



2018
SOUTH CAROLINA
AFRICAN AMERICAN
HISTORY CALENDAR

PRESENTED BY
South Carolina Department
of Education

The image is a vertical composite of three distinct scenes. The top scene shows a powerful waterfall cascading over large, reddish-brown rock formations. The middle scene is a detailed bronze relief sculpture depicting various figures from African American history, including men in suits, a woman in a dress, and a man in a military uniform. The bottom scene is a landscape view of a marsh with tall grasses and a winding waterway under a clear sky. A small white silhouette of the state of South Carolina is positioned in the center of the bottom scene, directly beneath the text.

RICH IN
AFRICAN AMERICAN
HISTORY
FROM THE
UPSTATE
TO THE
LOWCOUNTRY



DEAR STUDENTS, EDUCATORS, AND FRIENDS,

The greatest lessons are often learned from listening and observing those people closest to us. Sermons from a life well lived give us inspiration, encouragement, pride, and hope.

The South Carolina African American History Calendar honors our neighbors and friends who have lived their lives well. Their achievements have impacted the quality of life for all of us in extraordinary ways – through business, education, medicine, and public service.

It is my hope that their courage and determination will inspire you as students and citizens of South Carolina to strive to make a positive difference in our state and nation.

While the South Carolina Department of Education has been a partner in the production of the calendar for many years, we are honored to be the presenting sponsor of the 2018 calendar. All community partners have been invaluable to the calendar's success and we appreciate their continued support and commitment in this 29th edition.

Each month you will meet an honoree who has lived a life to the fullest. I hope that you will be inspired to do the same.



Molly M. Spearman
South Carolina Superintendent of Education



UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTH CAROLINA

The State



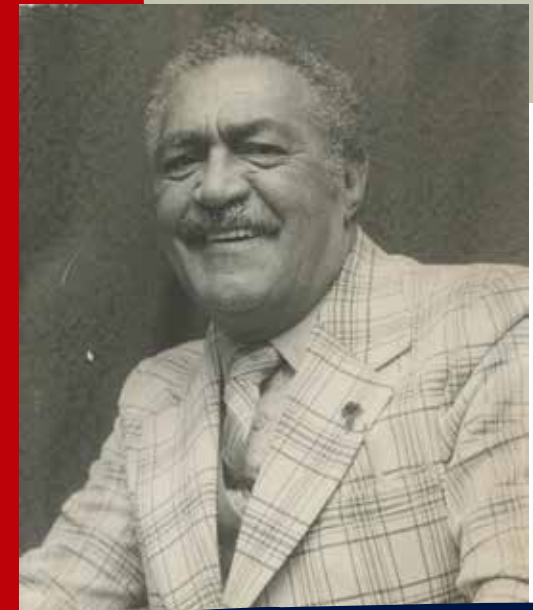


J. Arthur Brown was born in Charleston, S.C. After graduating from the Avery Institute, he continued his education at South Carolina State College in Orangeburg, S.C. When he returned to Charleston, he worked as a real estate and insurance broker.

Outside of work, however, he connected with the local chapter of the NAACP. Brown eventually became president of the Charleston chapter of the NAACP in 1955, where he led efforts to fight segregation during the civil rights movement. Brown also served as president of the South Carolina State Conference of Branches.

He energized youth and adults to desegregate publically funded spaces and institutions, including golf courses, beaches, state parks, theaters, lunch counters and schools. Notable civil rights movement figures Thurgood Marshall, Matthew Perry, Esau Jenkins and Septima Clark strategized movement actions in Brown's basement. Brown was so committed to improving economic, social, educational and political realities for African Americans that he withstood criticism for sacrificing financial success for these causes, and his family experienced threats that included attempted arson.

In addition, Brown organized, led and advised through service to St. Mark's Episcopal Church, St. John's Episcopal Mission, Voorhees College and Charleston County Human Services Commission, among others. In 1962, he served as Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson's consultant on race relations, an extension of Brown's active participation in all levels of the Democratic Party.



J. ARTHUR BROWN
Civil Rights Statesman and Community Activist

He was also a fervent supporter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc.

The father of three daughters and two sons, Brown was married to Maede Myers Brown for 48 years, and the two were partners in a wide array of social, civic and religious organizations. When he passed away in 1988, he was working as a community relations specialist for the City of Charleston.

JANUARY

2018

South Carolina AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR

| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|---|--|---|---|-----------|---|--|
| | 1 NEW YEAR'S DAY 1808 - Legislation passed declaring the transatlantic slave trade is no longer legal on North American soil. 1863 - The 1st all-black South Carolina volunteer regiment comprised of enslaved people was inducted into the United States Army. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 1954 - Hall of famer and famous University of South Carolina basketball player, Alex English, was born in Columbia, SC. | 6 1993 - John Birks "Dizzy" Gillespie, famed musician, died. |
| 7 1973 - Baltimore Ravens Wide Receivers Coach and past NFL player, Bobby Engram, was born in Camden, SC. | 8 1971 - The Office for Minority Student Affairs at USC is officially organized to represent the needs of the University's African American students and protest discriminatory treatment of the University's minority population. | 9 1963 - In his final speech as Governor, Fritz Hollings states that "the day of segregation has passed." | 10 | 11 | 12 1944 - Joseph "Smoking Joe" Frasier is born in Beaufort, SC. He would later become an Olympic gold medalist and heavy-weight champion. | 13 |
| 14 1943 - Harvey Gantt, the first African American admitted to Clemson University and the first black mayor of Charlotte, NC, was born in Charleston, SC. | 15 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DAY 1963 - Donald Russell is inaugurated as Governor of South Carolina and holds the first integrated inaugural reception in South Carolina's history. | 16 1963 - The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals orders Clemson University to admit Harvey Gantt, allowing him to become the first African American to enroll at Clemson University. | 17 2000 - More than 46,000 protesters rally in a march on the state capital in Columbia, SC to protest the Confederate battle flag flying atop the statehouse dome. NAACP chair Kweisi Mfume, the main speaker at the event, called it the greatest civil rights rally since the 1960s. | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1963 - Federal District Court Judge C.C. Wyche signs the order admitting Gantt to Clemson University. | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 28 1963 - Accompanied by Matthew Perry, Harvey Gantt arrives at Clemson University and enrolls. 1986 - Astronaut Ronald McNair died in Challenger explosion. | 29 1872 - African American clergyman and politician, Francis L. Cardozo, is elected the State Treasurer of South Carolina. | 30 | 31 | | | |
| | | | | | | |



Maude E. Callen was born in Quincy, Florida in 1898. She had many siblings and was orphaned at age six. Callan was raised by her uncle, a physician in Florida, and became a devoted nurse. She served as a nurse-midwife in the Lowcountry of South Carolina for more than 60 years.

