

SOUTH CAROLINA

AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR



Jenkins Orphan
BAND
Representing a
WORTHY HOME
for
CHILDREN
Rev. D. J. Jenkins
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898
1899
1900

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2

1



RICH IN AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY FROM THE UPSTATE TO THE LOWCOUNTRY

DEAR STUDENTS, EDUCATORS, AND FRIENDS,

The South Carolina Department of Education and our esteemed community partners proudly present to you the 2021 South Carolina African American History Calendar.

This calendar pays homage to outstanding individuals who have made an extraordinary impact on our state and nation. Their achievements will be used by South Carolina educators to celebrate African American history in the classroom.

The 2021 calendar features the Jenkins Institute. Formerly known as the “Jenkins Orphanage,” this establishment was founded in Charleston by the late Reverend Daniel Joseph Jenkins in December 1891. What started as a simple act of kindness from a husband and wife taking in four orphans eventually turned into a musical empire that today has inspired some of the most famous African American talents ever known.

The 2021 calendar honorees’ commitment to improving the lives of others through their respective areas of expertise is admirable. With each page you turn, you will be reminded of the legacies they have left to inspire future generations.

It is my hope that communities and students, the next generation of leaders, will be motivated by these individuals as we continue to work together to improve the quality of life for all South Carolinians.

Most Sincerely,



MOLLY M. SPEARMAN
State Superintendent of Education



ALLIE BROOKS



A native of the Florence area, Allie Brooks earned a bachelor's degree and a Commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the United States Army from South Carolina State University in 1968. Afterwards, he received a master's degree in Education Administration from the University of South Carolina in 1974 and Education Specialist Degree in 2014. He completed the Institute on the Principal and School Improvement in 1987 at Harvard

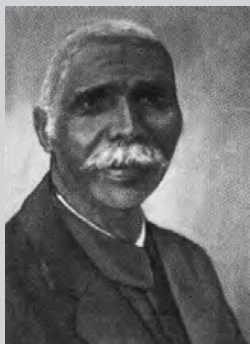
University. In 2006, he was awarded an honorary degree from Francis Marion University. He serves on the Board of Trustees of McLeod Health.

He has served as president of the S.C. Association of Secondary School Principals (SCASSP), the 4-A Principals Conference, and the S.C. High School League. Brooks was named Outstanding Principal of the Year in 1986-87 and 2000 by the SCASSP.

Brooks was the recipient of the Florence Civitan's Citizen of the Year award in 1987, named Citizen of the Year by the Chi Iota Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc. in 1989, and selected as Educator of the Year by Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc. in 1995. Brooks retired in 2005, after having served in Florence area public schools for more than 35 years as a teacher, principal, and superintendent of schools.

Brooks was honored as the 2005 Distinguished Graduate by The School Foundation of Florence School District One. He has been active in numerous civic and professional organizations in Florence such as the House of Hope Ministries and the editorial advisory board for the News Journal. He is a past member of the Board of Directors of the Boys and Girls Club of the Pee Dee and was named their 2009 Champion for Youth. In 2009, he received the South Carolina Board of Education Volunteer Award, and then in 2010, the Ashby P. Lawrimore Award. He has served as a college professor at Cambridge College in Augusta, G.A.

He and his wife, Barbara Faye, share three children, a daughter-in-law, and three grandchildren.



Daniel Jenkins founded "Jenkins Orphanage" on December 16, 1891. The orphanage received its official charter from the State of South Carolina in 1892. The mission was to provide a safe, secure, stable, and loving environment for destitute young boys and girls in need.

JANUARY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
27	28	29	30	31	1 1863 - At Camp Saxton in Port Royal, thousands of African Americans gathered to celebrate Emancipation Day on the very day President Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation went into effect. NEW YEAR'S DAY KWANZAA ENDS	2
3	4	5	6	7 NEW YEAR'S EVE	8	9
10	11	12 1944 - Boxer Joseph "Smoking Joe" Frazier was born in Beaufort. He would later become an Olympic gold medalist and heavy-weight champion.	13	14	15 1963 - Donald Russell was inaugurated as Governor of S.C. At the inaugural barbecue held on the grounds of the Governor's Mansion, over 100 black citizens were in attendance.	16 1963 - The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ordered Clemson College to admit Harvey Gantt, opening the door for him to become the first African American to enroll at Clemson.
17 1927 - Actress Eartha Kitt was born in North. 2000 - More than 46,000 rallied at the state capitol in Columbia to protest the Confederate battle flag flying atop the statehouse dome. Sponsors of the march included the NAACP, the Urban League, and the AME Church.	18 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. DAY	19	20	21	22	23
24 1961 - Students from Friendship Junior College and others went to jail after a sit-in at a segregated lunch counter in Rock Hill. They became known as the Friendship Nine.	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						

GILDA COBB-HUNTER



Gilda Cobb-Hunter is a native of Gifford, F.L., attending Florida A&M University for a bachelor's in African-American History and Florida State University for a master's in American History. She received an honorary doctorate in Humane Letters from the Medical University of South Carolina, the College of Charleston, and Francis Marion University. She received the David Wilkins Legislative Leadership Award from the Riley Institute at Furman University.

caucus when elected House Minority Leader. She is the longest serving Representative in the South Carolina House of Representatives. Widely respected on both sides of the aisle, Cobb-Hunter has been dubbed, "the conscience of the House."

