of the Ku Klux Klan drove up to Jones' home in three cars. Jones believed that the men came from the direction of Brooklyn's home since the street upon which the men traveled was a dead end in the direction of Brooklyn's home.

All of the hooded individuals came up on Jones' porch and told Jones to come outside. Jones recognized Earl Brooklyn by voice and the clothing worn below the robe. When Jones' invited the men to come into his (Jones') house, Brooklyn and another individual whom Jones recognized as Ezekial "Pat" Hall (DOB 3/25/1895), grabbed Jones by the arms and pushed Jones toward the direction of the shack where Jones had housed the Negroes.

Brooklyn asked Jones: "How long would it take to move these niggers away from here?" Brooklyn then stated: "I want you to tell, that nigger, he has to be out of here by daylight." Members of Jones' family came out of the house and one of his (Jones') family members was carrying a shot gun. Members of Jones's family told the Klansmen "If you don't let him go you'll be killed." The hooded individuals hurriedly got into their vehicles and departed the area. Jones watched the path of the vehicles and noted that the vehicles went to the home of Pat Hall where all of the hooded men went inside.¹⁰¹

INTERVIEW WILLARD SMITH

On March 19, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed a known Klansman, Willard Smith, 97 years of age,¹⁰² to determine what information, if any, Smith might have regarding terrorist activities in the Winter Garden-Orlando area.

Smith stated that he (Smith) participated on a "ride" in June 1947, with Alex Schmitt, Bill Barden, Roy Gudger in one car, while Earl Brooklyn and John Thomas were in the second car with two additional unknown men. The vehicles proceeded to a lake outside Ocoee where two men and two women were swimming nude. The two men escaped and Barden and Schmitt caught the two girls. The two girls were beaten by all of the Klansmen except Smith, who remained in the vehicle, and Brooklyn who was not allowed to beat the women because of his (Brooklyn's) vicious nature and brutal instincts. The other Klansmen were afraid that Brooklyn might do extreme injury to the women if he were allowed to whip them. Brooklyn stood near where the women were beaten.

Smith participated in a second "ride" several weeks after the first "ride" with Alex Schmitt, Bill Barden and Walter Ballard in the first car, and Roy Gudger, Emory Brantley, and possibly Joseph Lee Davis in the second car, as well as two or three others Smith did not know. The individual to be beaten was a heavy woman named Mrs. Scott who was drinking heavily, going out with strange men and neglecting her (Scott's) children.

¹⁰¹ See Exhibit #73 - FBI interview with Charles A. Jones

¹⁰² DOB 10/16/1901, 5'6", 190 pounds, hair-brown, eyes-blue

Smith participated in a third “ride” several months after the second incident involving a man named FNU Rich. Rich was allegedly drinking heavily, beating his (Rich’s) wife and neglecting his (Rich’s) children. Smith was a witness to this incident and stated that he (Smith) did not actively participate in the beating. When several Klansmen grabbed Rich, they left in two vehicles. Smith followed them in his (Smith’s) personal car to see what was going on. Smith observed the men talking with Rich and then Smith left before any beating took place. Smith stated that it was his (Smith’s) impression that the Klansmen were from the Apopka Klavern and he (Smith) did not know Klansmen from that Klavern.

Smith stated that he (Smith) had been approached six or eight times by Alex Schmitt and Earl Brooklyn to go on rides, in addition to the rides Smith went on, but Smith declined these other offers because he (Smith) did not want to be associated with people like Earl Brooklyn who was an extremely brutal individual. According to Smith, Brooklyn was always known as “a strong-arm rough-rider who was always in the forefront of any ‘wrecking crews’ and boasted rough treatment he gave to victims“ Smith believed Earl Brooklyn would be involved in any incident involving terrorism in the Orlando area. Smith further characterized Brooklyn as a “rum-head roustabout who was ‘over big,’ who was noted as a ‘tall man’ in the Klan,” indicating that Brooklyn was held in awe by other Klansmen and actually enjoyed administering “treatments” to victims

Smith related that the Klokann Committee was supposed to investigate any grievances or complaints against the person and then speak to the appropriate law enforcement people about it. Smith stated that law enforcement people are themselves to blame for not stopping these terrorist activities and law enforcement people have told the Klan they didn’t want to be bothered with the bringing of victims upon charges as they were not interested and the Klan should take care of the matter and save law enforcement a lot of trouble.

Smith stated that he (Smith) had never heard of Harry T. Moore until after the bombing. Smith provided a history of the Klan in Florida as well as a number of terrorist incidents committed by Klansmen. Smith provided the following names as being the men in the Klan who instigated violence: Joseph Fairchild, official of the Winter Garden Citrus Growers Association; A. W. Hurley, prominent citrus grower; and George Merchant, deceased.¹⁰³

INTERVIEW JOHN TYLER “TINY” THOMAS

On April 2, 1952, John Tyler “Tiny” Thomas was re-interviewed at his (Thomas’) request by FBI Special Agents by Frank F. Meech and James P. Shannon. Thomas was interviewed previously on March 26, 1952, at which time Thomas admitted Klan membership but denied ever having participated in violent acts while he (Thomas) was a Klansman.

Thomas stated that sometime in 1943, Thomas participated in a “ride” with Earl Brooklyn and others to beat a white man named “Lucas” who had been

¹⁰³ See Exhibit #74 - FBI interview with Willard Smith dated March 19, 1952

accused of molesting a child. Thomas stated that Earl Brooklyn drove one of the two cars. Participating on this "ride" was Thomas, Brooklyn, Bob Melton, and Alex Schmitt in the first car, and Joseph Lee Davis, O. C. Johnson, and a third unidentified man in the second car.

Thomas related that he (Thomas) participated in a second "ride" later in 1943, where a white man and his (white man's) white girlfriend were beaten for living together. Brooklyn drove the only vehicle used. Participating on this ride were Thomas, Brooklyn, Joseph Lee Davis, Alex Schmitt and possibly Willard Smith.

Thomas participated in a third "ride," initiated by Joseph Lee Davis, with Earl Brooklyn, Claude Waites, and Alex Schmitt or Willard Smith. The beating was administered to a white man for being drunk and abusing his (white man's) family.

Thomas participated in a fourth "ride" initiated by Joseph Lee Davis in late 1943 or early 1944 with Clarence Longley, Carl Greenhalgh, and an unknown third man, all in a single vehicle. The individual beaten was a Negro man who worked at the ice house and who had cursed at a white man or had been in some type of altercation with a white man.

Thomas participated in a fifth "ride" sometime in 1945. On this occasion, Thomas rode in the only car used and driven by Mel Wills. Also participating on this ride was J. B. Johnson, and Joe Weisner. The man beaten, FNU Thompson, allegedly molested the teenage daughter of Kemp Mask. Thomas stated that this was the last ride he (Thomas) participated in.

Thomas stated that no company cars were used on any of the "rides" and he (Thomas) could not state definitely who owned some of the vehicles used on the "rides"

Thomas stated that he (Thomas) had no knowledge of the Moore bombing. Thomas also provided a history of the Ku Klux Klan in Florida.¹⁰⁴

INTERVIEW LELAND FRANCIS GEORGE

On April 3, 1952, Leland Francis George was interviewed by FBI Special Agents Frank F. Meech and James P. Shannon based upon information that George was a member of the Association of Georgia Klans, Apopka Klavern.

George admitted to participation in nine terrorist incidents, including "rides" or attempted "rides," with other Klansmen, including Earl Brooklyn. George described the nine "rides" he (George) went on and also stated he (George) participated in the Groveland riots during the Groveland case. George named the following Klansmen as being in Groveland during the riots: Harvey Reisner, Edward Hayes, Alex Schmitt, Emmett Hart, L. H. Shepherd, Jack Geiger, Erwin

¹⁰⁴ See Exhibit #75 - FBI report regarding John Tyler "Tiny" Thomas dated April 2,

V. Fiedler, Edwin Jackson, Lee Davis, Alton Dixon, Jr., Robert L. Judah, Marion Wade, Phil Huggins, Walter Goding, Perry Moore, Melvin White, Earl Brooklyn, Curly Belvin, and T. J. McMennamy.¹⁰⁵

INTERVIEW ADA FITZGERALD

On April 4, 1952, Ada Fitzgerald, sister of Earl Brooklyn, was interviewed by FBI Special Agents Robert E. Sunkel and Robert T. Nischwitz.

Fitzgerald stated that she (Fitzgerald) had very little contact with her (Fitzgerald's) brother since all of the Brooklyn's possess "hot tempers" and do not get along together. Fitzgerald stated that she (Fitzgerald) knew that Earl was a Klansman from information given to her (Fitzgerald) by her (Fitzgerald's) mother. Fitzgerald stated that she (Fitzgerald) had no knowledge of Earl's Klan activities.¹⁰⁶

INTERVIEW EARL JACKSON BROOKLYN – SECOND INTERVIEW

On April 24, 1952 FBI Special Agents Frank F. Meech and James P. Shannon attempted to re-interview Earl Brooklyn at his (Brooklyn's) residence. When Special Agents arrived at Brooklyn's home, they noted that Brooklyn was lying on the couch and refused to allow the Special Agents to enter his (Brooklyn's) home and would not accompany them to the porch or an automobile to discuss the case. Brooklyn was belligerent and would not discuss the case under any circumstances. Brooklyn stated: "I have nothing to say. If you want to ask any questions you had better see my attorney, Ben Fishback."

The FBI had determined that Attorney Fishback had instructed Klansmen that they were not required to go to the FBI office or to give any information to FBI Special Agents unless they wished to do so.

Despite Brooklyn's refusal to cooperate, repeated efforts were made to convince him (Brooklyn) to at least listen to information in which he (Brooklyn) should be vitally interested. Brooklyn was told that he (Brooklyn) was under no obligation to say anything while he listened. Brooklyn persisted in maintaining his (Brooklyn's) position that he (Brooklyn) would not agree to this request. Brooklyn said "the only way he (Brooklyn) would even get close to any Agents was if they presented him (Brooklyn) with a warrant for his (Brooklyn's) arrest and at that time he (Brooklyn) would go with them peaceably."¹⁰⁷

INTERVIEW RICHARD L. ASHE

Between June 27 and June 29, 1959, Richard L. Ashe appeared before the Legislative Investigation Committee, who was holding "Ku Klux Klan

¹⁰⁵ See Exhibit #76 – FBI interview with Leland Francis George dated April 4 and 14, 1952

¹⁰⁶ See Exhibit #77 - FBI interview with Ada Fitzgerald dated April 4, 1952

¹⁰⁷ See Exhibit #78 - FBI interview with Earl Jackson Brooklyn dated April 24, 1952

Hearings.” The bombing of the Moore’s house generated a nationwide investigation of Klan activities in the United States.

Members of the Committee included: Senator Charley E. Johns - Chairman; Marion B. Knight; Ben Hill Griffin, Jr.; W. C. Herrell; J. B. Hopkins; Mark R. Hawes, Esq., Chief Counsel for the Committee, and R.J. Strickland, investigator for the Committee.

At the beginning of the proceedings, Senator Knight advised the Committee that he (Knight) was a former member of the Ku Klux Klan and wanted to know if his (Knight’s) former membership would disqualify him (Knight) from sitting in the hearing. The Chairman, Senator Charley E. Johns ruled that it would not.

Ashe, a Klansman, was a paid Informant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation on a full time salary. Ashe testified that he attempted to locate a cache of dynamite in Orlando that Klansmen had told him (Ashe) was stored in anticipation of its use when school integration was ordered. Ashe was unable to locate the warehouse where the dynamite was stored.

Ashe was asked: “Have you heard any discussion in the Klan at all, anywhere, of the bombing at Mims, Florida in 1951?” Ashe stated: “There were several men in Orlando who were interrogated by the F. B. I. for possible part they may have had in that particular bombing. In fact, one man, Mr. Brooklyn, over there, told me at that time that he participated in one.”

The Committee asked: “Mr. Brooklyn of Orlando, told you he’d participated in the 1951 bombing at Mims, Florida?” Ashe answered: “Yes.” The Committee then asked Ashe if that was the bombing of Harry T. Moore’s home. Ashe testified that he (Ashe) did not know whose home it was but that “it was a colored man over there.” Ashe testified: “He (Brooklyn) said that he had been picked up and questioned on many occasions by the F. B. I. in regard to his (Brooklyn’s) activities over there, but that they were never able to prove that he (Brooklyn) participated in it.”

The Committee asked: “But he (Brooklyn) told you that he (Brooklyn) had?” Ashe: “Yes sir.” Committee: “Did you report that to the Bureau?” Ashe: “I’m quite sure I did, yes.” Ashe testified that Brooklyn made those statements to him (Ashe) in 1956.

Ashe advised the Committee that several Klansmen would not participate in violent acts and many left the Klan for that reason. The Committee asked Ashe “Does that leave the hotheads in control of it?” Ashe answered: “That does, and that’s about the situation that the Klan in the State of Florida is in today.”

Mr. Hawes asked Ashe: “Now, Mr. Ashe, will you give me, as closely as you can remember, the words that that man Brooklyn, used in Orlando when he told you he was implicated in the Mims bombing, in 1951?” Ashe testified: “Well, as best as I can recall, just from memory was — I brought the subject up that some of them had accused me of being a member of the F. B. I. and he

(Brooklyn) said: 'Well, that's nothing to worry about.' He says, "The F. B. I. is nothing to be scared of anyway.' He says 'They've had me up and questioned me for — on many occasions, in regards to the Mims bombing over there, as to my part in it,' he says, 'but they never did find out what my part was.'¹⁰⁸

Mr. Hawes asks: "Did he state to you definitely that he (Brooklyn) did have a part in that bombing?" Ashe responded: "Well, he — that was the impression that he gave me by his (Booklyn's) statements, and — when he (Brooklyn) said that 'they (FBI) never did find out what my part in it was,' but he very definitely left me with the impression that he had participated in it."

Ashe also testified that "Now, he — I will say this, he (Brooklyn) did tell me (Ashe) at that time that the bombing was done in Mims by members of the Orlando unit." Mr. Hawes asked: "By members of the Orlando Klavern?" Ashe answered "Yes." Mr. Ashe stated that he (Ashe) was quite certain that he (Ashe) reported his (Ashe's) conversation with Brooklyn to the FBI. Ashe stated that he (Ashe) submitted "so many reports" to Mr. Jett, the Agent in charge of the Lakeland Office.

Mr. Ashe also revealed that the Klan had code words that individual Klansmen used when they were trying to find out if an individual was a Klansman. For example, Ashe stated that a Klansman may ask someone if they knew a "Dr. Ayak?" "Ayak" was an acronym for "Are you a Klansman?" A Klansman would respond something to the affect of "No, but I know a Dr. Akia." "Akia" was an acronym for "A Klansman I am."

Mr. Ashe also related information that at one meeting that he (Ashe) attended, several law enforcement officers were present in full uniform, on duty, and were carrying firearms. Klansmen were upset that these Klansmen had firearms since weapons were not permitted at meetings. One of the Klansman was a "State Trooper," according to Ashe.¹⁰⁹

FBI INVESTIGATION OF TILLMAN HOLLY "CURLY" BELVIN

FBI Special Agents developed information that Tillman Holly "Curly" Belvin was a Klansman with a reputation of being very violent. Belvin was allegedly a close associate of Earl Jackson Brooklyn, both of whom had been ousted from the Association of Georgia Klans because of their violent acts.

Prior to interviewing Tillman Holly (Curly) Belvin,¹¹⁰ FBI Special Agents initiated a background investigation, including interviews with relatives and others, which revealed that Belvin was arrested on a "being drunk" charge on

¹⁰⁸ It is not clear if Ashe was referring to Edgar or Earl Brooklyn, however, Earl Brooklyn was interviewed by the Bureau several times while Edgar was not. Edgar Brooklyn did not participate in terrorist acts since he (Edgar) had only one arm and would have been easily identified.

¹⁰⁹ See Exhibit #79 - Legislative transcript of testimony of Richard L. Ashe dated June 27-29, 1959

¹¹⁰ DOB - 10-29-1890, 5'11 ½ ", 210 pounds, gray hair, gray eyes, occupation - mechanic, size 6 shoe

December 11, 1929, and was tried in the Orlando Municipal Court. No disposition of that trial was indicated. Belvin was also charged with passing a number of non-sufficient checks during 1928-1929. No further information was available. Belvin filed military honorable discharge documents at the office of the Orange County Clerk's office.¹¹¹ Florida State Automobile License Tag Bureau reflected that Belvin owned a 1951 Hudson, Florida tag number 7W-8985.

INTERVIEW JAY EDWARD BELVIN

On or about January 2, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Jay Edward Belvin, son of Tillman Holly Belvin at Jay Belvin's home at 19 Kendrick Avenue, in Sumter, South Carolina. Belvin stated that his (Belvin's) entire family stayed at home the entire day of December 25, 1951, including his (Belvin's) father, Tillman Holly Belvin. Belvin stated that his (Belvin's) father was not feeling well and spent the afternoon in bed. Belvin was not familiar with his (Belvin's) father's KKK activities but advised Special Agents that Will Tanner, a former game warden, was a close and intimate friend of his (Belvin's) father's and might have that information.¹¹²

INTERVIEW MARION EDWARD WADE

On January 19, 1952, FBI Special Agents Frank F. Meech and James P. Shannon interviewed Marion Edward Wade¹¹³ based upon information obtained by the Bureau that Wade was one of the Klan renegades of the Apopka Klavern.

Marion Edward Wade, also known as Joe Wade, resided at W. Magnolia Street, Apopka and operated Wade's Radio Shop at 16 E. 4th Street, Apopka.

Wade related that he (Wade) knew Brooklyn but was not in the same Klavern as Brooklyn. Wade stated that he (Wade) did not know Belvin or Pat Hall. Wade denied knowing anything about the Moore bombing and stated that he (Wade) did not know Moore except that Moore visited his (Wade's) radio shop about a year previously inquiring about someone in Apopka.

Wade admitted former membership in the Klan and stated that he (Wade) was recruited in 1948 to the "American Club," the Apopka branch of the Association of Georgia Klans. Wade stated that he (Wade) was banished from the Klan in February 1950, because of Wade's alleged "knocking those niggers in the head." Wade related the history of Klansmen who were banished from the Klan for various activities.

¹¹¹ Served from May 15, 1918 - April 18, 1919; overseas duty - October 28, 1918 - March 23, 1919 - France; Rank - Private; Serial number 2993479; Battery "D", 307th Field Artillery

¹¹² See Exhibit #80 - FBI interview with Jay Edward Belvin dated January 2, 1952

¹¹³ DOB 4/11/1919, 6'4", 222 pounds, brown curly hair, blue eyes, military service two years - signal corps.

When questioned about Wade's attitude toward the Negroes, Wade stated: "I think I'm better than a nigger," but insisted that he (Wade) has never harmed any Negroes.

Wade volunteered that he (Wade) knew a great deal about explosives from his (Wade's) military service. Wade regarded himself as one of the best demolition experts in the country. Wade stated that he (Wade) did not like to use dynamite because of the instability of the explosive.

Wade stated that he (Wade) was home all day on Christmas, December 25, 1951, and was visited at his (Wade's) home by Bill E. Borders and his (Borders') wife, who were from Zellwood, and by Millard Parker of Apopka.¹¹⁴

INTERVIEW TILLMAN HOLLY "CURLY" BELVIN - FIRST INTERVIEW ¹¹⁵

On January 20, 1952, Tillman Holly "Curly" Belvin was interviewed by FBI Special Agents Frank F. Meech, Tobias E. Matthews, and James P. Shannon at his (Belvin's) home, Box 400, Route 4, Lake Drawdy. Belvin consented to a search of his (Belvin's) residence and FBI Special Agents discovered a variety of items¹¹⁶ Belvin was interviewed the same day by FBI Special Agents at the FBI field office in Orlando.

Belvin exhibited a 1951 membership card of the Association of Georgia Klans (AGK) bearing number 20301, which was void after March 31, 1951. Special Agents noted a penciled notation of "GRC" with the numeral "1" circled on the card. Belvin stated that he (Belvin) had been a member of the Klan for twenty-five years, joining initially in Orlando, but that he (Belvin) never belonged to the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Belvin stated that "the Klan had grown significantly since the Al Smith-Hoover election," and that "the Klan was very instrumental in electing Hoover." Belvin provided FBI Special Agents with an historical prospective of the Klan.

Belvin related that Earl Brooklyn was a member of the Orlando lodge of the Georgia Klan which was headed by Joseph Lee Davis. Belvin described Brooklyn as "a man of limited education whose intentions are plumb good but who gets off on the wrong foot if there is no one to guide him (Brooklyn)." According to Belvin, Brooklyn was rabid in his (Brooklyn's) ideas and used to get up on the floor to suggest radical lines of action for the Klan and could easily persuade the rest of the members to join him (Brooklyn) in his (Brooklyn's) proposals." Belvin further stated that "Brooklyn ran the Orlando branch of the Klan and was unrestrained while Howell and Davis were the officers."

¹¹⁴ See Exhibit #81- FBI interviews with Marion Edward Wade dated January 19, 1952 and January 23, 1952

¹¹⁵ See Exhibit #82 – FBI investigation of Tillman Holly "Curly" Belvin dated January 20, 1952

¹¹⁶ Stevens Model 620 12 gage shotgun; .30 caliber Winchester rifle Model 94; .22 caliber Mossberg rifle; .38 caliber Police Positive pistol with St. Petersburg PD #141 on frame; Smith and Wesson .44 caliber pistol; pair of black high top boots and a light red baseball hunting cap.

Belvin stated that he (Belvin) was elected as the Exalted Cyclops of the Orlando Klavern in 1949. Belvin related that there were thirteen (13) officers in a lodge or branch and that the Exalted Cyclops is virtually the ruler of the Klan and controls the procedures and discussions at meetings.

Belvin stated that when he (Belvin) was elected Exalted Cyclops, dissension broke out in the Orlando Klavern of the Georgia Klan because he (Belvin) would not stand for anyone going out, picking up someone and "trimming" them. Belvin stated that when a member of the Klavern wished to register a complaint, the complaint must be in writing to the Exalted Cyclops who was "ex officio the head of the Klokann Committee," the entity within the Klavern that dealt with such complaints.

The other three members of the Klokann Committee were elected by popular vote of the members. The Klokann Committee investigated any prospective members and complaints described above. FBI information indicated that the Klokann Committee was responsible for carrying out punishment to individuals, such as kidnapping and beatings.

Belvin stated he (Belvin) went to Groveland with A. C. Yates, R. G. Howell, and two other men during the riots in order to keep his (Belvin's) members out of the violence. FBI reports indicate that the membership in the Orlando Klavern during Belvin's tenure was between 500-600 members. Belvin stated that he (Belvin) went on only one "ride" years ago but refused to elaborate on the details of that event. Belvin subsequently resigned as the Exalted Cyclops due to ill health.

Belvin stated that if a Negro "goes wrong like in the Groveland case, he should receive a quick trial and quick justice so that people would forget it." Belvin believed that the law should prevail. Belvin stated that "if there was no quick trial, a man has the right to overstep the law."

Belvin related that some members of the Apopka Klavern were ousted from that Klavern but were reinstated by Mr. Roper, head of the Association of Georgia Klans in Atlanta. The Apopka Klavern then broke into two factions with one being the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Belvin stated the charter of the Apopka Klavern under the Association of Georgia Klans was either revoked or "died." Belvin stated that Brooklyn transferred from the Orlando Klavern to the Klavern in Winter Garden.

Belvin stated that he (Belvin) did not know Harry Moore or any of the Negro leaders. Belvin referred to the NAACP as the "National Colored People's Betterment League." Belvin denied seeing a floor plan of Moore's home and had not been to Mims for over twenty years, except, perhaps, to drive through it.

Belvin stated that since Moore's death, Belvin had heard that Moore was trying to get "nigger equality." Belvin stated he (Belvin) did not know who may have bombed Moore's house but that a "wild cat Klan" in Miami may have been responsible.

Belvin stated that he (Belvin) was at home on Christmas day with his (Belvin's) wife and two sons Jay and Thomas, who were visiting him. Belvin stated he had a faulty memory due to his (Belvin's) illness and could not remember if he and his family ate dinner in Orlando.

INTERVIEW ELSIE MORRISON BELVIN

On January 20, 1952, FBI Special Agents Tobias E. Matthews and Robert E. Hartmann interviewed Elsie Morrison Belvin, Tillman Holly Belvin's wife. Elsie Belvin related that she (Elsie Belvin) and Tillman Belvin had been married for the past twenty-six years. Mrs. Belvin stated that her (Elsie Belvin's) husband is not presently nor has he ever been connected with the Ku Klux Klan in any way whatsoever, and that her (Elsie Belvin's) husband has never spoken to her (Elsie Belvin) about the Klan.

Upon inquiry, Mrs. Belvin admitted that her (Elsie Belvin's) husband has a belt buckle with the letters "KKK" but that the emblem had no significance. Mrs. Belvin believed the insignia referred to "Kappa Kappa Kappa."¹¹⁷

Elsie Belvin was asked why her (Elsie Belvin's) husband keeps two loaded revolvers under his (Belvin's) pillow. Elsie Belvin stated that she (Elsie Belvin) had never discussed the matter with her (Elsie Belvin's) husband but thought her (Elsie Belvin's) husband kept the firearms to "protect against any burglar or intruder." Mrs. Belvin stated that she (Elsie Belvin) had never heard of Harry Moore until after the bombing.

Elsie Belvin stated that she (Elsie Belvin) and her (Elsie Belvin's) husband are very friendly with Orange County Sheriff Dave Starr¹¹⁸ and that they have been frequently visited by Mrs. and Mrs. Earl Brooklyn. Elsie Belvin did not know if Earl Brooklyn was a member of the Klan. Mrs. Belvin stated that they are also acquainted with Will Tanner¹¹⁹ who is their neighbor.

When queried about the Belvin family activities on Christmas Day, Mrs. Belvin stated that she (Elsie Belvin) and her (Elsie Belvin's) husband and her (Elsie Belvin's) son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harrison Bagnall, spent Christmas eve at the Belvin residence and during the afternoon they took a ride to Orlando to look at the Christmas lights.

Elsie Belvin stated that during the afternoon of Christmas Day she (Elsie Belvin), her (Elsie Belvin's) husband, her (Elsie Belvin's) daughter and son-in-law drove into Orlando in Belvin's Hudson sedan and went to the Bagnall's apartment at 118 McKee Street so Mrs. Bagnall could change clothes. They then rode

¹¹⁷ NOTE: FBI investigation revealed that Mrs. Belvin had been a very active member of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Ku Klux Klan.

¹¹⁸ Known Klansman

¹¹⁹ Known Klansman

around Orlando for a while and returned home at about 11:00 P. M. She (Elsie Belvin) and her (Elsie Belvin's) husband then retired.¹²⁰

INTERVIEW MR. and MRS. DONALD F. RYBOLT

On January 20, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Belvin's neighbors Mr. and Mrs. Donald F. Rybolt, B. C. Wilcox, and Luther J. Edge, none of whom could provide any significant information regarding Belvin.

INTERVIEW WILLIAM CLEVELAND TANNER

On January 22, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed William Cleveland Tanner, Lake Pickett Road. Tanner advised that he (Tanner) joined the Ku Klux Klan in Orlando about thirty years ago but "dropped out about ten years ago and haven't carried a card since." Tanner stated that he (Tanner) had known Belvin for about fifteen years. Tanner related that Belvin used to operate an automobile garage in Orlando. Tanner stated that Belvin had been active in the Ku Klux Klan until about three years ago when he (Belvin) dropped out because of ill health.¹²¹

INTERVIEW THOMAS HUMBERT BELVIN - FIRST INTERVIEW

On January 24, 1952, Thomas Humbert Belvin was interviewed at the YMCA on Luckie Street, Atlanta Georgia. Belvin advised that he (Belvin) and his (Belvin's) family got up about 10:00 A. M. on December 25, 1951, ate breakfast and sat around the house talking until noon when they ate Christmas dinner. Belvin related that his (Belvin's) sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Bagnall, Jay Edward Belvin, Mr. and Mrs. Tillman Holly Belvin were there. Belvin stated that following dinner, his (Belvin's) brothers, Jay and Robert Bagnall, saddled horses and rode until about 2:30 P. M. when Jay hurt his (Jay's) leg. Belvin stated that his (Belvin's) father did not ride because of an old back injury but stayed by the house watching them ride.

Thomas Belvin related that between 1:30 P. M. and 2:30 P. M. a man named Robert Cowart came to the house to speak to his (Belvin's) father. Thomas Belvin related that when Jay Belvin hurt his (Jay Belvin's) leg, they all returned to the house and Tillman Belvin inquired if they wanted to go hunting. Tillman Belvin, Thomas Belvin and Jay Belvin all rode horses to Mr. Gilmore's pasture in Chuluota, returning home about 5:45 P. M. at which time they unsaddled the horses and he (Thomas Belvin) returned to the house while Tillman Belvin groomed the horses. Thomas Belvin stated that the entire family

¹²⁰ See Exhibit #83 - FBI interview with Elsie Morrison Belvin dated January 20, 1952

¹²¹ See Exhibit #84 - FBI interview with William Cleveland Tanner dated January 22, 1952, and an FBI teletype regarding an FBI Informant who advised the Bureau that Tanner called Belvin and asked him (Belvin) if he (Belvin) had any more dynamite. Belvin advised "No, I used it all on the job." Belvin could have been referring to the Moore bombing. There is no record that indicates the FBI Agents queried Tanner on this issue.

ate supper at about 6:30 P. M. and then drove to Orlando to Bagnall's home located at 604 McKee Street, Apartment #3, in two vehicles.

Thomas Belvin related that the entire family went to the Sunshine Racing Track on the Orange Blossom Trail to see the stock car races. They departed Bagnall's house at about 8:25 P. M. and arrived at the race track at 8:45 P. M. Thomas Belvin stated that Tillman Belvin was tired and returned home. Thomas Belvin stated that the family stayed at the race track until about 10:45 P. M. and then drove to Orlando to look at Christmas lights. Thomas Belvin stated that the family arrived at home at about 12:30 A. M. Thomas Belvin stated that his (Thomas Belvin's) father had already retired and got up and joined the family in eating a snack until 1:30 A. M. when the Bagnall's departed and Thomas Belvin's family retired.

NOTE: Thomas Belvin's version of the family's itinerary is quite different from that of Tillman Belvin and his (Belvin's) wife. According to Tillman Belvin and his (Tillman Belvin's) wife, the family stayed home all Christmas Day and evening. Nothing was said about the family going to the car races or anyone hunting during the day. There appears to be a time period from 8:25 P. M. to 12:30 A. M. when Tillman Belvin was not with his (Belvin's) family and was allegedly at home, alone.

On or about January 24, 1952, FBI Special Agents re-interviewed Thomas Humbert Belvin who advised that he (Belvin) and his (Belvin's) family spent December 25, 1951 at home. Belvin stated that he (Thomas Belvin) and his (Thomas Belvin's) brother (Jerry Belvin) and his (Thomas Belvin's) father (Tillman Belvin) went hunting during the afternoon, and that evening the entire family went to the apartment of his (Thomas Belvin's) brother-in-law, Robert H. Bagnall, in Orlando. According to Thomas Belvin, at 8:30 P. M. the entire family went to the stock car races with the exception of his (Thomas Belvin's) father who returned home. The family returned home at 12:30 A. M. on December 26, 1951. Thomas Belvin advised that he (Thomas Belvin) had known his (Thomas Belvin's) father had been a Klan member since 1936 but had no information regarding Tillman Belvin's Klan activities.¹²²

INTERVIEW TILLMAN HOLLY "CURLY" BELVIN - SECOND INTERVIEW

On February 6, 1952, FBI Special Agents re-interviewed Tillman Holly Belvin, R# 4, Box 400, Orlando, who admitted to being the former Grand Cyclops of the Orlando Klavern. Belvin stated that he (Belvin) was training Brooklyn differently from the radical measure previously used. Belvin claimed that he (Belvin) had been inactive for the past four and one-half years because of poor health. Belvin denied any knowledge of the Moore bombing and stated that he (Belvin) and his (Belvin's) family were at home Christmas Day and night.¹²³

¹²² See Exhibit #85 - FBI interview with Thomas Humbert Belvin dated January 24, 1952.

¹²³ See Exhibit #86 - FBI interview with Tillman Holly Belvin dated February 6, 1952

According to an FBI informant, Belvin was contacted by a close and intimate friend, William C. Tanner, a member of the KKK and former game warden, during the first week of January 1952. Tanner asked Belvin if he (Belvin) had any more dynamite. Belvin stated: "No, I used it all on the job." Belvin was possibly referring to the Moore's house.

Belvin denied any knowledge of the Moore bombing and specifically denied that he (Belvin) saw a sketch of Moore's house. Belvin stated that he (Belvin) had difficulty controlling Brooklyn and furnished the names of Emory Brantley, Alfonso F. Alex Schmitt, and Robert J. Judah as individuals who would perpetrate a bombing like the one at Moore's. Belvin stated that all three of these men are active with Brooklyn at the Winter Garden Klan of the Association of Georgia Klans.

INTERVIEW JAY EDWARD BELVIN

On January 2, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Jay Edward Belvin, son of Tillman Holly Belvin. Mr. Belvin stated that the entire family including his (Belvin's) father stayed at their residence the entire day of December 25, 1951. Belvin stated that Tillman Belvin was sick and spent most of the afternoon in bed. Belvin stated that he (Belvin) went to KKK meetings with his (Belvin's) father many years ago but developed distaste for the Klan. Belvin further stated that when he (Belvin) heard about the bombing of the Moore's house, he (Belvin) thought that "the Klan could have been involved."¹²⁴

NOTE: FBI reports indicate that the accounts of the activities of Tillman H. Belvin on Christmas Day 1951, as provided by Tillman H. Belvin, his (Tillman H. Belvin's) sons Jay Edward Belvin, Thomas Humbert Belvin, and Tillman Belvin's daughter, Ellaine Enenda Belvin Bagnall, are at variance with each other. Further, Tillman H. Belvin claimed that he (Tillman H. Belvin) had a faulty memory and could not recall his (Tillman Belvin's) exact whereabouts on Christmas Day, or the persons who were at his (Tillman H. Belvin's) home during that day. Belvin did insist that he (Tillman H. Belvin) was not away from the Orlando area during that day.

FBI NOTE: FBI Special Agents determined that Brooklyn and Belvin's statements as to their whereabouts on Christmas Day contained contradictions. One of Belvin's sons told Special Agents that Tillman Belvin stayed home on Christmas Day and spent most of the afternoon in bed sick. A second son told Special Agents that Tillman Belvin went hunting on Christmas Day. Belvin's son-in-law and daughter, in almost identical statements, said the family went horseback riding and then drove around looking at Christmas decorations. Nothing was mentioned by them about hunting.

Brooklyn said that his (Brooklyn's) family had spent the day with friends. One of those friends said Brooklyn went home in the afternoon, complaining of being sick. Another man, John Tyler Thomas, said Brooklyn was not sick and stayed at a dinner party until 9:00 P. M.

¹²⁴ See Exhibit #87 – FBI interview with Jay Edward Belvin dated January 2, 1952

INTERVIEW TILLMAN HOLLY "CURLY" BELVIN - THIRD INTERVIEW

On April 11, 1952, FBI Special Agents Frank F. Meech and James P. Shannon re-interviewed Tillman Holly "Curly" Belvin at Belvin's residence.

Belvin stated that he (Belvin) had visited the Apopka Klavern about a dozen times. Belvin stated that he (Belvin) was once the Exalted Cyclops of the Orlando Klavern. Belvin stated he (Belvin) visited the Apopka Klavern at times when Earl Brooklyn was there but that he (Belvin) always drove his (Belvin's) own car to the meetings and never went with Brooklyn.

Belvin stated that he (Belvin) never saw any floor plans of the Moore's home. Belvin provided information on a number of Klansmen.

Belvin stated that he (Belvin) was not involved in the Moore bombing, had never seen the diagram or floor plans of Harry T. Moore's home, never heard of the Moore's or of any plot against Moore's life and was at home with his (Belvin's) close relatives all of Christmas Day 1951, except for driving into Orlando to look at Christmas decorations.

Belvin provided Special Agents with a history of the local Klans and individual members.

Belvin stated that Earl Brooklyn is violently anti-Negro and was a very hot-tempered person. Belvin admitted that his (Belvin's) wife was in the women's auxiliary of the Klan many years ago for a period of about six months.

Belvin stated that as far as he (Belvin) knew, Sheriff Dave Starr was once a member of the Klan. Belvin also stated that he (Belvin) heard stories that some people from Miami may have come up to do the job (Moore bombing).¹²⁵

INTERVIEW ELLAINE EUENDA BELVIN BAGNALL

On or about April 18, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Ellaine Euenda Belvin Bagnall, Tillman Holly Belvin's daughter. Ellaine Bagnall stated that she (Ellaine) has had limited contact with her (Ellaine's) parents. Ellaine Bagnall stated that she (Ellaine) knows nothing of her (Ellaine's) father's activities in the Ku Klux Klan and only knew that he (Tillman Belvin) was a member at one time because he (Tillman Belvin) told her (Ellaine) recently.

Ellaine Bagnall stated she (Ellaine) arrived in Orlando from Oil City, Pennsylvania on Sunday, December 23, 1951, and went to her (Ellaine's) parents home at Lake Drawdy and stayed there until about midnight. On Christmas eve night her (Ellaine's) parents picked her (Ellaine) and her (Ellaine's) husband up and they all went to Orlando to shop and look at

¹²⁵ See Exhibit #88 – FBI interview with Tillman Holly "Curly" Belvin dated April 1, 1952 and FBI teletype dated March 25, 1952.

Christmas decorations until 11:30 P. M. when her (Ellaine's) parents dropped her (Ellaine) and her (Ellaine's) husband off at home.

On Christmas Day she (Ellaine) and her (Ellaine's) husband Robert Bagnall went to her (Ellaine's) parents' home, arriving about noon. Ellaine Bagnall stated that her (Ellaine's) brothers, Jay and Thomas Belvin, were visiting their parents. The family ate Christmas dinner at about 3:00 P. M. and remained at the Belvin home until about 7:30 P. M. Ellaine stated that the only person she (Ellaine) recalls coming to their house that day was Junior Story.

INTERVIEW ROBERT HARRISON BAGNALL

On April 18, 1952, FBI special Agents Robert E. Sunkel and Robert T. Nischwitz interviewed Robert Harrison Bagnall, Tillman Holly Belvin's son-in-law.

Bagnall related the same information as did his (Bagnall's) wife, Ellaine, except that Robert stated that the family ate dinner at about dark. Bagnall stated that he (Bagnall) had no knowledge of Belvin's Klan activities.¹²⁶

FBI INVESTIGATION OF JOSEPH NEVILLE COX

INTERVIEW JOSEPH NEVILLE COX - FIRST INTERVIEW

On March 10, 1952, FBI Special Agents Robert T. Nischwitz and Robert E. Sunkel interviewed Joseph Neville Cox based upon information developed by the Bureau that Cox was an old time Klansman and might be able to furnish information concerning Brooklyn and Belvin.

Cox readily admitted that he (Cox) was a former Klansman connected with the Association of Georgia Klans in Orlando. Cox stated that he (Cox) dropped active participation in the Klan many years ago because he (Cox) was deeply involved in politics. At the time of this interview Cox was running for the office of Supervisor of Elections for Orange County.

Cox disclaimed any knowledge of any Klan members being involved in terrorist activities although he admitted that it was possible that the Klan might have been involved in one or more beatings in the past, adding that he (Cox) had no personal knowledge about such beatings. Cox claimed that he (Cox) had no knowledge about the Moore's bombing or who may have been involved.

Cox stated that Tillman H. Belvin was "quite a radical person a few years ago, but at the present time Belvin is a very sick man and has not been associated with the Klan in any way since the beginning of World War II."

¹²⁶ See Exhibit #89 – FBI interviews with Ellaine Euenda Belvin Bagnall and Robert Harrison Bagnall dated January 26, 1952 and April 18, 1952

Cox stated that he (Cox) is well acquainted with Brooklyn and only knows him (Brooklyn) by sight. Cox refused to elaborate on his (Cox's) activities in the Klan because of his (Cox's) Klan oath.¹²⁷

INTERVIEW JOSEPH NEVILLE COX - SECOND INTERVIEW

On March 29, 1952, FBI Special Agents re-interviewed Joseph Neville Cox in Orlando. Cox, employed by the Medlock Tractor Company, advised that he (Cox) left the Association of Georgia Klans two years ago and joined the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Cox stated that he (Cox) did not have any Klan records, and that when the Association of Georgia Klans changed to the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, the records were destroyed. Cox denied knowing Moore and would not provide any information concerning Klansmen because of his (Cox's) Klan oath. Cox continually asked FBI Special Agents if the evidence the FBI had would hold up in court.¹²⁸ Cox was assured it would hold up in court.

On March 30, 1952, Joseph Neville Cox committed suicide at his (Cox's) residence in Winter Garden at 11:30 A. M. with the shot gun he borrowed from Edward Lee Spivey. This was the day following his (Cox's) second interview with FBI Special Agents. Winter Garden Police Chief Carl Buchanan advised that Cox did not leave a suicide note and that Cox's family was unable to offer any explanation for his (Cox's) suicide.

Police Chief Carl Buchanan investigated Cox's suicide. Buchanan was reportedly a Klansman. If Cox left a suicide note confessing to the Moore bombing as the reason for his (Cox's) suicide, it would most likely have been destroyed by Buchanan.

FBI INVESTIGATION REGARDING TWO MEN AT BURNETT'S STORE

INTERVIEW O. K. WASHINGTON

On January 1, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed O. K. Washington regarding information that Washington had seen strange men in the orange grove in front of Moore's house as well as the possible identity of two men who came to Burnett's Confectionary Store in Mims in July or August 1951 inquiring of directions to Moore's home. Washington was in the store at that time.

Washington also advised that about December 18, 1951, or December 19, 1951, he (Washington) was driving a tractor on Old Dixie Highway and saw two men in a green pickup truck parked in an orange grove in front of Moore's house. The truck was backed into the grove on the East side of the highway and was facing directly toward the Moore's home. Washington stated that one of the men was the "Dunn" boy, the son of Brevard County Commissioner Dunn.

¹²⁷ See Exhibit #90 – F BI interview with Joseph Neville Cox date March 10, 1952.

¹²⁸ See Exhibit #91 - FBI interview of Joseph Neville Cox dated March 29, 1952 – Cox committed suicide on March 30, 1952

Washington also observed George Sharpe standing in his (Sharpe's) grove near where the truck was parked.

Regarding the two men who stopped at Burnett's Store inquiring of directions to Moore's house in July or August of 1951, Washington was presented with photographs of Tillman Belvin, Earl Brooklyn, Marion Edward Wade, and Simon Smith Manning. Washington stated that he (Washington) could not positively identify the two men but that the photograph of Earl Brooklyn was the closest match to one of the men who stopped at Burnett's Store looking for Moore's house.

Washington described the two men as being #1 - white, about 6'1" tall, about 200 pounds, about 40 years of age, black hair, wearing a large white cowboy hat like a "Stetson" and cowboy boots.

Washington described #2 - White, about 5'8", about 280 pounds, about 45 years of age, wearing a red flannel checkered shirt and a red plaid cap, heavy build, and needed a shave - had a heavy dark beard. Washington stated that the red flannel shirt worn by this individual was just like the one that he (Washington) owned.

Washington stated that the two men left in a maroon colored automobile which Washington thought to be a Mercury and drove in the direction of Joe Warren's house. Washington stated that Howard T. Burnett, Burnett's wife, John Henry Lee, and Rev. John M. Mitchell were in the store when the two men arrived. Rev. Mitchell told the two men that Moore was living in Daytona Beach and suggested that they go to Joe Warren's house for directions to Moore's home.^{129 130}

INTERVIEW JOHN HENRY LEE

On January 18, 1952, John Henry Lee was re-interviewed by FBI Special Agents Robert T. Nischwitz and Robert E. Sunkel. Lee was at Burnett's Store when the two white men came in asking for directions to Harry Moore's home.

Lee repeated the same story he (Lee) told on his (Lee's) initial interview with the Special Agents. Lee stated that two white men came into the store as he (Lee), O. K. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, and Rev Mitchell were discussing some sort of petition. Lee stated that he (Lee) paid no attention to the white men until the taller man asked about "Henry" Moore. Lee stated that he (Lee) was not sure whether it was "Henry" or another name similar to "Harry," but the fact that the first name was wrong caused him (Lee) to look up at the white man who asked. Lee insisted that it was the tall man who did the talking and stood near the south wall of the store.

¹²⁹ See Exhibit #92 - FBI interview with O. K. Washington dated January 1, 1952

¹³⁰ See Exhibit #93 - FBI picture of Washington's red checkered flannel shirt - the same type worn by individual at Burnett's Store

Lee stated that the tall man stated: "Where does Henry Moore live?" Someone in the store said: "You mean Harry Moore?" The tall man said: "Yes, the rich school teacher. If I had the money Moore has I wouldn't work." Lee stated he (Lee) "then looked at the man's face and looked him over pretty well." Lee decided not to say anything but just get a good look at the man. Someone in the store told the two white men to go see Joe Warren for the exact location of Moore's house. Lee was not sure of the date of this incident but stated that it was warm and he (Lee) knew the fruit in the groves was not being picked.

Lee stated that he (Lee) paid little attention to the shorter man but got a good look at the taller man. Lee stated that the man was over six feet tall and thought the man was wearing a white shirt but could not otherwise describe his (white man's) clothing. The man wore no moustache or glasses and had no noticeable scars about his (white man's) face. Lee stated that he (Lee) would recognize the man if he (Lee) ever saw him again and heard him speak.

Lee was provided with photographs of suspects and selected the photograph of Marion Joe Wade whom Lee identified as possibly being the taller man. Lee was unable to identify the shorter individual.

After the white men left, Lee said that Washington walked to the door and looked at the men. Lee recalled that Washington said the men did not go toward Joe Warren's house but took the main road back toward Mims.

Lee stated that Rev. Mitchell, who was also in the store, might deny seeing the white men because he (Mitchell) is frightened.¹³¹

INTERVIEW HOWARD T. BURNETT

On December 31, 1951, FBI Special FBI Special Agents Robert T. Nischwitz and Robert E. Sunkel re-interviewed Howard T. Burnett regarding the two white men who came into Burnett's store asking for directions to Moore house. Burnett was previously interviewed on December 31, 1950.¹³²

Burnett repeated his (Burnett's) original story. On this particular night Burnett recalled Washington and Lee sitting on the stools at his (Burnett's) ice cream bar and that he (Burnett), his (Burnett's) wife, and Rev. John Mitchell were sitting at one of the tables discussing a petition, when the white men came into the store.

INTERVIEW REV. JOHN M. MITCHELL

¹³¹ See Exhibit #94 - FBI interview with John Henry Lee dated January 18, 1952.

¹³² See Exhibit #95 - FBI interview with Howard T. Burnett dated December 31, 1950.

On January 18, 1952, FBI Special Agents Robert T. Nischwitz and Robert E. Sunkel interviewed Rev. John M. Mitchell since Mitchell was in Burnett's Store when two white men stopped at the store and inquired as to directions to Harry Moore's house.

Mitchell at first denied being in Burnett's store but later recalled being there. Mitchell insisted that he (Mitchell) did not see any white men in the store, and that if white men came into the store while he (Mitchell) was there, he (Mitchell) did not recall seeing them.

Mitchell recalled an afternoon when two white men drove up to his (Mitchell's) house asking where Harry Moore lived. Mitchell stated that he (Mitchell) told the white men that he (Mitchell) did not know where Harry Moore lived. Mitchell could not identify the men or the vehicle they drove in. Mitchell was shown several pictures of suspects and twice returned to the picture of Earl Brooklyn. Mitchell stated that the picture of Brooklyn looked familiar but he (Mitchell) did not know why.

Mitchell advised that on the Monday before Moore's death, they had a meeting at which time Moore had talked of joining the Democratic Party and "backing it to the utmost." Mitchell stated that Moore often held meetings in regard to politics and at those meetings Moore would present the voting records of various Senators and Representatives but Moore never insisted that the colored people vote for any one man. Moore merely presented the facts of each candidate's record and then allowed the colored people to make their own choice.¹³³

FBI Special Agents interviewed the following individuals seeking the identity of the two men who were at Burnett's store on May 17, 1951, asking for directions to Moore's house: Janie Mitchell, Susie Belle Grant, Walter Grant, Robert Grant, Anna Lee, Corretha Abrams, Retha Mae Jenkins, Mary Sapps, Ola Watkins, Eveline Edwards, Adonia Grant, Leola Grant, Maylor Johnson, Fannie Haines, Willie Ola James, Leola James, Merita Travis, Florence Cuyler, Tom F. Johnson, Hattie Johnson, Manzel Mitchell, Robert Grant. None of these individuals were able to provide any information as to the identity of the two men.

FBI INVESTIGATION REGARDING THE 1950 ELECTION

INTERVIEW TIM CANTY

On January 6, 1952, FBI Special Agents Frank F. Meech and Robert E. Sunkel interviewed Tim Canty regarding any information Canty may have about Andrew Fortenberry that might prove to indicate that Fortenberry was directly or indirectly involved in the bombing of the Moore residence.

Canty stated that his (Canty's) attorney, Curtis Wittington, determined from County Tax Records that Fortenberry owned property that consisted of half of a mile of property with 528 feet of frontage on either side of Merritt Island

¹³³ See Exhibit #96 - FBI interview with Rev. John M. Mitchell

Road, the same road upon which Canty owned 100' of frontage property. Fortenberry paid \$113.00 in taxes while Canty paid \$135.00 in taxes. Canty noted that Fortenberry was a County Commissioner and a member of the Tax Assessment Equalization Board.

Canty further related that Mrs. Don Lighter, a former bookkeeper for Fortenberry, related to him (Canty) that Fortenberry owned the Enterprise Lumber Company of Jacksonville. According to Canty's information, this is a "dummy" corporation and that all of the lumber purchased by the Brevard County Commission was purchased from the Enterprise Lumber Company. Canty related that all of this lumber actually came from Fortenberry's lumber company on Merritt Island Road and the customer was billed through the Enterprise Lumber Company.¹³⁴ Canty estimated Fortenberry's net worth to be between \$500,000.00 and one-million dollars.¹³⁵

INTERVIEW T. "SCOTTY" CALDWELL

On January 7, 1952, FBI Special Agents Frank F. Meech and Robert E. Sunkel interviewed T. "Scotty" Caldwell, a Cocoa Beach Police Officer regarding any information about Andrew Fortenberry that might prove to indicate that Fortenberry was a suspect in this investigation.

Caldwell stated that after the 1950 elections, Fortenberry canvassed the colored quarters in an attempt to learn why the colored vote had turned against him (Fortenberry). Caldwell stated that it was of significance to note that Harry T. Moore was the leading representative of the Progressive Voters League, and the leader of the Negro people. Caldwell also noted that prior to Moore's involvement with the Progressive Voters League, Fortenberry was the leader of the Negro people.

Caldwell stated that Fortenberry was hurt badly by the loss in the election because, as a County Commissioner, Fortenberry was also the chairman of the Port Authority Board. The Canaveral Port project was the "big plum" for Fortenberry, according to Caldwell.¹³⁶

INTERVIEW DAVID S. NISBET

On January 8, 1952, FBI Special Agents Frank F. Meech and Robert E. Sunkel interviewed David S. Nisbet¹³⁷ regarding any information about Andrew Fortenberry that might prove to indicate that Fortenberry was a suspect in this

¹³⁴ NOTE: It is unknown if Harry T. Moore was knowledgeable about any illegal activities that Andrew Fortenberry may have been involved in.

¹³⁵ See Exhibit #97 - FBI interview with Tim Canty dated January 6, 1952.

¹³⁶ See Exhibit #98 - FBI interview with T. "Scotty" Caldwell dated January 7, 1952

¹³⁷ David S. Nisbet ran against Andrew Fortenberry in the 1950 general election as a write-in-candidate for County Commissioner, and defeated Fortenberry - an unusual occurrence.

investigation. Nisbet was the write-in candidate who defeated Fortenberry in the election for County Commissioner in 1950.

Nisbet advised FBI Special Agents that Fortenberry had taken his (Fortenberry's) defeat in the 1950 election for County Commissioner very hard. Nisbet stated that he (Nisbet) was aware that Harry T. Moore had campaigned very hard for him (Nisbet) and that it was through his (Moore's) influence that the colored vote of Brevard County swung to him (Nisbet).

Nisbet also stated that there was a strong political association between Fortenberry and Earl T. "Trigger" Griggs and that Nisbet has tried to fire Griggs, however, no one on the County Commission appeared to be interested. Nisbet noted that the records of the Port Authority during Fortenberry's tenure were either missing or poorly kept. According to Nisbet, the poorly kept or missing financial records of the Port Authority made it impossible to determine the disposition of the funds allotted to the Port Authority Commission.¹³⁸

INTERVIEW ANDREW FORTENBERRY

On February 5, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Andrew Fortenberry at Fortenberry's place of employment, the Island Lumber Company, Merritt Island. Fortenberry stated that he (Fortenberry) had been on the Brevard County Commission for many years and, in recent years, Chairman of the Canaveral Port Authority. Fortenberry stated that in the Democratic primary election in 1950, he (Fortenberry) was re-elected as County Commissioner. About two weeks before the general election held in November 1950, a group of people got together and supported Dave Nisbet, Fortenberry's opponent.

Fortenberry stated that his (Fortenberry's) defeat in the general election did not have anything to do with Moore, but rather that his (Fortenberry's) friends blamed Fortenberry's defeat on the white people who stooped so low as to solicit the Negro vote. Fortenberry stated that it was his (Fortenberry's) belief that Moore was a go-between for the politicians opposing him and the Negroes in Brevard County. Fortenberry stated that he (Fortenberry) had no information that anyone would try to hurt or injure Moore. Fortenberry stated that he (Fortenberry) had heard that Moore was after control of the Negro vote and wanted social equality.¹³⁹

FBI INVESTIGATION REGARDING THE GROVELAND CASE

Based upon information developed by the Bureau to the affect that Moore's death may have been attributed to Moore's work on the Groveland case, FBI Special Agents began interviewing individuals having some involvement in that case; however Bureau Agents were not investigating the merits of that case nor did Special Agents interview the victim or Defendants, but rather

¹³⁸ See Exhibit #99 - FBI interview with David S. Nisbet dated January 8, 1952

¹³⁹ See Exhibit #100 - FBI interview with Andrew Fortenberry dated February 5, 1952

concentrated on those individuals who may have felt that Moore would be instrumental in freeing the Defendants.

INTERVIEW JESSE HUNTER

On January 12, 1952, FBI Special Agent H. Wayne Swinney interviewed Jesse Hunter, State Attorney for Lake County. Hunter prosecuted the Defendants in the Groveland rape case.

Hunter advised that he (Hunter) knew of nothing concerning the persons responsible for the Mims "accident." Hunter added that he (Hunter) was dumbfounded at the death of Harry Moore and he (Hunter) knew of no recent activities of Moore in or around Lake County. Hunter stated that Moore was not in Lake County during the Groveland case. Hunter stated that he (Hunter) had corresponded with Moore and that he (Hunter) considered Moore as an "inoffensive" individual.

Hunter stated that he (Hunter) believed that the Communists were responsible for Moore's death in an effort to further agitate racial trouble in Florida. Hunter felt that there was some trouble within the NAACP between the Florida leaders, consisting of Davis of Ocala, and John A. Diaz, editor of the Florida edition of the "Courier" in Miami, who were on one side and were against the New York element of which Moore was a part. According to Hunter, some of the NAACP leaders felt that Moore was too aggressive and approached the Negroes in the wrong way.

INTERVIEW SHERIFF WILLIS V. Mc CALL

On or about January 12, 1952, FBI Special Agent H. Wayne Swinney interviewed Sheriff Willis V. McCall who advised that he (McCall) knew of no information relative to the bombing of Moore's home. McCall stated that he (McCall) knew of Moore but he (McCall) did not believe that Moore had been in Tavares during the trial of the Negroes nor did McCall know of any recent activities of Moore in Lake County.

INTERVIEW ALEX AKERMAN

On February 15, 1952, FBI Special Agents Robert T. Nischwitz and Tobias E. Matthews interviewed Attorney Alex Akerman. Akerman was one of the defense attorney's in the Groveland case.

Akerman stated that he (Akerman) first met Harry Moore while Akerman was serving on a committee that was seeking to have Negroes enrolled at the University of Florida. Moore provided information to the committee to help in enrolling Negroes at the university.

Akerman stated that Moore was quite active in regard to making inquiries relative to the Groveland case, but Moore did not assist Akerman in any way in the defense of Shepherd and Irving.

Akerman stated that it was his (Akerman's) belief that Moore was killed because of Moore's work with the NAACP, but not because of what Moore was doing as an individual, but because Moore "was a symbol of the effort of the Negroes in Florida." Akerman stated that he (Akerman) would not have been surprised if Sheriff McCall or someone connected with McCall had killed Moore. Akerman knew of no threats Moore may have received and stated that he (Akerman) would have been less surprised if someone like Ed Davis, one of the Negro leaders of Ocala, had been killed because Davis was very outspoken on Negro rights while Moore was not the aggressive type but was quite mannerly.¹⁴⁰

FBI INVESTIGATION REGARDING PERJURY INDICTMENTS

By March 24, 1952, the FBI had determined that its investigation was not producing the information necessary to indict any suspects. The Bureau developed a strategy to the affect that Special Agents would attempt to indict Klansmen for perjury based upon various Klansmen making false statements on federal employment applications concerning individual membership in the Klan as well as indicting those Klansmen who lied to FBI Special Agents about being members of a terrorist organization.

The Bureau had determined that several members of the Ku Klux Klan may have violated Title 18, Section 20 of the United States Code, in that they answered "no" on their federal employment application (Form number 57,) which asked if "the applicant had ever been convicted of a crime or that the applicant belonged to any organization which advocated the overthrow of the U. S. Government and/or "was seeking by force and violence to deny other persons their rights under the Constitution of the United States."

INTERVIEW SIMON SMITH MANNING

FBI reports indicated that Simon Smith Manning, a known Klansman, was a close associate of "suspect Earl Brooklyn."

During an interview Manning was specifically queried as to his (Manning's) answering "no" to the question that asked about any affiliation Manning may have had in any subversive group regarding his (Manning's) federal application for employment. Manning stated that the application was in a county court, and Manning believed that the government was seeking information concerning convictions in State or federal Court.

On March 11, 1953, the Federal Grand Jury heard testimony from: William J. Dunaway, Calvin Burch, James B. Johnson, Sidney W. Hopper, George Robert Clark, Melvin White, Otis Phelps, Claude Waits, Harvey Reisner and Fred Kyle Brooks.

¹⁴⁰ See Exhibit #101 – FBI interview with Alex Akerman dated February 15, 1952

On March 18, 1953, the following appeared before the Federal Grand Jury in Miami: Robert L. Judah, Cecil Langdale, Walter Goding, Carl Saunders, and Alphonso Schmitt. None of these individuals divulged any information or admitted to any participation in or knowledge of Klan terrorist activities.

On June 3, 1953, the following were indicted for perjury: T. J. McMennamy, William Jackson Bogar, Harvey S. Reisner, Ernest Grenlaugh, Robert Lloyd Judah, Emmett M. Hart, Sr., and William Glen Morton.¹⁴¹

A separate "Fraud Against the Government" case was opened against Simon Smith Manning.

On April 4, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Leland Francis George regarding several acts of Klan terrorism. George implicated Emmett Monroe Hart in several terrorist incidents as well as the chasing of Negro attorneys from Tavares to Orlando following the Groveland rape trial in August 1949.

On April 22, 1952, FBI Special Agents obtained a written statement from Klansman William Bogar who stated that Ira Bee Hill had requested "a group of Klansmen from Orange County to go over to Groveland." Bogar claimed that he (Bogar) learned that Hill had burned some of the Negro homes in the Mascotte area just outside of Groveland following the alleged rape of a Lake County woman by four Negroes.

On May 10, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Hill who stated that "the law had called the Klan in to protect the alleged rapists from Lake County citizens." Hill declined to identify who "the law" referred to. Hill admitted being in Groveland immediately following the apprehension of the rapists, but denied having anything to do with the burning of the Negro homes in Mascotte or of the bombing of the Moore house.¹⁴²

FBI INTERVIEWS OF NAACP MEMBERS

FBI Special Agents began interviewing NAACP members to determine if there was a motive on the part of the NAACP or its individual members to kill Harry T. Moore because of the reported dissension with the NAACP involving the abolishment of Harry Moore's job as Executive Secretary.

INTERVIEW ORESTE JOHNSON

On December 29, 1951, FBI Special Agent Joseph I. Grealy interviewed Oreste Johnson, a high-ranking member of the NAACP, at Johnson's residence located at 314 SW 1st Avenue, Hallandale.

¹⁴¹ Frank F. Meech retired from the FBI. In an interview with Author Ben Green, Meech stated that he (Meech) felt sure that the seven Klansmen indicted for perjury were responsible for the Moore bombing.

¹⁴² FBI NOTE: FBI Special Agents determined that there was a conspiracy by Klansmen to obstruct the investigation. The principal individuals involved in the conspiracy were Attorney Ben Fishback and Orange County Sheriff Dave Starr.

Johnson advised that he (Johnson) was elected as the second Vice-President of the NAACP at the convention at Daytona Beach and that he (Johnson) was a delegate to that convention from the Hallandale branch of the NAACP.

Johnson stated that when he (Johnson) arrived at the convention, he was registered by Mrs. Harriette Moore and observed Harry Moore to be taking an active part in the convention. Johnson stated the only contact he (Johnson) had with Moore was Friday evening, November 23, 1951, when he (Johnson) talked with Moore for an hour along with another delegate Edward Norwood, from Tallahassee, and Harriette Moore. According to Johnson, the meeting lasted from 7 P.M. to 8 P.M. and NAACP activity was the only topic discussed. Johnson explained that Norwood was staying at his (Johnson's) house during the convention.

Johnson stated that on Sunday morning, November 25, 1951, he (Johnson) was preparing to leave Daytona Beach to return to work in Hallandale when Harry and Harriette Moore stopped by to offer him (Johnson) a ride to the convention or to the station. Johnson advised that he had made other plans. This was the last time Johnson saw the Moore's. Johnson stated that he (Johnson) had known Harry Moore for approximately two years in connection with their mutual work in the NAACP.

Johnson stated that during the first week of December 1951, he (Johnson) had received a post card from Moore which suggested that they meet concerning NAACP activities. The meeting was never held. Johnson stated that he (Johnson) has no idea who could have been responsible for Moore's death.¹⁴³

INTERVIEW JOHN B. DICKERSON

On December 29, 1951, FBI Special Agents interviewed John Dickerson, a member of the NAACP. Mr. Dickerson, operator of the Gulf Filling Station at 5603 Second Avenue, Daytona Beach and a member of the NAACP, stated that he (Dickerson) had not seen Moore since November 24, 1951 at the NAACP convention.

Mr. Dickerson stated that Moore had spoken at a meeting in Tampa recently and knew Moore was trying to get a Negro Deputy Sheriff appointed in Lake County. Moore had requested Dickerson to furnish Moore with the names of individuals who might be considered for the job. Mr. Dickerson stated that he (Dickerson) did not recommend anyone.

Mr. Dickerson stated that he (Dickerson) could not furnish the names of any suspects in the bombing or knew of any enemies Moore might have had. Mr. Dickerson stated he (Dickerson) viewed the wreckage of the bombing and had spoken to some of the people at the scene who felt that the individuals who

¹⁴³ See Exhibit #102 - FBI interview with Oreste Johnson dated December 29, 1951

bombed the Moore house came from Lake County. Mr. Dickerson stated that personally, he (Dickerson) did not believe this to be the case.¹⁴⁴

INTERVIEW REV. K. S. JOHNSON

On December 29, 1951, FBI Special Agents interviewed Rev. K. S. Johnson in search of information that might give some insight as to any suspects within the ranks of the NAACP. Rev Johnson, who resided at 601 Cypress Avenue, Sanford, was interviewed by FBI Special Agents. Rev. Johnson was the former State Treasurer of the NAACP, having left that office in November 1951 at the NAACP convention in Daytona Beach. Rev. Johnson was elected to the Board of Directors of the Florida Chapter of the NAACP at the convention.

Rev. Johnson stated that there was dissension within the NAACP Florida Chapter. A meeting had been called of the Florida Officers on August 24, 1951 to plan for the State conference. At the meeting, Mr. Moore advised Rev Johnson that there was an effort being made to remove Rev. Johnson and Moore from their respective positions. Subsequent to this meeting, and prior to the NAACP convention, a Rev. R. H. Johnson, from Orlando, advised Rev. K. S. Johnson that a meeting of State NAACP officers in Orlando decided to petition the conference to abolish the position of Executive Secretary, then occupied by Harry Moore.

Rev. K. S. Johnson stated that, at the Daytona conference, he (Rev K. S. Johnson) gathered that Mrs. Ruby Hurle, from Alabama and one of the national officers of the NAACP and Daniel E. Byrd of South Carolina, also a national NAACP officer and an Assistant Field Secretary, appeared to be the driving force behind the abolishment of the Secretary's position and the removal of Harry Moore. Rev. K. S. Johnson stated that he (Johnson) believed that the National officers wanted to make a change in the Florida's organization because membership had fallen off and the officers believed Harry Moore was not doing as good of a job as someone else might have done.

On or about November 30, 1951, Rev. K. S. Johnson received a letter from Harry Moore in which Moore discussed the problems he (Moore) was having within the NAACP. The NAACP dues were increased 100% and membership began to drop off. Mr. Moore felt that "In some respects this meeting was about the worst we have had. Really it was not a State meeting, because the National officers came in and took over."

Rev. K. S. Johnson could not provide any further information that would be of benefit in the investigation. Harry Moore never indicated to Johnson that he (Moore) had any trouble with anyone, been threatened, or feared for his (Moore's) life.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴⁴ See Exhibit #103 - FBI interview with John B. Dickerson dated December 29, 1952

¹⁴⁵ See Exhibit #104 - FBI interview with Rev. K. S. Johnson dated December 29, 1951

INTERVIEW JESSE LEE FENNEL

On December 30, 1951, FBI Special Agent Wilson Purdy interviewed Rev. Jesse Lee Fennell, at his (Fennell's) Church, New Hope Baptist Church, located at 2027 7th Avenue, South, St. Petersburg.

Rev. Fennell stated that he (Fennell) was the State Vice-President of the NAACP and had known Moore for approximately two years and had seen Moore about five times during that period of time. Rev. Fennell stated that their association had been in connection with the NAACP.

Rev. Fennell stated that he (Fennell) had attended the convention in Daytona Beach for only about two hours on Saturday, November 24, 1951, and had not had an opportunity to speak to Moore privately at that time, but merely said hello to Moore in the crowd. Rev. Fennell stated that he (Fennell) was not a personal friend of Moore's and knew nothing about Moore's personal activities, social or business life other than his (Fennell's) contact with Moore through the NAACP.

Rev. Fennell stated that he (Fennell) knew of no personal, moral or financial difficulties Moore may have been involved in and had considered Moore to be very highly regarded and loved by his (Moore's) people. Rev. Fennell stated that Moore was considered to be self-sacrificing in his (Moore's) efforts to help the colored people. Rev. Fennell stated that he (Fennell) would not be able to offer any opinion as to whether there was a connection between the Miami, Groveland and Mims situations, but that he (Fennell) saw no indication of any such connection.¹⁴⁶

INTERVIEW E. K. BASS

On or about December 30, 1951, FBI Special Agents interviewed E. K. Bass, P. O. Box 396, Live Oak, based upon Bass' position in the NAACP. Bass advised that he (Bass) was the President of the local Chapter of the NAACP, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Progressive Voters League. Bass stated that he (Bass) had known Harry Moore for seventeen (17) years. Bass stated that he (Bass) last saw Moore at the NAACP convention in Daytona Beach.

Bass stated that he (Bass) was not aware of any enemies Moore may have had and that Moore never mentioned anything that would have indicated that his (Moore's) life was in jeopardy or that he (Moore) had received any threats.

INTERVIEW REV. FRED WILLIAMS

On February 5, 1952, FBI Special Agents Charles B. Schyldecker and J. Richard Butts interviewed Rev. Fred Williams, Post Office Box 968, Riviera

¹⁴⁶ See Exhibit #105 - FBI interview with Rev. Jesse Lee Fennell dated December 30, 1951

Beach, at his Williams') place of employment, the Wilson Concrete Company in Riviera Beach. Rev. Williams stated that he (Williams) was the former President of the NAACP in Riviera Beach and had worked very closely with Moore in the organization and work of the NAACP there.

Rev. Williams stated that Moore commanded the highest respect from, not only the colored, but the white population in the Riviera Beach area and Rev. Williams had never heard anyone make any threats against Moore and Moore never mentioned to Rev. Williams about receiving any threats. Rev. Williams could provide no information regarding the perpetrators of the bombing incident.¹⁴⁷

INTERVIEW C. H. "DEACON" McCLAIN

On or about December 30, 1951, FBI Special Agents Charles B. Schyldecker and J. Richard Butts interviewed C. H. "Deacon" McClain, who advised that he (McClain) has known Harry Moore for about ten years and last saw him (Moore) on Friday, December 21, 1951, for a few minutes for the purpose of planning a meeting in Melbourne on December 30, 1951. The purpose of the meeting was for a joint session between the NAACP and the Progressive Voters League. At that time, Mr. Moore did not exhibit any indications that he (Moore) expected any trouble with anyone or feared any violence.

Mr. McClain stated that he (McClain) was able to keep up with Mr. Moore's activities by reading the Tampa Bulletin, a colored newspaper published weekly in Tampa. Harry Moore wrote articles for the newspaper.

Mr. McClain stated that Harry Moore served as both the secretary for the NAACP as well as the Progressive Voters League. Approximately a month before this, the NAACP held a conference in Daytona Beach. McClain was one of the delegates from Brevard County Chapter of the NAACP and attended the conference. McClain said that it was brought up at the conference that the NAACP did not have sufficient funds to continue to pay the salary of the Executive Secretary's position and members felt the position should be abolished. When the proposal was brought before the meeting, Mr. Moore spoke and said that he (Moore) would continue to work without a salary. Moore further stated that the NAACP owed him (Moore) \$2,600.00 in back salary and expenses.

Mr. McClain stated that Harry Moore was nominated for the position of Executive Secretary but received very few votes, and the position was abolished. McClain stated that he (McClain) would make collections for NAACP dues in the Melbourne area. McClain stated that he (McClain) often wondered how Harry

¹⁴⁷ See Exhibit #106 - FBI interview with Rev. Fred Williams dated February 5, 1952

Moore was able to make a living since he (Moore) wasn't being paid by the NAACP and was continuing to accrue expenses for travel throughout the state. To his (McClain's) knowledge, McClain was not aware of any other source of income that Moore might have had other than the NAACP.¹⁴⁸

INTERVIEW WALTER WHITE

On or about December 30, 1951, FBI Special Agent Frank Meech and Special Agent W. W. Burke interviewed Walter White at his (White's) request at the Sanford Hospital. Mr. White was a high-ranking official of the NAACP who knew Moore intimately.

Mr. White advised Special Agents that Harriette Moore was reluctant to talk to officials, particularly local officials, about the incident or possible causes of the bombing. Mrs. Moore was also hesitant to discuss Mr. Moore's work or activities.

According to White, Mrs. Moore said that prior to the 1950 election in Brevard County, Mr. Moore had forwarded a questionnaire to all candidates for election, inquiring as to their respective stands on matters pertaining to racial issues. Mr. Moore's purpose in sending out the questionnaire was to be able to direct the Negro vote toward those who looked upon these issues with favor. Mrs. Moore advised White that Mr. Moore never stayed alone in their house in Mims unless it was necessary. Mrs. Moore also advised White that, shortly after the 1950 elections, someone had telephoned her (Mrs. Moore) and the caller stated that they (Mr. and Mrs. Moore) should not return to Mims because some people were hanging around the house and that "some Crackers were going to get Harry."

According to White Mrs. Moore also advised White that Mr. Hutzler, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Brevard County, had told Harry "he was going too far and something had to be done." Mrs. Moore also informed White that she (Mrs. Moore) did not believe that anyone in Mims had anything to do with the bombing but that she (Mrs. Moore) suspected that the incident originated in Titusville. White also stated that Mrs. Moore felt that the main motivation for Mr. Moore's death came from Brevard County and possibly also from Mr. Moore's work on the Groveland case.

Mr. White advised that he (White) determined that in the 1940s, Mr. Moore's teaching contract had not been renewed until a group of citizens petitioned the School Board and Mr. Moore's contract was then renewed for a two-year period. Following this renewal of Moore's contract, it was again not renewed. After Mr. Moore's contract was not renewed for the second time, a young man arrived in Brevard County to replace Mr. Moore at the school, but after learning of Mr. Moore's non-renewal of the contract, declined to take the job. Since no one else could be found to replace Moore at the school, Moore's

¹⁴⁸ See Exhibit #107 - FBI interview with C. H. Deacon McClaine dated December 30, 1951

contract was again renewed until 1946, at which time neither Mr. Moore's or Mrs. Moore's contracts were renewed.¹⁴⁹

INTERVIEW HORACE HILL

On January 1, 1952, Horace Hill, who resided at 527 Second Avenue, Daytona Beach, was interviewed by FBI Special Agents based upon information developed by the Bureau that indicated that Hill was a very close associate of Moore's.

