



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

INVESTIGATION:
December 25, 1951
BOMBING RELATED MURDERS
Harry T. Moore
Harriett Moore
EI-91-25-016

INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE INVESTIGATIONS
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

INSPECTOR JOHN A. DOUGHTIE

Commissioner James T. Moore

EXHIBIT

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INVESTIGATIVE SUMMARY

FDLE CASE #EI-91-25-016

DATE: March 24, 1992

CASE AGENT: Inspector John A. Doughtie
Office of Executive Investigations

REPORT PREPARED BY: Inspector John A. Doughtie

DATES COVERED FROM: 8/30/91 TO: 3/24/92

SUBJECT(S): Harry T. Moore (deceased)
Harriett Moore (deceased)

Review, evaluate, and investigate matters surrounding the December 25, 1951 bombing and subsequent deaths of former Florida NAACP Secretary Harry T. Moore and his wife Harriett.

I. INVESTIGATIVE PREDICATE

On August 30, 1991, the Department of Law Enforcement was directed by the Office of the Governor to conduct an investigation into matters surrounding the December 25, 1951 death of Harry T. Moore and the subsequent death of his wife Harriett. The investigation was predicated by the receipt of "new" information by the Office of the Governor on August 26, 1991, related to the deaths/murders of the Moores.

II. RECONSTRUCTION

On December 25, 1951, at approximately 10:30 PM, an explosive device was placed and detonated by an unknown subject(s) beneath a residence located in Mims, Florida, occupied by Harry T. Moore and several members of his family. On December 25, Harry T. Moore died as a result of injuries received at the time of the explosion, while his wife Harriett expired approximately one week following the incident.

III. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The initial criminal investigation related to the Harry T. Moore bombing incident was conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), beginning during the early morning hours of December 26, 1951, and continuing through July 1955. The FBI conducted an extensive on-site investigation involving numerous agents, as well as the assistance of other FBI Field Offices nationwide. Further, federal prosecutors with the assistance of the FBI continually provided evidence related to their ongoing investigation to a grand jury investigating matters surrounding the Moore bombing/murders, as well as several other possibly related terrorist incidents. The Brevard County Sheriff's Department and the State Attorney's Office played a limited

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role during the course of the investigation and provided assistance only as requested by the FBI.

During the course of the FBI investigation numerous witnesses and suspects were identified and interviewed regarding matters related to the Moore bombing incident. Interviews and investigative efforts also included the development of Ku Klux Klan informants, as well as the FBI's infiltration of several Klan chapters (Klaverns).

Further, several additional suspects were identified during the time period following the conclusion of the FBI's initial investigation in 1955. These suspects were evaluated by the Brevard County Sheriff's Department and the FBI (Ft. Pierce) during 1978.

To date, no individual(s) have been arrested for the bombing or murders of Harry and Harriett Moore and the case remains essentially unsolved.

IV. SYNOPSIS OF "NEW" INFORMATION

On August 26, 1991, a Jacksonville resident identified as Stetson Kennedy contacted the Office of the Governor and provided "new" information he had recently received related to the Moore bombing/deaths. At this point in time, the Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) was directed by the Office of the Governor to conduct an investigation concerning the "new" information. Mr. Kennedy is an anti-Klan activist and has in the past written several books related to the subject. A summary of this "new" information is as follows:

On August 21, 1991, Dorothy Harrington, an Orlando resident, advised Mr. Kennedy that her former husband, Frank Harrington had previously told her on several occasions that he had participated in the 1951 bombing of the Harry T. Moore residence. Further, Frank Harrington was alleged to have been a member of the Orlando area Ku Klux Klan at the time of the bombing incident.

V. INVESTIGATIVE OBJECTIVES

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement made a determination to not only investigate the "new" information provided by Mr. Stetson Kennedy, but to also review, evaluate, and when possible investigate suspects identified during the course of previous investigations related to Moore bombing. With this in mind, investigators from the Office of Executive Investigations and the Division of Criminal Investigations met and developed appropriate operational investigative objectives related to the ongoing inquiry. These objectives are identified as follows:

A. Short Range

Evaluate for investigation "new" information brought to the attention of the Governor's Office. Determine if Frank Harrington participated in the bombing incident, or has any personal, or otherwise useful information which will contribute to the identification, and possible prosecution, of the perpetrators of the murders.

B. Long Range

Evaluate all historical investigative initiatives to determine if additional inquiry is warranted. If such investigation is determined to be warranted, initiate appropriate steps to bring this matter to an appropriate resolution, including prosecution if possible.

VI. OTHER PERTINENT INCIDENTS/EVENTS

In an effort to achieve the above detailed objectives, copies were obtained of all available investigative documentation related to the 1951 bombing/murders. These documents included the FBI investigative reports contained within 17 volumes prepared during 1951 through 1955, as well as additional investigative reports prepared during later years as part of subsequent inquiries related to the bombing incident. FDLE's investigative team reviewed all available documentation related to the December 25, 1951 Harry T. Moore bombing/murders, as well as documentation contained within these reports concerning other possibly related incidents which preceded the Moore bombing. Those additional incidents or events are identified as follows:

- * September 22, 1951 and November 30, 1951

Two separate bombing incidents at the Carver Village located in Miami, FL.

- * October 1, 1951 through December 9, 1951

Five separate bombing incidents/attempts (one actual) at Jewish Temples located in Miami FL.

- * November 2, 1951

Bombing of Creamette Ice Cream Parlor located in Orlando, FL.

- * November 6, 1951:

Samuel Shepherd and Walter Irvin, black males, shot by Lake County Sheriff Willis V. McCall while allegedly trying to escape. Subjects Shepherd and Irvin were being transported to Lake County by Sheriff McCall to attend a new trial related to their 1949 rape/burglary conviction (Groveland incident). Harry T. Moore was actively involved in civil rights activities resulting from the Groveland incident, trial, and subsequent shooting.

- * November 22-25, 1951

State of Florida NAACP Conference was held in Daytona Beach, FL. Harry T. Moore was reportedly removed (by vote) from his position as Florida NAACP Secretary.

* December 23, 1951

Attempt bombing of a Catholic Church located in Miami, FL.

VII. SUSPECTS/GROUPS

During the course of the preliminary review of available investigative documentation related to the Moore bombing/murders, several significant suspects or suspect groups became apparent which required further evaluation and/or investigation. These suspects/groups are identified as follows:

A. Frank Matthew Harrington

As previously indicated, Mr. Frank Harrington was alleged to have been a former member of the Orlando area Ku Klux Klan and reportedly told his former wife that he participated in the Moore bombing incident.

Source: FDLE Investigative Reports related to Stetson Kennedy and Dorothy Harrington interviews. This relates to the "new" information provided by Stetson Kennedy to the Governor's Office.

B. Joseph Neville Cox

On January 16, 1978, former Brevard County Deputies W.J. "Buzzy" Paterson and Bob Schmader interviewed subject Edward Spivey, an alleged former member of the Orlando area Ku Klux Klan. Mr. Spivey advised the investigators that Joseph Neville Cox, also a former member of the Ku Klux Klan, told him during the late part of 1951 or early 1952 that he was involved in the bombing of the Harry T. Moore residence. Further, Spivey advised that Cox told him that he was paid \$5,000 in exchange for committing the bombing and for this reason he was concerned that the FBI would find out that he utilized the money to pay off his home mortgage. Spivey advised that Joseph Neville Cox has been deceased since early 1952.

Source: Transcript of 1/19/78 interview between Spivey, Patterson, and Schmader.

C. Raymond Henry Jr.

On March 2, 1978, Mr. Raymond Henry Jr., an alleged former member of the Ku Klux Klan, was interviewed by members of FBI located in Ft. Pierce, FL. Mr. Henry provided the FBI with statements/confessions which indicated the following:

* He was a former member of the Ku Klux Klan.

* He made the bomb utilized in the Moore bombing.

