# THE GULLAH/GEECHEE CULTURAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR COMMISSION MEETING

Tuesday, April 28th, 2009 7:06 p.m. – 8:39 p.m.

The GULLAH/GEECHEE CULTURAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR COMMISSION MEETING, taken on the 28th day of April, 2009 at Bethel A.M.E. Church, located at 1530 Racepath, Conway, South Carolina 29526.

# **APPEARANCES**:

# **COMMISSION MEMBERS:**

Commissioner Ron Daise Commissioner Veronica D. Gerald Commissioner Nichole Green

# **ATTENDEES/SPEAKERS:**

Councilman Larry White Queenie Esther Rodgers Marjorie Vereen Missy Lee Ladson Sam Frink Dorothy Pinckney Woodbury Doris Ballen Claudia R. Cooper Phillip Gilliard Andrew Rodrigues Saundra Ward Reverend Floyd

# **ALSO PRESENT:**

Sunny Fry, Videographer

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Certificate of Court Reporter

# \*THIS TRANSCRIPT MAY CONTAIN QUOTED MATERIAL. SUCH MATERIAL IS REPRODUCED AS READ OR QUOTED BY THE SPEAKER.

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### INTRODUCTION

2	COMMISSIONER GERALD: We want to say welcome
3	to Bethel A.M.E. Church Conway. Our
4	two, transcriptionist and videographer,
5	have been traveling around with us, and
6	we were at Bethel McClellanville last
7	night. Well, I'm Veronica Gerald, and
8	most of you know me. But, we are
9	gathered here to talk about something
10	that's very important to our community,
11	and we want to engage the public by
12	getting information from you and talking
13	with you in a conversational way as to
14	what the things are that you feel are
15	important in your community. But before
16	we go any further, we'll do it in true
17	Gullah profession, is to have an
18	opening, an invocation by my pastor,
19	Reverend Richard Crummy.
20	INVOCATION
21	REVEREND CRUMMY: Thank you, Dr. Gerald.
22	Again, we extend our welcome and thanks
23	for you coming and allowing the Bethel
24	A.M.E. Church to be your host. And we
25	want you to know that you are welcome,

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as Dr. Gerald has said. And we hope and
trust that everything is well. We're
interested and look forward to hearing
and seeing what is to take place and how
much information we will receive tonight
and thank God that the opportunity has
come to Conway. And we wish that others
would come and be a part of this great
meeting. Let us pray.
COURT REPORTER'S
NOTE: (REVEREND CRUMMY

PRAYS.)

COMMISSIONER GERALD: Thank you, Reverend 13 We're going to have a official Crummy. 14 welcome to the city from our Honorable 15 Larry White from the city council. 16 Good evening, ladies MR. WHITE: 17 and gentlemen, and on behalf of Mayor 18 Alys Lawson and myself and the other 19 members of the Conway City Council, this 20 is my first term there so I really must 21 say I guess I'm getting used to it, but 22 on behalf of the mayor and all the 23 members of city council, we'd like to 24 invite you and welcome you to the city 25

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1	of Conway and we're hoping that you're
2	stay here is going to be a pleasant one.
3	And we are just hoping and praying that
4	this event of the Gullah/Geechee affair
5	will be a positive one for all here, and
6	for the communities along the east coast
7	from Jacksonville, North Carolina to
8	Jacksonville, Florida. And, again, on
9	behalf of the mayor we thank you and
10	welcome you to Conway, South Carolina.
11	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Thank you. Thank you.
12	You know, growing up here in Conway we
13	always thought that because we were in
14	Conway that we didn't speak Geechee;
15	that we weren't Gullah. And we really
16	spent most of our time laughing at the
17	Gullah, and looking at Georgetown in a
18	very demeaning way because they spoke
19	that language. Today, we are really
20	working hard at getting the world to see
21	what the Gullah/Geechee culture has done
22	in the, basically building the low
23	country. The money that we see here on
23	the Grand Strand came from the backs of
24 25	our ancestors and from rice and rice
23	our ancestors and from fice and fice

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1	cultivation. So while we look at the
2	grandeur of the Grand Strand today, we
3	don't always connect it to who we are,
4	and that we helped to build this area.
5	Tonight, I have two other commissioners
6	present that we are a part of a 15-
7	commission group that was appointed by
8	the Department of Interior. And we're
9	going around the Gullah/Geechee country
10	doing this from Jacksonville to
11	Jacksonville, talking and engaging
12	people. And we are the Georgetown
13	group, as we call ourselves. Our first
14	commissioner is to my left, Ron Daise,
15	who's here. Ron is the director of
16	Creative Education
17	COMMISSIONER DAISE: That's right.
18	COMMISSIONER GERALD: at Brookgreen
19	Gardens. And I'm always very
20	affectionate towards Brookgreen because
21	I'm Brookgreen people. And our next
22	commissioner, I don't have my glasses
23	on, Nichole Green. Nichole is the
24	Director of the Charleston Slave Market.
25	So all of us, in some way or another, is
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1	connected to working in the
2	Gullah/Geechee field and making it,
3	interpreting it and spotlighting it in
4	whatever way we can so that people can
5	begin to understand that even though we
6	have a Gullah/Geechee First Lady now,
7	there are other Gullah/Geechee people
8	and our culture is very important. So
9	I'd like to ask Commissioner Daise to
10	come forward. And, you see the panels
11	here, they tell a story, and I thought
12	that he could probably do it quicker,
13	just to kind of give you an overview of
14	the general management plan, our
15	purpose, and to describe the program as
16	it is developing, as we speak. Ron
17	Daise.
18	OVERVIEW
19	BY COMMISSIONER DAISE: Thank you. Hello,
20	everyone.
21	AUDIENCE: Hello.
22	COMMISSIONER DAISE: The purpose of this
23	meeting is to get your comments. I am
24	so very pleased to have the reminder of
25	Noah and his reminding people to come on

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1	in because the rain was going to come.
2	Well the Corridor has started and the
3	Corridor will be established. And the
4	purpose of this meeting is to get your
5	comments, your feedback, because
6	everything, every site that you want to
7	have identified, every idea about how
8	this Corridor is to be developed needs
9	to come from those who reside here or
10	those who have information. We don't
11	want, at the end when it's all done,
12	when God done bar the door, you say,
13	well, no one asked me what I wanted. No
14	one responded. This is your opportunity
15	and there are other public engagement
16	meetings that will be scheduled, and at
17	any time if you want to give your
18	feedback or to call one of the
19	commissioners, or to go online, you are
20	welcome to do so. Just to inform you,
21	that can be done at
22	<pre>http://parkplanning.nps.gov/guge, and</pre>
23	all of that information is on this
24	comment card. You have been given a
25	newsletter, or one's in the back. And

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1	inside there is a comment card, and
2	right on the bottom line, that is where
3	the website is that gives all the
4	information that is on the panels. And
5	you can provide feedback there as well.
6	Just to give you, maybe you've heard of
7	the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage
8	Corridor before. The background is:
9	That in 2006, Congress designated the
10	Barrier Islands and the Coastal Regions
11	along the Atlantic Ocean as the
12	Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage
13	Corridor. And who is the congressman
14	who wrote this legislation?
15	AUDIENCE: Congressman Clyburn.
16	COMMISSIONER DAISE: That's correct. You
17	can say it loud.
18	AUDIENCE: Clyburn.
19	COMMISSIONER DAISE: And we're thankful to
20	him. He introduced the bill for
21	designation in 2005. And, it
22	established the Corridor, four states.
23	We're going to start with South
24	Carolina, but it extends from the
25	southern part of North Carolina, down

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1	through South Carolina, Georgia, and
2	includes the northern part of Florida
3	from Jacksonville, North Carolina down
4	to Jacksonville, Florida, and it extends
5	30 miles inland. That's why we have
6	freshwater Geechees and Gullahs like
7	right up here in Myrtle Beach where they
8	grow rice, and we have saltwater
9	Geechees and Gullahs that's from down in
10	Beaufort where Sea Island cotton; that's
11	where I'm from: St. Helena Island. And
12	for those living inland, because they're
13	not in the low country, they're high
14	land Gullahs and Geechees. Now, before
15	the legislation was written, Congressman
16	Clyburn tasked the National Park Service
17	to develop a Special Resource Study.
18	Some of you may have been involved with
19	that or you may have seen the document,
20	and it is available to everyone. And
21	one of the things in that document was
22	to define, help to define just what is
23	meant by Gullah and Geechee in that
24	four-state area, and also to define and
25	identify those resources. We're going
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1	to get to that soon, because we're still
2	continuing, trying to develop, or to
3	define just what are those resources.
4	And we want to make sure that everyone
5	is able to offer their feedback. This
6	Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage
7	Corridor is a national heritage area.
8	Let me read. This is the dictionary
9	meaning: "A national heritage area or an
10	N-H-A, is a locally managed place
11	designated by the United States
12	Congress, where natural, cultural,
13	historic, and recreational resources
14	combine to form a cohesive nationally
15	distinctive landscape arising from
16	patterns of human activity shaped by
17	geography. These areas are built on
18	community partnerships and are planned
19	around a regions shared heritage. The
20	dictionary meaning: This is an area, and
21	this is a four-state cultural national
22	heritage area, that is shaped by the
23	culture. Culture is shaped by a people.
24	And this is the only national heritage
25	area in the United States, the first and

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1	only, that is designated to we culture,
2	the culture of Gullah and Geechee
3	people. Here are some resources, or a
4	list of resources. And just to inform
5	you, that when the Special Resources
6	Study was developed there was a long
7	list, a comprehensive list of places, as
8	well as natural, cultural, religious and
9	recreational resources. Since the
10	commission came together, we were asked
11	to identify some resources that were not
12	included in the Special Resource Study;
13	that's why you see the list in these two
14	panels that deal with the southern part
15	of South Carolina and the northern part
16	of South Carolina. Please know that
17	this is not a comprehensive list, and it
18	is at these meetings where we want you
19	to help us to know. Even if you don't
20	think that some of those areas or some
21	of those resources may have been
22	included in the Special Resources Study,
23	they haven't gone away; they're just not
24	listed here. Please, let us know what
25	they are. How you can participate when

