



South Carolina African American History Calendar

Featuring the International African American Museum

20
23



RICH IN AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY FROM THE UPSTATE TO THE LOWCOUNTRY

The South Carolina Department of Education and our invaluable community partners are pleased to present you with the **2023 South Carolina African American History Calendar**. Now in its **34th year**, the calendar was developed to profile **exceptional individuals** who have had a remarkable impact on our state and nation.

We are honored to have the cover of this year's calendar feature the International African American Museum in Charleston, S.C., which opens in 2023. Images of artifacts from the museum are included in the calendar, along with the stories of this year's honorees.

South Carolina has a rich history. **The SC Department of Education is honored** to share an important part of that history through the calendar and continue to share the stories of South Carolinians who **inspire and motivate** others to make the Palmetto State a great place to live, work and learn.





Brook Benton

Singer/songwriter Brook Benton was born Benjamin Franklin Peay in 1931 in Camden, S.C. As a young person, he enjoyed gospel music, wrote songs, and sang in a Methodist church choir in Lugoff where his father, Willie Peay, was choir master.

Benton was a member of the Camden Jubilee Singers while still a child working to deliver milk in the mornings. He moved to New York City in 1948 at age 17 to follow his dream of being a songwriter. Eventually moving back to South Carolina, Benton drove a truck for a short time then joined the R&B singing group The Sandmen, upon his return to New York in search of a big break. He changed his name to Brook Benton at the suggestion of his record label and found a successful career co-producing records, songwriting, and making demos with artists such as Nat ‘King’ Cole, Clyde McPhatter, and Roy Hamilton. He first recorded under his own name in 1953.

Benton’s breakthrough was in 1959 with his chart-topping hit “It’s Just a Matter of Time,” which peaked at #3, and “Endlessly,” which went to #12 on the Billboard charts. Those were the first of 23 Top 40 hits Benton recorded either as a solo or a duet from 1959 to 1964. Benton eventually saw 49 singles on the Billboard Hot 100, with other songs charting on Billboard’s rhythm and blues, easy listening, and Christmas music charts. Benton hit the Top 10 one final time in 1970 with a version of “Rainy Night in Georgia.” He remained a popular concert performer in the U.S. and Great Britain throughout the 1980s.

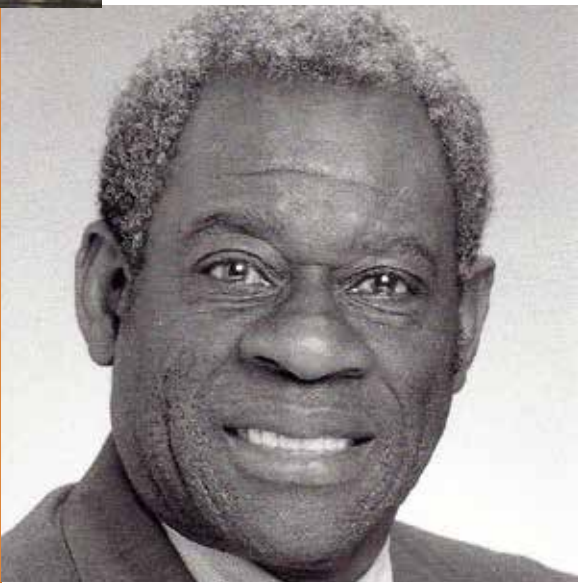
Benton died in 1988 in New York City leaving behind his wife Mary and children Brook Jr., Vanessa, Roy, and Gerald. He is remembered as a humanitarian who was always helping others.



Basket / This basket was made by Corey Alston, a fifth generation sweetgrass basket weaver, and took 36 days to complete. The baskets were once used by enslaved and later freed people to separate chaff from rice grain. As Lowcountry tourism grew in the 1900s, basket makers adapted to make decorative art.

January

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
01 <div>1863 - At Camp Saxton in Port Royal, S.C., thousands of African Americans gathered to celebrate Emancipation Day on the very day President Abraham Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation went into effect.</div> <div>NEW YEAR’S DAY KWANZAA ENDS</div>	02	03	04	05	06 <div>2017 - Donald W. Beatty, a native of Spartanburg, was sworn in as Chief Justice of the S.C. Supreme Court.</div>	07
08	09 <div>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.”</div>	10	11	12 <div>1944 - Boxer Joseph “Smoking Joe” Frazier was born in Beaufort. He would later become an Olympic gold medalist and heavy-weight champion.</div>	13	14
15 <div>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.</div>	16 <div>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.</div> <div>MLK JR. DAY</div>	17 <div>1927 - Actress Eartha Kitt was born in North.</div> <div>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 A.M.E. Church.</div>	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28 <div>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.</div> <div>1986 - Astronaut Dr. Ronald E. McNair, a native of Lake City, died in the tragic explosion of the space shuttle Challenger.</div>
29	30	31 <div>1961 - Students from Friendship Junior College and others went to jail after a sit-in at segregated lunch counter in Rock Hill. They became known as the Friendship Nine.</div>	01	02	03	04



Thomas Barnwell

Thomas C. Barnwell, Jr. was born on Hilton Head Island in 1935 and traces his family back to slavery in Beaufort County. Born to Thomas S. Barnwell, Sr. and Hannah White Barnwell, he grew up with an adopted brother and four foster children raised by his parents. Barnwell’s mother was the only professionally trained nurse and midwife on Hilton Head Island. As a child, Barnwell drove a horse and wagon transporting her to visit patients.

Barnwell graduated from St. Helena High School in 1954. He went on to serve in the United States Air Force and was a longshoreman. In his early career, he held leadership roles with the Beaufort-Jasper Economic Opportunity Commission, the Federation of Southern Cooperatives, the Beaufort-Jasper Comprehensive Health Services, and the National Consumer Cooperative Bank.