* He accompanied members of the Klan to Miami (Mims), FL where he and Bill Boyd personally placed the bomb under a bed located within Harry Moore's bedroom.

* He attended a Klan meeting when Harry Moore was discussed by other Klan members. While at the meeting he was asked and agreed to make a bomb due to his knowledge of explosives. Also allegedly present at the Klan meeting were Lonnie Norvell, Bill Boyd, Woodrow Atkinson Jr., J.E. Parker, and a B/M known as "Cowboy."

* The individual known as "Cowboy" was utilized to lure Harry Moore from the residence so that the bomb could be placed under the bed.

* Brevard County Deputy J.E. Parker provided security for those involved in the bombing.

* The explosion occurred at 9:37 PM. Henry was unable to recall the exact time of year the bombing occurred but believes it was during springtime or possibly Easter.

* After the bombing, those individuals responsible traveled to the Marine Lounge located in Ft. Pierce, FL to celebrate.

* He stated that he gained the knowledge required to construct a bomb while serving with the United States Marine Corps. Further, he stated that the bomb was placed within a box 4" by 5" and consisted of black powder, 1/4 stick of dynamite, muratic acid, and sulphuric acid. The devise was detonated by utilizing a trail of liquid sulphur.

Source: FBI files related to Moore bombing, Volume 17.

Note: Raymond Henry provided an additional tape recorded interview/confession to members of the Ft. Pierce PD prior to the March 2, 1978 FBI interview. Also present during the tape recorded interview was Charles Frank Matthews, a NAACP member from the Ft. Pierce area.

D. Sydney Walker Hopper Group

During the course of the 1951-55 FBI investigation, several Klan informants provided information related to a group of individuals referred to within this report as the "Sydney Walker Hopper Group." These individuals were identified as possible suspects related to the Harry T. Moore bombing incident, as well as the bombing of the Creamette Ice Cream Parlor located in Orlando, FL. A summary of the information allegedly provided by Klan informants during the FBI investigation is as follows:

* Sydney Hopper, an active member of the Orlando area Ku Klux Klan, was involved in the November 2, 1951 bombing of the Creamette Ice Cream Parlor located in Orlando, Florida.

* Sydney Hopper previously threatened Creamette employees for failing to install separate service windows/counters for black/white patrons. Further, Hopper called for the bombing of the Creamette several times during Ku Klux Klan meetings.

* Orlando Klan member Cecil Langdale was considered an expert with dynamite and prepared the explosives utilized in the Creamette bombing.

* One of the informants advised that he received a call at approximately midnight November 1, 1951 from Cecil Langdale. Langdale instructed the informant to report to the Klan hall and that a "ride" was planned. Upon arrival at the Klan hall the informant met with fellow Klan members Cecil Langdale, Claude Waites, Thomas William Stuckey, Art Boynton, Frank Buchanan, Earl Bailey, and Calvin Burch. At this meeting Langdale told those present that they were going to bomb the Creamette located in Orlando, FL. Langdale allegedly walked to his vehicle and returned with 2 bundles of dynamite, each bundle containing five sticks of dynamite taped together with a fuse. Further, each fuse was approximately 8 feet in length and taped together at intervals. Those present were advised that Sydney Hopper had previously warned the Creamette employees to install separate service windows and their failure to take action would result in the Creamette being blown up. Langdale reportedly told those present that the dynamite would be placed on the service counters with sand bags being placed on top of the explosives in an effort to force the blast within the structure. The informant reported that a determination was made to reduce the size of the dynamite bundles to only 3 sticks of dynamite each. At this point, Langdale utilized rubber gloves to remove 2 sticks of dynamite from each bundle. The informant advised that all present proceeded to the Orlando area and the Creamette was bombed and destroyed at approximately 1:30 AM, November 2, 1951.

* Francis Edward Jackson (Exalted Cyclops), Otis Phelps, and Thomas Jones, all members of the Orlando Klan moved three cases of dynamite from fellow Klan member Claude Waites' home shortly after the Moore bombing. They were allegedly concerned that the FBI might find the explosives.

Source: FBI files related to Moore bombing, Volume 16.

E. Earl Brooklyn and Tillman Belvins

During the course of the 1951-1955 FBI investigation, several Klan informants provided information related to Ku Klux Klan members Tillman Belvins and Earl Brooklyn. The FBI files indicate that these two individuals were identified as possible suspects related to the Harry T. Moore bombing incident. A summary of the information provided by Klan informants is as follows:

* Earl Brooklyn and Tillman Belvins were considered renegade members of the Orlando Klavern of the Associated Klan's of Georgia (AKG), allegedly due to their violent behavior and were known to be close associates.

* Klan informants stated that prior to the Harry Moore bombing, Brooklyn was observed at a Klan meeting displaying a drawing of a floor plan of the Moore residence. Further, Brooklyn allegedly solicited the assistance of other Klan members to participate in an unknown Klan operation, thought possibly to be the Moore bombing.

* Brooklyn, Belvins, or their associates may have been seen in the Mims, FL area several months prior to the bombing asking citizens questions regarding Harry Moore.

* Both subjects were possibly experienced with dynamite.

Source: FBI files related to Moore bombing, numerous volumes.

Note: The FBI investigative case files related to the Moore bombing also contain extensive information regarding alleged Ku Klux Klan activities not directly related to the deaths of Harry and Harriett Moore. These apparently unrelated activities were not investigated as part of this FDLE inquiry.

VIII. PERJURY ISSUES

During the course of the 1951-1955 FBI investigation, several Ku Klux Klan informants, general informants, victims, suspects, and co-conspirators provided information related to incidents of violence allegedly perpetrated by members of the Ku Klux Klan. The following will be a summary of several incidents which later resulted in federal perjury indictments against six Klan members. Review of available investigative documents related to the perjury issue indicate that these indictments were later dismissed by a United States District Judge. Matters related to the dismissal of the perjury indictments will be discussed within Section XI of this report. Those alleged Ku Klux Klan members indicted for perjury are identified as follows:

T.J. McMennamy
William J. Bogar
Harvey S. Reisner
Earnest Glenn Morton
Robert L. Judah
Emmett M. Hart Sr.

A summary of the acts of violence attributed to these individuals are outlined below:

Incident #1.

Suspects: McMennamy, Bogar, Morton, and Hart.

On August 8, 1949, following the conclusion of the Groveland rape trial, the Ku Klux Klan members listed above allegedly chased several defense attorneys and news reporters by means of vehicles from the Orange County line near Mount Dora, FL to Orlando, FL. The purpose of the chase was to stop the vehicle and "flogg" (beat with leather straps) the occupants.

Note: Reports indicate that one of the defense attorney's discussed above was former Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Incident #2.

Suspects: McMennamy, Bogar, Reisner, Judah and Hart.

During the Summer of 1950, the Klan members listed above allegedly seized and "flogged" an individual named Albert Boykin.

Incident #3.

Suspects: McMennamy, Bogar, and Hart.

During the summer of 1949, the Klan members listed above as well as other members of the Klan from Apopka, Orlando, and Winter Garden, allegedly burned a residence located on the outskirts of Apopka, FL.

Incident #4.

Suspects: McMennamy, Bogar, Reisner, Judah and Hart.

During the summer of 1950 the Klan members listed above allegedly seized and "flogged" an individual named Ivan Eilbeck.

Source: FBI files, Volume 17.

Note: Additional Ku Klux Klan members may have been involved in each act of violence outlined above; however only those individuals allegedly providing false sworn testimony related to these incidents before the grand jury were indicted for criminal perjury.

IX. INVESTIGATIVE CONTACTS

During the course of this inquiry, representatives from the following criminal justice agencies were contacted regarding matters related to this investigation.