Callen graduated from Florida A&M College and went on to the Tuskegee Institute for nursing coursework. In 1923, she was called as an Episcopal missionary nurse and set up a practice as a nurse-midwife in poverty-stricken Pineville, South Carolina. At the time, there were only nine nurse-midwives in South Carolina, and in her lifetime she delivered more than 600 babies. She also instructed other women on midwifery in the Pineville community and attended to thousands of patients in the area, most of whom were African American and poor.

In 1936, Callen became a public health nurse with the Berkeley County Health Department. She continued training young black women as midwives and taught them about prenatal care, labor support, delivery and newborn babies. Life magazine published a photo essay of Callen's work in 1951, and as a result, readers donated thousands of dollars to support her work in Pineville. She used the donations to open the Maude E. Callen Clinic in 1953, which she ran until she retired in 1971.

Even after her retirement, Callen continued to volunteer and managed a nutrition program for senior citizens, which she operated out of the Maude E. Callen Clinic. The program offered cooked meals, home delivery of the meals five days a week and also provided transportation for the elderly. Many of the citizens she served were



MAUDE E. CALLEN

Nurse-Midwife and Volunteer

younger than Callen herself. She was reportedly invited to the White House by President Ronald Reagan, but declined the invitation because of her commitment to her volunteer service.

Callen was honored with many honorary degrees and awards, including an American Institute of Public Service Award and the Order of the Palmetto, given to her by Governor Richard Riley. She continued her volunteer work until her death in 1990.

FEBRUARY

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

2018

South Carolina AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR

| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | | | 1 1834 - Henry McNeal Turner is born in Hannah Circuit near Newberry, SC. | 2 GROUNDHOG DAY 1915 - Ernest E. Just, biologist, received the Spingarn Award for pioneering research on fertilization and cell division. | 3 |
| 4 | 5 1961 - The South Carolina Council on Human Relations Student Council hosts its first student workshop at Allen University. | 6 1870 - African American lawyer Jonathan Jasper Wright is elected to the South Carolina Supreme Court during Reconstruction. | 7 1967 - Actor, comedian, and author Chris Rock was born in Andrews, SC. | 8 1968 - Police officers opened fire during a demonstration on South Carolina State University's campus in Orangeburg, SC. This event, known as the Orangeburg Massacre, left 28 students injured and three dead. | 9 | 10 1960 - John McCray wrote to Mayor Lester Bates requesting improved bus facilities after a visit to the Greyhound station on Blanding Street in Columbia, SC. |
| 11 | 12 LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY 1909 - Georgetown, SC native William A. Sinclair, who was born enslaved in 1858 and who later earned a theology degree from Howard University, helps create the NAACP. | 13 MARDI GRAS | 14 VALENTINE'S DAY ASH WEDNESDAY 1874 - Charlotte Amanda Bass, the first African American woman to run for national office as a Vice Presidential candidate, was born in Sumter, SC. 1960 - Allen University & Benedict College students begin to hold rallies to protest school & community (de)segregation. 1969 - Black Students at the University of South Carolina burned a Confederate flag between the Russell House patio and the main library. | 15 | 16 1955 - NAACP lawyers file the lawsuit, <i>Flemming v. South Carolina Electric & Gas</i> in response to Sarah Mae Fleming being expelled from a bus. | 17 |
| 18 1961 - Arrest of student demonstrators forces the Greyhound bus terminal in Columbia to serve customers equally. | 19 PRESIDENT'S DAY | 20 | 21 | 22 WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY | 23 | 24 |
| 25 1963 - Supreme court rules in <i>Edwards v. SC</i> that civil disobedience is declared a legal act performed by citizens of the state to express grievances. | 26 | 27 | 28 | | | |
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Louise Miller Cohen, a preservationist of Gullah culture and heritage, is a fifth-generation Hilton Head Islander. From an early age, she was immersed in the traditions of her Gullah relatives who were descendants of enslaved Africans that lived on the sea islands of South Carolina and Georgia. Cohen has long championed preserving the Gullah way of life so that generations to come will understand this unique culture.

Cohen is able to trace her island roots back to the 1800s, and she still lives on property owned by her great grandfather. She was raised by Georgianna Bryan, who taught Cohen stories of the Gullah way of life and Gullah history, music, shouts and food. In 1930, Bryan built a house for her brother, William "Duey" Simmons. Today that house, which was restored in 2010, is known as the "Little House," and it serves as the Gullah Museum of Hilton Head Island. Cohen is currently the curator of the museum, which she founded in 2003.

She has served as unified voice to educate the public about the Gullah culture and assists in planning the annual Hilton Head Island Gullah Celebration, where she also performs. Cohen's many contributions to preserving the Gullah culture include serving on the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor commission for six years.

With her deep knowledge of Gullah culture and Hilton Head Island history, Cohen narrated documentaries including "Remnants of Mitchelville" and co-wrote a play, "Seeking a Spiritual Journey". She was also featured in the award-winning documentary, Hilton Head Island Back in the Day.

In 2007, she received the Jean Laney Harris Folk Heritage Award, and in 2010, she earned the Governor's Award from The Palmetto Trust.



LOUISE MILLER COHEN

Historian and Preservationist

She has also been honored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation for her work in restoring the Little House. The University of South Carolina awarded Cohen an honorary degree of humane letters for her leadership in preserving the Gullah culture and her commitment to serving the citizens of the Lowcountry. Most recently, she was recognized by the National Civil Rights Library and received a community service award at the Martin Luther King Jr. Dinner hosted by the National Civil Rights Hall of Fame.