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1	we open the floor: We want to know would
2	you or your family like to be contacted
3	for oral history interviews. And what
4	are the top three things of
5	Gullah/Geechee culture that you would
6	protect, preserve, or continue. If any
7	of these things are historic sites,
8	please provide us with the address and
9	location of the site. As I think I said
10	before, there is a comment card located
11	inside that newsletter. If, we would
12	like you, please, to take some time,
13	even if some of the issues are spoken
14	during this meeting, write them down.
15	We only want you to think about
16	answering Questions 3 through 7, 3
17	through 7. Fill it in; pass it to one
18	of the commissioners before you leave
19	this evening; that will be greatly
20	appreciated. Another thing that when
21	you are asked to and become engaged,
22	think about any foreseen conflicts to
23	the Cultural Heritage Corridor.
24	Anything that you think may be, not a
25	good thing, but somehow may be a

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1	negative thing, we will need to know
2	because a general management plan is
3	being developed. The Corridor
4	Commission has partnered with the Denver
5	Service Center to prepare this general
6	management plan. It's a blueprint that
7	will show how this Corridor is to be
8	developed for the next 10 to 15 years.
9	And that's why we are seeking your
10	input. Also, another thing is, and you
11	can identify any partnerships or any
12	financial resources that will be helpful
13	with the development of this Corridor,
14	call it out. Write it in or go to the
15	website. And at this time we're going
16	to move on. These panels are for your
17	information. I'm glad to see that
18	before the meeting started some of you
19	made your way around; they're for you to
20	look at, at any time if you're not
21	interfering with someone who may be
22	talking, feel free. And after the
23	meeting, please, come up and review
24	them. Thank you so much.
25	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Thank you. We're

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1	going to use the moving mic so in case
2	some of you want me to bring it to you.
3	I want to say before we go any further:
4	The reason why we were so adamant about
5	having this meeting at Bethel Church, is
6	because Bethel Church is one of the few
7	
	churches still standing built in the
8	1800s. Now this congregation, a lot of
9	people define the church by the
10	building, but the church is the
11	congregation. The congregation started
12	in 1867. A lot of A.M.E. churches were
13	being built or developed during that
14	time period. Because when freedom came,
15	the first thing that slaves did was try
16	to build churches. So up and down 17,
17	Highway 17, you have a slew of A.M.E.
18	churches because African Methodism was a
19	very popular denomination at the time,
20	because they had been associated with
21	change. I was talking to Reverend
22	Crummy about Denmark Bessey, a paper
23	that I'm working on now, one of the most
24	successful plots to rebel against
25	slavery was formed out of the A.M.E.

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1	church in Charleston and by an A.M.E.
2	congregation. And we all know how
3	Richard Allen rebelled and sat away from
4	the Episcopal church. But we met at
5	Howard Auditorium in Georgetown for the
6	<pre>same reason, because it's a monument;</pre>
7	it's a site. So what we're looking for
8	in this engagement and, Queenie, I'm
9	going to ask Queenie to tell a story she
10	was telling us before we started. Yeah,
11	I put you on the spot. But remember
12	that what we're trying to find out, a
13	lot of times you're so used to your
14	culture; you're so used to who you are
15	until you don't think it's different. I
16	was in tears just the other day when I
17	found that the very first, the home of
18	the first funeral home family was
19	removed from our presence. I can't, I
20	can almost not, I can't even tell the
21	story to you. But, when you look around
22	Conway, itself, a lot of our sites are
23	being destroyed. I know they're
24	unsightly to our community and that
25	they're not sites that we find to be

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1	valuable, but these are places of
2	significance that would be noted on the
3	Corridor. And as people visit the
4	Corridor, then they would be able to
5	understand the stories of Conway people
6	or peoples around Conway: Bucksport,
7	Cochran, and people who came to this
8	area to work in the pulp wood and the
9	turpentine industry. So, nothing is
10	insignificant. And I want to ask
11	Queenie to come and tell us a little bit
12	about the story that she was telling
13	before we started, about her grandfather
14	and Rodgerstown. You want to stay
15	there?
16	MS. RODGERS: Yeah.
17	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Oh, and by the way, we
18	have these women that are writing down
19	everything we're saying. Not to be used
20	against us, but to document what we're
21	doing. So last night in some of the
22	engagements that we had, people would
23	get excited and we talk over each other,
24	well she can't, she can't record it when
25	we talk over each other. So if you'd

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1	just kind of do it one at a time.
2	PUBLIC SPEAKERS/ATTENDEES
3	MS. RODGERS: Well, I didn't plan
4	this, but when we were talking I thought
5	about my great-grandfather. And we were
6	talking about heritage. To him it was
7	land. When he came to this country, to
8	North Carolina, he came on a turpentine
9	boat, as told to me by my aunt, one of
10	his daughters, his granddaughters. And
11	she said that, we call him grandpap.
12	Grandpap came on the turpentine boat.
13	He got to the area that we lived in,
14	which we called De Creek. And it's in
15	Georgetown County. It's three miles
16	south of the Williamsburg County Line
17	Road. He bought some land. I don't
18	remember how much he said he paid for
19	the land, but he bought what we
20	considered a lot of land. But in buying
21	this land, it was under a throughway, we
22	would say. It's a highway that leads
23	through Georgetown to Hemingway. Now a
24	part of it is on 261; back in the old
25	days it was 51. But you could buy a bus

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1	ticket from Charleston or from
2	Georgetown that says Rodgerstown. And
3	this Rodgerstown is where I was born and
4	raised; where my grandfather bought this
5	land and raised his children. And the
6	road goes through the land; it's on the
7	right side of the road and the left side
8	of the road. Well he had two sons. And
9	the left side of the road going toward
10	Hemingway from Georgetown, he gave to
11	one son, and all the land that's on the
12	other side of the road he gave to his
13	other son. Well as time passed, my
14	great-grandmother died and he married
15	again and he had more kids. So he got
16	more land.
17	AUDIENCE: (CHUCKLING.)
18	MS. RODGERS: So, the thing about it,
19	he made arrangements for those kids to
20	have their own land. So even today most
21	of that land is still in the Rodgers
22	family. As years passed and back in
23	those days we went to school. I want to
24	talk about school. I won't take up all
25	your time, but he built the school

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1	because they had no school. And he
2	wanted his children and his
3	grandchildren to have an education, so
4	he built a little one-room school right
5	on his land. But as time passed, then
6	the county built a three-room school and
7	it went to the eighth grade. But back
8	in those days, my aunt told me that they
9	graduated at 10th grade. And then right
10	after then they went to the 11th grade.
11	But that's why they put a one-room
12	school in those days. But I went to
13	this three-room school and we would go
14	to the 8th grade, and then we'd go to
15	Georgetown to Howard, where I graduated
16	from in the 12th grade. But in the
17	beginning he started a school because
18	there was no school. And the teachers
19	came from Georgetown and stayed at our
20	house during the week because they had
21	no car. So they stayed `til the
22	weekend, then they would go home and
23	come back on Sunday night. So I had to
24	be good in school because the teachers
25	would tell everything I did while I was
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1	at school.
2	AUDIENCE: (CHUCKLING.)
3	MS. RODGERS: But anyway, those
4	teachers would live with us during the
5	week, and that went on until, until the
6	school's you know, until we got to the
7	other school; they built the other
8	school. So then they built a bigger
9	elementary school, which called De Creek
10	School. It started at De Creek School,
11	but then they built another school, but
12	they bought the property to build the
13	school from my father. So where De
14	Creek School is now, the property that
15	was left to me by my father, adjoins
16	where the school is. So all that
17	property and all that surrounding area
18	belonged at one time to my great-
19	grandfather. And I just wanted to get
20	in there about that bus ticket, because
21	the bus don't no longer come through
22	there. The highway is no longer 51;
23	it's part of 261. But, at one time you
24	could buy a ticket, a bus ticket, to a
25	black community called Rodgerstown.

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COURT REPORTER: Excuse me; your name, 1 please, ma'am? 2 MS. RODGERS: Oueen Esther Rodgers. 3 COURT REPORTER: Thank you very much. 4 5 MS. RODGERS: Uh-huh (affirmative response). With a "D." 6 7 AUDIENCE: (Laughter.) COMMISSIONER GERALD: Yeah, I did forget to 8 9 tell them. We need you to state your name, and when you do talk about a site, 10 if you would be very specific about 11 where it is and that kind of thing. 12 Yes, ma'am? Now, you want to be on 13 camera? 14 AUDIENCE: (Chatter.) 15 MS. VEREEN: I'd like to represent 16 my grand, my mother and her family, 17 Breechie White, of the corner of 378. 18 My mother was born on 378 and they were 19 the first family that moved on that land 20 out there. My grandfather and great-21 grandfather bought land from 378 9th 22 Avenue, 16th Avenue over to Conway, old 23 Conway Hospital; you all know where it's 24 He interns during the time they 25 at.