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation
2. Brevard County Sheriff's Department
3. United States Attorney's Office, Southern District
4. State Attorney's Office, Eighteenth Judicial Circuit
5. Orlando Police Department
6. Orange County Sheriff's Department

X. INVESTIGATIVE NARRATIVE

As previously indicated, this investigative review revealed several different suspects or suspect groups possibly involved in the December 25, 1951 bombing of the Harry T. Moore residence. Efforts have been made within this section of the report to detail evidence or investigative findings which may support or contradict the possible involvement of each individual or group. A summary of the investigative findings is follows:

1. Frank Matthew Harrington

An FDLE interview conducted with Ms. Dorothy Harrington determined that her former husband, Frank Harrington allegedly told her that he had participated in the bombing of the Harry T. Moore residence. Further, Mr. Harrington is alleged to have been a member of the Ku Klux Klan at the time of the bombing.

Ms. Harrington advised FDLE investigators that her former husband told her of his alleged past Klan involvement on several occasions during the course of their marriage (1971-1986).

Findings:

* Review of the investigative reports prepared by the FBI during the course of their initial 1951-1955 investigation of the Moore bombing, as well as the review of documentation prepared related to subsequent investigations, failed to reveal Frank Harrington as having been previously identified as a Klan member at the time of the bombing or having been previously identified as a suspect in the bombing incident. As previously indicated, the FBI conducted an extensive investigation which resulted in the identification and subsequent interview of numerous Klan members and associates. Harrington was never identified or interviewed during the course of the FBI inquiry.

* Frank Harrington was located in Hollywood, Florida and interviewed by FDLE Agents on October 28, 1991. Mr. Harrington denied participation in the bombing, as well as denying any knowledge of those responsible for the incident. Harrington also advised that he never told anyone that he was present or participated in the bombing incident.

* Frank Harrington admitted that he was a member of the Orlando area Ku Klux Klan during the late 1950's or early 1960's; however he denied any involvement with the Klan during the time of the Moore bombing.

* Frank Harrington was married to Helen Barker during the years 1936-1971. During the course of this FDLE investigation Ms. Barker was located and interviewed regarding matters related to the December 25, 1951 Moore bombing incident. Ms. Barker advised that she had no reason to believe Frank Harrington was responsible for the Moore bombing and that he never told her that he was present or was responsible for the incident. Ms. Barker also advised that during one point in their marriage Frank Harrington may have become a member of the Orlando area Ku Klux Klan and that she recalls attending one Klan meeting with him. However, Barker was unable to recall in what year the meeting occurred or if Harrington actually became a member of the Klan.

* On October 31, 1991, suspect Frank Harrington was administered a polygraph examination regarding matters related to his alleged involvement in the 1951/52 deaths of Harry T. Moore and his wife Harriett. Mr. Harrington had voluntarily agreed to participate in a polygraph examination following his interview on October 28, 1991. Frank Harrington essentially "PASSED" the polygraph examination, as the test results did not indicate deception regarding matters related to his alleged participation in the bombing, as well as his possible knowledge of those responsible for the deaths of Harry and Harriett Moore.

* Mr. Stetson Kennedy was interviewed regarding Dorothy Harrington's recent allegations and he advised that he had no first hand information regarding Frank Harrington's alleged involvement in the Moore bombing/murders.

No evidence was found during the course of this investigation to support allegations that Frank Harrington was responsible for the 1951 bombing and subsequent deaths of Harry and Harriett Moore.

2. Joseph Neville Cox

As previously reported, Cox was alleged to have been a member of the Ku Klux Klan at the time of the Moore bombing. Further, Cox was alleged to have been responsible for the Moore bombing, being paid \$5,000 to carry out the bombing incident which he utilized to pay off his home mortgage.

Findings:

- * Review of FBI investigative reports revealed information which indicated Joseph Neville Cox was a member of the Apopka/Winter Garden area Ku Klux Klan at the time of the Moore bombing. Further, Cox was reported to be the Klavern secretary.
- * FBI reports indicate that Joseph Neville Cox was interviewed by representatives of the FBI on March 10 and 29, 1952. Reports indicate that Cox apparently expressed some concern regarding the FBI/grand jury inquiry related to Ku Klux Klan activities during the March 29 interview.
- * Review of Florida death certificate #52238 revealed that Joseph Neville Cox died on March 30, 1952 as a result of suicide by gunshot. The suicide occurred the day following his March 29, 1952 interview with the FBI.
- * A search of Orange County property records was conducted in an effort to determine the status of Cox's home mortgage for his residence located at 1110 Illinois Street, Winter Park, FL prior to his death. As previously indicated, Cox allegedly utilized the money received for carrying out the bombing to pay off his home mortgage. However, a review of available records failed to provide information which would adequately resolve concerns related to the mortgage status.

Joseph Neville Cox is deceased and remains "suspect" in this investigation; however no additional evidence was found during the course of this investigation to further verify or confirm his possible involvement in the Moore murders. Further, Edward Spivey, the individual who initially reported Cox's possible involvement in the murders during 1978 is now deceased as well.

Note: The transcript related to the Edward Spivey interview is extremely difficult to understand due to Spivey's reported state of intoxication at the time of interview. In fact, Spivey's answers were found to be mostly incoherent during the course of the entire interview process. No other reports related to this interview were located during the FDLE investigation.

3. Raymond Henry

As previously reported, On March 2, 1978, Raymond Henry Jr. provided the FBI Ft. Pierce, FL several confessions regarding matters related to his admitted

personal involvement in Moore bombing. A conflict was found to exist regarding the version of events as provided by Henry in handwritten and typed confessions provided to the FBI, versus the version of the incident as reported within some recent news articles related to Henry's alleged involvement in the bombing incident. Further, a tape recorded interview was apparently conducted between detectives from the Ft. Pierce Police Department and Raymond Henry Jr. just prior to the confessions with the FBI. This interview was witnessed by Mr. Charles Frank Matthews, a local NAACP member. Recent media reports related to Henry's involvement were apparently based on reports of the interview content as reported by Mr. Matthews. Reportedly, this recorded interview was more extensive and contained detailed information related to the alleged planning stages of the bombing, as well as the events prior, during, and after the bombing incident. However, investigative efforts have failed to locate the tape recordings related to this interview.

Section VI., Subsection B., of this report details the confession as provided by Raymond Henry Jr. during the course of his March 2, 1978 interview and confessions with the FBI. The confessions were discounted by both the FBI and the Brevard County Sheriff's Department due to inconsistencies between Henry's statements and the facts known related to the incident. A summary of the most prominent inconsistencies identified during the course of this FDLE investigation, as well as additional investigative findings related to this matter are outlined as follows:

- * Raymond Henry Jr. advised the FBI that the bombing of the Moore residence occurred at 9:37 PM, on an unspecified date during the spring or possibly the Easter portion of the year. Finding: The actual bombing occurred at approximately 10:30 PM, Christmas day, December 25, 1951.
- * Henry advised that he personally placed the bomb within the residence, under a bed located within the bedroom utilized by Harry T. Moore. Finding: Investigative reports indicate the bomb was actually placed under the residence.
- * Henry advised that he attended a Ku Klux Klan meeting when the bombing was planned. Also, allegedly present at this Klan meeting and participating in the planning session was an unidentified black male known as "Cowboy." Finding: Information known by law enforcement and others generally related to the activities of the Ku Klux Klan indicate that it would have been highly unlikely that a black individual would have been invited or allowed to attend a Ku Klux Klan meeting during 1951. Further, it would have also been unlikely that a black individual would have been invited to plan and participate in a Klan sanctioned bombing or murder of a NAACP leader.
- * Henry advised that the above described Klan meeting was also attended by alleged fellow Klan members Lonnie Norvell, Bill Boyd, Woodrow Atkinson Jr., and J.E. Parker. Finding: Investigative efforts have determined that Lonnie Norvell is actually Lannie Norvell, former Sheriff of St. Lucie County, FL. Mr. Norvell was contacted and denied any knowledge or involvement in the 1951 bombing death of Harry T. Moore and his wife. Norvell also denied having ever been a member of the Ku Klux Klan and that he does not know anyone named Raymond Henry Jr. Investigation also determined that Bill Boyd is actually

William F. Boyd, a former St. Lucie County deputy. Mr. Boyd was contacted and he advised that he was not involved in the Moore bombing incident and that he has never been a member of the Ku Klux Klan. Further, Boyd advised that he moved to Florida during 1959 from West Virginia and that at the time of the Moore bombing incident he would have only been 12 years old. Boyd advised that Woodrow "Woody" Atkinson was a former Ft. Pierce police officer who is now deceased. Finally, Boyd advised that he does not know Raymond Henry Jr.