Hill stated he (Hill) was a member of the Daytona Beach NAACP and that he (Hill) had known Harry Moore intimately since 1949. Hill stated that he (Hill) met with Moore shortly after the Groveland case in the summer of 1949. Hill stated that he (Hill) had spoken with Moore during the Daytona Beach convention of the NAACP in November 1951, and Moore never mentioned receiving any threats.

Hill stated that he (Hill) knew that Moore had written a letter to State Attorney Jesse Hunter informing Hunter that he (Moore) was doing everything he (Moore) could "to see that justice was done in the Groveland case." Hill suggested that Edward Davis, Ocala NAACP and Secretary of the Progressive Voters League be interviewed since Davis and Moore were very close.

Hill recalled that about two hours after the explosion, he (Hill) received a telephone call from Moore's daughter, Annie Rosalea Moore, from Titusville. Annie Rosalea advised Hill that her (Annie Rosalea's) father's home had been bombed and that her (Annie Rosalea's) father had been taken to the hospital in Sanford.

Hill stated that he (Hill) knew that Moore had forwarded a resolution to Governor Fuller Warren vigorously protesting the appointment of Senator John Matthews to the Supreme Court bench. Hill stated that Matthew's appointment was severely criticized by Harry Moore because "Matthews is one who advocated 100% white supremacy" and who, while serving in the State Legislature, offered a bill to disenfranchise the Negroes. Hill believed that the letter Moore wrote criticizing Matthews' appointment was also signed by F. A. Dunn of St. Petersburg and Hill recalls seeing the letter in the Pittsburgh Courier or the Tampa Bulletin.

Hill recalled that during the November meeting of the NAACP in Daytona Beach, Moore had come to his (Hill's) office during which Moore talked about some of his (Moore's) work. Moore mentioned that he (Moore) had been successful in getting a Negro deputy sheriff appointed in Brevard County. Moore stated that Sheriff Amos Hall had promised Moore that he (Hall) would appoint a Negro deputy sometime in 1951.

¹⁴⁹ See Exhibit #108 - FBI interview with Walter White dated December 30, 1951

Hill stated that he (Hill) did not have any information regarding Moore's activities after the NAACP convention in Daytona Beach in November 1951. Hill stated that he (Hill) knew that Moore traveled quite a lot and that Moore traveled mostly alone. A few times, Hill stated, Moore's wife traveled with him (Moore).

Hill stated that Moore attended a mass meeting in Orlando one month ago after the rape case was concluded in Groveland in July or August 1949. Hill recalled that Moore was to meet with Thurgood Marshall but Moore failed to attend the meeting with Marshall without explanation or notice.

With regard to dissension in the NAACP, Hill stated that the groups in Birmingham and Tampa did not feel that Moore was militant enough and "was not able to stir the people," and they felt that Moore's working was lagging.

Hill suggested that Captain Hall, a member of the NAACP be interviewed. Hill stated that Hall, from Eatonville, was supposed to have been very close to Moore.¹⁵⁰

INTERVIEW TAYLOR DUNN

On January 2, 1952, Taylor Dunn, owner of Dunn's Fruit Stand in Mims was interviewed by FBI Special Agents based upon information that Dunn was in the area of Moore's home prior to the bombing.

Dunn, advised that he (Dunn) had lived in and around Mims all of his (Dunn's) life. Dunn stated that on or about December 18 or 19, 1951, he (Dunn) had contacted Ira Nobles to see about purchasing some tangerines. Dunn stated that one morning he (Dunn) met Nobles in the orange grove located in front of Moore's house on the west side of Old Dixie Highway at about 11:00 A. M. Dunn stated that he (Dunn) did not see anything suspicious at Moore's home on that day.¹⁵¹

INTERVIEW GEORGE ENGRAM

On January 1, 1952, George Engram, 802 Second Avenue, Daytona Beach voluntarily contacted Special Agent Duff and furnished a copy of the book "We Charge Genocide," which he obtained from the members of the Civil Rights Congress who were distributing this book to persons attending Moore's funeral.

On January 2, 1952, Engram contacted Special Agent Duff at Daytona Beach and said that in a conversation with Mrs. Jocille Warren on the afternoon of January 1, 1952 he (Engram) had been told by her (Warren) that some unknown white man, allegedly from Jacksonville, had been down in the neighborhood of the Warren's inquiring about someone doing some washing.

¹⁵⁰ See Exhibit #109 - FBI interview with Horace Hill dated January 1, 1952

¹⁵¹ See Exhibit #110 - FBI interview with Taylor Dunn dated January 2, 1952

The man was described as a short, bow-legged man and Engram felt that Mrs. Warren should be re-interviewed for information concerning this man.

INTERVIEW OTIS JAMES

On or about January 3, 1952, Otis James, 609 Second Street, West Palm Beach, Manager of the Afro-American Insurance Company, 503 Rosemary Street, West Palm Beach, was interviewed based upon information developed by Special Agents that James was a close associate of Moore's.

James advised that he (James) had been a close friend of Mr. and Mrs. Moore for several years.

Mr. James stated that he (James) knew that Harry Moore was in West Palm Beach on November 26, 1951 and on December 10 and 13, 1951 because on each of these nights there was a meeting at which both Moore and James were in attendance. The November meeting was designed to collect funds for the defense of the colored boys in the Groveland case. The December 10th meeting was for the Progressive Voters League and the December 13th meeting was for the NAACP.

James stated that Moore had told him (James) in the past that he (Moore) had assisted the present political office holders in Mims, and that the opposition had been unfriendly toward him (Moore) because of his (Moore's) political assistance.

James stated that Moore had never mentioned anything about being threatened and did not generally discuss his (Moore's) personal life with anyone. James did state that Samuel L. Fluellyn had mentioned to James that Moore seemed concerned about his (Moore's) well-being.¹⁵²

INTERVIEW FLOYD A. DUNN

On February 11, 1952, FBI Special Agents Annie K. Walker and John P. Lenihan interviewed Floyd A. Dunn, a high-ranking member of the NAACP. Mr. Dunn resided at 437 11th Street, North, St. Petersburg.

Mr. Dunn stated that he (Dunn) was employed as a salesman for the Central Life Insurance Company of Florida. Dunn stated that he (Dunn) was a member of the State Board of Directors for the NAACP, and that he (Dunn) had attended the NAACP convention in Daytona Beach. Dunn stated that he (Dunn) had seen Moore during the convention and had visited with Moore at that time.

Dunn stated that he (Dunn) had known Moore since about 1937 or 1938, that their entire association has been through the NAACP and that they had met frequently at meetings and conventions throughout the State of Florida. Dunn stated that Moore was in St. Petersburg during the latter part of October 1951 for

¹⁵² See Exhibit #111 - FBI interview with Otis James dated January 3, 1952

four days, during which time Moore stayed at Dunn's house while Moore attended to NAACP business throughout Pinellas County. Prior to that, Moore has visited St. Petersburg in May 1951 for a couple of days. Those were the only two contacts Dunn has had with Moore during the past year and Dunn stated that he (Dunn) had not had any personal correspondence with Moore.

Dunn was unable to furnish any additional information concerning Moore's activities, movements, projects, associations, friends or possible enemies.

Dunn stated that he (Dunn) has no suggestions to offer regarding what person or organization might be responsible for Moore's death. Dunn is of the opinion that Moore, who was a mild-mannered and well-liked man, was very highly regarded among both colored and white circles and had no known enemies. Dunn stated that he (Dunn) is not familiar enough with Moore's social, personal or business life or activities to suggest any possible leads to the solution of this matter.

Dunn further advised that he (Dunn) is of the personal opinion, although he has nothing to base it on, that there is no connection with the bombings and acts of violence in Miami, Groveland and Mims. According to Dunn, Moore traveled openly as a representative of the NAACP and had never mentioned receiving any threats or encountering any difficulties which might lead to acts of violence against him (Moore).

Dunn stated that he (Dunn) knows of no split or friction within the NAACP that might have caused this violence. Dunn stated that Moore's death may have been caused by a colored person as well as by a white person, and that he (Dunn) does not believe that the KKK had anything to do with it, at least on a State level. Dunn stated that it was his (Dunn's) opinion that it was a local matter on some local problem or situation or that it is a personal matter in which the Moore's were involved.

Dunn also stated that Calvin Adams, a reporter for the St. Petersburg Times had told Dunn that sometime prior to Moore's death, Moore had told Adams that he (Moore) had received several threatening letters. Dunn could not provide any further information relative to these alleged threats.¹⁵³

INTERVIEW FORREST KILGORE

On February 17, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Forrest Alphonso Kilgore based upon Bureau information that Kilgore was the former executive secretary of the "Florida Klan," the head of which was Lovic Pierce Hagan. Hagan was later forced out of the Klan because of the increasing terrorist activities of various Klansmen which embarrassed the Florida Klan.

¹⁵³ See Exhibit #112 - FBI interview with Floyd A. Dunn dated February 11, 1952

Kilgore related that the national organization of the Ku Klux Klan was disbanded by the Executive or "Imperial Board" in Atlanta in April 1943, because of the tax suit brought against the Klan by the U. S. Government. Members who were ousted from the "Florida Klan" formed Klaverns in Florida under the charter of the Georgia Klans. At the time Kilgore was interviewed, Walton H. Brough of Wildwood was the Grand Dragon for the Association of Georgia Klans in Florida.

Kilgore further stated that in 1947 or 1948 the radical group that split from the Orlando Florida Klan, operated independently in Winter Garden and took the name "Gatlin Klan." The "Gatlin Klan" received a formal charter under the name "West Orange Klan," and became an independent Klan. Those individuals remaining with the Orlando Florida Klan used the name "Cherokee #7, Orlando" and received a charter under that name.

Kilgore advised Special Agents that the Orlando Klavern arranged for the Orange County Circuit Court to issue a Charter to the Klavern for the "Century Club," located on Sherwood Lake on Route 50 (the road from Orlando west to Winter Garden) 5.4 miles west of the city limits of Orlando. The purpose of this charter was to hold title to the building and other property of the Klan.

Kilgore stated that it was his (Kilgore's) opinion, based upon experience and knowledge of current Klan members, that Earl and Edgar Brooklyn, Tillman Belvin, Kemp Mask, Joseph Lee Davis, A. F. Schmitt, Willard Smith, J. B. Art, Bill Johnson, T. H. Belvin, Claude Waites, and Emory Brantley are the most logical suspects in the Moore bombing. Kilgore stated that Earl and Edgar Brooklyn were "bloodthirsty, rough and mean, and easily excited and incited into doing almost anything."

Kilgore stated that Tillman H. Belvin was a man who, for over twenty years, was a "hot-headed individual always engaged in one of the scrapes." Kilgore stated that Belvin "hung out" with Earl and Edgar Brooklyn for years and was one of the ring leaders in any hot terrorist activity, and was a leader in the formation of the radical Association of Georgia Klans in Orlando until about three or four years previously when ill health forced him to discontinue his (Belvin's) activities almost entirely.¹⁵⁴

INTERVIEW RICHARD J. MOORE

On or about February 17, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Richard V. Moore, no relation to Harry T. Moore, because Richard Moore was the President of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach and a member of the NAACP. Richard Moore advised that he (Richard Moore) had known Harry Moore as an active worker in the NAACP for several years and that Harry Moore's duties required him (Harry Moore) to travel throughout the state. Richard Moore knew that Harry Moore had been active in the Progressive Voters League and that Harry Moore was one of five men who called on Governor Warren in 1949 to sponsor an anti-lynching bill in the legislature.

¹⁵⁴ See Exhibit #113 - FBI interview with Forrest Alphonso Kilgore dated February 17, 1952

Richard Moore stated that he is not related to Harry Moore and had last seen Harry Moore in West Palm Beach shortly after the Daytona Beach NAACP conference and then again when Moore spoke at the Roosevelt High School in West Palm Beach.

Richard Moore stated that he (Richard Moore) had recently received a letter from Harry Moore in which Harry Moore requested that he (Harry Moore) be considered for any teaching position that might arise.

Richard Moore knew of no enemies that Harry Moore may have had and had never heard of any threats made against Harry Moore. Richard Moore stated that he (Richard Moore) had no idea of who may have been involved in the bombing of the Moore's home.¹⁵⁵

INTERVIEW NICK FORD

On March 1, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Nick Ford, seeking information as to any dissension within the ranks of the NAACP. Mr. Ford, who resided at 326 Magnolia Street, Cocoa was a member of the Brevard NAACP and had last spoken with Harry Moore during the latter part of November 1951, after the Daytona Beach convention. Ford stated that as far as he (Ford) knew, Moore had no personal enemies but he (Ford) surmised that in Harry Moore's duties, "he had undoubtedly incurred the wrath of some people."

Ford stated that the Tampa group of the NAACP was after Harry Moore and that the main individual in the Tampa group, whose name Ford did not know, was the Vice-President of the Florida NAACP. Ford said that the Tampa group of the NAACP had quit cooperating with the State group and were incensed at Harry Moore because they claimed that Moore "was not producing for the NAACP." Ford also said he (Ford) believed that Moore had been recently working around the Miami area but could furnish no specific details.

Ford related that a member of the Tampa group of the NAACP who was not against Moore was a man named Routon, and Ford said that the Tampa group was so radical that issues would turn up within their own group. Ford also stated that the Tampa group was definitely out to oust Harry Moore from his (Moore's) job with the NAACP.

Ford also suggested that Alex Akerman, Jr., one of the Attorney's in the Groveland case be interviewed for information concerning Harry Moore's activities.¹⁵⁶

INTERVIEW DAVE FIELDS

¹⁵⁵ See Exhibit #1114 - FBI interview with Richard V. Moore and Norman Dixon dated January 17, 1952

¹⁵⁶ See Exhibit #115 - FBI interview with Nick Ford dated March 1, 1952

On December 28, 1951, FBI Special Agents Charles B. Schyldecker and J. Richard Butts interviewed Dave Fields, because of Fields' position as a police officer in the town where the Moore's resided when they were not living in Mims. Mr. Fields, a colored police officer with the Riviera Beach Police Department stated that he (Fields) was acquainted with both Mr. and Mrs. Moore. Fields stated that Moore traveled extensively throughout the State in his (Moore's) capacity as the Secretary of the NAACP. Fields stated that Moore and his (Moore's) wife were both known as responsible people and Fields knew of no one who had any reason to harm them. Fields stated that to his (Fields') knowledge and belief, the Moore's had not received any threats of bodily harm.¹⁵⁷

INTERVIEW JAMES B. JOHNSON

On December 20, 1951, FBI Special Agents Annie K. Walker and John P. Lenihan interviewed James B. Johnson, a member of the NAACP, who resided at 1420 Nebraska Avenue, Tampa.

Mr. Johnson stated that he (Johnson) was a member of the Tampa Board of Directors of the NAACP and had been in contact with Harry T. Moore for seven years. Johnson stated that he (Johnson) had no information regarding Moore's travel or contacts since December 20, 1951 and had not seen Moore since the NAACP convention in Daytona Beach in November 1951. Johnson was not aware of any threats made against Moore.

In Johnson's opinion, there was no connection between the bombing of Moore's house and the bombings in Miami. Johnson felt that the bombing in Mims was an outgrowth of Moore's activities in the Groveland case. Johnson stated that it was widely known in Lake and surrounding counties that Moore was following the Lake County case very avidly.

As an afterthought, Johnson stated that Moore had mentioned that he (Moore) had received some threats, but Moore did not reveal the nature of the threats or from whom they were received. Moore advised that he (Moore) did not pay any attention to the threats.¹⁵⁸

INTERVIEW REV. ED BROOKS

On December 29, 1951, FBI Special Agents Charles B. Schyldecker and J. Richard Butts interviewed Rev. Ed Brooks at his (Brook's) place of employment, the Neighborhood Store, Riviera Beach. This interview was based upon information developed from other interviews regarding the individuals considered to be close friends of Moore's. Rev. Ed Brooks was one of those individuals considered as being one of Moore's closest friends.

¹⁵⁷ See Exhibit #116 - FBI interview with Dave Fields dated December 28, 1951

¹⁵⁸ See Exhibit 117# FBI interview with James Johnson dated December 20, 1951

Brooks stated that he (Brooks) knew Moore intimately and had worked with him (Moore) in the NAACP and the Progressive Voters League, which Brooks said was a Negro political organization.

Rev. Brooks stated that Moore traveled extensively throughout the State for the NAACP but was in Riviera Beach approximately two-thirds of the time. Rev. Brooks stated that he (Brooks) knew of no enemies whom Moore had, that Moore had never mentioned any threats having been received by him (Moore), and Brooks knew of no reason for anyone to want to do away with Moore or his (Moore's) wife.¹⁵⁹

INTERVIEW C. BLYTHE ANDREWS

On December 30, 1951, FBI Special Agents Joseph E. Riley and Stephen J. Labadie interviewed C. Blythe Andrews who resided at 2216 23rd Avenue, Tampa. Andrews was the owner, editor and publisher of the Tampa Florida Sentinel, a weekly newspaper having a circulation of 31,000 subscribers. Special Agents interviewed Andrews because Andrews was a close friend of Harry Moore. Moore wrote a number of newspaper articles which were printed by Andrews' newspaper.

Mr. Andrews was also the President of the Lily White Hospital in Tampa. Andrews advised that he (Andrews) is a member of the Board of Directors of the Florida Branch of the NAACP. Mr. Andrews stated that he (Andrews) has known Harry Moore and had been a close friend of Moore's for over twenty (20) years and that he last saw Moore three Saturdays previous to December 8, 1951, at which time Moore dropped into Andrews' office at 1511 Central Avenue, Tampa. During this visit, Andrews and Moore had long discussions about Moore's activities. Andrews did not elaborate.

Andrews advised that Moore's entire life had been devoted to the progress of the Negro race and that Moore had been a leader of Negro activities in Florida for many years. Moore originally organized the NAACP Branch in Florida and was its first President. Since that time, Moore has been its Executive Secretary which is the top position in Florida in the NAACP.

Andrews stated that for the past two years Moore's entire life has been spent raising funds and making speeches concerning the Groveland case. Moore was very active in raising funds for the defense of innocent Negroes, but inactive in raising funds for the NAACP. NAACP officials had discussed this undesirable situation with Moore in the past.

According to Andrews, during the State convention in Daytona, a man named Byrd, the NAACP Assistant Field Director who was presiding at the convention, made the suggestion that Moore was not able to do his (Moore's) job and that the job should be abolished, as well as Moore's salary and expense

¹⁵⁹ See Exhibit #118 - FBI interview with Rev. Edd Brooks dated December 29, 1951

account until the Florida branch of the NAACP was out of debt. As a result of the convention election, Moore was given the job of coordinator, his (Moore's) salary was abolished, and no expense account was allowed.

According to Andrews, Harry Moore once stated that all this amounted to was a dignified way of getting rid of him. Andrews stated that since the NAACP membership had fallen from 9,000 members to 2,000 members, the dues were not enough to keep Moore employed.

Andrews stated that this information indicates to him (Andrews) that whoever killed Moore did not know that Moore had been removed as the NAACP Executive Secretary and whoever killed Moore did so believing Moore stood for all of the trouble that he (Moore) had caused in the name of the NAACP.

Andrews stated that in his (Andrews') opinion, Moore was not killed by a woman because he (Andrews) never knew Moore to have anything to do with any woman besides his (Moore's) wife. According to Andrews, Moore was not killed by anyone in the black community because he (Moore) was considered "saintly" among Negroes, a second "Gandhi" and no one to his (Andrews') knowledge in the Negro race ever held anything against Moore.

Andrews stated that when he last saw Moore during December 1951, Moore spent all his (Moore's) time discussing the Groveland case, stating that he (Moore) felt deep in his (Moore's) heart, after he (Moore) had conducted an investigation, that the two Negroes were innocent.

Andrews also stated that Moore believed that the judge in the case was involved in the plot against the two men, but that State Attorney Hunter, Mr. Hall County Judge, and Sheriff Willis V. McCall were involved in a conspiracy to white-wash the case to kill the Negro boys and end the matter. Andrews stated that Moore felt that Sheriff McCall had murdered the one boy and Moore wrote a letter to Governor Warren insisting that the Sheriff should be tried for murder.

Moore asked Andrews to use his (Andrews') newspaper to print Moore's beliefs, and to help with solicitations for money for trials. Andrews advised Moore that he (Moore) could be sued for libel if he did print Moore's beliefs and he (Andrews) could also be sued for libel. Andrews advised Moore to leave well enough alone.

Andrews stated that Moore had been traveling to small towns for the past two years trying to raise funds for the Groveland case and by doing so, "Moore has been throwing salt in an open sore and then rubbing it in."

Andrews stated that Moore's position and work with the Progressive Voters League would not cause trouble because that organization had been sponsored by white people four or five years previously. Andrews stated that Moore was trying to raise \$10,000 for a new trial in the Groveland case and wanted support from Andrews to raise funds by advertising and solicitations through the Florida Sentinel. Andrews stated that he (Andrews) knew of no

threats against Moore nor did he know of Moore's exact activities or locations since the last time he (Andrews) saw him.¹⁶⁰

INTERVIEW EARL E. BROUGHTON

On December 30, 1951, FBI Special Agents Annie K. Walker and John P. Lenihan interviewed Earl E. Broughton, a member of the NAACP who resided at 2912 26th Street, Tampa.

Mr. Broughton stated that he (Broughton) did not have any contact with Moore since the NAACP convention on November 26, 1951, and was not familiar with Moore's itinerary. Broughton believed the only one who would know Moore's itinerary would be Edward Davis, the State President of the NAACP. Broughton knew of no known enemies of Moore's and could not provide any information as to suspects in the bombing.

Broughton stated that he (Broughton) had a hunch that the bombing of Moore's house was not in any way connected with the recent bombings in Miami and felt that Moore's death was probably motivated by Moore's deep interest in the Groveland case. According to Broughton, Moore visited the two Negroes at the Raiford Penitentiary after their convictions. Moore then wrote a letter of protest to Governor Warren as well as to top Washington officials. Moore then went around the State to raise funds for the defense of the two youths.

Broughton stated that Moore was not well known in the Tampa, Miami, and Jacksonville areas since the bulk of Moore's work was done in the small towns and rural areas.¹⁶¹

INTERVIEW WILLIAM FORDHAM

On December 30, 1951, FBI Special Agents Annie K. Walker and John P. Lenihan interviewed William Fordham, an attorney and a high-ranking member of the NAACP, at his (Fordham's) office located at 1404 ½ Central Avenue, Tampa.

Mr. Fordham stated that he (Fordham) was on the Board of Directors for the Florida State NAACP, in addition to being Chairman of the Legal Redress Committee for the State. Fordham asserted that he (Fordham) had no contact with Moore since the NAACP convention at Daytona Beach on November 25, 1951. Fordham received a letter from Moore dated November 2, 1951.

According to Fordham, in Moore's capacity as newly elected State Coordinator, Moore's itinerary would not be known to anyone in Tampa unless Moore contemplated a trip to that city. According to Fordham, Moore's new job was to stimulate interest in the NAACP activities in the State. Fordham stated

¹⁶⁰ See Exhibit #119 - FBI interview with Blythe Andrews dated December 30, 1951

¹⁶¹ See Exhibit #120 - FBI interview with Earl E. Broughton dated February 17, 1952

that the only one who would have known about Moore's itinerary would have been Edward Davis of W. Bay Street, Ocala.

To his (Fordham's) knowledge, he knew of no threats Moore may have received by anyone connected in an official capacity to the NAACP. Fordham stated that Moore was scheduled to attend a re-organizational meeting of the NAACP in Orlando some time in January 1952.¹⁶²

INTERVIEW JOHN GILBERT

On January 7, 1952, John Gilbert, 1020 Wabash Street, Bartow was interviewed based upon information developed by FBI Special Agents that Gilbert traveled with Moore, and that on one particular occasion, they were followed by unknown subjects..

Gilbert stated that he (Gilbert) definitely recalled taking this trip with Harry sometime around 1937 or 1938 but did not recall anyone following them. Gilbert stated that at that time he (Gilbert) had filed suit in his (Gilbert's) name against the County for the purpose of gaining equal salaries for all teachers. Gilbert noted that he (Gilbert) was teaching school and Gilbert stated that Harry had become interested in this suit as a representative of the NAACP and was of considerable assistance to him (Gilbert) in pursuing the suit.¹⁶³

INTERVIEW CALVIN ADAMS

On February 22, 1952, FBI Special Agent Palmer L. Schroder interviewed Calvin Adams. Adams stated that when Moore visited St. Petersburg during late November or early December 1951, Moore told him (Adams) that he (Moore) had received some threatening letters.

Adams was aware that Moore had taken an active part in the Groveland case and Adams asked Moore if the letters had anything to do with the Groveland case. Moore replied that "the letters pertained to the Groveland case."

Adams stated that Moore appeared to take the letters lightly and did not appear to be nervous or apprehensive. Adams stated that Moore dismissed the letters by saying he (Moore) was not worried, that a man of his (Moore's) position holding his (Moore's) type of job often receives letters and therefore he (Moore) did not pay any attention to them and did not report them to authorities.¹⁶⁴

INTERVIEW TOMMY MACK

¹⁶² See Exhibit #121 - FBI interview with John William Fordham dated December 30, 1951

¹⁶³ See Exhibit #122 - FBI interview with John Gilbert dated January 7, 1952

¹⁶⁴ See Exhibit #123 - FBI interview with Calvin Adams dated February 22, 1952

On May 16, 1952, Tommy Mack, P. O. Box 157, Mims, telephone 237-J was interviewed based upon family accounts that Mack had been to Moore's home the week of the bombing regarding a faulty water pump.

Mack stated that Harry Moore had left word at Sharpe's Store in Mims that Harry wanted to have Mack come down to his (Harry's) house to look at his (Moore's) pump on Monday, December 24, 1951, the day before Christmas. Mack stated he (Mack) went over to Moore's house about 3:00 P. M. and remained a few minutes, during which he (Mack) and Harry looked at the pump and discussed its repair.

Mack stated that he (Mack) was there for about fifteen (15) minutes. Mack stated that he informed Harry that he (Mack) would get a new pump and he (Mack) would install it and keep the old pump in exchange for his (Mack's) labor.

Mack stated that he (Mack) was just going to bed when he (Mack) heard the bomb go off and he (Mack) got up and looked out his (Mack's) front door. Mack stated he (Mack) thought it was possibly a truck that had a blow out on the main highway. It was not until the next morning that he (Mack) learned Moore's house had been bombed.¹⁶⁵

FBI INTERVIEWS WITH MOORE'S NEIGHBORS

The following close neighbors of Harry Moore were interviewed: Mrs. Reginald B. Mouchett, Columbus J. Taylor, Lizzie Johnson, Lizzie Holland, Mattie Parker, Mrs. Wallace O. Feagan, Mr. and Mrs. Aderon F. Feagan, Jessie and Alec Reed, and Mr. and Mrs. Otis A. Small. Mrs. Mouchett was away in Green Cove Springs at the time of the explosion. Lizzie Johnson was at the movie in Titusville and did not learn of the explosion until the next day. The remaining neighbors were all at home at the time of the explosion and heard the noise but did not know Moore's house had been bombed until the next day.

FBI INVESTIGATION REGARDING SOURCES OF DYNAMITE¹⁶⁶

FBI Special Agents began searching for retail sources of dynamite in Florida to determine if any records of sales might be available.

FBI Special Agents noted that investigation at the Patrick Air Force Base disclosed that the only construction companies doing work there within the past several months, and possibly using explosives, were Burnup and Sims or Satcher and Joseph. These companies were setting up power and telephone

¹⁶⁵ See Exhibit #124 – FBI report of interviews with Moore's neighbors and an FBI interview with Tommy Mack dated May 16, 1952

¹⁶⁶ See Exhibit #125 - 1941 Florida Statute Chapter 552, Manufacture, Sale, Etc. of Explosives

lines and were believed to have used some dynamite in setting the poles. Both of these companies left the areas some four months prior to this investigation. Satcher and Joseph have their headquarters in Jacksonville, and Burnup and Sims were headquartered in West Palm Beach. No other construction companies could be located that could have been using explosives.¹⁶⁷

INTERVIEW D. D. PRITCHARD

On January 2, 1952, D. D. Pritchard, owner of Pritchard Hardware, 327 Washington Avenue, Titusville, advised that he (Pritchard) sells 40% Dupont dynamite from his (Pritchard's) source of supply at Merrill Dynamite Company of Jacksonville. Pritchard stated that his (Pritchard's) customers are the various grove owners who have been purchasing dynamite from him (Pritchard) for years. Pritchard advised there are no records kept as to the sale of dynamite and the grove people come into his (Pritchard's) store and buy what they need to clear land and blow up tree stumps.

INTERVIEW LEO DAVIS

On January 2, 1952, Lee D. Davis, owner of Travis Hardware Store, 300 Delanney Avenue, Cocoa advised that Travis Hardware sells dynamite to the various grove owners in the area but that no records of sales are maintained. Davis also related that his (Davis') customers are the same customers year in and year out. Customers purchase four or five sticks of dynamite at a time for blowing up tree stumps and clearing land. Davis stated that he sells "Atlas" dynamite and blasting caps and safety fuses. Davis stated that his (Davis') source of dynamite is the Merrill Dynamite Company in Jacksonville.

The last amount of dynamite sold by Travis Hardware was one-hundred (100) plus cases which was sold to the government at the U. S. Air Force Guided Missile Test Center in Cocoa. The delivery was made directly to Patrick Air Force Base and was used for making aircraft runways.

Davis also stated that he (Davis) sold a case or two of dynamite to the Florida Power and Light Company Maintenance shop at Cocoa.

INTERVIEW JOE PRICE

On January 2, 1952, Joe Price, of the Florida Power and Light Company (FPL), 418 Washington Avenue, Titusville, advised that FPL keeps a small supply of dynamite they purchase from Travis Hardware. The dynamite is kept in a vault under lock and key. Mr. Price stated that a log is kept as to the source of the supply and that no dynamite is missing or has been stolen.

INTERVIEW J. F. PRINDIBLE

On January 2, 1952, Mr. J. F. Prindible, Manager of Putnam Hardware Store, 200 Orange Street, Fort Pierce, stated that he (Prindible) sells dynamite to

¹⁶⁷ See Exhibit #126 – FBI interviews with dynamite retail sales staff dated January 2-4, 1952

the various grove owners in the Ft. Pierce area and does not maintain a record of sale. Mr. Prindible stated that his (Prindible's) customers are always the same individuals and have been for years. Mr. Prindible states he (Prindible) sells 40% Dupont dynamite and his (Prindible's) source of supply is Mr. S. E. McNeal at the Dupont Dynamite Company, in Mulberry, Florida.

INTERVIEW CUSSIE HINTON

On January 3, 1952, Miss Cussie Hinton, Chase and Company, Sanford, advised that her (Hinton's) company uses a considerable amount of dynamite for loosening their chemical fertilizer before it is shipped. The dynamite is kept in a vault out of the county, the location of which is kept classified. Chase and Company has not lost any dynamite and none has been stolen. Hinton stated that her (Hinton's) company purchases the dynamite from the Hill Implement Company located next door to Chase and Company.

INTERVIEW E. F. LUNDQUIST

On January 3, 1952, E. F. Lundquist, Manager of the Hill Implement Company, Sanford, advised that Hill Implement sells dynamite to various grove owners in the area and records are kept of those sales. Lundquist advised his (Lundquist's) customers have been coming to that company for years. Mr. Lundquist provided the records for the sales of dynamite. Special Agents noted that the latest sale was December 7, 1951, when a well known customer purchased three sticks of dynamite.

Lundquist stated that his (Lundquist's) company sells 40% Dupont dynamite which is purchased from Miami, Mulberry and New Orleans, Louisiana. The dynamite is kept in a magazine and is locked and sealed.

INTERVIEW L. W. ZANE

On January 3, 1952, L. W. Zane stated that his (Zane's) company, Dunn Brothers Hardware Company, South Beach Street, Daytona Beach, sells dynamite but that his (Zane's) company does not stock it. Orders are taken from customers and grove owners, are forwarded to Merrill Dynamite Company in Jacksonville, and the dynamite is then shipped from Merrill directly to the customer.

INTERVIEW RICHARD MATTHEWS

On January 2, 1952, Richard Matthews was contacted since Matthews was responsible for the explosives used in widening and clearing the Sebastian inlet. Matthews stated that the explosives used were left by the U. S. Navy. These explosives consisted of Composite C and TNT. According to Matthews, all of the explosives were used and additional explosives were purchased from the U. S. Government and they too were used in dredging the inlet.

INTERVIEW CAPTAIN J. L. CHITTENDEN

On January 3, 1952, Captain (FNU) Chittenden was contacted by FBI Special Agents regarding type and amount of any explosives that may be stored at the military base. Captain Chittenden stated that his (Chittenden's) Ordnance Officer, Lt. Vollmar, advised that no explosives, other than small arms ammunition, were stored at the base.

INTERVIEW HARRY GOODE

On December 28, 1951, Harry Goode, owner of Harry's Sporting Goods Store in Melbourne, stated that he (Goode) was Chairman of the Sebastian Inlet District and that during the war the Sebastian Inlet between the Indian River had filled in and the District wanted to open the inlet for commercial and pleasure travel. It was necessary for the District to obtain considerable explosive material in order to blast open the inlet and that through Senator Claude Pepper the District obtained some wartime explosives that were in a solid form. Goode said that he (Goode) did not recall the name of the type of explosive but that he did know it was extremely powerful and described it as forty (40) times as powerful as dynamite. Goode said the explosive material was made available to the District by the U. S. Government and the District received a car load from Fort Knox, Kentucky.

Mr. Goode stated that all of the explosive material was placed in an ammunition magazine and was guarded around the clock. All of the explosive material was used on the inlet and a small quantity of dynamite had to be obtained to complete the opening of the inlet. Goode stated that the District employed a colored man by the name of Mathews to use the explosive material. Mathews, whose first name is unknown, was a demolition expert in the U. S. Army.

Mr. Goode explained that the explosive was very powerful and one that left no odor as did dynamite. Goode said that this explosive was not dangerous to handle and could be detonated by an electric or fuse cap. Goode also stated that the residue from an explosion using this material was a gray powder-like residue similar to carbide ash.¹⁶⁸

INTERVIEW GILBERT DANIELS

On December 28, 1951, Gilbert Daniels, Manager for Bumby Hardware Company advised that his (Daniels') company does not sell dynamite and that if a customer wanted some, they would order it from the Du Pont Company in Mulberry.

INTERVIEW ROBERT L. MORTON

¹⁶⁸ See Exhibit #127 - FBI interview with Harry Goode dated December 28, 1951

On December 28, 1951, Robert L. Morton, Purchasing Agent for the Orange State Groves stated that he (Morton) had received two cases of dynamite on December 28, 1951, and that the dynamite was being kept under his (Morton's) care in a vault. No dynamite has been stolen or was otherwise missing from his (Morton's) company.

INTERVIEW MR. HARRIS

On December 28, 1951, Mr. Harris advised that he has been a professional dynamiter since 1923 and has purchased most of his (Harris') supplies from the Marion Hardware Company, Ocala and at the Hill Implement Company in Sanford. Mr. Harris used the dynamite in connection with grove work. Harris stated that all dynamite is kept under lock and key and none has been stolen or is missing.

INTERVIEW CHARLIE LOVELL

On December 28, 1951, Charlie Lovell, owner of the Central Sand Company, stated that he (Lovell) purchased dynamite from Kingsley's in Leesburg to blow up sand banks. Dynamite for his (Lovell's) company is kept in a heavy steel locker as are the electric caps, to which Lovell maintains control of the only key. The dynamite used by Lovell is 40% Atlas. The electric caps used were Rockmaster electric caps #0, 2 and 4 all with 30" leads. Mr. Lovell stated that he uses about four cases of dynamite per month.

INTERVIEW STACEY E. McNEAL

On January 15, 1952, FBI Informants T-4 and T-5 provided information to Special Agents that Stacey E. McNeal was a salesman of dynamite and was also a member of the "All American Club," which was actually a Klan Klavern.

Based upon this information, FBI Special Agent William J. Janison interviewed McNeal on January 15, 1952, at 506 Cummings Street, Mulberry.

McNeal stated that he (McNeal) is a distributor for the E. I. Du Pont de Meours Company in Mulberry, Florida. McNeal further stated that the sales representative in the Miami area is a Mr. (FNU) Cox.¹⁶⁹ McNeal described the records he (McNeal) kept regarding his (McNeal's) sales of dynamite for all of his (McNeal's) customers. There were no indications that the FBI queried McNeal as to McNeal's activities, if any, in the Ku Klux Klan.¹⁷⁰

FBI INVESTIGATION OF THE CREAMETTE BOMBING

¹⁶⁹ There is no indication if the FBI checked to see if there was a relationship between this individual and Joseph Neville Cox, a known Klansman and a suspect in this case.

¹⁷⁰ See Exhibit #128 - FBI interview with Stacy E. McNeal. Dated January 15, 1952

On November 1, 1951, Edwin W. Goff reported that on November 1, 1951, at approximately 1:25 A. M. the rear portion of his (Goff's) Creamette frozen custard stand, located at 212 S. Orange Blossom Trail, Orlando was "blown out by dynamite." This incident followed information from construction workers at the new colored high school that it would be blown up. FBI Special Agents were unable to identify the individuals responsible for this bombing.¹⁷¹

Orlando Police Department Detectives Reynolds and Brown went to the scene on November 1, 1951, at about 1:25 a.m., located at 212 South Orange Blossom Trail in Orlando, and detected the strong odor of "powder."

Detectives Pritchard and Chenning took over this investigation on November 1, 1951 at 7:00 A. M. Detectives Pritchard and Chenning interviewed Frank Marlo who operated a frozen custard stand, known as "Frank's Place," directly across the street from the Creamette. Marlo informed Detectives that he (Marlo) recalled some white men had visited him (Marlo) about twelve days before the explosion and has suggested to him that he (Marlo) install another service window for Negroes at his (Marlo's) place of business.

Marlo described this individual as being about 45 years of age, 5'8" tall, about 180 pounds blonde hair, stocky build wearing gray pants and sport shirt. Marlo advised that an employee of his (Marlo's), Mae Peavey, also saw this individual. Peavey was interviewed by Detectives and provided approximately the same description as had Marlo. Thirty photographs were provided to Marlo and Peavey; however, they were unable to identify anyone. The photographs included pictures of Brooklyn and Belvin.

According to Detectives, based upon information received during an interview with an employee of the Creamette, Jerry Ahik, this was the same man who had contacted Edwin Goff and suggested he also install an extra window for the use of Negroes at the Creamette.

Detectives located physical evidence at the scene to include two pieces of fuse measuring about thirty-two inches in length and were taped together with pieces of electrician's tape. The fuses were found to be very similar to safety fuses manufactured by the Ensign Bickford Company, Simsbury, Connecticut, and sold under the trade name "Orange Wax Clover." No residue was found that permitted the determination of what type of explosive was used.¹⁷²

¹⁷¹ FBI Informant T-2 stated that he (T-2) observed Calvin Burch, Cecil Langdale and Earl Bailey walk out from the Creamette just prior to the explosion. Claude Waites was seen by T-2 driving the vehicle with the three men in it. T-2 was driving the "cover car." T-2 advised that "in any serious matter there was always a cover car on the ride to take over and assist in a get-away in the event the car containing the actual participants breaks down."

¹⁷² See Exhibit #129 - FBI report entitled - INVESTIGATION OF TERRORIST INCIDENT, ORLANDO, FLORIDA (Creamette

bombing) dated March 3-5, 12952

INCIDENT - PHYLLIS WILLOUGHBY – LITTLE HARLEM

On December 8, 1951, Phyllis Willoughby, a white female and owner of "Little Harlem", colored café and juke joint in Apopka, advised Sheriff Dave Starr that she (Willoughby) had received a threat from William Goding, of Apopka and a member of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, to get out of business or her (Willoughby's) café would be blown up. Sheriff Starr suggested that Willoughby get out of business.

On December 20, 1951, Willoughby noted that someone had forced their way into her (Willoughby's) café and turned on all of the gas jets to the stove, lit a candle, and exited the building. The candle burned out before any explosion took place. Chief of Police Bill Dunnaway, who was also a member of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, refused to process obvious latent fingerprints. Willoughby obtained a "peace warrant" for Goding; however, Sheriff Starr refused to serve the document.

INTERVIEW ELMER E. JONES

FBI Special Agents Frank F. Meech and James P. Shannon interviewed Elmer E. Jones based upon information developed by the Bureau that Jones had information relative to an act of violence in which a Negro home was burned.

Elmer E. Jones related that in late 1950, a colored man by the name of Samuel Perry purchased some property on the hard top road leading to Forest City just inside Seminole County. Perry began to build a house on the property. In October 1950, a neighbor observed two vehicles drive up to Perry's home one night. The vehicles contained six white men who burned the home. When an unknown vehicle approached Perry's home, the men drove off hurriedly. Prior to this event, a cross had been burned by the KKK in that neighborhood

INTERVIEW HAZEL SHELTON

On January 6, 1952 and February 20, 1952, FBI Special Agents James P, Shannon and Robert T. Nischwitz interviewed Hazel Shelton regarding information that Shelton had been at the Moore's house following the bombing. Shelton advised that he (Shelton) telephoned Arnold Simms, and spoke with Arnold to confirm Moore's house had been bombed. Shelton then walked down to the Moore's residence, arriving at about 3:00 A. M. Shelton advised that Joe Warren, State Attorney Hubert Griggs, and Sheriff H. T. Williams were at the scene. Shelton looked into the Moore's bedroom and observed the crater left by the explosion. Shelton surmised that it was not dynamite that caused the explosion because "the amount of damage to the house was not in balance with the hole in the ground."

Shelton stated that he (Shelton) had used dynamite in clearing land and blasting stumps for many years and that it was his (Shelton's) experience that "dynamite blew against resistance and in this case it would be to ground." Shelton stated that an "awful lot of dynamite would be required to do that much damage to the house and a comparable hole in the ground would be left by the

explosion.” Shelton stated that he (Shelton) could see no fragments of wrapping paper nor could he (Shelton) smell the usual odor left by dynamite. Shelton advised that it could have been TNT but that he (Shelton) did not know what the reaction of TNT was or whether TNT left an odor. Shelton stated that he did not know whether or not TNT “blasted against pressure.”¹⁷³

FBI LABORATORY TESTS

On January 9, 1952, explosives tests were conducted at the U. S. Air Force Guided Missile Test Center at Cape Canaveral. Test number 2 consisted of two sticks of Du Pont 50% dynamite and detonated with an electrical detonator. The results revealed a grayish white material located in the center of the crater and in the crater itself. This was a similar type substance and pattern as found by FBI Special Agents at the Moore crime scene. Testing officials could determine the odor of dynamite but only by holding soil close to the nose. Air Force officials concluded that dynamite was “most likely” the substance used in the Moore bombing.¹⁷⁴

On January 9, 1952, FBI Special Agents forwarded portions of the Moore’s mattress to the FBI Laboratory for examination because Special Agents discovered metal particles imbedded in the mattress immediately above the explosion area. The request, filed by the SAC Miami Field Office, also indicated that “All of this matter may be disposed of by the Laboratory.”¹⁷⁵ The FBI also forwarded a significant amount of other physical evidence to the FBI laboratory for explosives testing.

FBI INVESTIGATION OF BOMBINGS AT CARVER VILLAGE

The FBI began to investigate the bombing incidents that had been ongoing in the Miami Area to see if there was a connection between those bombings and the Moore case. The bombing incidents in the Miami area included, among other locations: Jewish schools and Temples, St. Peter and Paul Catholic Church, and Carver Village (Edison Center) which was bombed on November 30, 1951.

It was also determined as a part of the Attorney General’s Office and Florida Department of Law Enforcement’s (FDLE) investigation to review the documentation regarding these events. The purpose was to ascertain if there

¹⁷³ See Exhibit #130 - FBI interview with Hazel Shelton dated January 6, 1952 and February 20, 1952.

¹⁷⁴ See Exhibit #131 - FBI Report - Explosion Testing Results dated January 9, 1952

¹⁷⁵ It is unknown why the FBI would authorize the destruction of physical evidence during the course of an active homicide investigation. Later FBI record stated that all items were returned to Brevard County Sheriff H. T. Williams on July 14, 1955.

were any similarities in the methods of operation or if those responsible for the bombings in the Miami area were affiliated with suspects in the Moore bombing.

A former FBI Special Agent, Jack O. Parker, then a special investigator for the Dade County Grand Jury, informed the FBI that a subject by the name of Marvin O'Steen advised Parker that he (O'Steen) was a member of the Southern Knights of the KKK and displayed a Klan membership card to Parker. O'Steen further advised Parker that a meeting of the Southern Knights of the KKK was held recently at the Sports Center in Hialeah to discuss the Carver Village bombing. O'Steen advised Parker that he (O'Steen) was supposed to participate in the bombing but had sprained his (O'Steen's) ankle and a man by the name of "Tiny" had taken his (O'Steen's) place.

INTERVIEW MARVIN O'STEEN

On January 2, 1952, Marvin O'Steen was interviewed by FBI Special Agents and denied ever being in the Klan. FBI Informant CNDI-MF-357 advised Special Agents that O'Steen had applied to the Klan for membership. In a second interview by FBI Special Agents, O'Steen advised Special Agents that he (O'Steen) had withheld information during his (O'Steen's) first interview and that he (O'Steen) was a full-fledged member of the John B. Gordon Klavern in Hialeah. O'Steen stated that he (O'Steen) became associated with the Klan through Jesse W. Brawner, Jr. O'Steen emphatically denied having participated in the Carver Village bombing, and advised Agents that Jesse W. Brawner, Jr., Jesse W. Brawner, Sr. and Alfred William Arias, AKA "Tiny," AKA "Buster," were involved in the bombing. O'Steen then advised Agents at a later date that he (O'Steen) was, in fact, involved in the Carver Village bombing and refused to cooperate any further.

On January 5, 1952, O'Steen was again interviewed by FBI Special Agents in the presence of O'Steen's attorney. O'Steen's Attorney (unnamed) advised Agents that he (Attorney) considered O'Steen a "psycho case," and did not feel that O'Steen was involved in the Carver Village bombing.

FBI Special Agents noted that a car fitting the description of the vehicle owned by O'Steen was seen in the vicinity of Carver Village about an hour prior to the bombing. Agents also noted that Jesse W. Brawner, Jr. and Alfred William Arias had been interviewed by the Miami Police Department during which Brawner admitted being a Klan member while Arias denied being affiliated with the KKK.

On or about January 5, 1952, The FBI's investigation of the Carver Village bombings revealed the following suspects: Fred Coleman, Baxter Montz, and James A. Forman. When Montz and Forman were interviewed, both admitted that Montz offered Forman \$500 to bomb Carver Village. Both denied actively participating in the actual bombing of Carver Village.

INTERVIEW EARL GLOVER

On or about January 5, 1952, Earl Glover, an FBI suspect, was interviewed by FBI Special Agents. Glover advised Special Agents that Klein had spoken at the Dade County Property Owners Association and said that "A little fire cracker don't hurt now and then."

INTERVIEW FRED COLEMAN

On or about January 5, 1952, Fred Coleman was interviewed by FBI Special Agents and Coleman stated that, upon being advised that he (Coleman) was a suspect in the current FBI investigation, he (Coleman) contacted Attorney Freeman, and Freeman advised Coleman that Ruben Klein was a very influential individual in City Hall. Coleman met Klein sometime later and Klein advised Coleman that if he (Coleman) was arrested, Governor Fuller Warren would come to Miami the next day and Coleman would be out of jail in a matter of hours.

FBI NOTE: An FBI confidential source advised that an unknown individual, believed to have been Reuben Klein, contacted a man by the name of David Hawthorne and asked Hawthorne if any additional Negroes had moved into Carver Village since the Mims bombing. The unknown individual then asked for the exact addresses of the Negroes who had moved into Carver Village, or in the adjacent Knight Manor properties, which were recently being rented to Negroes.

FBI Special Agents noted that Reubin Klein is being investigated by the Miami Office of the FBI on an obstruction of justice charge involving an income tax matter.

FBI special Agents determined that Hollis J. O'Neal, owner of O'Neal Septic Tank Company, Miami, had purchased a case of 50 pounds of Atlas dynamite of the same lot as that recovered at Carver Village following the September 22, 1951 bombing incident. Special Agents also determined that O'Neal had been associated with the Ku Klux Klan since 1923, and according to Miami Informant MF-357, O'Neal to have been in attendance at meetings of the John B. Gordon Klaverns, Southern Knights of the KKK at Hialeah. Chester C. Cribbs, former Secretary of that Klavern, became associated with O'Neal in 1946 or 1947. Cribbs left the Klan on January 10, 1951.

INTERVIEW CHARLES KLEIN

On March 18, 1952, Charles Klein, Executive Secretary of the Ku Klux Klan Association of Georgia Klans and publisher of "Miami Life," stated that the Association of Georgia Klans took over Klaverns at Jacksonville, West Palm Beach, several Klaverns in the Tampa area, and a Klavern in the Miami area group formerly headed by Grand Dragon William Hendrix. Klein was indicted by the Fulton County Georgia Superior Court, charged with the dynamite bombings of residences of colored people in Atlanta, Georgia.

FBI NOTE

On an unknown date, Hollis J. O'Neal was interviewed by FBI Special Agents and denied any affiliation with the KKK. O'Neal stated that the Atlas

dynamite he purchased was used for legitimate purposes. Hollis' son stated that, because this dynamite consisted of over-sized sticks, it is not suitable for the work done by his (O'Neal's) father's septic company.

FBI NOTE

On August 9, 1991, former FBI Special Agent Frank F. Meech wrote a letter to the FBI Director William S. Sessions advising Director Sessions that a television program was about to air on September 2, 1991, entitled "Now It Can Be Told." This program would document the Moore investigation. Special Agent Meech advised Director Sessions that he (Meech) had retired from the Bureau in 1964 when he (Meech) was the ASAC in Indianapolis, and that he (Meech) intended to appear on that program.

While being interviewed on the program, Meech stated "Getting dynamite all over central Florida was like buying chewing gum." When asked why the Department of Justice did not pursue convictions regarding the perjury indictments, Meech stated "Well, they didn't want to stir up anymore unrest between the -- among the races, the black race and the white people in the south." Meech also spoke of using Klan informants and stated "We had informants that were already in the Klan. And the informants said you ought to take a good look around here, that we heard that Harry T. Moore was just getting too big for his (Moore's) britches."

When Meech was queried on any involvement Sheriff Willis V. McCall may have had in the bombing conspiracy, Meech said "Our informants identified McCall as the man who told Klan members: 'You don't talk to the FBI. Don't tell them anything. Don't even tell them your name.'"

Special Agent Meech also stated "Eventually we presented this case to the Federal Grand jury in Miami, and returned seven -- as I recall, there were seven indictments for perjury."

Meech explained that the perjury charges were leveled because all seven testified they could not have been in Mims at the time of the bombing of Moore's home, because they said they were at a Christmas Day picnic. FBI Agents were able to establish they were not at that picnic.

Meech stated "They were the key ones, I'm sure of that, or otherwise we would never have returned with perjury indictments. We sent them to the, what, to the approval of the Department of Justice, to the Bureau. Meech then revealed something that the files didn't record. "The indictments went on for, I would presume, close to two years. And finally the Department of Justice had the indictments quashed for the "Tranquility of the South."

Charles Cherry, a former state NAACP leader, former legislative candidate, and a close friend of the Moore's, who also appeared on the same program, said "In my own opinion, I don't think it (FBI investigation) was as thorough as it could have been and the reason perhaps was that it allegedly

involved some people who were high up in politics and held political offices here in the state of Florida.”

Former FBI Special Agent Ed Duff, later the Sheriff of Volusia County, stated “Harry Moore was pretty well disliked by members of the Klan and those opposed to the colored race. It was no real secret.”

Evangeline Moore, daughter of Harry and Harriette Moore, said “He knew that one day he would probably be killed, and we knew that. But it’s something that you don’t dwell on.”

Robert Saunders, another participant on the program, stated “I do believe that there was Klan involvement that might have been a conspiracy on the part of elected officials. I think that if the truth ever becomes known, you will find that there were elected officials who probably were involved in the -- what happened.”

Former Sheriff Willis V. McCall stated “There were local – there were local niggers around here were not stirred up about that with me.” When asked about Raymond Henry’s statement that McCall bank rolled the bombing operation, McCall stated “Oh, Lord, I wonder where he (Henry) got a pipe dream like that. I don’t -- I would have never -- I wouldn’t have done it, but I wouldn’t have had the money to bankroll – what kind of bankroll would it take for something like that?”

When interviewed by program reporters, Corine Saunders stated “It could happen again. Yes, I think it could. For some reason we haven’t learned yet to learn to respect the rights of others.”

FBI GENERAL INFORMATION FILE (GIF)

In addition to the FBI Special Agent teams being assigned to investigate specific issues of this case, FBI Special Agents also began a general information-seeking effort in an attempt to create an intelligence-type data base. Pieces of non-related appearing and isolated information were placed in a “GIF” data base (general information file) that might prove to be beneficial as the investigation continued.

FBI records indicate the following identity of Informants: Mobile Informant T-1 - John Laney, Postal Employee, Chipley, Florida; and Mobile Informant T-2 - Gay Harold, Postal Employee, Chipley, Florida.

FBI Special Agents located a piece of paper contained in Harry Moore’s wallet with the notation “Rev Payne - Apopka.” Special Agents determined that this document contained in Moore’s wallet may be indicative of a recent contact with Rev. Payne. Payne had no idea of why Moore made a notation of his (Payne’s) name.

INCIDENT - LUTHER COLEMAN

On March 21, 1952, FBI Special Agents James P. Shannon and Frank F. Meech interviewed Luther Coleman. Coleman related that on February 6, 1951, he (Luther Coleman) Negro janitor at the First National Bank in Winter Garden, stepped outside of the bank to sweep the sidewalk. Two white men grabbed Coleman and walked him across the street and tried to force Coleman into a car. Coleman resisted and was beaten with an unknown type of club. Coleman began to scream and the men fled. Coleman required stitches to close lacerations in his (Coleman's) head. At the time Coleman resisted, a shot was fired by one of the men. Coleman began to scream and the men fled.

Coleman stated that there were two vehicles containing at least six white men. An FBI informant advised Special Agents that one of the men was Earl Jackson Brooklyn and that Brooklyn had been left behind when the vehicles left the scene.¹⁷⁶

INTERVIEW REV. HENRY PAYNE

On January 14, 1952, FBI Special Agents Frank F. Meech and James P. Shannon interviewed Rev. Henry Payne at the colored Methodist Church in Apopka.

Rev. Payne at first denied knowing Moore but when apprised of the fact that Moore was in the NAACP, Rev. Payne recalled seeing Moore in Apopka in about the third week of November 1951, when there was a meeting of the Apopka branch of the NAACP and Moore was the principal speaker. Payne related that the purpose of the meeting was to raise funds for the NAACP.

Payne recalled Moore talking about the Groveland case and the fact that Moore mentioned Sheriff McCall. Payne recalled that Moore stated: "We are not through with this case yet." Payne had no idea of why Moore made a notation of his (Payne's) name and kept it in his (Moore's) wallet.

On or about January 14, 1952, FBI investigation revealed that The Ku Klux Klan was very active in Orange County (Orlando area), with one Klavern of the Association of Georgia Klans and one of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Orlando, one of the Association of Georgia Klans and one of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Apopka, and one of the Association of Georgia Klans in Winter Garden.

The FBI investigation further revealed that Harry Moore was known to have been very active in NAACP work in Lake County, occasioned by the Groveland Rape Case. The FBI felt that there was a motive for certain Klansmen in the Orlando area to be vitally interested in Harry Moore. FBI Special Agents were aware of the fact that newspaper clippings mentioning Moore and his (Moore's) activities were read and/or discussed at Klan meetings in Orlando.

¹⁷⁶ See Exhibit #132 - FBI interview with Luther Coleman dated March 21, 1952

FBI Special Agents noted that it is often the practice of the Ku Klux Klan to use another Klavern to handle "rides." In other words, the Klavern in Apopka might be solicited by the Winter Garden Klavern to handle a beating.

INTERVIEW ED D. DAVIS

On January 16, 1952, FBI Special Agents were attempting to locate the NAACP personnel file for Harry Moore. In this endeavor, Special Agents interviewed Ed D. Davis, 601 west Broadway, Ocala, who was the Florida State President of the NAACP. Davis advised there was no personnel file for Harry Moore within the records of the NAACP.

Davis stated that the NAACP had planned to pay Moore the \$2,500.00 owed to him (Moore) by assessing each Chapter equal amounts. Davis stated that should the Groveland case be connected to Moore's death, one Doc Jones, who is employed at the Lane Park Cottages just south of Tavares, might be able to furnish information in that regard. Davis stated that Jones, colored, had killed a Bahamian worker at Tavares when Jones caught the man sleeping with his (Jones') wife.

Davis related that Sheriff Willis V. McCall informed Jones that Jones did not have to worry because they would not do anything to him (Jones) for killing a Negro in Lake County. Davis felt that since McCall helped Jones, Jones may have felt indebted to McCall and provide McCall with information concerning Moore.¹⁷⁷

INTERVIEW BEN WILLIS

In January 1952, FBI Special Agents were investigating any possible connection between Moore's death and the Groveland case. On January 16, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Ben Willis, Box 799, Clermont. Willis stated that he (Willis) recalled Mr. and Mrs. Moore coming to Clermont in July 1951, for a local meeting of the NAACP.

Willis stated that he (Willis) did not know of any connection between Moore's death and the Groveland case.

INTERVIEW ERIC V. SARGENT

On January 17, 1952, FBI Special Agents were looking for any information regarding any threats Moore may have received. Special Agents interviewed Eric V. Sergeant, 102 Illinois Avenue, Riviera Beach. Sergeant stated that he (Sergeant) knew Moore only from attending NAACP meetings and that to his (Sergeant's) knowledge Moore had not received any threats of any kind.

¹⁷⁷ See Exhibit #133 - FBI interview with Ed D. Davis dated January 16, 1952.

INTERVIEW ROBERT ALLEN

On January 19, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Robert Allen who was the Principal of the Lincoln Park Annex School, Ft. Pierce. Allen stated that Harry Moore was in Ft. Pierce about three weeks prior to the bombing and that he (Allen) and Moore discussed the attitude of the people regarding Moore's investigation of the Lake County shooting. According to Allen, Moore stated that he (Moore) had received three written threats and that he (Moore) had the documents in his (Moore's) car. Moore stated: "I've had at least three. In fact, I've got them in the car." Allen also recalled that Moore said one of the threats was from "an official."¹⁷⁸

INTERVIEW ROY CARLOS RAMSEY

On January 23, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Roy Carlos Ramsey who lived in Apopka and who was a member of the Ku Klux Klan. When asked if he (Ramsey) had ever used dynamite, Ramsey stated that he (Ramsey) used dynamite in (Ramsey's) construction business and that he (Ramsey) had helped Tillman Belvin clear a few stumps off his (Belvin's) property about 1½ years prior to this interview. Ramsey stated that he and Belvin used two to four sticks of dynamite on each of five or six stumps. Ramsey stated that the dynamite was already to use when he (Ramsey) arrived at Belvin's house. FBI Special Agents noted that, out of all of the Klan members interviewed, Ramsey was the only one who admitted knowing who Harry Moore was.¹⁷⁹

TELETYPE - FBI KLAN INFORMANTS

On January 24, 1952, a teletype by an unknown FBI Agent was forwarded to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover indicating that the use of Klan members as FBI Informants had caused dissension and suspicion among the ranks of Klan members. The teletype indicated that interviews of known and suspected Klan members would continue.

INTERVIEW ARTHUR EVERETT SHIPMAN

On January 25, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Arthur Everett Shipman of 2215 Cody Street, Hollywood, who advised that he (Shipman) was presently employed with the Seaboard Railroad in Ft. Lauderdale as a baggage man.

Shipman stated that he (Shipman) was a member of the Board of Directors of the Progressive Voters League of Florida in Hollywood and had met

¹⁷⁸ See Exhibit #134 - FBI interview with Robert Allen dated January 19, 1952

¹⁷⁹ See Exhibit #135 - FBI interview with Roy Carlos Ramsey dated January 23, 1952

Harry Moore in connection with the League's activities, but did not know Moore all that well. Shipman suggested that Special Agents interview Edward D. Davis, of Ocala, a close associate of Moore's.

Shipman stated he (Shipman) knew of no enemies Moore may have had and was not aware of any threats made against Moore by anyone. Shipman had no idea of who may be responsible for the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Moore.¹⁸⁰

INTERVIEW JAMES CICERO EVERETT

On January 26, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed James Cicero Everett at his (Everett's) residence 47 Halbe Avenue, Orlando. Everett admitted to being an active member of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and showed his (Everett's) membership card.

Everett stated that Earl Brooklyn was a "brute" and "a pretty rugged character" who had his (Brooklyn's) own way, his (Brooklyn's) own radical ideas and could not be dissuaded from it. Everett stated that he (Everett) could not reason with Brooklyn and that Brooklyn was the type to take the law into his (Brooklyn's) own hands in certain cases.¹⁸¹

J. EDGAR HOOVER TELETYPE REGARDING SUSPECTS

On January 28, 1952, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover dispatched a teletype to the Special Agent in Charge of the Miami FBI field office that stated: "You should consider advisability of placing suspects Earl Brooklyn, T. H. Belvin, Alfonso F. Schmitt, and Robert L. Judah and other members of this renegade Klan group under physical surveillance during hours they might be expected to participate in Klan meeting or activities. Also consider advisability of additional TELSUR (telephone surveillance). These individuals appear to be very good suspects and every possible investigative lead should be covered in regard to them. Have O.K. Washington and others in Mims been able to identify photographs of any of these suspects as being identical with the two individuals who visited Mims in July or August 1951 inquiring about the house of Harry T. Moore. Hoover."

This teletype indicates that Brooklyn and Belvin were FBI suspects, and secondly, the FBI was apparently using telephone surveillance on Klan members as indicated by Hoover's words "additional TELSUR."¹⁸²

FBI REPORT – HAZEL SHELTON

On January 28, 1952, FBI Special Agent Tobias E. Matthews, Jr. filed a report regarding FBI activity from January 6, 1952 through January 26, 1952. In

¹⁸⁰ See Exhibit #136 - FBI interview with Arthur Everett Shipman dated January 25, 1952

¹⁸¹ See Exhibit #137 - FBI interview with James Cicero Everett dated January 26, 1952

¹⁸² See Exhibit #138 - FBI teletype from J. Edgar Hoover dated January 28, 1952

his (Matthews') report, Special Agent Matthews reported an interview with one Hazel Shelton. Shelton advised that he (Shelton) telephoned Arnold Simms, and spoke with Arnold to confirm Moore's house had been bombed.¹⁸³ Shelton then walked down to the Moore residence, arriving at about 3:00 A. M. Shelton advised that Joe Warren, State Attorney Hubert Griggs, and Sheriff H. T. Williams were at the scene. Shelton looked into the Moore's bedroom and observed the crater left by the explosion.

Shelton stated that he (Shelton) had used dynamite in clearing land and blasting stumps for many years and that it was his (Shelton's) experience that "dynamite blew against resistance and in this case it would be to ground." Shelton stated that an "awful lot of dynamite would be required to do that much damage to the house and a comparable hole in the ground would be left by the explosion." Shelton stated that he (Shelton) could see no fragments of wrapping paper nor could he (Shelton) smell the usual odor left by dynamite. Shelton advised that it could have been TNT but that he (Shelton) did not know what the reaction of TNT was or whether TNT left an odor. Shelton stated that he did not know whether or not TNT "blasted against pressure."

INTERVIEW ARMENUS WALKER

FBI Special Agents were investigating to determine the extent of the relationships of various individuals with Mr. and Mrs. Moore and to acquire any information relating to the persons responsible for their deaths.

On January 29, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Armenus Walker, 1534 Pauldo, Ft. Myers. Walker was employed as a janitor at several establishments. Walker stated that he (Walker) had been a member of the Board of Directors of the Progressive Voters League of Florida for several years and was currently the President of the Ft. Myers Chapter of the NAACP. Walker stated that he (Walker) had been the President of that Chapter since 1938, and has known Harry Moore since he (Walker) first became President. Walker stated that he (Walker) and Moore attended NAACP meetings over the years in Tampa, Tuskegee, Alabama, and Charleston, North Carolina. Walker indicated that E. K. Bass, of Live Oak, and a man by the name of Bryant were Moore's closest associates.

Walker stated that he (Walker) did not know of any enemies Moore may have had and had not heard of Moore receiving any threats. Walker stated that in his (Walker's) opinion, Moore's work in the Groveland case was responsible for his (Moore's) death. Walker also believed that the Ku Klux Klan was responsible for the bombing.

INTERVIEW ROSCOE L. LACEY

¹⁸³ NOTE: Either Arnold went to Titusville with Annie Rosalea Moore or he (Arnold) went to the hospital with George. It is possible that Arnold had returned home from the hospital and then went to Titusville.

On or about January 29, 1952, FBI special Agents were investigating rumors of "strife" occurring in the Orlando Chapter of the NAACP, and Special Agents were interested to know if Moore was involved. Roscoe L. Lacey, 542 West Carter, Orlando a member of the NAACP, was interviewed and advised that the local strife existing within the NAACP at Orlando first came into being in 1949 when Johnnie P. Ellis was elected President of the local chapter. According to Lacey, there existed within the local chapter of the NAACP, two factions - one made up of younger members, namely Ellis and Lacey, and the older members, namely Rev. R. H. Johnson, Thomas Reed and C. T. Williams (now deceased). Lacey stated that Moore did not take issue with the existing problems of the local chapter nor did Moore attempt to settle the difficulties.¹⁸⁴

FBI NOTE

During the week of December 24, 1951, and continuing from the onset of the FBI investigation, the Bureau continually noted in its records that no jurisdiction had been established relative to the Moore bombing and no expectation of arrests was expected at that time. A teletype further described that "Brooklyn and Belvin have lied to us about the extent of their Klan membership and their whereabouts on December 25, 1951. If at all possible we may consider the possibility of bringing these suspects before a Federal Grand Jury in an effort to obtain further information from them." Consideration was also being given to prosecuting Brooklyn and Belvin if they lied before the grand jury.

INTERVIEW L. R. MASON

On February 5, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed L. R. Mason to determine if Moore had received any threats against his (Moore's) life. L. R. Mason advised that he (Mason) had not seen Moore since the first part of 1951, but that he (Mason) had no knowledge of any enemies Moore may have had and knew of no threats Moore may have received.

INTERVIEW FBI INFORMANT T-2

On February 5, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed FBI Informant T-2 who stated that he (T-2) had been approached by a Klansman named Johnson during the summer of 1951 and that Johnson invited T-2 to join the Klan. Johnson and his (Johnson's) brother made comments to Informant T-1 that "the Negroes were getting out of hand and that the Klan intended to do something about it." Informants stated that Johnson specifically mentioned the name "Moore," during the conversation. Johnson stated that Moore had made some comments about the Groveland case and Johnson did not like it. Johnson indicated that something was going to happen to Moore.

INTERVIEW PERRY MOORE

FBI Special Agents determined that Perry Moore, Eli Thompson and Warren Bernhard, members of the Ku Klux Klan, were allegedly at the meeting

¹⁸⁴ See Exhibit #139 – FBI interview with Roscoe Lacey dated January 29, 1952

when Brooklyn displayed the sketch of Moore's home. Upon being interviewed by FBI Agents, Perry Moore admitted Klan membership but denied knowing Brooklyn or Belvin, or of seeing a sketch of Moore's home.

INTERVIEW EDDIE JACKSON

On February 8, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Eddie Jackson, Exalted Cyclops of the Orlando Klan of the Association of Georgia Klans. Jackson stated that Moore's name was mentioned and newspaper articles about Moore were read at Klan meetings.

FBI NOTE

On February 12, 1952, during the course of an investigation into the beating of one Clyde Childs, the FBI determined from Childs that members of the Ku Klux Klan were responsible for the violence against Childs. It was also reported to FBI Special Agents by FBI Informant 310 that Klan members in the Winter Garden area were upset over the FBI investigation of the Klan and individual members of the Klan were refusing to attend meetings for fear of being under surveillance by FBI Agents.

FBI NOTE

On February 13, 1952, the SAC of the Miami Field Office dispatched a teletype to Bureau Director J. Edgar Hoover advising that FBI Informant MM-310-S had informed Special Agents that Orange County Sheriff Dave Starr was instructing Klan members not to give any information to the FBI. Starr advised Klan members that he (Starr) was afraid because Starr believed he (Starr) was being investigated because of membership in the Klan.

FBI NOTE

On February 20, 1952, the FBI determined through its investigation that "Moore was vitally interested in the trial of these two Negroes which is generally referred to as the 'Groveland Case,' and in this regard, Moore was very active in soliciting funds for the defense of the Negroes."

INTERVIEW JAMES B. JOHNSON

On February 23, 1952, suspect J. B. Johnson was re-interviewed at his (Johnson's) request. Johnson stated that at a meeting of the Orlando Klavern the Association of Georgia Klans, a committee of twelve (12) Klansmen was appointed to identify persons responsible for the Moore bombing. Johnson denied knowledge of or participating in the bombing of Moore's home, and advised Special Agents that any information developed by the Klan committee would be furnished to the FBI. Johnson stated that the Klan desired to exonerate itself as a suspect.

INTERVIEW FRED REISNER

On February 26, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed Fred Reisner, former Exalted Cyclops of the Ku Klux Klan at Apopka. An FBI informant revealed that Reisner was standing with Brooklyn when Brooklyn displayed the sketch of Moore's home. Reisner stated he (Reisner) knew Brooklyn and Belvin but did not see any sketch of Moore's home, nor did he (Reisner) know of Moore until after the bombing.¹⁸⁵

FBI NOTE

From February 26-28, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed residents in the "colored quarters" of Mims. All residents were asked if they had heard anything about the two white men who had appeared at Burnett's Store on May 17, 1951, inquiring for Harry Moore's residence. They were also asked if they had heard of anyone who had seen automobiles or persons in the vicinity of the Moore home just prior to the bombing. Each resident was asked generally whether they had any information of value to the instant investigation.

The FBI made a sketch map of the colored quarters and each home was placed in its relative position in the quarters. The sketch contained only one street name, that being "Church Street." None of the houses had a number but for purposes of control, the houses had been numbered on the map. The numbers indicated on the list provided by the FBI were numbers assigned to each home by FBI Special Agents. The map was maintained at the FBI's Miami field office.¹⁸⁶

FBI NOTE

On February 27, 1952, FBI Special Agents identified several members of the Ku Klux Klan in the Winter Garden area as the "best suspects."

On February 28, 1952, FBI Agents were advised by FBI Special Agent Milnes by way of teletype that Alabama State Investigators, conducting an investigation in Opelika, Alabama, revealed that an FBI Informant, James Cliff Bearden, informed Investigators that a bombing of the Bentley Home in Birmingham, Alabama, the bombings in Mims and Miami, and those of two Negro homes in the North Smithfield Court area of Birmingham, were all perpetrated by one E. E. (Edgar Ellis or Ellis Egar) Campbell. E. E. Campbell was the Exalted Cyclops of the Robert E. Lee Klavern in Birmingham, Alabama. Bearden advised the FBI that his (Bearden's) source of this information was a member of the Klokann Committee of the Birmingham KKK. FBI Informant Bearden is a member of that Klavern and Klokann Committee.

On February 28, 1952, Alabama Investigators advised the FBI that they had a confidential informant who related that all of the bombings were

¹⁸⁵ See Exhibit #140 - FBI interview with Fred Reisner dated January 23, 1952

¹⁸⁶ See Exhibit #141 - FBI interviews of colored quarters, Mims, Florida dated February 26-28, 1952

perpetrated by one William Hugh Morris and Bill Hendrix. Morris was the head of the Federated Ku Klux Klan at Birmingham, and Hendrix was the head of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Miami.

FBI NOTE

On March 5, 1952 FBI Special Agent Wall advised in a teletype to the FBI Director that, according to Titusville Airport Manager B. J. Graves, no aircraft landed or took off between the hours of 2:00 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.. Special Agents determined that a small aircraft landed at the Allenhurst air strip, located approximately fifteen (15) miles from Titusville at approximately 1:00 P. M. on Christmas Day. Two occupants stayed about an hour and departed. These men did not appear to have any connection with the Moore case.

FBI NOTE

On March 6, 1952, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover dispatched a teletype to the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) at the Birmingham and Miami Field Offices. Hoover advised Agents that E. E. Campbell, a suspect in the Miami area and Moore bombings, was cleared as a suspect because Campbell was working at his (Campbell's) place of employment, the Fairfield Steel Plant in Birmingham, Alabama from 11 P. M. December 25, 1951, through 7:00 A. M. December 26, 1951. Campbell owned a small aircraft and Hoover directed Agents to determine if that aircraft had landed in the Mims area at the time of the Moore bombing. Subsequent investigation revealed that no aircraft had taken off or landed in the immediate area of Mims on December 25, 1951.

On March 6, 1952, the FBI noted that Andrew Fortenberry was no longer being considered as a suspect "in as much as investigation to date has failed to disclose any specific information or evidence that Fortenberry is implicated in the death of the Moore's."¹⁸⁷

The FBI report continued: "There has been no information received during the investigation of this phase of the case that Fortenberry held any animosity toward the Moore's or any threats against either Harry or Harriette Moore."

The FBI report concluded: "In view of these facts, no further investigation will be conducted regarding Fortenberry." In the course of other inquiries should there be received information indicating any implication of Fortenberry, investigation will be conducted to verify such information and follow it to a logical conclusion."

