STATE OF FLORIDA

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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IN THE MATTER FOR RELIEF OF:

RELIEF OF ARNETT T. GOINS,
MINNIE L. LANGLEY, ET AL,

HB 591

CLAIMANTS,

VS.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

RESPONDENT.

_____/

COPY

IN RE:	Public Hearing
BEFORE:	SPECIAL MASTER
DATE:	Friday, February 25, 1994
TIME:	Commenced at 9:00 a.m. Concluded at 5:00 p.m.
LOCATION:	The Capitol
REPORTED BY:	SANDI DIBENEDETTO-NARGIZ Certificate of Merit Notary Public in and for State of Florida at Large

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PROCEEDINGS

MR. HIXSON: Ladies and gentlemen, this is a hearing that's being conducted on House Bill 591 by Representative Degrady and Lawson. The Senate campanion bill is Senate bill 1774 by Sentator Darrell Jones.

My name is Richard Hixson. I am special master for the Florida House of Representatives. Present to my left is David Kearns, who is the special master for the Florida Senate. At this time, if I could have counsel make their appearances for the record.

MR. HANLON: Steve Hanlon, with --

MR. HIXSON: Make sure your mikes are on.

MR. HANLON: Steve Hanlon with Holland and Knight, on behalf of the claimants.

MS. QUINN: Robin Uricio-Quinn, from Holland and Knight on behalf of the claimants.

MS. BARNETT: Martha Barnett, Holland and Knight, on behalf of the claimants.

MR. HIXSON: Mr. DeGrandy, the sponsor, is with us this morning. Mr. Peters.

MR. PETERS: James Peters for the State of Florida.

MR. HIXSON: Okay. I have requested prior to the hearing and have received the list of witnesses and

documents. At this point, I would like to go through the documents and mark them and go ahead and put them on the record.

First thing that we have is the report, and if you will mark this composite 1 for the claimant's.

(Claimaint's Exhibit 1 received in evidence.)

MR. HIXSON: I am taking this subject to your specific objections. So Mr. Peters, if you want to put that on the record.

MR. PETERS: For the record, the state has multiple hearsay objections to the contents of the report, contents of the indicies, and the contents of the criticism of these documents.

MR. HIXSON: The second document I have is the review of the Rosewood project by Richard Greeves and Patrick Reardon. Mark that 2, claimant's. I am not sure --

MR. PETERS: Same objection to those documents.

MR. HIXSON: Okay.

(Claimaint's Exhibit 2 received in evidence.)

MR. HIXSON: I have taken the appendix as part of composite 1.

Do we have any other documents that we want to take at this time, or do you want to wait until you got the witnesses?

MR. HANLON: I think it will go just as smoothly if we waited until we got the witnesses, if that's okay with you.

MR. HIXSON: That's fine with me.

MR. PETERS: For the record, it's my intention, although I object based on hearsay to the contents of much of this, to use of many of the newspaper articles that are referenced in the bibliography to the report.

MR. HIXSON: I understand the objection.

Ladies and gentlemen, what we are going to do today has nothing with the vote on the bill. Our purpose today is to gather evidence so that Mr. Kearns and myself will be able to write a report and recommendation to the legislature pertaining to the bill, House Bill 591; and to recommend to the legislature whether or not to enact the bill favorably or to amend the bill or to vote the bill unfavorably.

So, the purpose today, for any of you who have not been to a claims bill proceeding, is purely evidentiary. To the witnesses, this is not a court proceeding. This is an informal proceeding. Your attorneys are going to ask you questions. Mr. Peters may ask you questions. Mr. Kearns and I may ask you questions.

I don't want you to feel uncomfortable. If at

any time you need to leave the room or you need to get a glass of water or something, the sergeant, the folks are over here and will help you with that.

Because we are not use to having this many people here, we have had to accommodate you with some kind of unique surroundings here. We are going to ask you to testify into a microphone at the end of the table, and I don't think you will have any problems with that. Mr. Hanlon and Mr. Peters will try, and if they need to come down and give you a document to look at, we'll try to get them down there without a whole lot of confusion. Just feel real comfortable. This isn't the court and you don't have anything to worry about.

I asked both of the attorneys to do a brief opening statement. As you can imagine, Mr. Kearns and I are somewhat familiar with these bills. We read them. And so I would like you to be fairly brief. But at the same time, tell us where you are going today and the nature of the evidence that you are going to proceed with today.

And Mr. Peters, I have asked you to also give me an opening before you begin your process. I would like you to do that as well as Mr. Hanlon. Go ahead.

MR. HANLON: All right. Thank you.

MR. HIXSON: Excuse me one second. Mr. DeGrandy,

did you want to make some remarks before we started?

MR. DEGRANDY: Yes.

I realize this is a much different proceeding than I am accustomed as a member to participate in. However, I have introduced every bill that I have had the opportunity to present before this legislature, and I feel particularly proud to be able to introduce this bill.

I have worked with both the attorneys in this case. I worked with Mr. Hanlon for about a year and a half preparing for a day like today where we can present this case to you. I have worked with Mr. Peters, although on the other side of the table, during the reapportionment process. I find them both to be honorable men, very competent attorneys. And I am sure they will make a very good presentation before the special master and down the line before the legislature.

The difference I think in this representation between Mr. Peters and I is that although we are both public servants, Mr. Peters has a duty as an honorable man and as attorney to zealously represent his client. And his client is the State of Florida.

My duty as a representative is different. My duty is to represent the people that seek justice

before their government.

And that's what I am here to do today with the Rosewood bill.

In 1923, there was a community called Rosewood, a community that today does not exist as a result of hate, as a result of racism, and as a result of violence. And I think what makes Rosewood unique is that the government knew what was happening in Rosewood. The government owed a duty to its citizens and failed in its morale, legal, and equitable obligations to protect the citizens.

And as a result of the failure of our government to do what it should for every one of our citizens, today there is no community in Rosewood. There is no place of worship in Rosewood. There are no homes. People were murdered. There exists nothing but a road marker. And that is wrong. And we had the opportunity as a state to prevent that and did not prevent that.

I have heard arguments that we should not deal with Rosewood, 70 years later. I will not go into the facts because the lawyers are going to present the facts. But from a morale and equitable perspective, as an equitable body that we are, I think we must.

And if we look at precedent within ourselves, as the legislature and as an institution, there is, for

example, even today in our society no statute of limitations for murder.

I submit to you if one of the citizens that committed the murders in Rosewood would be found today and the evidence was there to convict them, the state would be compelled to proceed 70 years later because that's how important we view these acts as a society. And we must respond.

We must respond to the citizens of Rosewood that at that time, because of hate and racism, did not have a proper forum in which to place their claims and grievances before the state.

I have heard that to compensate the victims of the Rosewood massacre would open a Pandora's box. I heard arguments, for example, that need we not compensate the Indians for takings of their lands if we compensate the victims of Rosewood?

I submit to you however wrong people may believe those acts were, we were a sovereign nation at war with another sovereign nation. And we owed no legal duty as a duty we owe to our citizens.

That's why we did not owe a legal duty to Japan when we dropped the atomic bomb. But fortunately the federal government has finally realized we owed a legal duty to citizens of this country of oriental decent for

the unlawful deprivation of liberty that we committed upon them during World War II.

I heard, for example, if we compensate the victims of Rosewood, must not we compensate every black citizen in the State of Florida for the crimes during slavery? As heinous and as atrocious and as repugnant and you and I and every member of the legislature find slavery to be, there was a time when it was legal. And when a human being could be considered property, there could be no deprivation of human or civil rights of that individual.

There came a time in this country when, we as Americans became enlightened, and it took us a civil war to reread what was written hundreds of years ago and to realize that all citizens are created equal, and that all citizens are entitled to due process and equal protection of the law.

So today, the citizens named in the Rosewood bill come to us as a legislature, either personally or through their decedents, to seek justice -- justice not because of the color of their skin, but because of their condition as proud, free and equal citizens of this nation and of the great State of Florida.

And I am convinced as a legislator that when we as a body evaluate the facts and weigh the equities, we

will be compelled to find that their cause and their claim is just. Thank you, Mr. Hixson.

MR. HIXSON: Thank you. Are you ready? Mr. Hanlon, wherever you want to be comfortable. Usually the attorneys stay right there. Just make sure your mike is on.

MR. HANLON: First of all, on behalf of my clients, the Rosewood family, and on behalf of my law firm, Holland and Knight, I want to express my and our deep appreciation to the State of Florida, and particularly to those public servants in the State of Florida who have made this day possible.

The old bromide better late than never, if it was ever applicable, is probably applicable here today.

I particularly want to thank the speaker, Speaker Johnson, for the considerations that he has given to make sure that there would be a fair and open hearing here today.

We also are deeply indebted to Representative DeGrandy and, of course, Representative Lawson who as we know most of us probably know can't be here today because of the death of his father.

This is a good day for Florida. And I think we can be proud we have a forum here to deal with what is a very, very difficult issue.

The principle issue that's in front of us today is whether or not the state has a morale obligation to compensate the victims of the Rosewood massacre. I frankly do not think that -- both Mr. Peters and I -- let me back up.

Both Mr. Peters and I have briefed this matter, and I think it's clear now where we probably have disputes and where we probably don't have disputes. And what I would like to do here today for you, both of you, is to outline where I think -- what I think those issues are, where we do have disputes, where we don't, and what the evidence will be on the disputed issues.

I don't think there is any serious dispute that under a fairly traditional and equal protection analysis, the state cannot condition the police power on one's race. I don't expect to have the state argue that the state can say to one race I will provide police power to you and to another race, I will not provide police power to you when you need it.

I don't think there is any serious question whatever that's exactly what happened in this case.

I don't expect the state to say that didn't happen in this case. It's clear, even though the evidence is 70 years old and even though as Mr. Peters argues there is some hearsay nature to it, it is clear

has brutally disrupted their lives. And it has changed their lives in ways we will never really fully understand.

I don't think -- I really don't think the state is going to seriously contest that. Where I think we have a dispute are in two areas, that are really peripheral to the facts that you are going to hear today. The one is a kind of statute of limitations claim.

Why wasn't this claim brought earlier?

It's a 70-year old claim. But I think even the state will acknowledge that our clients were witnesses to murders which were not prosecuted by the state. As such, we almost really don't even need to put ourselves in the shoes of our clients. We all could understand, even never having been there, that if that had happened us to, we would fear for our safety for the rest of our lives.

We would fear that if anyone ever found out about it, or certainly if we ever sued -- you know, he just walked in, I want to thank Senator Jones. He played a very important role in this, and I left you out and I forgotten. Senator, I apologize to you.

MR. HIXSON: Excuse me. Sergeant, do we have a place for Senator Jones?

MR. HANLON: We all would know that we would be fearful for ever coming forward and certainly for ever attacking or suing the state that had not prosecuted that crime. As Representative DeGrandy mentioned, there is no statute of limitations on murder. People know that.

And I believe you will be convinced, when we conclude here today, that our clients' fear was an entirely rational, understandable fear and justifies -- I think the Florida Supreme Court's test is extraordinary circumstances, and these are certainly extraordinary circumstances. They are not coming forward and suing the very state that failed to protect them back then.

I think the evidence will be that there was -- you will hear evidence of a man and woman who were married for 50 years and never talked about it, that the secrecy was maintained for fear of harm to their children, to their wives, to their families, was real and deep. And I believe you will feel comfortable at the end recommending to the legislature that the state not hide behind the statute of limitations in this case.

The second argument I think where we have a dispute, and Representative DeGrandy has touched on

this, is the question of precedent and the problem of precedent.

Rosewood was unique. We don't have, to our knowledge, another case where the state had so much time to act and was so clearly on notice in time to prevent the harm. And Rosewood can be distinguished that way from everything that we know about other serious problems in our state's past.

It is also the only case that we are aware of where the land was simply confiscated. It was taken from them. There was no way to return to it.

And it is, therefore, unique in our history. And I believe that at the conclusion of the evidence in this case, you will be able to write a report and a recommendation to the legislature in which you can tell them that it is unique and it will not set up a precedent that they need to be concerned about.

And it's our duty to give you the evidence to make that finding, and I am hopeful that we can.

You will hear testimony today from four survivors who will tell you, who was then children, one as old as 16 at the time, who will describe to you what happened. You will hear from a woman who was in the Carrier house. You will hear from a man who was in the Carrier house at the time. And so you will have a

fairly good sense of what happened at Rosewood.

I think you will also have a fairly good sense from them of their fear of ever discussing this matter and certainly a fear of ever coming forward to sue the state that didn't protect them then.

You will hear from children of them because Rosewood had an effect on the children of these folks. And you will hear how it had an effect on the parenting relationship between them and their folks.

You will hear from Arnett Doctor who was a child, a woman, young girl then at Rosewood, who brought this family forward, along with Minnie Lee Langley and Lee Ruth Davis, who is no longer with us. Lee Ruth was there and has died since we first filed the claims bill in this matter.

And you will hear the struggle of the family about whether or not to talk about this, whether or not to come forward, the deep misgivings they had, the anger that there was for anybody talking about this outside the family. And then eventually the death of the matriarch of the family and folks beginning then to barely come forward.

You will also hear from a really noted psychologist at the University of Florida, Dr. Carolyn Tucker, who I think will be able to provide you

exceptional testimony based on her interviews of people who were there at the time, people who will testify before you here today. And I think Dr. Tucker's testimony will --

MR. HIXSON: Are we having Dr. Tucker today?

MR. HANLON: Yes, we are. And I think Dr. Tucker's testimony will convince you again of two things; the enormous damage that was inflicted on the psychological and emotional lives of our clients. I think that you will conclude after hearing that testimony that post-traumatic stress syndrome is an appropriate classification for the conditions that have existed in our clients' lives.

And on both that issue and on the issue of the statute of limitations, I do not believe that you need an individualized inquiry. I believe that you will be able to tell from the evidence here today that those conditions were widespread and in fact uniform throughout the claimants; that the claimants, not to anyone's surprise, I really don't think this is highly complex at this point.

MR. HIXSON: Let me ask you a question. What do we have in the way of evidence about the property itself? Do we have --

MR. HANLON: Whatever is in the report.

[redacted]SON: Do we have the tax -- I think in the report, there is three people that are identified as being on the tax rolls. Do we have anything beyond that?

MR. HANLON: No. We are not -- you will see from the damage -- I want to make that clear now. The damage claim is not -- the property is not a significant factor in the claim. The real damage to our clients was the loss of that entire community. It's what's called dedonic damages. You have a commut -- an intact African-American industrious really sufficient community with churches, school, masonic lodge, baseball team, baseball field, houses, six, maybe six, eight of the houses two-story houses, pianos in the houses, organs in the houses, businesses in the community, turpentine stills, independent trappers, et cetera. This is a remarkable African-American community that existed.

It had its ups and down, economic ups and downs just like everybody else did. But to lose the continuity of that community and be scattered throughout the state and the nation, as these people were, is the core of the damage claim. Literally, as I said before and I will say it again, the property damage is a pebble in that beach. And we will present

testimony from an economic expert next week that the amounts sought by the claimants here are remarkably low in terms of the true value of those claims in any American courtroom today.

That testimony will be based in part on Dr. Tucker's testimony with respect to the psychological damage that has been done to our clients.

Again, I want to stress that I do not believe that -- I believe -- I hope that at the conclusion of the hearing, you will be in a position to recommend to the legislature that on the issue of the statute of limitations and on the issue of damages, there is no need for any individualized inquiry. This was a group harm and it needs a group remedy. And it's our job to give you the evidence to support the group nature of the harm and the fear.

MR. HIXSON: Have we resolved the issue relating to go the claimant list? Is that something we are going to deal with next week?

MR. HANLON: Here is what I hope we come out of here with, this is based on some prehearing discussions we had. It's not just what I hope. This is what my clients, our clients have consistently sought and felt somewhat constricted by the claims bill procedure.

I hope when we come out of here, that you will be

in a position to make a recommendation of state liability and a recommendation that an appropriate fund be established to compensate the claimants who can establish their claimant status.

I think we need to come out of here -- and a third thing I think we need to come out of here with is a definition of who is an appropriate claimant. Right now, the definition includes those who lived in Rosewood as well as those in the surrounding vicinity with ties to Rosewood, and that's a determination that you need to make, I think.

If we come out of here with a recommendation on liability, a recommendation on amount, and I expect that your recommendation -- I hope that the testimony will establish to you that the amount sought is so low compared to what would ordinarily be sought in a court, given the considerations that our clients had in discussions with legislators, particularly sponsoring legislators before filing the claims bill, that you will agree that that amount is appropriate. It will never be sufficient. We could never adequately compensate --

MR. HIXSON: You are satisfied with the seven million dollar figure as being the appropriate figure for us to be discussing in these proceedings?

MR. HANLON: I am satisfied that in discussions with the representative sponsors of this bill that that is -- that's the figure we should ask for. I am equally satisfied that a true figure would be much, much, much higher than that. My clients have been --

MR. HIXSON: I understand for our purposes. That's what we are talking of -- that figure.

MR. HANLON: That's exactly right. I believe we will put on evidence to you that a true figure would be many times that amount.

MR. PETERS: On behalf of the state, I respectfully submit seven million dollars is not an insignificant amount. Indeed, there is total disagreement of the propriety in the claims bill when the class has not been defined, when evidence of proof required for claimant status has not been accomplished. That's definitely an area we have deep seated disagreement.

MR. HIXSON: For purposes of today, let's not discuss the amounts because I think as we work our way through the testimony, it's going to naturally come forward. But I wanted a figure that we were all in the ballpark with and you are not adjusting that from what I hear today. We are sticking with the seven million?

MR. HANLON: Right. Right. You said satisfied,

and our clients are here and I don't want to say satisfied on that, when I know the evidence is going to be it would be many times that.

MR. HIXSON: I understand. But I need a ballpark to start thinking in terms of.

MR. HANLON: I understand that.

And I think Mr. Peters is right. This is a process that we believe would be a very good process, it's very similar to the process that was used under the Japanese Reparations Act. That was an act that was worked out by the United States Congress in 1988. I think it's a very helpful analog for the State of Florida to use.

There then needs to be a process for claimants to come forward, and in a fairly short time. We are dealing with aging people. We need a fairly short process for folks to come forward. And I would hope there could be some funds allocated to locate others who might be true claimants under a definition which you would recommend to the legislature here based on what you hear in the testimony here. Because there are, we believe, at least 10 or 15 more and maybe more than that.

MR. HIXSON: That was my concern, because I think all of you have had contact with people who have

expressed a relationship to the incidents that we are going to hear about today. And I didn't want to preclude, by going forward with the list you have right now, the potential claimants that there might be as the evidence unfolds. We are proceeding with that as a given, that there might be some other people that could have a claim based upon whatever evidence comes forward.

MR. HANLON: That's exactly right. In fact, you are going to receive, hopefully receive in evidence a letter which will show you that's been our clients' position all along. We like that kind of process for claimant identification after a definition.

MR. HIXSON: This was really your good faith effort at the time the bill had to be filed?

MR. HANLON: Exactly. We were under the gun, it had to be filed by January 1. And we understood that's all we could do in a claims bill process. But we are hopeful and we continuously press for people to think of other more creative ways. And hopefully that could evolve. I appreciate that.

Finally, this is a difficult task. It's a difficult issue, and it's a difficult remedy task. But it can be done. It was done by the Congress in the Japanese Reparations Act. And I do not believe that it

will, if done properly, undermine the state treasury. Governments which come forward and acknowledge problems in their past, as the United States government is doing right now with the radiation experiments, are good governments and that's a good way to govern. And it can be done. It's difficult, but ignoring the problem and pretending it did not exist and hoping it would just go away and not creatively devising a remedy, which is really what I am urging you to do here in this case, is a serious mistake. And we can devise a remedy here, and you can make findings here about the uniquness of this situation which will not open the Pandora's box which people have expressed concern about. Thank you.

MR. HIXSON: Usually I ask the state to wait until we hear the evidence. But I think it would be helpful to us to hear from you at this point. So you will go ahead.

MR. PETERS: Thank you. Notwithstanding our differences, this really is a good day for the state. Notwithstanding our differences, I am pleased to be able to meet the claimants today. We do obviously have a profound difference of opinion as to what a proper claims process is and should be, and we do not feel this is appropriate for this procedure.

Unfortunately, as a matter of Florida history, much of what counsel summarized, much of what Mr. DeGrandy summarized as the facts of this case are true. Fortunately, for the state, I would say that some things they summarized are not accurate, and we'll have the opportunity to air that today and hopefully in an objective forum.

Make no doubt about it, this is a claim about a societal wrong, one of too many. I recall approximately 50 or 60 lynchings, violence in which towns were affected or reported in the team report. And I will admit this is a sorry damn period in Florida's history, make no doubt about it.

Deaths of innocent citizens occurred, property was destroyed, and families were displaced by violence.

We should be ashamed of that. We are.

I respectfully disagree, however, that insofar as entertaining a claims bill process, Rosewood is really not that unique, unfortunately, and whatever damage and trauma were visited upon the claimants -- and we'll have the opportunity to prove that later -- I respectfully submit that that damage, that trauma, is no greater than the damage or trauma that other families of any race who had been lynched or murdered or felt that the state's law enforcement powers didn't

do justice to their claim.

It's sad, it's sorry, it's tragic, but I disagree -- that Rosewood really is not unique. With my apologies, I met some of the claimants this morning, Ms. Langley, Ms. Jenkins, Mr. Hall, Mr. Goins, Mr. Doctor, and Mr. Evans -- I don't mean to offend anyone by not naming you, I respectfully submit to the special master that you are asking too much of the claims process, too much of the State of Florida, to come forward after over a generation, 71 years, and ask for the state, based upon what we all have to concede is hearsay evidence, family stories revisited in good faith, no doubt, and particularly to do that in the absence of the state officials, the county officials who are either impliedly or expressly accused in the claims bill of these wrongs.

On behalf of the state, I would say that's not fair.

One of the issues to be resolved here, and one we do disagree with emphatically, is as counsel indicated the necessity for each of the claimants to step forward. I would submit before there can be any fair determination of these issues from anybody's perspective, it's essential, it's required, it's a matter of fair notice to the state, to the claimants

who have failed to step forward, to present themselves and explain why.

No doubt, this record will show errors in judgment of state and county officials in failing to anticipate the extent of violence as it escalated 71 years ago. I would submit, however, that this record will not show errors in judgment of the extent that would amount to a constitutional wrong, as case law now or then defined that, or that even would amount to gross negligence as case law now defines it.

I briefed the law in my memorandum. I hopefully have an agreement, it's good law. If it isn't, Mr. Hanlon will tell me.

MR. HIXSON: For today, for purposes of moving along, I read the memorandum of law and I am in the process of reading the cases. And there is significant cases that I think have some relevance to our inquiry here.

But I don't particularly want to talk about that today. I intend to, when we conclude the proceedings, I will go through that with you, and I might ask you for some supplemental memos in regard to those issues.

MR. PETERS: Indeed, I would suggest that the conclusions of the university team at the final pages of the report, while damning 1920 officials in general,

does not on its face or as reasonably construed attribute to these officials, either the governor, the sheriffs of Levy County, Alachua County or State Attorney the culpability that would be required under the claim as presented, that is constitutional violations and gross negligence.

We are in agreement that the record will show a series of escalating violence in this small community going from one-on-one, to two-on-one, to the destruction of your homes, your relatives' homes on the seventh day.

We would suggest that the record will also show, however, good faith efforts, although less than perfectly implemented, of a county official, a Levy sheriff, of a county official, the Alachua sheriff, to contain the violence.

We would also suggest the record will show a good faith exchange, although evidenced by faded copies of newspaper reports, wherein the governor, having learned of the violence, inquired of the sheriff and was, in fact, informed, I think it was the fifth day, by telegram -- again, because of passage of time, we don't have other documents of that -- the situation is in hand.

And that is, in fact, the same day that the

Alachua sheriff, having come to this small town, likewise observed the situation was at hand and retreated.

I would submit there is no evidence in the record, there is no evidence in these clippings, and I would submit there can be no evidence from the few persons who can testify today from first personal knowledge, that there was any reason for the Florida governor to disbelieve the assessment of the Levy sheriff, to disbelieve the assessment of the Alachua sheriff, that things were under control. No reason.

I would submit that absent proof of that level of incompetence or distrust, the governor rightfully relied upon what he was told.

The record as it is -- and we do have multiple overlapping hearsay problems with it. The record as it is on its face shows contradictions that are assumingly unresolvable at this late date -- again because of passage of time. That compounds my ability to defend the state. And I would submit it fatally, fatally precludes presentations of your claims at this late date because my witnesses are not alive. My records are not available.

And the passage of time, the passage of time has precluded the state from responding to your assertions

made in good faith as to what happened.

I can't speak through the lips of dead officials. Let me suggest, just for the time being, some of the contradictions in this process that should be apparent to all of you.

MR. HIXSON: You want to do that now?

MR. PETERS: Just a few. Just a few.

There is an admirable attempt in the chronology of events at page 3 to set forth in some order some of the significant events that occurred in Rosewood 71 years ago. One of these items is a brief description on January 4, 1923, which said --

MR. HIXSON: I need to catch up with you. What page?

MR. PETERS: Page 3.

MR. HIXSON: Okay.

MR. PETERS: Late evening, white vigilantes attacked the Carrier house. And in fact, we know there was a gun battle at the Carrier house, and we know that the persons died at the Carrier house and we know some children underwent some horrible experiences after that. We admit that.

However, page 40 of the report, notwithstanding the description in the summary of, quote, white vigilantes attacked the Carrier household, suggests

something quite contrary about the exchange of gun fire.

According to newspaper descriptions, I am quoting now: The blacks inside opened fire, those who were armed had shotguns, and two white men fell dead.

Some accounts have the whites firing first.

In fact, the record would suggest from the newspaper accounts -- and we can't tell from the record as it is who initiated this violence which, in fact, precipitated the remaining days of violence.

Another example, I will give two more and move on.

MR. HIXSON: We read this. I understand that there are some contradictions, and there will be because we had newspaper accounts, and resolving all that is going to be very difficult.

MR. PETERS: There are, in fact, sworn statements and narratives from claimants which directly contradict the basis of the claim. I will move on. I just want everyone to understand these are not reconcilable at this late date because of the passage of time.

MR. HIXSON: I think for purposes of your opening and what's in your memo, it's apparent, and it will be apparent to anybody who reads this record, there are contradictory statements throughout the records we have

available to us.

MR. PETERS: The record will demonstrate that Rosewood, Florida, was a tiny remote community, with no reported history of racial violence. It was not planned activity. In fact, planned activity, notwithstanding newspaper reports, did not occur.

The record will reflect that this population co-existed without the type of violence that the report suggests otherwise occurred in Florida, at least in the date in question. That again is an indication of the governor's reasonable reliance on the sheriff's report.

In closing, as a matter of fairness to the state, I request that the evidence there is, flawed as it is, be objectively reviewed today. I welcome the opportunities for claimants to have a fair hearing. I am certain the forum will enable the state to have the same fair hearing, notwithstanding the emotional appeal, which I sympathize in your case. Thank you.

MR. HIXSON: Mr. Peters, in order to avoid Mr. Kearns and I having a claims bill for whiplash here, I am going to ask you to come down here on the other side of Mr. Kearns when we start with the witnesses. So if you can be doing that while we -- are we ready to begin with the first witness?

MR. HANLON: We are.

MR. HIXSON: Who is that going to be?

MR. HANLON: I would like to call Minnie Lee Langley.

Thereupon,

MINNIE LEE LANGLEY

was called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

MR. HIXSON: Would you state your name and addressed for the record.

THE WITNESS: Minnie Lee Langley.

MR. HIXSON: Your address?

THE WITNESS: 19 --

MR. HANLON: Wait just a minute. Do we need that? Would the city be okay?

MR. HIXSON: That's fine. I just need it for the record.

MR. HANLON: What city do you live in?

THE WITNESS: Jacksonville.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HANLON:

Q Ms. Langley, I am going to start with the toughest question I am going to ask you all day. How old are you?

A 80.

Q 80 years old? When were you born?