MARCH

2018

South Carolina AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR

| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | | | 1 | 2 1960 – Allen University & Benedict College students conduct first sit-in in Columbia at Woolworth and S.H. Kress Department Stores. | 3 |
| 4 | 5 1960 – South Carolina Student Movement Association was formed by students from Allen University, Benedict College, Claflin University, and South Carolina State University. | 6 | 7 1960 – The South Carolina Council on Human Relations announced the group's support of the student-led sit-in movement. | 8 | 9 | 10 1960 – Charles Barr, Milton Green, Richard Counts, Johnny Clark, and one unidentified student shop at Taylor St. Pharmacy and are later arrested for criminal trespassing. |
| 11 DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME BEGINS | 12 1974 – Booker T. Washington High School's student body, alumni, and faculty were distraught over the decision to sell the school to the University of South Carolina without plans to relocate the historic African American landmark. Frankie B. Outten, representing the faculty, presented to Richland County School District One Board of Commissioners "A Testimonial to Booker T. Washington High School." | 13 1968 – South Carolina State University students demonstrate at the South Carolina State House in response to the Orangeburg Massacre. | 14 1960 – Simon Bouie and Tallmadge Neal sat in a restaurant booth in Eckerd's Drug Store and waited for service. They were arrested for criminal trespassing & convicted. | 15 1960 – Members of the SC Student Movement Association held a protest in Columbia, SC designed to take place at the same time as one happening on the same day in Orangeburg, SC. Eleven students were arrested over the course of two days. | 16 | 17 ST. PATRICK'S DAY |
| 18 | 19 | 20 SPRING BEGINS | 21 | 22 | 23 1931 – Ernest A. Finney, Jr., the first African American Supreme Court Justice appointed to the South Carolina Supreme Court since the Reconstruction Era was born. | 24 1961 – In response to the Lennie Glover stabbing, African American students led a boycott of Main Street businesses in Columbia, SC. The "Easter Lennie Glover No Buying Campaign" featured daily picketing and sit-ins. |
| 25 PALM SUNDAY | 26 1950 – Singer, Teddy Pendergrass was born in Kingstree, SC. | 27 | 28 1984 – Benjamin Elijah Mays, educator, social activist, mentor to Dr. King, and the president of Morehouse College, died in Atlanta, GA. | 29 | 30 PASSOVER BEGINS GOOD FRIDAY | 31 |
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Mabel James Dickey has worked tirelessly to see that the Mt. Zion Rosenwald School of Florence, S.C. earned its place on the National Register of Historic Places. Her parents died at an early age, and as children, Dickey and her siblings lived with her aunts and uncles in Florence, where she attended the Mt. Zion Rosenwald School.

While completing the National Register application, she learned that the Mt. Zion Rosenwald School was built in 1925 and was one of several Rosenwald Schools in South Carolina. Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute and Julius Rosenwald, a philanthropist and president of Sears Roebuck, built these state-of-the-art schools for African American children across the South, an effort that has been called the most important advancement for black education in the 20th century.

During her research (which included interviewing students of the school to collect oral histories), Dickey learned that community members sold chickens to raise funds to start the school and that the Mt. Zion Rosenwald School was the only one in South Carolina to have a teacher's cottage. Through Dickey's efforts, the Mt. Zion Rosenwald School was the first South Carolina site listed on National Registry of Historic Places. She also led efforts to establish historic markers for Mt. Zion United Methodist Church and its cemetery.

In addition to her work as a historian, Dickey is also a social worker and educator and was recognized for her role in the development



MABEL JAMES DICKEY

Historic Preservationist and Social Worker

of the Medicaid Policy and Procedure Manual in 1985. She was educated at the Mt. Zion Rosenwald School as well as in North Carolina and Michigan. She is also a proud member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. Today, she still lives in Florence, which she calls her hometown.

APRIL

2018

South Carolina AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR

| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--|--|---|--|---|
| 1 EASTER APRIL FOOL'S DAY | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 PASSOVER ENDS WORLD HEALTH DAY |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 1877 - Reconstruction came to an end in South Carolina. | 12 | 13 THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY | 14 1868 - SC voters approved constitution, 70,758 to 27,228, and elected state officers, including the first black cabinet officer, Francis L. Cardozo, secretary of state. New constitution required integrated education and contained a strong bill of rights section: "Distinctions on account of race or color, in any case whatever, shall be prohibited, and all classes of citizens shall enjoy equally all common, public, legal and political privileges." |
| 15 | 16 | 17 TAX DAY 1911 - Senator Isaiah DeQuincey Newman was born in Clyde Township, SC. Newman was the first African American to serve in the South Carolina Senate since Reconstruction. 1968 - Malcolm X gave an address at the Mosque in Columbia, SC. | 18 1963 - Brown vs. SC Forestry Commission case opens. | 19 | 20 2010 - Steve Benjamin wins election with 56% of the vote becoming Columbia's first African American mayor. | 21 |
| 22 EARTH DAY | 23 | 24 | 25 1968 - Robert Kennedy spoke at the University of South Carolina about the national government's role in eliminating racial discrimination. | 26 1938 - Jasper Cureton, the first African American appellate judge in South Carolina since reconstruction, was born in Walhalla, SC. | 27 ARBOR DAY | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | | | | | |
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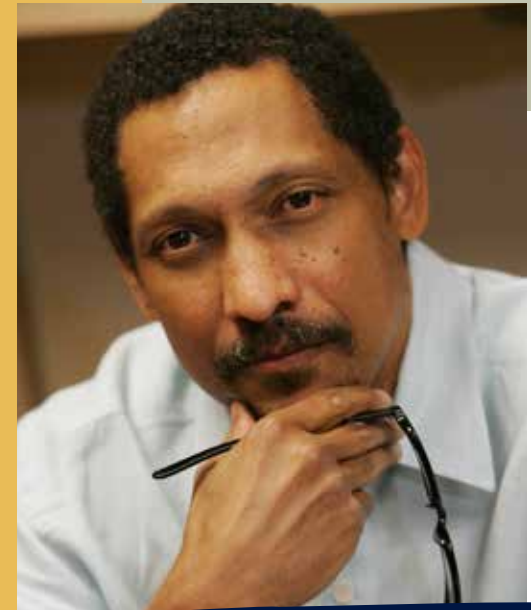
Percival Everett was born in Fort Gordon, Georgia in 1956 and grew up in Columbia, South Carolina. Upon graduation from the University of Miami, he attended the University of Oregon, and received a master's from Brown University, where he wrote his first book, *Suder*, in 1983.