INTERVIEW WALTER GRANT

On an unknown date, FBI Special Agents interviewed Walter Grant who stated that he (Grant) was present at the church service at the Missionary Baptist Church when Moore spoke. During the course of this Grant stated that on the

¹⁸⁷ FBI records do not indicate where Fortenberry was before, during, and after the bombing of the Moore home.

morning following the bombing, December 26, 1951, a white deliveryman for the Bell Bread Company delivered bread to Grant's restaurant. The unknown deliveryman told Grant that he (deliveryman) had heard that at one of the truck stops in Mims, that a long cord had been observed at the Moore residence immediately following the bombing. The cord was reportedly to have been approximately 150 feet long and extended from under the Moore residence. Grant was unable to provide any further information as to the identity of the deliveryman. FBI Special Agents were unable to confirm or deny this information.

FBI NOTE

FBI Special Agents checked the Orange County records and located the transaction regarding the KKK creating a facade corporation to hide its activities, in Book eight (8), page two-hundred-seventy-five (275), Orange County Incorporation and Limited Partnership records and filed February 7, 1944. The name of the corporation was described as the Century Club, located in Orange County, and that the general nature of this corporation was to promote "good fellowship between the members."

FBI NOTE

On March 7, 1952, the FBI contacted Governor Fuller Warren's office and spoke to Investigator Jeffrey "JJ" J. Elliott to determine if the Governor's office had initiated an investigation into the Moore case. Elliott advised that no investigation had been initiated as yet. Elliott would eventually be assigned to the Moore case by Governor Fuller Warren. Accusations were made that Elliott was a Klansman but this was denied by Elliott and Warren.

Sometime later, however, Elliott admitted being a Klansman as "part of my Elliott's) job." Following J. J. Elliott's death, Elliott's daughter Violette Elliott Nigels was asked if she (Nigels) thought her (Nigels') father had been a Klansman and she (Nigels) stated "Yes, I believe he (J. J. Elliott) was." Nigels vaguely recalled seeing her (Nigels') father in a Klan robe and when Nigels asked him (J. J. Elliott) about it, Elliott said that the Klan was something he (Elliott) had joined because of his (Elliott's) job. Elliott's younger daughter Nelle Sharpe said: "To be truthful, I think all southerners had a certain amount of bigotry to them.'

FBI NOTE

On March 7, 1952, the SAC of the Miami FBI field office dispatched a teletype to Bureau Director J. Edgar Hoover in which it was indicated that former Orange County Sheriff Jim Black had been interviewed and stated that Claude Waites was a ring leader and C. Lee Davis, Tillman Belvin, Earl Brooklyn, and Pat Hall were the perpetrators of most of the terrorist activities in years past.

FBI NOTE

The FBI noted that Bill Hendrix had been convicted of mail fraud and his (Hendrix's) sentence had been suspended.

FBI NOTE

By April 21, 1952, the FBI was considering charging Simon Smith Manning with perjury regarding Manning's false statements on his (Manning's) federal employment application. In discussing this strategy, the Bureau felt that "while the possible violation of Section 1001 did not present too serious a Federal violation, it did give the interviewing agents a slight advantage in talking to suspects in the bombing cases.

FBI Special Agents checked Tillman Belvin's hospital medical file and determined that Belvin was not hospitalized during the time frame of the Moore bombing. The medical file indicates that Belvin was in a dying condition.

FBI NOTE

On or about April 22, 1952, Assistant U. S. Attorney L. E. Broome forwarded a letter to William H. Paisley, Chief Trial Section, Criminal Division, wherein Broome outlined the Federal Government's intention to obtain jurisdiction in the Moore case through building federal cases against Klan members who held federal jobs and answered falsely on their original employment applications by stating that they were not members of any organization such as the Klan.

FBI teletype: April 24, 1952 - "All investigative efforts substantiate allegation Earl Brooklyn in possession of the floor plans of the Moore house."

FBI NOTE

On or about April 29, 1952, FBI Special Agents received a signed statement from FBI Informant T-2, verifying the fact that T-2 observed Earl Brooklyn displaying a floor plan of Moore's home at a meeting of the Klan at Apopka.

FBI NOTE

On or about April 29, 1952, FBI Special Agents interviewed James B. Johnson who stated that he (Johnson) was a member of the Klan but denied any knowledge of or participation in the Moore bombing, or of any terrorist activity in the Orlando area.

FBI NOTE

On or about June 19, 1952, known Klansman Alton Vernon Dixon admitted to FBI Special Agents that he (Dixon) went with other Klansmen to intercept Negro attorneys in the Groveland rape case.

FBI NOTE

On or about August 1, 1952, FBI Informant T-2 advised Special Agents that Sidney W. Hopper, a known Klansman, informed T-2 that he (Hopper) had cased Moore's home and had considered using dynamite. Hopper also advised Informant that Francis, Edwards, Eddie Jackson, Exalted Cyclops of the Orlando Klavern, Otis Phelps, and Thomas Jones, also members of the Orlando Klavern, moved three cases of dynamite from Claude Waites' home following the Moore bombing for fear that the FBI might find the dynamite.

FBI NOTE

On or about August 1, 1952, FBI Informant T-2 also advised FBI Special Agents that "Langdale," who was considered a dynamite expert, prepared the bomb that was used in the bombing of the Creamette in Mims.

FBI NOTE

On August 8, 1952, FBI Director, J. Edgar Hoover, forwarded correspondence to U. S. Attorney General requesting authorization for "technical surveillance" on the residence of the Ku Klux Klan's Imperial Wizard, Glen Taylor, 825 Walnut Street, Orlando, Edward Jackson, 1518 37th Street, Orlando, and L. A. Warrington, Mardkusie Road, Orlando.

FBI NOTE

On August 26, 1952, FBI Special Agents determined that Tillman Holly "Curly" Belvin died on August 25, 1952 in Orlando.

FBI NOTE

FBI Special Agents determined that when the Klan has a "job" to do, the Klan often solicits aid from Klansmen from other Klaverns. "Jobs" refers to kidnapping, beating, bombings, and other violent acts. Such activities by the Klan are carried out by members of the "Klokann" Committee with the approval of the Exalted Cyclops.

1953

FBI NOTE

On June 3, 1953, the U. S. Attorney's Office received federal indictments for perjury from the Federal Grand Jury against Helen Russell, H. B. Derosier, Glen Orwick, A. F. Udgren, William J. Bogar, Emmet Hart, Harvey Reisner, Robert L. Judah, T. J. McMennamy, Glen Morton, and Simon Smith Manning. Two indictments were not returned by the Grand Jury. They were Alfred Raymond Ault and Carl Davis Greenhlagh.

FBI NOTE

On June 3, 1953, the U. S. Attorney's Office obtained an arrest warrant for Simon Smith Manning for two counts of perjury with bond being set at \$1,500.00.

Manning then left his (Manning's) employment and was considered a fugitive by the FBI.

FBI NOTE

On October 12, 1953, the Federal Grand Jury in South Carolina indicted Clarence B. Bell for perjury.

FBI NOTE

On November 6, 1953, Federal Judge Whitehurst dismissed the perjury charges against William Glen Orwick and Arthur F. Udgren.

1954

FBI NOTE

On March 23, 1954, Clarence B. Bell entered a plea of nolo contendere to the charge of perjury before Federal Judge Bell Timmerman in the Federal Court in Akin, South Carolina. Bell was sentenced to one year in prison, suspended, fined \$100.00, and was placed on three years probation.

FBI NOTE

On April 26, 1954, Simon Smith Manning was arraigned before a U. S. District Judge in Orlando and Manning entered a plea of not guilty to both counts of perjury and was released on previously posted \$500.00 bond.

FBI NOTE

On June 25, 1954, U. S. District Court Judge George W. Whitehurst dismissed the perjury indictments of January 25, 1954, against Bogar, McMennamy, Judah, Hart, Reisner, and Morton.

1955

FBI NOTE

On January 25, 1955, both counts of perjury against Simon Smith Manning were dismissed by the U. S. District Court in Orlando.

On September 16, 1955, the U. S. Attorney, James L. Gilmartin, advised that he had closed the Moore case effective August 19, 1955, since the statute of limitations had run and no evidence was available to show any violation of Harriette or Harry Moore's civil rights.

FBI NOTE

The FBI eventually presented evidence to a federal grand jury in the Moore investigation and seven individual Klan members were indicted for perjury. The indictments were later dismissed by the Federal Court. When the U. S. Attorney's Office closed its investigation on August 19, 1955, the physical evidence, according to FBI records, was turned over to the Brevard County Sheriff's Office. That evidence has never been located.

On August 17, 1955, after the United States Federal Court in Miami dismissed all charges of perjury against Klansmen, The U. S. Attorney's Office filed a petition of Certiorari with the United States Supreme Court. The U. S. Supreme Court declined certiorari on May 9, 1955.

FBI NOTE

On September 6, 1955, United States Attorney James L. Guilmartin notified the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he (Guilmartin) had closed the Moore case effective August 19, 1955 because the statute of limitations had run and that evidence to date had not shown any violation of the Moore's civil rights.

1978

FBI NOTE

On March 1, 1978 Detectives Martin and Williams from an unnamed police department, and an unnamed confidential source," interviewed Raymond Henry, Jr. on Avenue C, Fort Pierce, Florida.

Henry provided a sworn statement indicating that he (Henry) made the bomb and set off the explosive device along with others, including Bill Boyd, a law enforcement officer.

FBI NOTE

On March 2, 1978, the FBI office in Miami dispatched a teletype to Director J. Edgar Hoover the contents of which described Raymond Henry, Jr. confessing to the killing of the Moores. In his (Henry's) statement, Henry stated that he (Henry) was totally disabled and was suffering from terminal bone cancer and expected to die within a few months. Henry also stated that he (Henry) was the recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor. The Miami office furnished this information to the Brevard County Sheriff's Office.

FBI Special Agents determined that Raymond Henry Jr. did not have any medical record involving cancer or imminent death. The FBI further determined that Henry had a lengthy police record.

On March 3, 1978, FBI Supervisor Robert H. Dwyer forwarded a memorandum to the FBI Special Agent in Charge (SAC) at Tampa advising that Henry's confession had been discussed with Vernon D. Kohn of the FBI Civil Rights Unit in Washington, D. C. Dwyer also noted that "IU observed further that all Tampa files related to captioned matter have been destroyed under the file destruction program." The captioned matter was "Killing of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, Mims, Florida."

On April 7, 1978, the Bureau forwarded a memorandum that stated: "On March 3, 1978, Raymond Henry, Jr. appeared at the Fort Pierce Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Fort Pierce, Florida, and furnished a signed statement regarding his (Henry's) knowledge of the alleged bomb killings of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Mims, Florida, circa 1951."

1980

FBI NOTE

There was no further action indicated by the Bureau until January 7, 1980, when "Supervisor #4" dispatched a memorandum to the SAC at the FBI Tampa Field Office. The memorandum stated that on that date a meeting was held at the office of US Attorney Gary Betz and attendees included: SAC Philip A. McNiff, Brevard County State Attorney Douglas Cheshire, State Attorney's Office Investigator Buzzy Patterson, and FBI Supervisor Robert H. Dwyer.

The purpose of this meeting was for SA Douglas Cheshire to inform the Bureau that Buzzy Patterson had been working on the Moore investigation and had located a source who had indicated that he (source) knew who placed the bomb under Moore's home. Cheshire declined to name his (Cheshire's) source because he (Cheshire) was not sure if the source had been a former FBI informant. Douglas requested to review FBI files and to locate the FBI Case Agent, Special Agent Tobias Matthews.¹⁸⁸

1985

FBI NOTE

On November 27, 1985, Senator Lawton Chiles dispatched correspondence to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and requested to know if the Harry Moore case was open or closed.

FBI NOTE

On December 16, 1985, William M. Baker, Assistant Director for the Office of Congressional and Public Affairs for the FBI answered Senator Chiles, advising Chiles that the case was closed but that he (Chiles) should contact the State Attorney's Office in Brevard County to determine its status on their investigation.

1993

R. M. CANSLER

On April 18, 1993, R. M. Cansler was interviewed by an unknown source. Cansler stated that he (Cansler) recalled finding Elliott's KKK card and asked

¹⁸⁸ See Exhibit #142 - FBI memorandum dated January 7, 1980.

Elliott about his (Elliott's) Klan membership. Elliott responded: "That was just something you had to do to do your job - join the Klan. It was politics."

BREVARD COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE INVESTIGATION
AND
BREVARD COUNTY STATE ATTORNEY'S OFFICE INVESTIGATION

Brevard County Sheriff Roland Zimmerman attended a memorial service for Harry Moore on December 26, 1978. While at the service, Dr. Edward Porter, a close associate of Harry T. Moore's, discussed the Moore case with Zimmerman and asked the Sheriff to reopen the case and to conduct a new investigation. Sheriff Zimmerman agreed and assigned Captain Winton Jepp "Buzzy" Patterson to reopen the case.

"Buzzy" Patterson began with a review of available files. Patterson traveled to FBI Headquarters in Washington and was permitted to review some files, but Patterson was not permitted to copy them. Patterson recorded information on a tape recorder and made written notes of what he (Patterson) read.

Patterson then traced the steps of former FBI Special Agents, began to ask questions, conduct interviews, and to recreate a case file. In January 1978, Patterson received a telephone call from a man who berated Patterson for spending tax payer's money on a closed case. Subsequent conversation with the caller revealed that the caller was Edward Lee Spivey, a high-ranking Klansman of extensive tenure with the Ku Klux Klan. Spivey told Patterson that he (Spivey) wanted to talk to him (Patterson).

Patterson made arrangements to go to Spivey's home on January 19, 1978. Investigator Robert Schmader accompanied Patterson to Spivey's home in Winter Garden. Once at Spivey's home, Spivey began to reveal the sequence of events of an incident that occurred on December 25, 1951, where a home in Mims was blown up and where two people were killed.

Spivey related to Patterson and Schmader that his (Spivey's) life-long friend, Joseph Cox, was responsible for exploding the dynamite beneath the Moore house. Spivey insisted that Cox's actions were not authorized by the Orlando Klavern. What Spivey was not aware of was the fact that Investigator Schmader had a small tape recorder concealed in his (Schmader's) shirt pocket and Schmader tape recorded the entire conversation with Spivey.¹⁸⁹

¹⁸⁹ A transcript of that conversation may be found in this report.

Patterson visited with Spivey from six to ten times over the course of the next year, all at Spivey's request. Patterson, on most visits with Spivey, had someone with him. Patterson brought Robert Schmader, Joel Dick, Esq. Prosecutor of the Brevard County State Attorney's Office and later, Norman Wolfinger, the Brevard County State Attorney. Some of the conversations with Spivey were tape recorded by Patterson with Spivey's knowledge and consent.¹⁹⁰ Spivey told Patterson that he (Spivey) was dying of cancer and that he (Spivey) wanted to clear his (Spivey's) conscience. Patterson considered these conversations with Spivey as "deathbed confessions."

Spivey denied that he (Spivey) participated in the bombing. Spivey related that Cox came to his (Spivey's) house the day after Cox was interviewed by the FBI and told Spivey that he (Cox) "had done something wrong." Cox related that he (Cox) had been paid five-thousand dollars by the Klan to kill Moore. Cox stated that he (Cox) used the money to pay off his (Cox's) house mortgage and Cox was afraid that the FBI would find out about the mortgage payment. Cox then borrowed Spivey's single barrel shotgun returned to his (Cox's) home, and committed suicide with the shot gun the next morning.

Spivey related to Patterson what was allegedly said by Cox. Spivey provided minute details of the bombing and included weather conditions, position of the windows in the Moore's home, a description of the Moore's home, the sound of Christmas music coming from inside the Moore's house, and the fact that Cox had to crawl about two feet under Moore's house to plant the dynamite.¹⁹¹ Patterson surmised that Spivey knew far too many details for someone who had not been at the scene of the bombing. Patterson felt that Spivey was seeking redemption and trying to clear his (Spivey's) conscience without directly implicating himself (Spivey) in the bombing.

The then State Attorney, Douglas Cheshire, determined that sufficient evidence was available and was preparing to take the case to a grand jury. Cheshire was subsequently defeated in an election and Patterson moved to Palm Beach County and was employed by State Attorney David Bloodworth as Chief Investigator. The case was never prosecuted.

Patterson subsequently retired from law enforcement and moved to own a horse ranch in northern Florida. Patterson thought that the Moore case had been solved following his (Patterson's) retirement.¹⁹²

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT (FDLE) INVESTIGATION 1991

On August 30, 1991, Governor Lawton Chiles ordered the Florida Department of Law Enforcement ("FDLE") to investigate¹⁹³ new information

¹⁹⁰ Those tape recordings have never been located.

¹⁹¹ The FBI laboratory was unable to determine the explosive material used in the bombing.

¹⁹² See interview summaries of Patterson and Dick in this report.

reported by Jacksonville resident Stetson Kennedy¹⁹⁴ concerning the 1951 murders of civil rights activists Harry and Harriette Moore. Over the next eight months, FDLE investigated the new information and attempted to examine various rumors surrounding the FBI's initial investigation.¹⁹⁵ The investigation was hampered by factors beyond the FDLE's ability to control, specifically the passage of time and the destruction of all of the physical evidence from the scene. Additionally, many key witnesses were dead or could not be located.

The new information was from Orlando resident, Dorothy "Dottie" Harrington, to the effect that Ms Harrington's former husband, Frank Harrington, told her (Dorothy) on at least 6 - 8 occasions that he (Frank) was present at the time of bombing. FDLE decided it would also investigate, when possible, suspects identified in some of the previous investigations.

FDLE Inspector John Doughtie was placed in charge of the investigation. Inspector Doughtie interviewed Ms Harrington on October 1, 1991. Mrs. Harrington confirmed she (Harrington) was married to Frank Harrington, an admitted member of the Orlando Klavern of the Ku Klux Klan, from 1971 - 1986. Dorothy Harrington claimed that during their marriage, he (Frank Harrington) told her (Dorothy Harrington) on 6 - 8 separate occasions, that he (Frank Harrington) was present during the Moore bombing. Frank Harrington was interviewed a few weeks later and he (Frank Harrington) admitted to being a member of the KKK in the late 50s - early 60s for approximately 3 years. This was several years after the Moore bombing. Frank Harrington denied any knowledge of or participation in the Moore bombing. Mr. Harrington was interviewed by FDLE Inspector John Doughtie and FDLE Special Agent J. R. Miler on October 29, 1991.

INTERVIEW FRANK F. MEECH

On October 31, 1991, Retired Former FBI Special Agent Frank F. Meech was interviewed by FDLE Inspector John Doughtie. Meech stated that the Moore case presented constant problems with regard to whether or not there was federal jurisdiction to investigate the murders of Harry and Harriette Moore.

Meech stated that the federal perjury charges against several Klan members were initiated because there were no applicable federal charges related to the acts of violence attributed to Klan members. It was hoped that the perjury charges would "drive a wedge" between the Klan organization and result in cooperation on the part of Klan members.

Meech also stated that no evidence was found to indicate that former Sheriff Willis V. McCall was directly involved in the 1951 bombing incident.

¹⁹³ FDL Investigators: Inspector John Doughtie, SAS Peter Lanier, SA J. R. Miller, Inspectors Joe Brinson, Mark Zadra, Charles Layman, John Gordy, Steve Glazebrook, Deputy Director Jerry Peters, SA Dallas Johnson and SA Joie Mitchell.

¹⁹⁴ Mr. Kennedy is a noted artist and author of several books and articles concerning the KKK.

¹⁹⁵ Case number EI-91-25-016.

However, Harry Moore's activities following the shooting of Samuel Sheppard and Walter Irvin by McCall may have contributed to the bombing of the Moore house.

In November 1991, FDLE Inspector John Doughtie telephonically interviewed Private Investigator Bob Short who related that he had contacted Mrs. Harrington but that she (Harrington) seemed to be "backing off" her (Harrington's) initial allegations and did not appear to want to further pursue the matter.

Over the course of the next several months, FDLE agents interviewed numerous people concerning the bombing, including Evangeline Moore, former FBI agents, former KKK members, a private investigator, deputies from various sheriff offices and police agencies, Frank Harrington's current wife, another former wife, and his (Harrington's) children. They also talked to community leaders and NAACP officials.

Inspector Doughtie also reviewed a "summary" report of the FBI's original investigation prepared by Brevard County Investigator Buzzy Patterson, a transcript of an interview with former Klan member Edward Spivey, and copies of the FBI files provided by Brevard State Attorney Norman Wolfinger. Inspector Doughtie also reviewed documents contained in the State Archives relating to the investigation ordered by then-Governor Fuller Warren and conducted by Special Investigator, J. J. Elliot. None of the interviews or documents revealed any information to contradict or support Frank or Dorothy Harrington's testimony.

INCIDENT - RAYMOND HENRY, JR.

FDLE also examined the validity of a confession given by a previous suspect, Raymond Henry. Mr. Henry first came forward on April 7, 1978, twenty-one years after the bombing. At that time, he told Charles Matthews, President of the Fort Pierce branch of the NAACP, that he had been personally involved in the bombing. He asked to meet with Mr. Matthews and threatened to do to Matthews "what he had done to Harry T. Moore." Mr. Matthews agreed to meet with him (Henry) at Matthews' home. In the presence of Matthews and Fort Pierce Police Detective Danny Williams, Henry confessed, on tape, to the bombing. Henry also said he was hired by someone to make the bomb. Henry identified Lannie Norvell, Woodrow Atkins, James Manies, and William Boyd as being involved in the bombing. Detective Williams arranged for Henry and Matthews to meet FBI agents and provide them with this information.¹⁹⁶

FDLE interviewed Mr. Henry in connection with the 1991 investigation on December 5, 1991 and February 7, 1992. During the December 5, 1991 interview, Mr. Henry recanted portions of the testimony he gave to the FBI in 1978. He admitted to lying about making the bomb, placing it under the bed and having any first hand knowledge about the perpetrators. He (Henry) said the

¹⁹⁶ These tapes were destroyed by the FBI in September, 1978.

reason he lied to the FBI in 1978 was to “get back” at the police for the poor treatment he (Henry) and his (Henry’s) wife had received from them in the past. He (Henry) said he (Henry) also wanted to protect his (Henry’s) wife from the KKK.

Independent sources confirmed that much of the information provided by Mr. Henry in 1978 was not credible. Lannie Norvell, implicated by Henry in the bombing, was determined to be a former sheriff of St. Lucie County. Mr. Norvell was interviewed and denied involvement in the Moore bombing. William Boyd, also implicated by Henry in the bombing, was a former Deputy Sheriff with the St. Lucie county Sheriff’s Office. He (Boyd) moved to Florida in 1959, 8 years after the bombing and was 13 years old when it occurred. It was also learned that Mr. Henry lied about receiving the Medal of Honor from the military. Henry, in fact, received a “bad conduct” discharge from the Navy.¹⁹⁷

INTERVIEW RAYMOND HENRY, JR.

On February 7, 1991, Mr. Henry was re-interviewed by FDLE Special Agent J. R. Miller. Mr. Henry recanted additional portions of his (Henry’s) previous interview. Henry said he (Henry) lied when he (Henry) said he (Henry) knew who killed the Moore’s, and who made and planted the bomb. Henry also said most of the information he (Henry) gave Charles Matthews in 1978 was a lie and all of it was based on rumor, speculation and hearsay. Two weeks after his (Henry’s) February 7, 1992 interview, Mr. Henry was arrested by the Vero Beach Police Department for falsely impersonating a police officer and resisting arrest without violence. Fort Pierce Police Officer Carter Brock advised Mr. Henry was in jail for intoxication when he (Brock) first met him (Henry). Brock said that Henry was a “drunk” and was frequently in and out of the local jail.

FDLE also reviewed a number of rumors concerning the bombing. It examined the rumor that former Lake County Sheriff Willis McCall was involved in the murders. It had been reported that Raymond Henry identified Sheriff McCall as being involved. However, a review of Mr. Henry’s 1978 taped confession found no mention of McCall. A number of newspapers articles attributed this rumor to Stetson Kennedy. However, Mr. Kennedy was interviewed and he (Kennedy) could not provide any credible support for this allegation. Mr. Kennedy also acknowledged that many of his (Kennedy’s) concerns were based on hearsay rumors over time.

It had also been rumored that the “Sydney Walker Hopper Group” was involved in the bombings. This was a group of Klansmen in Florida who were believed to be responsible for numerous terrorist incidents including a series of bombings throughout the state in the months leading up to the Moore bombing. The FBI identified the group as a suspect in the Moore bombing, but was unable to develop evidence against them. The FDLE was unable to locate any members of the group. Some of the rumors concerning the Walker Hopper group’s

¹⁹⁷ See Exhibit #143 – Raymond Henry Jr. file

involvement were attributed to Stetson Kennedy who advised that he did not have any direct evidence of their involvement.

INTERVIEW SHERIFF WILLIS V. McCALL

On January 13, 1992, Inspector John Doughtie interviewed Sheriff Willis V. McCall. During the interview McCall denied ever being a Klansman.¹⁹⁸

INTERVIEW SHERIFF WILLIS V. McCALL

On January 15, 1992, FDLE Inspector John Doughtie re-interviewed Sheriff Willis V. McCall telephonically. Sheriff McCall was asked if he would take a polygraph examination. On February 11, 1992, Dr. William D. Finlayson II forwarded correspondence to the FBI in which he (Finlayson) provided a medical opinion that "it is not in the best medical interest of Willis V. McCall to undergo a polygraph evaluation." Finlayson further stated that "Mr. McCall has coronary artery disease and cardiac arrhythmia which could be affected adversely under stressful conditions."¹⁹⁹

On March 24, 1992, FDLE issued its "Investigative Summary." The summary detailed the FBI's investigation and noted that it was thorough and comprehensive and there was no evidence of a cover up by the Bureau. FDLE was unable to prove the allegation of Ms Harrington as to her (Harrington's) former husband, Frank Harrington's involvement. The FDLE investigation involved in-depth interviews of Frank and Dorothy Harrington. Additionally, Frank Harrington agreed to undergo a polygraph examination. The polygraph examination indicated that Frank Harrington had no knowledge of the Moore bombing and did not participate or cause the deaths of Harry and Harriette Moore. Finally, while the investigation did not reveal the identity of the perpetrators, it did firmly discredit Raymond Henry's "confession" and a number of other rumors surrounding the bombing.²⁰⁰

On July 28, 1992, former FBI Special Agent Frank F. Meech forwarded correspondence to FDLE Inspector John Doughtie in which Meech indicated "I still believe Harvey Reisner, Joe Wade, and Bogar had direct knowledge of the bombing." Meech further stated "Even all of our telephone taps failed to develop any good leads."

FLORIDA ATTORNEY GENERAL AND FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATION

December 2004 - June 2006

¹⁹⁸ SEE Exhibit #144 – FDLE SA John Doughtie interview with Willis V. McCall dated January 13, 1992

¹⁹⁹ See Exhibit #145 – Correspondence from Dr. William D. Finlayson dated February 11, 1992

²⁰⁰ See Exhibit #146 - FDLE Investigative Summary dated March 24, 1992.

Attorney General Charlie Crist made a request to the FDLE for a senior agent with homicide investigative background experience to assist in this investigation. SA Norred was assigned by FDLE Assistant Commissioner Scotty Saunderson to fulfill the request. AG Senior Investigator Frank M. Beisler and FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred began an intensive three month review and analysis of all FBI and FDLE files.

A list of individuals mentioned in the FBI reports was created and included witnesses, victims, suspects, law enforcement and Klan members. This extensive list was prepared by Investigator Frank Beisler on computer spread sheets to assist in the investigation and provide a starting point for interviews, contacts, and background investigations. Background investigations were then conducted and contact information was developed for those individuals determined to be "persons of interest" in this investigation.

Subsequent to a review of the investigative material consisting of FBI documents, FDLE investigative reports, various publications and books written about the December 25, 1951 bombing/homicide of Harry T. Moore and Harriette V. Moore, Civil Rights Director Allison Bethel, AG Investigator Frank Beisler and FDLE SA Dennis Norred met at the Attorney General's Office in Ft. Lauderdale Office. During this meeting an investigative strategy was formed as to how the investigation would be conducted.

It was determined that this would be a long range investigation due to the extensive number of documents and large amount of other material to be researched as well as the huge amount of background research that needed to be accomplished. All of this would be complicated by the fact that Investigators would be hampered by the passage of time, the absence of a crime scene and physical evidence, and the deaths of many significant and pertinent witnesses. The strategy would involve Investigators spending most of the time in the Brevard County area, central Florida, and travel to other states. The investigative strategy would also involve:

- Contacts with members of the Brevard County and Mims community who may have knowledge and/or information about the Moore case.
- Historical facts and information from, various sources regarding the Moore family and Moore home site location
- Evidence uncovered by and during the FBI investigation and any other Law Enforcement agency involved in the Moore investigation.
- Research and background information regarding the witnesses and suspects that would be developed, as well as that information developed by the FBI and other Law Enforcement agencies.
- Collection and submission of physical evidence, if located, to appropriate examination facilities for forensic analysis.

- Development of witnesses, conducting interviews, (preferably tape and video recorded) analysis of interviews, and the transcription of audio tape recordings.
- Interact with city, county, and state officials who may provide information, documentation, research, avenues and other resources regarding the investigation.
- Availability of other resources and assistance if needed.

The objective of the initial phase of the investigation was to establish a base location for the investigation. This best location was determined to be the City of Titusville in Brevard County. The primary goal was to identify contacts that could help facilitate the investigation by providing a starting point for the identification and interviews of persons in the community. This was accomplished early on through the assistance of FDLE Special Agent Tom Davis of the FDLE Melbourne Field Office, Bobby Mutter, a local real estate company owner and former Titusville Police Department Commander, and Juanita Barton, Director of the Moore Cultural Center in Mims. The Moore Cultural Center is under the supervision of the County Parks and Recreation Department.

Interviews of persons in Brevard County, Titusville and Mims communities was the starting point of the investigation and served as a solid foundation for the investigation to follow. Investigators were able to identify, locate and interview persons that were actually at the scene of the Moore bombing/homicide within minutes after the bombing occurred. Others interviewed were as far as six (6) miles away from the blast and still heard the explosion. Interviews were effective in assisting Investigators to determine the type of explosive used in the bombing, as well as isolating individuals that would become suspects in this investigation.

One responsibility of Investigators during the course of this investigation was to recreate the crime scene. There was very limited information available and property records for that period of time were not kept in the detail as we know it today. Additionally, there were no house measurements kept for houses.

Photographs taken shortly after the explosion were few in number and those that were available did not accurately reflect the amount of damage done to the Moore's residence. Investigators began to research the Moore family property in order to determine where the house was originally built, determine if the current home site location was correct, and to survey that location to determine where the original explosive area was located.

Research was conducted by Investigators at the Brevard County Planning Department where original maps of Mims were located and estimates were made as to where the Moore home once stood. Survey and topographic maps were obtained for review and analysis. Current mapping department staff was interviewed for any information that might be developed to assist in locating the original Moore home site.

A title search was also conducted on the Moore property as it was initially believed that the Simms family had given Harry and Harriette Moore one acre of land. Title documents revealed that Harry Moore purchased 10 ½ acres of land from various sources, however, no title information was located that indicated that the Moore's were given any property by the Simms family.

AG Investigator Frank Beisler and FDLE SA Dennis Norred noted that the property of the Moore's had never been excavated except to the extent that the FBI conducted a crime scene search in 1951 and removed a number of items from in and around the explosive crater. Due to the fact that crime scene physical evidence located by FBI Special Agents in 1951 had long ago been destroyed or misplaced, a request was made by Investigators to employ a professional archeologist to excavate as much of the Moore property as would be required to locate artifacts that might lead Investigators to conclude what type of explosive had been used in the bombing. It was important to Investigators to have a full and complete understanding of the type of device and explosive material utilized in the explosion. Investigation revealed that, despite Florida law that mandated the recording of sales and purchases of dynamite, such records were rarely kept. Investigators reasoned that if anything other than dynamite was used, it may be possible to identify the explosive material used and, subsequently, the source of the material and the individual to whom it may have been sold.

OCR Director Allison Bethel requested that the Federal Bureau of Investigation forward any information concerning bombing incidents in the Miami area, contact information of former FBI Special Agents currently living, and any other information available that might be of assistance. This request was made to assist Investigator Beisler and SA Norred in determining if there were any similarities between the Miami area bombings and the Moore bombing, including any similarities regarding suspects in both cases.

Investigator Beisler and SA Norred traveled to FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C. to review files concerning the original FBI investigation which was begun in 1951. Investigators reviewed seventeen (17) original files and obtained copies of the files not already previously acquired.

Investigators noted some FBI files stated that the original physical evidence accumulated by FBI Special Agents had been destroyed after being tested by the FBI laboratory. Other FBI records indicated that the physical evidence was turned over to the Brevard County Sheriff's Office at the conclusion of the FBI investigation. That evidence has never been located.

Laboratory results indicated that, although the probable causative agent of the explosive device was dynamite, tests did not reveal any conclusive evidence as to the exact explosive used.

Investigators noted that George Simms, Harriette Moore's brother, informed FBI Special Agents that Harry had a \$500.00 life-insurance policy with the Afro-American Life Insurance Company and that Rosa Moore, Harry's mother, was the beneficiary. George Simms also informed Special Agents that a

burial insurance policy with the Lilly White Burial Fund in Harry Moore's name was located among the effects of the demolished house.

George Simms further related that the company refused to pay the policy since the premiums had not been paid. No other insurance policies on Harry T. Moore's life were located. Insurance proceeds do not appear to have been a motive in these homicides.

Investigators created a data base of names of the individuals interviewed by the FBI in its original investigation, and researched these names to determine which of those may still be alive. Research was also conducted to locate any children or other relative of those people interviewed by FBI Special Agents.

Investigators then began to interview a segment of the 1,500 names acquired from the FBI reports and those located during the initial course of this investigation. These interviews determined the character of Harry and Harriette Moore, as well as the general living atmosphere of the Moore family. The interviews also provided insight as to motives for the death of Harry Moore and revealed suspects involved in those murders.²⁰¹

Investigators developed several working suspect theories which included: Ku Klux Klan involvement, labor, family member, NAACP, law enforcement, politicians, Lake County Sheriff Willis V. McCall (Groveland case), and others.

There appeared to have been dissension within the NAACP with some factions feeling that Harry Moore was not doing his (Moore's) job as Executive Secretary and an effort was made to have Moore removed from that position. Subsequently, the position of Executive Secretary was abolished, allegedly due to the inability of the NAACP to fund the position.²⁰²

Records indicate that the NAACP owed back salary and expenses to Harry Moore in the amount of \$2,600.00. Investigators began interviews of witnesses in Mims and Titusville and developed a background profile on Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore. It became evident that Mr. Moore was extremely active in work with the NAACP for which he was the Executive Secretary and later the Coordinator. Mr. Moore was also involved in the activities of the Progressive Voters League and he (Moore) was credited with registering over 100,000 black citizens to vote.

This is an extremely important point since some records indicated that the population of Florida at that time was about 500,000 people. Considering how many people of the total population were registered voters, it was of significant importance to candidates to have the support of a block vote of 100,000 voters. The block vote of black citizens had already had an impact on many local and state elections and had great potential to influence future elections. This could easily have been a motive for the assignation of Harry Moore.

²⁰¹ Most of the interviews were tape recorded and video recorded. Transcripts were created following the interviews.

Mr. Moore was involved and instrumental in litigating the issue of equal pay for black teachers. Additionally, Harry Moore was actively protesting the shooting of two black prisoners in Lake County by Sheriff Willis V. McCall, and he (Moore) was actively involved in raising funds for the defendants in what became known as the "Groveland Four" rape case. Moore was also involved in incidents where black citizens were mistreated by law enforcement personnel or who had been lynched by mobs of white people.

Witnesses portrayed Mr. Moore as a gentle, intelligent individual who never raised his (Moore's) voice. A teacher by occupation, Mr. Moore was very well respected by every individual interviewed, and he (Moore) was emulated by many former students in their individual quests for higher education. It was said of Mr. Moore that, in order to graduate from the school of which he (Moore) was the principal, students needed to show Mr. Moore their voter registration card and membership card to the NAACP. It was noted by Investigators that a significant number of former students of Mr. and Mrs. Moore became teachers.

Investigation revealed that, at the time of the Moore bombing, an oxygen-equipped ambulance may have been available at the E. A. Smith Funeral Home, 209 N. Palmetto, Titusville, approximately 4 ½ miles from Mims. It is not known if any contact was made with this funeral home to acquire the use of the ambulance to transport Mr. and Mrs. Moore to the hospital; however, the racial trends at that time would most likely have prohibited "colored" people from being transported in a "white" ambulance.

Investigators also acquired copies of audio tapes of interviews conducted by Author Ben Green. Summaries of those interviews are either summarized in this report or are included as Exhibits.

Investigators eventually developed a scaled-down list of suspects and began to concentrate on the motive and opportunity of these individuals to commit these murders. The suspect list soon dwindled to three individuals, namely Joseph Neville Cox, Earl Jackson Brooklyn, and Tillman Holly "Curly" Belvin, all Klansmen from the Winter Garden and Orlando Klaverns who had very violent reputations. These suspects were thoroughly investigated. These investigations revealed a fourth suspect, Edward Lee Spivey, also a Klansman and one who held the position of "Exalted Cyclops" in the Orlando Klavern.

It also appears that members of the Orange County and Apopka Klan Klaverns discussed this bombing and may have provided supportive assistance to the perpetrators. Subsequently, Investigators created a list of possible scenarios as to how the bombing incident was planned and carried out. Two final scenarios were developed that seem to indicate that from two to four individuals actually carried out these murders. FBI records indicate that the perpetrators, once the explosive device was detonated, left Mims and went to the "Fagan's Marina Lounge" in Ft. Pierce to meet with other Klansmen to celebrate the bombing.

Investigators determined through the assessment of interviews, law enforcement documentation, and information developed through the course of the AG and FDLE investigation, that the actual bombing of the Moore home was most likely carried out by a small group of renegade Klansmen who acted without the "official" consent of the Klan. In other words, although the bombing incident was discussed at Klan meetings, it appears that the Klan, per se, did not officially sanction this action. If such an action had been sanctioned by the Klan as one of its normal operations, routine operating procedures of the Klan would have dictated that the "Exalted Cyclops" would have referred the matter to the Klokann Committee for processing. The Klokann Committee would then select Klansmen to carry out the operation. There is no evidence to indicate that this procedure was approached by the Klan.

WALTER JACKSON BOHANNON

On Thursday, May 5, 2005 at 1004 hours, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred met with Bobby Mutter of Bobby Mutter Realty located at 4217 Hopkins Avenue, Titusville, Brevard County, Florida, and business phone number (321) 383-1998. Mr. Mutter is a retired Titusville Police Department Commander. Mr. Mutter recalled the bombing / homicide of Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore but was not a police officer at the time. Mr. Mutter advised that W. J. Bohannon, of 182 Ojibway Avenue, Titusville 32780, phone number (321) 267-1400 who is a retired Assistant Police Chief of the Titusville Police Department is very knowledgeable of the incident.

Mr. Mutter contacted Mr. Bohannon and an appointment was set up for 1400 hours (EST), on May 5, 2005. SA Norred and Mr. Mutter then traveled to the Titusville Police Department and met with Titusville Police Department Analyst Connie Sparks who was provided with a list of priority names by SA Norred. Sparks entered the names in the Titusville Police Department's computer system to ascertain if any current contacts exist by law enforcement. There were no such contacts listed.

W. J. Bohannon
182 Ojibway Avenue
Titusville 32780

At approximately 1410 hours (EST) SA Norred and Mr. Mutter traveled to the residence of Mr. Bohannon and learned the following information:

1. Mr. Bohannon stated that he was a young patrolman at the time and recalls sitting on the side of the road at the City Limits of Titusville when the Chief Deputy (CD) of the Brevard County Sheriff's Office (BCSO), Clyde Bates, came by, observed Patrolman Bohannon and stopped.
2. According to Mr. Bohannon, Bates requested that Patrolman Bohannon follow him (Bates) to the scene of a bombing for possible assistance.

3. Mr. Bohannon stated that he (Bohannon) recalled that it was not raining but could not recall any additional weather conditions.
4. Mr. Bohannon further stated that he (Bohannon) could not recall any odor attributable to dynamite upon his (Bohannon's) arrival at the scene, but does recall making a determination that it was dynamite used in the explosion. Mr. Bohannon did not elaborate.
5. SA Norred provided Mr. Bohannon a copy of the "short list" of names produced by Assistant State Attorney General (AG) Allison Bethel, AG Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler and SA Norred of those believed to be involved in the bombing investigation. The names Mr. Bohannon recognized were Lloyd (Lloyd Hatch), Frank Harrington, Burch (Joseph Calvin Burch), Jackson, (Francis E. and James B.), Thomas (Thomas W. Stuckey), and Edwards (Edgar W. Waybright, Sr.).²⁰³ Mr. Bohannon advised that Edward still lives in Titusville and the Burch family also lives in Titusville. Efforts to contact these individuals were unsuccessful.
6. Mr. Bohannon stated that Hubert Williams was a Tampa Police Department Sergeant (Sgt.) at the time and also might be able to provide additional information.
7. Mr. Bohannon also advised that he was under the impression that the Federal Bureau Investigation (FBI) had figured out that the main suspect died of cancer.

The interview was not tape recorded and was terminated at approximately 1500 hours.

ANDREW SHARPE

On Friday, May 6, 2005, at approximately 1315 hours, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred and the Harry T. Moore and Harriett Moore Cultural Center Coordinator, Juanita Barton, traveled to the residence of Andrew Sharpe, located at 1215 Hatbill Road, Mims, Florida 32754, phone number (321) 267-3576, and obtained the following information:

May 6, 2005

Andrew Sharpe
1215 Hatbill Road,
Mims, Florida 32754,

1. Mr. Sharpe stated that he (Andrew Sharpe) was a State Game Warden at the time and lived at another location on December 25, 1951.

²⁰³ Imperial Wizard of the federated Florida, Alabama, and Carolina Klans - aka "Nathan II on Klan home page.

2. Mr. Sharpe said that he (Andrew Sharpe) was on duty on the evening of December 25, 1951 in a wooded area 3 or 4 miles away and recalls hearing and feeling the bomb blast. The area is known as Ellis Hole and is now located in the management area.
3. The next day (Saturday, December 26, 1951) Mr. Sharpe was invited by Brevard County Sheriff H. T. Williams to accompany him to the scene of the bombing and arrived at approximately 1000 hours.
4. When they arrived at the scene, Mr. Sharpe stated that Sheriff Williams could only say, "Isn't this terrible" over and over again.
5. Mr. Sharpe said that the house was a mess and papers were everywhere and you could pick up almost every board and move it as a result of the extensive damage.
6. Mr. Sharpe stated that there was an attic vent that was blasted approximately 30 feet to the front of the house.
7. In the master (Moore's) bedroom, Mr. Sharpe stated that the springs of the bed still had the imprint of Mr. and Mrs. Moore in the bed springs.
8. Mr. Sharpe stated that there was no doubt that the blast went upwards which is indicative of dynamite but stated that he could not smell anything.
9. Mr. Sharpe stated that Florida Governor Fuller Warren's top investigator was at the scene and that Investigators were sawing off ends of boards and digging out from underneath the house to send off to the lab.
10. Mr. Sharpe feels like somebody must have been following the Moores to determine when they arrived home.
11. Mr. Sharpe said that he (Andrew Sharpe) and Sheriff Williams found a location in front of the house at an orange tree where it appeared the perpetrator was standing at the time of the explosion.
12. Mr. Sharpe stated that you could see where the perpetrator was standing, then the perpetrator started walking toward Old Dixie Highway and the footprints indicated that the perpetrator then started running.

Note: This information is consistent with documentation in the FBI files that shows a bloodhound tracked the perpetrator from an area close to the house and to a location at the Old Dixie Highway where the scent was lost.

13. Mr. Sharpe also observed the area underneath the Moore residence and made the following observation about the blast area. Mr. Sharpe stated the crater was approximately 2 inches to 3 inches deep and the blast went upward.

14. Mr. Sharpe stated that the groves were only head - high at that time and a person identified as Higdon Bevel owned the groves between the house and the highway.
15. Mr. Sharpe stated that he (Andrew Sharpe) recalls seeing a Voter's League business card in the house.
16. Mr. Sharpe said that the Ku Klux Klan was not that big in the area during that time.
17. Mr. Sharpe also said that "dynamite was the predominate explosive during that time and you could get it almost anywhere." Mr. Sharpe stated that he (Andrew Sharpe) had a lot of experience in blowing stumps during that time since that was the way farmers and landowners would clear stumps. Mr. Sharpe said that he (Andrew Sharpe) estimated that it would have taken close to 100 sticks of dynamite to cause the damage to the Moore residence. Mr. Sharpe related that he (Andrew Sharpe) and his father once used 16 sticks to blow one stump that was only approximately 3 feet in diameter.
18. Mr. Sharpe related that all the boards in the other bedrooms were also blown loose.
19. Mr. Sharpe also knew that one of the Moore relatives had gone in the U S Army and heard of uses of Nitroglycerin. Mr. Sharpe stated that he (Andrew Sharpe) was also in the U S Army and was aware that the Army used different types of explosives.
20. Mr. Sharpe stated that a person identified as Joe Warren was also at the scene at the time he (Andrew Sharpe) was present.

The interview was terminated at 1515 hours.

INTERVIEW RICHARD WILLIAM LEE

841 Egret Rd.
Cocoa, FL.

Pursuant to the on-going inquiry into the bombing death of Harry T. Moore in December 1951, FDLE at the request of the Attorney General's Office has been locating and interviewing individuals that may have knowledge about the aforementioned incident.

On February 15, 2005 Special Agent Supervisor J.R. Miller received a "courier" package from Special Agent Dennis Norred. Contained within the package was historical data regarding a previous FDLE inquiry into the Moore death, as well as information about a subject identified as Richard William Lee.

SA Norred requested SAS Miller locate and interview Lee. Lee's address had been noted and verified as 841 Egret Rd., Cocoa, FL. Further, SA Norred

provided information that Lee apparently had been discussing the Moore bombing during a recent hunting trip and that Lee had indicated to individuals present that Lee's father had been involved in the bombing, and that as a child Lee remembered the incident. According to documents provided by SA Norred, the source of the information had called the Attorney General's hotline and provided a "tip" after seeing on the news that the Moore case was being re-opened.

On March 18th, 2005, at approximately 9:00am SA John King and SAS Miller conducted an interview with Lee at his residence. Lee recalled the incident, and indicated that as a child he had visited the site of the bombing. He further indicated that he became aware that his father was a member of the Ku Klux Klan, but only after the FBI began their investigation of the incident in 1951. Lee stated he was 11 years old at the time of the incident.

1. Lee stated he was not a member of the Klan, but he (Lee) was a member of the Florida Association of Southern Confederate Victims. In fact, one of his (Lee's) vehicles is registered with a Florida personalized tag of "FLASCV."
2. Lee indicated he (Lee) had no knowledge of the bombing, and did not know if his (Lee's) father was or was not involved. He (Lee) did recall his father being contacted by the FBI, but he (Lee) cannot recall what the outcome of that contact was.
2. Prior to concluding the interview, Lee was asked if he (Lee) recalled or recognized the following names: (1) Frank Harrington, (2) Willis McCall, (3) Bill Boyd and (4) Francis Jackson. Lee stated he (Lee) thought McCall was a sheriff and that Boyd was a Brevard County Deputy, but he (Lee) had no association with either. Lee could not recall Harrington or Jackson. The interview with Lee was concluded at approximately 9:45 A. M.

The original package as received from SA Norred is being returned to SA Norred under separate cover through DHL Courier service, tracking number 19330661442.

INTERVIEW PHILIP WILLIAM ROBERTS

On Friday, May 6, 2005, at 1300 hours, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred and Coordinator of the Harry T. Moore and Harriett Moore Museum, Juanita Barton, traveled to 2719 U S Highway 1, Mims 32754, phone number (321) 267-3974 which is the residence of Philip William Roberts, who provided the following information:

1. Mr. Roberts stated that he (Roberts) resided at the 2719 U S Highway address at the time of the bombing and remembers it shaking the windows and his (Roberts') house.

2. Mr. Roberts recalls the next day hearing of the bombing on a radio station which could have been WDBO, a local station.
3. Mr. Roberts stated that he (Roberts) went hunting the morning of Wednesday, December 26, 1951 and came back later that afternoon.
4. Mr. Roberts said that he (Roberts) knew Harry Moore and knew that he (Moore) was a school teacher because he (Roberts) had a grove (orange grove) near the school.
5. Harry Moore had a Model A Ford during that time and Mr. Roberts stated that when they saw each other they would exchange greetings in physical congenial gestures.
6. Mr. Roberts said that he (Roberts) and Harry Moore never spoke as far as having a conversation.
7. Everybody in the community had their own ideas about the bombing, according to Mr. Roberts, and he (Roberts) doesn't think anyone in the local community was involved.
8. Mr. Roberts stated that at that time, a consensus of opinion in the community suspected the Ku Klux Klan out of Lake County, Florida.
9. Mr. Roberts said that the Lake County Sheriff had killed some blacks and Harry Moore had been vocal in that incident.
10. Mr. Roberts also said that there was a big plane, like a B -17, that flew low over the community and people said that it was taking pictures. Mr. Roberts alluded to this being part of the law enforcement function during the investigation.
11. Mr. Roberts stated that dynamite was almost exclusively used back during that time and he (Roberts) doesn't recall any other type explosives being used in the area.
12. Mr. Roberts further stated that dynamite could be found at a lot of different places during that time.
13. Mr. Roberts knew a lot of people and families in the community at that time and blacks and whites got along well in Mims.

The interview was terminated at approximately 1400 hours and was not video or audio tape recorded at the request of Mr. Roberts.

JOSEPHINE WOOTEN-ARSCOTT

May 20, 2005

Josephine Wooten-Arscott

1306 South Street
Titusville, Florida

On Friday, May 20, 2005, at 1205 hours, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred made contact with Josephine Wooten-Arscott, black female, date of birth 01-14-1939, at her business of Wooten's Beauty Salon located at 1306 South Street, Titusville, Florida 32780, phone number (321) 267-3830. Mrs. Wooten-Arscott was previously married to Ruben Wooten (aka "Pretty Boy") (deceased), black male, date of birth 03-10-1919, who owned a night club in the Mims, Brevard County area during the era of the Moore bombing. Mrs. Arscott was busy at the time of the initial contact and requested SA Norred to return at approximately 1500 hours.

At 1500 hours, May 20, 2005, SA Norred returned to Wooten's Beauty Salon and obtained the following information from Mrs. Arscott:

1. Mrs. Arscott stated that at the time of the bombing she was still living in Oviedo, Seminole County, Florida and was only about 12 or 13 years old at the time.
2. Mrs. Arscott said that she (Arscott) married Ruben Wooten in approximately the 1960's, about 1965.
3. Mrs. Arscott related that shortly before her marriage, she (Arscott) and friends use to visit the night club of Wooten's to party.
4. During their marriage, Mrs. Arscott stated that Ruben Wooten never mentioned any details about the Moore bombing.
5. According to Mrs. Arscott, Ruben Wooten was close friends to Clyde Bates the Chief Deputy of the Brevard County Sheriff's Office.

At the conclusion of the interview, Mrs. Arscott stated that SA Norred may want to contact her (Arscott) daughter, Sybil Lott, who presently lives in Palm Bay, Florida, phone number (321) 639-2823, and who was interested in her father's past and may be able to provide some limited information.

SA Norred called Mrs. Lott at approximately 1600 hours and left a message on a recorder. Mrs. Lott subsequently contacted SA Norred on or about the morning of Monday, May 23, 2005, and was more inquisitive about her father's name being involved in the investigation. Ms Lott could not offer any background about her father as related to the Moore case.

CORINE SAUNDERS

On Friday, May 20, 2005, at approximately 0935 hours, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred and Coordinator of the of the Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore Museum, Juanita Barton, conducted an interview with Corine Saunders, black female, date of birth 10-11-1933, address 2802 East Hickory Circle, Mims 32754, phone number (321) 267-7147. Mrs. Saunders is a life long

resident of Brevard County, Mims, Florida and was interviewed at the Moore Cultural Center in Mims. Mrs. Saunders provided the following information:

May 20, 2005

Corine Saunders
2802 East Hickory Circle
Mims, FL 32754

1. Mrs. Saunders stated that she (Saunders) graduated from High School in 1951 and lived approximately 4 ½ miles from where the Moore house was located.
2. Mrs. Saunders stated that she and a friend were at a place called the "Truck Stop" (a local joint) approximately 2 ½ miles away when they heard the bomb explosion on the evening of December 25, 1951.
3. Mrs. Saunders said that she (Saunders) didn't know what had happened until the next morning when her (Saunders') parents heard the information from some neighbors and they passed it on to their family.
4. Mrs. Saunders stated that it was obvious that somebody had to have knowledge of the Moore's residence to place the bomb under the Moore's bedroom.
5. Mrs. Saunders advised that her (Saunders') parents explained that at the time that "Professor" Moore was dead but his wife who was also in the house at the time of the explosion was not dead but was in critical condition.
6. Harry T. Moore was in charge of voter registration and had voter registration drivers going on during that time. There were meetings being held at the Missionary Baptist Church in Mims.
7. Mr. Moore would explain to the citizens how important it was for the people to register to vote and he (Moore) would also update the folks on what was going on in the "Groveland Case" (Lake County) as well as other things of interest that were going on in Florida as it pertained to the black community.
8. Mrs. Saunders stated that the people in the community of Mims were very proud of Mr. Moore because he (Moore) was the people's "minister," the person that the black community they looked up to. Mr. Moore was well educated and always very humble.
9. Mr. Moore knew how to get along with people and the community both black and white even though it was known there were members of the Ku Klux Klan also in the area.

10. Mrs. Saunders knew the Klan was causing trouble in the south from what they were able to read in the Pittsburg Courier but the community looked up to Mr. Moore and there was very little trouble in the Mims area.
11. Mrs. Saunders stated that she (Saunders) could not remember the Klan with the hoods on like some of the older people use to talk about. Mrs. Saunders said they knew that the Klan was around and would hear of them "Riding" through the area.
12. Mrs. Saunders said that from what she (Saunders) read it was obvious that the Klan was involved in activity around the area and there was "total" discrimination of the black people at that time.
13. Mrs. Saunders said that it was very apparent of the dislike of black people during that era because of the "colored signs" but you were raised up with that fact and the black people didn't go to school together with the whites. Mrs. Saunders continued by saying that the black people always got the "hand me down" books while in school from the white schools.
14. This was the way of life at the time, according to Mrs. Saunders, and you just adjusted and lived with it even though it was not necessarily acceptable.
15. Mrs. Saunders stated that she knew the Moore's from when she (Saunders) first started to school where Mr. Moore was the principal of the Mims Colored Elementary School.
16. Mrs. Moore was Mrs. Saunders' third and fourth grade teacher and Mr. Moore was her fifth and sixth grade teacher in addition to being the principal.
17. Mrs. Moore was also the cook providing a hot meal for the kids each day at the school and Mrs. Saunders said that over the years she (Saunders) got to know the Moore's well.
18. Mrs. Saunders stated that she (Saunders) didn't know Evangeline Moore because she (Evangeline) was older and had graduated about 5 or 6 years ahead of Mrs. Saunders. The Moore's other daughter "Peaches" was also older than Mrs. Saunders.
19. Mrs. Saunders stated that she (Saunders) had on occasion gone to the Moore home in Mims which was a very modest home but mainly just in the living room of the residence.
20. Mrs. Saunders said that she (Saunders) could remember her parents say that the bomb had been placed under the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Moore. Mrs. Saunders related that they always felt like it had to be somebody that knew Mr. Moore and where the bedroom was located.

21. After the bombing, Mrs. Saunders recalls the folks in the community being “fearful” and some people were afraid of going to the funeral services because they were afraid there was going to be a bombing during the proceedings.
22. The funeral services were located at a church in Mims that is now called Greater St. James Missionary Baptist Church on Palmetto Street which is now Harry T. Moore Street.
23. Mrs. Saunders stated that there were people from every where and the community was excited because of a lot of people would be coming in for the funeral.
24. Mrs. Saunders stated that she (Saunders) was never contacted by law enforcement officials.
25. Mrs. Saunders recalls that there were a lot of law enforcement officials in the area right after the bombing but then later it “died” off.
26. Mrs. Saunders said that she (Saunders) hopes that someday there can be closure in the case primarily because of the Moore’s daughter, Evangeline, who is still alive.
27. Mrs. Saunders continued by saying that it is so sad that nobody was ever held responsible for the deaths of the Moore’s.
28. The community felt that some white people came to do the bombing but heard that there may be a colored person involved, according to Mrs. Saunders. The consensus of community opinion was that it was some white people that didn’t like what Mr. Moore was doing and what he was involved in that was the reason for the bombing.
29. Mrs. Saunders felt like that Mr. Moore was “before his time” and some people just didn’t like what he was doing.
30. Mrs. Saunders said that people didn’t really talk a lot about the bombing after it was over with mainly because they were afraid of reprisal. Teachers wouldn’t join the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) because Mr. Moore was the member who had fought for equal pay for black teachers as well as the voter registration drives and they were afraid that the NAACP association may be targeted.
31. Mrs. Saunders didn’t recall other black people’s houses burning during that time but the people knew “they” (Klan) was out their.
32. Mrs. Saunders said that after High School, she (Saunders) stayed in the area and almost immediately began gathering information, articles and anything that was published on the Moore incident. The reason for gathering the material was to learn eventually who was responsible and to

- bring closure. Mrs. Saunders stated that her (Saunders) house burned down in 1983 and all the information was lost in the fire.
33. Mrs. Saunders said that when she (Saunders) was growing up in the Mims Community, there were white families, there was one grocery store called Duff's, the Post Office and everybody knew their places and that was the way that it was during that time.
 34. Mrs. Saunders stated that there was a rumor in the community during that time that there was a black man, who is now dead, involved in the bombing but nothing was ever proven because the case was never solved.
 35. The theory at that time of the black man's motive, if he was involved, was money, according to Mrs. Saunders.
 36. Mrs. Saunders related that Mr. Moore's demeanor was one of being a very calm person and during her (Saunders') time in school with him (Moore) she (Saunders) had never heard him (Moore) yell at anyone and he (Moore) was very humble.
 37. Mrs. Saunders continued by saying that it was and still is so difficult to understand why anyone would ever commit a crime like this (Moore Homicide) against a man that was so humble and so calm all the time. Mr. Moore would never even get excited about anything even when they were at voter registration meetings when he (Moore) was relating about things going on around the state against black people, he (Moore) would never show his anger.
 38. Mr. Moore was always trying to bring people together and even when confronted by someone, he (Moore) would never show anger, according to Mrs. Saunders.
 39. Mrs. Saunders says that she (Saunders) has never missed a vote since she (Saunders) was eighteen (18) mainly due to the influence of Mr. Moore.
 40. Mrs. Saunders stated that she (Saunders) never went to the Moore's house after the bombing but would ride by on Old Dixie Highway.
 41. Mrs. Saunders said that she (Saunders) never took a memento from the Moore's residence after the bombing nor does she (Saunders) know anyone who did. SA Norred asked if she (Saunders) had taken something – it could be very beneficial for the investigation because there was never any definitive conclusion reached after laboratory testing and test explosions about the type of explosive that may have been used in the Moore's Bombing. It was further explained by SA Norred that it would be very beneficial with the use of today's technology to test any object that could be found that came from the Moore house without having to disturb any of the Moore Museum pieces.

42. Mrs. Saunders said she (Saunders) thought about getting something from the property and later on the property was sold.
43. Mrs. Saunders stated that a Mr. Bob Hudson (Robert Hillock Hudson white male, date of birth 10-29-1920, address 525 Indian River Avenue #404, Titusville, Florida 32796-3579, phone number (321) 267-6444) produced a publication called the "Mullet Wrapper". Mr. Hudson did a "fantastic job" in compiling information and keeping the story alive about the Moore incident.
44. Mrs. Saunders recalled that when she (Saunders) and her (Saunders') friend were at the "Truck Stop" location on the night of the bombing, it felt like a missile going off from the vibration.
45. Whoever built the bomb, according to Mrs. Saunders, did a good job. Whoever built the bomb, knew it was going to do the job and you can tell that by the condition of the house and the people that heard and felt the explosion miles away.
46. Mrs. Saunders stated that she (Saunders) always questioned how the "bomber" knew exactly where to place the bomb directly under the Moore's bedroom.
47. Mrs. Saunders said that it would have been very strange for a white person to have been around the Moore's house or a black person's house in the community at that time and that just didn't happen. It wouldn't seem as strange if there would have been a black person coming around and looking the house over.
48. Mrs. Saunders feels like the person / bomber that knew Harry T. Moore, knew his (Moore's) whereabouts, knew the times that he (Moore) came home, the weeks that Moore would be at the Mims house, and it had to have been somebody that really studied this in order to be successful. It also had to be somebody that knew that Moore was going to be at home on Christmas. In those days, according to Mrs. Saunders, white folks just didn't come around black folk's houses unless it was the insurance man.
49. Mrs. Saunders said that even when the insurance man (usually white) would come to their house, her (Saunders') father would make him stand outside and would not allow him to come into the house.

Side Two (2) Cassette Tape 1015 hours

50. Mrs. Saunders said that the Moore's house was surrounded by orange groves and that they owned (family) all the property around the house. Mrs. Saunders continued by saying that black people owned all the property in that area.

51. Mrs. Saunders remembered a Mr. Higdon Bevel that owned groves but not around the Moore residence. There were some Sharpe brothers (white) that lived in a little house to the left and north of Mr. Moore. The Simms, Warrens, and Shelton families also owned property in the area.
52. Mrs. Saunders said that she (Saunders) as well as folks in the community did not know when the Moore's would be coming to their house in Mims.
53. Mrs. Saunders felt sure that insurance representatives didn't go to the Moore's residence because most blacks in the area were fruit pickers and were paid weekly. Mr. Moore was "professional" and she was sure they "did it different" – alluding to being paid different or having insurance through their job.
54. Mrs. Saunders said that her (Saunders') personal opinion about the person(s) involved did it because Mr. Moore was "before his time" and they (?) weren't ready. Mrs. Saunders said white people weren't ready for black people to become equal at that time and the white people still wanted the white water fountains and the colored water fountains and they (whites) were just not ready.
55. Mrs. Saunders believes that was part of the reason as well as Sheriff McCall (Willis McCall) of Lake County. Mrs. Saunders said that what had happened in the "Groveland Case" just set everything off. Mrs. Saunders says she (Saunders) believes that Sheriff McCall made the right contacts to the right people and those folks were paid to do it (bombing) and they did it and got rid of him (Mr. Moore). This was very inhumane, according to Mrs. Saunders, but it happened.
56. Mrs. Saunders stated that she (Saunders) was just in a workshop put on by the person who wrote the book "The Groveland Four" (Thompson), and it was convincing that Harry T. Moore's participation in the events surrounding that case were influential in his (Moore's) death.
57. Mrs. Saunders did not want to talk about the "Groveland Case" because it made her (Saunders) emotionally upset but did say that the "lady" (victim) was still living.
58. Mr. Moore was often writing to Congress and very active in trying to get things done which upset many white people. Mr. Moore was very smart, according to Mrs. Saunders, and white people would say things like "that Nigger is out of his place" and that's the way they felt and they would get rid of the "Nigger".
59. Mrs. Saunders feels like it was a very well organized plan with a lot of personal knowledge about the schedule of Harry T. Moore on the part of the person(s) responsible of his death.

60. Mr. Moore had several people that would travel with him, including a person from Miami; a Mr. Stafford from Mims, Ms Louise Kiley. It was unknown to Mrs. Saunders who was the person closest to Mr. Moore.
61. Mrs. Saunders feels like the initial investigation did not accomplish what it should have and still thinks it could be solved.
62. Mrs. Saunders stated that she (Saunders) feels like the investigation should be centered on Lake County, Sheriff McCall and those who worked for the Lake County Sheriff's Office at that time. Mrs. Saunders further stated that she (Saunders) feels like there are still people that are still alive that have knowledge of the Moore Case who may offer information pertinent to the investigation.
63. Mrs. Saunders stated that Albert Plummer, a black male, approximately 105 years of age, who is presently residing in a local nursing home, may be able to offer some information and that he (Plummer) still has his mind.

The interview was terminated at 1044 hours.

In January 2006, Office of Civil Rights Director, Allison K. Bethel, Esq. forwarded correspondence to the Federal Bureau of Investigation requesting contact information of any former FBI Special Agents who worked on the Moore murder case that may still be alive. It wasn't until March 2006 that the Bureau provided the addresses and telephone numbers of about six former agents. Investigators had located another five former agents.

In previous conversation with Evangeline Moore on June 14, 2005 Evangeline related that Arnold Simms was executor of the Moore Estate and sold the Moore property, his (Arnold's) brother George's property, and his (Arnold's) sisters' property. Arnold made one monetary installment to Peaches and Evangeline and they never saw another dime.

Family members were unable to locate Arnold, who apparently just disappeared after he sold all of the family property. SA Norred ran Arnold Simms through the F.A.C.T.S. system on June 15, 2005. It was determined that Arnold Simms died in December 2000. The following record results were noted.

ARNOLD SIMMS (DECEASED)

DOB / 05-24-1910

DOD / 12-00-1975

SSN / 267-01-5252 ISSUED IN FLORIDA (01-01-1936 / 01-01-1951)

AGE OF DEATH / 65 (BORN 95 YEARS AGO)

CRIMINAL HISTORY:

SID: 00164354

ARREST #1:

AGENCY / BREVARD COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE (FL0050000)

CASE # 17644

05-05-1967 (ARREST DATE) 2 CHARGES

CHARGE #1

TRAFFIC OFFENSE – MISDEMEANOR

CHARGE #2

MOVING TRAFFIC VIOLATION – MISDEMEANOR

JUDICIAL DISPOSITION:

CHARGE #1

GUILTY / CONVICTED

CHARGE #2

DISMISSED

ARREST #2:

AGENCY / BREVARD COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

CASE #17644

ARREST DATE: 08-29-1967

CHARGE #1

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON

CHARGE #2

TRAFFIC OFFENSE – MISDEMEANOR

ARREST #3:

AGENCY / BREVARD COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

CASE # 17644

ARREST DATE: 09-08-1967

CHARGE #1

TRAFFIC OFFENSE – MISDEMEANOR

ROBERT SCHMADER

Rockledge, FL 32955

On Thursday, July 7, 2005 at 1105 hours, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler and Juanita Barton, Director (Dir.) of the Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore Cultural Center in Mims, Florida, conducted an interview with Robert Schmader who resided in Rockledge, Florida. Mr. Schmader is a former Brevard County Sheriff's Office (BCSO) Deputy Sheriff (DS) and Investigator (Inv.) and also worked for the State Attorney's Office (SAO) in Brevard County.

The following is a summary of the interview conducted with Mr. Schmader which was not tape recorded. It should be noted that Mr. Schmader's memory was not very good and had some difficulty recalling details.

1. Mr. Schmader worked with Winton "Buzzy" Patterson at both the BCSO and the SAO and Patterson was the person who had been contacted by a

subject identified as Edward Lee Spivey who allegedly had information about the Moore bombing / homicide.

2. Mr. Schmader recalled that Spivey called the BCSO and talked to Patterson.
3. Schmader advised he accompanied Patterson on one (1) interview with Spivey but could not recall dates or times.
4. Spivey said that he had a nephew identified as Joseph N. Cox who was the person who set the bomb at the Moore residence.
5. Cox was paid \$3000 and allegedly it was the Klan (Ku Klux Klan – KKK), according to Spivey.
6. Spivey bragged to be a KKK member as well, according to Schmader.
7. Spivey said that Cox stated that he had paid his (Cox's) house off with the \$3000.
8. Cox claimed he had planted the bomb and that his (Cox's) brother who was an attorney in Orlando was with him at the time.
9. Schmader felt that Spivey was familiar with the county (Brevard) and sold business machines.
10. Schmader worked on the case but that Patterson was the main investigator.
11. Schmader said that author Ben Green had taken notes on a tape played for him during a contact.
12. Schmader suggested that Patterson should be contacted and may have more information.

WINTON JEPP “BUZZY” PETERSON - FIRST INTERVIEW

From the list of witnesses, Investigators located and interviewed former State Attorney Chief of the Homicide Division Winton J. “Buzzy” Patterson, (9/19/05), and Joel S. Dick, Esq. (9/22/05) who was a prosecuting attorney in the Brevard County State Attorney’s Office in 1978. Both Patterson and Dick investigated the Moore case at the request of former Sheriff Roland Zimmerman. Both felt that Edward L. Spivey was directly involved in the Moore murders with Joseph N. Cox.

Date: 09-19-2005
Time: 10:30 A. M.
Interview: PATTERSON, WINTON JEPP “BUZZY”
W M

MORRISTON, FL 32668-2108

On Monday, September 19, 2005, at 1030 hours, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred and Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AGO) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler conducted an interview with an undocumented Winton Jepp "Buzzy" Patterson, at his (Patterson's) residence located at Morriston, Florida.

The interview with Mr. Patterson was not tape recorded and the following is only a summary of the information provided by Mr. Patterson:

1. Mr. Patterson advised that he (Patterson) was only 11 or 12 at the time of the Moore bombing / homicide and lived in Titusville.
2. Mr. Patterson advised that he (Patterson) was born and raised in Brevard County and became a Deputy Sheriff (DS) with the Brevard County Sheriff's Office (BCSO) in about 1964.
3. Mr. Patterson advised that he (Patterson) visited the Moore residence (crime scene) the morning after the bombing and recalled the extensive damage caused by the blast and the amount of debris around the area.
4. Mr. Patterson recalled that when the bombing occurred, Sheriff Williams was in office and Clyde Bates was his (Williams') Chief Deputy (CD). Mr. Patterson advised that CD Bates was the "money / bag" man for the Bolita operation in the county, and Mr. Patterson was certain that Sheriff Williams was knowledgeable of this information.
5. There were only about 15 deputies at the BCSO when Mr. Patterson went to work and he (Patterson) went on to be in charge of the Homicide Section of the BCSO.
6. Mr. Patterson advised that he (Patterson) also worked for Sheriff Roland Zimmerman who, during his (Zimmerman's) term, attended a memorial service in Mims for Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore.
7. During the Memorial Service, Sheriff Zimmerman met with and unknown person and agreed to reopen the Moore bombing and Homicide investigation.²⁰⁴
8. Mr. Patterson was subsequently notified by Sheriff Zimmerman to take charge of the investigation to which there was no documented information in the BCSO files.
9. Mr. Patterson advised that the only documentation was the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in Washington, D. C.

²⁰⁴ Unknown person was subsequently identified from FBI files as Dr. Edward Porter.

10. Mr. Patterson advised Sheriff Zimmerman that the FBI was the only source of information and Mr. Patterson traveled to FBI Headquarters in D. C. to research the case.
11. Mr. Patterson stated that he (Patterson) had trouble initially with the FBI in trying to review the files but was later granted access in a small room to review the Moore case files. The FBI did not allow Mr. Patterson to make any copies.
12. Mr. Patterson said that he (Patterson) was able to take a tape recorder into the room and was able to dictate information to assist in the BCSO investigation. Mr. Patterson further advised that his (Patterson's) stay in DC was over several weeks.
13. Ed Duff was the Sheriff of Volusia County and was a former FBI agent that had worked on the case, according to Mr. Patterson.
14. Mr. Patterson stated that he (Patterson) talked to Duff who was able to provide some background information about the FBI investigation of the Moore Case and indicated that "something was afoul". There was no further elaboration about "afoul". Mr. Patterson said that he (Patterson) had visited with Duff on several occasions to talk about the case.
15. After Mr. Patterson returned to Brevard County, he (Patterson) received a phone call in January 1978, from a subject who was identified as Ed Spivey from Orange County. Spivey requested a meeting with Mr. Patterson.
16. During the first of approximately eight (8) meetings, Spivey stated, "why don't they leave these niggers dead, I'm sick and tired of it coming up". Mr. Patterson advised that at about this time there was a lot of publicity in the news media about the Moore Bombing and about the BCSO reopening the investigation.
17. Mr. Patterson stated that during these meetings it was learned that Spivey knew he had terminal Cancer and was in the dying stages of life. Spivey was also believed to be in his (Spivey's) 70's at this point in time. Mr. Patterson believed that Spivey wanted to talk to someone about what he (Cox) knew about a very close friend of his (Spivey's) "that blew up those people." The close "lifelong" friend was identified by Spivey as Joseph Cox.
18. Spivey described his (Spivey's) relationship with Cox as being one that was closer than that of brothers.
19. Spivey was very upset that during the FBI investigation agents had conducted an interview with Cox and the day after Cox committed suicide with the shotgun he (Cox) had borrowed from Spivey. According to Mr. Patterson, there was no suicide note left by Spivey.

