




Selma's Historical Sites

- 1 The Cement**
The Playground located in George Washington Carver Homes
- 2 Brown Chapel AME Church**
410 Martin Luther King St.
- 3 George Washington Carver Homes (GWC)**
400 block of Martin Luther King Jr. St.
- 4 Sullivan Building**
Corner of Alabama Avenue and Franklin Street
- 5 Cecil C. Jackson Public Safety Building**
1300 Alabama Avenue
- 6 George Wilson Community Building**
16 Franklin Street Public
- 7 Silver Moon Cafe**
Corner of Washington Street and Selma Avenue
- 8 Edmund Pettus Bridge**
Over the Alabama River

Freedom Trail Route

-  March 7, 1965
Bloody Sunday
-  March 9, 1965
Turnaround Tuesday
-  March 21-25, 1965
Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights March





FOOT SOLDIERS PARK

1 **The Cement**

The Playground located in George Washington Carver Homes

This is the last piece of the original cement that marchers left from on Sunday, March 7, 1965 the first attempt to march from Selma to Montgomery. This day became known as Bloody Sunday.

2 **Brown Chapel AME Church**

410 Martin Luther King Street

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, Turnaround Tuesday and for the final march to Montgomery.

3 **George Washington Carver Homes (GWC)**

400 block of Martin Luther King Jr. Street

Many participants in the Selma marches lived in this large housing complex. Marchers and civil rights workers from out of town were lodged here, in particular white participants who were called outside agitators by the local whites. It was too dangerous for these activists to stay in hotels, so families in the GWC Homes welcomed them.

4 **Sullivan Building**

Corner of Alabama Avenue and Franklin Street

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Southern Christian Leadership Conference (Southern Christian Coordinating Conference) directed their local voting rights activities from this building.

5 **Cecil C. Jackson Public Safety Building**

1300 Alabama Avenue

The former Selma City Hall and Jail was a center for the 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 1960's demonstrations.

6 **George Wilson Community Building**

16 Franklin Street Public

African American extension agent and civil rights activist Sam Boynton pushed local officials and the state government to use New Deal support for an African American community center in downtown Selma. Completed in 1937, the building, funded by the Works Progress Administration, had restrooms, an auditorium, and office space for agricultural extension workers. On the second floor of the building, artist Felix Gaines painted murals that were later moved to the nearby Old Depot Museum. The auditorium hosted many events and concerts, with music presented by Duke Ellington, Nat King Cole, and Fats Domino among others.

7 **Silver Moon Cafe**

Corner of Washington Street and Selma Avenue

Many of the locals who were in opposition to the movement hung out there, including sheriff Jim Clark and his posse. Local Blacks knew that if they passed the Silver Moon after 5 p.m., they would be harassed or beaten. James Reeb and two other white Unitarian ministers were attacked in front of the cafe on March 9, 1965. Reeb later died from his injuries.

8 **Edmund Pettus Bridge**

Over the Alabama River

On March 7th – “Bloody Sunday” – Marchers crossed this bridge as they left Selma; on the other side they were beaten back by state troopers blocking US 80.