Everett is a critically acclaimed author of several genres, and he has written 22 novels, four collections of short fiction and four volumes of poetry. Among his novels are "So Much Blue", "The Water Cure", "Erasure", "Glyph", "I Am Not Sydney Poitier", and "Percival Everett by Virgil Russell."

Among other awards, Everett has received a Guggenheim Fellowship, a Creative Capital Fellowship from the Andy Warhol Foundation, a Literature Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts, the Premio Vallombrosa Gregor von Rezzori Award for Foreign Fiction in Italy and the Prix Lucioles in France.

Everett is a Distinguished Professor of English at the University of Southern California. He has taught at the University of California, Riverside and the University of Notre Dame and held the Coe Chair in American Studies at the University of Wyoming. He teaches fiction writing, literary theory and film. Everett was also a distinguished visiting professor at the Sorbonne in Paris, France.

He is an accomplished painter, with his work being displayed in the United States and France. Everett lives with his wife, novelist Danzy Senna and their two sons Henry and Miles in Los Angeles.



PERCIVAL EVERETT

Novelist, Painter and Educator

MAY

2018

South Carolina AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR

| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|---|------------------------|---------|--|---|--------|---|
| | | 1 | 2 2000 - South Carolina Governor Jim Hodges signs a bill to make Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday an official state holiday. South Carolina is the last state to recognize the day as a holiday. | 3 1898 - Septima Poinsette Clark, commonly referred to as "The Mother of the Movement," was born in Charleston, SC. 1933 - James Brown often referred to as "The Godfather of Soul" was born in Barnwell, SC. | 4 | 5 CINCO DE MAYO |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 1750 - The South Carolina Gazette reports that Caesar, a South Carolina slave, has been granted his freedom and lifetime annuity in exchange for his cures for poison and rattlesnake bites. 1862 - Slaves in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina were freed. | 10 | 11 | 12 1862 - Robert Smalls seized a Confederate warship. |
| 13 MOTHER'S DAY 1862 - Enslaved ship pilot and future SC politician Robert Smalls liberates 16 slaves by piloting a stolen Confederate Ship called the Planter through enemy territory. 1872 - Matilda Evans was born in Aiken, SC. Evans moved to Columbia, SC and began her own practice, becoming the first licensed African American female physician in the state. | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 ARMED FORCES DAY |
| 20 1963 - More than 1,000 University of South Carolina students support an anti-integration rally in Columbia by marching to the State House. | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 1956 - Althea Gibson won the French Open, becoming the first black tennis player to win a major tennis title. |
| 27 | 28 MEMORIAL DAY | 29 | 30 1822 - The Denmark Vesey "conspiracy" is uncovered and curtailed by authorities in Charleston, SC. | 31 | | |
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James L. Felder has spent his life working for justice as a civil rights activist and South Carolina legislator. A native of Sumter, S.C., Felder spent his early adult years in Washington, D.C., and has lived in Columbia, S.C. since 1967.

Felder received an undergraduate degree from Clark Atlanta University and earned his juris doctor from the Howard University School of Law. He holds a master of laws from Atlanta Law School and a doctorate of humane letters from the College of Charleston.

Upon graduation from Howard University, Felder returned to Columbia to direct the South Carolina Voter Education Project. He coordinated a statewide voter registration drive in just 18 months that registered more than 200,000 African Americans to vote. He has served as executive vice president of Operation PUSH (now the Rainbow PUSH Coalition), a membership organization fighting for social change. Felder also served as executive director of the South Carolina conference of the NAACP and professor and chair of the Department of Business and Economics at Allen University.

Felder also served in the United States Army, and during his tour of duty, he was selected to head the casket team for the late President John F. Kennedy in November 1963. For his service, he earned the Army Commendation Medal.

In 1970, Felder was one of the first three black men elected to the South Carolina Legislature since Reconstruction. In 1973, he became the first African American solicitor in South Carolina.

Among more than 200 awards and honors, Felder is a member of the



JAMES L. FELDER

Activist, Legislator and Educator

South Carolina Black Hall of Fame and the Clark Atlanta University Athletic Hall of Fame. He continues to lecture at colleges and universities and has written three books: "I Buried John F. Kennedy," "Civil Rights in South Carolina" and "The Making of an AME Bishop". He is steward pro tem at Union Station AME Church in Sumter. Felder still lives in Columbia and has two children and two grandsons.