No information has been developed during the current, or prior investigations to indicate that the individuals listed above were ever members of the Ku Klux Klan.

* Henry advised that B/M "Cowboy" was utilized to lure Harry Moore from the residence so that the bomb could be placed under the bed. Finding: Interviews conducted by the FBI during 1951-1952 with members of Moore's family indicate Harry T. Moore did not leave the residence or meet with any individuals as described by Henry.

* Henry advised in one portion of the confession that the bombing occurred in Miami FL. Finding: The actual bombing site was located in Mims, FL.

* Henry advised during his interview with the FBI that he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor while serving in the armed forces. Finding: Investigative efforts determined that Raymond Henry Jr. received a "Bad conduct" discharge from the United States Navy and that he never received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

* Review of the investigative reports prepared by the FBI during the course of their initial 1951-1955 investigation of the Moore bombing, failed to reveal Raymond Henry Jr. as having been identified as a Klan member at the time of the bombing, or having been previously identified as a suspect in the bombing incident. As previously indicated, the FBI conducted an extensive investigation which resulted in the identification and subsequent interview of numerous Klan members and associates.

* On December 5, 1991 and February 7, 1992, Raymond Henry Jr. was interviewed by FDLE Agents regarding matters related to his March 2, 1978 interview and confessions. During the course of a sworn statement Mr. Henry admitted that he had lied during his 1978 interviews with representatives from the FBI, as well as during separate tape recorded interviews with members of the Ft. Pierce Police Department and NAACP member Charles Matthews. Henry also stated that he had never been a member of the Ku Klux Klan and that he did not participate in the Moore bombing. Henry also stated that he had never heard of Harry T. Moore or the bombing incident until after moving to Florida during 1962 or 1963 and that he had no first hand knowledge regarding matters related to the Moore bombing/deaths. Henry advised that the statements he provided during 1978 were based essentially on news articles and hearsay information related to the bombing incident.

Based on investigative efforts initiated during the course of this FDLE investigation, as well as the review of available investigative documentation, the March 2, 1978 confessions provided by Raymond Henry Jr. were found to be

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false. Henry's recent admissions indicate that he had lied during the course of the 1978 FBI, Ft. Pierce PD, and NAACP interviews and that he was not involved in the December 25, 1951 Moore bombing. Henry's credibility as a witness regarding any matter related to the Moore bombing/murders is doubtful based on his proven inability to provide truthful information.

Recent news articles attributed to Mr. Stetson Kennedy have alleged Raymond Henry' involvement in the Moore bombing/murders. However, Kennedy's findings related to this matter are essentially based on hearsay information provided to Kennedy over the past several years.

Note: On January 9, 1992, Raymond Henry Jr. was offered a polygraph examination in an effort to verify statements related to the bombing and subsequent deaths of Harry T. Moore and his wife. Raymond Henry declined participation in the polygraph examination.

In addition, on February 22, 1992, Raymond Henry Jr. allegedly attempted to arrest an associate while utilizing an FDLE business card as "official" identification. The business card was provided to him during a previous FDLE interview. Henry reportedly called for assistance from the Vero Beach Police Department while attempting to initiate the unlawful arrest and identified himself to Vero Beach officers as "a police officer appointed by the Governor" while displaying the business card. Henry was arrested by the Vero Beach Police Department and charged with Impersonating a Law Enforcement Officer and Resisting Arrest Without Violence.

D. Sydney Walker Hopper Group.

Investigative efforts were made to verify or confirm information provided to FBI investigators during the course of their initial investigation surrounding the deaths of Harry and Harriett Moore and the possible involvement of those individuals previously identified as the "Hopper group". Efforts were made to locate and when possible interview suspects and possible witnesses. However, investigative initiatives have determined that Sydney Walker Hopper and Cecil Langdale are now deceased. Additionally, efforts to locate other suspects or potential witnesses related to this group were made without success.

Although little information was obtained during the FBI investigation which would indicate the "Hopper group" was involved in the Moore deaths, the information related to the group's alleged involvement in the November 2, 1951 bombing of the Creamette Ice Cream Parlor located in Orlando, FL was very detailed and specific. Efforts were made to obtain investigative reports prepared by the Orange County Sheriff's Department or the Orlando Police Department during 1951 in an effort to verify information provided initially by informants (example: usage of sandbags during the bombing incident). However, no records or reports related to the bombing incident are currently maintained by either agency. No additional information was revealed during the course of this investigation to further verify or confirm the group's possible involvement in the Orlando bombing incident or their possible involvement in the deaths of Harry T. Moore and his wife.

E. Earl Brooklyn and Tillman Belvins

As previously indicated, subjects Earl Brooklyn and Tillman Belvins were the most prominent suspects identified by the FBI during the early stages of their 1951-1955 investigation. Brooklyn and Belvins were considered renegade members of the Ku Klux Klan allegedly due to their violent behavior. Further, prior to the Moore bombing/murders Earl Brooklyn allegedly displayed a drawing of a floor plan of the Moore residence while at a Klan meeting. However, FBI reports related to Brooklyn and Belvins indicate that family members reportedly provided an alibi for both suspects during the time of the bombing incident. Although Earl Brooklyn and Tillman Belvins remain "suspect" in matters related to the Moore bombing/murders, both subjects are now deceased. No additional evidence was revealed during the course of this inquiry to further confirm or verify their possible involvement in the bombing deaths.

XI. COVER-UP ISSUE

During the course of this inquiry, allegations of a cover-up have been reported by various members of the news media related to past investigations conducted by federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies. This FDLE investigation has failed to reveal any instances of an actual cover-up in matters related to previous investigations conducted into the bombing deaths of Harry and Harriett Moore.

The FBI conducted a thorough and extensive investigation during the course of their 1951-1955 investigation related to the deaths of Harry and Harriett Moore. This FDLE inquiry failed to reveal any evidence of a cover-up related to the manner in which the investigation was conducted by federal authorities. However, investigative reports and memorandums reflect a continual concern on the part of investigators and prosecutors regarding the presence of federal jurisdiction during the course of the ongoing investigation into the bombing/murders. This matter became a major concern following the grand jury indictments and later dismissal of charges related to criminal perjury brought against several members of the Ku Klux Klan. A review of FBI and Justice Department reports and memorandums related to this matter indicate the perjury charges were dismissed when a legal determination was made indicating the grand jury did not have the authority to investigate acts of violence not found to be a violation of federal law and therefore could not compel testimony related to these matters. Again, no evidence was found to indicate the dismissal of the indictments was the result of a cover-up on the part of federal investigators, prosecutors, or the court.

Note: Present day Federal Civil Rights laws had not yet been implemented during the time period of the Harry T. Moore bombing.

