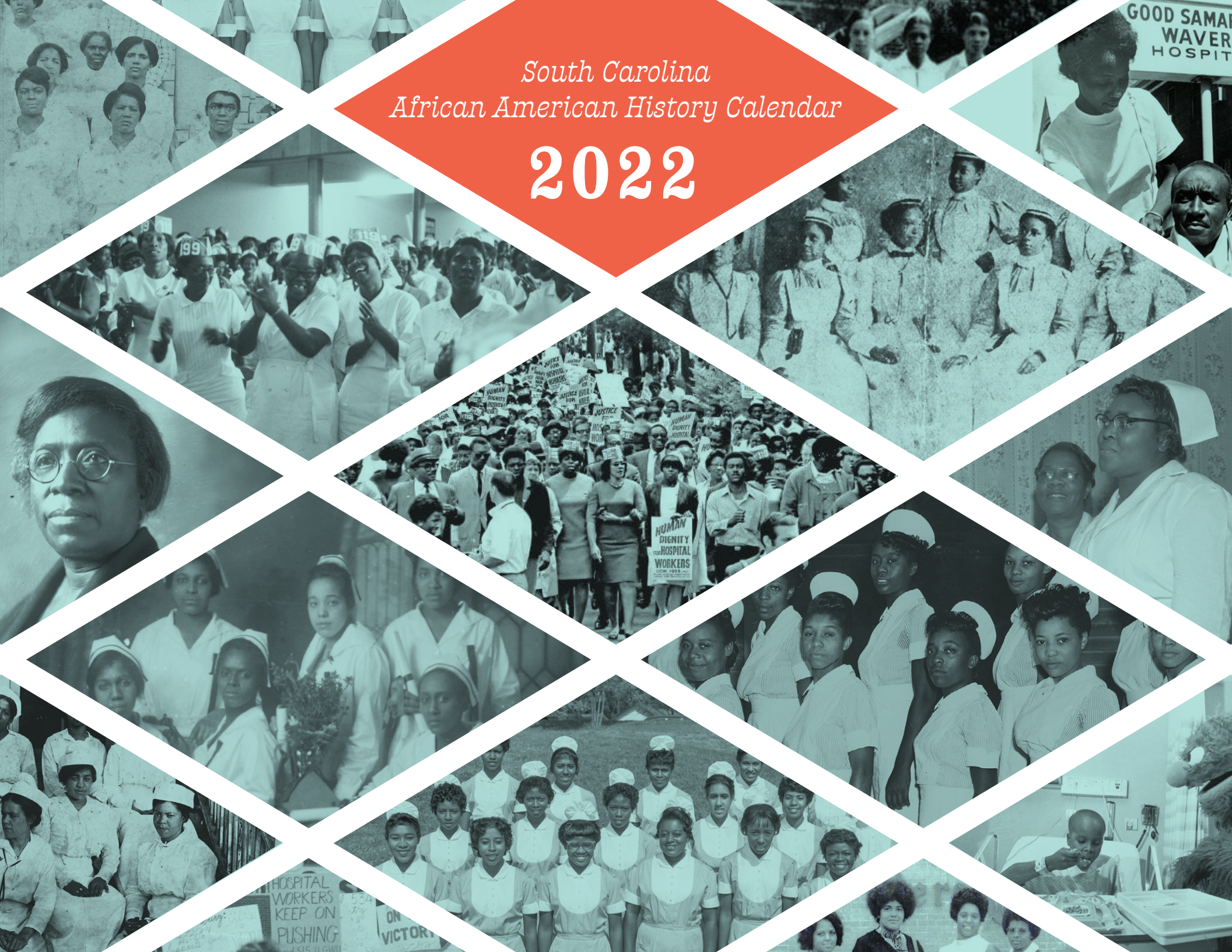


*South Carolina
African American History Calendar*

2022





RICH IN AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY FROM THE UPSTATE TO THE LOWCOUNTRY

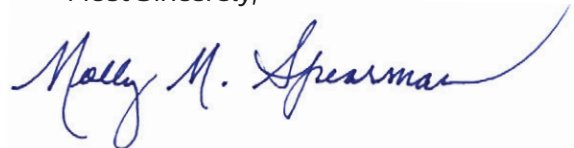
DEAR STUDENTS, EDUCATORS, AND FRIENDS,

The South Carolina Department of Education and our esteemed community partners proudly present to you the 2022 South Carolina African American History Calendar. This calendar pays homage to outstanding individuals who have made an extraordinary impact on our state and nation. Their achievements will be used by South Carolina educators to celebrate African American history in the classroom.

The 2022 calendar theme celebrates contributions that African Americans have made to healthcare in South Carolina. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed the importance of our state and nation's healthcare system and the people that have provided care and guidance to those in need during the most challenging times. It is my hope that this calendar will help recognize and uplift those that have given so much during a worldwide time of need.

The 2022 calendar honorees have made significant strides in their respective areas of expertise to improve the lives of their fellow South Carolinians. Their legacies inspire all of us – young and old – of how impactful we can be individually and collectively. I hope this calendar motivates you as we work together to rebound from the pandemic and make our state a better place to work and live.

Most Sincerely,



MOLLY M. SPEARMAN

State Superintendent of Education



Karen Alexander-Banks & Sergio Hudson

Karen Alexander-Banks left an eleven-year corporate position with Xerox Corporation to pursue her passion for educating and utilizing the arts. Before working for Xerox, she spent six years as a first-grade teacher at James B. Edwards Elementary School in Mt. Pleasant, S.C.

Entertainment and the arts have always been a part of her life. Her vision is to use the arts to educate and empower children across the globe. In 2001, she founded The Auntie Karen Foundation with the mission to create and implement a series of replicable community outreach programs designed to empower, enlighten, and educate through the arts. She is most proud of the young lives nurtured and showcased via The Auntie Karen Foundation. One such entrepreneur is fashion designer Sergio Hudson. Hudson became a part of The Auntie Karen Glam Squad in 2006 to



create the 2007 outfit. Under the leadership of Debora Lloyd and Tre Tailor, the Glam Squad creates Karen’s look for the annual Legends of...Concert.

Hudson is known for his luxury women’s ready-to-wear designs. Based in Los Angeles, he began his designs in his home town of Ridgeway, S.C. taking inspiration from his mother, Sheldon Hudson, who was a tailor and has always had an eye for fashion. Hudson attended Bauder College in Atlanta, Ga. and studied fashion. His career shifted into overdrive when he won Bravo TV’s reality design competition Styled to Rock where he designed for Rihanna and other celebrities. Hudson launched his namesake collection in 2014, with a vision to bring back the joy of dressing, which he is doing one collection at a time. Most recently, Hudson’s designs were worn by Michelle Obama, Madam Vice President Kamala Harris, and Beyoncé to name a few.

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Chester native **DR. CYRIL O. SPANN** served as Chief of Staff at Good Samaritan-Waverly Hospital from 1966 until the year of the hospital’s closing in 1973. His office, located near the hospital, served African American patients during racial segregation.