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1	build a graveyard, and the graveyard is
2	still being used; people being put in
3	it. There was a family, they also built
4	low housing right there at, where Levi
5	place at; all that was called Tin Top
6	Alley. They built houses there for
7	people to live, and then Levi came in
8	after that. Now my mother and my
9	father, my mother and all her sisters
10	and brothers have the piece of land that
11	they grandfather, they father left them.
12	Their children, including myself and my
13	brother, Angie Hemingway, Henry
14	Hemingway, now we're staying in the old
15	houses that our own fathers built with
16	they own hands. They weren't
17	contracted. They couldn't buy lumber at
18	that time. The house I live in, my
19	father and my uncle built, and that was
20	70, I think it's 70 years old.
21	COMMISSIONER GERALD: What's the address?
22	MS. VEREEN: 932 3, Wright
23	Boulevard, which you might call 378 now.
24	Which at first it was, they called it
25	Potato Bed Ferry Road. It was all clay.
1	

1	There wasn't no highway. It didn't go
2	all the way through to nowhere. Mother
3	' say she can remember during the days
4	when they moved there that they could
5	reach their hand out of windows in the
6	forest and touch the trees around the
7	house. And we had long talks about
8	different things. My great-grandfather
9	and grandmother is buried right there in
10	the Hemingway Cemetery.
11	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Where is that located?
12	MS. VEREEN: That's located, I don't
13	know the address down in there. Mr
14	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Ward.
15	MS. VEREEN: Ward Circle, no, it's
16	not Ward Circle.
17	AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Taylor Square. It is
18	Ward Circle. It's Taylor Square.
19	MS. VEREEN: That wouldn't be called
20	Ward Circle down in there.
21	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Taylor Street.
22	MS. VEREEN: Well. Taylor Street.
23	Well, I'm not going to fuss with you
24	because I never knew the area down in
25	there. But that's Hemingway, that was

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1	Hemingway Graveyard for years. And
2	there's still people being put down
3	there.
4	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Do you know anything
5	about the T.B. camp? Was it a T.B. camp
6	back there somewhere on Potato Bed Ferry
7	where they used to put
8	MS. VEREEN: T.B. camp?
9	COMMISSIONER GERALD: used to put people
10	with tuberculosis?
11	MS. VEREEN: I never knowed anything
12	about that. I know families and things;
13	people were very irritable about that
14	years ago.
15	UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Ms. Gerald, it may be
16	the Michaels.
17	MS. VEREEN: She, Ms. Ladson might
18	know about that.
19	AUDIENCE MEMBER: She knows about that.
20	MS. VEREEN: I don't know. I never
21	heard of that one before.
22	MS. LADSON: It's back, it was put
23	back there, what's that Whittemore
24	Junior School? What's that school
25	AUDIENCE MEMBERS: The primary school.

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1	MS. VEREEN: That was Whittemore
2	Elementary
3	MS. LADSON: That's back there.
4	MS. VEREEN: and high school
5	then before it became Whittemore Middle.
6	MS. LADSON: Not there. It's the
7	other school in the back.
8	AUDIENCE MEMBER: The old Whittemore
9	School.
10	MS. LADSON: It's not a school; it's
11	a office.
12	AUDIENCE MEMBERS: (Chatter.) It used to
13	be a primary school. Now it's the
14	MS. VEREEN: I think they call that
15	Whittemore Public School; it was a old
16	gray building. Whittemore Public
17	School.
18	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Yes, ma'am.
19	MS. VEREEN: And that was off of
20	Racepath's, down in there, between
21	Racepath's and 378.
22	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Oh, the first school?
23	MS. VEREEN: That's the, the school
24	that I can remember. My mother and
25	those said they went to school in that

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1	building.
2	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Uh-huh (affirmative
3	response). I remember.
4	MS. VEREEN: And that's off of 9th
5	Avenue in between where the Cherry Hill
6	Apartments there was a big, a two-story
7	school there. Years ago I can remember
8	that's where we'd go.
9	COMMISSIONER GERALD: That's on 9th Avenue?
10	MS. VEREEN: Uh-huh (affirmative
11	response). It was right there where the
12	Cherry Hill Apartments at.
13	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Did you give your name?
14	MS. VEREEN: My name is Marjorie
15	Vereen. I can, I have so many things
16	that my mom told me but I, you know,
17	just getting up talking about it. I
18	remember she told me a lot of things
19	that where the old, where the church was
20	when before and now. It was where
21	McIver Funeral Home is, was. And she
22	talked about the ferry that they used to
23	go on Saturday afternoons to go dancing,
24	on down to the ferry.
25	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Come dancing.

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1	MS. VEREEN: They used to go from,
2	you know, I don't know where they used
3	to go at, but she told me about that.
4	But I can't remember all that. That's
5	about all for right now.
6	COMMISSIONER GERALD: That's a good example.
7	Write it down. I'm going to come around
8	to you, Ms. Ladson. I don't know
9	whether you're the senior member in the
10	audience or not. Don't look at me like
11	that, Ms. Ladson. We need your input.
12	Tell us about the T.B. camp. Come on.
13	MS. LADSON: Well, over there where
14	you call Mooretown
15	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Grainger Road?
16	MS. LADSON: Yeah, up on Grainger
17	Road. That camp, that house was there
18	before we'd get to Mooretown.
19	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Oh, it was in a house?
20	MS. LADSON: Yeah, it was a big
21	house.
22	COMMISSIONER GERALD: How did you get to go
23	to the T.B. camp? What
24	MS. LADSON: You would come to a
25	path if you was coming up, it wasn't on

1	378 then. But if you was coming that
2	direction, you would go through a path.
3	And through that path you would, you
4	would go to this great, big, it was a
5	big ole' house, and it had some rooms in
6	it.
7	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Is that like a
8	hospital?
9	MS. LADSON: No, it was the house.
10	But they had beds and it was right
11	behind, not too far, that school.
12	COMMISSIONER GERALD: That's Whittemore
13	Elementary School?
14	MS. LADSON: Yes, back that way.
15	And you went through a path to go to
16	that house. And then the next station
17	was Mooretown.
18	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Now, who worked in the
19	house? Did they have nurses and
20	doctors?
21	MS. LADSON: They had Ms., what the
22	lady name? I forgot her name, but she,
23	she was a, I would call a practical
24	nurse. She was there sometimes and she
25	had some buildings right there by Ms.

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1	McCoy.
2	MS. VEREEN: You're not talking
3	about Ms. Spain?
4	MS. LADSON: Huh?
5	MS. VEREEN: You're not talking
6	about Ms. Spain?
7	MS. LADSON: No, not Ms. Etta Mae
8	Spain. Ms
9	COMMISSIONER GERALD: John McCoy.
10	MS. LADSON: John McCoy house and
11	those houses. This lady wasn't one of
12	those nurses or anything that had, had
13	some houses right down in there. And
14	she worked there, and who else worked in
15	that place?
16	AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Sarah Lloyd.
17	MS. LADSON: Uh-huh (affirmative
18	response).
19	AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Annie Griggner.
20	MS. LADSON: Yeah, Annie Griggner;
21	that's who it was, Ms. Annie Griggner.
22	So she had some houses and she used to
23	rent the houses out. And she was one of
24	the nurses would go to that building.
25	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Were they all black

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1	people?
2	MS. LADSON: Yeah, it was black, all
3	was in there were black in that
4	building. And then you'd walk right by
5	that building and the next spot was
6	Mooretown, then Graingertown.
7	COMMISSIONER GERALD: So Conway was divided
8	into towns, little communities?
9	MS. LADSON: No, it was communities.
10	Just like Conway over there was
11	Mooretown and over on this side was
12	Graingertown.
13	AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's right.
14	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Sugar Hill.
15	MS. LADSON: Sugar Hill was further
16	down this way, coming this way.
17	MR. FRINK: I was wondering if the
18	patients volunteered to go or if they
1 <b>9</b>	were sent there by someone acting as a
20	doctor?
21	MS. LADSON: They were sent there.
22	Dr. Stalvey, who was the doctor then?
23	There was Dr. Stalvey and I can't
24	remember all them people now.
25	AUDIENCE: (Chatter.)

1	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Not Dr. Campbell.
2	MS. LADSON: Huh?
3	MR. FRINK: Dr. Campbell?
4	MS. LADSON: No. Huh-uh (negative
5	response). That was before Dr.
6	Campbell. It was Dr. Stalvey and Dr.,
7	now what was his name, was the other
8	doctor? The dentist was Dr. Rutledge.
9	And the dentist was Dr. Rutledge and Dr.
10	Stalvey and, because Dr. Stalvey had a
11	office here and he had a office to
12	Bucksport.
13	COMMISSIONER GERALD: You're doing all right
14	not to remember much.
15	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)
16	MS. LADSON: And if you, if they had
17	test you and you had tuberculosis,
18	that's where they would send you, to
19	that building.
20	COMMISSIONER GERALD: And I guess they had a
21	place for whites somewhere else?
22	MS. LADSON: I don't know where the
23	white was, but I know all that was in
24	that building was black.
25	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)

1	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Missy Lee Ladson.
2	MS. LADSON: And I know all in that
3	building was black people.
4	COMMISSIONER GERALD: And Sam Frink, F-R-I-N-
5	K. Anybody else? What we're looking
6	for, those of you that came in, what
7	we're looking for is anything that you
8	think will go unnoticed 25 years from
9	now when you might not be here and your
10	great, great grandkids want to learn
11	about the Gullah/Geechee people.
12	Something that you think needs to be
13	included in the story.
14	MR. WHITE: Would Rains be a part
15	of this
16	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Yes, Rains would be 30
17	miles in.
18	MR. WHITE: Larry White is my name.
19	In the Rains Community, my grandparents,
20	grandfather, Joe Bernie White, he owned
21	a lot of land in that area. And it was
22	told to me that he owned land from Rains
23	all the way down to Galivants Ferry. He
24	even gave the land to what is now
25	Bethlehem A.M.E. Church. So that was

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1	one of the, that's the, you know, one of
2	the older churches in Marion County,
3	A.M.E. churches. And a lot of the land
4	on the, cross 501 also belonged to him
5	and my grandparents. I don't know what
6	happened to it; we don't own it anymore.
7	But the church is still there and it's
8	still a part of the community, Bethlehem
9	A.M.E. Church. And some of the family
10	members still go there to church, but
11	most of them have died off and now the
12	younger children are going to different
13	churches. So that is a part of our
14	history that was in the Marion County or
15	in the Rains Community. They used to
16	call it 41 and what else did we call
17	that area? And I never lived there, but
18	we just went and visited there. And
19	their first, my grandmother was also one
20	of the teachers there, Eleanor White was
21	her name. And she was one of the first
22	teachers in the Marion County area, and
23	everybody called her Ms. Eleanor or Ms.
24	Baby. So those are two, I guess some
25	good information from the Marion County

**CP-26 REPORTING** 

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1	area. I would love to be able to get
2	more information on that part from my
3	cousins that live in Marion because
4	they're historians for that area, of
5	that side of town. At a later date I'd
6	like to get that information as well.
7	Thank you.
8	COMMISSIONER GERALD: They say the Gullah
9	people named the town Rains because it
10	rained. They were trying to build a
11	railroad track, and they couldn't ever
12	get it built because it rained the whole
13	time.
14	AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Yeah.
15	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Yeah? That's the other
16	thing: Are there communities that are
17	named as Rodgerstown for Gullah/Geechee
18	people like the Cochrans? Anybody know
19	anything about Cochran and the Cochran
20	family out there, Toddsville? I see the
21	Woodburys here.
22	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Tinker Town.
23	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Huh? Tinker Town. Ms.
24	Ladson was telling us about all the
25	towns. Conway was comprised of towns.