Barnwell’s impact on the Beaufort-Jasper county community is far-reaching. During his time working as field director at the Penn Center, Barnwell had the opportunity to drive Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to the airport and discuss civil rights issues. He organized and secured federal funding for the Beaufort-Jasper Comprehensive

Health Services, a neighborhood health center serving 25,000 residents of this two-county area. To help preserve the coastal community where his family lived for generations, Barnwell worked with the shrimp fisherman and environmental activists to keep a chemical plant out of Beaufort County.

Since 1980, Barnwell has been self-employed in housing development and rental properties. His family has been purchasing land on Hilton Head Island since shortly after the Civil War. He has developed a family LLC to save family heirs property and put it into a long-term lease arrangement that provides ongoing income to his family of three children, six grandchildren, and five great grandchildren.

Most recently, he co-authored, “Gullah Days: Hilton Head Islanders Before the Bridge 1861 – 1956” with Emory S. Campbell and Carolyn Grant. Among his lifetime of awards and recognitions, Barnwell received the Gullah Trailblazer Award as Pioneer in Economic Development of the Island Lowcountry in 2018 and the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Foundation for Leadership Education in 2019.



Tennis Racket / This tennis racket was the practice racket of Althea Gibson, the first Black player to win the French, Wimbledon, and U.S. Open championships. Gift of Donald Felder and Family of South Orange, New Jersey, and Michelle Tatum-Curry and Family of Linden, New Jersey.

February

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29	30	31	01 <div>1834 - Henry McNeal Turner was born in Hannah Circuit. The A.M.E. minister was the first African American appointed as an U.S. Army chaplain by President Lincoln in 1863</div> <div>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.</div>	02 <div>GROUNDHOG DAY</div>	03	04
05 <div>1961 - 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.</div>	06	07 <div>1965 - Actor, comedian, and author Chris Rock was born in Andrews.</div>	08 <div>1968 - 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.”</div>	09	10	11
12 <div>1909 – Georgetown native Dr. William A. Sinclair, born enslaved in 1858 and studied at the University of South Carolina, helped create the NAACP.</div> <div>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.</div> <div>LINCOLN’S BIRTHDAY</div>	13	14 <div>1874 - 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.</div> <div>VALENTINE’S DAY</div>	15	16	17	18 <div>1961 - 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.</div>
19 <div>1917 - 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.</div>	20 <div>PRESIDENT’S DAY</div>	21 <div>MARDI GRAS</div>	22 <div>1898 – Frazier Baker, a Republican appointed African American post-master 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.</div> <div>ASH WEDNESDAY</div>	23	24	25 <div>1963 - 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 187 student demonstrators were arrested following protests against segregation on the grounds of the S.C. State House.</div>
26	27	28 <div>1956 - Clarence Mitchell, the National Director of the NAACP and a Baptist minister Rev. Horace Sharper, were arrested in Florence when they enter a “white’s only” door at the local train station. Charges against the two leaders were later dismissed.</div>	01	02	03	04



Bobby Doctor

Bobby Doctor was born in Columbia, S.C. in 1939. He spent most of his youth living in Columbia’s Allen Benedict Court housing projects. Doctor attended Carver Elementary School and C.A. Johnson High School. He is a graduate of S.C. State University (B.A.) which recognized him as the 1981 Outstanding Alumnus. Doctor credits his mother for encouraging him to get his college degree instead of pursuing a military career.

Doctor’s early years growing up in the segregated south shaped his life’s path to lead by example. As a college student, Doctor was inspired by the student sit-ins in Greensboro, N.C. on February 1, 1960. The next day, he organized a group of students in Orangeburg to start the sit-in movement in South Carolina. This was said to be the second group in the whole country to sit-in at public facilities, although they didn’t receive the same recognition as later sit-ins in larger cities like Greenville and Atlanta. Doctor was later jailed for similar activities in Columbia.

Doctor’s professional career spans more than 50 years of work on the front lines fighting for human rights, civil rights, and equal opportunities.

Doctor’s path took him to the Virginia Council on Human Relations and the Tennessee regional office of the U.S Commission on Civil Rights in the mid-1960s where he led regional efforts to champion civil rights. His later roles on the national stage as Director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and South Christian Leadership Council gave him the opportunity to have a direct impact on federal civil rights policy. Doctor married his late wife, Joan Pharr Doctor and together they have three sons, Robert, Michael, and Marcus Garvey. After 45 years of marriage, Joan passed away on January 13, 2008.

Over the years, Doctor has written extensively on civil rights issues in the South, including a study on the Tuskegee, AL, experiments of the 1930s, where Black men suffering from syphilis were left untreated for years so the government could study the disease. Other studies and writings focused on topics surrounding school desegregation, police/community relations, migrant and seasonal farm workers, and the state of prisons. He retired 20 years ago and lives in Columbia with his wife, Geraldine Twyman Doctor.



Ennanga / Similar in construction to the banjo, which arrived from West Africa in the 1600s, this split gourd bow harp called an ennanga is covered in leather and embellished with cowrie shells.