JUNE

2018

South Carolina AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR

| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|---|--------|--|---|---|---|--|
| | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 | 5 <small>1963 - Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman announces that the NAACP will stage massive demonstrations in eight SC cities unless negotiations begin to "solve racial differences."</small> | 6 <small>1939 - Marion Wright Edelman, the first African American woman admitted to the Mississippi Bar and founder of the Children Defense Fund, was born in Bennettsville, SC.</small> | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 <small>1910 - William D. Crum, a SC physician is appointed minister to Liberia.</small> | 14 FLAG DAY | 15 | 16 |
| 17 FATHER'S DAY | 18 | 19 <small>1963 - Mayor Lester Bates announces his belief that there is no need for a bi-racial committee to negotiate integration process in public schools.</small> | 20 | 21 SUMMER BEGINS <small>1832 - Joseph Hayne Rainey was born into slavery in Georgetown, SC. Rainey was the first African American to serve in the United States House of Representatives, the second African American to serve in Congress, and the first African American presiding officer of the US House of Representatives.</small> | 22 <small>1964 - The Supreme Court reverses the convictions of Simon Bouie, Tallmadge Neal, Charles Barr, and two others in trespassing cases.</small> | 23 <small>11951 - S.C. District Court ruled in favor of the Clarendon County School Board that segregation is inequality.</small> |
| 24 <small>1954 - Sarah Mae Flemming, a young African American domestic worker was hit by a Columbia bus driver for sitting in the front and ejected from the bus on the corner of Main and Washington Streets.</small> | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 <small>1937 - James Roland Clark, M.D., recognized as an expert on sickle cell anemia and one of the founders of the Columbia Area Sickle Cell Anemia Foundation (CASCAF) was born in Columbia, SC.</small> | 30 |
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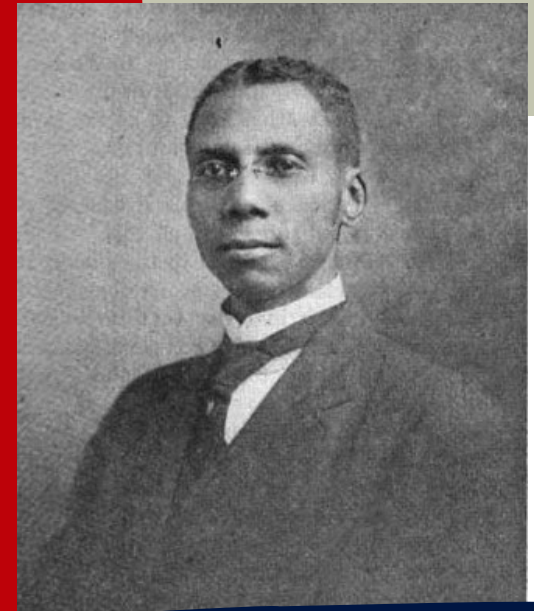


Nathaniel J. Frederick was born in 1877 in Orangeburg, S.C. His father was a Methodist Episcopal minister who was a former slave, as was his mother. Frederick fought for equal rights for African Americans in the early 1900's. His work is considered a forerunner to the civil rights movement.

Frederick earned bachelor's degrees from Claflin University and the University of Wisconsin- Madison, the latter in history and Latin. Claflin and Benedict College also honored Frederick with honorary master's degrees.

In 1901, Frederick became principal of the Howard School, the only public school for black children in Columbia, S.C. with an annual enrollment of more than one thousand students. He was the first African American to practice law in Richland County and remained the only practicing black attorney until 1940. In his 25-year legal career, he argued 33 cases before the United States Supreme Court, several of which earned national recognition. At a time when local and state laws enforced segregation, Frederick was well known in legal circles throughout the country for his passion for equality and justice.

He also served on the executive committee of the Capitol Civic League, an organization whose sole purpose was to contest and contend for constitutional rights and privileges. Frederick led efforts to merge the league with the NAACP, and the Columbia chapter of the organization grew to more than 750 members. He also founded and edited the Palmetto Leader, a major black newspaper in South Carolina that spoke out against lynching.



NATHANIEL J. FREDERICK
Attorney and Activist

Frederick died in Columbia one week before his 34th wedding anniversary in 1938 and is buried at Palmetto Cemetery. A memorial published a year after his death stated that "his appeals for the underman were strong and he cried for justice and mercy for the negro race." William Pickens, field secretary of the NAACP also referred to Frederick as the bravest man in South Carolina.

JULY

2018

South Carolina AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR

| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|---|--------|---|---|--|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 INDEPENDENCE DAY | 5 1947 - Camden, SC native Larry Doby was signed to the Cleveland Indians, becoming the first African American to play in the American League and the first African American to hit a home run in an all-star game. | 6 1868 - The South Carolina House became the first and only legislature to have a black majority, 87 blacks to 40 whites. | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 1963 - In the case of Brown vs. SC Forestry Commission, Judge Martin orders all state parks to desegregate within 60 days. Instead, the South Carolina Forestry Commission closed all state parks. 1875 - Mary McLeod Bethune is born in Mayesville, SC. | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 1929 - Dr. Noble P. Cooper, the first African American accepted into the S.C. Dental Association, was born in Columbia, SC. |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 1966 - South Carolina state parks are reopened as fully integrated facilities after closed by the South Caroling Forestry Commission in response to Brown vs. Forestry Commission. | 21 1940 - Congressman James Clyburn was born in Sumter, SC. 1949 - Luther J. Battiste III was born in Orangeburg, SC. He and his partners formed the first racially integrated law firm at the partner level in South Carolina and in 1983 he was elected as one of the first two African Americans to Columbia City Council. |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 1963 - Robert Anderson applies as a transfer student to the University of South Carolina. | 26 | 27 1907 - Anna May Manigault-Hurley, operator of Manigault-Hurley Funeral Home, Inc., one of the biggest black owned businesses in the state, was born in Columbia, SC. | 28 |
| 29 1963 - The University of South Carolina Board of Trustees announces it will comply with the order to desegregate. | 30 | 31 | | | | |
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Burnett William Gallman, Jr., an accomplished physician, has spent his life sharing knowledge with his community. He is also an avid music lover and performer. A native of Hartsville, S.C., he attended Morehouse College and graduated from Benedict College, where he earned a band scholarship. He graduated from Hahnemann Medical School (now Drexel University College of Medicine) and completed his internship and residency training at the District of Columbia General Hospital in Washington, D.C.

Gallman has served as chief of internal medicine at both Richland Memorial Hospital and the Baptist Medical Center (both now a part of Palmetto Health) in Columbia, S.C., and now works at Wm. Jennings Bryan Dorn Veteran's Administration Medical Center and is in part-time private practice as a gastroenterologist.

His love of music began at an early age, as Gallman's mother started teaching him piano lessons at age three. As a teenager, he earned extra money by playing at several churches in the Hartsville area, served as student band director for the Butler High School marching band and played in several all-state bands. At Morehouse College, he was a member of the marching band and also the acclaimed Morehouse Glee Club, which afforded him many unique opportunities including performing at the funeral of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Gallman has lectured on medical, historical, and cultural topics to professional and civic groups across the United States and beyond. He has also written five books, co-authored and edited other books and written several essays and articles.

