



Brown Chapel AME Church - Starting point of the 1965 Voting Rights March

MASTER PLAN

for
Selma to Montgomery
Scenic Byway / All-American Road
National Historic Trail
Project SB-AL96(001)



Edmund Pettus Bridge

Prepared
for
Alabama Department of Transportation
by
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Alabama State Capitol - Destination of the 1965 Voting Rights March



MASTER PLAN

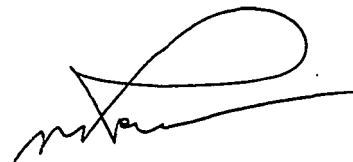
for
developing
the

Selma to Montgomery
All-American Road / National Historical Trail
(Route of the 1965 Voting Rights March)

Project SB-AL96(001)
Dallas, Lowndes and Montgomery Counties

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INTRODUCTION

This Draft Master Plan provides the framework for developing the 1965 Voting Rights March route between Selma and Montgomery into a major tourist route. This route has received historic recognition by being designated as a Scenic Byway, an All-American Road, and as a National Historic Trail. The first two designations (Scenic Byway and All-American Road) are under the Scenic Byways Program of the Inter-modal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), which is administered by the Federal Highway Administration. The National Historic Trail program is administered by the National Park Service under the Department of Interior.

At the request of the Department of Transportation, the Governor of Alabama on August 4, 1995, designated U.S. 80 between Selma and Montgomery as a Scenic Byway. This designation by the Governor was the first step toward making this route eligible for Scenic Byway Discretionary Federal funding. In August of 1995, The Alabama Department of Transportation applied to the Federal Highway Administration for allocation of Discretionary Federal funding under the Scenic Byways Program to develop this route. In December of 1995, the Federal Highway Administration allocated \$1.5 million for use in developing the corridor as a Scenic Byway.

In January of 1996, The Alabama Department of Transportation recommended to the Federal Highway Administration that the route be designated an All-American Road (which is a higher designation within the Scenic Byways Program.) The Federal Highway Administration approved the request and also allocated an additional \$1.3 million toward developing the route.

In November of 1996, the U. S. Congress designated the route as a National Historic Trail. This designation was based entirely on the historic significance of the 1965 Voting Rights March. The National Historic Trail program is administered by the National Park Service under the Department of Interior. In January of 1997, the Federal Highway Administration and the National Park Service executed an agreement to coordinate and consolidate their efforts toward developing this route.

The next step toward developing the route was to prepare a Master Plan which would outline the proposed developments. The first phase (Phase 1) of developing the Master Plan involved gathering information to determine what should be included in the Master Plan. Information gathering included: (1) a literature research of the history of this route, with major emphasis on the 1965 Voting Rights March, (2) obtaining input from agencies and the public, particularly those who participated or were involved in the March, (3) identifying and evaluating existing and potential scenic and recreational facilities, and (4) documenting roadway and bridge deficiencies.

Phase 2 involved incorporating the information gathered in Phase 1 into a Master Plan for developing the route as an All-American Road / National Historic Trail. The major

focus of this Master Plan is on developing this route as a tourist attraction based on the historic significance of the 1965 Voting Rights March. The Master Plan includes developing sites to commemorate the March as well as to commemorate significant sites, events and people associated with the March. The Master Plan includes all aspects for developing the route as an All-American Road, including other sites of historic significance, scenic and recreational opportunities, and road and bridge improvements to safely accommodate the increased tourist traffic. Federal money from the Scenic Byways Program can be utilized to fund development of sites, trails, exhibits, interpretive facilities, etc., in commemoration of the Voting Rights March. Funding from the Scenic Byway program must be requested from the Federal Highway Administration by the Alabama Department of Transportation for specific projects. This Master Plan can be used to identify those projects for specific funding requests. The draft Master Plan was presented to the public at three public hearings, one each in Montgomery, Selma and Lowndes County. Prior to the hearings, the draft Master Plan was also made available at several locations in Selma, Montgomery and Lowndes County for public review. The draft Master Plan was also reviewed by appropriate public agencies including the National Park Service, the Alabama Historical Commission, the Alabama Department of Tourism and Travel, the Federal Highway Administration, and the Alabama Department of Transportation. Comments from the agency reviews, public reviews, and the public hearings have been incorporated into this Master Plan.

Management of this tourist route as a National Historic Trail will be the responsibility of the National Park Service, with funding from the National Historic Trails program. The National Park Service will develop a Comprehensive Management Plan, which will provide details on the overall management of the Trail. The Comprehensive Management Plan will build upon the basic elements of this Master Plan to define in detail how the Voting Rights Movement story will be told through interpretive facilities and exhibits along the Trail. The public will have opportunity for review and comment on the Comprehensive Management Plan.

Development of this route as a Scenic Byway / All-American Road / National Historical Trail is anticipated to attract tourists to the route, which will increase traffic volumes. Roadway and bridge improvements to accommodate the additional tourist traffic are an integral part of the Master Plan (as addressed in Chapter 4).

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires consideration and documentation of social, economic and environmental impacts for federally funded activities. The NEPA documentation for this Master Plan will be prepared by the Alabama Department of Transportation.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires coordination with the State Historic Preservation Officer for federally funded activities that may impact historic properties. The Alabama Department of Transportation will conduct the

Section 106 coordination for roadway and bridge improvements, and for construction activities implementing commemoration of the Voting Rights March (Interpretive Centers, parking areas, etc.)



CHAPTER 1

SUMMARY OF PHASE 1 STUDY

1.1 LITERATURE RESEARCH

The major emphasis of the literature research was on the 1965 Voting Rights March and the events leading up to it, since designation of this route as a National Historic Trail was based on the historic significance of that March. Development of this route as a tourist attraction will be centered around sites that commemorate the March. Designation of the route as a Scenic Byway / All-American Road was also based primarily on the Voting Rights March, however, the Scenic Byway program also includes other aspects of the route which may enhance its attractiveness as a tourist/recreational route. This portion of U.S. 80 has a long and rich history, and additional research was conducted to identify other significant historic sites that may be worthy of recognition as part of the history of this route. Numerous books, newspaper and magazine articles, agency reports, and other publications were researched. A list of sources utilized in the literature research is included in the bibliography at the end of this chapter. The following is a brief summary of the results of the literature research.

1.1.1 THE 1965 VOTING RIGHTS MARCH

Events and activities leading up to the 1965 Voting Rights March actually began years earlier. In spite of the Civil Rights Acts of 1866, 1875, 1957, 1960 and 1964, which gave blacks the right to vote, very few blacks in the South had been able to participate in the election process (other than during the Reconstruction era immediately following the Civil War.) The use of poll taxes, difficult literacy tests, delays in processing black applicants, etc., prevented all but a few of the most persistent blacks from registering to vote.

The Dallas County Voters League (DCVL) was first organized in the 1920's by local black leaders to encourage and assist black citizens to register and vote in elections. After only a brief period, the organization became inactive until the mid 1930's when it was revived. Despite intense efforts by the DCVL, only 2.2 percent of the black population in Dallas County were registered by 1964. That was more than other counties in Alabama, however, and some counties (including Lowndes County) had no black voters. The efforts of the Dallas County Voters League attracted the attention of prominent civil rights leaders and organizations, such as the Student Non-violence Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. After passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Dr. King decided that his next goal would be to push for national voting rights legislation.

There was little sentiment from President Lyndon Johnson or the U.S. Congress, however, to pursue the voting rights legislation so soon after passage of the Civil

Rights Act of 1964. In order for a voting rights bill to be considered, SCLC leaders felt that they needed to take actions to draw national attention to the plight of blacks being denied voting rights in the South. With the foundation laid by the DCVL, the history of black voter discrimination in Dallas County, and what was considered to be the "confrontational style" of Dallas County Sheriff Jim Clark, Dallas County was chosen as the location to organize protests for voting rights. Similar efforts in Albany, Georgia had failed to attract national attention due to minimal confrontations to protest marches and demonstrations there.

In January of 1965, Dr. King and the SCLC staff arrived in Selma and began holding meetings and planning marches and demonstrations. As anticipated, marches and protests in Selma and nearby Marion met with resistance, resulting in arrests and violence. Marches were also being held in Montgomery during this time, with similar results. The violence and emotions began to peak when, after a night march in Marion on February 18, Jimmie Lee Jackson was shot by state troopers and died seven days later. Jackson's death prompted local leaders to suggest a trek to Montgomery to gain the attention of Governor George Wallace, an idea that SCLC leaders quickly accepted. Some initial plans called for a caravan of cars to begin at Marion, pass through Selma, then proceed to Montgomery, however, it was decided that a march from Selma to Montgomery (some 54 miles) would be more dramatic and attract more attention.

On Sunday, March 7, 1965, more than 500 marchers gathered at Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church in Selma. Led by Hosea Williams and John Lewis, the column of marchers crossed the Edmund Pettus Bridge and continued to the first traffic light at Selmont, where the road was blocked by state troopers with assistance from Sheriff Jim Clark's posse, mounted on horseback. The marchers were ordered to disperse by troop commander Major John Cloud. When they did not move, Cloud ordered the troopers to advance. The ensuing attack by state troopers and the mounted posse was recorded on film by the news media, and was seen across the nation on television news shows and in newspapers. The event, which became referred to as "Bloody Sunday," evoked outrage and tremendous sympathy for the civil rights movement.

Dr. King appealed to clergy of all faiths to come to Selma and participate in a "ministers march" to Montgomery, which was planned for Tuesday, March 9th. In Washington, congressional leaders denounced the actions of the law enforcement officers and encouraged President Johnson to ensure the protesters safety and to present a voting rights bill to Congress. SCLC attorneys petitioned U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson to restrain the state and county from stopping the march. Judge Johnson enjoined the SCLC from marching until after a full hearing could be held. The hearing was scheduled to begin on Wednesday, March 10, 1965. Judge Johnson's ruling put King and the SCLC in a dilemma, since to proceed with the march on Tuesday would break a Federal court order. On the other hand, so many ministers and civil rights workers had poured into Selma in response to Dr. King's request, that he felt great pressure to lead a march on Tuesday as planned. Justice Department officials proposed a compromise: they would allow a march to take place if the marchers would only go as far as Selmont, where they had been blocked before, and then peacefully return to Brown Chapel. By Tuesday morning, King and the SCLC had agreed to the proposal,

as did troop commander Al Lingo and Sheriff Clark. The marchers, however, were unaware of the compromise.

This time when the marchers, led by Dr. King, reached the troopers, King informed the lawmen that his followers would conduct prayers. After several ministers recited prayers, they sang "We Shall Overcome," then King turned and led the column back across the Pettus Bridge to Brown Chapel. Leaders on both sides had saved face and considered the event a victory, although SNCC staff members and local leaders (who had not been privy to the last minute agreement) were very upset at King.

That night, three of the ministers who had participated in the march were attacked by four white men near the Silver Moon Café. One of the ministers, Rev. James Reeb, a Unitarian minister from Boston, was seriously injured, and died two days later. His death generated additional national response to the situation in Selma, and groups of religious leaders urged President Johnson to provide stronger federal action in Alabama.

The following Monday, March 15, a nationwide television audience watched as President Johnson presented his proposed Voting Rights Legislation to Congress, noting the violence in Selma and urging swift passage of the bill. He ended his speech with the motto of the civil rights movement, "We Shall Overcome."

Then, on Wednesday, March 17, Judge Johnson handed down his decision approving the SCLC's proposal to march from Selma to Montgomery. The SCLC quickly announced that the march would begin at Brown Chapel on Sunday, March 21, and would conclude at the Alabama state capitol in Montgomery where a petition would be presented to Governor Wallace, demanding voting rights for Alabama's black citizens.

Judge Johnson's ruling also required the State to assist the procession, and allowed for the federal government to provide whatever aid Governor Wallace might request to protect the marchers. Governor Wallace informed the president that the State of Alabama could not afford to provide protection for the marchers. President Johnson then placed 1,800 Alabama National Guardsmen into federal service and named Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark to coordinate them.

Early in the afternoon of Sunday, March 21, more than three thousand marchers set out from Brown Chapel, led by King and a host of national dignitaries. In accordance with Judge Johnson's ruling, only 300 marchers could continue along the rural two-lane portion of U.S. 80. After the marchers reached the first campsite, seven miles outside of Selma at the David Hall farm, all but 300 marchers were bused back to Selma. In all, four nights were spent at campsites along the march route. On Monday, the marchers traveled sixteen miles to their next campsite at the Rosie Steele farm. Heavy rains fell on the marchers on Tuesday as they walked eleven miles to camp at a muddy site on Robert Gardner's property. On Wednesday, Dr. King flew to Cleveland for a fund-raising rally, while the others covered sixteen miles to the "City of St. Jude" complex on the western outskirts of Montgomery. On Wednesday night, an estimated 10,000 people joined the marchers at St. Jude for an outdoor show featuring national

entertainers. Thursday morning, Dr. King (who had returned late Wednesday night) again led the marchers, joined now by thousand of others (both local supporters and out of state sympathizers) on the final trek to the Alabama state capitol. There, an estimated 25,000 people, mostly black, awaited the marchers and cheered as King delivered one of his most noted speeches. Lost in all of the celebration was the fact that the petition was not delivered to Governor Wallace, as he declined to attend the rally and march leaders were not allowed to enter the capitol building to present it to him.

It did not matter, however, as the march was largely symbolic. Media coverage of "Bloody Sunday" had already accomplished the goal of focusing national attention on the treatment of blacks in Alabama and the need for voting rights legislation.

On Thursday night, violence struck again. After the March, Viola Liuzzo, a white housewife from Detroit, was shuttling marchers back to Selma. She was shot and killed by Ku Klux Klan members while returning to Montgomery to pick up more marchers. A passenger in her car, Leroy Moton, escaped death by pretending to be dead.

On August 6, 1965, President Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act into law, making voter registration and the election process available to all citizens, regardless of race. As a result of the voting rights movement in Dallas, Lowndes, Montgomery and Marion Counties, which culminated in the 1965 Voting Rights March from Selma to Montgomery, the political process in the South is now open to everyone.

1.1.2 HISTORY OF U.S. 80 CORRIDOR PRIOR TO THE VOTING RIGHTS MARCH

The following is a very brief summary of some of the more notable historic events, sites and people associated with the U.S. 80 corridor during each of the research eras.

Pre-Historic Era

Numerous streams and a wide variety of vegetation apparently made what is now Alabama an attractive habitat for native Americans for centuries. With the Alabama River nearby and numerous smaller stream crossings, the corridor along what is now U.S. 80 corridor was no exception. Archaeologists have discovered sites in the area that date as far back as 600 B.C. Archaeological evidence indicates that some village sites were intensely occupied for hundreds of years prior to the European invasion. Major village sites that have been recorded in this area include Piachi, Mabila and unnamed villages near Selma and Durant Bend.

Era of European Influence

From 1539 to 1543, Hernando De Soto led the first expedition into the interior of Eastern North America. Although he did not find the gold and riches he was seeking, his expedition was historically significant. Diaries from his expedition provide some of the oldest recorded information on early Native American life in this country. The expedition encountered numerous villages, which generally willingly accommodated the visitors with food and shelter. The typical method used by de Soto was to kidnap the village chief and hold him for ransom, demanding gold and jewels. When it became apparent that the village had no such treasures, de Soto would take food, horses and slaves and move on to another village. According to the expedition diaries, de Soto and his men apparently traveled along the general vicinity of a portion of the U.S. 80 corridor west of Montgomery, south of the Alabama River. The expedition crossed to the north side of the Alabama River at a point that appears to be near Durant Bend, and proceeded toward what is now Selma. They also camped at a village just west or southwest of Selma, and later traveled to the village of Mabila, which is thought to be at the confluence of the Alabama and Cahaba Rivers at the present day site of Old Cahawba. News of their exploits had preceded them to Mabila, and there they were ambushed in a pre-emptive strike which may have included warriors from other villages. The expedition continued, but was severely damaged by the battle at Mabila.

In 1732, the present day site of Selma was recorded by the French as Ecor Bienville. The French had established Fort Toulouse In 1714 as a military outpost to defend against the British. Fort Toulouse is located where the Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers join to form the Alabama River near modern day Wetumpka. The French used the Alabama River, which generally parallels the U.S. 80 corridor, to transport goods and supplies to these outposts.

Early Development of Alabama as a Territory and a State

In 1795, the Treaty of San Lorenzo (also called the Pinckney Treaty, after Thomas Pinckney who negotiated the treaty) fixed the southern boundary of the United States along the 31st parallel of north latitude. All of present day Alabama except the Mobile area lay north of the line and became part of the United States. The Alabama Territory was organized in 1817. In 1819, a constitutional convention was held in Huntsville to draft the Territory's constitution. Alabama entered the Union as the 22nd state on December 14, 1819, with Huntsville serving as the first capitol.

Notable events and milestones that took place in and around the U.S. 80 Corridor during this period include:

In 1817, a store was opened at Moore's Bluff (current site of Selma) as a trading post for barges and pole boats on the Alabama River. The store was owned by Peter Robinson, Robert Lowe and Matthew McLaughlin. The store was later relocated about 12 miles down the Selma - Montgomery Trail to about 2 miles west of present day Benton, approximately ½ mile from the river. There they traded with travelers along the trail and received goods from the river.

William Rufus King moved to Alabama in 1818 and formed the Selma Land Company, which purchased the area that is now downtown Selma along the Alabama River. He designed the city which would be incorporated as Selma in 1820. William R. King served in the state's first constitutional convention, and was one of the state's first Senators, serving as president pro tempore of the Senate in 1836-41. He was appointed ambassador to France in 1844. Mr. King was elected as Franklin Pierce's Vice President in 1853, and became the only Vice President to be inaugurated on foreign soil (Havana). After returning from Cuba, however, he died on his plantation before being able to serve. His plantation, which he named King's Bend, was located south of Selma.

Alabama's capitol was moved from Huntsville to Cahaba (spelled Cahawba at the time) in 1820. In 1825, floods from the Alabama River caused such severe damage to Cahaba that the capitol was moved to Tuscaloosa in 1826. Within weeks the town of Cahaba was nearly abandoned. Cahaba recovered, however, and the county seat for Dallas County became reestablished as a commercial center, particularly with the addition of a railroad in 1859. During the Civil War, the town housed a prison for some 3000 captured Union troops. Another flood in 1865 resulted with the county seat being moved to nearby Selma. Business and families followed, and once again the town died. During the Reconstruction period, 70 former slave families occupied the town and turned the vacant town blocks into small fields. Soon these occupants also left, and Cahaba became a ghost town.

In the early 1800's a slave auction center was operated in Selma on the site where Major Grumbles Restaurant now sits. The slave auction center served the entire southeast, with buyers and sellers coming from as far as New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston.

In November of 1833, a night meteor shower in rural Dallas County sparked an increase in religious activity by local residents. The event became known as the "Night the Stars Fell on Alabama."

By the mid-1800's, Selma had become extremely important as a shipping hub. The corridor through which U.S. 80 now passes had become a major transportation route - with the Alabama River, a stagecoach line and a railroad connecting Selma with Montgomery and points beyond.

Some of the major structures/sites that were prominent in Selma during this time that are still in existence include:

St. James Hotel - An Antebellum Luxury Hotel built for cotton planters in 1837. It is the only existing Antebellum river front hotel left in the Southeast. The hotel was restored and re-opened in the 1990's.

Smitherman Building - Originally built by the Masonic Lodge as the Masonic University in 1847. During the Civil War, it was a confederate hospital. After the Civil War, it served as the Dallas County Courthouse until 1902. It housed the Selma Military Institute from 1904 - 1911. The building was Vaughn Memorial Hospital from 1911 until 1960. It was saved from destruction by Mayor Smitherman and is now a museum containing collections of artifacts, furniture and documents.

Sturdivant Hall - Completed in 1853. Designed by General Robert E. Lee's cousin, Thomas Helm Lee. Generally considered to be one of the finest Greek Revival Neo-Classic Antebellum Mansions in the Southeast.

Live Oak Cemetery - Part of the Selma Land Company's original design. Some of the notable people buried there include: William R. King, Benjamin S. Turner, Catesby ap Roger Jones (Commander of the C.S.A. Ironclad "Merrimac" in the battle against the "Monitor"), John Tyler Morgan (known as "father of the Panama Canal", Edmund W. Pettus (for whom the bridge is named), etc.

The Battle of Holy Ground (War of 1812) took place approximately 6 miles north of current U.S. 80 near present day Whitehall. The Muscogee Indians had a village on the banks of the Alabama River that they considered to be "holy ground" that white man would never set foot upon. They were attacked, however, by U.S. troops commanded by General Claiborne. The native forces, led by William Weatherford (a half Creek also known as Chief Red Eagle), were overmatched by the U.S. troops. As the troops advanced, they cut off all avenues of escape on land. Legend has it that Chief Red Eagle was one of the last ones to remain fighting, and that he escaped death by leaping off a bluff (on horseback) into the river.

The Lowndesboro community was originally called McGill's Hill until sometime between 1832 -1834, when it became known as Lowndesborough (later shortened to

Lowndesboro.) Lowndesboro Academy was established in 1832.

Montgomery was incorporated in 1819, consisting of 62 houses and stores along the Alabama River and Federal Road. In 1846, Montgomery became the state capital. The first capitol building was built in 1847, burned in 1849, and was rebuilt in 1850-51.

The Civil War Era

Selma and Montgomery played prominent roles in the War Between the States, with Montgomery became the first capital of the Confederacy in February, 1861. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated on the front steps of the Capitol building in February of 1861. Also in February of 1861, delegates from seceding states organized the Confederate States of America in the old Senate Chamber of the Capitol building. Montgomery remained the Capital of the Confederacy only until May of 1861, when the Capital was moved to Richmond, Virginia.

The "First White House of the Confederacy" was the home of Jefferson Davis while Montgomery was Capital of the Confederacy.

Selma Foundry Works and other war related industries sprang up in Selma during this time because it was in a strategic shipping location. Selma's Naval Works became noted for its production of iron clad vessels. With rail and river access, Selma became vital to the Confederate Military for both war materials and food provisions.

The St. James Hotel was managed during the Civil War by a slave named Benjamin S. Turner while his owner, Dr. James Gee (owner of the St. James Hotel), was away at war. Turner later became the first black from Alabama to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

In April of 1865, Selma was taken by General James H. Wilson and his "Raiders" in the Battle of Selma. Wilson's troops, in the manner of General Sherman during his march through Georgia, burned and destroyed much of whatever was in their path. They burned many houses and structures in Selma.

Wilson and his troops then marched toward Montgomery, burning as they went. When they neared Lowndesboro, they were met by the town doctor who warned them of a smallpox outbreak in the town. Although the report was false, the threat of a smallpox epidemic was enough to keep the Union forces from destroying Lowndesboro. A number of beautiful old historic plantation style houses still remain there today.

General Wilson and his Raiders marched on to Montgomery, where they continued the burning, destruction and looting.

As noted previously, the town of Cahaba was the site of a prison for some 3,000 captured Union troops during the Civil War.

Post Civil War / Reconstruction Era

In June of 1868, Alabama was readmitted to the Union. During the Reconstruction period that immediately followed the war, Alabama State government came under the control of former Northerners, called "Carpetbaggers", and exploitive Southerners called "Scalawags." By the election of 1874, however, conservative Democrats succeeded in having candidates elected to most state offices. The state government was reformed, and a new constitution was adopted in 1875.

Benjamin S. Turner, the slave that ran the St. James Hotel for his owner who was fighting in the war, became the first black from Alabama to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Mansfield Tyler became the first black man from Lowndes County to be elected to the State Legislature.

In 1872, the City of Selma passed a bond issue to build a wagon bridge across the Alabama River. The bridge was completed in 1885 and was located one block south of the St. James Hotel in the general vicinity of the present day Edmund Pettus Bridge. Completion of the bridge was a large factor in opening up this wagon trail (which would later become U.S. 80) as a major east-west transportation route. The bridge tender's house is still standing.

In 1872, the Selma to Montgomery Railroad line was completed, making travel very convenient between the two cities. In 1886, the Lightning Route Electric Street Cars of Montgomery was opened. In 1887, they became all electric - the first all electric system in the Western hemisphere.

Edmund W. Pettus began his career as a lawyer and later became a judge. He also served as a general in the Confederate Army. In 1870, he was the chief of the first racially integrated fire department in Selma. He was elected to the State Senate in 1896.

In 1870, the cotton compress was brought to Selma, providing the capability of shipping more cotton in each shipment. Selma became even more prominent as a shipping center, gaining national importance.

John Tyler Morgan rose from the rank of private to Brigadier General in the Civil War. After the war he became a lawyer and, in 1876, was elected to the U.S. Senate. He is best known as the "Father of the Panama Canal" for his role in bringing it about.

During Reconstruction, about 70 former slave families moved into the town of Cahaba, which had become almost vacated following the flood of 1865 and the removal of the County Seat to Selma in 1866. Soon, they moved away also, and the town became basically a ghost town.

In 1898, Union Station was built (along with the train sheds), adding to Montgomery's importance as a transportation hub.

Early Twentieth Century

The Reconstruction period was followed by an increase in State prosperity, although many rural areas that had been so dependent on cotton, such as the Black Belt, struggled economically. The state's industry continued to grow, particularly after the beginning of World War I in 1917. During the Great Depression of the early 1930's, however, Alabama and many of her citizens suffered financial setbacks. The construction of dams and hydroelectric plants during the 1930's and 1940's provided inexpensive power for Alabama factories, boosting the state's industrial growth, particularly in urban areas. Alabama's agricultural and industrial production expanded greatly again during World War II. Again, however, the rural Black Belt lagged behind economically.

In 1910, the Wright Brothers established the first powered flight school in the nation at what is now Maxwell Air Force Base. The first night flights in the United States occurred here.

In 1940, Craig Air Force Base (called Selma Army Air Base at the time) opened. The base was one of the largest employers in the area. The base and its commanders also helped force civil rights changes. In 1964, Airman 1st Class Enoch Fears became the first black to live in the Nathan Bedford Forrest Housing Project, which served as enlisted quarters for base personnel. The base was also the largest employer of African-Americans in the area.

Also in 1940, the Edmund Pettus bridge was opened, allowing direct travel by road between Selma and Montgomery. Completion of the bridge also made U.S. 80 an important regional and national route, providing a connection to the west.

1.1.3 POTENTIAL HISTORIC SITES IDENTIFIED THROUGH LITERATURE RESEARCH

The literature research of the US 80 corridor identified the following sites and events as having potential historic significance:

Sites Associated with the Voting Rights March / Civil Rights:

Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church - The headquarters of Dallas County Voter Registration Campaign. It was also the starting point of the Voting Rights March and many other local marches.

Cecil B. Jackson Public Safety Building (Selma's Old City Hall) - The arrested marchers (including M. L. King, Jr.) were imprisoned at the jail in this building.

Clark Elementary School (Selma) - Rally point of the teachers for the Teachers' March of January 22, 1965.

Craig Air Force Base - The base and its commanders helped force civil rights changes in the area. In early 1964, Airman 1st-Class Enoch Fears became the first black man to live in the Nathan Bedford Forrest Housing Project, which served as enlisted quarters for base personnel. The base was also the largest employer of African-Americans in the area.

Dallas County Courthouse - The destination of most of the protest marches centered on Voter Registration. Also the site of several incidences of violence upon the protestors by Sheriff Clark and his deputies.

David Hall Farm - Campsite for the first night of the Voting Rights March (Sunday, March 21, 1965).

Edmund Pettus Bridge - The bridge became a focal point of the first two attempted "Selma to Montgomery" marches, when both of the marches were blocked just east of the bridge. Located on the March route just prior to the "Bloody Sunday" site, the bridge has become a symbol for the Voting Rights March. The bridge is also historic in its own right, as a major factor in the development of the transportation corridor along U.S. 80.