March

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26	27	28	01	02	03	04
			1948 - Denmark Trade School, later 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.	1961 - NAACP leaders and African American students met at Zion Baptist Church and walked to the State House grounds, where 187 people were arrested for breach of peace after singing religious songs and marching around the capitol. The U.S. Supreme Court overturned the convictions of those arrested in the 1963 landmark ruling, <i>Edwards v. South Carolina</i> .	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.	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.”
05	06	07	08	09	10	11
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.		1960 - The South Carolina Council on Human Relations (SCCHR) announced the group’s support of student-led sit-ins across the state.				
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1974 -The community denounced Richland County school officials’ plans to close legendary Booker T. Washington High School to sell it to University of South Carolina. Faculty member Frankie B. Outten described her alma mater as the “Great Mother of the Black Community.” DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME BEGINS		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.	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.	ST. PATRICK’S DAY	SPRING BEGINS	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	1969 - More than 400 African American hospital workers, most of them female, held a strike against the all-white administrations of the Medical College Hospital and Charleston County Hospital for better wages and working conditions. Workers attracted support from national civil rights leaders Ralph and Juanita Abernathy, Coretta Scott King, and Andrew Young.	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.			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.	
26	27	28	29	30	31	01
					1919 - Walter F. White, NAACP New York City office assistant secretary, spoke at Aiken’s Friendship Baptist Church. The NAACP Aiken branch formed one year earlier.	



Judi Gatson

Judi Gatson graduated from Indiana University - Purdue University and landed her first broadcasting job as a reporter in Columbia, S.C. for WIS News Radio 1320AM in 1995. She soon moved into a career at WIS-TV.

During her tenure at WIS, Gatson has worked as a general assignment television reporter, weekend anchor, and anchor of WIS Sunrise. As anchor of WIS News at 5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., Gatson reports on and anchors some of the biggest stories around the state. An award-winning journalist on topics ranging from education to consumer issues, Gatson has moderated statewide gubernatorial debates and interviewed influential politicians and newsmakers.

Among her many honors and awards, Gatson has been named Anchor of the Year by the South Carolina Broadcasters Association; Military Advocate of the Year by the Columbia Chamber of Commerce for her work with the station’s “Year of the Veteran” series and her support of South Carolina’s military community; Anchor of the Year by the KISS 103.1FM Columbia Neighborhood Awards; Reporter of the Year by the National

Alliance on Mental Health, South Carolina (NAMI); Champion for Children by Healthy Learners; and Outstanding Professional in Support of Philanthropy by the Association of Fundraising Professionals SC, Central Carolina Chapter.

As co-anchor of WIS News at 6, Gatson has been recognized with numerous nominations for her anchoring and reporting and has won five Emmy awards for best newscast.

Gatson’s heavy involvement in the community includes serving on the boards of Healthy Learners, Palmetto Center for Women, and United Way’s Palmetto Society. She also speaks at many schools and community events and enjoys making regular visits to mentor teenage girls in the transition program at the Department of Juvenile Justice.

Gatson is married to Dwayne Gatson, who served 22 years in the military and retired as a Lt. Colonel in the United States Army. They have two sons, Aidan Kash and Nicholas Jax. The Gatsons are active members of Brookland Baptist Church.



Badges / In 19th century Charleston, enslaved people could be hired out to perform specific jobs. Badges issued by the city had to be worn stating the job which they were allowed to do. Gifts of Gail Gilbert and the Bakker Family.

April

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26	27	28	29	30	31	01
02 PALM SUNDAY	03	04 <small>1949 - Allen University sponsored a performance by famed vocalist Marian Anderson at Columbia's Township Auditorium.</small>	05 <small>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.</small> PASSOVER BEGINS	06	07 GOOD FRIDAY WORLD HEALTH DAY	08
09 EASTER	10	11 <small>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.</small>	12	13 THOMAS JEFFERSON DAY PASSOVER ENDS	14	15 TAX DAY
16 <small>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.</small>	17 <small>1963 - After being denied access to Columbia's Township Auditorium, Nation of Islam minister Malcolm X spoke at a small mosque in Columbia.</small> PATRIOT'S DAY	18 <small>1963 - The first rounds of the Brown v. South Carolina Forestry Commission 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.</small>	19	20 <small>2010 - Stephen K. Benjamin was elected as Columbia's first African American mayor.</small>	21	22 EARTH DAY
23	24	25 <small>1906 - The Palmetto Medical Association, composed of African American physicians, dentists, and pharmacists, gathered in Camden to mark its 10th Anniversary.</small> <small>1963 - U.S. Attorney General, Robert Kennedy, spoke at the University of South Carolina about the national government's role in eliminating racial discrimination.</small>	26	27	28 <small>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."</small> ARBOR DAY	29
30 <small>1967 - Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke at the Greenville Memorial Auditorium. In his address, King remarks: "It is time for a Second Reconstruction in South Carolina."</small>						



Rose Gibbs

Rose Delores Gibbs was born in 1946 in Moncks Corner, S.C., to Wash and Pauline Gibbs where she grew up with two brothers and three sisters. She attended high school in Camden, S.C. at Boylan Haven Mather Academy, and later graduated from Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn. (B.A.) and the Medical University of S.C. in Charleston (M.D.), where she was the first Black female graduate.

Dr. Gibbs was the first Black woman to serve as the chief medical officer in the Peace Corps where she was responsible for the health care of Peace Corps volunteers in 55 countries. She practiced medicine in a variety of African, Caribbean, and South Pacific countries while working for the Peace Corps. Thirty-five years ago, Dr. Gibbs returned to her hometown of Moncks Corner where she was committed to a community-focused solo practice until her retirement in October 2022. It was her Peace Corps work that gave her the confidence and desire for a solo practice in a rural area.

Dr. Gibbs is well-known in her home community

for providing gratis health care to Latinos in surrounding communities for many years. Additionally, she has made medical mission trips to Roatan, Honduras, providing medical care to Afro and Latino Honduran citizens. She was awarded S.C. Rural Physician of the Year by the S.C. Office of Rural Health.

Because of Dr. Gibbs’ lifelong commitment to Moncks Corner, she has provided opportunities for rural children to learn tennis and acting. Her commitment to serving under-represented students led Dr. Gibbs to endow a scholarship at the Medical University of S.C. She is also developing a scholarship at Fisk University and creating a program to address violence perpetrated by youth.

