

2020

SOUTH CAROLINA

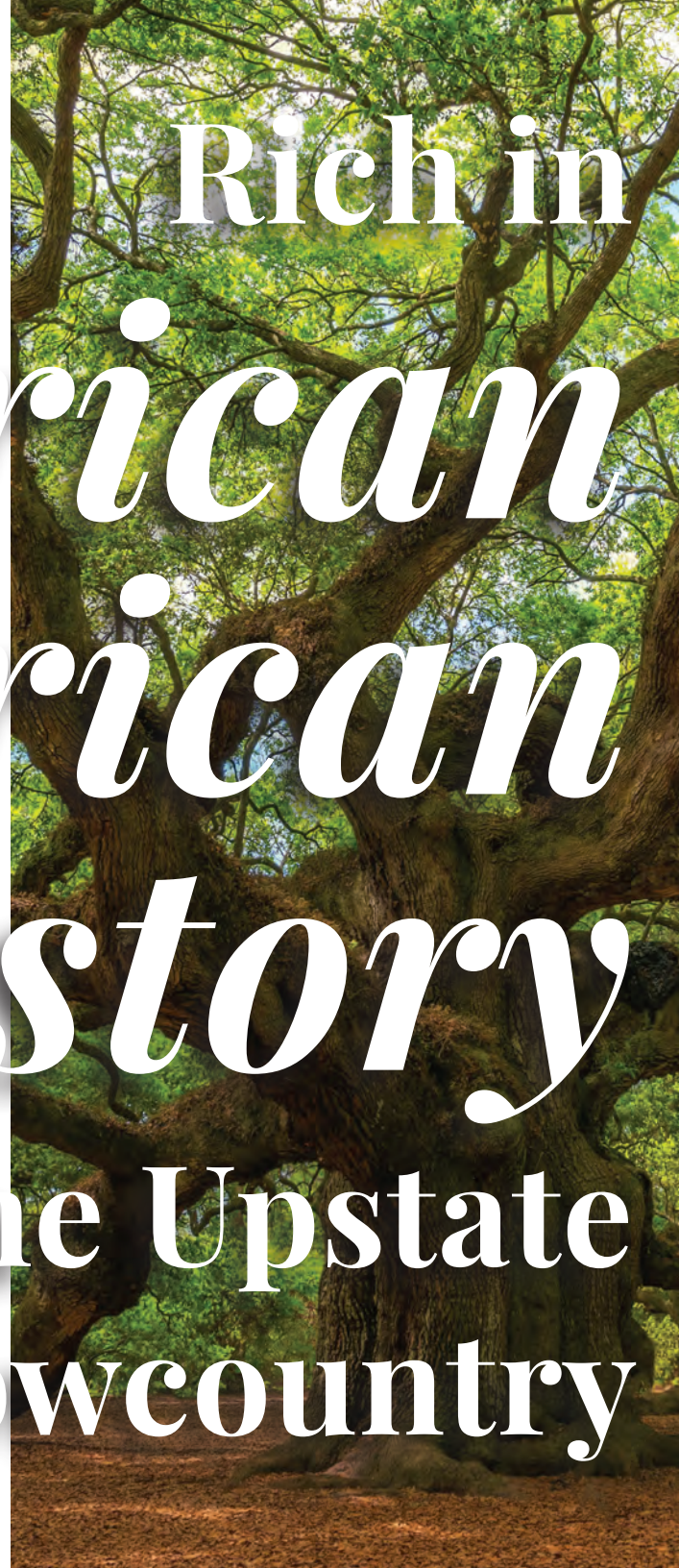
African American History

CALENDAR



PRESENTED BY

The South Carolina Department of Education



Rich in
*African
American
History*
from the Upstate
to the Lowcountry

Dear Students, Educators, and Friends,

The 2020 South Carolina African American History Calendar is proudly presented to you by the South Carolina Department of Education and our dedicated community partners.

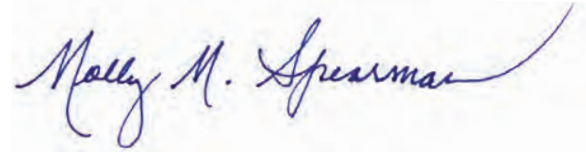
For thirty-one years, the Calendar has featured exceptional individuals who have had a remarkable impact on the state of South Carolina and our beloved United States of America. The honorees contributions to society are used by educators from across our state to facilitate and expand African American history into student learning.

The 2020 Calendar cover spotlights Penn Center, a historical institution “tucked in the heart of the South Carolina Sea Islands.” Formerly known as Penn School, the St. Helena Island site served as one of our country’s first educational institutions for freed slaves. The significance of its educational and cultural impact continues today as thousands of citizens and leaders have been taught, inspired, and sent forth to transform the Lowcountry, South Carolina, our nation, and world.

The 2020 Calendar honorees’ commitment to improving the lives of others through education, medicine, athletics, engineering, and public service are remarkable. Each time you turn the page to the next month, you will be reminded of the tremendous legacy they have left to inspire future generations.

Remembering their contributions, together, we must continue to work to improve the quality of life for all South Carolinians.

Sincerely,



Molly M. Spearman
State Superintendent of Education



African American History

CALENDAR

2020

A native of Chester, S.C., Dr. Vivian Ayers Allen is a poet, cultural activist, and American classicist.

A 1939 graduate of the historic Brainerd Institute in Chester, Dr. Ayers attended Barber-Scotia College and Bennett College. Dr. Ayers has also received Honorary Doctorate Degrees from Bennett College and Wilberforce University.

Her literary career began in Houston, Texas with the publication of "Spice of Dawns" (1952), a collection of poems that was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize. "Hawk," an allegory of freedom made analogous to space flight, followed and was published on July 11, 1957, just 11 weeks before the launch of Sputnik I. "Hawk" would later earn praise from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) at their Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center where enlarged reproductions of the writings are exhibited.

Dr. Ayers' talents and interests also include the research of world cultures. She studied classical Greek at Rice University, Columbia University, and Princeton University. In addition, she has studied and translated texts on Mayan culture and astronomy.