JANUARY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
26 KWANZAA BEGINS	27	28	29	30	31 NEW YEAR’S EVE	1 1863 - At Camp Saxton in Port Royal, thousands of African Americans gathered to celebrate Emancipation Day on the very day President Abraham Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation went into effect. NEW YEAR’S DAY KWANZAA ENDS
2	3	4	5	6 2017 - Donald W. Beatty, a native of Spartanburg, was sworn in as Chief Justice of the S.C. Supreme Court.	7	8
9 1963 - In the wake of civil rights protests and lawsuits, Governor Ernest “Fritz” Hollings used his last speech in office to acknowledge that “the day of segregation has passed” and called for the integration process to be handled “with dignity.”	10	11	12 1944 - Boxer Joseph “Smoking Joe” Frazier was born in Beaufort. He would later become an Olympic gold medalist and heavy-weight champion.	13	14	15 1963 - Donald Russell was inaugurated as Governor of S.C. At the inaugural barbecue held on the grounds of the Governor’s Mansion, over 100 black citizens were in attendance.
16 1963 - The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ordered Clemson College to admit Harvey Gantt, opening the door for him to become the first African American to enroll at Clemson.	17 1927 - Actress Eartha Kitt was born in North. 2000 - More than 46,000 rallied at the state capitol in Columbia to protest the Confederate battle flag flying atop the statehouse dome. Sponsors of the march included the NAACP, the Urban League, and the AME Church. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DAY	18	19	20	21	22
23 30	24 1961 - Students from Friendship Junior College and others went to jail after a sit-in at a segregated lunch counter in Rock Hill. They became known as the Friendship Nine. 31	25	26	27	28 1986 - Astronaut Dr. Ronald E. McNair, a native of Lake City, died in the tragic explosion of the space shuttle Challenger. 1963 - Harvey Gantt, a graduate of Charleston’s Burke High School, arrived at Clemson College and enrolled as the school’s first African American student.	29

Linda Bell

Dr. Linda Bell is originally from El Paso, Texas. Her parents, Wesley and Gladys Wilson, encouraged her early interest in science, eventually leading her to seek a degree in Molecular Biology from the University of Texas at Austin, and later, a medical degree from UT Southwestern at Dallas, where she also completed training in internal medicine. She was one of only five African Americans in her medical school class of 200, and the only African American in her internal medicine residency program.

Dr. Bell’s interest in infectious diseases led her to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS) program. While participating in an investigation of Lassa Fever in Nigeria as an EIS Officer, Dr. Bell was impressed by the lack of basic medical care and the effect on populations. Her experiences with the CDC led her to change her career path to public health.



Since joining the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control in 1994, Dr. Bell has served in several roles. She became the State Epidemiologist in 2013, and Director of the Bureau of Communicable Disease Prevention and Control in 2016, providing oversight for programs in infectious diseases; immunizations; Tuberculosis; and STD/HIV. She has served on the boards of EdVenture Children’s Museum, Healthy Learners, Heathwood Hall Episcopal School, and Francis Burns United Methodist Church.

Dr. Bell has served a prominent role throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, providing science-based public education and shedding light on longstanding health disparities that contributed to the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on African Americans. For her efforts, Dr. Bell has been recognized by the Urban League; the NAACP; the SC Public Health Association; the Palmetto Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association; and various other organizations.

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DR. MATILDA EVANS was the first African American woman licensed to practice medicine in South Carolina. In 1916, she founded The Negro Health Journal, a weekly newspaper published by the Negro Health Association of South Carolina. The paper focused on providing preventative health and nutrition information to both her patients and the broader African American community.

FEBRUARY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
30	31	11834 - Henry McNeal Turner was born in Hannah Circuit near Newberry. The A.M.E. minister and the first African American appointed by President Lincoln as a chaplain in the U.S. Army in 1863. 1870 - Jonathan Jasper Wright, a state senator from Beaufort County, was elected as an Associate Justice of the S.C. Supreme Court, becoming its first African American member.	2GROUNDHOG’S DAY	3	4	51961 - The South Carolina Council on Human Relations (SCCHR) Student Council hosted its first student workshop at Allen University. The workshop entitled “The Role of the Student in Achieving Human Rights” included a keynote address from veteran organizer Ella Baker.
6	71967 - Actor, comedian, and author Chris Rock was born in Andrews.	81968 - During demonstrations protesting segregation at a local bowling alley in Orangeburg, Highway Patrolmen opened fire on the campus of South Carolina State College, killing three students and wounding dozens of others. The event became known as the “Orangeburg Massacre.”	9	10	11	121909 - Georgetown native Dr. William A. Sinclair, born enslaved in 1858 and studied at the University of South Carolina, helped create the NAACP. 1960 - Days after protests in Greensboro, N.C., the first sit-ins in S.C. began in Rock Hill when nearly 100 students sat-in at Woolworth’s and McCrory’s. LINCOLN’S BIRTHDAY
13	141874 - Charlotta Amanda Bass, a newspaper editor and the first African American woman nominated for the office of Vice President in 1952 as a candidate of the Progressive Party, was born in Sumter. VALENTINE’S DAY	15	16	17	181961 - Students were arrested after attempting to integrate a skating rink in Greenville’s Cleveland Park. In a lawsuit named <i>Walker v. Shaw</i> , the students were defended by NAACP attorneys Donald J. Sampson, Matthew J. Perry, and Lincoln C. Jenkins.	191917 - Acclaimed writer and civil rights organizer, James Weldon Johnson, informed the national headquarters of the NAACP that new branches were established in Charleston and Columbia.
20	21	221898 - Frazier Baker, a Republican appointed African American postmaster of Lake City, and his two-year old daughter, were lynched in an attack by a white mob. Other members of the Baker family were severely injured. The known assailants were never convicted. PRESIDENT’S DAY	23	24	251963 - In the ruling <i>Edwards v. South Carolina</i> , the U.S. Supreme Court declared that the State may not “make criminal the peaceful expression of unpopular views.” The lawsuit was filed after 167 student demonstrators were arrested following protests against segregation on the grounds of the S.C. State House.	26
27	281956 - Clarence Mitchell, the National Director of the NAACP and a Baptist minister Rev. Horace Sharper, were arrested in Florence when they entered a “white’s only” door at the local train station. Charges against the two leaders were later dismissed.	1	2	3	4	5

Chadwick Boseman

Chadwick (Chad) Aaron Boseman was born on November 29, 1976, in Anderson, S.C. to Leroy and Carolyn (Mattress) Boseman.

Graduating from T. L. Hanna High School, he was active in speech and debate and played on the basketball team. In high school, he wrote his first play, *Crossroads*, after a friend was shot and killed. He graduated from Howard University with a B.S. of Fine Arts in Directing. Boseman was trained in a variety of martial arts, which helped with some of his roles in action films. Boseman began working as a writer, director, and actor first in stage productions and eventually moving to film productions where he landed his first major role as a series regular on *Persons Unknown* in 2010. His breakthrough performance came in 2013 as he portrayed baseball player Jackie Robinson in the biographical film *42*. Later he starred as singer James



Brown in *Get on Up*, and as NAACP legal defense and educational fund lawyer and future Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall in *Marshall*.

Boseman achieved international fame for playing the superhero Black Panther making him the first Black actor to headline a Marvel film. His work earned him a NAACP Image Award, a Screen Actors Guild Award, and a spot on the 2018 *Time* 100.

Boseman passed away in 2020 after a private battle with cancer. He is survived by his wife, Taylor Simone Ledward, as well as a big loving family that he cherished. His final film, *Ma Rainey’s Black Bottom*, was released posthumously garnering him an Academy Award nomination and receipt of the Screen Actors Guild Award for Male Actor in a Lead Role.

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In 1934, **COLUMBIA HOSPITAL** opened a segregated wing for African American patients. The Negro Unit, built nine years later, grew to equip 165 patients, plus 30 infants. In 1935, the hospital opened the School of Nursing for African Americans, which included a three-story dormitory for students. The first class of 10 nurses graduated in 1938 and more than 400 nurses graduated from the school before its closure in 1965.