First Baptist Church - This church was a meeting place and the financial headquarters of the Selma Civil Rights Movement.

George Washington Carver Homes - Area surrounding Brown Chapel where the Civil Rights Protestors were "contained" during the days before the Voting Rights March. Many of the participants of the local protests lived here as well.

Good Samaritan Hospital - The hospital serving the Black Community where the casualties of Bloody Sunday were treated.

Hotel Albert Site - A hotel that first opened just after the Civil War, but that is now demolished. Martin Luther King, Jr. became the first black person to integrate the historic hotel, and was attacked in the lobby while attempting to register.

National Voting Rights Museum and Institute - A Selma museum with exhibits of the civil rights struggle.

Old Depot Museum - A Selma museum that shows, among other things, civil rights history in the area and railroad history (which was part of the early development of the transportation corridor that is now U.S. 80).

Sullivan Building - Served as the field headquarters for the Student Non-violence Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

Tabernacle Baptist Church - The site of the first Voting Rights Mass Meeting in Dallas County. Also the site of training meetings.

Mount Gilliard Missionary Baptist church - The first church in Lowndes County to permit mass meetings to be held during the civil rights movement. Mount Gilliard was founded in 1820 with a mixed congregation of black and white members. In 1875, the black members separated and built a brush arbor as its first church. Church was dedicated as Little Mt. Gilliard, and later a small frame building was constructed. In 1901, Little Mt. Gilliard was built at its present site in the Trickem Community of the town of White Hall, and is currently known as Mount Gilliard Baptist Church.

Rosie Steele Farm - Campsite for the second night (Monday, March 22, 1965) of the Voting Rights March.

Tent City - In 1965, a significant number of black share cropper families were evicted by white land owners for exercising their right to vote. Some moved out of the county, others moved out of state - many never to return. The families that decided to stay were housed upon 5 acres of land purchased by civil rights workers and the Lowndes County Christian Movement for Human Rights. Tents were erected as an emergency measure for housing these evicted families. Many remained in Tent City for several months until other housing arrangements could be made.

Robert Gardner Farm - Campsite for the third night (Tuesday, March 23, 1965) of the Voting Rights March.

Viola Liuzzo Monument - Monument for Viola Liuzzo, a white Detroit housewife, who was shot and killed by Ku Klux Klan members on March 25, 1965 while returning to Montgomery to shuttle march participants back to Selma. The monument is located on

the south side of US 80, next to Wright Chapel.

Alabama State Capitol - The ultimate destination of the Voting Rights March, where the march leaders intended to meet with Governor George Wallace. The building is also historic in its own right for the part it played in Alabama's history.

Beulah Baptist Church - Utilized as a rally point for demonstrations occurring in Montgomery. Nat "King" Cole's father was once a pastor.

City of St. Jude Complex - The Roman Catholic welfare complex that was the site of the Voting Rights March's last campsite (Wednesday night, March 22, 1965). Various entertainers from around the country were on hand to perform for the mass of people, estimated at 10,000.

Civil Rights Monument - Monument in city of Montgomery, in front of the Southern Poverty Law Center, honoring those who lost their lives in the struggle for civil rights.

Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church - The church where Martin Luther King, Jr. was the minister while he lived in Montgomery in the 1950's. It was also utilized as a rally point of demonstrations in Montgomery.

Parsonage for the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church - The house that Martin Luther King lived in while he was the minister of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

Jackson Street Baptist Church - Utilized as a rally point for demonstrations occurring in Montgomery.

Montgomery Bus Boycott - The boycott was sparked by Rosa Parks' refusal to give up her seat. It was headed by Martin Luther King, Jr. as a nonviolent protest to segregation.

Old Bus Station, Montgomery - Associated with the "Freedom Riders", and the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Restoration of the historic structure is being accomplished with Transportation Enhancement funds.

Other Historical Sites:

De Soto Trail - Hernando De Soto's route followed along a portion of the U.S. 80 corridor west of Montgomery.

Battle of Holy Ground Site - Although this site is approximately six miles north of U.S. 80, it could be a secondary site referred to in an interpretive center to inform tourists of the Holy Ground Park site nearby, and possibly encourage tourist visits.

Lowndesboro - An exhibit in an interpretive center informing tourists of the beautiful old

plantation style houses there and the story of how they were saved from the destruction of Union troops may also encourage tourism to the area.

Slave Auction Center Site (current site of Major Grumble's restaurant in Selma) - Used in the early 1800's as a slave auction for the entire Southeast, drawing buyers and sellers from as far as New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, etc.

St. James Hotel (Selma) - Antebellum Luxury Hotel built in 1837. The hotel was run by slave Benjamin Turner while his owner fought in the Civil War. It is the only existing Antebellum Riverfront Hotel in the Southeast.

Live Oak Cemetery (Selma) - Part of the Selma Land Company's original design. Some of the notable people buried there include: William R. King, Benjamin S. Turner, Catesby ap Roger Jones (Commander of the C.S.A. Ironclad "Merrimac" in the battle against the "Monitor), John Tyler Morgan (known as "father of the Panama Canal"), Edmund W. Pettus (for whom the bridge is named), etc.

Smitherman Building (Selma) - Originally built by the Masonic Lodge as the Masonic University in 1847. During the Civil War, it was a confederate hospital. After the Civil War, it served as the Dallas County Courthouse until 1902. It housed the Selma Military Institute from 1904 - 1911. The building was Vaughn Memorial Hospital from 1911 until 1960. It was saved from destruction by Mayor Smitherman and is now a museum containing collections of artifacts, furniture and documents.

Old Depot Museum (Selma) - Built on the site of the old Railroad Depot, it is now a museum containing exhibits relating to railroad history, civil rights, and other history.

Bridge Tender's House (Selma) - Tender's house associated with the 1885 bridge across the Alabama River. The bridge was significant in the development of this route as a transportation corridor.

First White House of the Confederacy (Montgomery) - House where Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, lived while the Capitol of the Confederacy was in Montgomery.

Union Station (Montgomery) - Built in 1898 (along with the train sheds), adding to Montgomery's importance as a transportation hub.

Court Square Fountain (Montgomery) - Built in 1885 over an existing artesian basin at Montgomery's historic center of activity.

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1.2 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND COORDINATION - PHASE 1

The primary basis for the designation of this roadway as a Scenic Byway and All-American Road under the Scenic Byways Program, and as a Historic Trail under the Historic Trails Program, was the 1965 Voting Rights March which followed this route. One of the unique elements of this historic trail is that it has only been a little more than thirty years since the historic event (1965 Voting Rights March) upon which these designations are based. Many people who took part in, or were involved or associated with the March, are still alive to tell their stories; therefore, there is a unique opportunity for participants in the historic event to have input as to how the event should be commemorated. It also allows for personal perspectives to be incorporated into the project, to supplement the historical record.

To maximize the opportunity for local public input, it was decided to utilize local Public Participation Coordinators to coordinate and arrange local meetings and workshops, interview march participants, leaders, etc. The primary criteria used to identify potential local coordinators included: (1) people who participated in or who were directly involved or associated with the March, (2) people with a professional background, and (3) people who are well respected in their local communities. The people that were selected to coordinate local public input meet all three of these criteria, and had previously been involved in efforts to bring recognition to the Voting Rights March route. Dr. Gwendolyn M. Patton was selected to coordinate the overall public participation efforts and to serve as local coordinator for the Montgomery County area. Mr. Bob Mants was chosen to coordinate the public involvement in Lowndes County, and Dr. Frederick D. Reese was selected as the Dallas County coordinator. Each of the local coordinators utilized local assistants, workshop facilitators, etc. to further involve the local communities in the project.

Meetings, workshops and interviews were conducted in each of the three counties through which the route traverses, with the intent of providing everyone with an interest in this project an opportunity to provide input. This chapter contains a summary of meeting and workshop activities, interviews, and the results of the public participation process for each county.

1.2.1 DALLAS COUNTY

As the Local Coordinator for Dallas County, Dr. Frederick Reese arranged and conducted public meetings and workshops in Dallas County. He also coordinated interviews and consolidated public input. The following is a summary of the Phase 1 public participation activities and the resulting recommendations for the Dallas County area.

Public Participation Activities:

A public meeting was held on July 10, 1997, at the Performing Arts Center in Selma from 6:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. The purpose of the meeting was to inform the local public about the project and the public participation process, and to begin gathering public input. The Meeting Notice was published in the Selma Times, the Montgomery Advertiser, and the Montgomery-Tuskegee Times on July 3 and July 10, 1997. Over one hundred people attended the meeting, and forty-seven questionnaires were completed and returned. Copies of the meeting announcement, meeting agenda, sample questionnaire and a list of recommendations are included at the end of this chapter.

Community workshops were held on July 22 1997, in Selmont, and July 23 in Selma. A draft questionnaire summary (compiled from questionnaires returned from the July 10th meeting) was distributed to workshop attendees as a beginning point for discussion. Additional suggestions were added to the summary. The revised summary was then used in the same manner at the second workshop in Selma on the 23rd. Comments made during the second workshop were then incorporated into a final summary. A copy of the "Public Meeting Questionnaire and Workshops Summary" is included at the end of this chapter. A consensus was reached by attendees at the second workshop to submit the recommended sites that are listed in the final Summary.

Dr. Reese employed Mr. Charles H. Johnson and Mr. James Perkins, Jr. to assist him as workshop facilitators and interviewers. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Perkins interviewed a total of fourteen persons who were directly involved in activities during "Bloody Sunday" in Selma. All interviews were audio taped. Interviewees are listed below:

PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

Mr. Clarence Williams	Mrs. Jean Jackson
Mr. Frank "Bouncing Bobby" Page	Ms. Annie L. Cooper
Mrs. Joanna Williams	Ms. Ruth "Mickey" Brown Anthony
Ms. Rose Melton	Mrs. Anna Taylor
Mr. Ernest A. Doyle	Mr. Sylvester Smith
Mrs. Linda Blackmon-Lowery	Mrs. Etta Smith Perkins
Ms. Carolyn Doyle-King	Ms. Alice Hunter

Recommendations From Dallas County Public Participation:

Tabernacle Baptist Church - Site of the first mass meeting in Selma, conducted by Rev. L. L. Anderson and Bernard Lafayette. The church opened its doors to mass meetings when others were afraid. Prior to the first mass meeting, this was the site of training meetings to teach methods and techniques of non-violent protests (taught by Mr. Lafayette.) Mr. James Baldwin, renowned author, spoke at one of the mass meetings at the church. Dr. Martin Luther King also spoke here on his last trip to Selma before being assassinated.

First Baptist Church - Site of many mass meetings. Mass meetings were moved from Tabernacle because Tabernacle was on Broad Street, and was not perceived as the safest place to meet.

Brown Chapel AME Church - Site of many mass meetings. Site where "Bloody Sunday" March (and other marches) began.

Jackson House - Home of Dr. Sullivan and Mrs. Jean Jackson, where Dr. Martin Luther King stayed and set up local headquarters when he was in Selma.

Boynton Home - Place where Dr. F. D. Reese, President of the Dallas County Voters League, signed the letter inviting Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to Selma. Many civil rights workers stayed here during the Selma campaign.

R. B. Hudson High School - Place where most of the student marches started. Some of the teachers were in support of the marches and some were strongly against the protest movement. Benny Tucker led many of the student marches.

Selma University - Students left campus against wishes of administrators to participate in protests and marches.

Reese House - Home of Dr. Frederick and Mrs. Aline Reese. The Reese's home was fire bombed because of his involvement in the protest movement. Dr. Reese was one of the local leaders in the civil rights and voting rights movement. He served as President of the DCVL, and led the "Teachers March."

Intersection of U. S. Highway 80 and Kings Bend Road - Place where state troopers, mounted local posse and local law enforcement blocked the road and attacked marchers on "Bloody Sunday." It is also the site where the same law enforcement agencies blocked the road to marchers the following Tuesday.

Dallas County Courthouse - Destination of most of the marches for voting rights in Selma.

Silver Moon Café and Walker's Café - Silver Moon Café (Whites Only): Place where Rev. James Reeb, a white Unitarian Minister from Boston, was attacked. He was transported by funeral hearse (the only means of transportation for injured blacks in

Selma) to the Good Samaritan Hospital and from there to a hospital in Birmingham, where he later died. Walker's Café (Colored Only): Place where Rev. Reeb and others ate prior to being attacked. It was also a place that Dr. King often ate when in Selma.

Good Samaritan Hospital - Place where most injured blacks were medically treated. Place where Jimmy Lee Jackson was hospitalized and died. Nurses like Mrs. Etta Perkins treated and cared for Mr. Jackson and other protesters. Nuns forced white physicians to come to Good Samaritan and treat protesters. This conflict between the white physicians and Nuns contributed to the subsequent closure of the hospital.

Burwell Hospital - Place where many injured protesters were medically treated. Because of its limited resources, many patients were treated on the floor. James Bevel was a patient at Burwell when the word came that Medger Evers had been killed in Mississippi.

Old City Jail and Camp Selma - Places where protesters were illegally detained. Dr. C. C. Brown carried food to protesters and insisted that the protesters be treated humane and allowed to take baths.

Chicken Shack - Social spot where Stokely Carmichael preached his popular theme of "Black Power."

Sullivan Building - Place where citizenship classes were held in Selma. Site of SNCC office. Building still bears wall writings of SNCC protesters.

Edmundite Mission Site - Site of Edmundite Mission, which Supported the Voting Rights Movement.

Mrs. Boynton's office on Franklin Street - Original meeting site for the "Courageous Eight."

Original March Route - Obvious reasons. From Brown Chapel along Martin Luther King, Jr. Street (at that time Sylvan Street) - Alabama Avenue - Broad Street - Across Edmund Pettus Bridge. For the March 9th march, referred to as Turn Around Tuesday, the route was Martin Luther King, Jr. Street (at that time Sylvan Street) - Alabama Avenue - Franklin Street - Water Avenue - Across Edmund Pettus Bridge. This route was taken so that the marchers could pass the city jail where many protester were still being held.

National Voting Rights Museum and Institute - It is currently the primary museum for voting rights and civil rights in Selma, containing many exhibits of the movement.

Edmund Pettus Bridge - Site best known for where the marchers were turned back. The bridge has become a well recognized symbol representing the 1965 Voting Rights March.

Over night camp sites on U.S. 80 - First camp site (David Hall property) was in Dallas County.

Old Salvation Army Church - Could be developed as an interpretive center.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Street - Site of much of the pre-march activities. Site of the "Berlin Wall." Place where student protesters set up a barricade to protect the protesters congregated at George Washington Carver Homes and Brown Chapel Church.

George Washington Carver Homes and Playground - Many out-of-town protesters lived with families at GWC Homes. Place where the children hung out during protest down time. Lots of strategy discussed, stories told of personal experiences, and playing.

Ward Chapel AME Church - Site of mass meetings.

Clinton Chapel AME Zion Church - Site of mass meetings.

1.2.2 LOWNDES COUNTY

Serving as the Local Coordinator for Lowndes County, Mr. Bob Mants arranged and conducted public meetings and workshops in Lowndes County. He also coordinated interviews and consolidated public input. The following is a summary of the Phase 1 public participation activities and the resulting recommendations for the Lowndes County area.

Public Participation Activities:

A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening, July 15, 1997, at Wright's Chapel on U.S. 80 in Lowndes County from 7:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. The purpose of the meeting was to inform the local public about the project and the public participation process, and to begin gathering public input. The Meeting Notice was published in the Selma Times, the Montgomery Advertiser, and the Montgomery-Tuskegee Times on July 3 and July 10, 1997. Approximately 74 people attended the meeting, with 13 questionnaires being completed and returned. Copies of the meeting announcement, meeting agenda, sample questionnaire and list of recommendations are included at the end of this chapter.

A community workshop was held on Saturday, August 23, 1997, at the Lowndes County Courthouse in Hayneville from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Assisting Mr. Mants with the workshop was Ms. Alfredo Acoff of the Alabama Department of Transportation, and National Park Service representatives Ms. Barbara Tagger, Mr. Rich Sussman, Ms. Catherine Farmer and Mr. Willie Madison. Input from the public meeting questionnaires was used as a starting point for workshop discussions, and consensus

was reached on recommendations for sites to be commemorated.

Assisting Mr. Mants in his public coordination efforts was Ms. Janet Adams (Interviewer/Facilitator), Ms. Fannie L. Davis (Administrative Assistant), Ms. Ella Beatrice Bell (Facilitator) and Ms. Kirbena Antionette Jackson (Clerical). A total of twenty-two oral interviews were conducted and recorded on tape. A list of the people interviewed is included below:

PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

Ms. Annie Bell Jackson	Ms. Mary Cosby
Ms. Aza Surles Bell	Ms. Elizabeth Davis
Ms. Katherine Lawson	Mr. Ben Davis
Ms. Callie Griffin	Mr. Wendell H. Paris
Alice Moore	Ms. Gardenia White
Mr. John Jackson	Mr. John Hulett
Ms. Mattie Lee Moorner	Mr. Bob Mants
Mr. Ed Moore King	Ms. Carol Leafblad
Mr. Jesse Favor	Ms. Barbara Evans
Mr. Jake Williams	Mr. Arthur Jackson
Mr. Charles Smith, Sr.	Mrs. Catherine Coleman-Flowers

Recommendations From Lowndes County Public Participation:

Primary Sites:

Mount Gilliard Missionary Baptist Church - Situated on the Selma to Montgomery route (U.S. 80 and Lowndes County Road 17), Mount Gilliard was the first church in Lowndes County to permit mass meetings to be held during the civil rights movement. It is affectionately called by Lowndes County civil rights veterans as "The Mother Church." Today it continues to host civil rights and community meetings, is a tour site for visitors and tourists and serves as a landmark in the freedom struggle. Mount Gilliard was founded in 1820 with a mixed congregation of black and white members. In 1875, the black members separated and built a brush arbor as its first church. The church was dedicated as Little Mt. Gilliard, and later a small frame building was constructed. In 1901, Little Mt. Gilliard was built at its present site in the Trickem Community of the town of White Hall, and is currently known as Mount Gilliard Baptist Church.

Tent City - In 1965, a significant number of black share cropper families were evicted by white landowners for exercising their right to vote. Some moved in with relatives or friends in the county. Some moved out of the county, others moved out of state - many never to return. The families that decided to stay were housed upon 5 acres of land purchased by civil rights workers and the Lowndes County Christian Movement for

Human Rights. Tents were erected as an emergency measure for housing these evicted families. Many remained in Tent City for several months until other housing arrangements could be made.

The Rosie Steele Property - On the second night of the march, Rosie Steele, an elderly widow store owner, allowed the Voting Rights Marchers to camp on her property located on U.S. Highway 80 in White Hall. As a result, she suffered many reprisals including a boycott of her store by vendors and distributors. She died in 1975 at age 86.

Viola Liuzzo Memorial - A stone memorial has been placed in the general area where Viola Liuzzo, a Detroit housewife who was assisting in the March, was killed by Ku Klux Klan members while shuttling marchers back to Selma after the March was completed.

Robert Gardner Property - The third campsite of the Voting Rights March was upon property of the late Robert Gardner, located on U.S. Highway 80 and Caffey Road in Burkeville.

Walking / Bicycle Trail Connecting Mt. Gilliard Church - Tent City - Campsite at Rosie Steele Property - This would provide an opportunity for those who might want to walk (or bicycle) a portion of the route.

Secondary Sites

Frank "Bud" Haralson's Store - Located on County Road 23 in the Town of White Hall, this small country store was the place where the Lowndes County Christian Movement for Human Rights was organized in 1965. It also served as a gathering place for the Guys and Gals Social and Savings Club that provided food for many civil rights workers of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Mt. Zion Christian Church School - Located at County Road 23 and Walker Road, it was here that one of the county's Freedom Schools were held. The Freedom School taught Black History Citizenship Education and Basic Remedial Skills. This was also one of the sites where Tuskegee Institute Community Education Program (TICEP) conducted its enrichment programs for local youth during the summer of 1965.

The Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Freedom House - Provided by Matthew Jackson, Sr. and his family, this was both the headquarters and home of Lowndes County SNCC staff and other civil rights workers that came to work in Lowndes county. It was also a target for those opposed to the movement. This house was occupied by SNCC staffers including Bob Mants, Stokely Carmichael, Judy Richardson, Willie Vaughn, Courtland Cox, Scott B. Smith, Jimmy Rogers and others.

The Cash Store - A small country store located on County Road 97 in the town of Hayneville. It was at this store where Jonathan Daniels, a white seminary student from

New Hampshire, was murdered and Father Richard Morrisoe, a white Catholic priest from Chicago, was shot and seriously injured by Thomas "Tom" Coleman, a local Deputy Sheriff. Daniels and Morrisoe had stayed in Lowndes County after the March to continue civil rights activities and had just been released from the Lowndes County Jail along with civil rights workers of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and local youth, when they were shot. They had been arrested and spent several days in jail for trying to make a purchase at a café in Fort Deposit. A jury of Lowndes County residents found Tom Coleman "not guilty", even though there were eye witnesses accounts of the shooting.

The Old Lowndes County Jail House - Located on Oak Street in Hayneville, this was where Lowndes County blacks endured long lines, inclement weather, harassment, etc. while attempting to register to vote. Presently, the Lowndes County Health Services Association is on this site.

The First Baptist Church, Hayneville - At this church the Lowndes County Freedom Organization held its primary election for candidates seeking political offices (Sheriff, School Board Member, Board of Revenue, Tax Collector, Tax Assessor and Coroner) under the Black Panther Party. It was the first time that many blacks were able to exercise their right to vote. The church is located on Pine Street in Hayneville.

Lowndes County Courthouse, Hayneville - It was here that trials regarding the Viola Liuzzo murder and the Jonathan Daniels murder were held.

The Calhoun School - Located in the Calhoun Community, this was one of the first schools for Blacks in the county. Dr. Booker T. Washington, Ms. Charlotte Thorne, and Ms. Mabel Dillingham (along with local residents) founded this school in 1892. Through the leadership of Dr. Booker T. Washington and others, the Calhoun School made available educational opportunities for blacks that was unprecedented. During the 1960's, it was instrumental in providing much of the leadership of the Lowndes County Christian Movement for Human Rights, the Lowndes County Freedom Organization (Black Panther Party) and the subsequent election of blacks to political offices.

1.2.3 MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Dr. Gwendolyn Patton, Local Coordinator for Montgomery County, arranged and conducted public meetings and workshops in Montgomery county. She also coordinated interviews and consolidated public input. The following is a summary of the Phase 1 public participation activities and the resulting recommendations for the Montgomery County area.

Public Participation Activities:

A public meeting was held on Monday evening, July 14, 1997, from 6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. at the St. Jude Complex in Montgomery. The Meeting Notice was published in

the Selma Times, the Montgomery Advertiser, and the Montgomery-Tuskegee Times on July 3 and July 10, 1997. Approximately 105 people attended the meeting. Many made oral comments, and 31 completed and returned questionnaires. Copies of the meeting announcement, meeting agenda, sample questionnaire and a list of recommendations are included at the end of this chapter.

A local community workshop was held on Saturday, August 9, 1997, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Seventeen people provided written comments by completing questionnaires. Participants were divided into groups according to their involvement in the march and/or their area of residence. The groups discussed which sites to recommend for commemoration.

A total of seventeen interviews were conducted and recorded on tape. The interviews were conducted by Dr. Patton's administrative assistants Ms. Janet Adams, Ms. Dorothy J. Frazier and Mr. Emmett Smith. Following is a list of the people interviewed:

PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

Ms. Inez J. Baskin	Mr. Timothy Mays
Ms. Ella Bell	Dr. Gwendolyn M. Patton
Mr. Robert Black	Mrs. Idessa Redden
Mrs. Dorothy B. Frazier	Mrs. Annie L. Thomas
Mrs. Dorothy J. Frazier	Mr. Randall Williams
Hon. Herman L. Harris	Mrs. Zecozy Williams
Mrs. Beautie Mae Johnson	Mr. James E. Wilson, Jr.
Hon. John Knight, Jr.	Dr. Hagalyn Seay Wilson
Mr. Riley L. Lewis, Jr.	

Recommendations From Montgomery County Public Participation:

General Recommendations

- Prominent sign near the exit off U.S. Highway 80 onto U.S. 31 to advise travelers about the Montgomery Leg of the Voting Rights March and the location of an Interpretive Center.
- Interpretive Visitor Center.

- Skywalk Simulation Trail connecting Interpretive Center to Amphitheater at St. Jude.
- Amphitheater at St. Jude, site of the "Stars for Freedom Rally."
- Walking (and/or Driving) Tour(s)/Trail(s) along march route (or portions of the route), with markers pointing out significant sites along the way.
- Freedom Wall with names of marchers and community supporters.

St. Jude Complex - Site where marchers spent the last night before reaching the capitol the next day. Many national entertainers performed here that night for the marchers and supporters at the "Stars for Freedom Rally."

Jeff Davis Avenue - Walking tour along portion of Jeff Davis which was once a thriving black business district including: the Original Queen Cab Company (which transported marchers), Pitts Drugstore, Luther Oliver Gas Station, Lee's Funeral Home, Arrington's Barber Shop, Carter's Cleaners, Shaw's Bakery, Dr. Hagalyn Seay Wilson's Medical office (Clinic that treated marchers with sore feet and other ailments.)

Mt. Zion AMEZ Church - Some marchers slept in the church, which was the site of many mass meetings. Rev. Solomon Seay was pastor of the church and was president of the Montgomery Improvement Association at the time of the march.

Old shirt factory - Located across from Mt. Zion Church, this was one of the major employers of blacks at the time of the March.

Citizens' Club Site - A social club / citizenship school for registered voters. The proprietor was Rufus A. Lewis, who was known as the "Father of the Voting Rights Movement in Montgomery."

Dave Williams Service Station - One of only two gas stations on the West Side where Movement people could purchase gas on credit.

Bethel Baptist Church - Site of many mass meetings.

Peter Shine's House - Mr. Shine provided drinks for the marchers as they passed by.

Montgomery Improvement Association Office Site - Site where MIA Office once was. MIA was the primary organization in Montgomery promoting civil rights and voting rights.

Lowe's Business School - The only post-secondary business school for blacks in Montgomery and vicinity.

Loveless School - The first black public school on Montgomery's west side.

Site of First CME Church - No longer there, but was the site of several mass meetings.

LaCois Club - Initial owner was Roscoe Williams, who accompanied Martin Luther King when travel was considered to be dangerous. Williams' wife, Mary Lucy, was in the parsonage with Coretta Scott King and the infant Yoki when a bomb exploded on the porch.

Smith & Gaston Insurance Co. - Mr. A. G. Gaston was a financial supporter of the March.

Dumas Service Station - One of two service stations on the West side that provided gas to Movement organizers on credit.

Trenholm State Technical College / Voting Rights Archives - The Archives has collections of documents from voting rights pioneers (Lewis, Redden, Seay, Bray, Conley, etc.) that chronicle the difficulties blacks faced when trying to register to vote. Dr. H. Council Trenholm, for whom the school is named, was president of the school and a renowned educator. Subsequent presidents Lucius and Marion Smiley traveled with Dr. King when the atmosphere was considered dangerous.

Five-Point Hill - Marchers paused for a short prayer before going down the hill (Montgomery Street) toward the capitol.

Office of Drs. Winston, John and Pryor - Treated marchers and Movement people. They helped set up the Medical Committee for Human Rights that was stationed at the Capitol for first-aid services to the marchers.

Office of Drs. Jeff Underwood, II & III - Treated marchers and Movement people. They helped set up the Medical Committee for Human Rights that was stationed at the Capitol for first-aid services to the marchers.

Carver School Campus - Although students were forbidden to join the march, students (and teachers) lined the front of the campus and waved and cheered as the marchers passed by.