The Brevard County Sheriff's Department and the State Attorney's Office played a limited role in the initial investigation conducted between 1951-1955. Interviews conducted during the course of this inquiry determined that the FBI maintained sole control over the investigation and that state or local agencies would not have had access to investigative reports, findings,

witnesses, or suspects identified during the course of the FBI investigation. However, a review of FBI reports revealed that former Brevard County Sheriff H.T. Williams provided assistance as requested by the FBI and nothing was found to indicate he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan or was not cooperative throughout the investigative process. As previously indicated, the FBI investigation lasted approximately five years (1951-1955) and upon completion of their investigation, local criminal justice agencies were not authorized access to investigative case files which contained the identities of suspects, witnesses and etc. Without benefit of reviewing these investigative reports and other documentation related to the instant investigation, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, for local authorities to initiate an investigation related to the Moore bombing. Further, during the early 1950's the Brevard County Sheriff's Department reportedly consisted of limited resources and may not have been appropriately equipped or properly trained to conduct an investigation of this magnitude. This FDLE investigation failed to reveal any evidence which would indicate the Brevard County Sheriff's Department, or any other local criminal justice agency, were negligent by not actively pursuing the bombing/murder investigation upon completion of the initial investigation conducted by the FBI and the United States Justice Department. Additionally, no evidence was found to indicate this lack of action was the result of a cover-up initiated by members of the local criminal justice community.

In addition, several investigations, reviews, or inquiries were initiated during the years following the completion of the initial FBI investigation. No evidence was found that any of these inquiries (conducted during 1978 by the FBI and the Brevard County Sheriff's Department) were conducted in such a manner to indicate a cover-up had occurred.

Recent media coverage and initial FBI investigative reports reviewed during the course of this inquiry have alleged that former Sheriff Willis V. McCall, Lake County, and former Sheriff David Starr, Orange County, may have been members of the Ku Klux Klan at the time of the Moore bombing. Further, both are alleged to have advised Klan members not to cooperate with the FBI during the course of their investigation. However, it is important to note that no information was revealed to indicate McCall or Starr played an active role in the 1951-1955 FBI investigation of the Moore bombing/murders. Sheriff Willis V. McCall was responsible for the November 1951 shooting of Samuel Sheppard and Walter Irvin and was later cleared of any wrongdoing by a local grand jury. Although Harry T. Moore may have been actively involved in civil rights activities resulting from the Groveland incident, trial, and subsequent shooting, no evidence was found during the course of this or prior inquiries to indicate Willis V. McCall was responsible for the bombing deaths of Harry T. Moore and his wife.

In addition, a few members of several central Florida law enforcement agencies were identified by the FBI as being members of the Ku Klux Klan during the course of their 1950's investigation. However, none of the individuals identified were members of the Brevard County Sheriff's Department, State Attorney's Office, or members of any federal agency associated with the Moore bombing investigation.

FBI case files reviewed during the course of this investigation indicate that during 1952, Governor Fuller Warren appointed Mr. J.J. Elliott as a "Special Investigator" for the Governor's Office in matters related to the Harry T. Moore bombing incident. During the course of this recent investigation, FDLE reviewed documents maintained within the Florida State Archives, related to the Moore bombing/murder in an effort to determine the investigative involvement or role of Special Investigator J.J. Elliott. A summary of the findings related to this review is as follows:

- * Two boxes of miscellaneous documents related to former Governor Fuller Warren were located at the Florida State Archives. Within these boxes were stored hundreds of letters of correspondence and related documents concerning the Moore bombing incident, the 1949 Groveland incident, and additional bombing incidents occurring within the State of Florida during the early 1950's. These documents were reviewed as related to the ongoing investigation into the Moore bombing.
- * A December 27, 1951, telegram was found which had been sent by Governor Fuller Warren to Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel for the NAACP. The telegram advised Marshall that Governor Warren had appointed a "Special Investigator" to address the Moore bombing incident and that the State of Florida was offering a \$2,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of those individuals involved in the bombing incident. Also, a January 2, 1952, letter from Thurgood Marshall to Governor Warren was found acknowledging the assignment of a "Special Investigator" and stating that the NAACP would offer an additional \$5,000 reward regarding the Moore bombing.
- * A copy of a February 1952 speech given by Governor Warren was found within the files. The speech transcript indicates that the Governor had appointed a "Special Investigator" and that the investigator had been sent to Mims, Florida with instructions to "apprehend the murderers of Harry T. Moore." In addition, Warren indicated within his speech that the "Special Investigator" had attended Moore's funeral due to the receipt of an apparent bomb threat at the church location. Further, prior to his assignment as a "Special Investigator" in matters related to the Moore bombing, Elliott was reportedly assigned by Governor Fuller to investigate additional bombing incidents occurring in the Miami area prior to December 25, 1951.
- * No investigative reports, documents, or memorandums related to Elliott's reported investigations were found within the files maintained by the Florida State Archives.
- * No documents were found documenting contacts between Mr. Stetson Kennedy and "Special Investigator" J.J. Elliott. Kennedy has recently reported his concerns regarding his suspicions that Elliott may have been involved with the Ku Klux Klan during the time of the Moore bombing investigation.
- * As previously indicated, available documents related to the 1951-1955 FBI investigation were reviewed as part of the recent investigation into the Moore bombing incident. Several thousand pages of investigative documents were reviewed and revealed less than a half dozen incidents when J.J. Elliott's name was mentioned. Elliott was identified within the FBI files as a "Special

Investigator" assigned by Governor Fuller Warren; however his actual role in the investigation was never detailed. The FBI files also indicate Elliott provided testimony before a federal grand jury reviewing matters related to the Moore bombing, as well as additional bombing incidents occurring in south Florida. Elliott also reportedly provided the FBI with the names of several possible witnesses or contacts during the course of their investigation.

It is unknown if Mr. J.J. Elliott conducted an "actual" investigation into the Moore bombings, as no investigative reports outlining his findings or observations were located during the course of this inquiry. Recent efforts to locate and interview Elliott determined that he is now deceased. Therefore, no opinions or investigative findings are offered within this FDLE report regarding Elliott's investigative activities or role in the 1951 Moore bombing/murder investigation. Further, no additional information was found to confirm or verify J.J. Elliott's alleged involvement with the Ku Klux Klan as reported by Mr. Stetson Kennedy.

XII. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

During the course of this FDLE investigation efforts were made to locate any and all physical evidence previously seized by law enforcement agencies related to the deaths of Harry and Harriett Moore. Investigative reports dated physical evidence seized by the FBI during the investigation was transferred to Sheriff H.T. Sheriff's Department, on July 14, 1955.

3-hole drilled
8 copies

contact with representatives from the Brevard County determined that after 40 years no physical evidence incident remains within their custody. In addition, representatives from the State Attorney's Office, et, in an effort to locate physical evidence related to this contact determined that the SAO does not maintain records related to the Moore bombing/murders. However, as SAO did provide FDLE with copies of the 17 volume FBI bombing/murders.

related to the 1951 bombing of the residence occupied by or obtained during the course of this FDLE investigation. No explanation can be provided by any agency as to these case related items, no evidence was found to indicate these articles were disposed of in a manner indicating criminal misconduct on the part of any law enforcement or prosecutorial agency.

XIII. CONCLUSION

As previously reported, the investigative objectives of this investigation were separated into long and short range categories. The short range objectives were identified as evaluating and investigating "new" information which was brought to the attention of the Governor's Office related to Frank Matthew Harrington and his alleged involvement in the bombing and subsequent deaths of Harry and Harriett Moore. The long range objectives were identified

as evaluating all historical investigative initiatives and determining if additional inquiry was warranted which may lead to possible prosecution. Also, a determination was made to attempt to resolve concerns surrounding previous investigative efforts which have been seen by some as inadequate, incomplete, or part of a cover-up initiated by the criminal justice community. Each of these objectives have been addressed within this report.

However, it should be noted that this investigation was adversely affected by a number of uncontrollable factors during the course of the investigative process. These factors were identified as follows:

- * The passage of time since the instant bombing/deaths (forty years).
- * The unavailability of physical evidence.
- * Difficulty locating witnesses or suspects.
- * Many witnesses or suspects are now deceased.

This FDLE investigation failed to prove the allegation regarding Frank Harrington's involvement in the Moore murders as reported by his former wife. As previously reported, no evidence was found during the course of this investigation to indicate Frank Harrington was responsible for the deaths of Harry T. Moore or his wife. Further, no evidence was found to indicate Harrington possesses knowledge or information regarding the identities of those involved in the bombing incident.