In 1973, while still living in Houston, Texas and working with the Harris County Community Association, she collaborated with certified teachers to create her signature program, "Workshops in Open

Fields." This method of education was recommended to the nation as the prototype of grassroots arts programming by Nancy Hanks, who was then Director of the National Endowment of the Arts. The program continued with funding in Houston for nine consecutive years. Dr. Ayers was invited to serve as an advisor to the endowment as a member of The Associated Councils of the Arts.

Dr. Ayers is also the Founding Director of the Brainerd Institute Heritage. For more than a decade, her Workshops in Open Fields has been active on the Brainerd Institute campus in Chester. In addition to visual arts education, the program also serves Chester residents and surrounding areas by presenting Free Dance Days, with faculty from the Debbie Allen Dance Academy, as well as a Summer Preschool Literacy Program.



**Vivian Ayers
Allen**



Penn Center

After Penn School closed, Penn Center invited the Southern Christian Leadership Conference led by Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He is photographed here with the first Executive Director of Penn Center, Courtney P. Siceoff, his wife Elizabeth, and son John, during one of Dr. King's numerous visits to Penn Center between 1963-1968.

January

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29	30	31 New Year's Eve	1 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. 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 1965 - 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, S.C. 2000 - More than 46,000 rallied at the state capital 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.	18
19	20 Martin Luther King Jr. Day	21	22	23	24	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	30	31 1961 - Students from Friendship Junior College and others went to jail after a sit-in at a segregated lunch counter in Rock Hill. The group, later known as the Friendship Nine, gained nationwide attention with their "jail, no bail" strategy and remained in prison for 30 days. Their convictions were later dismissed and declared "vacated, null and void" in 2015.	1

African American History

CALENDAR

2020

Rear Admiral Reubin B. Bookert is a native of Columbia, S.C. He graduated from C.A. Johnson High School in 1968 and North Carolina A&T State University with a B.S. degree. He also earned degrees in National Security and Strategic Studies from the Naval War College and a M.S. in Management from Salve Regina University in Newport, R.I. He commissioned in to the United States Navy in February of 1975.

Rear Admiral Bookert reported to his first fleet assignment in March of 1976 as Communications Officer aboard the U.S.S. *Truett*. Subsequent sea tours include Communications Officer in Destroyer Squadron Twenty-Four, Weapons Officer in U.S.S. *Joseph Hewes*, Operations Officer in U.S.S. *La Moure County* and Executive Officer aboard the U.S.S. *Blakely*. His command-at-sea tours include: Commanding Officer, U.S.S. *La Moure County* and Commanding Officer of the amphibious assault ship, U.S.S. *Kearsarge*.

Ashore Bookert served at the Navy Recruiting District in Atlanta, Ga. and at Special Operations Command, MacDill Air Force Base in Fla. In July 1995, Bookert assumed duties as Special Assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel and Director, Professional Relationship Division. In 1996, he was selected as Special Assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations. In 2001, he served as Deputy Director of Expeditionary Warfare in the Pentagon.

Bookert was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral in 2002.

In 2004 Bookert assumed duties as Commander of Amphibious Group Two in Norfolk, VA. He commanded all Amphibious Forces on the East Coast. His command included 27 warships, 38 shore commands and 15,000 sailors and Marines. He has been awarded numerous decorations, including three Legion of Merit Medals, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, three Meritorious Service Medals, the Navy Expeditionary Medal, the Global War on Terrorism Medal, and the Humanitarian Service Medal among others. His last assignment was serving as the Commander of Maritime Forces, which consisted of 45 multinational warships that provided relief for the victims of Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans, La.

He served on the Board of Directors for the Tidewater Virginia Area Urban League. He is a member of Richland School District One Hall of Fame, the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., and the Spann Watson Chapter of Tuskegee Airmen, Inc. He retired from the Navy in 2006.

Admiral Bookert and his wife Marvis reside in Blythewood, S.C. They have two sons, Brian and Russell (wife, Samantha) and a granddaughter, Hannah. He is currently employed by the Department of Veterans Affairs as the Chief of Support Services in the Columbia Regional office.



Reubin Bookert



Penn Center

This photo, taken in 1906, is of Miss Norwell and her class working on a history lesson about President Abraham Lincoln. With full support from President Lincoln, Beaufort County, home of Penn Center, became the birthplace of Reconstruction as it was one of the first places in the United States where formerly enslaved people could begin integrating themselves into free society.

February

BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26	27	28	29	30	31	<p>1 1834 - Henry McNeal Turner, AME minister and the first African American appointed by President Lincoln as a chaplain in the U.S. Army in 1863, was born in Hannah Circuit near Newberry, S.C.</p> <p>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.</p>
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Groundhog Day			<p>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.</p>		<p>1967 - Actor, comedian, and author Chris Rock was born in Andrews, S.C.</p>	<p>1968 - During demonstrations protesting segregation at a local bowling alley in Orangeburg, S.C. 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."</p>
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			<p>1909 - Georgetown, S.C. native Dr. William A. Sinclair, born enslaved in 1858 and studied at the University of South Carolina, helped create the NAACP.</p> <p>1960 - Days after protests in Greensboro, N.C., the first sit-ins in S.C. began in Rock Hill when nearly 100 students sit-in at Woolworth's and McCrory's.</p> <p>Lincoln's Birthday</p>		<p>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, S.C.</p> <p>Valentine's Day</p>	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Washington's Birthday	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>			<p>1898 - Frazier Baker, a Republican appointed African American postmaster of Lake City, S.C., 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.</p>
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
		<p>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.</p> <p>Mardi Gras</p>	Ash Wednesday		<p>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.</p>	Leap Day

African American History

CALENDAR

2020

Mignon L. Clyburn became the first woman head of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) when she was appointed Acting Chair by President Barack Obama in May 2013. She was also the first African American woman nominated to the commission. She served on the FCC for nearly nine years.

From July 2009 until June 2018, Commissioner Clyburn was committed to narrowing persistent digital, communication, and opportunity divides that challenge rural, Native, African American, Latino and low wealth communities. Specifically, she pushed for the modernization of the agency's Lifeline Program, which helps defray the cost of voice and broadband services for low-income consumers, championed diversity in media ownership, initiated reforms in the egregious Inmate Calling Services regime, emphasized diversity and inclusion in STEM opportunities, and was a strong advocate for preserving a free and open internet, or net neutrality.