A July, 13.
Q What year?
A 1913, July 4, 1913.
Q July 4, 1913. Okay.
Where were you born?
A Rosewood, Florida.
Q Who was your mother?
A Daisy Mitchell was my mother, but she died before I was -- right when I was born. My grandmother took care of me.
Q Your grandmother was taking care of you. What was her name?
A Emma Carroll.
Q Emma Carrier?
A Uh-hum (affirmative response.)
Q Yes? You remember, you got to answer yes and no?
A Yes and no. Emma Carroll was my grandmother.
Q Was it Carroll or Carrier?
A C-A-R-R-O-L-L.
Q Okay. Thank you. And did your grandma raise you?
A Yes.
Q Where did you live in Rosewood?
A In my grandmother's house.
Q What kind of house was that?
A Two-story building with a porch and a good house.

Q Did it have a -- was there a piano in that house?
A No. He said piano, but an organ was there.
Q An organ built in?
A Uh-hum (affirmative response.)
Q Yes?
A Yes.
Q Okay. That's what I am getting at.
Anybody play that organ?
A My oldest aunt was playing the organ. She could play, and she was playing it.
Q What was her name?
A Rita Williams.
Q All right. How about Sylvester Carrier, did he play the organ or piano?
A He was there in Sarah's. He stays in Sarah's house.
Q Aunt Sarah's house. Did Aunt Sarah have a piano in her house?
A She had a piano but she ain't had no organ.
Q I see. But did Sylvester play the piano?
A I been up there several times on a Sunday, he was there playing.
Q All right. So in 1923, you would have been about 10 years old; is that right?
A Uh-hum (affirmative response.)

Q Yes?
A Yes.
Q We'll get it. What was your grandfather's name?
A James Carroll.
Q What did he do for a living?
A Trapped.
Q Trapped?
A Catched coon and possums and rabbit and everything else.
MR. HIXSON: I need to turn this mike on.
A He catched coons and possums and all, he go trapping.
BY MR. HANLON:
Q All right. Then he would sell that and that's how he made his living?
A Yes. He would bring them home, and we would clean them. And he would hang them up and let them dry. And then he bagged it up and shipped it away.
Q All right. So he worked for himself; is that right?
A Yes.
Q Okay. How many people were living in that house with you and your grandmother and your grandfather?
A Some more boys and brothers and all of them was staying in this house. My uncle, there was young boys, but

uncles and them was living in this house.

Q All right. Were there other two-story houses in Rosewood?

A Sarah's one, it was a two-story.

Q Okay. About how many houses do you remember there being in Rosewood?

A I can't count. I can't count how many houses now.

Q Okay.

A I don't know exactly how many was there.

Q Okay. Were there any white people in Rosewood?

A Yes. There was white people there.

Q Was it mostly black people?

A Yes. It was mostly black people, but there was white people there, but they was nice white people. I don't know what went wrong.

Q Okay. Who were the nice white people you knew in Rosewood?

A All of them was nice to us. They didn't bother us and we didn't bother them.

Q Okay. How about Sumner, were there both black and white people in Sumner?

A There was more white people in Sumner than there was in Rosewood.

Q Okay. Was there a saw mill in Sumner?

A Yes.

Q And did black people -- some black people at any rate -- in Rosewood work in the saw mill in Sumner?

A Yes, some of them worked in the saw mill.

Q Okay. And were there others who, like your grandfather, made money their own way without working in the saw mill?

A My grandfather couldn't work. He had a stroke, he had two strokes and he couldn't work.

Q Were there other people?

A But the boys worked.

Q The boys worked?

A Yes.

Q In the saw mill?

A Yes, they worked in the saw mill.

Q All right. Did your folks own that house?

A Yeah.

Q Did the people in Rosewood own their houses?

A All of them I know did own their houses.

Q What was the Goins Quarters, do you remember that?

A Yes. Goins Quarters was a little distance from where we lived.

Q What was the Goins Quarters?

A Wasn't nothing but two to three houses in the woods.

Q In the woods?

A That's all.

Q Did you ever go down there?

A Uh-uh (negative response.)

Q Okay.

A They told me to move the school. The school we were going to burnt down. And they put the school up there in Goins Quarters. But it didn't last long because we went back and built our school back. And we went back in our school.

Q When you first went to the school, you went to a schoolhouse which burned down?

A Yes. The one was burned down.

Q That's before the big problem happened?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Then there was another school house built?

A Yes. Up there, we went to the one up there in Goins Quarters.

Q Okay.

A Until they fixed ours back, and we started back up there.

Q Okay.

A At home.

Q Did you ever go to school in the lodge, masonic lodge?

A No.

Q Were there churches in Rosewood?

A Oh,, yeah.

Q How many?

A Three as I know of.

Q Which one did you go to?

A Methodist church.

Q AME?

A AME, Methodist.

Q What were the other churches?

A I think they had one Baptist and a CME.

Q And CME?

A Uh-hum (affirmative response.)

Q Did you ever go to the Baptist church?

A Sometimes we would visit.

Q Sometimes you would visit over there. Okay. Was there a baseball field in Rosewood?

A Yes.

Q A lot of baseball games?

A Yes, they played baseball games.

Q Okay. One masonic lodge; is that right?

A (Nods affirmatively.)

Q Yes?

A One masonic lodge.

Q Okay. Was that a black masonic lodge?

A Yes.

Q Okay. When I took your statement a little while back, you thought there were 30 or more families in Rosewood. Does that --

A I think it was more than that.

Q Do you?

A Yeah. Because I really didn't know how many there was.

Q Okay. Did each of them have a house?

A Everybody living in their own place.

Q Okay. Did you grow up calling your grandma momma?

A Momma.

Q If you say momma here sometimes today, that means grandma?

A Yes, because that's the only one I know.

Q Okay. Let's go to when the trouble came. What's the first thing you remember about what happened when the trouble came?

A Well, I was upstairs with the other children. We all was upstairs under the bed.

Q Why were you and all the children upstairs under the bed?

A People were shooting at the house, and they told us to go, brothers and sisters, told us to go under our bed.

Q Was this -- what house was this?
A Aunt Sarah's house.
Q Sarah Carrier's house?
A Yes.
Q Two-story house?
A Yes.
Q So do you remember why it was --
Did you go to the house after you heard about problems, or were you just there to begin with?
A Well, the beginning of it, some people met Uncle Syl up there at the depot. They were all sitting up on the depot stools.
Q Uncle Syl is Sylvester Carrier?
A Yes.
Q He was up on the --
A He was up there, a bunch of mens was up there talking.
Q When you say the depot, you mean the train depot?
A Uh-hum (affirmative response.)
Q Go ahead.
A And the white people come by there that evening, told Uncle Syl don't let sundown catch them there.
Q White people told Syl don't let sundown catch you here?
A Catch you there. Syl got up and came. And when

they left there, he came to momma's house. And he said Aunt Emma, you better get ready because I think these people are going to try to raise sand here tonight.

Q Raise what?

A Raise up at us tonight. So momma, she was slow getting ready because she did not want to go. But she went anyway. So he said you better come on where I can save you. So he -- we got ready and we went up there with Syl.

Q You went out of your house and up to Sarah Carrier's house?

A Aunt Sarah's house. She said, we got ready to go to bed, momma told us to go to bed. And we went on upstairs and went to bed. The time we got in the bed good, and started the doors and all, the people come in there and went to shooting. So one man, Poly Wilkerson, he was the sheriff at that time. He came to the door.

Q Before we get to Poly coming to the door, you were upstairs in bed?

A Yes. And I came down.

Q Why did you come downstairs?

A I come downstairs to look for momma.

Q Were you scared?

A Momma was downstairs with Aunt Sarah talking. And they said Aunt Sarah had got killed, and the man shot in through the window.

Q Did you hear about that when you were upstairs?
A Yes, came up there and told us that.
Q Then you ran down to see your momma?
A I went down looking for momma.
Q What happened?
A So, when I got downstairs, Cuz' Syl grabbed me, come here, baby let me save you. I went with him.
Q Where was he?
A Downstairs.
Q Was there a woodshed or --
A He was standing by the wood bin.
Q Wood bin?
A Yes, he grabbed me by my arms, come here, baby, let me save you. And I went into the wood bin with him.
Q Did he have a gun?
A Yes, he had a gun.
Q What kind of begun?
A I don't know.
Q A rifle?
A Yes, a long one.
Q Long one. What happened then?
A And this old sheriff come in there. He called Aunt Sarah -- "Sarah, come out here." Aunt Sarah wouldn't go. She laid down, but he had done killed her. He shot in through the window first and that killed her.

So came upstairs and told us momma is dead. They done killed momma. So we got up, and I crawled up from under the bed. And I went down looking for momma. And so when I couldn't find momma, Syl grabbed me and said, come on, baby, let me save you.

Q Then what happened?

A I went in the wood bin with him.

Q Then what happened?

A This old cracker comes looking.

Q When you say old cracker comes looking through, are you talk about Poly Wilkerson?

A Yes, all the crackers come in there looking.

Q Okay. Tell me what happened then.

A Crackers come down there looking for -- come on out of there.

Q Were there a lot of crackers there?

A Yes, a lot of them out there.

Q What happened then?

A Come on out of there. Syl got up under the wood bin, put the gun under my shoulder, told me to lean this way. I leaned over, and then Poly Wilkerson, he kicked the door down. When he kicked the door down, Cuz' Syl let him have it. He shot him.

Q Did he kill him?

A Yes, he killed him right in the door.

Q What happened next?

A So another one jumped up there and Cuz' Syl killed him.

Q Do you know who that was?

A No, I don't know who that was.

Q Have you ever heard of Henry Andrews?

A Yes.

Q Was it Henry Andrews?

A He is a deputy, wasn't he? Some kind of --

Q What happened next?

A So Cuz' Syl got in, Cuz' Syl -- they shot this shotgun, all this shot up our house and everybody else. So we went up under the -- I still went down to see about momma. I went downstairs to see where momma was. That's why I was downstairs.

Q After Cuz' Syl shot Poly Wilkerson and the other man, what happened next? Did you all get out of there?

A Yes, we had to leave. We wasn't going to let nobody kill us in there.

Q Was the gun fire still coming when --

A Yes, it was still coming.

Q What did you all do?

A Jump and hid, jumped down on the edge of the porch and hid underneath the thing until we can get out of there.

Q The back porch?
A Yes.
Q How long was it before you ran out of that house?
A About 15 minutes.
Q About 15 minutes?
A Yes, until it got quiet with the bullets.
Q It was January of '23?
A Yes.
Q Was it cold?
A Oh, yes.
Q How were you dressed?
A Naked.
Q You don't mean naked?
A We didn't have no clothes.
Q You have a nighty on?
A No, we had a gown on. That's all.
Q Just a little gown? Now, who all got out of there?
A All the children did.
Q Okay. Who was with the children?
A 12 of us, about 12.
Q About 12 children?
A About 12 or 13 of us was together.
Q Did you have an adult with you?
A Not then.

Q 12 children ran out?
A Yes.
Q Where did you go?
A Went down the back road, went to Wylly.
Q Where?
A Wylly.
Q Wylly?
A Wylly, Florida.
Q How did you get to Wylly?
A Walked.
Q I understand, but were you walking on roads or woods?
A We walked through the back roads in the woods.
Q In the woods. Okay. This is in the night? Okay. How long did it take you to walk down to Wylly?
A About -- didn't take long -- about 30 minutes or 40 minutes to go to Wylly. Wylly wasn't very far from us.
Q Were you walking through any swamp?
A Yeah.
Q Bushes?
A We have to go through the swamp, the crackers down there shooting and going down there. We couldn't walk on no road.
Q All right. When you got to Wylly, what did you do?

A We got to Wylly, and a colored man down there, he covered us in the house. And then we went up the road to get my Aunt Bullah. And he brought her, told her about it. She didn't even know. And told us -- she met us where he was.

Q She what?

A She meet up there where we was. She come on and she got there to us, she took us. And this man come through there, some old cracker come through there and told them not to keep us there because they was going to come there and kill them.

Q Do you know who this man was?

A I don't know who he was.

Q Okay.

A He said -- so she took us to the woods. She carried us out there. We stayed out there three days and three nights out there in the woods. And she had a little bitty fire for us to warm our feet to.

Q It's 12 children?

A Yes.

Q And you are --

A Uh-hum (affirmative response.)

Q You are out in the woods hiding from the crackers?

A We were hiding.

Q Okay. Did you get some clothes on by this time?

A No, we didn't have no clothes. She covered us with weeds and leaves and stuff. We didn't have no clothes.

Q Three days and three nights?

A Sure did.

Q What happened then?

Let me ask you this. Did you see anything burning then?

A Yes, we had a little bit of fire.

Q Little bit of fire?

A Uh-hum (affirmative response.)

Q Smoke?

A No smoke, she wouldn't put no smoke.

Q I mean back in the --

A Yes, I seen my Aunt Sarah's house and momma's house burning before we left from Wylly.

Q Okay. Can you see --

A It came up early that morning burning up.

Q Could you see it from Wylly burning?

A Yes.

Q Okay.

A Could see the blaze.

Q How about when you were out in the woods for three days and three nights; could you see anything burning then?

A Burning, trying to burn the woods up but we

escaped then.

Q Did you hear gun shots?

A Yes.

Q Hear dogs?

A No, I didn't hear no dogs.

Q Didn't hear any dogs?

A Uh-uh (negative response.)

Q Okay. Did you see these crackers keep coming by those three days?

A Yes, those crackers were on the road just like an ant.

Q Like an ant?

A Yes.

Q All right. Did any of them find you?

A No, they didn't find us because she kept us down behind the bushes.

Q All right.

A And behind the trees and things. She kept us down. She had us trained to fall.

Q She was the only adult with you?

A She was the only one.

Q What happened after that three days and three nights?

A The conductor told her about this man, and told her to bring us to the train station, and he would bring us

to Gainesville.

Q All right.

A And she got us ready and borrowed some clothes from people down there and put it on us.

Q Who was the conductor; do you know?

A Capatin Bryce is all I know.

Q Captain Bryce?

A Uh-hum (affirmative response.)

Q Was there anybody else besides Captain Bryce that you know of that was involved in getting you on that train and down to Gainesville?

A I don't know nobody else because he always did run that train.

Q Okay. So did you get on the train?

A Yes, we got on the train.

Q Okay.

A We had food on the train and everything for us.

Q He did?

A Fruit and everything.

Q Good.

A Uh-hum (affirmative response.)

He brought us to Gainesville.

Q What did you do once you got to Gainesville?

A We had a cousin there. She took us when we got to Gainesville.

Q Okay.

A And she stayed in Gainesville for us. So we stayed in Gainesville, stayed in Gainesville until our grandma finds us. We had done taken her to Gainesville, too.

Q Are we talking about Emma now?

A Uh-huh (affirmative.)

Q She found you in Gainesville?

A Yes, she found us.

Q Then what did you do?

A The people give us a house to stay in.

Q All right. Do you remember those people?

A Uh-uh (negative response.)

Q Okay. How long did you stay there?

A We stayed there until she died up there.

Q Until your grandma died?

A Yes, she died.

Q Okay. You want to take a minute?

A I will --

Q Okay.

Let me ask you something about your grandma. Did you ever talk with your grandma about what you wanted to be when you grew up?

A Yes, I told her I wanted to be a nurse.

Q What did she say to you?

A She told me she would try to help me be a nurse. And she got killed before she got to it.

Q They killed her before she got to do that for you?

A (Nods affirmatively.)

Q Okay. Do you think your momma died because of Rosewood?

A Yes, because poppa and her sister, both of them got killed down there. My granddaddy, me and him, my granddaddy had two strokes. And they made him dug his grave and shot him backwards in the grave.

Q In Gainesville?

A No.

Q Where?

A In Rosewood. They made my granddaddy dug his grave.

Q When was that?

A During the time all this was happening.

Q Did you see that?

A No, I didn't see it, but my uncle was there. He told me.

Q I see. You never saw your daddy after that, your granddaddy after that night?

A No.

Q Then your momma died in Gainesville shortly afterwards?

A Yes, my momma died. She asked Aunt Sarah, her sister come up there and told her Aunt Sarah got killed. And momma died.

Q How long after that did she die?

A About five or 10 minutes because she just had a heart attack.

Q Okay. What did you do -- how long did you stay in Gainesville?

A What?

Q How long did you stay in Gainesville?

A She brought us away from there after my aunt brought us away.

Q Where did you go?

A Carried her up there where she lives.

Q Where was that?

A That was up there at Otter Creek.

Q Otter Creek?

A Yes.

Q How long did you stay in Otter Creek?

A We stayed in Otter Creek a long time.

Q When did you leave there?

A I don't know when she left there.

Q Don't know when she left?

A I know we followed her. When she left, we all left.

Q Okay.
A She carried us away from there.
Q Where did you go?
A Back up to Wylly.
Q After Wylly?
A That's where we lived.
Q How long did you stay in Wylly?
A I stayed there until I got old enough to take care of myself, and I went left there.
Q Where did you go?
A I went to Jacksonville.
Q Jacksonville. Okay. When did you -- do you remember what year it was you were in Jacksonville? Do you remember what year it was when you started living in Jacksonville?
A I started living in Jacksonville in 1926.
Q Okay. Have you lived there ever since?
A Yes.
Q Did you work in Jacksonville?
A Yes.
Q What did you do?
A Some of everything. I could do a lot, I worked for my living.
Q Didn't you do one job a pretty long time?
A Yes. I worked for Wooden Manufacturer.

Q What did you do for them?
A 32 years there.
Q 32 years?
A Yes.
Q What did you do for them?
A Brushes, switch brooms.
Q Brushes and switch brooms?
A Yes.
Q After 32 years, did you get a pension?
A No, they wouldn't pay no pension.
Q You live in Jacksonville now?
A Yes.
Q Did you ever talk about this to anybody?
A Uh-uh, I ain't talk about it.
Q Why not?
A It hurt me. It was just building up in me to just think about how my folks went down and how they killed them and everything. Took everything we had.
Q A moment ago when we were talking and you started crying; have you ever talked about this with anybody where you didn't cry?
A I don't talk about it to nobody.
Q Do you talk to your daughter about it?
A No.
Q You have a daughter; don't you?

A Yeah.

Q Do you ever talk to her about it?

A She never heard me say a word about it, nobody. Never mentioned it to nobody.

Q Why not?

A It hurt me. It hurt me because I loved my grandmother and my grandparents. They was nice to me and nothing else -- would see we were going to school and being clean. And yeah, I loved my grandparents. I really do. And I love them up until now. I really love them.

And I don't want -- I didn't want nobody to hurt them. But them crackers, shoot.

Q I think one question that you probably heard Mr. Peters talking before, I think you would be asked why didn't you come forward and file a claim against the state?

A I didn't know how to file no claim. I am going to tell you, I didn't know how. I didn't try to file no claims because I am scared those crackers might come up there and find me and kill me up there. I ain't filing no claim. I ain't tried to. I just went to work for my living.

Q Did there come a time when you talked to Ed Bradley?

A I have never did talk to him no more than 60 Minutes.

Q Yes. The black fellow on 60 Minutes?
A Uh-hum (affirmative response.)
Q Back in about 1983?
A Something like that.
Q Okay. Is Mr. Bradley related to the Bradleys of the Rosewood family?
A Yes, he was related to Ruth.
Q Did you like him?
A I like him pretty well.
Q Did you trust him?
A Do I trust him how?
Q Did you feel comfortable around him?
A Yeah. He didn't hurt me.
Q Okay.
A He didn't done me bad. Them crackers done me bad.
Q What's the highest grade in school that you went to?
A Eighth.
Q Was that in Jacksonville?
A Uh-hum (affirmative response.)
Q Yes?
A Yes, I went to school in Jacksonville.
Q All right. At any time when the bad time was going on there at Rosewood in January of 1923, did you see

or hear bloodhounds?

A I seen one bloodhound them crackers was coming down that railroad with. That's the only one I seen.

Q Was that when you were out in the woods?

A That's before they run us in the woods. He was leading them down the railroad track. Just as far you could see was crackers with -- I didn't see no bloodhounds.

Q Give me one minute.

MR. HIXSON: Ms. Langley, I got a couple questions.

THE WITNESS: Yes, come on.

MR. HIXSON: Do you have any brothers or sisters?

THE WITNESS: I have one brother and he passed now.

MR. HIXSON: He passed away?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. HIXSON: Was he at Rosewood with you?

THE WITNESS: Yes, he was there.

MR. HIXSON: And you have a daughter? You have one daughter?

THE WITNESS: I got one daughter.

MR. HIXSON: That's your only child?

THE WITNESS: That's my only child.

MR. HIXSON: And your husband?

THE WITNESS: My husband passed, too.

MR. HIXSON: I didn't quite catch, when the adult that took you and the 12 children away from the house?

THE WITNESS: Bullah Sherman, that's her name.

MR. HIXSON: It was again Ms. Sherman?

THE WITNESS: Bullah Sherman.

MR. HIXSON: Okay. And I don't know if you got this for me today, but I am going to need the approximate income. I assume Ms. Langley is retired and on social security or something, right?

MR. HANLON: What I prefer to do, if we can, is do that in the individual claimant process. We are not putting on her individual --

MR. HIXSON: You don't want me to treat them as the individual claims today?

MR. HANLON: I would appreciate that.

MR. HIXSON: That's fine.

MR. HANLON: I understand the information you need, and we'll get that to you at the appropriate time, if that's appropriate.

MR. HIXSON: Let's move on then.

MR. HANLON: Okay.

MR. HIXSON: Thank you. Do you have some questions, Mr. Peters? This is Mr. Peters from the attorney general.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. PETERS:

Q How long did you live in Otter Creek after you left Rosewood?

A We lived there about not quite a year. Wasn't no school there, and we went, took us back to Wylly, we went back to school.

Q You went from Rosewood up to Otter Creek?

A Uh-hum (affirmative response.)

Q For about a year. Then you moved to Wylly for how long?

A She moved back to Wylly. We had to go where they wanted us to go. We couldn't go by ourselves. We had to go where they wanted to carry us. And she carried us back to Wylly so we can go to school.

Q How long did you live in Wylly, if you remember?

A We lived in Wylly about five or six years.

Q Okay. You mentioned Mr. Ed Bradley and 60 Minutes. Did you go with Mr. Bradley on the 60 Minutes show?

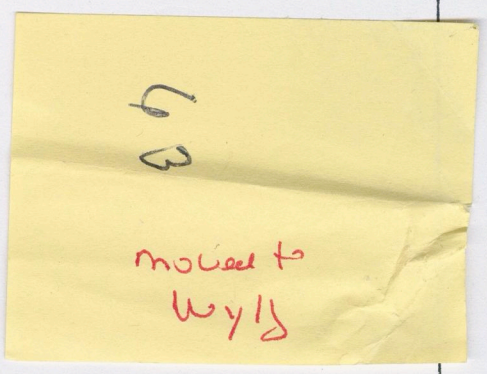
A When we went to Rosewood?

Q Yes, ma'am.

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you get to talk on that show?

A Yes, we talked. He ain't talked -- I talked at the house more than I talked on that show. Yes, because



they brought the stuff home and set it up to the house.

Q You said Mr. Bradley is kin folk to somebody from Rosewood?

A Yes, Rosewood.

Q How do you know that? Did he tell you?

A Told me. Yeah.

Q He told you he agreed with that, that he was?

A I don't know. I ain't said nothing to him about it.

Q You trusted him, he was a good guy?

A I think he was all right. Never said nothing wrong to me.

Q Yes, ma'am. Do you attend the Rosewood family reunions?

A I don't like that. I didn't like that.

Q Do you go to any of them?

A No, I didn't went near one. I didn't even know theywas having it until lately.

Q They didn't invite you?

A They invited me one time. So I hung it up because I didn't like it. I didn't want to be there.

MR. PETERS: Thank, you ma'am. Thank you very much.

MR. HIXSON: Ms. Langley, we appreciate your being here today. If you would like to stay, and I

think there is a seat for you. But if you feel like you need to take a break and get something to drink or something, the sergeant's office will be glad to find a place for you.

(Brief recess.)

MR. HIXSON: We are ready for our next witness.

MR. HANLON: Arnett Goins.

Thereupon,

ARNETT GOINS

was called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

MR. HIXSON: State your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Arnett Turner Goins.

MR. HIXSON: I think you know everybody here, Mr. Hanlon. You met Mr. Peters. Mr. Hanlon is going to ask you a few questions. Go ahead.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HANLON:

Q Mr. Goins, I want you to speak up as loud as you can here so that we can hear you. Okay?

A Okay.

Q All right. What city do you live in?

A I live in St. Petersburg.

Q All right, sir. Again, I ask you the same question I asked Ms. Langley. How old are you, sir?

A I will be 80 this coming April. I was born in 1914.

Q 1914. All right. So that around the time the trouble happened in Rosewood, you were about 9 or 10 years old; is that right?

A That's right, yes.

Q All right. Maybe 9, 9 is probably right. Okay. Who was your mother?

A Ruth Carrier. She was a Carrier, but she was a Goins. She married, my mother was a Goins. I am a Goins.

Q Okay. And where were you born?

A Rosewood.

Q Your father's name?

A George Goins.

Q George Washington Goins?

A George Washington Goins, that's my father's name.

Q Who was your father's mother?

A My father's mother? I didn't know her.

Q Okay. Who was your mother's mother?

A Sarah Carrier.

Q All right. That's the Sarah Carrier that lived in the Carrier house?

A That's right. Yes.

Q Who was her father?

A Hayward Carrier.

Q What did he do for a living?

A He used to cut cross ties, and he used to cut and haul cedar. Then he started, used to work out of, go off and work at different places.

Q All right. Some of it he did on his own and some of it for others; is that right?

A That's right.

Q You have a sister name Philomena?

A That's right, yes, that's my sister.

Q Was her married named Philomena Doctor?

A Yes.

Q Is that Arnett Doctor's mother?

A That's right.

Q Now you had some brothers and sisters, too; right?

A Yes.

Q Who were they?

A The one was in -- I have never know the name because he died when he was baby. We called him Little Buddy. I was Big Buddy and he was Little Buddy. Then I had another brother, and he was named after my daddy, George. And my baby sister, her name was Mattie Goins. They are all Goins.

Q Was there a Vera?

A There was a Vera.

Q Vera Hamilton?

A Hamilton, but she was a Goins. That's what I meant, she was a Goins.

Q All right. You all had a house in Rosewood?

A I lived with my grandparents.

Q With your grandparents?

A Yes, Sarah Carrier and Hayward Carrier.

Q You lived in Sarah Carrier's home?

A That's right.

Q Is that the home with the organ in it?

A Piano, too, both piano and organ.

Q Okay. Any other of the houses in Rosewood have a piano in them?

A What?

Q Any other house in Rosewood have a piano in it that you remember?

A No, I think the only piano I can remember at the church, only one that I can remember.

Q At church. Did you have a two-story house?

A Two-story house, right.

Q All right, sir. Did you go to church in Rosewood?

A AME Methodist.

Q How many other churches were there?

A CME and Baptist church.

Q Baptist church, too. Did you go to school in Rosewood?

A The little I did go because I wasn't too old, you know, when all this happened.

Q Okay. Before this happened, do you remember going to school in Rosewood at all?

A Oh, yes, I went to school in Rosewood.

Q What kind of building was it? Do you remember?

A It was one big building, one room. Everything was in the same room.

Q Did you ever go to school in the masonic lodge there?

A I can't remember. I can't remember it if I went school to the masonic lodge or not.

Q Okay. How many houses do you remember there being in Rosewood?

A Oh, gosh, I couldn't remember them, all scattered all through different places. But I couldn't remember. But I know my grandparents had a two-story building. And Uncle James Carrier, he had a two-story building. John Wright had a two-story build.

Q Johnny Wright was a white man?

A That's right.

Q He had a store there?

A He had a store.

Q Anybody else?

A I believe the Halls, they had a two-story building.

Q Was the Hall house down by the depot?

A Right there right at the depot.

Q Okay.

A And there was a two-story building directly in front of my grandparents. It was white people.

Q How about Hardy Davis?