Unfortunately, this investigation failed to identify those responsible for the bombing deaths of Harry and Harriett Moore. Hopefully the facts and findings revealed during the course of this investigation will aid to resolve some of the concerns, doubts, and myths surrounding the bombing incident and the subsequent criminal investigations conducted over the past forty years.

XIV. PROSECUTORIAL REVIEW

Upon completion of this FDLE investigation, a copy of the Investigative Summary will be provided to Governor Lawton Chiles for review and further direction as deemed appropriate. In addition, a copy of the Investigative Summary will be submitted to State Attorney Norm Wolfinger, Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, for prosecutorial review.

RTN:msf

ME 44-270

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents ROBERT T. WISCHNITZ and JAMES P. SHANNON on January 5, 1952.

BASIC: Mr. ARTHUR A. DUNN was interviewed inasmuch as he is the County Commissioner representing the Mims, Florida district.

Mr. ARTHUR A. DUNN, proprietor of Scottsmeer Groves, owner of the DUNN's Citrus Retail Store, Mims, Florida and County Commissioner for Brevard County covering the Mims, Florida area, was interviewed through a chance contact and volunteered the following information:

He has always considered the relationship between the white and colored population in the Mims and Brevard County area to be above average, has never known of any outright friction between the whites and the colored people and was insistent in his opinion that the explosion which caused the death of instant victims was a person or persons outside of Brevard County. Mr. DUNN has known HARRY T. MOORE for many years but only had direct contact with him as a result of the various elections in the county. He as well as the other candidates for election were aware of the fact that HARRY T. MOORE was a leader among the Negroes in Brevard County. He related that in the last general election in 1948 all the candidates for election in Brevard County approached HARRY T. MOORE in order to explain to him their views, aims and proposed program if elected. Prior to the elections the Negroes would hold meetings in certain of their churches in order to decide among themselves which candidates to support. Mr. DUNN stated that he received the support of the Negro vote in the last general election in 1948 because he has always showed an interest in the welfare of the Negroes in the community. He advised that a few years ago a man by the name of CLYDE MCKINLEY of Orlando, Florida who was formerly a tax collector in Orlando purchased a considerable portion of land along the St. Johns River near Mims. It so happened that the popular Negro picnic area on the banks of the St. Johns happened to be located within the acreage purchased by Mr. MCKINLEY. Mr. MCKINLEY arranged to have a fence and gate erected across the public road which led from the main highway to the picnic grounds. Through the efforts of Mr. DUNN condemnation proceedings were instituted in order to obtain that small portion of land along the St. Johns River commonly used by the Negroes for their picnics.

Mr. DUNN volunteered information concerning the latest election which was held in 1950. In that election the Chairman of the Brevard County Commission, ANDREW FORTENBERRY, of Cocoa, Florida, was up for re-election. He was able to win in the primary election over JOE MARTIN and a man by the name of LAROCHE. However, when the final election was held in November, 1950, ANDREW FORTENBERRY was defeated through write-in votes, the winner being DAVID NISBET. Mr. DUNN considered the defeat of Mr. FORTENBERRY extremely unusual and also mentioned that Mr. NISBET did not even actively campaign for the position. However he did know that many people did actively campaign for NISBET. Mr. DUNN alleges that early in the morning of the final election sometime about 5:00 AM or thereabout slips of paper containing the name of STETSON KENNEDY, Candidate for U. S. Senator and DAVID NISBET for Brevard County Commissioner were distributed to the Negroes in the Brevard County area with instructions to them that they should write in those names on the ballot. Mr. DUNN stated that there is no doubt that HARRY T. MOORE had something to do with these slips of paper which promoted the write-in votes and that "money passed hands".

It should be noted that Mr. DUNN mentioned that in his opinion the influence of HARRY T. MOORE among the colored people in Brevard County was over-rated and that he might not have been able to influence more than 25 per cent of the Negro vote in an election.

Mr. DUNN stated that a person named MESSER over at Gray's Tourist Court, near Scottsboro Grove, Florida, had told him, DUNN, that Governor WARREN had put money into the hands of HARRY T. MOORE to influence the Negro vote, and DUNN further felt that HARRY T. MOORE might have been paid by both sides in the State Election contests.

Mr. DUNN described ANDREW FORTENBERRY as an open advocate of the principles and ideals of the late Senator BILBO of Mississippi. However, Mr. DUNN actively supported the candidacy of ANDREW FORTENBERRY in the 1950 County Commission Election and in order to convince the Negro voters that Mr. FORTENBERRY should receive their support explained to them that Mr. FORTENBERRY supported the condemnation proceedings to obtain the picnic grounds along the St. Johns River from land owned by CLYDE MENDENBY.

PH 44-270

Mr. OUNG stated that on the evening of instant explosion he was in his bedroom on the second floor of his home which is located slightly north of the main intersection of Kings, recalled hearing the clock strike 10:00 o'clock that evening but does not recall hearing any explosion or unusual noise. He explained that he might have been asleep at the time or the noise might have been obliterated by the heavy truck traffic passing his home.

FBI
LABORATORY
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
QUANTICO, VA 22135

RECEIVED

FEB 21 2006

DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS
PT LAUDERDALE
Office of Civil Rights

To: Office of Attorney General of
the State of Florida;
Attn: Senior Investigator
Frank Beisler, Florida

Date: February 10, 2006

Case ID No.: 95A-HQ-1507650 - C

Lab No.: 060126017 KN

Reference: Communication dated January 23, 2006

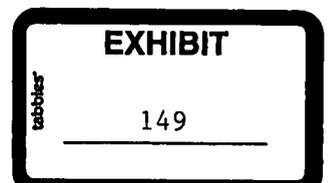
Your No.: AGO: LO-4-1358-MOORE HOMICIDE: FDLE: PE-01-0048

Title: UNSUB(S);
Harry T. Moore - victim
Harriette Moore - victim
Homicide/Bombing
12/25/1951

Date specimens received: January 26, 2006

The following items were received in the Explosives Unit.

- Q26 Glass, plastic, brick, masonry (E23)
- Q27 Masonry, brick, steel (E74)
- Q28 Plastic cap on glass (E75)
- Q29 Glass (E76)
- Q30 Nails, glass, masonry (E77)
- Q31 Soil (E78)
- Q32 Soil (E79)
- Q33 Masonry (E80)



Q34 Soil (E81)
Q35 Nails, Glass, Bricks (E82)
Q36 Masonry, Glass (E83)
Q37 Soil (E84)
Q38 Glass (E85)
Q39 Soil (E86)
Q40 Soil (E87)
Q41 Soil (E88)
Q42 Soil (E89)
Q43 Soil (E90)
Q44 Soil (E91)
Q45 Soil (E92)
Q46 Soil (E93)
Q47 Soil (E94)
Q48 Brick, glass, mortar, ceramics, nails, metal, plastic (E95)
Q49 Metal, plastic, glass, nails, ceramic (E96A)
Q50 Bones, metal, plastic, glass, nails, wood, mortar, brick (E97)
Q51 Glass, metal (E98)

This report contains results of chemistry examinations performed by the Explosives Unit.

Results of Examinations:

Specimens Q26 through Q51 were screened for the presence of explosive residue with negative results.

The following analytical techniques were used in the analyses of the submitted specimens: visual examination, liquid chromatography with mass spectroscopy, and gas chromatography with electron capture detection.

Remarks:

Explosive Unit examinations are complete. The evidence will be returned under separate cover.