Previously, Clyburn served 11 years on the South Carolina Public Service Commission, including two as its chair. For 14 years, she was the publisher and general manager of the *Coastal Times*, a family founded, Charleston-based weekly newspaper that focuses on issues affecting the African American community.

Clyburn most recently held a fellowship at the Open Society Foundation where she continued the push for the elimination of predatory rates for prison telephone services. She is currently the principal at MLC Strategies, LLC.

For well over two decades, Clyburn has been actively involved in a myriad of community organizations. Prior to her appointment at the FCC, Clyburn served on the South Carolina State Energy Advisory Council, the Trident Technical College Foundation, the South Carolina Cancer Center Board, the Columbia College Board of Visitors, the Palmetto Project Board (as secretary/treasurer), chair of the YWCA of Greater Charleston and on the boards of Reid House of Christian Service, Edventure Children's Museum, Trident Urban League, and the Trident United Way. She also is a Life Member of the NAACP, a member of The Links, Inc. and the SC Advisory Council of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and was past president of the Charleston County Democratic Women and Black Women Entrepreneurs.

Clyburn graduated from W.J. Keenan High School in Columbia and holds a B.S. in banking, finance, and economics from the University of South Carolina. She is the oldest daughter of James and Emily England Clyburn.



Mignon Clyburn

Penn Center

Penn School Founder, Laura M. Towne, pictured with her favorite scholars, Dick, Maria, and Amoretta in February of 1866. The Founders, Laura Towne and Ellen Murray, wrote extensively within the letters and journals about their experiences at Penn School and referred to all students as scholars.



March

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 1948 - Denmark Trade School (later technical college) began operation. 1960 - African American students in Greenville staged a peaceful sit-in at a segregated library.	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> .	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. After being pummeled with ax handles, chains, and rocks, the buses were overturned. Eventually, state police dispersed the crowd with tear gas.	4 1960 - Nearly seventy students in Florence continued protests from a prior day when they marched from Trinity Baptist Church to a local Kress store and demanded service at a lunch counter. When the students resumed their peaceful protests, 48 people were arrested for "parading without a permit."	5 1961 - Two NAACP college leaders, Lennie Glover and David Carter, were on a routine check of a sit-in at Woolworth's in downtown Columbia when Glover was stabbed by an unknown assailant. Severely wounded, Glover eventually recovered and 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 Daylight Savings Time Begins	9	10	11	12 1974 - After Richland County school officials shared news about the closing of Booker T. Washington High School, students, faculty, and alumni denounced plans to sell the legendary school 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	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 were overturned in a landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision in June 1964.
15 1960 - During demonstrations protesting racial segregation in Orangeburg, more than one thousand students from Claflin University and South Carolina State College were water hosed and tear gassed by police during demonstrations. Three hundred and eighty students were jailed. The protest was a lead story in the <i>New York Times</i> .	16	17 St. Patrick's Day	18	19 Spring Begins	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.	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. 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.	1	2	3	4

African American History

CALENDAR

2020

Judge Richard E. Fields was born and raised in Charleston, S.C. He attended high school at the Avery Institute, graduated from West Virginia State College in 1944, and earned his law degree in 1947 from the Howard University School of Law. He was one of the first African Americans to open a law office in Charleston since the early 1900s. Judge Fields' private and professional endeavors have included many religious, civic, and political activities, acquiring leadership positions in each area.

When Judge Fields returned to Charleston after law school, he resumed his membership at the historic Centenary Methodist Church. He was elected treasurer of that congregation around 1950 and retains that position to this date. Judge Fields served as the church's delegate to the South Carolina Annual Conference for more than 50 years and was a member of the Merger Committee in South Carolina when the white and black conferences of the United Methodist Church merged in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

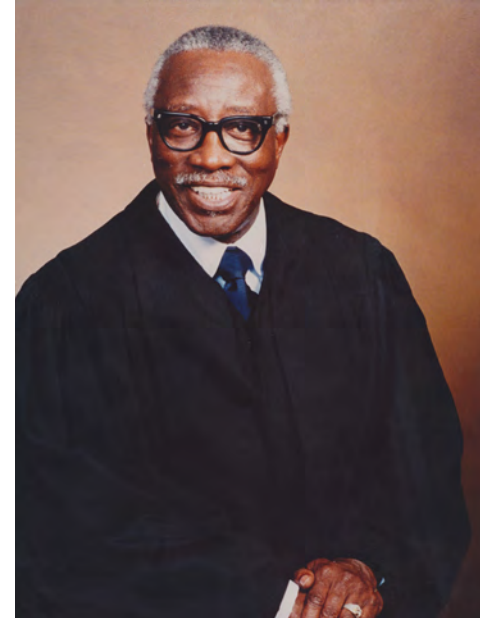
In 1950, along with several other black citizens, Judge Fields formed the Charleston County Political Action Committee (PAC) for the purpose of organizing black voters and educating them in the power of the ballot, and for the additional purpose of electing blacks to political office. This group, through its screening committee, was able to influence

elections in Charleston for a decade. Judge Fields also conducted legal work on behalf of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

In 1952, he was elected to the Board of Trustees of Claflin College in Orangeburg. He also represented the university as its attorney and served on many of its committees during his almost fifty years on the board. In 1992, a scholarship was established in his name to provide financial assistance to students of merit.

Judge Fields' leadership in the South Carolina legal community continued when he was selected as a Municipal Judge for the City of Charleston in 1969. He served in that position until becoming a Family Court judge in 1975. In 1980, Judge Fields was elected as a judge of the Circuit Court of South Carolina until his retirement in 1992. His portrait hangs on the fourth floor of the Charleston County Judicial Center and in one of the United States Post Offices in Charleston which is officially named after him.

Judge Fields and his wife, the late Myrtle T. Evans, have two children, Mary Diane Fields-Reed and Richard E. Fields Jr.