A I don't know, I don't think Hardy Davis had no two-story building. He stayed down near Uncle James, but he was on the same side of the road we were on.

Q Was it a house?

A Yes.

Q I don't want you to limit it just to two-story houses. Any other folks you can remember with homes? How about the Edwards?

A Well, I wouldn't know where the house, whether it was theirs or not, tell you the truth.

Q But do you know if they were living in a house?

A Yeah. Oh, yeah, they were living in a house.

Q Did the Colemans live in a house?

A Yes. Yes, the Colemans lived in a house. That was my grandmother's sister.

Q What your telling me, you told me this when I

took your statement. You don't know whether they owned them or rented them; right?

A Sure don't.

Q Okay. I just wanted to know if you know who lived there in houses. How about the Bradleys, did they have a house there?

A They lived in a house, too. They lived right down by the -- down there by Johnny Wright.

Q How about Ed Goins?

A He had a whole quarter, he had the Goins Quarters.

Q Could you describe it?

A That was my granddaddy, but I can't remember my granddaddy because I was too small. I don't know nothing about my granddaddy and grandmother and all on the Goins side.

Q Do you know what your granddaddy did for a living?

A The Goins?

Q Yes.

A Yes, turpentine still. I can't remember when it was operating.

Q Okay. How many houses were there in Goins Quarters?

A I don't know. I guess about four or five, I

reckon.

Q Who stayed there?

A When this incident happened, my uncle, my daddy's brother was living and his family.

Q Okay. Your daddy's brother was?

A Yeah, my father's brother.

Q Okay. Were there any other white families in Rosewood beside the Whites?

A The people that stayed right across in front of us was white.

Q Do you remember their name?

A I believe their name was Colston, I believe.

Q Okay. Were most of the people that lived in Rosewood black?

A That's right, most of them were black.

Q How about Sumner?

A Well, I don't know most of them, because at the saw mill, it was black and white that worked at the saw mill. So I wouldn't know. I know my grandmom used to work up there.

Q Did your grandma, Sarah Carrier, did she work for Fannie Taylor?

A Sure did.

Q What did she do?

A Wash, iron, clean her house. That was my

grandmother, Fannie Taylor.

Q Did you ever rack wood for Fannie Taylor?

A That's right, me and my youngest uncle, her son, my grandmom's son, he was practically -- after all this, he kept us together because -- mostly raised us together. And we used to go down there and rack wood with grandma. Grandma would wash and clean house. That wouldn't be regularly, because they would bring a load of wood and we would rack it.

Q On the day that Fannie Taylor said she was attacked, was your grandmother there?

A Yes, she was there.

Q Was she there with anybody else?

A My sister.

Q Was that Philomena?

A Philomena.

Q Did they tell you what happened there?

A My sister said that she heard a lady hollering, and she seen this man go out and step across the fence. And she seen it was a white man.

Q A white man?

A That's right.

Q Did there come a time shortly after that when you heard about Sammy Carter being killed?

A Yes.

Q How did you hear about Sammy Carter being killed?

A What happened, they had bloodhounds trail this guy who never attacked her.

Q Who what?

A Who never attacked the Taylor lady, they had bloodhounds.

Q The bloodhounds were trying to get the man who attacked Fannie Taylor?

A Uh-huh. And the bloodhounds trailed them to my cousins's house, which he was a Carrier, and they carried him out the fence. That's why you could treat them. So they asked my cousin Sarah who was the -- who carried the guy off, because they didn't want to tell, but they was going to kill him if he didn't tell. So then he scared them. He told them Sammy Carter.

So they got Sammy Carter, and Sammy Carter wouldn't tell. So I don't know whether Sammy Carter was a mason or whatnot and this guy was a mason. But he wouldn't tell. He told him he need to tell before they killed him. They killed him without telling them nothing. So they killed him.

I didn't see them kill him, but they killed him. You could hear, because I never go there.

Q After Fannie -- after that incident at Fannie Taylor's house, was Sammy Carter the first black man you

heard about that got killed?

A That was the first one. That was the first one that got killed.

Q Do you know how Sammy Carter was killed?

A They said they lynched him, hung him up and shot holes through him.

Q Did you talk with your grandma then about what was going on in the town?

A Grandma was working for this lady. Grandma, they sent word by grandma, my grandmother, to tell Sylvester he was next.

Q Okay.

A If he stayed in Rosewood.

Q Your grandma, her name was?

A Sarah.

Q Carrier.

A That's right.

Q Okay. So you find out from your grandma Sarah Carrier that she had heard Sylvester was next; is that right?

A Yes. They didn't say she was next. They said Sylvester was next if he stayed in Rosewood.

Q Okay.

A But he was born and raised in Rosewood. And he wasn't going nowhere.

Q All right. Did he tell you that? Did he say that?

A Yes, he stayed there. So about two or three days later, they came.

Q Who came?

A The mob, I hate to say it, but it involved the sheriff.

Q And it involved the sheriff?

A Yes.

Q What was his name?

A Wilkerson, whatever his name was.

Q When they came, where were you?

A Upstairs.

Q In the Carrier house?

A That's right. I was living in the Carrier house with my grandparents.

Q With Minnie Lee Langley?

A Yes, she was there because they finally came down to my grandparents. Her grandparents and her brother and all came down to my grandparents' house.

Q Were you there?

A She was in the house.

Q Were there a lot of kids upstairs?

A Oh, gosh, mostly -- mostly about -- with my grandparents, me and my sister and my brother and my

youngest uncle, grandmother, my uncle and his wife, and my youngest uncle, we all was there. And then Uncle James' family and grandchildren, Minnie Lee and her brother, Rubin and her uncle, the rest of them was her uncles. And there was about seven of them, I reckon.

Q What do you remember happening once you all got up there?

A Well, they came and they didn't want -- actually they didn't want to kill grandma. They asked grandma to come out.

Q They asked grandma to come out?

A Yes, and bring -- everybody came out except Sylvester. He came after Sylvester. And Grandma didn't go out. So they just started shooting in the house.

Q Who started shooting in the house?

A The white people. The mob started shooting in the house. And one of my aunts, one of my youngest aunts, the one that was home, she was in the room with grandma and she said she knowed grandma got hit with a bullet because it shot right through her. And they started shooting the house and grandma got hit with a bullet. And Martha, she laid down across the bed. She was dying or dead. She made her way on upstairs. And they was shooting all through the house.

And then my aunt, she begged to come out -- my

Uncle Sylvester's wife, she begged to come out and they let her come out. And then they busted in that front room though, come right into the hallway and they busted that door down.

Q Who busted the door down?

A The sheriff, the sheriff and I reckon the other one, the deputy, I reckon, both of them was laying in the hall there.

Q What happened?

A Busted that door down. That's as far as they got.

Q What happened?

A Shot them.

Q Who did?

A Sylvester Carrier.

Q Then what happened?

A Then they were shooting all upstairs, everybody down low where you couldn't get hit. So I don't know, he must have -- the rest of them was on the outside, he must have got frightened and they left.

When everything quieted down, we come downstairs. We all come downstairs, except my brother. He slept through all that shooting. He was about four years old.

And when he got to the bottom of the steps, he

woke up and he started crying. So my sister Philomena Doctor and my youngest uncle, his name was Harold Carrier, they went back up there and got him. And I went to the living room, there was a trunk in there. I had a suit I have never wore. There was a suit I got for that Christmas.

And I went to get that suit. And without knowing anything, I was stepping over dead people in the hallway, too.

Q I am sorry, stepping over people?

A Two dead people.

Q Two dead people?

A Two dead men in the hallway. So I got scared and I turned and caught up and we went out the back and walked down the woods, down all the way down to Wylly. We stayed out there in the woods about two or three nights. And they got us worried.

Q What was going on when you were staying out in the woods for two or three nights?

A We were -- I guess it was still -- I guess still looking for somebody to kill, because I didn't go to Rosewood.

Q Did you see people in cars or on horses or were you able to see anybody?

A When there was -- on the road, you might see

somebody riding out there in the yard and shooting, one thing or another, like that. I believe one of my cousins, I believe there was a piece of glass hit him in the face peeping out the window.

Q When you were in the woods?

A We didn't see nobody. We had a low fire built out in the woods. And it was cold.

Q Did you hear gunshots?

A No, I didn't hear no gunshots.

Q Did you hear bloodhounds?

A No, I didn't hear no bloodhounds.

Q Did you see smoke or fire?

A I seen smoke, where my grandparents' house was being burnt down. That was that same day.

Q All right.

A Next day, we went back there because they claimed they warned Sylvester that night, and they went back the next day and finished him off. But in other words, Uncle James, he had left along with us. And he, I don't know, because he had a stroke. I don't know, I guess his mind was just messed up. He went back. He went back and they claim they made him dug his grave.

Q Uncle James went back and they what?

A They made him dug his grave and shot him down in his grave.

Q I see.

A My granddaddy's brother.

Q When did that happen?

A That was happening in Rosewood. That was during the same time of this.

Q The trouble?

A Yes.

Q Okay. After you were in the woods for a couple days and nights, what did you do next?

A What?

Q Where did you go?

A They got word to us to come into Wylly, the train was going to pick up us. The train did. We come into Wylly, and we got on the train and they take us to Gainesville.

Q Do you know who arranged that?

A Who was in Gainesville?

Q Who do you know who made --

A I don't know.

Q Okay. So you got on the train and you went to Gainesville?

A Went to Gainesville.

Q What did you do when you got to Gainesville?

A My daddy, my daddy had a brother and a sister living in Gainesville.

Q Okay.

A And I stayed with my Uncle Wil, we stayed with Uncle Wil. Me and my sister and my brother and my uncle, we stayed with Uncle Wil, and my momma come got us about three or four days later. My momma came and got us.

Q Okay. Then where did you all -- how long did you stay in Gainesville?

A We stayed in Gainesville about about five, about four or five, maybe six days.

Q Then what did you do?

A My mother come got me.

Q Where did you go?

A To Taylor County.

Q Taylor County?

A Yes, we had an aunt living in Taylor County.

Q How long did you live there?

A I didn't live there all that long. Stood there a while. And then -- because my daddy would be going different places through the log camps. That's what he was doing -- wading in the swamp. And he would go from one place, because one of them places get all the logs out, they move to another place. And I would just follow my daddy and didn't go to school.

Q Did there come a time when you left your daddy and went out on your own?

A Yes. Well, when I left my daddy, when I left my daddy, I was -- after my mother -- my mother died in '29 and then I would stay with my daddy. When I got tired of staying with my daddy, I would go stay with any of my aunts because of all of them was crazy about me.

Q Where were they?

A Lochloosa. My daddy was way up in Deland, with a lumber company, log camps. I had two aunts in Gulf Hammock, that's in Levy County. I would go around the clock.

Q Around the clock?

A Around the clock.

Q All right. Did you land somewhere eventually?

A Yes, I was staying there in '32 when my daddy got his pension from the government because he was a World War I veteran. He got a bonus and he -- he done got married again. And he and my stepmother and my sister Philomena Doctor and Vera Goins and George Washington Goins, they all -- they went to St. Petersburg.

Q Did you go to St. Petersburg?

A I went. Yes, I went later.

Q What year?

A 1932, in October.

Q All right.

A 1932, I went.

Q Have you been --

A Then I have been there ever since.

Q All right, sir. What did you for a living, sir?

A I done some of everything. I did -- lath, I used to mix cement. I worked for the government a while, when they had about 20,000 soldiers there in St. Pete during during World War II, and shine shoes.

Q Is that called a boot black?

A Boot black.

Q Did you how long did you do that?

A Oh, gosh, I shine boot black from '46 up till here about three years ago.

Q Until about three years ago?

A Uh-hum (affirmative response.)

Q From 1946 until then, you did boot black?

A From 1946.

Q In a shop in St. Petersburg?

A Uh-hum (affirmative response.)

Q At some point you got married?

A When I got married?

Q Yes.

A Got married February 15th, 1943.

Q Very good. How long have you been -- have you been married -- what was the lady's name you married?

A Ellen Jones Goins, that's her name. It was Ellen Moore Goins, but she was a Jones.

Q You all have been married how many years now?
A 61 years.
Q 61 or 51?
A February 15, been married 61 years. I mean 51 years.
Q It's a long time, in any event?
A That's a long time.
Q Did you ever talk to your wife before these recent times now in this matter, did you ever talk to your wife about Rosewood?
A No.
Q Did you ever talk to your daughter about Rosewood?
A No. That never -- me and my sister used to talk about it sometime when I be to her house. Before she died, we talked about Rosewood. But that's something you just don't talk about. You don't talk about it.
Q Your daughter tells me she has never seen you cry. Do you ever recall crying?
A Did I ever cry?
Q Yes.
A I didn't even cry when my momma died. Only time I cried is when my grandma used to put that switch on me. Grandpa, all those whippings I got from my momma, and grandmomma. My daddy never spanked me once.

Q Why didn't you talk about this outside?

A I just feel --

Q You were just what?

A I just feel things. No telling what might happen.

Q No telling what might happen?

A That's right, because during that time, people -- I guess they had relatives and one thing, too. I guess what happened, I just didn't want to talk about it.

Q Give me a minute to look at my notes here and take a break here for just a minute.

You went to grade school where?

A In Rosewood.

Q In Rosewood?

A Yes, I went to grade school there in Rosewood and I went to a school there in place call Putnam, that's 14 miles out of Deland going toward Palatka. I went to school there.

Q About how far did you get to go?

A Sixth grade.

Q And your daughter now, she has her doctorate; is that right?

A Doctorate degree, that's right.

Q How did you -- from '46 until just about three years ago, you were making a living mostly as a boot black, right, or doing boot black?

A Yes, I was boot blacking. And I was a lathe. I started learn how to lathe when -- I started learning how to lathe, must have been '36, I believe it was.

Q When was the last time you did that?

A I don't know. I ain't lathed since -- last time I did some lathing was in -- I believe it was in '52.

Q '52?

A Somewhere along there.

Q Okay. You did some other things to make money, too? Didn't you make jewelry?

A Make jewelry?

Q Yes.

A I did that.

Q What other things did you do to make money besides that?

A The other, when I was making jewelry, when I was making jewelry, that was just something for your friends, something to give them.

Q To give them?

A To give them. I didn't know how to make no money out of that.

Q When you were shining shoes, were you doing anything else to make money?

A When I was shining shoes, I used to lathe; and when I couldn't lathe, I shined shoes. Then I started

working to the theater. The last job I had was working at the plaza theater -- not the plaza theater but the one and two, they had a double theater. It was me and two other boys.

Q What did you do there?

A That was a part-time job, I'd go to work and get the theater cleaned up and we would go on home. Then we'd knock off anyway and I would go to the boot place and shine shoes.

Q Did you have a way of saving money? How did you save money?

A Where did I save money?

Q Yes.

A I hardly saved none. I hardly saved no money. Only thing I did, because my daughter was in school, all I could do is try to put her through school.

Q Right. Did you put money in jars?

A In what?

Q In jars?

A Oh, yeah. Change, like change when I had -- when my daughter was a little thing, and I had a stepson, and he had seen about her. When he'd go to school, to get up in kindergarten, and my wife would be working and I would be shining shoes. And I had a can, like that, about a four inch square can. When I got change, I put it in there and I

still am; still look in there, get it.

Q Have you ever -- go ahead.

A And I tell them, let me know something, what you spent and he -- he was a kid -- never -- would run through money.

Q Have you been attending these family reunions that the Rosewood family has been having since about 1984?

A Yes, I have been attending -- I didn't attend the last one because I wasn't going to take that long ride. And I don't ride airplanes.

Q Other than the Washington one last year, you attended the Rosewood family reunions?

A Some of them. I attended one in Deland and three or four up there in Lochloosa and St. Petersburg.

Q When you talked to Philomena about Rosewood, what was her position about whether people should talk about Rosewood outside the family?

A She didn't want -- she was just like me, she wouldn't talk either. Said some things, like kids do things and like that. But she never did do talking much about it, me either. Never did too much.

MR. HANLON: That's all I have right now.

CROSS EXAMINATION

MR. HIXSON: Mr. Goins, this is Mr. Peters from the attorney general's office. He is going to ask you

a few questions right now.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. PETERS:

Q You say that you had been to several of those Rosewood reunions?

A Yes.

Q When did they start? Was that about 10 years ago?

A What?

Q When did those family reunions start, Rosewood reunions?

A I don't know because I didn't go to the first one. I know I didn't go to the first or second one. But I went to a few of them because I went to two or three up there, the one in Deland and I went to the one in St. Petersburg, I went to the one in Jackson, Mississippi.

Q They are all around the state or all around the country?

A Yes.

Q What do you do at those family reunions, Rosewood family reunions?

A Do nothing but just talk about things that happened and meet some of your friends, some of your relatives you had never seen because some of them --

Q You tell stories about how it was back in

Rosewood?

A We didn't talk about that.

Q You don't talk about that?

A We don't talk about that. No.

Q Talk about it a little bit at those meetings, those family reunions?

A No.

Q Did you go with Mr. Bradley on 60 Minutes? Did you get to do that show? Did he talk to you?

A Mr. Bradley on 60 Minutes?

Q Yes.

A No.

Q Didn't have anything to do with that one?

A No.

Q Did anybody tell you about it?

A I seen it on 60 Minutes.

Q All right. Was that pretty much how it was, the way they told it on 60 Minutes?

A Some of it, maybe some of it was. I don't know. I know my cousin up there, she was on the 60 Minutes thing. I seen her on there. But my other cousin died, Ruth, she died.

Q They didn't ask you to go on there, or you just didn't want to? How come?

A I didn't know. Because the one that died, the

one living in Miami that died, she had my cousin, which you all interviewed before you interviewed me, they had that thing that they were the only two relatives that was living. And she knew better. Minnie Lee didn't. But Ruth knew better because she was going to the family reunion.

Q So there were more survivors than we thought there were when they had that 60 Minutes show?

A That's right. Because here I am. There is what's you call it, Evans. There he is and some others.

Q To your knowledge, are there any more survivors out there that aren't here with this group today or in this claims bill, do you know if everybody is here now?

A That was living in Rosewood?

Q Yes.

A I guess there might be some living. I don't know. But I know all of it was close -- was really close to me and her. A lot of them is old people, they are dead like my sister and her -- a lot of her uncles, and my youngest uncle who was there, he died. He died, I think died in New York.

Q So you might all be here; you might not, you just don't know?

A That's right.

Q Is it correct that the folks in Rosewood, the black folks and white folks, got along pretty well? Was

that a pretty safe place to live until that week in January?

A We never had any trouble, never had no trouble.

Q It was a good life, at least until that bad week in January?

A Uh-hum (affirmative response.)

Q You indicated that you had worked in St. Petersburg and you did lathe. What is lathe?

A Putting plaster up.

Q Right. You had a shoe shine shop?

A Yes, I could shine shoes at the barber shop.

Q You say there were soldiers down there. That was during the war?

A Yeah. World War II. Yeah, they was training -- there were there solders there, 20,000 taking basic training there. We were working, taking care -- because we made a rifle range for them. And then we used to keep up them -- the government took all of them houses, them big hotels and big apartment houses for them soldiers to stay. And we had keep to grass cut and hedges and all that trimmed.

Q So you worked around those soldiers for a year or couple months?

A Until they come up there and find out the condition them soldiers was in. And they closed that place up. They sent them away from there. They were there, I guess, about a year maybe.

Q Have you ever had any involvement with the courts, like you were a witness to a crime or you asked the police to help you solve some problem with your business?

A Solve some problem with my business?

Q Have you ever asked the police to help you with any problems you might have had with your life or business or job?

A No.

Q Not at all?

A No, me and my wife, no, we like two peas in a hull. We get along like two peas in a hull.

Q You never had any reason to need the police to help you out?

A No.

Q You were talking about that night at Sarah Carrier's house, you said you were upstairs with the other children?

A Oh, yes.

Q Were you all in a closest? Were you under a mattress, standing around? What were you doing up there?

A On the floor, under the bed and everything else. Keeping bullets from hitting you because they were shooting up through the house.

Q You were up there during most the shooting or all the shooting?

A I was upstairs, me and my sister, I was up there and Minnie Lee, she went -- I think she got there and she was running outside and my uncle caught her.

Q She went downstairs?

A Yes. She -- my uncle pulled her under there where he was at.

Q He was shooting over her shoulder or something; is that right?

A I guess so.

Q Did you see him do that?

A No, I was upstairs. I ain't got that many eyes.

Q You didn't never come downstairs?

A He was downstairs. I was upstairs.

Q Okay. Thank you. You told me about one of your -- was it Uncle James that was killed?

A That's my grandfather's brother.

Q You weren't there, were you, when that happened? Somebody told you about that?

A I didn't see them kill him, no, because we don't come downstairs. He came down with us. And we went on, but he -- I guess by his mind, and he had a stroke, too, he turned around and he went back. He went back to the house or somewhere because we were gone, we don't go back. And they said they made him dug his own grave.

Q Someone told you that?

A Yes. It was in the paper. It was in the paper, they made him dug his own grave and shot him down in his own grave. I don't know. They said they stood the youngest boy up, my youngest uncle, Sylvester's baby brother. They said they stood him up over his momma's grave and shot him down, but he died in New York.

Q They wasn't true, was it, that they shot him?

A No.

Q Who said that?

A It was in the paper.

Q Okay. The paper made a mistake?

A Yeah.

Q On that one?

A He died about 40 years later in New York.

Q That day that that man came out of Ms. Taylor's house, you weren't there and someone told you?

A No, I wasn't there. My sister was there.

Q She told you about that?

A Yes, she told us. She went to work with grandma. She went to work with grandma that day.

Q Help us out, if you would, on Poly Wilkerson. Some people said he is a sheriff, some people say he isn't. Do you think he is or was?

A I think he was a sheriff.

Q Okay. How do you know that? Because some people

said he wasn't?

A He always said he was a sheriff. I don't know. I wasn't nothing but a kid, but he said he was a sheriff.

Q Okay.

A He used to have a gun, be driving that old car.

Q But you ever seen him with a badge on or hanging around the jail house or anything like that?

A No, because there wasn't no jail in Rosewood that I know of.

Q Did you ever go back to Rosewood after you left?

A One time, stopped through there one time.

Q When was that?

A That was in, I believe that was in 1929 or '30. We was living in Gulf-Hammon with my aunts, and Perry baseball team was playing ball in Cedar Key. And they was going to play us in Gulf Hammock the next day.

And so we was going down to Cedar Key with some more boys, me and my youngest uncle, both us playing on the team. We got in the car and we went to Cedar Key and we stopped. I went right on the very spot that my grandparents' house was burned down.

Q You got to drive through Rosewood to get to Cedar Key where you lived at that time?

A Yes, because you leave Gulf Hammock to go to Cedar Key, take 24 and take you right into Cedar Key.

Q You recognize the house or where it used to be?

A Wasn't no house there. The house was burned down, but I recognized the spot because there was little old tree that I was growing in the corner of the fence. And we used to have playhouse in that tree.

And grandpa had a cigar box that had about 10 or 12 straight razors in that box. Me and his son, which is my youngest uncle, we got the razors. Grandpa was off working. He wasn't around, he was off working. And we got them razor blades and went under that tree -- because the razor blades was sharp, we tried to cut that old tree down and it cut the razors all up. And we put them back.

And grandpa come home and he find out them razors was all cut up. Boy, you talking about burning up butts.

Q That was one of those times you cried?

A Yeah. He tore us up. I liked grandpa, though. I called him pappa. We all called him pappa. I have never called my momma momma and my daddy daddy. That was momma -- my grandparents was momma and pappa. All their grandchildren called them momma and poppa.

But I called my mother sister. Her brothers and sisters call her sister, and that's what I called her and called my daddy Baby George.

Q Has anybody ever bothered you about having to come from Rosewood? Has anybody ever hurt you or threatened

you or anything like that since you left?

A No. To Rosewood?

Q Yes.

A No. A lot of people didn't know I was from Rosewood. I have never did talk about it.

Q Did you ever think about coming to someone that you trusted and respected, maybe some black judge or a black legislator, and asking for some help to get this thing taken care of rather than waiting all these years? Did you ever think about that?

A No.

Q Did any of your family to your knowledge ever talk about that and maybe why you should or why you shouldn't do that?

A No. Ain't never, until the other evening, Minnie Lee and Ruth, they were the only survivors and talking about getting an American movie or something made. That's what started mostly.

Q Tell me about that. Were you in on that movie deal for Rosewood? How you did you come to learn about that?

A What?

Q Were you in the movie deal?

A No.

Q Who was?

A Ruth and what's you call it. Ruth had her thinking they were the only two survivors.

Q Did you ever talk to that movie producer about the movie that they were going to make?

A No, I ain't never know. I ain't never seen no movie. I ain't -- never don't know who he is.

MR. PETERS: Thank you, sir. Thank you very much for talking to me.

MR. HIXSON: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Goins. And like I said to Ms. Langley, if you need to take a break, there is water and drinks and things around the corner.

I would like to proceed and take one more witness before we do our lunch break, if that's acceptable with everybody.

(Witness excused.)

MR. HANLON: Mr. Evans.

MR. HIXSON: Mr. Hanlon is going to ask you a few questions. Before he does that, I need you to raise your right hand for me.

Thereupon,

WILLIE EVANS

was called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

MR. HIXSON: Thank you, sir.

Mr. Evans, if you would state name for the record state your name.

THE WITNESS: Willie Evans.

MR. HIXSON: Thank you.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HANLON:

Q Mr. Evans, this is Steve Hanlon. How old are you, sir?

A 96, 86. I will be 77 the 25th of December.

Q When were you born?

A Sanford.

Q When?

A 1907.

Q 1907?

A That's what they tell me. I don't know.

Q That's a very good answer. Are you able to see at all, sir?

A No, I don't see nothing.

Q How long has that been true?

A About, well, I used to work construction work, but I had to stop in '68. I couldn't see how to drive a nail.

Q All right, sir.

A My eyes went getting worse, and until they had to take one out and the other one went out. It went completely

out.

Q I see. What city do you live in now, sir?

A I live in Sanford.

Q All right, sir. Did there come a time when you lived in Rosewood, Florida?

A What?

Q Did you live in Rosewood, Florida, for a while?

A Yes, I was there when the thing come off. Yeah, right there.

Q You were about -- if you were born in 1907, you would be about 16 years old in 1923; is that right?

A Somewhere along in there.

Q All right. How long had you been in Rosewood, say before 1923?

A Well, I don't know how long I had been there, but my mother died in Sanford. And my grandparents, granddaddy come there and got us and carried us down there. I don't know. Me and my brother, my sister, two sisters, but one, the other sister, she stayed with the aunt and the oldest sister stayed with us.

Q You went -- did you go to kindergarten up in Sanford?

A No.

Q Did you go to --

A I went to school a little while, but not much.

Q Where, in Sanford?
A In Lochloosa. I mean in Rosewood.
Q Did you go to first grade in Rosewood?
A Yes.
Q All right. So I think first graders are about six years old. Is it fair to say for 10 years before 1923, like from the time you were about six until the time you were 16, you lived in Rosewood?
A Yes.
Q Okay.
A Yes, I stayed in Rosewood.
Q All right. Now, you lived with your grandparents; is that right?
A Yes.
Q What were their names, sir?
A Ransom Edwards and Julia Edwards.
Q All right. They lived in Rosewood?
A Yes.
Q And what did your grandfather do for a living?
A Well, now, when he come and got us, he done got to be an old man then. But he used to work down there, to the saw mill around there, do something around there. I don't know what he was doing down there. But he once was a -- before then, he used to be a pretty good well liver once in his lifetime.

Q Pretty good what?

A Pretty good liver.

Q Good liver?

A Because he used to be -- they used to have -- they said they had a cedar mill there at Rosewood. He was the mill right. He head plenty of tools. And he used to run a store. That was before my time, but I seen one of the books he used to have that had a lot of names in there of people owed him and didn't pay him, too.

Q So he extended credit to people?

A Yeah, he used to credit people. But they had to close the store up. But that was before my time now.

Q All right. Your grandmother's name was?

A Julia, Julia Edwards.

Q You all lived in your own house in Rosewood?