MARCH

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
27	28	1 1948 - Denmark Trade School, later Denmark Technical College, began operation. 1960 - African American students in Greenville referred to as the "Greenville Eight" staged a peaceful sit-in at a segregated library. MARDI GRAS	2 1961 - NAACP leaders and African American students from across the state met at Zion Baptist Church and walked to the State House grounds. After singing religious songs and marching around the capitol, 187 persons were arrested for a breach of peace. In 1963, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned the convictions of those arrested in a landmark ruling, <i>Edwards v. South Carolina</i> . ASH WEDNESDAY	3 1970 - Angry white residents in Lamar, who opposed school integration, attacked three buses carrying African American students to newly desegregated schools in Darlington County. They overturned the buses by pummeling them with axe handles, chains, and rocks. Eventually, state police dispersed the crowd with tear gas.	4 1960 - Nearly seventy students in Florence continued protests from the day prior, marching from Trinity Baptist Church to a local Kress store. They demanded service at a lunch counter. When the students resumed their peaceful protests, 48 people were arrested for "parading without a permit."	5 1961 - Lennie Glover was stabbed by an unknown assailant when he and fellow NAACP college leader, David Carter, were doing a routine check of a sit-in at Woolworth's in downtown Columbia. After recovering from his severe wounds, he continued participating in demonstrations.
6	7 1960 - The South Carolina Council on Human Relations (SCCHR) announced the group's support of student-led sit-ins across the state.	8	9	10	11	12 1974 - Students, faculty, and alumni denounced Richland County school official's plans to close legendary Booker T. Washington High School and sell it to the University of South Carolina. In a speech before the local school board, faculty member Frankie B. Outten described her alma mater as the "Great Mother of the Black Community."
13 DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME BEGINS	14 1960 - Allen University student, Simon Bouie, and Benedict College student, Talmadge Neal, took seats in a booth at the Eckerd's Drug Store in downtown Columbia and waited to be served. Bouie and Neal were charged with criminal trespass and convicted. Their convictions among others were overturned in a landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision <i>Bell v. Maryland</i> in June 1964.	15 1960 - During demonstrations protesting racial segregation in Orangeburg, police water hosed and tear gassed more than a thousand students from Claflin University and South Carolina State College. Three hundred and eighty students were jailed. The protest was a lead story in the New York Times.	16	17 ST. PATRICK'S DAY	18	19
20 1969 - More than four hundred African American hospital workers, most of them female, began a strike against the all-white administrations of the Medical College Hospital and Charleston County Hospital for better wages and working conditions. The striking workers attracted support from national civil rights leaders, including Ralph and Juanita Abernathy, Coretta Scott King, and Andrew Young. SPRING BEGINS	21 1909 - Booker T. Washington, the famed leader of Tuskegee Institute and the Negro Business League, concluded a seven-day tour of S.C. Prominent African American leaders joined him for visits to Greenville, Gaffney, Anderson, Rock Hill, Winnsboro, Camden, Columbia, Florence, Sumter, Orangeburg, Denmark, and Charleston.	22	23	24 1961 - In response to the stabbing of Lennie Glover, African American students initiated a boycott of Main St. businesses in Columbia. The "Easter Lennie Glover No Buying Campaign" featured daily picketing and sit-ins.	25	26
27	28	29	30	31 1919 - Walter F. White, assistant secretary from the NAACP's New York City office, spoke at Aiken's Friendship Baptist Church. The Aiken branch of the NAACP was formed one year earlier.	1	2

Nick Aaron Ford

Dr. Nick Aaron Ford was born on August 4, 1904, in Ridgeway, S.C. to Nick Aaron and Carrie Ford. The family valued education and hard work, with Carrie teaching a young Dr. Ford to read and write before the age of five. Dr. Ford attended Winnsboro Colored School when he was ten.

After graduation from Benedict College in 1926, Dr. Ford began his career in teaching in Aiken, S.C. and served as a teacher and administrator at various schools and colleges across the South. He earned his Master's in 1934 and Doctorate in 1945, both from the State University of Iowa. For 28 years, Dr. Ford was a professor at Morgan State University where he eventually became the Chair of the English Department.

As a prominent educator and scholar, Dr. Ford was an advocate in pushing for the inclusion of



African American culture and literature to be taught throughout academia prior to 1968. His books, articles in various academic journals, and newspaper writings were based upon how important it was to know the literary accomplishments of Black writers throughout the United States and the need to recognize Black Studies in higher education.

Dr. Ford was one of the founders of the College Literature Association journal and a regular contributor to the *Phylon* along with many other academic journals. Dr. Ford served on many prominent national educational boards including being elected as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council of Teachers of English.

Ford died in Baltimore, Md. on July 17, 1982.

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The **CHARLESTON HOSPITAL WORKERS MOVEMENT** came to a head on March 17th, 1969, after a group of African American employees at the Medical College Hospital (now MUSC) occupied the office of hospital president William McCord after being invited to a meeting to discuss their grievances.

APRIL

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4 1949 - Allen University sponsored a performance by famed vocalist Marian Anderson at Columbia's Township Auditorium.	5 1983 - Attorneys Luther J. Battiste, III and E. W. Cromartie, II were sworn in as the first African Americans on the Columbia City Council since the Reconstruction era.	6	7 WORLD HEALTH DAY	8	9
10 PALM SUNDAY	11 1877 - Following the Hayes-Tilden Compromise, federal troops were removed from S.C., setting the stage for the collapse of the state's Reconstruction government and the resurgence of white, Democratic leadership.	12	13 THOMAS JEFFERSON DAY	14	15 TAX DAY GOOD FRIDAY PASSOVER BEGINS	16 1868 - A new S.C. constitution, shaped by African American leaders, is adopted. The 1868 constitution required integrated education and contained a strong Bill of Rights that protected citizens of all races.
17 1963 - After being denied access to Columbia's Township Auditorium, Nation of Islam minister and activist, Malcolm X, spoke at a small mosque in Columbia. EASTER	18 1963 - The first rounds of the <i>Brown v. South Carolina Forestry Commission</i> lawsuit began. This case, brought by African Americans, claimed they were turned away from two white state parks of the SC State Park System in 1960 and 1961. PATRIOT'S DAY	19	20 2010 - Stephen K. Benjamin was elected as Columbia's first African American mayor.	21	22 EARTH DAY	23 PASSOVER ENDS
24	25 1906 - The Palmetto Medical Association, composed of African American physicians, dentists, and pharmacists, gathered in Camden to mark its 10th Anniversary. 1963 - U.S. Attorney General, Robert Kennedy, spoke at the University of South Carolina about the national government's role in eliminating racial discrimination.	26	27	28 1969 - Journalists reported that armed students at Voorhees College in Denmark took over the library and other offices on campus to protest conditions and to "obtain a more meaningful education in the interest of black people."	29 ARBOR DAY	30 1967 - Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke at the Greenville Memorial Auditorium. In his address, King remarked: "It is time for a Second Reconstruction in South Carolina."

The Gaither Family

Walter B. Gaither, one of seven children of Fairfield County farmers Walter and Fancie Gaither, and Fannie Mae Little, second daughter born to Anderson County homemaker Molly and mill worker Louvel Little, met at Rock Hill’s Friendship Junior College. After graduating, they married and started a family near Great Falls. Fannie Mae became a teacher, steering generations of students through eighth grade until the mid-1950s when many Black teachers were fired following the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling. Walter earned a bachelor’s degree from Benedict College and became a brick and tile mason.

The Gaithers were very active in educational, fraternal, and church matters, especially at Pleasant Grove AME Zion Church.