As the Vice-Chair of the *African American History Monument Commission*, Cobb-Hunter led the historic effort to build the first monument to African Americans on the grounds of any state capitol. She currently serves as President of the National Black Caucus of State Legislators and a member of the National Conference of State Legislatures Executive Committee. For twenty years, she represented South Carolina as the National Committeewoman to the Democratic National Committee, a member of the Executive Committee and as Chair of the Southern Regional Caucus, the first woman of color elected to that position.

As a licensed Master Social Worker, Cobb-Hunter is the Chief Executive Officer of CASA/Family Systems, a family violence agency serving Orangeburg, Bamberg, and Calhoun counties.

She is married to Dr. Terry K. Hunter, Executive Director of the Fine Arts Cultural Enrichment Teaching Studios.



She became the first African American woman in Orangeburg County elected to be a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives. Cobb-Hunter went on to be the first freshman appointed to and is the ranking member, 1st Vice Chair of the House Ways and Means Committee. She also is a member of the Joint Bond Review Committee.

Cobb-Hunter became the first person of color, male or female, to lead a legislative

Jenkins Orphanage began when Daniel Jenkins discovered four little black boys huddled against a cold, empty train car. Although he had children of his own, Jenkins and his wife, Lena, took the boys in.

FEBRUARY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
31	1 1834 - Henry McNeal Turner was born in Hannah Circuit near Newberry. The A.M.E. minister and the first African American appointed by President Lincoln as a chaplain in the U.S. Army in 1863. 1870 - Jonathan Jasper Wright, a state senator from Beaufort County, was elected as an Associate Justice of the S.C. Supreme Court, becoming its first African American member.	2 GROUNDHOG'S DAY	3	4	5 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.	6
7 1967 - Actor, comedian, and author Chris Rock was born in Andrews.	8 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."	9	10	11	12 1909 - Georgetown native Dr. William A. Sinclair, born enslaved in 1858 and studied at the University of South Carolina, helped create the NAACP. 1960 - Days after protests in Greensboro, N.C., the first sit-ins in S.C. began in Rock Hill when nearly 100 students sit-in at Woolworth's and McCrory's. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY	13
14 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. VALENTINE'S DAY	15 PRESIDENT'S DAY	16 MARDI GRAS	17 ASH WEDNESDAY	18 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.	19 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.	20
21	22 1898 - Frazier Baker, a Republican appointed African American postmaster of Lake City, and his two-year old daughter, were lynched in an attack by a white mob. Other members of the Baker family were severely injured. The known assailants were never convicted.	23	24	25 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.	26	27
28 1956 - Clarence Mitchell, the National Director of the NAACP and a Baptist minister Rev. Horace Sharper, were arrested in Florence when they entered a "white's only" door at the local train station. Charges against the two leaders were later dismissed.	1	2	3	4	5	6

BERNARD & HERBERT FIELDING



Bernard and Herbert Fielding grew up in Charleston during the Great Depression. Herbert, a veteran of World War II, graduated from West Virginia State College in 1948. Bernard graduated from the Hampton Institute in 1953 and spent two years with the Army, completing his law degree at Boston University while stationed there.

In 1952, Herbert took on his family's funeral home business as CEO and President. Bernard assumed these positions in 1984. Fielding Home of Funerals was established in 1912 and is one of the oldest African American businesses in Charleston.

Herbert and Bernard became active in the NAACP. In 1965, Herbert founded the Political

Action Committee of Charleston County to provide voter education and promote the employment of African Americans to voter registration and school trustee boards. In 1969, Bernard became the first African American president of the Young Democrats of Charleston County.

In 1970, Herbert became one of the first African American legislatures elected to the S.C. House of Representatives since Reconstruction. Herbert served on many committees during his decades-long tenure as a member of the S.C. House of Representatives, and then the S.C. Senate. In 1976, Bernard was appointed an associate probate judge in Charleston County, becoming the first African American to hold the position in S.C. In 1990, Bernard became the first African American elected Charleston County Probate Judge. Herbert was chairman of the S.C. Senate Delegation from 1989-1992 and chairman of the S.C. Legislative Black Caucus from 1990-1992.

The SCDOT named Highway 61 from the James Island Expressway to South Carolina Route 61 in Charleston County as the Herbert U. Fielding Connector. Bernard's work has been recognized by the Center for Heirs Property Preservation's Commitment to Justice Award. For more than fifty years, Bernard offered free services to the Young Women's Christian Association of Greater Charleston.

Herbert passed away in 2015, followed by his brother Bernard in 2020.

The orphanage started out at 660 King Street next door to the city jail, but Jenkins soon persuaded the S.C. Medical College to give him the old Marine Hospital at 20 Franklin Street.