Dr. Gibbs is currently attending the Cummins Memorial Theological Seminary in Summerville, S.C. for a Biblical Studies certificate. Her family was recognized as the “Black Family of the Year” in 1996. Her family includes her daughter Satirah Gibbs Jager, son-in-law Sherrod Jager, and granddaughters Jania, Jasmine, and Jaleyah.



Freedman’s Badge / From 1783 - 1789, freed Blacks in Charleston were required to register with the city and were issued badges like this one to wear. Gift of Louise Beidler des Francs.

May

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	01	02 <small>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.</small>	03 <small>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.</small>	04	05 <small>CINCO DE MAYO</small>	06 <small>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.</small>
07	08	09 <small>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.</small>	10 <small>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.</small>	11 <small>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.</small>	12	13 <small>1862 - Enslaved ship pilot Robert Smalls liberates 16 slaves by piloting the Confederate ship, The Planter, through enemy territory in the Charleston harbor. As an acclaimed hero, Smalls pursued political office on the state and national level. 1872 - Dr. Matilda Evans was born in Aiken and was one of the first licensed African American female physicians in the state. She established a nurses training program in Columbia.</small>
14 <small>MOTHER'S DAY</small>	15	16 <small>1956 - Twenty-one African American teachers in Elloree 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.</small>	17 <small>1954 - The US Supreme Court ruled school segregation as unconstitutional in the landmark decision of <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>. The first of the five cases that made up the Brown suit was <i>Briggs v. Elliott</i> from Clarendon County.</small>	18	19	20 <small>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. ARMED FORCES DAY</small>
21	22 <small>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.</small>	23	24 <small>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.</small>	25	26	27
28	29 <small>MEMORIAL DAY</small>	30	31	01	02	03



Wooden Mask / Gba gba, a performance combining skits and dances, features Mblo masqueraders honoring an admired community member. The Mblo mask is often commissioned by a man to represent a particular woman and honor her dance skills and beauty. Gift of Claudy Boy and Family.

Doris Greene

Doris Glymph Greene was born in Columbia, S.C. She graduated in 1959 from Booker T. Washington High School, the first black high school in Richland County, where she was student council president and class valedictorian. Greene went on to graduate magna cum laude from Benedict College and the University of South Carolina (M.Ed).

Greene is a life-long educator who began her professional career teaching English at C.A. Johnson High School. She was an English instructor at Benedict College and an adult education instructor in Richland School District Two. Greene was honored as the teacher of the year in her second year on the faculty at Midlands Technical College in 1976 and was the college’s first African American English instructor.

Greene established the Booker T. Washington High School Foundation to preserve the history of the school that closed in 1974. She served as the Foundation’s president from 1977-1987 and has been president emeritus since 1987.

In 1978, the S.C. Department of Education recruited Greene as the first African American

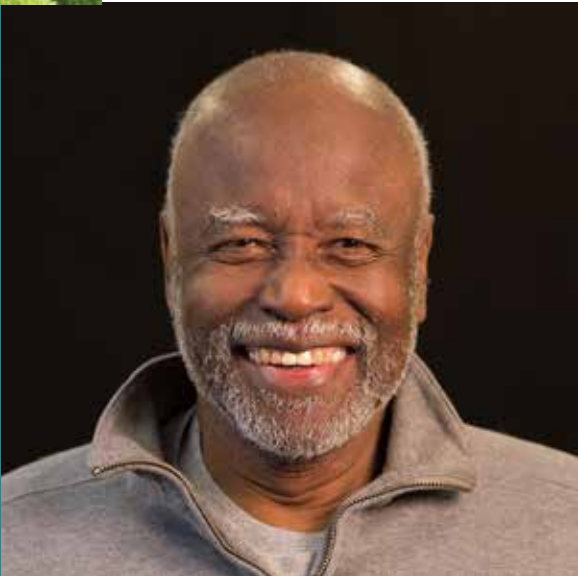
woman to join the Office of Adult Education as an educational consultant, a position traditionally held by men because of the nighttime travel requirement. After retiring in 1993, Greene was adjunct professor at Benedict College, coordinated an intergenerational program at Alcorn and W. A. Perry middle schools in partnership with Columbia College, as well as produced educational programs for SCETV and SC Public Radio.

Among her many honors, Greene has been recognized as a Woman of Distinction by the S.C. Commission on Women and a Richland School District One Hall of Fame inductee. She has held local and state leadership roles in education, civic, and religious organizations such as Northminster Presbyterian Church, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., South Carolina Church Women United, and Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society. Greene chaired numerous Delta Sigma Theta committees and was honored for her 60-year membership in 2021.

Greene and her late husband, Milton, have three children, four grandchildren, and two great-granddaughters.

June

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
28	29	30	31	01 <small>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.</small>	02	03
04	05 <small>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.</small>	06 <small>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.</small>	07	08	09	10
11	12	13 <small>1910 – Dr. William D. Crum, a S.C. physician was appointed the U. S. minister to Liberia.</small>	14 <small>FLAG DAY</small>	15 <small>1961 - The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division prevented 20 African American college students from entering Sesquicentennial State Park. This incident was presented as evidence in the 1961 case, <i>Brown v. South Carolina State Forestry Commission</i> trial.</small>	16 <small>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."</small>	17 <small>2015 - In an attack of racist violence nine members of Mother Emanuel A.M.E. 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.</small>
18 <small>FATHER'S DAY</small>	19 <small>JUNETEENTH</small>	20	21 <small>1985 - Columbia attorney and former member of the General Assembly I. S. Leevy Johnson was sworn in as the first African American president of the South Carolina Bar Association.</small> <small>SUMMER SOLSTICE</small>	22 <small>1822 - Denmark Vesey and followers were arrested in Charleston for planning the largest African American insurrection in the nation's history.</small> <small>1954 - Sarah Mae Flemming was hit and ejected from a Columbia bus for sitting in a seat reserved for white passengers, 17 months before Rosa Parks.</small> <small>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.</small>	23 <small>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>.</small>	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	01



William Jenkins

William (Bill) Jenkins was born to Martha and Albert Jenkins in Mount Pleasant, S.C. He graduated from Laing High School and went on to continue his education at Morehouse College (B.A.), Georgetown University (M.A.), University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (M.P.H. and Ph.D.), and Harvard University (post doctoral). In 1983, he married Dr. Diane Rowley and they had one daughter, Danielle Rowley-Jenkins.