A Yes.

Q Did you have a brother there?

A Yes.

Q What was his name?

A Nathaniel. He was younger than I was.

Q All right.

A But they had another boy there they raised.

Q Do you remember his name?

A Dewey.

Q Dewey?

A Uh-hum (affirmative response.)

But don't ask me -- they never -- I have never did and they never mentioned to me where they got that boy from. I didn't know he was none of theirs because he was light skin.

Q I see.

A They were dark.

Q I understand. All right. Now who else do you remember who lived in Rosewood and lived in their own house?

A All them people, these people you been talking about, I know all of them. We had a two-story building too.

Q You did?

A Yes. And let me tell you this. We had orange trees, several orange trees, and had pear, several pear trees. I don't mean them hard pears either, them good kind of pears. And grapes, and a peach tree. But the peach tree used to be full of worms. The peach tree never was no good. But we had a two-story building.

Q All right, sir. Who else do you remember living in Rosewood?

A Most all them people these people was talking about. Nearly about everyone that stayed around there, the Carriers, because they were all kin to me. Sarah Carrier, Emma Carrier, they were my mother's sisters. But she left there for a long time.

Q All right. How about the Colemans, did they live there?

A Colemans stayed right by us over there. They had a two-story building, too.

Q They did?

A Yeah.

Q How about the Halls?

A Well, there is two Halls now.

Q Okay.

A One Hall was Barkas Hall, he had a two-story building too. And he was kind of a big farmer like. He used to do a lot of farming. But he had passed before that thing come. Had several children, though.

Q How about the other Hall?

A Other Hall, they was old people. They stayed right behind us over there.

Q Did they have a home?

A Yes, they had their own home. But now, I don't know whether I am getting ahead of you or not.

Q Go ahead and give me a try.

A But they didn't burn our house down.

Q You are getting ahead of me. We'll get to that.

A Okay.

Q The Jones, were there any Joneses there who had a house?

A Yeah, there was some Joneses there.
Q These are black folks?
A Yes.
I done forget what the parents were named, but they had a son named Raymond.
Q How about George Bradley?
A George Bradley stayed right there by the depot. He had a big two-story building too. That was a nice building.
Q All right, sir. How about the Burnses?
A I don't know about. I didn't know too much about the Burnses, but I remember but I didn't know too much about the Burnses.
Q Do you know if they had a home?
A I don't know if they had a home there or not, I don't know.
Q How about Elisa and Ed Bradley?
A They had a home, yeah.
Q How about the Ruths?
A Who?
Q The Ruth, R-U-T-H-s, does that ring a bell?
A That's Bradley, too.
Q It's a typo. Lee Ruth Bradley?
A A bunch of them too. I know all of them.
Q Griffin have a home?

A Who?
Q Griffin?
A Griffin, yes, they had a home.
Q Kings?
A Kings, yeah the Kings had a home.
Q Gordons?
A The Gordons had a home.
Q Were there other Edwards besides --
A Well, used to be another Freddie Edward but he had moved and went to Deland.
Q Any others you can think of today, Mr. Evans?
A Yeah. Let me see. Did I call Sarah and Emma and both of them?
Q Right.
A And the Joneses and George and Ed and Raleigh Bradley.
Q Raleigh Bradley?
A Yes. He didn't have no home, but he was staying at the house, one of Johnny Wright's houses. And let me see who else. Let me see. And the Goins, they stayed down the railroad down there.
Q All right.
A I don't know who all was down there.
Q Okay.
A But I remember that old man, though. I know them

boys.

Q What old man?

A Big Daddy.

Q Whose daddy?

A The Goins.

Q Ed Goins?

A Ed Goins.

Q What was his place like?

A Turpentine still of his own. But I remember his boys.

Q Did Ed Goins have his own house?

A Yes.

Q Was it a two-story house?

A No.

Q Were there other houses on the Goins property besides his house?

A Yes, one or two houses scattered around down there, I don't know. I can't place who all was down there.

Q Okay.

A The McCoys.

Q The McCoys? Were they black or white?

A Black.

Q Okay.

A He was a big farmer, too.

Q Monroes?

A Monroes, they were down there, too.
Q Bartons?
A They were there too.
Q Haywards?
A They were there, too. I remember all them people. But now there was another family up there. I forgot what their name was. I have never did know what happened to them people.
Q Black people?
A Yes, I didn't know whether they killed them people or not. I don't know. But there is another one, but I know they didn't kill them.
Q Who is that?
A Bartons.
Q Bartons?
A Yes.
Q Do you think they escaped?
A They didn't never kill them.
Q Okay.
A They had a wife and two daughters.
Q Okay.
A Because I seen them after that.
Q Okay. How many --
A And I had an uncle live down there near Sumner near down there.

Q Uncle lived where?

A Near about to Sumner down there. His name was Bobby Robertson.

Yes, his wife was dead but he had two daughters, CB and Barbara.

Q Okay. How many families had homes there in Rosewood as best you can remember, black families?

A Well, now, I don't know. All them people I was naming. All -- I know one -- I know one family, they didn't have their own home. They stayed right there by us. They stayed in a house there, but they had left and went to St. Petersburg. And that's one of the Coleman's daughters.

Q But the rest of them had their own homes?

A All the request of the people had their own homes. What I am naming, all of them had their own homes.

Q Okay. Let's go back to when the trouble started. What's the first thing that you remember about that trouble?

A Let me tell you, you done gone too far for me now because I didn't know -- I didn't know nothing about that thing. But we heard some gun shooting that night.

Q Were you in your house?

A We were home. Wasn't nobody home but me and my grandmother and grandfather. And we heard all that gun shooting -- boom, boom, boom, boom, boom, gun shooting and

dogs barking and howling. We heard that because Sylvester kept him some good bird dogs all the time. Them dogs were hollering. We heard that, but I didn't know what was happening. We didn't know.

Q What did you do when you heard the dogs hollering and gunshots?

A We didn't know what was happening. We were home. We didn't stay right there at them. We didn't know what was happening.

Q What happened next? What did you do?

A Well, that next day or something, when them burning them houses, me and my grandmom left. We went up to Wylly or somewhere up there. But grandpa, he stayed right there.

And he said a truck load of white men come there. They drove up there in front of the house up there and they stopped out there, but they didn't -- stayed there a little while and left and went on and went on and left. That's all. They didn't say nothing to him, he didn't say nothing to them.

Q What did you see burning? Which houses did you see burning?

A I didn't see their house burning.

I didn't see no house burning. I didn't see, I didn't see no houses burning.

Q Did somebody tell you that houses were burning?
A I know they were burned because I have been out there.
Q Okay.
A Wasn't nobody out there.
Q But you and your grandmother left, you didn't see any houses burning; is that right?
A I didn't see no houses burning.
Q All right, sir.
A But I didn't know what was happening. We heard some gun shooting and heard the dogs. We didn't know what was happening.
Q Did you see smoke or fire?
A No, we didn't see nothing. It was at night.
Q At night?
A We didn't see nothing. We didn't get out and look to see what was happening.
Q How about the next day or in the next days after?
A Day or so, we heard about what happened. No, a man come, them Carroll boys come to our house that night, that same night. But grandma told him, he had to leave there, he couldn't stay there. He left. I have never seen him from that day to this. They dead now.
Q Any time during those days, those next few days after you all left your house, did you see any fire or smoke

or anything like that?

A I didn't never see no fire, no smoke.

Q All right. You are sure of that?

A No, I didn't see no fire or smoke either. But I know they burned them down because I have been out there since then.

Q Okay.

A But I tell you what. After everything was gone, everybody was gone, wasn't nothing left around out there, we left, and went to Wylly. And my grandma, they moved all their stuff, what they wanted, moved it up there. They didn't stay there, though.

Q Did you go back sometime and see the houses had been burned down?

A Yes, I went back out there. By myself, too.

Q When?

A Back out there about, I reckon it was, I don't know, I don't know how long it was, but I have been out there.

Q Was it like within a year or two after it happened?

A It wasn't that long.

Q Wasn't even that long?

A But I have been out there. I was living in Sumner then. And I got on that road and I walked out

there. And I went out there to our house. But you know, I didn't look, I don't remember even looking to see on them orange trees, whether there were any oranges on them trees, any pears on the trees or anything like that.

But I tell you, I went there and I looked, kind of looked around there. And I seen a cat or something, a wild cat or something laying up on the bench back there in the back back there. And that seen me, he jumped up there and hauled pork. I said well, I ain't going in the house.

Q That was the house you lived in?

A I didn't go in it at this time.

Q It was still there?

A Oh, yeah.

Q But all the other houses were burned down?

A Yes, sir, all but one.

Q Your house?

A All but -- the old Halls, because that old lady used to work for Johnny Wright. And they didn't burn their house down. They were old people. I have never did know what become of them.

Q How about Johnny Wright's house?

A No, it was there.

Q Still there?

A But they had -- they told somebody tore the house down. I don't know who tore it down.

Q Tore what house down?

A The Halls.

Q The Halls' house?

A Yes. But I stepped on a nail looking around out there. But now some more Halls was right up there. I told you about them, right in front of us up there.

Q Right.

A They had a two-story building. They had a lot of children.

Q You went down to Wylly and then down to Sumner; is that right?

A Yes, my grandmother and them, they went -- me and my brother, he went down there, he was down there at Sumner when the thing come off. And he -- with our uncle. And they went up there. But they didn't stay there. They left and went to Bradenton where her brother was. And left me -- we left in Sumner where our sister was. We didn't stay up there either.

Q Then where did you go?

A We stayed down there at Sumner a good while. But I left. I was up in my teens then, you know. I just went to running from place to place. I didn't stay nowhere then.

Q How long did you run place to place?

A I don't know how long. I don't know. Until I got married.

Q When was that?
A '37.
Q All right. And what was your wife's name?
A Edna.
Q How many years were you married to her?
A How many years before I married to her?
Q How many years were you married to her?
A Near about 56 years.
Q Right.
A Where is my son?
Q He is around. You want to see him?
A No, I can't see him.
Q I mean --
A He can tell you. Nine months after I married, he come.
Q Okay. All right. Now after you were running around from place to place, did there come a time where you settled somewhere?
A Well, yes. After I married, I went back and I stayed at Lochloosa and been there about 9 or 10 years. Then I left and went to Sanford where I was born at. And that's where I hung up at.
Q You weren't just running around?
A In 1946.
Q You were in a lot of places besides Florida, too;

right?

A Yes.

Q Where did you work? What other cities in America did you work in?

A New York, Pennsylvania, around.

Q Rochester?

A Some of the places after I married.

Q After you married?

A Yes.

Q Did you live in Rochester for a while?

A Yes.

Q What kind of jobs did you have?

A Construction. I didn't do nothing but construction work.

Q I see.

A Work on one job, I had work right there on the road. Man told me when I got -- there come a big snow; I didn't go but one year up there to Rochester. Stayed up there until came a big snow. I left that next week. That was Monday. Man told me I want you to come back because we got a big job, 52 million dollar job for next year. I want you to come back. But I didn't never go back.

Q When you eventually went back to Sanford, did you also do construction work there?

A I got to working with some masons, working with

some masons.

Q Have you ever talked to anybody outside the family about what happened at Rosewood?

A That's one thing, I am just like the other people there. That's something I did never talk with nobody about.

Q Why not?

A I just didn't do it. I just didn't talk about it.

Q All right.

A Didn't never talk about it. And I have been doing more talking with since this thing been going, than I talked since this happened. I told a lot here now and I have never told nobody prior.

Q Were you scared?

A No, I am not scared. But I just -- I just didn't want to say nothing about that. My grandmother, they had our house, they didn't burn our house down and we had 27 acres of land out there.

MR. HANLON: Just one moment, sir.

(Discussion off record.)

MR. HANLON: I have nothing further.

MR. HIXSON: Mr. Evans, Mr. Peters you have some questions?

MR. PETERS: Briefly.

MR. HIXSON: Mr. Peters from the attorney general's office will ask you a few questions.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. PETERS:

Q Just a few more. I promise I will be short. How far was your house from Sylvester's house in Rosewood?

A It was a good little piece, but we heard all the shooting and them dogs hollering. It wasn't that -- we weren't right at them. We were a good little piece from them.

Q Walking distance?

A Yes. Oh, yeah.

Q You said you moved up to Wylly after you left?

A Yeah.

Q How far is Wylly from -- it's pretty close, isn't it?

A About a mile.

Q Walking distance to, Wylly is from Rosewood?

A Yes, that's about the distance. Then we walked up there any time we got ready.

Q Did anybody ever bother you up in Wylly because you were from Rosewood?

A No, nobody ever bothered me.

Q Did anybody ever bother you anywhere because you were from Rosewood?

A No.

Q Have you ever had any reason to ask the police

for help? I know you moved around a lot?

A No, I never had to ask nobody. Never been arrested, never asked nobody for no help.

Q Have you ever gone to court to help somebody else?

A No.

Q Never have?

A Never have.

Q This is a new experience for you here today talking to these lawyers?

A Yeah.

Q Not so bad; is it?

A No. I don't mind.

Q Do you go to those reunions, the Rosewood survivor reunions?

A Do I go to them?

Q To the reunions?

A I went down there once.

Q When was that?

A About two or three years ago, we went down there. We went and had a reunion. Let me see, where was that. The reunion, which I believe was down -- where was that reunion?

A VOICE: Gainesville.

A Gainesville. And we went to Rosewood. I didn't want to go, but they wanted to go. And they drove the bus down there, drove a bus down there. But they didn't go out

there where we lived.

Q Who is the they that went in the bus to Rosewood?

A Who all went? A bus load of them. But they went there, some of them went there to Johnny Wright's house. I didn't know nothing but one little old stand there. People had some kind of fish stand and what was it? Some kind of fish they had there. Smoked, salt fish, smoked fish or something or other and sodas in cans. I didn't get out of the bus.

They went around there, they were telling about Johnny Wright's house around there. And they went around there and told -- wasn't nothing else there.

Q Could you see back then or was that after you lost --

A No, I couldn't see.

Q You couldn't see?

A I didn't even get off the bus.

Q You were talking about the folks that had a home in Rosewood. What do you mean by that when you said they had a home?

A All the people I was naming had homes.

Q What do you mean by that?

A Had their own homes.

Q They owned them?

A Yes.

Q How old were you in Rosewood?

A 15 to 16 years old.

Q You feel pretty comfortable those folks you listed, they owned their houses back then?

A Yes.

Q Okay.

A Everybody I was naming, but one family I know. And they stayed right there by, right there by us and that wasn't none of their house. I think that was the Coleman's house, I think that was.

But anyhow, they had done left. Those people moved and went to St. Petersburg. And everybody else out there I know had their own home.

Q Do you recall that black and white folks in Rosewood got along pretty good before that day?

A Before that day, never had any trouble there. There were white people scattered around out there. White people stayed, like the boy said, was a white family across the street, right across the railroad track in front of their house. Big old house there. Woman had some big pecan trees back then. She didn't allow us to go in her yard, but we could go out there around the fence and pick up pockets of pecans around out where the squirrels would pick them up and carry them out there and drop them. Sure would.

But there was some more white people scattered

around there, out in the woods. Some of them still out there, too, from what I heard.

MR. PETERS: I don't have any other questions, Mr. Evans. Thank you very much for chatting with me this morning. Thank you, sir.

MR. HIXSON: I think it's as far as -- it might be easier to help Mr. Evans the other way because I think there is a ramp.

(Witness excused.)

MR. HIXSON: It's now 12:25, and I would assume we are about ready to take a break. Is that all right with everyone?

(Luncheon recess.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF FLORIDA:
COUNTY OF LEON:

I, SANDRA L. DiBENEDETTO-NARGIZ, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein designated; that my shorthand notes were thereafter translated under my supervision; and the foregoing pages numbered 1 through 125 are a true and correct record of the aforesaid proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested in the foregoing action.

DATED THIS 2nd day of March, 1994.

SANDRA L. DiBENEDETTO-NARGIZ
100 SALEM COURT
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301
(904) 878-2221

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED TO BEFORE ME, THIS 2nd day of March, 1994, IN THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, COUNTY OF LEON,

STATE OF FLORIDA, BY THE ABOVE PERSON WHO IS PERSONALLY KNOWN BY ME.



Melanie Y. Strubble

NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF FLORIDA

STATE OF FLORIDA

FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

VOLUME 2
PAGES 126 - 272

IN THE MATTER FOR RELIEF OF:

RELIEF OF ARNETT T. GOINS,
MINNIE L. LANGLEY, ET AL,

HB 591

CLAIMANTS,

VS.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

RESPONDENT.

_____/

COPY

IN RE:	Public Hearing
BEFORE:	SPECIAL MASTER
DATE:	Friday, February 25, 1994
TIME:	Commenced at 9:00 a.m. Concluded at 5:00 p.m.
LOCATION:	The Capitol
REPORTED BY:	SANDI DIBENEDETTO-NARGIZ Certificate of Merit Notary Public in and for State of Florida at Large

ACCURATE STENOTYPE REPORTERS, INC.
100 SALEM COURT
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301
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1-800-934-9090

APPEARANCES:

REPRESENTING THE CLAIMANTS:

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ROBIN U. QUINN, ESQUIRE
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TALLAHASSEE, FL 32301

REPRESENTING THE RESPONDENT:

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER 272

Thereupon,

WILSON HALL

was called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

MR. HIXSON: State your name, please, for the 5 Record.

THE WITNESS: Wilson Hall.

MR. HIXSON: Okay. I think Ms. Quinn is going to ask you a few questions.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. QUINN:

Q Mr. Hall, what city do you presently live in?

A Now?

Q Yes.

A Hilliard, Florida.

Q How old are you?

A Right now I am 78.

Q What was your date of birth?

A April 10th, 1915.

Q 19 --

A 15.

Q 15. How old were you in January of 1923?

A About eight.

Q Eight years old at that time?

A Right.
Q Who were your parents?
A Mary and Charles Barkus Hall.
Q Your mother is Mary Hall?
A Mary Hall.
Q Where were you born?
A Rosewood.
Q Did you have any brothers and sisters?
A Yes, I did.
Q Could you name those for us?
A Well, my older brother was Steve; my oldest sister was Dorsey; next older brother was Sammy; and next older brother was -- older sister was Margie; next was Thomas, Charles, Wilson, Mary, and Michael.
Q Where were you -- how old were you compared to your brothers and sisters; where were you in --
A Seven.
Q You were seventh out of the nine?
A Right.
Q Were your brothers and sisters born in Rosewood, also?
A Yes, they was.
Q Are you the large Hall family Mr. Evans was speaking about earlier?
A That's right.

Q What did your family do in Rosewood; what kind of occupation do they have?

A My father, he was principal at the school, plus he was pastor at the church. And we was what they call, we were farmers. We were all farmers.

Q Let me ask you about being a principal at the school. What school was that?

A Well, just it was no school at that time. It was only one was room, just a school building, was one room. He taught from first up to high school.

Q Did you get to go to that school or were you too young?

A No, I was too young.

Q Did your older brothers and sisters go to school there?

A Yes. Steve went; Dorsey and Margie and Sammy, they went. I don't think the others went too much.

Q Where was your father pastor?

A Which church?

Q Uh-hum. (Affirmative response.)

A He was AME church.

Q AME church?

A That being Rosewood.

Q Right in Rosewood?

A Yeah.

Q You mentioned he also did some farming. What kind of farming? Tell us about that.

A We were sharecroppers. We had the equipment and the help, but people was coming from far and near, far around and bring all of their crop there. And then we would do whatever needs to be done to it, then we done it in shares. Most our biggest business was mostly caning, sugar cane. We had a cane mill which we ground all of the cane most in Levy County.

People traveled sometimes days just to bring the sugar cane to our place. We had bins for different names with different canes and different sizes.

Q Was that your family's cane mill that you are talking about --

MR. HIXSON: This was all in Rosewood?

THE WITNESS: This is all in Rosewood.

BY MS. QUINN:

Q What other kinds of crops did you grow?

A Mostly sweet potatoes.

Q Is there anything else, any other kinds that you remember?

A We would grow corn and more vegetable, corn mostly was for the animals because we had a lot of animals, ours and other peoples also.

Q You would exchange some of your crops for other

people's crops they would bring to you?

A True.

Q What property would you grow the different crops on?

A Well, we had our own land.

Q Your own land?

A Right.

Q How much land was that?

A Well, I know we had about 140 acres, I know we had 80 acres in one area and 60 acres in another area.

Q You grew crops on all of that property?

A Right.

Q What about, what kind of house did you live in?

A Just regular frame two-story house.

Q Where was it located in Rosewood?

A It was located, I can't exactly tell you exactly what area it was in. But I know we were near the railroad, I guess, west of the railroad. About a quarter of a mile because we just turn in our reports and --

Q Did your family own that house?

A No. I don't think we owned that house. I think that house was more or less, you see, because my father use to take care of a lot of animals and things for other peoples. Like horses, cows, whatnot.

That house was given to us because the animals

that was around, close around this particular place and we had to live there for years. In fact, I was born there. I don't know how long we had been there. But from what I can understand, that wasn't our actual house.

Q But because you took care of that livestock around the house, you stayed in that house?

A Right.

Q That was known as your family's house, the Hall house?

A Right.

Q Everyone in the Rosewood community knew that as your home?

A That's true.

Q What about the other property; you mentioned you grew crops on. Did your family own that or was that leased?

A No, my family owned that.

Q They owned that. Did your older brothers and sisters help out your parents in doing the sharecropping business?

A Yes. Until they left home, people, then they left home early, what they tell me, and I couldn't. But my older brother, he left home kind of early and my older sister, she got married. Quite naturally that make her leave home. And my next older brother, Sammy, he more or less stayed home and kind of helped out until this came

about. Then he just had left.

Q Did you ever get to help out? I know you were young, you were eight.

A Only thing I done at the time, when I rode on horseback when they were driving the cane because the horse would have to go around and around. And after you go around and around so long, the horse just stop. But if someone is on his back, that would keep him going. That was my job.

Q Why would you make the horse go around in circles? It was to get the sugar out?

A Get the juice out.

Q You got to do that?

A Yes.

Q So this was a family business --

A That's right.

Q -- going on?

A Right.

Q Did your parents have any other businesses?

A Well, we owned a store, also, which we sold most of the farm equipment, as well as caskets.

Q Caskets?

A Caskets.

Q What else was sold at the store?

A Regular food, merchandise, whatnot. But we specialize in farm equipment. And later years start

carrying caskets also.

Q Did you get to spend time at the store?

A If I did, I don't remember too much. I remember I used to go there as a little kid to go upstairs, which they didn't allow kids upstairs where the caskets was. That's where most of the farm equipment was upstairs in the stores. I used to walk up the steps, but they helped me down.

Q Did your dad run the store or did he have anybody else do that?

A My father did that. And along with my mother at times. My older brother and my older sister, when they were in school, they would help out also in the store and whatnot.

Q How old were you when your father passed away?

A I really don't know exactly how old I was. I remember him passing. But I couldn't have been over five or six.

Q About five or six. So you think that was around 1920, something like that?

A Yes.

Q It was before the Rosewood incident?

A Oh, yes.

Q After your father passed away, was your mother able to continue doing the sharecropping business?

A Yes.

Q And did the brothers and sisters help out also?

A Yes. And then neighbors, too, would also help out, people come from far around and help.

Q Your family continued to grow crops?

A Yes.

Q And live in the same house in Rosewood?

A That's right.

Q Did your mother take on any extra jobs also or did she work with anyone else during this time?

A Yes, she did a lot of domestic work, and also she taken a lot of washing and ironing and worked like that, plus she used to work with Mr. Wright who was downtown. It was downtown there. That was about the only store that was downtown, large-size store. He sold probably everything. She worked for him part-time because he had some kids she used to take care of.

Q Was Mr. Wright black or white?

A White.

Q And what time period was she working for him?

A Well, most of the -- when there wasn't too much farming going on, too much sharecropping going on, they had two seasons.

One season they would, like the fourth of the year it would be crane grinding, stuff like that. During my

time, momma would be very busy taking care of her own business. Later on during the year when that's all put aside, then she would give -- Mr. Wright had taken sick, and when she could, she would help Mr. Wright at his place.

Q Was she working for him before the Rosewood incident that's been discussed?

A Yes.

Q Let me ask you about that. What is your first remembrance about the Rosewood incident that occurred in January?

A Well, I guess that it had to be about a week before it actually come to head because far around us, we could hear the gun shooting. And we could see the fire from a distance, houses burning, things like that. Maybe the next day, the news would get to my parents, who was or where it was or what happened back there. That went on for about a week.

Q How would your parents get the news?

A How would they get it? Peoples traveling through, what they call miscellaneous news, always somebody going someplace, coming from or going to. And they would drop the news off to different people who are coming that way or going to be in that vicinity at a certain time.

Q At that time, your father already passed away, right?

A Yes.
Q You are talking about your mother?
A Right.
Q Who else was living in your house with you then?
A Just my family.
Q Just your family?
A It was, I guess it was about five kids and my mother.
Q Which of your brothers and sisters were still living in your house?
A Margie, Thomas, Charlie, Wilson and Mary and Martha, she had died.
Q Did you hear the stories also about what was going on?
A Yes.
Q How did you get to hear them since you were eight years old?
A Well, because I'd get close to my mother, whatever my mother heard, I heard it too.
Q You stayed close to her?
A I stayed close to my mother until she died. That was way up in the '50s.
Q What stories did you hear standing there with your mother about what was going on?
A Well, it was, you know, Mr. Bradley's sister,

Bradley house got burned down last night. Maybe they killed sisters and dogs or cows or the horses or the hogs, they just come through and killed anything they could see.

And maybe that's all they seen. Momma would say, Lord, help, I hope they don't come this way. Mary says, don't worry, they ain't coming this way yet. Right now only looking for Bradleys and Carriers. That's all they are looking for.

When they kill, all of them don't go telling what they are going to kill. Another thing you don't have to worry too much because they don't looking for no women and no children.

When we were leaving, that's only way we could leave because we got on the train with -- Mr. Wright had the train stop for us.

Q Let me stop you there. Let me back up for a minute.

At first when you first heard gunshots and knew there was trouble going on, there wasn't -- you weren't afraid. But what changed, what happened?

A You mean the reason I got afraid again?

Q Right.

A After when the gun was going on, then they would come by the next day and let us know what had happened the night before. After that, well, we would go back in peace.

Q Who would tell you, who would come by and let your family know what was going on?

A I couldn't tell any names, but I know different ones. Some I might not even know by names, but I would hear them talk to my mother.

Q Would everybody in -- was everyone talking about -- the community was talking about what was going on?

A Yes. Everybody was talking about it. White and black.

Q How long did this go on?

A To my knowledge, about a week.

Q Then what happened?

A Well, they seemed to have achieved their mission, I guess, killed all the people they wanted to kill and everything scorched.

Q Did you see fires?

A Sure.

Q What did you see on fire?

A We could only see the fire. I don't know what it was.

Q You could see in the distance?

A Wasn't no houses went, but one house close to our house. Mr. Dubois' house, it was right close to ours about a quarter of mile. All the other houses was far away, but we could see the fire.

In the country where there is no lights, fire is one thing you can see from a distance. And a light from a car or something like that, you could see it for miles.

Q You remember seeing this yourself?

A Sure.

Q Were these fires coming from houses in Rosewood?

A Yes. We could go upstairs in my house, we could see a little further away.

Q What did you hear about the killings?

A Well, many things. I want to know who they killed last night, who are they planning on killing tonight. Names, I forgotten. Names, I didn't hardly know at the time, no how. But then maybe the next night, they got around to calling last night.

Q Burnt house?

A Such and such one house. I don't know names now, and what happened to them. Well, maybe some of them got killed. Some of them chased them off, they are gone, they don't know what happened to them.

And one man said they made him dig his grave, two guys, from what I can understand, dig his grave and shot him in it. Another man, he had one arm, another man made him dig his grave and shot him.

A friend of my brother's, he was one of the Bradleys, him and Sammy was real close friends. And then

Nelly got shot. That's the only one that really close that I knew about that got shot. He got one of his eyes shot out.