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1		And Ms. Woodbury, you're going to share
2		with us about
3	MS.	WOODBURY: Tinker Town.
4	MS.	GERALD: Doris.
5	MS.	WOODBURY: Well I just know it's,
6		the name of it's Tinker Town, which we
7		renamed after Mr. Tinker Pertell. So he
8		lived there a long time and then they
9		just called it Tinker Town after him.
10		But one thing I'd like to mention,
11		because I know a lot of bits and pieces
12		so it would be hard to put it together.
13		My grandfather's name was Henry Green.
14		My grandfather's name was Henry Green.
15		And he was from Santee; that's
16		Georgetown County. And he used to own a
17		rice field. I got this from my mother,
18		Daisy Pinckney, at the time. A rice
19		field, and they used to plant rice and
20		people would come and, I don't know if
21		they used to pick rice or beat it or
22		whatever, but when they got retired from
23		living in the, I'm going to call it the
24		country, and came to Conway, which was
25		like a city. They didn't ever sell land

1	and I guess they didn't ever went back
2	and pay the taxes, and the land just was
3	taken by someone. And then they like
4	owned it ever since. But it was lots of
5	acreage of land that my grandfather
6	owned that just, it just went away; I'd
7	say. And another thing, as Ms. Ladson
8	was saying about Miss, was it Grate?
9	What's the lady's name, Grate?
10	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Annie Grate.
11	MS. WOODBURY: Ms. Annie Grate. I
12	remember another lady; her name was
13	Parmley, but they were midwives. I
14	don't, seemed like Ms. Annie was one,
15	but I know Ms. Parmley was a midwife.
16	And they used to live, like she said, it
17	was a road. You go behind where Rose
18	Hill Cemetery is; it was a road. And
19	when the lady, young lady would be going
20	into labor, you would have to walk
21	through that long path to get here, then
22	she'd have to come back to the lady that
23	was in labor to have the baby. It
24	wasn't going to the hospital. There was
25	no babies born in the hospitals back

1	then, you know, so I know a lot of bits
2	and pieces but I won't try to put it all
3	together. But I did want to mention all
4	that land my granddaddy walked off and
5	left, what I'd like to have a piece of.
6	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)
7	MS. WOODBURY: My name at the time was
8	Dorothy Pinckney. I'm now Dorothy
9	Woodbury, but at that time my name was
10	Dorothy Pinckney. And my mother was
11	born in Santee, and my grandmother and
12	all of them, my whole, the family from
13	way back, was born in Georgetown County,
14	which is Santee, South Carolina now.
15	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Were you aware of any
16	of midwife practices, because that's
17	another intangible kinds of resources
18	that you can identify, parts of, aspects
19	of culture. Anything that you want to
20	make sure would be included and
21	remembered.
22	MS. WOODBURY: Well, I really don't
23	know where it was or where it is. It's
24	just that my mother told me, which was
25	her father, grandfather's. When you got

1	there and come to Conway, but they came,
2	a lot of them came to Conway. Well,
3	that's where I was born, in Conway. And
4	they just didn't ever go back. But I
5	don't know the name of it. But I just
6	know, my mother say it's a rice field.
7	It was a rice field.
8	COMMISSIONER GERALD: In Marion?
9	MS. WOODBURY: No, no, no. Santee.
10	AUDIENCE MEMBER: It was Santee.
11	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Thank you. He was
12	asking about midwife
13	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Any kind of customs,
14	beliefs or anything that any midwives
15	that you remember that are important to
16	the Conway and surrounding communities?
17	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Doris says she
18	remembers.
19	MS. BALLEN: My name is Doris
20	Ballen. Back in 1955 my oldest sister
21	was pregnant and she, her baby was
22	delivered at home. I was about 10-years
23	old; I think, but I remember Ms. Nina,
24	no, Ms. Sarah Lloyd, Ms. Sarah Lloyd
25	delivered the baby. It was in 1955.

1	And she had another one, a couple years
2	later, and Ms. Sarah Lloyd also
3	delivered that child. And it's an
4	experience. I mean I was a little girl,
5	but I wasn't crazy.
6	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)
7	MS. BALLEN: You know, I knew
8	something was going on. And here again,
9	some 57 years ago, there was a gentleman
10	that lived down the street from us,
11	named Mr. Jim Jackson. And I'm sure
12	some of you remember Mr. Jim. He shoed
13	horses or mules, or whatever you call
14	it, for the whole Horry County. And I
15	was lucky enough to go, me and my
16	sister, go with him one day on the horse
17	and buggy. And we was just so amazed at
18	going in the country, seeing all the
19	animals, because we lived in the city.
20	We never did see much cows and pigs and
21	horses and what not, and we watched them
22	shoe the mules, and that's amazing. So
23	we had to stay out of the way, though,
24	so that's my story.
25	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)

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1	MS. VEREEN: I'd like to recognize
2	Ms. Spain. She was a midwife here in
3	Conway for years, because I think she
4	was a midwife when my mother had three
5	or four of her children, and all of my
6	mother's children were born at home.
7	But there was another old lady that
8	lived like, she lived in a old house
9	MS. LADSON: In a old house.
10	MS. VEREEN: What was that old lady?
11	She used to wear long gowns and long
12	dresses. She was the midwife to my
13	mother then. But I know Ms. Spain, she
14	was the midwife around Conway to a lot
15	of children.
16	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Ms. Sarah Lloyd. To
17	answer your question, Ron, Ms. Sarah
18	Lloyd owned a church in my neighborhood
19	so I got to know her for many years.
20	She said that you can look at the
21	umbilical cord and tell how many
22	children the woman was going to have.
23	AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's right.
24	COMMISSIONER GERALD: And that the midwife
25	would tell the woman: You've got four

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1	more coming or 10 more or whatever.
2	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)
3	COMMISSIONER GERALD: So one of the things
4	about midwives is: That they would tell
5	the mother things like that. Also,
6	putting the axe under the bed to cut the
7	pain and things like that, a lot of
8	practices like that.
9	AUDIENCE MEMBER:
10	(Inaudible/intelligible.)
11	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Yeah. So a lot of the
12	midwife was very important. Anybody got
13	a midwife story?
14	MS. RODRIGUES: I have one.
15	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Okay. And I got a lady
16	in the back here.
17	MS. RODRIGUES: My name is Bunny
18	Rodrigues, and I'm out of Georgetown
19	County. And it's nice to know that some
20	of the, most of you here tonight, your
21	ancestors came out of Georgetown, you
22	know. And if you do Conway, if you do
23	Myrtle Beach and Atlantic Beach, you are
24	Gullah/Geechee. Everything started in
25	Georgetown, Charleston and Beaufort. So

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1	I'm pleased to know that you all are now
2	Gullah/Geechee, Number 1, okay?
3	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)
4	MS. RODRIGUES: Because, (chuckling),
5	and I know the good sister over there;
6	she's got to remember me. The Queen
7	Esther Rodgers, I'm Betty Lou's sister,
8	Smith. I'm Bunny, girl. (Chuckling.)
9	Well, anyway, my mother was a midwife.
10	And I do have the midwife book in my
11	museum, because the midwives were our
12	first healthcare givers. They took care
13	everybody: white, black, blue or green.
14	And also found out the wet nest. Did
15	you know the lady at the big house got
16	nesting babies?
17	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)
18	MS. RODRIGUES: It still blows my mind
19	that they had to find us to nurse the
20	babies.
21	AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's right.
22	MS. RODRIGUES: But it's a pleasure to
23	be here in Conway, and I do know a
24	little about Horry County and something
25	about the Burgess Community. I don't

1	see anybody here tonight. Anybody here
2	from Freewood Farm? But I have a very
3	good friend in the Burgess Community,
4	and she told me that you only not have
5	Atlantic Beach in Horry County, we had
6	Flora Beach. You go straight down on
7	Surfside, you know. And there, do you
8	know we got, what's that big hotel, the
9	complex down there?
10	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Oh
11	MS. RODRIGUES: No, by the museum.
12	Can't think of it right now.
13	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Springmaid Beach.
14	MS. RODRIGUES: Springmaid Beach.
15	That's where you have a slave cemetery.
16	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Poontakee.
17	(Phonetically spelled.)
18	MS. RODRIGUES: I don't know the name
19	of it but we need to start researching
20	our history in Horry County and stop
21	being not so proud to say I'm not
22	Gullah/Geechee.
23	AUDIENCE MEMBER: I know that's right.
24	MS. RODRIGUES: And not letting Myrtle
25	Beach control us.