From his early years, Dr. Jenkins was an activist. In high school, he registered people to vote. In college, he was a foot soldier in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He was jailed, along with the future Georgia congressman John Lewis and others, for protesting the whites-only restaurant owned by Lester Maddox, a segregationist and future governor of Georgia.

When Dr. Jenkins was in his early 20s, he dedicated his professional career to the commitments of social justice in public health and expanding the diversity of the public health workforce. Dr. Jenkins spent most of his career at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in

the field of research and epidemiology focusing on prevention of STDs, HIV, and tuberculosis.

Dr. Jenkins was one of the first African Americans to join the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps. Early in his career, in 1968, while working at the National Center for Health Statistics, he tried to halt the Tuskegee Syphilis Study of the Negro Male. In 1997, he helped secure a presidential apology for the study and produced a documentary with the study survivors. He was one of the first researchers at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to recognize how dramatically AIDS was affecting black men.

Throughout his career, Dr. Jenkins was committed to addressing the shortage of underrepresented minorities in leadership positions in the public health field. He consulted on developing public health programs at a variety of historically black colleges and universities.

After retiring, Dr. Jenkins taught at Morehouse College and the University of North Carolina Gillings School of Global Public Health.

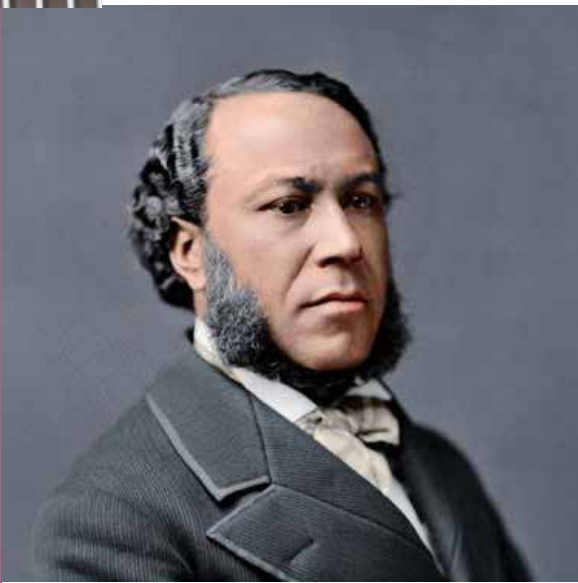


David Drake Jug / David Drake, an enslaved potter and poet, produced large, alkaline-glazed stoneware jugs for the commercial pottery industry vital to Edgefield, South Carolina. Though it was illegal at the time for enslaved people to learn to write, Drake was known for inscribing his name and short poems on his jugs.

July

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
25	26	27	28	29	30	01 <small>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.</small>
02 <small>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.</small>	03 <small>1910 - Civil rights leader and businessman, Esau Jenkins was born on Johns Island.</small>	04 <small>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.</small> INDEPENDENCE DAY	05 <small>1947 - Camden, S.C. native Larry Doby was signed to the Cleveland Indians, becoming the first African American to play in the American League.</small> <small>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.</small>	06	07	08
09 <small>2015 - Following the death of 9 parishioners at Charleston's Mother Emanuel A.M.E. 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.</small>	10 <small>1875 - Educator, civic leader, and political advisor Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune was born in Mayesville.</small> <small>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.</small>	11	12	13	14	15
16 <small>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.</small>	17	18 <small>1863 - Distinguished mathematician, essayist, and Howard University professor Dr. Kelly Miller was born in Winnsboro.</small>	19	20 <small>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>.</small>	21	22 <small>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.</small>
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30 <small>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.</small>	31					

Joseph Rainey



Joseph Rainey was born in Georgetown, S.C. in 1832 to Edward and Gracia Rainey. The family lived enslaved on a plantation until his father, a barber, secured their freedom when Rainey was 10 years old. They moved to Charleston where Rainey was privately tutored in secret. He never attended a formal school and was completely self-taught.

Rainey escaped to Bermuda during the Civil War, but returned to South Carolina in 1866 with his wife Susan. He began to participate in local politics, realizing that the best way to effect change was to be part of the government where change could be implemented. On January 4, 1868, Rainey served as a delegate to the statewide constitutional convention.

Rainey made his mark on South Carolina and American history when he became the first duly-elected Black member of the U.S. Congress where he represented the state from 1870 until 1879. He helped to change the image of people of color in politics and proved himself to be an eloquent speaker determined to protect the rights of all.

He particularly championed the causes of the Chinese railway workers, Native Americans, and Freedmen.

As Congressman, Rainey was able to draw attention to treatment of people of color in public places. This made him a target of the KKK with threats so frequent and violent that he had to move his wife and children to Connecticut while keeping his home in South Carolina so that he could continue to represent his district.

Defeated for re-election, Rainey took a position in the U.S. Treasury Department before starting a series of businesses in the 1880s. He died in Georgetown in 1887.