Q That's something you knew and you were close to?

A I knew him.

Q Did you see him after he gotten shot?

A Yes, I did.

Q What did you see?

A I seen he got big quilt over this side of the face and just one eye showing. And he was going -- somebody was taking him away, someplace eight miles for -- he was getting on the back of it and take him away. Taking him to the doctor or where they were taking. That's the last I seen of him.

Q Did you get a chance to see him? Were you on the porch?

A No, we were out in the swamp, out in the woods, waiting to be picked up.

Q Was that after you had to leave your own house?

A That's after we left our house.

Q Let's back up a little bit and tell me why you finally had to leave your own home.

A Because they was coming to destroy it and everything was in it.

Q How did you know that?

A Well, I knew it was following a certain pattern and our house was next.

Q Did somebody specifically tell you, you and your family, your house was next?

A They didn't have to, because we know where they were the night before. And if they were coming anywhere, they had to be coming this way. And our house was next in line.

So about 1 o'clock in the morning, I guess, we were on the bed sleeping and we could see the lights and hear the cars coming. So quite naturally, my mother got up and got us all together and taken out.

Q What did she tell you?

A She said well, they coming. Like she said, they was coming, so they were coming. We got to get out of here quick. Mr. Wright had already told her where to go and what he was going to do.

Q Mr. Wright was the white employer she had worked with?

A Right. He is the one that had black ladies there, plus the train. He already told us he would have the train stop and you get down there. This is the day when it happens. When you all get there, I will know because he had a regular walking telephone, I imagine, knowing what's going on.

Q What did your brothers and sisters think at 1:00 in the morning when your momma was telling you to -- that you had to leave?

MR. PETERS: Objection.

A Ain't much you can think.

BY MS. QUINN:

Q What did you think?

MR. HIXSON: For the record, I think you got a standing objection on the hearsay questions.

MR. PETERS: Thank you. I am sorry.

BY MS. QUINN:

Q How did that make you feel?

A Made me feel very bad.

Q Were you scared?

A Oh, well, yes. I guess I wasn't scared about myself, but I was afraid for my mother. Because at the time I didn't think nothing in the world could happen to my mother. And I still thought that up until the day she died. But I find out later that anything could happen to anybody.

Q What were you wearing that night?

A I have no idea. Not too much of nothing.

Q Did you have time to change clothes and pack up some things?

A I was wearing whatever I was sleeping in.

Q What did your family do?

A Same thing I did. Got up, put their hat on, hit the woods.

Q Where did you go? How did you leave your house?

A Left the house just like it was standing out the back door, to the back gate and then she put all the kids down. She had to count them, see if there was any missing. So there was one missing. So Mr. Henry, he had stopped to give my mother a hand. He goes back in the house and gets the one that was missing, which was Charlie.

Q Somebody had gotten forgotten?

A My mother had forgot one.

Q Was he the baby?

A No, Mary was the baby, but I was next, but then I was next to the Charles. But still in all, I guess I growed more than the others.

So by Charlie and Mary being about the same size, she had Charles, then she had Mary. So when she got up to the back gate where they were all heading out, she said let's see if anybody is left.

So she asked Mr. Henry, she said who you got? He said, I got one. She said that's Mary, we done -- that's Charlie we left. Mary, we got to go back and get Mary. He put Charles down and went back in the house and got Mary.

Q Mr. Henry?

A Mr. Henry.

Q Who is Mr. Henry?

A Just a friend of my mothers.

Q Was he black?

A Yes.

Q And how did he get involved with your family? What was he doing there that night?

A Mr. Henry, he was part-time worker and part-time, because at certain areas, certain bunch of time he was away from where he was living at. So that would mean he be camping out.

This particular place he was camping out was close to our place. Him and my mother got to be friends. And so my mother would go over sometime and fix his food and when he get home, all he had to do was eat and take a rest.

Q So he came around to help your mother and your family?

A That's right.

Q Did Mr. Henry have a lot of time to get back in the house and get Mary?

A Yes, he had time to go back in the house because after he went back in the house, after he got Mary, then the cars was coming up to the front gate.

Q Did you see that?

A Yes. You could see the lights on the cars.

That's all we could see, was the lights.

Q Was it only cars or were there other --

A No, it was about six cars coming up and we got out. And after we got out, far enough away, we could look back at the house. Quite naturally what you would do, and you could see the lights going out and whatnot. But they didn't burn the house that night.

Q What did you and your family do while Mr. Henry ran back in? Were you just standing there or were you hiding?

A Just standing there because at the back gate, there was automatic hiding anyhow because there is nothing to see.

Q You were hidden?

A Hid heading for the woods.

Q What happened after Mr. Henry came back with Mary?

A We all hit the road.

Q Where did you go?

A Hit the woods.

Q Where did he go?

A Gulf Hammock. Went on out there and waited until we got the news. Well, first thing we got, it was kind of cold. First, they had to try to build a kind of fire that can't be seen. So they built us a fire and the kids kind of

warmed up.

Q Did you say you were trying to keep the fire so it wouldn't be seen?

A Right.

Q Because you were in hiding, going through the woods?

A Yes.

Q Did you know where you were going?

A Yes.

Q Did your momma tell you?

A Yes.

Q What did she tell you?

A Going to Gulf Hammock.

Q Did she tell you why?

A She didn't have to tell me why because I was leading the gang.

Q Did you make it to Gulf Hammock?

A Yes.

Q What happened?

A After we got there, like I said, and kids all cold, crying some of them, and then somebody made up a fire. And then we all got around it.

And then people would give signals. Some of them would blow their hand, some of them whistle, give signals from one to the other one because we weren't the only one

out there.

And so they got word to Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright send us word back when, what time he would get the train there. But to be sure everybody was ready on the spot because the train could only stay a few seconds or whatever it was. What time it would be. We not having no time, we have to -- somebody have to keep signaling us how long it would be before the train come. Then we heard the train coming.

Q How long did you have to wait?

A I guess about half an hour. From the time they sent the word until the train got there.

Q Did you stay hidden during that time?

A Yes. Yes.

Q What happened when the train arrived?

A When the train arrived, then my mother, just like a bird, I guess, pushing the kids on the train, she got them all on and then she got on. And then they looked and see if evrybody else got on because quite a few people got on the train, kids and whatnot. After all of them got on, then Mr. Wright had a man there to be sure that no men get on the train. Nothing but women and their kids.

Q Was Mr. Henry allowed to get on the train?

A No.

Q Why was that?

A Because he was a man. Was no man supposed to ride the train.

Q Only women and children that were in the train with you?

A Only women and children.

Q Were there food or blankets or anything in the train for you?

A No. We got that little later because, let me see now, because after we got on the train, the train got going. Some man got on the train looking to see was anybody on there wasn't supposed to be.

And after, he find out there was nobody, anybody on wasn't supposed to be. Then he got off and the train went ahead on. And so I didn't have nothing to eat and nobody had nothing to eat until we got to Gainesville the next day.

Q Were you scared during this time?

A I didn't know how to be scared really. I wasn't scared for myself. I was scared for my mother and her concern.

Q Were any of the kids crying?

A No.

Q Why not?

A Because as long as momma was with us, we didn't have no fear.

Q Was this in the middle of the night?
A No. More or less near morning.
Q Near morning. Where did the train take you?
A To Gainesville.
Q When did you arrive in Gainesville?
A Next morning about 7 o'clock.
Q So it was light by the time you got to Gainesville?
A Just light.
Q Had you slept at all during that trip?
A No.
Q Why not?
A Well, I had nowhere to sleep because I couldn't sleep. As long as my momma had her eyes open, I had to watch my mother, see what's going to happen next, because I don't want nothing to happen to my mother.

But anyhow, after we got to Gainesville, and then when my mother and I have never been to Gainesville before, Gainesville, what direction to go look for, nothing; only thing she know, her brother had a fish market in Gainesville. And so we, just she and I went walking, looking.

Q Because no one was looking for you in Gainesville or you didn't know where he were going to be going?

A No. He didn't know we was coming.

Q So were you able to find your uncle?

A Yes, we finally found him. My mother and I had made two trips and we came back. So there was a man at the station waiting. So he asked my mother was you looking for Joe Davis? My mother said yes. What relation is he to you? She said, that's my brother. He said, come on, I will show you where he is at.

Q Where were your brothers and sisters during this time?

A At the station, some of them under the bench asleep. My brother and my brother, Charles, he was a real sleepy head. He will sleep walking around if he ain't careful. So he was sleeping.

And I guess Thomas, he was asleep, and Margie, she was just nodding like always. But my mother and I, we went until we found Uncle Joe. And we came back and the same man brought us up a little cart, truck like, and he took us back to Uncle Joe's place. And then Uncle Joe, he had a quite a bit of fish and things. It was a fish market.

My mother got some food and whatnot and cooked it. We all ate. And we all stretched out on the floor.

Q So did you get some sleep finally?

A Yes.

Q What happened after that?

A After that, quite naturally she started preparing for the future because we know we were there for the time because we couldn't go back to Rosewood.

Q Why didn't your mother go back to Rosewood?

A Couldn't go back, never went.

Q Why not?

A Didn't want to go back. Didn't want to talk about it, because they worked very hard for what they had. White people didn't want her to have it that bad, take it, burn it up. They could have it because she got her health and her kids. She could find some more someplace else.

Q What would happen if you talked about Rosewood?

A She would cut me off. But I talked about it later years. But right after it first happened, my mother never discussed it. She wouldn't discuss with nobody.

Q Did you hear what happened to your house in Rosewood?

A Yes.

Q What happened?

A They burned it down.

Q When did you find out about that?

A About two weeks later.

Q How did you find out?

A Somebody came from Rosewood up there to

Gainesville and was talking about it. As a matter of fact, Mr. Wright, one of Mr. Wright's representatives came up there to see if he could get my mother to go back. My mother was quite a woman.

In Rosewood she was working for a lot of people and she was doing a lot of people favors and whatnot. And she stood out. So they wanted her to come back. My mother told them no way.

Q Your mother wouldn't go back to Rosewood?

A No.

Q Did she ever go back?

A No.

Q Why wouldn't she do that?

A Because she was afraid, because she was afraid for her life and she didn't never want one of her kids go back. None of them been back as I know, for the same reason.

Q How did your mother take care of you and your brothers and sisters now that you are in Gainesville?

A Well, she ran around, she begged and people give her. And finally she got some work, domestic work, and taking in a few clothes and whatnot.

Q Where did you live?

A Well, we lived at Uncle Joe for him to come by. About a month later, Henry came back, then he helped my

mother get a little house down there.

Q Mr. Henry had gotten away from Rosewood, also?

A Yes.

Q He helped your mother in Gainesville?

A Uh-hum. (Affirmative response.)

Q What kind of house did you get?

A Just an old shack. About three-room shack. Mr. Henry and me, we built another room onto it, and I guess we must have stayed there about six, seven years.

Q How long were you in Gainesville before you got to live in this shack?

A I was there before we moved.

Q How long were you in Gainesville having to live with your uncle?

A About a month, must have been about a month.

Q How did your mother support you all after that?

A She done a little work, plus my uncle would help her.

Q What about you; did you help out?

A I couldn't then. I was more -- just as quick as I found my way around, I got there and made some money everyday for my mother.

Q What kind of things would you do?

A I would get up on people's house, clean up under house. I will peel pecans. I would clean the yard.

Whatever was my age, my size limit, I could do, I did it. As long as I got some money. And when I got up about 12 or 13 years old, I got a promoter, he trained fighters. So he had a couple of fighters, he wanted me to work out with them. So I did, but that was $5 a week.

Q You made money working out with the fighters?

A $5 a week until my mother just -- this man decided they wanted to go to my mother and get a contract with me. That's what killed that.

Q Your mom didn't want you to have that?

A That would kill me, too. Keep my head from it.

Q Were you able to go to school during this time?

A No.

Q Why not?

A Well, number one, you had to be a certain age before you could start school. And you have to know where you were going to school at when you did start. And being in Gainesville, my mother didn't know where school was, neither did her kids.

And it was so bad in the public schools, that my mother couldn't trust her kids. So she had to wait until she got enough to send them to a private school. So then she sent them to a private school, Jackson private school.

Q Did you go?

A I went. Uh-hum. (Affirmative response.)

Q Were you working also at that time?

A Yes, I was not old enough to do too much work. But when time come for me to go to work, I didn't go to school because if I didn't have no shoes or nothing to go to school with, I'd go to work bare feet. That's what's happened.

Q How much school did you get to attend?

A Third grade.

Q Then you had to go to work to help your mom and your family?

A Right.

Q Did you ever go back to school?

A Yes, when I got about 40. I went to school, nice school up in Chicago about a couple of years. I didn't get too far past third grade.

Q You took some courses when you were 40 later?

A Uh-hum. (Affirmative response.)

Q Let me go back for a minute and ask you a little bit about Rosewood. Before your family had to escape, what the community was like.

What do you remember about some community activities that occurred in Rosewood?

A Well, Rosewood to me was a good time and place for the black people because each person had their own whatever they need. Whether it was church, whether it was

large school, whatever it was, we had everything we needed right then.

We had our own farm, we had our own sugar mill, we had our own grit mill, cane mill, so we didn't need nothing. All we needed was God and God was all on us. We had much of that we need to, we didn't worry about nothing, we didn't need nothing because everybody would help everybody else.

If you were farming, something happened that you needed some help, all right, I will go and help you. Other guy, the whole family from somewhere come help us. Until we get it all together, we got it all together. We had a feast.

Even the church, 10 percent of your earning go to the church. At the end of the season, end of the crop season, they had a feast.

Q 10 percent of the crops went to the church?

A 10 percent of the crops went to the church. All the poor, all the people from far, near around, everybody was welcome.

Q Everybody in Rosewood?

A In Rosewood and out of Rosewood, too. You remember, you had some family, somebody in Wylly or Sumner or some other place else, maybe you had some family, maybe they were coming to visit you, everybody would come.

Q Did the kids get to attend too?

A Sure.

Q So you were there?

A I was right there.

Q What did they do with the kids?

A The kids had something to do also. Maybe it be to bat or see which one outrun the other. Big baseball game, all baseball players be there and their wives and kids. Everything was just a big happy family.

Q Did the kids get to play baseball, too?

A After they got old enough. Just played a little tennis ball, just take a tennis ball and give you a bat. That's what the kid played with until they got old enough to play baseball.

Q What else do you remember about the Rosewood community getting together and doing things?

A Everything that Rosewood needed, we had it. Whether it was a barbecue. First time I seen the barbecue hole, the whole town, that was during the time when they were having the feast. They had dig a hole in the ground half as long as this table and half as deep. And then put bars across it, built a big fire. Sometimes put some wood on the fire until it last maybe a week. Big oak logs they put there to get it so it would last a week. Barbecued two or three cows or horns or whatnot. They live.

Q Did they have dances?

A Yes, they had dances. But dance was at the Mason hall, CIA hall or whatever you call it at that time.

Q What do you remember about that?

A They had dances. And people had home brew and moonshine and they had a time.

Q Did the kids get to go to the dance?

A The kids wasn't there.

Q Did you get to go?

A No, I wasn't allowed at that, but I knew about it because I could go to the door and peep for my momma. And she saw me, I had to get moving. She could hit hard, hard, hard. My mother didn't play.

Q Did Rosewood have some shooting competitions?

A Yes, they had like during the time they had just rifle shooting. They call it shoot for prizes, things like that. They had them at least once a year.

Q Who would participate in that that you remember?

A Well, all the grown people. Didn't allow no kids nowhere near gun. All the grown people that had weapons that they owned. They would shoot, some of them had, most of them had rifles from a 22 or 33 and that's what the, depends on what size the price is to what size the weapon they would use. They was shooting for a cow or hog or maybe a turkey or whatever. Then they would shoot for that

particular size.

Q Do you remember attending some of these shooting contests?

A Yes. I was in the background. I know what was going on about as close as I could get.

Q What about candy pulling?

A Yes. That was during the cane grounding times. That's when the cane grinding season was over, then they have a smaller kettle. They used that for candy pulling.

You see, a regular size kettle -- or it might hold about 300 gallons of juice, they don't mess with that because they can't let that spoil that.

My mother, she was a professional cooker, and she would get it all fired up. And then she would watch it cook a little while. And she might go, and want to leave some of that to help.

And then when she had come back, she will look at it and see if it's acting right. Then she might say, put some more wood on it. The part over there, that's for the candy.

Q Was the whole community involved in this?

A Yes.

Q How would they be involved?

A Well, we would, after the candy got ready, you would get butter and put it all in the pot and grind it and

roll the candy out of the pot -- might be a big ball of candy.

Then they would roll it out until they'd get long and keep rolling it until it get long and break that off and roll it some more. When it got to the size people can pull it, then they start pulling it. Start pulling, pull it, pulling back. Fold it back until they get like they want it. Then they start eating it. That's where the kids come in from.

Q Did you get to be a part of that?

A I was head of the line.

Q You have good memories of that?

A Yes, ma'am. I didn't know they made any other good candy, but that.

Q You heard some testimony today about the Rosewood meetings, annual meetings. Did you go to any of those meetings?

A No. I won't hold anything because Charlie and them was a child.

Q Have you been to any of the more recent meetings?

A No, ma'am.

Q I am going to ask you something because I think that Mr. Peters is going to ask if you don't. Why haven't you talked about Rosewood until recently?

A Number one, I had nobody to talk to with.

Number two, I didn't know nothing to tell them they didn't already know. Only people that know about it was the people that was there. And they don't want to talk about it.

First place about it, they feel like that was a slap in the face to people still hurting. Don't nobody want to hurt. So that's one of the reasons won't even talk about it.

Q Is that your mother, she didn't want to talk about Rosewood?

A That's right.

Q Would she get upset if you talked about it?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you know other family members that felt the same way?

A No. No, because like I said, after we went to Gainesville, we didn't meet no more people. And we didn't go nowhere looking for no more. And if we did come where we was, they didn't let us know they were from Rosewood. And we didn't let them know we knew anybody from Rosewood either.

Q Why not?

A Because my mother, that was a no-no in the family. Nothing to discuss.

MS. QUINN: Thank you, Mr. Hall. That's all I

have.

MR. HIXSON: This is Mr. Peters from the attorney general's office.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. PETERS:

Q I will try to be brief.

You indicated that you went to Gainesville with your mother and you say Mr. Wright came to your home?

A Mr. Henry Bryce.

Q Mr. Bryce. He asked you --

A Mr. Wright came there later, yes.

Q He asked you and your mother to go back to Rosewood?

A He asked my mother to go back and see what -- try to sell land, what she wanted to do with it. My mother said no, I am not going back -- land, you and nobody else.

Q Did she ever sell that land to anybody?

A Didn't sell it and didn't sign for nobody else to sell it.

Q Were you frightened when Mr. Wright found you in Gainesville?

A Well, I wasn't so frightened because I was concerned.

Q Yes, sir.

A Because you see, Mr. Wright was nice to my mother

and her family. But when he come all the way to Gainesville, quite naturally by me being there, I had wondered what Mr. Wright wanted now.

When he come in and asked for momma and I went and got momma for him, then he presented momma with a piece of paper, asked her to sign this.

At first he asked, was she coming back to Rosewood, she told him no. Never. He said, well, I got, I bought some paper here for you to sign, if you want to sell that land, whatever you want to do with it.

She said, I don't want to do nothing with it. The land had been there for all these years. My kids are grown up. Maybe one day they will want to go back down there and do what they want to do with it. Right now I am not going to do anything. As long as I live, I will never go back there.

Q He asked her to come back to work as well?

A Yes.

Q You indicated when she was raising you after your father died, she did some household chores around the area there?

A Yes.

Q Was there a time when she worked in the lumber mill?

A Yes.

Q What did she do in the lumber mill?

A Dog logs.

Q What's that?

A The big saw. And you got a carriage going by that saw. On that carriage there is a log, some of them as long as the carriage, some longer than the carriage. When they are going by that saw, when you come back, that log has to be turned over with that saw -- have get another bite on it.

Q Flip the log over?

A Flip it over. Now you got to be a bit lucky to do that, but used to have the log tongs they used to flip them over.

Q Sounds like a man's work.

A All of it was man work. But during the time there was no man, my momma went out there and logged and cut tires and done everything else.

Q How long were you in Gainesville?

A About 12 years, I guess.

Q I thought I heard you say that your mother did not want to send you to public school and she saved money to send you to private school?

A Uh-hum. (Affirmative response.)

Not only me, that was the kids who was old enough to go to school. All went to private school.

Q You waited until you had money to go to private school rather than go to public school, you just waited?

A Uh-hum. (Affirmative response.)

Q There has been some testimony today that in Rosewood, the white citizens got along well with the black citizens. Is that generally the case?

A From what I can understand, that's right.

Q Mr. Wright was one of the persons that helped you when you were out there hiding, waiting for the train to come to?

A Yes. My mother also worked for Mr. White.

Q You moved around a bit from Rosewood. You were up in Chicago for a while; is that right?

A Right.

Q For 20, 25 years?

A Right. 42.

Q You moved back to Florida?

A No. I moved back to Florida when I retired from Chicago.

Q You have a club now?

A Yes.

Q In Jacksonville?

A Yes. In Hilliard.

Q Have you ever had any reason during your travels to have any contact with the police or anybody to help you

out with problems with your business? Have you ever had to have help you?

A No.

Q Have you ever been to court?

A Oh, yes, I have before to court.

Q What did you do in court?

A I went to court to testify.

Q Yes, sir.

A And that was -- that's just -- didn't concern nothing here, but I guess I would say as a witness, that's all. That was probably -- I forgot about it, what it was about. That was about a stick up in Chicago.

Q You saw somebody robbed?

A I didn't see nothing, but they thought I did.

Q Okay. I see. In an interview I think it indicates you used to talk about Rosewood, not with your mother, but with your wife, I guess, about -- is that right?

A Yes, my wife and I, we talk about it now.

Q I didn't understand the reason why you don't talk about it with other persons. Are you afraid to talk about it with other persons?

A I am not afraid so much, but my mother was. My mother is afraid to talk about it among anybody, and she didn't want me to talk about it either.

Q Out of respect to her, you just didn't talk about it around her?

A That's right.

Q Has anyone ever threatened you or followed you or hurt you because you came from Rosewood?

A No, not that I know of.

Q Would you think anybody would have any reason to do that to you?

A No.

Q Were you involved in the 60 Minutes TV show about 10 years ago?

A No, that was my brother, though.

Q He was on?

A Yes.

Q Your brother's name is?

A Sammy.

Q Did you know he was going to be on there? Was that a surprise?

A No, it was a surprise to us because he had let us know about a day before it might would be on. He didn't know for sure then.

Q Did they talk about Rosewood then?

A Yes.

Q Talk about the burning?

A Yes.

Q Your brother is dead now?

A Yes.

Q There were reunions of Rosewood survivors. Did you go to some of those or a few of those? Do you go to those now?

A No.

Q Why is that?

A I didn't know about them then. And I just know about them now. And I have been going to them lately.

Q How many do you think you have been to?

A Three.

Q About the last three?

A That's right.

Q What do you all talk about at those Rosewood reunions?

A We talk about survivors and what should have been done and wasn't.

Q About coming here today?

A That's right. That's right, part of it. Actually, we don't discuss that too much, too busy talking about how lucky we were to escape.

MR. PETERS: Thank you, sir. Thank you very much for your time.

MR. HIXSON: Any more questions?

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. QUINN:

Q The three meetings that you were talking about, are those recent meetings, lawyers were present?

A Yes.

MR. HIXSON: Thank you very much, Mr. Hall. We appreciate you coming here today.

(Witness excused.)

MR. HIXSON: Who is our next witness?

MR. HANLON: Carolyn Tucker.

Thereupon,

CAROLYN TUCKER

was called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

MR. HIXSON: State your name for the record.

THE WITNESS: Dr. Carolyn M. Tucker.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HANLON:

Q Before we start your examination, do we have --

MR. HIXSON: Who is the gentleman that joined you at the table?

MR. PETERS: Dr. Harry McClaren.

BY MR. HANLON:

Q Dr. Tucker, you have provided me with a copy of your vitae?

A Yes.

Q Is this it?

A Yes, it is.

Q Okay.

MR. HANLON: I provided Mr. Peters with a copy of that, and I ask that that be marked and received.

MR. HIXSON: Is there any problem?

MR. PETERS: No problem.

MR. HIXSON: Claimant's 3.

(Claimant's Exhibit 3 received in evidence.)

BY MR. HANLON:

Q Why don't you describe for us briefly, if you will, your education after high school.

A Okay. I graduated from high school in 1968 and then attended North Carolina A&T State University, which is in Greensboro, North Carolina. There I received a BS degree in schooling.

I also spent a summer as a Poor Foundation Fellow at Howard University. The next summer I spent as a Poor Foundation Research fellow at the University of South Carolina. I graduated in 1971 from North Carolina A& State University.

I went on to the State University of New York at Stony Brook where I received my Ph.D. in clinical psychology. I then went to -- I came to the University of Florida to do an internship of one year, and then assumed a

teaching position as professor at the University of Florida.

Q Your current position at the University of Florida is what?

A Well, I am pleased to say my current position is that of a distinguished alumni professor at the university. I was just selected a few months ago as the first African American and the second woman in the history of the university to receive that honor.

Q All right. Very good.

You have, at my request, done some work prior to today to prepare yourself for your testimony here today. Why don't you tell us what that work has involved.

A Well, I interviewed a number of the survivors at your request. I also read the complete report that was done, I think, by three professors primarily from Florida State University, FAMU, and the University of Florida.

MR. HIXSON: Is this Exhibit 1?

MR. HANLON: Yes.

MR. HIXSON: Okay.

A And also, I reviewed some of my own research that talked about the African American family and the utilization of mental health services by African Americans. And I thoroughly reviewed post-traumatic stress disorder because the experiences and behaviors that were reported to me in the interviews seemed to be consistent with that

diagnosis.

So I reviewed what's called, we call in our profession DSM-3R, which means diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders that is used as a guide for psychologists and psychiatrists in terms of trying to classify disorders, so I reviewed that specific classification.

BY MR. HANLON:

Q Have you done some research of your own on African American families in America?

A Yes, I have.

Q Fair amount?

A I think a fair amount.

Q Based upon your interviews with both survivors and their children, there were some children involved; is that right?

A Yes.

Q Have you formed any conclusions with respect to the impact of the incidents at Rosewood on the lives of the people that you interviewed?

A Uh-hum. (Affirmative response.)

Yes, I have.

Q What are those conclusions?

A First, let me say that based on the experiences, as well as the behaviors or symptoms that were described to

me, it seemed as though to me it was quite clear those were consistent with what's called post-traumatic stress disorder. And I would like to try to operationalize that term.

When we talk about a post-traumatic stress disorder, we are talking about a pattern of behaviors and symptoms following a very distressing event that is something that's pretty much out of the ordinary. And generally, the consequences are that the person would experience extreme stress, fear, terror and some feelings of helplessness.

And the Rosewood survivors certainly did express those kinds of fears.

The other thing is that in terms of the pattern of behaviors that you see following a stressful event, you typically see the person will experience some types of flashbacks or some past memories. For example, Mr. Evans talked about hearing dogs barking and --

Q When you say hearing dogs barking, do you mean later on in life?

A He was talking about during the Rosewood experience.

Q During the Rosewood experience.

A The other thing, in addition to having recollections of past experiences, is that you also

typically see some avoidance behavior. That's avoidance of anything that reminds one of the event, like not wanting to go back to the place of the event. You also will see some avoidance of thinking any thoughts about the event. Really when I heard these survivors talking about, I just didn't want to talk about it, they really try to avoid that significantly.

There is also sometimes what we call emotional numbness, that the person will have some difficulty with emotions. Sometimes you would see some withdrawal, some suppressing of feelings and having some difficulty in forming interpersonal relationships with others.

And then lastly, often what you will see is what we call extreme alertness or hypervigilance; for example, where there is some concern of fear or threat that something would happen. Often parents, for example, I can later comment on this, tend to be overly protective of their children as a for example.