MARCH

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

ROSA FRANKLIN



Rosa Franklin was born April 4, 1927. At the age of eight, she moved from Cordesville, S.C. to Georgetown, S.C. to live with her aunt and uncle. However, she returned to Cordesville every summer to bond with her loved ones and created lasting memories.

After graduating from Howard High School in Georgetown in 1944, she attended South Carolina State University before entering the Cadet

Nursing Program at Good Samaritan Wavery Hospital in Columbia, S.C. where she graduated in 1948. While raising a family and working full-time she continued her education. Senator Franklin completed a bachelor's degree, a master's degree, and a Women's Healthcare Specialist Certificate. Later, she was awarded with an honorary doctorate.

In 1990, Senator Franklin was elected to the Washington State Legislature representing the 19th district and won re-election in 1992. She was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate before the January 1993 session. She won both the special election to retain this seat followed by the scheduled election. After twenty years in the state legislature, she retired in 2010 after becoming the first African American woman to serve in the Washington State Senate. Sponsoring and passing major legislation and serving on several committees, she articulated her goals were to "make a difference" and "lift as you climb."

Senator Franklin and her husband, James, of seventy-one years are parents and grandparents, and looking forward to becoming great-grandparents. "*Rosa Franklin, A Life in Healthcare, Public Service, And Social Justice*," was recently released by the Washington State Legislative Oral History Program, acknowledging her incredible life's work in dedication to the nursing profession and advocacy for healthcare.

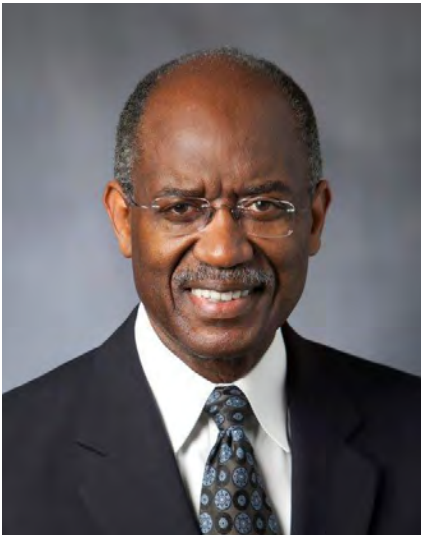
Jenkins organized 11 to 12 of the boys into a band in 1892. He hired two local musicians to teach them to read music and, because of the group instruction, each band member became proficient at playing all the instruments they had; obo, clarinet, bell, drums, coronet, and even triangle.



APRIL

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
					GOOD FRIDAY	PASSOVER ENDS
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1949 - Allen University sponsored a performance by famed vocalist Marian Anderson at Columbia's Township Auditorium. EASTER	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.		WORLD HEALTH DAY			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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.		THOMAS JEFFERSON DAY		TAX DAY	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.	1963 - After being denied access to Columbia's Township Auditorium, Nation of Islam minister and activist, Malcolm X, spoke at a small mosque in Columbia.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1963 - The first rounds of the <i>Brown v. South Carolina Forestry Commission</i> lawsuit began. This case, brought by African Americans, claimed they were turned away from two white state parks of the SC State Park System in 1960 and 1961.	PATRIOT'S DAY	2010 - Stephen K. Benjamin was elected as Columbia's first African American mayor.		EARTH DAY		
25	26	27	28	29	30	1
1906 - The Palmetto Medical Association, composed of African American physicians, dentists, and pharmacists, gathered in Camden to mark its 10th Anniversary. 1963 - U.S. Attorney General, Robert Kennedy, spoke at the University of South Carolina about the national government's role in eliminating racial discrimination.			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."		1967 - Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke at the Greenville Memorial Auditorium. In his address, King remarked: "It is time for a Second Reconstruction in South Carolina." ARBOR DAY	

SHERMAN JAMES



Dr. Sherman James is a native of Hartsville, S.C. He graduated from Butler High School, in Hartsville, in 1960. He was Valedictorian of his class, and president of the student body.

A social epidemiologist, Dr. James is the Susan B. King Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Public Policy at Duke University. He taught at Duke from 2003–2014. Before this, he taught at the University of North

Carolina – Chapel Hill (1973-1989), and the University of Michigan – Ann Arbor (1989-2003). Dr. James earned an AB degree in Psychology and Philosophy, in 1964, from Talladega College in Alabama; he earned a PhD degree in Social Psychology, in 1973, from Washington University in St. Louis.

In the early 1980s, Dr. James formulated the John Henryism Hypothesis, which

posits that repeated, “high-effort” coping (“John Henryism”) over many years with adversity, including adversity caused by structural racism, contributes to the well-known high risk for hypertension in African Americans. His research on John Henryism has been featured in *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, *The Atlantic*, and on *NPR*.

In 2000, Dr. James was elected to the National Academy of Medicine (formerly the Institute of Medicine) of the National Academy of Sciences. In 2001, he received the Abraham Lilienfeld Award from the Epidemiology Section of the American Public Health Association for career teaching excellence. In 2008, he was the first African American to be elected president of the Society for Epidemiologic Research, the largest professional society of epidemiologists in North America. He was also named a Distinguished Alumnus by Washinton University in St. Louis. In 2016, he was named the Mahatma Gandhi Fellow of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and that same year received the prestigious Wade Hampton Frost Award from the Epidemiology Section of the American Health Association for outstanding contributions to the field of public health. In 2019, he received the Kenneth Rothman Career Accomplishment Award from the Society for Epidemiologic Research.