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1	AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's right.
2	MS. RODRIGUES: Because once Myrtle
3	Beach get in there, they going to be
4	selling t-shirts: Gullah people on
5	Myrtle Beach. But we ain't gone get one
6	penny.
7	AUDIENCE: (Chuckling.)
8	MS. RODRIGUES: And I'm worried about
9	it when I looked up there and saw Myrtle
10	Beach. Myrtle Beach has never
11	recognized Gullah/Geechee people, and
12	they still don't. Okay. That's
13	COMMISSIONER GERALD: They work them.
14	MS. RODRIGUES: Huh?
15	COMMISSIONER GERALD: They work them.
16	MS. RODRIGUES: Yeah, they work them.
17	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)
18	MS. RODRIGUES: But you know when I
19	used to work on the beach, one thing I
20	could say: The Conway people, they
21	didn't do a lot of that maid work over
22	there on that beach.
23	AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Yes, we did. Yes, we
24	did.
25	MS. RODRIGUES: Not a lot of them. Not

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a lot of people from Georgetown, we 1 control all of them: Mammy's Kitchen, 2 the Poindexter. 3 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes. 4 MS. RODRIGUES: (Chuckling.) 5 The Breakers. I worked at the Periscope. 6 7 AUDIENCE: (Chatter and laughter.) MS. RODRIGUES: But anyway, I always 8 love coming into Conway and I'm very 9 proud that you begin now to recognize 10 your culture. And most of you, when you 11 trace your ancestors, they back to 12 Georgetown. And they said I'm from 13 Conway. You know, you all got a little 14 nasal accent. Because people say take 15 care for Tim, get it, get it to him. He 16 going to town. You don't -- No. 17 (Chuckling.) 18 (Chuckling.) AUDIENCE: 19 Say that again, please. 20 AUDIENCE MEMBER: MS. RODRIGUES: You from up there; that 21 way, and you all right from down here. 22 (Chuckling.) AUDIENCE: 23 MS. RODRIGUES: Don't kid yourself. Ι 24

was telling -- Andrew stop punching me

25

#### **CP-26 REPORTING**

Melissa M. Decker, Court Reporter PHONE: (843) 446-1691 E-MAIL: melissadecker@sc.rr.com Page No: 47

1	in my back. (Referring to her husband,
2	Mr. Rodrigues.)
3	(Inaudible/unintelligible.)
4	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)
5	MR. RODRIGUES: They want you to talk
6	about the midwife; that's what I was
7	trying to punch you.
8	MS. RODRIGUES: Well, the midwife is a
9	long story. And you know a lot of
10	people know a lot about midwives, but
11	then some midwives could tell you, also,
12	I had some people in my family. We did
13	something with birth control. Birth
14	control, and we don't want to talk about
15	that. Mind you, there's some families
16	that never had any, ladies never had any
17	children, chirren, (phonetically
18	spelled), because we didn't call it, we
19	never said chirren, (phonetically
20	spelled). We said them chirren,
21	(phonetically spelled) okay. And we
22	never say mammy; we says momma. We say
23	dad. We say dis here. We say nanna,
24	and we say ma dear. We ain't never call
25	her mammy, 'cause you'll get slapped in

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1	your face. Well, anyway, we need to
2	start recording some of those things,
3	and it takes money and it takes time.
4	Some families do not want to talk about
5	it. I do know families in Georgetown
6	and Horry County that actually help
7	people practice, not abortion, birth
8	control. And it's been a little secret.
9	We got a lot of little African secret
10	among us. And we need to start
11	remembering and get some families to
12	talk about it. Just like in Georgetown
13	County, over there in Santee area, some
14	families who owned slaves don't want to
15	talk about it. You know like the Harris
16	and the Collins and whatnot, and the
17	Mitchells. So we have so much history.
18	And if your history in this county, I
19	mean in this county, Horry County, it's
20	Georgetown history. And all of it is
21	Gullah/Geechee.
22	COMMISSIONER DAISE: The birth control
23	you're talking about was that using
24	herbs, and also I'm trying to
25	MS. RODRIGUES: Huh-uh (negative

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1	response).
2	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Well I'm trying to get
3	you
4	MS. RODRIGUES: Ah-uh (negative
5	response).
6	COMMISSIONER DAISE: identify
7	MS. RODRIGUES: You know, I didn't
8	really know what you were talking about.
9	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Okay.
10	MS. RODRIGUES: This guy used to come
11	by my dad's house. In my family we had
12	six girls before we had, my parents had
13	their first boy. And he would say,
14	hear, let me circumcise them girls
15	because you gone have some trouble.
16	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)
17	MS. RODRIGUES: And daddy would say,
18	no, I can't help you do that. All of
19	his children, there are three girls that
20	went to college. Now, not any of them
21	had any children. I'm not even going to
22	call their names. But, when I had a
23	hysterectomy, then I understood what he
24	was talking about. Because my daddy
25	used to always bring them chicken, you

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1	know. Crow would, chicken would eat so
2	much of this cow peas and his neck would
3	be all puffy. My husband didn't believe
4	me. And daddy would slice the neck from
5	the side; take it out and sew up the
6	chicken. Chicken go back in the yard.
7	But what they did was almost like a
8	vaginal hysterectomy.
9	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Of a chicken?
10	MS. RODRIGUES: No, on a human. I was
11	just talking chicken On the human.
12	(Chuckling.) Oh, no, no, no, on the
13	human. I'm just saying that we did a
14	lot of medical things. We just look at
15	it. But we need to start remembering
16	some of these things that they actually
17	did. Mind you, probably I'm much older
18	than most of you here because I was 71
19	on the 19th of April.
20	AUDIENCE MEMBER: You're just a baby.
21	MS. RODRIGUES: (Chuckling.) Well,
22	anyway, this is what they did. Because
23	with a vaginal hysterectomy, you do not
24	have to do any cutting; that stopped
25	with the herbs and some of the other

1	things. So we have a vast history, plus
2	you know one thing wrong? You all had
3	Dr. Buzzard down there in Beaufort.
4	AUDIENCE: (Chatter, clapping and
5	laughter.)
6	MS. RODRIGUES: But then after I got
7	grown, I didn't realize you had more
8	goop doctors in Georgetown than any
9	place else. I was brought up around
10	three of them.
11	AUDIENCE: (Laughter and chatter.)
12	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Okay. We'd like to
13	welcome Saundra Ward from Little River.
14	MS. COOPER: My name is Gloria
15	Robinson Cooper. I'm not a native of
16	Conway. Actually, I am from Kingstree,
17	better known as Williamburg
18	(phonetically spelled) County. And
19	there are a lot of Gullah/Geechees or we
20	created our own. I don't know what it
21	is, but it's different. But it's, it's
22	good. We were talking earlier about
23	schools. My mother, who was 89 this
24	past January 6th, no, my mother's 88.
25	She'll be 89 this coming January. She

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1	attended a school that's still, the
2	building is still up on South Carolina
3	512 in Bethesda Community. It used to
4	be called Cooper's Academy. That
5	building is still there. Children had
6	to board with other people in order to
7	attend school because they would come
8	from all over the county to go to
9	school. And I also wanted to comment on
10	the midwife. And I don't know anything
11	about midwives, but I do know my mother
12	had nine, well she had 10 pregnancies,
13	nine births, nine living children
14	together, but one child born was
15	stillbirth. And all of us except one,
16	the baby, was delivered by a midwife.
17	And that, my youngest brother was born
18	in 1958, so that kind of tell you that
19	the span from early 40s to early, well
20	mid-50s, over that span, she had a
21	midwife to deliver all of her children.
22	The only drawback to that,
23	unfortunately, I don't think any of us
24	had our birth date recorded correctly.
25	AUDIENCE MEMBERS: That's the truth.

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1	MS. COOPER: And the other thing I
2	wanted to comment on: I'm, I've lived in
3	this community about three years. I've
4	spent a lot of time down in the Beaufort
5	area at the Point Center, at, in the
6	Hilton Head area in Georgetown. The
7	thing that strikes me, when I drive
8	around Conway, are the trees, the
9	beautiful oak trees. I don't, I don't
10	know, there's something about being
11	around an oak tree that, that does
12	something for me. So I don't know if
13	that's part of our heritage or the fact
14	that it's just something You know at
15	one time before we had street signs we
16	identified places by trees and bushes
17	and that kind of thing because those
18	things stayed. I mean they were there.
19	You know you go down past that big oak
20	street in the curve, and then you go
21	this way and that way; that's how we
22	gave directions. But there's something
23	about driving around Conway on 9th
24	Avenue and the Racepath Community and
25	you see those oak trees covering the

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1	street. And with President Obama's
2	focus on, you know, green development,
3	and the focus on this particular group
4	of people trying to preserve the Gullah
5	culture, I'm just wondering: How do we
6	preserve the oak trees, if we don't
7	preserve the neighborhoods?
8	MR. WHITE: Well, in the City of
9	Conway
10	COMMISSIONER GERALD: It's against the law to
11	cut one down
12	MR. WHITE: Cut one down.
13	COMMISSIONER GERALD: in this state,
14	except unless you're a hurricane.
15	MR. GILLIARD: My name is Phillip
16	Gilliard and I came basically because I
17	heard Gullah/Geechee. But all my life
18	I've been identified as a Geechee. I'm
19	originally from James Island, which is
20	right outside of Charleston, South
21	Carolina. And growing up down there, I
22	grew up on a road called Solligrey,
23	(phonetically spelled), Road, and
24	there's a very familiar place out there
25	called Mosquito Beach.

1	AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Uh-huh (affirmative
2	response).
3	MR. GILLIARD: Okay. And I grew up
4	about 200 yards away from Mosquito
5	Beach. And Solligrey is very unique in
6	the sense that a lot of people lived off
7	the water, a lot of fishermans. My
8	father is 88-years old, and just on this
9	past Thursday we buried one of his
10	brother's; that on Friday would have
11	been 91-years old. But I sit down and
12	talk to my father often. And he was a
13	fisherman by trade, and he still knows
14	how to make the nets, the fishing, I
15	mean the shrimp nets that you put in
16	your mouth and cast out. So growing up
17	it was nothing for me to wake up to some
18	nice grits, fresh fish and shrimp for
19	breakfast.
20	AUDIENCE MEMBERS: That's right.
21	MR. GILLIARD: That's a normal
22	breakfast for me but
23	AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's enough.
24	MR. GILLIARD: I say that because
25	also there's a Backman's Seafood that

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1	still exists out there today. There are
2	a lot of black-owned businesses based on
3	it being businesses that were made from
4	people just going in the creek as we
5	would call it, or in the crick. And
6	even right now out there where I grew
7	up, if you build a home you have to
8	build it on 12-foot pilings. And my
9	concern is that we're going to lose a
10	lot of that land simply because of taxes
11	now. Just like we've lost Kiawah Island
12	and Seabrook Island, John's Island, and
13	you talked about the trees. Well there
14	are certain areas on each of those
15	islands that you can drive through just
16	tunnels of trees. We call them live oak
17	trees. You got to be careful because at
18	night they'll walk out in front of you.
19	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)
20	MR. GILLIARD: Okay. And one
21	particular place on Riverland Drive,
22	there's this curve. And we call it
23	dead-man curve because there's a oak
24	tree right in the curve. If you go
25	there now you'll see all the different