Daniel M. Hickey
Explosives Unit
703-632-7634

FBI
LABORATORY
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
QUANTICO, VA 22135

RECEIVED

FEB 20 2006

DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS
FT LAUDERDALE
Office of Civil Rights

To: Office of Attorney General of the
State of Florida
Senior Investigator Frank Beisler

Date: February 9, 2006

Case ID No.: 95A-HQ-1507650

Lab No.: 050825001 KN

Reference: Communication dated August 22, 2005

Your No.: AGO: LO-4-1358-MOORE HOMICIDE; FDLE: PE-01-0048

Title: UNSUB(S);
Harry T. Moore - victim
Harriette Moore - victim
Homicide / Bombing
12/25/1951

Date specimens received: August 25, 2005

The following items were received in the Explosives Unit.

- Q1 Wood fragment (M1)
- Q2 Wallet (M2)
- Q3 Fountain pen (M3)
- Q4 Stick pin (M4)
- Q5 Locket with photographs (M5)
- Q6 Watch (M6)
- Q7 Glass fragments (M7)
- Q8 Glass fragments (M8)

EXHIBIT
148

Q9	Glass jar (M9)
Q10	Glass bottle (M10)
Q11	Glass bottle (M11)
Q12	Glass jar (M12)
Q13	Glass bottle (M13)
Q14	Glass jar (M14)
Q15	Glass bottle (M15)
Q16	Glass bottle (M16)
Q17	Glass bottle (M17)
Q18	Small glass bottle (M18)
Q19	Glass bottle (M19)
Q20	Glass bottle (M20)
Q21	Glass bottle (M21)
Q22	Glass bottle (M22)
Q23	Glass jar (M23)
Q24	Brick (M24)
Q25	Brick (M25)

This report contains results of chemistry examinations performed by the Explosives Unit.

Results of Examinations:

Specimens Q1 through Q25 were screened for the presence of explosive residue with negative results.

The following analytical techniques were used in the analyses of the submitted specimens: visual examination and liquid chromatography with mass spectroscopy, and gas chromatography with electron capture detection.

Remarks:

Explosive Unit examinations are complete. The evidence has been returned to the contributor.



Daniel M. Hickey
Explosives Unit
703-632-7634

JAN 5 1949

Satisfaction of Mortgage

Know All Men By These Presents, That Citizens Bank

a corporation under the laws of Florida, holder and owner of the certain mortgage deed executed by E. L. Spivey and Margaret M. Spivey, his wife, to Citizens Bank, Titusville, Florida bearing date the 17th day of July, A. D. 19 48, recorded in Mortgage Book 378, page 616, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Orange County, State of Florida; and also the holder and owner of the note in said mortgage deed copied or identified, said mortgage deed securing said note and sums payable as therein set forth, upon the following described property, situate, lying and being in Orange County, State of Florida, to-wit:

Lot 32, Block "D", Mount Vernon Heights as per plat thereof recorded in Plat Book #, page 81, Public Records of Orange County, Florida.

has received full payment of said note and indebtedness, and does hereby acknowledge full satisfaction and cancellation of said note and mortgage, and hereby directs the Clerk of the said Circuit Court to cancel of record said mortgage deed.

In Witness Whereof, said corporation affixes its seal and subscribes its name by its



President hereunto duly authorized, this 14th day of December, A. D. 19 48.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us:

CITIZENS BANK

[Handwritten signatures of witnesses]

[Handwritten signature of E. L. Spivey]
President

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT

150

State of FLORIDA
County of BREVARD

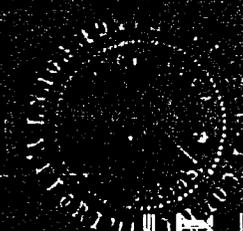
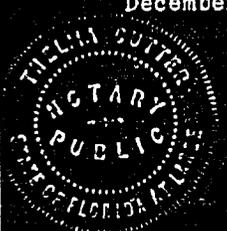
I Hereby Certify, that on this day personally appeared before me, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, E. H. Ashcraft

President of Citizens Bank, a corporation to me well known to be the individual and officer of said corporation described in and who executed the foregoing satisfaction piece and duly acknowledged before me that said corporation executed the same for the purposes therein expressed as the act and deed of said corporation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Titusville, said County and State, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1948.

Thelma Butter

My Commission expires on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____



Date December 14, 1948

E. L. Spivey, et ux.

70

Citizens Bank

Satisfaction of Mortgage
BY A CORPORATION

DREW'S FORM N. E. 23

RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY OF BREVARD, FLORIDA
JAN - 5 1949 10:25 A.M.
AND INDEXED IN: SATIS. MTGS. & LIENS
BOOK NO. 169 PAGE 69-70

Arthur H. ...

JAN 14 1949
11:35 a.m.

SATIS. MTGS. & LIENS BOOK 169 PAGE 212

216192

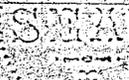
Satisfaction of Mortgage

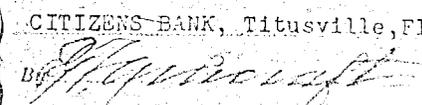
Know All Men By These Presents, That Citizens Bank, Titusville,
 a corporation under the laws of Florida, holder and owner of the
 certain mortgage deed executed by E. L. Spivey, single,
 to Citizens Bank, Titusville, Florida,
 bearing date the 21st day of August, A. D. 1947, recorded in Mort-
 gage Book 357, page 130, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of
 Orange County, State of Florida; and also the holder and owner of the note
 in said mortgage deed copied or identified, said mortgage deed securing said note and sums pay-
 able as therein set forth, upon the following described property, situate, lying and being in
 Orange County, State of Florida, to-wit:

Lot 32, Block "D", Mount Vernon Heights as per plat
 thereof recorded in Plat Book E, Page 81, Public
 Records of Orange County, Florida.

has received full payment of said note and indebtedness, and does hereby acknowledge full satis-
 faction and cancellation of said note and mortgage, and hereby directs the Clerk of the said Cir-
 cuit Court to cancel of record said mortgage deed.

In Witness Whereof, said corporation affixes its seal and subscribes its name by its

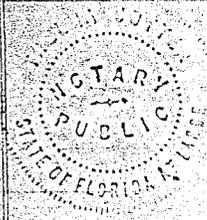
 President hereunto duly authorized, this 12th day of
 January, A. D. 1949.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us: CITIZENS BANK, Titusville, Fla.
 By  President

State of FLORIDA
County of BREVARD

I Hereby Certify, that on this day personally appeared before me, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, E. H. Ashcraft
President of Citizens Bank, a corporation
to me well known to be the individual and officer of said corporation described in and who executed the foregoing satisfaction piece and duly acknowledged before me that said corporation executed the same for the purposes therein expressed as the act and deed of said corporation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at
Titusville, said County and State, this 12th day of
January, A. D. 19 49.



My Commission expires on the 16th day of June, A. D. 19 52.

Satisfaction of Mortgage
BY A CORPORATION

Citizens Bank, Titusville, Fla.

E. L. Spivey

Date January 12, 1949

Handwritten notes and signatures in the left margin.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE
CIRCUIT COURT OF BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA
JAN 14 1949 AT 11:30 A.M.
AND RECORDED IN SATIS. MTGS. & LIENS
BOOK NO. 169 PAGE 212-213
AND RETURNED TO

Arthur W. Howard
CLERK

MAR 5 1951
9:38 AM

SATIS. MTGS. & LIENS

BOOK

191 PAGE 520

273745

Satisfaction of Mortgage

Know All Men By These Presents, That Citizens Bank, Titusville,
 a corporation under the laws of Florida, holder and owner of the
 certain mortgage deed executed by E. L. Spivey and Margaret M. Spivey, his wife,
 to Citizens Bank, Titusville, Florida
 bearing date the 12th day of January, A. D. 19 49, recorded in Mort-
 gage Book 389, page 157, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of
 Orange County, State of Florida; and also the holder and owner of the note
 in said mortgage deed copied or identified, said mortgage deed securing said note and sums pay-
 able as therein set forth, upon the following described property, situate, lying and being in
 Orange County, State of Florida, to-wit:

- Lot 32, Block "D", Mount Vernon Heights as per
 plat thereof recorded in Plat Book E, Page 81,
 Public Records of Orange County, Florida.

has received full payment of said note and indebtedness, and does hereby acknowledge full satis-
 faction and cancellation of said note and mortgage, and hereby directs the Clerk of the said Cir-
 cuit Court to cancel of record said mortgage deed.