Richard Fields



Penn Center

Linnie Lumpkin-Blanton takes her overcrowded first grade sewing class of beginners to the great outdoors. Periodically, students and teachers would enjoy learning activities outdoors, and the trees would serve as canopies for classrooms.

April

<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>	<i>Saturday</i>
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. Palm Sunday	6	7 World Health Day	8 Passover Begins	9	10 Good Friday	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 Easter	13 Thomas Jefferson's Birthday	14	15 Tax Day	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 section that protected citizens of all races. Passover Ends	17 1963 - After being denied access to Columbia's Township Auditorium, Nation of Islam minister Malcolm X spoke at a small mosque in Columbia. The Muslim leader bitterly denounced Columbia's political leaders and African American supporters of integration.	18 1963 - The first rounds of the <i>Brown v. South Carolina Forestry Commission</i> lawsuit began on this day. 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.
19	20 2010 - Stephen K. Benjamin was elected as Columbia's first African American mayor. Patriot's Day	21	22 Earth Day	23	24 Arbor Day	25 1906 - The Palmetto Medical Association, comprised 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	30 1967 - Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke at the Greenville S.C. Memorial Auditorium. In his address, King remarks: "It is time for a Second Reconstruction in South Carolina."	1	2

African American History

CALENDAR

2020

Rev. Dr. Benjamin James Glover was born in the Promised Land community near Greenwood, S.C., on October 26, 1915. From the age of seven, he was inspired to accept the calling of becoming a pastor and prepared himself for a lifetime of teaching and educating people about God. He attended the public schools of Greenwood, S.C., Gastonia, N.C., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He received his theology education from Wilberforce University and Payne Theological Seminary.

Dr. Glover served as a Pastor in the A.M.E. church until his retirement at age 89. He was a public school teacher in Due West, S.C. and a professor of Bible literature and psychology at Allen University, where he was the department head. He was also the department head of Practical Theology at Dickerson Theological Seminary, including the Charleston extension. He was the longest serving pastor in the history of Mother Emmanuel A.M.E. Church in Charleston, S.C.

Dr. Glover served actively in community leadership as president of the Charleston and Columbia branches of the NAACP, president of the interdenominational minister's Union of Charleston, founder and president of the Beta Mu Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, and a member of the board of trustees at Allen University. As a staunch advocate for civil rights, Dr. Glover led many marches and sit-ins in the

1960s and joined a lawsuit challenging racial segregation in public schools in S.C. His daughter Oveta was among a group of eleven African American students who integrated the public schools of Charleston in 1963.

Dr. Glover served twice as the president of Allen University. He had the honor of having the highest student attendance and bringing in the most financial contributions in the school's history. In 1976, he founded King Memorial College in Columbia.

Dr. "BJ" was the devoted husband of Lydia Wright Glover. Upon Dr. Glover's death in 2010, he was survived by his six children, Madrian G. Garrick, Oveta Glover, Akli Khalif, Gail Glover, Shawn (Juanita) Glover and Dewey Glover, and nine grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

As a servant leader committed to a life with integrity and love, Dr. Glover admonished all to "be encouraged and keep the faith."



Benjamin James Glover

Penn Center

Penn School students participating in the Decoration Day parade on St. Helena Island. Decoration Day is now recognized nationally as Memorial Day.



May

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26	27	28	29	30	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, S.C. 1933 - James Brown, "The Godfather of Soul" was born in Barnwell, S.C.	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	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 in Charleston 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. Mother's Day	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 16 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.	14	15 1872 - Dr. Matilda Evans was born in Aiken, S.C. 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, S.C.	16 1956 - Twenty-one African American teachers in Elloree, S.C. were dismissed from their jobs after they refused to acknowledge their memberships in the NAACP. Armed Forces Day
17 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, S.C.	18	19	20 1963 - Over 1,000 white University of South Carolina students participated in an anti-integration rally on the campus' Horseshoe green. After a cross was lit on the campus, some of the students then marched to the State House to oppose the admission of African American students.	21	22	23
24 1944 - Led by <i>Lighthouse and Informer</i> newspaper editor John McCray, the Progressive Democratic Party (PDP) held its first convention in Columbia, S.C.	25 Memorial Day	26	27	28	29	30 1822 - Charleston authorities uncovered the plan for the largest African American slave insurrection in the nation's history. Denmark Vesey, a free man, was named as the lead organizer of the planned rebellion. The plot was in response to the city's suppression of the African church in Charleston.

Reverend James S. Hall Jr. was born in 1932, in Marion, S.C. to Reverend James S. Hall Sr. and Mrs. Eliza Hall. Hall attended primary school in Marion and then earned a B.S. in Education and a Bachelor of Divinity degree from Morris College in Sumter, S.C. He received honorary degrees from Morris College, Fuller Normal School in Greenville, S.C., A.M.E. Seminary in Monrovia, West Africa, and studied Pastoral Psychology at Temple University.

Throughout Hall's career, he has been a resolute advocate for civil rights and the voiceless. In high school, he organized a boycott against a major bread company after a deliveryman struck a black female storekeeper for complaining about delivery of stale bread. While at Morris College, he was removed from his radio broadcast and threatened when he spoke out against racism and segregation.

In October 1959, Jackie Robinson, the famed baseball player, was a keynote speaker for the South Carolina NAACP annual conference in Greenville. When Robinson prepared to depart the Greenville Municipal Airport, Rev. Hall, Mrs. Hall, and others accompanied him. While waiting in the main airport lounge, the group was told to move to the colored section. They refused, which culminated with Hall organizing the first march on the Greenville Municipal Airport in January 1960. In subsequent sit-ins in Greenville

and throughout the South, organizers were jailed for civil rights advocacy.

Before organizing the Triumph Baptist Church of Philadelphia in 1969, Hall pastored Mount Rona Baptist Church (Florence, S.C.), Rafting Creek Baptist Church (Sumter, S.C.), Springfield Baptist Church (Greenville, S.C.) and Morris Chapel Baptist Church in Philadelphia, Pa.