The Gaither children have made distinguished contributions in the many places where they have built careers, made homes, and raised families. Dr. Thomas Walter, a graduate of Claflin College, was a leader in the Friendship Nine civil rights student movement in Rock Hill and an organizer of the 1961 Freedom Riders. He retired as a Professor of Mycology at Slippery Rock



University in the Pennsylvania University System. Herman Kenneth, a graduate of Claflin College, retired as Superintendent of Beaufort County Public Schools after having previously served Beaufort schools as a teacher and as Chief Fiscal Officer. He is a much sought after education consultant, and has been an important member of the Claflin College Board of Trustees. Glenda Jean, eldest daughter, was a Freedom Rider, and retired as an Atlanta public schools librarian and continues to reside in Atlanta where she and her husband raised their family. She is also the author of a published book of poems.

Thomas, Herman, and Glenda all completed their elementary education in a one-teacher school under their mother, and later all attended Claflin University.

Edmund Barry Gaither, a Morehouse College graduate, retired from Boston’s Museum of Fine Arts, and remains Director of the National Center of Afro-American Artists. A graduate of the University of Cincinnati, Diane Gaither Thompson retired as Program Manager for Living Arrangements for the Developmentally Disabled in Ohio.

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DR. LUCY HUGHES BROWN was one of 52 females in her graduating class at Women’s Medical College in Philadelphia, Pa. before settling in Charleston. Dr. Hughes and Dr. Matilda Evans were the only two licensed African American women physicians in the state.

MAY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2 2000 - S.C. Governor, Jim Hodges, signed a bill to make Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday an official state holiday. S.C. was the last state to recognize the day as a paid holiday for state employees.	3 1898 - Educator and organizer, Septima Poinsette Clark, commonly referred to as the "Mother of the Movement" by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and others, was born in Charleston. 1933 - James Brown, "The Godfather of Soul" was born in Barnwell.	4	5 CINCO DE MAYO	6 1966 - Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke to over 5000 people gathered in Kingstree. As African Americans in Kingstree and around the state ran for political office, King championed voter registrations and encouraged his audience to "march on ballot boxes" in upcoming primaries.	7
8 MOTHER'S DAY	9 1961 - Twenty-one-year-old John Lewis was beaten while participating in the Freedom Rides at the Rock Hill Greyhound Bus Station. Other riders were assaulted in Winnsboro. Lewis later is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from Georgia.	10 1919 - A deadly race riot called the Charleston Riot of 1919, which was instigated by members of the US Navy, led to the death of two African Americans. During the course of the following months of the "red summer," racial violence erupted across the U.S.	11 1961 - When the Freedom Rides reached Sumter, Jerry Moore, Herman Harris, and Mae Francis Moultrie, students from Morris College, were recruited by CORE to join the Movement.	12	13 1862 - Enslaved ship pilot, Robert Smalls, liberates 18 slaves, including members of his family, by piloting the Confederate ship, The Planter, through enemy territory in the Charleston harbor toward Union military forces. As an acclaimed hero, Smalls pursued political office on the state and national level. 1872 - Dr. Matilda Evans was born in Aiken. As one of the first licensed African American female physicians in the state, Dr. Evans established a highly successful practice, community clinics, and a nurses training program in Columbia.	14
15	16 1956 - Twenty-one African American teachers in Ellore were dismissed from their jobs after they refused to acknowledge their memberships in the NAACP. African American teachers were often fired for their participation in the Civil Rights Movement.	17 1954 - The US Supreme Court ruled school segregation as unconstitutional in the landmark decision of Brown v. Board of Education. The first of the five cases that made up the Brown suit was Briggs v. Elliott from Clarendon County.	18	19	20 1963 - Over 1,000 white University of South Carolina students participated in an anti-integration rally on the Horseshoe green. After a cross was lit on the campus in retaliation, some students then marched to the State House to oppose the admission of African American students.	21 ARMED FORCES DAY
22 1967 - Ordie P. Taylor Jr., Anthony M. Hurley, and Mable B. Ashe applied for a charter of incorporation for the newly organized Columbia Urban League, Inc.	23	24 1944 - Led by Lighthouse and Informer newspaper editor John McCray, the Progressive Democratic Party (South Carolina) held its first convention in Columbia. They sought racial inclusion politically and civil rights.	25	26	27	28
29	30 MEMORIAL DAY	31	1	2	3	4

Saundra Glover

Dr. Saundra H. Glover, born in the Four Holes Community of Orangeburg County, has been at the forefront of the public health practice and health equity initiatives for over 30 years. She is currently a Distinguished Professor Emerita in the Department of Health Services Policy and Management in the Arnold School of Public Health at the University of South Carolina (UofSC).

Dr. Glover served as the Arnold School’s first Associate Dean for Health Disparities and Social Justice. She was the first tenured African American faculty member in the school’s history and the first to be promoted to Full Professor. She directed the School’s Institute for Partnerships to Eliminate Health Disparities with a research portfolio that grew to \$35 million under her leadership. With funding from the National Institutes of Health, she established a Center of Excellence in Community Engagement, Partnerships, and Research focused on reducing health disparities in cancer and HIV/AIDS with Claflin University. Dr. Glover also led a multi-year award from the Department of Defense to address health disparities in the military. In October



2021, Glover was appointed as the South Carolina State Director at the U.S. Department of Agriculture by President Joe Biden.

Dr. Glover has worked tirelessly to increase minorities in the biomedical field as an advisor and mentor to students and junior level faculty at the UofSC and in partnership with historically Black colleges and universities across the country. Her passion and commitment to achieving health equity in rural, minority communities remain steadfast as she continues to work to identify and address key social determinants of health that influence health inequities. These issues are personal for Dr. Glover, having lost her only sister at the age of 31 to breast cancer. Along with her work in public health, she and her husband owned a few McDonald’s franchises in the Columbia area. A summa cum laude graduate of the School of Business at South Carolina State University, Dr. Glover received her MBA and Doctorate from the UofSC. Married to the Rev. Samuel B. Glover, she has three children and four grandchildren.

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DR. DANIEL MOORER established his practice in 1899, where he became the first known African American physician in the town of Orangeburg. His waiting room was often full, which was a testament to his popularity, owed to his kindness and that he wrote and filled his own prescriptions.