Homes at St. Jude Complex - Homes where marchers and celebrities slept and ate the last night of the march.

Secondary Sites/Trails:

Old Bus Station, Montgomery - Associated with the "Freedom Riders" bus protest.

Rosa Parks Avenue Trail - (Trail can commence from Fairview Avenue and Rosa Parks Avenue to Mill Street, then onto Holt Street to Holt Street Baptist Church - the site of the first mass meeting in Montgomery. This Trail can converge into the Voting

Rights Trail one block north of the church at Jeff Davis Avenue. The following sites would be marked along the secondary Trail:

Dr. E. D. Nixon House - Dr. Nixon was considered by many to be the Father of the Civil Rights Movement in Montgomery. His house is on Clinton Avenue, just off of Rosa Parks Avenue.

YMCA on Rosa Parks Avenue - During segregated days, the community had to raise funds to have the YMCA completed. Dr. King was one of the chief fund raisers.

Library on Rosa Parks Avenue - Community had to raise funds for completion. Miles Page played a key role in fund raising.

Elks Club - Meeting place for protesters. Also used for fundraising.

Mahalia Ashley Dickerson Home site - She was a strong advocate for voting rights. She was also the first black female to pass the Alabama Bar Exam, and became a civil rights lawyer.

Lutheran Church and Parsonage - White minister Robert Gratz was an ardent supporter of the Movement. There was an attempt to bomb the parsonage, but the bomb exploded in the front yard. Neighbors and church members planted a hackleberry tree in the bomb crater. The tree has been recognized as a historical tree, named (through the efforts of Gwen Patton) "The Freedom Tree Triumphs" by the Alabama Forestry Commission.

Cleveland Avenue Apartments - Where Ms. Rosa Parks lived.

Jackson Street Trail - A potential secondary trail with the following sites:

Ben Moore Hotel - Hotel where celebrities and leaders of the Movement stayed. It was also the first hotel in Montgomery to accept blacks.

Corner of High and Jackson Streets - Marker listing the black businesses along Jackson Street at the time of the March.

Regal Café - Site for citizenship classes and meetings.

Patterson Court - First housing project for Blacks in Montgomery.

People's Cab Company - Service station on the East side that provided gas on credit for Movement people.

Dr. Richard Harris' House - Financial supporter of the Movement.

John William Jones' House - The house where John William Jones lived when he served as a State Senator during Reconstruction.

Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church Parsonage - Parsonage for Dr. Martin Luther King.

Williams Pool Hall - Where Dr. King played pool for relaxation.

Cabin Inn - Site of citizenship classes and meetings.

Jackson Street Baptist Church - Refuge for students who attempted to march to State Capitol to join Voting Rights March, when they were attacked by police with billy clubs on horseback.

Alabama State University - Marker would include a tribute to Mrs. JoAnn Robinson and the Women's Political Caucus, initiator of the Bus Boycott.

Other Suggestions off Jackson Street:

Corner of Grove and Dericote Streets - Marker noting the homes on Dericote Street as used for citizenship classes (Georgia Gilmore, the Gregorys, the Pattons, the Griffins, Rufus Lewis, The Arringtons, the Bryants - all activists and financial supporters of the Movement).

Hutchinson Missionary Baptist Church - One of the churches bombed (Grove Street).

Rufus Lewis' House - Mr. Lewis was considered by many to be the Father of Montgomery's Voting Rights Movement.

Moses Jones House - One of the doctors on the Medical Committee for Human Rights (Hutchinson Street).

Old Beulah Baptist Church - Site of many mass meetings. Pastor W. L. Alford was a staunch supporter of the Movement (Union Street).

1.2.4 AGENCY COORDINATION - PHASE 1

The Federal Highway Administration and the National Park Service signed a Memorandum of Agreement to cooperate and coordinate their efforts for developing this route as a Scenic Byway / All-American Road / Historic Trail, rather than duplicating each other's efforts. There has, therefore, been extensive coordination between these two agencies and the Alabama Department of Transportation. Each of these agencies participated directly in the public participation process as well. The Alabama Historical Commission was also involved in the public participation process and research coordination, and in the reviews of the Phase 1 Report and draft Master Plan. Coordination with the State Historic Preservation Officer, as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, will be conducted for commemorative

developments along the Trail, and for roadway and bridge improvements along the route. Coordination with the Alabama Department of Tourism and Travel is also continuing and will intensify as Trail developments are implemented. Extensive coordination with local groups, officials, etc. was accomplished through the efforts of the Local Coordinators.

1.2.5 PUBLIC MEETING DOCUMENTATION - PHASE 1

Following this page are copies of the following documentation:

- Notice of Public Meetings
- Program for Dallas County Meeting at Selma, July 10, 1997
- Program for Lowndes County Meeting, July 15, 1997
- Program for Montgomery County Meeting at St. Jude, July 14, 1997
- Sample Questionnaires for each meeting
- List of Recommendations from Dallas County public participation (Dr. Reese)
- List of Recommendations from Lowndes County public participation (Mr. Mants)
- List of Recommendations from Montgomery public participation (Dr. Patton)

DOCUMENTATION
for
PHASE 1 PUBLIC MEETINGS

NOTICE of PUBLIC MEETINGS
for
Project SB-AL96(001) - Selma to Montgomery
All American Road / Historic Trail

DALLAS COUNTY

TIME: 6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.
DATE: Thursday, July 10, 1997
PLACE: Performing Arts Center
1000 Selma Avenue
Selma, Alabama

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

TIME: 6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
DATE: Monday, July 14, 1997
PLACE: St. Jude Activity Room
2048 West Fairview
(Oak Street Entrance)
Montgomery, Alabama

LOWNDES COUNTY

TIME: 7:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.
DATE: Tuesday, July 15, 1997
PLACE: Wright's Chapel, U.S. Hwy 80
2 Miles West of Lowndesboro
(Next to Viola Liuzzo Monument)

PURPOSE:

- (1) To Announce and Explain the Project,
- (2) To Inform Citizens of the Public Participation Process for the Project, and
- (3) To Begin Gathering Public Input Toward Commemoration of the Route, Significant Sites, Events, etc. Associated with the 1965 Voting Rights March

SPONSORING AGENCIES:

- Alabama Department of Transportation
- Federal Highway Administration
- National Park Service

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION COORDINATOR: Dr. Gwendolyn M. Patton

LOCAL COORDINATORS:

Montgomery County:	Dr. Gwendolyn M. Patton
Lowndes County:	Mr. Robert Mants, Jr.
Dallas County:	Dr. Frederick D. Reese

Research Consultant: Haworth, Meyer & Boleyn, Inc.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "HMB".

PROGRAM
for
TONIGHT'S PUBLIC MEETING
on
Project SB-AL96(001) - Selma to Montgomery
All American Road / Historic Trail

6:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.
July 10, 1997

Welcome and Purpose.....	Dr. Frederick D. Reese, Moderator Local Coordinator
Invocation.....	Dr. Jim Webb
Project Overview.....	Bill Carwile Haworth, Meyer & Boleyn, Inc.
Recognition of Elected Officials.....	Dr. Frederick D. Reese
Public Participation Process.....	Dr. Frederick D. Reese
National Park Service Role.....	Barbara Tagger, Historic Trails Program National Park Service
Federal Highway Administration Role.....	Joe D. Wilkerson, Division Administrator Federal Highway Administration
Alabama DOT Role.....	Alfeda Acoff, Project Manager Alabama Department of Transportation
Public Comments.....	Dr. Frederick D. Reese
Benediction.....	Dr. Jim Webb

***Please turn in completed questionnaires/blue cards to facilitators at the sign-in Table.**

PROGRAM
for
TONIGHT'S PUBLIC MEETING
on
Project SB-AL96(001) - Selma to Montgomery
All American Road / Historic Trail

7:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.
July 15, 1997

Welcome and Purpose.....	Mr. Bob Mants, Jr., Moderator Local Coordinator
Invocation.....	Rev. Ellis Bandy
Project Overview.....	Bill Carwile Haworth, Meyer & Boleyn, Inc.
Recognition of Elected Officials.....	Mr. Bob Mants, Jr.
Public Participation Process.....	Mr. Bob Mants, Jr.
National Park Service Role.....	Barbara Tagger, Historic Trails Program National Park Service
Federal Highway Administration Role.....	Joe D. Wilkerson, Division Administrator Federal Highway Administration
Alabama DOT Role.....	Alfeda Acoff, Project Manager Alabama Department of Transportation
Public Comments.....	Mr. Bob Mants, Jr.
Benediction.....	Rev. Ellis Bandy

***Please turn in completed questionnaires/blue cards to facilitators at the sign-in Table.**

PROGRAM
for
TONIGHT'S PUBLIC MEETING
on
Project SB-AL96(001) - Selma to Montgomery
All American Road / Historic Trail

6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
July 14, 1997

Welcome and Purpose.....	Dr. Gwendolyn M. Patton, Moderator Public Participation Coordinator
Invocation.....	Father Jim Holden St. Jude Catholic Church
Project Overview.....	Bill Carwile Haworth, Meyer & Boleyn, Inc.
Recognition of Elected Officials.....	Dr. Gwendolyn M. Patton
Public Participation Process.....	Dr. Gwendolyn M. Patton
National Park Service Role.....	Barbara Tagger, Historic Trails Program National Park Service
Federal Highway Administration Role.....	Joe D. Wilkerson, Division Administrator Federal Highway Administration
Alabama DOT Role.....	Alfeda Acoff, Project Manager Alabama Department of Transportation
Public Comments.....	Dr. Gwendolyn M. Patton
Benediction.....	Rev. Nelson Henry A.M.E. Zion, Retired Pastor

***Please turn in completed questionnaires/blue cards to facilitators at the sign-in Table.**

PUBLIC MEETING QUESTIONNAIRE

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Project SB-AL96(001) - Selma to Montgomery

Scenic Byway / All American Road / Historic Trail

(Route of the 1965 Voting Rights March)

July 10, 1997

NAME: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

Were you or a member of your family involved in the 1965 Voting Rights March from Selma to Montgomery? YES _____ NO _____

If so, what was the involvement (march participant, support, etc.)? _____

What sites along the route would you like to see commemorated? (Please explain the importance of each site and why you feel that it should be commemorated.) _____

How would you like for the overall route to be commemorated, and how would you like to see the individual sites recognized? (For example, an interpretive center, signs, plaques, trails, etc.) _____

Other Comments: _____

You are encouraged to fill out this questionnaire tonight and leave it at the sign-in table. If you prefer, you may take the form with you and mail it to the address below. If you choose to mail in your questionnaire, please do so within five (5) days so that it can receive prompt consideration along with the others. If submitting by mail, please mail to:

Ms. Alfreda Acoff, Project Manager
Alabama Department of Transportation
1409 Coliseum Boulevard
Montgomery, AL 36130-3050

PUBLIC MEETING QUESTIONNAIRE

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Project SB-AL96(001) - Selma to Montgomery

Scenic Byway / All American Road / Historic Trail

(Route of the 1965 Voting Rights March)

July 15, 1997

NAME: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

Were you or a member of your family involved in the 1965 Voting Rights March from Selma to Montgomery? YES____ NO____

If so, what was the involvement (march participant, support, etc.)? _____

What sites along the route would you like to see commemorated? (Please explain the importance of each site and why you feel that it should be commemorated.)____

How would you like for the overall route to be commemorated, and how would you like to see the individual sites recognized? (For example, an interpretive center, signs, plaques, trails, etc.) _____

Other Comments: _____

You are encouraged to fill out this questionnaire tonight and leave it at the sign-in table. If you prefer, you may take the form with you and mail it to the address below. If you choose to mail in your questionnaire, please do so within five (5) days so that it can receive prompt consideration along with the others. If submitting by mail, please mail to:

Ms. Alfeda Acoff, Project Manager
Alabama Department of Transportation
1409 Coliseum Boulevard
Montgomery, AL 36130-3050

PUBLIC MEETING QUESTIONNAIRE

ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Project SB-AL96(001) - Selma to Montgomery

Scenic Byway / All American Road / Historic Trail

(Route of the 1965 Voting Rights March)

July 14, 1997

NAME: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

Were you or a member of your family involved in the 1965 Voting Rights March from Selma to Montgomery? YES____ NO____

If so, what was the involvement (march participant, support, etc.)? _____

What sites along the route would you like to see commemorated? (Please explain the importance of each site and why you feel that it should be commemorated.)____

How would you like for the overall route to be commemorated, and how would you like to see the individual sites recognized? (For example, an interpretive center, signs, plaques, trails, etc.) _____

Other Comments: _____

You are encouraged to fill out this questionnaire tonight and leave it at the sign-in table. If you prefer, you may take the form with you and mail it to the address below. If you choose to mail in your questionnaire, please do so within five (5) days so that it can receive prompt consideration along with the others. If submitting by mail, please mail to:

Ms. Alfeda Acoff, Project Manager
Alabama Department of Transportation
1409 Coliseum Boulevard
Montgomery, AL 36130-3050

RECOMMENDATIONS

From

DALLAS COUNTY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

(Submitted by Dr. F. D. Reese)

Public Meeting Questionnaire and Workshops Summary

Alabama Department of Transportation
Project SB_AL96(001) – Selma to Montgomery
Scenic Byway/All American Road/Historic Trail
(Route of the 1965 Voting Rights March)
Dallas County Workshop I – Selmont Baptist Church

Report Resulting from Public Meeting on July 10, 1997
And Workshops Held on July 22-23, 1997
Selma (Dallas County), Alabama

A. What sites along the route would you like to see commemorated and explain importance? How to commemorate?

	Recommended Sites	Reasons	How to Commemorate
1.	Tabernacle Baptist Church	a. Opened its doors for mass meetings when others were afraid. b. Site of first mass meeting conducted by Rev. L. L. Anderson and Bernard Layfette. c. Prior to the first community wide mass meeting, Mr. Layfette taught methods and techniques of non-violent protest to many student protesters. There were several training meetings held at Tabernacle before the first mass meeting. d. James Baldwin, renowned author, visited and spoke at one of the mass meeting at church. e. Later Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. returned to Selma on his way to Memphis, Tennessee to endorse/support Rev. L. L. Anderson candidacy for mayor. This was his last trip to Selma before he was assassinated.	a. Marble Marker in front of church on the ground. b. Plaque on face of church. c. Continuously showing video.
2.	First Baptist Church	Site of many mass meetings. Mass meetings moved from Tabernacle because Tabernacle was on the main street in Selma and was not perceived as the safest place to continue to meet.	a. Marble Marker in front of church on the ground. b. Plaque on face of church. c. Continuously showing video. Highlight student involvement.
3.	Brown Chapel AME Church	a. Site of many mass meetings. Mass meetings moved from Tabernacle because Tabernacle was on the main street in Selma and was not perceived as the safest place to continue to meet. b. Site where "Bloody Sunday March" started.	a. Marble Marker in front of church on the ground. b. Plaque on face of church. c. Continuously showing video. Place visitor's center at the church.
4.	Dr. Sullivan and Mrs. Jean Jackson Home	Place where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. lived and set up local headquarters when he came to Selma.	a. Plaque on face of home. b. Riding Tour with Marble Markers along Lapsley Street between Railroad Avenue and Second Avenue. b. Statue located at R. B. Hudson High School highlighting student involvement.

Public Meeting Questionnaire and Workshops Summary

Alabama Department of Transportation Project SB_AL96(001) – Selma to Montgomery Scenic Byway/All American Road/Historic Trail (Route of the 1965 Voting Rights March) Dallas County Workshop I – Selmont Baptist Church

Report Resulting from Public Meeting on July 10, 1997 and Workshops Held on July 22-23, 1997 Selma (Dallas County), Alabama

A. What sites along the route would you like to see commemorated and explain importance? How to commemorate?

	Recommended Sites	Reasons	How to Commemorate
5.	Boynton Home	Place where the Dr. F. D. Reese signed the letter inviting Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to Selma. Many civil rights workers lived there.	a. Plaque on face of home. b. Riding Tour with Marble Markers along Lapsley Street between Railroad Avenue and Second Avenue.
6.	R. B. Hudson High School High School	a. Place where most of the student marches started. b. Some of the teachers were in support of the march and some were strongly against the protest movement. c. Benny Tucker led many of the student marches.	a. Plaque on face of school. B. Riding Tour with Marble Markers along Lapsley Street between Railroad Avenue and Second Avenue. c. Statue located at R. B. Hudson High School highlighting student involvement. c. Notable mentioning of Ms. Margaret Moore, teacher, for her courage and support of the students.
7.	Selma University	Students left campus against wishes of administrators.	a. Riding Tour with Marble Markers along Lapsley Street between Railroad Avenue and Second Avenue. b. Statue located at R. B. Hudson High School highlighting student involvement.
8.	Dr. Frederick Douglas and Mrs. Alline Reese Home	The Reese's Home was fire bombed because of his involvement in the movement.	a. Marble Marker in front of house on the ground. b. Plaque on face of house.
9.	Highway 80 East and Kings Bend Road	Place where state troopers, mounted local posse, and local law enforcement waited and attacked marchers on "Bloody Sunday".	a. Monument of state troopers, mounted local posse, and local law enforcement with tear gas mask. b. Monument of protesters. c. Interpretive Center right side of bottom at foot of bridge. d. Park on left side at foot of bridge.
10.	Dallas County Courthouse (East Entrance)	Target of most of the marches for voting rights in Selma.	a. Plaque on face of building. . b. Marble Marker in front of building on the ground.

Public Meeting Questionnaire and Workshops Summary

Alabama Department of Transportation
Project SB_AL96(001) – Selma to Montgomery
Scenic Byway/All American Road/Historic Trail
(Route of the 1965 Voting Rights March)
Dallas County Workshop I – Selmont Baptist Church

Report Resulting from Public Meeting on July 10, 1997
and Workshops Held on July 22-23, 1997
Selma (Dallas County), Alabama

A. What sites along the route would you like to see commemorated and explain importance? How to commemorate?

	Recommended Sites	Reasons	How to Commemorate
11.	Silver Moon Cafe and Walker's Cafe	Silver Moon Cafe (Whites Only): Place where Rev. James Reeb, Unitarian Minister was attacked. He did not die at the attack site. He was transported, by funeral hearse-the only means of transportation for blacks injured in Selma to Good Samaritan Hospital and from there to a hospital in Montgomery. Shows inter-racial and ecumenical effort in the march. Walker's Cafe (Colored Only): Place where Rev. Reeb and others ate prior to being attacked and killed. Dr. King, Jr. ate at Walker's Cafe.	Statue of Rev. James Reeb with Marble Marker.
12.	Good Samaritan Hospital	a. Place where most injured were medically treated. Care was free. b. Place where Jimmy Lee Jackson was hospitalized and died. c. Nurses like Mrs. Etta Perkins treated and cared for Mr. Jackson and other protesters. d. Nuns forced white physicians to come to Good Samaritan and treat protesters. This conflict between the white physicians and Nuns contributed to the subsequent closure of the hospital.	Statue of medical professionals treating injured protesters with Nun present.
13.	Burwell Hospital	a. Place where many injured were medically treated. Because of its limited resources, many patients were treated on the floor. James Bevel was a patient at Burwell when the word came that Meger Evers had been killed in Mississippi.	Statue of medical professionals and treating injured protesters.
14.	Old City Jail and Camp Selma	a. Places where protesters were illegally detained. b. Dr. C. C. Brown carried food to protesters and insisted that the protesters be treated humane and allowed to take bath.	a. Markers on highway and street in front of Old Camp Selma and city jail sites. b. Identify old building from Camp Selma or build replica and add wax figures of illegally held protesters.

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A. What sites along the route would you like to see commemorated and explain importance? How to commemorate?

	Recommended Sites	Reasons	How to Commemorate
15.	Chicken Shack	a. Social spot where Stockley Carmichael preached the popular theme, "Black Power".	a. Marble Marker in front of building on the ground. b. Plaque on face of building.
16.	Sullivan Building	a. Place where citizenship classes were held in Selma. b. Site of SNCC office. Building still bears wall writings of SNCC protesters.	a. Marble Marker in front of building. b. Plaque on face of building. c. Highlight SNCC headquarters.
17.	Edmundite Mission	For their consistent support during the movement.	Statue and Markers highlighting contributions of the Edmundites, Sisters of St. Joseph and other notable Catholics like Ms. Mary Connaughton. Father Maurice Ouelette was the only white person who will attend mass meetings. Ms. Mary Connaughton took a one-year leave from her job at Blue Cross to work as a relief Registered Nurse at Good Samaritan. She lived at the hospital the entire period.
18.	Mrs. Boynton's office on Franklin Street	Original meeting site for the Courageous Eight.	Bust of Courageous Eight.
19.	Original March Route	All the obvious reasons. Martin Luther King, Jr. Street (at that time Sylvan Street)-Alabama Avenue-Broad Street-Across Edmund Pettus Bridge. The March 9 th march, referred to as Turn Around Tuesday, the route was Martin Luther King, Jr. Street (at that time Sylvan Street)-Alabama Avenue-Franklin Street-Water Avenue-Across Edmund Pettus Bridge. This route was taken so that the marchers could pass the city jail where many protesters were still being held.	a. Periodic re-walks or rides to Montgomery from Selma b. Tour Bus and Guided Tours c. Signs along trail. d. Walk and Bike Trail covering entire route. Special, torch like, lighting covering entire route with those light changing colors, from white to red, every March 7 th . e. Beautification of entire route. f. Turnouts to accommodate vehicles at static displays along route at markers. g. Signs every 5 to 10 miles marking the trail route. h. Large advance signs announcing the upcoming marker(s).

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A. What sites along the route would you like to see commemorated and explain importance? How to commemorate?

	Recommended Sites	Reasons	How to Commemorate
20.	Voting Rights Museum	It currently carries the torch.	a. Interpretive Center with audiovisual presentations. b. Voting Rights Memorial Park with Theater Group for live interpretation c. Way-side exhibits
21.	Edmund Pettus Bridge	Site best known for where the marchers were turned back.	a. Guard rails on traffic side of bridge. b. Bronze foot prints on left sidewalk. c. Visitors Center at foot of bridge. d. Amphitheater at river side near foot of bridge.
22.	Over Night Stay Sites Along Highway 80	a. Place where many feet were cared for.	a. Life size statues and models of night campsites. b. Campsite replication that can actually be used for overnight stays with recreational activities. <i>(Grand Wood Property)</i>
23.	Old Salvation Army Church		Interpretive Center
24.	Martin Luther King, Jr. Street	a. Site of much of the pre-march activities. b. Site of the Berlin Wall. Place where student protesters set up barricade to protect the protesters congregated at GWC and Brown Chapel Church.	a. Interpretive Center with IMAX. b. Interpretive Center showing from where we have come and showing we still have long way to go. c. Statue of children. d. Life size statues of Courageous Eight. e. Restore and/or replace construction material of existing Markers, but do not change content.

Public Meeting Questionnaire and Workshops Summary

Alabama Department of Transportation Project SB_AL96(001) – Selma to Montgomery Scenic Byway/All American Road/Historic Trail (Route of the 1965 Voting Rights March) Dallas County Workshop I – Selmont Baptist Church

Report Resulting from Public Meeting on July 10, 1997 and Workshops Held on July 22-23, 1997 Selma (Dallas County), Alabama

A. What sites along the route would you like to see commemorated and explain importance? How to commemorate?

	Recommended Sites	Reasons	How to Commemorate
25.	George Washington Carver Homes and Playground	Many out-of-town protesters lived with families at GWC Homes. Place where the children hung out during protest down time. Lots of strategy discussed, stories told of personal experiences, and playing.	a. Marble Marker in front of building on the ground. b. Plaque on face of building. c. Statue of children of movement.
26.			a. IMAX Movie on march at Interpretive Center. b. Continuously flowing fountain in front of Interpretive Center, representing the
27.	Ward Chapel AME Church	Site of mass meetings.	a. Marble Marker in front of church. b. Plaque on face of church.
28.	Clinton Chapel AME Zion Church	Site of mass meetings.	a. Marble Marker in front of church. b. Plaque on face of church.
29.			Bloody Sunday Educational Computer Program
30.			Bestow title of "Veteran Voter Rights Activist" on all veterans.
31.	All Identified Sites		a. Adequate plaques, signs, brochures, etc. at all identified sights. b. Movie by professional director. c. National talk shows to bring attention to the cause. d. Brochures should include all notable sites. e. Interpretive Centers at all sites. f. Signs along state highways directing people to the trail. g. Include Bureau of Tourism and Travel in on early planning stage.
32.	Non-Dallas County Sites	St. Jude, SNCC Freedom House (Lowndes County), Viola Luizzo's Death Site, Perry County	

RECOMMENDATIONS

From

LOWNDES COUNTY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

(Submitted by Mr. Bob Mants)

Bob Mants

220 Oak Drive • Lowndesboro, AL 36752-3338 • Telephone 334/875-4830

Below is a list of the proposed Lowndes County Historic designations along with abbreviated suggestions for interpretations, structures and commmeratives. Tallies for each site are also indicated.

This composite was made through audio interviews, public participation meetings, one-to-one and questionnaires and with the help of the Lowndes County Friends of the Selma-to-Montgomery Historic Trail.

PRIMARY SITES (ON TRAIL)

I. Mount Gilliard Missionary Baptist Church:

- *A Memorial showing the marchers.
- *Landmarks leading to path.
- *An Interpretive Center.
- *Monument of Marchers.
- *Garden Center
- *Names of Movement People..
- *Video on the March.
- *Plaque identifying marchers.
- *Names of Movement People.

Tallies: 28

II. Walk, Exercise, Cycle Path

- *Stone Path from Mt.Gilliard Church-Tent City-Steele Property.
- *Walking Trail from Church to Steele Property.
- *Stone Path Walkway.
- *Exercise and Bike Trail.
- *Sidewalk Trail with Mural of Events.

Tallies: 29

III. Tent City

- *Marker identifying the Lowndes County Cooperative.
- *Visitors Center
- *Produce Market: gift shop.
- *Interpretive Center.
- *Holy Ground
- *Books on the Civil Rights Movement.
- *Plaque: Recognizing Mrs. Viola Smith.
- *Museum
- *Pavilion
- *Tent Structure with city activities.
- *African American Family History Registry.
- *Gift Shop
- *Gallery
- *Two Meeting Rooms
- *Theater

Tallies: 41

IV. The Rosa Steele Property

- *Memorial for Rosa Steele.
- *Amphitheater
- *Flowing Water Fountains.
- *Plaque to Rosa Steele.
- *Museum "Rose Steele Memorial."
- *Memorial Garden of Families: Cosby, Jackson, Steele
- *Year Round Flower Gardens.
- *Museum with rooms dedicated in the memory of Movement Folk.
- *Play Ground

Tallies: 29

V. Viola Luizzo Memorial-Wright Chapel AME Zion Church

- *Commerative Hall in memory of Viola Luizzo
- *Botanical Garden
- *Path of signs leading to site.
- *Car display of accident with voice of last words of Luizzo.
- *Water Fountain - "A Ride to Freedom".
- *A Mini Park-Showing the Accident.
- *Large Monument of the Viola Luizzo Site.
- *Protection of Memorial.
- *Continuous Burning Flame.

Tallies: 23

VI. Robert Gardner Property

- *Marker

Tallies: 13

SECONDARY SITES (OFF TRAIL)

VII. Frank "Bud" Haralson's Store

- *Marker identifying organizational meeting of Lowndes County Christian Movement for Human Rights.

Tallies: 6

VIII. MOUNT ZION CHRISTIAN CHURCH SCHOOL

- *Documentation-School Setting with Artifacts of period.
- *Amphitheater
- *Museum of period.
- *Interview people who attended the school.
- *School pictures, books, chairs, etc.
- *Tea Room---Commerative to Teachers and students.
- *Coordinate Curriculum with Whitehall Elementary School.
- *Mural of Events.