Rainey’s legacy lives on both in South Carolina and in Washington, D.C. A display in the U.S Capitol commemorates the 150th anniversary of Rainey’s seating. The Georgetown, S.C. Post Office was named after him in November 2021. Room-H150 in the U.S. Capitol Building was renamed the Joseph H. Rainey Room in February 2022.



Buffalo Soldier Cap / All-Black regiments formed during the Civil War and continued to serve for decades thereafter. Known as Buffalo Soldiers in the late 1800s and early 1900s, Black regiments served in the United States Army in numerous military actions prior to World Wars I and II, including the Spanish-American War. The Buffalo Soldier cap seen here was from Company E of the 24th Infantry.

August

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	31	01 <small>1894 - Benjamin Elijah Mays, educator, social activist, mentor to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and the President of Morehouse College, was born in Epworth.</small>	02 <small>1957 - In Rock Hill, the NAACP and the Local Committee for Promotion of Human Rights group, led by Rev. Cecil A. Ivory, began a bus boycott to protest racial segregation in public transportation.</small>	03	04 <small>1810 - Robert Purvis, an abolitionist, participant in the Underground Railroad, and a founder of the American Anti-Slavery Society, was born in Charleston.</small>	05
06 <small>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.</small>	07	08	09	10	11 <small>1965 - Tony Award, Academy Award, and Emmy Award winning actress Viola Davis was born in St. Matthews.</small>	12 <small>1922 - One of the first African American models in the U.S., Ophelia DeVore-Mitchell was born in Edgefield.</small>
13 <small>1946 - Democratic Party officials turned away African American voters in Columbia, including Holly Hill native George Elmore, from the primary. State NAACP legal committee head, Harold Boulware, filed the class action lawsuit <i>Elmore v. Rice</i> in response. The ruling supported Elmore, with federal Judge J. Walter Waring declaring, "it is time for South Carolina to rejoin the Union."</small>	14 <small>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.</small>	15	16	17 <small>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.</small>	18	19
20	21 <small>SENIOR CITIZENS DAY</small>	22	23	24	25 <small>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.</small>	26 <small>1955 - All white teams refused to play Charleston's Cannon Street YMCA "All-Stars," and were named state little league baseball champions. Officials ruled their championship win invalid, which denied them the chance to compete in the World Series.</small> <small>WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY</small>
27 <small>1963 - Several days before Henrie Monteith Treadwell was set to desegregate the University of South Carolina, a bomb exploded on her property near Columbia. In 1965, she earned a B.S. in Biochemistry as the first African American student to graduate from the university since 1877.</small>	28 <small>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.</small>	29	30 <small>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.</small>	31	01	02



Ronald Rhames

Dr. Ronald L. Rhames was born in Columbia, S.C., in 1954 to Sarah Rhames. He grew up during the times of racial segregation which made dreaming beyond limited scopes difficult for a young African American boy.

While in high school, Dr. Rhames developed a passion for drawing and painting and decided to be an artist. However, upon finishing high school, Dr. Rhames was working at McDonald’s and not pursuing his passion to become an artist or advance a professional career. At that point, he enrolled in business classes at Midlands Technical College and received an associate degree in business. This decision began his quest for knowledge that took him to ultimately graduating from Benedict College (B.A.), Central Michigan University (M.S.), and Nova Southeastern University (Ph.D).

Dr. Rhames began his career in banking before going to work at Claflin University overseeing accounting and budget. He started at Midlands Technical College in 1990, launching his highly successful career in higher education that led to his current role as president of Midlands Technical College beginning in 2015. Under his

leadership, the college has worked with every school district in Richland, Lexington, and Fairfield counties. He has also worked with other colleges and universities, as well as businesses and organizations, to secure funding for scholarships, build pipelines to employment, and make college more affordable for every student. Dr. Rhames’ early personal interest in the arts resulted in the establishment of the Harbison Theatre at Midlands Technical College, which is the only performing arts theater belonging to a technical college in the state.

Dr. Rhames spearheaded the creation of a first-of-its-kind partnership with high-school level welding programs to make it easier, quicker, and less expensive for students to become certified welders. The partnership helps fill the local workforce demand for welding professionals with some of the highest levels of training and certification.

Dr. Rhames is the first African American president of Midlands Technical College and the first graduate of any South Carolina technical college to rise to become its president.

Granary Door / Small wooden doors with carved wooden locks are often found on mud-brick granaries that store millet. Patterns of figures adorn doors, shutters, and other Dogon arts. Some link these figures to nommo, or ancestral figures, who are believed to guard the valuable grain. Gift of Claudy Boy and Family.

September

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27	28	29	30	31	01	02
03	04 LABOR DAY	05	06	07	08	09
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 ROSH HASHANAH BEGINS	16
17 ROSH HASHANAH ENDS CONSTITUTION DAY	18	19 1931 - Brook Benton [Benjamin Franklin Peay], American soul vocalist, was born in Lugoff.	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	23 FALL BEGINS
24 YOM KIPPUR	25	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.	28	29 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



Rollin Sisters

William and Margarette Rollin of Charleston, S.C. had five daughters between 1845 and 1861 that made substantial contributions to S.C. illustrating courage, leadership, and fortitude in the face of perilous times. Frances (born 1845), Charlotte (born 1849), Kate (born 1851), Louise (born 1858), and Florence (born 1861) left a collective legacy that lives on today. As activists, authors, teachers, abolitionists, and feminists, these sisters’ imprint on the state came during a time when Black women were not granted access to the corridors of power.