20. Cox had subsequently confessed to Spivey that he (Cox) had killed the Moores and there was no doubt in Spivey's mind, according to Mr. Patterson, that Cox was responsible for the bombing and homicide.
21. Spivey showed no remorse about the deaths of Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore but was extremely agitated with the FBI for interviewing Cox and Cox's subsequent suicide. Spivey, according to Mr. Patterson, blamed Cox's death on the FBI.
22. Mr. Patterson recalled one meeting when Spivey called Mr. Patterson about 10:00 PM (date unknown) and requested a meeting at the St. Johns River on Highway 50.
23. At this meeting Spivey was accompanied by a female caretaker who expressed great concern about Spivey's health and the toll these meetings were taking on his (Spivey's) health. Spivey was visibly and verbally upset, stomping and cursing, according to Mr. Patterson.
24. In all of the 6 to 10 meetings with Spivey, Mr. Patterson stated that the stories and conversation stayed consistent. Mr. Patterson further advised that some of these conversations were tape recorded and these recordings may still be stored away at his (Patterson's) house.
25. During some of the conversations, Spivey would ask Mr. Patterson if he (Mr. Patterson) thought he (Spivey) was going to hell for hating "niggers" and what he (Spivey) knew. Spivey also asked Mr. Patterson if he (Patterson) thought that God would hold that against him (Spivey).
26. Mr. Patterson stated that there was no doubt in his (Patterson's) mind that the "old man" was straight with the information.
27. Spivey stated that he had been actively involved in the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) and was involved in a house burning in Tampa (no date provided), according to Mr. Patterson.
28. Mr. Patterson subsequently left the BCSO and became employed with the State Attorney's Office in Brevard County.
29. Mr. Patterson said that Investigator (Inv.) Schmader had accompanied him on at least a couple of the interviews with Spivey.
30. Mr. Patterson stated that the top prosecutor in the area at the time was a good friend identified as attorney Joel Dick.
31. Joel Dick accompanied Mr. Patterson on at least one interview with Spivey (no location or date provided). Mr. Patterson did say that this interview was tape recorded.
32. Mr. Patterson advised that Doug Cheshire (deceased) was the State Attorney during this time and was fully informed of the investigative

- information gathered by Mr. Patterson. Mr. Patterson stated that Cheshire was ready to go forward to a Grand Jury on one occasion feeling like the evidence was present for an indictment. Cheshire was subsequently defeated in an election and Mr. Patterson moved to Palm Beach County and became employed by State Attorney David Bloodworth as Chief Investigator
33. Mr. Patterson said that he never found any family of Joseph Cox to interview as a follow up to Spivey's information.
 34. Mr. Patterson stated that the FBI had interviewed a lot of influential people in Brevard County and felt like they were totally off base. Mr. Patterson stated that the community feeling as well as his (Patterson's) feeling was that an "outside" source was the influencing factor in the bombing.
 35. Mr. Patterson had no doubt that Lake County Sheriff Willis McCall was knowledgeable of the bombing, probably knew who was responsible and was aware that the bombing was going to take place. Mr. Patterson continued that Sheriff McCall had his (McCall's) hand on everything that was going on in the area and had the necessary contacts with certain groups that kept him informed.
 36. Spivey advised Mr. Patterson that Cox got an amount of money for doing the Moore job.
 37. Mr. Patterson said that he has not heard of the names of Brooklyn and Belvin coming up in the investigation.
 38. Mr. Patterson advised that he knew Ruben Wooten (aka "Pretty") that ran a "juke joint" in Mims. Mr. Patterson continued by saying that "Pretty" was the type that could / would be involved in almost anything. Mr. Patterson advised that "Pretty's" juke joint was owned by Brevard County Sheriff's Office Chief Deputy Clyde Bates Sr. Mr. Patterson also said that not many people in the county were knowledgeable of that information.
 39. Mr. Patterson stated that Clyde Bates was also Chief Deputy under Sheriff Lee Wilson.
 40. The daughter of Clyde Bates, identified as Ann, called Mr. Patterson a couple of years ago and advised that the "old man" wanted to see Mr. Patterson. Mr. Patterson said he made a mistake in not going to the rest home because he feels now that Bates wanted to tell him something about the Moore Case.
 41. Mr. Patterson was familiar with Mr. Fortenberry, a local politician in Titusville during the time prior to the Moore's death. Mr. Patterson stated that Fortenberry never came up in his (Patterson's) investigation as a possible suspect. According to Mr. Patterson, Fortenberry owned a large saw mill in the Merritt Island area of Brevard County and was very well off.

42. Mr. Patterson also knew Earl T. "Trigger" Griggs who was a "County Police Officer" not employed by the BCSO but employed by the County as a motorcycle road patrolman. Griggs never came up as a suspect in the investigation by Mr. Patterson.
43. Mr. Patterson stated that Spivey died within a month(s) after his (Spivey's) last interview and felt like this was a "dying declaration" being made by Spivey.
44. Mr. Patterson further stated that he would be willing to testify before a Grand Jury if it became necessary.

The interview was terminated at 1330 hours EDST.

On Thursday, September 22, 2005, at approximately 1015 hours EDST, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred and Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler conducted an interview with Joel S. Dick, Attorney, in the law library at his (Dick's) office located at 327 North Orange Avenue, Orlando, Florida.

JOEL STAUGHTON DICK, ESQ.-FIRST INTERVIEW

September 22, 2005

JOEL STAUGHTON DICK, ESQ.
327 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE
ORLANDO, FL
P O BOX 1867
ORLANDO, FL 32802-1867
PX / 407-648-0909

Joel S. Dick, Esq. is a former prosecutor for the 18th Judicial Circuit of Florida under State Attorney Doug Cheshire (deceased). Joel Dick advised that he was in charge of prosecuting most of the more difficult homicide cases as well as handling Grand Jury presentments. Joel Dick also served as an attorney in the state of Georgia before coming to Florida and is also good friends with Winton Patterson. Mr. Dick was previously interviewed on September 19, 2005 by SA Norred and Inv. Beisler. Mr. Patterson is a former Brevard County Sheriff's Office Investigator (Inv.) as well as a former investigator with the Brevard County State Attorney's Office and the State Attorney's Office in Palm Beach County. Mr. Patterson had opened an investigation on the Moore Bombing / Homicide while employed at Sheriff's Office and continued the investigation with the State Attorney's Office in Brevard County.

During the course of the investigation conducted by Mr. Patterson in the 1970's into the bombing / homicide of Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore on December 25, 1951, Mr. Patterson interviewed a witness / suspect identified as Edward Lee Spivey on at least six (6) to eight (8) occasions. On one (1) occasion, Joel Dick accompanied Mr. Patterson on an interview with Mr. Spivey.

Joel Dick relates that it was obvious that Mr. Patterson was familiar with Mr. Spivey from previous contacts and Mr. Patterson wanted Joel Dick present because of pertinent and possible incriminating information Mr. Spivey was stating about the Moore Case and the involvement of suspect Joseph Cox. Joel Dick also said that Mr. Patterson wanted a witness to hear the information being related by Spivey and Mr. Patterson also wanted Joel Dick present since he (Joel Dick) would probably be the person responsible from the State Attorney's Office to present the case before a Grand Jury - if the case proceeded forward.

Joel Dick related the following information derived from the interview by Mr. Patterson with Mr. Spivey.

1. Joel Dick stated that the interview with Mr. Spivey occurred in a time frame of 1977, 1978 or 1979, while he was still a prosecutor in the 18th Judicial Circuit of Florida.
2. Joel Dick recalls accompanying Mr. Patterson (Mr. Patterson drove Joel Dick) to the Winter Park – Maitland area of Orange County and to the general area of Horatio Avenue and Temple Drive.
3. The house was a block type structure with an attached carport / garage and Joel Dick believed it was a yellow shade in color. Joel Dick advised that he thought he may be able to locate the residence today even though Mr. Spivey is deceased (Spivey died in 1980).
4. Joel Dick remembers entering the Spivey residence with Mr. Patterson and meeting Mr. Spivey during the daylight hours, in the afternoon and on a clear day.
5. The “old man” (Spivey) was sitting on a couch upon entering the house, according to Joel Dick, coughing and smoking. Mr. Spivey was very thin, unshaved and made a lasting impression on Joel Dick.
6. Mr. Spivey was approximately between the ages of 55 to 70 years and was in extremely bad health, according to Joel Dick. It was very obvious that Mr. Spivey was familiar and comfortable with Mr. Patterson from previous meetings. Spivey was living alone and had related that his (Spivey's) wife had died or his (Spivey's) wife had left him in the past.
7. Upon being introduced to Mr. Spivey, Joe Dick related to Mr. Spivey that he (Joel Dick) grew up just a few blocks away and was familiar with some of the people nearby. Joel Dick stated he (Joel Dick) felt like this made Mr. Spivey more comfortable with him (Joel Dick). Joel Dick and Mr. Patterson spent more than an hour with Spivey.
8. Mr. Spivey stated that he hated them “God Damn Niggers all his (Spivey's) life” and reiterated this several times during the interview.
9. Mr. Spivey was very well aware that he was suffering from a terminal illness (cancer) and was sorry that he was dying. Mr. Spivey was having a

very hard time in dealing with his (Spivey's) conscience and felt like these meetings were cleansing for his (Spivey's) soul, according to Joel Dick.

10. Mr. Spivey stated that he and Cox had been in the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) together and it was obvious that they were very good friends.
11. Cox had told Spivey that he (Cox) was responsible for the bombing and the killing of Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore, according to Joel Dick. Spivey also talked about Cox committing suicide with a shotgun and Joel Dick believed that there was a connection with the shotgun possibly belonging to Spivey.
12. Spivey's relationship with Cox went back a long time to them both living in Georgia and being members of the Georgia KKK. Spivey also stated that Cox was a much more aggressive person than he was.
13. Cox related information in detail to Spivey which was related to Mr. Patterson and Joel Dick.
14. According to Joel Dick, the details related by Spivey caused him (Joel Dick) to believe that Spivey was with Cox at the time and probably a participant (co – conspirator) in the crime against the Moore family.
15. Spivey related that the bomb was been placed under the house. It was unknown to him (Spivey) at the time that there were "children" in the house at the time. Joel Dick says that Spivey showed "concern" because there were children in the house at the time of the bombing. Spivey also showed "concern" because of the wife being injured and had lingered for several days before she (Moore's wife) died. Spivey indicated that the wife was not the target.

FACT: People in the house at the time of the bombing on December 25, 1951 were Harry T. Moore, Harriette Moore, Rosa Moore (Mother to Harry T. Moore) and Rosalea "Peaches" Moore (daughter of Harry and Harriette). Harry and Harriette Moore's daughter Evangeline Moore was on a train en route from Washington D. C. to Titusville / Mims for the Christmas holidays.

16. The bomber knew where Moore's bedroom was located and where to place the bomb, according to Spivey.
17. It was clear to Joel Dick that Spivey was knowledgeable and probably participated in the surveillance of the Moore house which had been conducted prior to the bombing.
18. Spivey stated that the "explosive" was some type of dynamite.
19. Joel Dick stated that Spivey related information where the house was located and provided a description. Joel Dick could not provide specifics but did recall Spivey making statements about this information during the interview.

20. Spivey said the bomb was placed under the house by crawling under the area of the bedroom where Moore slept.
21. Spivey further described there was a “crawl space” beneath the house which was built up off the ground on blocks or some sort of elevating structures. Spivey said the bomb was placed under the house late at night. Joel Dick stated that Spivey’s detailed description gave him (Joel Dick) a visual image of Spivey or someone crawling under the Moore’s house.
22. Joel Dick further recalled Spivey describing that a Christmas tree could be seen through a window and it was known that Moore was at home.
23. Spivey also related information about a “season” and knowing that Moore would be home during that time, according to Joel Dick.
24. Spivey also knew that the windows of the Moore house would be closed (people wouldn’t be able to hear clearly outside activity) because of the cooler seasonal temperatures of the winter season.

NOTE: Unable to determine historical Weather on December 25, 1951, from various internet sources.

25. Joel Dick stated that it was clear that Spivey was involved in the bombing because of how specific he (Spivey) was on the facts provided.
26. Spivey had become “shaky” when talking and describing the techniques involved in the surveillance, placing the bomb, and didn’t want to give too much information because of the possibility of involving himself (Spivey).
27. When Mr. Patterson probed Spivey about the explosive used and his (Spivey’s) knowledge of explosives, Spivey became very evasive according to Joel Dick.
28. Joel Dick stated that even though Spivey was taking medication and possibly drinking a beer, Spivey was coherent and in possession of (Spivey’s) faculties and Mr. Dick believed that he (Spivey) knew what he (Spivey) was doing.
29. Spivey wanted to talk and had a very good relationship with Mr. Patterson. It was like Spivey was confessing his (Spivey’s) soul to get right with the Lord, according to Joel Dick.
30. Joel Dick stated that he would be willing to provide an official statement in the presence of a court reporter and video. Joel Dick further stated that he is willing to testify before a Grand Jury if requested.

The interview was terminated at 1200 hours.

WINTON JEPP “BUZZY” PATTERSON – SECOND INTERVIEW

On October 20, 2005, at approximately 1337 hours, Florida Department of Law Enforcement Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred interviewed W.J. “Buzzy” Patterson in reference the Harry T. and Harriet Moore homicide investigation which occurred on December 25, 1951. The interview took place at the Attorney General’s Office in Orlando, Florida. Also present during the interview were Allison K. Bethel, Esq., Director of Civil Rights for the Attorney General’s Office, and Investigator Frank Beisler, Attorney General’s Office, and Joel Dick, attorney in Orlando.

The interview was tape and video recorded and the following information is a synopsis of the interview with Buzzy Patterson.

October 20, 2005

1. Buzzy stated his (Buzzy’s) full name is Winton J. Patterson.
2. Buzzy advised he started at the Brevard County Sheriff’s Office (BCSO) in 1964 and was there for approximately 16 years.
3. Lee Wilson was the Sheriff at the time and Rowland Zimmerman became the Sheriff after him.
4. Buzzy stated he obtained the rank of captain and was either a member of or the commanding officer of the homicide division for the majority of the time he was there.
5. Buzzy then went to work for the State Attorney’s Office in the 18th judicial circuit. The State Attorney (SA) at the time was Doug Cheshire.
6. When Cheshire was defeated in his (Cheshire’s) bid for re-election, Buzzy went to the Palm Beach County State Attorney’s Office and worked for David Bloodworth for 8 years as his (Bloodworth’s) chief investigator. Buzzy retired from active law enforcement in 1993.
7. Buzzy advised he was assigned the Moore case while Zimmerman was Sheriff.
8. Buzzy indicated he started checking the BCSO archives and there were no reports in existence regarding the bombing.
9. Buzzy stated he went to Washington to look at the FBI files, but the FBI was reluctant to let him see the files.
10. Buzzy advised after a day or a day and a half, the FBI finally allowed him to look at the files, but he wasn’t allowed to make any copies.
11. Buzzy indicated for the next two weeks he read the reports in the FBI building in Washington.

12. Buzzy stated the case became known to the public and he received a call from a guy in Orlando saying "what the hell are you doing wasting your time and tax payers money.
13. "The guy that killed those niggers has been dead for years." Buzzy identified the man as Ed Spivey and met with Spivey in February 1978.
14. Buzzy advised the first meeting was at Spivey's home.
15. Buzzy described it as a small modest home that seemed like an elderly person's home from the furnishings and décor.
16. Buzzy stated a woman was there every time he went to the house. Buzzy advised the reason he met Spivey at Spivey's house for most of the interviews was because Spivey was ill.
17. Buzzy indicated he also met Spivey at several other locations and the woman was always with Spivey because she (woman) would drive him.
18. Buzzy stated he believes he learned of Spivey's medical condition on the first day he talked to Spivey.
19. Buzzy stated that Spivey advised him the actual perpetrator was Spivey's friend and he was now deceased because of this.
20. Buzzy noted there was not much detail was given on the first meeting and it seemed Spivey was insensitive to the case.
21. Buzzy advised that Spivey stated he (Spivey) was "sick of hearing about these god-damned niggers" and also stated "as a matter of fact those damn niggers are the reason my friend is dead".
22. Spivey told Buzzy that the FBI came and interviewed his (Spivey's) friend and his (Spivey's) friend (Joseph Cox) came and borrowed a shotgun from Spivey and went and blew his (Cox's) brains out.
23. Buzzy stated Spivey didn't like law enforcement, attorneys, court houses, and the whole criminal justice system.
24. Buzzy stated that after a period of time Spivey began to trust him and they talked about a lot of things.
25. Buzzy stated he asked Spivey on several occasions if he (Spivey) was personally involved in the bombing and Spivey always denied that he was involved. Buzzy stated he met with Spivey approximately 8 to 10 times. The majority of the times were at Spivey's house.

26. Spivey told Buzzy that he (Buzzy) was the only person Spivey would tell this information to, and that he (Spivey) would never go to the court house or testify before a grand jury.
27. Spivey said he had been to court and been in the defendant's chair for burning a house in Tampa, and was charged and acquitted. Buzzy stated that Spivey was very proud of the fact that he was in the Klan most of his (Spivey's) adult life.
28. Buzzy stated that Joel Dick and Bob Schmader went to interview Spivey at separate times. Spivey told Buzzy that he (Spivey) didn't like Bob very much.
29. Spivey told Buzzy that Cox acted alone in placing the bomb.
30. Spivey stated that Cox said he crawled under the house and placed the dynamite under the bedroom.
31. Spivey also stated Cox was paid to do it and that he paid his (Cox's) house off with the money from it.
32. Spivey always said that dynamite was what was used in the bombing.
33. Buzzy indicated Spivey was pretty accurate about the placement of the house and the location of the bomb.
34. Buzzy stated that he always felt that Spivey had prior knowledge of this incident, but could never convince himself that Spivey would expose himself if Spivey had personally been at the scene that night.
35. Buzzy stated that he has no doubt that everything Spivey told him was his (Spivey's) own personal knowledge and Spivey probably had a lot more information than he shared with Joel Dick.
36. Buzzy stated at least two or three of the conversations with Spivey were tape-recorded, and Spivey was aware that he was being recorded.
37. Buzzy stated that he believes that the meeting where he (Buzzy) was accompanied by Bob Schmader was tape recorded by Bob without Spivey knowing he was being recorded.
38. Buzzy stated he believes that SA Cheshire's original intention was to take the case to the Grand Jury when everything was investigated.

The interview was terminated at 1445 hours.

JOEL STAUGHTON DICK - SECOND INTERVIEW

On Thursday, October 20, 2005, Florida Department of Law Enforcement Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred interviewed Joel Staughton Dick, Esq. in

reference the Harry T. and Harriet Moore homicide investigation which occurred on December 25, 1951. The interview took place at the Attorney General's Office in Orlando, Florida. Also present during the interview was Allison K. Bethel, Esq., Civil Rights Director for the Attorney General's Office, Investigator Frank Beisler, Attorney General's Office, and Winton Jepp "Buzzy" Patterson who is a retired law enforcement officer.

The interview was sworn, tape and video recorded and the following information is a synopsis of the interview with Joel Dick.

October 20, 2005

1. Dick stated his (Dick's) work address as 333 N. Orange Avenue, Orlando, Florida.
2. In 1969, Dick graduated from Rollins College in Winter Park, Florida and joined the US Peace Corp in Ethiopia for one year.
3. Dick was in the US Air Force Reserve for three years and entered Emory University Law School in Atlanta, Georgia in 1970.
4. After Dick graduated from Emory, he worked for the District Attorney's Office in Dekalb County, Georgia until 1976.
5. Joel Dick went to the Brevard County State Attorney's Office where he became the chief homicide prosecutor.
6. This is where Dick met Buzzy Patterson.
7. Buzzy was the chief homicide investigator for the Brevard County Sheriff's Office.
8. Dick and Buzzy worked together on five or six 1st degree murder cases and sent two or three people to the electric chair.
9. Dick was then transferred to the Seminole County State Attorney's Office where he ran the office as Chief Assistant to the State Attorney.
10. Mr. Dick and Mr. Patterson became close personal friends while working together and remained friends even after Dick transferred.
11. Dick stated Buzzy was a legendary homicide investigator and could build a case that other people couldn't even touch.
12. Dick also advised that Buzzy had the highest rate of integrity.
13. Eventually Buzzy started working as an investigator for the State Attorney's Office that had jurisdiction in Seminole County.

14. Dick advised that it helped having Buzzy in Dick's jurisdiction because there was a lack of good Investigators in that office at the time.
15. Buzzy was assigned a case that had to do with a bombing in Brevard County back in 1951.
16. Dick went with Buzzy to interview a man by the name of Spivey in late 1978 or before December 1979.
17. When Dick and Buzzy arrived at Spivey's residence, they began talking to Spivey about the neighborhood since Dick had grown up near there.
18. Once Spivey was comfortable with them, Buzzy asked Spivey to go over the events of the bombing.
19. Dick stated that Spivey was in a Klan in Georgia with a man by the name of Cox.
20. Spivey stated Cox told him that Cox crawled under a house and placed a bomb or dynamite under the bedroom.
21. Spivey stated that this was around Christmas time because the windows were closed and there were Christmas tree lights or some sort of Christmas lights mentioned.
22. Spivey stated that Cox was upset when he heard that there were more people in the house. It was not his (Cox's) plan to kill the children.
23. Spivey stated the reason he was now coming forward with this information was because he had terminal cancer and he wanted to "get it off his (Spivey's) chest" before he died.
24. Spivey stated Cox was already dead and Spivey had strong religious convictions.
25. Spivey wasn't doing it out of remorse, but so that it would give him a better chance in the after-life.
26. Dick also remembers Spivey stating "I hated god-damned niggers all my life but I am dying and I have to get this off my chest."
27. Dick described Spivey's house as white with yellow trim or yellow with white trim.
28. Dick recalled that the angles of the house were odd. It had a built-up gravel roof and an open carport on the side.
29. The house looked like it had two bedrooms and two baths and was probably built in the 1940's or 1950's.

30. Dick stated they (Dick, Buzzy, and Spivey) walked into a small living room.
31. Buzzy sat on Spivey's left side and Dick sat on Spivey's right side. Dick described Spivey as being between 51 and 70 years of age, gray hair, and an unshaven face.
32. Dick recalled Spivey drinking a beer, or a soft drink, or some type of drink during the interview.
33. Dick advised Spivey did not seem like he was under the influence and was very clear in what he was saying.
34. It appeared to Dick that Spivey must have seen the house that was bombed before the bombing occurred.
35. Dick stated Spivey had a "3-D" description of the house.
36. Dick stated that Spivey tried to avoid certain subjects and it was Dick's opinion that Spivey might have been involved in some sort of task related to the bombing.
37. Spivey also claimed that Cox committed suicide utilizing a gun that Cox borrowed from Spivey.
38. Dick felt that he and Buzzy had enough to go forward with the prosecution.
39. Dick took the case to Doug Cheshire, the State Attorney at the time, and advised him that the case was good and was ready to go to the grand jury.
40. Doug advised Dick that the real question was could anyone be prosecuted.
41. Doug had a lot of health and personal problems and was easily distracted.
42. At the time, this case was not the primary focus of Doug's run in the office.
43. Doug was not that interested in things that didn't get immediate publicity.
44. This case came in around the same time as a big case where a cop was shot, and it consumed Doug and Dick's time.
45. Dick was the prosecutor for the cop shooting case and there was a lot of publicity.
46. Dick stated he did not recall when Spivey died but did recall he and Buzzy had the impression that if they forced Spivey in front of the Grand Jury, Spivey would just refuse to answer. Then he would be held in contempt and probably die in jail.

47. Dick left the office before the case was closed, but assumed that it had been taken to a Grand Jury after he (Dick) left.
48. Dick stated he subscribed to the Sunday New York Times and was lying in bed with the August 21st edition when he noticed an article about the old bombing case he and Buzzy worked.
49. Within two days Dick called Buzzy and asked him (Buzzy) if he (Buzzy) thought the case had been closed. Buzzy advised Dick that he (Buzzy) thought it had been closed a long time ago.
50. Dick recalled that he and Buzzy used a tape recorder when they interviewed Spivey and Buzzy stated he might have kept some of those files. Dick advised he had an old cabinet in his (Dick's) office that might contain some of those old files.

The interview was terminated at approximately 1331 hours.

EDWARD LEE SPIVEY

The first of the interviews that Patterson conducted with Spivey, at Spivey's request, was on January 19, 1978, at Spivey's residence located at 2602 Lafayette Avenue, Winter Park. Investigator Schmader accompanied Patterson and Schmader recorded the conversation without Spivey being aware that the conversation was being recorded.

Although this interview was a part of the Brevard County State Attorney's Office and Brevard County Sheriff's Office investigations, it will be included here for continuity of the sequence of events.

The transcription of that interview is as follows.

SPIVEY: (inaudible)

SCHMADER: (inaudible)

PATTERSON (inaudible)

SPIVEY: You ain't kiddin'.

PATTERSON: It really got you going around hasn't it?

SPIVEY; (inaudible)

SCHMADER: Mr. Spivey, I'm Agent Schmader from the Sheriff's Department, Brevard County. This is Captain Patterson.

PATTERSON: How you doing, nice to meet you (over talk) you talked to him last night.

SCHMADER: You talked to me last night.

SPIVEY: (inaudible) (crying) I have something to tell ya. (inaudible) (crying)

SPIVEY: The man committed suicide (inaudible)

SCHMADER: OK

SPIVEY: He's been dead a long time.

SCHMADER: OK, let's sit down and talk about it and you relax and don't get yourself all upset over this.

SPIVEY: (inaudible) I knew the man who done it. He is a personal friend of mine, (inaudible) you better get yourself straight or somebody is going to get you. (inaudible) (crying) I'm telling you the truth. (inaudible) I'm telling you the truth.

SCHMADER: OK last night you told me his (Cox's) name was Henry Cox. Is that right?

SPIVEY: John Henry Cox is my (inaudible) my friend (inaudible) this Cox worked for a wholesale grocery store.

PATTERSON: How long ago did he commit suicide? (inaudible)

SPIVEY: (inaudible) Right after all this. (inaudible)

SCHMADER: Last night you gave me the name of (inaudible) maybe I misunderstood the name of Henry Cox.

SPIVEY: John Henry my, my brother-in-law (inaudible) it wasn't him.

PATTERSON: Is he related to John Henry?

SPIVEY: No, John Henry was one of a swell guy. (inaudible) He was my brother-in-law. It was (inaudible) Cox (inaudible). I kept quiet on account I didn't want his (Cox's) family to suffer. You understand.

SCHMADER: Sure, I, I believe it.

SPIVEY: (inaudible)

PATTERSON: Who was it that you think paid him to kill the man?

SPIVEY: (inaudible) I tried, I tried every damn way in the world to come up with him and I never found him.

SCHMADER: OK.

SPIVEY: He got five-thousand dollars to pay off his (Cox's) home. (inaudible) I want these damn niggers happy, God damn em', I hate em' worse than a rattle snake hates (inaudible) but let me tell you one God damn thing (inaudible) the man who done it for a measly five-thousand dollars. Where did he get it, where'd he get it (inaudible) he wasn't hired as I was. I State Auditor. Man I could get what I wanted in a (inaudible) big hurry. It ain't funny honey.

SCHMADER: No I'm, I'm sure it's not funny. I'm, I'm sure this has bothered you all these years.

SPIVEY: It's bothered me.

SCHMADER: I'm sure it has.

SPIVEY: (inaudible crying) I finally had to breakIf (inaudible) people would come forward. (inaudible) I could tell you more about Brevard County then, hell you know about it.

SCHMADER: Well, Buzzy here was born and raised, ah over in the Mims area himself.

SPIVEY: Do you know what we done?

PATTERSON: Yes, sir. Sure do. Sure do.

SPIVEY: (laughing)

PATTERSON: I've known since I was a kid.

SPIVEY: (inaudible) I can tell you a hell of a lot. I'm, I'm, it just had to come out that's all. (crying) God damn it had to come out.

SCHMADER: Sooner or later, it did have to come out.

SPIVEY: And I've had, I've sit here a many a day, out in the orange grove, I've cried.....I don't like to see a nigger run over.....but God damn em' they caused every God damn bit, ain't they.

PATTERSON: Did you talk to this guy Cox after he done this thing?

SPIVEY: Yes, (inaudible).

PATTERSON: What did, what did he tell you about it?

SPIVEY: Huh?

PATTERSON: What did he tell you about it?

SPIVEY: He come to meI, see I found out about it. The FBI (inaudible) God damn they (inaudible) anyhow I don't want this to ever come out, now if you have a pistol I want it because I'm going to have to have some protection. I don't have a God damn thing. If this ever comes out me and the niggers are going to have to suffer.....but I.....(inaudible) (crying)

SCHMADER: Just take your time. Just be calm and you know we got all day.

SPIVEY: I've.....I've been up all night.....I've (inaudible) Robert John, Mr. Taylor, you know them all don't you?

PATTERSON: Yes sir, I sure do.

SPIVEY: (laughing)

PATTERSON: Sure do.

SPIVEY: You don't think I'm lying do you?

PATTERSON: No, you (inaudible) if you know them.

SPIVEY: Hey, (inaudible) do you know G. M. Simson.....used to be clerk of court?

PATTERSON: Yes sir.....Mat Simson.

SPIVEY: Mat, Mat he was my daddy.....He worked, man he loved me, he looked up at me like I was a baby.....I can go on down John Shepherd, let's go, let's get it all.

PATTERSON: Yeah.

SPIVEY: I can, but listen, I don't want this to come out because if you do I'm gonna' have to (inaudible)

PATTERSON: (inaudible)

SPIVEY: I ain't scared of you, I've never seen a son-of-a-bitch I'm scared of. I believe in the law, I fight for them, Dave Star was one of my best friends right here in Orlando he was Sheriff.....I have never lied.....I took care of that Court House

like it was a baby, man I could (inaudible) . Vassar Carlton.....he was Justice of the Peace, he resigned.....I've been in his (Carlton's) house in Tallahassee.....I tell you the truth, it had to come out.....

- PATTERSON: Did they, did they talk to you when this thing first came about?
- SPIVEY: FBI.
- PATTERSON: The FBI did?
- SPIVEY: Let me get my breath now.
- PATTERSON: Sure.
- SPIVEY: But no they come, no, I've started, see I'm.....Margaret and I (inaudible) (sigh) (inaudible) I can't (inaudible) damn thing.....(cough) (inaudible) this is the second time I've got this God damn thing. I'm hurtin' when it gets to your navel hurtin'. Did you bring a drink?
- PATTERSON: You said you didn't want me to but we can sure get one if you need it.
- SPIVEY: I don't want (inaudible) hey, I'll get it (inaudible) . Let's, let's, let's get this over with (inaudible) set down.
- PATTERSON: Alright.
- SPIVEY: No, being honest with you. (inaudible) Jack (inaudible) you heard of Jack. Yes, well he is one of the best friends I got. Jack (inaudible) you want his (Jack's) phone number, just a minute I give it to you. (laughing) Talked to him last night.....Told him what I had done.....Jack won't lie to you.....(inaudible).
- SCHMADER: What is Jack, is he an FBI agent or friend?
- SPIVEY: Ah.....he was the head man here a long time in the Orlando Police Department.....Jack (inaudible) I know so damn much (inaudible). Jack is a personal friend of mine.
- PATTERSON: OK, where ah.....does Cox still have any people that live around here?
- SPIVEY: You know sir I'll be honest with you.....they live on (inaudible).
- PATTERSON: No.

SPIVEY: They're alive, don't bother them, they can't give you no information. It's been so long ago, let's just (inaudible).

PATTERSON: OK.

SPIVEY: Let it, let it lay.

PATTERSON: Where did you say he used to work? (inaudible)

SPIVEY: Wholesale grocery company down on.....just a minute come off Miracle Street off Lake Lucerene and hit wholesale grocery company. He worked with (inaudible) (laughing) that was the damndest combination I've ever seen in my life. They (inaudible) (laughing). Old man Citty, that's what it was, Citty Wholesale Grocery.

PATTERSON: They're not still in business are they?

SPIVEY: I really don't, I don't think they are.

PATTERSON: You know anyone who could tell us what his (Cox's) first name was?

SPIVEY: Let Mr. Dead dog lie, please.

PATTERSON: We're going to have to have something so that it is over and done with.

SPIVEY: That's the reason I've been reading the paper and I had to break and tell you all. You're spending money ain't you?

PATTERSON: Yeah, it could develop into a lot of money.

SPIVEY: Alright, them God damn niggers up there, shut up, give me a pistol, can you get me a pistol?

PATTERSON: I don't think you're going to need one.....they'll never know where this information comes from.

SPIVEY: Let me ask you one thing. I'm going to get me a pistol. I sold my pistol, I got a receipt for it.....it was stole from that lady hat live out on.....(inaudible). You think I don't talk to people (crying).....nope, my friends.....(inaudible).

PATTERSON: We appreciate you talking to us you know. We'd like to get this over and I want to settle this.

SPIVEY: I want to settle this.

PATTERSON: Once, once and for all, you know?

SPIVEY: Did you have a hard time finding this place?

SCHMADER: Yeah.

PATTERSON: Yeah.

SCHMADER: Even with your directions I did.

SPIVEY: (inaudible) right around the corner here.

SCHMADER: I turned left instead of right. I was a block away.

SPIVEY: Yeah, you know (inaudible).

SCHMADER: Right.

SPIVEY: Yeah, now let's go back (inaudible) you know I forget what his (Cox's) first name was, he was secretary (inaudible) and if he needed money we would have give him damn money.....no he thought he would get it easy.....(inaudible).

PATTERSON: It don't comer that way in life does it?

SPIVEY: Hell no. God damn I've had it. I've had it three times (crying) I've been worth over a million dollars three times.....hell I went through it all.....piss on it.....what the hell is money to start with. It's just a convenience to say "I got it" and sir, (inaudible). It takes a God damn good man to refuse money. You understand me don't you?

SCHMADER: Yes sir.

SPIVEY: You understand me?

PATTERSON: Sure do.

SPIVEY: Alright, I refused money many a times. Mat Simson used to look at me funny as hell. He'd say "God damn," he'd say "You and Vassar Carlton and what, what is his (Comklin's) name, Comklin, what was his (Comklin's) first name? God damn it.

PATTERSON: Virgil.

SPIVEY: Virgil, now you don't think I'm (inaudible).....(crying). It burns me up to think of one thing.....after twenty-six years. I had to bring all of this out.

PATTERSON: Did the, did the FBI talk to Cox when they were over here talking to you?

SPIVEY: I don't know whether or not, I can't answer that.....I can't answer that. I know one thing, I found a little about it and he come to me.

PATTERSON: Cox did?

SPIVEY: Yeah, and I told him, I said "Son you better get yourself straight".....because I said "We didn't authorize it, and I'm on the wrecking crew and I by God didn't authorize it.....I was, I was (crying) (inaudible) I was on the wrecking crew. You never did belong to the Klan. I can look at you right quick. You never did belong to the Klan.

SCHMADER: Sure don't.

SPIVEY: I can look at you right quick.....God damn I can read ya'.....but anyhow in all.....(inaudible) I told him straight out you better get yourself straight.

PATTERSON: Had he already done it when he come and talked to you?

SPIVEY: Oh hell yeah, he done it, it was all over with. And then Mat come to me over yonder. I was over there two or three days a week in that Court House. (inaudible) Steel. He never took the gun away. (inaudible) side the poker game, and day go ahead nigger you make one mistake. (laughing) (inaudible) Anyhow with all of it, it's funny now, you sit back and laugh at it and yet it wasn't funny. But anyhow Cox come to me. I said "We didn't authorize it and I meant it.....because it.....and I meant it. I was the head knocker for the wrecking crew.....What I call wrecking crewThat was when we reached up and got ya' we got ya', you didn't move. (inaudible)But anyhow I'm watchin' you, every move you make. (laughing).

SCHMADER: I'm, I'm interested in what you're saying.

SPIVEY: Hell, I can tell you more about Brevard County than you know about it.

SCHMADER: I haven't been there that long.

SPIVEY: How, how's are new Sheriff going to do over there?

PATTERSON: Well he's, he's (inaudible) we'll have to wait and see I guess.

SPIVEY: He isn't going to be chicken shit like this one over here is he?

PATTERSON: No, I don't think he'll have any problems like you got over here.

SPIVEY: We got em', ain't we?

PATTERSON: Kinda' looks that way.

SPIVEY: I told him when he left.....I can call Berry, I can talk to all of them. I've never been scared of nobody.....I never seen the son-of-a-bitch yet I was scared of.

PATTERSON: (inaudible) this life.

SPIVEY: (inaudible) I'll tell you one God damn thing (inaudible) there sure been a lot of troubles. You all got it over yonder (inaudible). Let's, let's quit boys. What's wrong with our country?.....We got the most chicken shit for president we ever had in our lives. (inaudible) I'll tell you straight out to your face, we didn't need a Georgia Cracker. I don't know, I think (inaudible).

SCHMADER: No, you haven't got me yet.

SPIVEY: I'm lookin' at you (laughing) but no, being honest about it, no, Cox come to me he said "I've done something wrong." I said "We didn't authorize it."

PATTERSON: Did he just outright tell you he was the one and blew him up?

SPIVEY: Yeah.

PATTERSON: Did he tell you what he did it with? Where he got the stuff?

SPIVEY: (cough) No, he didn't tell me that. I tried to pressure that out of him but I didn't get it.

PATTERSON: Did he tell you he went by himself?

SPIVEY: His (Cox's) brother went with him. His brother dies.....He's a.....couple weeks later. I forgot that. That's been twenty-six years ago, somewhere like that.

PATTERSON: (inaudible)

SPIVEY: Hell, I don't.....(inaudible) I just want to say one thing. You keep all this here.....Will you send me a copy of his?

SCHMADER: I'm, I'm just taking a few notes here. What you're saying. What I'm interested in is the name, we have to have a name.

SPIVEY: His (Cox's) name was Cox.....He lived on Clay Street here.

PATTERSON: In Winter Park?

SPIVEY: Yeah.

PATTERSON: Where'd he kill himself? At home?

SPIVEY: Yeah.

PATTERSON: His (Cox's) brother died before that?

SPIVEY: He died either just before or just after. I forget. They are both, there're only two of them. He was a big lawyer in town.

PATTERSON: The brother was?

SPIVEY: No, he had better sense (inaudible) . He never (inaudible) and I fought every way in the world to keep everything (inaudible) thirty-five cents a kid and you know, you heard it. Arthur Dunn was one of my best friends. Mr. Taylor over there. They were good friends of mine (inaudible). Does Taylor still run the garage over there?²⁰⁵

PATTERSON: He's got the tractor place over there yet.

SPIVEY: No, Taylor, he's dead. He's dead. The old man.

PATTERSON: Yeah.

SPIVEY: He's dead. (inaudible) no all in (inaudible).

PATTERSON: How come you think Cox come to talk to you about this thing?

SPIVEY: He got scared.

PATTERSON: The FBI talk to you then?

SPIVEY: Yeah.

PATTERSON: Did you tell him they come to see you?

²⁰⁵ See Exhibit #147 - FBI interview with Arthur Dunn dated January 5, 1952

SPIVEY: I told him you better get yourself straight.....That's all I said (inaudible) and I meant that.....because we didn't authorize it.

SCHMADER: Who do you think paid him to do that?

SPIVEY: Sir I don't know.

SCHMADER: He didn't tell you who gave him the five-thousand dollars?

SPIVEY: He got five-thousand dollars yeah. (inaudible) Don't worry (inaudible) if he is still alive I don't know. I have never.....I've kept my mouth out of it. Until today. Last night is the first I opened it. I've talked to (inaudible) many times and told her, I ought to go over there and tell them.

PATTERSON: Did his (Cox's) brother get any money out of it (inaudible)?

SPIVEY: I don't know. I never talked to him.

PATTERSON: Did his (Cox's) brother just die or did he kill himself too?

SPIVEY: He just died (inaudible). (laughing) he just died, that's all. Getting' back to the whole damn thing.....Oh, (inaudible) we did not authorize it.

PATTERSON: You think he killed himself right shortly thereafter?

SPIVEY: He killed himself a couple days (inaudible).

PATTERSON: (inaudible)

SPIVEY: I can't remember his (Cox's) first name.

PATTERSON: You don't know what his (Cox's) first name was?

SPIVEY: Dave Star can probably tell you (inaudible). Dave Star (inaudible) Dave Star the best friend I ever had. He begged me to go work for the Sheriff's Department. I wouldn't go. I said "Hell, hell I drink when I take a God damn notion." You told me you were going to bring a case over here.

SCHMADER: You, you told me not to bother.

SPIVEY: (laughing) Getting back to it (inaudible) I don't know. I wished I knew (inaudible) damn person in the world. (inaudible) We'd have give it to him.

PATTERSON: What office did you hold with the Klan back then?

SPIVEY: The big one, can you get any bigger?

PATTERSON: Nope.

SPIVEY: The big one, yeah, I.....

PATTERSON: This is the reason the FBI come and talked to you when it happened?

SPIVEY: They called me and I just bought this place out on the lake out on.....(inaudible). I ain't gonna' get married anymore (inaudible).

PATTERSON: (laughing)

SPIVEY: (laughing)

SCHMADER: I hope she's not within ear shot (inaudible).

SPIVEY: She ain't, she's scared of me. She knows (inaudible) but getting back to the whole damn thing. Margaret, she was my wife (inaudible). It's all out there (inaudible). I was in the typewriter and adding machine business. That's all I ever did. Fifty-five years. I ain't but seventy years old. But hell I started as a kid. Seems like I know you from some place and I'll figure it out.

PATTERSON: (laughing)

SCHMADER: (laughing)

SPIVEY: (inaudible) nigger.

PATTERSON: If you ever been over in Titusville that much it's a good possibility you seen me because I've been around there all my life.

SPIVEY: Yeah, I remember when they first J. R. Stacey (inaudible) and I kept him out of (inaudible).

PATTERSON: You have been, you say?

SPIVEY: Yeah.

PATTERSON: How long ago was that?

SPIVEY: Hell, that was back before you was born. How old are you now?

PATTERSON: Thirty-seven.

SPIVEY: Oh shit, you just a small fry. (inaudible) You all talkin' to an old goat now.

SCHMADER: I've already figured that out.

SPIVEY: Huh?

SCHMADER: I figured that out.

SPIVEY: You're talking to an old goat. It ain't smart (inaudible) I told him one day I'm gonna' kill you. God damn (inaudible) open your mouth I'll kill you. I had that thirty-eight (inaudible) I got rid of it. I got the receipt in my safe. I sold it to a lady and she (lady) turned around and somebody stole it from her (lady). I carried that pistol. They had me in jail and I had it right there. I was in jail (inaudible) they never searched me. I told them (inaudible) (laughing).

PATTERSON: What ah.....when the FBI come out there to talk to you.

SPIVEY: They didn't come out there. They called. I told them I'm fixing to come down to the Post Office Box 1270 and pick up my mail. I've just (inaudible) was United States Marshall. I said you rather (inaudible). Ain't you, yep. I said "I'll be there in just, soon as I can drive down." I said, he said, "I have a (inaudible) I want you to park your car where you can talk to Well they did it. They took my car (inaudible) had the name (inaudible) Spivey. Who the hell, God damn (inaudible) figured out (inaudible). It was the people that donated money every month thenfor my services.....how I love that boy.....(inaudible). John Hayward, am I wrong?

PATTERSON: No.

SPIVEY: I'm right, ain't I?

PATTERSON: That's it.

SPIVEY: (laughing) Anyhow (inaudible) I can name some of them (inaudible). I can name the Chief of Police over there and all that stuff way back. Where the chubby little man, he done died and gone, ain't he?

PATTERSON: Dickie Brown.

SPIVEY: Dickie (lauging) you don't think I.....his (Brown's) wife sure dead too.

PATTERSON: Oh yeah.

SPIVEY: Boy, they was my friends.

PATTERSON: What did these guys ask you when they got you down there?

SPIVEY: They didn't ask me. They said "You know anything about it?" I said "Didn't know a damn thing about it until day for yesterday. Yesterday when I found out." I said, "We did not authorize it.....(inaudible) you free to come and see anytime you want to.....(inaudible) and that was it. I hope you all can get his now (inaudible).

SCHMADER: Yes sir.

PATTERSON: Then Cox Talked to you a few days later after you talked to the FBI Agents?

SPIVEY: No, he talked to me before.

PATTERSON: Cox did?

SPIVEY: You trying to figure me out? You trying to double cross me?

PATTERSON: No, I just wanted (over talk) (inaudible)

SPIVEY: I'm talking to you. See he got scared. He was afraid because we did not authorize it.....(inaudible). And I (inaudible). Mat said "You know anything about this?" I just (inaudible) mentioned it anyhow with all that (inaudible). It was, it shouldn't have been. I don't give a damn what color you are, God damn it shouldn't of happened. But it did.

PATTERSON: Had ya had this guy Moore had been discussed before in the Klan befoe this Cox blew him up? Was he causing a problem?

SPIVEY: I never knew who the son-of-a-bitch was. I hate it because it did made the Klan look like a God damn idiot. You follow me?

PATTERSON: Yeah. Did Cox tell you why the people were killed?

SPIVEY: I begged him to tell me.....(inaudible). That's the truth. I said I don't want nothing but the truth. Well, anyhow he.....he done it. Killed his (Cox's) own damn self and is brother died a few days later.

PATTERSON: How did he kill himself? Shot himself or what?.....You remember?

SPIVEY: Yeah, killed himself. Shot himself.

PATTERSON: Did he tell you how he did that thing with the bomb over there?

Spivey: (inaudible). He didn't tell me where he got the dynamite from.

END OF TRANSCRIPT

Several pieces of information can be extracted from Spivey's statement. Spivey never mentions Cox's first name; however, when Investigators asked Spivey who blew up the Moore' house, Spivey stated that "Cox was the one who done it." Spivey also identified as being the Secretary of the Orlando Klavern. Joseph Neville Cox was the Secretary of the Orlando Klavern.

1. Cox said to Spivey "I've done something wrong." Cox told Spivey that he (Cox) received five-thousand dollars for killing Harry T. Moore, but would not say who in the Klan gave him (Cox) the money.

2. Spivey stated that he (Spivey) talked to Jack, last name unknown, the night before the interview with Patterson and Schmader. "Jack" was the former head of the Orlando Police Department, and Spivey stated "Told him what I done." This may have been a "slip of the tongue" by Spivey, but it does possibly indicate that Spivey participated in the bombing.

3. Spivey stated that the man who blew up the Moore's house was the "Secretary." of the Orlando Klavern. Joseph Neville Cox was the Secretary.

4. Investigators asked Spivey "Did he (referring to Cox) just outright tell you he was the one and blew him up?" Spivey answered "Yeah."

5. Spivey stated that Cox's brother went with Cox the evening of the bombing. Cox did have a bother that died in 1951, but no background information could be gathered on this individual. Florida Bar Association records don't reveal an attorney with that name in the Mims area during that period of time.

6. When asked by Investigators what office Spivey held in the Klan at the time of the bombing, Spivey stated "The big one." This refers to the office of Exalted Cyclops. As such, it would have been extremely unusual if Spivey would not have been aware of any plans to blow up a house by members of his (Spivey's) Klavern.

7. Spivey stated that He (referring to Cox) didn't tell me where he (Cox) got the dynamite from. This may confirm that the explosive substance used was, in fact, dynamite.

8. All of this information was related by Spivey to Patterson from six to ten times over the course of about a year. Investigator Buzzy Patterson advised Investigator Beisler and SA Norred that Spivey never changed the information he

provided and that Spivey said several times that he (Spivey) was dying of cancer and that he (Spivey) wanted to clear his (Spivey's) conscience. Investigators believed that Spivey was being truthful in his (Spivey's) statements.

Investigators were able to locate contact information for some KKK members and Investigator Beisler and SA Norred prepared a priority witness list that consisted of about 50 members. During the week of April 1, 2005, Investigators sought contact information for Lovic Pierce Hagan, former Grand Dragon of Florida. Efforts to locate and interview Mr. Hagan were unsuccessful. Research conducted for contact information of former Klan members resulted in information that the majority of former Klan members were deceased, could not be located, or declined to be interviewed.

Investigators learned that Brewster Bray of Apopka was a local funeral director who took care of the funerals of all of the top Klansmen. Investigators obtained contact information for Mr. Bray and subsequently determined that Mr. Bray was in very poor health and was away in the Carolinas. Attempts to interview Mr. Bray were negative.

OCR Director Allison Bethel forwarded correspondence to the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) FBI field office Tampa as a follow-up on the initial request for documents and we requested additional information regarding KKK members, to include contact information.

Investigators noted that an FBI informant, T-2, reported that the KKK knew about the plan to kill Moore and that the plan was discussed at Klan meetings in Apopka. Earl Brooklyn was seen by an FBI Informant with a floor sketch of Moore's house. At that same meeting, Brooklyn asked for other Klan members to go with him (Brooklyn) to Moore's house.

Earl Brooklyn and Tillman Holly "Curly" Belvin were identified by witnesses as being the two men who stopped at Howard T. Barnett's Mims Confectionary Store asking for directions to Moore's house about seven months before the bombing.

Earl Brooklyn, Joseph Cox and Tillman Belvin were close associates who had been on a number of "rides" where people were beaten. All three were considered to be violent renegades by other KKK members. Brooklyn, Cox, and Belvin were expelled from the KKK in Georgia (Association of Georgia Klans) because of their violent behavior.

Brooklyn, according to FBI Informants and Klan members, was a particularly brutal and violent individual. When Brooklyn participated on "rides," Klan members did not allow him to participate in the actual beatings because Brooklyn wouldn't stop until he inflicted very serious physical damage to the victim.

The bombing incident of the Moore family would not have been an exception. Had Brooklyn been the individual who made the bomb, Brooklyn would likely have used an excessive amount of dynamite in this operation

because of his (Brooklyn's) brutal nature and his (Brooklyn's) intense hatred for black people.

Cox suffered with extreme rheumatism in both his (Cox's) hands, according to FBI files. This medical condition did not allow him (Cox) to wrap his (Cox's) hands around objects. Cox did not have sufficient dexterity in his (Cox's) fingers to insert a fuse into a dynamite pack, but could easily have handled several sticks of dynamite.

Sheriff Willis McCall was being pursued by Moore in regard to the Groveland case. It is believed by FBI Special Agents and Investigator Beisler and SA Norred, that McCall was aware of the bombing incident prior to and after its occurrence. FBI records clearly indicate that Sheriff McCall was a prominent political figure who kept abreast of all occurrences in and around Lake County. It would be suspect that an incident such as the Moore murders could have been perpetrated without McCall's knowledge.

In an interview with Tillman Holly Belvin, FBI agents noted under "physical characteristics," that Belvin had extremely small feet - size 6. The first Deputy arriving on the scene of the Moore bombing/homicide and a police dog handler found footprints leading from the Orange Grove to Old Dixie Highway. They were, according to the FBI laboratory examination, size 7 - 8 foot prints.

During the week of April 8, 2005, the Attorney General's Office received correspondence from former newspaper reporter Gary Corsair offering assistance via reviewing files in his (Corsair's) possession. These files include depositions and transcripts of interviews with (deceased) Groveland Defense attorneys; a video tape of an interview with Henrietta Irvin (Walter Irvin's sister); Groveland Defense Attorneys Horace Hill and Jack Greenburg, an audio tape of interview with former Sheriff Willis McCall; and files of Groveland defense attorney Paul Perkins (deceased).

Because of Sheriff Willis McCall's involvement in the shooting of two black men in the Groveland case and Moore's subsequent campaign to have McCall indicted for murder, it is believed that the Groveland case could possibly be related to the Moore investigation

One of the Defendants in the Groveland case (Charles Greenlee - who was convicted and sentenced for the rape of Norma Padgett) has been located through former reporter Gary Corsair. Greenlee, however, declined to be interviewed.

Investigator Beisler contacted the Detective Bureau at the Lake County Sheriff's Office in search of any available files and information regarding the Groveland case. Detective Adams stated he would research to see if any files were available. No records were ever located.

The alleged rape victim Norma Padgett (Norma Upshaw) victim in the Groveland case was located in Groveland. Padgett has consistently refused to

be re-interviewed by reporters and book authors and others. No attempt will be made to contact her (Padgett).

During the week of April 14, 2005, the priority witness list was completed and a copy was provided to the OCR Director.

OCR Director Allison Bethel approved Investigators' request that research of the title documents be conducted regarding Joseph N. Cox's property to determine if he paid a large sum of money on his (Cox's) mortgage immediately prior to or after Moore was killed. Cox's property has been traced back to 1979 when it was owned by his (Joseph Cox's) wife Norma Cox, so it is known that Cox left the house to his (Joseph Cox's) wife when he committed suicide in 1952.

Investigators contacted Evangeline Moore regarding details about her (Evangeline's) father's personal life, including who his (Moore's) closest friends were and who were the individuals Moore confided in.

Investigators also reviewed available press coverage material of the Groveland case, articles and publications in reference to former Lake County Sheriff Willis McCall. The AG's Office also contacted the US Department of Justice and the FBI, for any documents in archives regarding the Groveland case. Investigators received and reviewed several newspaper clippings and researched the US Supreme Court archives for pleadings filed in the Moore and Groveland cases.

A picture was obtained from the FBI files showing Sheriff Willis McCall at the scene of the shooting in the 1949 incident of two black handcuffed prisoners. Walter Irvin and Samuel Shepard were being transported to Tavares for the US Supreme Court ordered re-trial in the Groveland rape case. McCall's statement to FBI agents indicated that he (McCall) stopped his (McCall's) vehicle because he (McCall) had a flat tire on the left front of his (McCall's) vehicle and the prisoners jumped him (McCall) when he (McCall) let them out of the vehicle.

In theory, it seems doubtful that an experienced law enforcement officer of McCall's caliber would allow prisoners, who were not wearing leg shackles and waist chains, to exit a vehicle unless deliberately planned. Secondly, the picture does not show a flat tire, nor does the picture show any evidence that the dirt around McCall's front tire was disturbed or that a tire had been changed on his (McCall's) vehicle. However, this incident was investigated by the FBI and McCall was cleared of any wrongdoing. FBI Agents who were familiar with the incident stated that the FBI test of physical evidence and McCall's testimony about the incident were consistent with the prisoner's attacking McCall. McCall was also cleared of any wrongdoing by the coroner's jury.

During the week of April 21, 2005, OCR Director Allison Bethel forwarded correspondence to the FBI's SAC Whitehurst requesting FBI files on the bombing incidences of the Creamette, Carver Ranches and Jewish Synagogues. Investigators were trying to determine if the FBI's suspects may have also been involved in the Moore bombing.

The Attorney General's Office continued to research the US Supreme Court archives in an attempt to locate pleadings filed in the Groveland rape case. Those pleadings were finally located, reviewed and analyzed. No new evidence was developed.

The Attorney General's Office continued to research the US Federal Court records in search of the Grand Jury Proceedings involving perjury indictments against Klan members. The Clerk of the Federal Court in Miami located the names of those indicted for perjury and has provided a case number. The Clerk continued to search for the actual records. These records were eventually received and reviewed. No new evidence was developed.

On or about April 23, 2005, Investigators received some records from the FBI. These records revealed that Deputy Sheriff Yates falsified evidence in order to obtain a conviction in the Groveland case. For example: Yates presented plaster casts of footprints of suspects allegedly from the scene of the rape. The FBI laboratory revealed that the plaster casts were made with shoes with no-one standing in them.

On or about April 25, 2005, OCR Director Allison Bethel and Investigator Frank Beisler spoke with Author Gary Corsair who confirmed he was in possession of some of the Groveland interview transcripts, attorney records and files, as well as an audio tape of an interview with Sheriff Willis McCall. OCR Director Allison Bethel and Investigator Beisler visited with Gary Corsair and reviewed his (Corsair's) records. OCR Director Allison Bethel arranged to have all of his (Corsair's) records copied and forwarded to the office in Ft. Lauderdale

On or about April 27, 2005, the wife of deceased defense Attorney Paul Perkins was located in Orlando. Her (Mrs. Perkins') husband conducted an investigation for Thurgood Marshall in the Groveland case, and assisted with the defense. She (Mrs. Perkins) is in possession of her (Mrs. Perkins') husband's files. Author Gary Corsair, who has established a professional relationship with Mrs. Perkins, was able to meet with Mrs. Perkins and obtained Attorney Perkins' records. We were permitted to copy those records.

During the week of April 29, 2005, The Attorney General's Office received FBI records from the Tampa field office as well as the personal files from Evangeline Moore containing FBI reports. These were duplicate records of what we already had.

The list of priority witnesses was completed and a copy was forwarded to OCR Director Allison Bethel.

During the week of April 29, 2005, information was developed that Charles Greenlee, a defendant in the Groveland case, had his (Greenlee's) sentence reduced to "time served," after eleven years. Greenlee was released on parole, and his (Greenlee's) civil rights were restored in 1971. These actions were apparently taken independently by the Parole Board and by the Executive Clemency Board. Investigators received this information from the Clemency Board and a copy of the order of the Board was forwarded to this office. Mr.

Greenlee advised reporter Gary Corsair that he (Greenlee) received a letter from the Parole Board some years ago but did not know what the letter was about. Mr. Corsair passed on the above information to Mr. Greenlee.

On or about May 1, 2005, OCR Director Allison Bethel forwarded correspondence to the FBI Tampa Office reminding the SAC of our requests for the FBI files regarding perjury indictments, Willis V. McCall investigations, and bombing investigations regarding Carver Villages, Jewish Synagogue and others.

On or about May 2, 2005, Investigator Frank Beisler telephonically interviewed author Susan McCarthy who stated she (McCarthy) remembers when she (McCarthy) was a child that her (McCarthy's) father broke into Klan headquarters and stole Klan membership and other records. McCarthy stated her (McCarthy's) father also took the floor plan of Moore's house from Klan headquarters and mailed all of these documents to the FBI. Allegedly, these records were the basis of the perjury indictments by the grand jury.

On May 2, 2005, the list of FBI agents, who were active in the original Moore investigation, has been prepared and will be forwarded to the SAC FBI Tampa field office for verification and correct residence information. Investigators will interview those Special Agents who may be located.

During the week of May 20, 2005, FDLE SA Norred met with Juanita Barton of the Moore Cultural Center and he received 19 audio tapes that were prepared by Author Ben Green., author of the non-fiction book "Before His Time." One of the interviews was with FBI Agent Frank Meech. Meech stated there was some telephone surveillance on Klan members during the Moore investigation, and apparently search warrants for the telephone taps were not obtained.

The Attorney General's Office conducted research to determine if there were any federal grants available for the purpose of awarding money as a reward. No such grants are available for this purpose.

During the week of June 2, 2005, OCR Director Allison Bethel, SA Dennis Norred, and Investigator Frank Beisler met with and interviewed Evangeline Moore at the Crime Conference in Tampa.

JUANITA EVANGELINE MOORE

Evangeline Moore related that she (Evangeline) has lost a great deal of her (Evangeline's) childhood memory but did provide details and personal characteristics of her (Evangeline's) father's life.

On Thursday, June 2, 2005, at approximately 1800 hours EST, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred met with Juanita Evangeline Moore the surviving daughter of Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore., who was living out of state at the time of the bombing. The meeting with Ms Moore took place at the Windham Hotel in Tampa, Florida, and the purpose was to get a complete

understanding of the layout and description of the Moore's residence in Mims as well as to meet and discuss the investigation.

1. Ms Evangeline Moore feels like her (Evangeline's) mother and father's death was the result of orders that were implemented at the highest level of state government and were passed down from the office of then Florida Governor Fuller Warren (now deceased). Ms Moore's reasoning was that her (Evangeline's) father was responsible for registering approximately 100,000 black voters in Florida, which was a very substantial "block vote". The registration of these black voters began to have a substantial and influential impact on the government at all levels, according to Ms Moore.
2. Ms Moore also feels that Harry T. Moore's continued correspondence to the governor's office and other levels of government, including the Federal level, about the questionable – alleged unlawful actions of then Lake County Sheriff Willis McCall, was also taking a toll and causing aggravation for those in power and those who supported and were friends of McCall. During this same time, the Brevard County School Board was making it known that they were upset with Harry T. Moore's activity in getting the blacks to register to vote and had warned and threatened Moore to cease that activity.
3. Evangeline Moore also stated that she (Evangeline) believes that Rosemary Johnson, who now lives in California, may have information that could be pertinent to the investigation. It is believed that Johnson was with several persons near the bombing scene on the night of December 25, 1951, and observed something that still bothers her (Evangeline) to this day. Ms Moore is going to locate the information and contact SA Norred or OCR Director Allison Bethel.
4. Evangeline Moore also drew a floor plan diagram of the Moore home in Mims as it was prior to the bombing as well as an overview diagram of the surrounding area. This interview was not tape recorded.

The interview was terminated at 2030 hours EST.

INTERVIEW JOCILLE (DAUGHTRY) TRAVIS –FIRST INTERVIEW

On Tuesday, June 7, 2005, at approximately 1320 hours EST, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler and Juanita V. Barton, Coordinator of the Harry T. Moore and Harriette V. Moore Cultural Center (MCC), 2180 Freedom Avenue, Mims, Florida 32754, phone number (321)264-6595, conducted an interview with Jocille Travis, black female, date of birth 12-23-1917, address 624 Wager Avenue, Titusville, Florida. The interview was conducted at the MCC conference auditorium and Ms Travis related the following information which is a summary of the interview. The interview was audio and video recorded and the cassette tapes should be reviewed for complete and accurate content.

1. Mrs. Travis stated that she (Travis) was born and raised in Mims and lived there until her (Travis') home burned in January 18, 1956. Mrs. Travis then bought property in Titusville built a home on the property, and lived there with her (Travis), her mother, two children and husband moved in Thanksgiving of 1957.(Travis')
2. Mrs. Travis stated that she (Travis) was married to William Van Daughtry and after he (Daughtry) passed away Mrs. Travis married Herman Travis who is also deceased. Mrs. Travis's children are now 58 and 56 years of age and are still living in the area. Mrs. Travis stated that her (Travis') children have no direct knowledge of the Moore bombing incident.
3. Mrs. Travis stated that she (Travis) lived almost due south of the Moore residence approximately ¼ mile away just off Old Dixie Highway and on the west side.
4. On the day before the bombing (December 24, 1951) Mrs. Travis said that there was nothing unusual happening in the community nor did she (Travis) see anyone that was strange to the area.
5. One week prior to Thanksgiving (1951), Mrs. Travis stated that she (Travis) had a dream in which Professor Moore had been bombed. Mrs. Travis said that she (Travis) told her mother who was the only person she (Travis) mentioned the dream to.
6. On December 25, 1951, Mrs. Travis and her husband (Daughtry) were supposed to go to a movie in Sanford but Mrs. Travis stated that she (Travis) wasn't feeling well so they cancelled the trip and went to bed early.
7. The bombing sound woke Mrs. Travis up and she (Travis) began "nudging" her (Travis') husband (Daughtry) saying "wake up, wake up" and told him that Mr. Moore had been bombed.
8. Mrs. Travis said that her (Travis') husband asked her how she knew that Mr. Moore had been bombed. Mrs. Travis instructed her (Travis') husband to get up and go over to the Moore's.
9. Mrs. Travis stated that her (Travis') husband got up and went immediately over to the Moore's residence.
10. Mrs. Travis said that Harriette Moore's brother (George Simms) was home from the service (U S Army) and he (Simms) had already arrived and was putting Mr. Moore into his (Simms') car to take to Harriette and Harry to Sanford which was the nearest hospital.
11. Mrs. Travis said that she (Travis) waited a short time and told her (Travis') mother that she (Travis) was going to go over to the Moore residence.

- Mrs. Travis continued by saying that she (Travis) would not normally go out at night because there were no street lights and it was very dark.
12. That night (December 25, 1951) Mrs. Travis said that she (Travis) had no fear for some reason and walked to the Moore residence. The area was primarily a wooded area and was not cleared at that time.
 13. When Mrs. Travis arrived at the Moore residence, Mr. and Mrs. Moore had already been taken away and "Peaches" (Anna Rosalea) Moore, oldest daughter of Harry T. and Harriette Moore) was there at the house. Mrs. Travis said that she (Travis) immediately began trying to console her.
 14. The first person to come on the scene was a patrolman named "Trigger" Griggs and when he walked up Mrs. Travis stated that she (Travis) just happened to be out in front of the Moore residence.
 15. Griggs asked Mrs. Travis "what happened here"? Mrs. Travis advised Griggs that Mr. Moore had been bombed. Griggs then wanted to know what time it happened and Mrs. Travis informed him about 10:20 PM.
 16. Griggs then spontaneously responded, "Oh, I was not around here, I was out chasing a sailor up around Scottsmore".
 17. The next officer that came was Deputy Sheriff Clyde Bates. Mrs. Travis said that when Bates came up he (Bates) only walked up to the path out in front of the Moore's residence and didn't get near the Moore's house. Bates just stayed out in front of the residence and didn't have a lot to say to anyone.
 18. Mrs. Travis stated that the "high sheriff" Bill Williams came up, got out of the car and immediately walked to the house and somebody in the crowd that had gathered yelled out "Bill, you better not go in there you might get blowed up".
 19. Sheriff Williams responded by saying, "Well let them blow me all to hell", according to Mrs. Travis.
 20. Mrs. Travis said that Sheriff Williams was very upset and he walked on into the house which was in shambles.
 21. Peaches then came to Mrs. Travis and asked if the Sheriff might be able to locate her father's watch. Mrs. Travis then called the Sheriff and advised him of Peaches' request. The Sheriff then asked Peaches where her (Peaches') father might have put the watch and Peaches advised on the dresser.
 22. The Sheriff then entered the house again, found the watch and turned it over to Peaches. The Sheriff then asked Peaches if there was anything she (Peaches) wanted him to look for and she (Peaches) said the watch was the only thing she (Peaches) wanted.

23. The Sheriff then walked around for a period and then ordered Clyde Bates to go and get a certain dog that the Sheriff's Office had and to bring the dog to the scene. The Sheriff wanted the dog tied to a certain tree in front of the Moore residence where footprints had been located and the Sheriff believed that the footprints belonged to the person who had placed the bomb and waited around for the explosion.
24. The Sheriff felt like if the person who left the footprints came back to the scene, the dog would show some alert on that individual.
25. Mrs. Travis said that "Trigger" Griggs had left the scene and when Bates got the dog back to the scene, he (Bates) left, leaving the Sheriff at the scene.
26. Mrs. Travis said she (Travis) stayed at the scene until daybreak and then went home to prepare coffee and breakfast, and then returned to the scene once again.
27. Mrs. Travis said she (Travis) didn't spend too much time at the Moore's house because her (Travis') mother was at her (Travis') house with her (Travis') children and she (Travis) returned to the scene.
28. Mrs. Travis stated that when she (Travis) arrived back at the Moore's house, she (Travis) had her Rolaflex Camera. Mrs. Travis said that she (Travis) started taking pictures of everyone and the scene. A reporter from the Orlando Sentinel walked up and asked if she (Travis) was taking picture too and commented on the Rolaflex Camera. Mrs. Travis said that every trip that she (Travis) made it to the scene she took photographs which she (Travis) and her (Travis') husband developed in the privacy of their home.
29. Mrs. Travis stated that she (Travis) lost her house in a fire and lost everything including the pictures. Mrs. Travis suspected that someone figured out that she (Travis) had pictures of the Moore's house and of people who showed up at the scene, and that could have been the reason that the house burned under suspicious circumstances.
30. A lady from the Orlando Sentinel was also taking pictures for the newspaper. Ms. Travis did not know the lady's name.
31. Mrs. Travis said that she (Travis) never went inside the Moore house but did look in one of the windows, because most of the time on the evening of the bombing and on the morning after the bombing, she had Peaches with her (Travis) and Peaches didn't want to go into the house.
32. Sheriff Williams was really upset that this happened and said that he (Williams) couldn't imagine who would have done something like this.

33. Mrs. Travis said that the front porch was all in shambles, the Moore's bedroom was all in shambles, as well as part of the living room. The other bedrooms and the rest of the house were not harmed that much. The door between the Moore's bedroom and the daughter's bedroom next to it blew out and was leaning against the bed.
34. Mrs. Travis said that she (Travis) had been in the Moore's house and remembers that there were window shades throughout the house.
35. Mrs. Travis felt like the Moores were more cautious than most and would have shades drawn to be more protective. Whenever the Moores left the house they would usually pull the shades.

Note: The Xerox copies of the original photographs (original photographs cannot be located) show the interior of the Moore's house with curtains and what appears to be shades.

36. The Moore's were in Mims on some weekends but were out of the area working and would only return to the house in Mims at unscheduled times. Mrs. Moore was teaching in Rivera, according to Mrs. Travis.
37. The Simms house was behind and to the west of the Moore's house approximately 800 yards away. The Simms' were Mrs. Moore's family.
38. Looking at the Moore's house, Mrs. Travis had a first impression of dynamite being used to blow up the house. Later on some people had speculated that dynamite should have torn the whole house up instead of primarily the Moore's bedroom.
39. The crater under the bed was approximately 18 inches deep and 3 to 4 feet wide. Mrs. Travis said that the next morning she (Travis) observed an "egg shaped" hole that went up all the way through the roof in the Moore's bedroom.
40. Mrs. Travis believed the 5th Army or the 3rd Army, a U S Army that handled explosives, are the ones who came in and sifted every inch of the Moore's yard looking for the explosives (the type of explosives used).
41. Mrs. Travis said they (community) never learned what type of explosive was used.
42. One of the white neighbors that lived approximately a quarter of a mile away to the north heard several things hitting the top of his house at the time of the explosion.
43. Mrs. Travis said that several people had passed the area prior to the bombing and observed "Trigger" Griggs car parked to the north lane that went to the Moore's residence. According to Mrs. Travis there were two lanes that went into the Moore's residence, one of which was closer to her (Travis') house to the south.

44. Mrs. Travis thinks that Griggs was driving a Model A or some other type of Ford automobile. Mrs. Travis said that was contradictory to what Griggs had told her regarding where he (Griggs) was at the time of the bombing and what he was doing.
45. Mrs. Travis says that her personal opinion of Griggs was one of concern and lack of trust, primarily because of the story he (Griggs) related to her (Travis) on the night of the bombing. When Griggs told Mrs. Travis that he (Griggs) was in Sanford chasing sailors, he had a "sheepish" grin on his face, and for some reason it registered that he (Griggs) was not truthful. Mrs. Travis said that she (Travis) is not saying he did the bombing but she (Travis) has always felt he (Griggs) knew some information about the bombing.
46. Griggs' car would have only been approximately 150 to 200 yards from the Moore's house when it was observed.
47. Mrs. Travis said that she (Travis) had learned of a series of bombings in the Miami area according to the newspapers and the explosive used was nitroglycerin. The papers described that the nitroglycerin was a type of explosive and if placed in a certain area, it would blow up that area and not a whole structure. Mrs. Travis felt that the type of explosive used on the Moore's house would have been that type of explosive instead of the dynamite.
48. Mrs. Travis said that the bomb was placed under the Moore's house and the explosion caused significant damage to the coil springs under Mr. Moore's head. The rest of the springs were alright. The head of the bed was damaged as well.
49. Mrs. Travis said that she (Travis) was at the funeral of Mr. Moore and talked about how strange it was to have the dream about Mr. Moore being bombed.
50. Mrs. Travis stated that she (Travis) never had any problems in growing up in the community of Mims as it relates to the white and black issue. Mrs. Travis said that her (Travis') father and her (Travis') grandfather were pioneers in the community and they never had any problems as far as she knows. Mrs. Travis' father and brother had the first restaurant in Titusville and it was located where the fire department is now on Pine Street and Washington (US 1).
51. They may have had some "skirmishes" with some of the whites and Mrs. Travis related that there was one group that was running for office that went to her father to support them. Mrs. Travis's father told the members of the group that he had already dedicated his support to the other party. The leader of the group, identified as Ollie Rice, subsequently sent word to Mrs. Travis' father that the next time he saw him down town he would knock his (Mrs. Travis's father) hat off his head. At that time, the town of

Titusville had boardwalks instead of concrete sidewalks. Mrs. Travis's father and her father's brother were the only Negroes allowed to walk on the boardwalks in Titusville. One day, Mrs. Travis's father observed Ollie Rice walking into a bar in Titusville. Mrs. Travis's father followed and observed Ollie Rice order a Schooner Beer and her father ordered the same thing. When Ollie Rice walked out, Mrs. Travis's father walked out. Ollie Rice went one way and Mrs. Travis's father went the other way and there were never any problem that occurred.

52. Mrs. Travis said there were certain limitations for the blacks in the area but Mrs. Travis was taught to be polite. Mrs. Travis stated that when she (Travis) was born she (Travis) was born a Negro. Later on, Mrs. Travis said that her race became "Colored" and her (Travis') school was called the Titusville Colored School. Then in the late 1940's and early 1950's her (Travis) race became black. In the early 1970's her (Travis) race was Afro – Americans. Since Tiger Woods, now he's (Woods) become an Asian – Afro – American. Mrs. Travis stated that she (Travis) really doesn't know who she (Travis) is and said it in a joking manner.
53. There was never suspicion of anyone in the community being involved, according to Mrs. Travis, and she (Travis) felt that as small as the community was at the time, others in the community would have detected a suspect in the area. Mrs. Travis felt certain it wasn't any of the local whites and there were no racial problems in approaching just about any of the whites.
54. Mrs. Travis stated that she (Travis) knew Ruben Wooten (aka "Pretty Boy") and was aware that some had felt that he (Pretty Boy) was involved in the Moore bombing. Mrs. Travis said that information had come up after the bombing that he (Pretty Boy) was the person who placed the bomb at the Moore's house. Wooten ran a "little juke joint" and people said that he (Wooten) would do anything for a dollar but he (Wooten) never indicated any activities, in Mrs. Travis's opinion, to warrant any suspicion that he (Wooten) was involved in the crime. Mrs. Travis stated that Wooten kept his place open after the bombing and didn't think he (Wooten) had any problems.
55. Mrs. Travis said that until she (Travis) married her second husband she (Travis) had never seen a Ku Klux Klansman in uniform. Mrs. Travis stated that she (Travis) may have met someone in the Klan but they never expressed themselves as a Klan member. Mrs. Travis said it was in the 1960's when she (Travis) and her (Travis') husband were on their way home and, just beyond Norwood where there's a funeral home now, she and her husband observed Klansmen lined up in that area of Titusville. As they drove up, one person (Klansman) came over and looked into their vehicle and said go on. That was the first time, according to Mrs. Travis; she (Travis) had seen the visible Klan in action. Mrs. Travis said she (Travis) doesn't even recall a "cross" being burned in the area. Mrs. Travis said there were problems in Orlando and other areas and she (Travis) recalls that the Klan walked the campus at Bethune Cookman

High School because Mrs. Bethune advocated for a black policeman in Daytona.