Tallies: 8

IX. The Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee Freedom House

- *Display of living conditions of workers.
- *Stone path to Tent City to Old School House to Freedom House.
- *Commerative to SNCC Workers.
- *Music of period.
- *Pictures, SNCC Room, Matthew Jackson/Rose Steele/Lowndes Countians Room.

Tallies:15

X. The Cash Store

- *Tree Trail leading from Old Jail to the Cash Store.
- *Jonathan Daniels Path or Pathway.
- *Art Expressions of the young people about period.
- *Identify the person who killed Jonathan Daniels.
- *Marker.

Tallies: 10

XI. The Old Lowndes County Jail House

- *Old Registration Center using old artifacts: polltax forms,
- *Old registration applications and etc.
- *Marker.

Tallies 6

XII. The First Baptist Church: Hayneville

- *Political Meeting Display.
- *Marker.

Tallies: 2

XIII. The Calhoun School

- *Recognition of Mr. and Mrs. Stickney.
- *Recognition of Booker T. Washington as founder.
- *Stickney's House as a Museum.
- *Artifacts of the Stickneys.
- *Slavery transitional---Interview some of the oldest students
- *Ramer Church: Mass meetings.

Tallies: 8

XIV. Others:

1. Mt. Moriah Missionary Baptist Church.
2. Friendship Missionary Baptist Church.
3. Mt. Zion Christian Church.
4. St. Jude: Montgomery.
5. Sites in Fort Deposit.
6. Farmersville Meeting Sites.
7. McDonald Property (Library).
8. Whitehall City Hall.
9. Wright Chapel AME Zion Church.
10. Lowndesboro "Black Historical Church"- Old Cahaba Dome.
11. Old School House (Lowndesboro) Rep. Haralson Established.

Tallies: 23

RECOMMENDATIONS

From

MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

(Submitted by Dr. Gwendolyn M. Patton)

GMP

Dr. Gwendolyn M. Patton, Consultant
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N.B.: Tallies were 56 except items #1 & 5 received 21 tallies

RATIONALE FOR MARKERS, WALKING TRAILS, WAYSIDE SIGNS, MUSEUMS, INTERPRETATIVE CENTERS, PARKS---MONTGOMERY COUNTY

1. Highway Arch---Traveller will be aware that they are entering the Montgomery Leg of the Voting Rights March
2. Interpretative Visitors' Center---Traveller on I-65 will see Center on highway, and will probably be encouraged to take the ramp to take a tour
3. Sky-Walk Simulation Trail---Connected to the Visitors' Center and ends at St. Jude's Amphitheatre; an abbreviated version for a traveller to take a tour who has limited time
4. Amphitheatre on St. Jude's Campus---Site of the "Stars for Freedom Rally"
5. Freedom Wall on Jeff Davis---Once a thriving Black business district and in the vicinity of where the Montgomery Improvement Office was located; names of community freedom fighters, marchers will be listed; perhaps a mural
6. Jeff Davis as a Walking Tour---To compliment #5; list businesses, viz., Original Queen Cab Company which transported marchers, Pitts Drugstore, Luther Oliver Gas Station, Lee's Funeral Home, Arrington's Barber Shop, Carter's Cleaners, Shaw's Bakery, Dr. Hagalyn Seay Wilson's medical office---one of the clinics that treated marchers with sore feet and other conditions
7. Mt. Zion AMEZ Church converted into Voting/Civil Rights Museum---the site of many mass meetings; Rev. Solomon Seay was pastor---was vice-president of Montgomery Improvement Office and its 3rd President at the time of the March; marchers slept in the church
8. Old Shirt Factory---One of the major employers of Blacks; sits across from Mt. Zion Church; convert into Freedom and Reconciliation Park with parking for buses
9. Walking Trail from (Mt. Zion) Museum to Capitol
10. Markers, Interpretative Panels, Wayside exhibits, Trail Signs (ALONG TRAIL)
 - 10.1 Charlotte St.---Site of Citizens' Club, a social club/citizenship school for registered voters; Rufus A. Lewis, known as the Father of the Voting Rights Movement in Montgomery was the proprietor
 - 10.2 Dave Williams Service Station (Oak St.), one of 2 gas stations that offered gas on credit for movement people
 - 10.3 Bethel Baptist Church---Site of many mass meetings (Oak & Mill Sts.)
 - 10.4 Peter Shine's home---provided drinks for marchers (Oak & Jeff Davis)
 - 10.5 MIA office on where Dorsey St. once was (See #s 5 & 6)
 - 10.6 Lowe's Business School---The only post-secondary business school for Blacks in Montgomery and vicinity (contractor Sam Patton)(Jeff Davis)
 - 10.7 Loveless School---The 1st Black public high school on West Side (Jeff Davis)
 - 10.8 First CME Church---No longer there, but was site for several mass meetings (Holt St.)
 - 10.9 LaCois Club---initial owner was Roscoe Williams who accompanied Martin Luther King when travel was thought to be dangerous; William's wife, Mary Lucy, was in the parsonage with Coretta Scott King and the infant, Yoki, when the bomb exploded on the porch (Holt St.)

(over)

RATIONALE FOR SITES---MONTGOMERY LEG

Page 2

- 10.10 Smith & Gaston Insurance Co.---A.G. Gaston was a financial supporter of the March (Day St.)
- 10.11 Dumas Service Station---One of 2 service stations that provided gas to Movement organizers on credit (Day & Mobile Sts.)
- 10.12 Trenholm State Technical College/Voting Rights Archives---Dr. H. Council Trenholm for whom the school is named was president of Alabama and a renowned educator; subsequent presidents Lucius and Marion Smiley travelled with Dr. King when atmosphere was considered dangerous and life-threatening; the Archives has collections of voting rights pioneers (Lewis, Redden, Seay, Bray, Conley); visitors may want to visit archives to view and study documents that chronicle the difficulties Blacks faced when trying to register to vote---arrests, lawsuits, literacy tests, programs of mass meetings, etc. (Mobile Hwy that turns into Fairview Ave)
- 10.13 Five-Point Hill---Marchers paused for a short prayer before going down the hill (Montgomery St.) onward to the Capitol
- 10.14 Drs. Winston, John and Pryor Office---treated marchers and movement people; set up the Medical Committee for Human Rights that was stationed at the Capitol for first-aid services to the marchers (Oak St.)
- 10.15 Drs. Jeff Underwood II & III---See above (Oak St.)
- 10.16 Carver School Campus---Though students were forbidden to join march, they along with their teachers lined the front of the campus and waved and cheered as the marchers passed by (Fairview Ave.)
- 10.17 Commemorative plaques at homes where marchers and celebrities slept and ate (Hill, Wescott, Council and adjoining streets behind St. Jude's campus)

11. Other Suggestions

- 11.1 Prominent Elag Poles with Logo Flags---2
- 11.2 Freedom Train from Perry County to Macon County---3
- 11.3 Driving Trail with road sensors connected to tape-recorded narrative of Trail (Tapes can be rented at Selma & returned in Montgomery---5
- 11.4 Rename Bolivar St. to Hon. Rufus A. Lewis Drive---21
- 11.5 Viola Luizzo Slain Site
- 11.6 Tent City

12. Considerations

- 12.1 Remember the Blind
- 12.2 Remember the Physically Challenged
- 12.3 Security (police) station along the Trail
- 12.4 Trail should be well-lit and beautified with hanging baskets of flowers

GMP

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SECONDARY SITES---MONTGOMERY LEG

Rosa Parks Avenue Walking/Bus Ride Trail

1. Spruce up Clinton Avenue, where Dr. E.D. Nixon, the Father of the Civil Rights Movement resided; his home has 2 historical markers (Clinton Ave. is off of Rosa Parks)
 2. YMCA on Rosa Parks---During Segregated days, the community had to raise funds to have the YMCA completed; Dr. King was one of the chief fund-raisers
 3. Library on Rosa Parks---Again, community had to raise funds for completion; Miles Page played a key role in fundraising
 4. Elks Club
 5. Mahalia Ashley Dickerson Home Site---Strong advocate for voting rights
 6. Lutheran Church and Parsonage---White Minister Robert Gratz was an ardent supporter of the Movement; there was an attempt to bomb the parsonage, but bomb exploded in yard; neighbors and church members planted a hackleberry tree in bomb crater; the tree is recognized as a historical tree, named (by Gwen Patton) "The Freedom Tree Triumphs" by the Alabama Forestry Commission (Rosa Parks Ave.)
 7. Cleveland Avenue Apartment where Mrs. Rosa Parks lived
- THIS TRAIL WILL COMMENCE FROM FAIRVIEW AVENUE AND ROSA PARKS AVENUE TO MILL ST. TO HOLT ST AND ONTO HOLT ST. BAPTIST CHURCH---the site of the first mass meeting. One block North of the church is Jeff Davis. This TRAIL CAN CONVERGE INTO THE 1965 VOTING RIGHTS TRAIL. THIS TRAIL WILL BE FOR TRAVELLERS/TOURISTS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH MRS. ROSA PARKS AND DR. E.D. NIXON LIVED.

The Jackson Street Trail

1. Ben Moore Hotel (Sam Patton Contractor)---Hotel where celebrities and leaders of movement stayed
2. At High & Jackson Sts.---Markers that list all the businesses on that corridor
3. Regal Cafe---site for citizenship classes and meetings
4. Paterson Court---1st housing project for Blacks
5. People's Cab Co.---Service station on the East side that provided gas on credit for movement people
6. Dr. Richard Harris' Home---Financial supporter of the Movement
7. Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church Parsonage
8. Williams Pool Hall---where Dr. King played pool for relaxation
9. Cabin Inn---Site of citizenship classes and meetings
10. Jackson Street Baptist Church---refuge for students who attempted to march to State Capitol to join the marchers from the West Side when they were beaten with billy clubs by police atop horses
11. Alabama State University to include a citation re: Mrs. JoAnn Robinson and the Women's Political Caucus, initiator of the Bus Boycott
12. Intermittent along Jackson St., a shingle that designates the street as "Movement Historical Row"

Other Suggestions off of Jackson St.

13. Marker at Grove & Dericote Sts., designating "Veteran Freedom Fighters Row," the homes of Georgia Gilmore, the Gregorys, the Pattons, the Griffins, Rufus Lewis, the Arringtons, the Bryants---all activists, homes used for citizenship classes, financial supporters of the movement
14. Hutchinson Missionary Baptist Church---one of the churches bombed (Grove St.)
15. Markers at Revs. Ralph Abernathy, C.K. Steele, Willie Williams' homes---leading

SECONDARY SITES---MONTGOMERY

Page 2

ministers in the Movement (Hall St.)

16. Rename Bolivar to "The Hon. Rufus A. Lewis Drive"
17. Marker at Rufus A. Lewis Home---Father of Montgomery's Voting Rights Movement
18. Marker at Moses Jones' Home---One of the doctors on the Medical Committee for Human Rights (Hutchinson St.)
19. Marker at Maggie St. Baptist Church---Site of many mass meetings
20. Marker at Old Beulah Baptist Church---Site of many mass meetings; Pastor W.L. Alford was a staunch support of the Movement (Union St.)

1.3 SUMMARY OF SITES RECOMMENDED FOR COMMEMORATION - PHASE 1

1.3.1 RECOMMENDED SITES FROM PHASE 1 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

The following is a list of sites that were recommended for commemoration as a result of the Phase 1 public participation process. The significance of each site is discussed in the previous sections of this Chapter. These sites were carried forward into Phase 2 to be considered for commemoration.

Dallas County

Tabernacle Baptist Church
Ward Chapel A.M.E. Church
R.B. Hudson High School
Chicken Shack
Burwell Hospital
Dr. & Mrs. Sullivan Jackson Home
Selma University
Boynton Home
Dallas County Courthouse
National Voting Rights Museum & Institute
"Bloody Sunday" Site
Edmundite Mission
Good Samaritan Hospital
Dr. & Mrs. F. D. Reese Home
Clinton Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church
Clark Elementary School

First Baptist Church
George Washington Carver Homes
Martin Luther King, Jr. Street Walking Tour
Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church
Silver Moon Café
Walker Café
Old Salvation Army Church
Sullivan Building
Cecil B. Jackson Public Safety Building (Old City Hall)
Mrs. Boynton's Office
Edmund W. Pettus Bridge
Craig Air Force Base
David Hall Farm Campsite
Camp Selma

Lowndes County

SNCC Freedom House (Matthew Jackson, Sr. Home)
Mt. Zion Christian Church School
Frank "Bud" Haralson's Store
Mt. Gilliard Baptist Church
Tent City
Rosie Steele Farm Campsite

Viola Liuzzo Memorial
Robert Gardner Farm Campsite
The Cash Store
First Baptist Church of Hayneville
Old Lowndes County Jail
The Calhoun School
Lowndes County Courthouse

Montgomery County

Trenholm State Tech. College-	World Heritage Museum
Voting Rights Archives	Lutheran Church and Parsonage
Dumas Service Station	YMCA on Rosa Parks
Loveless School	Library on Rosa Parks
Black Business District	Mahalia Ashley Dickerson Home
Lowe's Business School	Alabama State Capitol Building
Peter Shine Home	Dexter Ave. King Mem. Baptist Church
Bethel Baptist Church	Civil Rights Memorial
Drs. Underwood, II & III Office	Rufus A. Lewis Home
Drs. Winston, John & Pryor Office	Dexter Ave. King Mem. Baptist Church
Dave Williams' Service Station	Parsonage
SCLC Office	John Williams Jones Home
City of St. Jude	Dr. Richard Harris Home
The Citizens' Club Site	People's Cab Co.
Carver High School	Williams Pool Hall
Smith & Gaston Insurance Co.	Ben Moore Hotel
MIA Office	Jackson Street Baptist Church
LaCois Club	Regal Café
Five Point Hill	Hutchinson Missionary Baptist Church
Mt. Zion A.M.E.Z. Church	Cabin Inn
Old Shirt Factory	Moses Jones' Home
First C.M.E. Church	Old Beulah Baptist Church
Elks Club	Alabama State University
Cleveland Avenue Apartments	Old Bus Station

Other Historical Sites

DeSoto Trail	Bridge-tender's House
Hotel Albert	Battle of the Holy Ground Park
Joseph T. Smitherman Historic Building	Lowndesboro
Live Oak Cemetery	First Confederate White House
Old Depot Museum	Court Square Fountain
Slave Auction Center	Union Station
St. James Hotel	Alabama War Memorial

1.3.2 SITES RECOMMENDED FOLLOWING PHASE 1 REPORT:

The following sites were recommended by Local Coordinators after the Phase 1 Report had been completed, and were also included in Phase 2 and the draft Master Plan:

Lowndes County

Macedonia Baptist Church (Fort Deposit) - First church in Fort Deposit to allow the Lowndes County Christian Movement to hold a mass meeting. Fort Deposit was the most feared (by blacks) community in the county. The night of the first mass meeting, SNCC workers along with Movement leaders led a convoy of twenty-six cars bumper to bumper into town. After the meeting that night, the church was burned to the ground.

Montgomery County

Mrs. Inez J. Baskin's House - Local journalist during the Movement. Marchers rested briefly at her house.

Mrs. Zecozy Williams' House - Housed marchers the last night of the march. Mrs. Williams requested President Johnson to send Federal Registrars to Montgomery.

OIC Office - One of the first centers to offer job training/education for disadvantaged youth.

Riley Lewis Family Home - Housed the Ralph D. Abernathy family the last night of the March. Site of last March strategy on the morning of the final leg of the March. Mr. Riley Lewis Jr. had charge of the King and Abernathy children until the March and Capitol Steps Rally were over.

Holt Street Missionary Baptist Church - Site of first Mass Meeting in Montgomery and host to many thereafter.

Bernard Oliver's Gas Station - Provided gasoline on credit and free to Movement drivers.

Dericote Street - A short thoroughfare on which the homes of key activists resided (Mrs. Georgia Gilmore and the Hon. Rufus A. Lewis.) Hutchinson Missionary Baptist Church, one of the churches bombed during the Movement, is at the mouth of Dericote Street.

CHAPTER 2

DEVELOPMENT OF THE 1965 VOTING RIGHTS MARCH ROUTE AS AN ALL-AMERICAN ROAD AND NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

2.1 OVERVIEW

The Voting Rights March in 1965 was the primary impetus for this route being designated as an All American Road under the Scenic Byways Program, and for it being named a National Historic Trail by the 1996 U. S. Congress. Commemoration of the Voting Rights March and associated sites and events provide the most potential for developing and enhancing this route as a major tourist attraction. While other historic sites and events will be appropriately addressed, the primary focus of historic commemoration in this Master Plan will be the 1965 Voting Rights March.

Designation of this route as an All American Road under the Scenic Byways Program provides the opportunity to utilize Scenic Byway funds to commemorate the history of this route. Developing the route as a Scenic Byway also includes developing the scenic and recreational resources along the route, and making improvements to the roadway necessary to handle increased tourist traffic. Scenic and recreational facilities and roadway improvements are covered in subsequent chapters. This chapter deals only with commemorating the history of the route, specifically the 1965 Voting Rights March.

Being named a National Historic Trail by the U. S. Congress allows the National Park Service to provide funding for management of the route as a National Historic Trail. By cooperating and consolidating their efforts, The Federal Highway Administration, the National Park Service and the Alabama Department of Transportation desire to optimize the available funding resources toward the common goal of developing and managing this route as a major tourist facility.

This Master Plan provides a general overview of proposed commemorations developed from public input and from a literature research of the history of the March. A number of commemorations and developments suggested by the public are beyond the scope of identified funding sources, even though the suggested developments may have excellent potential for tourist attraction. Additional funding sources, public or private, could become available in the future; therefore, all suggested commemorations are discussed in this Chapter. Those commemorations and developments which do not meet the criteria for currently identified funded sources, are so noted. All of the funding necessary to develop the route will not be available at one time. Instead, funding (under the Scenic Byways program) must be requested for specific projects as they are identified and developed. It is anticipated that funding requests will be submitted annually by the Alabama Department of Transportation to the Federal Highway Administration for projects that are identified for that year's funding. This Master Plan will be a tool for identifying those specific projects.

The National Park Service will develop a Management Plan for the National Historic Trail, which will also provide a theme for "telling the story" of the 1965 Voting Rights March. As specific commemoration projects are identified from the Master Plan, the specific commemorations, exhibits, content, etc. will be coordinated with the National Park Service and the Alabama Historic Commission, and will be consistent with the National Park Service's Management Plan. Once the Interpretive Center and Visitor Centers have been constructed, the Alabama Bureau of Tourism and Travel may also assist with staffing the facilities.

Proposed commemoration of the 1965 Voting Rights March route includes the following:

- Development of three (3) Interpretive/Visitor Centers (one each in Lowndes County, Selma and Montgomery) which will contain elaborate, multi-media exhibits that tell the story of the March and associated events. While each of the Centers will contain information about the entire route, it is proposed that the emphasis of each one will be on events and sites in that particular area. Tourists will be encouraged to visit all three Centers to get the full story of the Voting Rights March and the events leading up to it.
- A video commemorating the March, which would be available at the Interpretive Center, Visitor Centers and other appropriate locations.
- A Web Site containing information about the Trail, its history, sites, etc.
- A walking/biking trail along the entire route.
- A walking/biking trail connecting Mt. Gilliard Church - Tent City - Campsite at Rosie Steele property.
- March Route segments - Portions of the original two lane roadway that remain after the highway is upgraded to current four lane standards will be designated as part of the original march route, with access and parking provided so that those who desire can walk some of the same ground as the marchers in 1965.
- Riding/walking tours along the entire route and along both ends (Selma and Montgomery), with audio information (tapes, CD's etc.) about the route, sites, etc. Audio equipment could be picked up at one Interpretive/Visitor Center and returned at the same location or at one of the other Centers.
- Individual primary sites will be commemorated by signs/markers/plaques. Turnouts and parking areas are proposed at major sites that have suitable landscape and topography. These sites will be included in walking and/or riding tours, as well as included in exhibits, brochures, maps, etc. at Interpretive and Visitor Centers.
- Some secondary sites will also be commemorated by signs/markers/plaques,

while others may be documented by exhibits and/or information in Interpretive/Visitor Centers.

- Secondary Walking/Riding Trails are suggested along Rosa Parks Avenue and Jackson Street in Montgomery. Signs/markers/plaques would be placed at the individual sites along each trail. Since the trails are not along the Voting Rights March Route, these commemorative markers would not be eligible for Scenic Byways funding.
- Appropriate signing will be provided to prominently mark the March Route, and to provide advance notice of upcoming sites to tourists and travelers.
- Lighting and security will be provided, as appropriate.

2.2 POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES

Scenic Byways Program - Designation of this route as an All American Road under the Scenic Byways Program provides an opportunity for federal funds to be spent to develop and enhance this route as a tourist attraction. Funds from this program are administered by the Federal Highway Administration through local state departments of transportation (in this case, the Alabama Department of Transportation.) Each year, the Alabama Department of Transportation may request funding for specific developments, projects, etc. along the designated route. In addition to approving funding allocations, the Federal Highway Administration must also approve each specific project for funding. The only way that funds from this program can be allocated or spent for developing this route is for the Alabama Department of Transportation to submit a specific funding request to the Federal Highway Administration, and for the Federal Highway Administration to approve that request.

In order for specific site developments and projects to be eligible for funding under this program, certain requirements must be met, such as: sites must be along the March route, property must be publicly owned, and sites must have significance to the All American Road (historic, etc.) This Master Plan will provide an overall plan for developing and enhancing this route as an All American Road, with particular emphasis on tourist attraction by commemorating the 1965 Voting Rights March. From this Master Plan, specific projects and developments can be identified for funding requests.

Transportation Enhancement Funds - Some sites that do not meet the eligibility requirements for funding under the Scenic Byways Program may qualify for funds under the Transportation Enhancement portion of the federal-aid highway program. These funds are also administered by the Federal Highway Administration through local state departments of transportation. The Alabama Department of Transportation also serves as the state agency through which Transportation Enhancement funds are distributed.

In order for proposed projects (developments) to qualify for Transportation Enhancement Funds, they must be sponsored by a local government agency, and that agency must provide matching funds to cover 20% of the cost of the project.

The following activities are eligible for Transportation Enhancement Funds:

1. Facilities for pedestrians or bicycles
2. Acquisition of scenic easements and scenic or historic sites
3. Scenic or historic highway programs
4. Landscaping and other scenic beautification
5. Historic preservation
6. Rehabilitation of historic transportation buildings, structures or facilities (including historic railroad facilities and canals)
7. Preservation of abandoned railway corridors (including conversion for use as bicycle or pedestrian trails)
8. Control and removal of outdoor advertising
9. Archaeological planning and research
10. Mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff

These activities are exclusive, that is, only the ten activities listed are eligible for this funding. A project may include other items, however, only these specific items are eligible for funding under this program. Other items would have to be funded from another source.

Other requirements for funding eligibility under this program are:

- A. The project must have a direct and substantial link to the intermodal transportation system.
- B. The project must be above and beyond the normal transportation activity.
- C. The project must not be a required mitigation.
- D. The project must be accomplished without an adverse effect on a cultural, historical, archaeological or environmental resource.
- E. The project must have a public, political sponsor.

National Park Service Programs - The two previously listed funding sources provide the best opportunities for funding to develop the route and associated sites. National Park Service programs are geared more toward providing management of the National Historic Trail, although technical assistance (and some limited funding) may be available under the following programs:

1. Challenge Cost-Share Program (CCSP) - Only \$20,000 per year will be available for the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail.
6. Trail Management Budget (TMB) - Some administrative funds could possibly be utilized for associated projects/activities.
7. Harpers Ferry Interpretive Design Center (HF) - This center can provide

technical assistance to National Park Service and partners for developing interpretive materials.

8. Trail Manager (TM) - The Trail Manager will be able to provide technical assistance to trail partners, including helping to identify funding sources to accomplish associated projects.
9. Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program (RTCA) - Technical assistance may be available through the RTCA.

2.3 INTERPRETIVE / VISITOR CENTERS

The key elements for developing this route as a tourist attraction are appropriately located Interpretive/Visitor Centers which will be the focal point for tourist activity. Three (3) Interpretive/Visitor Centers are proposed (one each in Lowndes County, Selma and Montgomery) which will contain elaborate, multi-media exhibits that tell the story of the March and associated events. While each of the Centers will contain information about the entire route, it is proposed that the emphasis of each one will be on events and sites in that particular area. Tourists will be encouraged to visit all three Centers to get the full story of the Voting Rights March and the events leading up to it. Each of the Centers will contain "state of the art" exhibits to tell the story of the 1965 Voting Rights March and the history of the route. Multi-media capabilities and interactive exhibits (in addition to standard exhibits, memorabilia, etc.) will be utilized to provide a wide range of experiences for tourists of all ages. Content and layout of the exhibits will be developed by a qualified historian who is knowledgeable of the history of the voting rights and civil rights movements, in coordination with the National Park Service and the Alabama Historical Commission. The Interpretive/Visitor Center buildings are expected to be a multi-room design to allow visitors to move from room to room following the history of the route and the story of the Voting Rights March at their own pace. Maps indicating the location of primary and secondary sites, tour information, audio equipment, etc. will be available. Rest rooms and other comfort facilities will be incorporated into the Centers. Appropriate advance signing will advise motorists of the locations of the Interpretive/Visitor Centers.

2.3.1 INTERPRETIVE/VISITOR CENTER - LOWNDES COUNTY

A centrally located Interpretive/Visitor Center is proposed to be constructed in the rural area of Lowndes County. The outside of the building will be a unique and attractive design, with appropriate landscaping to provide a visually pleasing attraction for passing tourists. As noted above, the Center will contain elaborate, multi-media exhibits that tell the story of the March and associated events. Like each of the Centers, this one will contain information about the entire route. The major emphasis of this Center, however, will be on sites in Lowndes County and events that took place in Lowndes County and the surrounding areas. Adequate parking spaces will be provided, as well as safe and efficient access from U.S. Highway 80. It is anticipated that staffing of the Interpretive/Visitor Center will be a cooperative effort between the

National Park Service and the Alabama Bureau of Tourism and Travel.

Recommendations from the public concerning the location of a rural, centrally located Interpretive Center focused primarily on two potential locations: the Tent City site, and the Viola Liuzzo Monument site. Both of these recommended sites were investigated for their potential to be developed.

The Tent City Site - After the Voting Rights March, a significant number of black sharecropper families in the Lowndes County area were evicted from plantations by white landowners for their participation in the voting rights movement. Some moved in with relatives or friends in the county. Some moved out of the county, others moved out of state - many never to return. The families that decided to stay were housed upon five acres of land purchased by civil rights workers and the Lowndes County Christian Movement for Human Rights. Tents were erected as an emergency measure for housing these evicted families. Many remained in Tent City for several months until other housing arrangements could be made.

This site is located in the northwest quadrant of the intersection of U.S. 80 and Lowndes County Road 23. The topography of the original five acre Tent City site is not ideal for development, however, if the property immediately west of the site were incorporated into the site, the combined properties could be developed quite well. The property west of the original site could be developed as the location of the Interpretive Center building and parking area, while the original Tent City site could be restored to its approximate condition during the time it was occupied by displaced Voting Rights marchers and advocates, complete with similar tents and facilities. Constructing the Interpretive Center on this site would provide tourists with an opportunity to tour the re-constructed Tent City as part of their visit to the Interpretive Center. An additional possibility that has been suggested would be to utilize the tents in sort of an outdoor market. An advantage of this location is that it would be connected with a site and event directly associated with the Voting Rights movement. Access can be provided from County Road 23 or directly from US 80, or most likely, a combination of access from both.