His lifetime of service has included mentoring young people in various capacities. He also served as a media personality offering



BURNETT W. GALLMAN, JR.

Physician and Community Leader

medical advice as well as covering African and African American cultural and historical topics. He serves as a member of several boards of directors, including the National Board of the Association for the Study of Classical African Civilizations, and is a graduate of Leadership South Carolina. Gallman is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc. and Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity and is currently co-chair of the council of elders education commission of the KRST Universal Temple in Columbia.

AUGUST

2018

South Carolina AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR

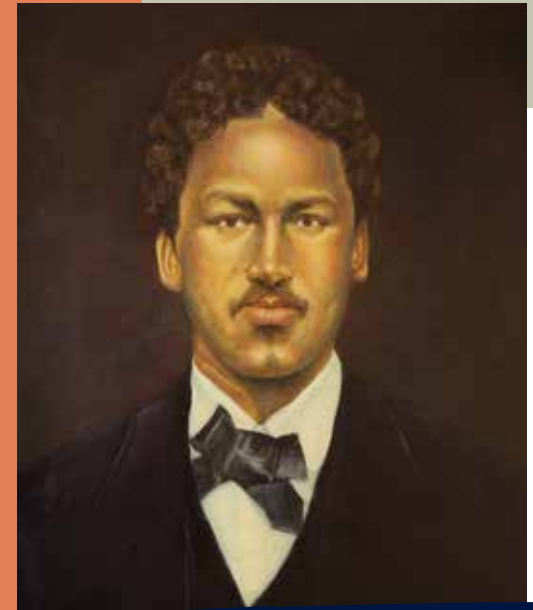
| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|---|
| | | | 1 1894 - Benjamin Elijah Mays, educator, social activist, mentor to Dr. King, and the president of Morehouse College, was born in Epworth, SC. 1963 - The "Committee of 85" in Columbia votes to urge the city council to adopt a non-discriminatory hiring policy. | 2 | 3 1921 - South Carolina's first African American federal judge, Judge Matthew J. Perry, was born in Columbia, SC. | 4 1810 - Robert Purvis, the "President of the Underground Railroad," was born in Charleston, SC. |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 1955 - Jonathan Green, one of the most important painters of the southern experience, was born in Gardens Corner, SC. | 9 | 10 | 11 1965 - Tony Award winner and Academy Award nominated actress, Viola Davis, was born in St. Matthews, SC. |
| 12 1922 - One of the first African American models in the United States, Ophelia DeVore-Mitchell, was born in Edgefield, SC. 1963 - Leading Columbia merchants announce removal of segregation signs from fountains, restrooms, and dressing rooms. | 13 | 14 1883 - Ernest Everett Just, scientist, was born in Charleston, SC. | 15 | 16 | 17 1849 - Archibald Grimke, one of the first African Americans to attend Harvard Law School, was born near Charleston, SC. | 18 1939 - Maxine Brown, R&B and soul singer, was born in Kingstree, SC. |
| 19 NATIONAL AVIATION DAY | 20 | 21 SENIOR CITIZENS DAY | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 1927 - Althea Gibson, first black Wimbledon champion, was born in Clarendon County, SC. |
| 26 WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY | 27 1963 - A bomb explodes near University of South Carolina student Henri Monteith's home. | 28 1963 - Sumter NAACP chairman James T. McCain serves as a key organizer for the March on Washington. | 29 | 30 | 31 1885 - Edwin DuBose Hayward, author of Porgy, was born in Charleston, SC. | |
| | | | | | | |



As the first African American professor at the University of South Carolina (USC), Richard T. Greener taught philosophy, served as librarian and also helped reorganize and catalogue the library's collections, which were in disarray following the Civil War. Born in 1844 and a native of Philadelphia, he was the first African American to graduate from Harvard College.

Upon graduation, he was named principal of the male department at Philadelphia's Institute for Colored Youth, now known as Cheyney University. From there, Greener became a professor of mental and moral philosophy at USC, where he also taught Greek, mathematics and constitutional law during the Reconstruction Era, from 1873 - 1877. While at USC, he also attended and graduated from the school of law in 1876. Greener's tenure at a Southern school as an African American was unheard of, and it would be decades before another black professor taught at USC. Greener also served as dean of the law school at Howard University and worked in private practice.

As an active member of the Republican Party, Greener was appointed United States Consul in Bombay, India in 1898 before he was transferred to Vladivostok, Russia, where he served as an agent. Among other happenings, Greener reported to Washington, D.C. on the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad and the effects of China's Boxer Rebellion. The Chinese government recognized Greener for his work in famine relief following the rebellion. During the Russo-Japanese War of 1904, Greener also oversaw the evacuation of the Japanese from Sakhalin Island. In 1905, Greener retired to Chicago, where he died in 1922.



RICHARD T. GREENER

Professor and Attorney

The University of South Carolina has commissioned sculptor Jon Hair to create a sculpture of Greener, which will stand next to the university's Thomas Cooper Library upon completion.

SEPTEMBER

2018

South Carolina AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR

| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|---|---|--|--|--|--------|---|
| | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 1869 - Anna DeCosta Banks, RN, a pioneer in the nursing profession, was born in Charleston, SC. | 3 LABOR DAY 1865 - U.S. Army commander in South Carolina ordered Freedmen's Bureau to stop seizing abandoned land. | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 1957 - Althea Gibson became the first African American athlete to win a U.S. national tennis championship. |
| 9 GRANDPARENTS' DAY ROSH HASHANAH BEGINS 1739 - Stono Rebellion occurs in South Carolina. It is considered the largest slave rebellion on North American soil that took place prior to the American Revolution. 1963 - Columbia experiences its first protest marches in over a year, as 23 blacks are arrested during a demonstration along Main Street. The next day, 60 blacks march along the same street but avoid arrest. | 10 | 11 ROSH HASHANAH ENDS PATRIOT DAY 1963 - Henri Monteith, James Solomon, and Robert Anderson enroll at the University of South Carolina becoming the first African Americans to enroll since Reconstruction. | 12 1963 - As protests continue in Columbia, the "Committee of 85" adopts a resolution calling on motel, hotel, and theater owners to desegregate. | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 CONSTITUTION DAY | 18 YOM KIPPUR 1917 - Willis H. Crosby, the first black disk jockey (DJ) in the upstate of South Carolina, was born in Anderson County, SC. | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 1979 - Matthew Perry becomes the first African American federal judge in South Carolina. |
| 23 FALL BEGINS | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 1935 - Mamie "Peanut" Johnson, the only woman to pitch for Negro Major League, was born in Ridgeway, SC. | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | | | | | | |



Barbara Williams Jenkins was born in Union, S.C. and grew up in Orangeburg, S.C. where she attended Felton Training School and Wilkinson High School. She earned degrees from Bennett College and the University of Illinois and her doctorate from Rutgers University.