In terms of some of the common stressors that produce this disorder, they generally are threats to one's physical self. If somebody is threatening to shoot you or to hurt you or beat you, or threats to a significant other that you care about, or an event that evolves a sudden loss of community and these specified in the DSM-3R, or if you experience someone who, in fact, has been hurt

significantly, for example, seeing somebody who has been beaten or somebody who is significantly injured in a car accident as a for example. All of those things can, in fact, cause post-traumatic stress disorder.

With regard to the specific kinds of impact, we usually try to look at the impact on one's occupation, the impact with regard to success attainment, did what they experience in some way deter one's success attainment or impact on their occupational performance.

We also tried to see whether or not there is any impact on say, for example, their parenting. We talked about practical functioning. Parenting would fall into that category.

Also to see whether or not there was any emotional impact and to see if there was any impact with regard to social functioning.

So as I thought about the -- as I talked with the survivors of Rosewood, I try to put the information that they gave me within those constructs. And let me just talk about that a little bit.

Q All right.

A Okay. With regard to the impact on occupation, one of the things -- several things came out in our -- that I think is related to this issue. One is that Mr. Evans and Mr. Goins talked about their parent -- well, let me take

them one at time.

Mr. Evans talked about his grandfather owning a store. He was living with his grandfather at the time -- his grandparents at the time of Rosewood, and so he saw as a role model one who is an employer as opposed to being an employee.

Mr. Goins talked about his family being business persons, that they ran a -- they owned and operated -- his father owned and operated a, I think it was a turpentine mill, if my memory serves me well. And I think he also had a small store.

So, again, what he saw as a role model was that of a business person, someone who had power and status. And I am saying power and status within the confines of that particular community.

So, traditionally, what happens, if you look at, in terms of social learning theory, our aspirations and our influence by our role models and typically for African Americans, either their parents or teachers or significant ones in their lives are the role models.

But what happened -- then I would look at what happened to these gentlemen, for example. So I asked about their careers. And Mr. Goins talked about being a boot black and I got an education in the interviews because I didn't know what a boot black was. So that's one who shines

shoes.

And Mr. Evans talked about having a number of jobs, all of which were blue collar jobs, that he had worked in a number of different places, being a cab driver, to just name a number of jobs that did not involve any formal training. And so, they then ended up not being in jobs that traditionally have power and status. They worked for other persons as opposed to operating a business.

Mr. Goins, I remember saying with pride that I don't know if he -- let me make sure I get this accurately, but I remember him being very proud when he talked about his parents. And I was told, I think later by his daughter, that and some other persons, that his father had, I think, 60 employees and also provided a place for these employees to live.

So what I saw is that Rosewood, at least one would reasonably conclude, disrupted the passing down of the tradition where perhaps they would have inherited the business or certainly did something similar in terms of being -- in terms of having power and status and not working for someone.

I think also, in terms of -- well, let me just move on, talk a little bit about the impact with regard to parenting. To me, that was most interesting because what I saw as I talked, listened to them, is they talked about not

talking to their children about Rosewood. And that it was something to really keep quiet, and they didn't want -- that it was real hush-hush.

When you -- I also heard real overprotection and I got a better sense of that in talking to Dr. Shakir, who was the daughter of Mr. Goins. And she talked about the fact that her father would not let her sleep overnight with a friend that he -- or to do anything, that he was just very, very concerned, very overprotective.

I think in terms of -- and with regard to parenting, one of the things that happens in African American families is that there typically is a sharing between parents and children of the past. There is discussions of the good things that happened in the past and there are discussions of things that are not so good that happened in the past.

When you hear the good things, you get a sense of pride and it facilitates self-esteem and it gives you some sense of empowerment. You feel real proud of your heritage, and that's particularly important for African American families because we are African, you are not going to get it anywhere else.

And so, the other thing, when you hear about the bad things, then that gives you a sense of appreciation of your parents' survival and also that you can endure, that

they endured hardships and you can endure hardships. So I think that facilitates your sense of inner strength that's necessary to deal with, whether it's racism or to deal with not getting a job that you knew you were qualified for, for those kinds of things.

Well, that tradition, in terms of Rosewood, didn't get passed on. And so when that sharing happens, it forms bonds, the bonding in the family comes from those -- the sharing of those real important family life experiences.

That didn't happen very often. What you will see is some -- what do I want -- I guess I want to say fits one of the DSM-3R categories is estrangement, some emotional estrangement, some detachment, as opposed to the real close bonding.

And in talking with Dr. Shakir, that was one of the points she also mentioned. And I thought it was quite interesting when she talked about Mr. Doctor, who is a, I think the nephew of Mr. Goins, that he perhaps knows her father more close, more intimately then she does, even though she lived with him her entire child life, throughout child life and adolescence.

Q So, in your opinion, did the effects of the Rosewood massacre also affect negatively the children of the people who were there?

A I certainly think it had some negative impact in terms of the parent/child relationships in terms of disrupting some of the closeness.

And I think another thing that comes to mind in terms of the parenting, Mr. Goins -- perhaps Ms. Goins, I think Ms. Goins shared this, that I can be precise at any point you want me to look through my notes, but she was saying that she, Ms. Goins, was saying she very often went out to social activities whereas her husband, instead, would stay home with the children. And traditionally, in African American families, you would see the mother who would be home taking care of the, doing the child caring and those kinds of things, and usually the father who would do more of the going. And instead, he felt so strongly about being home with his children and very protective. I think that's another example in terms of how all this impacted in terms of parenting.

Thirdly, let me just move to the impact emotionally. I try to pay attention to not only what was said to me verbally in the interviews, but as generally think of myself as an excellent clinician, I try also to pay attention to the nonverbal queues.

When we started talking about Rosewood or initially, Mr. Goins was pretty laid back and relaxed in his chair. When we -- when I asked him then more specifically

about what happened at Rosewood and if he could just describe that for me, I saw him sit up and he really talked a lot, I saw a lot of effect. It was quite emotional and intense about what happened as he described the events.

So he talked about not having any anger toward white folks or hatred, but at the same time, I could see that he had anger when -- as he talked about the events. And one of the things that we know is when that an anger doesn't get expressed, that it can be turned on the inside when this push down, anger is manifested as depression.

If you think back to Swann, who is the father of cognitive psychology and the person who has done the leading research in terms of depression, and if you look at the DSM-3R, depression and anxiety are two associated factors with post-traumatic stress disorder.

The other thing is -- one of the reasons why in terms of this whole, this issue of anger and hurt and pain, that one of the characteristics of post-traumatic stress disorder as well is you push it down, you deny, you have what you call emotional numbness, you don't want to deal with it.

That's one that I think was happening, but the other thing is that you would find in terms of African Americans, and especially older African Americans, feel that you are not going to get to heaven if you are -- if you go

with malice and hatred in your heart.

So when you talk about whatever abuse they had had, you know that you try deal with that -- at least you try to say not have it in your heart, you try to put that behind you.

And my sense of Mr. Goins, Mr. Evans, also Ms. Jenkins, is that they are all religious people. And as a matter of fact, we talked a lot about that when I met with them, that they are very religious. And so I think that's one of the reasons why you wouldn't have them talking about hating whites and being really angry at this point.

Also, in terms of the emotional impact, it seems like -- one of the characteristics, when we talk about disorder, is having some difficulty modulating feelings and that you put those feelings down. But sometimes they would just come out immediately, depending on a particular situation.

There were two things that came to mind that made me conclude that this also was one of the -- that this occurred in terms of this difficulty with feelings and modulating those feelings.

One was Ms. Goins shared with me an experience, a situation where a neighbor came over to her house, and this is a white or Caucasian neighbor, and she had invited this person over to get some meat she had cooked. I think she

said, Ms. Goins didn't eat, I don't know if it was pork or beef or something like that, and that he was just -- he was very upset that this person was in his house.

And she even went on to say that that kind of emotional reaction led her to actually talk to his sister as to what might cause this to happen. And that's how she began to find out about Rosewood.

And that it's interesting I talk about that, another -- I just had a flashback. And it was that it seemed as though -- it was just so shocking to me that after 50 years of marriage, that they had never -- Ms. Goins told me Mr. Goins had never talked to her about Rosewood. Now, that kind of sharing would typically happen in a relationship.

And now it is true that for African American men, and for men in general, sharing of feelings is not as easy and doesn't happen as -- doesn't occur as frequently as that type of sharing occur among women. But when you are talking about significant aspects of the family, family events and occurrences, those kinds of things do get shared as part of oral tradition. That had not happened in their family. I just found that just unbelievable after 50 years.

Q You don't mean it was not credible? You mean it was remarkable?

A Remarkable. And I did double check that. I also

asked Mr. Goins, and he said no, he did not share that. So I thought that was -- it's consistent with this kind of either emotional numbness or just expressing or denying the feelings and putting that behind.

I think the other thing that -- let me just address the other point because I am sure other things I will be addressing as I go along. That is the impact socially.

And here, too, was another thing that I found quite amazing, and that is that Mr. Goins had never been in his neighbor's yard until about two months ago and living in a neighborhood. And that's very consistent with this idea of estrangement from others, which is very characteristic of post-traumatic stress disorder, that very often persons have difficulty forming interpersonal relationships and what's associated with that is lack of trust.

One of the things that Mr. Goins and Mr. Evans said very clearly is that they did not trust Caucasians. They did not say they hated them, they did not trust them. And so, what you have then is that -- is they did not form interpersonal, seemed like there was some difficulty in terms of forming interpersonal relationships.

And the fact that Mr. Goins does not interact with the people in his community, which my understanding now is a predominantly Caucasian community, I thought that was

quite remarkable. You can say well, isn't it true that African Americans in general maybe don't trust Caucasians? And I think that for many, that is, in fact, the case.

Yet, they would not let that lack of trust deter them from forming relationships that would, in fact, be beneficial; we use the term in the business world or in the academic world networking, that you would do if it's going to be beneficial to you, then you would form those relationships. You may be cautious, but you will establish those relationships. And my sense is that he, in fact, did not do that.

Q What effect does that have on parenting skills, if any?

A What?

Q The inability to form those relationships with Caucasians?

A Well, in terms of parenting, one -- this made me think of a situation -- that one of the children, Mr. Arnett, Doctor, said his parents were so fearful of -- his mother is the person he talked about was so fearful of Caucasians that she would step off the sidewalk -- or, I am not sure if they had sidewalks, but he used the term sidewalk, move to the side of the street so that Caucasians could pass. And that he was cautioned not say anything, to get out of their way, to be quiet.

So what he saw was a lot of fear in association with Caucasians. What he felt impacted him in terms of his being able to interact with Caucasians that could be beneficial which thus impacted on his occupational success.

But more importantly, in terms of parenting, I think that then influenced that, impacted in terms of the children and you clearly saw the -- well, the message that was taught, that was conveyed to the children, their own fear got projected to the children.

In terms of social functioning, the other thing is that the community is -- the community and family are very important social support sources of social support for African Americans. What I saw happen in terms of Rosewood is that you had the community completely abolished, disrupted, and so, everybody talked about people went everywhere. And that there was a lot of moving around. Immediately people disbursed in all different directions. And then subsequent to that, they moved around to a lot of different places. So consequently, there was not a lot of family and friends around.

Now, traditionally, you would get your support from your community and from your family. As a matter of fact, there was a study by Dr. Manning that was published, I think, in 1988 with older, I think the subjects were ages 40 to 65. And her studies, she showed that family members in

terms of the question of who are your support -- who were your support providers that led to your occupational success and these were all successful persons that she interviewed.

And 80 percent of the interviewees said family members were support. But interestingly, 64 people said community members were their significant support that led to their occupational success. So what we are having here is a community support who are not there.

I also want to mention one thing about the church. Is that traditionally the church is -- and still does -- play a major role in terms of African American families and the community. This is where you often develop your social skills, you learn public speaking from presenting in church, et cetera. So then you had the church also destroyed in terms of Rosewood which is a very important socialization agent and also skill building agent for African Americans.

So then you could say, well, couldn't you -- okay, they lost their church, they lost their school, they lost their community. They lost significant family members. Couldn't they simply, with a little bit of time, reestablish those things?

Well, it takes a while to reestablish significant relationships like that. And so, in terms of getting that -- the kind of support that traditionally comes from a

community, I didn't see that as being immediately available. And I think that's why you saw some of the, like Mr. Goins, not having a lot of interpersonal comfort, some social withdraw.

So I think -- if I need to give other kinds of examples, but I think clearly that the social functioning was impacted by Rosewood.

I also wanted to say one other thing that I think is important. I think it would be ludicrous and irresponsible for me to say that all of their ways of being how they are now can be attributed to Rosewood.

Q Is there a way that's accepted in your profession for you to rank this effect, these four factors in terms of I think you called them psychosocial?

A Psychosocial stressors.

Q What's that?

A Where those are any kind of stressful events as we talked about, threat of physical injury, was the threat of harm to a significant other, et cetera, those are psychosocial stressors.

Now typically, when we make a classification or a diagnosis, we talk about the level of severity of the psychosocial stress. And there is a scale, I think it goes from one to six and with five being severe -- I can double check that, but I think five being severe stress and six

being catastrophic. I would rank --

Q Let me show you the table and reduction of value. Is that what you are referring to? Reduction in value?

A This is a revision of it. The scale we used -- let me refer to my notes so I can be more specific. That's similar. I want to make sure I give you completely accurate information.

It goes from one to six and one means there is no psychosocial stress and --

Q How is that characterized? They characterize it with a single word or two?

A One equals none, meaning no significant stress. Then you have two as mild stress. Three is moderate stress. Four is severe. Five is an extreme, that's the one I did not get correctly, and six is catastrophic.

If I had to talk about the impact of Rosewood and try to evaluate this psychosocial stress, I would probably -- I would look at the five and six categories. I use the term significant because I always have a problem with these rating scales.

To be completely honest, even though this is -- these are standard measures, they are used by most or all licensed psychologists and psychiatrists. Again, there is always some subjectivity. But given that, I would think

that the impact of Rosewood based on the individuals that I saw would fit the five or six rating which is extreme or catastrophic.

Q Why do you conclude that?

A The reason is because if you looked in the DSM-3R, it gives examples of the kinds of things that would -- the kind of stressors that would get that classification. And the stressors that are given involve, both of those involve death. Death of a significant other, death of a spouse or a loved one. The others do not involve -- is nothing as severe as death, or experiencing a catastrophe or loss of someone who is significant.

To give an example to make that more clear, if you were going to give us a rating of severe, which would be a four, you are talking about something like divorce, would classify. So anybody who has experienced a divorce or know somebody who has, that's pretty stressful. But it's not the same thing as experiencing the loss of someone who is significant.

Q Okay. What about the loss of an entire community and loss of a lot of significant others, et cetera, as happened in Rosewood. What does that do to the rating of your scale?

A Again, we are talking about the two extreme impacts in terms of extreme or catastrophic. And if you

suppose, would it be reasonable to expect that this symptomatology would appear in all of the other Rosewood victims who survived?

A Based on DSM-3R, that any human being who had experienced the kind of stress, kind of events that we talked about would have some level of trauma. And that that level can be from mild to severe.

And that severe stress would result in -- from stressors that were deliberate like the Rosewood situation.

So it would be my best clinical judgment that anyone would be significantly impacted. Now, the issue is how does that impact get manifested? There are lot of individual differences. Some persons will maybe, for example, have a lot of flashbacks and clear memories, others may just remember one or two things that are painful memories.

Q Might be variances in the memories?

A Exactly. And you also might have some persons who you can see it clearly in terms of their social functioning. Others you may see it clearly in terms of the impact of their occupation. Some people may never form bonds or family relationships. They may move around a lot and whereas other people may have more stable lives and form family relationships, but they may be impacted, you see it in their social interaction.

So they can -- so the type of stress that gets manifested can vary across individuals in terms of what you see. And also, the timing, with some persons you may see a more immediate impact in the earlier years of their life, others you might see it years later.

That's one of the interesting things about post-traumatic stress disorder, is that there are a lot of people who would appear symptom free for years and years and years, but the DSM-3R is very careful in saying, however, it doesn't mean they are not feeling the impact, but it's expressed, it's denied, there is psych numbness or emotional numbness.

Q What's the rule of denial here and where, if at all, did you see it manifested?

A Well, I can go by my clinical judgment in terms of what I saw, is that two things. One, I remember when I first asked Mr. Evans tell me what you -- what happened in Rosewood, what do you remember. He said I don't remember much. I don't remember -- I don't know if he said anything or much.

Then I said, well, you don't remember anything? And then later he said, he paused, he said, well, dogs barking. I remember those dogs barking. And so that's very characteristic of someone with post-tramatic stress. It's real painful for them to bring those memories, and they are

real pushed down. So I saw that very, very clearly.

Q Okay.

A I should also say in terms of the denial, the constant phrase is, I don't want to talk about it. I just don't want to talk about it. Heard that a lot from all three of the immediate survivors of Rosewood, which is very characteristic of denial syndrome.

Q What are the difficulties that people experience in post-traumatic stress disorder you have to overcome in order to confront what happened to them?

A Typically, one needs to experience psychological counseling, that would go in to see a therapist. It's usual, even with a professional therapist, that it takes time. It's not one of those short-term therapy deals, that it's long-term therapy to be able to get in touch with those memories. Sometimes it involves hypnosis as a vehicle for bringing those memories from the subconscious to the conscious mind.

Q What's the extent of participation in mental health therapy by African Americans in America?

A It is very -- I use the term in my own research underutilization and that's a mild term.

Q Why is that?

A Typically African Americans, and particularly low-income African Americans, and most of us fall in that

category, do not seek professional counseling. When I did a large study in New York, and it involved 97 African American families, mostly low income, it was a low income skewed distribution. I think it was only 94 percent, I think, had never been to see a psychologist or a mental health professional.

And then I wondered about that. I said well, that's low income skewed distribution. So one of my graduate students and I did a study with teachers in Alachua County, and there were about 343 teachers in the study. One-third of those were African Americans. We are talking about now a more homogeneous group and who definitely were not low income, so they were, I guess you would call, lower middle class in terms of teachers.

And one of the questions on the questionnaire was whether or not you had ever been to see a -- how do you feel about seeking mental health counseling? And there wasn't a whole lot of difference between African Americans and Caucasians.

But then when I asked how many of you actually had sought professional counseling, it was significantly more Caucasians than African Americans. And it was a very small percent. If my memory serves me well, it was maybe around 8 or 9 percent, very small number, of African Americans who would have the funds to be able to seek

professional counseling.

So typically, they would not go. And the other thing that was interesting, the question in the first study was if you had a problem, a personal problem, for which you felt you needed help, who would you go to for help. And I should say I conducted all 97 interviews. And the general response was that I would go to my minister, or I would go to a family member or a very close friend. And most often it was minister or family member.

So it was not to go to a mental health professional. One of the things that I wrote about in the article that actually got a lot of attention is when I asked a question about what is your conceptualization -- I didn't use that term, I said when you hear the term mental health, what do you think of?

And these persons immediately gave me responses consistent with illness. They said I think about being crazy, hearing voices. I said, I would repeat it, mental health. But as soon as you hear the term mental, if you are talking about a mental health professional, then you are talking about you have to be crazy to seek mental health counseling -- in terms of the first study.

So it seems as though when I -- I looked at it in a different way with a more middle class sample of teachers. I asked what kinds of problems would you go to

seek help from a mental health professional, including a psychologist or psychiatrist? And the Caucasian teachers gave a range of problems: If they had a child with a behavior problem, if they had -- if there was alcoholism in the family, if there was family conflict, all of those were reasons to go to see a psychologist or psychiatrist.

The African American teachers instead say, well, if the person was acting crazy or doing something bizarre, then I would probably seek counseling.

Whereas the things like alcoholism, or behavioral problem in terms of a child, manifesting behavioral problems, those were not things that you would seek professional counseling.

Q If Rosewood members never sought mental health therapy that would be consistent in your view?

A Exactly, yes.

MR. HANLON: That's all I have right now.

(Brief recess.)

MR. HIXSON: I think we are about ready to have Mr. Peters on cross with Dr. Tucker.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. PETERS:

Q Good afternoon.

A Good afternoon.

Q I would like to briefly go through some of what

we discussed last night over the telephone interview about your encounter with the claimants.

As a general matter, isn't it true that your first encounter with the claimants was last month, January?

A Yes.

Q And that you accomplished your interview of all the claimants, with one exception, in one day?

A One long day, yes.

Q The interviews ranging from 45 minutes to an hour and a half or so at the longest?

A The interviews with the major -- with the survivors who I gave the most focus averaged about an hour and 45 minutes each.

Q The referral was made to you by the claimants' counsel as a part of this claims bill process; is that correct?

A Yes, that's correct.

Q You had been provided the claims bill at the time you were retained or before you interviewed the claimants?

A Yes, the claims bill.

Q And they knew they were coming to you as part of the claims bill process?

A I am not sure what they were told as to why they were coming to see me.

Q The schedules for the appointments were made by counsel rather than by yourself?

A Yes.

Q And you interviewed the claimants. Which of them did you actually interview with?

A I interviewed Mr. Goins, Ms. Goins, Mr. Evans, Ms. Jenkins, a Ms. Respice (phonetic) --

Q She is?

A I think the niece of Mr. Evans.

Q Yes, ma'am.

A Then Ms. Jenkins' daughter. Let me make sure I get her name correct. Ms. Douglas. I am sorry, Ms. Douglas.

Q And that is the sum and substance of the claimants that you have done an evaluation on?

A And also talked a few minutes with Harold, who's Mr. Douglas' son.

Q Do you know why the other claimants were not referred to you?

A I am sorry. And also Mr. Arnett Doctor.

Q Okay. Do you know why the other claimants were not referred to you for an evaluation?

A No, I do not.

Q Isn't it true that your evaluation involved only interviews with the claimants?

A I did an evaluation that I thought -- no, actually is appropriate for the interviewees, particularly those are older African Americans, and traditionally, an interview is done. I also did what I consider an informal mental status evaluation. That to me was not necessary in terms of what the purpose of my interview was.

But I used what I felt was a more appropriate approach to also assess whether they were oriented, et cetera, but I am sure you will ask me a little bit more about that later.

Q It was more or less you had, you sat in a comfortable environment for you and them and talked with them?

A I made a special effort to create an environment that I felt would be appropriate and that would facilitate development of rapport so that the interviewees would feel comfortable. Now knowing what I know about utilization of mental health services and professionals by African Americans, I know it would be pretty natural, and research data bears this out, several articles have been written about this issue of some real uncomfortableness, some distrust with regard to therapists.

And even though I am African American, you still would have some uncomfortableness because that's not something that's traditionally done in terms of African

Americans seeking professional help.

So I felt that what was appropriate and what is typically not done in mental health facilities and in hospital settings is to try and carefully build rapport to provide a comfortable environment, and that included providing refreshments, fruit and juice, coffee, and also spending sometime just doing what we call -- when I say we, I am always thinking about my own background which is a low income family background, so we always talk about chitchatting, so we chitchatted for a while.

In the context of that, I try to assess what in the academic world or clinical world we call mental status to see whether or not each interviewee was oriented with regard to time and place. I asked about where they had traveled from, I paid attention to their eye contact, assessed memory. We talked about the old times, what did you use to do when you were younger? Did you do fun things, so those kinds of things. That's what I mean by using a creative and I think cultural appropriate, and age appropriate approach to my interview.

Q Is that a yes or a no?

A I used an appropriate assessment for doing my evaluation.

Q Which was interview in a --

A Which included interview that was culturally

appropriate and sensitive, given the age of the interviewees.

Q Isn't it true you conducted no psychological tests of objective measures of cognitive functioning?

A One, there is no cognitive tests that would be appropriate for this particular group of interviewees. And as we know, most of the cognitive tests -- and I should say I teach cognitive behavior therapy at the university, -- a graduate course for doctoral students who are in counseling in clinical, so I am very familiar with cognitive assessments, those would be totally inappropriate for the interviewees. And especially given the fact that two of them, Mr. Evans and Mr. Goins, did also have some visual problems. So reading a standard type of test or traditional cognitive assessment would have been totally inappropriate.

Q So the answer is no, but, and the reason?

A So the answer is that I used an assessment that was appropriate and that gave me a sense of their cognitive functioning by asking questions of relevance to assess the information that I needed to have.

Q Same time, you reviewed no medical records of the claimants, nor asked for any; is that correct?

A What I was asked to do was to assess what happened to these interviewees, what their lives -- what their lives were like prior to the Rosewood massacre, what

happened to them during the Rosewood massacre and what happened to their lives after the Rosewood massacre. And to -- I also wanted to know how they felt.

I was also asked to assess how they felt -- how did they feel the Rosewood massacre impacted their lives. And so, pretty much my focus was on those particular areas.

Q Is that a no or yes?

Let me ask you another way. Which, if any, medical records of the claimants did you review?

A So let me be real clear in terms of the answer. So I did not feel that medical records were necessary to achieve the objective that I had in terms of what the referral was to me. Medical records were not necessary. And even I should also go on to say that even if I had gotten their medical records, and know that they had problems with in terms of diabetes or hypertension, which, by the way, we did talk about and also the visual problems which I could observe, and some physical disabilities which were quite obvious, that could have been due to aging, a number of different factors.

So it wasn't particularly relevant with regard to trying to assess the impact of the Rosewood case. And even if there was -- even if there were some deficits with regard to cognitive functioning, that could be associated with organic brain syndrome which comes with aging.

And also, in terms of, if you look at DSM-3R, which I am sure you are very familiar with, that organic brain syndrome or some problems with memory, et cetera, is also one of the associated features of post-traumatic stress disorder.

Q So that the answer to that question is no, but you didn't think it was necessary for medical records?

A Yes. The answer is no, medical records were not necessary and I did not obtain them.

Q You did no formal mental status examination of the claimants; is that correct?

A I did a mental status examination, but I did it in a nontraditional way. Because I felt that it was appropriate to do it quite differently from simply asking questions from a mental status exam.

Typically, in terms of mental status examinations, especially there is one that's called the Florida Mental Status Examination. It asks questions like how many toes do you have, how many fingers do you have, can you -- if I gave you a list of words, can you repeat them back to me.

It also has a Bender Gestalt test at the end of it which I think would be totally inappropriate. In terms of a Bender Gestalt, you have different drawings and you ask the client or the interviewee to reproduce those drawings

and you try to see if they can put dots in a straight line, et cetera. Or you show them an object and say, is this a pencil.

It was quite obvious to me these very -- in terms of the survivors, as well as the children, were very articulate, they didn't have -- they were totally oriented, they had good eye contact, they answered my questions clearly. So there was not any need to do a traditional mental status examination. It would have been totally inappropriate.

Q That's a no, because?

A Yes.

Q There is no reason to put this in the record, but the documents you graciously provided before the hearing, more or less a one-page response sheet, is the sum and substance of your recording of your examination with the claimants?

A Yes. I think I also explained to you, as we talked about that beforehand as to why, because that's why I am -- if it seems as though -- I am quite worried, I am watching the yes and no answers to be really honest.

Q Lawyers do that. I know what that means. I am not sure what the other words mean.

A Also I am not -- as you know, I am not a veteran expert witness, so I want to make sure I put it all in

perspective. And I explained to you that when I took notes, very often I took one word, as you can read, one word notes, because when you are interviewing individuals who already feel uncomfortable. One of the things you want to do is try to facilitate their comfortableness.

So as I would talk with them, very often I would simply write a key word that I would certainly remember and I try to not be writing down everything that they said and try to have a conversation with them that I thought would be facilitative of getting accurate information, it would be facilitative of getting, I think, honest disclosure, I could feel the rapport building as the interaction went on.

So that's why I said to you in our earlier conversation that I really felt that I perhaps got much more reliable interview data and perhaps a more reliable and valid assessment, because I thought that we built rapport and they were comfortable in talking with me. So I did not do my traditional type of assessment because a traditional type of assessment for my middle class clientele and younger population was totally inappropriate.

Q In fact, many of the claimants are, if not all, are middle class; aren't they?

A Yes, but in terms of the survivors, they would -- they certainly are older individuals that you handle differently.

Q You took no social history or survey of the claimants other than what you were told during your interviews; is that correct?