The Viola Liuzzo Monument Site - On Thursday night, March 25, 1965, after the March was over, Mrs Viola Liuzzo (a white housewife from Detroit) was shuttling marchers back to Selma. Ms Liuzzo was killed by Ku Klux Klan members on her way back to Montgomery to pick up more marchers. A monument has been erected by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to commemorate her sacrifice. The site of the murder is in a low lying area of US 80. The monument is located at the top of a hill near the murder site.

This site overlooks US 80 as well as the rolling terrain of the area, and would provide an excellent setting for the Interpretive Center as well as an attractive view of the surrounding countryside. Due to the difference in elevation between the roadway and the adjacent property, as well as the elevation difference between the east and west bound lanes, access from US 80 will need to be west of the proposed location. Access immediately in front of the monument site would not have adequate sight

distance and would require lowering the grade of the east bound lanes.

Recommended Site: Based on overwhelming public support and the site's significance, particularly to the March participants from Lowndes County, the Tent City site is recommended as the first choice for the location of the rural Interpretive/Visitor Center. Due to the consensus among the public and agencies for this location, it is likely that this Interpretive/Visitor Center will be the first one constructed.

2.3.2 INTERPRETIVE/VISITOR CENTER - MONTGOMERY

The Montgomery Interpretive/Visitor Center will include information about the entire route, but will focus on sites and events in the Montgomery area. Like each of the Centers, this one will contain "state of the art" exhibits to tell the story of the 1965 Voting Rights March and the history of the route. Location of the Visitor Center is still under consideration. The National Park Service is investigating potential sites, with emphasis on publicly owned buildings. (In order for Scenic Byway funds to be spent on a property, it must be in public ownership.) Some of the sites being considered include the St Jude area, the State Capitol Building, the old Judicial Building, and others. Input from the public favored the St. Jude site, however, the public ownership/funding situation will need to be resolved in order for this site to be funded with Scenic Byway funds. It is anticipated that staffing of the Interpretive/Visitor Center will be a cooperative effort between the National Park Service and the Alabama Bureau of Tourism and Travel.

2.3.3 VISITOR CENTER AT SELMA

Like each of the other Centers, the Selma Interpretive/Visitor Center will contain information about the entire route, but will focus on the sites and events in Selma, Marion and vicinity. Like the other Centers, this one will also contain "state of the art" exhibits with multi-media capabilities, etc. Location of the Visitor Center is yet to be determined. The National Park Service is investigating potential sites, with emphasis on publicly owned buildings. (In order for Scenic Byway funds to be spent on a property, it must be in public ownership.) A number of sites are being considered including a City owned building along the March route, the "Bloody Sunday" site, a building near the Edmund Pettus Bridge, and others. It is anticipated that staffing of the Interpretive/Visitor Center will be a cooperative effort between the National Park Service and the Alabama Bureau of Tourism and Travel.

2.4 VIDEO COMMEMORATING THE VOTING RIGHTS MARCH

Appropriate media professionals and historians will be utilized to develop a video to tell the story and history of the Voting Rights March. All available sources of information will be used, including old newscast footage covering the March and related events, interviews of participants, etc., with a professional narrating the story.

The video will be available for viewing at the Interpretive Center, Visitor Centers, and other selected locations, as appropriate.

2.5 INTERNET WEB SITE

An internet web site will be developed for the State, which will contain information about the National Historic Trail, the Voting Rights March history and story, tourist information, information about walking/riding tours, trails, individual sites, people, events, etc. Links will be provided to other related web sites for additional information. The web site will be maintained and updated with the latest information available. It will also be linked to the National Scenic Byways Web site.

2.6 WALKING / BIKING TRAILS

2.6.1 WALKING / BIKING TRAIL ALONG THE MARCH ROUTE

As the shoulders along US 80 are widened to meet current standards, modifications will be added to accommodate a path for walking or biking along the shoulder of the roadway. The trail will be appropriately marked and separated from vehicular traffic. Within the cities of Selma and Montgomery, the trail will be marked along the sidewalk adjacent to the streets that were utilized for the March. A portion of the March route in Montgomery has been obliterated by interstate construction.

2.6.2 WALKING / BIKING TRAIL CONNECTING MT. GILLIARD CHURCH - TENT CITY - CAMPSITE AT ROSIE STEELE PROPERTY

A walking / biking trail will be developed parallel to US Highway 80 that will connect Mt. Gilliard Church with the Tent City site and the campsite at the Rosie Steele property. This trail will allow tourists who want to walk or bike part of the March Route, but not the entire route, an opportunity to walk (or bike) this portion while visiting these three sites. This trail will likely be utilized as a recreational trail in addition to being part of the historic commemoration for the Voting Rights March.

2.6.3 COMMEMORATION OF MARCH ROUTE SEGMENTS

The segment of US 80 in Lowndes County from west of Big Swamp Creek to east of Tallawassee Creek (just over nine miles) has a wide median of varying width separating the older, substandard lanes from the more recent lanes constructed to more current standards. As this rural portion of the roadway is upgraded to current four lane standards, segments of the original two lane roadway that was utilized for the March will be left outside the construction limits of the new lanes. Where sufficient lengths of old roadway are left in place, they will be commemorated as part of the March Route. A connector will be provided from US 80 to the segment of old

roadway, along with a parking area and appropriate exhibits. Tourists can walk (or bike) these segments along the same path that the marchers took in 1965. Once developed, the segments can be managed by the National Park Service as part of the National Historical Trail.

2.6.4 WALKING / DRIVING TRAIL OF SELMA PORTION OF MARCH ROUTE

The existing walking trail in Selma will be enhanced by including the additional sites (with appropriate markers, etc.) in this Master Plan, and by incorporating the Historic Trail logo, signing, etc.

2.6.5 WALKING / DRIVING TRAILS IN MONTGOMERY

Montgomery Portion of the March Route - Sites along route will be noted with markers and the trail will be signed with the Trail logo along sidewalks of the streets followed by the marchers. There will be a gap in the trail where the construction of Interstate 65 crosses the route followed by the marchers.

Potential Secondary Trails along Rosa Parks Avenue, Dericote Street and Jackson Street - These trails and the sites associated with them are not along the March route, therefore, they are not eligible to be developed with Scenic Byway funds or National Historic Trail funds. Since they were recommended by the public as important to the civil rights and voting rights movements, however, it may be possible in the future to identify other funding (public or private) to utilize for developing these trails. Many of the individual sites along these potential trails will be included in the maps, brochures and other information available at the Interpretive and Visitor Centers.

2.7 SIGNING

Appropriate high visibility signs (containing the Trail logo) will be placed at appropriate locations to identify the Trail route and to notify tourists of upcoming sites of interest. Exact locations of signing will be determined jointly between the National Park Service, the Alabama Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration, and will be identified in the National Park Service's Management Plan.

2.8 LIGHTING

Lighting will be provided at specific sites and along the Trail as determined to be appropriate by the National Park Service, the Alabama Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration.

2.9 BROCHURES, MAPS AND TOURIST INFORMATION

Historic and graphic professionals will be utilized to develop (with National Park Service and the Alabama Bureau of Tourism and Travel expertise and guidance) brochures, maps and other tourist information that tell the story of the Voting Rights March, give the history of the Voting Rights Movement, and provide the location of and information about sites associated with the March and Movement. Audio tapes will be developed for tourists to utilize on walking or riding tours. The tapes will guide the tourist from site to site, explaining the significance of each site encountered. Tapes can be signed out and returned, or purchased. Tape recorders will be available for rent along with the tapes. Tapes, tape recorders, brochures, maps and other information will be available at the Interpretive Center and at the Visitor Centers. Rented or signed out material can be picked up at one Center and returned at another.

2.10 WALKING / RIDING TOURS

Self-guided walking or riding tours will be available utilizing the information and/or equipment discussed in Item 2.9, which will be available at the Interpretive Center and two Visitor Centers. Personnel from the National Park Service or the Alabama Bureau of Tourism and Travel (or possibly local volunteers) will be present at the Centers during normal working hours to explain the tours and to provide the necessary materials.

2.11 MONUMENTS TO SLAIN INDIVIDUALS DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE VOTING RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Monuments have previously been erected to honor the four individuals who lost their lives in the Voting Rights Movement: Mr. Jimmy Lee Jackson, the Rev. James Reeb, Mrs. Viola Liuzzo and Mr. Jonathan Daniel. These existing monuments will be incorporated into the National Historic Trail, as appropriate, in Interpretive/Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, maps, tours, etc. The Viola Liuzzo monument site, which is adjacent to the March route along US 80, is proposed to be further developed either as an Interpretive Center or, if not selected as the Interpretive Center location, with a turn out, parking area and additional commemorative exhibits at the site to tell her story.

2.12 INDIVIDUAL SITES

Proposed commemoration of individual sites will vary based on each site's significance to the March, proximity to US 80, access, ability to be developed, etc. Design and content of markers, signs or plaques will be developed in coordination with the National Park Service. The historical content and any special features or exhibits will be developed by a qualified historian in conjunction with the National Park Service, the Alabama Historical Commission and the Alabama Bureau of Tourism and Travel, as appropriate. Commemoration of sites can be broken into the following categories:

Category 1 Sites: These are sites that are proposed to be developed with a turnout and parking area. These are primary sites which have major significance to the Voting Rights March, and which have suitable topography and access to allow development of a turn out and parking area. These sites would include appropriate markers, signs or plaques, along with landscaping, a covered pavilion (or kiosk) with photo exhibits and written history explaining the site's role and relationship to the March. Optional features could include picnic tables, benches, etc., and features unique to the particular site or event (statue, monument, etc.) These sites would be a part of riding or walking tours, and would be included in maps, exhibits, brochures and other information at the Interpretive Center and Visitor Centers.

The following sites are recommended for this category:

- "Bloody Sunday" Site (If this site is not selected for a Visitor Center.)
- Campsite on David Hall Property (March 21st Campsite)
- Campsite on Rosie Steele Property (March 22nd Campsite)
- Mt. Gilliard Missionary Baptist Church
- Tent City Site (If this site is not chosen for the Interpretive Center site.)
- Viola Liuzzo Monument Site/Wright Chapel (If this site is not chosen for the Interpretive Center site.)
- St. Jude Complex (If this site is not selected for a Visitor Center.)

The campsite on the Robert Gardner property (March 23rd Campsite) is also worthy of similar commemoration, however, the property owners have indicated that they would prefer not to have this type of development on their property, as it would infringe on their privacy. More information about these sites and proposed commemorations can be found in Table 2-1 following this section.

Category 2 Sites: These are primary sites (and some secondary sites) that will be recognized by an appropriate marker, sign or plaque, developed in coordination with the National Park Service. Some of these may include special features (monuments, etc.) if appropriate where significant sites have access from walking tours. These sites would be a part of riding or walking Tours, and would be included in exhibits, maps, brochures and other information at Interpretive and Visitor Centers. These sites and the proposed commemorations are listed in Table 2-1.

Category 3 Sites: These are secondary sites that are physically remote from the Trail, and/or that have very little relationship to the March. These sites will likely be mentioned in exhibits, information, maps, etc., to bring attention to their contribution to the Voting Rights March or Movement, but may not have individual markers, etc. These sites are also shown in Table 2-1.

2.13 RECOMMENDED SITES AND PROPOSED COMMEMORATIONS

During the public input process, many excellent recommendations were received concerning ways to commemorate the Voting Rights March and the various sites

associated with the March, the Voting Rights Movement and/or the Civil Rights Movement. As noted above, the Scenic Byways Program includes specific criteria which sites must meet in order to be eligible for funding under this program. Many of the recommendations meet these criteria; unfortunately, some of the recommended sites and/or recommended commemorations are beyond the limits of Scenic Byway funding. Some of these sites/commemorations may be eligible for other funding sources such as the National Park Service's Historic Trail Program or the Transportation Enhancement Program, which is administered through the Alabama Department of Transportation. These programs and their funding criteria were described earlier in this chapter. Some of the sites/commemorations will not meet the requirements for any of these identified funding sources. Sites/commemorations which meet the criteria for one or more of the identified potential funding source(s) are likely to be developed as funds become available. Development of the route is anticipated to be a continuing process that is expected to take several years to complete. Sites and/or commemorations which have no identified funding source are noted accordingly, and could be developed under this Master Plan in the future should additional funding sources be identified for that particular site or commemoration. Criteria for funding eligibility under the three identified funding sources was previously described in Section 2.1 at the beginning of this Chapter. Table 2-1, below, lists all of the sites that were recommended by the public, states the significance of each site, lists the public's recommended commemorations, and indicates potential funding sources.

TABLE 2-1: LIST OF RECOMMENDED SITES AND PROPOSED COMMEMORATIONS

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
Route of the Voting Rights March	The Voting Rights March and associated events were largely responsible for passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965	1. Interpretive/Visitor Centers in Lowndes County, Selma and Montgomery, with appropriate exhibits, brochures, etc. Each Center will contain information about the entire route, but will focus on sites and events in the local area. Exhibits will include state of the art, multi-media capabilities as well as standard exhibits, photos, memorabilia, etc. Development of Centers will include appropriate access, parking, landscaping, etc.	X		
		2. A video commemorating the March, which could consist of commentary, clips of old news reels, interviews of March participants, etc. Copies of the video could be available at the Interpretive Center, Visitor Centers, and other appropriate locations.	X	X	

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
		3. A web site containing information about the National Historic Trail, the Voting Rights March history and story, tourist information, etc.	X	X	
		4. A walking/biking trail along the entire route, along the shoulder of US 80. The Shoulder on the trail side would be widened to a 10' paved shoulder with appropriate markings and pavement treatment.	X		X
		5. Commemoration of March Route Segments. As rural roadway is upgraded, segments of the original two lane roadway that are outside construction limits will be left in place, commemorated and used as a trail.	X		X
		6. Appropriate high visibility signing identifying the route and notifying of upcoming sites.	X		
		7. Lighting at specific sites and along the trail, as appropriate.	X		
		8. Brochures, maps and tourist information.	X	X	
		9. Existing monuments to slain martyrs associated with the Voting Rights Movement will be incorporated into the Trail.	X		
		10. Riding / walking tours along the entire March route, and along each end of the route (Montgomery and Selma).		X	
		Also recommended by the public were a Museum/Interpretive Center at the I-65 interchange, an Amphitheater at the St. Jude Complex, and a Skywalk (having a mural of the March route and events) connecting the two. - The location of the Interpretive/Visitor Center in Montgomery has not yet been selected. At this time, no funding source has been identified for the Skywalk or the Amphitheater. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for these developments.			
Dallas County Sites:					
March Route in Selma	First leg of the Voting Rights March	1. An Interpretive/Visitor Center with exhibits, brochures, etc., focusing primarily on the Selma end of the March. The location is yet to be determined.	X		
		2. A riding/walking tour featuring sites connected to the March Route.		X	

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
		3. A commemoration noting that the only transportation for the injured or sick participants was by the local black funeral home.	X	X	
		4. A commemoration recognizing the Selma Teachers Association for their support and participation in the March and activities leading up to the March.	X	X	
		5. An Open-air Theater.	This does not qualify for any of the identified funding sources. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this purpose.		
Tabernacle Baptist Church	Site of 1 st mass meeting in Selma, conducted by Rev. L. L. Anderson and Bernard Lafayette. The church opened its doors to mass meetings when others were afraid. Prior to 1st mass meeting, this was site of training for non-violent protests. Mr. James Baldwin and Dr. Martin Luther King spoke here.	1. A Commemorative Marker on Church Grounds.	X	X	
		2. A Plaque on Church Building.		X	
		3. A Copy of the Video Commemorating the March.		X	
		4. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
First Baptist Church	Site of many mass meetings. Mass meetings were moved from Tabernacle because Tabernacle was on Broad Street, and was not perceived as the safest place to meet.	1. A Commemorative Marker on Church Grounds.	X	X	
		2. A Plaque on Church Building.		X	
		3. A Copy of the Video Commemorating the March.		X	
		4. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Brown Chapel AME Church	Site of many mass meetings. Site where "Bloody Sunday" March (and other marches) began.	1. A Commemorative Marker on Church Grounds.	X	X	
		2. A Plaque on Church Building.	X		
		3. A Copy of the Video Commemorating the March.	X	X	
		4. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
		5. This site was also recommended as a potential Visitor Center. - As noted previously, the site of a Visitor Center in Selma is yet to be determined, however, any site selected must be publicly owned to meet the funding criteria. A church does not meet the "publicly owned" criteria.			
Jackson Home	Home of Dr. Sullivan Jackson and Mrs. Jean Jackson, where Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. stayed and set up local headquarters when he was in Selma.	1. A plaque on the building.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Boynton Home	Place where Dr. F. D. Reese, President of the Dallas County Voters League, signed the letter inviting Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to Selma. Many civil rights workers stayed here during the Selma campaign.	1. A plaque on the building.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
R. B. Hudson High School	Place where most of the student marches started.	1. A plaque on the building (Wording on the plaque could also mention Ms. Margaret Moore, teacher, for her courage and support of students.)		X	
		2. A marker/monument on the grounds commemorating student involvement.	X	X	
		3. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Selma University	Students left campus against wishes of administrators to participate in protests and marches	1. Include in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tour, etc.	X	X	
Reese Home	Home of Dr. Frederick and Mrs. Alline Reese. The Reese's home was fire bombed because of his involvement in the protest movement. Dr. Reese was one of the local leaders in the civil rights and voting rights movement. He served as President of the DCVL, and led the "Teachers March."	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. A plaque on the building.		X	
		3. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
"Bloody Sunday" Site (Intersection of US 80 and Kings Bend Road)	Place where state troopers, mounted local posse and local law enforcement blocked the road and attacked marchers on "Bloody Sunday." It was also the site where the same law enforcement agencies blocked the road to marchers the following Tuesday.	1. A marker/monument depicting and describing the "Bloody Sunday" scene. If this site is not selected for the Selma Visitor, a turn out and parking area would be included, along with a kiosk (or covered pavilion) with photos and exhibits of this event.	X		

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		3. An interpretive center was also recommended at this site. - As previously noted, the location for the Selma Visitor Center is yet to be determined.	X		
		4. A park was also recommended by the public for this site, which could possibly be included as part of either Item 1 or 3.	X	X	X
Dallas County Courthouse	Destination of most of the marches for voting rights in Selma.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. A plaque on the building.		X	
		3. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Silver Moon Café (Whites Only)	Place Where Rev. James Reeb, a white Unitarian minister from Boston, was attacked. He was transported by funeral hearse (the only means of transportation for injured blacks in Selma) to the Good Samaritan Hospital and from there to a hospital in Birmingham, where he later died.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		Also, public recommendations included a statue of Rev. Reeb at this site. - It should be noted that a monument honoring Rev. Reeb has been erected and placed in the Old Depot Museum. The museum was chosen for the location "because it is city property and can be protected."			
Walker Café (Colored only)	Place where Rev. Reeb and others ate prior to being attacked. It was also a place that Dr. King often ate when in Selma.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Good Samaritan Hospital	Place where most injured blacks were medically treated. Place where Jimmy Lee Jackson was hospitalized and died. Nuns forced white physicians to come to Good Samaritan Hospital and treat protestors. This conflict between the white physicians contributed to the subsequent closure of the hospital.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		Also, recommended by the public was a statue of physicians treating injured protestors, with a nun present. - This recommendation does not appear to meet the criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this commemoration.			

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
Burwell Hospital	Place where many injured protestors were medically treated. Because of its limited resources, many patients were treated on the floor. James Bevel was a patient here when word came that Medger Evers had been killed in Mississippi.	1. Marker on the grounds.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		Also, recommended by the public was a statue of physicians treating injured protestors. - This recommendation does not appear to meet the criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this commemoration.			
Old City Jail & Camp Selma	Places where protestors were illegally detained. Dr. C. C. Brown carried food to protestors and insisted that protestors be treated humanely and allowed to take baths.	1. Markers on the highway and street in front of Old City Jail and Camp Selma sites.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		Also, a recommendation from the public was to identify the old building from Camp Selma (or build a replica) and add wax figures of illegally held protestors. - This recommendation does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for these developments.			
Chicken Shack	Social gathering place where Stokely Carmichael preached his popular theme of "Black Power."	1. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		Also, recommended by the public was a marker on the grounds and a plaque on the building. - This recommendation does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this commemoration.			
Sullivan Building	Place where citizenship classes were held in Selma. Site of SNCC headquarters office. Building still bears wall writings of SNCC protestors	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. A plaque on the building. (The building should be highlighted as SNCC Headquarters.)		X	
		3. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Edmundite Mission	Supported the Voting Rights and Civil Rights Movement	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		Also, recommended by the public was a statue highlighting contributions of Edmundites, Sisters of St. Joseph, and other notables like Ms. Mary Connaughton and Fr. Maurice Ouelette. - This recommendation does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this commemoration.			
Mrs. Boynton's Office on Franklin Street	Original meeting site of the "Courageous Eight"	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. A plaque on the building.		X	
		3. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		4. Also, recommended by the public was a bust of the "Courageous Eight."			
National Voting Rights Museum and Institute	It is currently the primary museum for voting rights and civil rights in Selma, containing many exhibits of the movement.	1. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		Public recommendations include an Interpretive Center and a Voting Rights Memorial Park with a Theater Group for live interpretations. - The location of the Visitor Center in Selma is not yet determined, however, any site selected must meet the funding criteria of public ownership. The theater group does not meet the eligibility criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for these commemorations.			
Edmund Pettus Bridge	Site best know for where the marchers were turned back.	1. A marker at the foot of the bridge.	X	X	
		2. A guardrail on the bridge separating pedestrians from vehicles.	X		
		3. Footprints on sidewalk across the bridge.			
		4. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
		Also, public recommendations included a Visitor Center and Amphitheater at the foot of the bridge. - As mentioned previously, the location of the Visitor Center in Selma is yet to be determined. The Amphitheater does not meet the funding criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this commemoration.			
David Hall Property	Site of the first overnight camp of the Voting Rights March.	1. A marker on the property. This site is also proposed to be developed with a turn out, parking area and covered photos, exhibits, etc.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		Also, public recommendations included campsite replication (including life size statues) that can actually be used for camping and recreation. - This recommendation does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for these developments.			
Old Salvation Army Church		1. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		This church was recommended as a potential site for an interpretive center. - As mentioned previously, the location of the Visitor Center in Selma is yet to be determined, however, any site selected must be publicly owned to meet the funding criteria. A church does not meet the "publicly owned" criteria.			
Martin Luther King, Jr. Street	Site of much of the pre-march activities. Site of the "Berlin Wall." Place where student protestors set up a barricade to protect the protestors congregated at George Washington Carver Homes and Brown Chapel Church.	1. Restore and/or replace existing markers.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		Also, recommendations from the public included: an interpretive center (with IMAX theater), statues of children, and life size statues of the Courageous Eight. - As mentioned previously, the location of the Visitor Center in Selma is yet to be determined. The IMAX theater and statues do not appear to meet the eligibility criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this commemoration.			
George Washington Carver Homes & Playground	Many out of town protestors lived with families at GWC Homes. Place where the children hung out during protest down time. Lots of strategy discussed, stories told or personal experiences, and playing.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. A plaque on the building.		X	

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
		3. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		Also, there was a recommendation from the public for statues of children in the movement to be placed at this site. - This recommendation does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this commemoration.			
Ward Chapel A.M.E. Church	Site of Mass Meetings.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. A plaque on the building.		X	
		3. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Clinton Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church	Site of Mass Meetings.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. A plaque on the building.		X	
		3. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Clark Elementary School	Rally point of the teachers for the Teacher's March of January 22, 1965.	1. A commemorative marker on the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Cecil B. Jackson Public Safety Building (Selma's old City Hall.)	Arrested marchers (including Dr. Martin Luther King) were imprisoned at the jail in this building.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Craig Air Force Base	The base and its commanders helped force civil rights changes in the area. In early 1964, Airman 1 st -Class Enoch Fears became the first black man to live in the Nathan Bedford Forrest Housing Project, which served as enlisted quarters for base personnel. The base was also the largest employer of blacks in the area.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
Hotel Albert Site	A hotel that opened just after the Civil War, but that is now demolished. Dr. Martin Luther King became the first black person to integrate the historic hotel, and was attacked in the lobby while attempting to register.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Old Depot Museum	Building and site of old Railroad Depot. It is now a museum containing exhibits relating to railroad history, civil rights, and other history.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X		
Slave Auction Center Site (current site of Major Grumble's Restaurant)	Used in the early 1800's as a slave auction for the entire Southeast, drawing buyers and sellers from as far as New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, etc.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X		
St. James Hotel	Antebellum Luxury Hotel built in 1837. The hotel was run by slave Benjamin Turner while his owner fought in the Civil War. It is the only existing Antebellum Riverfront Hotel in the Southeast.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X		
Bridge Tender's House	Tender's house associated with the 1885 bridge across the Alabama River. The bridge was significant in the development of this route as a transportation corridor.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X		
Alabama Lutheran Academy	Rev. Walter H. Ellwanger, Superintendent, encouraged and supported student participation in the Voting Rights Marches.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Ebenezer Baptist Church	Members supported and participated in Voting Rights Marches. Dr. F. D. Reese was then and still is the pastor.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Jimmie Lee Jackson Grave Site (Marion)	Following a night march in Marion, Jimmie Lee Jackson was shot by a State Trooper and later died. His death was the catalyst for the Voting Rights March.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Mrs. Coretta Scott King's Birthplace & Home Site (Marion)	Birthplace and home site of wife of Dr. Martin Luther King.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
Mrs. Jean Childs Young (Mrs. Andrew Young) Birthplace & Home Site (Marion)	Birthplace and home site of wife of Mr. Andrew Young	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Mr. Albert Turner's Home Site (Marion)	Mr. Turner was prominent in the Voting Rights Movement.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Marion	Town where Jimmie Lee Jackson was shot (and later died). His death triggered the Voting Rights March.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
It was also suggested that renovations be made to the Lincoln School Campus in Marion to include: Converting the shop building to a Black History Museum commemorating Dr. Martin Luther King, and renovating the gymnasium into a community center commemorating Jimmie Lee Jackson - This recommendation does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this suggestion.					
It was also suggested that the limits of the Voting Rights March Historic Trail be extended to include Marion. People and events in Marion were an important part of the Voting Rights Movement and played a major role in the 1965 Voting Rights March. This story will be told and included in the Interpretive Center information, exhibits, brochures, maps, etc. The route of the 1965 Voting Rights March (which controls the limits of the Scenic Byway / All-American Road designation), however, was from Selma to Montgomery. Extending the All-American Road / National Historic Trail designation to Marion does not appear to qualify under the identified funding sources.					
Another suggestion was that Old Cahaba be included in the Master Plan. The history of Old Cahaba is discussed in Chapter 1 of the Master Plan. In Chapter 3, Old Cahaba Park is discussed and listed as a tourist attraction. It does not, however, appear to qualify for funding to be commemorated as part of the Voting Rights March Route.					
Lowndes County Sites					
Mt. Gilliard Missionary Baptist Church	The 1 st church in Lowndes County to permit mass meetings to be held during the civil rights movement. It is affectionately called by Lowndes County civil rights veterans as "The Mother Church." Today it continues to host civil rights and community meetings, is a tour site for visitors and tourists and serves as a landmark in the freedom struggle. Mt. Gilliard was founded in 1820 with a mixed congregation of black and white members. In 1875, the black members separated and built a brush arbor as its first church. The church was dedicated as Little Mt. Gilliard, and later a small frame building was constructed. In 1901, Little Mt. Gilliard was built at its present site in the Trickem Community of the town of White Hall, and is currently known as Mount Gilliard Baptist Church.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. A plaque on the building.		X	
		3. A copy of the video commemorating the March.	X	X	
		4. A turnout and small parking area.	X		
		5. A walking/bicycle path from Mt. Gilliard Church to Tent City to the Rosie Steele property campsite.	X		X
		6. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		Mt. Gilliard Church was also recommended as a possible site for an interpretive center. Any site selected would have to be publicly owned to meet the funding criteria. A church does not meet the "publicly owned" criteria.			