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1	spots from different cars that have
2	crashed. But I just wanted to say that.
3	And then my mother, I heard someone; I
4	think it was you talking about
5	Kingstree. My mother grew up in
6	Williamsburg County and she's 81-years
7	old; grew up in the Warsaw Community.
8	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Really?
9	MR. GILLIARD: And right off of 521,
10	Bloomingvale Community. She's a
11	Dunmore. And, wow. And she said they
12	raised everything on the farm. The only
13	thing that they didn't get was salt and
14	pepper. Everything else they grew at
15	home. So
16	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Ask your mother about
17	the Denmark A.M.E. Church.
18	MR. GILLIARD: All right. And she
19	went to St. Mark's School off 521.
20	Yeah. Anyway, I just wanted to say that
21	because I was so intrigued when I heard
22	Geechee/Gullah because that's all I've
23	ever been identified as. This past
24	summer we had a family reunion and I met
25	one of my other aunts, well grand-aunts,

1	grand-cousins. I don't even know how
2	far down, but she was 93; very alert,
3	and she was sharing with us that the
4	Gilliard family came in through the old
5	slave mart right there in Charleston at
6	the marketplace, right down there. And
7	a lot of us went into the St. Stephens
8	Community and up in the Georgetown
9	Community also. But we did a, you know,
10	and in talking to her and tracing the
11	family, we actually go back to Sierra
12	Leone, Africa. I've never been to
13	Africa, but in Germany, because I'm
14	prior military, I met some people from
15	the Ebu Tribes and some of them were
16	from Sierra Leone. And now I'm
17	wondering if I didn't actually talk to
18	some of my cousins unknowingly. So I
19	just wanted to share that and I'm glad
20	to know that Conway now can acknowledge
21	itself as being Geechee, too, you know.
22	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)
23	COMMISSIONER GERALD: They went down
24	fighting. I'm telling you.
25	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)

1	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Anybody else want to
2	just share something that, any kind of
3	games that you played as children? Last
4	night at McClellanville, the old ladies
5	got up and did Little Sally Walker.
6	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Sitting in a saucer.
7	COMMISSIONER GERALD: But they didn't say put
8	your hand on your hip and let your back;
9	they said put your hand on your kimbo.
10	Now that's an African word meaning hip.
11	And it's one of those things that your
12	parents would say: Get your hand off
13	your kimbo. So we have to remember that
14	we also introduced words like okra. You
15	know we call it all the time but
16	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Wampee.
17	COMMISSIONER GERALD: that's our word;
18	that's an African word.
19	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Wampee is an African
20	word.
21	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Wampee, yeah.
22	MR. RODRIGUES: I'm Andrew Rodrigues.
23	I just wanted to say a couple of things
24	in relationship to what the young lady
25	said in the back who was from

1	Williamsburg County. What people don't
2	realize, was Williamsburg County was
3	very important in relationship to the
4	indigo culture, because indigo and rice
5	is what made the Carolina Colony. And
6	the knowledge, all the knowledge of rice
7	came from Africa. The knowledge of how
8	to process that indigo that they denied
9	came from an expert Negro dye maker.
10	But in Kingstree, in Williamsburg
11	County, their method for making indigo
12	was not to use an above-ground series of
13	vats. They used in-ground vats. And
14	those in-ground vats were methods
15	brought from Africa and they used, those
16	who were working in the Naval stores or
17	turpentine, tar and pitch, would use
18	that tar to seal those in-ground indigo
19	pits. And from what I understand in
20	reading the history of Williamsburg
21	County, there are a couple of those pits
22	still existing, and we need to look at
23	those pits and try to find those pits
24	that still exist in Williamsburg County,
25	because it is a, without question,
	1

1	something that goes back to the 1700s.
2	MS. RODRIGUES: I'd like for Saundra to
3	talk about the waterlings up in the
4	Little River area.
5	COMMISSIONER GERALD: I tried to give her a
6	lead-in earlier but she's trying to be
7	cute. Thank you.
8	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)
9	COMMISSIONER GERALD: A.M.E.
10	MS. WARD: Good afternoon, my
11	people I love. Little River, I tell you
12	what: it is such a pleasure to know
13	where you come from, because it's sure
14	not the direction on where you're going.
15	When I met Ms. Bunny Rodrigues, better
16	known as the Gullah Woman, way back in
17	the 80s, she made it clear to me when
18	she found out that I was from Little
19	River, that I was a Geechee. Now all my
20	growing up, just like I think it was you
21	who says if somebody called you a
22	Geechee you wanted to fight? Well,
23	that's the way it was. That's the way
24	it was. That's why ignorance, if you
25	did not know, that's how you act. Now

1	we know better, so we do better. Little
2	River, the, one of the major industries
3	of Little River was the use of the
4	water, of which your livelihood came.
5	Fishing, oysters and everything,
6	everything pretty much that was living
7	in that ocean or in those creeks, you
8	made a life out of And strangely
9	enough, you were healthy then. But now
10	they say the red tide is out there and
11	you can't go in the creek; and you can't
12	do this and you can't do that. But
13	there is one, there is something to
14	that, in that all the subdivisions with
15	all the sewer systems that pour into
16	your creeks. You do have to be careful
17	for that, but that's how it used to be.
18	They made their boats. They made their
19	nets. They made their fishing utensils,
20	but they didn't go down to your Bass or
21	whatever it was back then to get them,
22	Bass Pro Shop; they made their own. And
23	if you talk to people who are about
24	maybe 80-years old or older, you would
25	be if, men I'm talking about pretty

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1	much, Ms. Rodrigues; you'll find out
2	exactly how it was done and you will be
3	amazed. Now, in Little River Neck, I
4	don't know if many of you know about
5	Little River Neck, one way in; one way
6	out.
7	AUDIENCE MEMBER: That's right.
8	MS. WARD: But that was their
9	total livelihood down there; the, what
10	was in that water. And the women were
11	just as active as the men. They would
12	go in the creek knee-deep with that mud;
13	dig up them oysters, and they would
14	provide for their families and yours,
15	too, if you came by. There was a
16	gentleman who died; that was the first
17	man that I knew that was 100-plus years
18	old that lived in Little River Neck.
19	His cure for living that long was said
20	that he walked from Little River Neck
21	out to what was old Highway 9 at that
22	time. He lived on the food from the
23	creek, and he drank a half pint of
24	liquor every day.
25	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)

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1	MS. WARD: He lived to be a	
2	hundred-plus years old, but, and a lot	
3	of them use that, too, for their	
4	livelihood. (Laughing.) And then I	
5	have to say this: We, in Little River,	
6	see, what we did find out, too, is this	•
7	The Gullah starts from North Carolina	
8	and comes down that coast. Now, if you	
9	wonder why those of us who live on that	
10	North Carolina line does not have that	
11	Gullah accent, it's because we got that	
12	twang. We got that North Carolina twan	g
13	in there, so that's why we don't speak	
14	as fluently as the people from	
15	Georgetown or below Myrtle Beach, but	
16	it's all good. We know who we are now	
17	so we can appreciate that, too. Now,	
18	after we left okay. After we got to	,
19	we move out of the history of the water	
20	and its provisions. The people who cam	е
21	to the And it appears to me that	
22	black folk always appreciated an	
23	opportunity to socialize together. We	
24	did not have a place to socialize	
25	together except in our families, like o	n

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1	grandmamma's porch, or grandmamma's
2	house on Sunday, or something like that.
3	But it came to the point where we were
4	granted an opportunity that it didn't
5	start out to be an opportunity.
6	Because, see, sandy land doesn't make
7	anything. And there's somebody in
8	Conway that I really need to touch bases
9	with because it's the Tyson family over
10	here that really knows. I pray some of
11	them are still living, knows exactly
12	what transpired with that Tyson Beach,
13	better known as the Black Pearl, now
14	known as Atlantic Beach. But what
15	happened, I'm told, because I was not
16	living, but I'm told that what happened
17	was: There was a gentleman who owned
18	that hundred acres of property, and it
19	is a hundred acres; believe it or not.
20	It's on east side and west side. And
21	there was a discussion down in The
22	Dunes, because you know how people used
23	to work. There's a lot of folk, and our
24	professional folk work in The Dunes. So
25	they were introduced to what was going

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They all, one thing about us, too: on. 1 We were nosey. 2 AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Tell me. (Laughter.) 3 MS. WARD: We were nosey. We 4 5 aren't, we're not nosey enough these days. 6 AUDIENCE: 7 (Laughter.) MS. WARD: We were nosey and we 8 found out that, that property had some 9 issues, some financial issues. So this 10 gentleman, as I'm told, got together 11 with some other folk to purchase this 12 property. And they did. I mean there's 13 a lot of in-between: we'll make it 14 short. And they did. Then became the 15 stomping ground known as Atlantic Beach 16 for all people of color. Also, the 17 military used to have to live on there, 18 too, because I don't care what kind of 19 services you provided outside of your 20 realm, you could not live but on the 21 inside of your realm. So the military 22 lived there; I'm told. The maids, as 23 Ms. Rodrigues talked about, everybody 24 else who worked on the beach, they came 25

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1	to Atlantic Beach. They even provided a
2	day; can you imagine? You work all the
3	week long and they provide a day for you
4	to come over there to socialize. Many
5	of you folk got husbands and wives from
6	Atlantic Beach.
7	AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Uh-huh (affirmative
8	response).
9	MS. WARD: Atlantic Beach had
10	money running all out of everywhere.
11	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh (affirmative
12	response).
13	MS. WARD: There was no time where
14	you like now during the summertime,
15	there was no time where the beach wasn't
16	flourishing to its hilt.
17	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yeah.
18	MS. WARD: And, Veronica, I'm,
19	won't talk all your time, but I will say
20	this right here: What we used to have,
21	we gonna have again. In the fashion
22	that it should be during this time. But
23	we're going to have that economic card
24	again. We're going to be who we were
25	before. We were self-supporting people.