In Witness Whereof, said corporation affixes its seal and subscribes its name by its

President

hereunto duly authorized, this 13th day of

January

A. D. 19 51.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us: CITIZENS BANK, Titusville, Fla.

Anne Ashcraft
Thomas Luther

By

Woodrow P. Ashcraft
 President

State of FLORIDA
County of BREVARD

I Hereby Certify, that on this day personally appeared before me, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, Woodrow P. Ashcraft, President of Citizens Bank, Titusville, Fla., a corporation to me well known to be the individual and officer of said corporation described in and who executed the foregoing satisfaction piece and duly acknowledged before me that said corporation executed the same for the purposes therein expressed as the act and deed of said corporation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Titusville, said County and State, this 13th day of January, A. D. 19 51.



Thelma Cutter
Notary Public State of Florida at Large.
My Commission expires on the 16th day of June, A. D. 19 52.

SEE RECORDING CERTIFICATE
STAMPED ON THE FACE OF
THIS INSTRUMENT

191 The H. & W. H. Jones & Son, Inc., Jacksonville, Florida

Date January 13, 1951

E. L. Spivey, et ux.,

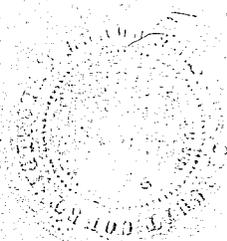
Citizens Bank
Titusville, Florida

Satisfaction of Mortgage
BY A CORPORATION

Return to Citizens Bank, Titusville, Florida
DREW'S FORM R. E. 28

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE
CIRCUIT COURT OF ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA ON
MAR 5 1951 AT 9:20 O'CLOCK AM
AND RECORDED IN SATIS. MTGS. & LIENS
BOOK NO. 191 PAGE 520-521
AND REVIEWED VERIFIED

Arthur W. Newell
CLERK



1.65
/ 100

Satisfaction of Mortgage

Know All Men By These Presents, That the

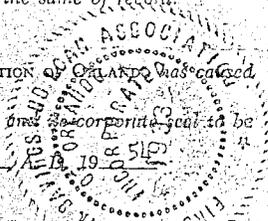
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ORLANDO,
a corporation under the laws of the United States of America, the holder and owner of a certain mortgage
given by E. L. Spivey and Margaret M. Spivey, his wife

to the FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ORLANDO, bearing date the 28th day of
August, A. D. 19 50, recorded in Mortgage Book 432, page 366,
in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Orange County, State of
Florida, and given to secure the sum of Seven Thousand and No/100 Dollars,
evidenced by a certain note in said amount of even date with said mortgage and fully described therein, upon
the following described property, situate, lying and being in Orange
County, State of Florida, to-wit:

of NE 1/4
3 1/4 of N 1/2 of NW 1/4 of Section 34, Township
21 South, Range 29 East

has received full payment of said indebtedness and does hereby acknowledge payment and satisfaction of said
note and mortgage, and hereby directs the Clerk of said Circuit Court to cancel the same of record.

In Witness Whereof, the FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ORLANDO, has caused
these presents to be signed in its corporate name by its duly authorized officers, and its corporate seal to be
hereunto affixed this the 20th day of February



Signed, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of:

Ernie Padgett
Antonie Day

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND
LOAN ASSOCIATION OF ORLANDO

By: [Signature]
PRESIDENT

ATTEST: [Signature]
SECRETARY

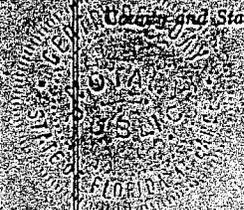
State of Florida
County of Orange) SS.:

Before me personally appeared _____ O. P. Swope
and _____ J. M. Croson _____ both to me well known as the _____ President
and _____ Secretary, respectively of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Orlando,
a corporation under the laws of the United States of America, and severally acknowledged that they executed
the foregoing instrument for and on behalf of said Corporation as and for its act and deed for the uses and
purposes therein expressed.

And the said _____ J. M. Croson _____ further acknowledged that he affixed the
corporate seal of said Corporation to said instrument, and that the seal thereto affixed is in fact and in deed
the seal of said Corporation, and that said seal was thereto affixed in pursuance of due and legal authority.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Orlando in said

County and State this the _____ 20th _____ day of _____ February _____, A. D. 19 54



Gertrude Day

My Commission expires on the _____ 26th _____
day of _____ July _____, A. D. 19 55

Satisfaction of Mortgage

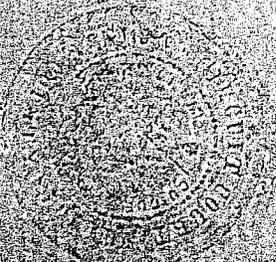
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS AND
LOAN ASSOCIATION OF
ORLANDO

TO

E. L. SILVER
et ux

Date Feb. 20, 1954

NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF FLORIDA
ORLANDO



FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE
CIRCUIT COURT OF ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA ON
FEB. 26 1954 AT 4:10 O'CLOCK P.M.
AND RECORDED IN SATIS. MTGS. & LIENS
BOOK NO. 231 PAGE 425-426
AND RECORD VERIFIED

Arthur W. Newell
CLERK

1751R

MAR

1955

Satisfaction of Mortgage

Know All Men By These Presents, That Citizens Bank,

Titusville, Florida,

a corporation under the laws of

Florida

holder and owner of the

certain mortgage deed executed by E. L. Spivey and Margaret M. Spivey, his wife,

to Citizens Bank

bearing date the 15th day of January, A. D. 1951, recorded in Mort-

gage Book 447, page 265, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of

Orange

County, State of Florida; and also the holder and owner of the note

in said mortgage deed copied or identified, said mortgage deed securing said note and sums pay-

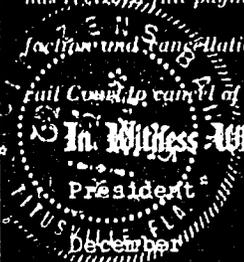
able as therein set forth, upon the following described property, situate, lying and being in

Orange

County, State of Florida, to-wit:

Lot 32, Block "D", Mount Vernon Heights as per plat thereof recorded in Plat Book E, Page 81, public records of Orange County, Florida.

has received full payment of said note and indebtedness, and does hereby acknowledge full satisfaction and cancellation of said note and mortgage, and hereby directs the Clerk of the said Circuit Court to cancel of record said mortgage deed.



In Witness Whereof,

President

hereunto duly authorized, this

30th

day of

A. D. 19 54.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us:

Citizens Bank

By

President

Donald Brown

[Signature]

15

State of FLORIDA
County of BREVARD

I Hereby Certify, that on this day personally appeared before me, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, K. D. Copeland, President of Citizens Bank, Titusville, Florida, a corporation to me well known to be the individual and officer of said corporation described in and who executed the foregoing satisfaction piece and duly acknowledged before me that said corporation executed the same for the purposes therein expressed as the act and deed of said corporation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Titusville, said County and State, this 30th day of December, A. D. 19 54.

David W. Myers
My Commission expires on the 4th day of June, A. D. 19 56.

UNIFORM FORM R. E. 26

Satisfaction of Mortgage
BY A CORPORATION

Citizens Bank
Titusville, Florida

TO

E. L. Spivey, et ux
Orlando, Florida

Date December 30, 1954



FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE
CIRCUIT COURT OF ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA ON
MAR 1 1955 AT 10:40 O'CLOCK A.M.
AND RECORDED IN SATIS. MTGS. & LIENS
BOOK NO. 248 PAGE 382-383
AND RECORD VERIFIED

Arthur W. Newell
Clerk