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
Tent City	In 1965, many black share cropper families were evicted by white landowners for exercising their right to vote. Those who had no place else to go were housed on 5 acres of land, purchased in 1965 by civil rights workers and the Lowndes County Christian Movement for Human Rights. Tents were erected as emergency housing. Many remained in Tent City for several months until other housing arrangements could be made.	1. This is one of the sites under consideration for the centrally located Interpretive Center proposed for Lowndes County.	X		
		2. If this site is not selected for the Interpretive Center, it will still have major commemoration with a turnout and small parking area, a covered pavilion with photo exhibits and the history of the site, landscaping, picnic area, etc.	X		
		3. Tents set up to simulate original Tent City.	X		
		4. A walking/bicycle path from Mt. Gilliard Church to Tent City to the Rosie Steele property campsite.	X		X
		5. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		Other recommendations from the public include: produce market, gift shop, books, gallery, meeting rooms, theater, etc. The market, gift shop, theater, etc. do not appear to meet the eligibility criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for these developments.			
Rosie Steele Property	On the second night of the march, Rosie Steele, an elderly widow store owner, allowed the Voting Rights Marchers to camp on her property located on U.S. Highway 80 in White Hall. As a result, she suffered many reprisals including a boycott of her store by vendors and distributors. She died in 1975 at age 86.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. A walking/bicycle path from Mt. Gilliard Church to Tent City to the Rosie Steele property campsite.	X		X
		3. While there is not sufficient space to develop a turn out and parking area at the campsite due to residences, there is an opportunity to develop a site on the other side of US 80 which would be in sight of the original campsite.	X		
		4. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		Other recommendations from the public include: amphitheater, flowing water fountains, museum, memorial garden, flower gardens, play ground, etc. - These recommendations do not appear to meet the eligibility criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for these developments.			

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
Viola Liuzzo Memorial	A stone memorial has been placed in the general area where Viola Liuzzo, a Detroit housewife who was assisting in the March, was killed by Ku Klux Klan members while shuttling marchers back to Selma after the March was completed.	1. This is one of the sites under consideration for the centrally located Interpretive Center proposed for Lowndes County.	X		
		2. If this site is not selected for the Interpretive Center, it will be commemorated with a turnout and small parking area, a covered pavilion with photo exhibits and the history of the site, landscaping, picnic area, etc.	X		
Wright Chapel	Located next to the Viola Liuzzo Memorial, was used to hold Viola Liuzzo's casket	Due to its proximity to the Viola Liuzzo Memorial, the Church can be incorporated into the development of the Viola Liuzzo Memorial site.	X	X	
Robert Gardner Property	The third campsite of the Voting Rights March was upon property of the late Robert Gardner, located on U.S. Highway 80 and Caffey Road in Burkville.	1. A commemorative marker at the corner of US 80 and Caffey Road.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		This site is significant enough for a turn out and parking area, however, the property owners (the late Robert Gardner's family) have indicated that they do not want this level of commemoration because they are concerned about a loss of privacy from tourist traffic.			
Frank 'Bud' Haralson's Store (Secondary Site)	Located on County Road 23 in the Town of White Hall, this small country store was the place where the Lowndes County Christian Movement for Human Rights was organized in 1965. It also served as a gathering place for the Guys and Gals Social and Savings Club that provided food for many civil rights workers of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).	1. A commemorative marker at the site.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Mt. Zion Christian Church School (Secondary Site)	Located at County Road 23 and Walker Road, it was here that one of the county's Freedom Schools was held. The Freedom School taught Black History Citizenship Education and Basic Remedial Skills. This was also one of the sites where Tuskegee Institute Community Education Program (TICEP) conducted its enrichment programs for local youth during the summer of 1965.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		Other recommendations from the public include: amphitheater, museum, tea room, mural, etc. - These recommendations do not appear to meet the eligibility criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for these developments.			

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Freedom House - (Secondary Site)	Provided by Matthew Jackson, Sr. and his family, this was both the headquarters and home of Lowndes County SNCC staff and other civil rights workers that came to Lowndes County, and was a target for those opposed to the movement. This house was occupied by SNCC staffers including Bob Mants, Stokely Carmichael, Judy Richardson, Willie Vaughn, Courtland Cox, Scott B. Smith, Jimmy Rogers and others.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		Recommendations from the public included developing the house to contain displays, music, pictures, theme rooms, etc., and a stone path to Tent City, the old school house and the Freedom House - These recommendations do not appear to meet the eligibility criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for these developments.			
The Cash Store	A small country store located on County Road 97 in the town of Hayneville. It was at this store where Jonathan Daniels, a white seminary student from New Hampshire, was murdered and Father Richard Morrisoe, a white Catholic priest from Chicago, was shot and seriously injured by Thomas "Tom" Coleman, a local Deputy Sheriff.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		Other recommendations from the public include trails, paths, art, etc. - These recommendations do not appear to meet the eligibility criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for these developments.			
Old Lowndes County Jail House	Located on Oak Street in Hayneville, this was where Lowndes County blacks endured long lines, inclement weather, harassment, etc. while attempting to register to vote. Presently, the Lowndes County Health Services Association is on this site.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
1965 Lowndes County Jail House	Where Jonathan Daniels was held prior to his murder.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
1 st Baptist Church, Hayneville	Located on Pine Street in Hayneville, it was at this church that the Lowndes County Freedom Organization held its primary election for candidates seeking political offices under the Black Panther Party. It was the first time that many blacks were able to exercise their right to vote.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.			
Lowndes County Courthouse	It was here that trials regarding the Viola Liuzzo murder and the Jonathan Daniels murder were held.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
The Calhoun School	Located in the Calhoun Community, this was one of the first schools for Blacks in the county. Founded in 1892 by Dr. Booker T. Washington, Ms. Charlotte Thorne, and Ms. Mabel Dillingham (along with local residents) this school made available educational opportunities for blacks that were unprecedented. During the 1960's, it was instrumental in providing much of the leadership of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization (Black Panthers Party) and the subsequent election of blacks to political offices.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Macedonia Baptist Church	The first church in Fort Deposit to allow a mass meeting. After the first mass meeting, the church was burned to the ground.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.		X	
Battle of the Holy Ground Site	This park is the site of a famous battle between Creek (or Muscogee) Indians, led by Chief Red Eagle, and the U.S. forces of General Claiborne. It was at this site that Chief Red Eagle, while riding his horse, leapt off a high bluff to the safety of the river below.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X		
Lowndesboro	A tourist attraction of beautiful old plantation style houses that were saved from destruction by Wilson's Raiders because of a false rumor of smallpox in the town.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X		
Route of de Soto Expedition	Hernando De Soto's route followed along a portion of the US 80 corridor west of Montgomery.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X		
Montgomery County Sites:					
Montgomery Portion of March Route	Final leg of Voting Rights March.	1. An Interpretive/Visitor Center with exhibits, brochures, etc., focusing primarily on the Montgomery end of the March. The location is yet to be determined.	X		
		2. A Walking/Driving Trail which will be signed with the Trail logo along sidewalks of the streets followed by the marchers. Sites along the route will be noted with markers. There will be a gap in the trail where the construction of Interstate 65 crosses the route followed by the marchers.	X	X	
		3. A "Freedom Wall", listing the names of the marchers and community supporters.	X		
		4. A commemoration recognizing the postal workers who distributed voting movement leaflets along with the mail. - Include in Visitor Center information.	X	X	

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
		5. A commemoration recognizing the black maids who worked behind the scenes during the movement. - Include in Visitor Center Information.	X	X	
		6. A commemoration Plaque at the Capitol where Dr. King delivered his end of March speech.	X	X	
		7. A photo exhibit in the State Capitol Building depicting the end of March rally at the Capitol steps. - A kiosk at or near the Capitol informing tourists of the photo exhibit and other attractions.	X	X	
St. Jude Complex	Site where marchers spent the last night before reaching the capitol the next day. Many national entertainers performed here that night for the marchers and supporters at the "Stars for Freedom Rally."	1. Potential site under consideration for the Montgomery Interpretive/ Visitor Center. This site has public support, however, Scenic Byway funds can only be spent on "publicly owned" facilities and this site is privately owned. If this site is to be utilized, the public ownership situation must be resolved or other funding source(s) must be identified.	?		
		2. If this site can not be developed for the Montgomery Interpretive/ Visitor Center, then a major commemoration would be developed including covered exhibits with photos and written history telling the story of the last night of the March, a monument to the entertainers that performed at St Jude, etc., complete with a parking area.	X		
		3. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X		
Jefferson Davis Avenue	This area was once a thriving black business district including: the Original Queen Cab Company (transported marchers), Pitts Drugstore, Luther Oliver Gas Station, Lee's Funeral Home, Arrington's Barber Shop, Carter's Cleaners, Shaw's Bakery and Dr. Hagalyn Seay Wilson's Medical Office (clinic that treated marchers), Dozier's Radio & T.V., Petite Sweets & Grocery, Scott's Taxi Service, Butch Grocery Store, Bonnie C. Williams Night Club, Auto Mechanic Shop, etc. Also, the family homes of Civil Rights Attorney Fred D. Gray Mr. and Mrs. James and Estelle Maul.	1. Walking Trail through the once thriving Black Business District, with commemorative markers at significant locations, and appropriate signing marking the trail.	X	X	
		2. A Civil Rights Commemoration Wall.	This commemoration does not qualify for any of the identified funding sources. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this purpose.		

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
Mt. Zion A.M.E.Z. Church	Some marchers slept in the church, which was the site of many mass meetings. Rev. Solomon Seay was pastor of the church and was president of the Montgomery Improvement Association at the time of the march.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		It was also suggested that this be developed as a Visitor Center. This recommendation does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria (public ownership) of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this development.			
Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church	Dr. Martin Luther King was former pastor. Mass meetings were held here.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Old Shirt Factory	Located across from Mt. Zion Church, this was one of the major employers of blacks at the time of the march.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		It was suggested that this site be converted into a park. This recommendation does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this development.			
Citizens' Club Site	A social club/citizenship school for registered voters. The proprietor was Rufus A. Lewis, who was known as the "Father of the Voting Rights Movement in Montgomery"	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Dave Williams Service Station	One of only two gas stations on the west Side where Movement people could purchase gas on credit.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Bethel Baptist Church	Site of many mass meetings.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Peter Shine Home	Mr. Shine provided drinks for the marchers as they passed by.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Montgomery Improvement Association Office Site	Site where MIA Office once was. MIA was the primary organization in Montgomery promoting civil rights and voting rights.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Lowe's Business School	The only post-secondary business school for blacks in Montgomery and vicinity.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Loveless School	The first black public school on Montgomery's west side.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Site of 1 st C.M.E. Church	No longer there, but was the site of several mass meetings.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
LaCois Club	Initial owner was Roscoe Williams, who accompanied Martin Luther King when travel was considered to be dangerous. Williams' wife, Mary Lucy, was in the parsonage with Coretta Scott King and the infant Yoki when a bomb exploded on the porch.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Smith & Gaston Insurance Company	Mr. A.G. Gaston was a financial supporter of the march.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Dumas Service Station	One of two service stations on the West side that provided gas to Movement organizers on credit.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Trenholm State Technical College / Voting Rights Archives	The Archives has collections of documents from voting rights pioneers that chronicle the difficulties blacks faced when trying to register to vote. Dr. H. Council Trenholm, for whom the school is named, was president of the school and a renowned educator. Subsequent presidents Lucius and Marion Smiley traveled with Dr. King when the atmosphere was considered dangerous.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Five-Point hill	Marchers paused for a short prayer before going down the hill (Montgomery Street) toward the capitol.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
Office of Drs. Jeff Underwood, II & III	Treated marchers and Movement people. They helped set up the Medical Committee for Human Rights that was stationed at the Capitol for first-aid services to the marchers.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Carver School Campus	Although students were forbidden to join the march, students (and teachers) lined the front of the campus and waved and cheered as the marchers passed by.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Homes at St. Jude Complex	Homes where marchers and celebrities slept and ate the last night of the march.	1. A commemorative marker at the site.	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Office of Drs. Winston, John, and Pryor	Treated marchers and Movement people. They helped set up the Medical Committee for Human Rights that was stationed at the Capitol for first-aid services to the marchers.	1. Commemorative Marker	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Old Bus Station	Secondary site associated with civil rights protests.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Tuskegee University	Secondary site. A number of students from Tuskegee University (then named Tuskegee Institute) participated in the march.	1. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
		It was also suggested that an Interpretive/Visitor Center for the Voting Rights Trail be located at Tuskegee. This recommendation does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria of the identified funding sources and, at this time, no other funding sources have been identified. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this development.			
Dericote Street	Secondary site. Many of the homes on Dericote Street were used for citizenship classes (Georgia Gilmore, the Gregorys, the Pattons, the Griffins, Rufus Lewis, the Arringtons, the Bryants, - all activists and financial supporters of the Movement.)	1. Commemorative Marker noting homes used for citizenship classes.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Hutchinson Missionary Baptist Church	Secondary site. One of the churches bombed (Grove Street).	1. Commemorative Marker.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
Rufus Lewis House	Secondary Site. Considered to be the Father of Montgomery's Voting Rights Movement.	1. Commemorative Marker		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Rosa Parks Avenue	Secondary trail can commence from Fairview Avenue and Rosa Parks Avenue to Mill Street, then onto Holt Street to Holt Street Baptist Church - the site of the first mass meeting in Montgomery. This trail can converge into the Voting Rights Trail one block north of the church at Jeff Davis Avenue. The potential trail would include the following sites: • <u>Dr. E. D. Nixon House</u> - Considered by many to be the Father of the Civil Rights Movement in Montgomery. • <u>YMCA on Rosa Parks Avenue</u> - During segregated days, the community had to raise funds to have the YMCA completed. Dr. King was one of the chief fund raisers. • <u>Library on Rosa Parks Avenue</u> - Community had to raise funds for completion. Miles Page played a key role in fund raising. • <u>Elks Club</u> - Meeting place for protestors. Also used for fund raising. • <u>Mahalia Ashley Dickerson Home site</u> - She was a strong advocate for voting rights. She was also the first black female to pass the Alabama Bar Exam, and became a civil rights lawyer. • <u>Lutheran Church and Parsonage</u> - White minister Robert Gratz was an ardent supporter of the Movement. There was an attempt to bomb the parsonage, but the bomb exploded in the front yard. Neighbors and church members planted a hackleberry tree in the bomb crater. The tree has been recognized as a historical tree, named (through the efforts of Gwen Patton) "The Freedom Tree Triumphs" by the Alabama Forestry Commission. • <u>Cleveland Avenue Apartments</u> - Where Ms. Rosa Parks lived.	1. Secondary Trail from Fairview Avenue to Mill Street and then to Holt Street Baptist Church.	This secondary trail does not qualify for any of the identified funding sources. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this purpose.		
		2. Commemorative Markers at each site.		X	
		3. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
Jackson Street	A potential secondary trail with the following sites: • <u>Ben Moore Hotel</u> - Where celebrities and leaders of the Movement stayed. Also, it was the 1st hotel in Montgomery to accept blacks. • <u>Corner of High and Jackson Streets</u> - Black business along Jackson Street. • <u>Regal Café</u> - Site for citizenship classes and meetings. • <u>Patterson Court</u> - first housing project for blacks in Montgomery. • <u>People's Cab Company</u> - Service station on east side that provided gas on credit for Movement people. • <u>Dr. Richard Harris house</u> - Financial supporter of the Movement. • <u>John William Jones' house</u> - House where Mr. Jones lived when he served as a State Senator during Reconstruction. • <u>Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church Parsonage</u> - Parsonage for Dr. Martin Luther King. • <u>Williams Pool Hall</u> - Where Dr. King played pool for relaxation. • <u>Cabin Inn</u> - Site of citizenship classes and meetings. • <u>Jackson Street Baptist Church</u> - Refuge for students who attempted to march to State Capitol to join Voting Rights March, when they were attacked by police with billy clubs on horseback. • <u>Alabama State University</u> - Mrs. JoAnn Robinson and the Women's Political Caucus helped initiate the Bus Boycott. • <u>Robert Nesbit House</u>.	1. Trail along Jackson Street.		X	
		2. Commemorative Markers at each site.		X	
		3. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Day/Mobile Street	Potential Secondary Trail: Primus & Nuwman gas station, Smith & Gaston Insurance Company, Derby Supper Club, Dr Leo Jackson's Office, Williams' Cleaners, McQueens Barber Shop, Woods Pharmacy, Mattie Benice's Beauty Shop, Gray's Flower Shop, Day Street Washateria, Butch Grocery, Brown Bakery, Grayhounc Dry Cleaners, Westside Tavern, Able to Love Pleasure Garden, Courtesy Barber Shop, etc.	This secondary trail does not qualify for any of the identified funding sources. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this purpose.			

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
Moses Jones House	Secondary site. One of the doctors on the Medical Committee for Human Rights (Hutchinson Street).	1. Commemorative Marker		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Old Beulah Baptist Church	Secondary site. Site of many mass meetings. Pastor W.L. Alford was a staunch supporter of the Movement (Union Street).	1. Commemorative Marker.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
SCLC Office	Montgomery office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, one of the primary organization involved in the Voting Rights Movement.	1. Commemorative Marker	X	X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
World Heritage Museum	A multi-cultural museum with exhibits featuring artifacts from the Montgomery Bus Boycott of the 1950's, the Civil War, famous Alabamians, music and education.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
State Capitol Building	The ultimate destination of the Voting Rights March, where the march leaders intended to meet with Governor George Wallace. The building is also historic in its own right for the part it played in Alabama's history.	1. Commemorative Marker.	X	?	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Mrs. Inez J. Baskin's House	Local journalist during the Voting Rights Movement. Marchers rested briefly at her house.	1. Commemorative Marker		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Mrs. Zecoz Williams' House	Secondary site. Some marchers slept here the last night of the March.	1. Commemorative Marker		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
OIC Headquarters	One of the first centers to offer job training/education for disadvantaged youth.	1. Marker at corner of Fairview Avenue & Mobile road inviting tourists to visit OIC Headquarters.	This does not appear to qualify for any of the identified funding sources. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this purpose.		

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
The Riley Lewis Family Home	Housed the Ralph D. Abernathy family the last night of the March. Site of last March strategy. King and Abernathy children remained here during the final leg of the March.	1. Commemorative Marker.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Holt Street Baptist Church	Site of first mass meeting in Montgomery and host to many thereafter.	1. Commemorative Marker.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Holt Street Church of Christ	Home congregation of Civil Rights Lawyer Fred D. Gray.	1. Commemorative Marker.			
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.			
Bernard Oliver's Gas Station	Provided gasoline on credit and free to Movement drivers.	1. Commemorative Marker.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
First Baptist Church	Mass Meetings, was bombed.	1. Commemorative Marker.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Former Parsonage for First Baptist Church	Parsonage for First Baptist Church (Rev. Abernathy at the time of the March.)	1. Commemorative Marker.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
U. S. Federal Courthouse	Where lawsuit "Hosea Williams vs George C. Wallace" was filed following "Bloody Sunday."	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Addie Payne's Hospital	Treated Civil Rights Participants.	1. Commemorative Marker.		X	
		2. Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Civil Rights Memorial	Monument in the city of Montgomery, in front of the Southern Poverty Law Center, honoring those who lost their lives in the struggle for civil rights.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Union Station	Built in 1898 (along with the train sheds), adding to Montgomery's importance as a transportation hub.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	

Site	Significance	Proposed Commemoration	Funding Eligibility		
			Scenic Byway (FHWA/ALDOT)	National Historic Trail (NPS)	Trans. Enhanc. (FHWA/ALDOT)
First Confederate White House	House where Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, lived while the Capitol of the Confederacy was in Montgomery.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Court Square Fountain	Built in 1885, over an existing artesian basin at Montgomery's historic center of activity.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
Route of de Soto Expedition	Hernando De Soto's route followed a portion of the US 80 corridor west of Montgomery.	Include, as appropriate, in Interpretive Center & Visitor Center exhibits, brochures, riding tours, etc.	X	X	
It was also suggested that a "side trail" be developed in Tuskegee, to include the Macon County Courthouse, Butler Chapel AME Zion Church, and the Amelia Boynton Robinson house in Tuskegee. - This recommendation does not appear to qualify for any of the identified funding sources. It may be possible in the future to identify other sources of funds (public or private) that could be utilized for this purpose.					

2.14 SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED COSTS FOR DEVELOPMENTS / COMMEMORATIONS

The following table summarizes the estimated costs for the developments and commemorations listed in the previous section, which have a potential funding source identified. No costs were estimated for those developments and commemorations that have no identified funding source.

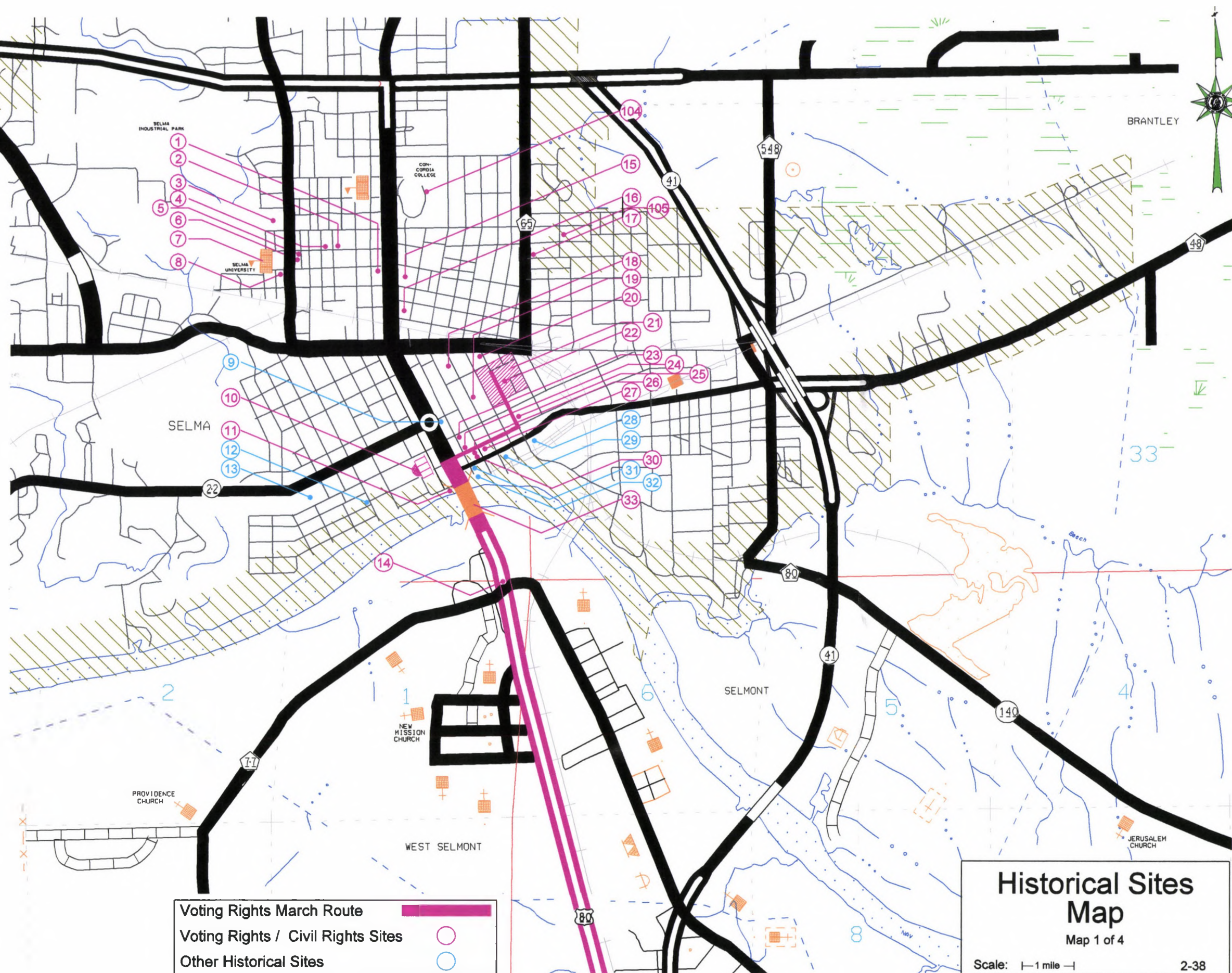
TABLE 2-2: SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED COSTS

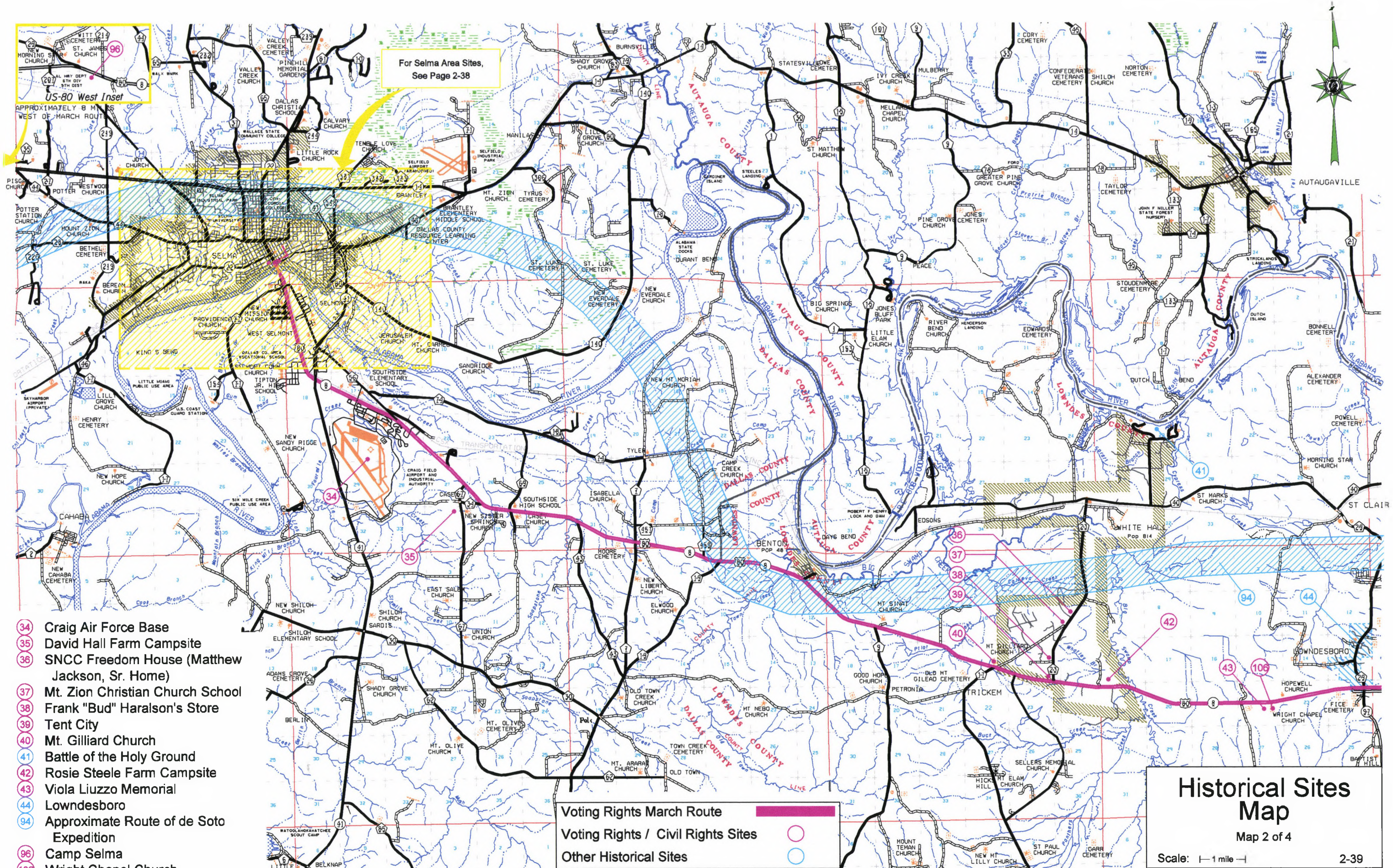
Commemoration	Est. Cost per Development	No. of Developments	Total Est. Cost
Interpretive/Visitor Centers in Lowndes County, Selma & Montgomery (Includes Interpretive Center building, parking area, turn out and access, landscaping, exhibits, brochures, maps, etc.)	\$3,500,000	3	\$10,500,000
Development of Significant Sites (Includes Exhibits, Turn out, Parking Area, etc.	\$500,000	7	\$3,500,000
Commemorative Markers (at other primary sites and some secondary sites)	\$1,500	75	\$112,500
Trail along shoulders of US 80 (Additional widening of shoulders to accommodate trail, plus appropriate markers, signing, etc.)	\$2,000,000	1	\$2,000,000
Trail connecting Mt. Gilliard Church - Tent City - Campsite at Rosie Steele Property (Walking/biking path, plus markers)	\$145,000	1	\$145,000
Trail along each end of March route (Markers along Selma portion and Montgomery portion of route, markers at sites along each trail)	\$25,000	2	\$50,000
Develop Commemorative Video telling story of Voting Rights March and events surrounding the March	\$50,000	1	\$50,000
Develop web site containing information about the National Historic Trail, the Voting Rights March history and story, tourist information, etc.	\$5,000	1	\$5,000
Total Estimated Cost for Commemoration			\$16,362,500