The band’s downtown Charleston performances often featured one of the boys mock “conducting” the ensemble while showcasing the “Geechie” style dance moves that soon become popular throughout the country as “The Charleston.”



MAY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
25	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. 1933 - James Brown, “The Godfather of Soul” was born in Barnwell.	4	5 CINCO DE MAYO	6 1966 - Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke to over 5000 people gathered in Kingstree. As African Americans in Kingstree and around the state ran for political office, King championed voter registrations and encouraged his audience to “march on ballot boxes” in upcoming primaries.	7	8
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. MOTHER’S DAY	10 1919 - A deadly race riot called the Charleston Riot of 1919, which was instigated by members of the US Navy, led to the death of two African Americans. During the course of the following months of the “red summer,” racial violence erupted across the U.S.	11 1961 - When the Freedom Rides reached Sumter, Jerry Moore, Herman Harris, and Mae Francis Moultrie, students from Morris College, were recruited by CORE to join the Movement.	12	13 1862 - Enslaved ship pilot, Robert Smalls, liberates 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. 1872 - Dr. Matilda Evans was born in Aiken. As one of the first licensed African American female physicians in the state, Dr. Evans established a highly successful practice, community clinics, and a nurses training program in Columbia.	14	15 ARMED FORCES DAY
16 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.	17 1954 - The US Supreme Court ruled school segregation as unconstitutional in the landmark decision of Brown v. Board of Education. The first of the five cases that made up the Brown suit was Briggs v. Elliott from Clarendon County.	18	19	20 1963 - Over 1,000 white University of South Carolina students participated in an anti-integration rally on the Horseshoe green. After a cross was lit on the campus in retaliation, some students then marched to the State House to oppose the admission of African American students.	21	22 1967 - Ordie P. Taylor Jr., Anthony M. Hurley, and Mable B. Ashe applied for a charter of incorporation for the newly organized Columbia Urban League, Inc.
23	24 1944 - Led by Lighthouse and Informer newspaper editor John McCray, the Progressive Democratic Party (South Carolina) held its first convention in Columbia. They sought racial inclusion politically and civil rights.	25	26	27	28	29
30	31 MEMORIAL DAY					

WILLIS & CLARA LANGLEY



Willis and Clara Langley are natives of Washington, N.C. After high school, Willis attended Elizabeth City State University and Clara attended North Carolina Central University. They married in Chocowinity, N.C. and upon Willis's graduation they moved to Smithfield, N.C. both acquiring jobs in education.

In 1973, Willis decided to change his career path. During the job search,

Willis came across a Manager Trainee position at McDonald's and after several interviews, he was accepted into the Manager Trainee Program. He swiftly climbed the corporate ladder, being promoted from assistant manager, to store manager, to field consultant, and finally Operations manager for Southeast Washington D.C. and South Maryland. After evaluating several potential stores and locations, dreams became a reality in 1986 when Willis and Clara purchased their first McDonald's restaurant in Columbia, S.C.

They were the first African American couple to purchase a McDonald's in the city

of Columbia. Although S.C. transplants, their thirty-four-year tenure in Columbia has made them seem more like natives. They are faithful members of First Nazareth Baptist church where Willis serves as the Chairman of the Child Development Center and the couple serve on the Deacon and Deaconess Ministry.

Willis is former Vice-Chairman of the Columbia Urban League, former member of Elizabeth City State University Foundation Board, member of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, former member of Columbia Rotary Club, Boy Scouts of America Board, and former President of the Greenville Region Black McDonald's Operators Association. He is currently a member of the Decker Boulevard Coalition Board, National McDonald's Operators Association, Black McDonald's Operators Association, and a life member of the NAACP.

Clara serves as a member of the City Center Partnership Committee, the Columbia Urban League Guild, and is a life member of the NAACP. She is a former member of the City of Columbia Park and Recreation Board, Richland Northeast Superintendent Business Advisory Board, Elizabeth City State University Foundation, and the Carillon Holiday Parade Board. They have three children and seven grandchildren.

The band performed throughout the U.S. and world at such prestigious events as the inaugurations of President Roosevelt and President Taft, and even for the Queen of England on more than one occasion.