Reverend Hall has served as Vice President of the Baptist Educational and Missionary Convention of South Carolina, and the S.C. NAACP and as President of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in Greenville, Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity), the Baptist Minister's Conference, and the Pennsylvania Baptist Convention. He also served on the Board of Trustees of Morris College.

As senior advisor to lawmakers representing Pennsylvania, Hall continues to give voice to the voiceless within his community. Awards presented to Hall include the Unity Global PUSH Legend of Civil Rights, South Carolina Shining Star Award from the South Carolina E&M Baptist State Convention, and the Legacy in Social Justice Award from Rainbow Push. In 2019, the Rev. Dr. James S. Hall Jr. Lecture Series in Philadelphia was named in his honor.



James Hall



Penn Center

In 1901, Penn School transitioned to Penn Normal, Industrial, and Agricultural School, adding teacher training, industrial, and agricultural trades to the academic curriculum. Pictured are Penn School scholars assembled outside of Founder's Hall.

June

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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 - Approximately twenty African American students from Allen University and Benedict College were prevented from entering the Sesquicentennial State Park near Columbia by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division. 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, is 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 - Nine members of Mother Emanuel A.M.E. Church in Charleston (including the church's pastor State Senator Clementa C. Pinckney) were killed in an attack of racist violence while attending Bible study.	18	19	20
Flag Day					Juneteenth	Summer Solstice
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.	22 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
Father's Day						
28	29	30	1	2	3	4

African American History

2020

Dr. Roy I. Jones is a lifelong educator who has served in South Carolina institutions for nearly 40 years. Jones is the Executive Director of the Call Me MiSTER program and Provost Distinguished Professor in Clemson University's College of Education. MiSTER works to increase the number of teachers from diverse backgrounds, particularly among the nation's lowest performing schools.

The program is the most recognized collaborative in the nation for recruiting, retaining and developing fully certified, career-minded African American male elementary and middle school teachers. It currently represents 24 colleges and universities in South Carolina and 10 institutions in nine other states.

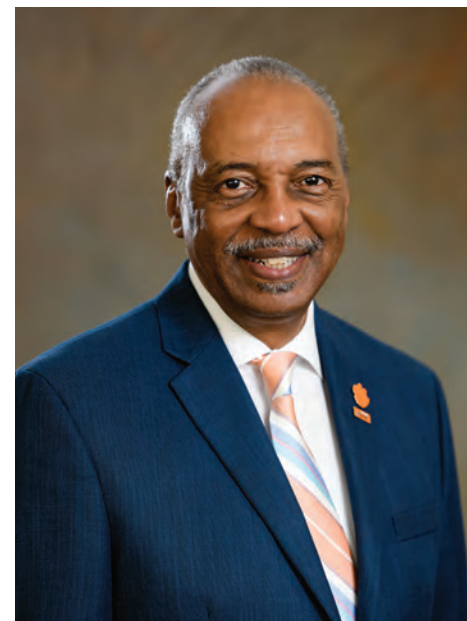
MiSTER has more than doubled the number of African American males teaching in public elementary school classrooms. There is a 90 percent retention rate of program graduates who are still teaching with eight percent leading schools in administrative roles. Through numerous journal articles, citations and awards, for both Jones and the program, MiSTER has demonstrated success in diverse academic environments.

Jones is a fierce advocate for historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) as early pioneers in producing black educators. Under Jones' leadership, the

Call Me MiSTER program has generated millions of dollars in revenue, much of which supports students attending HBCUs.

Jones previously served as a department chair at Claflin University and was instrumental in it becoming the first historically black, private institution in the state to be accredited by the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education. Jones has also served as director of employment for the Charleston County School District.

Jones is a father and Massachusetts native, but has spent most of his professional life in the South. He earned a bachelor's degree in education from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, a master's degree in educational psychology from Atlanta University, and an Ed.D. in higher education from the University of Georgia.



Roy Jones



Penn Center

Penn School was founded in 1862 and 80 pupils enrolled during its inaugural year. Pictured are Penn School scholars assembled outside of the original Penn School House.

July

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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 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, S.C.	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, which had been closed since 1956, when the S.C. General Assembly resisted legal campaigns for integration. Independence Day
5 1947 - Camden, S.C. 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 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.	10 1875 - Educator, civic leader, and political advisor Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune was born in Mayesville, S.C. 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. The students, including Jesse L. Jackson, were counseled by the Rev. James S. Hall, the pastor of Greenville's Springfield Baptist Church.	17	18 1863 - Distinguished mathematician, essayist, and Howard University professor Dr. Kelly Miller was born in Winnboro where he attended the Fairfield Institute.
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	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.	31	1

African American History

CALENDAR

2020

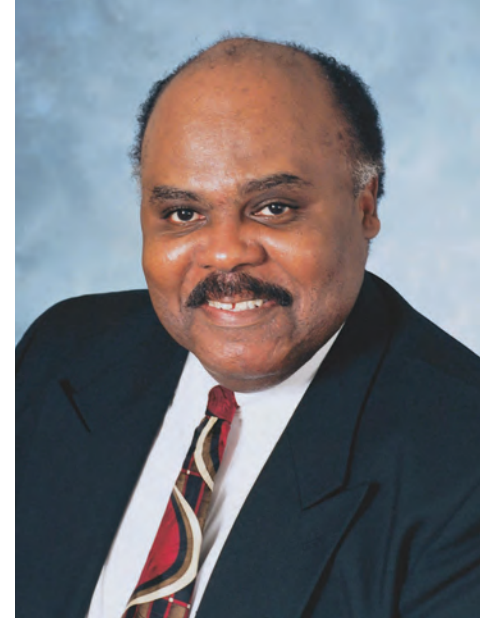
Rev. Joseph H. Neal was born on August 31, 1950 to the late Mrs. Laverne Kohn Neal and the late Rev. C.R. Neal of Hopkins, S.C. He was the third of four children. His compassion for people at an early age foreshadowed his community activism, call to the ministry, and public service for social justice.

Rev. Neal was educated in the public schools of Richland County and graduated from C.A. Johnson High School in 1968. Subsequently, he earned a B.A. degree in Psychology from Benedict College and pursued post-graduate studies at Colgate School of Divinity and the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary. He received an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from Benedict College.