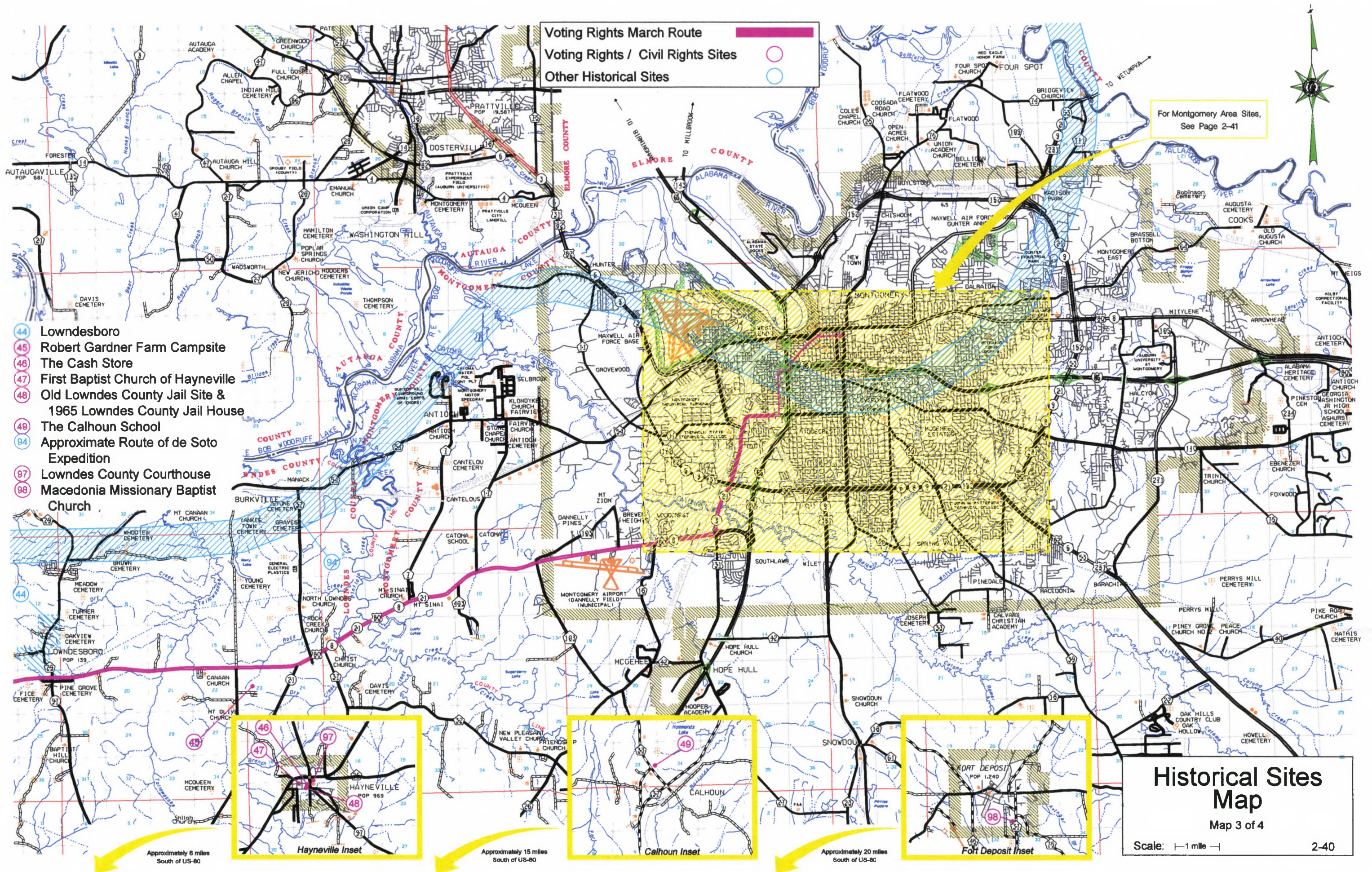
HISTORICAL SITES MAPS

The following maps show the locations of historical sites and other sites that have been recommended by the public for commemoration.

- 1 Tabernacle Baptist Church
- 2 Ward Chapel A.M.E. Church
- 3 R. B. Hudson High School
- 4 Chicken Shack
- 5 Burwell Hospital
- 6 Dr. and Mrs. Sullivan Jackson Home
- 7 Selma University
- 8 Boynton Home
- 9 Hotel Albert
- 10 Dallas County Courthouse
- 11 National Voting Rights Museum and Institute
- 12 Joseph T. Smitherman Historic Building
- 13 Live Oak Cemetery
- 14 "Bloody Sunday" Site
- 15 Edmundite Mission
- 16 Good Samaritan Hospital
- 17 Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Reese Home
- 18 Clinton Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church
- 19 Clark Elementary School
- 20 First Baptist Church
- 21 George Washington Carver Homes/
Martin Luther King, Jr. Street
Historic Walking Tour
- 22 Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church
- 23 Silver Moon Cafe
- 24 Walker's Cafe
- 25 Old Salvation Army Church
- 26 Sullivan Building
- 27 Cecil B. Jackson Public Safety
Building (Old City Hall)
- 28 Old Depot Museum
- 29 Slave Auction Center
- 30 Mrs. Boynton's Office
- 31 St. James Hotel
- 32 Bridgetender's House
- 33 Edmund W. Pettus Bridge
- 104 Alabama Lutheran Academy
- 105 Ebenezer Baptist Church







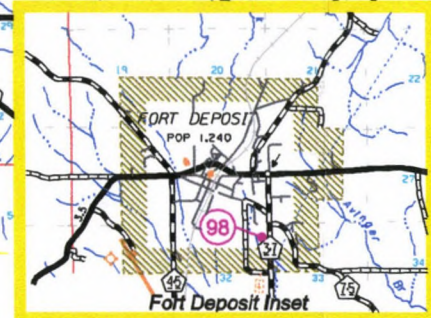
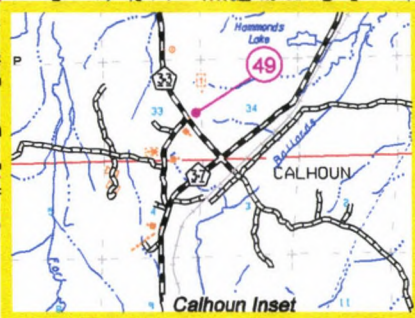
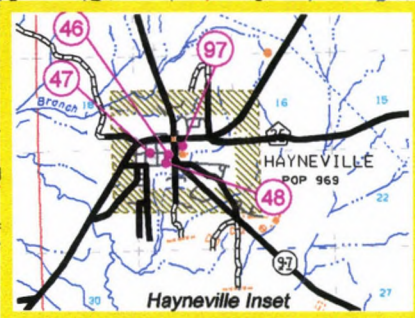
Voting Rights March Route
Voting Rights / Civil Rights Sites
Other Historical Sites

For Montgomery Area Sites,
See Page 2-41

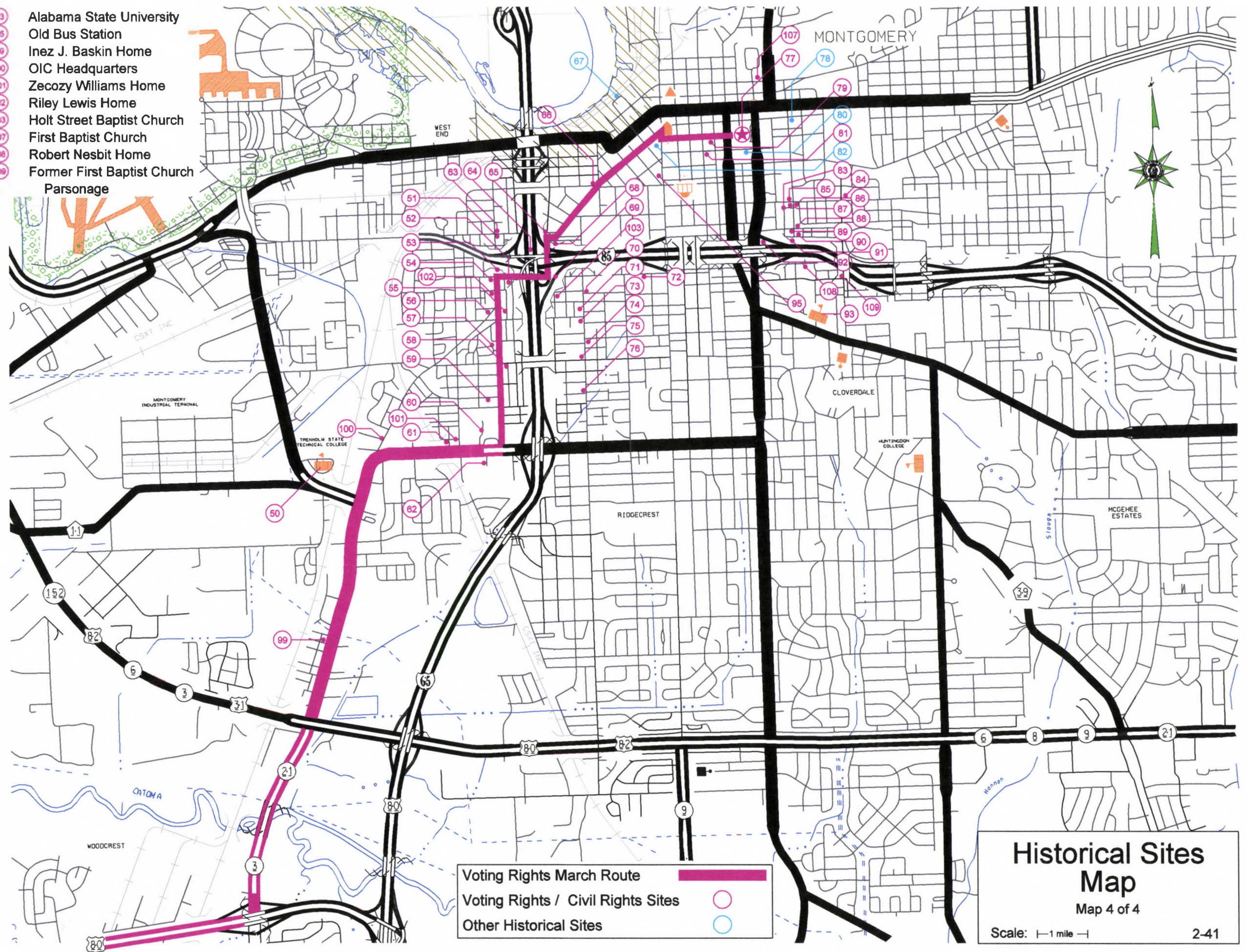
- 44 Lowndesboro
- 45 Robert Gardner Farm Campsite
- 46 The Cash Store
- 47 First Baptist Church of Hayneville
- 48 Old Lowndes County Jail Site & 1965 Lowndes County Jail House
- 49 The Calhoun School
- 94 Approximate Route of de Soto Expedition
- 97 Lowndes County Courthouse
- 98 Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church

Historical Sites
Map
Map 3 of 4

Scale: 1 mile
2-40



- 50 Trenholm State Technical College
- 51 Voting Rights Archives
- 52 Dumas Service Station
- 53 Loveless School
- 54 Site of Black Business District and Lowe's Business School
- 55 Peter Shine Home and Addie Payne's Hospital
- 56 Bethel Baptist Church
- 57 Drs. Underwood, II & III Office
- 58 Drs. Winston, John & Pryor Office
- 59 Dave Williams' Service Station
- 60 SCLC Office
- 61 City of St. Jude
- 62 Site of Citizens' Club
- 63 Carver High School
- 64 Smith & Gaston Insurance Company
- 65 MIA Office
- 66 LaCois Club
- 67 Five Point Hill
- 68 Union Station
- 69 Mt. Zion AMEZ Church and Old Shirt Factory
- 70 First CME Church
- 71 Elks Club
- 72 Cleveland Avenue Apartments
- 73 World Heritage Museum
- 74 Lutheran Church and Parsonage
- 75 YMCA and E.D. Nixon Home
- 76 Library
- 77 Mahalia Ashley Dickerson Home
- 78 Alabama State Capitol Building
- 79 Alabama War Memorial
- 80 Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church
- 81 First Confederate White House
- 82 Civil Rights Memorial
- 83 Court Square Fountain
- 84 Rufus A. Lewis Home, and Derricote Street (Residences Listed in Table 2-1)
- 85 Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church Parsonage, John Williams Jones Home, & Dr. Richard Harris Home
- 86 People's Cab Company, Williams Pool Hall, and Bernard Oliver's Gas Station
- 87 Ben Moore Hotel
- 88 Jackson Street Baptist Church
- 89 Regal Cafe
- 90 Hutchinson Missionary Baptist Church
- 91 Cabin Inn
- 92 Moses Jones' Homes
- 93 Old Beulah Baptist Church
- 94 Alabama State University
- 95 Old Bus Station
- 96 Inez J. Baskin Home
- 97 OIC Headquarters
- 98 Zecoz Williams Home
- 99 Riley Lewis Home
- 100 Holt Street Baptist Church
- 101 First Baptist Church
- 102 Robert Nesbit Home
- 103 Former First Baptist Church Parsonage



Historical Sites Map

Map 4 of 4

Scale: 1/4 mile

CHAPTER 3: SCENIC / RECREATIONAL SITES

The area in and around the U. S. 80 Corridor is rich with many potential points of recreational interest. Among the many possibilities are museums, parks, galleries, theaters, sports facilities, historic buildings and trails, and much more. Both Selma and Montgomery have visitor information centers that can give exhaustive lists of all recreational facilities and activities for those ends of the route. Listed here are places that stand out for proximity to the trail, relative importance to the corridor, or because of their significance to the area.

3.1 EXISTING SCENIC / RECREATIONAL POINTS OF INTEREST

Because of their similarity, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers maintained parks will be discussed first. Starting in the west, Six Mile Creek Park is located about six miles south of US -80 just off of SR-41. The park is easily found with guide signs. The park contains a paved boat launch, campsites (both improved and primitive), bath houses, picnic areas, and covered pavilions and picnic tables. All roads leading to and within the park are paved and probably of sufficient width for recreational roads. The park should be adequate to meet the needs of anticipated increased tourism.

Benton Access is located in the community of Benton just off of US-80. This Corps of Engineers maintained park includes a paved boat launch, picnic areas, and paved parking. The area is small, however, and it is bounded by the Alabama River, a railroad track and the community of Benton, therefore, growth and improvement of this facility is not practical. This area can still be utilized, however, because of its river access.

The Robert F. Henry Lock and Dam is less than ten miles from US-80. Unfortunately, the closest access to the dam is on a graded dirt road. During the site investigation it appeared that the county is preparing to widen the road and possibly pave it. The facility has a fishing dock, hunting areas and tours of the dam. There are no improvements possible except for the addition of picnic areas.

Prairie Creek Park is located within five miles of dam facility and within several miles of the White Hall community. This site is very similar to the aforementioned Six Mile Creek facility. This park also contains a playground for young children. Prairie Creek Park should be adequate to meet the needs of anticipated increased tourism.

Holy Ground Battlefield is located approximately six miles off of US-80 to the east of White Hall. This park is very similar to Prairie Creek Park, but with the additional elements of paved hiking trails; a swimming beach with a bath house and lockers, a scenic overlook, and modern pavilions. This park is also the site of a famous battle between Creek (or Muscogee) Indians, led by Chief Red Eagle, and the U.S. forces of General Claiborne. It was at this site that Chief Red Eagle, while riding his horse, leapt

off of a high bluff to the safety of the river below. Holy Ground Battlefield should be adequate to meet the needs of anticipated increased tourism.

Gunter Hill Campground is located approximately five miles north of US-80, just outside of Montgomery city limits, on Catoma Creek. This park has most of the conveniences of Six Mile Creek Park. Günter Hill Campground should be adequate to meet the needs of anticipated increased tourism.

There are some other U.S. Army Corps of Engineers managed parks in the area, but they are not listed because of either their location, accessibility or state of development. The Corps of Engineers operates a Resource Management Center on US-80 just west of White Hall. This facility serves as both a visitor information center for the Corps operated parks in the area and as a facility to manage the use of the parks. Hunting and fishing licences for the Corps of Engineers facilities can be purchased here. The facility also has exhibits on local wildlife as well as classrooms.

In addition to the parks managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, there are many other worthwhile recreational sites along the corridor. Starting in Selma and going into Montgomery, there are more than twenty five sites that are briefly described below:

Sturdivant Hall is located in Selma. It is generally considered the one of the finest (if not the finest) of the South's Greek Revival antebellum homes. It was designed by Robert E. Lee's cousin and completed in 1853. Many believe that it is haunted by former owner John Parkman, a fraudulent banker who died trying to escape prison. The mansion was recently featured in a national television show about ghost hauntings. It is open for tours six days a week and also has a museum and gift shop.

Grace Hall is located on Broad Street in Selma. It is also an antebellum mansion that is open daily for tours. It is also operated as a bed and breakfast.

The Performing Arts Center in Selma houses an art gallery, a formal courtyard, and the authentically restored Walton Theater. It is open weekdays for tours.

Live Oak Cemetery is the original cemetery of Selma, as designed by former Vice President William Rufus King. The cemetery is one of only a few in the entire south to be included on the National Historic Register. Many of the graves in the old section are 100 to 150 years old. The cemetery was first used in the 1810's. Many of the interred are Civil War veterans, including four Confederate Generals. Also buried here are Vice President King, Senator John Tyler Morgan (known as the father of the Panama Canal), Commander Catesby ap Roger Jones (commander of the vessel *Merrimac*), Congressman Benjamin Sterling Turner (first black U.S. Congressman from Alabama in 1870), and many other influential people. Self-guided tour pamphlets are available at the Selma Visitors Information Center and many other places around town.

The Joseph T. Smitherman Historic Building was built in 1847 as the Masonic University by the Masonic Lodge. It has served several times as a hospital and as a

military institute. It is now a museum and public building open to the public six days a week. Featured inside are antiquities, archival collections, paintings, photographs, and memorabilia from the Selma iron works of the Civil War era. Unfortunately, the basement of the building has been filled in years past, but at one time, the Smitherman Building as well as others in the area had mysterious brick lined tunnels leading from their basements to the river. Some historians believe that they may have been used by the underground railroad.

The National Voting Rights Museum and Institute in Selma is a museum dedicated to preserving the heritage of the voting rights movement of 1965 in Selma and the surrounding areas. Using pictures and various other presentations, the history of voting rights struggle is retold for all generations. The museum has a wall for visitors that participated in the movement to sign as well as memorabilia of the participants.

The Selma Marina is included because of it's access to the river. It is located off State Route 22 in Selma and has a paved boat ramp and a paved parking lot. The marina is one of the few public river accesses on this end of the corridor.

The Siegel Art Gallery located on Broad Street in Selma features the work of regional and local artists. The gallery is housed in an 1840 Greek Revival cottage. The artwork includes paintings, graphics, sculptures, and ceramics. The Siegel Gallery is open six days a week for visitors.

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Street Historic Walking Tour was created by the National Park Service for the City of Selma in 1993. Martin Luther King, Jr. Street (formerly Sylvan Street) runs through the heart of the George Washington Carver Homes and right next to historic Brown Chapel, A.M.E. Church. It was in this immediate area that much of the 1965 Voting Rights Struggle's effort took place. The National Park Service erected numerous markers and signs chronicling the history of the movement. Visitors can stroll down one side of the street and back up the other. The starting point (and ending point) is at the First Baptist Church which provides a paved parking lot.

The Old Depot Museum is one of the larger museums in Selma. It houses much information of Selma's and the surrounding area's history. The museum occupies the old L&N Depot built in 1890. Exhibits include civil rights, civil war, early transportation, medicine, education and, of course, trains. The Old Depot Museum is open for visitors seven days a week.

The Songs of Selma park is located at the foot of the historic Edmund Pettus Bridge. It provides scenic overlooks of the Alabama River and is adjacent to the shopping facilities of downtown Selma. The park was created in recent years in an attempt to help racial harmony. Park benches and tables provide a place to stop and enjoy the atmosphere of Selma.

Although Old Cahawba lies several miles from US-80, this park is significant enough to be listed as a potential point of tourist interest. Old Cahawba was the second capital

of Alabama. Due to a number of floodings, the capital was moved from Cahawba to Tuscaloosa in 1826. The town has since served as a prison for federal troops and also served as the home of about 70 former slaves during the reconstruction years. Most of the structures were gone by 1900, but the town wasn't unincorporated until 1989. Now, it is Alabama's best known ghost town. It is operated by the Alabama Historical Commission and open daily. It provides a paved boat ramp, hiking trails, and picnic areas.

On the outskirts of Montgomery, located across the street from Gunter Hill Campground, is the Montgomery Motor Speedway. The speedway is one of Alabama's oldest paved race tracks. The speedway has races on most weekends.

Montgomery offers a variety of attractions in the immediate proximity of the designated corridor, as well as many that are not in the corridor. The Montgomery Visitor Information Center has extensive information on what Montgomery has to offer. Listed below are only those sites that are in, adjacent to, or directly related to the corridor:

The Alabama Artists Gallery is operated by the Alabama State Council on the Arts. The gallery features the works of the state's artists. The museum is open weekdays, except holidays.

The Alabama Cattlemen's Association Mooseum offers an educational center for children to learn about agriculture. It offers exhibits and information on the past, present and future of agriculture. The Mooseum is open weekdays and is handicapped accessible.

The Alabama Dance Theater brings both classic ballet and contemporary works to the Montgomery area. It features concerts and performances throughout the year, and it is also handicapped accessible.

The Alabama Department of Archives and History includes both an extensive book archive and a museum. The museum displays artifact collections documenting Alabama's history, including early Alabama Indians, military history, 19th century, portraits, and children's areas. The archive reference room is also available for research. The building is open six days a week and is handicapped accessible.

The Alabama Judicial Building was completed in 1994 and houses the Alabama Supreme Court and the State Law Library among other things. Museum areas and rare book collections document the history of Alabama Law.

The Alabama Science Center, a project of the Alabama Power Company, offers a hands-on learning facility for science and technology. It is open four days a week and is handicapped accessible.

The Alabama State Capitol Building has been the site of many historic events over the years. It was here that Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as the President of the

Confederate States of America. It was also here a century later that a march led by the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. ended demanding the right to vote for the black community. The building offers a self-guided tour of the working spaces of the capitol, as well as a museum of Alabama and a gift shop. The building is open six days a week.

The Armory Gallery features the artwork of local and regional artists, as well as the works created by participants of local competitions sponsored by the Arts Council of Montgomery. The facility is run by the City of Montgomery and is open daily.

Cramton Bowl is the outdoor stadium that is used for football and other events throughout the year. The stadium is used by the local public high schools for football games as well as some of the local colleges. Cramton Bowl is also nationally famous as the site of the Kelly Tires Blue-Gray All Star Football Classic each Christmas Day. It is operated by the City of Montgomery.

The Davis Theater for the Performing Arts was opened in 1930 as the Paramount Theater. It was a movie palace where one could watch the "talkies." The theater now hosts professional musicals, dramas, chamber music, symphonies, and dance performances. It is run by Troy State University and is handicapped accessible.

The First Confederate White House was the home of Confederate President Jefferson Davis during the short time that Montgomery was the capital of the Confederacy. The house contains period furnishings and a number of Davis' personal belongings. The First Confederate White House is open weekdays for tours and is handicapped accessible.

The Hank Williams Statue is located across from Montgomery City Hall across the street from the old City Auditorium where he performed many times. The auditorium was also the site of his funeral. A memorial also stands for him in Oakwood Cemetery.

The Lurleen B. Wallace Museum, in the Lurleen B. Wallace Office Building, houses a sampling of the collections of Governors George and Lurleen Wallace. The collections include campaign memorabilia, personal items from their administrations, and general glimpses of their personal lives. The exhibit is open weekdays and is handicapped accessible.

The recently renovated Riverfront Park is the home to Montgomery's riverboat, the Betsy Ann. The park offers a scenic view of the river, paved boat ramps, and, of course, the riverboat. The sternwheel riverboat offers regularly scheduled cruises and excursions. The facility is handicapped accessible.

Old Alabama Town includes more than three blocks of houses and landscapes to show how 19th century Alabamians lived. A walk-through historic district, Old Alabama Town offers glimpses of both rural and urban Alabama. A wide variety of buildings are

on display, and a number of craftspeople demonstrate the skills of the past. Old Alabama Town is open daily, except for major holidays.

Patterson Field is the City of Montgomery's baseball park. It has in the past been a home to minor league baseball teams, but now it is used by local high school and college teams. Annual highlights include college baseball tournaments, Dixie-League tournaments, and the NCAA Division II World Series.

The World Heritage Museum is a multicultural museum with exhibits featuring artifacts from the Montgomery Bus Boycott of the 1950's, the Civil War, famous Alabamians, music and education. It is also the site of holiday music festivals. The museum is open by appointment only.

Although these are not the only recreational facilities in the area, they represent a culturally diverse set of interests that would be sure to include a vast number of visitors. For this reason, these sites have been included as potential sites for recreational points of interest. The sites include museums, gallery, sports facilities, parks, historic buildings, theaters, and trails. It should be noted that the Visitor Information Centers in both Montgomery and Selma can provide many other activities throughout the entire region. There is much to see and do along the corridor that can help attract tourism to this area.

3.2 POTENTIAL FOR ADDITIONAL SCENIC / RECREATIONAL SITES

3.2.1 SITES ASSOCIATED WITH THE VOTING RIGHTS MARCH

The most potential for additional scenic and/or recreational facilities lies in the potential development of sites (and trails associated with sites) that are significant to the Voting Rights March. Commemoration of these sites (as discussed in previous Chapters) can be incorporated into tourist / recreational sites and/or trails, as follows:

1965 Voting Rights March Route (Selma to Montgomery) - The entire route can be developed as a driving tour, with stops at significant sites where markers or other exhibits will tell the history of that site and how it relates to the Voting Rights March. Interpretive Centers and shorter walking trails can also be developed to augment the experience.