JUNE

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
30	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 FLAG DAY	8	9	10	11	12 JUNETEENTH
13 1910 - Dr. William D. Crum, a S.C. physician was appointed the U. S. minister to Liberia.	14	15 1961 - The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division prevented approximately twenty African American students from Allen University and Benedict College from entering the Sesquicentennial State Park near Columbia. This incident was presented as evidence when the case was brought to court in the 1961 <i>Brown v. South Carolina State Forestry Commission</i> trial.	16 1944 - George Stinney Jr., a 14-year old young man from Alcolu, was executed for the death of two white girls in his community. In 2014, Stinney's conviction was vacated after a judge concluded that the original prosecution was marked by "fundamental, Constitutional violations of due process."	17 2015 - In an attack of racist violence nine members of Mother Emanuel AME Church in Charleston were killed during their Bible study. This included the church's pastor, State Senator Clementa C. Pinckney, Cynthia Marie Graham Hurd, Susie Jackson, Ethel Lee Lance, Depayne Middleton, Tywanza Sanders, Daniel L. Simmons, Sharonda Coleman, and Myra Thompson.	18	19
20 SUMMER SOLSTICE FATHER'S DAY	21 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.	22 1822 - Denmark Vesey and his followers were arrested in Charleston for planning the largest African American slave insurrection in the nation's history. 1954 - Sarah Mae Flemming was hit and ejected from a Columbia bus for sitting in a seat reserved for white passengers, seventeen months before Rosa Parks. 1964 - The U.S. Supreme Court reversed the convictions of students in Columbia who were charged with trespassing after seeking service at segregated lunch counters.	23 1951 - A three-judge panel in the Federal District Court in Charleston ruled in favor of the Clarendon County School Board and against desegregating schools in <i>Briggs v. Elliott</i> . Judge J. Waties Waring issued a dissent, declaring "segregation is per se inequality." NAACP lawyers appealed the Briggs case to the U.S. Supreme Court and it became part of the landmark <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> decision in 1954.	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	1	2	3

L. CASEY MANNING, SR.



L. Casey Manning, Sr. was born in Dillon, S.C. in 1950 to Paul and Harnethea Manning. In high school, Manning was named All-American, AAA Player of the Year in 1969, and listed among the “Who’s Who” in high schools for his basketball skills.

This level of success led him to be the first African American scholarship recipient to play basketball at the University of South

Carolina, after multiple offers from many schools. While a college athlete, he received the Freshman Academic Award, was listed among the “Who’s Who” in colleges, and earned the Outstanding Senior Award. Manning completed a bachelor’s in Political Science and History in 1973, and then went on to earn his Juris Doctorate at the University of South Carolina School of Law in 1977.

He has had a celebrated career in law and was elected to Fifth Judicial Court as Circuit Court Judge by the South Carolina General Assembly in 1994. Manning has received many honors such as the Richland County Bar Association’s Matthew J. Perry Civility Award in 2002, South Carolina Association of Justice’s Outstanding Contribution to Justice Award in 2006, American Board of Trial Advocates Award in 2011, and the South Carolina Supreme Court’s G. Dewey Oxner, Jr. Lawyer Mentoring Award in 2015.

His athletic career is still widely commemorated, and he remains involved in athletics as the radio color analyst for South Carolina men’s basketball games since 1993 and a former president of the South Carolina Athletic Hall of Fame.

In 2012, he received the University of South Carolina’s Richard T. Greener Excellence in Athletics Award. In 2018, Manning was inducted into the South Carolina Athletic Hall of Fame. He resides in Columbia with his family.



Within two years, Jenkins had 360 children in his care and more than 500 two years later. Newspapers, in turn, called him “the Orphanage Man” and essentially canonized him for his selfless service. He became known as Reverend Jenkins, or simply “the Parson.”

JULY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
27	28	29	30	1 1992 - Dr. Edward Sawyer Cooper, a native of Columbia and a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, began his tenure as the first African American president of the American Heart Association.	2 1964 - President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 into law, banning segregation in public places and outlawing employment discrimination on the basis of race.	3 1910 - Civil rights leader and businessman, Esau Jenkins was born on Johns Island.
4 1965 - Students working on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference’s Project SCOPE summer project near Charleston were arrested for trespassing at Edisto Beach State Park. The park had been closed since 1956 by the S.C. General Assembly to resist legal campaigns for integration. INDEPENDENCE DAY	5 1947 - Camden native, Larry Doby, was signed to the Cleveland Indians, becoming the first African American to play in the American League. 1979 - Matthew J. Perry Jr., a graduate of the SC State Law School in Orangeburg, was nominated by President Jimmy Carter as a judge for the U.S. District Court for the District of S.C.	6	7	8	9 2015 - Following the death of 9 parishioners at Charleston’s Mother Emanuel AME Church, public protest, and intense debates in the General Assembly, S.C. Governor Nikki Haley signed a bill to remove the Confederate flag from the state capitol grounds.	10 1875 - Educator, civic leader, and political advisor Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune was born in Mayesville. 1963 - Judge Robert Martin ordered all state parks to desegregate. Instead, the South Carolina Forestry Commission closed all state parks. Judge Martin also ordered the University of South Carolina to desegregate.
11 1863 - Distinguished mathematician, essayist, and Howard University professor Dr. Kelly Miller was born in Winnsboro.	12	13 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> .	14	15 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.	16 1960 - A group of students, known as the “Greenville Eight” were arrested for disorderly conduct when they staged a sit-in at a Greenville library. Rev. James S. Hall, the pastor of Greenville’s Springfield Baptist Church, counseled the students, including Jesse L. Jackson.	17
18	19	20	21	22	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

AMY SURGINER NORTHROP



Amy G. Surginer Northrop was born in Dixiana in 1905. She earned a bachelor's degree from Allen University, and continued studies as far as the Manhattan Trade School.