Frances wrote the earliest diary of a southern Black woman and the earliest full-length biography by a person of color in 1868 using the pen name Frank A. Rollin. Her book, *Life and Public Services of Martin R. Delany*, has recently been republished. The Biographical Organization International offers a fellowship in her name to promote biographies of African American lives. Reception to her book in the Black press underscored the significance of her work and called for more biographies of African Americans. She also won the first civil suit brought by a person of color against the captain of the Pilot Boy who refused her first-class passage to Beaufort

while Charleston was under martial law in 1867. She was the mother of three children: Leigh Rollin Whipper, noted actor of stage and screen; Dr. Ionia Rollin Whipper, social reformer; and Winifred Rollin Whipper, educator.

The Rollin sisters played a key role in history: as educators and social activists during Reconstruction Period as well as in subsequent years. Charlotte wrote a powerful and elegant groundbreaking speech championing women’s rights and inclusion of women of color, which she read at the legislature in Columbia, S.C. in 1869. She also addressed the South Carolina House of Representatives on the subject of suffrage the same year and continued as an educator in later years after moving North to Brooklyn, N.Y.

Kate Rollin owned a well-appointed home close to the meeting place of the legislature where the sisters conducted a salon. There, they lobbied for their causes of women’s suffrage and abolitionism. Northern newspapers, incredulous about their intelligence and taste, nonetheless spread their fame further north.

The contribution of all five Rollin sisters continues to this day.



Job and Freedom March Pennant / On August 28, 1963, an estimated 250,000 people attended the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom in Washington D.C. The peaceful protest brought attention to the inequalities faced by Blacks.

October

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
01	02	03	04 <small>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 Mitchellville.</small>	05	06	07 <small>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.</small>
08 <small>1941 - Civil rights leader and two-time presidential candidate Jesse Jackson was born in Greenville.</small>	09	10	11 <small>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.</small>	12	13	14 <small>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.</small>
15 <small>1960 - Students from Allen University & Benedict College formed the Student Conference for Human Rights to aid cross-campus and city-wide organizing. 1967 - Winnsboro native Sergeant 1st Class Webster Anderson of the 101st Airborne Division was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor after being severely injured while successfully defending against sustained enemy attack.</small>	16 <small>1868 - Benjamin F. Randolph, state senator and chairman of the state Republican party, was assassinated as he campaigned at Hodges Depot in Abbeville. 1872 - The following African Americans were elected as state officers: Richard Gleaves, Lieutenant Governor; Henry E. Hayne, Secretary of State; and Francis Cardoza, State Treasurer.</small>	17 <small>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.</small>	18 <small>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.</small>	19	20	21 <small>1917 - John Birks "Dizzy" Gillespie, jazz trumpeter and bebop musician, was born in Cheraw.</small>
22 <small>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."</small>	23	24 <small>UNITED NATIONS DAY</small>	25 <small>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.</small>	26	27	28
29	30	31 <small>HALLOWEEN</small>	01	02	03	04



Donald Sampson

Donald J. Sampson was born in Sumter in 1919. In 1941, he graduated from Hampton Institute (B.S.) in Hampton, Va. While at Hampton Institute, he met LaBarbara Powell whom he married in 1942 and had three children. He served in the United States Army from 1941-1945. After World War II, he received his law degree from Temple University School of Law in 1950.

Sampson set up his law practice in Greenville, while his sister, Irene S. Williams, and twin, Dorothy, remained in Sumter. Both he and Dorothy were civil rights lawyers who made history fighting injustices brought about by the Jim Crow era. When Sampson began practicing law in 1951, he was the first Black lawyer in Greenville. His sister was the first Black female lawyer in Sumter County.

Sampson is remembered for his 50-year career as an attorney, civil rights leader, and activist who played a key role in the court cases that led to ending segregation in public schools, public libraries, public transportation, public

accommodations and other facilities. He took on cases that would give Blacks the right to buy homes wherever they wanted to live.

Not only did Sampson have a distinguished legal career, but he also left his mark on many civic, community, and religious organizations in the Greenville area. He held many leadership positions at St. Philip’s Episcopal Church and Christ Episcopal Church and was also very committed to work with the NAACP, the Greenville Urban League, the American Legion, the Greenville Bar Association, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the South Carolina Bar Association, and the National Bar Association.

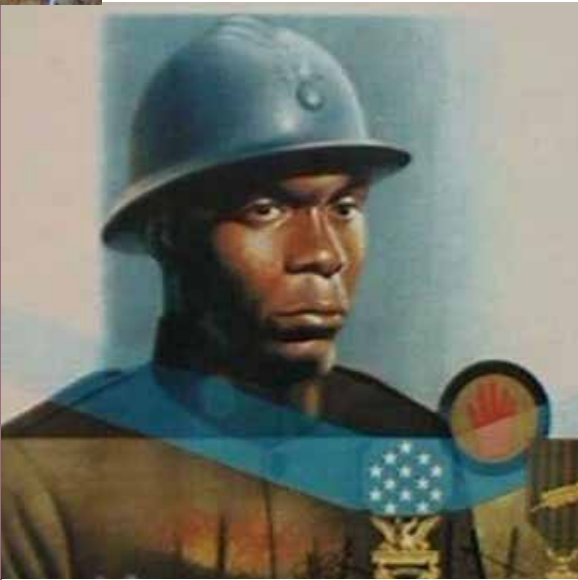
In 2000, before his death in 2001, the state of South Carolina awarded Sampson the Order of the Palmetto for his lifetime of fighting injustice and making the world a better place for all. That same day, the South Carolina Bar Association recognized Sampson for his service to the community and the legal profession.



Bronze Head / This bronze head sculpture is from Central Africa. Gift of Gene Waddell.

