# THE GULLAH/GEECHEE CULTURAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR COMMISSION MEETING

Thursday, May 14th, 2009 6:35 p.m. – 8:05 p.m.

The GULLAH/GEECHEE CULTURAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR COMMISSION MEETING, taken on the 14th day of May, 2009 at Bethel A.M.E. Church, located at 417 Broad Street, Georgetown, South Carolina 29440.

# **APPEARANCES:**

#### **COMMISSION MEMBERS:**

Dr. Emery Campbell, Chairperson

Commissioner Ron Daise

Commissioner Veronica D. Gerald

Commissioner Michael Allen

Bob Dobson, Superintendent, National Park Service

## **ATTENDEES/SPEAKERS:**

Mr. Ray Funnye

Mr. Oneal Smalls

Ms. Minnie Kennedy

Mr. Steve Williams

Mr. Reginald Hall

Ms. Bunny Rodrigues

Ms. Zenobia Washington

Mr. Andrew Rodrigues

Mr. Michael Roberts

Ms. Gladys McCoy

Mayor Retha Pierce

Ms. Joyce Cox Simmons

Ms. Sandra Johnson

## **ALSO PRESENT:**

Sunny Fry, Videographer

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## **CP-26 REPORTING**

Melissa M. Decker, Court Reporter PHONE: (843) 446-1691 E-MAIL: melissadecker@sc.rr.com

#### INTRODUCTION/WELCOME 1 COMMISSIONER DAISE: Good evening. 2 AUDIENCE: Good evening. 3 COMMISSIONER DAISE: My name is Ron Daise. 4 I'm a member of the Gullah/Geechee 5 Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission 6 and I welcome you to tonight's public 7 engagement meeting. This is the fifth 8 public engagement meeting that has been 9 held in Georgetown, Horry, and Northern 10 Charleston Counties that has been 11 coordinated by myself and two other 12 commissioners. We've learned a lot of 13 valuable information from getting 14 feedback from those who have attended 15 the meetings about two important words; 16 words that have become very important 17 within the last 10 years. And I'm sure 18 are important to each of you here. 19 I want you to call out what those words 20 are, and they both begin with "G." 21 of them is? 22 AUDIENCE: Gullah. 23 And the other one is? COMMISSIONER DAISE: 24 25 AUDIENCE: Geechee.

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COMMISSIONER DAISE: Yes, terms that, you know, just a few years past no one wanted to be identified with. They were sources of embarrassment. But your attendance reveals that hopefully you're appreciative of those words as a culture, of, as an aspect of history, heritage, as a language as well. purpose of this meeting is to collect feedback about how the Federal Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor should be developed. to know all of your thoughts, and we welcome them. At this time I would like to, if anyone has a cell phone, would you please turn it to silent, or at least to vibrate. I won't say you should turn it off, but you could do that as well. Because the information that you will be expressing is so valuable to the development of the Corridor, it is being documented by a court reporter, as well as a videographer, and wanted to make you aware of that before we begin the

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You, if you didn't get to sign program. the attendance sheet in the back, before leaving we ask that you please do. you came in, and hopefully signed in, you received either a newsletter. in the center of the newsletter was a comment card. Maybe you only received a comment card. We would like for you to fill that out and particularly Questions If you would take time 3 through 7. during this meeting to fill it out, turn it in to myself or any of the other commissioners before the end of the meeting, that will be greatly appreciated. At this time, I am going to ask Reverend Dr. Joseph Jones, Pastor of Bethel A.M.E. Church, to give us the invocation. Following which, Commissioner Veronica Gerald will give recognitions, and then Commissioner Nichole Greene will give the explanations of the panels, as well as the general management plan.

### INVOCATION

REVEREND DR. JONES: Thank you, Brother

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Daise. Let us all bow our heads for a 1 brief moment of prayer. 2 COURT REPORTER'S 3 NOTE: (REVEREND JONES PRAYS.) 4 RECOGNITIONS 5 COMMISSIONER GERALD: Good evening. 6 AUDIENCE: 7 Evening. COMMISSIONER GERALD: We'd like to use as 8 much of this time that we are gathered 9 together in public engagement, so we're 10 not going to take a lot of time for 11 recognitions, but I do want to take a 12 minute to introduce to you some key 13 people who are part of this endeavor. 14 And they're here tonight as part of our 15 Gullah/Geechee Heritage Corridor 16 Commission meeting that we have every 17 three months and we're coupling that 18 with the public engagements, so we want 19 20 to take a minute to recognize them. before we do, we do want to recognize 21 Bob Dobson, who is with the National 22 Park Service, Superintendent. And he's 23 over here to my left. And we must 24 recognize the National Park Service 25

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because they have played such a major role in pulling this together and working along with us. And another Park, National Park Service person, and I'm not wearing glasses, but Mike Allen; where are you? Mike Allen, in the back, is also a part of the National Park Service. And Mike has a special position of working with the Gullah/Geechee Heritage Corridor Commission as a kind of liaison between the National Park Service and the Commission itself. I want to introduce the commissioners by state now, and later on during the reception we'll introduce them individually. We want to ask the, first, the chairperson of the Gullah Geechee Heritage Commission to stand and be recognized: Dr. Emery Campbell. Emery Campbell. AUDIENCE: (Applause.) Emery has COMMISSIONER GERALD: Thank you. been in the trenches working, doing this work for many years. Starting out bringing water to St. Helena Island, and

1	working at the Penn Center. And now as
2	the C.E.O. of a Gullah consulting
3	company, and holds the position of
4	Director of Emeritus with the Penn
5	Center. So we have to give, pay homage
6	to Emery Campbell. Our other
7	commissioners here, the ones from
8	Florida, if you will stand. The
9	Gullah/Geechee Heritage Commission is
10	formed by commissioners from four
11	states. So we ask our Florida
12	commissioners to stand.
13	AUDIENCE: (Applause.)
14	COMMISSIONER GERALD: And hopefully you'll
15	get a chance to touch bases with them,
16	and meet them at the reception. And our
17	commissioners from Georgia, would you
18	stand?
19	AUDIENCE: (Applause.)
20	COMMISSIONER GERALD: I'd like our
21	commissioners from North Carolina to
22	stand.
23	AUDIENCE: (Applause.)
24	COMMISSIONER GERALD: And last, but
25	definitely not least, our commissioners

from South Carolina, and Emery, would 1 you stand again, please? 2 AUDIENCE: (Applause.) 3 COMMISSIONER GERALD: These are the people 4 who have been assigned to the task of 5 pulling together the interpretation of 6 the Gullah/Geechee Heritage area, which 7 goes from about Jacksonville, North 8 Carolina to Jacksonville, Florida, so 9 it's a major work. And we want to pay 10 homage to them. So during the reception 11 we're going to introduce them 12 individually. Also, any elected 13 officials who might be here that I may 14 not know. Are any elected officials 15 here tonight; would you stand? 16 COURT REPORTER'S 17 NOTE: (Officials stand.) 18 AUDIENCE: (Applause.) 19 20 COMMISSIONER GERALD: Are you all from Georgetown, elected officials? 21 The City of Georgetown. MS. WAYNE: 22 COMMISSIONER GERALD: The City of Georgetown. 23 And that's always good that you have the 24 officials behind you. Well, without 25

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further adieu I'm going to ask Nichole

Green to come forward. She has the task

of explaining the panels and the whole

management plan.

#### **OVERVIEW**

COMMISSIONER GREEN: Thank you. Good evening; how is everyone doing?

AUDIENCE: (Responds.)