After school, Northrop lived in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, operating a beauty shop. In 1935, she returned to Columbia, establishing Amy's Beauty Shop. Northrop hosted the first clinic for the S.C. State Cosmetology

Association in 1936. She became a charter member of the Columbia Citywide Cosmetology Association in 1938, negotiating their affiliation with the National Beauty Culturist League in 1941.

She was appointed the first African American state inspector of beauty shops in

S.C. Northrop founded the Gamma Epsilon Sorority, a chapter of Alpha Chi Pi Omega Sorority. In 1974, she was S.C. State Cosmetologist Association's "Woman of the Year." An entrepreneur, she secured the purchase of the city's beauticians association building and the State Cosmetology Headquarters.

Northrop held life memberships in the NAACP, National Council of Negro Women, and at Mt. Pisgah AME Church. In the 1940s, she fundraised for the Good Samaritan Waverly Hospital, served as vice-president of the Columbia Women's Council, and led the Missionary Society of the historic Sidney Park CME Church. She supported the October 1946 meeting of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, featuring Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois. In the 1950s and 1960s, she joined civil rights activist John H. McCray as a member of the South Carolina Progressive Democrats. She was inducted into the South Carolina Black Hall of Fame and honored by Columbia's mayor with a Key to the City. The Honorable James Clyburn gave a tribute to Northrop before the U.S. House of Representatives for her 100th birthday.

After a long life and a productive career as an entrepreneur and public servant, Mrs. Northrop passed away in 2010, survived by her son and niece.

For some 20 years, the Jenkins Orphanage Band reigned supreme, playing all over the country and even embarking on three tours abroad. They opened expositions and ceremonies, played concerts for Presidents, and were often heard on the radio.



AUGUST

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

GLORIA BLACKWELL RACKLEY



Gloria Blackwell Rackley, a courageous civil rights leader, was born in Little Rock, S.C. in 1927. She earned her bachelor's degree at Claflin College, her master's at South Carolina State College, and a doctorate from Emory University.

In the 1950s, she, her husband Jack Rackley, and their two young daughters, became involved in the Civil Rights Movement in Orangeburg. She had previously engaged in voter

registration drives with her parents in Dillon County, where she worked as an elementary school teacher. The segregated system made some teachers reluctant to participate in the NAACP-led Movement in South Carolina because they relied on white school boards to renew their teaching contracts. Dr. Rackley won a lawsuit on their behalf in the 1960s guaranteeing the same rights to contracts that white teachers held.

By 1961, she was an NAACP local leader and a target of the white power structure that declined to renew her husband's contract at S.C. State and declared her unfit to be a teacher. Her firing led to student demonstrations of support for her. Dr. Rackley served as a field organizer for the NAACP, counseled college-aged NAACP members, walked picket lines, and was arrested with other protesters, including her daughter, Lurma. She was a member of the steering committee of the Orangeburg Movement that worked for civil rights and economic justice.

With the NAACP's attorney Matthew Perry, Dr. Rackley filed *Rackley v. Tri-County Hospital* after being arrested for sitting in the "whites only" waiting area seeking care for her daughter Jamelle's injured finger. The lawsuit succeeded in integrating the hospital.

After passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Dr. Rackley moved to Virginia and taught English at Norfolk State College. Next, she taught at American International College in Springfield, M.A., at Emory University in Atlanta, G.A., and at Clark College (now Clark Atlanta University), where she remained until retirement in 1994. Dr. Rackley died in Peachtree City, G.A. in 2010.

Rev. Jenkins and the band traveled up and down the eastern seaboard. They rarely stayed in a city for very long, due to problematic sleep arrangements in Jim Crow-era America. However, when hotels turned them away, local churches usually put the children up.



SEPTEMBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
29	30	31	1 1883 - Jasper Cureton, a native of Oconee County and a graduate of South Carolina State College and the University of South Carolina, was sworn in as the first African American member of a newly formed S.C. Appeals Court.	2 1869 - Anna DeCosta Banks, RN, a graduate of Hampton Institute and a pioneer in the nursing profession, was born in Charleston. A wing of the Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC) is named in her honor.	3 1963 - Following the court ruling <i>Millicent Brown et al. v. Charleston County School Board, District 20, 11</i> African American students desegregated Charleston County schools, setting stage for school desegregation across S.C.	4
5	6 LABOR DAY ROSH RASHANAH BEGINS	7 1867 - Celia Mann, a free woman of color and a midwife, died in Columbia at 68 years of age. According to family oral tradition, Celia was born into slavery in Charleston, gained her freedom, and walked to Columbia. She and her husband, Ben DeLane, owned their own property, now the site of the Mann-Simons cottage that was maintained by their descendants.	8 2004 - Joseph A. De Laine, Levi Pearson, and Harry and Eliza Briggs were posthumously awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in recognition of their civil rights struggles in Clarendon County. ROSH RASHANAH ENDS	9 1739 - The Stono Rebellion occurred at Stono Bridge, South of Charleston. This large-scale act of resistance among enslaved African Americans who demanded their freedom struck fear in white citizens who responded with violent assaults and even tighter slave codes and regulations.	10	11 1963 - Henrie Monteith, James L. Solomon Jr., and Robert Anderson enrolled at the University of South Carolina, becoming the first African Americans to attend since Reconstruction.
12	13	14	15 YOM KIPPUR	16	17 CONSTITUTION DAY	18 1931 - Brook Benton (Benjamin Franklin Peay), American soul vocalist, was born in Lugoff.
19	20 1953 - NAACP attorney Thurgood Marshall spoke at Allen University and received a \$5000 check from the SC NAACP to support legal challenges to segregation, including the pending <i>Briggs v. Elliott</i> case before the U.S. Supreme Court.	21	22 FALL BEGINS	23	24	25
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 1959 - Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. began holding a series of meetings of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in Columbia. 1997 - Alex English, a native of Columbia, a standout University of South Carolina basketball player, and a prolific NBA scorer, was inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame.	30	1	2