While pastor for 30 years of Calvary Baptist Church in Chester, Rev. Neal was elected to the S.C. House of Representatives in 1992 and served 25 years representing District 70. During his tenure, he sponsored numerous pieces of social justice legislation aimed at improving the quality of life for all South Carolinians. He was responsible for the introduction and passage of South Carolina's first anti-racial profiling legislation that became law in 2005. As a constant voice for clean water and environmental justice, he sponsored legislation, the Environmental Bill of Rights, each year for 25 years to amend the South Carolina Constitution to codify the fundamental

right of all South Carolinians to a clean and a healthy environment. In the General Assembly, Rev. Neal served as Assistant Democratic Leader and as Chair of the South Carolina Legislative Black Caucus. A crowning moment of his legislative career was his televised remarks on the State House floor to remove the Confederate flag from the State House in 2015. It is widely recognized as one of the most moving speeches that contributed to the passage of legislation that removed the Confederate flag after 53 years.

Rev. Neal was a compassionate force who gave voice to the voiceless and stood tall for those who could not. In addition to being the co-chair of the South Carolina Progressive Network, Neal was also a member of the NAACP, the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc., and many other organizations. The Joseph H. Neal Health Collaborative in Columbia is named in his honor. He passed away on February 14, 2017.



Joe Neal



Penn Center

The original Penn School House was built in three separate parts in the North, shipped down to the Atlantic Coast, and brought onto Penn School's campus in 1865. This was the first pre-fabricated building in the South. In this photograph, teachers and scholars are gathered in the morning before class.

August

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>2</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p> <p>1810 - Robert Purvis, an abolitionist, participant in the Underground Railroad, and a founder of the American Anti-Slavery Society, was born in Charleston, S.C.</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>6</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>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, S.C.</p>
<p>9</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>11</p> <p>1965 - Tony Award, Academy Award, and Emmy Award winning actress Viola Davis was born in St. Matthews, S.C.</p>	<p>12</p> <p>1922 - One of the first African American models in the U.S., Ophelia DeVore-Mitchell was born in Edgefield, S.C.</p>	<p>13 1946 - Black voters in Columbia, including George Elmore, a native of Holly Hill, attempted to vote in the August primary but were turned away by Democratic Party officials. Harold Boulware, the head of the state NAACP legal committee, filed a class action lawsuit, <i>Elmore v. Rice</i>. In a ruling supporting Elmore, federal judge J. Wailes Waring declared that it "is time for South Carolina to rejoin the Union."</p>	<p>14</p> <p>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, S.C.</p>	<p>15</p>
<p>16</p>	<p>17</p> <p>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, S.C.</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>19</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>21</p> <p>Senior Citizens Day</p>	<p>22</p>
<p>23</p>	<p>24</p>	<p>25</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>26 1955 - Charleston, S.C. Cannon Street YMCA All-Stars were named state little league baseball champions after all white teams refused to play them. Little League Baseball World Series officials ruled their state championship invalid, denying them the chance to compete in the World Series.</p> <p>Women's Equality Day</p>	<p>27</p> <p>1963 - Several days before Henrie Monteith 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.</p>	<p>28</p> <p>1963 - South Carolinians joined over 250,000 in Washington, DC 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.</p>	<p>29</p>
<p>30</p> <p>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 they were then chased by a white mob.</p>	<p>31</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>5</p>

African American History

CALENDAR

2020

As an educator and community leader, Xanthene Sayles Norris has established an exemplary career of public service and civic engagement.

Born in Winston Salem, N.C., Norris grew up and attended public schools in Greenville, S.C. She graduated from Sterling High School in 1946 as the valedictorian of her class. She earned a bachelor's degree from Clark College in Atlanta, Ga. and a master's degree from Furman University in Greenville. She is a retired educator who served as a Greenville County teacher, high school counselor, and adult education director.

Norris was the Past Executive Director of the local Miss America Palmetto Scholarship Program, and presently is Chairman of the A.J. Whittenberg Academic Scholarship. She has been an annual Greenville County Democratic Party State Convention delegate since 1997 and was a State Democratic Party delegate to the 2004 and 2012 Democratic Party National Conventions.

Because of her diplomacy, initiative, and determination to honor the legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Greenville County officially observed the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday for the first time, on January 16, 2006, and as a continuing national celebration.

Presently, Norris is a Greenville County Councilwoman. She has been elected for five terms since 1997 and represents District 23. Councilwoman Norris is Chairman Pro Tem of Greenville County Council. She currently serves on the Finance Committee and is Vice Chairman of the Public Safety and Human Services Committee. She is a Trustee, the College Ministry Chair, and the Personnel Chair of the historic Springfield Baptist Church. Additionally, Norris is a life member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., a life member of the NAACP, a board member of the Peace Center, and the past United Negro College Fund Upstate Chair. In 2016, the *Greenville Business Magazine* selected Norris as one of the fifty most influential people in Greenville.



**Xanthene
Norris**



Penn Center

Penn School students attending a woodworking class in the Cope Industrial Shop in 1912. Rededicated in April 1999, the Cope Shop now houses the York W. Bailey Museum, named after the first African American physician on St. Helena Island. Dr. Bailey graduated from Penn School and received his medical degree from Howard University.

September

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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, S.C. 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
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. Labor Day	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 occurs 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, S.C. Rosh Hashanah Begins	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. Rosh Hashanah Ends	21	22 Fall Begins	23	24	25	26
27 1935 - Mamie "Peanut" Johnson, the only woman to pitch for the Negro Major League was born in Ridgeway, S.C. In 1954, she was signed to play for the Indianapolis Clowns. Yom Kippur	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 in Springfield, Ma.	30	1	2	3

African American History

2020

George Rogers, a native of Duluth, Ga., has always had a love for football. A standout at Duluth High School, Rogers decided to attend the University of South Carolina when coach Jim Carlen told him that he could play in his freshman year.

Rogers rushed for 623 yards as a freshman and then tallied 1,006 yards as a sophomore while splitting time with Johnnie Wright. However, Rogers' junior season launched him into the national spotlight. He finished with 1,681 yards and eight touchdowns to earn All-American honors.