November

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29	30	31	01 ALL SAINTS' DAY	02	03 <small>1898 - S.C. State College (University) was established.</small> <small>1970 - Herbert Fielding, I.S. Leevy Johnson, and James Felder were elected to the S.C. General Assembly as the first African Americans since 1902.</small> <small>1992 - Sumter native James E. Clyburn was the first African American from S.C. to serve in U.S. Congress since 1890.</small>	04 <small>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.</small>
05 <small>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.</small> DAYLIGHT SAVINGS ENDS	06	07 ELECTION DAY	08 <small>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.</small>	09	10 <small>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.</small>	11 VETERANS DAY
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20 <small>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.</small>	21 <small>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.</small>	22	23 THANKSGIVING	24	25
26 <small>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.</small>	27 <small>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.</small>	28	29 <small>1976 - Actor Chadwick Boseman was born in Anderson.</small>	30	01	02



Freddie Stowers was born in 1896 in Sandy Springs, S.C. Before being drafted, he worked as a farmhand. He was married to Pearl, and they had a daughter named Minnie Lee. He was drafted into the United States Army in 1917 at age 21 and assigned to the all-Black Company C, 1st Battalion, 371st Infantry regiment. They were organized at Camp Jackson, S.C.

In March 1918, General Pershing assigned the 371st Infantry, along with other all-Black regiments, to support the beleaguered French forces during World War I. In a September battle, Stowers' company was defending a French hill. Following an initial German surrender, half of Stowers' company was eventually killed or wounded. Stowers took command of the depleted company, but he was soon mortally wounded by German machine gun fire. He was buried along with 133 of his comrades in France.

Shortly after Stowers was killed in action, he was recommended for the Medal of Honor. His application was seemingly misplaced, and

the recommendation was never processed. Stowers' heroic actions laid dormant until 1988, when the Army launched an investigation into why no African Americans were awarded the Medal of Honor in World War I. The investigation determined Stowers' recommendation had fallen through the cracks. On April 24, 1991, President George H.W. Bush posthumously awarded Corporal Freddie Stowers the Medal of Honor at a White House ceremony. Stowers' two sisters accepted the award on the family's behalf.

The outcome of the Stowers review led to a new Army study in 1992, which found that several African American and other minority Distinguished Cross recipients from World Wars I and II were actually deserving of Medals of Honor that were not awarded because of bias on the part of the Decorations Board. Today, Stowers' name lives on in buildings named in his honor - Stowers Elementary School at Fort Benning, GA, and the Corporal Freddie Stowers Single Soldier Billeting Complex on Fort Jackson, S.C.

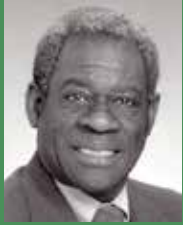


First Edition Novel / This is a first edition of Twelve Years a Slave, the narrative of Solomon Northup, a free Black man who was kidnapped into slavery in 1841 and rescued in 1853.

December

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26	27	28	29	30	01 <small>1994 - Sumter lawyer and former General Assembly member Ernest A. Finney Jr. was sworn in as the first African American Chief Justice of the S.C. Supreme Court.</small> <small>1980 - University of South Carolina standout player George Rogers was awarded the Heisman Trophy in New York City.</small> WORLD AIDS DAY	02
03	04	05 <small>1899 - Modjeska Monteith Simkins, educator, journalist, human rights activist, and a founder of the South Carolina NAACP, was born in Columbia.</small> <small>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.</small>	06	07 PEARL HARBOR REMEMBRANCE DAY HANUKKAH BEGINS	08	09 <small>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.</small>
10 HUMAN RIGHTS DAY	11	12 <small>1963 - Facing protest, five movie theaters in Columbia, S.C. agreed to gradual desegregation, admitting just two African American patrons per showing.</small> <small>1870 - Joseph Hayne Rainey of Georgetown was elected to Congress as the first African American seated in the U.S. House of Representatives; he served until March 3, 1879.</small>	13	14	15 HANUKKAH ENDS	16
17 <small>2003 - Essie Mae Washington-Williams acknowledged that her father was Strom Thurmond, a longtime U.S. Senator and a former governor who championed segregation.</small> <small>2012 - Appointed by Gov. Nikki Haley, Tim Scott became the first African American from S.C. to serve in the U.S. Senate.</small>	18 <small>1967 - St. Julian Devine was sworn in as the first black awarded the Medal of Charleston City Council since the 1870s.</small>	19 <small>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.</small>	20 <small>1860 - South Carolina seceded from the union to preserve the institution of slavery.</small>	21 <small>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.</small> WINTER SOLSTICE	22	23
24 CHRISTMAS DAY	25 <small>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.</small> CHRISTMAS DAY	26 KWANZAA BEGINS	27	28	29	30
31 NEW YEAR'S EVE						

Join us in congratulating
this year's Honorees:



**THOMAS
BARNWELL**



**BROOK
BENTON**



**BOBBY
DOCTOR**



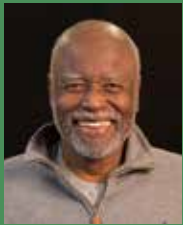
**JUDI
GATSON**



**ROSE
GIBBS**



**DORIS
GREENE**



**WILLIAM
JENKINS**



**JOSEPH
RAINEY**



**RONALD
RHAMES**



**ROLLIN
SISTERS**



**DONALD
SAMPSON**



**FREDDIE
STOWERS**

Learn more about the 2023 Honorees at scafricanamerican.com



Designed by artist Walter Hood, the "Atlantic Crossing Fountain" takes inspiration from the 1787 diagram of the "Brookes" slave ship.

The International African American Museum

The International African American Museum will explore cultures and knowledge systems retained and adapted by Africans in the Americas, and the diverse journeys and achievements of these individuals and their descendants in South Carolina, the United States, and throughout the African Diaspora.



INTERNATIONAL
AFRICAN AMERICAN
MUSEUM

The museum will open in Charleston, S.C. in early 2023. Learn more at iaamuseum.org.

