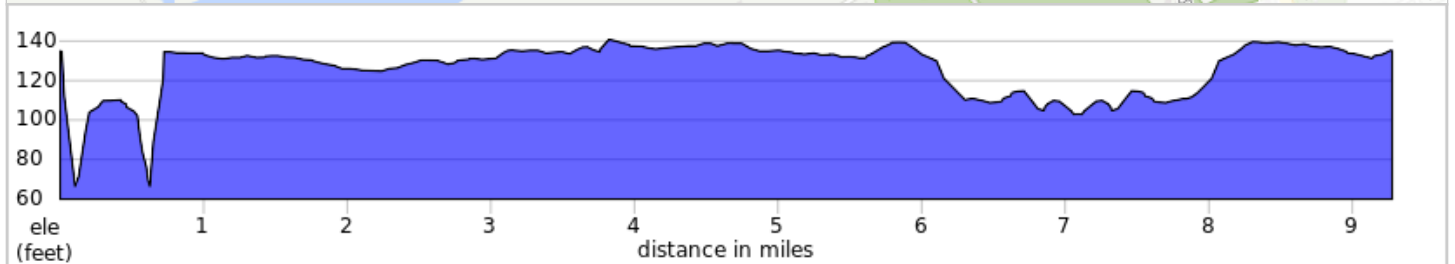
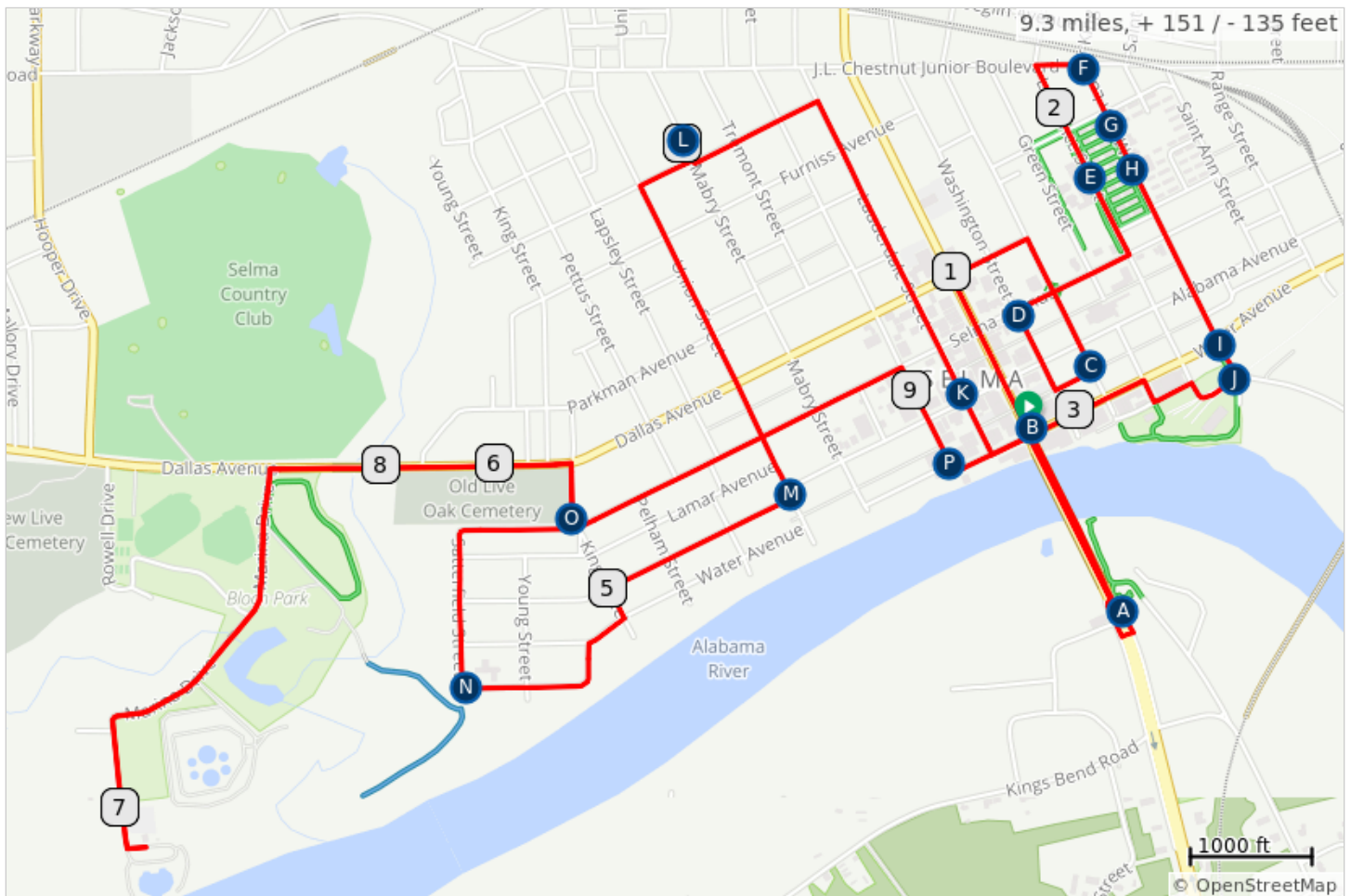