COMMISSIONER GREEN: I just want to start out by giving you a little bit of background. And many of you had a chance to come up and take a look at these panels, but what I'm going to do is quickly go over them; do an overview and maybe after the public engagement segment of our meeting tonight you'll have a chance to come up and look at them more closely. First of all, just a little background on the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor: In 2005 Congressman Clyburn actually introduced a bill into Congress that he wanted to create a heritage area, a heritage corridor that would recognize the important contributions that those

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African and African-Americans know as Gullah/Geechee people, the contributions that those people have made to American culture and American history. And actually in 2006 Congress designated this area, the area where these people live, as Commissioner Gerald said, from Jacksonville, North Carolina down to Jacksonville, Florida, from the coast, including the Barrier Islands, to 30 miles inland. They designated that area of the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor. This work actually started in 2000 with the work of the National Park Service. And during that time they did a Special Resource Study. And as we drove over here to get into the parking lot, Michael Allen told me that this is about the third time we've met here at Bethel; it's the third time we've met at Bethel A.M.E. in Georgetown. So during that time, the National Park Service went up and down this corridor getting input from Gullah/Geechee people as to what they thought should be included in

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this study. And this then documented the national, and I would consider the international significance of Gullah/Geechee people, and recommended that the establishment of the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor. Now, there was also a Commission that was established and, in 2007. And last year this time, last May, we were adopting Bylaws and electing officials, so the Commission's job is to manage this corridor. what I'm going to point out to you is that vision, mission and purpose of the Commission. The vision is to recognize and sustain the environment that celebrates the legacy and continuing contributions of Gullah/Geechee people to our American heritage. Our mission, the mission of the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Corridor Commission is threefold: It's to nurture pride and facilitating and understanding an awareness of the significance of Gullah/Geechee history and culture

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within the Gullah/Geechee communities. To sustain and preserve land, language, cultural assets within the coastal communities of South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina and Florida, and to educate the public on the value and importance of Gullah/Geechee culture. Our purpose, the purpose of the corridor is also three-fold. It's to recognize the important contributions made to American culture and history by African-Americans known as Gullah/Geechee, who settled in the coastal counties of South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida, to assist state and local governments and public and private entities in these four states, and preserve Gullah/Geechee folklore, arts, crafts and music. And also to assist in identifying and preserving sites, historical data, artifacts and objects associated with Gullah/Geechee people, for the benefit and education of the And one of the most important public. tasks that the Commission has is the

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development of this general management Now this general management plan plan. will provide a foundation to help the Commission guide programs and set priorities for the resources and stewardship, interpretation and education, and the development of partnerships, and will provide the development of this Cultural Corridor in the next 10 to 15 years. And to complete this general management plan, we need input from the public. So where we are right now, we're identifying contacts. We're currently at this level, in this step: We're reaffirming vision, mission and purpose. We're interpreting themes and categories. And we're gathering and analyzing information. We're holding these public input meetings so that you can tell us what you think is important in your communities. And these are ways that you could, you can participate and you can join us at public input meetings like this one. We welcome your thoughts

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and your ideas and your concerns. Also, there's a sign-up sheet there; you, please, let us know if you or your family would like to be contacted for oral history interviews. Also, on that, in that newsletter you have this comment card that we'd like for you to fill out and return to us. In there are questions like what are the top three things of Gullah/Geechee culture that you would want to protect, preserve or continue? Let us know if there are any historic sites and, that you would, you think should be recognized. historic sites that are no longer there, but places where there was a cemetery; there was a home; there was a school; there was a church. Let us know where those places are. And to the best of your abilities, if they're not there, let us know the location. Give us the address so we can document that. just provide us with contact information for yourselves and anyone else that you think would be able to offer us

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COMMISSIONER DAISE: Please keep in mind those questions that were cited at the end of Nichole's presentation, that you have the opportunity to give, respond to them when we begin our public engagement. But before then, I would like to introduce one of the community persons whom I contacted when I began coordinating the public engagement meetings in and around Georgetown. not from Georgetown; I have a commuter job that has had me commuting to Georgetown, going on now five years. One of those individuals is Mr. Ray Funnye. And Mr. Funnye is a native of the Plantersville Community of Georgetown, one of the outlying communities. At the Georgetown, the meeting for Georgetown proper, one of the comments given was the importance of making sure that members from those outlying communities are represented. And that was one of the things that we're hopeful to achieve this evening.

1	Attempts were made on, and there may be
2	others who are in the audience from
3	those communities who are put here, but
4	we do have one. And as Mr. Funnye comes
5	forward, I had asked him to speak about
6	what it was like for him growing up,
7	being a native from, one of those Gullah
8	members from the community, even wasn't
9	from Georgetown proper. And to give
10	information about an event that he has
11	started, a very important event, and
12	also to, I asked him to state what he
13	hoped would be accomplished from this
14	meeting. Please recognize him and
15	receive him
16	AUDIENCE: (Applause.)
17	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Ray Funnye.
18	GUEST SPEAKER
19	MR. FUNNYE: Thank you, Ron. Good
20	evening.
21	AUDIENCE: Good evening.
22	COMMISSIONER DAISE: I was really honored
23	when Ron called to ask me to speak
24	tonight to this Bethel body. I was born
25	in Georgetown, but my family is from

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Plantersville, which is, most people call it the country area. Georgetown really is a little community, but we grew up in the country. And I'm very proud of that. I was raised by my parents, my mother and father. have seven brothers and sisters. spent a lot of time with my grandmother as a child, and I learned some of the ways with the people through her. that experience really has enriched my life, and I believe that this Gullah/Geechee Corridor is very important for us to embrace. experience as a child has been very wholesome. I really had a very good upbringing. My dad and mom had friends of a lot of persuasion and my experience with them has been always good. a lot of friends that were white, but we had some reaction with them. And so as a child we had good experiences. My mom was raised on the plantation. always reminds me of walking three miles to school to get educated and three

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miles back by herself. And that was really something for me to take heed to because I think education's important. And one of the things that we teach in our community is that education is certainly one of those ways in which we can enrich ourselves and our community, and we certainly preach that. And our community is very rich with that. particularly in our community, we try to encourage each other. We also try to encourage others to be educated and become good citizens of this country and this state. I grew up here. I went away and spent some time in Georgia. And I came back home about 16, 17 years ago and have been very blessed to be here and to be able to contribute back to my community. Georgetown is growing. It's dynamic. But I think with some effort on our part we can make it better. I think this Gullah/Geechee Corridor is critical for us to have some remembrance of what we have endured over the years. As I look back on my

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grandfather, who I never met, because both of my grandfathers died mysteriously in drowning accidents. And so today I'm, I'm fearing. I don't swim because I might have, I fear I might have the same experience myself. they both somehow drowned. And that was something that really, after all these years of not knowing them, I still fear And so that took me back to the that. plantation days of how they had to endure those kind of experiences, you So I look forward to working with Ron and the Commission and everybody else who is involved in this process to try to record in some way, some fashion, what we have experienced in our life. I think the Gullah/Geechee experience was a wonderful experience. I think it has enriched my life. It has enriched my family and I'm teaching my sons to be mindful of that as well. Because of that experience, we have done, some five years ago, a Heritage Festival in Plantersville. Now a lot of people say,

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Melissa M. Decker, Court Reporter PHONE: (843) 446-1691 E-MAIL: melissadecker@sc.rr.com

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well why do you have it in Plantersville? Well, because we have a lot of people there who have been there, a lot of people, particularly grown people, who have lived in this community for some time. And we wanted to somehow take advantage of those people who have so much to offer. At the same time, we wanted to have our youngsters be involved with that experience as well. So what we do at our festival, but it's small, but I think it's beautiful, we try to bring the cultural aspect. bring arts. We bring musics and dramas. We allow people to mingle and to fellowship and become friends again. think we have grown today, such that we are growing so big we kind of miss that whole entire experience where we don't know who are neighbors are anymore. I think part of that Gullah/Geechee Corridor experience is that we need to know who are neighbors are; we need to embrace each other. And so this festival that we have is, actually it's