JUNE

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
29	30 MEMORIAL DAY	31	1 1863 - The Union Army began a series of raids along the Combahee River in Beaufort and Colleton counties that freed enslaved people. Acclaimed abolitionist and Underground Railroad leader Harriet Tubman participated in the raids as she worked as a spy along the S.C. coast.	2	3	4
5 1963 - Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman announced that the NAACP would stage massive demonstrations in eight S.C. cities unless negotiations began to "solve racial differences" over the integration of stores, restaurants, theaters, and public venues.	6 1939 - Marian Wright Edelman, founder of the Children's Defense Fund and a graduate of Spelman College and the Yale University Law School, was born in Bennettsville.	7	8	9	10	11
12	13 1910 - Dr. William D. Crum, a S.C. physician was appointed the U. S. minister to Liberia.	14	15 1961 - The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division prevented approximately twenty African American students from Allen University and Benedict College from entering the Sesquicentennial State Park near Columbia. This incident was presented as evidence when the case was brought to court in the 1961 <i>Brown v. South Carolina State Forestry Commission</i> trial.	16 1944 - George Stinney Jr., a 14-year old young man from Alcolu, was executed for the death of two white girls in his community. In 2014, Stinney's conviction was vacated after a judge concluded that the original prosecution was marked by "fundamental, Constitutional violations of due process."	17 2015 - In an attack of racist violence nine members of Mother Emanuel AME Church in Charleston were killed during their Bible study. This included the church's pastor, State Senator Clementa C. Pinckney, Cynthia Marie Graham Hurd, Susie Jackson, Ethel Lee Lance, Depayne Middleton, Tywanza Sanders, Daniel L. Simmons, Sharonda Coleman, and Myra Thompson.	18
19 JUNETEENTH FATHER'S DAY	20	21 1985 - Columbia attorney and former member of the General Assembly I. S. Levey Johnson was sworn in as the first African American president of the South Carolina Bar Association. SUMMER SOLSTICE	22 1822 - Denmark Vesey and his followers were arrested in Charleston for planning the largest African American slave insurrection in the nation's history. 1954 - Sarah Mae Flemming was hit and ejected from a Columbia bus for sitting in a seat reserved for white passengers, seventeen months before Rosa Parks. 1964 - The U.S. Supreme Court reversed the convictions of students in Columbia who were charged with trespassing after seeking service at segregated lunch counters.	23 1951 - A three-judge panel in the Federal District Court in Charleston ruled in favor of the Clarendon County School Board and against desegregating schools in <i>Briggs v. Elliott</i> . Judge J. Waties Waring issued a dissent, declaring "segregation is per se inequality." NAACP lawyers appealed the Briggs case to the U.S. Supreme Court and it became part of the landmark <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> decision in 1954.	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	1	2

Thomas Gordon

A licensed psychologist, Dr. Thomas Gordon graduated cum laude from Harvard University; earned his M.A. and Doctorate degrees from the University of Michigan; and completed postdoctoral mass media and conflict resolution studies at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Gordon’s psychologist career spans over 35 years – as college professor, health and mental health systems manager, psychotherapist, and now advisor to organizations on a wide range of leadership, change, and performance challenges. His faculty affiliations have included: the University of Michigan, Temple University, the University of Pennsylvania, Antioch College, Goddard College, Thomas Jefferson University, and the Medical University of South Carolina. Dr. Gordon serves on the Health Promotion Council’s Board of Directors. He is past Treasurer of The Association of Black Psychologists and ex-President of its Delaware Valley chapter. He and his wife have five children and nine grandchildren.



Dr. Gordon is the founder and principal of TAGA Consulting, which designs and delivers capacity building, collaborative, culturally competent, customized systems effectiveness seminars, coaching, interventions, and leadership consultation. The firm deploys skilled and diverse professionals to conduct and advance leadership solutions, systemic change, and performance navigation. Dr. Gordon advises clients in aerospace and defense, banking, biomedical and healthcare, construction, education, engineering, entrepreneurial, legal, manufacturing, military, pharmaceutical, retail consumer goods, and telecommunications domains as well as in public, religious, and governmental sectors. In addition to executive and team coaching, Dr. Gordon has advised on large-scale change initiatives – including designing and implementing strategic diversity initiatives, synergy assessments, competency modeling, leadership seminars, and retreats.

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The **GOOD SAMARITAN-WAVERLY HOSPITAL**, also known as “Good Sam” served as an institution for Black residents in Columbia from 1952-1973. It was also the only training facility in the city exclusively for Black nurses. Good Sam was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2008.

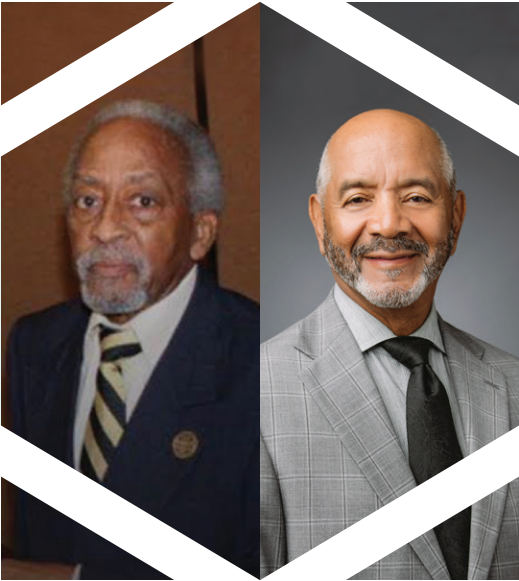
JULY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
26	27	28	29	30	1 1992 - Dr. Edward Sawyer Cooper, a native of Columbia and a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, began his tenure as the first African American president of the American Heart Association.	2 1964 - President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 into law, banning segregation in public places and outlawing employment discrimination on the basis of race.
3 1910 - Civil rights leader and businessman, Esau Jenkins was born on Johns Island.	4 1965 - Students working on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's Project SCOPE summer project near Charleston were arrested for trespassing at Edisto Beach State Park. The park had been closed since 1956 by the S.C. General Assembly to resist legal campaigns for integration. INDEPENDENCE DAY	5 1947 - Camden native, Larry Doby, was signed to the Cleveland Indians, becoming the first African American to play in the American League. 1979 - Matthew J. Perry Jr., a graduate of the SC State Law School in Orangeburg, was nominated by President Jimmy Carter as a judge for the U.S. District Court for the District of S.C.	6	7	8	9 2015 - Following the death of 9 parishioners at Charleston's Mother Emanuel AME Church, public protest, and intense debates in the General Assembly, S.C. Governor Nikki Haley signed a bill to remove the Confederate flag from the state capitol grounds.
10 1875 - Educator, civic leader, and political advisor Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune was born in Mayesville. 1963 - Judge Robert Martin ordered all state parks to desegregate. Instead, the South Carolina Forestry Commission closed all state parks. Judge Martin also ordered the University of South Carolina to desegregate.	11	12	13	14	15	16 1960 - A group of students, known as the "Greenville Eight" were arrested for disorderly conduct when they staged a sit-in at a Greenville library. Rev. James S. Hall, the pastor of Greenville's Springfield Baptist Church, counseled the students, including Jesse L. Jackson.
17	18 1863 - Distinguished mathematician, essayist, and Howard University professor Dr. Kelly Miller was born in Winnsboro.	19	20 1966 - S.C. State Parks were reopened as fully integrated facilities after being closed by the South Carolina Forestry Commission in response to <i>Brown v. S.C. Forestry Commission</i> .	21	22 1942 - Columbia NAACP President Rev. E.A. Adams and other members of the state conference formed the Negro Citizens Committee of South Carolina (NCC) to rally support for a voting rights campaign.	23
24 31	25	26	27	28	29	30 1967 - Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke at the Charleston County Hall. He is joined by local leaders including Esau Jenkins, Septima P. Clark, Z. L. Grady, Daniel Martin, Herbert Fielding, and James E. Clyburn.

Willie Harriford & Harry Walker

Willie Lloyd Harriford, known by many as Dean Harriford, was born in Kansas City, Kan. before moving to Sioux City, Iowa where he graduated high school. After graduation from the University of Kansas, he entered the U.S. Army and then became the first African American Archivist of the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library in Independence, Mo. Dean Harriford helped found the Martin Luther King Center for Social Change in Atlanta, Ga. before moving to Columbia, S.C. to begin his career at the University of South Carolina (UofSC). While at the UofSC, Dean Harriford helped found the African American Studies program, served as the school’s first Black Assistant Dean, and was the founder of the Theta Nu chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. After his retirement, he taught as an adjunct professor at Benedict College.

Born in Greenville, S.C., Harry Walker paved a path for Black students across the South when he became the first African American student body president at the UofSC. Walker, a graduate of Joseph E. Beck High School, was encouraged to run by his friend, Luther Battiste. With the support from the Association of



African American Students, where he was serving as president, Walker and Battiste ran a campaign working with students from all races and nationalities because that is what they wanted the student body to look like. Upon graduation from the UofSC, Walker spent his career in sales with IBM before retiring.