Selma 2022



Tour through Selma to visit Civil Rights sites and historic buildings.

A.	Selma Voting Rights Monument and Park	I.	Old Depot Museum
B.	NPS Selma Interpretive Center	J.	Riverside Park
C.	Cecil B. Jackson Public Safety Building and Sullivan Building	K.	Dallas County Courthouse
D.	Attack on Rev. James Reeb Memorial	L.	Sturdivant Hall Museum
E.	Clark Elementary School	M.	Vaughan–Smitherman Museum
F.	1st Baptist Church	N.	Riverside Park – Battle of Selma
G.	George Washington Carver Homes	O.	Old Live Oak Cemetery
H.	Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church	P.	Arsenal Place Pillars



A Second Sunday Ride

Dist	Type	Note	Next
0.0		Start of route	0.0
0.0		Start going south on Broad St. and cross the Alabama River on the Edmund Pettus Bridge.	0.3
0.4		L across U.S. 80 and L to the Selma Voting Rights Monument and Park.	0.1
0.4		R onto US-80 BUS W to cross the Alabama River.	0.6
1.0		R onto Dallas Ave	0.1
1.1		R onto Franklin Street	0.2
1.4		Cecil B. Jackson Public Safety Bldg., and Sullivan Building. R onto Hinton Alley.	0.1
1.4		R onto Washington Street	0.1
1.6		Attack on Rev. James Reeb memorial. R onto Selma Avenue	0.2
1.8		L onto Lawrence Street. Clark Elementary School.	0.3
2.1		Sharp R onto J.L. Chestnut Junior Boulevard	0.1

2.1 miles. +72/-57 feet

Dist	Type	Note	Next
2.2		R onto Martin Luther King Street. 1st Baptist Church. George Washington Carver Homes. Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church.	0.5
2.7		Old Depot Museum. R onto Lawrence Street.	0.1
2.8		L onto Bow Avenue	0.1
2.9		R onto Green Street	0.0
2.9		L onto Water Avenue	0.3
3.1		R onto Lauderdale Street. Dallas County Courthouse.	0.6
3.8		L onto McLeod Avenue	0.2
4.0		R onto Mabry Street. Sturdivant Hall. Then return to McLeod Ave	0.1
4.1		R onto McLeod Avenue	0.1
4.1		L onto Union Street	0.5
4.7		Vaughan-Smith Museum. R onto Alabama Avenue	0.3

2.6 miles. +24/-11 feet

Dist	Type	Note	Next
5.0		L onto King Street	0.1
5.0		R onto Water Avenue	0.3
5.4		Riverside Park – Battle of Selma. R onto Satterfield St.	0.2
5.6		R onto Selma Ave.	0.2
5.8		L onto King Street. Old Live Oak Cemetery	0.1
5.9		L onto Dallas Avenue, AL 22. Ride on the sidewalk.	0.5
6.4		L onto Marina Drive	0.5
6.9		Continue	0.2
7.1		L	0.1
7.1		R	0.2
7.3		Continue onto Marina Drive	0.5
7.8		R onto Dallas Avenue, AL 22	0.5
8.3		R onto King Street	0.1
8.4		L onto Selma Avenue	0.6

3.7 miles. +62/-58 feet

Dist	Type	Note	Next
9.0		R onto Church Street	0.2
9.1		Arsenal Place Pillars. L on Water Street.	0.1
9.3		L onto Broad Street, US 80 Business	0.0
9.3		End of route	0.0