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planned for June the 26th and 27th of this year. You can come. You are invited to come. It's an opportunity for us to bring our young and our old together to have a great time in celebrating our heritage. I hope that this Gullah/Geechee Corridor experience would help us to somehow record, in some way, form, what we have done. All of our struggles and all of our successes we've had over the years. But we, we certainly have had many successes in our community. As I look around just this room, and particularly, from the Plantersville Community, we have people from the country so to speak. You know people tend to think that we are backwoods and we don't have any directions, but we do have good upbringing, which is very important. And as a result of that, we have been able to be educated and somehow teach what's right to our youngsters. And so a good example today, the chairman of Georgetown County Council happens to be

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Kevin Moran. He's a friend of mine. He's also from Plantersville. He's an attorney. But, you know, is, this whole idea is that we, it's not where you came from, but where are you going? What are you going to contribute to this society? And I think as we look around this room and this community, we have a lot of people who have come from the outlying areas of Georgetown County who have contributed to this society. therefore we have a purpose and we have a meaning. And I'm so proud to be from the outlying area because of that history, because of that experience, I can feel quite proud of my heritage. just hope that we can take advantage of this opportunity, and make this program successful. Thank you, Ron.

AUDIENCE: (Applause.)

#### PUBLIC ATTENDEES/SPEAKERS

COMMISSIONER DAISE: Georgetown, it is now your opportunity to give comments, to cite resources, to cite buildings. It might be tangible objects. It could be

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things that you can't touch; things that no longer exist. The things that you think are important to the development of the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor Commission as it is recognized in Georgetown, as well, Georgetown proper, as well as those outlying districts. Answer questions, your responses can be, to questions like if you are aware of any financial partnerships. Also, if you are aware of any threats to the development of this national heritage area. One of the things that Mr. Funnye spoke about was recollections of growing up and where they taught what's right. In what ways can that be identified that you may have some ideas? That may be something that you think is important that somehow represents Georgetown, the Gullah/Geechee heritage of Georgetown County. When you wish to express your thoughts, please come forward. This is a handheld mic, but because he is filming it, it will be, he will better

capture, document everything if you come 1 to the front. When you speak, please 2 identify your name. If you would also 3 state, if you don't mind, if you are 4 from Georgetown or if you're from one of 5 the outlying districts, let us know. 6 Who will be first? In about 10 to 15 7 years when this corridor is developed, 8 you will want to look on it, review it 9 and know that everything that you wanted 10 for it to be was at least stated at this 11 meeting. What do you want to make sure 12 that we recognize when we put this 13 corridor, when we develop it? 14 Well am I focusing on 15 MR. SMALLS: 16 Ah, ah, ah, so that 17 COMMISSIONER DAISE: you can be heard. And if you stand here 18 then ---19 20 MR. SMALLS: My name is Oneal Smalls, and I was trying to find out 21 whether you're focusing only on 22 Georgetown County? 23 COMMISSIONER DAISE: This is the purpose of 24 this meeting, but we're developing the 25

corridor. 1 MR. SMALLS: Okay. 2 COMMISSIONER DAISE: If you have thoughts --3 4 Because in the earlier 5 MR. SMALLS: discussion of the panels here, I didn't 6 hear a discussion of farming. And 7 farming, of course, played a huge role 8 in African-American history. And we 9 have developed a living farm museum in 10 Horry County, just across the line from 11 Georgetown County ---12 COMMISSIONER DAISE: 13 Okay. MR. SMALLS: Shortly after the 14 Civil War, some of the newly freed 15 slaves from plantations in Georgetown 16 County moved into a community called 17 Freewoods, and developed a farming 18 community there. And that community 19 20 remained a large black farming community until the Civil Rights movements, until 21 the 1970s. And so what we do there 22 today is: essentially replicate the kind 23 of farming that African-Americans did 24 after the Civil War. And really it was 25

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for the first century of freedom. the first century of freedom, farming was the primary occupation of African-Americans. And so we farm as they did with mules and plows and hoes and rakes and what have you. And I spent the day in the field replanting peanuts with the hoes and rakes and what have you. tomorrow we'll be laying vine tomatoes and peas and what have you, just as the African-Americans in that community did in that area, for the first century of freedom. So I want to make certain that farming is recognized as part of the Gullah/Geechee heritage, because it's what most of us did after the Civil War, after freedom, for the first century of freedom. COMMISSIONER DAISE: Were there any aspects of farming; you said as was done by our ancestors; that you want to make sure? Well as they moved into

MR. SMALLS: that community they started with rice. But, of course, rice requires a lot of water. And after trying rice for a

significant number of years, cotton 1 became a cash crop. And after cotton, 2 tobacco became the cash crop. But, of 3 course, they grew vegetables and other 4 crops, other items to sustain the 5 Most of those families were family. 6 self-sustained. And so we grow 7 essentially the same crops that they 8 did: sweet potatoes and corn, and 9 vegetables. We simply continued the 10 practice that developed in that 11 community after the Civil War. 12 COMMISSIONER DAISE: Thank you. 13 And this is in a MR. SMALLS: 14 community called Burgess. And it's the 15 Freewoods section of Burgess, which was 16 essentially a black farming community. 17 COMMISSIONER DAISE: How was the naming; do 18 you have the naming of this community? 19 20 MR. SMALLS: Yes. It was called Freewoods because at the end of the 21 Civil War -- Now, of course you have to 22 keep in mind the plight we were in as a 23 people. There were 4 million people 24 freed after two-and-a-half centuries of 25

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slavery, and freed with no land, no money, no formal educations, no credit; no established relatives to put them up for a while. Simply freed and told: You are free to go. And of course they sort of wandered in the wilderness of freedom for a while. There was a lot of walking after the emancipation, well, not emancipation day, but after we were liberated from those plantations. was a lot of walking. But there were four, there were three white persons, three white men, who sort of sympathized with the plights of those newly freed And those three white men made slaves. small tracts of lands available to some of the newly freed slaves along the Waccamaw River in an area that the plantation owners didn't consider suitable for farming. It was essentially savannah land. And so they made these small tracts available to some of the newly freed slaves. And the newly freed slaves called it Freewoods, because there was never slavery in that

1	area. There were no plantations there
2	and there was no slavery there, and so
3	they talked about going into that Free
4	Woods, two words, and over the years the
5	two words were joined, but it became the
6	name of that community and we've
7	retained it to this day.
8	AUDIENCE: (Applause.)
9	COMMISSIONER DAISE: I'm going to allow you
10	to just turn around where you are.
11	MS. KENNEDY: I would like to give
12	you some
13	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Name.
14	MS. KENNEDY: of my personal
15	experiences.
16	AUDIENCE: (Chatter.)
17	AUDIENCE MEMBERS: Name, name.
18	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Give your name.
19	MS. KENNEDY: Sorry. Pardon?
20	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Name. Oh, my name.
21	Minnie Kennedy.
22	COMMISSIONER DAISE: What community are you
23	from?
24	MS. KENNEDY: I was born and grew up
25	on Hobcaw Barony, which is a plantation

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about 12 miles out of Georgetown, The Rivers Plantation. I sort of wanted to talk a little bit about the history as I know it of the Geechee language. old enough to have been a product of the beginning of that kind of language on the plantation. As I was growing up there was a little, the roots had their, a little one-room, and that was the schoolhouse for black children and, oneroom schoolhouse. And we spoke what we are now calling Geechee language. the white kids from the plantation got on a bus and went into Georgetown every morning to go to school. The black children went up to fourth grade. were only allowed to go to fourth grade, and after that you were a working person on the plantation earning a .50-a-day salary. Come home on Friday and, with the \$2.50 for the whole week. So I grew up in that period. We spoke what we are now calling the Geechee language. all the teachers for black children were black people. They did not let you

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speak the Geechee language in the schools, and they had no other language. So if you wonder why so many young black children are shy, they're shy because we didn't let them speak the language they knew.