Once elected as student body president, Walker visited the incoming Dean Harriford in Atlanta and their friendship quickly formed, extending their time at the UofSC and beyond. Harriford even convinced Walker to help coach youth soccer. Together, they coached and supported many young African American children who otherwise wouldn’t have had the chance to play. They could often be found together, helping one another with house projects, or just spending time together with their families.

Dean Harriford passed away in 2018 and is survived by his wife, Fosteen “Tina” Ward Harriford, sons Chip and Ward and daughter Wendy Lynn, six grandchildren and one great grandchild. Walker married his UofSC college sweetheart Ernestine “Tena” and has two daughters, Breon and Meghan.

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DR. ALONZO CLIFTON MCCLENNAN was the co-founder of the Hospital and Training School for Girls. He established the first Black-owned drug store, called the People’s Pharmacy. Dr. McCleNNan also established the first statewide African American medical association, The Association of Colored Physicians of South Carolina, now known as Palmetto Association of Physicians, Pharmacists, and Dentists of South Carolina.

AUGUST

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
31	1 1894 - Benjamin Elijah Mays, educator, social activist, mentor to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and the President of Morehouse College, was born in Epworth.	2 1957 - In Rock Hill, the NAACP and the Local for Promotion of Human Rights group, led by Rev. Cecil A. Ivory, began a bus boycott to protest racial segregation in public transportation.	3	4 1810 - Robert Purvis, an abolitionist, participant in the Underground Railroad, and a founder of the American Anti-Slavery Society, was born in Charleston.	5	6 1965 - President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act into law, enforcing the fifteenth amendment and helping to guarantee the right to vote for all Americans, regardless of race.
7	8	9	10	11 1965 - Tony Award, Academy Award, and Emmy Award winning actress Viola Davis was born in St. Matthews.	12 1922 - One of the first African American models in the U.S., Ophelia DeVore-Mitchell was born in Edgefield.	13 1946 - Democratic Party officials turned away African American voters in Columbia, including George Elmore, a Holly Hill native, from the August primary. Harold Boulware, the head of the state NAACP legal committee, filed the class action lawsuit, <i>Elmore v. Rice</i> , in response. In a ruling supporting Elmore, federal Judge J. Wailes Waring declared that it "is time for South Carolina to rejoin the Union."
14 1883 - Ernest Everett Just, biologist, Dartmouth College graduate, recipient of the NAACP Spingarn Medal, and a founder of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc. was born in Charleston.	15	16	17 1849 - Archibald Grimke, one of the first African Americans to attend Harvard Law School and a recipient of the NAACP Spingarn Medal, was born near Charleston.	18	19	20
21 SENIOR CITIZEN DAY	22	23	24	25 1862 - Following appeals by Civil War hero Robert Smalls and others, President Abraham Lincoln authorized the creation of the First South Carolina Volunteer Infantry Regiment Volunteers, an all-black military regiment who served during the Civil War.	26 1955 - After all white teams refused to play Charleston's Cannon Street YMCA "All-Stars," they were named state little league baseball champions. Little League Baseball World Series officials ruled their state Little League Baseball World Series officials ruled their state championship invalid, which denied them the chance to compete in the World Series. WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY	27 1963 - Several days before Henrie Monteith Treadwell was set to desegregate the University of South Carolina, a bomb exploded on her family property near Columbia. Despite the violence, Monteith and her family remained undeterred in their efforts to challenge segregation in higher education. In 1965, Treadwell was the first African American student to graduate from the university since 1877, with a bachelor's of science in Biochemistry.
28 1963 - South Carolinians joined over 250,000 in Washington, D.C. for the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. Sumter native James T. McCain, a leader in the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), joined others in coordinating the logistics of the March. South Carolinian Dr. Benjamin E. Mays delivered the benediction.	29	30 1960 - Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman led a group of civil rights activists to attempt a "wade-in" at Myrtle Beach State Park. Park officials denied the group entry and closed the park. After being arrested near Conway for "driving too fast," the police escorted Rev. Newman's group to the Horry County line, where a white mob chased them after their release.	31	1	2	3

Elise Jones Martin

Born in Hartsville, S.C., on February 7, 1915, Mrs. Elise Jones Martin’s lifetime has spanned nineteen U.S. presidents, four major wars, and two pandemics.

Mrs. Martin moved to Columbia from New Jersey to open a beauty salon in the 1930s, creating a legacy of entrepreneurship and community service. As a Waverley resident, she championed the value of safe, viable neighborhoods and led the Jones–McDonald Club, one of Columbia’s most successful neighborhood advocacy groups. Martin is the oldest member of the Bethel AME Church.

Mrs. Martin received cosmetology training in New Jersey and took classes at South Carolina State University, Allen University, and Benedict College. During 62 years in business, she opened Elise Beauty Shop on Washington Street’s Black Wall Street and later opened a wig boutique to become one of the first African American business owners on Main Street. She taught cosmetology for 27 years at Booker T. Washington High School and mentored students in



the profession. She volunteered with many groups including the Columbia Housing Authority, Zoning Board, and America Beautiful Committee. Believing that citizens should participate in the change they seek, she headed her voting precinct for more than 30 years. While then Senator Barack Obama was campaigning in Columbia for the presidency, a photo was captured and widely circulated of Ms. Martin giving him advice and encouragement.

She is a recipient of the Enduring Spirit Award from the Columbia Museum of Art, along with accolades from the Columbia City Council and the American Cancer Society. She has served on the boards of Drew Park, the Renaissance Foundation, Clyburn Golf Center Committee, and Columbia Citizens Advisory committee for Community Development and Neighborhood Crime Prevention Programs.

Later in life, she moved to Palo Alto, Calif. to live with her daughter, but remains connected with happenings in Columbia.

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ANNA DECOSTA BANKS was the first head nurse at the Hospital and Training School for Nurses, a segregated training facility for Black nurses. After serving as head nurse, she rose to the rank of Superintendent of Nurses, a position she held for 32 years.

SEPTEMBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
28	29	30	31	1 1983 - Jasper Cureton, a native of Oconee County and a graduate of South Carolina State College and the University of South Carolina, was sworn in as the first African American member of a newly formed S.C. Appeals Court.	2 1869 - Anna DeCosta Banks, RN, a graduate of Hampton Institute and a pioneer in the nursing profession, was born in Charleston. A wing of the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC) is named in her honor.	3 1963 - Following the court ruling <i>Millicent Brown et al. v. Charleston County School Board, District 20</i> , 11 African American students desegregated Charleston County schools, setting stage for school desegregation across S.C.
4	5 LABOR DAY	6	7 1867 - Celia Mann, a free woman of color and a midwife, died in Columbia at 68 years of age. According to family oral tradition, Celia was born into slavery in Charleston, gained her freedom, and walked to Columbia. She and her husband, Ben DeLane, owned their own property, now the site of the Mann-Simons cottage that was maintained by their descendants.	8 2004 - Joseph A. De Laine, Levi Pearson, and Harry and Eliza Briggs were posthumously awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in recognition of their civil rights struggles in Clarendon County.	9 1739 - The Stono Rebellion occurred at Stono Bridge, South of Charleston. This large-scale act of resistance among enslaved African Americans who demanded their freedom struck fear in white citizens who responded with violent assaults and even tighter slave codes and regulations.	10
11 1963 - Henrie Monteith, James L. Solomon Jr., and Robert Anderson enrolled at the University of South Carolina, becoming the first African Americans to attend since Reconstruction.	12	13	14	15	16	17 CONSTITUTION DAY
18 1931 - Brook Benton (Benjamin Franklin Peay), American soul vocalist, was born in Lugoff.	19	20 1953 - NAACP attorney Thurgood Marshall spoke at Allen University and received a \$5000 check from the SC NAACP to support legal challenges to segregation, including the pending <i>Briggs v. Elliott</i> case before the U.S. Supreme Court.	21	22 FALL BEGINS	23	24
25 ROSH RASHANAH BEGINS	26	27 1935 - Mamie "Peanut" Johnson, the only woman to pitch for the Negro Major League was born in Ridgeway. In 1954, she was signed to play for the Indianapolis Clowns. ROSH RASHANAH ENDS	28	29 1959 - Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. began holding a series of meetings of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in Columbia. 1997 - Alex English, a native of Columbia, a standout University of South Carolina basketball player, and a prolific NBA scorer, was inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame.	30	1