A What type of survey? Can you give me an example of what you are talking about?

Q In terms of age, family, family background, education?

A Definitely, I did. Yes, I did.

Q That would be reflected on these here?

A Not in detail, but I think if you follow my notes, you will see where I, in fact, did that. I had age -- age of at the time -- for example, age of the interviewees at the time of the Rosewood experience. I also asked them about their lives prior to Rosewood, where did they live, what did their parents do, what was life like, tell me about your home.

Then I asked him to tell me about the Rosewood experience, what were you doing, where were you, et cetera. So I, in fact, did do the social history. Just not with the questionnaire in the traditional sense.

Q Verification of what was told to you by the claimants, how were you able to verify representations made to you?

A First of all, one of the things that happens, I think, with most of us -- when I say most of us, most anyone

-- part of it you go with your own clinical judgment. You can assess whether or not somebody is being honest with you especially after -- with me, I have been a psychologist for over 14 years. And so, I can get some sense of people being honest. But aside from that, what was real interesting to me is that, for example, they were not -- Mr. and Mrs. Goins, let me use them as an example.

They were not uncomfortable with disagreeing with each other. And if one would make a statement and the other thought, well, that's not exactly how it happened, then the other one would say that's not exactly right, the other person would say, well, that's the way I remember it.

So I didn't get a sense of collaboration to construct a story. I felt that what I was getting was honest disclosure, honest sharing of information, the way that it was remembered.

I didn't expect two persons to remember something exactly the same way for many of the reasons that we already talked about in terms of some forgetting, some denial, some conscious and some unconscious forgetting.

Q Then the verification which you had is very fair indication based upon your feedback during this hour interview, that seems right?

A To say an hour interview is not exactly right.

Q I don't mean to misrepresent whatever the

duration was, you had not known the claimants before the meeting. I guess you haven't had any follow-up meetings, it that little point in time?

A I had not seen -- I had not met any of them -- I had not met the survivors prior.

Q Let me -- I have been graciously provided -- are you familiar with the Handbook of Psychological Assessment, second edition? Is this something in your profession?

A There are several handbooks of psychological assessment; I have one of my own, but not by those particular authors.

Q Let me read you a statement here. You can agree or disagree or tell me why.

"Clinicians might develop incorrect hypotheses based on first impressions. Paren, primacy effect, they might end seeking erroneous confirmation of incorrect hypothesis by soliciting expected responses rather than objectively probing for possible disconfirmation, thus, clinicians might be unduly influenced by their preferred theory of personality, halo effects, self-fulfilling prophecies, expectations and cultural stereotypes. These areas of potential source of error have led to numerous questions regarding the dependability of clinical judgment."

Do you agree with that?

A I certainly do.

Q Notwithstanding that fact, you feel comfortable with what you have learned of the claimants on a relatively tight scheduling?

A Yes. Let me address that.

One of the things that I carefully did is I -- I received, I think it was a large report from the professors that I mentioned earlier. I received that in advance of interviews. And I chose not to read it for that very reason. I read it after I had formulated my opinion about what was going on with these clients.

The reason that I, in fact, took a cognitive behavorial approach in doing my assessment, meaning to try to assess and also -- well, I tried to assess what was happening before Rosewood, during, and after, and what they were thinking, feeling and behaving and their behavior because I wanted to get a multi-dimensional assessment which was not -- so my assessment was not focused and narrowed toward asking specific questions to try to fit the diagnosis.

As a matter of fact, I did not even review my DSM-3R in terms of post-traumatic stress disorder prior to. And one of the things that probably struck you is when you saw the questions that I asked the interviewees, those were consistent with what I was asked to do. They were not based

on the post-traumatic stress disorder diagnosis.

Q What do you mean? Do you mean consistent?

MR. HIXSON: Can I interrupt just a second? I was hoping someone would tell me what DSM-3R is. Nobody ever did. And --

THE WITNESS: Anticipating somebody might ask me that question, I brought it with me. It's called DSM-3R, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. And it has the various disorders like, for example, reactive depression or schizophrenia, et cetera. And it tells you basically what are the symptoms of the disorder.

And also, what are like social and environmental kinds of things that might cause the disorder or be associated with the disorder. And it helps the clinician to make an accurate diagnosis.

What is typical with any psychologist is that you would interview a client, when appropriate you would give some standard assessments and standard assessments are more and more not given because of cultural bias and because of reliability and validity issues. And as any psychologist can tell you, let me give you an example.

The MMPI, that's something most people are familiar with. And it is commonly used. I worked as

psychological, district psychological consultant for vocational rehabilitation for six years, and so I got lots of evaluations. And typically the MMPI was given, right? Yet, its reliability is very, very low.

But that has been the tradition over time, to simply give the questionnaire, without any preponderance, paying any attention to its reliability. So there has been a movement toward using the clinical interview as the major diagnostic, unless we were talking about something where there has been a brain injury or whatever. I have done many neuro psychs where we'll do a lot more sanitests, et cetera.

So basically once you have done the clinical interview, and you try to see how this data, which one of these disorders your data seems to be more consistent with.

MR. HIXSON: From your testimony, that is accepted in your field a manual that other clinical psychologists use for all the purposes you described today in your testimony?

THE WITNESS: Every single one.

MR. HIXSON: Okay.

BY MR. PETERS:

Q You indicated you did what you were requested or instructed to do by counsel?

A Yes.

Q What was that?

A What I was asked to do was to talk with the survivors and the children that were referred to me to assess what they remembered in terms of the Rosewood experience. Also, to assess what their lives were like before the Rosewood massacre and then kind of what has happened to them since that time.

And so that's why I said earlier I assessed what happened before, what happened during, and what happened after the Rosewood experience.

And so I was -- I was also trying to -- was supposed to try to see how that experience impacted their lives. So that's what happened after.

Q In context of a claims bill process, were you provided the claims bill?

A I think I received the claims bill in advance of the interviews. But now I am under oath, so I can say very seriously, very honestly, that I only glimpsed at it because it had no particular interest to me.

Q You have done no follow-up interviews with the claimants since your initial encounter last month?

A I did talk with Dr. Shakir by telephone and Mr. Arnett by telephone.

Q I means in terms of follow-up interview of all

the claimants?

A No, that's correct. Finally I got one that I can just say no.

Q Did you review any hard copy records of achievement or education behavior they might have had, for example, from school or from work to attempt to corroborate what you sense from your interview with them?

A No, I saw no reason to need to get any data with regard to their academic achievement in school. I would assume they would have had some difficulty coming up with that data.

So that's, I am sure that was a factor for my not asking for it. But I did ask, for example I asked Mr. Goins what -- how far did he go in school. A simple question. He told me he went to sixth grade.

Q My notes reflect that you agreed last night that you found evidence consistent with post-traumatic stress disorder, but could not make that diagnosis; is that correct? What does that mean?

A What that means is I am very, very careful about making a formal diagnosis. And part of the reason for that is that very often labels get attached to people very inappropriately.

The other part is that any label has some degree of subjectivity by the best clinician. And I have had that

experience so much because as the district psychological consultant, I would get psychological evaluations from different psychologists across District III, there was several counties, and I have had instances where two psychologists, like your consultant and I could sometimes look at --

Q Disagree?

A -- data and come up with basically the same kind of description, and we might, in fact, use a different diagnosis.

So I am very, very careful. Typically what psychologists are doing today, knowing that none of us can be 100 percent certain about our evaluation, that what we use terminology to say, well, it seems as though given everything, in my best clinical judgment, that the symptoms are characteristic of a particular diagnosis. So that's the reason.

Q Okay. The degree of certainty you can make in that diagnosis or your conclusion would be a function of perhaps having other information about the claimants or longer time with them or more records, more --

A No.

Q They don't get any better than that? Is that what you are saying?

A Exactly. If you have been in -- if you had the

kind of experience I have had, which is experience of having two top psychologists, clinicians, who can still come up with different diagnoses, typically very similar diagnoses, but not the exact one, then you very, very cautious in terms of it doesn't mean I am not confident. I am confident in terms of my best clinical judgment that everything will lead me to -- if I had a million dollars, I would put a million dollars on my statement that all of the data indicates very clearly that these interviewees are evidencing post-traumatic stress disorder.

Q You can do that?

A I would be real careful in terms of saying that I am making that diagnosis.

Q But you are not?

A What I am saying is, again, I think I would be repetitive, that everything that I have obtained also is consistent with that diagnosis. The other thing that you have to keep in mind is that we are talking about events that happened several years ago.

Q That's my next question.

A But the interesting thing about post-traumatic stress disorder, I would be really stupid, I think, to say I am absolutely certain that that's the diagnosis. I am saying my best clinical judgment is everything indicates that.

But it has been a long time ago. But what makes me feel particularly comfortable and competent with regard to saying that the evidence suggests post-traumatic stress disorder is because even though it happened a long time ago, that in that disorder, and as stated in the DSM-3R, that the symptoms reoccur over time.

The selective memory, the not wanting to talk about it, the denial, the suppressing, you know what I am saying, this is over the years, and that's classic, that's the classical characteristic of that disorder. In terms of post-traumatic stress is one, that's a lot easier to be confident about just because of the nature of the disorder.

Q You touched on the next question. You agreed, did you not, that the negative reported assumptions you reached could not be solely attributed to Rosewood because of the passage of time; is that correct?

A Well, I think that anybody -- I don't mean to sound rude in any way, but I think anybody with common sense would not make that statement to say that everything that's happened in the lives of these people is due to Rosewood.

But if you look at the DSM-3R classification, it's real clear that -- if you look at what are the most common stressors that lead to post-traumatic stress disorder, they are the stressors that the people who

experience, Rosewood experienced, which -- do you want me to repeat those?

Q No. But, for example, the passage of time, events like the depression, the war, loss of sight, loss of other loved ones, would incrementally layer on top of what you would otherwise attribute to Rosewood; is that correct?

A What I am saying is that in terms of, let's say memory, for example, with all of us, with aging over time, I would imagine -- I am 43 now. I don't imagine -- a lot of times I am in denial about that, I would like to think I am not 43. I can imagine by the time I get to be 70, I know for a fact there is a deterioration in memory. So I can't say that -- what I can say that's different from that type of deterioration from memory and memory in terms of aging is when you say I just don't remember, I don't know, then you say I heard dogs barking with a lot of effect, then that's more characteristic of denial, of suppression of memory as opposed to memory loss that's associated with age.

So there are a lot of what we call confounding factors. But there is no denial that any human being, who would experience the kind of trauma that we are talking about at Rosewood, a trauma that fits the characteristic of a severe psychosocial stressor, according to the DSM-3R, that that kind of trauma leads to post stress -- post-traumatic stress disorder. I think there is no

question about that.

Q And that kind of trauma related from a violent incidence of intentional crime, would have that dramatic effect?

A Events that cause severe stress, feelings of helplessness, agony, and examples of those are threat of physical harm -- I didn't say actual, I said threat of physical harm or actual physical harm to one's self, threat or actual physical harm to one's spouse or significant other, threat or seeing someone significantly close to you who has been physically harmed, or the sudden loss of one's community, it's really clear and spelled out in DSM-3R, those are the significant stressors that lead to post-traumatic stress disorder. And any human being would experience it that way and those are not my words. Those are the words in the manual.

Q The racial lynchings that are reported in the report, the number between 1900 and 1940, that would have the similar effect in terms of this?

A Can you tell me about -- when you say racial --

Q Racial lynchings in which African Americans were lynched in white communities, which in Perry, Florida, black communities were burned, would those perhaps have the same consequence?

A I think the major issue is in terms of the level

of severity of it is whether that's your community. Now earlier we cited research that the impact is particularly tremendous when we are talking about one's own community that has served as a support system for that particular person or significant others that you love and that you care about. I would -- again, when we talk about post-traumatic stress, the stressors, as I said earlier, can be mild to severe. So if you are talking about lynchings of people that you don't know, right.

Q Watching a relative and burning of my residence, my father is lynched and my home is burned and my family is displaced, am I not eligible for this same diagnosis as you suggest for the claimants?

A I would imagine that certainly it's possible. Yes.

Q Okay. Forced movement of Florida's native American population from their reservation as a result of government policy, am I eligible for this diagnosis as a consequence of that?

A Well, since I really haven't interviewed the persons that you are talking about --

Q In the abstract, I am in the eligible pool potential?

A Again, if you go back to the DSM-3R, I don't want to form a judgment about that. My common sense would

say yes. But I did not interview the persons that you are talking about now. And so, I would do that before trying to say that I can make a diagnosis or say whether or not it's consistent with the diagnosis. I would need to have some information and do the interviews. But I would imagine that if given the kind of trauma that you just described, that that's certainly possible.

Q If I am a Jewish business owner in certain parts of Florida during World War II and my business community is upset because of my religious belief and my family is displaced because of that, am I potentially eligible for consideration?

A Well, let me address it this way because now I see the point you are trying to make.

You can't just have the stress. You got to the have some impact. We already talked about the impact. That you have some behaviors or symptoms as a function of that stress. Those include experiencing selective memory and recurring memories, denial. We talked about avoidance which is a major category, avoidance meaning denying feelings, avoiding the situation like I could never go back to Rosewood, that you have avoidance of the memories so you have that suppression, that denial. We talked about also high arousal, which means -- I may not have used that term, I gave an example of high arousal which is hyper vigilance,

that you have this real sense of always looking over your shoulder or always worried, being superaware of threats, being overprotective, for example.

So I said that in my earlier testimony in terms of when you are talking about post-traumatic stress, it's not only the stress, but you have classic symptoms that's associated with the stress. So you have to have both to make the diagnosis. So my evaluation was to try to focus on to see what their functioning, whether or not I saw any suppression of memory, whether or not I saw denial, trying to see whether or not I saw any of those kinds of patterns.

MR. HIXSON: Let me interrupt because this is an important point for us. I want your help on it.

One of the issues in this case is what effect, if any, there would be with the legislature as a matter of precedence, because this may or may not be a sole incident where people have been traumatized by acts that may have or may not have some kind of condoning by government. And Mr. Peters had taken me through other racial incidents, native Americans, perhaps in impact on tje Jewish community.

As I understand your testimony, this is where we need your help, in all of those cases, there might be the same psychological trauma syndrome that you described today, but it would be dependent upon a

showing in each individual case that there was a significant impact. Is that a fair statement?

THE WITNESS: That not only do you have to have the stress, not only you could have a traumatic or stressful event, but you also have to have the symptoms, behaviors that evidence the impact of that stress, like the denial, and also typically over time, it doesn't go away. That very often the impact involves years and years of impact that may not be recognizable, you may see it periodically, meaning the memory is coming back and haunting you.

Or the hush-hush, and then you can see the reemerging of the symptoms over time.

And then the second part is -- then the third part is then you are looking at how -- how does it impact one's social emotional and family life as well as schooling.

MR. HIXSON: But as an expert in your field, you are not precluding the fact that other situations may result, as Mr. Peters described them, may result in significant psychological distress, the post-trauma distress syndrome that you described. You are not precluding that, but you are not able at this point to make any kind of statement on that?

THE WITNESS: Exactly. Rape, for example, can

cause post-traumatic stress disorder. Different situations certainly can cause it. I want to make this point because I think it's very significant in relationship to your question. That is that there are different kinds of disasters as I mentioned earlier that can cause post-traumatic stress disorder. Those that are naturally occurring.

MR. HIXSON: Like what's going on in California, we are seeing tapes of people going through that?

THE WITNESS: Earthquakes are a great example or there could be an accidental disaster like a car accident.

MR. HIXSON: As I understand the testimony, these are different when it's deliberate and its man-made.

THE WITNESS: Exactly. Deliberate ones also result in the most severe.

MR. HIXSON: Which is why you have got this way down on the five, six range?

THE WITNESS: Exactly. Not only most severe, but also the most long-term impact, and I am not -- those are not my words, that's not in my judgment. That's made very clear in the --

MR. HIXSON: I understand that.

MR. HANLON: Where?

MR. HIXSON: In the DSM-3R.

BY MR. PETERS:

Q Regardless, your ability to make this diagnosis is based upon factors unique to the individuals who have been exposed to these stressors?

A I am sorry, I am not clear about your question.

Q Your ability to make this diagnosis would not derive from the event as such, but from the event as measured on the person who claims to have this symptom; is that right?

A In terms of making -- in terms of saying that the behaviors and experiences of the individuals that I interviewed are consistent with the diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder, I can say that -- let me make -- I've forgotten the first part of the question.

Q Whether you need to apply the stressor fact to an individual to make the diagnosis, you just can't have the act and say yes, that's the diagnosis, you have to --

A Yes, you have to look at the entire --

Q The person?

A -- person. You have to have the complete set of data, in terms of your competence. But then the other question would be, I would ask this question if I were you, which is what about the persons I didn't see.

Q Yes.

A What is my best clinical judgment? My best

clinical judgment is that anybody who would experience the kind of severe trauma as Rosewood would have some significant impact which could be manifested differently.

I mean, I saw that difference within the persons that I interviewed, and I would also see that difference across individuals that I didn't see. But my best -- if you were thinking about it, if you were at Rosewood, what would you think your experience -- how do you think that would impact you? I would imagine that would be pretty traumatic.

So the fact of whoever was there -- and I don't have anything to gain by not being honest. My honest judgment is that anybody who would experience that and the DSM-3R talks about anybody who would experience the kinds of stressors that we already identified would likely have a significant -- would have -- be impacted and could end up being diagnosed as having post-traumatic stress syndrome.

Q Yet, you would agree that of the claimants that testified today, there was a range of reaction among them because some said, if I recall, I wasn't afraid. Some said I didn't talk about it because it wasn't happy. Some said I went back, some said I didn't go back. Some moved, but it was only a mile up the road and lived there for years. So it differs among the claimants, doesn't it, clearly?

A Which is exactly the point. That's what the

DSM-3R says. It says that's the classical, that's one of the classic definitions of post-traumatic stress disorder -- is that the symptomatology is manifested differently, but also cautions you to not conclude that it's not impacting on all, but it's just manifested differently. And also that that individual difference, even if you look at intra individual, one person over a time, you see more or less of the symptomatology over time. And it all depends on your denial pattern. It could be impacted by a number of different things. So again, you have intra differences, intra differences and difference across.

Q Which sounds to me like a compelling reason for there to be a need for an individual assessment for each of the claimants to determine if this is really an impact on ability to function and quality of life. If that isn't the case, why isn't it? How can we, based upon six interviews, apply a conclusion to 60 people who want to be compensated because of something that happened 71 years ago?

A Actually, I think it really makes the case quite well, because even the persons that I interviewed, given their denial, given the fact that denial cannot be operating, given the fact that the emotional numbness, given the fact of psychic numbness, DSM-3R makes it quite clear that all of those things can keep somebody that I talk with -- I will not see all of their pain and agony. You see,

because there are so many systems operating in terms of how they are dealing with that stress that I may not be getting -- when I see them, I may not be getting a total snapshot. I could have talked to any one of them for three days and wouldn't know any more than I know now.

Q Would you agree that the bonding of some of the claimants with wives, one claimant 50 years, another 30 years, is a good indicator of positive mental health, quality of life?

A You know, that is a very, very good question.

Q I didn't mean to ask a real good one.

A It was a very good question because one of my specialty areas as a clinician is marital and family therapy. That's actually my major specialty area. And I can't -- I have seen over 500 couples in therapy. I can't begin to tell you how many folks stay together and are not necessarily perfectly happy.

We probably can assess in this courtroom -- and people are together for years, and it doesn't mean necessarily that they're emotionally happy. You can't use marital togetherness as necessarily a reflector of quality of life and personal happiness. However, now, let's take somebody that I interviewed, for example, Mr. and Mrs. Goins, who have been married 50 years. I kept saying, well, this sounds pretty stable. He seems like he was able to

form a relationship quite well.

Q Good for him.

A Exactly. I further assessed, I wanted to know how did this happen, how did you meet, how did you enter into this relationship? And it became very clear that the way it happened is that he didn't -- he did not go out and see her. She did the pursuing, which is not unusual at all in terms of African American families because traditionally, and as is the case now, there are significantly more African American women than there are African American men. I think she took the leadership role in terms of establishing that relationship.

The other part that was interesting to me is that even though they had been married 50 years, they never done that kind of emotional sharing and having that intimacy to talk about something that was so significant in his life and Mr. Goins' life.

So then I further assessed, I wanted, I said Mr. Goins, I said, because I am trying to evaluate about this relationship, I said if -- let me just preface this by saying I am not trying to suggest in any way, because I think it would be quite disrespectful to say, they don't have a loving, happy relationship.

What I am saying is that according to DSM-3R, is that your emotional bonding is impacted in terms of the

emotional intimacy in the relationship. So I said to him, if you had a personal problem or concern that really bothered you, who would you talk with about it? I asked Mr. Goins. And Ms. Goins was present at this particular time. And he said I wouldn't talk to anybody. And I said nobody? He said no, I wouldn't talk to anybody.

And Ms. Goins said, oh, yes, you would. You would talk to your daughter. I thought she was going to say he really would talk to me. She said -- then he said, he thought, he said, yes, yeah, on some things, yes, I would talk to my daughter. And she said, yeah, he wouldn't talk to me, which also made me conclude -- this is just a conclusion -- that she may have had some problems with that and would have wanted him to be able to say I wish he would talk with me.

So the fact, getting back to your original question, you can be together, it doesn't necessarily mean that the intimate bonding, emotional bonding, is necessarily there.

One of the things we know about one of the impacts of post-traumatic stress is -- is having one's ability to have emotional closeness impaired. And we know that marital happiness, just like we know work satisfaction, are important determinants of quality of life. So that's why I feel that -- and I don't just feel, the data suggests

-- that quality of life has been impacted as a relationship's intimacy has been impacted.

But I think pretty much anybody here, I mean if we self-assess our own relationships, I mean even at different periods in relationships, they are rocky and they can be very personally unhappy or very unclose. Just because you are together doesn't mean that you can draw some grand conclusions that these have just been great relationships over time.

Q Would you agree that the extent of the post-traumatic stress disorder would tend to be less as the distance from the person, who in the terminology of the case survived Rosewood, as generations passed down, the latter generations would have less reason to suffer, to experience this; isn't that correct?

A You know, my common sense judgment --

Q Say yes, please. I am looking for a yes.

A I can't say yes.

Q Give me a yes I can understand.

A Okay. It's interesting you said an answer you can understand, because --

Q It's late in the day.

MR. HIXSON: I am understanding you.

THE WITNESS: Thank you. I was getting ready to question, I got a distinguished teaching award. I

thought I explained things pretty clear.

BY MR. PETERS:

Q Not to folks like myself.

A Would you repeat the question?

Q It was a good question.

Would you agree that as the generation is removed from the persons who experienced Rosewood from great grandmother to grandmother, the diagnosis of this disorder dilutes?

A That would be less severe?

Q Yes, ma'am.

A My first -- before talking with these individuals, my initial thought would be probably it would be over generations, but that's not exactly what I found.

And when I -- which now shows the merit of actually talking with folks.

Q But you didn't. You didn't; did you?

A Let me address the persons that I talked with, because I did talk with the children of the first generation. So I felt like I would see less pain in the children than I saw in the parents. That's what my common sense would tell me.

Well, when I actually talked with Mr. Goins and Dr. Shakir and Ms. Douglas, that I was really surprised by the impact, by the overprotectiveness went from one

generation to the other and how Ms. Douglas had a real problem with her son, Harold, going anywhere by himself. And the fact she had never talked to him about Rosewood in terms of what she knew, and there was some emotional distancing there that I could see between her and her son.

And also, an interesting exchange when at one point when I was talking with Ms. Douglas and her mother, Ms. Jenkins, Ms. Jenkins said, well, yeah, I just never talked about it. And Ms. Douglas said, yeah, and even now, even now when we are trying to talk about it, you know, it's like pulling teeth -- were her words and that's in my notes that you have -- like pulling teeth.

And she said -- Ms. Jenkins said well, I just didn't realize it. I have been trying to -- I have been trying to talk about it. I have been trying to share. It's like she was really trying to -- even in her efforts to bond and to share this intimate pain and this experience with her daughter, she was not doing it effectively. And the daughter was feeling this distance and this pain and agony of not being able to touch her mom and not getting what it is she was needing to help her to understand this.

It's one of those things very often psychologists talk about is very powerful in a session. To me, that was very powerful and very impactful. So I could really see the pain beyond the first generation, you know, to the second

generation. And how the not talking about it, the secrecy, the issues, how that impacted and also got a sense -- I am much less confident as I looked at Harold, but in looking at his interaction with his mother, and how she talked about her fear.

She said to him, she said, well, Harold, as you know, I tell you about not talking about Rosewood to other people, you have to be careful in your classes, you have to be careful with your friends. And I would imagine Harold is about 10, who you say anything about you can't trust who you talk to this about, her fear of what would happen to her child.

So you see, families are impacted across the generation. And so, I can't quantify. If you want me to quantify, I can't quantify that severity. But to me, it was much more tremendous than I would have just normally imagined.

Q Then your testimony is yes, no, maybe, maybe but, that the extent of the disorder would be less as generations removed from the event which caused it?

A I am saying that --

Q Yes, no, maybe?

A -- I don't know. I can't say it with confidence that it would -- I can't say and quantify it in the way you want me to quantify it. Because I think that it was much

more impactful than I ever imagined, I think it's significant.

Q I'll make one more shot at it.

So a granddaughter who learns of Rosewood by tales from her grandmother is, in your opinion, potentially to be as affected by the event as the person that was there?

A I am saying it's possible, and that if you look at -- I am not saying it is. I am not ruling it out because DSM-3R doesn't rule it out. It talks about just becoming aware.

I don't think I talked about this earlier. It talked about just becoming aware of the pain of something that happened to loved ones, can be -- can also cause the trauma, it can be traumatic.

So, I just can't be conclusive in making the statement that you want me to make. And the other part is since many of the symptoms are suppressed, even if these generations down, and it also goes on to talk about in DSM-3R in terms of impact on children. Just because children don't talk about it -- once Harold, as a for example, knows about Rosewood -- and let me just say my sense is he was very curious about Rosewood. Once he knows about it, then it would be hard to not then talk about it. He knows it and doesn't talk about it -- it would be wrong

or inaccurate to then assume that it's not impacting him. Just on the basis of his behavior, his verbal or other behavior that we see at that time.

So it's just real difficult to answer that question. I wouldn't rule out that for some persons it could be significantly impactable, for others it could be less impactable.

Q You, in fact, can't know until you --

A I wouldn't know if I talked to every heir of every generation. I don't know because, again, the symptomatology is not stable. It doesn't manifest itself because of all the coping sometimes, like the denial, like you suppress emotional numbness, all of those make it very difficult. You know what I am saying, at any particular time you can see a different pattern.

Q You can grade a person on a good day and bad day and your numbers are going to vary?

A What I say is not I think as relevant as what the -- what we learned over time -- is that symptoms go and come over years and years and years. But we should not make the mistake of saying it's not severe just because we are not seeing it manifested at the time.

You always have to go back and look at the initial stressor, how severe that was and then look at the symptoms you see and see them reoccur over time. That's

what we have seen in terms of the Rosewood survivors that I have seen.

But the folks that I have not seen, I have a best clinical judgment they were severely impacted, and the level of that severity can vary over time. So it could be less severe at some particular time among these persons in the second and third generation, but it could also be very severe, I mean the symptoms could reemerge in terms of intensity. Maybe I can give an example.

MR. HIXSON: Could I interrupt just a second?

I am perfectly happy, I am learning an awful lot about psychology from Dr. Tucker. But we have got one hour left.

MR. PETERS: I have no other questions.

MR. HIXSON: We got two more witnesses. I know they have come an awfully long way. I don't want to shortchange anybody today. How much more do we want to from Dr. Tucker?

MR. PETERS: I have no further questions.

MR. HANLON: I was ready to go the rest of the day with her.

MR. HIXSON: I see. If that's your pleasure, that's what we'll do.

MR. HANLON: In terms of travel and everything, I want to use Anita Kerr next.

MR. HIXSON: One thing I am interested in the lineage chart you and I talked about, and I am not sure if Mr. Peters looked at it. Arnett Doctor was the one to explain that.