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1	We provided the things that we need.
2	We're going to stop being ashamed of who
3	we are. We're going to get it printed,
4	commissioners. We gone get it printed
5	in our textbooks for our children to see
6	that they were always somebody. They
7	came from kings and queens and they
8	still can be kings and queens, but they
9	got to work at it. Or our President has
10	said to us that we can make it; we can
11	change things. He's shown that, but we
12	still got to change things. So the
13	thing, how I work so hard is: because I
14	want to see it printed in the textbooks.
15	I want them to know that we are not a
16	shameful people. We're not a lazy
17	people either. And everything that's
18	good in this country, everything was on
19	the backs of black folk.
20	AUDIENCE: (Chatter.)
21	MS. WARD: Excuse me, Gullah,
22	black Gullah/Geechee people. And I'd
23	like to use, I'd like to use this one
24	example: You see that red light that's
25	out there? It wasn't during the slavery

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1	time, but you know what, what's
2	different about that light since it was
3	put up the first time? Just the turn
4	signal. It's still red, yellow and
5	green. Anything we touch, it's as
6	family; it will stay. So let's go back
7	to that. Thank you.
8	COMMISSIONER GERALD: All right.
9	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Oh, wait a minute.
10	Hold it; hold it.
11	MS. WARD: Huh?
12	AUDIENCE MEMBER: The Rice Festival.
13	MS. WARD: I'm getting ready to do
14	it. I had a memory lapse. August 14th
15	and 15th, is that correct? It's the
16	third weekend in August. The Atlantic
17	Beach Gullah/Geechee Festival will be
18	happening in Atlantic Beach, South
19	Carolina. This is the
20	AUDIENCE MEMBER: SEVENTH.
21	MS. WARD: seventh year. What
22	we try to do is have a festival, all
23	down the Corridor. Starting from, North
24	Carolina was first then Atlantic Beach
25	was second. Then Pawleys Island was

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1	third. And then you move on down the
2	coast. So by December we will be in
3	Florida. Well, it came to our minds
4	that Atlantic Beach, nothing wasn't
5	really happening in Atlantic Beach as
6	years past in that month of February or
7	March and April; we had to go to the
8	summertime. So then so much was
9	happening, so we said that we'd have it
10	the latter, right now, have it the last
11	weekend before school started. You
12	always got to think about your family,
13	your families. You always got to think
14	about the children and your family. So
15	that will be the third weekend. On that
16	Friday we'll be at the museum. We open
17	up a museum on Friday where we have
18	artifacts and things that you really and
19	truly, I'm scared to put them out there
20	on the oceanfront for we don't have the
21	money to replace the cost of them, so
22	we'll be in the museum. And then on Sat
23	Ma'am?
24	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Community Center.
25	MS. WARD: And, oh, I'm sorry.

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1	The Community Center has transformed
2	into Gullah/Geechee Museum that weekend.
3	And then on Saturday we will have our
4	parade and our program, our vendors.
5	And we gone just have a good old time.
6	We try to take it back like it used to
7	be on Atlantic Beach last year. And we
8	gone try again.
9	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Dance on the street.
10	MS. WARD: And we dance on the
11	street. There's a slab of cement used
12	to be Cotton Club
13	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh (affirmative
14	response).
15	MS. WARD: we gone try to
16	reenact the Patio. All righty. So
17	we'll see you all there. And it's a
18	free festival. All you got to do is to
19	pay for what you consume.
20	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)
21	MS. WARD: Thank you so much.
22	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Excuse me. Eight more
23	minutes of engagement. There's a
24	comment made over here is to inform you
25	that in the South Carolina Curriculum

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1	studios Cullab bistory culture is
	studies, Gullah history culture is
2	taught in the third grade and also in
3	the seventh; I believe. Not to say that
4	there's not more information that's
5	needed throughout all, but there it, a
6	start has been made.
7	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Okay. Well, we just
8	wanted to say that your comments have
9	been very good. Before we go, though,
10	and I know we got eight minutes. I want
11	to get you to call out some names of
12	dances that we have contributed to the
13	world. Very few people know that the
14	Charleston took the world by storm in
15	the 1920s, and that came from us, The
16	Catfish Road of Charleston and so think
17	of the dances. We're going to call them
18	out so that we can start making a list
19	of the See, we name our dances. Some
20	people just dance. But our dances have
21	names. So think about it. Mr.
22	Rodrigues is going to be our final
23	comment and then we're going to have a
24	shout-out.
25	MR. RODRIGUES: When I mentioned that

1	in the Gullah, black folks that built
2	this country, I've, and especially
3	during the Colonial period, I wasn't
4	exaggerating at all because South
5	Carolina's only commercial agricultural
6	economy, the things in that were rice
7	and indigo. They made South Carolina
8	the second wealthiest colony in British
9	Colonial America. Of the 10 wealthiest
10	people at that time, nine of them were
11	rice and indigo planters. And when you
12	look at the wealth that was brought into
13	the United States from its exports, it
14	was rice, indigo, and a little bit of
15	tobacco from up in the Chesapeake Bay
16	area. And that makes, indicated that
17	South Carolina was the economic backbone
18	of British Colonial America. And if she
19	was the backbone, the Africans were the
20	brain that provided the knowledge. They
21	were the muscle that did the work. At
22	one point, this is the low country in
23	South Carolina, had the highest earned
24	per capita income in British Colonial
25	America. At the time, 85 percent of the

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1	population in that low country was
2	enslaved Gullah/Geechee people, and they
3	made up 85 percent of that per capita,
4	but not one penny of that income because
5	they weren't getting paid. Cotton
6	didn't become of any importance until
7	after 1800. So all that wealth that was
8	generated, that made this country what
9	it is, was generated from knowledge the
10	and the labor of Gullah people in the
11	land of the Native Americans because it
12	took land, knowledge and labor. And the
13	only thing that those Europeans did
14	contribute at that point in time was the
15	awareness. If they could make through
16	Gullah/Geechee slaves, produce at a high
17	economic level, production level, they
18	could become wealthy, and they in fact,
19	did indeed become wealthy.
20	COMMISSIONER GERALD: All right. We've got a
21	little bit of history and a little bit
22	of information. Queenie wants us to put
23	on record the name of her father that
24	contributed the land to the school.
25	MS. RODGERS: My great-grandfather's

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I	
1	name was Plent Rodgers.
2	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Spell it.
3	MS. RODGERS: R-O-D-G-E-R-S.
4	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Plent.
5	MS. RODGERS: P-L-E-N-T, just like it
6	sounds. Plent. And my grandfather's
7	name was Willie Rodgers. And he, well
8	ever since I knew, he always had a
9	store, a country store, where everybody
10	in the neighborhood came to purchase
11	things on credit. And you had a book
12	that everybody in the neighborhood name
13	was in that bought things from my
14	grandfather on credit. And paid when
15	they, when they're crops came in, when
16	they sold tobacco. They'd say when I
17	sell my tobacco I'll come to settle up
18	with you. And so, and then back during,
19	well the end of the Depression, do you
20	remember we had to buy things with
21	stamps? And we, they called it
22	rationing. But we got a book of stamps.
23	They used to come to the store and with
24	a stamp to buy sugar and things from my
25	grandfather's father's store. But

1	people who ran out of stamps, they send
2	their children with three eggs. Three
3	eggs bought a lot of stuff back then.
4	(Chuckling.) It did. But they didn't
5	have any money. So they'd send the
6	children to the store with three eggs to
7	get whatever. But anyway, we had a
8	store and we had a motel on Atlantic
9	Beach during the time when she was
10	talking about building up Atlantic
11	Beach. My family was one of the first
12	ones that, along with What's his name
13	up there?
14	AUDIENCE MEMBER:
15	(Inaudible/unintelligible.)
16	MS. RODGERS: Gladys Bethea and her
17	husband; he's next door, all of them.
18	We had a hotel right next to them way
19	back in the 40s.
20	COMMISSIONER GERALD: So we had a part of the
21	Gullah being a credit system: Visa,
22	Mastercharge.
23	AUDIENCE: (Chatter.)
24	COMMISSIONER GERALD: We had something to do
25	with bartering.

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1	MS. RODGERS: His name was Willie
2	Rodgers.
3	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Willie Rodgers. Okay.
4	Well, we're coming to We promised to
5	only keep you 'til 8:30. We want to
6	remind you that this is the comment card
7	that we are operating from. And just, a
8	lot of you came in after the
9	introduction. But what we're going to
10	be doing in the next
11	COMMISSIONER DAISE: 'Til the end of June.
12	COMMISSIONER GERALD: 'Til the end of June is
13	gathering information. And as we
14	develop the story of the Corridor, a lot
15	of new stuff will be added. What we
16	envision is a Corridor that tells a
17	story as people come down it. So when
18	tourists come down they'll know Bethel
19	Church is here; they'll come. They'll
20	put money in the collection plate and we
21	will, you know, we'll get, maybe begin
22	to get a piece of the action. They will
23	know about Mr. Rodgers and that he
24	donated land. They will know about
25	people that are what we call the little

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1	people, because what history does today
2	is it only talks about chosen people.
3	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Big dogs.
4	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Yeah, the big dogs as
5	they say. So we want to do that so we
6	need, this is very important. And what
7	I've been recommending people to do: If
8	you're excited about tonight, a lot of
9	people get excited when they started
10	talking. You know how after Sunday
11	dinner when you eat a stomach full and
12	you all sit at the table because you
13	can't move?
14	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Uh-huh (affirmative
15	response).
16	COMMISSIONER GERALD: And you just talk to
17	each other? Somebody make an investment
18	and get one of these small digital tape
19	recorders. Sit it in the middle of the
20	table and let's make the story bigger.
21	So fill this out; we would love for you
22	to fill it out before you leave because
23	one thing that, you know, as Gullah
24	people, we, you know
25	AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Laughter.) Watch out;

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watch out. COMMISSIONER GERALD: Well, I'm Gullah so I can do it: We don't tend to bring things back, okay. AUDIENCE MEMBER: Can't vou mail it? COMMISSIONER GERALD: Ma'am? AUDIENCE MEMBER: Can't you mail it? COMMISSIONER GERALD: Yeah, free. AUDIENCE: (Laughter.) COMMISSIONER GERALD: You can mail them in free. AUDIENCE MEMBER: Okav. COMMISSIONER GERALD: But what is it Saundra; what am I trying to say? AUDIENCE: (Chatter.) MS. WARD: What happens in Vegas

COMMISSIONER GERALD: What, it's like what

happens in Vegas stays in Vegas.

stays in Vegas.