Thomas Ezekiel Miller

Thomas Ezekiel Miller was born June 17, 1849, in Ferrebeeville, S.C. near present-day Ridgeland. He was raised by Richard and Mary Ferreebee Miller, both freed slaves. Due to his fair skin, there was much speculation about his biological father. In 1851, Miller moved to Charleston with his family where he attended illegal schools for free Black children.

Miller attended Lincoln University in Chester County, Pa. and upon graduation in 1872, he returned to South Carolina where he became school commissioner of Beaufort County. Later he studied law at the recently integrated University of South Carolina before returning to Beaufort to set up his practice. Miller was elected to the S.C. General Assembly where he served until 1880 when he went to the state Senate.

Miller returned to the S.C. House of Representatives in 1877 and served on the Republican State Executive



Committee from 1878 to 1880 and was state party chairman in 1884.

In 1890, Miller served in the U.S. House of Representatives in the seat formerly occupied by Black Representative and Civil War hero Robert Smalls, although he only served for a few months due to election fraud, which many registered Black voters were prohibited from casting their ballots resulting in his opponent, incumbent William Elliott being initially declared the winner. After his time in Congress, Miller remained active in politics, serving as a member of the 1895 Constitutional Convention. He helped establish South Carolina State University in 1896 and served as their first president until 1911.

Miller was married to Anna Hume and had nine children. He passed away in 1938 in Charleston, S.C.

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The **MCLENNAN-BANKS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL** was a segregated facility built after officials from the Hospital and Training School for Nurses sought funds to renovate their rapidly deteriorating building. The 31-bed facility operated until December 31, 1976.

OCTOBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
25	26	27	28	29	30	1
ROSH RASHANAH BEGINS		ROSH RASHANAH ENDS				
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		1862 - The New South newspaper in Beaufort reports about plans to develop a "Negro village" that will provide African Americans "more comfort and freedom of improvement" on Hilton Head Island. The village would soon be known as Mitchelville. YOM KIPPUR			1873 - Henry E. Hayne, the black Republican Secretary of State of S.C., registered as a student in the University of South Carolina's Medical School, becoming the first known African American student in the university's history. His enrollment led to the departure of white students and professors.	1941 - Civil rights leader and two-time presidential candidate Jesse Jackson was born in Greenville.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		1891 - Friendship Institute, a private school in Rock Hill held its first classes. Later, named Friendship Junior College, the school trained generations of ministers, educators, and other professionals from around the state until it closed in 1981.			1964 - When Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway, he was joined by a number of close associates, including Charleston educator Septima P. Clark, who directed citizenship training programs for King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.	1960 - Students from Allen University & Benedict College formed the Student Conference for Human Rights in order to aid cross campus and city-wide organizing. 1967 - Winnsboro native Sergeant 1st Class Webster Anderson of the 101st Airborne Division was severely injured while successfully defending his artillery position from sustained enemy attack. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1868 - Benjamin F. Randolph, state senator and chairman of the state Republican party, was assassinated as he campaigned at Hodges Depot in Abbeville. 1872 - During an election for state officers, the following African Americans were elected: Richard Gleaves, Lieutenant Governor; Henry E. Hayne, Secretary of State; and Francis Cardoza, State Treasurer.	1871 - President Ulysses Grant suspended the writ of habeas corpus and declared martial law in nine S.C. counties affected by white Ku Klux Klan attacks and violence.	1946 - The Southern Negro Youth Congress held a series of civil rights sessions in Columbia, attracting students from across the nation and other countries. Speakers included Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, singer Paul Robeson, and Columbia organizers, Modjeska Monteith Simkins, John H. McCray, and Dr. Annie Belle Weston.			1917 - John Birks "Dizzy" Gillespie, jazz trumpeter and Bebop musician, was born in Cheraw.	1945 - Unionized workers from the Charleston American Tobacco Company Cigar Factor, composed largely of African American women and men, launched a five-month strike demanding better wages and working conditions. One of their protest songs, "We Will Overcome" was later revised into the civil rights anthem "We Shall Overcome."
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	UNITED NATIONS DAY					
		1983 - Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman, a native of Darlington County, was elected as a S.C. State Senator from Richland County, becoming the first African American to serve in the State Senate since 1888.				
30	HALLOWEEN	31				

Arthur Stanley

Businessman and civil rights advocate Arthur “Man” Whitfield Stanley, Sr. was born in Darlington, S.C., on August 19, 1914, to Mrs. Martha Stanley Hobday and Mr. Willie Gandy.

In 1941, he married Theodosia Desiree King, with whom he had three children. In 1943, he was drafted into the U.S. Army, where he served in the Army Transportation Corps until he was honorably discharged in 1945. Upon his return home, he joined the burgeoning Civil Rights Movement. He served as president of the Darlington County NAACP for forty years and worked closely with notable civil rights leaders such as Rev. I. DeQuincy Newman, Clarence Mitchell, and Ruby Hurley.

Stanley is best known for leading the effort to desegregate the public schools in Darlington with *Stanley v. Darlington County School District*, filed in 1964, and the school district desegregated only after



a federal court order in 1970. Stanley also engineered the desegregation of the Darlington Public Library, several drug stores, and water fountains in the local courthouse.

Stanley became the first Black person elected to the Darlington City Council in 1968 after challenging discriminatory polling practices and suing for the implementation of single-member voting districts in both the city and county of Darlington.

His accolades include the Phi Beta Sigma award for Social Action, the James McBride Dabbs Award from the S.C. Council for Human Rights, and The Order of the Palmetto, presented by Governor David Beasley in 1995 for his tireless and steadfast work in Civil Rights. In 2011, Darlington’s Arthur W. Stanley Gymnasium was dedicated in his honor.

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St. Helena native **DR. YORK BAILEY**, the first Black doctor from the area, served as the island’s only resident physician when he returned after graduating from Howard University. Patients often paid Dr. Bailey in produce or livestock, which he then sold in Beaufort. He is cited as one of the Penn School’s greatest success stories, with the York W. Bailey Cultural Center and Museum at the Penn Community Center bearing his name.

NOVEMBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
30	31 HALLOWEEN	1 ALL SAINTS' DAY	2	3 1970 - Herbert Fielding, I.S. Leevy Johnson, and James Felder were elected to the S.C. General Assembly, becoming the first African Americans since 1902. 1992 - James E. Clyburn, a native of Sumter, was elected to the U.S. Congress, the first African American from S.C. to serve since the 1890s.	4 1983 - Jesse L. Jackson, a native of Greenville and a graduate of Sterling High School, launched a campaign to be the Democratic Party nominee for President of the United States.	5 1974 - Juanita Willmon Goggins, a native of Pendleton and a longtime educator, became the first black woman elected to the S.C. General Assembly. She represented the Rock Hill area.
6 DAYLIGHT SAVINGS ENDS	7	8 1944 - Dr. Cleveland Sellers Jr. was born in Denmark. He was the only person convicted and jailed for events at the Orangeburg Massacre, a 1968 civil rights protest where state highway patrol officers killed three students. ELECTION DAY	9	10 1939 - Twenty-nine representatives from branches around S.C. met in the library at Benedict College in Columbia and founded the South Carolina NAACP State Conference of Branches.	11 VETERANS DAY	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20 1926 - Nathaniel Jerome Frederick, a Columbia educator, journalist, and NAACP attorney, is hailed as the "bravest man in South Carolina" by the Palmetto Leader newspaper. Frederick was praised for defending the Lowmans, an African American family in Aiken County who had been accused of killing the local white sheriff.	21 1947 - Aided by the NAACP, John Wrighten sued to integrate the law school at the University of South Carolina. Rather than permit him to enroll, the state of S.C. funded the creation of a separate law school at segregated South Carolina State College.	22	23	24 1874 - After serving in the U.S. Congress, Robert B. Elliott was elected Speaker of the Lower House of the S.C. Legislature during the Reconstruction era. THANKSGIVING	25 BLACK FRIDAY	26 1872 - The S.C. General Assembly met in Columbia and named four African Americans to the seven-man governing board of the University of South Carolina: Samuel J. Lee, James A. Bowley (a relative of Harriet Tubman), Stephen A. Swails, and W.R. Jervey.
27 1955 - NAACP attorney Thurgood Marshall spoke before an audience of 3000 people at Columbia's Township Auditorium. He later spoke before 1500 people in Orangeburg on Claflin University's campus.	28	29 1976 - Actor Chadwick Boseman was born in Anderson.	30	1	2	3

Isaac Woodard

Sergeant Isaac Woodard Jr. was born on March 8, 1919, in Fairfield County, S.C. to Sarah Elizabeth Woodard and Isaac Woodard Sr. He was the fifth of nine children.

At 23, Woodard enlisted in the U.S. Army at Fort Jackson in Columbia, S.C. On February 12, 1946, after returning to the U.S. from serving in World War II, Woodard was on a bus heading for his home when he asked to use the restroom during a rest stop. The driver initially denied Woodard’s request and spoke to him in a disrespectful manner. Woodard told him to ‘treat him like a man’ as he had treated him. A short verbal altercation ensued. Woodard was allowed to use the restroom. At the next stop, the driver pulled over in Batesburg, S.C. where police officers took Woodard into custody, arrested and assaulted him while he was jailed, blinding him by beating him in the eyes.

In September of 1946, President Harry S. Truman learned of Woodard’s blinding and ordered the Justice



Department to open an investigation. A short time later, the officers involved were indicted and acquitted in U.S. District Court with Judge Julius Waties Waring presiding.

A short time later, Truman began the process of desegregating the U.S. military and creating the President’s Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.

In an interview with Gil Noble, Woodard said, “People should learn how to live with one another and how to treat one another. Because after all, we all are human beings, regardless of color.”

Woodard moved to the Bronx, N.Y. where he lived near family and owned properties until his death in 1992. In 2019, a historical plaque was erected in Batesburg–Leesville to memorialize the 1946 attack.

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DR. LAWRENCE W. LONG entered medicine and received a degree from Meharry Medical College, establishing the Union Community Hospital after several of his Black patients were turned away from white hospitals. Dr. Long developed a successful immunization program that was adopted throughout Union County. He was renowned for his annual medical clinics that attracted doctors from the entire Southeast.

DECEMBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
27	28	29	30	1 1994 - Ernest A. Finney Jr., a lawyer practicing in Sumter and a former member of the General Assembly, was sworn in as the first African American Chief Justice of the S.C. Supreme Court. 1980 - George Rogers, a University of South Carolina standout player, was awarded the Heisman Trophy in New York City. WORLD AIDS DAY	2	3
4	5 1899 - Modjeska Monteith Simkins, educator, journalist, human rights activist, and a founder of the South Carolina NAACP, was born in Columbia. 1902 - Annie Green Nelson, one South Carolina’s first known, published, female African American authors, was born in Darlington County. Nelson later moves to Columbia.	6	7 PEARL HARBOR REMEMBRANCE DAY	8	9 1980 - J.C. Caroline, a standout football player at Columbia’s Booker T. Washington High School, an All-American at the University of Illinois, and a defensive back for the Chicago Bears, was inducted to the College Football Hall of Fame.	10 HUMAN RIGHTS DAY
11	12 1963 - Facing protest, five movie theaters in Columbia, S.C. agreed to a gradual desegregation plan, in which they only admitted two African American patrons per showing. 1870 - Joseph Hayne Rainey, born in Georgetown, was elected to Congress and became the first African American seated in the U.S. House of Representatives. He served until March 3, 1879.	13	14	15	16	17 2003 - Essie Mae Washington-Williams acknowledged that her father was Strom Thurmond, a longtime U.S. Senator and a former governor who championed segregation. 2012 - Appointed by Gov. Nikki Haley, Tim Scott became the first African American from S.C. to serve in the U.S. Senate.
18 1967 - St. Julian Devine was sworn in as the first African American member of the Charleston City Council since the 1870s. HANUKKAH BEGINS	19 1971 - The South Carolina NAACP held a special appreciation program in Cheraw for one of its founders, Levi G. Byrd, a skilled plumber who served for many years as the organization’s treasurer. NAACP leader Roy Wilkins delivered the keynote address.	20 1860 - South Carolina seceded from the union to preserve the institution of slavery.	21 1865 - S.C. issues one of the first set of black codes “to regulate the relations of persons of color.” The codes supported white supremacy, including making interracial marriages illegal, reestablishing master apprentice relations, and creating strict service contracts. WINTER SOLSTICE	22	23	24 CHRISTMAS EVE
25 1863 - Robert Blake, powder boy aboard the U.S.S. Marblehead, was the first black awarded the 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 S.C. CHRISTMAS DAY	26 HANUKKAH ENDS KWANZAA BEGINS	27	28	29	30	31 NEW YEAR’S EVE

Join us in congratulating this year's Honorees:



**KAREN ALEXANDER-BANKS
& SERGIO HUDSON**



**LINDA
BELL**



**CHADWICK
BOSEMAN**



**NICK AARON
FORD**



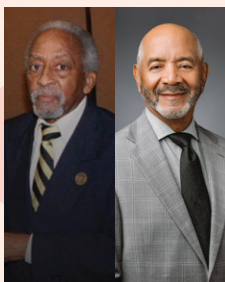
**THE GAITHER
FAMILY**



**SAUNDRA
GLOVER**



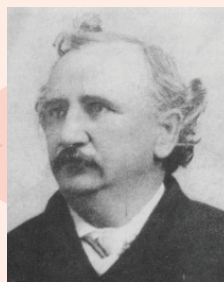
**THOMAS
GORDON**



**WILLIE HARRIFORD
& HARRY WALKER**



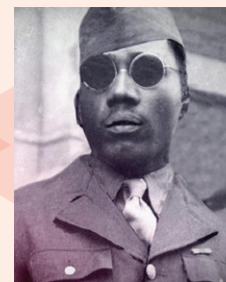
**ELISE JONES
MARTIN**



**THOMAS EZEKIEL
MILLER**



**ARTHUR
STANLEY**



**ISAAC
WOODARD**

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