During his senior year, Rogers led the nation in rushing with 1,781 yards while scoring 14 touchdowns and unanimously earning All-American honors. In December 1980, Rogers bested University of Pittsburgh defensive lineman Hugh Green and University of Georgia running back Herschel Walker to win the Heisman trophy. Rogers is the first and only college football athlete in the state of South Carolina to win the Heisman.

Selected as the first overall pick in the National Football League (NFL) draft by the New Orleans Saints in 1981, Rogers spent seven seasons in the NFL. He rushed for 1,674 yards as a rookie, which ranks second all-time to Eric Dickerson on the single-season, rookie rushing yards record. Rogers played four seasons with the New Orleans

Saints and three with the Washington Redskins, where he won a Super Bowl title in 1987. Rogers retired after the 1987 season and finished his NFL career with 7,176 rushing yards and 54 touchdowns.

Rogers is the first in his immediate family to attend and graduate from college. He created an endowment to the University of South Carolina, and as a way of paying it forward, started the George Rogers Foundation of the Carolinas, Inc., in 1991. The foundation provides financial assistance to first-generation college students and supports community-based youth development, non-profit organizations. His foundation made a \$75,000 commitment to the University of South Carolina Student Athlete Promise Fund, which helps former student-athletes return to complete their degrees.

Rogers is a member of the New Orleans Saints Hall of Fame, College Football Hall of Fame, Georgia Sports Hall of Fame, South Carolina Football Hall of Fame, Atlanta Sports Hall of Fame and his number 38 is retired at the University of South Carolina. A statue of Rogers was dedicated at the University of South Carolina's Williams-Brice Stadium in 2015.



George Rogers

Penn Center

Penn School had many extracurricular activities, including basketball. This is a photograph of the men's basketball team in 1941. The school had both a boys and girls basketball team.



October

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
27	28	29	30	1	2	3
4 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.	5	6	7 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 enrolled led to the departure of white students and professors.	8 1941 - Civil rights leader and two-time presidential candidate Jesse Jackson was born in Greenville, S.C.	9	10
11 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.	12	13	14 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.	15 1960 - Students from Allen University & Benedict College formed the Student Conference for Human Rights in order to aid cross campus & 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 1868 - Benjamin F. Randolph, state senator and chairman of the state Republican party, was assassinated as he campaigned at Hodges Depot in Abbeville, S.C. 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.	17 1871 - President Ulysses Grant suspended the writ of <i>habeas corpus</i> and declared martial law in nine S.C. counties affected by white Ku Klux Klan attacks and violence.
18 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.	19	20	21 1917 - John Birks "Dizzy" Gillespie, jazz trumpeter and Bebop musician, was born in Cheraw, S.C.	22 1945 - Unionized workers from the Charleston American Tobacco Company Cigar Factor, comprised 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 United Nations Day
25 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 since 1888.	26	27	28	29	30	31 Halloween

African American History

CALENDAR

2020

Nathaniel and Viola Stewart were a trailblazing couple who left an enduring mark in African American history. They met on a blind date in 1945, and after falling in love, were married for more than 50 years.

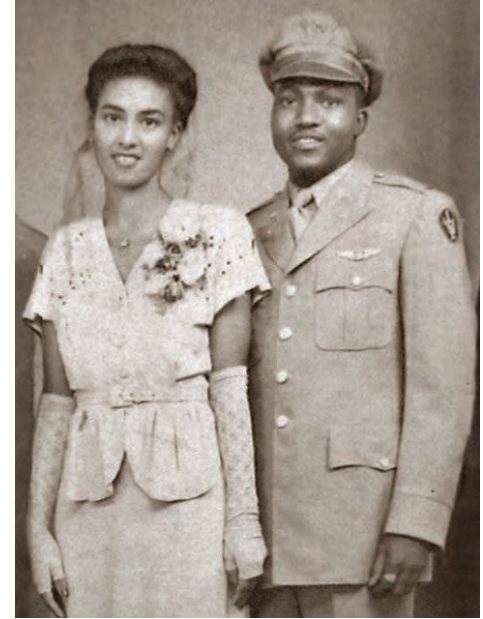
Viola Duvall Stewart, born June 30, 1919, in Charleston, S.C., was an unsung educational justice advocate and civil rights pioneer. She earned a B.S. degree in chemistry in 1941 from Howard University, where Nobel Peace Prize winner Ralph Bunche was one of her instructors. While a teacher at Burke High School in Charleston, Viola was recruited by the South Carolina NAACP to be the plaintiff in an African American teachers' equalization salary case. Her case went to trial in 1944 and she was represented by NAACP Chief Counsel Thurgood Marshall with federal judge J. Waites Waring presiding over the case. In less than 15 minutes, without either side making an argument, the case was decided in favor of the plaintiff, Viola Duvall. The case, *Duvall v. J.F. Seignous et al.*, led to other lawsuits that challenged inequities in African American teacher salaries across South Carolina.

Later in Viola's career, she became an itinerate special education instructor with visually impaired children in the Philadelphia, Pa. public schools. She retired in 1981. She was a Charter Life member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., where she served as Epistoleus and

delegate to the 1944 regional conference. She later became the sorority's Philacter or corresponding secretary. Mrs. Stewart passed away on December 10, 2010.

Nathaniel C. Stewart, Viola's husband, was born July 8, 1922 in Ft. Motte, S.C. He earned the rank of Second Lieutenant, in the 99th Pursuit Squadron of the United States Army Air Corps, as a member of the famed Tuskegee Airmen. He was an integral part of the successful effort that fought and defeated foreign fascism and racial segregation in the United States military. After his discharge from the Corps in 1946, he went to work at the Philadelphia General Hospital as a staff pharmacist. Once promoted to Director of Pharmacy, he was designated as the first African American to hold a senior administration position at the hospital. Nathaniel was a Lifetime Member of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc. Mr. Stewart passed away on April 6, 2000.

Participants in the 1963 March on Washington where Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his "I Have a Dream" address, the Stewarts remained active in the civil rights movement as NAACP Life Members. In 2010, their lifetime commitment to justice and equality were recognized by the Honorable James E. Clyburn in the *Congressional Record*.