Much of her career was devoted to working at South Carolina State University. Williams Jenkins began as a librarian and served in many positions before retiring from the university as dean and professor of library and information services. She had a keen interest in African American history, and was instrumental in the establishment of the South Carolina State College Historical Collection, where she and her staff oversaw and augmented special collections important to the university's history.

Williams Jenkins also helped to establish the South Carolina State College Historic District, which is full of historic markers for important structures and historical sites. She also worked with the South Carolina Archives & History Commission to identify historic buildings and sites in Orangeburg and hosted preservation workshops to encourage others to preserve Orangeburg's significant African American history. She went on to serve as a charter member of the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission.

She is deeply involved in her community and Trinity AME Church and Williams Chapel AME Church. She is a member of the NAACP, The Links, Delta Theta Sigma Sorority, Inc. and several historical and library boards of directors. Williams Jenkins has been



BARBARA W. JENKINS

Historian and Preservationist

honored by the South Carolina Library Association, where she served as the first African American president, South Carolina State University, the American Library Association and the South Carolina Black Hall of Fame, among others.

Williams Jenkins is the widow of Robert A. Jenkins. Their family includes two children, grandchildren and great grandchildren.

OCTOBER

2018

South Carolina AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR

| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|--|---|---------|--|---|--|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 1873 - Henry E. Hayne, the black Republican Secretary of the State of South Carolina, registered as a student in the medical department of the University and was the first official matriculation of an African American student at the University of South Carolina. |
| 7 | 8 COLUMBUS DAY 1941 - Civil rights leader, Jesse Jackson, is born in Greenville, SC. | 9 | 10 | 11 1975 - Kimberly Clarice Aiken, the first African American Miss America from South Carolina and Human Rights Advocate, was born in Columbia, SC. | 12 | 13 |
| 14 1963 - South Carolina officially "runs out of courts" as the U.S. Supreme Court refuses to hear Clemson University's appeal. | 15 1960 - Students from Allen University & Benedict College formed the Student Conference for Human Rights in order to facilitate cross-campus & city-wide organizing. 1967 - Winnsboro, SC native Sergeant First Class Webster Anderson of the 101st Airborne Division successfully defends his artillery position from a sustained enemy attack. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. | 16 | 17 1871 - President Grant suspended the writ of habeas corpus and declared martial law in nine South Carolina counties affected by Ku Klux Klan activities. | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 1917 - John Birks "Dizzy" Gillespie was born in Cheraw, SC. | 22 | 23 | 24 UNITED NATIONS DAY | 25 | 26 1868 - B.F. Randolph, State Senator and Chairman of the State Republican Party, was assassinated in daylight at Hodges Depot in Abbeville, SC. | 27 |
| 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 HALLOWEEN | | | |
| | | | | | | |



James L. Moore, III, a native of Lyman, S.C., has been widely recognized for his efforts, research, and leadership in advancing African American males. He holds an undergraduate degree in English education from Delaware State University and a Master of Education and Doctorate in Counselor Education from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

He currently serves as the chief diversity officer and interim vice provost for diversity and inclusion at The Ohio State University. Additionally, Moore is the first executive director of the Todd Anthony Bell National Resource Center on the African American Male, also at The Ohio State University, which examines and addresses critical issues in society that impact the quality of life for African American males throughout their lifespan. Moore also serves as a distinguished professor of urban education. Previously, he served as a program director for the National Science Foundation in Arlington and was an associate provost for diversity and inclusion at The Ohio State University.

Moore has completed significant research on school counseling, urban education, multicultural education and science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) education. He is a frequent resource on the subject of African American males for esteemed publications like the New York Times and the Chronicle of Higher Education. He has also co-edited five books on education and African American males and on solutions for achievement, and published more than one hundred publications. Moore has also obtained more than \$13 million in contracts and gifts and given more than two hundred scholarly presentations and lectures around the world.



JAMES L. MOORE III

Educator and Counselor

He has the prestigious honor of being selected as an American Council on Education Fellow, and has earned a proclamation from the Ohio House of Representatives and a key to the City of Spartanburg. He and his wife, Stephanie M. Moore, also a native of South Carolina, have three children.

NOVEMBER

2018

South Carolina AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR

| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|--|--|--|-----------|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1 ALL SAINTS' DAY | 2 | 3 1896 - South Carolina State College (now known as South Carolina State University) is established. 1970 - Herbert Fielding, James Felder, & I.S. Leery Johnson elected to the S.C. House of Representatives as the first African Americans since reconstruction. 1998 - South Carolina removed its anti-miscegenation law. |
| 4 DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME ENDS | 5 1974 - Juanita Goggins of Rock Hill, SC becomes the first black woman elected to the State Legislature. | 6 ELECTION DAY 1992 - Congressman James Clyburn becomes the first black US Representative elected to office since Reconstruction. | 7 | 8 1983 - I. DeQuincey Newman becomes first African American elected to SC Senate since Reconstruction. | 9 | 10 1939 - 29 representatives from SC branches met in the library at Benedict College and founded the South Carolina NAACP State conference of branches. |
| 11 VETERANS' DAY | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 1873 - Richard T. Greener, first Black graduate of Harvard University, is named professor of Metaphysics at the University of South Carolina. | 17 |
| 18 1963 - The annual meeting of South Carolina Council on Human Relations is held in the newly desegregated Downtowner Hotel in Columbia. | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 THANKSGIVING | 23 BLACK FRIDAY | 24 1874 - Robert B. Elliott is elected Speaker of the lower house of the South Carolina legislature during Reconstruction. |
| 25 | 26 CYBER MONDAY 1872 - The South Carolina General Assembly met in Columbia and named four blacks to the seven-man governing board of the University of South Carolina: Samuel J. Lee, J.A. Bowley, Stephen A. Swails and W.R. Jervey. | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |
| | | | | | | |



Elaine Nichols, a native of Charlotte, N.C., has spent her professional career preserving and documenting unique collections and aspects of African American culture as a museum curator.