56. Mrs. Travis stated that several people in the community have expressed their opinions that the Klan was responsible. During the time Mrs. Travis and her (Travis') husband were attending the funeral of Harry T. Moore, Mrs. Travis left another person in charge of their dry cleaning plant in Titusville. When Mrs. Travis and her (Travis') husband returned to their business, the person they left in charge said that there was a white person that came in. At first the white person walked past the place two or three times and then returned. During this time, the Morgan Lumber Company was across the street. The white person came in and had a black notebook. The white person asked the attendant if she (attendant) knew the Warren's and the attendant replied yes. The white person told the attendant to tell the Warren's that they were next and then the white person left.
57. Mrs. Travis then immediately went out to find Sheriff Bill Williams and ran into "Trigger" Griggs. Mrs. Travis advised Griggs of the incident and he (Griggs) replied by asking Mrs. Travis if she (Travis) lived in the area. Mrs. Travis stated that she (Travis) did live in the area and Griggs replied that she (Travis) didn't talk like she (Travis) lived there. Mrs. Travis then went on about her (Travis') business.
58. Within the next half hour, Sheriff Bill Williams was at Mrs. Travis's shop and wanted to know what had happened. Mrs. Travis explained the incident to the Sheriff.
59. Mrs. Travis had also talked to her (Travis') brother Crandall who advised that some white person had approached Robert Grant who also lived in Mims. Crandall speculated that it could be the same person. When the Sheriff approached Grant about his incident, Grant claimed he (Grant) didn't know anything about such incident. Later on, Mrs. Travis said she (Travis) learned that Grant had made a statement denying the incident because he (Grant) didn't know who the white person was and what they might do to his family.
60. Mrs. Travis explained to Sheriff Williams that she (Travis) didn't want to bother anybody but would take action if anyone bothered her (Travis) and take care of her (Travis') family.
61. Somehow, Sheriff Williams identified the person and learned he was staying at the St. Charles Hotel in downtown Titusville. Sheriff Williams went to the location, confronted the (Side 2 – 1410 hours) subject and gave him so many minutes to leave Titusville. Sheriff Williams contacted Mrs. Travis and advised her (Travis) she (Travis) didn't have anything to worry about.
62. Subsequently, a police officer was sent to the dry cleaning plant for the next several months and sat there until the plant closed in the evening,

- according to Mrs. Travis. There was never any trouble and Mrs. Travis said that Sheriff Williams never explained anything to her (Travis) about any information he (Williams) may have learned from the unknown white male.
63. Mrs. Travis said that she (Travis) did attend Harry T. Moore's funeral but did not go inside. Mrs. Travis stated that there were two bus loads of people, one from California and one from New York that flew into Miami and caught the buses to Mims.
 64. The bus load from New York had a woman that approached Mrs. Travis stating she (w/3oman) represented the Sojourner Truth Organization. This person asked Mrs. Travis who was "representing" the Moore Case and Mrs. Travis advised the FBI. The lady stated that the FBI never did anything for Negro's and wanted Mrs. Travis to take some literature to Mr. Moore's daughters.
 65. By the time Mrs. Travis arrived at her (Travis') house in Mims that evening, Sheriff Williams stopped by. Sheriff Williams said that he (Williams) understood that she (Travis) had some literature for him. Mrs. Travis told Sheriff Williams that she (Travis) did have some literature and the Sheriff said he (Williams) was there to pick it up. Mrs. Travis said she (Travis) had received two books that were just alike and that she (Travis) wanted to keep one and read it because it was on communism. Sheriff Williams said that she (Travis) could have one of the books at which time Mrs. Travis advised the Sheriff that she (Travis) had been instructed to give the books to Mr. Moore's daughters. The Sheriff stated that he (Williams) had been instructed to pick up the material.
 66. Mrs. Travis stated that she (Travis) assumed that Sheriff Williams had been instructed to pick up the material by the FBI and she (Travis) also felt like it was obvious that she (Travis) was being watched.
 67. Mrs. Travis said that she (Travis) felt like the only ones who knew she (Travis) had the material was the lady that gave her (Travis) the material and herself. Mrs. Travis said that she (Travis) never questioned Sheriff Williams about the matter.
 68. On the night of the bombing, Peaches seemed to be in a stooper which was further defined as being in a feeling of disbelief, can't believe this is happening type of mindset. Peaches never asked how her (Peaches') mom and daddy were and just seemed to be stunned.
 69. The Moore's built their home but Mrs. Travis could not recall when the house was built.
 70. Sometime after the bombing, Peaches and Evangeline Moore gave their Uncle Arnold Simms the authorization to get rid of the house. Nobody ever lived in the house after the bombing, according to Mrs. Travis, and never was repaired. Mrs. Travis recalls a Negro woman from

New York coming into the area after the bombing and wanted to know where the house was located. Mrs. Travis advised the lady how to get to the house and offered to ride to the house with her. The lady from New York asked Mrs. Travis if she was afraid get in the car with her and Mrs. Travis told her (lady) no, she (Travis) was not afraid. The New York lady commented upon arriving how dark and desolate it was and asked Mrs. Travis how she (Travis) could live in such a place. Mrs. Travis told the lady that this was home. Mrs. Travis stated that there were a number of people who came into the area over a period of time who wanted to see the house.

71. Mrs. Travis said that she (Travis) never knew if anyone ever went to the house and tried to salvage items that belonged to the Moore family.
72. Mrs. Travis said that there was a little dirt road that ran in front of the Moore's house that was more like a trail. Old Dixie Highway at the time was believed to be blacktop which was poured over a shell road – bed. Mrs. Travis said that she (Travis) estimated it to be approximately 150 to 200 yards from Old Dixie Highway to the Dirt Lane in front of the Moore's house, and about equal distance from the dirt lane to the Moore's residence. The Moore's house faced east and Mrs. Travis's house was to the south facing Old Dixie Highway and was in between the dirt lane and Old Dixie Highway. Mrs. Travis placed the Simms residence to the south of the Moore's house and estimated the distance to be about 800 yards. The Moore's house had some Orange Trees around it which were planted by Mr. Moore. Mrs. Travis said that there was an Orange Tree to the north of the Moore's house which was the tree where she observed the perpetrator's foot prints as shown to her by Sheriff Williams.
73. Most of the area around the Simms' and Moore's houses, where Mrs. Travis lived at the time, was comprised of wood and Orange groves. According to Mrs. Travis, the houses were close enough that you could hear someone holler from one house to the next.
74. Mrs. Travis said that her (Travis') father had the first packing (fruit packing) house in the area and there were phones in the in the business that had the ear piece and the speaker, and you had to go through a central operator. At that time Mrs. Travis stated they did not have a phone in their house.
75. Mrs. Travis had trouble naming anyone still alive that would be of interest for Investigators to talk to because so much time has passed.

The interview was terminated at 1435 hours EST.

INTERVIEW BETTY MORLEY

On Tuesday, June 7, 2005, at approximately 1630 hours EST, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.)

Frank Beisler, and the Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore Cultural Center Coordinator, Juanita Barton, conducted an interview with Betty J Morley black female, date of birth 02-14-1935, address 2608 Orange Avenue, Mims, Brevard County, Florida 32754-3940. Mrs. Morley Juanita Barton's sister and both grew up in the Mims community.

This interview was tape and video recorded. The following is a summary of the interview with Mrs. Morley. The tapes should be reviewed for complete and accurate content.

1. Mrs. Morley stated that Mr. and Mrs. Moore were very kind and compassionate people who gave to families that were sometimes large and poor, as well as being in need, and would often "take them under their wing".
2. At that time, Mrs. Morley said that Mr. Moore was the principal and Mrs. Moore was one of the teachers.
3. Mrs. Morley said that the school had a lunchroom and Mrs. Moore would pick kids who came from large and poor families to assist in the lunchroom so they wouldn't have to pay for their lunches.
4. By virtue of the cook being Mrs. Morley's mother's neighbor, Mrs. Morley was picked to assist in the lunchroom.
5. During the time that Mr. and Mrs. Moore were teachers, the school would have plays and different things that kids today don't have, mainly because they (Moore's) cared and wanted you to learn. If there were kids who didn't learn, the Moore's would take their time and made sure slower kids did learn, according to Mrs. Morley.
6. Mrs. Morley said that Morley) never visited the Moore residence in Mims until after the incident.
7. There were some in the community that did visit with the Moore's from time to time and they were very good people.
8. Mrs. Morley stated that the black people thought a lot of the Moore's but there were only a few black people that lived around them on that side of town. Most black people lived on the east side of town.
9. Mrs. Morley said the newspapers back during that time suggested that Harry T. Moore was "Too big for his britches, he ran his mouth too much and would stick his nose in things where he had no business and people just didn't like that going on." Mrs. Morley said that the Pittsburg Courier (a black publication) was read by black people in the community and there would be black writers that would come into the community and then write about Moore.
10. Mrs. Morley stated that she (Morley) recalled hearing the explosion and

remembered she (Morley) was in her mother's back yard. Mrs. Morley said that she (Morley) remembered hearing a big boom coming from (Moore's).

11. It didn't take long before the word got around that it was the Moore's that got bombed and everybody was so sad afterwards. Mrs. Morley said people felt like what Harry T. Moore had been doing (voter registration, equal pay for teachers, being a leader and activist for blacks) was for the black community and that stopped with his death.
12. Mrs. Morley said that it was years before she (Morley) was able to go by the Moore's house but there were a lot of people that went to the house after the bombing.
13. Mrs. Morley said she (Morley) was about 16 years of age at the time of the bombing and she (Morley) was well aware of the existence of the Ku Klux Klan, but her (Morley's) mother kept her children at home a lot and sheltered them from a lot of things. Mrs. Morley said that she (Morley) would always have to be home before dark if she (Morley) was going to the store or in the neighborhood. These restrictions were more a part of family / parent discipline rather than fear of anything going on.
14. Mrs. Morley said there was really not too much of a problem in this (Mims) area because everyone "knew their place" and they stayed in their place. Some people would get in trouble but most of those would leave the area.
15. Mrs. Morley said that when blacks would go to the store to buy something and whites would come in; the blacks would have to wait until the whites were accommodated before the blacks could be taken care of.
16. If there were problems in the community, Mrs. Morley said that a "cop" would come from Titusville and take about 10 people with him at one time.
17. Mrs. Morley stated that after the bombing, the people in the community did not know who was responsible.
18. Mrs. Morley said that blacks felt it had to be somebody that lived around the area of the Moore's initially because they knew that it wasn't anyone from the black section on the east side of Mims. Mrs. Morley said that there was only one family from the east side that knew about the Moore's from visiting them and they were small kids. It had to have been somebody that knew where the Moore's slept and information about the house, it had to be somebody from the area around the Moore's.
19. It was a good time and it was a bad time (that era), according to Mrs. Morley, because if you minded your own business and stay in your place you didn't have any problems.
20. Mrs. Morley said from information she (Morley) has learned over the

- years, people feel like it was somebody from up in that area (Moore's area) that got in their confidence. Mrs. Morley could not relate any specific individual or group because she (Morley) said that she was too young to realize what was really going on.
21. There were a lot of good people that lived in the area around the Moore's but there were also some that had a lot of hate, according to Mrs. Morley.
 22. Mrs. Morley said that the consensus of why Mr. Moore was killed was cause he (Moore) was the head of the NAACP and the people knew he as pushing that organization.
 23. Mrs. Morley didn't think that the Groveland Case had anything to do with Mr. Moore's death and doesn't recall hearing anything that would suggest that had any influence; however, Mr. Moore was involved in so many things which were controversial and he was a "pusher".
 24. Mrs. Morley said that she (Morley) didn't think that Ruben "Pretty" Wooten was involved in Moore's death because he (Wooten) just wasn't that type of person.
 25. Mrs. Morley said that everybody in the small community of Mims knew everybody as well as knowing what was going on. Mrs. Moore said that whites she worked for were always kind to her and stated that naturally people are going to be kind as long as you're working for them.
 26. Mrs. Morley said that she (Morley) will always feel like it was somebody in "white town" that was responsible for the deaths of the Moore's.
 27. Everybody around the area was church going people and didn't believe in harming anyone like that and in that manner. Mrs. Morley said that was a "mean, murderous trick" that was pulled on the Moore's. It wasn't like he was hurting anybody, Mrs. Morley explained, he was trying to do what was right by getting money for the black teachers and wasn't minding his own business as far as some people were concerned.
 28. Mrs. Morley stated that Wooten didn't have any reason to do anything to Moore and was busy with his "juke" during that time unless he had a money shortage.
 29. People just didn't talk about the Moore's deaths because many were just broken about what had happened. Mrs. Morley said that Moore's getting blacks registered to vote and NAACP activities were a primary reason for what happened.
 30. Mrs. Morley said that her (Morley's) mother kept her children "sheltered" and were allowed to go to church, school and back home. You didn't go visit the neighbors too much unless it was Christmas, Easter or special occasion and wore dresses everywhere.

31. Mrs. Morley said that now the community feeling is that the Ku Klux Klan was responsible because of the heavy Klan activity during that time. Mrs. Morley stated that she (Morley) recalls that the Klan had burned a "Cross" in Mr. Moore's yard before the bombing.
32. Mrs. Morley related that the Klan didn't do too much around the area of Mims because most people "knew their place" and there wasn't any reason for the Klan to be in the area.
33. Mrs. Morley said that she (Morley) felt like the older people in the community would be the best people to talk to and the one's that were in the streets (street knowledge).

The interview was terminated at 1555 hours EST.

INTERVIEW ERNESTINE JAMERSON

On Tuesday, June 7, 2005 at approximately 1325 hours, Investigators and Juanita Barton Director (Dir.) of the Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore Cultural Center in Mims, Florida, conducted an interview with Ernestine Jamerson,²⁰⁶ black female, date of birth 03-18-1919. The interview was conducted at the Autumn House Nursing Home, 7999 Spyglass Hill Road, Viera (Melbourne), Florida 32940. Ms Jamerson's previous address was listed as 3706 Parrish Road, Mims, Florida 32754-2513.

1. Ms Jamerson was previously married to Arnold Simms who was the brother of Harriette Moore and George Simms. Ms Jamerson stated that she (Jamerson) was a teacher at the time and taught the 1st and 7th grades. Ms Jamerson was married to Arnold Simms for 9 years.
2. Ms Jamerson was at her (Jamerson's) mother-in-law's house on December 25, 1951 for Christmas dinner with family members that included Harry T. Moore, Harriette Moore, Anna Rosalea "Peaches" Moore, Rosa Moore (mother of Harry T. Moore), Arnold Simms (husband of Ernestine Jamerson), George Simms and his (Simms') wife, Elmer Silas and wife, Mrs. Sherry Grier (Arnold Simms' (mother-in-law), Joe Warren his wife and step-daughter Katharine Warren.
3. Ms Jamerson said that Arnold Simms was a "drinker" and a "gambler" and she (Jamerson) could never "keep her (Jamerson's) finger on him".
4. Evangeline, according to Ms Jamerson, was on the train coming home (Evangeline lived in Washington D. C. and was traveling home by train).
5. Ms Jamerson recalled that George Simms, who was in the military, had just arrived home from overseas.

²⁰⁶ Ms Jamerson died shortly after this interview.

6. Ms Jamerson stated that she (Jamerson) had prepared and ate dinner at her (Jamerson's) own home before going over to her (Jamerson's) mother-in-laws house for Christmas dinner.
7. Ms Jamerson said that they prepared a large Christmas dinner at her (Jamerson's) mother-in-laws and she (Jamerson) stayed in the kitchen almost the whole time.
8. Arnold Simms was not present the whole time during dinner and Ms Jamerson said that she (Jamerson) had to send for him at one point.
9. It was at approximately dark when the family ate the Christmas dinner and then sat around talking and visiting for a long time.
10. At about 9:00 PM to 9:15 PM, the Moore family departed for their house close by.
11. At around 10:20 PM, Ms Jamerson said that she (Jamerson) heard "the bomb" and first thought it was on the highway.
12. Arnold and George Simms responded to the Moore house in a car about 400 yards away and returned sometime later with Harry T. Moore, Harriette Moore.
13. Upon returning to the Simms residence, Ms Jamerson got into the back seat of George Simms' vehicle with Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore and they proceeded to the hospital in Sanford.
14. During the trip to the hospital, Ms Jamerson stated that neither Harry nor Harriette said anything.
15. Ms Jamerson remembers there were four people in the front seat of George Simms' car which Ms Jamerson described as a Cadillac.
16. Harry Moore made a noise going over the bridge and Mrs. Moore called out the name "Harry" in the back seat.
17. Ms Jamerson also recalled that Arnold Simms was driving the car on the way to the hospital.

Ms Jamerson started getting tired and the interview was terminated at 1440 hours.

FANNYE MAE JOHNSON

On June 8, 2005, Investigators interviewed Fannye Johnson at the Moore Cultural Center in Mims

Fannye Mae Johnson
1441 Lark Court

Titusville
DOB 8/8/2005

June 8, 2005

On Wednesday, June 8, 2005, at 1505 hours EST, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler and Juanita Barton, Director (Dir.) of the Harry T. Moore and Harriet Moore Cultural Center, Mims, conducted an interview with Fanny Mae Johnson, black female, date of birth 05/13/1943.

1. Ms Johnson was very mindful of, and gave permission for the recording of this interview. The cassette tape should be reviewed for complete and accurate content and the following is only a summary of the Johnson interview.
2. Ms Johnson stated that she (Johnson) came to Mims, Florida from Georgia when she (Johnson) was four or five-years-old. She (Johnson) resided with her (Johnson's) Aunt Lucy Hughes and her (Johnson's) grandparents, E. K. and Fanny Haynes. Their house was on the corner of what is now the corner of Kennedy and Martin Luther King Streets.
3. Ms Johnson was eight-years-old at the time of the bombing of the Moore house. And she (Johnson) was playing in the kitchen with her (Johnson's) cousin, Theresa, when they heard the explosion. It shook the house enough to topple over a bottle on the table.
4. Ms Johnson said that she (Johnson) had never personally met the Moores, but that she (Johnson) did know who they were, and would recognize them if she (Johnson) saw them at church or driving by on the street.
5. Ms Johnson's mother was down from Georgia, and took the family over the next morning to the Moore home site. Ms Johnson said the house was down a little dirt road and set back in an orange grove. Ms Johnson said that part of the house was just shambles, and there was a huge hole about twelve by twelve feet that extended from under the house several feet past the outside wall.
6. Ms Johnson stated that while at the bombing site she (Johnson) did not notice anyone picking anything up. That mostly she (Johnson) remembers the bent bedspring, a hairnet stuck to it, and the huge hole. Ms Johnson also said she (Johnson) remembers that the front porch was also damaged and one chair was in the yard.
7. Ms Johnson said that some of the people she (Johnson) could remember seeing gathered at the Moore house the day after the bombing were: Colby Branson, Ms Magna, Ms Viola, Mabel Fields, Ms Ruth, Ms Malay, and Deacon Strickland. Ms Johnson gave no last names except for the

ones noted, and all of the names are spelled phonetically. No spellings were made.

8. Ms Johnson stated that conversation in the car going back home was that Professor Moore was killed because he (Moore) was trying to help the colored people and not to expect help from law enforcement. Ms Johnson said he (Moore) also tried to help teachers.
9. Ms Johnson, when asked about who the adults thought might have had something to do with the bombing, she (Johnson) said: "Anybody that didn't treat them good." Then Ms Johnson named some of the most "hateful and nasty" offenders, "old man Branson, old man Duff, and the Sharpes."
10. Ms Johnson said that she (Johnson) doesn't remember hearing about any of her (Johnson's) family or neighbors ever being interviewed by any law enforcement personnel.
11. Ms Johnson said that when she (Johnson) was eighteen, Clyde Bates, who worked for the Sheriff's Department, asked her (Johnson) to work for him (Bates) caring for his (Bates') dying wife who had cancer. While working in his house the only thing out of the ordinary Ms Johnson noticed was an abundance of weapons, shotguns, rifles and handguns. Johnson said that it was not unusual to see a handgun lying on the kitchen table. Ms Johnson said that she (Johnson) never knew of any Klan people in Mims, and that the rumors were that they were in Scottsmeer. Ms Johnson thought some people might be in the Klan, but she (Johnson) never saw anyone wearing hoods.
12. According to Ms Johnson, the whites and the "coloreds" did not intermingle. White people would come into their community, mostly to hire help, etc. But, very few blacks went into the white community except to work.
13. Ms Johnson said she (Johnson) was aware of the Groveland Four incident, and that she (Johnson) felt that probably someone from Lake County had something to do with the bombing, but the only one she named was Sheriff Willis McCall.
14. Ms Johnson said that whoever was responsible could have stood in the orange grove to find out the times that the Moores would be coming and going, where their bedroom was, and what time they would go to bed.
15. Ms Johnson said she (Johnson) really didn't know who finally demolished the Moore house, or when that was done.

INTERVIEW RICHARD "DICK" BLAKE

DOB 6/9/2005

On Wednesday, June 8, 2005, at 1412 hours EST, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler and Juanita Barton, Director (Dir.) of the Harry T. Moore and Harriet Moore Cultural Center, Mims, conducted an interview with Richard "Dick" Blake, black male, date of birth 10/18/1933.

Mr. Blake's address was listed as 916 Brunswick Land, Rockledge, Florida. His (Blake's) phone number was not given.

1. Mr. Blake stated that he was born in Rockledge, Florida.
2. Mr. Blake was eighteen-years-old and still in high school at the time of the bombing of the Moore house. Mr. Blake first became aware of the murders from a friend of his (Blake's) identified as Jack Austell. Austell owned a taxi service and came by Mr. Blake's house the day after the bombing. Mr. Blake and Austell traveled to Mims and on the way there Austell tried to explain to Mr. Blake how the NAACP was involved in this case, and were going to be investigating to find out exactly who was responsible.
3. Mr. Blake had never personally met Mr. Moore, but Mr. Austell felt it important for him to observe what he considered history in the making. Mr. Blake went on to become a teacher, as he put it, just like Harry T. Moore.
4. Mr. Blake remembers vividly what the house looked like, and could almost still see it today. It was a wood frame house that had been shredded. The windows were blown out, and it was taped off by the law enforcement personnel in the area. Mr. Blake said he saw no one picking anything up from the bombed house.
5. Mr. Blake said the house was in an orange grove and that it was a modest home, but nice. Mr. Austell explained to him what kind of man Harry T. Moore was, and that Thurgood Marshall and others were coming to find out who did this criminal act.
6. Mr. Blake remembers Lake County being a real bad name in the State of Florida, because with Sheriff Willis McCall blacks didn't have a chance. Mr. Blake felt Willis McCall was a dreadful person who thought nothing about taking the life of a black man. It was just one more black man dead. Mr. Blake did feel Mr. Moore was killed because he was a threat to someone, and his (Moore's) voting power was a threat for Sheriff Willis McCall.
7. Mr. Blake stated that he did not talk to people at the scene of the bombing. A lot of people were frightened to even be seen at the scene because

maybe they would be the next one to be bombed. Mr. Blake feels most of the blacks at the scene were from out of town. But local blacks could have been there prior to his (Blake's) arrival around midday or noon.

8. Mr. Blake heard some speculations and rumblings on who may have been responsible for this criminal act, and said most of them thought the Ku Klux Klan had done it. Mr. Blake also wondered if it was the Klan, how did they know the layout of the Moore house, which room they were in, or if they were even in Mims.
9. Mr. Blake thinks that it was some form of dynamite that was used because so many people knew how to use it from working in the citrus groves, where they would uproot large trees with dynamite.
10. Mr. Blake said that during that time some whites would use fear tactics like threatening loss of their jobs or worse, to keep blacks in their place. Blacks were considered second class citizens. Mr. Blake really feels the bombing was a message to the blacks who were going against that grain: If this can happen to Harry T. Moore, you may be next.
11. Mr. Blake said that he never saw any guys riding around in capes and hoods, but he felt the presence of intimidation from the Klan through low key scare tactics against black people, mainly through their employment.
12. The whites and the blacks did not mix, they coexisted. But there was separate housing, separate schools, separate fountains, separate doors to enter a building, and everything went along as long as blacks stayed in their place. Very few blacks went into the white community except to work.
13. Mr. Blake commends the Attorney General for reopening the case and attempting to bring some closure to a 50-year-old unsolved bombing and homicide.

The interview was terminated at 1500 hours EST.

INTERVIEW ELOISE BOATWRIGHT

2382 Harry T. Moore Avenue
Mims. Florida

On Wednesday, June 8, 2005, at 1505 hours EST, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler and Juanita Barton, Director (Dir.) of the Harry T. Moore and Harriet Moore Cultural Center, Mims, conducted an interview with Eloise Boatwright, black female, date of birth 10/20/1929.

Ms Boatwright's address was listed as 2382 Harry T. Moore Avenue, Mims, Florida, phone number not given. The cassette tape and transcript should be reviewed for complete and accurate content and the following is only a summary of the Boatwright interview.

1. Ms Boatwright stated that she (Boatwright) was born and raised in the Mims community, and that she (Boatwright) has lived in Mims all her (Boatwright's) life. Both Mr. Moore and Ms Moore were her (Boatwright's) teachers, and Mr. Moore was her (Boatwright's) principal
2. Ms Boatwright lived about a mile-and-a-half from the Moore family. Ms Boatwright heard the explosion just as she (Boatwright) was getting into bed. Ms Boatwright thought it was dynamite, and that they might be blowing up trees somewhere. A few minutes later the neighbor from across the street came over and informed them that Professor Moore's house had just been bombed.
3. Ms Boatwright said they did not go right over to the Moore's house that night mainly because they did not know what was happening and felt safer staying in their house.
4. Ms Boatwright and her (Boatwright's) husband went over to see the bombing site the next day; they went up within a few feet of the house. They only stayed about ten minutes, and there were people coming and going constantly. Ms Boatwright said she (Boatwright) doesn't remember the names of any of the people she (Boatwright) saw at the house.
5. Ms Boatwright said she (Boatwright) did see the damage to the bedroom. It had really torn the Moore's bedroom up, but left the other two bedrooms virtually intact. Ms Boatwright does not remember anyone picking up anything from the bombing site.
6. Ms Boatwright said she (Boatwright) doesn't recall any specific rumors as to who might have done the bombing. At that time she (Boatwright) wasn't aware of anyone in the community being members of the Ku Klux Klan.
7. Ms Boatwright stated that when her (Boatwright's) husband was in the nursing home about a year ago she (Boatwright) and a caretaker there, Eva Woodson, had been talking about the Moore bombing.
8. Ms Boatwright learned that Ms Woodson had been taking care of a Mr. Keyser, and Mr. Keyser had decided to talk about the bombing. Mr. Keyser told Ms Woodson he (Keyser) knew everything about where the bomb was planted, and then he (Keyser) gave her (Woodson) names of several people that he (Keyser) said were in the Ku Klux Klan and might have been involved in the incident.
9. Ms Boatwright said that she (Boatwright) did not bring the list of names with her (Boatwright). Ms Boatwright said she (Boatwright) had recognized the names, and had always thought of them as really nice people. Ms Boatwright could only remember the Sharpes were on the list and Joe somebody.

10. Ms Boatwright said they had mixed feelings about who may be responsible because Harry T. Moore was actively working on the Groveland case, but Moore was also pushing civil rights and voting. Ms Boatwright said she (Boatwright) had no idea about that at all.
11. Ms Boatwright stated that she (Boatwright) and Evangeline were best friends in school, and that they are still friends. Ms Boatwright also stated she (Boatwright) did not have much interaction with Peaches. The last time she (Boatwright) saw Peaches was at the funeral, and Peaches died shortly after the funeral \from an apparent heart attack.
12. Ms Boatwright remembered that blacks and whites seemed to get along fairly well during that time, although each one more or less stayed to themselves, so there was no real trouble.
13. Ms Boatwright does remember the Moore's coming home every weekend from West Palm Beach, and on one such trip they found a window that was open. Ms Boatwright said the Moore's had never told anyone they were being threatened.
14. Ms Boatwright understands that Mr. Moore did promise his (Moore's) mother he would get out of his activities because she (Boatwright) was afraid something would happen to him.

INTERVIEW ALBERT PLUMMER

On Wednesday, June 8, 2005, at 1050 hours EST, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler and Juanita Barton, Director (Dir.) of the Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore Cultural Center, Mims, conducted an interview with Albert Plummer, black male, date of birth 03-27-1900 (105 years of age).

The interview was tape recorded at the Vista Manor, 1550 Jess Parish Court, Titusville, Brevard County, Florida 32796, phone number (321) 269-2200, and a transcript may or may not be produced. Mr. Plummer's address was listed as 2622 East Main Street, Mims 32754-4410, phone number (321) 267-3423. The cassette tape should be reviewed for complete and accurate content and the following is only a summary of the Plummer interview.

1. Mr. Plummer stated that he came to Mims, Florida from a place just north of Miami on June 6, 1937 at 6:00 PM and lived in a house on the river owned by Charlie Mack, paying one dollar and a half per month. Mr. Plummer said that he ked to Mims every night and every morning so it wasn't very far.
2. Mr. Plummer said that he was born in Georgia and that he did remember Harry T. Moore but not Harriette Moore.
3. Mr. Plummer said that he hadn't too long come to Mims when the Moore's got killed.

4. Mr. Plummer stated that he got to know Mr. Moore from his (Plummer's) children going to school where Mr. Moore was the principal and a teacher.
5. Mr. Plummer said that his job was to be out making a living so his family would have something to eat. Mr. Plummer indicated that he had several jobs and worked all the time in order to provide for his family.
6. Mr. Plummer said that when the bombing went off he was asleep and his wife woke him up. It sounded like lightening and Mr. Plummer said that he didn't go over to the Moore's house that evening because he didn't know where they lived. Mr. Plummer advised he thought it was like 2:00 AM in the morning and learned the next day they had killed him (Moore). Mr. Plummer said he wasn't dead right then but he might as well have been and his wife died about 4 or 5 days after he did.
7. Mr. Plummer said that he went over the following Sunday and saw the bed kind of "cocked up" (implicated upright by hands) like that.
8. Mr. Plummer said that he didn't hear any talk because there weren't that many people that knew what was going on.
9. Mr. Plummer said that he was never interviewed by law enforcement.
10. Mr. Plummer said that Harry T. Moore did not come from Mims and didn't know where he came from. Mrs. Moore came from Mims, according to Mr. Plummer, and Harry T. Moore was principal of the school and they were staying in a house on Old Dixie.
11. Mr. Plummer said that he never knew of any Klan people in Mims but he was sure that there were members in the community.
12. The whites and the coloreds got along fine since the time Mr. Plummer was in Mims and never knew of any problems with the community people.
13. After the bombing, Mr. Plummer said that he never heard of who was really responsible for the Moore's deaths.
14. Mr. Plummer discussed the woman's responsibility of taking care of the children in the family and didn't know how many kids he had. Mr. Plummer said that he spent all his time off working just to make a living for them.
15. Mr. Plummer said that he had a son in New York who would be taking over his property and belonging in the Mims area. Mr. Plummer said that he and his wife were together 54 years and has 8 children together.
16. Mr. Plummer said that Mr. Moore was principal at the school at the time he about one day a month. The railroad was the Southern Railroad

Company and he worked for them for 49 years. You had to be 21 years of age to work on the railroad back then.

17. Mr. Plummer said that he didn't know anyone at the Moore house after the bombing but stated that there were a lot of people over at the residence but there weren't that many blacks.
18. They put the dynamite under the house, according to Mr. Plummer, and right up under that bed and it was probably at least one half case of dynamite. A stick was about 12 inches long and about 1 ½ inches in diameter. Mr. Plummer stated that they use the dynamite in the groves, clearing and blowing rocks.
19. Mr. Plummer theorizes that when the dynamite was placed there wasn't anybody at the Moore house.
20. Mr. Plummer said that he hadn't heard of any nitroglycerin being used in the area at the time. Mr. Plummer said that a stick of dynamite cost about \$1 at that time.
21. Mr. Plummer said that they could have run a wire to the dynamite and could have had a little switch.
22. Mr. Plummer said that who ever was responsible knew the times that the Moore's would be coming and going and what time they would go to bed.
23. Mr. Plummer stated that he didn't know police officers back then but remember hearing of "Trigger" Griggs.
24. Mr. Plummer said that Sheriff Williams was a big man, a fine man and he told you what he meant. If you didn't do what he said, he would carry you to jail.
25. Mr. Plummer said that the coloreds stayed in their place and the whites kept to themselves and there were not many problems.

The interview was terminated at 1125 hours EST.

INTERVIEW JANET SEIGLER CAMPBELL

On Wednesday, June 8, 2005, at 1505 hours EST, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler and Juanita Barton, Coordinator of the Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore Cultural Center, Mims, conducted an interview with Janet Seigler Campbell black female, date of birth 06/08/1929.

Ms Campbell's address was listed as 2943 Wiley Avenue, Mims, Florida, phone number not given. Ms Campbell was very mindful and gave permission for the recording of this interview. The audio and video tapes and transcript should

be reviewed for complete and accurate content and the following is only a summary of the Campbell interview.

1. Ms Campbell stated that she was born and raised in the Mims community. Ms Campbell came to know the Moore's when Mr. Moore was her Sunday School teacher at Shiloh AME Church in Mims. Mr. Moore was also her teacher in the fifth and sixth grades. Ms Campbell has lived in Mims for all of her 76 years.
2. Ms Campbell attended Florida A&M University in Daytona, which at the time was called Florida Normal College, and graduated in 1965. Ms Campbell became a teacher and taught school until 1990 and then was a substitute teacher for another five years.
3. Ms Campbell was at her mother's house about 5 miles from the Moore's house on the night of the bombing. They were all just sitting around the heater when they heard the explosion, but just thought it as a noise. They didn't find out until the next day that it was actually a bomb under the Moore's bedroom.
4. Ms Campbell said that she found out through the grapevine the next day what had happened. Ms Campbell also said there were Investigators all over the place, knocking on doors, walking around everywhere, and checking out things. The Investigators would be out there in dress clothes for a couple of hours and then they would be in overalls. They were constantly changing their clothes while they were doing their investigating.
5. Ms Campbell said her family walked down to the Moore home site fairly early the day after the bombing, but they couldn't get closer than 50 to 75 feet because certain areas had been roped off by law enforcement. There were a lot of people that had walked down there from the community, but she didn't talk to anyone. Ms Campbell knew most of the people that were there, she just couldn't recall their names.
6. Ms Campbell said she did not see anyone picking up any souvenirs while she (Campbell) was at the bombing site. Ms Campbell remembers seeing the big hole that the bomb had left.
7. Ms Campbell said that she heard people talking amongst themselves about how the Ku Klux Klan must have been responsible for the bombing that killed the Moore's. Ms Campbell heard them mentioning names of white people who could possibly be Klansmen, and that was the Belvin's And the Sharpe's. Also Bates and Keyser were mentioned as being in the KKK.
8. Ms Campbell remembers just standing in front of the house there and feeling sadness and hate. Ms Campbell was told that dynamite was the explosive that was used, and she had not heard of any other type of explosives being in the area of Mims

9. Ms Campbell said the black and white relationship was mixed. That they played all the time in the dirt road with the children from one white family, and all of the kids were disciplined by whichever mother caught them misbehaving, black or white. But sometimes in the stores the black people were made to wait even if they were there first.
10. Ms Campbell thinks that Mr. Moore's involvement with the NAACP, and the voter registration made him a target for some bitter people, because they just thought they were better than black people.
11. Ms Campbell said the Grand Dragon of the South for the Ku Klux Klan lived right up there in Scottsmoor. And even in the 60's the principal at Mims Elementary was afraid to hire a black teacher because the Grand Dragon lived right up the highway.
12. Ms Campbell said people she perceived to be members of the Ku Klux Klan would park by the school yard on the highway, just to intimidate people. They didn't really bother anyone, but would just watch you and intimidate you.
13. Ms Campbell said the only time she had seen any Klansmen in full regalia was in Oak Hill, Florida. Ms Campbell and her husband were on a trip back from Atlanta, and they saw KKK members in an empty field all gathered around a big fire. But the Klan didn't pay any attention to the car passing by.
14. Ms Campbell has heard of the Groveland case because it has come up a few times in December when they have the Moore Memorial Service, but that was the extent of her input on the Groveland case.

The interview was terminated at 1632 hours EST.

INTERVIEW ELMA TAYLOR-TURNQUEST (PINDER)

DOB 8/6/1931

Palm Bay, Florida

On Friday, June 10, 2005, AG Investigator Frank Beisler, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred and Juanita Barton, Director of the Moore Cultural Center conducted an interview with Alma Pinder, black female, regarding information of the Moore Bombing / Homicide.

The following is a summary of the interview conducted with Mrs. Pinder and a cassette tape and video tape were generated and should be reviewed for complete and accurate content.

1. Mrs. Pinder stated that at the time of the incident she was living on Main St. in Mims.

2. At that time, her parents had no telephone, no lights, and no running water. She stated that she remembers that East Mims was considered "colored town," and West Mims was considered "White town."
3. Mrs. Pinder also stated that she recalls one day when her mother sent her to a truck stop to buy bread.
4. When Mrs. Pinder walked into the truck stop, someone yelled "No niggers in here, get out."
5. Mrs. Pinder was quite frightened and told her mother what had happened.
6. Mrs. Pinder stated her mother went to the truck stop and "told off" the owner.
7. Mrs. Pinder stated that generally speaking racial relations in Mims were considered to be good.
8. Mrs. Pinder recalled an incident when her father had an argument with Chief of police "Memphis."
9. Mrs. Pinder stated that her father "beat up" the police chief at that time, but that some weeks later the chief of police beat her father up with a black jack.
10. Mrs. Pinder related that she lived about a mile from the Moore's residence. Mrs. Campbell was a student of Mr. Moore's who taught the 5th and 6th grades.
11. Mrs. Pinder also related that Mrs. Moore taught the 3rd and 4th grades at the same school.
12. Mrs. Pinder recalls that Mr. Moore became the principal of the school later on.
13. Mrs. Pinder recalls that Moore was very soft spoken and never raised his voice to anyone.
14. Mrs. Pinder stated that Mr. Moore put his life on the line to help black people.
15. Mrs. Pinder stated that she had just returned home via Old Dixie Highway when she heard the explosion.
16. Mrs. Pinder stated that the explosion was so severe that her entire house shook.

17. Mrs. Pinder went to the scene the following day at about noon when she found out from a neighbor that it was the Moore's residence.
18. Mrs. Pinder felt immediately that the KKK was involved and killed Moore because of his civil rights efforts.
19. Once at the scene, Mrs. Pinder thought about who could have done such a tragic thing.
20. Mrs. Pinder always felt it was an "inside job," because someone would have had to know the interior design of Moore's house to be able to plant a bomb so accurately.
21. Mrs. Pinder stated that members of the community always felt that Ruben "Pretty Boy" Wooten was somehow involved.
22. Mrs. Pinder stated that many families moved out of Mims because of fear of the KKK, and that this fear exists today.
23. Mrs. Pinder stated she was never interviewed by the FBI and to her knowledge, no-one in her family was ever interviewed by the FBI.
24. Mrs. Pinder stated she believes Mr. Moore was killed because of his civil rights work in registering black voters and as a direct result of his protesting the Groveland case.
25. Mrs. Pinder stated that after the bombing, several angry black men gathered together and talked about doing something to whoever killed Mr. Moore.
26. Mrs. Pinder did not know if they too any action against anyone.

Mrs. Pinder could add nothing further and the interview was terminated.

INTERVIEW NANCY ELMORE

On Tuesday, June 14, 2005, at 930 hours EST, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler and Juanita Barton, Director (Dir.) of the Harry T. Moore and Harriet Moore Cultural Center, Mims, conducted an interview with Nancy Elmore, black female, date of birth 05/05/1924.

Ms Elmore's address was listed as 1035 Mars Court, Titusville, Florida, phone number not given. Ms Elmore was very mindful and gave permission for

the recording of this interview. The cassette tape and transcript should be reviewed for complete and accurate content and the following is only a summary of the Elmore interview.

1. Ms Elmore stated that she was born and raised in the Mims community. Ms Elmore was a teacher and taught in at the Titusville Colored School, and that she has lived in Mims for 81 years.
2. Ms Elmore was about 27-years-old at the time of the bombing of the Moore house. Ms Elmore said there was a group of them that were playing cards when they heard the explosion. They went outside to investigate, and could see no fire or smoke, and since it didn't affect them they all just went on home.
3. Ms Elmore said that she knew Mr. Moore from school where he was her teacher and principal, but she never had Ms Moore as a teacher. Ms Elmore stated that Mr. Moore was a good teacher and very soft spoken. Mr. Moore taught them a lot of black history even though they had no books on it, and every year they would put on a program titled Negro History.
4. Ms Elmore didn't learn about the bombing until the next morning, and that everybody was kind of afraid to go over there at first because they didn't know if there might be more bombings. Ms Elmore stated that they did go to the Moore home site later that day. There really wasn't a big crowd there, but Ms Elmore did see law enforcement which had roped off areas around the house.
5. Ms Elmore said she did not see anyone picking up any souvenirs while she was at the bombing site. Ms Elmore remembers seeing the side of the house where the bomb went off, and there was a huge, gaping hole, but she doesn't remember smelling any peculiar odors. Ms Elmore said the main damage was just to the Moore's bedroom, and that the rest of the house had not sustained very much damage.
6. Ms Elmore said that she met up with Ernestine at the bombing site, and that Ernestine was telling them about what had happened. Ms Elmore doesn't remember anyone else's name that was at the home site. Ms Elmore had the impression that both Mr. Moore and Ms Moore were still alive and that they were taken to the Sanford Hospital.
7. Ms Elmore stated that later she heard things in the community about who could be responsible, and the name of Sheriff Willis McCall of Lake County was mentioned because of the Groveland case where the boys had been killed. Ms Elmore said that either the Sheriff or some other people from over that way might have done it although the other people weren't as forward with their prejudices as the Sheriff was.

8. Ms Elmore, thought that it might have also come from people who didn't like Mr. Moore because he was recruiting members for the NAACP, and going around to churches and homes trying to convince everyone in the black community to register and to vote.
9. Ms Elmore said that she did go to Mr. Moore's funeral, and that there was tight security at the funeral. Law enforcement was visible, and they had dogs checking to see that no bombs were around. But a lot of the people in the community were afraid to go because they weren't sure exactly who was responsible for the bombing, so they just stayed home.
10. Ms Elmore said that right after the funeral when people were talking about who could be responsible, Sheriff Willis McCall's name, and the bunch from Lake County kept coming up. But it was also mentioned that some of the people felt that someone in the local community had to have provided inside information for the attackers to know precisely where to place the bomb that killed the Moore's. It was also said that the Moore's were the intended target, because other people in the house were not even hurt. Some people were speculating that the informant might be Pretty Boy or Trigger Griggs.
11. Ms Elmore, along with some of the other people in the community, felt that Sheriff McCall had a reason to get rid of Harry T. Moore. Mainly because Harry T. kept pushing for further investigation into the Groveland case, and that sooner or later someone was going to get convicted.
12. Ms Elmore didn't recognize the names of Brooklyn, Cox, or Belvin.
13. Ms Elmore said she had no idea of what kind of explosive was used, and never really heard anyone in the community speak about what kind it might have been.
14. Ms Elmore suggested Reverend Stafford, who tried to carry on as President of the NAACP, might have had some information but he was dead. Ms Elmore suggested his wife may still have some of his old papers which might contain some information.

The interview was terminated at 1005 hours EST.

INTERVIEW EVELYN BELL

DOB 6/15/2005

On Wednesday, June 15, 2005, at 1022 hours EST, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler and Juanita Barton, Director (Dir.) of the Harry T. Moore and Harriet Moore Cultural Center, Mims, conducted an interview with Evelyn Olivia Williams Bell, black female, date of birth 07/23/1928.

The cassette tape and transcript should be reviewed for complete and accurate content and the following is only a summary of the interview.

1. Ms Bell said that she (Bell) was born and raised in Titusville, Florida. Ms Bell and her (Bell's) family had been living up in LaGrange, Florida, but that they went to church and attended school in Mims. That's how they became friends with the people in the Mims community, and came to know the Moore family. Ms Bell also went to school with the Moore girls.
2. Ms Bell was spending the Christmas holiday visiting her (Bell's) aunt in New Jersey when she (Bell) heard the news about the bombing over the television. Ms Bell could hardly believe it was the family she (Bell) knew. Ms Bell returned to Florida about five days afterwards.
3. Ms Bell said her (Bell's) aunt and uncle, who were visiting from Chicago and were staying in her (Bell's) bedroom while she (Bell) was in New Jersey, told her (Bell) they heard the blast the night it happened, and it shook the house.
4. Ms Bell stated that she (Bell) did make a trip down to the Moore house after she (Bell) returned to Florida to see exactly what had been done to it. Ms Bell went there with some friends but at this time cannot remember what their names were.
5. Ms Bell remembers that the house had oranges planted around it like an orange grove, and there was a lot of shrubbery. When they arrived, Ms Bell and her (Bell's) friends did get out of the car but didn't venture too close to the house. While she (Bell) was there, Ms Bell did not pick up anything, nor did she (Bell) see anybody else pick up anything at the scene.
6. Ms Bell said there were a few people there, and that some of them were scared, mainly because they felt like it could have happened to any one of them. They just didn't know who did it and why.
7. Ms Bell remembers some of the names of people that were being circulated around as maybe having a hand in the bombing: Earl T. "Trigger" Griggs, Clyde Bates, Pete Williams as well as people from Lake County and Sheriff McCall. Those are the ones Ms Bell said she (Bell) can recall.
8. Ms Bell also heard the speculation over there being one or more black people involved because whoever did it knew exactly where Harry T. Moore was sleeping. And that maybe they were paid to provide the pertinent information to the attackers. Ms Bell named "Pretty" or Pretty Wooten as a possibility for being that person.
9. Ms Bell attended Mr. Moore's funeral and other memorial services they had for him (Moore) at the time. Ms Bell also attended services for Ms Moore.

10. Ms Bell remembers her (Bell's) dad and some of the other people still talked about Griggs, Bates, Williams, and the other people suspected in the bombing for a long time afterwards. Ms Bell's father was solidly convinced they were involved until the day he died. Ms Bell said that her (Bell's) dad kept all of the clippings about the event. And even until he (Bell's father) died, Ms Bell's father would still talk about it.
11. Ms Bell said that neither she (Bell) nor anyone in her (Bell's) family was ever interviewed by law enforcement or the FBI in relation to the murders.
12. Ms Bell thinks that dynamite was used because her (Bell's) father went down to the scene fairly quickly. Ms Bell's father never mentioned the possibility of it not being dynamite, and he (Bell's father) was very familiar with dynamite from his (Bell's father's) grove work. Ms Bell's felt like her (Bell's) father probably would have picked up on it pretty quick had it not been dynamite
13. Ms Bell said people in the community talked about the Klan, and that the members could be doctors, lawyers, or whoever. You just wondered about everybody because you didn't know for sure, and that's why so many of them were afraid.
14. Ms Bell stated that she (Bell) was aware of the Groveland case. People were saying how Sheriff Williams must have let whoever did the bombing come in (the county), because they would have to know if something like that was going on, especially if it was Sheriff Willis McCall and his (McCall's) people from in Lake County.

The interview was terminated at 1120 hours EST.

INTERVIEW BERNICE CUYLER PILATE

On Wednesday, June 15, 2005 at 1400 hours, Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler and Juanita Barton, Director (Dir.) of the Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore Cultural Center in Mims, Florida conducted an interview with Bernice Pilate, black female, date of birth 11-02-1931, address 2316 Harry T. Moore Avenue, Titusville, Florida 32754-4223.

The following is a summary of the interview with Ms Pilate who refused to be tape recorded. Ms Pilate was reluctant to be interviewed.

1. Ms Pilate stated that she (Pilate) was born in Mims, November 2, 1931.
2. Ms Pilate's father was also from Mims and married her mother in 1922.
3. Ms Pilate said that she (Pilate) use to play with the Moore children when they were very young.

4. Ms Pilate advised that Mr. Moore registered a lot of black people to vote as well as many in the surrounding areas.
5. Ms Pilate stated that her (Pilate's) home was approximately ½ mile from the Moore residence and she was in bed at the time of the bombing and didn't think she was awakened.
6. Ms Pilate recalls that someone called her (Pilate's) father and advised him of the bombing and that's how she found out.
7. Mrs. Joe Warren wanted Ms Pilate's father to go to Sanford where the Moore's had been taken to the hospital, according to Ms Pilate.
8. Ms Pilate recalls being very frightened and didn't want to leave home.
9. Ms Pilate remembers leaving the next day to go back to school at Florida A & M in Tallahassee.
10. There was extensive news coverage in Tallahassee and Harry T. Moore was widely known, according to Ms Pilate.
11. Ms Pilate stated that she (Pilate) didn't return home until about May or June (1952) and recalls talking to her (Pilate's) parents about the bombing but could not recall about what was said.
12. Ms Pilate said that she (Pilate) knew a lot of whites in the area and it was just a small town.
13. Ms Pilate never got the feeling that there was Ku Klux Klan (KKK) in the area and never felt threatened.
14. Ms Pilate said that her (Pilate's) father was a citrus grower and had his own groves of about 40 acres as well as running a picking crew for other groves.
15. Ms Pilate stated that she (Pilate) couldn't recall the names that people had indicated may have been involved but felt like a white person set the bomb but possibly had the assistance of a black male.
16. Ms Pilate said that after college, she (Pilate) came back to the Melbourne area as a teacher for about 3 or 4 years.
17. Ms Pilate stated that she (Pilate) couldn't recall if the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) ever interviewed anyone in her family.
18. Ms Pilate felt like Harry T. Moore was killed because he (Moore) was a Civil Rights Leader and some didn't want him registering blacks to vote.

The interview was terminated at 1440 hours.

INTERVIEW JOE LEE SMITH EDD

On Wednesday, June 15, 2005, at 1300 hours EST, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler and Juanita Barton, Director (Dir.) of the Harry T. Moore and Harriet Moore Cultural Center, Mims, conducted an interview with Doctor Joe Lee Smith Ed. D., black male, date of birth 05/29/1936.

This interview was tape recorded. The cassette tape and transcript should be reviewed for complete and accurate content and the following is only a summary of the interview.

Mr. Smith's address was listed as 918 Levitt Parkway, Rockledge, Florida, phone number not given. Mr. Smith was very mindful and gave permission for the recording of this interview. The cassette tape should be reviewed for complete and accurate content and the following is only a summary of the Smith interview.

1. Mr. Smith said that he was born in Cocoa, Florida in 1933, and that his wife is from Titusville. Mr. Smith graduated from high school in 1955. Mr. Smith attended Florida A&M University in Tallahassee. Mr. Smith got his Doctorate in education from the University of Florida in Gainesville.
2. Mr. Smith was in either the eighth or ninth grade at the time of the bombing at the Moore house. Mr. Smith vaguely remembers hearing his parents talk about what had happened. That was the first time he heard about the incident.
3. Mr. Smith said that his family was not personally acquainted with the Moore's, but that he did know who they were.
4. Mr. Smith remembers hearing from his parents and other people that they believed the Ku Klux Klan had bombed the house and killed Mr. Moore and Ms Moore.
5. Mr. Smith said they did not travel up there to view the house after it was bombed, so he never saw the condition of the destruction first-hand.
6. Mr. Smith's knowledge of the bombing was independently learned on his own from being in school with other individuals who talked about the murders. Mr. Smith stated that basically their parents felt that same as his parents did, that the Ku Klux Klan was involved.
7. Mr. Smith said he was somewhat familiar with the Groveland case and thinks it may have indirectly been connected to the case.
8. Mr. Smith was not interviewed by the FBI or any other law enforcement agency and doesn't know of anyone that was interviewed.

9. Mr. Smith related some names at the end of the interview of other people who may have some information.

The interview was terminated at 1320 hours EST.

JUANITA EVANGELINE MOORE

The interview was tape recorded from the Hampton Inn in Orlando, and a transcript may or may not be produced. Ms Moore's address was not listed and her telephone number was not given. Ms Moore was very mindful and gave her permission for the recording of this interview. This interview was tape recorded. The cassette tape and transcript should be reviewed for complete and accurate content and the following is only a summary of the interview

On June 16, 2005, Investigators, telephonically interviewed Juanita Evangeline Moore in search of any additional details she (Evangeline) may have concerning the deaths of her (Evangeline's) parents, and to confirm and verify information uncovered during the course of this investigation.

June 16, 2005

MOORE, EVANGELINE
DOB 6/16/2005

On Thursday, June 16 2005, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler and Juanita Barton, Director (Dir.) of the Harry T. Moore and Harriet Moore Cultural Center, Mims, conducted a telephonic interview with Evangeline Moore, black female, date of birth not given.

The location and telephone number of where the interview was tape recorded was not given, and a transcript may or may not be produced. Ms Moore's address was not listed, phone number not given. Ms Moore was very mindful and gave permission for the recording of this interview. The cassette tape should be reviewed for complete and accurate content and the following is only a summary of the Moore interview.

1. Evangeline Moore is the younger of the two daughters of Harry T. Moore and Harriet Moore, who were killed in the Christmas night bombing of their house.
2. Evangeline Moore states there was no will and since her (Evangeline's) father died first, all the property was put in her (Evangeline's) mother's name. Ms Moore stated that after her (Evangeline's) mother died nine days later, it was supposed to be put her (Evangeline's) name and her (Evangeline's) sister, Peaches', name.
3. Ms Moore said they thought their uncle, Arnold Simms, would be a better person to handle things for them, and would take care of them no matter what. After the estate had gone through her (Evangeline's) dad, then her

- (Evangeline's) mom, and into Peaches' hands, Peaches designated Arnold Simms as the administrator of the estate.
4. Ms Moore also said they were not represented by an attorney, but that there must be a paper trail somewhere.
 5. Ms Moore stated that Arnold rented a part of a house from the Cuyler's on what is now Harry T. Moore Avenue. Arnold took the piano and other furnishings from Harry T. Moore's home to furnish that home. He (Arnold) was married to Ernestine Simms Jamerson, and that they had no children.
 6. Ms Moore remembers Arnold as being a heavy drinker and a gambler, which she (Moore) didn't realize until after her (Moore's) parents were killed. He (Arnold) was good at masonry work, and had put an extension on the back of their house. He (Arnold) helped with the installation of running water and a septic tank at the Moore home. He (Arnold) also built Peaches' house in Ocala, and he (Arnold) worked in the groves picking oranges.
 7. Ms Moore believes Arnold was living at his (Arnold's) mother's (Annie Warren Simms') house the night the bombing took place and that George Simms, his (Arnold's) brother, was also living there. She (Moore) said that George and Arnold were very close, and a third brother, David, lived with them. David came back from the Army shell shocked.
 8. Ms Moore does not think George had any jealousy of how well his (George's) sister (Harriette) had done, but that Arnold was somewhat different. Ms Moore stated that she (Moore) doesn't know any of Arnold's friends, and the Simms family lived apart from the other residents. The Moores and the Simms lived in south Mims, while they majority of the community was living in north Mims.
 9. Ms Moore said that she (Moore) hadn't thought of Arnold feeling jealous about the fact that her (Moore's) family was a cut above his (Arnold's) status until it was brought up recently. But that another brother, Rupert, was openly jealous of the status of the Moores. Rupert's family lives in St. Petersburg and they do not communicate with Evangeline.
 10. Ms Moore remembers her (Moore's) grandmother was very concerned about Arnold before she (Annie Simms) died because she (Annie Simms) could not find him (Arnold), and was worried about some activities he (Arnold) may be involved in. Evangeline stated that her (Evangeline) grandmother never voiced to Evangeline or Peaches that she (Annie Simms) thought Arnold may have had something to do with the bombing.
 11. Ms Moore, in view of what she (Moore) has found out since the incident, thinks there is a possibility that Arnold could have possibly been associated with providing information to questionable persons involved in the bombing, especially because Arnold seemed driven to build burial vaults for her (Moore's) parents, and he (Arnold) wouldn't take any money

for doing so. Evangeline said she (Moore) had never really put it all together before. Evangeline stated that she (Evangeline) has a gut feeling he (Arnold) may have had something to do with the bombing.

12. Ms Moore recalls someone told her (Moore) about Arnold intercepted her (Moore's) parents on one of their trips between West Palm Beach and Mims. Arnold had waited on the side of US-1 for them to come by and then he (Arnold) told them something was amiss in Mims and that they needed to go back to West Palm Beach because there was something wrong. Evangeline's parents did as Arnold asked.
13. Ms Moore said their house was broken into at some point before the murders, and all that was taken was a shotgun and the shells for it.

It should be noted that the possibility of Arnold being involved in either providing information to the perpetrators about the Moore family and the More family residence, as well as the possibility of Arnold Simms being involved further as was proposed by SDA Norred. It was theorized in the black and white communities after the bombing, and even to this day, that a black person in the community conspired with the perpetrators. Arnold Simms was a gambler, a drinker, and a very capable brick mason. Research of the Brevard County Courthouse documents, as well as other materials, indicated that Arnold Simms was heavily in debt and had a number of liens and judgments against him (Arnold Simms). People in both the black and white communities feel that with the bomb being placed under the house directly in line with the bed of Harry and Harriette Moore, and more specifically, directly in line with the side of the bed upon which Harry Moore slept, certainly had to have very target specific information that had to come from an inside source.

The break in of the Moore's residence was also of a suspicious nature because the perpetrator went straight to the closet where Harry Moore kept his shotgun. The perpetrator then went to a dresser drawer where Harry Moore kept the shells for the shotgun. Nothing else in the bedroom or residence was disturbed nor was anything else taken. Witnesses stated that if white people were seen in or around the Moore neighborhood, it would have been noticed and would have been somewhat unusual.

JUANITA EVANGELINE MOORE – TRANSCRIPT OF INTERVIEW

June 16, 2005

AGENT NORRED: Okay. I'm going to test it out to make sure. We'll try it anyway.

Q Now this (static).

A (Static) no, he was not (static). What happened was when they died, we were told -- it seems that all of our property (Static) and get it transferred from daddy's name, since he (daddy) died first.

Q Okay.

A (Static) my (Evangeline's) mother's name, since she (mother) died second and that is when we -- it was supposed to be in my (Evangeline's) sister's and my (Evangeline's) name.

Q Okay.

A We thought Arnold would be a better person to take care of that kind of thing since, you know, he knew -- we didn't know anything about legal, you know kids -- we really thought that Arnold was a very, you know, our uncle.

Q Right.

A And would take care of us no matter what happened.

Q Right.

A So that is when (inaudible) decided that he was going to make him the executor of the estate. It was after it had gone through the hands of my dad, my mom, and into Peaches hands. And then Peaches was the one who designated Arnold as the administrator of the estate.

Q Okay. Was there a will?

A No, there was no will.

Q Okay. Was anything in writing at all?

A Well, I'm sure there had to have been something in writing making, you know, transferring the estate from my father's name to my mother's name, and then from my mother's name to our names. And also transferring -- my sister transferring the administrator duties to Arnold. There has to be. I don't have any of that information.

Q Okay. All right. We'll try to --

A There must be a paper trail somewhere.

Q Okay. Did you all have an attorney at all?

A No, I don't remember having an attorney.

Q Okay. Back then that would have been almost unheard of anyway. But we'll try to track that, and whatever we dig up, we'll make sure that you get copies of that.

A Uh-huh.

Q Did Arnold when -- where was he living at the time right after the bombing? Did he stay in Mims as far as you know?

A Yes, he did. He rented a piece of a home on what is now Harry T. and Harriet -- Harry T. Moore Boulevard.

Q Okay.

A Just as you get to the intersection where that road that comes across US-1, the intersection there. I don't know what the name of that street is, but it was the intersection there. If you turned left, it was a house

on the right-hand side that was owned by Paul Cuyler.

Q Okay.

A And Arnold rented that.

Q Okay.

A And that is -- I know he had our piano. He had the twin beds from Peaches and my room. And I.....

Q Okay.

A He took -- he took furniture from our house and furnished that house for him.

Q Okay. Now was he married?

A Yes, he (Arnold) was married at that time to Ernestine - well, her name is Jamerson now -- but it was Ernestine Simms

Q She still alive, too, isn't she?

A Yes, I understand she is. Now I have an address for her, but I have been told that she's been in and out of a nursing home down Cocoa way, or somewhere.

Q Yeah, I think that's the one that Juanita said that her mind is kind of in and out?

A Uh-huh. Uh-huh.

Q And we have her on the list to talk to, so that's kind of interesting, too.

A Uh-huh. Well, the last time I saw her she was -- well, I saw her at a meeting that -- when the board that, you know, that was taking care of establishing the home site.

Q Okay.

A I guess it was -- I don't think it was the Cultural Complex Committee then, but it was a Home site Committee.....

Q Right. Right. I remember seeing something about that..

Aat those meetings.

Q Okay.

A The last time I saw her was at one of those meetings, and she was perfectly lucid then.

Q Okay.

A Uh-huh.

Q Did they have any kids?

A No.

Q No kids, okay. And as far as you know Arnold (static)?

A None whatsoever.

Q Okay. All right. If you will, just go back and tell me again the feelings that you had about --when I called today and told you what I heard about the possibility of people thinking that Arnold may be involved in some way.

A Uh-huh.

Q And tell me again, was he a heavy drinker, did he hold a job?

A He did hold a job, but it was mostly contractor work. He was a -- what is it -- a mason, you know, the people who put together bricks, a brick mason.

Q Yeah, as a matter of fact, he taught Juanita's brother?.

A Is that right?

Q Yeah. How to, you know, lay bricks, blocks, and everything. And the word was that Arnold was a very -- a very, very, good brick mason, as is Juanita's brother by Arnold's teaching.

A Uh-huh.

Q So evidentially he was pretty good at his (Arnold's) profession.

A He (Arnold) was. He (Arnold) did the extension on the back of our house.

Q Okay.

A He was -- I don't know whether he did it or if he orchestrated the running water. You know, we had one of these septic tanks.

Q Yeah.

A And a pump. He put all of that in place in our home.

Q Wow.

A He built my sister's home in Ocala.

Q Okay. And was this after your parents died?

A Yes. My sister was -- she was working in Ocala, but at that time she was renting a room right there on Broadway. I don't know or remember any of the addresses, but she was right on Broadway. And then she moved from there, she rented a house -- now I could probably find out from my son approximately where that was, because he's the one who remembered the rented house that she had.

Q Right.

A It's that house that I remember going down to visit her, and Arnold was working on the home that she had, that home.

Q Okay. And during that time that you went down to visit her, was he around?

A Yeah. He stayed in the rented house with her. He had a room, and we had a room. And he was building her home.

Q Okay. All right.
A While he was staying in the rented home.

Q Okay. All right. Was there any discussion at that time (static) and what was -- now he lived with -- at one time was he living in the house there with his (Arnold's) sister, right there by your mother's house?
A He lived with my grandmother.

Q With your grandmother, that's right, I'm sorry.
A Yeah.

Q Okay.
A He did live with my grandmother.

Q And was that --
A Apparently it's where he was living when the bomb --

Q Went off, right. Okay.
A And Ernestine, and George and Mabel, George's wife, were all in my grandmother's house that night.

Q And your grandmother, what was her full name again?
A Annie Warren Simms, S-I-M-M-S.

Q Okay. All right. And was Arnold a full-time resident there during that time?
A So far as I can remember, yes.

Q Okay. And do you know if there was a reason for that? Was it because of his (Arnold's) drinking, or was he holding down a job steadily, or do you know anything about that?
A Well, if I remember correctly, first of all, he was -- he was an orange grove worker, you know, he picked oranges.

Q Yeah.
A But on the side he did that masonry work and carpenter work.

Q Carpenter, he did pretty good financially then, didn't he?
A I'm sure he did.

Q Okay. All right. And at that time, what was your feelings about (static)? I know that you (static) to me that he and your uncle (static).
A They were as close as two people could get.

Q Okay.
A When you saw George, you saw Arnold.

Q Okay.

A When they -- when they left my grandmother's house -- this was before the bombing, when they were much younger.

Q Okay. Now that's George and Arnold.

A They lived in Orlando. Now I'm not sure what enterprise they were in, in Orlando. But I do know that they lived in Orlando for a while.

Q Okay. Now what about this other uncle (static)?

A David was -- he was in the Army.

Q Okay.

A And when he came back from the Army, he was very badly shell shocked, he did live with my grandmother along with George and Arnold.

Q (Static)?

A It was, you know, the make-up of my grandmother's house, it was a two-story dwelling. And there was a living room, dining room, and (static) on the first floor. The second floor was just two big rooms. The room, when you went up the steps, to your right was for the boys. And the room to the left was where the girls lived. But at the time I remember, my Nana -- my mother's mother lived in the room where the girls had lived. There was a bedroom downstairs where my grandfather lived. And then there was this big room where the boys had lived, and still lived.

Q (Static).

A Uh-huh. It was a big room, you know, it had all the beds and everything in there, but strictly for the boys.

Q (Static).

A No, no. No, no.

Q Okay.

A George, I don't think, had any jealousies, or anything at all. In fact George was always considered as my favorite uncle.

Q Yeah (Static)?

A Uh-huh.

Q But Arnold was somewhat a different (static)?

A He teased me about my daddy. It was only Arnold and David who teased me about my dad.

Q. (Static) and then the question was (static).

A. It was my sister who --

Q Right.

A -- asked Arnold to be the administrator of the estate.

Q. Do you know Arnold's status at the time (static) a full-time gambler?
A I just knew that he gambled and drank.

Q (Static) was his (Arnold's) drinking, in your opinion, to excess?
A Yes.

Q What about his (Arnold's) (static) did you ever learn anything about that?
A I have no idea of any of that.

Q Okay. All right. His (Arnold's) drinking was in excess, did your father and mother ever caution you about (static)?
A No, not at all. No.

Q Okay.
A We never discussed -- in fact, you know, I didn't really know about Arnold's drinking and gambling until after, you know, after my parents was killed.

Q Okay.
A Uh-huh.

Q (Static). We'll discuss this, can you hear Frank at all?
A Uh-huh. It's good to have this recorded, because as I told you, when the problem -- when my mother died, then we were trying to sell (static) my dad's car. .And we were told that we -- that everything was in my dad's name, therefore, we had to transfer the title of the car, the house, you know, the property, I guess the deeds, and all that stuff into my mother's name, first of all, because she was the second one who died.

Q Right.
A And then -- then it was turned over to Peaches and me. That, I'm sure, is the time that Peaches appointed Arnold as the executor of the estate.

Q (Static).
A Uh-huh.

Q (Static).
A I'm sure I had to sign. But then what would have happened was that Peaches sent the papers to me, because I had come back to Washington.

Q Right.
A (Static) would have (static) me to sign, and then I would have sent them back to her. She would have signed them, and then she would have been the one that got the signature from Arnold.

Q Well, there's no doubt there's going to be a paper trail (static) with

A Arnold, so (static). We've got information at one time (static).
Uh-huh.

Q That was the last thing but, anyway, we'll trace that down (static) right now.

A No, and I'm not looking for that. I just want to know the -- I just want to know who killed my parents.

Q Well, I know that. I mean it's the, you know, it's just -- I just wish that he was still alive. I'm glad -- I hope that's the one that we found (static) what his (Arnold's) situation was. Do you know of any close friends he had here?

A No.

Q Okay.

A I really don't. He enjoyed (static) in fact the Simms family kept apart from other residents in Mims.

Q Okay.

A We were separate.

Q Okay.

A Yeah. And that is why we lived in south Mims, everybody else lived in north Mims.

Q Right.

A And the Juan and Warren family names were kind of -- well, kind of exalted.

Q Okay. I understand.

A And we -- we were the creme de la creme.

Q Right.

A Uh-huh.

Q Okay. That makes sense. And did you have a feeling that -- and I guess we talked about this earlier, too -- but did you have a feeling that that's what Arnold felt, that you and your family were kind of a cut above, you know, the status that he was in?

A Well, I didn't know that until you mentioned it today.

Q Okay.

A But I do know that there was another brother, whose name was Rupert, who had a home between our home and my grandmother's home. He moved to St. Petersburg very early in life. And I do remember that there was a lot of jealousy. He had four children, and there was a lot of jealousy because of my mother and father's status.

Q Right.

A Which was so far above their status.

Q Right.
A You see, they had the same opportunity as my mom had.

Q Right.
A To go to college, or anyplace else they wanted to go but chose not to.

Q Okay.
A They chose to stay and work in the orange groves.

Q Okay. Now did --
A Uh-huh. Now I -- I am absolutely certain that there was that jealousy.

Q Yeah.
A I never really thought about it until you asked me about it today.

Q Is that right?
A Uh-huh.

Q And now Ruben, do you remember how he spelled his (Ruben's) name, and was that -- was it just Ruben? What was his last name? Simms also?
A Well, no, it wasn't Ruben Simms, it was Rupert Simms, R-U-P-E-R-T.

Q Oh, okay.
A Rupert Simms

Q Okay.
A And he still has children around. I don't have contact with them, but two of them live in St. Petersburg -- three of them.

Q. Three of them, okay.
A And the son, so far as I know, lives in Washington DC, in northeast Washington.

Q Oh, okay.
A But they all moved over to St. Petersburg, and we had absolutely no contact with them at all. Uh-huh. And I do know there was a jealousy there.

Q Okay.
A Uh-huh. And that's why me and my -- my four cousins have no contact with each other at all.

Q All right.
A There is my Aunt Valeria's son, who lives in Melbourne.

Q And what's her (son's) name?
A His (son's) name is Melvin Corbett, C-O-R-B-E-T-T.

Q And how -- well, how old would the kids be of Rupert?
A Well, okay, Bernadine is the oldest. She was about Peaches age, and Peaches was two-and-a-half years older than I am.

Q And that's Christine?
A Huh?

Q That Christine?
A No, her name's Bernestine.

Q Spell that for me.
A B-E-R-N-E-S-T-I-N-E.

Q Okay.
A Bernestine Simms She's not a Simms anymore, she just got married.

Q Okay.
A But she slives in St. Petersburg still.

Q Okay.
A And then the next child was Dorothy, D-O-R-O-T-H-Y.

Q Okay.
A She is a Rutledge now. And I do have -- I think somewhere in here I do have an address and telephone number for her. She lives in St. Petersburg, now let's see. I don't have it. I have another address book.

Q Okay.
A I haven't transferred her to my present address book, because I haven't had any contact with her since I told -- since I called and told her that my Aunt Mae had been put in a nursing home.

Q Okay.
A To let all of the siblings to know where she was. Not that they were going to do anything but, you know, I felt that that was my responsibility.

Q Right.
A So let me look in this old telephone book. It's a good thing I keep records.

Q I'm telling you, I'm just so happy that all of this, you know, us pounding your brain and (static) and everything else, you know, that keeps you young.
A Oh, it does?

Q Sure.
A I didn't know that. I think -- now let me see. I can't even see her.

Now I may have to call you back, because I don't see her in my old (inaudible).

Q Okay. Well, don't worry about calling me back, I'll call you tomorrow.
A Okay.

Q I mean with that. I mean don't worry about it right now just -- I'll call you back tomorrow and get that information. Are you still there? Ms Moore? (Redialing telephone.)

A Hello.

Q Hey, it's Dennis here.

A We got cut off, okay. The other girl's name is Cinderella, you know, like a, you know, "the" Cinderella?

Q Right.

A Now let me see, what is her last name? Now she's married to -- oh, Lord, I think his (Coleman's) name is Coleman. I'd have to -- and I know I have all that information around here somewhere, but I don't -- I just can't put my fingers on it right now.

Q Okay. That's okay. That's okay.

A Her name is Cinderella-something.

Q Okay.

A And she has a home in St. Petersburg. And I understand that she spends most of her time in St. Petersburg.

Q Okay.

A She had a stroke, and she's confined to a wheelchair. Oh, it's Cinderella Smith. Her husband's name is Homer Smith.

Q Okay.

A They're in St. Petersburg.

Q Okay. Now Bernestine Simms, is that -- do you recall what her last name is right now.

A No, and her name is not Simms I don't know what her name is now.

Q Okay. I still should -- I should be able to find her anyway. But I'll end up calling you back tomorrow, don't worry about calling me. I'll get a hold of you, and that way it won't cost you anything.

A Now have you talked to Joe Warren -- oh, let's see, she wasn't his (Warren's) daughter, but he was married to her mother -- her -- Joe Warren's daughter in Mims.

Q What's her first name?

A Oh, Lord, let see now, just give me time to think. Oh, gosh. I cannot think of it.

Q Okay (Static).
A Okay.

Q (Static).
A I don't know him.

Q (Static).
A I do know the Elmores.

Q Okay. Eddie Thomas?
A I don't remember that name.

Q Evelyn Bell?
A I do remember some Bells.

Q Okay. (Static) for several questions and answers.
A I cannot find her name, but she was my Uncle Joe's stepdaughter.