20 AUDIENCE: Yeah.

COMMISSIONER GERALD: What happens in this

house stays in this house.
MS. RODRIGUES: I have one question to
ask: Since I've worked with the Resource
Committee before, and people have a

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1	tendency to be working and getting
2	information. And once they committee
3	work is completed, they are writing
4	books. Now, how, you know, I'm a little
5	weary about giving information and I'm
6	just telling you because I've worked
7	with the other resource group, you know.
8	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Cynthia Pertell?
9	MS. RODRIGUES: And that's been, no,
10	when other people, you know you have a
11	tendency, and now you got up that big
12	Commission, you'll have 60, 11 colored
13	folks; 60, 11 books coming out.
14	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Yeah. Her point is:
15	What are we going to do with this
16	information? As we are working as a
17	Commission, and our vision is to use the
18	information to document the history.
19	Now, 15 of us, there's 15 different
20	minds and I don't know. I can't say if
21	somebody may not write a book.
22	MS. RODRIGUES: Uh-huh (affirmative
23	response).
24	COMMISSIONER GERALD: But one thing that we
25	definitely are going to do is to make

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1	sure that this story gets told in a
2	large way because all of us on the
3	Commission have been working in this,
4	doing this work a long time. They just
5	kind of brought us all to the table.
6	And there are lots of other people out
7	there who are not on the commission, but
8	you know, those of you in this church,
9	you know I've have been talking about
10	Gullah a long time.
11	AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Uh-huh (affirmative
12	response).
13	COMMISSIONER GERALD: And we've all been
14	working on this so they kind of brought
15	us together. So we want you to put it
16	together and so we can try to make the
17	story bigger. Now, the other thing, if
18	you can just give us some names of
19	dances. I heard the Watusi.
20	AUDIENCE MEMBER: The Shag.
21	COMMISSIONER GERALD: The Shag.
22	AUDIENCE MEMBER: The Slide.
23	COMMISSIONER GERALD: The Slide.
24	AUDIENCE: (Chatter.)
25	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Called the Swing.

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1	AUDIENCE:	(Chatter.) It was the
2	swing to the shag.	
3	AUDIENCE MEMBER:	The Camel Walk.
4	COMMISSIONER GERALD:	The Camel Walk. The
5	Scotch.	
6	AUDIENCE MEMBER:	The Chicken.
7	COMMISSIONER GERALD:	The Chicken.
8	COMMISSIONER DAISE:	The Mashed Potatoes.
9	COMMISSIONER GERALD:	The Mashed Potatoes.
10	AUDIENCE:	(Chatter.) The Jerk.
11	COMMISSIONER GERALD:	The Jerk.
12	AUDIENCE MEMBER:	Electric Slide.
13	AUDIENCE:	(Chatter.)
14	COMMISSIONER GERALD:	Hitchhike.
15	AUDIENCE MEMBER:	The Cake Walk.
16	COMMISSIONER GERALD:	The Twist, the Cake
17	Walk.	
18	AUDIENCE MEMBER:	All dances out of these
19	things.	
20	COMMISSIONER GERALD:	Yeah.
21	AUDIENCE MEMBER:	The Cha Cha.
22	COMMISSIONER GERALD:	The Cha Cha Cha. You
23	got to say it thre	e times, now, The Cha
24	Cha Cha.	
25	COMMISSIONER GERALD:	Yeah, but Ron said it

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1	two times: The Cha Cha. We said the Cha
2	Cha Cha.
3	AUDIENCE MEMBER: The Hustle.
4	COMMISSIONER GERALD: The Hustle.
5	AUDIENCE MEMBER: (Unintelligible.)
6	COMMISSIONER GERALD: And one dance now is in
7	the Guinness Book of Records. It came
8	right out of our culture.
9	AUDIENCE MEMBER: The Lindy.
10	COMMISSIONER GERALD: The Electric Slide.
11	They said it's the longest group dance
12	ever.
13	AUDIENCE MEMBER: What?
14	COMMISSIONER GERALD: The Electric Slide.
15	They said it's been around the longest
16	ever. And it came
17	AUDIENCE MEMBER: The Huckle Buck.
18	COMMISSIONER GERALD: The Huckle Buck.
19	AUDIENCE MEMBER: The Hully Gully.
20	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Who?
21	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Hully Gully.
22	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Hully Gully. You a old
23	geezer.
24	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)
25	AUDIENCE MEMBER: The Lindy Hop.

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COMMISSIONER GERALD: The Lindy Hop. The 1 Chicken Back. 2 AUDIENCE MEMBER: 3 The Dog. COMMISSIONER GERALD: The Dog. 4 AUDIENCE MEMBER: The Alligator. 5 6 COMMISSIONER GERALD: I'll show you some Apache. 7 8 AUDIENCE: (Laughter.) COMMISSIONER DAISE: 9 You can do it. COMMISSIONER GERALD: The Boogie Woogie. 10 So you get the point; you get the 11 Okay. point that you see how many dances came 12 out of this small room. 13 AUDIENCE: (Chatter.) 14 COMMISSIONER GERALD: So that's what we are 15 saying. When you think about those --16 Ma'am? 17 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Did you say the Twist? 18 COMMISSIONER GERALD: What did you say? 19 AUDIENCE MEMBER: The Belly Dance. Let 20 me see it; let me see it. 21 (Laughter and chatter.) 22 AUDIENCE: 23 MS. RODRIGUES: And Chubby Checker's out of Georgetown County. 24 25 COMMISSIONER GERALD: Yeah, Chubby Checker,

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1	the Twist, right out of Andrews.
2	MS. RODRIGUES: Huh-uh (affirmative
3	response). Spring Gulley. But he was
4	brought up
5	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Brought up in Andrews -
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7	MS. RODRIGUES: No, no, no. He's
8	out of Spring Gulley.
9	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Oh, I thought it was
10	Andrews.
11	MS. RODRIGUES: Spring Gulley. And he
12	came to Georgetown; lived two houses
13	from my house. And that house, the
14	platform is still there. I have a
15	picture that he said, "To Bunny and the
16	Buck Street Gang."
17	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Oh, that's right. Buck
18	Street. You told me that. Okay. But
19	he changed the world. They said the
20	Twist was the first dance everybody
21	could do. And it was popular. But
22	anyway, my point is: I did that so that
23	you could see just how small and
24	significant in terms of our
25	contribution. So fill this out; give it

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1	back to us. We have prepared a
2	reception for you and the true story of
3	Gullah. Yes, ma'am, Saundra. So you
4	get so excited; don't want to go home
5	now.
6	MS. WARD: No, I'm going to go
7	home. We going home. But I want to say
8	this because Ms. Rodrigues and Mr.
9	Rodrigues, well I worked with you all
10	but I was with them most of the time.
11	And we worked very, very hard and there
12	was one thing: I remember the very first
13	meeting at Bethel in Georgetown, there
14	was one thing that we asked of everybody
15	who was to put, the National Park
16	Service to put this together, is that
17	this story, for the very first time in
18	history, be told by the people that you
19	are speaking about. We don't need
20	anybody to tell our story, because I
21	think everybody in here, even the
22	youngest kids in here, has heard what
23	our story truly is. And so
24	Commissioners, we ask that as we get to
25	the point where it starts to be

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1	published, that it is published by the
2	people, for the people. And everybody
3	else can enjoy it.
4	COMMISSIONER GERALD: That's fair enough. I
5	think that's a fair thing.
6	AUDIENCE MEMBER: I want to see it if she
7	goes.
8	COMMISSIONER GERALD: So we're going to ask
9	Reverend Crummy or his designee to come
10	up and close us out and say grace. And
11	we have
12	COMMISSIONER DAISE: The next meeting.
13	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Oh. The next meeting
14	is going to be on Atlantic Beach on May
15	5th at the Atlantic Beach Community
16	Center, and they are very excited about
17	the meeting down there.
18	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Were you in Georgetown
19	already?
20	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Yes. We've been to
21	Georgetown. Yeah, people in
22	McClellanville they said we have got to
23	come back. I mean they, those women
24	they danced, in the church, Reverend.
25	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)

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1	COMMISSIONER DAISE: To Punchanella,
2	Punchanella (phonetically spelled).
• 3	COMMISSIONER GERALD: They danced. So we,
4	people are having fun doing this and we
5	are glad they're having fun, but we're
6	going to move up and down the coast.
7	We're going to North Carolina. We have
8	a mayor, a Gullah mayor of a town called
9	Nebasa, who's also a commissioner. And
10	we're going down that way next, and then
11	we're going down to Georgia; I think.
12	But any time you want us back here at
13	Bethel or anywhere in Conway, get us
14	some people here so we can get this
15	story big and we'll do it.
16	CLOSING
17	MR. WHITE: Thank you all. And
18	again, we thank the Geechee/Gullah
19	Corridor for coming. And I thank
20	everybody for coming. All the citizens
21	of Conway: Thank you so much for being
22	with us. We're going to ask Reverend
23	Floyd to come and bless the food and
24	close us out.
25	PRAYER

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1	REVEREND FLOYD: If we can stand while
2	we give thanks. Let us bow our heads.
3	COURT REPORTER: (Reverend Floyd prays.)
4	(The meeting concluded at 8:39 p.m.)
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# CERTIFICATE

I, Melissa M. Decker, Notary Public in and for the State of South Carolina, do hereby certify that there appeared before me the foregoing witness;

That said witness was sworn by me to state the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth;

That the testimony was recorded by me, by open tape and Stenomask, reduced to typewriting and proofed under my direct supervision and the foregoing consecutively numbered pages are a complete and accurate record of the testimony given at said time by said witness;

That the undersigned is neither of kin nor in anywise associated with any of the parties to said cause of action, nor any counsel thereto, and that I am not interested in the event(s) thereof.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF** I have hereunto set my hand and seal this the 1st day of July, 2009.

Melissa M. Decker Court Reporter Notary Public in and for The State of South Carolina My Commission Expires: 1-23-14

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