NATHANIEL SPELLS, SR.



Nathaniel Spells, Sr. was born in Bowman, S.C. in 1950, but his family relocated to Columbia, S.C. when he was still a child. He earned a bachelor's degree in Building Construction from the School of Architecture at Clemson, becoming the first African American to do so.

Spells worked at leading construction companies across the United States before he pursued his dream of entrepreneurship,

establishing Construction Dynamics, Inc from his garage. Now, the company has emerged as one of the premier firms in the Southeast. They have clients spanning from Benedict College and the University of South Carolina, many municipalities, military installations like Fort Jackson and Camp Lejeune, religious facilities, and multiple school districts.

Spells is a member at Brookland Baptist Church in West Columbia where he serves on the Board of Trustees and is active in the Brotherhood Ministry. In 2008, he was appointed to serve on the S.C. Education Lottery Commission by the Governor.

His company is the proud recipient of many awards including the 2015 Minority Business of the Year, BB&T Trailblazer, and the City of Columbia Visionary Service Award. He is a member of the NAACP, City of Columbia Mentor Protégé Advisory Council Committee, Clemson University Construction Science Management Industry Advisory Board, the Columbia Contractors Association, and the National Minority Contractors Association.

He is passionate about the role that business ownership plays in the empowerment of people and devotes tremendous time in encouraging African Americans to become entrepreneurs. Spells cites the profound impact faith has had in his principles in business and supporting his community. He and his wife, Marilyn, are proud parents and grandparents.

Rev. Jenkins died in 1937, considerably weakened in strength and spirit after a fire nearly destroyed the second floor of the orphanage in March 1933. The blaze became an excuse for the city council to force the orphanage out of the neighborhood.



OCTOBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
26	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 enrollment 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.	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 and city-wide organizing. 1967 - Winnsboro native Sergeant 1st Class Webster Anderson of the 101st Airborne Division was severely injured while successfully defending his artillery position from sustained enemy attack. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.	16 1868 - Benjamin F. Randolph, state senator and chairman of the state Republican party, was assassinated as he campaigned at Hodges Depot in Abbeville. 1872 - During an election for state officers, the following African Americans were elected: Richard Gleaves, Lieutenant Governor; Henry E. Hayne, Secretary of State; and Francis Cardoza, State Treasurer.
17 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.	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.	22 1945 - Unionized workers from the Charleston American Tobacco Company Cigar Factory, composed largely of African American women and men, launched a five-month strike demanding better wages and working conditions. One of their protest songs, "We Will Overcome" was later revised into the civil rights anthem "We Shall Overcome."	23
24 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 in the State Senate since 1888.	26	27	28	29	30
	31 HALLOWEEN					

A. J. WHITTENBERG



Abraham Jonah Whittenberg was born in 1918, one of fourteen children in Fork Shoals, S.C. At sixteen he moved to Simpsonville to attend St. Alban's Training School, graduating in 1931.

In 1941, Whittenberg married Eva McGowan, and together they were active members of Springfield Baptist Church, where Whittenberg served as a trustee and taught Sunday School. He opened

Whittenberg's Service Station in Greenville, but he was forced to close it due to reprisals against his business due to his civil rights activities.

In 1959, Whittenberg was the president of the Greenville NAACP when he hosted Jackie Robinson to speak at the South Carolina NAACP conference. After Robinson

and other African Americans were threatened with arrest for sitting in a "whites only" section of the Greenville Airport, Whittenberg helped organize a major march on January 1, 1960, which drew over a thousand participants and attracted national attention.

For the Whittenberg family, civil rights was a shared commitment. A. J. Whittenberg, Jr. was arrested for demonstrating against segregation in 1960. In 1963, Whittenberg and his attorneys filed a lawsuit that enabled his daughter, Elaine, to transfer schools, leading her to become one of the first African American students to desegregate Greenville schools in 1964.

Since Whittenberg's early membership in the South Carolina Progressive Democratic Party in the 1940s, he regularly pursued public office. He served as chairman of the Greenville City Election Commission, vice chairman of Voter Registration for the Greenville County Democratic Party, and as a delegate to the 1972 Democratic Party National Convention. Not long after Whittenberg's passing in 2001, a Greenville elementary school was named in honor to his civil service.