Q Okay.
A She wasn't a Warren, she was a (static) well, I'll just have to look it up.

Q. Okay. Juanita will probably know.
A Yeah.

Q She was (static).
A She's still in the Titusville area.

Q Okay.
A She's a pharmacist.

Q (Static).
A Uh-huh.

Q (Static) and let's see, Frank (static).
A No, I don't know.

Q Okay. (Static) working at the time?
A Yeah, but I'm not sure what he was doing. He may have been involved in construction work in the Mims area. Maybe between Mims and Orlando, because I know they travel -- he and George, as far as their employment was concerned, they traveled between Mims and Orlando. They did have -- I don't know, I think a room in Orlando, but they came back to Mims for, you know. That was really -- Mims was really their home base, at my grandmother's house.

Q Okay. (Static).
A I don't know exactly what they were doing.

Q What?

A I don't know exactly what he and George were doing.

Q Okay. All right. (Static) question, do you I think (static)?

A Yes, I -- I do think so (inaudible) and I'm going to tell this: My grandmother, Arnold's mother, before she died, she was very, very concerned about Arnold, because we were not able to find him (Arnold). And (Static) something about him and his (Arnold's) activities.

Q Uh-huh.

A She never voiced to me or my sister the fact that she thought he had anything to do with that. But she always said that: I know that Arnold was not going to turn out the way the rest of my children turned out. So in view of, you know, what I have found out just recently, and the mere fact that I told, you know, your partner there, that on Arnold insisted that he was going to build vaults for my parents to be buried in, and he wouldn't take any money from me. I mean this was just something that seems to have driven him. I mean he was driven to do this. And so, you know, I never really put it together until just today there is a possible discussion. Yeah, there is a possibility that he was involved.

Q Okay. (Static).

A Possibly because he loved money.

Q (Static).

A I have no idea.

Q And then the incident that we talked about, and you remembered that one about when you all left Palm Beach one time, you was trying to get hold of him and (Static).

A Well, that is something that I didn't know. I do know that I had been told that he -- I didn't know about the phone calls through the (inaudible) down in West Palm Beach.

Q Right.

A But I do know I had -- someone had told me about the fact that he had found out that something was amiss in Mims. And that he drove down US-1, because that was the only way my parents could get from West Palm Beach to Mims. And he stayed on the side of the road. He knew my dad's car, and he intercepted him and told him that he needed to go back to West Palm Beach and --because there was something wrong.

Q Okay. Did they go back?

A Yes, they did, as far as I know.

Q All right.

A Uh-huh. And I might add also that at some point in time our house was broken into. And my dad had a shotgun, it was in the closet of

their bedroom. That was stolen. There was a wash stand in my parents' room that had drawers. My father kept shells in one of those drawers, in one of those drawers, and all of these things had been taken out.

Q Okay. You're kind breaking up. What was kept in the drawers, you said shells?

A Shells for the shotgun.

Q Okay. All right. The weather is real bad, and it's breaking you up. (Static).

A Uh-huh.

Q Okay. Was there anything else in the house -- the shotgun was missing, the shells were missing, was there anything else missing at that time?

A Not that I know of.

Q So whoever went in there knew where it was?

A They only took the shotgun and the shells.

Q Okay. Was that ever reported, do you know?

A I am not -- but it should be -- I'm sure I probably got it from the FBI files.

Q Okay. And do you remember what time frame that would have been?

A No, I don't.

Q Okay.

A It was before the murders.

Q Okay.

A I don't have any idea of how many months or anything like that.

Q Okay. All right. After we had our discussion today, what you told me previously about all the situations, kind of surrounding all if it, what's your gut feeling about it?

A My gut feeling is that he did possibly have something to do with it.

Q Okay. I mean that's something (static) before, and I feel more confident about exploring it after I talked to you, especially this conversation. So we're definitely going to explore that avenue and, you know, try to run down those kids anyway and talk to them, and see if there's anything there at all. Are you still there? Okay, once again. (Dialing telephone). Here we go.

A Hello.

Q It's me again.

A Hey.

Q These wireless things are just tremendous when they work.
A Uh-huh.

Q But now what I was telling you is we are going to explore that. We're going to try to get a hold of those kids and talk to them. But we are definitely going to look at that angle of it just to cover those bases, because it is something of interest, and I think you agree with it.
A Uh-huh, I do.

Q And I feel better talking with you about it. I mean you're the one that's got the best gut feeling of anybody, and that's what I want to go with.
A And it hurts, it's a very horrible thing.

Q Yeah.
A But looking back, you know, what I have told you is what happened.

Q Right. Right.
A So we just have to move forward and find out the facts.

Q Right. And I think there's a good possibility that (static) his (Arnold's) mind, and that may have been a weak link that somebody was aware of. And, you know, there's that possibility that (static) back to somebody Klan-wise.
A Uh-huh.

Q And it could have been a kind of an elaboration of (static). But, anyway, we will explore that in addition to the other stuff I told you we were going to be doing our next trip. So we will stay in touch, and I'll probably call you -- are you going to be around tomorrow?
A Yes.

Q Okay. I'll probably call you tomorrow and see if you dug up those names and then -- or if there's any other names that you think of and can find. And then I'll try to find out from Juanita the (static) of Joe Warren's stepdaughter.
A Joe Warren, I don't know why I can't remember her name, but she's a very nice person.

Q Okay. All right. Very good. Well, I appreciate it again, it's always a joy talking to you.
A Okay. And I thank you all so much for your thoroughness.

Q Okay. We're there with you.
A Okay.

Q So if you think of any angle now, that we need to go, or anything, I mean (static).
A (Static) your phone number, and I will contact you.

Q Okay. Thank you, ma'am, it was good talking to you.

A Okay. Bye-bye.

AGENT NORRED: Okay.

This phone call was on June the 16, 2005. We started at about 18:15 Eastern Standard Time. Present were myself, Dennis Norred, Frank Beisler, Investigator with the AG's Office. The conversation was with Evangeline Moore at her (Evangeline's) home in -- I think it was Maryland or Virginia, wherever she lives. And we will terminate this tape at seven o'clock.

Whereupon, the interview was concluded.

In June 2005, the Attorney General's Office conducted research regarding reward money that may be available in this investigation. Investigators determined that the Florida Association of Crime Stoppers, Inc. (FACS) is a statewide organization (the umbrella organization for 25 local crime stoppers organizations throughout the state) for which the OAG is the administrator of some of the funding for all of the local organizations. Each local organization is permitted to contribute up to \$1,000 for rewards for solving crimes. Consideration was given to asking each of the 25 local groups to contribute \$1,000 which would yield an excellent incentive to provide information.

As discussed earlier in this investigation, it was thought that a reward for information leading to the successful conclusion of the Moore investigation could be beneficial in producing witnesses that may have knowledge of the bombing / homicide of the Moore family. OCR Director Allison Bethel had been working on this project since the first phase of the investigation and coordinated this effort with the Crime Stoppers Program which is funded through the Attorney General's Office. OCR Director Bethel's efforts were successful around July 2005. This led to the establishment of brochures and billboard information. Brochures and billboard copy regarding the reward were developed and reviewed by OCR Director Allison Bethel. The reward program was made operational in August 2005, with an "up to" \$25,000 amount set aside.

During the week of July 17, 2005, The Attorney General's Office discovered that the previously mentioned Klan organization known as the "Original Southern Klans, Inc." joined with another Florida Klan corporation known as the "Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," originally created as a Florida Corporation May 27, 1935 and withdrew January 31, 1955. Bill Hendrix, a long time Klansman, was the President of the Original Southern Klans, Inc.

These Klan groups were not identified by the FBI or any other law enforcement agency during the Moore investigation. The corporate filings were obtained from the Florida Department of State for both organizations. The incorporators were all Georgia residents.

The various Klaverns began to incorporate their Klaverns so as to distance themselves criminally and civilly in the event of any action against the Klan. Increased scrutiny was being applied by the U. S. Department of Justice of

the Klan because of the Moore bombing, and this examination of the Klan would continue for over fifty years to the present day.

The main Georgia Klan was beginning to disintegrate in the late 30s and 40s, and many of their Klaverns transferred their individual charters to Florida. Investigators were attempting to develop contact information for any of the incorporators and/or members who may still be alive.

The Attorney General's Office determined that two additional Klan organizations were created in later years. The first organization was the "Invisible Empire United Klans Knights Ku Klux Klan of America, Inc. with a Fernandina Beach address, was created in 1961 and dissolved in 1974.

The second was "The Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc." with an Orlando address, was incorporated on 4/15/1987, and dissolved 11/9/1990. All of these entities are successors to each another and all originated in Georgia. Investigators researched the incorporators of these Klan groups to see if there is any connection to former Klan organizations and to see if any of these individuals are still alive.

Investigators researched to see if any of the discovered Klan Klaverns were involved in the bombings in Miami in the late 40s or early 50s. Many of the people involved with the various Klaverns of interest were residing in Orange, Lake, and Brevard counties.

During the month of July 2005, Investigator Beisler and SA Norred researched the record-keeping responsibility for the sale of dynamite and explosives in the State of Florida. It was learned that the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles is the successor for the former Florida Department of Safety (DPS). The former Florida Department of Safety was responsible for the records mandated by Florida statute regarding the sale, distribution and use of explosives.

The Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles advised that they have no idea where any records would be kept that would indicate what explosives were sold in Florida in 1951, who purchased them, and who used them. The brief length of time between our request for these records and the response of the HSMV seems to indicate that no detailed search was ever made for these records.

Investigator Beisler and SA Norred continued research on Joseph Cox who had been identified during this investigation as a viable suspect. A preliminary review of Cox's title search shows a mortgage on the land only was satisfied before the murders. There was no record of a later house construction mortgage. In 1979, Cox's widow transferred the property to their son, Harvard Cox. Included on the deed were additional lots. Investigators researched the title on those lots with negative results.

The best evidence available at this time indicates that Joseph N. Cox was paid \$5,000 by the KKK to kill Harry T. Moore. Evidence also indicates that Cox

used the money to pay off his (Cox's) house mortgage. Cox was extremely worried that the FBI would find out about this mortgage transaction as well as his (Cox's) involvement in the Moore bombing and committed suicide.

Information is still being collected on the two remaining principal suspects, Earl Brooklyn and Tillman Belvin as of the writing of this Case Summary. If the Moore bombing was carried out by the Klan, it is most probable that the individuals involved would have maintained the integrity of such a mission and performed the mission in a similar fashion to other such missions. That would include using two vehicles, one a "primary car," and the second as a "cover car" in the event of some emergency or break down of the "primary car." In this event, it is most likely that four individuals were involved - two drivers, one lookout and one to set off the explosive device. However, there is no substantive proof that this actually was the case. There could have been one car with one or more persons as well as two cars with two or more persons. There was a pattern utilized by the Klan during their "rides" which showed that there were in most cases the facts of two vehicles with multiple individuals. With this in mind, probably there were two vehicles utilized in the Moore case as well.

During the week of July 22, 2005:, Norma Cox was traced to Macon, GA, where she (Norma) had been living with her (Norma's) son, Harvard Cox, and her (Norma's) daughter-in-law, Jean P. Cox. Norma Cox's last known address was 2777 Portland Place, Macon GA. The background investigation on Harvard Cox revealed that he died in 1999 and that his (Harvard's) last known address was 929 Chapman Dr Macon GA. His (Harvard's) wife, Jean P Cox (DOB 9/13/26) is apparently still living and still resides at that address.

JEAN P. COX

On July 24, 2005, Attorney General's Office Senior Investigation Frank M. Beisler telephonically interviewed Harvard' Cox's wife, Jean P. Cox. This interview was not tape recorded. Mrs. Cox advised that Norma Cox passed away several years ago. Norma Cox further related that she (Cox) receives many telephone calls from people looking for Norma because there was another Norma Cox living in Macon, but she (other Norm Cox) was not related to Norma's family. Mrs. Cox stated she (Cox) was married to Harvard Cox who is now deceased, as is another child of Norma and Joseph Cox, one Norman. Mr. Cox, Jr. died in Augusta, Maine. Mrs. Cox stated she (Cox) did not know what mortgage company Joe and Norma Cox used for their property in Orange County. It was determined that Joseph Neville Cox, Jr. died some years earlier in Maine.

During the week of July 29, 2005, OCR Director Bethel contacted Norma Cox's former attorney who prepared the title transfer of five property lots from Norma to her (Norma's) son Harvard. The attorney, who is currently in the Carolinas on vacation, requested his (attorney's) secretary to research the firm's archives for the file. Some of the founding attorneys are still working at this firm. This could be very critical evidence if the mortgage satisfaction on Cox's property is contained within these records. The attorney will contact the AG's office immediately upon his (attorney) return in August.

In early August 2005, OCR Director Allison Bethel contacted the former attorney of the Cox family and confirmed that Joseph N. Cox had another son, Norman Cox, who is now deceased.

On August 12, 2005, Investigators contacted the care giver for Nancy Cummings at the suggestion of Evangeline Moore, who advised that Ms Cummings may have some information regarding the bombing. Ms Cummings is 93 years of age and is currently in the hospital. Subsequent attempts to reach Ms Cummings were negative since Mrs. Cummings remained in the hospital.

Research by Investigators revealed that Earl Brooklyn had a girlfriend by the name of Margaret A. "Margie" Cardon. Further investigation revealed that this individual was actually Margaret A. "Margie" Cardoni, DOB 12/26/26 of Dickson, TN, former owner of Cardoni Travel, Inc. of TN. Investigation revealed that Mrs. Cardoni died November 28, 2004.

INTERVIEW TEMPIE D. BLANE

On Friday, August 5, 2005, at 1050 hours EST, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler, conducted an interview with Tempie D. Blane, black female, date of birth 9/21/1930, at 915 Gibson Street, Titusville, Brevard County, Florida.

The interview was tape recorded and a transcript may or may not be produced. Ms Blane was very mindful and gave permission for the recording of this interview. The cassette tape should be reviewed for complete and accurate content and the following is only a summary of the interview.

1. Ms Blane stated that she lived in Mims, Florida, on Main Street. Ms Blane stated she knew both Harry T. and Harriet Moore from school. Harry T. Moore was Ms Blane's sixth grade teacher, and also the principal of the school.
2. Ms Blane said that she was up preparing things for Christmas when she heard the explosion. Ms Blane had no idea what it was. A neighbor, Ruby Taylor, told her the next morning that the Moore's had been killed in a bombing.
3. Ms Blane said that she did not go over to see the Moore's' house the next day, but her husband did. And she couldn't remember hearing of anyone that had picked up anything from around the house after the explosion.
4. Ms Blane stated that the talk was that the white folks killed the Moore's, more specifically the Ku Klux Klan, because Mr. Moore was kind of establishing the NAACP and encouraging black people to get out and vote. She also said he was very good at it.

5. Ms Blane said that most of the black people felt that the Moore's died because they were trying to encourage their people to vote and join the NAACP, and the bombing didn't change that, in fact, more of them decided to do just that.
6. Ms Blane said she was too young to really know about the Klan in Mims, but that she remembers talk that they had their headquarters in Scottsmoor. She said she stayed away from Scottsmoor because of that.
7. Ms Blane said there was no real problem between black and whites that she just stayed in her place and went about her business. If their parents worked for a white family, the black children would play with the white children, and there were no problems there.
8. Ms Blane recalls an incident where a black man was assaulted by a white man, and the Sheriff arrested the white man. And when the Klan came to Mims to stage a rally or some such thing, the Sheriff blocked off the road and wouldn't let them enter. The black population really liked this Sheriff because he stood up to the Klan.
9. Ms Blane said she didn't think her parents attended the funeral for the Moore's. But she was so young, that she just doesn't remember.
10. Ms Blane gave the names of several older citizens who may be able to contribute additional information about the bombing: (All phonetic) Bernice Pilot, Eleanor Plummer, Lois Eugene, Viola Neil, and Coleman Mitchell.

The interview was terminated at 1130 hours EST.

INTERVIEW WALLACE OLIVER FEGAN

On Monday, August 5, 2005, at 1050 hours EST, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler conducted an interview with Wallace Oliver Feagan, white male, date of birth not available. The interview was tape recorded at 4120 Calendula Avenue, Titusville, Brevard County, Florida 32796, phone number not available, and a transcript may or may not be produced. Mr. Feagan was very mindful and gave permission for the recording of this interview. The cassette tape should be reviewed for complete and accurate content and the following is only a summary of the interview.

1. Mr. Feagan stated that he was born in Mims, Florida, and he lived there with his parents in a house on Park Avenue in Mims. His father was a mechanic and worked for Dunn's Garage in Mims.
2. Mr. Feagan did state that he was twenty years of age, and that he was home from the University of Florida for Christmas in 1951.

3. Mr. Feagan said that he spent a year in Milligan College which is located in Tennessee. Then he came back to Mims and worked a year for Nevins Fruit Company located between Mims and Titusville. After which he attended one semester at the University of Florida. Mr. Feagan joined the Navy January 17th, 1952.
4. Mr. Feagan said he did not know Harry T. or Harriett Moore before the bombing and he would not have known him if he walked right up to him.
5. Mr. Feagan said that he heard the explosion late at night, and didn't believe that his parents even woke up. Mr. Feagan didn't know until the next day what caused it.
6. Mr. Feagan said he and a friend went over to see the Moore house the next day after the bombing. The house was roped off, and they touched nothing nor did they pick up anything.
7. Mr. Feagan stated that the house wasn't blown out like he thought it would be; it was just like the one side had just dropped down. Mr. Feagan remembers there was a lot of paper lying around which looked like something he (Moore) might have been distributing.
8. Mr. Feagan said he didn't know anyone gathered at the Moore house after the bombing. Mr. Feagan only remembers a girl being there because she was real cute.
9. Mr. Feagan doesn't remember any conversations or rumors in the community, or from his parents, about who they thought might have bombed the house. Mr. Feagan is sure there must have been some conversations and rumors, but he just doesn't remember them.
10. Mr. Feagan said that he doesn't remember any Ku Klux Klan activity in or around the Mims area, and there was minimal law enforcement in the county at that time consisting of the Sheriff, and one or two deputies. Mr. Feagan had no idea who was investigating the bombing.
11. Mr. Feagan said the whites and the blacks got along fine because the blacks stayed in their place, and the whites stayed in their place. The blacks all lived on the east side and the whites lived on the west side. But that a black family lived just down the hill from them. Mr. Feagan played with the kids, and they all got along.
12. Mr. Feagan wasn't sure what Mr. Moore actually did for a living and he asked if he was a teacher.
13. Mr. Feagan only knew Sheriff Willis McCall and about the Groveland Four incident from reading about it in the newspapers.

14. Mr. Feagan did not remember the ice cream stand which was bombed shortly before the Moore bombing because they wouldn't make segregated windows, one for white and one for blacks.
15. Mr. Feagan did not know any of the Klansmen identified by Investigators as Earl Brooklyn, Joseph Cox, or Tillman Belvin.

The interview was terminated at 1313 hours EST.

AG Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred met with Brevard County Sheriff's Office Homicide Sergeant Bruce Barnett who advised that he (Barnett) would provide whatever assistance he (Barnett) could in this investigation.

INTERVIEW JOHN PAUL ROGERS (TELEPHONIC)

On Wednesday, August 10, 2005, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred and Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler traveled from Titusville to Lake Wales and met with SA Martha Myers and SA Dennis Russo of the FDLE Lakeland Field Office. SA Russo and SA Myers had been assisting in this investigation trying to identify former Ku Klux Klan (KKK) members in the central Florida. SA Norred and Inv. Beisler briefed SA Martha Myers and SA Dennis Russo on the Moore case.

Inv. Beisler had previously received information from a confidential source in Broward County identifying John Paul Roberts, white male, date of birth 12-13-1940, address 503 South 9th Street, Lake Wales, Florida 33853-4935 as a member of the KKK and former Grand Dragon of the United Klan's of America of Florida. SA Russo advised that he (Russo) was acquainted with Rogers and would attempt to make contact with Mr. Rogers to request an interview.

At approximately 1100 hours, FDLE SA Dennis Norred, FDLE SA Martha Myers, FDLE SA Dennis Russo, and AG Investigator Frank Beisler made an attempt to locate Mr. Rogers at his residence located at 503 South 9th Street, Lake Wales. The residence was identified as being the residence of Mr. Roger by a wooden name plate placed in the front window next to the front door with an engraved name of "John Paul Rogers". There were no vehicles at the residence nor was there an answer to knocks at the front or rear doors. A phone call was placed by SA Myers to (863) 676-6764 which rang inside the residence but was unanswered. SA Russo placed an FDLE business card on the front door containing his cell phone number with a request to Mr. Rogers to contact SA Russo upon Mr. Rogers' return home.

At approximately 1330 hours, SA Russo received a phone call from Mr. Rogers (phone number 863 676-1879). Mr. Rogers advised SA Russo that he (Rogers) was doing some work on a house down the street from where he (Rogers) lived and observed Investigators to come to his (Rogers) house. Rogers stated that he (Rogers) did not want to meet with law enforcement even after SA Russo explained that the information requested was primarily of historical value that could possibly lead Investigators to others persons affiliated with or formerly

affiliated with the Klan that may have direct or indirect knowledge of the Moore investigation. SA Russo then asked Mr. Rogers if he (Rogers) would talk to SA Norred and Rogers agreed.

SA Norred obtained the following information from John Paul Rogers on 08-10-2005 at approximately 1145 hours:

1. SA Norred briefly explained to Mr. Rogers about the background of the Moore investigation and that the AG's Office and the FDLE was interested in obtaining historical information about the KKK and its operation as well pertinent information about the Moore case.
2. Mr. Rogers stated that he was born in 1940 and would have been 11 years old at the time of the Moore bombing.
3. Mr. Rogers said that the only information he was knowledgeable of about the Moore case was what he has read in the media over the years.
4. There were a lot of bombing and violence during and after that time which were attributed to the KKK, according to Mr. Rogers, but in some cases the KKK was falsely accused.
5. Mr. Rogers related a possible hypothetical incident where there was an old church and someone wanted a new church building. The church was dynamited and new and better facility was constructed therefore meeting the wishes of person or persons involved.
6. Mr. Rogers advised that he joined the KKK in about 1963 or 1964 and maintained his membership up until approximately 15 years ago.
7. Mr. Rogers said that he was the head of the KKK in the State of Florida which was a part of the United Klan's of America.
8. There were a lot of groups which professed to be KKK groups, Rogers stated, but unless they were chartered through the State KKK and chartered they were not legitimate organizations.
9. Mr. Rogers related a story of sitting in a restaurant and overhearing a conversation where one individual was bragging about being a KKK member. Mr. Rogers stated he waited for an opportunity to confront the subject at which time he learned that the person was not a Klansman. Mr. Rogers did not fully explain the whole story but felt like the person understood to be more careful in the future about claiming to be a Klan member.
10. Mr. Rogers stated that there was a mechanism in place in the KKK organization to approve or disapprove KKK activities. There were some renegades in the organization which were involved in unapproved activities that reflected unfavorable upon the KKK.

11. Mr. Rogers said that if any request of an activity came before the KKK powers while he was the state head which would reflect unfavorably, it would be rejected. Mr. Rogers continued by saying that while he as the state head there was a push for a more positive image of the KKK and not one of being involved in inappropriate or violent activities.
12. SA Norred advised Mr. Rogers that the KKK was not the only suspect in the investigation and related that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was also suspect because there was a bitter feud between the organization and Mr. Moore plus the fact that the NAACP owed Mr. Moore and significant amount of money for that time.
13. Mr. Rogers said that in his opinion that would certainly be a very valid reason for suspicion and possible retribution. Mr. Rogers related that he was aware of the KKK being suspect but Investigators should not rule out the NAACP or any other valid suspect(s).
14. Mr. Rogers advised that he did not know or was familiar with any KKK members or former members by the names of Brooklyn, Belvin or Joseph Cox.

Even though Mr. Rogers did not want to be contacted in person on 08-10-2005, he did agree to be re-contacted in the future.

The telephone interview was terminated at approximately 1400 hours EDST.

During the week of August 12, 2005, AG Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred responded to several tips through the Crime Stoppers regarding this case. The tips provided information relative to alleged former KKK members residing in Melbourne. The names provided do not appear anywhere in the FBI files. This information is being researched and Investigators will interview as appropriate.

In August 2005, the title company completed researching Cox's mortgage. There is no record on file concerning Cox's house or any other mortgage satisfaction other than the original two plats purchased in 1946. The title company was able to find deed information that Cox and his (Cox's) wife purchased plats 4 and 5 in 1950. The clerk mailed a copy of the deed application to the Ft. Lauderdale Office of the Attorney General. A review of these records indicated that there was no mortgage satisfaction recorded in the clerk's office. Title company officials report that during that period of time, the recording of mortgage satisfactions was not required as it is today.

AG Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred located the obituaries of Joseph Cox, Tillman Belvin and Earl Brooklyn. The obituaries contained the names of pall bearers which included several KKK members. The obituaries also revealed the names of relatives. Investigators are researching these individuals and those that may still be alive will be interviewed.

AG Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred subsequently determined that pall bears listed in obituaries of Cox, Belvin and Brooklyn were all deceased. Most of the relative were also deceased and some could not be located.

On Monday, August 22, 2005, SA Norred and Investigator Beisler packaged, labeled and recorded 25 items of physical evidence taken from the Moore Cultural Center in Mims, Brevard Country, Florida. The purpose was to utilize the best evidence available to submit to the FBI Laboratory in Quantico, Virginia for analysis utilizing today's technology. SA Norred and Investigator Beisler had been attempting to locate through witnesses and people in the Mims community any pieces of evidence that may have been take from the Moore Bombing / Homicide Crime Scene. As of this time, no additional evidence had been located. It is also a part of this investigative plan for the excavation of the Moore home site property in an effort to search for any additional physical evidence for processing as well as to properly locate the actual home site area.

On Tuesday, August 23, 2005, SA Norred and Investigator Beisler departed from Mims to Quantico with all physical evidence placed into the trunk of SA Norred's assigned FDLE vehicle number SC1649. The evidence was maintained in a locked and secured environment with only SA Norred having access to the evidence.

On Thursday, August 25, 2005 at 0800 hours, SA Norred and Investigator Beisler met with Supervisory Special Agent Daniel Hickey at the FBI Laboratory. SAQ Hickey's staff processed the evidence via the FBI Lab Intake System for analysis. SA Hickey stated a report of analysis would be forthcoming from the FBI. The tests were negative for unexploded ordnance and the reports pertaining to the process will be made a part of the case file.

INTERVIEW GUYRETHA COURTNEY

On Wednesday, August 24, 2005, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred and Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler conducted an interview with Guyretha S. Courtney, black female, date of birth 09-14-1921 at her residence located at 7358 Westmore Drive, Springfield, Virginia 22150-0279, phone number (703) 644-1778. Mrs. Courtney had previously contacted Ms Evangeline Moore after seeing Ms Moore being interviewed on television in the state of Maryland / Virginia area and advised that she had been acquainted with one of Ms Moore's uncles identified as Arnold Simms. Ms Moore contacted SA Norred at approximately 0834 hours on August 24, 2005 and provided the information. SA Norred requested an interview with Mrs. Courtney and Ms Moore advised that she would call Mrs. Courtney and inform her of the request. Ms Moore subsequently advised that she had left a message on Mrs. Courtney's answering machine indicating no one was at home. SA Norred called Mrs. Courtney and left a message on the answering machine.

At 1435 hours, Ms Moore contacted SA Norred and advised that she had recently talked with author Susan McCarthy who related that her father had

business dealings with a Mr. Bumbry of Bumbry's Hardware Store in the Orlando area. This was about the time of the Moore bombing and Mr. Bumbry had told McCarthy's father that a new type of dynamite had come on the market which had a new type of detonating device. It was also stated that the FBI had also seized records from Mr. Bumbry since explosive material had to be signed for when sold.

Ms Moore also made contact with Mrs. Courtney who advised that she would be happy to see Investigators anytime in the afternoon of August 24, 2005. Ms Courtney lived in Orlando but was visiting with her daughter in Springfield, Virginia. SA Norred and Inv. Beisler traveled to the residence of Guyretha S. Courtney and conducted an interview regarding any information Ms Courtney may have regarding Arnold Simms. The interview began at approximately 1700 hours. The following is a synopsis of the interview which was not tape recorded due to a malfunction of the recording device.

August 24, 2005

Guyretha Courtney
7388 Westmore Dr.
Springfield, Virginia

1. Mrs. Courtney stated she (Courtney) was born and raised in Georgia and moved to Mims when she (Courtney) was four years old. She (Courtney) stated she (Courtney) lived on what was then called Church St. Mrs. Courtney's house was about 1½ miles from the Moore home. Mrs. Courtney stated that she (Courtney) had never been to Moore's house.
2. Mrs. Courtney stated she (Courtney) was at home playing with her (Courtney's) cousin Clorica on December 25, 1951, Mrs. Courtney heard a very loud "awful sound" and realized that it was an explosion. The noise shook her (Courtney's) house and knocked over a bottle that was sitting on the table at which she (Courtney) was seated.
3. The next day Mrs. Courtney's mother and father took her (Courtney) to the Moore's house. Mrs. Courtney recalled that her (Courtney's) mother turned off of Old Dixie Highway onto a dirt road and traveled through an orange grove to get to the Moore's residence. Mrs. Courtney stated that there were a number of people at Moore house when she (Courtney) arrived.
4. Mrs. Courtney stated that she (Courtney) recalls a small bitter-sweet orange tree immediately adjacent to Moore's house and she (Courtney) picked two oranges from the tree. Mrs. Courtney recalls seeing a large hole in the ground under Moore's house.
5. Mrs. Courtney also recalled seeing the bed springs lying on the bare ground inside the house and specifically recalls seeing a hair net stuck to the springs. At this point, Mrs. Courtney became very emotional and

- began to cry. Mrs. Courtney also recalled seeing wooden boards lying on the ground near the house and some hanging from the house.
6. Mrs. Courtney stated that the hole in the ground was under the house and partially outside the house. Mrs. Courtney estimated the diameter of the hole to be about 9X12 feet. The bitter-sweet orange tree was about five feet from the outer edge of the hole.
 7. Mrs. Courtney said many people at the scene were crying and talking very softly. Mrs. Courtney stated she (Courtney) did not see any law enforcement personnel at the time when she (Courtney) was there, which was sometime in the morning before noon. Mrs. Courtney stated she (Courtney) did not smell any odor from dynamite and that the weather was sunny and clear. Mrs. Courtney state that neither she (Courtney) nor anyone in her family was interviewed by the FBI.
 8. Mrs. Courtney stated she (Courtney) has no knowledge of anyone who may have picked up any items at the scene. Mrs. Courtney stated that on the way home, her (Courtney's) parents talked about what Harry Moore had accomplished. Mrs. Courtney stated they talked about what Moore had done for the black people and what he (Moore) had done to ensure equal pay for black teachers. Mrs. Courtney stated that people at the scene felt that local law enforcement was involved in the bombing.
 9. Mrs. Courtney stated that she (Courtney) felt that a man named Dunn may have some knowledge of the bombing. Mrs. Courtney stated that when she (Courtney) was small, she (Courtney) remembers Dunn coming to her (Courtney's) house on pay day to pick up her (Courtney's) grandparents to take them to his (Dunn's) store to buy food. Mrs. Courtney related that the food was priced too high. Mrs. Courtney recalls Dunn treating black people poorly.
 10. Mrs. Courtney related that one day she (Courtney) went to his (Dunn's) store to buy some candy. Mrs. Courtney said that Dunn threw the candy on the counter and it spilled onto the floor. Mrs. Courtney then threw the pennies on the counter and some of them fell on the floor. Mr. Dunn never treated her (Courtney) poorly after that day.
 11. Mrs. Courtney stated that when she (Courtney) was 17 or 18 years old, Deputy Sheriff Clyde Bates came to her (Courtney's) house and asked her (Courtney) if she (Courtney) would be willing to take care of his (Bates') wife who had cancer. Mrs. Courtney agreed to do so. Mrs. Courtney had no knowledge as to why Bates chose her (Courtney) to take care of his (Bates') wife. Mrs. Courtney remembered that Bates transported her to and from his (Bates') house each day.
 12. Mrs. Courtney stated that when she (Courtney) was very small she (Courtney) remembers hearing about the KKK. Mrs. Courtney stated that she (Courtney) feared white people because she (Courtney) never knew who was in the Klan and who was not. Mrs. Courtney stated that race

relations were considered good in Mims and black and white people minded their own business. She (Courtney) remembered that black people never visited white people, but white people often came to visit black people.

13. Mrs. Courtney stated that her (Courtney's) father was a very outspoken person who said what he (Courtney's father) felt. Mrs. Courtney heard her (Courtney's) father say that Dunn was involved with the Klan and was probably involved in the Moore bombing. Mrs. Courtney stated that she (Courtney) felt that Sheriff Willis McCall had benefited the most from Moore's death because Moore was trying to get McCall indicted for the murder of a black man in the Groveland case.

The interview was terminated at 1805 hours.

Investigators met with the King Reporting Service in Melbourne and spoke with Gloria Domsch regarding procedures for assigning court reporters for interviews Investigators would conduct. The reporting service will also supply summaries of interviews, a computer disk, and will transcribe audio tapes of the interviews, both past and future.

INTERVIEW RUSSELL SAGE CHAUDOIN

On Wednesday, August 31, 2005, at 1342 hours EST, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler conducted an interview with Russell Chaudoin, Jr., male, Inmate number 711561, in response to a Crime Line tip that Chaudoin may have information on the Moore bombing and Klan activities in the Mims area.

The interview was tape recorded at Union Correctional Institute, Raiford, and Bradford County, Florida. The telephone number was not available. A transcript may or may not be produced. Mr. Chaudoin was very mindful and gave permission for the recording of this interview. The cassette tape should be reviewed for complete and accurate content and the following is only a summary of the interview.

August 31, 2005

Russell Sage Chaudoin, Jr.
DOB 10/13/24
Union Correctional Institution
DC# 711561
7819 NW 228th Place
Raiford, Florida
1:30 PM

1. Mr. Chaudoin stated that he (Chaudoin) didn't know the Moore's, or anything about the 1951 homicide bombing.

2. Mr. Chaudoin stated that he (Chaudoin) was not a member of the Ku Klux Klan, and had never been affiliated with them.
3. Mr. Chaudoin said he (Chaudoin) did know Sheriff Willis V. McCall (referred hereinafter as "Sheriff Willis") by being arrested by him (McCall) several times, and living in the area. That Sheriff McCall hunted with him (Chaudoin), and over a period of years became a personal friend.
4. Mr. Chaudoin said that over the years he (Chaudoin) got to know some of the deputies like Deputy Sewell and Deputy Godwin.
5. Mr. Chaudoin said he (Chaudoin) was first arrested for killing a deer, then running from the game warden, and throwing the deer out on the highway. Mr. Chaudoin was sentenced to sixty days at Merritt Camp (phonetic) and a five hundred dollar fine.
6. Mr. Chaudoin stated that his (Chaudoin's) Uncle, Rube Chaudoin sold all his (Rube Chaudoin's) property in Lake County. Rube Chaudoin drew all his (Rube Chaudoin's) money from the Tavares Bank, and walked down the street to get in his (Rube Chaudoin's) car. Rube Chaudoin has never been heard from since. Mr. Chaudoin stated he (Chaudoin) wondered if Sheriff Willis had something to do with his (Rube Chaudoin's) disappearance.
7. Mr. Chaudoin said Sheriff Willis arrested him (Chaudoin) in '59 for breaking a gate down, even though Sheriff Willis told him he (McCall) knew he (Chaudoin) didn't tear the gate down but that he (Chaudoin) had been making and hauling whiskey through there and he (Chaudoin) was going to do time for it. Mr. Chaudoin stated that he (Chaudoin) was sentenced to three years in UCI.
8. Mr. Chaudoin remembers the Groveland Four incident. Mr. Chaudoin stated that white people felt that: "Willis hates them damnn niggers," and they wanted to keep him (McCall) in office, and that he (McCall) killed a few every now and then.
9. Mr. Chaudoin said that he (Chaudoin) knew of a few people that were supposed to be in the Klan, and that he (Chaudoin) didn't know Earl Brooklyn, Joseph Cox, or Tillman Belvin. Mr. Chaudoin said he (Chaudoin) had never heard those names before.
10. Mr. Chaudoin said he (Chaudoin) had brothers and sisters who were still alive and identified them as Dewey Chaudoin in Apopka, Margie in Apopka, Edgar Chaudoin in Sanford, Pearl in Eustis, and a brother in Memphis, but no name given.
11. Mr. Chaudoin said they had no real problems between blacks and whites, because the blacks stayed to themselves, and the whites stayed to themselves. The only problem he (Chaudoin) did have was when a black man stole his (Chaudoin's) gun.

12. Mr. Chaudoin related his (Chaudoin's) version of the two murders that he is incarcerated for, that of Jack and Pat Doyle, for which he (Chaudoin) is serving two life sentences. Mr. Chaudoin maintains he (Chaudoin) is innocent, and that a man named Danny Nichols committed the murders.

Mr. Chaudoin could add nothing further to his (Chaudoin's) statement.

INTERVIEW ROSA LEE JONES

On Thursday, September 1, 2005, at 1345 p.m. EST, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida, (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler, and Juanita Barton, Director (Dir.) Of the Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore Cultural Center, Mims, conducted an interview with Jones, Rosa Lee, black female, 98 years of age. Ms Jones was the secretary for the NAACP and worked closely with Harry T. Moore.

The interview was tape and video recorded at the residence of Ms Rosa Lee Jones, 816 Rosa L. Jones Boulevard, Cocoa, Florida, 32922-7118, phone number (321) 636-5901.

The cassette and video tapes should be reviewed for complete and accurate content, and the following is only a summary of the Jones interview:

1. Ms Jones stated that what she (Jones) has to tell us comes from the old world history that the City of Cocoa sponsored, and that she (Jones) wrote what she (Jones) knew about the organization, because she (Jones) was the only one alive that was in the organization during that time.
2. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) was the historian of everything that happened at that time, and there is an article that she (Jones) wrote which was included in the history of Cocoa, Florida, which might give an insight into some of the information that is being sought.
3. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) was acquainted with Harry Moore, and that Mr. Moore came here to Cocoa in 1935, because she (Jones) was acquainted with a woman, Naomi Ford, that taught and worked with Mr. Moore. That's how she (Jones) made the acquaintance of Mr. Moore.
4. Ms Jones stated that for a long time that she (Jones) and Mrs. Ford were the only two people alive to tell the story of the organization in Brevard County, and the organization was held in the home of this teacher, Mrs. Ford.
5. Ms Jones said that the name of this organization was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
6. Ms Jones stated that the NAACP was the first organization in Brevard County, and it was held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Naomi and Nick Ford, and that they lived on Magnolia Street at that time.

7. Ms Jones stated that Magnolia Street has been changed to Stone Street.
8. Ms Jones discussed that Mr. and Mrs. Ford hosted this organization, NAACP, and that she (Jones) remembers the people's names that were there at that time.
9. Ms Jones stated that Mr. Moore had the proper information for the organization, and that one or two of the higher officials who were supposed to be there that day, didn't appear, but he (Moore) did not cancel the organization.
10. Ms Jones stated that Mr. Moore became acquainted with her (Jones) by way of Mrs. Ford, and by way of the community, because Mr. Moore was acquainted with both of the communities, alike, both Cocoa and Titusville, and even Melbourne.
11. Ms Jones stated that he (Moore) was, "Quite a very wonderful young man." Ms Jones said that he (Moore) was full of anticipation and he (Moore) was very eager; that he (Moore) was young and eager.
12. Ms Jones stated that Mr. Moore was the first to start the organization.
13. Ms Jones said that the NAACP organization was the first organization in Brevard County, and she (Jones) discussed that her (Jones') job with the organization was that she (Jones) was doing the writing. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) was called the historian.
14. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) helped Mr. Moore. They were working together, as far as the writings, and putting the organization together for this area.
15. Ms Jones discussed further that Mr. Moore learned about her (Jones) through other people that he was acquainted with.
16. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) was a professional writer. Ms Jones stated that was her (Jones') profession and she (Jones) graduated from Walker's Business College and she (Jones) said that it was the only black school in Florida at that time.
17. Ms Jones said that this business college was first established in Jacksonville, Florida, but that it later moved to Tampa, Florida.
18. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) did not travel with Mr. Moore around the state. Ms Jones didn't travel with him, but she (Jones) was with him (Moore) when he (Moore) launched a fight against teacher's salaries. Ms Jones said that Mr. Moore was the first person to launch this fight against the State, the Negro's position on teacher's salaries.

19. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) was with Mr. Moore at the time when he (Moore) put this fight together.
20. Ms Jones further discussed that they met in one of those nice homes in Cocoa. It was the home of Michael and Jessie Monroe.
21. Ms Jones stated that Mr. Moore was acquainted with both communities. Ms Jones said that he (Moore) was very well acquainted with both communities.
21. Ms Jones further went on to discuss that at that time Mr. Moore called a meeting of many teachers that he (Moore) was familiar with in this area, and other areas, to ask them if they approved of him (Moore) in this drive against the Negro's teacher's salaries. He (Moore) wanted them to allow him (Moore) to do this drive against the Negro's salaries.
22. Ms Jones stated that Mr. Moore couldn't understand why the Negro's teacher's salaries were as they were, because if they were academically established, he didn't understand why the salaries had to be so different.
23. Ms Jones further said that she (Jones) was with Mr. Moore at that time when he (Moore) did this, but the sad part about it was that he (Moore) lost the fight, and he (Moore) could not teach in the State of Florida anymore.
24. Ms Jones stated that because Mr. Moore lost this fight, he became very interested in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
25. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) believed Mr. Moore became very attached to her (Jones) because his (Moore's) mother's name was the same as her (Jones') name. Ms Jones said that sometimes he (Moore) had to be careful when he said Rosa, because either his (Moore's) mother or she (Jones) would appear.
26. Ms Jones stated that Mr. Moore was more or less a loner when it came to traveling around the state. Ms Jones compared him to Martin Luther King, who she (Jones) said always had a great following. Ms Jones said that Harry Moore did not have that kind of following.
27. Ms Jones further discussed that he (Moore) was not discouraged because he (Moore) didn't have a large following. She (Jones) said that whatever he (Moore) was determined to do, he (Moore) did that.
28. Ms Jones said that Mr. Moore was always full of anxiety, and that he (Moore) was a strong young man, but she (Jones) said that Mr. Moore was a very quiet young man.

29. Ms Jones stated that Mr. Moore wasn't a person who was a get out in front type activist, and he (Moore) did not profess any type of violence behind the scenes. Ms Jones said he was not that kind of man.
30. Ms Jones said that Mr. Moore did a lot of writing, and he always approached her (Jones) about a lot of incidents that he (Moore) was about to approach, and that they would get together to discuss it.
31. Ms Jones went on to say that sometimes they would even get together and hold hands, and shed a few tears, even before it was presented.
32. Ms Jones said that Mr. Moore had faith in her, (Jones) and that she (Jones) was so happy always to be with him (Moore).
33. Ms Jones emphasized the fact that Mr. Moore was a young man who was full of anxiety, but that he (Moore) was calm.
34. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) always thought he (Moore) had the kind of approach that should be included in the records of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Ms Jones was sure that Mr. Moore really had that kind of approach.
35. Ms Jones stated that once a month Mr. Moore made a special visit to Cocoa, and that he (Moore) held this kind of meeting at the Mount Moriah African Methodist Church. Ms Jones stated, "It was made known that he (Moore) was coming to talk with us," and at those meetings Mr. Moore would tell them about his (Moore's) travels, and what he (Moore) had to face. Ms Jones said that sometimes it was very frightening.
36. Ms Jones was hoping that Mr. Norred would read the article that she (Jones) had written about Mr. Moore. Ms Jones said that the article is very, very special, and she (Jones) wants him (Norred) to read it so everybody can hear it. Ms Jones said that Mr. Moore was a very fine young man, and that he (Moore) was a Christian young man.
37. Mr. Jones stated that she (Jones) believes that there is something special about being born an only child.
38. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) was very thankful that Mr. Moore chose her (Jones), and said that she (Jones) thinks he (Moore) looked upon her (Jones) as a mama like person. Mr. Moore's mother's name was Rosa.
39. Ms Jones said that Mr. Moore was selective of the people that he (Moore) worked with, and that he (Moore) talked it over.
40. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) can call the names of those people that he (Moore) chose to walk with him (Moore) through that time.
42. Ms Jones said he (Moore) chose Mr. Solis (Phonetic) as secretary, and Griffin, who was the pastor of the Zion Baptist Church at that time. Ms

- Jones said that Mrs. Ford's husband, Mr. Ford, handled any money that came in, and that Mrs. Ford was there with whatever she (Ford) could do, and she (Ford) talked with Mr. Moore every day. Ms Jones worked for him (Moore) every day.
43. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) was the Chairperson of the organization for the solicitation of membership, and that she (Jones) always appreciated that assignment. Ms Jones said that wherever there was a meeting, regardless of the distance, Mr. Moore always assigned her (Jones) to go and take the records, and to solicit membership for the organization.
 44. Ms Jones said she (Jones) wanted to be sure to mention Michael and Jessie Ruth Monroe, because this is the home where the meeting was being held for putting this drive together.
 45. Ms Jones said a high school was named in honor of Mrs. Monroe - Monroe High School. Ms Jones said that it was at Mrs. Monroe's home where they all gathered.
 46. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) was there with Mr. Moore at that time.
 47. Ms Jones mentioned that her (Jones') children, her (Jones') two little girls, and Mr. Moore's two daughters, were at the meetings most of the time. The meetings were held at Mount Mariah.
 48. Mr. Norred stated that Ms Jones was a personal assistant to Mr. Harry T. Moore during the years and in the beginning of the NAACP in this area, and Ms Jones agreed that he (Norred) is correct.
 49. Ms Jones indicated that she (Jones) had the assignment of helping to create all of the speeches, and the writings, and the historical standpoint of what was going on during that time.
 50. Ms Jones stated that Mr. Moore never expressed any fear. Ms Jones said that it just seemed like it increased his (Moore's) determination to continue. Mr. Moore never expressed any fear, although he (Moore) told them about what happened. He was never frightened.
 51. Ms Jones added that Mr. Moore always had faith and confidence in God and in himself, and that Mr. Moore knew what he (Moore) was working for. Mr. Moore was working for his (Moore's) people. All people.
 52. Ms Jones further stated that the wrath and the indignation of those times did not discourage Mr. Moore, but that it encouraged him (Moore).
 53. Ms Jones stated that many times in talking with him (Moore) he (Moore) mentioned that he (Moore) wanted the men to rise up and stop being stepping-fetch-its.

54. Ms Jones said that sometimes Mr. Moore just held back a lot of things, because she (Jones) would become so upset. Ms Jones said that everybody should have some special somebody that you can talk to, and that's how Mr. Moore felt about it, and that he had a lot of people in his (Moore's) walk that he could talk to.
55. Ms Jones stated that at one of their gatherings she (Jones) became acquainted with his (Moore's) mother, and she (Moore's mother) told Ms Jones how frightened she (Moore's mother) was for her (Moore's mother's) son.
56. Ms Jones said she (Jones) would like to mention Michael and Jessie Ruth Monroe.
57. Ms Jones added that Mr. Moore was acquainted with many, many people in the Cocoa community, such as Reed, (Phonetic) Edwards, and Delores, Mr. Michael Monroe, and Jessie Ruth Monroe.
58. Ms Jones stated that Mr. Moore was acquainted with the church, and that he (Monroe) was the kind of a young man that you couldn't help but love.
59. Ms Jones said that many times both Mr. Moore and she (Jones) made contributions to their second black newspaper for operating and other expenses.
60. Mrs. Moore was still teaching school at that time in Titusville.
61. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) thinks Mrs. Moore was teaching school, too. Ms Jones said that Mrs. Moore was an agent for one of the leading insurance companies at one time.
62. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) was also an agent for an insurance company at that time, and that many times their paths crossed.
63. The name of the insurance company that Ms Jones was an agent for was the Afro American Insurance Company after another agent died.
64. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) tells young people to watch their language. Ms Jones said that one time some officials from Jacksonville at that time approached her (Jones), and they asked her (Jones), "Are you Rosa Lee Jones?" Ms Jones answered, "Yes; I am she (Jones)," and she (Jones) said that got her (Jones) the job right away.
65. When asked whether she (Jones) was concerned or afraid about the community here, and what Mr. Moore was doing, she (Jones) said that she (Jones) never felt that way.

66. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) always had some kind of approach, and was never afraid of anybody. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) was always able to cause a listening.
67. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) wasn't in any position to feel any undercurrent within the white community concerning what Mr. Moore was doing. Ms Jones was so busy trying to make a way, and didn't have time to think about it from any other direction.
68. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) was focused on what their goal was.
69. Ms Jones said there were "White Only" signs, which meant don't eat here, don't sit here, don't sleep here. Ms Jones said that during those times, "We were trying so hard to make a time for ourselves, so we didn't have time to become offended about the signs."
69. Ms Jones said that the only signs that affected most of them were the signs on the restrooms, because they thought it was so belittling to have that sign up there.
70. Ms Jones further stated that they could go in and clean them up, but they couldn't use the restrooms, and that was a sad thing then.
71. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) always thinks about going in the back door, and that she (Jones) thanks God for the privilege that she (Jones) had for the experience of having serviced many homes.
72. Ms Jones further stated that she (Jones) would go in the back door, put the coffee pot on, grab the broom and mop, walk through the great home while everybody else slept. Ms Jones said she (Jones) would go out on the veranda, down the walk, to the sidewalk, and then sweep her (Jones') way back.
73. Ms Jones said she (Jones) couldn't enter the front door, and that was the kind of things that upset them.
74. When asked what the goals were that were set for the NAACP Ms Jones stated that Mr. Moore was determined to give justice and equality where it was due. Not the kind of justice where they were asking to sit where they were sitting, or to sleep where they were sleeping, but they were just asking for the justice of feeling like a part of it. Not because they were black. Just to be a part of the situation.
75. Ms Jones stated that they felt like what was due to others was due to "Us" also.
76. Ms Jones referred to the Old Rugged Cross on a hill, and she (Jones) expressed that the cross represented the emblem of suffering and shame, and she (Jones) said that's what Harry and Martin were doing. They were fighting for equality. Not for one race of people, but for everybody.

77. Ms Jones stated that their little kids couldn't go to kindergarten, or things like that, so the Lord – Ms Jones said the Lord told her, “Rosa, get up from here and go build your own school,” and that's what she (Rosa) did. Ms Jones built a school with her (Jones') husband.
78. Ms Jones said that the school they built was integrated for little children to come.
79. Ms Jones expressed, “You teach hate.” Ms Jones said that nobody is born hating. It's taught.
80. Ms Jones was asked how the NAACP was started and how had it progressed, and she (Jones) said that it started with about 12 people at the beginning, which included her (Jones') husband.
81. Ms Jones stated that Mr. Moore was the president for five years of the NAACP, and they grew from county to county. There were members from each county, until they organized their own, in their own communities.
82. Ms Jones was asked if she (Jones) was assisting Mr. Moore in the Progressive Voter's League, and she (Jones) said that she (Jones) didn't think so. Ms Jones said she was always concentrating on the NAACP activities.
83. Ms Jones was asked if Mr. Moore had ever told her (Jones) anything that had caused her (Jones) to have concern for his (Moore's) safety. Ms Jones commented that it's peculiar, but she (Jones) never was afraid. Ms Jones always prayed and she (Jones) felt that everything would work out all right.
84. Ms Jones stated that even in those times that she (Jones) never felt that he (Moore) would have to be afraid, because of his (Moore) determination. She (Jones) said that she (Jones) had to keep her (Jones') faith, because this young man chose her (Jones) to be with him (Moore) at this particular time.
85. Ms Jones shared with us that this was a very special time in his (Moore) life, and he (Moore) included her (Jones) to be a part of his (Moore) great desire, and she (Jones) thought they would be able to work it out.
86. Ms Jones stated that somehow she (Jones) always had an approach, and that she (Jones) knew what was happening. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) knew about the unfairness and the unkindness. Ms Jones said she (Jones) knew about the hate and the jealousy.
87. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) felt that if she (Jones) just kept praying that it would all just clear up one day.
88. Ms Jones shared that there wasn't enough that was being said about a man like Harry. Ms Jones said we need to keep these things in mind so

- that our children can know about the ways, the history that has brought them to where they are today, to make it easier for them.
89. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) really thanks God for having been chosen by Mr. Moore to be with him (Moore) during those special times.
 90. When discussing the incident that occurred in Lakeland, which involved the Groveland Four, Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) remembered that incident, and that she (Jones) was very concerned about that, and that she (Jones) was concerned for Harry at one point.
 91. Ms Jones said, "What is the name of those boys?" Ms Jones stated that those were serious times.
 92. Ms Jones said that they didn't talk about Harry's safety, but they were concerned, because everything was so unfair and so unjust.
 93. Ms Jones was asked if she (Jones) remembers any correspondence going through her (Jones) and Harry to various City, County, or State officials, all the way up to the Governor's office and she (Jones) stated that she (Jones) didn't recall that being done.
 94. Ms Jones was asked if she (Jones) ever met with Mr. Thurgood Marshall, and she (Jones) said that she (Jones) had never met with him.
 95. Ms Jones was reminded that they had registered a lot of black folks around the State, around 100,000, at one point in time, but she (Jones) didn't think she (Jones) had a part in that.
 96. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) worked with Harry here in Cocoa, and the other correspondence was done by communication through mail or telephone.
 97. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) never traveled with Mr. Moore, but that she (Jones) always knew what was happening.
 98. Ms Jones stated that the membership was increasing quite a bit throughout the NAACP, throughout the County and the communities.
 99. Ms Jones stated that Mr. Moore never sent her (Jones) anyplace, but that she (Jones) did solicit some members, some names.
 100. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) didn't solicit a lot of them, because it takes time to become acquainted with exactly what's happening.
 101. Jones stated that when the bombing occurred at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Moore that she (Jones) was at home in Cocoa.
 102. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) has lived in Cocoa since 1956.

103. Ms Jones agreed that it was on Christmas Eve, and that she (Jones) was at home. That was on December 25th, 1951.
104. Ms Jones couldn't remember whether her (Jones') daughter told her (Jones), or how she (Jones) heard about the bombing incident, but she (Jones) said that they got one telephone call, and that was enough.
105. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) heard about the bombing incident by way of a telephone call.
106. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) never went to the Moore's house after the bombing.
107. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) had been to the home before that, but that she (Jones) had never gone back after the bombing.
108. Ms Jones stated that Mrs. Moore didn't die right away. Ms Jones said that Mrs. Moore died nine days later in the hospital.
109. Ms Jones was concerned about the incident because of her (Jones') daughter's association with Evangeline. She (Jones) was concerned, and thinking about her (Jones') daughter. Ms Jones said that it stirred up everybody, and nobody could understand how in the world something like that could happen to a great young man like that.
110. Ms Jones described Mr. Moore as calm, easygoing, full of anticipation and desire.
111. Ms Jones explained that they were trying to find out what it was all about, and who caused all of this. Ms Jones couldn't understand how anybody could be so unkind.
112. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) could never imagine anybody doing such a thing like that to a young man like he (Moore) was. Ms Jones couldn't understand how anybody could do something like that to a young man like Harry.
113. Ms Jones stated that Ben Green had written the history of Harry Moore, and he (Green) gave an interview in a letter not too long ago. Ms Jones said that Mr. Clarence Rowe, (Phonetic) who was president at that time of the NAACP, chartered a bus, and quite a few of them attended this meeting.
114. Ms Jones couldn't discuss how the trouble started between Mr. Moore and the NAACP when they were trying to remove him (Moore) from his (Moore's) position, because she (Jones) said she (Jones) didn't know enough about that.
115. Ms Jones indicated that she (Jones) wasn't aware how it was happening that they were trying to remove Mr. Moore as the executive secretary at

- that time, but she (Jones) said that she (Jones) had read about it. Ms Jones had heard about it, but she (Jones) wasn't any part of that at all.
116. Ms Jones was asked what happened to the group that she (Jones) was involved in with the NAACP, with the officers, and the discussions of the direction of the organization after the bombing occurred, and she (Jones) said, "I didn't have anything."
 117. Ms Jones said that what she (Jones) was doing was always in support of Harry.
 118. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) continued with the organization, and she (Jones) said that she (Jones) always supported whoever became president.
 119. Ms Jones stated that they had the organization here, and that she (Jones) was a member of it.
 120. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) did not continue on with the same job that she (Jones) did with Mr. Moore. Ms Jones said that others took over.
 121. Ms Jones stated that after Mr. Moore left, Elmer Silas took over, and there were quite a few young men who had become president of the organization. Doctor Oliver Wells (Phonetic) became president, and then Clarence Rowe, and she (Jones) stated that now there is a new president, Roberta Wilson, who she (Jones) feels is doing a great job.
 122. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) still enjoys attending the meetings, and if somebody will come by to pick her (Jones) up she (Jones) will get her (Jones') hat and go to the meeting.
 123. Ms Jones said that the home of the Monroe's was located in Mims, Florida.
 124. Ms Jones stated that they didn't meet there at the Monroe's home to conduct any activities. Ms Jones stated that whatever activities that they had going on was held at the Mount Moriah African Methodist Episcopal Church. She (Jones) added that there is a great history about that church, and she (Jones) wrote the history of the Mount Moriah African Methodist Episcopal Church.
 125. Ms Jones also informed us that there was not an AME church in Cocoa in 1886.
 126. Ms Jones also stated that she (Jones) was never interviewed by the FBI after the bombing, and that nobody ever contacted her (Jones) to interview her (Jones).

127. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) is the only one left from that organization.
128. Ms Jones was questioned as to how close she (Jones) had become with Harriette Moore, Evangeline, and Peaches over the years, and she (Jones) said that there was too much distance between Mims and Cocoa. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) knew Harriette Moore, and she (Jones) admired her (Harriette) very much, but they didn't have too much association at that time. Ms Jones said that they knew each other, and they knew what was happening, and she (Jones) said that Harriette knew that she (Jones) loved him (Moore).
129. Ms Jones felt like Mrs. Moore had been active with the organization because of her (Jones') husband.
130. Ms Jones was uncertain as to whether or not the incident that happened over in Groveland could have been what was responsible for Mr. Moore being bombed. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) doesn't know how to express herself in that manner.
131. Ms Jones said that there was a lot of concern among everybody. There was a great feeling about it.
132. Ms Jones stated that after the tragedy she (Jones) didn't attend the funeral services. Ms Jones said she (Jones) didn't have a way to attend, and that she (Jones) really wasn't too anxious to attend. Reading about it was enough.
133. Ms Jones stated that after the bombing, and after the deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Moore she (Jones) just couldn't imagine that there was anybody out there who would be so evil.
134. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) was not afraid that there might be any group who was a threat after the bombing.
135. Ms Jones shared with us that people should just sit down together and talk it out to find out what's wrong. Ms Jones said that there are many unjust situations that they went through.
136. Ms Jones informed us that when she (Jones) was going to school, she (Jones) had to use secondhand materials, and that she (Jones) still has some of those materials now, from way back then. She (Jones) said that didn't stop her (Jones) from learning, and being what she (Jones) is now.
137. Ms Jones stated that the injustices were cleared away because of people like Harry.
138. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) had never been acquainted with Arnold Sims and George Sims, the brothers of Mrs. Moore.

139. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) didn't know if there were ever any problems with the local politicians that were in Titusville. Ms Jones said she (Jones) had read and heard about that, but that she (Jones) had never had any part in any of that.
140. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) was involved with Harry Moore when he (Moore) launched a drive. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) was with him (Moore) when he (Moore) organized the first chapter of the NAACP.
141. Ms Jones said that kept her (Jones) busy, and was always ready to go.
142. Ms Jones was asked why the people who worked for Harry Moore were worried about him (Moore), and she (Jones) said the reason they were worried was because that was a terrible thing to happen, because of his (Moore's) desires to clear these boys.
143. Ms Jones said she (Jones) was worried about Harry's safety.
144. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) didn't know if anyone had made any threats.
145. Ms Jones was asked whether she (Jones) had ever heard of the name Sheriff Willis McCall, and she (Jones) said, "I know I have."
146. Ms Jones said that Harry didn't show any fear, and she (Jones) didn't think he (Moore) should have.
147. Ms Jones stated that with all that was going on, with Groveland, and the voting registration, that there wasn't any reason that she (Jones) knew of that Harry should have been afraid of anybody or any group.
148. Ms Jones said that Mr. Moore never mentioned to her (Jones) any feelings that he (Moore) might have had about the citrus growers. Ms Jones said he (Moore) never did mention anything about that to her (Jones).
149. Ms Jones also said that he (Moore) never said anything about the clan, or that the citrus growers might be worried that Mr. Moore was going to take their workers for his (Moore's) grove.
150. Ms Jones was asked whether Mr. Moore had ever mentioned the clan to her (Jones), and she (Jones) said she (Jones) had never heard him mention that.
151. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) didn't know of any letters, or any correspondence, or any documents in the NAACP files. Ms Jones said she (Jones) wasn't that deeply involved.
152. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) couldn't remember the sheriff at that time, H.T. Williams, but she (Jones) thinks that was the name.

153. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) couldn't remember a man by the name of "Trigger" Greggs.
154. Ms Jones stated that she (Jones) couldn't remember a man by the name of Clyde Bates.
155. Ms Jones stated that Mr. Moore didn't discuss the things that may have happened out in the field because she (Jones) wasn't involved with Harry in a lot of those instances.
156. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) was mostly involved in his (Moore's) drives, and because of unequal salaries among teachers, and the organization of the first chapter of the NAACP in Brevard County. Ms Jones said that's about as far as she (Jones) went with Harry.
157. Ms Jones was asked if there was anything that she (Jones) felt like telling us about any of the things that went on during that time, and she (Jones) said no.
158. Ms Jones said it was a good time to live. Ms Jones said they were young, and it was the survival of the fittest. Ms Jones said they knew how to survive and how to live.
159. Ms Jones said they got \$2, or \$3, or \$5 a week in salary for domestic service. She (Jones) said they took that little bit of money and educated their children. Ms Jones said they built churches and large halls, and that was how they carried on.
160. Ms Jones stated that Magnolia Street has been changed to be named Stone Street. It's equal to 5th Avenue in New York, because she (Jones) says that black folks have worked hard enough by support, and guidance, and sacrifice.
161. Ms Jones said there were two things. The post office and the bank, but she (Jones) didn't go there that often, because she (Jones) didn't have anything to put in the bank.
162. Ms Jones said that she (Jones) would just like to give that young man honor and credit for the sacrifices that he made as a young man, to make it better for all races of people.
163. Ms Jones stated that there is not but one ruler above all rulers, and that's out Lord, and all that is happening now, nobody can push a button to stop it.
164. Ms Jones asked that Mr. Norred read a book for her (Jones).

INTERVIEW - JOCILLE DAUGHTRY TRAVIS-SECOND INTERVIEW

Jocille Travis
DOB 12/23/17
624 Wager Ave.
Titusville, FL 32796

On Tuesday, February 28, 2006, Investigator Frank Beisler and OCR Director Allison Bethel conducted a follow-up telephonic interview with Jocille Travis. Mrs. Travis was re-interviewed to clarify a discrepancy in the FBI records regarding the sequence of events that occurred at the crime scene immediately following the explosion. Mrs. Travis is a relative of the Simms-Moore families.

1. Mrs. Travis stated that when she (Travis) heard the explosion, she (Travis) woke her (Travis') then husband, William Daughtry, and asked him (William) to go to the Moore's house.
2. Mr. Daughtry returned shortly thereafter and informed his (William's) wife as to what had happened. Mrs. Travis then ran to the Moore's home.
3. Mrs. Travis related that she (Travis) lived a very short distance from the Moore's residence.
4. Mrs. Travis stated that George Simms was at the scene when she (Travis) arrived.
5. Mrs. Travis related that "Peaches," and Rosa Moore helped George Simms place Harry Moore in the back seat of George's Buick sedan.
6. Mrs. Travis stated that Harry was lying on the back seat with his (Moore's) head in his (Moore's) mother's lap.
7. Mrs. Travis stated that Harriette was able to enter the front seat of George Simms' vehicle without much assistance.
8. Mrs. Travis stated that George Simms then took Harry and Harriette Moore to the hospital in Sanford.
9. "Peaches" remained at the scene.
10. Mrs. Travis stated that "Trigger Griggs" was the first law enforcement office at the scene and that Griggs looked around the house and left the area.
11. Brevard County Deputy Sheriff Clyde Bates arrived a short time later.

Mrs. Travis had nothing further to add to her (Jones') statement.

TRANSCRIPT SUMMARY-PORTER, GILBERT- (DECEASED)

On or about 1991 – 1992, author Mr. Ben Green conducted an interview with Mr. Gilbert Porter, black male, date of birth 1/6/1909. Mr. Green has previously given permission to the FDLE to utilize this information as a part of this investigation.

The following is a summary of the interview and the cassette tape and transcript should be reviewed for complete and accurate content.

1. Gilbert Porter's memories of Harry T. Moore were that he was a very quiet person, spoke softly, and a very dedicated person. Gilbert Porter first met Harry T. Moore through the FSTA (Florida State Teachers Association) when he was trying to get them organized.
2. Ben Green told Gilbert Porter that when he had spoken with Evangeline, Harry T's daughter, she said her father's best friends were Edward Davis and John Gilbert.
3. Ben Green asked Gilbert Porter to tell him what sort of men they were. Gilbert Porter told him that Ed Davis was a ramrod, very outspoken, and was one of the first ones fighting for equal salaries and tenure.
4. Gilbert Porter said that John Gilbert and Harry T. Moore were very personal friends, and they all ran together in kind of a clique. Gilbert was quite like Harry T. Moore, but more forceful and he was more the leader of the group.
5. Gilbert Porter said they traveled all over, just living from hand to mouth. Gilbert Porter was the secretary of the Florida State Teacher's Association, but the Florida State Teacher Association didn't have any money either.
6. Gilbert Porter said traveling back then was bad. In some places they wouldn't let a Negro use the telephone, even if you wanted to pay for it. Sometimes they wouldn't even sell you gasoline at some small filling stations at some of the places that you had to go through. Eating anywhere was out of the question, you almost had to carry your lunch with you, or else you had to know somebody.
7. Gilbert Porter said his job was to organize black teachers in the 67 counties in Florida. The Ku Klux Klan was still active and they were watching them and called us crazy niggers, but they couldn't keep up with everything.
8. Gilbert Porter said he was surprised Moore didn't get killed sooner the way he traveled all over the state at night in his car by himself. Porter stated he been followed, his telephone calls tapped, and had received hate mail. Porter figured they were trying to scare them.
9. Gilbert Porter said the first time they carried a case to the Supreme Court in Tallahassee they had a lawyer from Jacksonville named McGill. When

McGill got up to talk, only three Supreme Court Judges listened, the others they turned their chairs facing away from him.

10. Gilbert Porter said it was interesting that when Moore and his wife were fired in Brevard County, Ms. Moore got a job down in Riviera, but Harry T. Moore never did get one. That's when he went to work for the NAACP.
11. Ben Green said he read that Brevard County had not fired Harry and Harriet Moore, they resigned. But when Green reviewed their records with Brevard County, you could see they went back in the typewritten and filling in by hand: "Resigned June, 1946" where clearly everything else was typed, and this was the only thing on there that was handwritten.
12. Ben Green said one of the things he was impressed about is Moore's work, what he wrote, the flyers, the political stuff, who to vote for, open letters to Florida's Negro citizens.
13. Gilbert Porter recalls it was 1944 when Harry T. Moore and Davis formed the Progressive Voters League and really started pushing for voter rights. Harry T. Moore he went all over the state pushing that, and that raised the danger level even.
14. Gilbert Porter said he had just left Mims a day or so before the bombing, he had been visiting down there. Because at the time, the Groveland incident was being pushed for investigation he came right back down the next day.
15. Ben Green asked if Harry T. Moore was concerned about threats at the time. Gilbert Porter said that the Groveland case was hot because he was trying to get McCall removed from office, but Harry T. Moore had never mentioned being afraid.
16. Gilbert Porter said even though the bombing scared a lot of people, it also made lot of people more determined than ever.

**BEN GREEN INTERVIEW WITH SHERIFF WILLIS V. McCALL
(DECEASED)**

Approximately July 15, 1992

The location of this interview by Ben Green was at the home of Mr. Willis McCall in Umatilla, Florida, and was not tape recorded by request of Sheriff McCall. Mr. McCall's address was only given as Lake Omega Ranch, Umatilla, Florida, and the phone number not given. Mr. Green recorded his (Green's) narrative of the interview after leaving the McCall residence.

1. Ben Green had this interview with Willis McCall on July 15th, Wednesday, 1992 at his (McCall's) house in Umatilla.

2. Ben Green describes that Willis McCall today is a bent over, shriveled up, crippled old man, but his (McCall's) mind and tongue are pretty sharp. McCall can hardly walk and says he's (McCall) got the gout. McCall has a heart condition and has to wear glycerin patches.
3. Ben Green said at the beginning of the interview that Willis McCall was watching Stetson Kennedy on TV and McCall was talking about suing him Kennedy) if he (McCall) wasn't so old. McCall said the way they take things out of content is why he (McCall) wouldn't agree to the tape recording of his (McCall's) interview.
4. Ben Green asked about the Groveland case, and asked if he (McCall) could explain why they had been linked together. Willis McCall just said, "All my enemies trying to get me."
5. Ben Green told Willis McCall that the FBI thinks the Klan did it, and asked McCall what kind of Klan activity was in Lake County. McCall said that he (McCall) had been asked to join the Klan by a guy named Hall, and wanted him (McCall) to join but he refused.
6. Ben Green (McCall asked him (McCall) why he (McCall) didn't join the Klan. Willis McCall said he (McCall) went to a meeting once and they weren't saying things he (McCall) wanted or needed to get involved in.
7. Ben Green asked about Sheriff David Starr being a Klansman. McCall said he (McCall) didn't know who was in the Klan.
8. Ben Green inquired as to a march through there. Willis McCall said they started at Wildwood and went all the way to Apopka, and that he (McCall) said he (McCall) followed them from town to town and had deputies stationed along the way.
9. Ben Green said Willis McCall told him (Green) that Mabel Norris Reeves (newspaper reporter) got her (Reeves') tail in a crack because she (Reeves) followed them and copied down all of the license tag numbers. Klan members had covered up one of the numbers, so she (Reeves) had the numbers wrong, and she (Reeves) published the wrong names of the people who had been in the parade.
10. Ben Green then asked him (McCall) if he (McCall) knew Harry T. Moore, and McCall said just from what he (McCall) read in the paper at the time. When Ben Green asked him (McCall) if he (McCall) was aware that Harry T. Moore was after McCall, McCall replied: "Oh, there were probably three other people that were after my job."
11. Ben Green then wanted to talk about Frank Meech. Willis McCall asked Ben Green if he (Green) had talked to Meech, and Ben Green said he (Green) was going to tomorrow. Willis McCall then replied "We're friends, he's (Meech) a friend of mine to talk to, but we're not bosom buddies—and he (McCall) was holding his (McCall's) fingers together—because,

- you know, he's (Meech) the one that took my place when they removed me."
12. Ben Green asked Willis McCall about (McCall) telling the Klan members that they didn't have to talk to the FBI at a Klan meeting in Astatula. McCall says he (McCall) doesn't ever remember going to what he (McCall) knew was a Klan meeting. Willis McCall said there was a meeting in Astatula City Hall or Civic Center, and that's the only thing he (McCall) can think of that might have been a Klan meeting.
 13. Ben Green told Willis McCall about Meech's comments about law enforcement saying that Harry T. Moore was getting too big for his (Moore's) britches, that he (Moore) had to go. Willis McCall stated that he (McCall) wasn't aware of any of that talk.
 14. Ben Green then asked him (McCall) about what the reaction to Moore's death in Lake County had been. Willis McCall said about the same as anything else you would read and pick it up in the paper or on TV where somebody got killed down in Tampa or Orlando or Fort Lauderdale. It's just somebody out of town who got killed.
 15. Ben Green asked Willis McCall about Bill Hendrix addressing the Sheriffs Association. Willis McCall said if Hendrix had addressed the Sheriffs Association, it didn't have anything to do with the Klan.
 16. Ben Green asked McCall about Groveland and the confessions mentioned in his (McCall's) book saying that three confessed, but Irvin says he Irvin never did .McCall replied; "Oh, he)Irvin) said a lot of different things. Irvin said so many different stories he (Irvin) never could keep his story straight. Irvin talked to the FBI and told them different things every time."
 17. Ben Green asked McCall about the Greenlee tape. McCall said he (McCall) had it, and McCall played the tape for Ben Green at the end of the interview. Willis McCall said he (McCall) never had any doubts his (Irvin's) guilt.
 18. Ben Green asked Willis McCall about who named Ernest Thomas. Willis McCall said, "Well from the others finding out who was in that car that night." "Yeah, it wasn't that much—it wasn't that hard to find that car. That girl described it in detail down to the rags in the back and beer bottles in the floor."
 19. Ben Green brought up the beatings, and Willis McCall said, "Oh, yeah, they claimed all kinds of stuff." McCall said two local doctors; Tyre and Williams, testified that they examined those boys in Lake County Jail. They didn't have a mark on them and they didn't know where they got those marks, but Willis McCall couldn't remember where and when this testimony was.