AUDIENCE: (Applause.)

MS. KENNEDY: And they didn't have any other language. I think I only spoke good English when I went to New I was Geechee from, the whole York. But anyway, that one-room schoolhouse that only went to fourth grade for the black children, all the black children on the plantation could only go to fourth grade. All the, the teachers, some of them were high school graduates, and they were our teachers. I was one of, I was a living product of what I'm telling you. And so we, and other people, when they'd come to visit us in the schools, people from Georgetown, because when you came to Hobcaw Plantation from Georgetown, it was like you came from Europe.

AUDIENCE: (Laughter.) 1 MS. KENNEDY: And, you know, the 2 black kids were shy, and they were 3 speaking what you're now calling the 4 Gullah; that was our language. And then 5 when we got to fifth grade, if you're 6 parents wanted you to go further in your 7 education, you had to come into 8 Georgetown to go to school. And that 9 was murder for the black kids who came 10 from the Roots Plantation. Because the 11 black kids in Georgetown laughed at your 12 language, even though they spoke the 13 same thing. 14 AUDIENCE: 15 (Applause and laughter.) 16 And so you just would, MS. KENNEDY: 17 you were growing up to be shy. So I was 18 determined to find out what is it about 19 20 the roots of people who grew up on a plantation, versus the roots of children 21 who grew up in a town. And if you grew 22 up in Georgetown, your comparison to me 23 growing up on a plantation was like you 24 25 came from Europe, you know. It was

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sinful to have been growing up on the plantation or whatever. So anyway, some of the teachers, we were shy children because everybody laughed at the way you spoke. And what you're talking about tonight is what we spoke. So if you are proud of it now, I don't know why you made us so ashamed of it.

AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)

MS. KENNEDY: Because I was growing up speaking it. And the black teachers, because the schools were completely segregated in Georgetown and all over the place, and the black teachers did not let you speak what they call Gullah in the classroom, and you had no other So all the black kids shy as lanquaqe. can be. And even today, little kids come to talk to me and they put their head down. A little white kid comes to talk to you and face is right up in your And it's all that comes from face. black, I think, part of our history of growing up with the Gullah language, which was the language. And then I

began to, when I was able to, I began to 1 travel to Africa. I did; especially 2 West Africa. Because where in the heck 3 did I get the name Kennedy? It's not an 4 African name. 5 AUDIENCE: (Applause.) 6 MS. KENNEDY: It isn't. And so I 7 learned from my own. I don't remember 8 teachers telling me anything about this, 9 but I learned from my own digging up 10 roots and stuff and whatever, and 11 traveling when I was able to, that 12 slaves were sold, not in family groups. 13 They were sold as individuals. 14 husbands, if they were married slaves, 15 husband was sold away from wives, and 16 parents were sold away from children, et 17 cetera, et cetera. And our beginning 18 was tribal. You know we call it 19 neighborhood and family, et cetera, et 20 cetera, but our roots is tribal. 21 each tribal was like a different group 22 of people; they spoke a different 23

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from a family, and sold to another group

lanquaqe.

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So when a father was sold

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about what used to be something that we used to frown upon until Geechee and Gullah language, and it just tells me that if you live long enough, what goes around comes around. What I'd like to talk, or speak very briefly about is what I consider hybrid. My dad was, and my mother was from the town of Georgetown, literally across the street. And like so many other African-Americans during the 20s, 30s, 40s and 50s and perhaps 60s, migrated to the north for better days. So I was raised, along with my siblings in New York City. And what I'd like to talk about is some way of preserving the idioms of the Geechee/ Gullah language. And I say that because I'm in my mid-50s and there are some things that I can just faintly recall about the language, the idioms, the subtleties of Geechee/Gullah, that my dad and my mother used freely in the house. And I say hybrid because he was a stickler for education. But at the same time, in the house he would speak

the idioms of Geechee and Gullah. 1 there were so many of them. Many of 2 them are humorous; some of them are 3 mean-spirited, but I can't remember all 4 of them. 5 COMMISSIONER DAISE: Can you cite some of 6 them? 7 MR. WILLIAMS: I tend to remember the 8 ones that are mostly mean-spirited for 9 some reason. 10 AUDIENCE: (Laughter.) 11 MR. WILLIAMS: But he would say 12 things like dogonaluck (phonetically 13 spelled). And when he would argue with 14 my oldest brother, just some things that 15 I, again, it's too mean-spirited to say 16 in mixed company, but there were so 17 many, literally hundreds and thousands 18 of them. And I'm an educator as well as 19 The things that 20 a school administrator. I like so much about a great writer, 21 particularly Langston Hughes, because he 22 wrote in dialect. And a lot of this, at 23 30s, 40s and 50s, I cherish as I work 24 25 with kids. I was working with a group

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of kids the other day and we did this story: "Thank You, Ma'am," by Langston Hughes, one of my favorite short stories. And they said Mr. Williams, you're preaching. And I said, well, that's just, that's just our language. That's the spirit of things as we would get into it. What I'd like, and I have friends here in the Georgetown area who tell stories in Gullah or Geechee persuasion. And what I'd like is some sort of way of preserving the idioms that we used to speak. I went to high school here briefly and the term is fufty (phonetically spelled) cent. broke your behind; things like that, that was new to me because my dad actually frowned on that, but yet he, at the same time, used it. So if there was any way we could find a way to chronicle or generalize a way of preserving some of the idioms that may be unique to this corridor, to this Georgetown area. sure as African-Americans a lot of it is not necessarily unique to this area

1	because Langston Hughes wrote about it
2	and he certainly is not from this area.
3	But I'm sure that there are many, many
4	subtleties of language and expression
5	and idioms that are germane and
6	particular to this particular area.
7	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Okay. Thank you.
8	AUDIENCE: (Applause.)
9	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Bunny Rodrigues told me
10	of one of those expressions. I had
11	never heard of it before. And if I'm
12	correct, it was boodadonk (phonetically
13	spelled). Is that correct?
14	MS. RODRIGUES: Boodadonk.
15	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Boodadonk. Now, anyone
16	not from Georgetown, do you know what
17	boodadonk means? Not from Georgetown.
18	And I haven't even lived in Georgetown.
19	FEMALE AUDIENCE
20	MEMBER: What is it again?
21	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Boodadonk.
22	FEMALE AUDIENCE
23	MEMBER: That's the name for a
24	cutter.
25	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Huh-uh (negative

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1	response).	
2	COMMISSIONER DAISE: No.	Not according to -
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4	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Toa	ad frog.
5	COMMISIONER DAISE: A t	coady frog.
6	MS. RODRIGUES: Tha	at's close enough.
7	COMMISIONER DAISE: A t	coady frog.
8	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Wha	at's the word again?
9	COMMISIONER DAISE: Boo	odadonk.
10	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Now	which name? Toad
11	frog.	
12	COMMISIONER DAISE: Toa	ad frog.
13	COMMISSIONER GREEN: Now	n in McClellanville
14	that was a Goodadonk	•
15	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Goo	odadonk
16	COMMISSIONER GREEN: In	McClellanville.
17	COMMISSIONER DAISE:	· in McClellanville
18	would be a toad, would	ld be a big toad
19	frog.	
20	COURT REPORTER'S	
21	NOTE: (Au	dience chatter.)
22	COMMISSIONER DAISE: We	want some of those
23	expressions.	
24	MS. RODRIGUES: Boo	odadonk.
25	COMMISSIONER DAISE: All	right. Thank you.