MR. HANLON: He will.

MR. HIXSON: You want to get to him today?

MR. HANLON: It depends on what you think will help you most. He is likely to be a longer witness.

MR. HIXSON: That's what I thought and we are looking at an hour before they shut down. Because of security reasons, we cannot be in this room after 5:30. For purpose of how best to use the time we have remaining, I am enjoying Dr. Tucker's testimony, but --

MR. HANLON: I think, too, everybody in the room is.

MR. HIXSON: We have two other persons on the witness list for today. You tell me how you want to proceed.

MR. HANLON: I think that the best -- let me talk --

(Discussion off record.)

MR. HANLON: My thinking is that we couldn't finish Arnett Doctor today. But if you are comfortable with that and if you think that it will help you in today's testimony of getting that.

MR. HIXSON: Is it possible for me to get the chart, and I don't know, that's between the two of you.

MR. PETERS: The state would object to the chart on hearsay, competence and all other matters, self-serving documents.

MR. HIXSON: You have a standing objection. We have been through the evidentiary problems. For purposes of what may help me understand who some of the claimants are to get some better idea, because I think Mr. Kearns and I now have written down about 10 or 12 family names, there are other names in the bill that are not identified in the names we have written down today. So I think that that might be of some help.

But I don't particularly have to have Mr. Doctor give that to me. As far as I am concerned, I could go ahead and take that, review it, and then when he decides or when you decide to come back and go through it, I can ask him some questions about it to put this in perspective. I will do it that way. I just don't want all the people who have come here today not to have the opportunity to address us today and inconvenience them at another time.

MR. HANLON: I think both Dr. Shakir and Arnett Doctor can both come back. They are both equally available. Is that right?

MR. HIXSON: You see how informal this is? Is this Dr. Shakir? If you feel like you can come back and you would rather us take more time with your testimony. I don't want to rush you. If you want to do that, because we got next Friday reserved again because I think, Mr. Peters, you had several people you are going to put on. Tuesday I would reserve for the expert.

MR. HANLON: She can't make it back Friday.

MR. HIXSON: With your permission then and knowing we got about an hour left, are we pretty much through with Dr. Tucker or do you have more you want to do with her?

MR. HANLON: I don't have anymore I want to do.

MR. HIXSON: Thank you very much. Excuse me one second. Mr. Kearns has one question for you.

MR. KEARNS: I am trying to make this consistent. Earlier you stated that knowing of the impact was not enough, but you had to know something about how the person reacted to it, as I understood it?

THE WITNESS: In order --

MR. KEARNS: In order to put this evaluation of severity, and so forth. And then recently, I understood you to say that we could assume that these other claimants had severity similar to the people you

interviewed simply because they witnessed the incident. How are those two consistent?

THE WITNESS: I can address that. In order for me to feel personally comfortable in terms of actually making the diagnosis, I would not try to make a diagnosis of somebody I didn't see. I feel --

MR. KEARNS: The claimants you didn't interview, we can't apply your diagnosis to?

THE WITNESS: I would not make a formal diagnosis. However, DSM-3R makes the statement very clear that anybody who experiences the kind of traumas, the kind of trauma that I have identified that Rosewood fits into, would likely have the pattern of the symptoms.

MR. KEARNS: It's a likely matter -- for the other claimants it's a likely matter; is that correct?

THE WITNESS: Exactly. But again, in the DSM-3R, any human being who would experience that kind of trauma would likely -- would have -- would have -- would likely have the impact or the diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder.

MR. KEARNS: Thank you.

MR. HIXSON: Thank you. I hope you get something to eat.

Thereupon,

ANITA SHAKIR

was called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

MR. HIXSON: State your name please for the record?

THE WITNESS: Anita Theresa Goins Shakir.

MR. HIXSON: You have been here throughout the day; right?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. HIXSON: You heard all the proceedings up to this point?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HANLON:

Q Where do you live?

A I live in Tougaloo, Mississippi.

Q What do you do there?

A I am a professor of education at Tougaloo College which is located in Tougaloo, Mississippi.

Q When were you born?

A December 19, 1943.

Q Okay. Just briefly give me your education after high school.

A After graduating from Gibbs High School in St. Petersburg, Florida, in 1961, I went to Bethune-Cookman

College which is a private school in Daytona Beach, Florida. I received a BS degree in elementary education from Bethune-Cookman College. I taught public school for a while, then I went to Florida A&M University, and received a Master's of education with emphasis in administration and supervision in 1972.

And then from there I went to Florida State University where I received a Ph.D. in curriculum development with emphasis in early childhood education and supervision and administration in 1974.

Q After that, what did you do?

A After that I went to Virginia State University where I was the director of the Matoaca Laboratory School which is a lab school on the campus of Virginia State. I directed that school. And then I returned to Florida where I was employed at Bethune-Cookman College as assistant professor of education, and then moving on to associate professor and then professor of education and chaired the division of education at Bethune-Cookman College; then served as the vice-president of academic affairs at Bethune-Cookman College for one year. And then moved to Mississippi with my husband who is president of Tougaloo College in Mississippi.

Q Who is your father?

A My father is Arnett Turner Goins.

Q I forgot to ask you: Where were you born?
A I was born in St. Petersburg.
Q Who is your mother?
A My mother is Anna Jones Goins.
Q Dr. Shakir, how old were you when you first understood what really happened at Rosewood, Florida?
A When I first understood?
Q Yes.
A In my late teens.
Q And how was it that -- take me from the beginning as far back as you can go, when do you first remember becoming aware of it?
A Well, as children, we knew the adults would talk about something that we were not supposed to hear. And we at family gatherings, when we went to visit families our family in Lacoochee, the adults would kind of get away and talk among themselves. And, of course, as we grew older, we started listening through the walls and wanted to know what they were whispering about.

And we really did not know the details of what had happened. We knew something had happened, that there was an incident, but what had really happened, we did not know until really the 60 Minutes piece came out.

Q That's why your answer surprised me. That's what I -- when I asked you when you first really

understood, would that be when the 60 Minutes piece came out?

A Yes, the full understanding of it.

MR. HIXSON: Is that the 1983 show?

THE WITNESS: Yes, that was 1983. Yes. That's when I personally put all the little pieces together.

BY MR. HANLON:

Q You were 40 years old at that time?

A Uh-hum. (Affirmative response.)

Right after -- shortly after the 60 Minutes piece, then the story came out in the St. Petersburg Times and that, again, gave me additional information on the Rosewood massacre.

Q Okay. That came out at about -- around the same time or right after the 60 Minutes piece?

A I think it was about a year later or so.

Q Okay. Did you ever ask your father where he was born?

A Yes.

Q What did he tell you?

A Around the Gainesville area.

Q Did he ever say anything about Rosewood?

A No. As I grew older I used to ask him specifically where around the Gainesville area and he just said around the Gainesville area.

Q Did you ever tease him about that?

A One time, I guess at some point I heard the word Rosewood as a city and that was where they were living. And being a teenager, I kind of teased him and said, so, you told me you were from Gainesville, the big city, but really you were born in this little town called Rosewood.

And my mother right away called me in the room and told me not to tease dad about that. And I didn't understand why. But I did do what my mother had said. I just didn't say anything else about it again.

Q Have you ever seen your father cry?

A No. Never. Not at funerals, not ever.

Q In your culture, do people commonly cry --

A Yes.

Q -- at funerals?

A Uh-hum. (Affirmative response.)

Very much so.

Q What do you know about -- let me back up for a minute.

Since the 60 Minutes program and the St. Pete Times article, have you made an effort to find out what Rosewood was really like?

A Yes.

Q What do you know about your family's property in Rosewood?

A What I found out was that my grandfather Goins had a turpentine still.

Q Ed Goins?

A Yes. Great grandfather, really. My great grandfather. That there was the Goins quarters which were houses owned by the Goins family.

Q Who lived in those?

A I think people who worked at the steel. I am not sure specifically.

Q All right.

A I knew the Goinses owned property, a lot of property. I recently heard through documentation, although I have not researched it myself, that the Goins family did own a lot of property in that particular area.

Q Okay.

A Then, of course, on my grandmother's side, the Carriers --

Q Let me stop you a minute before you get to the Carriers.

Where did the Goins children live?

A You mean in Rosewood?

Q Yes. Did the Goins children live on land near Ed Goins?

A I am not sure.

Q Okay. Go ahead and go to the Carriers.

A On my grandmother's side, Sarah Carrier was my great grandmother. And, of course, she had the two-story house with a lot of rooms. I know there was a fireplace because I heard stories about the children playing in front of the fireplace. Picket fence, piano, organ, white curtains, that sort of thing.

Q All right.

A Nice house.

Q All right. Did there come a time when the Rosewood families or number of the members of the Rosewood families started to gather each year?

A Yes.

Q Do you remember approximately when that began?

A I think in 1984.

Q Did you attend those meetings?

A Some of them.

Q All right.

A Initially, I used to go, like if it was Friday, Saturday and Sunday, I would go and pick up my dad and -- because dad would not stay overnight anywhere. I would go pick him up and my mom and take them over maybe for the Sunday church service that they always had. And then we would go back. So initially we just went over to the Sunday church service which was then held in Lacoochee.

Q Okay. By the way, let me, speaking of

Lacoochee, did you ever spend time in Lacoochee before that?

A I spent all my summers in Lacoochee as a child. That was the only place I was really allowed to be other than my parents' home. And during the summers I used to go to the Lacoochee and spend time with my Aunt Phil, who's Arnett's mother. I did that every summer until I became a teenager. So all of my summers were spent in Lacoochee.

Q Did you ever have any spats with your father about staying overnight or staying elsewhere?

A I never was allowed to stay anywhere else, although I had friends, but I was not given permission to stay over at anyone's house or anything like that. Even in college, I couldn't go home with people, like roommates.

Q Couldn't go visit their homes?

A No, not to stay overnight. I could visit, but not to stay for weekends, like roommates do. They could come home with me.

Q Okay. You started going over to Lacoochee for weekends or church?

A For the family reunions?

Q Yes.

A Yes. And then we started going to a couple of them like on a Saturday and we would go back and come back for church service.

Q Okay.

A And, of course, the one the year before last was held in Mississippi and I was the hostess of that. And we extended the invitation to get the family, the experience of leaving the state, some of them had never left the state before. And it was coming to a college campus which was quite protective. And I thought they would be comfortable in that situation. And so my husband and I extended that invitation. To my surprise, they agreed to come. And so they did charter a bus and they came to Mississippi and stayed on the college campus for a weekend, which I thought was a wonderful experience for all the folks.

Q Did there come a time in the 1980s when there developed maybe some conflict with respect to whether or not folks should talk about Rosewood, what people should do about Rosewood, that type thing?

A Yes.

Q Tell me how that developed.

A Well, first of all, my aunt who was the matriarch of the family, definitely did not allow anyone to talk about it.

Q What was her name?

A Philomena Doctor. That was my father's sister. Arnett's mother.

Q Did she say why? Or could you tell why?

A Fear and protection. I think that they figured what we didn't know wouldn't hurt us. And if we were not exposed to that knowledge, there is no way people could use it against us. And so, because of fear and their needing to protect us, they did not want to involve us in it.

Q Did everybody in attendance at the meetings agree with that position?

A No.

Q Who didn't agree with that position?

A There was Ms. Davis from Miami who she and Aunt Phil used to constantly discuss not discussing Rosewood, that it was a family matter and that it should not be discussed openly. And that was always not on the agenda on the family reunions's program, but just in informal conversations, that discussion would come up between them. And the family would just kind of sit and wait until they finished these discussions. I am putting this mildly.

Q Were these pretty heated?

A Pretty heated, yes. Yes. They were both very strong women.

Q All right. Did you all have booklets that you published for family reunions like this, it's a copy?

A Yes, we had programs and this one is from Tougaloo.

Q This is from the one you did?

A This is from the one I did at Tougaloo. We have an agenda, the activities and all of that.

Q This was actually colored red out here?

A Right.

MR. HANLON: I have given this to Mr. Peters and I would ask it be received.

MR. PETERS: No objection.

MR. HIXSON: Where is Tougaloo, Mississippi?

THE WITNESS: Outside of Jackson, Mississippi. It's really a suburban area of Jackson, but we take the name Tougaloo for historic reasons.

MR. HIXSON: This is Number 4.

(Claimant's Exhibit 4 received in evidence.)

BY MR. HANLON:

Q Did anybody else side with Lee Ruth Bradley about whether or not Rosewood should be discussed outside the family or even inside the family?

A I don't know of anyone else. I know I didn't. And, of course, with the recent development with Minnie Lee, she and Ms. Davis both went public with the story.

Q All right. When did Philomena Doctor die?

A I am not sure of the year, but as soon as she died, that was when Ms. Davis went public with the story.

Q All right.

A It was after her death.

Q After her death?

A Uh-hum. (Affirmative response.)

Q January '91 sound approximately right for her death?

A Yes. Yes. It was.

Q So is it fair to say that Philomena Doctor and others felt strongly and fearful about not going forward, but others felt at some point we should go forward?

A Yes.

Q Eventually after her death, that kind of interview was released?

A Yes. Someone had the nerve to do it after her death.

Q Okay. Did you ever hear any discussions between Arnett Doctor and his mother about whether or not he should go to Rosewood?

A Yes.

Q What was that?

A She did not want him to go. But she did say to him that if he felt the need to do it, after her death, he could do it.

Q Tell us about the incident in graduate school when you were in graduate school when you were at, I think, the registration desk with your dad.

A Uh-hum. (Affirmative response.)

I was in graduate school and I went to represent Kappa Delta Pi honor society in education for Florida A&M University. And I flew to Phoenix, Arizona, to a Kappa Delta Pi meeting. At the registration desk, someone was behind me, this white gentleman was behind me and the lady asked me my name. And, of course, I told her Anita Goins. And when I finished registering, the white gentleman asked me to repeat my name again. He was standing behind me. And I just told him, Anita Goins. He said, well, where are you from? I told him, Florida. And he said, who was your father? And I told him, Arnett Goins. He said, who was your grandfather? I told him George Washington Goins. And he said, how long have you been living in Florida? I told him.

And so after I got back home after that trip, and I just happened to be home and I was just talking to dad about it. I said you know what happened? I was in Phoenix, Arizona, and this man was behind me, white man was behind me and he asked me my name, wanted to know your name, and who was my grandfather. And I told him this and that and other.

And my dad looked at me, he was very upset. He said, don't ever talk to strangers, I told you about that before. Why would you talk to him? Don't ever do that again. But he said it much more forcefully than that. And

at that time, I still did not understand why.

Q How old were you at the time?

A I was in graduate school. So whatever year that was.

MR. HANLON: That's all I have right now.

MR. HIXSON: I just have a question of Dr. Shakir.

You are not listed as one of the claimants in this particular bill.

THE WITNESS: No.

MR. HIXSON: Is that correct?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

MR. PETERS: I have very few questions.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. PETERS:

Q I may have misunderstood your testimony, but I gathered there was disagreement at the Rosewood family reunion about when to, quote, go public, end quote.

A Well, disagreement in the sense of whether or not it should be discussed openly or whether we should continue to keep this from being discussed.

Q When was that disagreement resolved or where you determined to go public?

A I never determined to go public.

Q I didn't mean you personally. But with the

issue?

A When Minnie Lee and Davis went public.

Q That being?

A That being for the 60 Minutes piece which was done in, I think --

Q 1984? That was with consensus of the Rosewood family at that time?

A No. That was by surprise. Everybody was very surprised.

MR. HIXSON: I think I want to clarify this. First, 1983 is what I have as the 60 Minutes which I think is correct.

And if I understood your testimony, at that point in time, no one was really willingly participating with the investigation?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

MR. HIXSON: But pursuing the claim as a means of compensation which is either through your attorneys in a lawsuit or coming here as you are today, that was the event in 1991 that you are referring to as I understand your testimony?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. HIXSON: That actually pursuing something as a means of -- when you say go public, this was obviously public, people knew about it?

THE WITNESS: It was public already, but I think our involvement then became the issue of making sure that the story was told correctly.

MR. HIXSON: When you say going public, you mean the family actively pursuing, not just that aspect of it, but the aspect what we are doing here today which is a proceeding where all this is being aired out in a fashion that may lead to some compensation; is that -- am I correct?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. HIXSON: Okay.

BY MR. PETERS:

Q Then the nationwide disclosure of Rosewood on 60 Minutes 10 years ago, you are saying that was not accurate and you wanted to, quote, go public to make it accurate?

A No, I am not saying it was not accurate. I am just saying that a matter of our getting involved in making sure that -- it was not accurate recently when it was told that there were only two survivors.

That point has been made before. And that was our concern, because I knew my father was a survivor and my Aunt Phil had been a survivor and Gretcham's mother and some other persons were survivors. So our involvement with it from that point on was to make sure that it was known that there were --

Q Others?

A -- other survivors.

Q Who was the catalyst for the 60 Minutes airing 10 years ago among the group of claimants now, if you know?

A I would suppose the people who were on there and that was Minnie Lee Langley and Lee Ruth Davis.

Q I confess I haven't seen the tape. I don't know.

A Most recently on another talk show last year, the same two persons were on television, national television, saying they were the only survivors.

Q So those two persons essentially 10 years ago without consent of the other Rosewood survivors lifted the veil here?

A That's correct. And I don't know if they needed permission because they were grown, they are individuals, they are adults. But my concern personally was when I kept hearing that they were the only survivors.

Q Yes, ma'am, I understand. We have in evidence a brochure from one of the family reunions. I think I saw a videotape wherein there were Rosewood survivor T-shirts or something yellow or red shirts; is that right?

A We always have family T-shirts at our family reunions.

Q With print on them indicating you were a Rosewood

survivor or Rosewood family or something like that?

A With the family names, uh-hum, since we had the family reunions.

Q Are those publicized in the community when they have them like in the society page, the Rosewood families are meeting here, is there any --

A There is a public announcement.

Q Is there any media attention to that when it happens or anything?

A No, not until recently.

Q Okay.

A We do have a directory of names of people who have been coming to the reunion and we always ask for other members to give us family members that they know so we can always extend the invitation.

Q Who originated the idea of having the annual family reunion?

A Well, I call it my Aunt Sweetie. Ada Halls had the idea. But again, because some of the older people did not want us to get together, did not agree to do it. And there is a lady in Lacoochee whose name is Annabelle Lee who was the first one to really come up and to organize us to come together. And it really, I think, started out almost like just a church service on Sundays. We'd come down for the church service together.

And then eventually it grew to the weekend, Saturday, coming in on Friday, and then doing some family activities on Saturday and then Sunday, Sunday school and church activities.

Q We use the word family, but we are really talking about more than the Bradley family, more than the Goins family? The family is Rosewood?

A Right. I use it to mean the Rosewood family comprises six individual families, because these families married each other. For example, my grandmother was a Carrier, my grandfather was a Goins and they married each other, Robertson. So all of these families were joined together by, of course, the commonality or community life as well as marrying each other. For example, two sisters married two brothers and that sort of thing.

Q These have been going on, the reunions, for more or less 10 years, sometime after the 60 Minutes TV show?

A Yes, I wouldn't say right after.

Q Mr. Bradley on 60 Minutes, he is related to the Bradleys? Does he come to these, has he ever come to them?

A No, he has not. Not that I know of.

Q Has he ever been extended an invitation; do you know?

A No, I don't know.

MR. HIXSON: Is the Ed Bradley in here, that's

not the Ed Bradley --

MR. HANLON: No, Mr. Bradley is not asserting a claim.

MR. PETERS: But he could?

MR. HANLON: No, not under the definition of the claims bill.

MR. HIXSON: I wanted to make sure that wasn't who we were referring to. Go ahead.

BY MR. PETERS:

Q Okay.

A I have no way of knowing whether or not he is really related to the Bradleys personally.

Q Is that a stipulation that he is?

MR. HANLON: It is our understanding that he is. Where that comes from and how that specifically spells out, I don't know.

MR. HIXSON: Let's move on. He is not a claimant. So let's --

MR. PETERS: I am sorry.

BY MR. PETERS:

Q Briefly, have you personally had any involvement with the court system or law enforcement as you circulated through the university system as a witness or anything like that or as a complainant or request police assistance?

A I am insulted you have to ask.

Q No, ma'am, I don't mean to insult you. I will explain why if I need to.

MR. HIXSON: Mr. Peters' question was not have you ever had any criminal activity. His question is, I think, related to his questions of other people, have you ever needed police protection and have you sought -- that's what he meant.

THE WITNESS: No.

BY MR. PETERS:

Q I didn't mean to insult you. One of the themes of my case is willingness or the need to be involved in law enforcement and if that was a comfortable relationship. My next question was, would be: Have you ever considered asserting your rights in a court of law? I apologize, I didn't mean to insult you.

But your answer is no, you haven't?

A No.

Q Okay. Do you know who Michael O. McCarthy is?

A I heard the name. I don't know him personally. I think he is related to this whole contract issue or movie or something. I only read about it.

Q Has he ever been discussed in the family reunions?

A No.

Q What do you know of him, from what?

A I only read articles that he was involved in a movie contract or something with Lee Ruth Davis and Minnie Langley, but I don't know if that's factual or not.

MR. PETERS: Thank you, ma'am. Again, I didn't mean -- I am sorry.

MR. HIXSON: I think the witness understands. Thank you. And I didn't realize you had come all that way. Do we have anyone else we can do in 15 minutes? I think you better say no.

MR. HANLON: No.

MR. HIXSON: The plan is that we are going to be in room 217 of the House to take the expert on 1:30 on Tuesday. And Lynn will send out a notice for everybody, just for the record, but I want everyone to know that will be Tuesday, 1:30, 217 House, which means it will be a much smaller room. But I expect since now we are not dealing with the actual people who were at Rosewood, I think a smaller audience.

And the other thing we can confirm this room for next Friday at 317. I expect at that time to undertake whatever review of Exhibit 1, and are we going to have Dr. Jones here?

MR. HANLON: I think we are going to try to get the team here so that Jim can ask questions of them.

MR. HIXSON: I would like to put on the record

their methodology, if nothing else. So can someone make sure Maxine is here or Dr. Jones is here?

MR. HANLON: Sure.

MR. PETERS: We had some discussion about --

MR. HIXSON: I am sorry 9:30 next Friday at 317.

MR. PETERS: We had some discussion about all of the team being here in the event there is disagreement among our numbers, potentially going to have six people here; is that correct?

MR. HIXSON: I am comfortable with whatever you all want to do insofar as leading us through the report. I think it will help Mr. Kearns and myself to understand the methodology, and I think Dr. Jones is prepared to tell us how they went about their task and who did what.

Now, to the extent anyone needs to expound upon what is in here, that's up to you all. If you feel like you need Dr. Rivers or Professor Coburn or Mr. Dye, whoever else that you might want to have a question about that, that's up to you. I would expect Dr. Jones to be here.

MR. PETERS: If the team is comfortable with one person speaking for what the team did, then I am comfortable. If they are not, then I am not.

MR. HIXSON: I think Dr. Jones indicated to me

that if we had specific questions, she would rather have the whole time here because that's going to be difficult for some of them to answer specific questions on specific issues. You might want to talk to Dr. Jones, and I know Professor Rubetz is down here. The ones I am thinking, I guess it's Professor Coburn we are going to have to talk to because he is in Gainesville. He may have some problem getting here. If we can do without him, that's fine.

MR. HANLON: We'll meet -- Jim and I both will meet with him.

MR. HIXSON: By Tuesday you will let me know.

MR. HANLON: Right. I have one thing I would like to do before we leave, which I think may be helpful to both of you, because I think I heard the question raised in your mind.

I would like to give you this. Jim has got it, too, this is the lineage chart.

MR. HIXSON: I will take it. I know it's with objections. By the way, Mr. Doctors is here?

MR. HANLON: He will be back Friday.

MR. HIXSON: I apologize. Who is Mr. Doctor?

I apologize for not reaching you today. You were here and saw how lengthy we went with Dr. Tucker. Sometimes that happens at the hearings. But if you can

be here next Friday, we would appreciate it. And hopefully by then I will have a better understanding of some of these issues about who the families are.

MR. HANLON: Let me explain if I can there.

MR. HIXSON: I am going to mark it as a composite 5.

(Claimant's Exhibit 5 received in evidence.)

MR. HIXSON: You want to tell us --

MR. HANLON: I can actually tell you the truth, I tried to get this attached as an exhibit to the claim bill, but they can't -- they got too -- he won't do it. Everything I tried to change about claim bill procedure was rejected.

Starting with the first page, surviving eligible individuals, you will see there is a mark R there on some of them and SV there on some of them. These are the 11 people that we know of today who are alive, and who were there. And there need to be developed into Rosewood R and/or surrounding vicinity, SV.

Over on the next page, survivors of the deceased eligible individuals. Number one, these are people, you start at the top left there, you see George Goins and Goins and Carrier lineage and Vera Hamilton. These are people who Mr. Goins is deceased, and the claim of Vera Hamilton is a claim to take through his estate.

And there is also, as you heard today, a separate claim of psychological harm to the children, but the major claim would be taking his share through the estate.

MR. HIXSON: R means the person was at Rosewood?

MR. HANLON: Right. I need to clarify that by saying that's the best available. That's difficult. There R and SV -- particularly SV could get --

MR. HIXSON: I understand your contentions that all the people that have the R or SV were displaced after this incident.

MR. HANLON: That's right.

MR. PETERS: How do we define SV? Is that radius?

MR. HANLON: It's not defined as presently constituted.

MR. HIXSON: We are just taking this now not as facts, just as what the contentions are?

MR. HANLON: I think even among people who are listed here, there are differences of opinion, so we need -- that's best available.

MR. HIXSON: I understand it puts everything in format for what we are contending. I thank all of you. This could have been a lot longer. I appreciate all the work you do. See you on Tuesday.

(Proceedings concluded at 5:20 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF FLORIDA:
COUNTY OF LEON:

I, SANDRA L. DiBENEDETTO-NARGIZ, do hereby certify that the foregoing proceedings were taken before me at the time and place therein designated; that my shorthand notes were thereafter translated under my supervision; and the foregoing pages numbered 126 through 272 are a true and correct record of the aforesaid proceedings.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested in the foregoing action.

DATED THIS 2nd day of March, 1994.

SANDRA L. DiBENEDETTO-NARGIZ
100 SALEM COURT
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32301
(904) 878-2221

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED TO BEFORE ME, THIS 2nd day of March, 1994, IN THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, COUNTY OF LEON,

WILSON ABSTRACT & TITLE INSURANCE CO.

602 EAST HATHAWAY AVENUE
BRONSON, FLORIDA 32621

POST OFFICE BOX 67

TELEPHONE 904/486-2033

April 6, 1995

Office of the Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
4000 Hollywood Blvd., 505 North
Hollywood, Florida 33021

ATTEN: Mr. Frank M. Beisler

RE: Searches involving Rosewood Township

Dear Mr. Beisler:

As requested in your letter dated March 23, 1995, we have conducted a search on the following in the Public Records of Levy County, Florida:

1)	C. B. Hall	SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 and SW 1/4 of N/E 1/4 Section 19-14-14
2)	C. B. Hall and RE: Ed Goins Parcel	NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 Section 30-14-14
3)	Mary Hall RE: Ed Goins Parcel	NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 Section 30-14-14
4)	Ed Bradley	NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 Section 30-14-14
5)	Fred Edwards	NW 1/4 of SW 1/4 Section 29-14-14

Enclosed you will find copies of documents found with reference to the above listed searches that you requested. You will also find enclosed an invoice for the aforementioned searches.

If we can be of further service to you, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Sincerely,

Regena Watson

Regena Watson
Wilson Abstract & Title Insurance Co.

xc: WATIC 95-051

Enclosures

STATE OF FLORIDA, BY THE ABOVE PERSON WHO IS PERSONALLY KNOWN BY ME.

MELANIE Y. STRUBBLE
MY COMMISSION # CC 325017
EXPIRES: May 25, 1996
Bonded Thru Notary Public Underwriters

Melanie Y Strubble

NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF FLORIDA