20. Ben Green asked Willis McCall about the nickname of "Iceman", and McCall said he (McCall) had no idea, that it was another lie. McCall never hauled any ice, never sold ice, never worked for an ice house and didn't know where they got that.
21. Ben Green asked Willis McCall if he (McCall) knew Irving was alive (after the shooting). McCall said it was obvious because he was laying there in a ditch with his (Irvin's) knees up in the air and breathing. McCall said he (McCall) had made three calls to doctors before he (McCall) could find one to come out. Eventually, all three showed up at the scene.
22. Ben Green started asking about some of the quotations and other things in Willis McCall's book. But anything Willis McCall thought made him (McCall) look bad now "must have been written by someone else."
23. Ben Green asked Willis McCall about getting the FBI files under the Freedom of Information Act. Willis McCall was not helpful in that. Ben Green thinks if he (Green) writes McCall a letter that Willis McCall may change his (McCall's) mind.
24. Ben Green asked McCall about faking the shoe prints on Chapman and Eric Shulery, and Willis McCall denied all that.
25. Ben Green said Willis McCall took him (Green) into the back to listen to Greenlee's tape. Willis McCall said it was made after the trial before they took him up to Raiford. When the tape starts, he (McCall) says it's him (McCall) talking.

McCALL TRANSCRIPT SUMMARY

On July 15th, 1992, author Ben Green conducted an interview with Mr. Willis McCall, white male, date of birth not given. Mr. Green has previously given permission for the FDLE to utilize information donated to the Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore Cultural Center as a part of this investigation.

Sheriff McCall was elected sheriff in Lake County in 1944 and stayed in office until 1972. McCall was investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) numerous times (40+) on civil rights issues, one of which was an investigation that was known as the "Groveland Four." This case occurred in July 1949 when four black males allegedly abducted and raped a young white female in the Groveland area and also allegedly beat her (white female's) boyfriend. The case was a very high profile case in the media. Two of the black males, Sam Shepherd and Walter Irvin, were convicted and sentenced to death. A third defendant was sentenced to life in prison and a fourth was pursued at the time of the crime and was killed by a posse.

The case was overturned in April 1951 by the United States Supreme Court that blamed McCall for ruining the prospects for a fair trial. In November 1951, Sheriff McCall was transporting both Shepherd and Irvin from state prison back to Lake County for a retrial on a dark backwoods county road in Lake County. McCall claimed that he (McCall) had a flat tire and the two black male handcuffed prisoners jumped him (McCall) which resulted in McCall shooting both. Irvin survived and Shepherd died on the scene.

As a result of the incident, Harry T. Moore began a campaign to oust Sheriff McCall and tried to get him charged with the homicide. This incident also drew the attention of political figures from Florida to Washing D. C. This incident has always been considered in all investigations as being a possible motive or a partial motive in the deaths of Harry T. Moore and his (Moore's) wife Harriette Moore.

It should also be understood that there are other issues in the Moore investigation that are equally and possibly more significant than the "Groveland Four" issue. However, it is possible that the "Groveland Four" incident and other issues in combination could have been "motives" for the assassination of the Harry and Harriette Moore.

INTERVIEW BY SHERIFF WILLIS V. McCALL WITH CHARLES GREENLEE:

Q Say your name.

A Charles Greenlee.

Q Charles, how old are you?

A Sixteen.

Q Where are you from?

A Gainesville.

Q Where do you live? Where is your mother and father from? Charles, did you tell the truth? I wanted to ask you about your testimony, did you tell the truth?

A No, sir.

Q You lied on the witness stand?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you make up that story?

A Yes, sir.

Q That ruckus ya'll started that night, did ya'll get together and plan out your stories ahead of time before you come up here, before the trial, or what?

A No, sir, we didn't talk about it before we came here, but we talked about it after we got here. And I had already figured out—said they had a story and I already had figured out my statement.

Q Well, why did you lie?

- A Well, I thought I'd never been in any trouble. And I thought if I just said that, that maybe I would get off, and they'd believe me.
- Q You weren't surprised that they didn't believe you, were you?
A No, sir, I wasn't. No, sir.
- Q Sometimes it's better if you tell the truth about what happened. Greenlee—he asked him, who went first?
A Ernest Thomas, I believe.
- Q And then who?
A Walter.
- Q Now this ruckus ya'll started, who were the four, who were the people that were with you?

(Ben Green: And he named Ernest Thomas, Walter Irvin and Samuel Shepherd.)
- Q Now, who went first with the woman?
A Ernest Thomas, then Walter and then Shepherd, and then me.
- Q And he said—he said, Now, you didn't take a lot of talking into, did you?
A No, sir.
- Q Why didn't ya'll – why didn't ya'll kill the woman?
A Well, I begged them not to, they were talking about it.
- Q Who was the main one talking about it?
A Ernest Thomas was the main one. The other two said they didn't really—they didn't care. And I begged them not to, I said the woman hadn't done anything wrong. And then he said, they said, well, they wouldn't kill her.
- Q Now, did these lawyers talk to you, did they put you up—he was asking did they put him up it – what did they say to you?
A They just asked us our story. And then they said to don't worry, that they were going to defend us, that they were going to fight for us.
- Q Now nobody has promised you anything?
A No, sir.
- Q Nobody has offered you, or made any promises to you?
A No sir.
- Q Nobody's threatened you?
A No, sir.
- Q You're not under any threat of any kind?
A No, sir.

Q Why they didn't they kill her?

A I didn't even—when they jumped on the guy I was in the car. I didn't know nothing, I was still in the car. I didn't even know nothing about it.

(Ben Green said Willis McCall asked what the lawyers said to them)

A They asked us about our statement, asked us for our statement. And then they said they were going to fight for us. I'm not going to appeal because I know I done wrong, and I'm going to just take my punishment, and go try to go on from there. (He said something—I don't remember how he led up to it—but he said the other two were going to appeal.)

Q Now has anybody promised you anything?

A No, sir.

Q Threatened you?

A No, sir.

Q Do you know who I am?

A Yes, you're the Sheriff of Lake County.

Q Then he said, I just wanted to know this for my own curiosity

Ben Green asked Willis McCall if it was true that he (McCall) had held a gun to Greenlee's head and made him confess. Willis McCall just smiled and said, "Does that sound like somebody was holding a gun to his (Greenlee's) head?" Ben Green said he (Green) had to admit that it didn't. Ben Green noted that Greenlee was calm and not nervous sounding at all.

Ben Green was driving to Leesburg to see Frank Meech and remembered a couple of more things about Willis McCall. As he (Green) was leaving he (Green) had said something about how big Lake County was, and how it must have been hard to patrol and that back then there were on two deputies. Willis McCall said: "Everybody worked with me, all the police departments in all of the towns, and highway patrol worked with me."

Ben Green said Willis McCall talked about his (McCall's) feud with Judge Hall, most of which is in his (Green's) book. And as he (Green) was leaving Willis McCall was talking about Raymond Henry and Willis McCall said: "Yeah, I guess if you believe his (Henry's) story, the Klan brought in this team of adolescent hit men, of nine-year-old hit men, from out of state to blow up Harry T. Moore." And: "Well, now after seeing me all afternoon, do I seem like the kind of guy that would have sent somebody down there to blow somebody up?" Ben Green doesn't even remember what he said.

Ben Green said more about the Greenlee confession tape. "At some point in it McCall, I think early on in the intro thing when he's saying who are you, say your name, and how old are you, and where are you from:"

- Q Well, now nobody's offered you anything, right? Nobody has promised you anything?
- A No, sir.
- Q Nobody's threatened you?
- A No, sir.
- Q Now you've already been convicted?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q There's nothing—you don't have to say anything—I don't need to talk to you about this, it's just for my own interest you've already been convicted?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Now you didn't have to say any of this, did you?
- A No, sir.
- Q You're already, you know, you're already found guilty. But you feel better sometimes if you tell the truth about something.
- A Yes, sir.
- Q I just wanted to know for my own curiosity what had really happened there. I just wanted to know for my own curiosity if you had lied.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION - BEN GREEN INTERVIEW WITH FBI SPECIAL AGENT FRANK MEECH

INTERVIEW MEECH, FRANK:

July 16, 1992

On July 15, 1992, Mr. Ben Green conducted an interview with Mr. Frank Meech, FBI Agent, white male, date of birth 01-28-1914.

Note: Frank Meech is listed as deceased 03-02-2002.

Mr. Meech gave permission for the recording of this interview. The cassette tape and transcript should be reviewed for complete and accurate content and the following is only a summary of the Meech interview.

- 1 Frank Meech said they had moved into their home on March 18, 1972, and on June 12th, Meech was appointed by the governor as sheriff of Lake County after Willis McCall and his (McCall's) jailer were indicted. Meech formally resigned from the sheriff's office December 15, 1972.
2. Frank Meech said agents from Miami flew to Jacksonville, and drove to Mims the following morning on December 26th, 1951. The two resident agents at Daytona Beach were Edwin Duff and Fred Gordon. They were the first two FBI agents on the scene. The sheriff had called them.

3. Frank Meech said that Ed Duff had just died two weeks ago, but Fred Gordon still lives in Daytona Beach. Meech had his (Gordon's) address and phone number. Frank Meech said other agents that worked on the case with him (Meech) that are still alive are James Shannon, Tobias Matthews known as Toby Matthews. Matthews was the FBI agent that correlated all of the FBI memoranda and reports into daily teletypes to J. Edgar Hoover.
4. There were two FBI agents on scene very early on the morning of the 26th (12-26-1951) sent from Daytona. They had gotten the call in Daytona the morning of the bombing.
5. Frank Meech says they arrived at the Moore house at about 3:00 AM in the morning and telephoned Bob Wall. Frank Meech said the wires are going mad by this time. They didn't even call it at that time hate crimes, it was strictly somebody blew up a house.
6. Frank Meech said all they had locally was the sheriff, and as he recalls, the sheriff had one deputy, and his (Sheriff's) wife was the cook in the jailhouse. That's all that was in Brevard County at that time. The case was Harry T. Moore, Civil Rights, Unknown suspects.
7. Frank Meech said he (Meech) had only been in Miami since August of '51, and had never heard of Harry T. Moore before the night of the bombing.
8. Frank Meech told Ben Green some things about the Klan which was not to be for publication. Meech said that some members of a Klavern in south Florida were also officers of the Masonic Lodge. The Worshipful Master, Warden, and Senior Deacons were all members of this Klavern.
9. Frank Meech said when they arrived in Mims there was no place to stay but one motel on US-1 with seven rooms They took over the whole motel. Frank Meech said they brought up a stenographer and a clerk from Miami, and an index card would be made on any leads to follow up. One of the rooms was made headquarters, and that's where Web Burke stayed. Burke was directing the operation on where the agents needed to go.
10. Frank said they drove to the Moore house just to get a feel of what was going on. The agents got some quarter-inch hardware cloth and made a screen, and dug out hundreds of pounds of material and sent it to the laboratory. They had no idea of the explosive used.
11. The FBI agents put a sheet down on the roof of Harry Moore's house, took aerial photographs of every single house in the entire area. Frank Meech said every person in every house was interviewed completely and then they were marked off on this photograph.
12. Frank Meech said the laboratory found nothing as to the explosive, and there was no trace of a fuse to blow it up. But that night the sheriff, the

deputy and neighbors were over there all tracking all around, and with the sand, the possibility of footprints was nil.

13. Ben Green asked about reports of footprints out in the grove, and Frank Meech told him they tried to make casts, but the sand was so loose the casts didn't have any definition to them that could be used.
14. Frank Meech said trying to check out who had made recent purchases of dynamite was futile because of so much land clearing of acreage. They found you could go into a hardware store: "Do you carry dynamite?" "Yeah, how much do you want?" It was just like buying chewing gum.
15. Frank Meech said where Cape Canaveral is now was just a swamp area with some high spots with little shacks on them, just squatters. Frank Meech said the FBI used all varieties explosives available at that time and blow them up. There was nothing learned conclusively during these tests.
16. Frank Meech said the FBI had run into a brick wall on the coast, and had knowledge of Klan activities in west Orange County and Apopka, and then Lake County, and then Sumter County, and they started expanding the area of search. Meech said they found very little Klan activity in Brevard County.
17. Mr. Meech said criticism of Hoover's handling of civil rights cases was unjustified. Meech said that for months after Harry T. Moore was killed there was a daily teletype summary being sent to J. Edgar Hoover's desk. Mr. Meech feels that if he wasn't interested, they would just be submitting reports.
18. Mr. Meech said Thurgood Marshall, General Counsel of the NAACP came down to do an investigation, and was complimentary of the way FBI was handling the investigation.
19. Mr. Meech felt they could not break the case back then because people feared being identified, and thus put in danger. Meech stated that it would almost have to be somebody with direct knowledge.
20. Mr. Meech was questioned about Sheriff Willis McCall and stated that for 25 of the 28 years that Willis McCall was sheriff, the FBI had a preliminary civil rights case against Willis McCall but was never able to get enough to get him indicted. Mr. Meech stated that Willis McCall was the first president of the National Association of the Advancement of White People. It seemed that McCall had a great deal of knowledge of everything that was going on around the State as far as black and white.
21. Mr. Meech said that Wayne Sweeney and Clyde Aderhold could probably give more first-hand knowledge about the investigation regarding the beatings of the "Groveland Four" defendants because they were the resident agents right there. (Ben Green was asking about Mr. Meech's thoughts on the FBI investigation of McCall regarding the incidents involving Irvin and Shepherd.)

22. Mr. Meech views the shooting of Irvin and Shepherd, which happened just before the Moore bombing, as having a lot of questions about the credibility of McCall's story from what he's read and learned about the case.
23. Mr. Meech, when questioned about the conditions in the department upon becoming the sheriff after Willis McCall, was mainly that he "inherited the whole damn family of Willis McCall." McCall's son was my chief deputy. McCall's son-in-law, Al Foster, was a deputy. McCall's niece was my secretary.
24. Mr. Meech said that right after he went in as sheriff, the Department of Corrections was running the jail because the chief jailer that Willis McCall had, and Willis McCall, were both indicted in the killing of a black man that died at Waterman Hospital from being stomped in the jail.
25. Mr. Meech asked the County Commission for \$64,000. The fire extinguishers were empty or defective. There were no mattress covers or sheets. The County Commission said they couldn't do it.
26. Mr. Meech informed them that the conditions were so terrible that if they were not corrected, that he and every one of the Commissioners would be indicted by a Federal Grand Jury. They quickly moved to do it.
27. TRANSCRIBER NOTE - Tape just seems to end at this point. Notes pertaining to the Meech interview are continued on a second tape recorded as "notes by Ben Green."
28. Mr. Meech had related to Ben Green that McCall would not tell anything about the payroll or the running of the Sheriff's Office when Meech took over.
29. Mr. Meech said that he went to the bookkeeper and asked for the payroll. The bookkeeper advised Meech that he couldn't see the payroll because McCall wouldn't allow anyone to see that.
30. Mr. Meech advised the bookkeeper that he (Meech) was now the Sheriff and she (bookkeeper) reluctantly gave him (Meech) the payroll.
31. Mr. Meech said that one day McCall's niece was typing and he (Meech) heard her (McCall's niece) say "that son-of-a-bitch". Mr. Meech questioned her (McCall's niece) and she (McCall's niece) stated that she (McCall's niece) had been working at the Sheriff's Office for seven (7) years as a qualified deputy. All of a sudden McCall hired some "kid" that hardly knew the alphabet and paid him \$400 more a year than his (McCall's) niece.
32. Mr. Meech said from that moment the McCall's niece became his (Meech's) informant.

33. McCall use to say over the Sheriff's Office radio "go down there and pick up that nigger." "Go check on that nigger down there."
34. McCall would tell the Sheriff's Office dispatcher to send "Foots." "Foots," according to Mr. Meech, was Christian Taylor who was the "rough rider" for McCall.
35. Taylor would rough up or beat somebody on McCall's orders and advise them to straighten up or else.
36. Mr. Meech said that Taylor was a convicted Felon and the day he got out of jail McCall put him to work as a deputy.
37. Mr. Meech stated that the judge that appointed him, (Meech) Troy Hall, was scared and deathly afraid of Willis McCall. Circuit Judge Hall thought he (Hall) was going to be assassinated. McCall once called Judge Hall and wanted to deputize his (McCall's) wife who was his (McCall's) secretary so she (secretary) could carry a gun. The judge advised that it was against the law and reluctantly met with McCall and showed him the law.
38. Mr. Meech said that one day at home before becoming Sheriff, he (Meech) was in the shower and received a phone call. The caller identified himself as Circuit Judge Troy Hall and he (Hall) needed to see Meech as soon as possible and to bring a resume. When Meech arrived about 20 minutes later, the judge (who was on the phone with the governor) asked him (Meech) if he would accept an appointment of sheriff of Lake County.
39. Mr. Meech responded by saying that he hadn't even registered to vote in the county (new resident) and the judge advised him (Meech) he could do that tomorrow.
40. Mr. Meech advised the judge that when he (Meech) came into the judge's office there was a Leesburg Police Sergeant in the lobby who said they were going to appoint him (Sergeant) as sheriff. The sergeant said that the sheriff's office employees were going to boycott if he (Sergeant) wasn't appointed and advised Meech he (Meech) better not accept the position if offered or he (Meech) would face a mass walkout.
41. Mr. Meech stated that he (Meech) advised Circuit Judge Hall of the sergeant's statements and requested if he (Meech) accepted the position the judge should advise the sergeant why he was appointed.
42. Judge Hall then advised the governor that Meech would accept and then called in the sergeant and told him of the appointment.
43. Mr. Meech said that he (Meech) went and talked to McCall directly. McCall "dropped the keys" to an Oldsmobile '88 in his (Meech's) hands and didn't say anything.

44. There was no confrontation, according to Mr. Meech, and McCall just walked out of the office.
45. McCall would come by as if he (McCall) was checking on the office and McCall's niece would advise Meech each time.
46. Mr. Meech said that he (Meech) had a deputy named Clyde (LNU) who he was grooming to become sheriff. Clyde was a former highway patrolman who was Trooper of the Year for saving a girl's life. Mr. Meech said Clyde was very "sharp" and was appointed Chief Deputy of Administration. McCall's son Malcolm McCall was Chief Deputy of Investigations.
47. Mr. Meech said that during the entire 28 years McCall was in office the FBI had an open civil rights file on him. Meech continued by saying that in all those times McCall was never charged.
48. Mr. Meech said that after he (Meech) became sheriff a black man who worked at the sheriff's office came in and introduced himself. Mr. Meech said that after he (Meech) shook hands, the black man said that was the first time anybody in the Lake County Sheriff's Department ever shook hands with a black man.
49. Meech said of the Moore case: "It was frustrating as hell. I think the conspiracy involved a good many Klansmen who had some knowledge that Harry Moore was going to be taken out. But we couldn't get anything concrete. To solve it, we almost needed to have someone with direct knowledge – someone who had actually been there, or was part of the conspiracy – but we could never find the weak element because there was so much fear. People were scared to death to talk to us."
50. Former FBI Special Agent Frank F. Meech appeared on national television in September 1985, in a documentary entitled "Now It Can Be Told." Meech stated that "There was a general feeling in the law enforcement community at that time that Harry T. Moore had gotten too big for his (Moore's) britches and had to go." In an interview with Author Ben Green, Meech made that same statement. Green asked Meech "Who told you that?" Meech stated "Sheriff McCall."
51. Meech also said of the Klansmen indicted for perjury: "For the tranquility of the South, and all, it was decided not to prosecute." Meech also said "Well, they didn't want to stir up anymore unrest between the -- among the races, the black race and the white people in the south. Let's let this die. Harry T. Moore had become a tremendous symbol of the NAACP and the black people."
52. Meech was also asked about his (Meech's) interview with Sheriff Willis V. McCall regarding the rumor that McCall had "bank rolled" the operation to kill Moore. Meech stated that when he (Meech) asked McCall about that, McCall said "I would have but I didn't have that kind of money."

53. Meech was also asked about the type of explosive material that was used in the bombing. Meech stated "Getting dynamite all over central Florida was like buying chewing gum."

On Sunday, September 11, 2005, Investigators traveled to Orlando. Investigators ran background investigations on Elsie Tomlin, Julian Rowe, and Lewis Hart who were interviewed by a newspaper reporter regarding the Groveland and Moore cases. No significant information was discovered.

No information has been received that would indicate any other suspects other than those currently identified in this investigation. Investigators continue to analyze any additional influence in these murders other than the Klan, i.e. family member, NAACP, labor industry, etc.

Later that same day, Investigators traveled to Melbourne to leave approximately 40 interview audio tapes with the King Reporting Service for transcription.

Investigators also discovered the whereabouts of two former Brevard County Sheriffs, Jake Miller and Roland Zimmerman. Mr. Miller was telephonically interviewed, however, this incident occurred several years prior to his (Miller's) tenure and he had no information that was of assistance to this investigation.

Investigators also contacted Mr. Zimmerman who stated he would talk with us the following week when relatives visiting from out of town left his (Zimmerman's) residence. Subsequent consistent attempts to interview Mr. Zimmerman met with negative results.

Winton J. "Buzzy" Patterson had advised Investigators that Zimmerman had attended a memorial service for Harry Moore and someone at the service asked Zimmerman to reopen the Moore case. Zimmerman did reopen the Moore case. Patterson also stated that Zimmerman was investigated for campaign violations during his (Zimmerman's) tenure as Sheriff.

Investigators met with Archeologist Thomas Penders from the Brevard County Historical Society. He (Penders) outlined a proposal for the excavation of the Moore home site which he would accomplish in stages, beginning with "shovel tests." These tests involve digging small holes every six feet to a depth of three feet. If any debris is located, a total excavation may not be necessary. If the tests are not successful, further excavation would proceed by grids. His (Penders') proposal has been forwarded to OCR Director Allison Bethel for consideration. Any debris recovered would be taken to the FBI laboratory at Quantico for testing.

Investigators obtained personal items belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Moore from the Moore Cultural Center,²⁰⁷ as well as bottles and other items discovered

²⁰⁷ Wallet, watch, pen, locket.

by landscapers buried on the Moore property. The FBI will run additional tests on the items Investigators furnished. The laboratory supervisor advised that they will run as many tests as are available so that nothing is overlooked.²⁰⁸

INTERVIEW LYNDA ROBERTSON

The following investigative report pertains to the bombing of the residence in Mims, Brevard County, Florida, on December 25, 1951, at approximately 2230 hours which caused the deaths of Moore, Harry and Moore, Harriette. This case has been previously investigated by the Brevard County Sheriffs Office (BCSO), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) under FDLE Case Number EI-91-26-016.

Investigators interviewed Lynda Robertson at her (Robertson's) residence at the Budget Motel in Titusville on September 13, 2005.

September 13, 2005

Lynda Robertson
DOB 1946
Budget Motel, Room 17
Titusville, FL

1. Ms Robertson stated she (Robertson) was born and raised in Ft. Lauderdale and moved to Titusville in 1992.
2. Ms Robertson stated that she (Robertson) had been doing some research on the Moore case out of curiosity and noted several things she (Robertson) determined to be important.
3. Ms Robertson stated that she (Robertson) believed that a hospital existed in Titusville and wondered why the Moores had to be taken to Sanford, over an hour's driving time, when they could have been brought to the hospital in Titusville. She (Robertson) stated that the hospital was opened by a Dr. Daniel and his (Daniel's) wife but had no further information as to their identity or their whereabouts. She (Robertson) further related that her (Robertson's) research revealed that Dr. Daniel did not discriminate against anyone and treated white and black patients.
4. Ms Robertson also stated that whenever she (Robertson) goes to the museum in Titusville and asks any questions regarding the Moores, the volunteers working there always "quiz" her (Robertson) as to why she (Robertson) wants the information and what she (Robertson) intends to do with it.
5. Subsequent to our interview with Ms Robertson, SA Norred and I visited the Titusville library and researched Dr. Daniel. Investigators determined

²⁰⁸ See Exhibit # 148 – FBI laboratory report dated February 9, 2006

that a Dr. Benjamin E. Daniel and his (Daniel's) wife Elizabeth S. Daniel,²⁰⁹ both white, did in fact open a hospital in Titusville; however, the hospital was opened in 1952, after the Moore bombing. Further investigation revealed that Dr. Daniel did not discriminate against anyone and black and white patients were seen on a first come first served basis. Apparently certain factions within the Titusville community did not like back people being treated in what was considered as a white hospital and Dr. Daniel closed the hospital without notice in 1957.

INTERVIEW KATRINA DARDEN

On Thursday, September 15, 2005, at 1250 hours EST, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler and Juanita Barton, Director (Dir.) of the Harry T. Moore and Harriet Moore Cultural Center, Mims, conducted an interview with Katrina Darden, black female, date of birth 09/22/1933 at the Moore Cultural Center, Mims, Florida. Ms Darden's address is listed as 3420 Kirby Drive, Titusville, Florida 32796, phone number (321) 269-2842.

Ms Darden was very mindful and gave permission for the recording of this interview. The cassette tape and transcript should be reviewed for complete and accurate content and the following is only a summary of the Darden interview.

1. Ms Darden stated that she was born and grew up in Mims, Florida, and resided there on Harry T. Moore Avenue just north of Cuyler School until she went off to college. Ms Darden's her stepfather, Joseph Warren, was a first cousin to Ms Moore.
2. Ms Darden started school in 1938 in Mims at the Negro Elementary School, and she attended there continually from the first through the sixth grades. Harry Moore was the principal there and taught the fifth and sixth grades while Ms Moore taught the third and fourth grades.
3. Ms Darden rode the bus with Evangeline Moore and went on to the Titusville Negro Junior and Senior High School, which they called The Barn, because it was a big old two-story building. The lower grades were downstairs, and the higher grades upstairs. After graduating high school, Ms Darden attended Xavier University in New Orleans. After graduating Ms Darden pursued a career as a pharmacist.
4. Ms Darden said that Harry Moore was a NAACP field representative, and that he had organized the Youth Council to help establish good morals in the young people of the Mims Community. The Youth Council would set up tables at little mall where they helped the residents of Mims who were not able read or write learn to write their names so they could vote.
5. Ms Darden remembered that while she belonged to the Youth Council, Mr. Moore would take them to NAACP conventions over in Orlando and

²⁰⁹ Address listed in 1952 telephone directory as Ambassador Motel, Titusville

speaking engagements where she met and interacted with lot of other NAACP people. Ms Darden said that she looked at Mr. Moore as an educator, a friend, a mentor, and an advisor.

6. Ms Darden stated that on the day of the bombing they had gone to a Christmas dinner which was prepared by Ms Simms, who was Harriet Moore's mother. After dinner, Ms Darden and her family returned back home and were sitting out on the front porch talking. Around 8:00 or 9:00 PM, they all heard an earth shattering noise.
7. Ms Darden said this noise immediately got her father and Arnold Sims, Ms Moore's brother on alert, and the two of them took off to investigate its origin. It was a couple of hours before they returned and Ms Darden when her mother actually found out what had happened.
8. Ms Darden said when they returned, they brought Ms Sims, Peaches, and Mr. Moore's mother back to her house. Ms Darden saw blood on their clothes, apparently from where they went to the home and had held Mr. Moore or Ms Moore. Ms Darden said she can remember them cleaning up in her home, and that a couple of them stayed there the rest of that night.
9. Ms Darden and her mother did not go down to the bombed house that night. Ms Darden was not sure if it was the next day or a couple of days later that they drove over to view the destruction for themselves. Ms Darden said the house was situated off Old Dixie next to a grove.
10. Ms Darden said the bedroom part of the house was just splintered, and the front porch was damaged. Ms Darden could still smell something in the air, and her father said it was probably from dynamite, as he was used to using it in the groves to uproot trees. Ms Darden stated she didn't notice anyone pick up anything, or take anything from the bombing site.
11. Ms Darden stated that Mr. Moore had died instantly, and that Ms Moore was rushed over to Sanford Hospital. Ms Darden visited Ms Moore in the hospital where and she died some days later from her internal injuries. Ms Darden said Ms Moore had to be taken to the Sanford so she could be admitted to the hospital because of the racial issues in Brevard County.
12. Ms Darden remembers herself going to a doctor in an office right across from where the old Titusville Courthouse is still, and having to go through a tall window in the back of the building to get in the office because that was the entrance for blacks. They could not go through the front door. Ms Darden thinks it may have been a Dr. Adams or a Dr. Podoff.
13. Ms Darden said there was racial division, that blacks kind of knew their position and did not cross over that divide. Some young people did and had to leave the area for years. Blacks were resigned to put up with it until they could better the situation, mainly as Mr. Moore had instilled in hem: Education. Education was the bottom line.

14. Ms Darden stated that she attended Mr. Moore's funeral, but not Ms Moore's. There were a lot of representatives there from NAACP and different groups. Ms Darden said Mr. Moore had established the Progressive League to encourage blacks to vote. Mr. Moore was also working to help teachers get better treatment and pay.
15. Ms Darden was never interviewed by the FBI. Ms Darden doesn't remember if her father ever was interviewed by anyone except some representatives from the NAACP.
16. Ms Darden also remembers that a group of Mims men had meetings with Mr. Moore and that they were kind of a support group him. Ms Darden named Mr. Silas of Cocoa, Mr. Stone, another Mr. Silas of Kissimmee, and Mr. Strickland, and Paul Cuyler.
17. Ms Darden thought whites were responsible for the bombing, and she named Sheriff McCall specifically, but also thought there were others from that area could be involved because of the Groveland incident.
18. Ms Darden had no specific knowledge or fear of the Ku Klux Klan just that names were thrown about like Chief Muffin (ph) and the Sharpe family. Ms Darden said her father had taught her how to do what she needed to do without crossing the line.
19. Ms Darden remembers the Moore house stayed in the bombed out condition for a very long time, and she really didn't know who demolished it or when.
20. Ms Darden had never thought that Arnold Simms, Harriet's brother, could have had anything to do with the bombing. But that Arnold Simms just disappeared, and she didn't know if he was dead or alive.
21. Ms Darden said that the family had feared for the Moore's being there that Christmas because of different things she overheard.

The interview was terminated at 1335 hours EST.

Investigators interviewed Leigh McEachern at his (McEachern's) residence on September 24, 2005, in response to a letter received from McEachern to the affect that he (McEachern) may possess information relevant to this investigation. The interview was audio and video recorded with Mr. McEachern's knowledge and consent. The tapes should be reviewed for accuracy. The following is only a summary of that interview.

INTERVIEW McEACHERN, LEIGH OLIVER

Leigh Oliver McEachern
DOB 02/01/1937.

2205 Snow Hill Drive
Chuluota, FL

On Saturday, September 24, 2005, at 1445 hours EST, FDLE Special Agent (SA) Dennis Norred, Office of the Attorney General of the State of Florida (AG) Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler conducted an interview with Leigh Oliver McEachern, a white male.

Mr. McEachern's address was listed as 2205 Snow Hill Drive in Chuluota, Florida; telephone number is 407-365-5380. Mr. McEachern gave permission for the recording of this interview. The cassette tape and transcript should be reviewed for complete and accurate content and the following is only a summary of the McEachern interview.

1. Mr. McEachern had written a letter to the Attorney General's Office stating that after seeing some articles in the newspapers, he realized he may have information that would be very helpful to the investigation on the Harry and Harriette Moore homicide bombing incident in December of 1951. Said letter was read into the record by Agent Norred on page (2) of this transcript.
2. Mr. McEachern stated that when he was in his early teens, he would go with his grandfather to visit his grandfather's brother, Jason Kersey, on his cattle ranch and dairy farm on Cucumber Lane in Samsula, Volusia County, Florida. Mr. Kersey was a very affluent cattleman and dairyman.
3. Mr. McEachern said that his Uncle Jason was the Grand Dragon of Florida Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and he is deceased now. Mr. McEachern also said that if the Klan was involved in the Moore bombing, his uncle would not only have been involved in the bombing, he would have personally participated in the act, because that was his way. Mr. McEachern also stated that the ranch was only about 20 miles from Mims.
4. Mr. McEachern described his uncle as small in stature, about five-nine, 160 pounds, but he was very mean spirited. Mr. McEachern had heard his uncle say words to the effect of: "Don't hire niggers, make them steal, that way we can shoot them".
5. Mr. McEachern remembers that his uncle never drove any vehicle off his ranch but his 1950 Chrysler Imperial. McEachern believes it was a light color. Mr. Kersey would never go anywhere without his 30/30 rifle and 12-foot bullwhip, both of which he was very proficient with.
6. Mr. McEachern said the only Klan activity he actually knew about personally was when he was in the Marines, and his younger brother, Raymond T. McEachern, wrote him a letter somewhere between '56 and '59 that the Ku Klux Klan held a rally at Florida State University in Tallahassee right outside his dorm, and that even with the hood and the robe he readily recognized their uncle.

7. Mr. McEachern stated that when he was visiting at the ranch, there was always a deputy or some other law enforcement officer stopping by to chat with his uncle, and that he had a lot of friends in law enforcement. Mr. McEachern had no idea if any of them were in the Klan or not.
8. Mr. McEachern said he didn't overhear but bits and pieces of conversations about the Klan, because when his grandfather and uncle got to talking about it out by the barn they always sent him away. Mr. McEachern said his grandfather was not in the Klan, and tried to keep his brother in check. Mr. McEachern said his grandfather was diametrically opposite from his brother. Mr. McEachern's family has had no contact with the Kersey family since his grandfather died.
9. Mr. McEachern stated his uncle had three children, Richard, Edward, and a daughter he thought was named Evelyn Kersey. Mr. McEachern has no idea what her married name is. Mr. McEachern believes both boys are dead, one in a bar fight, and one maybe in an auto accident. Mr. McEachern said the daughter may be currently living on Cucumber Lane and that the 5,000 acre ranch and dairy farm may have been sold off and subdivided.
10. Mr. McEachern said both of his parents have died, and he doesn't remember seeing any pictures of his uncle in their personal effects, but that he will check with his brother and sister to see if they have one.
11. Mr. McEachern wasn't familiar with the names: Cox, Belvin or Brooklyn, but that the name Spivey vaguely sounded familiar.

The interview was terminated at 1520 hours EST.

On Thursday, September 29, 2005, Mr. McEachern telephonically contacted SA Norred and advised that he (McEachern) had driven over to the area of his (McEachern's) Uncle Jason Kersey's ranch and learned that most of the land had been sold off for development. Mr. McEachern said that the old barn was still in the area of the old home site but that a new house had been built in place of his uncle's old house. Mr. McEachern said that when he (McEachern) inquired about his relatives with some neighbors they related to the Kersey's as the "Klan Family". Mr. McEachern said he also learned that his (McEachern's) cousin Richard Kersey was deceased (unknown reasons) but that Edward Kersey was still alive and living in Deland, Florida and had 2 grandsons. The daughter of his uncle identified as Evelyn Rossner is also alive and is living in Deland as well. Evelyn is believed to have been married to an Edward Rossner who could possibly be deceased. Mr. McEachern said that the Kersey family was well thought of by the neighbors.

INVESTIGATIVE CONTACT - GLEN A. CRAIG

On or about October 19, 2005, Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred met with Glen A. Craig, Esq., Chief of the felony division of the Brevard

SAO regarding the Moore bombing. Mr. Craig has been in that office since 1978 and recalled the Moore case. Mr. Craig assisted us in contacting representatives of the Viera branch of the SAO office pursuant to our search for any case files that may still exist. Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred located field notes of an unknown writer which revealed interesting information concerning the SAO's investigation in 1978, as well as suspect Spivey.

TITLE SEARCH - SPIVEY

The Attorney General's Office conducted a title search of Edward Lee Spivey's residence based upon the possibility that Spivey was at the scene of the bombing and may have obtained monetary consideration from Cox or the KKK. The presumption is that Spivey may have used the money to pay off his (Spivey's) house mortgage and blamed it on Cox.

The results of the title search indicate that Spivey mortgaged and remortgaged his (Spivey's) property over a period of years to satisfy IRS tax liens and judgments from private entities who sued Spivey's company. One such mortgage was noted to have been satisfied in 1951, however, no specific date was noted in the Clerk of Court's records.

FORMER FBI SPECIAL AGENT – ONNIE WALKER

On October 19, 2005, Investigator Frank Beisler spoke with Linda Walker, whose father, Onnie Walker, is a former FBI Agent who worked extensively on the Moore case. Ms Walker advised that her (Walker's) father is still in the hospital and advised that she (Walker) would contact Investigators when he (Walker's father) is released. This interview was not tape recorded.

MOORE PROPERTY

During the course of extensive research, Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred located a plat map of the Moore residence complete with the legal description necessary to ensure that the excavation is conducted precisely where the former residence existed.

During the week of October 14, 2005, Investigators acquired original plat and topographical maps of the Moore property. Investigators discovered that the fenced off area at the Moore Cultural Center, which indicates where Moore's residence was located originally, is the correct location. The excavation may be hampered somewhat by the fact that there was a "burn pile" immediately south of the Moore home. This location may reveal many non-essential artifacts but must be tested by the FBI laboratory.

Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred located a former carpenter who built houses during the 1950s. Investigators learned that most of the houses built during that time were built exactly the same as the Moore house as far as measurements and exterior and interior design were concerned. The carpenter owns a house, which he rents, that was a duplicate of the Moore

house. Investigators photographed this house and measured the house so as to be able to locate the original Moore home more precisely.

Investigators located a resident who was familiar with the Moore property and she was able to describe the location of presently existing pecan trees that were located at the rear of the Moore home. This will enable Investigators to confirm the location of Moore's house much more accurately for excavation purposes.

During the week of October 20, 2005, Investigators analyzed previously acquired original plat and topographical maps of the Moore property and discovered that the fenced off area at the Moore Cultural Center, which indicates where Moore's residence was located originally, is the correct location. The excavation may be hampered somewhat by the fact that there was a "burn pile" immediately south of the Moore home. This location may reveal many non-essential artifacts but they must be tested by the FBI laboratory.

On or about October 20, 2005, Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred located a former carpenter who built houses during the 1950s. Investigators learned that most of the houses built during that time were built exactly the same as the Moore house as far as measurements and exterior and interior design were concerned. The carpenter owns a house, which he rents, that was a duplicate of the Moore house. Investigators photographed this house and measured the house so as to be able to locate the original Moore home more precisely.

Jocille Travis, who was familiar with the Moore property, was able to describe the location of pecan trees that were located at the rear of the Moore home. Those trees still exist. This will enable us to confirm the location of Moore's house much more accurately for excavation purposes.

INTERVIEW ROBERT H. HUDSON

On Friday, October 21, 2005, at 1305 hours, FDLE Special Agent Dennis Norred and AG Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler conducted an interview with Robert H. Hudson at the newspaper office of the Star Florida Advocate located at 1100 South Hopkins, Titusville, Brevard County, Florida. Mr. Hudson was a reporter at the time of the Moore Bombing / Homicide. Juanita Barton, Director of the Moore Cultural Center later joined the interview.

The following is a summary of the interview which was tape recorded and a transcript was produced on November 7, 2005 by Frances S. Bengston, Court Transcriber of King Reporting Service, Inc., 14 Suntree Place, Suite 101, Viera, Florida. It should be noted that the date referred to in the transcript reflecting date of Hudson statement being October 23, 2005, Sunday, is incorrect. The cassette tape of the interview should be reviewed for complete and accurate content.

Mr. Hudson provided the following information and was aware that the statement was being recorded.

1. Robert H. Hudson provided his name and said he was retired from the newspaper business. Mr. Hudson advised he still keeps his finger in with a column but retired in 1985. Mr. Hudson has been on the staff of the Star Advocate one position or another since 1948.
2. Mr. Hudson spent about 5 years in the navy, then graduated from the University of Florida in earlier 1948 and then came to the Brevard County area and started working.
3. Mr. Hudson received his degree from the University of Florida in Journalism.
4. Mr. Hudson stated that Titusville was in North Brevard were in fact all of Brevard, were pretty much typical southern towns.
5. Brevard was not as southern as some other areas of the nation, according to Mr. Hudson, but a typical southern town.
6. Mr. Hudson stated that Brevard County had separate schools or blacks and whites.
7. Mr. Hudson said that Brevard had mostly separate facilities, separate drinking fountains, and blacks were requested to sit in the back of the bus and all this type of thing.
8. Mr. Hudson said that he was not very proud to talk about it at this stage in the game because he (Hudson) is pretty liberal person when it comes to that.
9. Mr. Hudson thinks every man is his own person and every child should have the same opportunity. But, Hudson added, that was part of the culture at that time.
10. Mr. Hudson related that he learned when he went to school in Brevard County, he (Hudson) it was separate but equal, but it wasn't equal. Dennis: Were you born here or where?
11. Mr. Hudson reflected and stated that he (Hudson) came to Brevard County 1925.
12. Mr. Hudson said that he was born in Iowa, and came here at the age of 5.
13. Mr. Hudson stated that his father came and bought this newspaper the Star Advocate and he (Mr. Hudson) bought into over a period years and then we sold it in 1965 to the G-net Corporation which found the Florida Today newspaper.
14. Mr. Hudson said that the climate here was pretty typical of most southern areas. There was not a lot of cross friendship between the races.

15. Mr. Hudson said that the blacks pretty much stuck to themselves.
16. The black working people worked mostly in groves and things like that, packing houses and there were not very many opportunities at that time, according to Mr. Hudson.
17. Mr. Hudson continued by saying that the climate was one of friendship, but at an arms length.
18. Mr. Hudson said when he (Hudson) was growing up here back in the 1930's, two of my better playmates were two young men from the black community here.
19. Believe in or not, we just didn't think anything about it. They were always known as nickel and dime but their names were Charlie Wilson and his brother.
20. Mr. Hudson said they all played together and had fun together and never gave it another thought.
21. Mr. Hudson said that the thing about it was, as with all other things, when you got through playing you went your own separate ways. And was just the way it was. And as I told them earlier I'm not proud to say some of these things but that's the way it was.
22. Mr. Hudson said he was probably the first newspaper person on the site on the scene.
23. Mr. Hudson recalled in fact then Sheriff Bill Williams called him (Hudson) and said, "Something's happened that I think you ought to look at and bring your camera".
24. Mr. Hudson said he couldn't remember whether he (Hudson) was or not, but the pictures I got were in the daytime and next morning.
25. The pictures were on a Polaroid camera which was the earlier Polaroid camera that has no negatives.
26. The only record Mr. Hudson stated that he had was on the front page of the paper the next paper.
27. Mr. Hudson said he and his father opened the doors of the newspaper to visiting journalist.
28. The Moore case was before television was in the area and there was one reporter sent down here by the New York Times who used a desk at the Star Advocate.

29. Because we knew what might be discovered, the newspaper went to twice a week publication to keep current information out since the newspaper didn't have any investigative reporters.
30. Mr. Hudson stated that he did go out to the Moore house on the night of the bombing but didn't take any pictures.
31. Mr. Hudson said that Mr. and Mrs. Moore had been had been taken to Sanford hospital and they were gone at that time.
32. The Sheriff at that time didn't want anybody but his own people there at any crime scene or any wreck or anything else until after he had satisfied himself and then he (Sheriff) would call me (Hudson) to take some pictures.
33. Mr. Hudson related that his photography equipment was very basic and limited during this time.
34. Mr. Hudson stated that the Star Advocate didn't run many pictures in the newspaper because we didn't have occasion to.
35. It was writing journalism and not much pictures, according to Mr. Hudson.
36. Mr. Hudson does remember that night and the next morning and recalls taking pictures that did appear because they were taken in the daylight.
37. The incident was a shocker it seemed that the case just went on for a long time.
38. We didn't at the time realize the really importance of that incident compared to the fact that he Harry Moore was the first person to really promote the black community, even well before Martin Luther King and others, according to Mr. Hudson.
39. Harry Moore really was a forerunner in wanting to promote equal opportunity among black children and black teachers for an equal education.
40. Mr. Hudson continued by saying that he never particularly heard him say well they ought to be going to the same school, he (Moore) just wanted it paid the same way, the teachers and the students to have the same opportunities.
41. Mr. Hudson stated that Mr. Moore incurred a good deal of ill feelings in some areas of Florida, Northwest in particular, in trying to register people to vote.
42. During this time Mr. Hudson said there was Supervisor of Elections who even told Mr. Hudson that he couldn't register as a Democrat because the

- vote wouldn't count and that the elections were decided in the Democratic primary.
43. Mr. Hudson was told that if he registered Republican you just didn't get to vote until the final, and there wouldn't be a Republican on the ballot.
 44. Mr. Hudson said that as a result, he (Hudson) registered Democrat and have been one ever since.
 45. Mr. Hudson said he can't remember much about the feeling between blacks and whites. Mr. Hudson also said that his family had a black woman who almost raised him by the name of Ella Pratt.
 46. Ms Pratt worked for my mother and when Mr. Hudson would come home from school and I'd see Ms Pratt first.
 47. Juanita Barton reminded Mr. Hudson that the boy's name was Herman Pratt.
 48. Mr. Hudson recalled that Herman Pratt was a very smart young man was so glad to see him get an education and do what did.
 49. Mr. Hudson couldn't recall Mr. Moore causing a lot of "hoopla" or getting into it with the local officials or having a lot of conflict.
 50. Mr. Hudson provided the following statement that reflects his opinion about the racial temperament of that era around the Moore Bombing / Homicide: "I don't remember that. Maybe I was just unconscious of it at the time. But I'm sure there was animosity but a lot of it was unspoken. I never heard people particularly say any bad things or I wish that guy would quit stirring up trouble or trying to register people and so forth. And in that day and age of course I sat here working on a twice a week newspaper we had no associated press, nothing like that. So in essence I didn't know too much about what was going on in other areas. I was concentrating on Titusville and N. Brevard. This area, so I really I became a pretty good reader of newspapers and listener in years after that. I didn't really have too much knowledge of those things."
 51. Mr. Hudson stated that his father bought the Star Advocate in 1925 and when Mr. Hudson returned to the area after college and serving in the United States Navy, Mr. Hudson's father had employees / reporters doing most of the writing.
 52. Mr. Hudson's father mainly managed the business during that time and Mr. Hudson said he was really trying to get more into photography.
 53. Mr. Hudson stated he was flabbergasted when he visited the crime scene of the Moore residence.

54. Mr. Hudson said that he had never seen anything like that and just shook his head in disbelief.
55. Mr. Hudson said that he followed the story closely because his newspaper had a reporter from the New York Times at the Star Advocate.
56. Except what was in New York Times stories, the Star Advocate didn't report very much on crime stories and didn't follow the Moore investigation as close as they should have.
57. Mr. Hudson couldn't recall the New York Times reporter's name and didn't think that the reporter had a photographer with him during the time the reporter was in the Brevard County area.
58. Mr. Hudson said that he really didn't know Harry Moore before the bombing, nor did he (Hudson) know of the deep feelings Mr. Moore had about education until after the incident.
59. Mr. Hudson was on the school board in 1952 and that's when he started learning about the background of Mr. Moore.
60. Mr. Hudson said that he wasn't aware of Moore's activities in the Voter's League, NAACP, and the effort to get equal pay for black teachers because ninety percent of his work was outside of the North Brevard County area.
61. Mr. Hudson recalled being a member of the coroner's inquest of Mr. Moore but couldn't recall who served on the inquest. Mr. Hudson stated that Sheriff H. T. Williams would often assemble a coroner's jury on death cases and would request on scene at the time to serve.
62. Dennis: Yeah I heard your name a long time ago, and when I started looking through some of the FBI files it said R. H Hudson you know, corner jury as well as a bunch of other members.
63. Mr. Hudson said that while he was at the Moore crime scene, Sheriff Williams only wanted picture of the front of the house and the northeast corner where the explosion occurred and where the bedroom was located.
64. Mr. Hudson recalled that the Sheriff had the area around the house roped off and no one was allowed to go beyond the rope.
65. Mr. Hudson only recalled taking two (2) pictures of the Moore house.
66. Mr. Hudson stated that he never became acquainted with any of the FBI agents and was never interviewed by the FBI.
67. Mr. Hudson stated that his newspaper probably followed the Moore story through the time that Mrs. Moore died some days after the bombing.

68. By that time the Orlando Sentinel was in on the investigation and Mr. Hudson believes they had a reporter over in Brevard covering the event. Mr. Hudson said that it was possible that the Jacksonville Time Union and or the Daytona Beach News Journal were probably reporting the case. Other than the initial incident, Mr. Hudson said that he was busy with trying to keep a weekly newspaper running and supporting his wife and two kids.
69. Mr. Hudson stated that he didn't know if the Ku Klux Klan was prevalent during this time and never saw any KKK activity. Mr. Hudson qualified this statement by saying that the KKK was probably around but not of interest to him (Mr. Hudson) at the time.
70. Mr. Hudson stated that there was a lot of speculation that the KKK was involved in this bombing and the two (2) murders but it was mainly just talk.
71. Nobody came up to me (Hudson) and said "I'm a Klan member and we did it" or anything like that, according to Mr. Hudson. And if a KKK member did do something like that, Mr. Hudson said he would have been very skeptical about the information.
72. Mr. Hudson did not recall any speculation about any local political members of the area being involved in the Moore case. Mr. Hudson remembered that a Mr. Fortenberry was a County Commissioner and a member of the port authority of Cape Canaveral.
73. Mr. Hudson did recall that the Sheriff in Lake County was always in the news and his name was "passed around" in the Brevard County area but nothing more than speculation.
74. Mr. Hudson stated that he thought that whoever did it - or if there was a group that did it - felt that he (Moore) was a thorn in their side. Mr. Hudson continued that the individual(s) possibly thought that if they got rid of Mr. Moore then all activity Mr. Moore was involved with would just stop.
75. Mr. Moore's effort to register voters was the big effort, according to Mr. Hudson.
76. Mr. Moore had an educational background, but his focus was on getting more voting power and having some say in the way blacks were treated in a peaceful manner.
77. The person(s) responsible for the Moore incident would have to be someone who despised that activity or what group.
78. Mr. Hudson could never believe that the person(s) would have been from Mims (North Brevard County) and felt like it was organized and perpetrated from elsewhere.

79. Mr. Hudson said it was a lot smaller county back during that time and he (Hudson) knew most of the people in Mims.
80. Mr. Hudson stated jokingly said the people in Titusville called the Mims folks "rednecks". This included the people in Scottsmore (north of Mims) and close to the county line.
81. Mr. Hudson stated that the use of the term of "redneck" for the north Brevard citizens was funny because Titusville at the time had a population of about 2000 to 2500.
82. Mr. Hudson said that he and Sheriff Bill Williams were on good terms during those days and the Sheriff would call Mr. Hudson if he (Sheriff) would go out to bust moonshine still, or such as the night a young girl in Titusville was raped.
83. Mr. Hudson stated that the Sheriff wouldn't allow pictures to be taken but he (Sheriff) called wanting Mr. Hudson to know about it.
84. Mr. Hudson said that he knew Clyde Bates (Brevard County Sheriff's Office) and the Bates family. Mr. Hudson stated he was a friend of Bates' daughter and his son.
85. Mr. Hudson stated Sheriff Williams didn't have any children that he (Hudson) was aware of.
86. Bates was pretty active in a lot of things and he was the only deputy that I knew at the time, Mr. Hudson stated.
87. Mr. Hudson said that he was also familiar with another county officer identified as "Trigger" Greggs. Greggs was primarily a "highway picker upper". Mr. Hudson stated think he (Greggs) made his living mostly on the highway finds. Hudson stated that he didn't know much about him other than that.
88. Mr. Hudson stated that he didn't know if Sheriff Williams, Clyde Bates and Greggs were members of the KKK and got along with them well.
89. Mr. Hudson said that Sheriff Williams was thought of as a "good old boy" and believed Sheriff Williams served at least two terms as Sheriff.
90. Mr. Hudson related that he was never contacted by the FBI during the initial investigation or by any other agency until now.
91. Mr. Hudson said that most of investigative reporting on the Moore case in recent years was done by the Sentinel Today's newspaper. They did much more; we didn't do a lot of crime or follow up on crime with that respect, with the Star Advocate trying to be more of a local paper.

92. Mr. Hudson stated that when he was elected to the Brevard County School Board he (Hudson) realized more of what Harry Moore had been trying to do in the education of blacks. Mr. Hudson said he did not realize that as much before he (Hudson) got on with the school board because he just wasn't as familiar with that. Mr. Hudson continued by saying it was because historically he (Hudson) was interested in how the school system evolved and who taught at the school system.
93. Mr. Hudson said when he served on the state junior college board; he (Hudson) forced a closing of Carver School (a black school) and the bringing the students to BCC. And board members from other parts of the state said you're crazy. Mr. Hudson said blacks can't get a proper education and they should have better opportunities than that. Anita: From what I understand in the records of the school board said that Mr. Moore resigned.

The interview was terminated at 1353 hours.

INTERVIEW ROSEMARY RICHARDSON JOHNSON

The following information pertains to a telephone interview that was conducted by AG Investigator Frank Beisler with Rosemary Richardson Johnson on Tuesday, November 15, 2005.

1. She (Johnson) stated that she (Johnson) was parked on a "sandy" road in the middle of an orange grove at the time of the explosion. In the vehicle with Johnson was Dexter Partelow, her (Johnson's) then boy friend, and another teenage couple.
2. Mrs. Johnson currently resides in California.
3. Efforts to reach Dexter Partelow were unsuccessful.
4. Mrs. Johnson stated that a female teenager by the (now married) name of Chalmers and her (Chalmers') boy friend (to whom Chalmers is now married) were with her (Johnson) on that night. Mrs. Johnson could no recall Chalmers' first name. Attempts to reach Mrs. Chalmers were unsuccessful
5. Mrs. Johnson stated she (Johnson) heard a very loud explosion to the West of where they were parked.
6. Mrs. Johnson stated that all of them left immediately after the explosion.
7. She (Johnson) recalled that it was a few days later when she (Johnson) read about the bombing in the newspaper.

8. She (Johnson) also stated they she (Johnson) did not know the Moores, nor did she (Johnson) know that a house existed directly West of their parked location.
9. Mrs. Johnson stated that she (Johnson) did not see anyone in the area nor did she (Johnson) see anyone traveling or parked on Old Dixie Highway when they entered the property or when they left the property.

Mrs. Richardson could add nothing further to her statement.

Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred began the long process of incorporating all of the facts and information uncovered during the course of this investigation, combined with the facts and information from all of the preceding investigations, into draft form. Once the excavation has been completed, Investigators will meet in Live Oak to begin preparing the final report. It is estimated that it will take approximately 3-4 months to complete the report properly.

EXCAVATION OF THE MOORE PROPERTY

After lengthy preparation for the excavation, Investigators received final approval from the Attorney General's Office to proceed with the excavation of a predetermined section of the Moore property located on site of the Moore Cultural Center in Mims, Brevard County, Florida. Plans were made with the Brevard County Sheriff's Office (BCSO) for site security in the absence of Investigator (Inv.) Beisler and SA Norred to ensure 24 hours protection of the "crime scene" designated area.

Twenty-five bags of physical evidence were collected from the Moore Cultural Center from objects located during the construction of the Center. The physical evidence consisted of bricks, bottle, glass fragments and various other pieces of debris. These items were delivered to the FBI laboratory in Quantico, Virginia where they were tested for explosive residue. No explosive residue was located on any of the objects.²¹⁰

On December 2, 2005, an excavation process was begun at the Moore home site. "Shovel test" holes were dug by Archeologist Thomas Penders, and any physical evidence located was sealed as evidence to be tested by the FBI laboratory in Quantico, Virginia. Investigators were interested in determining positively what explosive substance was used.

Phase I of the excavation of Moore home site was completed December 16, 2005. A total of 75 bags of physical evidence were obtained. Evidence contains glass, bottles, window screen, mortar, leather objects, metal objects, charcoal, nails, ceramics, kitchen dish fragments, bricks, and varied unknown objects.

²¹⁰ See Exhibit #149 - FBI laboratory report dated February 10, 2006

A Phase II excavation was begun at the location mentioned above on January 9, 2006. The first structure uncovered was the septic system for the house. This is important because it indicates that the proposed house site is exactly where it is supposed to be. There had been some concern, because of the absence of records, that the house may have been located elsewhere on the property. The structure was documented and photographed.

The second part of the excavation began with the digging of a 4 X 4 foot hole northeast of the corner of Moore's home. This uncovered a few very unusual objects, yet to be identified. This hole was expanded to a point approximately twenty-five feet west of the northeast corner of what is believed to be the former location of the Moore's house. Here an additional shovel test hole revealed different colored layers of dirt than had been uncovered throughout the entire excavation site. Archeologist Thomas Penders believed that this particular area had been excavated on a prior occasion and that orange-colored dirt, normally associated with this area, had been removed, possibly for testing purposes by the original FBI Agents.

A metal detector was used to determine if any metal objects may be buried beneath the surface. The metal detector indicated several "heavy" readings in that area. A Phase II excavation would be conducted after the main excavation had been completed.

Another shovel test, conducted approximately fifty-five feet west of the northeast corner of the Moore's home and 35 feet north of the northwest corner of the Moore's home, revealed a water or sewer line running North and South and parallel to the Moore's residence. This would tend to confirm that the suggested site of the location of Moore's house was correct. There were no records that indicated precisely where Mr. Moore constructed his house. The proposed location of the home was determined from information received from witnesses who were familiar with the property and the Moore residence. Particularly, Jocille Travis, had visited the Moore residence on a number of occasions and was very familiar with the location of various trees and subsequent relationship to the Moore's house, and was able to positively place the house at its current location.

Artifacts uncovered in the "blast area" include window glass, metal, ceramics, leather objects, charcoal, nails, and unidentified objects. A total of 104 bags of physical evidence were obtained from Phase I and Phase II of the excavation. Of that number, 26 bags of evidence were obtained from the blast area. Only those items discovered within a ten foot circle of the center of the blast area were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory in Quantico, Virginia, for explosives testing.

INVESTIGATIVE CASE CONFERENCE

On December 17, 2005, during a case conference, Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred noted in the interview transcript of Edward Spivey dated 1/19/78 that Spivey stated to Investigators Patterson and Schmader: "No, being honest with you. Jack, you've heard of Jack. Yes, well he is one of the

best friends I got.Told him what I done.....Jack won't lie to you." Spivey was asked who "Jack" was. He stated: "Ah...he was the head man here a long time ago in the Orlando Police Department....Jack (inaudible) I know so damn much (inaudible) Jack is a personal friend of mine."

It is possible that Spivey, through a slip of the tongue, was talking about his (Spivey's) personal involvement in the bombing. Investigators attempted to trace the individual named "Jack," with negative results.

Investigators feel that Spivey was directly involved in the bombing because of the details provided in his (Spivey's) confessions/statements to Patterson, Schmader, Dick and Wolfinger, and because Spivey was the Exalted Cyclops of a Klan Klaverns. In that position Spivey would have known about any money paid to Cox and what it was for. It is possible that Spivey, not Cox, used the money to pay off his (Spivey's) house mortgage, or that both Cox and Spivey received money and used it to pay off their respective house mortgages. A title company is currently doing a title search of Spivey's house in search of mortgage satisfaction records.

JOSEPH NEVILLE COX – TITLE SEARCH

During the week of December 17, 2005, a title search was conducted on Cox's house, located at 1110 Illinois Avenue, Winter Park. No information indicating a mortgage satisfaction in late 1951 or early 1952 was located. It was determined that Cox purchased two plats of land in 1927 and paid off that mortgage in the early 1940s. Cox then purchased three additional adjoining plats of land on February 14, 1950, located at the corner of Illinois Avenue and Miller Avenue. At some point in between these purchases, Cox built a home on plats 1 and 2. It is not known how he financed his (Cox's) house.

If Spivey's statement concerning Cox's confession is to be believed, one would have to consider Cox's exact words: "When they get to checking they're going to know I used the money to pay off my house mortgage." Cox specifically referred to his (Cox's) "house" mortgage, not his (Cox's) land or property mortgage.

The Attorney General's Office also conducted a title search on the property of Edward Lee Spivey, located at 2602 Lafayette Avenue, Winter Garden. Spivey purchased his (Spivey's) property on October 28, 1949, and paid off that mortgage on August 28, 1950. Subsequently, Spivey remortgaged his (Spivey's) property several times to satisfy IRS liens and civil judgments against him initiated by various business concerns. Investigator discovered that Spivey recorded mortgage satisfactions in Orange County on December 14, 1948, January 12, 1949, January 13, 1951, February 20, 1954, and December 30, 1954.²¹¹

FORMER FBI SPECIAL AGENTS

²¹¹ See Exhibit #151 – Mortgage satisfactions for Edward Lee Spivey dated December 14, 1958, January 12, 1949, January 13, 1951, February 20, 1954, and December 30, 1954.

On February 14, 2006, OCR Director received information from the FBI that indicated that about five former FBI Special Agents may still be alive. Information on several others was not provided and the Bureau indicated that it had no information on these Agents. Investigators located three former FBI Special Agents and interviewed them telephonically. The remaining two had incorrect contact information and could not be located.

INTERVIEW ROBERT T. NISCHWITZ-TELEPHONIC

On Monday, April 10, 2006, at 1235 hours, Florid Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) Special Agent Supervisor Dennis Norred and AG Investigator Frank Beisler telephonically interviewed former FBI Special Agents Robert T. Nischwitz, white male, age 81, residing in S. Louis, Missouri. This interview was not tape recorded. A summary of this interview is listed below.

Robert T. Nischwitz
St. Louis, MO 63122

1. Mr. Nischwitz was a former Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation who assisted in the investigation of the bombing incident at the home of Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore on December 25, 1051.
2. Mr. Nischwitz is a former Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation who assisted in the investigation of the bombing incident at the home of Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore on December 25, 1951.
3. Mr. Nischwitz was a Special Agent with the FBI for twenty-four years. And was assigned to the Orlando Field Office working Orange and Brevard Counties at the time of the bombing.
4. Mr. Nischwitz, age 81 was born in 1925, and currently resides with his wife, Maureen, in St. Louis, Missouri.
5. Mr. Nischwitz advised Investigators that he (Nischwitz) was primarily assigned to research the source of the explosive used in the bombing incident.
6. Mr. Nischwitz advised that agents assigned to this investigation worked eighteen hours each day, seven days per week.
7. Mr. Nischwitz recalled that Sheriff H. T. Williams was of great help to the Bureau.
8. Mr. Nischwitz stated that both he (Nischwitz) and his (Nischwitz's) partner Special Agent Robert E. Sunkel were the first Special Agents to crawl under the Moore's home and gather physical evidence.
9. Nischwitz recalled that a "black boy" crawled under the house with them and was beating a stick against the under side of the house.

10. When Nischwitz asked the youth why he was banging the stick, the boy stated that he was trying to scare the rats away. Nischwitz then became concerned about the rats.
11. Nischwitz stated that he (Nischwitz) and Sunkel raked the entire area beneath the Moore's house. Eventually, Special Agents shipped a significant amount of physical evidence to the FBI laboratory for testing.
12. Nischwitz stated that he (Nischwitz) could not understand why the laboratory could not determine the type of explosive used since so much prime physical evidence was sent to the laboratory.
13. Mr. Nischwitz stated that Klansmen "were all over the place, like rats."
14. Special Agents, according to Nischwitz, were looking at four people including Cox and Brooklyn. Nischwitz could not recall the names of the other two subjects.
15. Mr. Nischwitz stated that he was "certain" the Klan was responsible for these murders.
16. Mr. Nischwitz stated that he (Nischwitz) assisted air force personnel in blowing up houses with different substances, including plastic explosives, commonly referred to as C-2 and C-4, to determine what explosive was used in the Moore bombing.
17. Nischwitz advised that from what he (Nischwitz) was able to determine, he (Nischwitz) believed that dynamite was the explosive used in this incident.
18. Nischwitz characterized Harry T. Moore as a "high class person who was well respected.
19. Mr. Nischwitz stated that he (Nischwitz) felt that it was a terrible miscarriage of justice that the perpetrators were not found.
20. Mr. Nischwitz thought that he (Nischwitz) may have copies of some old "brown files" and would look for them.
21. In the interim, Nischwitz stated that he would think about the case and would call Investigators if he recalled anything additional.

INTERVIEW H. WAYNE SWINNEY-TELEPHONIC

H. Wayne Swinney
Tallahassee, FL 32312

On Monday, April 10, 2006, at 1510 hours, AG Investigator Frank Beisler and Special Agent Supervisor (SAS) Dennis Norred telephonically interviewed H. Wayne Swinney, white male, age 86 years, residing in Tallahassee, Florida. Mr. Swinney is a former Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation who

assisted in the investigation of the bombing incident at the home of Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore on December 25, 1951. Mr. Swinney was a Special Agent with the FBI for thirty years.

This interview was not tape recorded. A summary of this interview is listed below.

- 1.. Mr. Swinney, age 86, stated that he (Swinney) joined the FBI at age 20, and was required to obtain a waiver because Special Agents were not hired until they were at least twenty-five years of age.
2. Due to his (Swinney's) military service and college degree, the Bureau made an exception and hired him as a Special Agent.
3. Mr. Swinney stated that two or three days after the bombing, Thurgood Marshall came to the area to ensure that the FBI was doing a thorough investigation.
4. Mr. Swinney was assigned to drive Mr. Marshall around the area.
5. Swinney recalled that he (Swinney) was responsible for seeing that Mr. Marshall had an airline reservation at the conclusion of Marshall's visit.
6. Swinney recalled that Eastern Airlines was "booked solid," and Swinney told the reservation agent "I don't care how booked you are, you better find a seat for this guy so he can get out of here."
7. Swinney stated that Special Agents were worried that physical harm might come to Marshall since racial tension was very high after the bombing.
8. Swinney stated that it was his (Swinney's) opinion from what he (Swinney) observed that Klan members and some law enforcement officers were behind these murders.
9. Swinney recalled that Orange County Sheriff Dave Starr continually impeded the FBI's investigation.
10. Swinney also stated that the Bureau did not receive any cooperation from most law enforcement agencies, but recalled that Brevard County Sheriff H. T. Williams was of great assistance.
11. Swinney stated that he (Swinney) was assigned with his (Swinney's) partner, Web Burke who worked out of Titusville, to conduct interviews.
12. Mr. Swinney did not recall ever going to the crime scene and had no information on the explosions of the buildings for testing purposes.
13. Mr. Swinney stated that from what evidence he (Swinney) observed dynamite was the explosive used.
14. Swinney did not recall whom the Bureau considered as suspects.

Mr. Swinney could add nothing further to his (Swinney's) statement and advised that he (Swinney) would call Investigators if he (Swinney) thought of anything additional that would be of assistance.

INTERVIEW ROBERT F. HARTMAN-TELEPHONIC

Robert F. Hartman
Little Silver, N. J. 07739

On Monday, April 10, 2006, at 1625 hours, AG Investigator Frank Beisler and Special Agent Supervisor (SAS) Dennis Norred telephonically interviewed Robert F. Hartman, white male, age 80 years, residing in Little Silver, N. J. Mr. Hartman is a former Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation who assisted in the investigation of the bombing incident at the home of Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore on December 25, 1951. Mr. Swinney was a Special Agent with the FBI for thirty years.

This interview was not tape recorded. A summary of this interview is listed below.

1. Mr. Hartman, age 80, stated that the two main FBI offices at that time were in Miami and Mobile, Alabama. Hartman was assigned to the Orlando Field Office in 1951.
2. Hartman was a Special Agent with the FBI from 1951-1976.
3. Mr. Hartman stated that he (Hartman) was a new Special Agent in 1951 and stayed in Florida only a short time before being assigned to Headquarters at Washington.
4. Hartman did not participate in the investigation as an active Special Agent for more than just a few days.
5. Mr. Hartman recalled that the Bureau felt that the Klan was definitely involved in the murders of Mr. and Mrs. Moore.
6. Hartman stated that these murders "lit a fire in Washington that led to an investigation of the Ku Klux Klan all over the country."
7. Hartman stated that after a few days, the Bureau brought in very experienced Special Agents to conduct this investigation, and especially assigned Special Agents who were experienced in dealing with the Klan.
8. Mr. Hartman recalled the incident where Sheriff Willis V. McCall shot two black prisoners, and stated that this incident was "a big Magilla," indicating that the incident "really upset and stirred up the black people in Florida."
9. Mr. Hartman stated that these murders began the civil rights movement in Florida.

10. Mr. Hartman was unable to provide any further information regarding this investigation. Mr. Hartman stated that he (Hartman) would think about this case and would call Investigators if he could recall any further information.

The telephone interview was concluded at about 1640 hours.

INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS

It is clear from the interviews of former FBI Special Agents Robert Nischwitz, H. Wayne Swinney, and Robert Hartman that the Bureau developed sufficient information to believe that the Ku Klux Klan, as an entity, was, at least in part, responsible for the murders of Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

Special Agents continually developed intelligence information specifically to identify individual Klan members who may have been directly responsible for the bombing.

The Bureau's attention was first directed to the hierarchy of the Klan, including Bill Hendrix, Sidney Hopper, William Bogar, and other top echelon heads of Klan Klaverns.

Through information received from Klan members and Informants, it soon became apparent that the various Klan Klaverns were clearly aware of Moore's work and that Moore was the topic of discussion at several Klavern meetings.

On Monday, May 22, 2006, FDLE SAS Dennis Norred and AGO Investigator Frank Beisler received a box of documents from the Florida Archives. Investigators discovered that the FBI had a special full time undercover operative who infiltrated the Klan for two years. The operative was identified as Richard L. Ashe who testified that Brooklyn admitted to him (Ashe) that he (Brooklyn) participated in the Moore bombing.

The transcript seems to indicate that Ashe was referring to "Edgar" Brooklyn rather than "Earl" Brooklyn, but that is not completely clear. Investigators requested, received and reviewed the testimony transcript of Richard Ashe. Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred determined that Ashe was in fact, a paid Informant on full FBI salary. No additional information was provided in the transcript.

INTERVIEW-ROBERT E. LEE-TELEPHONIC

On May 5, 2006, sad ENNIS Norred and Investigator Frank Beisler telephonically interviewed Robert E. Lee, a former FBI Special Agent. Investigators determined that this Robert E. Lee was not the individual Investigators were seeking. The Robert E. Lee interviewed was a FBI Special Agent for twenty-five years and served all of that time in the Birmingham, Alabama field office. Mr. Lee is now retired and advised that he was never assigned to the Moore case. Mr. Lee further stated that there are several FBI Special Agents with the same name and he (Lee) believes that the individual

Investigators are seeking lived in Mississippi but that he (Lee) has been deceased for several years. Investigators were unable to locate a Robert E. Lee in Mississippi. Investigators continued to research the whereabouts of former FBI Special Agents.

MORTGAGE DOCUMENTS – SPIVEY AND COX

On May 24, 2006, Investigators contacted a Florida title company and requested a copy of the mortgage satisfaction documentation for Joseph Neville Cox and Edward Lee Spivey which are recorded in the Orange County Clerk's Office. Investigators are attempting to determine when the mortgages were paid on the assumption that Cox or Spivey, or both, used the money received from the Klan to kill Moore to pay these debts.

INVESTIGATIVE LEAD

In a book by Susan (MacWithey) McCarthy, "Lay That Trumpet in Our Hands," it is alleged that McCarthy's father (Frederick "Frank" MacWithey) was upset because a Klansman fired a weapon and the bullet slightly wounded his (MacWithey's) son in the head. MacWithey let it be known of his (MacWithey's) hatred for the Klan and that he (MacWithey) would shoot any Klansman he could find. When FBI Special Agents learned of this information, FBI Special Agent James P. Shannon approached MacWithey and told him that he (MacWithey) could "get even" with the Klan if he (MacWithey) was able to break into the Klan hall and locate membership lists and other documents and provide them to the FBI.

Mr. MacWithey allegedly broke into the KKK headquarters with a twelve-year-old boy by the name of Richard Surrency, and with FBI knowledge, stole a spiral-type note book containing Klan membership names. MacWithey also took a Bible with an inscription inside the front cover indicating the Bible was given to Klansman G. I. Gillam. MacWithey and his wife then drove into Orlando and forwarded these documents to the FBI. These documents allegedly formed the basis upon which perjury indictments were handed down by a Federal Grand Jury.

Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred located Richard L. Surrency and Carol MacWithey, wife of Frederick "Frank" MacWithey. Investigator Frank Beisler telephonically interviewed both of individuals. Neither of these interviews was tape recorded and the following are only summaries of those interviews.

INTERVIEW-RICHARD L. SURRENCY-TELEPHONIC

On Saturday, May 27, 2006, AG Investigator Frank Beisler telephonically interviewed Richard L. Surrency who was allegedly with Susan McCarthy's father (Frederick "Frank" MacWithey) when the two broke into the Klan's meeting hall in Plymouth. This interview was not tape recorded and the following is only a summary of that interview.

Richard L. Surrency
Macon, Georgia
DOB 7/3/1938

1. Mr. Surrency stated that he (Surrency) lived in Orlando in the 1950's and now resides in Macon, Georgia.
2. Mr. Surrency stated that he (Surrency) was about twelve years old when he (Surrency) and Frank MacWithey "went into" the Klan's meeting hall in Plymouth. Mr. Surrency stated that he (Surrency) and MacWithey did not "break into" the hall.
3. Mr. Surrency stated that he (Surrency) and "Frank" MacWithey entered the Klan's meeting hall that was located in the woods near a Boy Scout camp and a lake in Plymouth, Florida. Mr. Surrency stated that everyone in the area knew that the Klan met in this hall.
4. Mr. Surrency stated that, once inside the building, the first thing he (Surrency) noted was that there was a table across the front of a big hall and another table situated perpendicularly in the middle of the hall, forming a cross. Mr. Surrency stated he (Surrency) recalls remarking to MacWithey "Hey, that's a cross." Mr. Surrency recalled that the hall was a building constructed of concrete block.
5. Mr. Surrency stated that he was "scared to death" and they stayed inside the hall for only a few minutes.
6. Mr. Surrency was asked if he (Surrency) knew if MacWithey removed any documents from the Klan hall. Surrency stated that he (Surrency) didn't know but that he (MacWithey) could have. Surrency stated that he (Surrency) was too scared to notice.
7. Mr. Surrency stated that MacWithey and he (Surrency) never discussed their entrance to the Klan hall after that. Mr. Surrency stated that they went into the hall in the first place just to see it. Surrency did not know if MacWithey had any other reason for going into the hall.