Come forward, please. 1 COURT REPORTER'S 2 NOTE: (Audience chatter.) 3 MR. HALL: Good evening. My name 4 is Reginald Hall. I'm from Sapelo 5 Island, Georgia. Sapelo Island is one 6 of the Barrier Islands in Georgia. 7 I thought I'd start off with the 8 definition of survival: remaining alive. 9 You think about an island of a culture 10 of people for 205 years. Right now 11 we're facing what I see going on within 12 this corridor: eradication of land, 13 eradication of culture, through memory 14 loss, mostly, and economic empowerment, 15 or the lack thereof. So when we were 16 charged with the duty of coming up here 17 per some of our descendants and elders 18 on the island or just getting out to get 19 20 the story known, what's going on in Sapelo, well Number 1, our economic 21 development has never been anything that 22 has flourished, and I think that's 23 important for us to figure out how, not 24 25 only on the island where people have

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survived for 205 years, but through the corridor, how do we increase some form of economic development per Gullah/ Geechee. Land retention. I think land retention is so important because without the lands, there is no people. And without the people there is no culture. I think it's important that I mention here, this 205-year culture and the memory loss. We are just now in the last couple of weeks finding out about cemeteries on our island that just have not been talked about for decades. found this to be an atrocity that we don't know where some of our ancestors lay on the island that's only 17,650 square mile. I'm sorry, 17,650 acres. We're 11-miles long, three-and-half miles wide or so. When we talk about atrocity, one of the cemeteries on our island is known as Behavior. But if you go down our roads in the evening, at sunset you can't find it half the time because there's no sign. When you get off on the ferry that brings you over to

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our island, there's not one sign on our island that tells of our 205-year culture, not one. Every sign that is there, we are located as Hog, H-O-G Hammock. On the bottom of some of the most prestigious entities in the country: University of Georgia Athens. Been on our island since 19 and 53 and has never had one educational open That's horrible. When we talk house. about lands, right now the State of Georgia, I'm talking about this year, is attempting to take from us 1,376.78 acres, right now. The value on that per fair market value is estimated to 600, 700 million dollars. Now I'm not going to start to really go into how much land we've already lost through improper land changes, non-clear title. 80 percent of Gullah/Geechees, especially within this corridor, do not leave a will still to today. I think that needs to be worked on for some form of education for the future. How important wills or trusts are. And I won't take much longer, but

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I believe it's important that we begin to educate ourselves on this actualization of what land means. people on the island bought land five years after emancipation; that's forward thinking. Knowing if in fact these lands stayed within the generations, as I believe, I'm about 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th generation depending on the calculations. I've heard so many things about how you calculate generations. believe it's important that the lands that have already been taken, and those lands right now are valued at upwards of 6, 700 mill; we're talking about over a billion dollars in fair market value today that we've lost on this island. And have been reduced to 196 acres. Literally reduced to 70 people from up into 500, because every generation has to say, well, I've got to do a little better than my parent and I can't do it on this island. Although we have tourists that are coming to this island at an astronomical rate, but the state

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of Georgia takes most of that industry. I have packets that I'll be handing out, without taking up too much time. We are in a full movement on the island right Per the elders and descendants, I have been blessed enough to be elected under board vote to stop everything in my life and take this on. We, as a people, have to grow and understand that once this is gone, you can't get it There's no such thing as digging back. up a culture. If the culture is lost, it's gone. Who's going to bring it And I have to say this out loud, back? because we, me, myself included, have not taken this younger generation to say this is what it means. This is what you have to understand in order to survive, remaining alive. Thank you for your time. AUDIENCE: (Applause.) COMMISSIONER GERALD: Ron, if we can get some lists of burial grounds that we remember

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can call the names out so they can be on

that maybe, that's not as obvious.

1	tape.
2	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Okay. Names of burial
3	grounds?
4	AUDIENCE MEMBER: New Orleans Cemetery.
5	COMMISSIONER GERALD: New Orleans?
6	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes, ma'am.
7	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Anything else?
8	Behavior?
9	MR. HALL: Yes, Behavior.
10	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Are both of those on
11	Sapelo?
12	AUDIENCE MEMBER: Yes, ma'am.
13	COMMISSIONER DAISE: On Sapelo Island. And
14	in the Georgetown?
15	MS. RODRIGUES: Myrtle Grove.
16	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Myrtle Grove.
17	MS. RODRIGUES: It's on the property of
18	International Paper Company. You go
19	straight down Hawkins Street.
20	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Okay.
21	COMMISSIONER GERALD: What about
22	Plantersville, Mr. Funnye; where are
23	you? Any burial grounds there that are
24	not labeled or named or
25	MR. FUNNYE: I think there are

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1	burial grounds on Chicora Plantation.
2	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Chicora Plantation.
3	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Chicora Plantation.
4	MR. SMALLS: Longwood Cemetery,
5	which is now a part of Blackmoor.
6	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Longwood Cemetery,
7	which is now a part of?
8	MR. SMALLS: Blackmoor.
9	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Okay. Yes?
10	MS. SIMMONS: The Lane's Creek area.
11	It's Jim Bro. Jim Bro.
12	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Jim Bro.
13	MS. SIMMONS: In the Lane's Creek
14	area.
15	COMMISSIONER DAISE: In the?
16	MS. SIMMONS: Lane's Creek.
17	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Lane's Creek area.
18	MS. SIMMONS: off of Dunbar
19	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Okay.
20	MS. SIMMONS: located on Lane's
21	Creek.
22	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Dunbar.
23	MS. SIMMONS: And another one is, we
24	call it Oakland, and the old name is Bo
25	Pickett

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1	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Okay.
2	MS. SIMMONS: Cemetery.
3	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Bo Pickett Cemetery is
4	the old name but now it's called?
5	MS. SIMMONS: Well really they can't
6	find the location, but it's in the
7	Lane's Creek. The Bo Pickett Cemetery
8	but it's in the Lane's Creek; I mean in
9	the Oakland Community.
10	COMMISSIONER GERALD: Can you spell that?
11	AUDIENCE: (Chatter.)
12	MS. SIMMONS: Bo, B-O, Bo Pickett.
13	Bo Pickett is what was told to me, and
14	Jim Bro.
15	COMMISSIONER DAISE: Thank you.
16	AUDIENCE: (Chatter.)
17	MS. McCOY: And Bethel Cemetery.
18	AUDIENCE MEMBER: City-wide.
19	MS. McCOY: Bethel Cemetery.
20	COMMISSIONER DAISE: And your name is?
21	MS. McCOY: Gladys McCoy. Living
22	in Georgetown proper.
23	AUDIENCE: (Chatter.)
24	MS. McCOY: Bethel Cemetery and
25	Bethesda Cemetery are the two

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AUDIENCE MEMBER: Are the ones that are 1 not labeled. 2 MS. WASHINGTON: I know there's a 3 cemetery that's on, in the Ricefield 4 Development and I believe that, that 5 cemetery is on what's considered private 6 property now. And I'm not quite sure 7 what the status is on that. Also, just 8 about on every plantation on Highway 17, 9 you will see and know of many, you know, 10 cemeteries on those plantations: Rose 11 Hill, Arcadia and all of the, you know, 12 plantations that used to be, you know, 13 part of our community and still are a 14 part of our community. There are 15 cemeteries on all of those, all of those 16 plantations. 17 COMMISSIONER DAISE: Your name? 18 Zenobia Washington. MS. WASHINGTON: 19 20 COMMISSIONER DAISE: And you have spoken, but your name is? 21 MS. SIMMONS: Joyce Cox Simmons. 22 And also I forgot on the Choppee area, 23 there's a place called Dozier Cemetery. 24 25 COMMISSIONER DAISE: Thank you, and we're

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MS. RODRIGUES:

Okay. Well, I'm not a

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commissioner but I have worked almost five or six years to make this possible for other people to be commissioners. The Georgetown area was well represented. Of course, by the time I would leave here tonight, I will show you on that map what's not represented that well. And I'd like to thank Oneal for coming here. As a matter of fact I called his sister, and like Gullah folks say, you know some of us are structured people, and I called structure today. And I told his sister that no one has mentioned farm. Because I had a list, and guess what? I left that one on my desk. But anyway, I sort of made up another one. So I had farming because this was very important. The reason we came here was because of the farming knowledge. The other thing that I have on this list that we have not mentioned, this is like my fourth meeting. We have to talk about education. And a lot of times when we talk about education, we talk about the private school. But I

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think we need to talk about all, locate all the public schools, whether the buildings are there or not. Let's talk about those wonderful black teachers who made me and every other black people who went through those doors. And it was very, very difficult. I always think that it was more difficult than going to a private school where everything was We were fortunate in provided. Georgetown to, well I was not, to have gone to a school, a small school, when you had to bring in wood and all these other good things. I went to Howard Elementary School, and we call it Old Wood Howard School. And it had, and I made it my business to get there every day because we did not have a out, you know we didn't have any indoor toilet. So we had indoor toilets there and we had a nice heating system. Poinsetter was the, he was the janitor. What do you call those things; radiator and whatnot. So, you know, our schools were sort of like a private school. Ι

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did not realize that until I had left So we need to give praises Georgetown. of all of those schools, and we have many of them in Georgetown that are And those wonderful still open. teachers and those gene teachers who taught, teaches how to teach, you know. We need to talk about those things. then, as far as education is concerned, you need to have seminars so that these young mothers and some of these old mothers to know what the Gullah culture is all about. I have seen so many information, misinformation about Gullah people from Gullah people; you know it's enough to make you swing your head. we need to get that straightened out, you know, and make everybody want to call everything Gullah. And then when I look up on that chart and somebody says Myrtle Beach, and I hope some of these commissioners will tell us why they had to put Myrtle Beach up there, because Myrtle Beach has nothing to do, it never had anything to do with the Gullah

1	culture. Now I want to tell you:
2	Georgetown County was either 90 or 95
3	percent black. We exported either a
4	third or two-thirds of the rice. So the
5	epicenter of the Gullah culture was in
6	Georgetown County. Geographically, it
7	could be down in the Beaufort area. But
8	we were the epicenter of the rice
9	culture. And then on tomorrow in my
10	tour, you know I would give you that
11	information. But I know they don't have
12	that much time, and I was trying to give
13	everybody else time because somebody
14	said Bunny gone run, run, run her mouth.
15	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)
16	MS. RODRIGUES: That's all right, too.
17	AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)
18	MS. RODRIGUES: But we feel a little
19	hurt, because we don't have a person
20	from Georgetown. You know all of us are
21	one. I don't care whether you live in
22	North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia
23	or Florida, all of us are
24	Gullah/Geechee. And then I see things
25	about these are experts in the Gullah

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culture. And then another person wrote in the paper, you know I read everything in the newspaper, and they said, but you can't believe everything in the newspaper, they said that they have five experts coming out of the Beaufort area. Ain't I Gullah? You, too. And I know just as much about that Gullah thing as anybody else. So we have to straighten that out. I don't like when they did Whoever got the Commission, you that. divide and conquered, and we are one. have a statue and it says I was made one people. Out of the one, many people. And we are, all of us are one whether we are from North Carolina or to Georgia, all of us are Gullah/Geechee, and we are experts on our culture. Now, the other thing that I have, let me see, you know I don't have my glasses on. We need to talk about all of the things around Georgetown, you know. We have this water, but many people call them creek They weren't no creek boys. boys. They're men out there getting oysters

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1	and clams. And I know what Ray talked
2	about his grandfathers, you know. And
3	they wonder why people got drowned the
4	other day, and one of us. You know our
5	ancestors believe that the water brought
6	us here and the water will take us away.
7	Because my mamma caught me trying to
8	swim in, I call it the big ditch, but I
9	didn't know until I got grown it was a
10	canal. And I got a good whipping and I
11	ain't never been back in that water
12	trying to learn how to swim.
13	COMMISSIONER DAISE: What was the name of
14	that canal?
15	MS. RODRIGUES: Um
16	MR. WRAGG: That ain't been no
17	canal.
18	MS. RODRIGUES: Yes, it was. It was,
19	yeah; that's why it went out to the
20	Sampit River.
21	MR. WRAGG: Where?
22	MS. RODRIGUES: In Georgetown, yeah,
23	that comes right at the end of your
24	street; that was a canal. That's why it
25	was so big.

You mean that big MR. WRAGG: 1 ditch? 2 MS. RODRIGUES: That big ditch. 3 AUDIENCE: (Laughter.) 4 5 MS. RODRIGUES: Because see, in Georgetown everybody thought it was a 6 big ditch; it was a canal. And then we 7 want to talk about, you know, and I'll 8 show you tomorrow, you know where the 9 fishermen lived and whatnot. 10 Wе controlled all of the waterways and then 11 Mr. Williams, we have his private 12 license. And you know one thing: You 13 throwing around that you been born over 14 there. So was I, at 428 Broad Street. 15 Right, Lilly? 16 MS. LILLY: 424, yes. 17 424, yeah, 428. MS. RODRIGUES: Biq 18 Mamma's house was 428. So I'm all over 19 Georgetown. I'm from this side to that 20 My daddy people from, off of the side. 21 Pawleys Island; my mother's people was 22 off of the Maxwell Plantation. By the 23 way, I do have my great, great 24 25 grandfather's carpenter's bench. He was

a carpenter on the plantation. I got an 1 opportunity. And I could tell you any 2 story about Grandma Williams. She was 3 the only enslaved African that I 4 remember. And we have her pestle, okay. 5 So in Georgetown we have a lot of things, and these are Gullah things, 7 too. And, this is the last thing I want 8 to talk about. We need to talk about 9 things that children did and we played. 10 We brought one Gullah doll with us. 11 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Grass. 12 MS. RODRIGUES: That doll was a grass 13 I do have a Dan Doll I've had doll. 14 about 30 years, and it's made, the Dan 15 Doll was from the Dan Tribe of Liberia. 16 And it's made from the fawn of a palm 17 It has tree braids on it and when tree. 18 we came here we could not find that type 19 20 of material. So we decided, my ancestors were very resourceful. 21 pulled up the grass and shaked 22 (phonetically spelled) out the dirt, and 23 rinsed it out in the ditch. 24 25 AUDIENCE MEMBER: And plat their hair.

MS. RODRIGUES: And plat their hair 1 like this lady said. Okay. And I 2 would braid. You see these are things, 3 everybody make everything. There's 4 another lady around her, she's selling, 5 you know what she's selling? 6 heating pad. Now you know good and well 7 we had, if we had rice we didn't put it 8 9 in no bag to heat the bag. AUDIENCE: 10 (Laughter.) MS. RODRIGUES: We eat it. You know. 11 So we need to do, we need to have that 12 type of workshop so people can tell. 13 But, yes, it's done by a Gullah artist 14 or whatnot, but it isn't something that 15 we made. And everything we try to do, I 16 try to connect it with the mother 17 country. And I'm going to yield to 18 somebody else, but you know I could talk 19 to y'all all night. (Chuckling.) 20 thank you very much for listening. 21 AUDIENCE: (Chatter and applause.) 22 COMMISSIONER DAISE: Do you mind? Thank 23 24 you. My name is Zenobia 25 MS. WASHINGTON:

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Washington and one of the things that I wanted to really stress and talk about is: When I was listening to the gentleman from Freewoods Farms, I started thinking about the economics of this whole Gullah/Geechee thing, and I think it's important that if we want for the young people to stay involved and to stay connected, they have to kind of figure out a way that they can make it work for them on a lot of levels, including financially. So the first thing that I thought about was: I wonder if they could grow indigo at Freewoods I don't know whether the soil Farms. is, you know, conducive to that or not. Well, and I'm wondering if I could go buy some indigo and dye cloth and have those types of things for sale so that people can come in and have it, you know, authentic indigo from Georgetown. I'm wondering if we can. I remember a long time ago before Benna Venna plantation was sold I went there to just look at it, and realized that the rice

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fields at Benna Venna were uncorrupted. They were, you could have, if you had the manpower and you had the money, you could have started rice production there immediately because there wasn't any corruption to the rice beds. And so I'm wondering if there are really places like that where you can actually purchase rice or grow rice. wondering how to bring things that are Gullah/Geechee to market. I'm wondering how to bring people to the stuff that we do in a respectful way, so that we don't see products in the airport that say Gullah/Geechee instant peach cobbler, and Gullah/Geechee instant bread pudding and all those types of things. It's because ---(Unintelligible.) AUDIENCE MEMBER: MS. WASHINGTON: No, you know, it's because it was like a free for all on the term Gullah/Geechee that you see and hear people using it any kind of way, because there's no structure to it. so from an economic standpoint there's,

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if we don't have any control over it
then other people will take control over
it and say and do whatever they want to
do with it. I remember having a serious
conversation with a friend of mine from
Indiana, who said I went into the, you
know, airport and I bought all this
Gullah cuisine. And it's in this bag,
and all you have to do is add water, and
you stick it on the stove and you cook
it. And I said, there is no such thing
as instant Gullah food; that does not
exist.

AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)

MS. WASHINGTON: And so he looked at me

and said what you mad at me for?

AUDIENCE: (Laughter.)

MS. WASHINGTON: I should be mad at you,

because if you know what Gullah food

should look like and taste like, then

why don't you do something about it?

And then you take me to the marketplace

to where it needs to be taken because

I'm going to buy it. Because I was in

South Carolina and I want something that

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says that I was here to give to my friends and to my family. And so if you don't do it, then someone else is going to do it. I think that one of the things that Ms. Rodrigues was talking about was interesting, in that I do think that there needs to be authentic Gullah artwork. So there are authentic Gullah baskets, and there are authentic Gullah dolls. And there are authentic Gullah crafts. But, like she also said, one of the things she also said one of the reasons why we are still here as people is because of ingenuity. It's because of innovation. It's because we learn how to survive and to progress, and so things will look different. as a 42-year old Gullah artist, my art reflects my relationship to the, to the culture. And my daughter's artwork as a photographer, who is 14-years old, is a reflection of her being raised by a Gullah mother and a Gullah grandmother, and a Gullah great grandmother. So we would hope to see the art progress and

to change, or to always have those 1 original and authentic art pieces that 2 keep us grounded to the past. But you 3 want it to go ---4 AUDIENCE MEMBER: 5 Sorry. MS. WASHINGTON: But you want it to 6 continue to go forward and you want it 7 to grow. And the realism of keeping a 8 culture alive is to make sure that your 9 young people stay involved with it. 10 one of the things that we need to do is 11 to make sure it can sustain them, as 12 well as them sustaining it, and we can't 13 not talk about finances and how to make 14 money doing that. So, thank you. 15 AUDIENCE: (Applause.) 16 About 15 more minutes. COMMISSIONER DAISE: 17 We want to have feedback. Yes. And 18 state your name, please. 19 20 MR. RODRIGUES: I'm Mr. Bunny Rodriques. 21 AUDIENCE: (Laughter.) 22 MR. RODRIGUES: My name is Andrew 23 Rodrigues, but the thing that I'm more 24 25 concerned with is the interpretation of

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the Gullah culture. I've gone to places that were supposed to be Gullah places, operated by Gullah people, and I read information that is clearly erroneous, and particularly in relationship to the rice culture. They have us believing that some fellow named Dr. Woodward got the rice, grew it in 1683 to 1685. the gentleman was dead by 1685, and there was no mention of the cultivation of rice from 1673 to 1689. How he could have possibly done it? And when rice was as important as it was, they sure wouldn't have waited until 1699 to send a sample of that rice, that he supposedly grew, to England to be These are the kinds of evaluated. things that I'm afraid are going to be perpetuated, especially on these plantations where they read from a script that this is what happened. then you ask them a question and they get an attitude. Or, when we're talking about indigo, they have us believing that Harry -- That, not Harry Grover,

### **CP-26 REPORTING**

Melissa M. Decker, Court Reporter PHONE: (843) 446-1691 E-MAIL: melissadecker@sc.rr.com

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God, no. But Eliza Lucas Pinckney single-handedly introduced that into the culture. Yes, she developed a plan but she couldn't process it into indigo. Her great, great granddaughter clearly points that out; that it was an expert Negro dye maker that her daddy sent from Antiqua who taught them how to process indigo. But these are the kind of things that we're not told when we go to these plantations or these other interpretive things. So I think it is a big part of the Commission's responsibility to make sure that these people who are going to be spreading the word about Gullah aren't doing what my chemistry professor at South Carolina State said when I raised my hand and didn't know the answer. She said, "Boy, sit down because we got enough ignorance in here, and we don't need you spreading anymore." But what's happening is that these people are spreading ignorance. Please, please, I beg of you, to do the best that you can to eliminate that

problem. 1 AUDIENCE: (Applause.) 2 COMMISSIONER DAISE: And who's next? Go 3 ahead. 4 MR. ROBERTS: Thank you. My name is 5 Michael Roberts and I'm from Coastal 6 Carolina University. I'm not going to 7 speak for a long time. I think what you 8 all have to say is a lot more important 9 than what I have to say. But I did want 10 to mention that Coastal Carolina 11 University is very interested in using 12 its resources to help develop this 13 project. We have a number of 14 initiatives at various places up and 15 down the coast working on both 16 scientific and sociological studies. 17 And we're particularly interested in 18 using a facility we have in Litchfield, 19 20 and using that as a center that can perhaps be used to act as a center and 21 gather information. And gather accurate 22 information and then to use to get the 23 word out about this Cultural Heritage 24 25 Corridor to the world at large. We're

hiring faculty in the area of 1 anthropology and archeology. And again 2 the important thing is: We want to be 3 able to hear from you and collaborate 4 with you to make sure that we do get the 5 word out, the accurate word out about 6 the importance of this culture in this 7 part of the state. Thank you very much. 8 9 AUDIENCE: (Applause.) MS. McCOY: Evening, Gladys McCoy. 10 I'm piggybacking on what Rodrigues said 11 about who writes history. There is a 12 saying: He who conquers writes the 13 history. So we know what has happened 14 when it comes to my history. My focus 15 and interest in this Gullah/Geechee 16 Corridor is the history of the music. 17 Ι am a musician and music tells a story of 18 a people. So that is an area that I 19 would be interested in, and I am 20 interested in focusing on doing this 21 22 study. AUDEIENCE: (Applause.) 23 MAYOR PIERCE: Good evening, everyone. 24 I have been very enlightened by all the 25

speakers highlighting the aspects of our 1 culture and our heritage that they would 2 like to see included in the corridor. 3 COMMISIONER DAISE: State your name. 4 MAYOR PIERCE: My name is Mayor Retha 5 Pierce of Atlantic Beach, South 6 Carolina. And everything that I've 7 heard has really excited me. And I'm 8 very excited about the whole idea of the 9 corridor, you know, Georgia, North 10 Carolina, South Carolina and down the 11 And I would like to say, follow-12 up on all the things that I have heard 13 that are definitely deserving to be 14 noted on this corridor. That the fact 15 about Myrtle Beach being on that map up 16 there, I think that would be an insult 17 to have Myrtle Beach up there instead of 18 Atlantic Beach, Georgetown, they say, 19 because they're just going to ---20 AUDIENCE: (Applause.) 21 --- cash in, cash in MAYOR PIERCE: 22 on our culture. You'll see shark teeth 23 with Gullah/Geechee on them and they'll 24 be selling them three for \$10, you know. 25