She began her career in South Carolina, where she served as a guest curator at the South Carolina State Museum and mounted the exhibition, *The Last Miles of the Way: African American Funeral and Mourning Customs in South Carolina, 1890-Present*. She was later promoted to curator of history and helped to build the museum's collection of artifacts related to African Americans and the Palmetto State.

In 2009, Nichols was named supervisory curator of culture at the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) in Washington, D.C. In addition to her administrative duties, she helped to develop the inaugural collections of the museum. Her work at NMAAHC includes responsibility for curating costumes, textiles and decorative arts at the museum, which includes the Black Fashion Museum collection founded by Lois Alexander Lane and the Ebony Fashion Fair collection created by Eunice Johnson.

Nichols also served as the founding project curator for the Civil Rights History Project (CRHP), a public mandate of the United States Congress. The CRHP, a collaboration between NMAAHC and the Library of Congress, collected oral histories from more than 130 grassroots activists, supporters and national leaders who were



ELAINE NICHOLS

Historian and Curator

involved in the civil rights movement during the 1950s and 1960s.

Nichols holds a Master of Arts in public service archaeology from the University of South Carolina and a Master of Arts in social administration and planning from Case Western Reserve University.

DECEMBER

2018

South Carolina AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR

| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | 1 WORLD AIDS DAY |
| 2 HANUKKAH BEGINS | 3 | 4 | 5 1899 - Modjeska Monteith Simkins, known as the "matriarch of civil rights activists" in South Carolina, was born in Columbia, SC. 1902 - Annie Green Nelson, South Carolina's first known, published, female African American author, was born in Darlington County, SC. 1935 - Mary McLeod Bethune, educator, founded National Council of Negro Women. | 6 1870 - Joseph H. Rainey, first African American in the South Carolina House of Representatives is sworn in. | 7 PEARL HARBOR REMEMBRANCE DAY 1950 - Casey Manning, the first African American member of the University of South Carolina's basketball team, was born in Dillon, SC. | 8 |
| 9 | 10 HANUKKAH ENDS HUMAN RIGHTS DAY | 11 | 12 1963 - Five movie theaters in Columbia agree to admit one black couple each. | 13 1962 - The Edwards v. SC trial begins in reaction to 187 petitioners consisting of African American high school and college students who peacefully assembled at the Zion Baptist Church in Columbia, SC in March 1961. The students marched in separate groups of roughly 15 to South Carolina State House grounds to peacefully express their grievances regarding civil rights of African Americans. | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 1959 - South Carolina was declared an "independent commonwealth." BLACKS IN CONFEDERACY: Confederacy was the first to recognize that Blacks were major factors in the war conference of branches. | 19 | 20 1860 - South Carolina seceded from the Union becoming the first state to secede. 1963 - Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman announces more demonstrations will be held despite the objections from the "Committee of 85." | 21 WINTER SOLSTICE 1865 - South Carolina issues one of the first sets of black codes "to regulate the relations of persons of color." Among the codes included those of illegal interracial marriages, master apprentice relations, and service contracts. | 22 |
| 23 1863 - Robert Blake, powder boy aboard the USS Monitor, was the first Black awarded the Naval Medal of Honor "for conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism, and intrepidity at the risk of his own life" in a battle that occurred off the coast of South Carolina on this day. | 24 CHRISTMAS EVE | 25 CHRISTMAS DAY 1971 - Rev. Jesse Jackson organized Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity). | 26 KWANZAA BEGINS | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 NEW YEAR'S EVE | | | | | |



ON THE COVER

The first of its kind on any state house grounds, the South Carolina African American History Monument was sculpted by Ed Dwight of Colorado and dedicated March 29, 2001.

The monument traces African American history from the Middle Passage, to the Civil War, the struggle for civil rights and into mainstream America. Among the twelve scenes, are images that depict a family on the auction block, slaves working in a rice field, men and women celebrating the Emancipation Proclamation, the Jim Crow era, the Northern migration, and African Americans pioneering in such fields as engineering, law, education, sports, and politics. The base of the monument's obelisk features four rubbing stones from the four main coastal areas of Africa where the slave trade was prominent - Ghana, Sierra Leone, Senegal, and the Congo.

Our 2018 South Carolina African American History Honorees

Calendar honorees are chosen for their accomplishments and profound impacts African American history and culture has had on the past, present, and future of our state and nation. The 2018 honorees have helped shape South Carolina and its citizens in extraordinary ways - through business, education, medicine, and public service. We thank the honorees for the achievements and advancements they have made in our society and look to their success to guide us forward. To learn more about our 2018 honorees, visit www.SCAfricanAmerican.com.

JANUARY



J. Arthur Brown
Civil Rights Statesman and
Community Activist

FEBRUARY



Maude E. Callen
Nurse-Midwife and Volunteer

MARCH



Louise Miller Cohen
Historian and Preservationist

APRIL



Mabel James Dickey
Historic Preservationist
and Social Worker

MAY



Percival Everett
Novelist, Painter and Educator

JUNE



James L. Felder
Activist, Legislator and Educator

JULY



Nathaniel J. Frederick
Attorney and Activist

AUGUST



Burnett W. Gallman, Jr.
Physician and Community Leader

SEPTEMBER



Richard T. Greener
Professor and Attorney

OCTOBER



Barbara W. Jenkins
Historian and Preservationist

NOVEMBER



James L. Moore III
Educator and Counselor

DECEMBER



Elaine Nichols
Historian and Curator