Mr. Surrency could think of nothing further to add to his (Surrency's) statement.

INTERVIEW CAROL MacWITHEY-TELEPHONIC ²¹²

On Monday, May 29, 2006, AG Investigator Frank Beisler telephonically interviewed Carol MacWithey at her home in Orlando. In 1951, Mrs. MacWithey was the wife of Frederick "Frank" MacWithey who allegedly broke into the Klan hall in Plymouth and stole Klan membership records for the FBI. This interview was not tape recorded\ and the following is only a summary of that interview.

Carol MacWithey

²¹² Mother of Author Susan McCarthy – author of "Lay That Trumpet in Our Hands"

1534 Alby Drive
Apopka, Florida 32712-2214
Age 82

1. Mrs. MacWithey, age 82, was the wife of Frederick "Frank" Lee MacWithey, now deceased. Mrs. MacWithey stated that they were originally from Chicago, Illinois and moved to Apopka many years ago.
2. Mrs. MacWithey recalled that she (MacWithey) and her (MacWithey's) husband owned a fruit stand on State Road 441 near Orlando in the 1950's.
3. Mrs. MacWithey stated that an FBI Agent asked her (MacWithey's) husband to break into the Klan hall in Plymouth and steal the Klan membership records. Carol MacWithey stated that she (Carol MacWithey) did not recall the name of the FBI Agent.
4. When he (Frank MacWithey) returned home, Mr. MacWithey told her (Carol MacWithey) that he (Frederick MacWithey) crossed the lake near the Klan hall late at night and entered the building with Richard Surrency.
5. Mrs MacWithey stated that her (MacWithey's) husband brought home a "spiral-type composition notebook" that he (Frederick MacWithey) said he (Frederick MacWithey) took from the Klan hall. According to Mrs. MacWithey, the book contained a list of the Klansmen who were members of the Apopka Klavern. She (MacWithey) recalled looking at the notebook and remembered the names Joe Dunn, Hermit Smith, G. I. Gillam, and a Justice of the Peace whose name she (MacWithey) did not recall.
6. Mrs. MacWithey stated that she (MacWithey) knew all of these people as members of her (MacWithey's) community, but did not know they were Klansmen until she (MacWithey) read their names in the membership book.
7. Mrs. Carol MacWithey stated that her (MacWithey's) husband also took a Bible with a notation inside the front cover that the Bible was given to Gillam by his (Gillam's) mother.
8. Mrs. MacWithey stated that her (MacWithey's) husband put the book into an envelope provided to them by the FBI Agent. They had been instructed by the FBI Agent to drive into Orlando and mail the book to the FBI. They did that.
9. Mrs. MacWithey recalled that shortly after the perjury indictments of Klansmen in Miami, she (MacWithey) and her (MacWithey's) husband returned home one night from their work at their fruit stand, and saw a man with a gun standing on their front porch. The family dog was in the vehicle with them and the dog chased after the man into an Orange groves. Mrs. MacWithey stated that they did not get a good look at the man and did not know who he was.

10. A short time after that incident, one of the Klansmen, Hermit Smith, “accosted” Mr. MacWithey, according to Mrs. MacWithey. Mrs. MacWithey stated that Smith threatened her (MacWithey’s) husband.
11. Mrs. MacWithey stated that she (MacWithey) did not know how the Klansmen were able to determine that her (MacWithey’s) husband was the one who provided the FBI with the Klan records.
12. Mrs. MacWithey did not recall whether or not any of the names she (MacWithey) read were law enforcement officers.

Mrs. MacWithey was unable to add any further information to her statement.

ANALYSIS - JUSTIFICATION – SUMMARY ²¹³

DOCUMENTATION ANALYSIS - EARL JACKSON BROOKLYN ²¹⁴

1. An explosion was created beneath the Moore residence.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore were killed.
3. Earl Jackson Brooklyn was an admitted Klan member of long standing tenure who was considered extremely violent and who was expelled from the Association of Georgia Klans for his (Brooklyn’s) violent behavior.
4. FBI Klan informants advised FBI Special Agents that Brooklyn was so violent that, although he was permitted to go on “rides” where black people were beaten, he was not allowed to participate in the beatings for fear of Brooklyn killing the individual.
5. FBI Informants provided information to the FBI that Brooklyn participated in a considerable number of acts of terrorism.
6. Moore’s house was burglarized some time prior to the bombing. A shotgun and ammunition were stolen.
7. Brooklyn was identified by FBI Klan informants as displaying a sketch of the interior of Moore’s home at a Klan meeting in Apopka.
8. Brooklyn told Klan members: “Listen fellows, I’ve got a deal. Now, this nigger Moore up at Mims is the head of the NAACP and he has played a very important part in trying to get the Lake County Negroes cleared of that rape charge. He has caused a lot of money to be sent down from New

²¹³ See Exhibit #152 - list of people contacted during this investigation

²¹⁴ Died December 25, 1952.-one year to the day of the Moore bombing

York to be used in defending the Negroes. I have been over at Mims and have checked over the place carefully.”

9. Brooklyn also told Klan members: “I have here a plan of the house.”
10. Brooklyn then stated: “I want to re-case the place carefully and am going to take some men over. Is there any of you that want to go with me.”
11. Almost a year after the bombing, the FBI informant, T-2,²¹⁵ drew the sketch from memory that he (T-2) observed Brooklyn display at the Klan meeting on a piece of paper. FBI records confirm that the sketch drawn by their informant was precise in every detail, to include Moore’s kitchen, living room, bed room, doors, windows, and the distance to the railroad tracks and to Old Dixie Highway. FBI records further indicate that their informant had only been to Mims once in the past twenty years and had never been to Moore’s home.
12. Informant T-2 stated that Brooklyn told Klan members at a meeting at the Apopka Klavern that he (Brooklyn) had been to Moore’s house but wanted to re-case the house and take some men with him (Brooklyn).
13. FBI Informants testified that Earl Jackson Brooklyn participated in a number of “rides” where people were kidnapped and beaten.
14. Brooklyn was identified as being in Burnett’s Store on May 17, 1951, in Mims asking for directions to Moore’s house.
15. Brooklyn was familiar with the use of dynamite from use in the orange groves.
16. Brooklyn was a close friend of Joseph Cox, Tillman Belvin, and Edward Spivey.
17. FBI records indicate that Brooklyn was off from work on Christmas Day 1951. Brooklyn died, ironically, on December 25, 1952.
18. Brooklyn gave conflicting details of his (Brooklyn’s) whereabouts on Christmas day and evening when compared to those same details provided by his (Brooklyn’s) children and wife. The evening hours were unaccounted for.

DOCUMENTATION ANALYSIS - JOSEPH NEVILLE COX ²¹⁶

1. An explosion was created beneath the Moore residence.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore were killed.

²¹⁵ Bill Bogar

²¹⁶ Committed suicide March 30, 1952.

3. Cox was a known Klan member of long standing tenure who was considered extremely violent.
4. Cox was the Secretary of the Orlando Klavern of the Association of Georgia Klans and later the Treasurer.
5. Cox was a close associate of Earl Brooklyn, Tillman Belvin, and Edward Spivey.
6. FBI Informants provided information that Cox participated in several acts of terrorism.
7. Cox was a close associate, and possibly a blood relative (nephew) of Edward Spivey.
8. Cox was familiar with the use of dynamite from using it in orange groves.
9. Cox attended the Klan meeting in Apopka where Brooklyn displayed the sketch of Moore's house.
10. FBI Informants testified that Cox went on a considerable number of "rides" where people were kidnapped and beaten.
11. Cox was interviewed by the FBI twice, the second time on March 29, 1952. Cox continually asked FBI Agents if the evidence they had would stand up in court. Cox was assured it would.
12. On the afternoon of the second interview with the FBI, Cox went to the home of Edward Lee Spivey and confessed to Spivey his (Cox's) participation in the bombing.
13. According to Spivey, Cox stated he (Cox) received \$5,000.00 from the Klan to kill Moore. Cox stated he (Cox) was worried that the FBI would find out that he (Cox) was paid the money and used it to pay off his (Cox's) house mortgage.
14. Cox borrowed Spivey's single barrel shot gun, went home, and committed suicide the next morning, Sunday, March 30, 1952 at 11:30 A.M.
15. At the time of his (Cox's) death, Cox's family was not aware of Cox having any serious medical problems, family problems, or financial difficulties.
16. Cox was running for office of Supervisor of Elections for Orange County.
17. Police Chief Carl Buchanan investigated Cox's suicide.
18. Buchanan was a known Klansman.

19. Buchanan advised FBI Special Agents that Cox did not leave a suicide note.²¹⁷

DOCUMENTATION ANALYSIS - TILLMAN HOLLY” CURLY” BELVIN²¹⁸

1. An explosion was created beneath the Moore residence.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore were killed.
3. Belvin was a known Klan member of long standing tenure who was considered extremely violent and who was expelled from the Association of Georgia Klans for his (Belvin's) violent behavior.
4. FBI Informants provided information to the FBI that Belvin participated in numerous acts of terrorism.
5. Belvin was a close associate of Earl Brooklyn, Edward Spivey, and Joseph Neville Cox.
6. Belvin was familiar with the use of dynamite.
7. Belvin accompanied Brooklyn to a Klan meeting at the Apopka Klavern the same evening Brooklyn displayed a sketch of Moore's home.
8. FBI agents noted while interviewing Belvin, that Belvin had extremely small feet and asked Belvin what size shoe he wore. Belvin stated it was size 6.
9. Size 6-8 foot prints were found at the scene of the bombing by Brevard County Sheriff's Office Deputies.
10. An FBI informant reported that a fellow Klan member, William Turner, telephoned Belvin during the first week of January 1952 and asked Belvin if he (Belvin) had any more dynamite. Belvin stated: "No, I used it all on the last job."
11. Belvin was identified as being at Burnett's Store on May 17, 1951 with Brooklyn asking for directions to Moore's house.
12. An FBI Informant observed that Belvin arrived in Brooklyn's vehicle at a Klan meeting in Apopka during which Brooklyn was seen by two FBI Informants displaying a sketch of the Moore's residence.
13. On November 19, 1948 Belvin purchased a piece of property near the intersection of South and Hughey Streets, Orlando, from Nathan E.

²¹⁷ Should Cox have left a suicide note implicating himself in the Moore bombing as being the reason for his death, it is likely Buchanan would have destroyed it.

²¹⁸ Died August 25, 1952 in Orlando

- Konold for \$5,000.00 plus 6% interest. Belvin mortgaged the property through the First National Bank of Orlando at the rate of \$100.00 per month. The transaction was recorded in Mortgage Book 386, Page 63-65. Paying the \$100.00 per month for the life of the mortgage, the mortgage would have been satisfied in January 1953. On December 21, 1951, 4 days before the Moores were murdered, Belvin satisfied the mortgage on this property. If Belvin paid \$100.00 monthly from November 1948 through December 1950, he would have paid a total of 26 months, or \$2,600.00, plus interest. The mortgage payoff in December 1951 would have been about \$2,400.00, if Belvin did not make more than one payment per month. This mortgage satisfaction was recorded in Satisfaction of Mortgages and Liens Book 201, Page 693-694.
14. On February 25, 1952, Belvin re-mortgaged the above property for \$5,000.00 plus 8% interest. at the same \$100.00 monthly payment, with Nathan E. Konold of 802 Lake Davis Drive, Orlando, holding the mortgage. This transaction was recorded in Mortgage Book 475, Pages 570-573. The mortgage was satisfied on January 30, 1956, and was recorded in Book 62, Page 254.
 15. On January 3, 1952, Belvin sold a piece of property to Matthew J. and Fern V. Ritchey for \$9,500.00 with the mortgage being held by the Central Title and Trust Co. of Orlando. This transaction was recorded in Book 472, Page 126. According to these documents, Belvin was residing at that time at Route 4, Box 400, Orlando. Records indicate that Belvin owned this property free and clear at the time he sold it to Mr. & Mrs. Ritchey.
 16. On February 21, 1952, Belvin purchased additional property (Lot 2, Lake Barton Estates, Orange County) "with furniture and equipment located on the premises," from Herve N. and Florence M. Trudeau of Route #4, Box 52, Cannon Mills Road, Orlando, who held the mortgage for \$6,500.00 plus interest. Belvin satisfied this mortgage on March 3, 1954. This transaction was recorded in Mortgage Book 475, Pages 635-636, Deed book 893, Pages 685-688, and Satisfaction, Mortgage, and Liens Book 231, pages 540-541. The Quit Claim Deed, normally executed at the same time as the property deed, was not located.²¹⁹

DOCUMENTATION ANALYSIS - EDWARD LEE SPIVEY ²²⁰

1. An explosion was created beneath the Moore residence.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore were killed.
3. Spivey was a known Klan member who was considered extremely violent and who was expelled from the Association of Georgia Klans for his

²¹⁹ See Exhibit #152 – Title documents for Tillman Holly “Curly” Belvin

²²⁰ Died January 8, 1980.

(Spivey's) violent behavior. Spivey was the Exalted Cyclops of the Orlando Klaverns.

4. Spivey was a close friend of Earl Brooklyn, Joseph Cox, and Tillman Belvin.
5. FBI records indicate that Cox was Spivey's nephew but that has never been verified through the current investigation.
6. Spivey was familiar with the use of dynamite from use in orange groves.
7. As the Exalted Cyclops of the Klaverns, which is the highest position in the Klavern hierarchy, it would have been very unusual if Spivey had not known if any money was offered or paid for any Klan operation.
8. Spivey provided information to Investigators Patterson, Schmader, State Attorney Norman Wolfinger, and SAO Prosecutor Joel Dick that Cox had confessed to him (Spivey) that Cox had received \$5,000 from the Klan to kill Moore.²²¹
9. Spivey telephoned Investigator Patterson from 6 to 10 times over a period of a year and asked to meet with Patterson. Each time Patterson and Spivey met clandestinely, Spivey related exactly the same information to Patterson regarding Cox's planting of the bomb that killed the Moores.
10. Spivey provided the following details about the bombing to Investigator Patterson and Prosecutor Joel Dick, Esq.
 - a. It was cold and foggy Christmas night.
 - b. They could hear music coming from inside the house.
 - c. The windows were closed and the shades were down.
 - d. They could see Christmas lights inside the house.
 - e. Cox had to crawl under the house about two feet to plant the bomb directly under Moore's bed.
 - f. Cox was remorseful the following day because Cox did not know there were "children" in the house. Spivey stated to Patterson: "The Klan doesn't hurt children."
 - g. Spivey stated that dynamite was used. Spivey died January 8, 1980.²²²

²²¹ It is not certain whether the money was paid by the "Klan" or by "someone" in the Klan.

²²² Cox expressed concern that the FBI was going to find out about his (Cox) involvement in the bombing and Cox committed suicide. Cox would likely not have taken the time while under such duress to elaborate all these little details to Spivey, and therefore, Spivey would have had to have been at the bombing to know the smallest details that he (Spivey) provided.

11. Spivey satisfied a lien on his property on January 13, 1951.

USE OF TWO VEHICLES

According to FBI informants, members of the KKK often conducted “operations” where Klan members would kidnap an individual, take the individual to an isolated area, and beat him/her with a leather strap. Other operations consisted of bombing houses, churches and places of business. These operations would almost always be carried out using at least two vehicles. The first vehicle was called the “primary” car, while the second vehicle was called a “cover” car. The cover car was used in the event of a breakdown of the first vehicle, and the participants could use the “cover car” to escape.²²³ The Klan was a “creature of habit,” in that the Klan performed terrorist operations in the same manner and used the same procedures almost all of the time. It is doubtful that this bombing would have been conducted differently, but it is possible that alternative procedures were utilized.

PROPOSED SCENARIOS

Evidence indicates that there are at least (but not limited to) two probable scenarios that may have been carried out on Christmas Day evening, December 25, 1951. These scenarios are based upon witness interviews in all of the investigations referred to in this Case Summary, research and development of materials regarding possible perpetrators as well as the facts surrounding the totality of the circumstances involved in the Moore bombing/homicide.

SCENARIO ONE

It is likely that **Perpetrator 1** drove the empty “cover car” because in the past, Klan members would not permit **Perpetrator 1** to participate in acts of violence due to his severe violent reputation. It is also likely that **Perpetrator 2** drove the second vehicle with both **Perpetrator 3 and Perpetrator 4** as passengers. In past Klan “operations”, Klan members with special vehicle operations ability have been tasked with driving the “chase car” which in this case could have been **Perpetrator 1** and Perpetrator 2.

Once at a point on Old Dixie Highway, probably just slightly north and East of Moore’s home, **Perpetrator 3** and **Perpetrator 4** left the vehicle and traveled through the woods and orange grove. **Perpetrator 3** may have traveled to a point about one-hundred feet East of Moore’s home and hid among the orange trees. **Perpetrator 4** may have traveled East and North of the house to another orange grove to perhaps within 100 feet of the structure where he could see the house clearly.

²²³ Indicates that participants in an act of terrorism rode in the “primary car.”

In the meantime, **Perpetrator 1)** and **Perpetrator 2** may have driven around the area or parked both vehicles so as not to be observed by passers-by. If they were driving around the area, they would both have had to stay within a very close proximity to where **Perpetrator 3** and **Perpetrator 4** entered the woods so that both could be picked up quickly once the explosive was detonated. If the vehicles were parked, they would have had to be well hidden so as not to attract attention of passersby.

Perpetrator 3 may have planted the bomb while the Moore's were away, or may have planted the bomb after the Moore's arrived home but before the Moore's retired, or planted the bomb after the lights went out. When the Moore family arrived, **Perpetrator 4** may have waited until the Moore family entered the residence, retired, and then signaled to **Perpetrator 3**. **Perpetrator 3** most likely could not see Moore's residence from his position because of all of the orange trees. This could be alleged if **Perpetrator 4** made a statement that **Perpetrator 3** was remorseful because **Perpetrator 3** did not know that there were "children" in the house. **Perpetrator 3** probably could not see the Moore family exit their vehicle when they arrived home. Otherwise, **Perpetrator 3** would have known that Harry Moore was not alone in the house.

Perpetrator 3, seeing **Perpetrator 4's** signal, may then have approached the residence from the East and crawled under the house and planted the bomb directly beneath Moore's bed room. It is doubtful that the bomb would have been placed beneath the house before the Moore's returned home for fear by **Perpetrator 3** and **Perpetrator 4** of one of the family members seeing the detonator cord which would have to have been placed on top of the ground from the orange grove East of the house to the point under the house where the explosive was located.

Perpetrator 3 may then have returned to the orange grove, connected the bomb to the detonating device, and waited. When the lights were extinguished for the evening, **Perpetrator 4** signaled **Perpetrator 3** who ignited the bomb. **Perpetrator 3** then began to walk toward Old Dixie Highway, rolling up the detonator cord as he walked. Once the cord was rolled up, increased spacing between the foot prints indicated that he started to run. **Perpetrator 4** would have traveled southeast toward Old Dixie Highway, meeting **Perpetrator 3** at the vehicle.

The four men most likely left Mims and proceeded South on Highway US-1, because traffic on this road was heavier than Old Dixie Highway and traveling on US 1 would not have attracted as much attention as it would have if the vehicles traveled on Old Dixie Highway. The vehicles then proceeded to Ft. Pierce where they joined other KKK members at Fagan's Lounge to celebrate, according the FBI records.

SCENARIO TWO

It is possible that **Perpetrator 3** and **Perpetrator 4** acted alone and that both rode in the same vehicle. They would have had to park the vehicle discretely and leave it unattended somewhere in close proximity to Moore's

house. FBI Special Agents were unable to locate any witnesses who observed any vehicles, parked or moving, near Moore's house, other than those described in this report.

Once at a point on Old Dixie Highway, probably just slightly north and East of Moore's home, **Perpetrator 3** and **Perpetrator 4** (would have traveled through the woods and orange grove toward Moore's house. The perpetrator(s) would not have parked the vehicle too far away because he / they knew that the explosion would be heard for a considerable distance and he / they would need to leave the immediate area rapidly.

Perpetrator 3 may have traveled to a point about one-hundred feet East of Moore's home and hid among the orange trees. **Perpetrator 4** may have traveled east and north of the house amidst another orange grove to probably within 100 feet of the structure where he could see the house clearly.

When the Moore family arrived, **Perpetrator 4** may have waited until the Moore family entered the residence, retired, and then signaled to **Perpetrator 3**. **Perpetrator 3** probably could not see Moore's residence from his position because of all of the orange trees. This could be alleged if **Perpetrator 4** made a statement that **Perpetrator 3** was remorseful because **Perpetrator 3** did not know that there were "children" in the house. **Perpetrator 3** could not, therefore, have seen the Moore family exit their vehicle when they arrived home.

Perpetrator 3 then may have approached the residence from the East and crawled under the house and planted the bomb directly beneath Moore's bed room. It is doubtful that the bomb would have been placed beneath the house before the Moore's returned home for fear by **Perpetrator 3** and **Perpetrator 4** of one of the family members seeing the detonator cord which would have to have been placed on top of the ground from the orange grove East of the house to the point under the house where the explosive was.

Perpetrator 3 may then have returned to the orange grove to connect the bomb to the detonating device and waited. When the lights were extinguished for the evening, **Perpetrator 4** signaled **Perpetrator 3** who ignited the bomb. **Perpetrator 3** then began to walk toward Old Dixie Highway, rolling up the detonator cord as he walked. Once the cord was rolled up, increased spacing between the foot prints indicated that he started to run. **Perpetrator 4** would have traveled southeast toward Old Dixie Highway, meeting **Perpetrator 3** at the vehicle.

The two men then may have left Mims and proceeded South on Highway US-1 to Ft. Pierce where they joined other KKK members at Fagan's Lounge to celebrate.²²⁴

NOTE: It is unclear what the relationship was between **Perpetrator 3** and **Perpetrator 4** and the size 8 foot prints found in the orange grove east of the

²²⁴ FBI records indicate that Klansmen met at Feagan's Lounge that evening..

Moore's residence. It is unknown what size shoe **Perpetrator 3** or **Perpetrator 4** wore; however, FBI reports indicate that because the shoe prints were cast in very loose and sandy soil, the size of the prints could not accurately be determined. FBI Agents reported that they were unable to obtain any specific characteristics regarding the shoes worn by the perpetrator.

CONCLUSION

1. A bomb exploded at the Moore's residence in Mims, Florida, December 25, 1951, at approximately 10:20 PM.
2. The bomb was planted directly under the bedroom at the northeast corner of the residence of Harry T. Moore and Harriette Moore.
3. The bomb was placed underneath the house in a crawl space approximately 18 inches in height and directly in line and underneath the head of Harry T. Moore.
4. Harry T. Moore died within a short period of time after the explosion, and Harriette V. Moore died nine days later.
5. FBI informants reported that members of the KKK Apopka Klaverns discussed the killing of Moore at several of their meetings.
6. FBI informants reported seeing Earl Brooklyn displaying a hand-written sketch of Moore's house at an Apopka Klaverns meeting.²²⁵
7. It is believed that, because the KKK method of operation of using two vehicles for almost every operation conducted for many years, combined with the common sense approach that one or two Perpetrators would not have left their vehicle parked and unattended. One or two of the suspects may have been the operators of two vehicles used and had remained with the vehicles while one or two of the Perpetrators planted and ignited the explosive device.
8. Brooklyn and Belvin may have been the operators of two vehicles used and had remained with the vehicles while Cox and Spivey planted and ignited the explosive device.
9. Brooklyn stated at a Klan meeting that he (Brooklyn) had been to Moore's house and was going back to the house with some men to "re-case" Moore's home.
10. Brooklyn and Belvin were identified as being at Burnett's store asking for directions to Moore's house prior to the bombing.
11. Cox committed suicide the day after his (Cox's) second interview with the FBI.

²²⁵ The FBI was never able to determine where the sketch of Moore's house originated.

12. Cox had no known medical or financial problems that would have caused him to commit suicide.
13. Cox was running for public office – Supervisor of Elections for Orange County.
14. Harry Moore would not have supported Cox, a Klansman, in a local election. Moore would have opposed Cox's election to such an important position as Elections Supervisor, which may have provided motive for Cox to become involved in the murders.
15. Spivey provided 6-10 "dying declaration" confessions to several law enforcement officers in which he (Spivey) named Joseph Neville Cox as the individual who exploded dynamite beneath the Moore's home on December 25, 1951.
16. Spivey knew far too many details for someone who was not actually at the scene.
17. The reason for the bombing appears to have been because of Moore's efforts in registering black voters and his (Moore's) involvement in local politics, attempting to get equal pay for black teachers, his (Moore's) work with the NAACP and Progressive Voters League, and his (Moore's) work in attempting to have Sheriff Willis V. Mc Call indicted for murder in the Groveland case. Moore was also responsible for the large enrollment of black people joining the NAACP.
18. Dynamite, triggered by an electrical device, was likely the explosive substance and method used.
19. Evidence indicates that the Ku Klux Klan discussed the bombing of Harry Moore at various Klavern meetings.
20. All four suspects are deceased.

CONCLUSION ENHANCEMENTS

Brooklyn and Belvin

Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler and SAS Dennis Norred conclude that:

- Brooklyn and Belvin conspired and planned to perpetrate the crime against the Moore family which occurred on December 25, 1951.
- Brooklyn and Belvin also had the description and a detailed sketch of the Moore's house exterior and interior, a sketch of the nearby railroad tracks, and the surrounding area of the Moore residence.

- Brooklyn and Belvin were observed in the area of Mims, Brevard County, Florida prior to the bombing / homicide of the Moore family asking questions about the Moore family and directions to the Moore residence.
- Brooklyn stated to Klansmen in an open meeting in Apopka that he (Brooklyn) had been to the Moore residence, that he (Brooklyn) had a sketch of the Moore's house, and that he (Brooklyn) was going back to Moore's house with some more men.
- Brooklyn and Belvin had the motive and opportunity by virtue of having the expertise and knowledge in the use of explosive devices, both were known for their hate for the black race as well as having a history of doing harm to members of the black race.

Cox and Spivey

Investigator (Inv.) Frank Beisler and SAS Dennis Norred conclude that:

- Cox and Spivey were close associates and friends as well as the possibility of being related which was alluded to in the FBI reports.
- Spivey even described the relationship with Cox as being one closer than brothers.
- Cox and Spivey were both members of the Association of Georgia Klans and after moving to Florida became members of the Apopka Klavern in Orange County, Florida, where both were officers in that Klavern.
- Spivey was the Exalted Cyclops of the Apopka Klan which is the highest position in the Klavern and held that position at the time of the Moore bombing / homicide.
- By virtue of being in this position, Spivey would have been knowledgeable of any "operations" that Klan members would have been engaged in which would have had to have been approved by the Klavern.
- The presumption of Spivey having this knowledge is further brought out by virtue of the very close relationship between Spivey, Cox, Brooklyn and Belvin.
- Further, it is brought out in the FBI reports that Brooklyn spoke in an open meeting to the Apopka Klavern, where Spivey was the Exalted Cyclops, stating to the general membership that he (Brooklyn) had been to the Moore's house and intended to go back.

- Brooklyn also stated at an open Klan meeting at an Apopka meeting where Spivey was the Exalted Cyclops that he (Brooklyn) was requesting Klan member's assistance to go with him to the Moore residence
- Spivey was familiar with the Moore house being built up off the ground.
- Spivey was knowledgeable of that fact that the Moore house was being used by the Moore's at Christmas time even though Harry Moore and Harriette Moore were living and working in the Palm Beach area.
- Spivey was knowledgeable that there was a Christmas tree in the Moore residence even though the tree was in a section of the house that would not have been seen easily by a person(s) outside of the house.
- Cox had a hatred for "niggers" but Cox did show some remorse and was visibly upset, according to Spivey, about the Moore bombing / homicide because there were "children" in the house ("Peaches" was in her twenties at the time and in the house at the time of the bombing).
- Spivey admitted that he (Spivey) had been previously involved in a house burning as part of a Klan "operation" in Tampa (date unknown) as well as having been a Defendant in a first degree murder charge.²²⁶
- Spivey was hoping by divulging the information about his (Spivey's) involvement in the Moore case and by relating Cox's information about actually being a perpetrator, that this would make everything right with God.
- Spivey's statements about the Moore bombing that he (Spivey) related to Winton J "Buzzy" Patterson always included himself (Spivey) along with Cox as being involved in the Moore bombing / homicide.
- Cox was interviewed by the FBI on two occasions. After the second interview, Cox went to Spivey, confessed his (Cox's) participation in the bombing of the Moore home, borrowed a shotgun, returned home and committed suicide.
- Spivey's statements with Winton J "Buzzy" Patterson were consistent in content and, according to Patterson and Joel Dick, they believed Spivey to be truthful to the point the State Attorney's Office was willing to go forward to a Grand Jury. Spivey knew he (Spivey) was dying with terminal Cancer and had to have a caretaker stay with him all the time. Shortly after the last statement, Spivey died.

REQUEST FOR CASE TO BE CLOSED

²²⁶ Spivey and another individual were, on an unknown date, arrested, charged and tried in Hillsborough County in the tarring and feathering of a black man who died. Both subjects were acquitted. No records are available.

It is very important for the reviewers and readers of this document to have a full and complete understanding of all the events documented in the investigative material that occurred since the bombing and homicide of Harry T. Moore and Harriette V. Moore on December 25, 1951. It is also necessary for the reviewers and readers to understand that the inclusion of portions of the FBI investigation as well as other investigations in this Case Summary are for the purpose of providing the readers and reviewers with a background of the chronological events to permit a full understanding from the beginning to the end.

Understanding the important and significant strides that Harry T. Moore was making in racial equality, such as voter registration, equal pay for blacks in all walks of life with special emphasis on teachers, participation of blacks in the electoral process state wide, and establishment of chapters of the National Advancement of Colored People as well as the Progressive Voters League throughout the State of Florida were just a few of his contributions that are still not fully recognized today and are very important issues of which readers and reviewers should be knowledgeable. Furthermore, it should be understood that Harry T. Moore was accomplishing these things much to the chagrin of a great many well-to-do white citizens and political figures, as well as some blacks. Some blacks thought that Harry T. Moore was “getting too big for his britches” and he (Moore) was upsetting some norms that would cause trouble for them and their way of life. But, during all of the trials and tribulations Harry T. Moore endured, he kept his family a part of his activities and involved them in his crusade.

Readers and reviewers should be aware that this investigation began in late 2004 and is being completed in mid-2006, some fifty four years after the initial Brevard County Sheriff’s Office and FBI investigations began. Needless to say, most of the persons of interest have passed on but Investigators were still able to investigate and collect new information that was not uncovered in prior investigations.

This investigation does not in any way conclude that only the individuals identified in this Case Summary / Investigation were possible perpetrators and the only ones involved in the conspiracy, planning, preparation and execution of the premeditated murders of Harry T. Moore and his wife Harriette V. Moore. It is strongly believed by Investigators that there is a probability of other individuals being involved that were not uncovered by this investigation primarily due to the passage of time, lost, misplaced or hidden information and people being afraid to come forward, including current members of the KKK.

The documentation, interviews of witnesses, and interviews of relatives and friends of the Moore’s clearly provide a strong circumstantial basis for probable cause to believe that at least Brooklyn, Belvin, Cox and Spivey were part of an ongoing conspiracy and participated in the execution of a “Klan operation” which resulted in the deaths of Harry T. Moore, Harriette V. Moore and caused injury to Rosa Moore (Harry Moore’s mother) and Annie Rosalea Moore.

It is very likely that there are person(s) still alive that have information about the Moore Investigation that neither have nor will they ever come forward

for whatever the reason. Investigators learned during the one year six month investigation that there are many citizens that are still afraid to talk about the case and are concerned about retaliation if they provide substantial information.

These murders also caused irreversible damage and permanent injury to the surviving daughter of the Moore's, Juanita Evangeline Moore, who was in Washington at the time of the bombing and departed to Mims on December 27th. to share Christmas with her family at the time of the bombing. Evangeline Moore has never, nor will she ever recover from the shock of her Uncle George Simms' words telling her the next morning at the -train station that her father was killed in a bombing of their home and her mother was in the hospital in very bad condition.

Not only was there death and injury to the Moore family, but the community of Mims and Brevard County is still suffering to this day and will continue to suffer in the aftermath of this horrible event for decades to come.

It is further known through research accomplished in this investigation that membership in the Ku Klux Klan was widespread in the State of Florida during that time, and even the Governor of the State of Florida, Fuller Warren, was a self-admitted former Klansman.

So many people suffered at the hands of a few.

All aspects of this investigation have been resolved at this time and it is respectfully requested that this case be closed.

Frank M. Beisler
Senior Investigator
Office of the Attorney General
Civil Rights
Ft. Lauderdale, FL

C. Dennis Norred
Special Agent Supervisor
Florida Department of Law
Enforcement
Live Oak, FL

DATE

DATE

EXHIBITS

No.	Description of Exhibit
1.	Names of FBI Special Agents as signed to the Moore case
2.	Pictures of Moore house
3.	Picture of house in Mims similar to Moore residence
4.	Diagram of Moore residence as drawn by Evangeline Moore
5.	FBI interview with Jocille Daughtry (Travis) dated December 30, 1951
6.	FBI interviews with Juanita Evangeline Moore, Ernestine Simms, and Mabel Simms dated December 27, 1951
7.	FBI pictures of footprints found at scene
8.	FBI interview with Sheriff H. T. Williams dated January 4, 1952
9.	FBI Laboratory examination report dated January 14, 1952
10.	FBI interview with DS Clyde Bates dated December 26, 1951
11.	FBI interview with George Simms dated December 26, 1951
12.	FBI first interview with Harriette V. Moore dated December 26, 1951
13.	FBI Interview with George Simms dated January 7, 1952
14.	FBI interview with Arnold Simms dated December 26, 1951
15.	FBI interview with Annie Rosalea "Peaches" Moore dated December 31, 1951
16.	FBI interview with Annie Rosalea "Peaches" Moore dated January 2, 1952
17.	FBI interview FBI interview with Arnold Simms dated December 27, 1951
18.	FBI interview with Annie Simms and Arnold Simms dated December 28, 1951
19.	FBI interview with Harriette V. Moore dated December 29, 1951
20.	FBI interview with Harriette V. Moore dated January 2, 1952

21. **FBI interview with Joe Warren dated December 26, 1951**
22. **FBI interview with Valerie Simms dated December 26, 1951**
23. **FBI interview with Rosa A. Moore dated December 26, 1951**
24. **FBI interview with Rosa A. Moore dated January 2, 1952**
25. **FBI interview with Juanita Evangeline Moore dated June 7, 1952**
26. **FBI interview with Earl Adams dated January 3, 1952**
27. **FBI interview with Paul Dacut dated December 26, 1951**
28. **FBI interview with Floyd Adams dated December 26, 1951**
29. **FBI interview with Charles and Davie Lee Carlile dated December 26, 1951**
30. **FBI interview with Geraldine and George Sharpe dated December 26, 1951**
31. **FBI interview with John Bowland dated December 27, 1951**
32. **FBI interview with Leon and Donnie Hutcheson dated December 27, 1951**
33. **FBI interview with Dexter Partelow dated December 28, 1951**
34. **FBI interview with M. B. Roberts dated January 16, 1952**
35. **FBI interview with Adel and Arthur McKenzie dated February 22, 1952**
36. **FBI investigation regarding allegations of Oleatha Edwards McKenzie dated March 10, 1952**
37. **FBI interview with James Lewis Claiborne**
38. **FBI interview with Violet and Jerry Zeigler dated February 25, 1952**
39. **FBI interview with Corbett and Norman Coates dated December 28, 1951**
40. **FBI interview with Mr. & Mrs. Earl Roberts and bill Roberts dated February 25, 1952**
41. **FBI interview with Samuel Fluellyn dated January 2, 1952**
42. **FBI interview with Charles Barnes dated January 12, 1952**

43. FBI interview with H. C. Crapps dated January 12, 1952
44. FBI interview with Elmer Silas dated January 12, 1952
45. FBI interview with Homer C. Ford dated January 12, 1952
46. FBI interview with Ebb B. Farrow dated February 5, 1952
47. FBI interview with Frank C. Clark dated January 7, 1952
48. FBI interview with Dr. Charles Copeland Smith dated February 11, 1952
49. FBI interview with Oliver Holbert dated February 11, 1952
50. FBI interview with Irving A. Holder dated February 11, 1952
51. FBI interview with John D. Nash dated February 11, 1952
52. FBI interview with FBI Informant T-1 dated February 19, 1952 and March 21, 1952
53. FBI interview with FBI William J. Bogar dated April 22, 1952
54. FBI interview with FBI Informants T-4, T-5, and T-6 dated January 4, 1952
55. FBI interview with FBI Informants T-5 and T-6 dated March 11, 1952
56. FBI interview with FBI Informants CV-264-S dated February 20, 1952
57. FBI interviews with Damon Hutzler dated December 27, 1951 and January 5, 1952
58. FBI interview with Lester Gordon Hardee dated March 1, 1952
59. FBI interview with Armand Portlock dated March 18, 1952
60. FBI interview with William Hendrix dated April 15, 1952
61. FBI interview with Ira Nobles dated January 2, 1952
62. FBI interview with John C. Flake dated January 2, 1852
63. FBI interview with Ed Bell dated January 2, 1952
64. FBI interview with Rubin "Pretty Boy" Wooten dated January 1, 1952
65. FBI interview with Carl E. Parker dated January 15, 1952

66. **FBI interview with Dorothy Brooklyn dated January 17, 1952**
67. **FBI interview with Earl Jackson Brooklyn dated January 18, 1952**
68. **FBI interview with Annie Lucille Brooklyn dated January 18, 1952**
69. **FBI interview with Edgar James Brooklyn dated January 23, 1952**
70. **FBI interview with Philip Samuel Huggins dated February 26, 1952**
71. **FBI interview with Albert Edward Hayes dated March 1, 1952**
72. **FBI interview with Ernest James Brooklyn dated March 7, 1952**
73. **FBI interview with Charles A. Jones dated March 7, 1952**
74. **FBI interview with Willard Smith dated March 19, 1952**
75. **FBI interview with John Tyler "Tiny" Thomas dated April 2, 1952**
76. **FBI interview with Leland Francis George dated March 14, 1952**
77. **FBI interview with Ada Fitzgerald dated April 4, 1952**
78. **FBI interview with Earl Jackson Brooklyn dated April 24, 1952**
79. **Legislative transcript of Klan Hearings regarding Richard L. Ashe dated June 26-28, 1958**
80. **FBI interview with Jay Edward Belvin dated January 2, 1952**
81. **FBI interviews with Marion Edward Wade dated January 23, 1952**
82. **FBI investigation and interview with Tillman Holly "Curly Belvin" dated January 20, 1952**
83. **FBI interview with Elsie Morrison Belvin dated January 20, 1952**
84. **FBI interview with William Cleveland Tanner dated January 22, 1952**
85. **FBI interview with Thomas Humbert Belvin dated January 24, 1952**
86. **FBI interview with Tillman Holly Belvin dated February 6, 1952**
87. **FBI interview with Jay Edward Belvin dated January 2, 1952**
88. **FBI interview with Tillman Holly "Curly" Belvin dated April 1, 1952**

89. **FBI interview with Euenda Belvin Bagnall and Robert Harrison Bagnall dated April 18, 1952**
90. **FBI interview with Joseph Neville Cox dated March 10, 1952**
91. **FBI interview with Joseph Neville Cox dated March 29, 1952**
92. **FBI interview with O. K. Washington dated January 2, 1952 and January 30, 1952**
93. **FBI photograph of O. K. Washington's shirt which was similar to that worn by one of the men at Burnett's store – believe to be Brooklyn**
94. **FBI interview with John Henry Lee dated January 18, 1952**
95. **FBI 9interview with Howard T. Burnett dated December 31, 1951**
96. **FBI interview with John M. Mitchell dated January 18, 1952**
97. **FBI interview with Tim Canty dated January 6, 1952**
98. **FBI interview with Scotty Caldwell dated January 7, 1952**
99. **FBI interview with David S. Nisbet dated January 8, 1952**
100. **FBI interview with Andrew Fortenberry dated February 5, 1952**
101. **FBI interview with Alex Akerman dated February 15, 1952**
102. **FBI interview with Oreste Johnson dated December 29, 1951**
103. **FBI interview with John B. Dickerson dated December 29, 1951**
104. **FBI Interview with Rev. K. S. Johnson dated December 29, 1951**
105. **FBI interview with Rev. Jesse Lee Fennell dated December 30, 1951**
106. **FBI interview with Rev. Fred Williams dated February 5, 1952**
107. **FBI interview with C. H. "Deacon" McClaine dated December 30, 1951**
108. **FBI interview with Walter White dated December 30, 1951**
109. **FBI interview with Horace Hill dated January 1, 1952**
110. **FBI interview with Taylor Dunn dated January 2, 1952**
111. **FBI interview with Otis James dated January 3, 1952**
112. **FBI interview with Floyd Dunn dated December 29, 1951**

113. FBI interview with Forrest Alphonso Kilgore dated February 17, 1952
114. FBI interview with Richard V. Moore and Norman Dixon dated January 17, 1952
115. FBI interview with Nick Ford dated March 1, 1952
116. FBI interview with Dave Fields dated December 28, 1952
117. FBI interview with James Johnson dated December 30, 1951
118. FBI interview with Rev. Ed D. Brooks dated December 29, 1951
119. FBI interview with C. Blythe Andrews dated December 30, 1951
120. FBI interview with Earl Broughton dated December 30, 1951
121. FBI interview with William Fordham dated December 30, 1951
122. FBI interview with John Gilbert dated January 16, 1952
123. FBI interview with Calvin Adams dated February 22, 1952
124. FBI report of interviews with Moore's neighbors dated January 3, 1952 and an FBI interview with Tommy Mack dated May 16, 1952
125. 1941 Florida Statute Chapter 552, Manufacture, Sale, Etc. of Explosives
126. FBI interviews with retail dynamite sales staff dated January 2-4, 1952
127. FBI interview with Harry Goode dated December 28, 1951
128. FBI interview with Stacey McNeal dated January 15, 1952
129. FBI investigation of the Creamette bombing dated March 3-5, 1952
130. FBI interviews with Hazel Shelton dated January 6, 1952 and February 20, 1952
131. FBI report regarding explosion test results dated January 9, 1952
132. FBI interview with Luther Coleman dated March 21, 1952
133. FBI interview with Ed D. Davis dated January 16, 1952
134. FBI interview with Robert Allen dated January 19, 1952

135. FBI interview with Roy Carlos Ramsey dated January 23, 1952
136. FBI interview with Arthur Everett Shipman dated January 25, 1952
137. FBI interview with James Cicero Everett dated January 26, 1952
138. FBI teletype from J. Edgar Hoover dated January 28, 1952
139. FBI interview with Roscoe Lacey dated January 29, 1952
140. FBI interview with Fred Reisner dated January 23, 1952
141. FBI interviews of residents in the colored quarters in Mims, Florida dated February 26-28, 1952
142. FBI memorandum regarding the State Attorney's Office investigation dated January 7, 1978
143. FDLE file on Raymond Henry, Jr.
144. FDLE SA John Doughtie interview with Willis V. McCall dated January 13, 1992
145. Correspondence from McCall's doctor, Dr. William D. Finlayson dated February 11, 1992
146. FDLE Investigative Summary Report dated March 24, 1992
147. FBI interview with Arthur Dunn dated January 5, 1952
148. FBI laboratory report dated February 9, 2006
149. FBI laboratory report dated February 10, 2006
150. Mortgage satisfaction records for Edward Lee Spivey dated December 14, 1948, January 12, 1949, January 13, 1951, February 20, 1954, and December 30, 1954.
151. List of Attorney General and Florida Department of Law Enforcement investigatory contacts from 2004-2006
152. Title documents for Tillman Holly Belvin

INVESTIGATIVE CONTACTS

The following individuals were contacted within the course and scope of this investigation.

A

Adams, Detective
Adams, Robin
Antokas, Mark
Artingstall, Tom

B

Barnett, Bruce
Barton, Juanita
Bartoszek, Cheryl
Baughan, Tim
Bell, Evelyn
Bergin, Barbara
Billow, Dan
Blane, Tempie
Boatwright, Elouise
Bohannon, Walter Jackson
Brandenburg, Susan
Brown, Krysta
Browning, Mike
Burch, Audra

C

Cain, Carolyn
Campbell, Janet
Chaney, Violetta
Channel, Monty
Chaudoin, Russell
Collins, Calvin
Corsair, Gary
Courtney, Guyretha
Glen, Glen A.

D

Darden, Katrina
Dick, Joel
Domsch, Gloria
Dube, Denise
Dunkelberger, Roseanne

E

**Elmore, Nancy
Escoffier, Jim**

F

**Feagan, Walter O.
Flagg, Rick
Folston, Willie B.
Foster, Roz**

G

**Gallop, Jeff
Gary, William
Gofford, Chris
Goodman, Brenda
Grealy, Joseph
Green, Ben**

H

**Hartman, Robert F.
Hickey, Daniel
Hicks, Daniel M.
Hudson, Robert H.
Hustmyer, Chuck**

I

Informant, BSO-1

J

**Jamerson, Ernestine
Johnson, Fannye
Johnson, Susan
Jones, Greg
Jones, Rosa Lee
Jones, Shannon**

K

Kennedy, Stetson

L

Langley, Victoria
Larson, Vicki
Lee, Robert E.
Lyons, Shane

M

MacWithey, Carol
Masson, Jack
McCarthy, Susan
McEachern, Leigh O.
McGee, LaVerne
Miller, Jake
Miller, J. R.

Morello, Michelle
Moore, Juanita Evangeline
Morley, Betty Barton
Myers, Martha

N

N'weze, Adora Obi
Newman, Rex
Nischwitz, Robert

O

O'Brien, Jodie
Oliver, Kevin
Owens, Sherri

P

Paisley, Wayne
Parker, Gretchen
Patterson, Winton J.
Peeples, Carlton
Penders, Thomas
Pepitone, Tony
Peterson, Patrick
Phillips, Jr. John D.
Pilate, Bernice
Pinder, Alma
Plummer, Albert

R

Raylots, Joetta
Reese, Cynthia
Rich, David N.
Ridenour, Debra L.
Roberts, Debbie
Robertson, Lynda
Rogers, John Paul
Ross, Dennis
Royse, David
Russakov, Tara

S

Saunders, Corrine
Saunderson, Scotty
Schmader, Robert
Schmidt, Emily
Sellers, Lauren
Sharpe, Andrew James
Simpson, Mark
Smalls, Jeffrey
Smith, Joe Lee
Spangler, Ronald D.
Stager, Brad
Stone, Rick
Stratton, Jim
Sugg, John
Surrency, Richard L.
Swinney, H. Wayne

T

Thomas, Eddie
Travis, Jocille
Tromley, Lisa M.
Turnquest, Elma

W

Walden, Susan
Walker, Linda
Waller, Commander
Wardell, Randy
Wayne, Lucy
Weimer, Stewart
Wenzel, Jason
White, Vilbert L.
Whitehead, Carl
Williams, Amber
Wolfinger, Norman, Esq.

Wooten-Arscott, Josephine

Z

Zelfer, Barbara

Zimmerman, Rolland

INVESTIGATION PROGRESS NOTES

The following represents a chronological list of information and events that occurred during the course of this investigation that led Investigators from one step to another. These investigative notes are not included in the main report so as to limit the amount of material contained in the main report.

April 2005 - Investigators will utilize a contract court reporter to accompany Investigators on interviews so that we do not have to spend the dozens of hours necessary to summarize interview notes and tapes. (

April 2005 - The OAG Litigation and Support Division has agreed to transfer video-recorded interview tapes to VHS tape for viewing.

May 2005 - Investigators currently have a list of approximately 20 individuals who will be interviewed on our next trip to Lake/Brevard Counties.

June 2005 - Evidence indicated that the KKK owned property throughout the State of Florida. We will continue to research this issue to determine what property, if any, is still currently owned by the KKK. Investigators plan to travel to Orange/Brevard/Lake County beginning July 30th to interview witnesses/suspects in this case.

July 2005 - OCR Director Allison Bethel and Investigator Beisler participated in team conference call on Friday, July 22, 2005. All staff members were briefed

July 29, 2005, Investigators traveled to Titusville where a center of operations was set up for Brevard, Lake and Orange counties. (OMIT) Investigators located John Paul Rogers, a former Grand Dragon of the Klan in Lake Wales. Two Special Agents from FDLE will accompany Investigators to interview Mr. Rogers.

August 2005 - When Investigators return to Lake County, Investigators first intend to interview John Paul Rogers, a former Grand Dragon of the KKK that was very active in Lake County in the early 1950s.

August 2005 - OCR Director Allison Bethel and Investigator Frank Beisler participated in a conference call reference Crime Stoppers reward protocol

August 2005 - Investigators researched 32-witnesses reference resident contact information. These witnesses include a former KKK Grand Dragon, law enforcement officers, witnesses and suspects.

August 2005 - The Crime Stoppers press release is scheduled for August 15th in Orlando. This should enhance our investigative abilities in this case.

August 2005 - Investigators have established a list and completed background investigations for 32 individuals in Titusville, Mims and the Orlando area whom we will interview on this visit. These individuals consist of witnesses and suspects in this investigation.

August 2005 - Investigators contacted the FBI laboratory who revealed that laboratory technicians have elected to conduct additional tests on the 25 items Investigators submitted. Technicians advised that this is routine procedure whenever there is a "doubt."

August 2005 - During the week of August 26, 2005, Investigators returned all museum items to the Moore Cultural Center.

August 2005 - Investigators met with the King Reporting Service in Melbourne and spoke with Gloria Domsch regarding procedures for assigning court reporters for interviews Investigators would conduct. The reporting service will also supply summaries of interviews, a computer disk, and will transcribe audio tapes of the interviews, both past and future

September 2005 - The Office of the Attorney General, through the Crime Line, received information to the affect that a tipster had information concerning this investigation. Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred ascertained this tipster to be Willie B. Folston who related that he wished to speak with Investigators regarding the Moore bombing case. This interview has not been included in the final report due to the fact that no evidence was obtained that relates to the Moore investigation.

September 1, 2005

Willie B. Folston
DOB 8/27/43
1450 Victoria Blvd.
Rockledge, FL 32955-4312
Home FAX 321-634-5827
Interview conducted at the Public Library, Cocoa, FL

Mr., Folston stated that he has five male children, three of which had been shot by unknown black people. None of his children were killed. Mr. Folston stated that he felt that the NAACP was behind the shootings but could give no reason for his theory. He also felt that the violence against his children was the same pattern in the Moore case.

Mr. Folston related that his children had several contact with law enforcement officers for drug related matters, but still felt that the NAACP was responsible for the shootings.

Mr. Folston stated he is a long time member of the NAACP and believes that the NAACP "would sell anyone out." Mr. Folston stated he did not know the Moore's nor did he know anything about the bombing until he read about the case in the

newspaper. He stated he would like the Attorney General's Office to investigate the several shootings against his sons.

Mr. Folston could add nothing of significance to this case.

September 2005 - Investigators have narrowed the number of available witnesses currently living in Mims to about 10 individuals. The remaining individuals to be interviewed reside in Lake and Orange Counties.

September 2005 - Investigators will look closely at the involvement the NAACP may have had in this case, if any. Investigators are gathering the names and contact information of living NAACP members who were active during the 1950's, and Investigators plan to interview those individuals.

September 2005 - Investigators contacted several universities regarding the possibility of excavating the Moore home site in an effort to acquire objects for explosive's testing. There does not appear to be a university that has an active archeological forensics team. Investigators will make contact with various crime scene departments of local enforcement agencies to see if these entities can search for items for testing)

September 2005 - No information has been received that would indicate any other suspects other than those currently identified in this investigation. We continue to investigate any additional influence in these murders other than the Klan, i.e. family member, NAACP, labor industry, etc.

Sunday, September 11, 2005, Investigators traveled to Orlando. Investigators ran background investigations on Elsie Tomlin, Julian Rowe, and Lewis Hart who were interviewed by a newspaper reporter regarding the Groveland and Moore cases. No significant information was discovered. Later this same day, Investigators traveled to Melbourne to leave approximately 40 interview audio tapes with the King Reporting Service for transcription.

September 2005 - Investigators interviewed Lynda Robertson at her residence at the Budget Motel in Titusville on September 13, 2005.

September 2005 - During the week of September 16, 2005, Investigators contacted Evangeline Moore for further information on the exact location of the house in 1951. Plans are proceeding to acquire approval from Tallahassee to excavate the Moore home site to seek physical evidence that would be tested by the FBI laboratory in Quantico to determine the explosive type used in the bombing. Brevard County Department of Parks and Recreation has consented to this excavation.

September 2005 - Investigators are making arrangements to send the personal items of Mr. and Mrs. Moore that are currently at the Moore Cultural Center to the FBI laboratory for explosives testing.

In September 2005, Investigators visited three funeral homes, two in Orlando and one in Apopka, to attempt to locate relative information on Cox, Brooklyn and Belvin. None of the funeral homes had records dating to the 1950s.

September 2005 - During the week of September 30, 2005, SA Norred and I had scheduled interviews for formal sworn statements with a tipster and his attorney; however, communication problems with the Crime Line caused these interviews to be cancelled. We have re-scheduled these interviews for next week.

September 2005 – SA Dennis Norred and Investigator Frank Beisler interviewed Carolyn Caine who is currently writing a book about Mr. Moore's life, and obtained background information and insight on the Moore family.

On September 14, 2005, Investigators met with Archeologist Thomas Penders to discuss plans to excavate the Moore property.

On September 14, 2005, Investigators located a former Brevard County Sheriff, Roland Zimmerman; however, attempts to interview him (Zimmerman) have been unsuccessful. Zimmerman attended a memorial service for Harry Moore and someone at the service asked Zimmerman to re-open the Moore case. Investigators continued to try to meet with him (Zimmerman) for any information he (Zimmerman) may have concerning the Klan and the 1950s when he (Zimmerman) was sheriff, and these attempts were negative. It was clear to Investigators that Mr. Zimmerman did not want to be interviewed.

September 2005 - Investigators researched KKK Klaverns, FBI Special Agent contact information and former law enforcement officers for contact information.

September 2005 - Invitations have been sent out for bids on the excavation of the Moore home site. Investigators will try to initiate this project so as possible so as to be completed by the Thanksgiving holidays.

September 2005 - Investigators will review the criminal appeal file of Russell S. Chaudoin, Jr. to determine if there are any individuals who may have been mentioned during the course of that case who should be interviewed. The OAG processed that appeal and I have requested that this file be made available to us.

September 2005 - Research of Chaudoin's appeal file did not reveal any further information that would be of assistance in this investigation.

September 2005 - OCR Director Allison K. Bethel made contact with the FBI SAC, Tamps Field Office to determine the status of our request for information regarding the location of former FBI Agents. Investigators plan to interview them to determine what information, if any, was not provided in written reports during the FBI investigation.

On September 20, 2005, Investigators located Edward Lee Spivey's former residence. The house was photographed and SA Norred spoke to a neighbor regarding the current owner. It was determined that a vending machine company

now owned the residence and the building was used for vending machine storage.

During the week of September 30, 2005, SA Norred and I had scheduled interviews for formal sworn statements with a tipster and his/her attorney; however, communication problems with the Crime Line caused these interviews to be cancelled. Investigators have re-scheduled these interviews for next week.

September 2005 - Investigators received a tip from an individual who stated he possessed audio tapes and documents concerning this investigation. The tipster interviewed Edward Spivey 6-8 times and believes the information provided by Spivey is extremely accurate. Spivey was aware that he was dying and the tipster considered these interviews as dying declarations. Investigators contacted the tipster Thursday, September 22, 2005, to see if he has located the audio tapes and documents. He had not located these items.

During the week of September 16, 2005, Investigators contacted Evangeline Moore for further information on the exact location of the house in 1951.

On October 1, 2005, Investigators have also located the home sites of Earl Brooklyn and Tillman Belvin. Belvin's house has been destroyed, and once stood where a portion of I-4 is now constructed. Brooklyn's house has also been destroyed and Orlando City Hall now occupies that location.

In October 2005, Investigators have maintained contact with Evangeline Moore and kept her (Evangeline) abreast of our progress.

In October 2005, Investigators located the names of the pall bearers for Mr. Moore, ran background investigations on each, and sought contact information for those that may still be alive. Investigation revealed that all were deceased.

In October 2005, Investigators previously received a tip from an individual who stated he/she possessed audio tapes and documents concerning this investigation. The tipster interviewed Edward Spivey 6-8 times and believes the information provided by Spivey is extremely accurate. Spivey was aware that he was dying and the tipster considered these interviews as dying declarations. Investigators contacted the tipster Thursday, September 22, 2005, to see if he/she had located the audio tapes and documents. He/she had not located these items

During the week of October 7, 2005, SA Norred and I had scheduled second interviews to obtain formal sworn statements with a tipster and his/her attorney, however, continued communication problems with the Crime Line caused the tipster and his/her attorney to cancel both interviews. OCR Director Allison Bethel has been in contact with the attorney and Crime Line officials and we believe we have worked out the problems Investigators are in the process of attempting to reschedule these interviews and obtain physical evidence, both of which we view as critical to the successful conclusion of this case.

In October 2005, Investigators located social security numbers and correct dates of birth for Belvin and Spivey. Investigators also obtained death notices and obituaries for Belvin, Spivey, Cox and Brooklyn. Investigators ran Auto Track investigations; however, there were no available records. Investigators also ran these individual through the F.A.C.T.S. data base and obtained additional information. Investigators then sought contact information for relatives that may still be alive. These efforts were negative.

October 2005 - Investigators attempts to make contact with any relatives of Brooklyn, Cox and Belvin met with negative results.

October 2005 - During the week of October 7, 2005, SA Norred and I had scheduled second interviews to obtain formal sworn statements with a tipster and his attorney, however, continued communication problems with the Crime Line caused the tipster and his/her attorney to cancel both interviews. OCR Director Allison Bethel has been in contact with the attorney and Crime Line officials and we believe we have worked out the problems. Investigators are in the process of attempting to reschedule these interviews and obtain physical evidence, both of which we view as critical to the successful conclusion of this case.

October 2005 - Plans for the excavation of the Moore home site are progressing and bids for archeological services and currently being obtained. As soon as this process is completed, we will begin the excavation to determine if any physical evidence is available for FBI laboratory testing to determine what type of explosive was used.

On Wednesday, October 19, 2005, Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred discovered that the Brevard County State Attorney occupied a second office in Seminole County that could contain the investigative files of Patterson and the legal file of Attorney Joel Dick. Investigators traveled to that office to research those records. Investigators' request for these records was unsuccessful. It is possible that such files may exist at the SAO's archive facility at Iron Mountain in Lakeland. Investigators requested these files from that facility.

During October 2005, OCR Director Allison Bethel and Investigator Beisler met with Brevard County State Attorney Norman Wolfinger and his (Wolfinger's) investigator, Tom Artingstall. Mr. Wolfinger stated that he (Wolfinger) accompanied Patterson on one of the interviews Patterson conducted with Spivey. Mr. Wolfinger stated that he (Wolfinger) was not aware of any of Patterson's files that may still be available but that he (Wolfinger) would check with the Iron Mountain facility. Mr. Wolfinger later reported his (Wolfinger's) search FOR Patterson's records and files as being negative.

On October 14, 2005, Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred telephonically interviewed Joseph Grealy, former FBI Agent, who advised that he (Grealy) was not assigned to Moore case but was familiar with agents who were so assigned. He (Grealy) provided names of former agents who were deceased.

During the week of October 21, 2005, using information obtained from a retired carpenter in Mims, Investigators measured the house owned by the carpenter and, using information provided by a witness who was very familiar with the Moore's property boundaries and using plat maps we had obtained, Investigators located the original Moore home site.

During the week of October 21, 2005, Investigators received several completed transcripts of audio tapes recorded by Author Ben Green that include Frank Meech, former FBI Agent, Willis V. McCall, former Sheriff of Lake County, and Dorothy Harrington, witness. Investigators read, reviewed and analyzed the information contained in these transcripts for appropriate application to this investigation.

On October 25, 2005, Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred traveled to the State Attorney's branch office in Sanford (Seminole County) in search of Patterson and Dick's records. Investigators were advised that the investigative files for Buzzy Patterson and the legal files of Attorney Joel Dick would be in the Brevard County Office. Investigators were further advised that this office did not have an archive system.

On October 25, 2005, Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred contacted the former secretary of this office, Sandra Maisak, who advised that she (Maisak) worked in that office during the time of Patterson and Dick and retired only a few months ago. Mrs. Maisak stated that all murder case files were carefully recorded and documented. Mrs. Maisak also advised that there indeed is, and always has been, an archive system for that office, and all such files would have been sent to a private company for storage and safe-keeping. That company is Iron Mountain Data Storage, Inc.

On October 25, 2005, Investigation revealed that this company is located at 3130 Whitten Road, Lakeland. Mrs. Maisak also advised that the SAO's office has a record of all inventory in that facility complete with each case number and the box number where the files can be located. Mrs. Maisak advised Investigators to contact Carol Floyd, currently working at the SAO's office to determine the box number of the Moore case.

On October 25, 2005, Investigator Frank Beisler and SA Dennis Norred contacted Salena Russo at the SAO and she (Russo) advised that they are unable to locate any Moore records in the archives. SA Norred and I feel that such records do exist.

On October 27, 2005, Investigators advised the Crime Stoppers hot line of our findings regarding Crime Line tips to date.

On October 27, 2005, Investigators completed Background investigations on former NAACP members. No information has been received that would indicate any other suspects other than those currently identified in this investigation. Investigators continued to investigate any additional influence in these murders other than the Klan, i. e. family member, NAACP, labor, politicians, etc.

October 2005 - Investigators participated in a case conference call where several of the problems facing us were discussed.

October 2005 - After four continuous weeks in Brevard/Orange/Lake Counties, we will return to Ft Lauderdale and Pensacola, evaluate our current progress and plan for our next area of operation.

October 2005 - Investigators entered 162 names of former FBI Agents and law enforcement officers into the SSDI data base and located information on several possible former FBI Agents.

October 2005 - Investigators participated in several problem-solving case conference calls as well as calls to keep OCR Director Allison Beth briefed on this case.

October 2005 - Investigators have entered the names of 266 former KKK members through the SSDI data base and we have prepared a final list of possibly living KKK members. Investigators plan to research contact information for those individuals still living and interview them.

October 2005 - Investigators have contacted the Retired FBI Agent's Association and they are tracing the whereabouts of former agents.

October 2005 - Investigators awaited word from the FBI Tampa Field Office regarding the current residences of former FBI agents who worked on this case, a copy of the files regarding former Sheriff Willis V. McCall, and copies of the files concerning the bombing incidents in the Miami area.

October 2005 - Investigators received a list of former members of the NAACP who worked closest with Mr. Moore, and we researched contact information for these individuals.

October 2005 - Investigators interviewed Juanita Barton at the Moore Cultural Center to determine what information and/or records she may have at the Moore Cultural Center. Ms. Barton provided a considerable amount of information about Mims and a number of people currently living there. Ms. Barton stated she would arrange for us to interview any of the people in the area.

October 2005 - Investigators advised the Crime Stoppers hot line of our findings in the tips provided to Investigators and all have been investigated and are closed.

October 2005 - Investigators met with Archeologist Thomas Penders to discuss plans to excavate the Moore property.

October 2005 - Investigators completed Background investigations on former NAACP members. No information has been received that would indicate any other suspects other than those currently identified in this investigation. We continued to investigate any additional influence in these murders other than the Klan, i. e. family member, NAACP, labor, politicians, etc.

October 2005 - Investigators interviewed the attorney who represents the tipster previously mentioned. This attorney is a former prosecutor for the Brevard County State Attorney's Office and accompanied the tipster to Spivey's house on one occasion. The attorney stated that the conversation with Spivey was tape-recorded with Spivey's knowledge and consent. He (Attorney) also stated that Spivey was very specific that he (Spivey) knew he was dying of lung cancer and wanted to get something off of his (Spivey) chest.

Spivey related to the Attorney and tipster that a life-long friend of his (Spivey's), Joseph Cox was responsible for the bombing of the Moore's home. Spivey also stated that "they" could see the Christmas lights through the window and that the "bomber" had to crawl under the house to place the bomb under Moore's bed.

The attorney felt that Spivey knew much more detail about the bombing incident than he (Spivey) should have known if someone simply gave him (Spivey) the information. He (Attorney) stated he (Attorney) always felt that Spivey was there at the Moore's house on December 25, 1951.

He (Attorney) related that Spivey provided a complete time line as to his friendship with Cox from their days together in the Georgia Klan up until Cox committed suicide. The attorney further related that Spivey blamed the FBI for the death of his friend, Cox, and that the day after the FBI interviewed Cox, Cox came to Spivey's house, borrowed Spivey's shot gun and committed suicide the following day.

No information has been previously released that: 1. Christmas lights could be seen through the window; 2. The bomber crawled under the house; 3. Cox borrowed Spivey's shot gun. All of this information and other facts will be analyzed and verified once the tape recordings are obtained and transcribed.

The attorney stated that he and the then State Attorney (Douglas Cheshire, now deceased) were moving to bring these matters to a grand jury. However, the state attorney lost his bid for reelection and the attorney obtained employment elsewhere. The case was never investigated further.

Brevard County State Attorney Norman Wolfinger also accompanied the tipster on one of the interviews. It is still our professional opinion, based upon previously stated reasons and facts that Brooklyn and Belvin conspired with Cox, and participated with Cox in the murders of Harriette and Harry Moore. In view of current information, and without evaluating the audio tapes and other documents in the possession of the tipster, it is highly possible that Edward Lee Spivey may have also been a co-conspirator in the murders.

October 2005 - Information was received from the Crime Line tipster, clearly indicates that Joseph N. Cox was paid money by someone in the KKK to kill Harry Moore. The information was provided to the tipster directly from Cox's life-long friend, Edward Lee Spivey during the course of several months, and consisted of six to eight interviews, several of which were tape recorded with Spivey's knowledge and consent. Additionally, a former Prosecutor from the

Brevard County State Attorney's Office accompanied the tipster on at least one of these interviews and stated he believed that the information received from Spivey was true and accurate and would be sufficient to empanel a grand jury.

November 2005 - Investigators located the names of the pall bearers for Mr. Moore, ran background investigations on each, and we are now seeking contact information for those that may still be alive.

November 2005 - We interviewed Wayne Paisley whose property is adjacent to the Moore Cultural Center. Wayne and Cheryl Paisley moved to their present home within the past two years and did not have any direct knowledge of the Moore family.

November 2005 - Investigators located social security numbers and correct dates of birth for Belvin and Spivey. We also obtained death notices and obituaries for Belvin, Spivey, Cox and Brooklyn. Investigators ran Auto Track investigations; however, there were no available records. We also ran these individual through the F.A.C.T.S. data base and obtained additional information. Investigators are now seeking contact information for relatives that may still be alive.

November 2005 - During the week of November 11, 2005, Investigators noted that the contract for Thomas Penders Associates to excavate the Moore home site has been completed. The excavation is expected to begin December 2, 2005.

In November 2005, Investigators located a Times Magazine reporter, T. George Harris, who investigated the Moore bombing for several days, beginning with the morning after the incident. Investigators obtained his (Harris') records from the Wisconsin College archives. Investigators noted additional information that was not previously available.

November 2005 - SA Norred received a tip through the FDLE hot line to the affect that the male tipster had information relevant to this investigation. This information was that the tipster's family was involved in the bombing of the Moore house. The tipster declined to return our telephone calls.

November 2005 - Investigators participated in a case conference call with Tallahassee staff and all present were briefed as to our progress.

December 2005 - Mr. Penders, Archeologist, and his team reported to the site Friday, December 2, 2005, at 9 A.M. to begin excavation. Mr. Penders' team will remain on site until about December 16th at which time an analysis will be made as to the next phase, if any, of the excavation process.

December 1, 2005 - An evidence reporting system has been created for any physical evidence located during the excavation. Any physical evidence located will be forwarded to the FBI laboratory in Quantico, Virginia for testing and analysis.

December 2005 - Security will be provided by the Brevard County Sheriff's Office via off-duty deputies throughout the night time hours.

December 2005 - Investigators visited three funeral homes, two in Orlando and one in Apopka, to attempt to locate relative information on Cox, Brooklyn and Belvin. None of the funeral homes had records dating to the 1950s.

December 2005 - Investigators visited the library at the Central Florida University and ran the three suspects through genealogical records without success.

December 2005 - Investigators located a Times Magazine reporter, T. George Harris, who investigated the Moore bombing for several days, beginning with the morning after the incident. We obtained his records from the Wisconsin College archives. Investigators noted additional information that was not previously available.

December 2005 - Investigators continue to plan to attend some of the events during the "Harry T. Moore week" celebration on the premise that someone may attend the events that may have information helpful to this investigation. Mrs. Evangeline Moore will arrive in Mims on Thursday for the events and we will meet with her to brief her on the status of this investigation. OCR Director Allison Bethel will also be in attendance.

January 2006 - Investigators located Edward Lee Spivey's former residence. The house was photographed and SA Norred spoke to a neighbor regarding the current owner. It was determined that a vending machine company now owned the residence and the building was used for vending machine storage.

January 2006 - Investigators located a former Brevard County Sheriff, Roland Zimmerman; however, attempts to interview him have been unsuccessful. Zimmerman attended a memorial service for Harry Moore and someone at the service asked Zimmerman to re-open the Moore case. Investigators continued to try to meet with him for any information he (Zimmerman) may have concerning the Klan and the 1950s when he (Zimmerman) was sheriff, and these attempts were negative. It was clear to Investigators that Mr. Zimmerman did not want to be interviewed.

January 2006 - Investigators have also located the home sites of Earl Brooklyn and Tillman Belvin. Belvin's house has been destroyed, and once stood where a portion of I-4 is now constructed. Brooklyn's house has also been destroyed and Orlando City Hall now occupies that location.

January 2006 - Investigators have maintained contact with Evangeline Moore and kept her abreast of our progress.

January 2006 - OCR Director Allison Bethel forwarded follow-up correspondence to the FBI regarding the current location of former FBI agents.

February 2006 - Investigators still have not received any information concerning the files of Patterson or Dick from the State Attorney in Brevard/Seminole

County. In response to correspondence dispatched by OCR Director Allison Bethel requesting that we be given access to all files at the Iron Mountain Data Storage facility in Lakeland.

February 2006 - Investigators have still not received any information from the FBI regarding the current location of former FBI agents.

February 1, 2006 - OCR Director Allison Bethel continues to pursue the names of living FBI Agents for interview purposes, as well as to pursue those files that may be available at the State Attorney's archive location at Iron Mountain, Lakeland, Florida.

On Sunday, February 12, 2006, Investigators met in Live Oak.

February On February 15, 2006 - OCR Director Allison Bethel continues to pursue the names and contact information for any FBI Agents who may still be alive. These interviews could be critical to our final analysis and report.

On Friday, February 16, 2006, Investigators participated in a case conference call with the Tallahassee staff and all present were briefed as to our progress.

In September, 2006, Investigators interviewed the attorney who represents the tipster previously mentioned. This attorney is a former prosecutor for the Brevard County State Attorney's Office and accompanied the tipster to Spivey's house on one occasion. The attorney stated that the conversation with Spivey was tape-recorded with Spivey's knowledge and consent. He (Attorney) also stated that Spivey was very specific that he (Spivey) knew he was dying of lung cancer and wanted to get something off of his (Spivey's) chest.

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No information has been previously released that: 1. Christmas lights could be seen through the window; 2. The bomber crawled two feet under the house; or 3. Cox borrowed Spivey's shot gun. All of this information and other facts will be analyzed and verified once the tape recordings are obtained and transcribed.

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Current Brevard County State Attorney Norman Wolfinger also accompanied the tipster on one of the interviews. It is still Investigators' professional opinion, based upon previously stated reasons and facts that Brooklyn and Belvin conspired with Cox, and participated with Cox in the murders of Harriette and Harry Moore. In view of current information, and without evaluating the audio tapes and other documents in the possession of the tipster, it is highly possible that Edward Lee Spivey may have also been a co-conspirator in the murders.

In May 2006 Investigators met with Deputy Attorney General Clay Roberts and briefed him on our progress.

In June 2006 Investigators held a telephonic case conference with Deputy Attorney General Clay Roberts and briefed him on our progress.

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Our special appreciation to Juanita Evangeline Moore, sole surviving daughter of Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore, for the dozens of hours she spent talking with Investigators and providing critical information, her unending patience and endurance, and especially for her courage to remember.

This investigation could not have succeeded without the assistance and dedication of Juanita V. Barton, Coordinator of the Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore Cultural Center in Mims Florida. Ms. Barton provided work facilities for Investigators, assisted Investigators in researching the Center's records, arranged for the many interviews conducted in the Mims, Titusville and Melbourne areas, and provided Culture Center memorabilia for FBI laboratory testing purposes.

Those agencies and individuals who assisted Investigators in this investigation are:

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Brevard County Sheriff's Office
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Daniel Hickey, FBI Laboratory
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Greg Jones, Volunteer Excavation Technician
Shannon Jones, Volunteer Excavation Technician**

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