Nathaniel & Viola Stewart



Penn Center

A Penn Center graduating class is pictured in front of Darrah Hall, originally built in 1882.

November

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 All Saints' Day Daylight Savings Ends	2	3 1898 - SC State College (University) is established. 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	7
8 1944 - Dr. Cleveland Sellers Jr. was born in Denmark, S.C. He was the only person convicted and jailed for events at the Orangeburg Massacre, a 1968 civil rights protest in which three students were killed by state highway patrol officers.	9	10 1959 - 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.	25	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. Thanksgiving	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. Black Friday	28
29	30	1	2	3	4	5

African American History

2020

For four generations, the Taylor Brothers Construction Company, Inc. has operated an African American owned heavy construction business in Columbia, S.C. Started in the late 1930s by Samuel Thomas "Papa" Taylor, and aided by a mule and a drag pan, the company prepared commercial and residential sites and sold wood.

The business expanded during the 1940s into hauling and building material delivery when Papa Taylor's sons, Robert and Samuel, returned from World War II. Soon Robert and Samuel's wives, Mary Clarkson "Mae" Taylor and Onalee Davis Taylor joined the company as staff in a small office on Gervais Street, in the historic Waverly community. During this period, the Taylors excavated the location for the Bellas-Hess department store in downtown Columbia and prepared the site for one of Columbia's first shopping centers, Midlands Shopping Center on Two Notch Road. Taylor Brothers also became one of the first minority-owned subcontractors to provide hauling services to a new United States Air Force Base in Horry County.

The family's high standards and commitment to the community continued in the 1960s when Robert "Butch" Jr. and the late Kenneth Taylor, graduates of Benedict College, became the third generation to join the company. The two were followed by Collier, a Midlands

Technical College graduate, and fraternal twins Donald and Ronald in the 1970s, both of whom are Hampton University graduates. As subcontractors, the company specializes in on-site preparation, trucking, hauling, water, sewage, demolition, and recycling work with the SCDOT and other general contractors. The business was incorporated in 1982.

Driven by the desire to improve the quality of life for its community, associates, families, and clients, Taylor Brothers Construction, Inc. has developed a diverse regional portfolio. The company's projects include basements on Columbia's Main Street, subdivisions, office parks, places of worship, and the University of South Carolina's Darla Moore School of Business and School of Law.

As a family and business, Taylor Brothers fosters the development of other minority contractors, faith-based organizations, schools, and community events. These generous efforts have been recognized by the SCDOT and the National Association of Minority Contractors (NAMC), among others. The company's proud motto is, "We Move the Earth to Build a Better World."



The Taylor Family

Penn Center

In this photograph teachers pose outside the Cope Shop in 1913, a year after the industrial building's dedication at the 50th anniversary celebration.



December

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29	30	<p>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.</p> <p>1980 - George Rogers, a University of South Carolina standout player was awarded the Heisman Trophy in New York City.</p> <p>World Aids Day</p>	2	3	4	<p>5 1899 - Modjeska Monteith Simkins, educator, journalist, human rights activist, and a founder of the South Carolina NAACP, was born in Columbia.</p> <p>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.</p>
6	<p>7</p> <p>Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day</p>	8	<p>9</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>Human Rights Day Hanukkah Begins</p>	11	<p>12 1963 - Facing protest, five movie theaters in Columbia, S.C. agreed to a gradual desegregation plan where only two African American patrons were admitted during a showing.</p> <p>1870 - Joseph Hayne Rainey, born in Georgetown, S.C., was elected to Congress and becomes the first African American seated in the U.S. House of Representatives. He served until March 3, 1879.</p>
13	14	15	16	<p>17</p> <p>2003 - Essie Mae Washington-Williams acknowledged that her father was Strom Thurmond, a longtime U.S. Senator and a former governor who championed segregation.</p> <p>2012 - Appointed by Gov. Nikki Haley, Tim Scott became the first African American from S.C. to serve in the U.S. Senate.</p>	18	<p>19</p> <p>1967 - St. Julian Devine was sworn in as the first African American member of the Charleston City Council since the 1870s.</p> <p>Hanukkah Ends</p>
20	<p>21</p> <p>1865 - S.C. issues one of the first set of black codes "to regulate the relations of persons of color." The codes addressed a number of issues, including illegal interracial marriages, master apprentice relations, and service contracts.</p> <p>Winter Solstice</p>	22	23	24	25	<p>26</p> <p>1863 - Robert Blake, powder boy aboard the U.S.S. <i>Marblehead</i>, 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.</p> <p>Christmas Eve</p> <p>Christmas Day</p> <p>Kwanzaa Begins</p>
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
				<p>New Year's Eve</p>	<p>New Year's Day Kwanzaa Ends</p>	

2020 SOUTH CAROLINA *African American History Calendar Honorees*



Vivian
Ayers Allen



Reubin
Bookert



Mignon
Clyburn



Richard
Fields



Benjamin
James Glover



James
Hall



Roy
Jones



Joe
Neal



Xanthene
Norris



George
Rogers



Nathaniel &
Viola Stewart



The Taylor
Family



Penn Center

Founded in 1862, Penn School was one of the first academic schools in the South established by Northern missionaries. Their goal was to provide a formal education for previously enslaved West Africans. After the school closed in 1948, Penn became the first African American site in South Carolina with the primary purpose of safeguarding the heritage of a Gullah Geechee community.

Later, in the 1960s, Penn Center played a key role for social justice. The center helped usher in the Civil Rights Movement and served as the only location in South Carolina where interracial groups, such as Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Peace Corps, could have sanctuary in an era of mandated segregation.

In 2017, President Barack Obama declared Penn Center a Reconstruction Era National Monument. Penn Center continues to thrive as it promotes historic preservation and acts as a catalyst for economic sustainability throughout the Sea Islands. Its far-reaching impact on local, national, and international communities has been the greatest legacy of Penn Center's history.

The historical photos of Penn Center found in the 2020 African American History Calendar come from its "Penn School Collection." The images are archived at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill in the Wilson Library and are the property of Penn Center, Inc.

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