Many "graduates" of Jenkins Orphanage went on to find successful careers in music. "Jabbo" Smith would vie with Louis Armstrong for the title of jazz virtuoso in trumpet playing.



NOVEMBER

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
31	1 ALL SAINTS' DAY	2 ELECTION DAY	3 1898 - S.C. State College (University) was 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 DAYLIGHT SAVINGS ENDS	8 1944 - Dr. Cleveland Sellers Jr. was born in Denmark. He was the only person convicted and jailed for events at the Orangeburg Massacre, a 1968 civil rights protest where state highway patrol officers killed three students.	9	10 1939 - Twenty-nine representatives from branches around S.C. met in the library at Benedict College in Columbia and founded the South Carolina NAACP State Conference of Branches.	11 VETERANS DAY	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 1926 - Nathaniel Jerome Frederick, a Columbia educator, journalist, and NAACP attorney, is hailed as the "bravest man in South Carolina" by the Palmetto Leader newspaper. Frederick was praised for defending the Lowmans, an African American family in Aiken County who had been accused of killing the local white sheriff.
21 1947 - Aided by the NAACP, John Wrighten sued to integrate the law school at the University of South Carolina. Rather than permit him to enroll, the state of S.C. funded the creation of a separate law school at segregated South Carolina State College.	22	23	24 1874 - After serving in the U.S. Congress, Robert B. Elliott was elected Speaker of the Lower House of the S.C. Legislature during the Reconstruction era.	25 THANKSGIVING	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. BLACK FRIDAY	27 1955 - NAACP attorney Thurgood Marshall spoke before an audience of 3000 people at Columbia's Township Auditorium. He later spoke before 1500 people in Orangeburg on Claflin University's campus.
28 HANUKKAH BEGINS	29 1976 - Actor Chadwick Boseman was born in Anderson.	30	1	2	3	4

DORRIS WRIGHT



Dorris “Dee Dee” Wright was born in Greenville, S.C. At only fifteen, she joined the Civil Rights Movement, serving as president of the Youth Council of the NAACP Greenville Branch and secretary of the State Youth Council.

In 1960, she was arrested several times for civil disobedience as she led Greenville’s first sit-ins at lunch counters. These sit-ins resulted in the Supreme Court decision

Peterson v. Greenville that struck down government-aided discrimination. As one of the “Greenville Eight,” Wright challenged the segregation of the Greenville Public Library. She helped organize statewide protests alongside NAACP leaders like Ruby Hurley.

Wright became one of the plaintiffs in the landmark *Edwards v. South Carolina* decision, in which the Supreme Court ruled students had exercised constitutional rights in their public assembly and protest of segregation.

She went on to study at Clark College. While in Atlanta, she organized the Black Women’s International Conference in 1975. She earned a master’s degree in counseling and psychology from the University of Missouri. Later, she worked in non-profit and government social services, specializing in mental health care, managing large staffs and multi-million-dollar budgets.

Under the Clinton Administration she was selected to review federal grant applications. She has received the NAACP’s Martin Luther King Humanitarian Award, Elizabeth Duncan Koontz Humanitarian Award, the University of Missouri’s Distinguished Alumna Award, and a Rainbow PUSH’s Freedom Fighter and Legacy Award.

After retiring to Salisbury, N.C., Wright served as the first African American chairwoman of the city’s planning board, as an executive community member of the NAACP, and as the interim director of Salisbury-Rowan Community Service Council. She is a life member of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc. and serves as co-chair of Salisbury 2040 Comprehensive Plan.

A 40-year tradition may have ended, but Charleston’s jazz orphanage nurtured and nourished talent that still influences the music world today. The passion of the human soul finds this food in music. Jenkins made sure that none of his children – or their audiences – ever went hungry.



DECEMBER

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



JENKINS ORPHANAGE

LEARN MORE ABOUT THE JENKINS ORPHANAGE AND THEIR BAND AT JENKINSINSTITUTE.ORG

In legend at least, the Jenkins Orphanage, and later on, its world-famous band, was born in 1891 in an empty railroad car. But then, there was much about this institution, as well as its charismatic founder, that could be called legendary. Daniel Jenkins, an African American laborer who earned a meager living hauling timber for the lumber mills, had gone to the railroad yard that morning to retrieve a consignment of wood. While there, he discovered four little black boys huddled against the cold in an empty car. When he asked them why their parents had let them go out in such frigid weather, he learned that they had been abandoned.

Although Jenkins had children of his own already – and precious little money with which to take care of them – he nonetheless took the four orphans home to his wife, Lena, and gave them food and beds. This simple act of charity would turn out to be the advent of an enterprise with far-reaching achievements: It would export Southern jazz to the rest of the world, incubate the talents of some famous African American musicians, and even create a new dance step that would come to define the “Roaring Twenties.”

*Above text is from the website for the Jenkins Institute, “Over 125 Years of Caring.”
Photo courtesy of Avery Research Center for African American History and Culture,
College of Charleston Libraries.*