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AUDIENCE: (Laughter.) 1 MAYOR PIERCE: We don't need that. 2 need Atlantic Beach up there, so don't 3 forget us. And don't forget Georgetown 4 and the segments of the coast that 5 really need to be sites, heritage sites. 6 I'm excited about it. I heard the music 7 needs to be included in it, just 8 everything. And just being a former 9 educator as well, 30 years in 1998 or 10 over 30 years I had put in before I 11 retired. It really hurt me. 12 literally cried when I went into a 13 history teacher's room after I had 14 become assistant principal to observe 15 that teacher, and to know the kind of 16 history that's in the books, and that 17 our history's not there. It wasn't 18 And then I thought this is why there. 19 20 our children are lost. They're disconnected. That's another reason I'm 21 real excited about this heritage 22 corridor. And I want to see our culture 23 and heritage go down in history like 24 25 it's supposed to be. The children were

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interested?

MS. SIMMONS: Yes, I was trying to

give everybody the opportunity because I

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was hoping to close out; thank you very Anyway, there are five people in much. the audience that are familiar with me and know me. I grew up in the Dunbar community, which has a very rich, rich, rich history. As a little girl, as you can see I'm not, you know about it, you can see I'm light skinned. But anyway, I was that kind of girl that never grew up from not asking questions as little children ask why. So when something was presented to me or if I heard something, then I would try to talk slow, but yet fast, because I know you may have a little problem understanding me because I never tried to get rid of my Gullah/Geechee English speaking sort of speak. My family tried to be proper. Me, I just try to be Joyce, and that's the best way I know how to be. anyway, my childhood growing up of being light skinned in our community, which is more dark than my color, but it didn't start with me. It started in my father's siblings, which was eight of

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them. My grandmother had married to her husband, John Cox, who's mother was a white woman, Maggie Duncan. And as those children was growing up, the way of getting around was of course in the back of a wagon. So they drew a lot of attention. Now when those children grew up and got married and had us, again, another more darker complexion community and we being the lighter one, we got a lot of attention. And as a result of that, me growing up as a little girl and going around in the neighborhood to the older people, they would always point at me and say you must be John Cox grand. And for that reason, lead me to the question of why every time someone will identify me with this man. A man I I didn't even know this was never knew. my grandfather or anything because I had never seen him. And as a result of that, 20 years, and I'm trying to make everything really short, 20 years prior to the 10 years as I was writing on this book, and my mouth is very dry for some

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crazy reason. I always had an interest in how I looked the way I looked. always had an interest in that because it was always asking me or telling me that I must be this person. And as a matter of doing the research, I found out how I got my complexion so I could identify with that. But along with knowing that, I learned so many other things about my grandfather and other people in the community. And growing up as a little girl, one thing that I did hear from my grand -- Anyway, my grandmother was 19 years old when she met my grandfather, which was 56. he had eight children with her. And then at the time he died, because he left a baby boy about 6-months old. then later my grandmother got married to a older man. And that's the grandfather that I knew and thought that was my grandfather. His name was Sam Watson. So my father would always send us over to the house to, you know, do things for them because that's just the way you

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MS. SIMMONS:

used to do back then. And he would tell, he told me one day, he says, he was trying to tell me something but I couldn't understand. He said, "Gal, go fetch 'em." And I'm trying to figure out what in the God Heaven this man is trying to tell me he want me to do. And he said, "Gal, go fetch 'em." And so just like you talk about the Gullah/Geechee language, it's things like that I did not understand. what he was trying to tell me: go to get something. But I did not understand the language. So even today, if we was to bring our language back to we never really lost it. We have to come to a dictionary or a definition with it. So we can understand what it is somebody was saying. When I start doing the book and talking to a lot of older people, I hear some of y'all say that we have lost our history. But I am privileged and I am blessed to say we didn't lost at all. Not at all. AUDIENCE MEMBER:

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The reason I'm saying

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that, and I say blessed and gifted, I was able to talk to thousands of people within the last 10 years since I was doing this book. And I had the privilege of meeting some people that was 100, 112, and just over the hundred mark. And then I got a chance to meet Ms. Darlena Shubert, which was a lady that lived 120, in the Georgetown community. But along with talking to these people, they tell me things that happened on the plantation. And one person told me something that I would never forget, but I also know that it was not always really mean, cruel plantation owner. But she told me when I went to interview her, she says that on the plantation that her parents grew up on, the Massa (phonetically spelled) would not allow them to address the Almighty God when they prayed. They had to call out their Massa (phonetically spelled) name. And I thought to myself, what man would put themselves in the position ahead of the Almighty God that

these people that you think you own address you instead of the Almighty God, to whom they should be praying to? And know that some of the things that I'm mentioning now that I was, what I was told to, I was told during my interview that will be in my book and other stuff. And, no, I'm not out here trying to promote my book, but I'm just letting you know that all of this is not lost. I'm trying to put it out, but God have mercy, it is very difficult because I'm trying to do it correctly.

AUDIENCE: (Chatter.)

MS. SIMMONS: There's a lot, like I said, there's a lot of people waiting on my work.

MR. WRAGG: That's right.

MS. SIMMONS:

But I have to go, but there's one thing I must say. I have no typing skill, and so everything was like I had to beg somebody to do the typing, but I'm good at doing the writing and all that stuff like that. But I want it recorded correctly. If I interview your

grandmamma or your great granddaddy, 1 they told me, like one man said to me: 2 Honey, there ain't been nobody with the 3 beat ground back here. Okay, those kind 4 of, I want to put it the way they tell 5 I don't want to address it in it to me. 6 my way. I want to tell the story the 7 way they said it to me, so you can 8 appreciate the things I heard, too. So 9 the only thing I'm asking from y'all is: 10 Really just keep praying for me and the 11 book will be coming out soon. 12 AUDIENCE: (Laughter.) 13 MS. SIMMONS: And like I say, it's 14 10 years in writing, 10 years in 15 writing; that's how long I was writing. 16 And 20 years prior to that; that's about 17 30 years of just trying ---18 AUDIENCE: (Applause.) 19 20 AUDIENCE MEMBERS: 30 years. COMMISSIONER DAISE: Thank you. Thank you 21 so much. We are, the reception 22 following and we're coming to a close, 23 is the, provided by the South Carolina 24 African-American Heritage Commission, so 25

we are going to close out. And we are 1 going to allow you to go and get 2 refreshments, after which time we are 3 going to make some recognitions. But we would like someone, if someone could 5 offer a prayer before we begin to eat. Anyone want to raise your hand, please 7 do so. I am not going to be a hog, and 8 before I eat, my, I realize my blood 9 sugar is, level is low. So if anyone 10 can do so, please come forward. 11 MR. RODRIGUES: Ron, can you, there's 12 somebody here that I think we need to 13 recognize, and that's Cynthia Forshee, 14 who is responsible for putting together 15 and doing the research and whatnot for 16 the Gullah Resource Book. I think we 17 need to give her the credit, and at 18 least give her a hand. 19 20 AUDIENCE: (Applause.) COMMISSIONER DAISE: Thank you so much, 21 Cynthia Forshee. 22 COMMISSIONER ALLEN: Let's all stand as we 23 prepare to be dismissed, but also to 24 move to our time of refreshing. 25

1	CLOSING PRAYER
2	COMMISSIONER ALLEN: (Prays.)
3	(The meeting concluded at 8:35 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 the foregoing proceeding 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 proceeding given at said time;

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 18th day of August, 2009.

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