0.9 miles. +3/-2 feet



Second Sunday Ride Selma Points of Interest

Mile Description

- 0.0 **National Park Service Selma Interpretive Center** – The National Park Service operates this museum, which focuses on the Selma-to-Montgomery National Historic Trail.
- 0.1 **Edmund Pettus Bridge** – On March 7 –“Bloody Sunday”– marchers crossed this bridge as they left Selma; on the other side they were beaten back by state troopers blocking US 80.
- 0.4 **Selma Voting Rights Monument and Park** – Interpretive markers and commemorative sculptures about the Selma-to-Montgomery March and leaders such as John Lewis, Hosea Williams, Amelia Boynton Robinson, and Marie Foster are here.
- 1.4 **Cecil B. Jackson Public Safety Building** – The former Selma City Hall and Jail was a center for official white resistance to the Civil Rights Movement. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Rev. Ralph Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference were the most prominent of many civil rights activists who were jailed here during the 1960s demonstrations.
- Sullivan Building** – This imposing brick office and commercial building was the location of the insurance business of civil rights activists Sam Boynton and Amelia Boynton Robinson, who also used their offices for meetings of the Dallas County Voters League and other civil rights groups in the 1950s and 1960s. Here was one of the South’s most important strategy centers for the Civil Rights Movement.
- 1.6 **Attack on Rev. James Reeb memorial** – On March 9, Turnaround Tuesday, following Bloody Sunday, 2,000 marchers crossed the bridge, turned around, and returned to Selma. That night, Rev. James Reeb was attacked on a Selma street and later died. In his eulogy, Dr. King said, “Why must good men die for doing good?”
- 1.9 **Clark Elementary School** – Teachers from this school marched to the county courthouse and attempted to register, inspiring others who had been reluctant to join the campaign.
- 2.2 **1st Baptist Church** – This church took the early lead in the voting rights struggle in Selma and Dallas County. Members allowed the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to use the church as its organizational base and rallying point when it arrived in Selma in 1963.
- George Washington Carver Homes** – Many participants in the Selma marches lived in this large housing complex. Marchers and civil rights workers from out of town were lodged here.

- 2.3 **Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church** – Large groups of people met in this church in the early days of the voting rights campaign. It was also the staging point for marches to the county courthouse and for the final march to Montgomery.
- 2.6 **Old Depot Museum** – This former passenger station interprets the full range of Selma’s history from prehistoric settlement to the modern era. It includes exhibits about the town’s momentous civil rights history and features Felix Gaines’s 1930s murals that were once in the George Wilson Community Building.
- 3.3 **Dallas County Courthouse** – This was the destination for most voting rights marches in Selma. Those trying to register were confronted with bureaucratic obstacles or roughly removed from the premises.
- 4.0 **Sturdivant Hall Museum** – Also known as the Watts-Parkman-Gillman Home, it is a historic Greek Revival antebellum mansion. Completed in 1856, it was designed by Thomas Helm Lee for Colonel Edward T. Watts. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places due to its architectural significance.
- 4.7 **Vaughan-Smitherman Museum** – Originally constructed by the Masonic Order to house a school, it was later used as a Confederate hospital, courthouse, and regional hospital. It was the first African-American hospital in Selma. Now a museum, it houses a medical museum, WWI and WWII uniforms along with Confederate papers including a pardon issued by President Abraham Lincoln four days before his assassination.
- 5.4 **Riverside Park - Battle of Selma** – The Park is home to the annual Battle of Selma reenactment and also features a covered bridge leading to Block Park.
- 5.8 **Old Live Oak Cemetery** – This historic cemetery is the final resting place for several prominent 19th-century civil rights leaders, including Benjamin S. Turner, a freedman who became the town’s first elected member of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1870.
- 9.1 **Arsenal Place Pillars** – This memorial marks the site of the Confederate Arsenal, a unit of the great ordinance works in Selma, destroyed by the Union Army April 2, 1865.

Sources

Selma to Montgomery. 2008. National Park Service.

The Selma Civil Rights Trail: 50 Landmarks for a 50th Anniversary. Middle Tennessee State University.

Selma and Dallas County Find It Local Guide. 2016. Selma and Dallas County Chamber of Commerce.