Interpretive/Visitor Center in Lowndes County - There are two sites approximately half way between Selma and Montgomery that have significance to the Voting Rights March: Tent City and the Viola Liuzzo Monument site. Either of these sites would be a good location to develop as a centrally located Interpretive Center, and would provide tourists with a rest stop in their travel along the tour. The Interpretive Center would contain exhibits explaining the sites, events and people associated with the March, and other history along the route. It would provide brochures summarizing the information about the March, as well as maps to help tourists locate the various commemorated

sites and other tourist / recreational attractions along the corridor. There is a possibility of providing a combination Interpretive Center / Rest Area facility at this location. Combining the Interpretive Center with a rest area would provide travelers with rest room facilities, which may encourage more people to stop and view the exhibits. The rest area would also provide security, which would help to discourage vandalism.

Interpretive/Visitor Centers at both the Selma end and the Montgomery end of the route - These would provide information to tourists about the entire route, but exhibits in each of these Centers would focus on sites at that particular end of the route. The locations of these Visitor Centers are yet to be determined. The locations will be coordinated with the National Park Service.

Walking / Bicycle Trail connecting Mt. Gilliard Church - Tent City - Campsite at Rosie Steele Property - This would provide a recreational opportunity for those who might want to walk (or bicycle) a portion of the route.

Walking / Bicycle Trail Along Segments of the Original Roadway - As the rural portion of the roadway is upgraded to current four lane standards, segments of the original two lane roadway that was utilized for the March will be left outside the construction limits of the new lanes. These segments can be developed into trails that tourists can walk or bike along the same path that the marchers took in 1965.

Walking / Driving Trail from St. Jude to the Capitol - This trail would likely be broken into two parts, divided by Interstate Highway 65 (which crosses and now occupies a portion of the route.) The first leg would be from St. Jude to Loveless School just west of I-65. The second segment would begin just east of I-65 at Mt. Zion AMEZ Church and follow the March route to the Capitol. Markers or signs would be placed along the route designating the route, while other markers would identify and explain the history of significant sites.

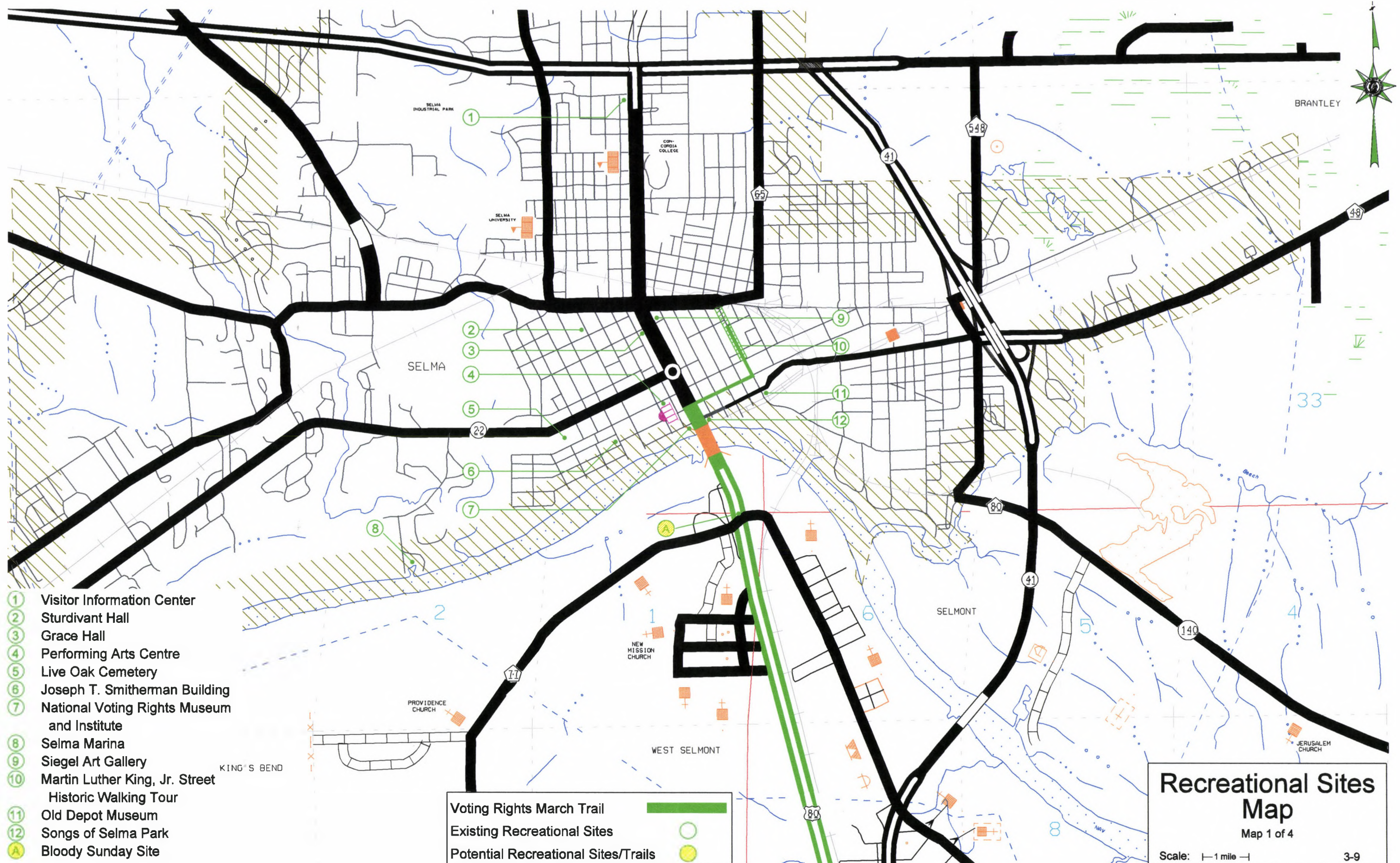
Development of significant sites with turnouts, parking areas and exhibits that tell the story of the site and its relation to the Voting Rights March. These sites include:

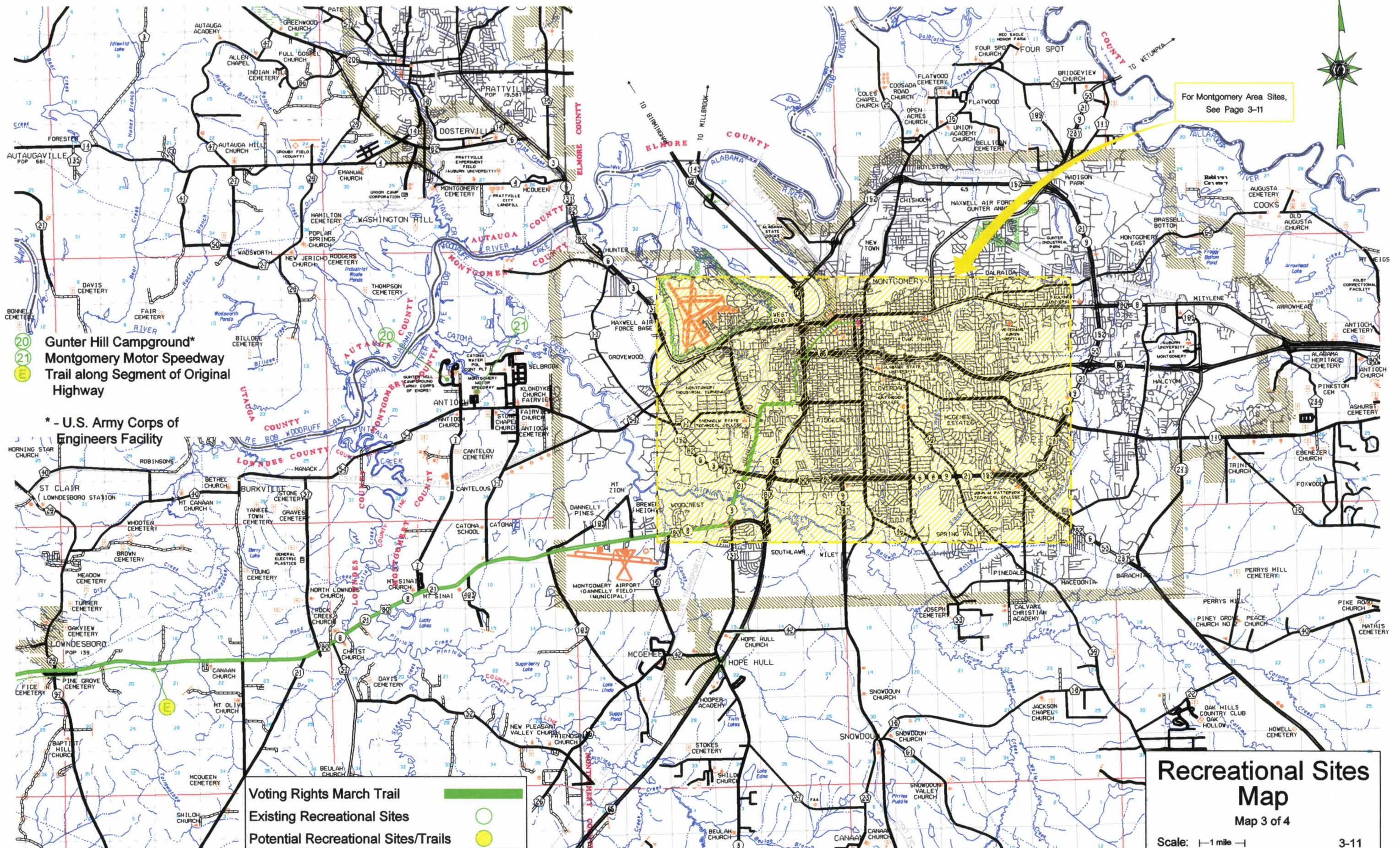
"Bloody Sunday" site
Campsite on David Hall Property
Campsite on Rosie Steele Property
Mt. Gilliard Baptist Church
Tent City site
Viola Liuzzo Monument site
St. Jude Complex

3.2.2 SCENIC ENHANCEMENTS

The scenic view along the route can be enhanced by incorporating wild flower planting and other landscaping at appropriate locations along the route. Wild flower planting is

funded under the current transportation legislation (TEA 21), as is the Transportation Enhancement program, which can be used for "landscaping and other scenic beautification." Both of these programs receive federal funding from the Federal Highway Administration through the Alabama Department of Transportation.





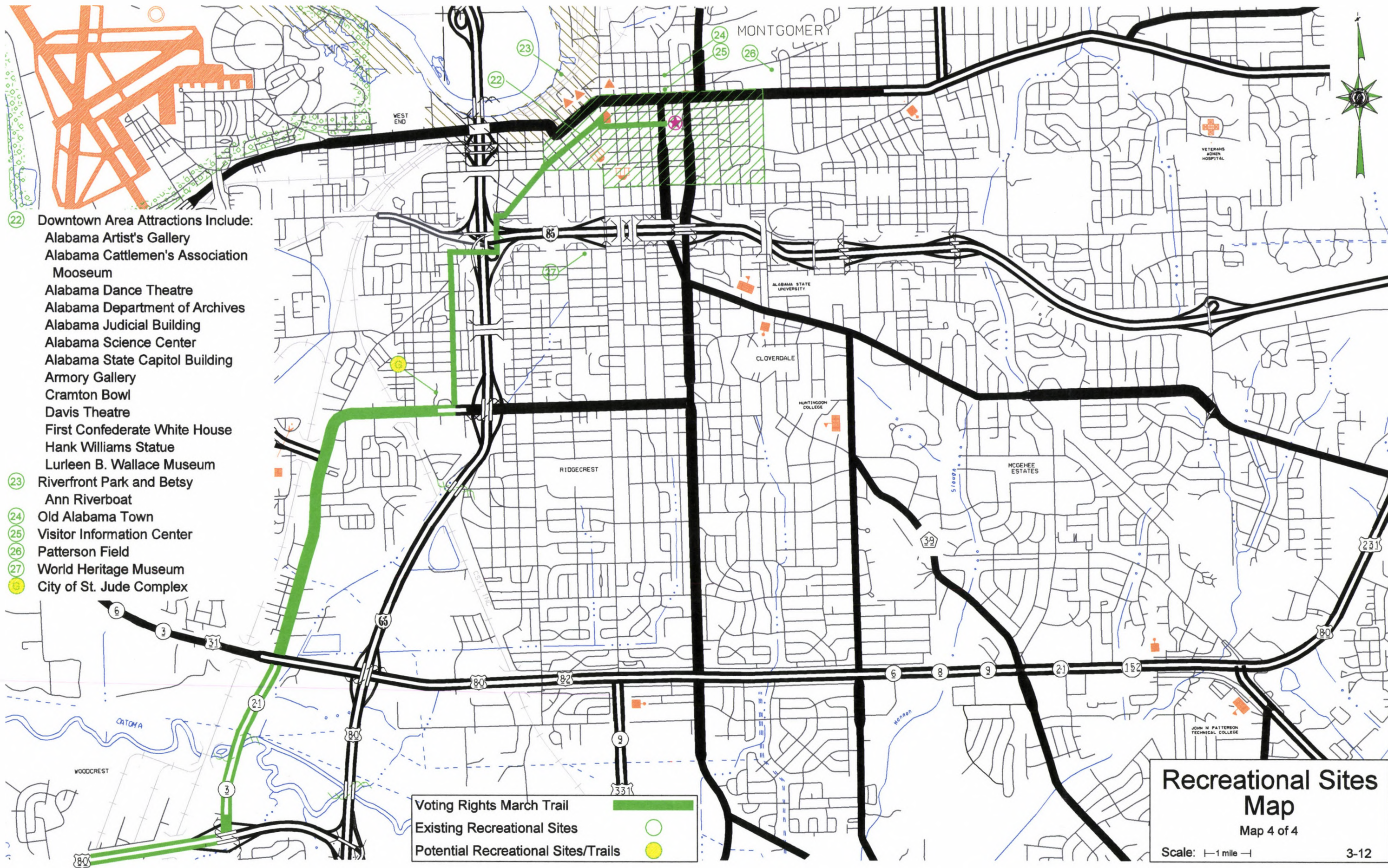
For Montgomery Area Sites,
See Page 3-11

20 Gunter Hill Campground*
21 Montgomery Motor Speedway
Trail along Segment of Original Highway

* - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Facility

Voting Rights March Trail
Existing Recreational Sites
Potential Recreational Sites/Trails

Recreational Sites Map
Map 3 of 4
Scale: 1 mile
3-11



- (22) Downtown Area Attractions Include:
- Alabama Artist's Gallery
 - Alabama Cattlemen's Association
 - Mooseum
 - Alabama Dance Theatre
 - Alabama Department of Archives
 - Alabama Judicial Building
 - Alabama Science Center
 - Alabama State Capitol Building
 - Armory Gallery
 - Cramton Bowl
 - Davis Theatre
 - First Confederate White House
 - Hank Williams Statue
 - Lurleen B. Wallace Museum
- (23) Riverfront Park and Betsy Ann Riverboat
- (24) Old Alabama Town
- (25) Visitor Information Center
- (26) Patterson Field
- (27) World Heritage Museum
- (28) City of St. Jude Complex

Voting Rights March Trail

Existing Recreational Sites

Potential Recreational Sites/Trails

Recreational Sites Map

Map 4 of 4

Scale: 1 mile

3-12

CHAPTER 4

ROADWAY AND BRIDGE IMPROVEMENTS

In Phase 1, roadway and bridge information and data were obtained from the Alabama Department of Transportation. Review of this data, plus a visual inspection of the route, resulted in a number of roadway and bridge deficiencies being noted. In order for this route to adequately and safely accommodate the anticipated volume of tourist traffic, improvements must be made to bring the roadway and bridges up to current standards.

4.1 LANE WIDTH AND SHOULDER IMPROVEMENTS

Although the state-maintained portions of the March Route are four lane facilities (U.S. 80 and U.S. 31), some of the lane widths and shoulder widths do not meet current standards. Lane widths less than 24 feet (7.2 meters), unpaved shoulders, and paved outside shoulder widths less than 8 feet (2.4 meters) were considered deficient. Table 1 below indicates the lane and shoulder widths (and shoulder types) for each section, with deficiencies shaded. The table also includes the estimated construction cost of upgrading each deficient section to current standards.

TABLE 4-1: ROADWAY LANE AND SHOULDER WIDTHS

Begin M.P.	End M.P.	Length	Dir.	Lane Width	Outside Shoulder	Highway	Est. Construction Cost to Upgrade
88.00	88.49	0.49 mi.	EB	22.0	5.0' paved w/curb	U.S. 80	\$61,042
88.00	88.49	0.49 mi.	WB	22.0	5.0' paved w/curb	U.S. 80	\$61,042
88.49	89.23	0.74 mi.	EB	22.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$92,186
88.49	89.23	0.74 mi.	WB	22.0'	5.0' paved w/curb	U.S. 80	\$92,186
89.23	90.05	0.82 mi.	EB	22.0'	3.0' paved	U.S. 80	\$102,152
89.23	90.05	0.82 mi.	WB	22.0'	3.0' paved	U.S. 80	\$102,152
90.05	91.38	1.33 mi.	EB	22.0'	3.0' paved	U.S. 80	\$165,686
90.05	91.38	1.33 mi.	WB	22.0'	3.0' paved	U.S. 80	\$165,686
91.38	92.32	0.94 mi.	EB	22.0'	3.0' paved	U.S. 80	\$117,101
91.38	92.32	0.94 mi.	WB	22.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$117,101
92.32	102.12	9.80 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$890,256
92.32	102.12	9.80 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$890,256
102.12	104.00	1.88 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$170,784
102.12	104.00	1.88 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$170,784
104.00	109.51	5.51 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$500,542
104.00	109.51	5.51 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' paved	U.S. 80	NA
109.51	109.81	0.30 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' paved	U.S. 80	NA
109.51	109.81	0.30 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' paved	U.S. 80	NA
109.81	110.29	0.48 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' paved	U.S. 80	NA
109.81	110.29	0.48 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$43,604

Begin M.P.	End M.P.	Length	Dir.	Lane Width	Outside Shoulder	Highway	Est. Construction Cost to Upgrade
110.29	114.99	4.70 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' paved	U.S. 80	NA
110.29	114.99	4.70 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$426,959
114.99	115.39	0.40 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' paved	U.S. 80	NA
114.99	115.39	0.40 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$36,337
115.39	116.41	1.02 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' paved	U.S. 80	NA
115.39	116.41	1.02 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' paved	U.S. 80	NA
116.41	116.70	0.29 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$26,344
116.41	116.70	0.29 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' paved	U.S. 80	NA
116.70	119.90	3.20 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$290,696
116.70	119.90	3.20 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' paved	U.S. 80	NA
119.90	120.19	0.29 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$26,344
119.90	120.19	0.29 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' paved	U.S. 80	NA
120.19	120.71	0.52 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$47,238
120.19	120.71	0.52 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$47,238
120.71	121.59	0.88 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$79,941
120.71	121.59	0.88 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$79,941
121.59	121.92	0.33 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$29,978
121.59	121.92	0.33 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$29,978
121.92	123.17	1.25 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$113,553
121.92	123.17	1.25 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$113,553
123.17	124.05	0.88 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$79,941
123.17	124.05	0.88 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$79,941
124.05	126.34	2.29 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$208,029
124.05	126.34	2.29 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$208,029
126.34	127.65	1.31 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$119,004
126.34	127.65	1.31 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$119,004
127.65	130.75	3.10 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$281,611
127.65	130.75	3.10 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' sod	U.S. 80	\$281,611
130.75	131.45	0.70 mi.	EB	24.0'	8.0' paved	U.S. 80	NA
130.75	131.45	0.70 mi.	WB	24.0'	8.0' paved	U.S. 80	NA
26.940	27.320	0.380 km	EB	7.3m	2.4m paved	U.S. 31	NA
26.940	27.320	0.380 km	WB	7.3m	1.5m paved	U.S. 31	\$19,614
27.320	27.407	0.087 km	EB	7.3m	1.5 sod	U.S. 31	\$4,491
27.320	27.407	0.087 km	WB	7.3m	2.4 paved	U.S. 31	NA
27.648	28.955	1.307 km	EB	7.3m	3.0 sod	U.S. 31	\$67,461
27.648	28.955	1.307 km	WB	7.3m	3.0 sod	U.S. 31	\$67,461
Total Estimated Cost for Upgrading Lane Widths and Shoulders:							\$6,626,857

4.2 CORRECTION OF SIGHT DISTANCE DEFICIENCIES

There are several vertical curves along US 80 that do not have adequate sight distance. Table 2, below, indicates the location of those vertical curves with inadequate sight distance, along with an estimated cost to correct the deficiencies.

TABLE 4-2: CORRECTIONS OF SIGHT DISTANCE DEFICIENCIES

Milepost	Direction	Length (ft)	Depth of Cut	Est. Construction Cost to Correct
91.7	Both	2640	3 ft	\$284,532
94	Both	600	5 ft	\$82,444
95.5	Both	5280	4 ft	\$647,288
98.5	Westbound	5280	3 ft	\$569,064
101	Westbound	1320	3 ft	\$142,264
104	Westbound	2640	3 ft	\$284,532
111.7	Eastbound	500	10 ft	\$105,738
111.9	Eastbound	600	13 ft	\$153,552
112	Eastbound	250	3 ft	\$26,941
113	Eastbound	700	15 ft	\$199,885
115	Eastbound	550	10 ft	\$116,313
117	Westbound	500	10 ft	\$105,738
118	Westbound	500	5 ft	\$68,702
120	Westbound	500	3 ft	\$53,886
Total Estimated Costs for Correcting Deficient Vertical Curves:				\$2,840,879

4.3 ROADWAY CAPACITY IMPROVEMENTS

Based on future traffic projections, additional lanes will likely be needed in the future on some portions of the route. The additional increase in traffic due to the development of this route as a tourist attraction will hasten the need for more capacity. Additional lanes are projected for the sections listed in Table 3 below, which includes the estimated costs of making these improvements.

TABLE 4-3: ROADWAY CAPACITY IMPROVEMENTS

Section of Roadway	Proposed Improvement	Length	Est. Construction Cost of Add'l Lanes
US 80 From Alabama Avenue to State Route 41	Additional Lanes	2.7 mi.	\$1,092,960
US 80 From the Montgomery Airport to I-65	Additional Lanes	3.5 mi.	\$1,416,800
US 31 From US 80 to the Southern Boulevard	Additional Lanes	1.3 mi.	\$526,240
Total Estimated Cost for Roadway Capacity Improvements:			\$3,036,000

4.4 INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS AND INTERCHANGES

Projected traffic volumes also indicate that improvements (turn lanes, etc.) will be needed at seven intersections. One of those, the intersection of US 80 and State Route 41, will warrant an interchange. The following table indicates the intersections that are projected to be inadequate to handle anticipated future traffic volumes, and the estimated costs of improvements.

TABLE 4-4: INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS

Intersection	Proposed Improvements	Est. Construction Cost
US 80 Intersection with Alabama Avenue in Selma	Turn Lanes, etc.	\$50,000
US 80 Intersection with Water Avenue in Selma	Turn Lanes, etc.	\$50,000
US 80 Intersection with State Route 41	Interchange	\$2,500,000
US 80 Intersection with Dallas County Road 7	Turn Lanes, etc.	\$50,000
US 80 Intersection with State Route 21	Turn Lanes, etc.	\$50,000
US 80 Interchange with US 31	Turn Lanes, etc.	\$50,000
US 31 Intersection with Southern Boulevard	Turn Lanes, etc.	\$50,000
Total Estimated Cost of Intersection Improvements / Interchanges:		\$2,800,000

4.5 SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

The pavement along the entire route is in need of resurfacing and will need periodic resurfacing throughout the life of the roadway. The table below includes an estimate for planing and resurfacing the 54 miles of state route between Selma and Montgomery. The route also has some median slopes that are steeper than 6:1, and some outside slopes steeper than 4:1 than are not protected by guardrail. These safety improvements are also included in the table below. Drainage structures along the route have headwalls inside the clear zone that are considered to be a hazard. In order to make this route safe for the driving public, each of these headwalls should be removed, the pipe extended a minimum of 8' (2.4m) and a slope paved headwall constructed. Table 4-5 includes an estimate for performing these safety improvements.

TABLE 4-5: SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

Safety Hazard	Proposed Improvement	Est. Construction Cost
Rutting and Cracking of Pavement	Planing and Resurfacing	\$10,644,480
Median and Outside Slopes Steeper Than Current Standards	Flatten Slopes to Current Standards	\$500,000
Drainage Structure Headwalls Inside Clear Zone	Extend Pipe, Replace Headwalls	\$850,000
Total Estimated Cost for Safety Improvements:		\$11,994,480

4.6 BRIDGE IMPROVEMENTS

Many of the bridges along this route are either structurally deficient or functionally obsolete. Listed in the following table are the bridges along U.S. 80 and U.S. 31, along with their sufficiency ratings. Bridges which do not meet current standards are shaded. Estimated costs for constructing new bridges are also included in Table 4-6. It is recognized that some of the bridges (such as the Edmund Pettus Bridge) have historic significance. If a bridge is listed as deficient, it does not necessarily mean that the bridge will be removed. It may be possible to build a new bridge and leave the existing bridge in place. Each bridge project will be coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Officer in accordance with Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act.

TABLE 4-6: BRIDGE DEFICIENCIES

Highway	Mile Post	Direction	Feature Intersected	Curb to Curb Bridge Width	Sufficiency Rating	Estimated Cost of New Bridge
US 80	85.415	Both	Alabama River (Edmund Pettus Br.)	42.3	43.2	\$5,500,000
US 80	87.198	Eastbound	Relief	24.0	53.9	\$516,000
US 80	87.198	Westbound	Relief	24.0	64.0	\$516,000
US 80	94.641	Eastbound	Soapstone Creek	28.0	77.6	\$266,000
US 80	94.647	Westbound	Soapstone Creek	24.0	75.8	\$229,000
US 80	99.517	Eastbound	Old Town Creek	39.2	94.8	
US 80	99.525	Westbound	Old Town Creek	24.0	66.6	\$429,000
US 80	107.819	Eastbound	Big Swamp Creek	26.0	68.5	\$929,000
US 80	107.819	Westbound	Big Swamp Creek	39.2	97.7	
US 80	108.027	Eastbound	Big Swamp Creek Relief	26.0	76.9	\$320,000
US 80	108.027	Westbound	Big Swamp Creek Relief	39.2	97.7	
US 80	108.271	Eastbound	Big Swamp Creek Relief	26.0	77.9	\$320,000
US 80	108.264	Westbound	Big Swamp Creek Relief	39.2	97.7	
US 80	108.584	Eastbound	Big Swamp Creek Relief	26.0	77.9	\$266,000
US 80	108.584	Westbound	Big Swamp Creek Relief	39.2	97.7	
US 80	108.781	Eastbound	Big Swamp Creek Relief	26.0	77.9	\$266,000
US 80	108.781	Westbound	Big Swamp Creek Relief	39.2	97.7	
US 80	115.598	Eastbound	Tallawassee Creek	39.2	97.7	
US 80	115.625	Westbound	Tallawassee Creek	24.0	49.8	\$279,000
US 80	120.509	Eastbound	Pintlalla Creek	28.0	78.2	\$918,000
US 80	120.509	Westbound	Pintlalla Creek	26.0	57.1	\$865,000
US 80	127.290	Eastbound	Caney Creek	23.0	76.1	\$166,000
US 80	127.290	Westbound	Caney Creek	28.0	77.9	\$160,000

Highway	Mile Post	Direction	Feature Intersected	Curb to Curb Bridge Width	Sufficiency Rating	Estimated Cost of New Bridge
US 80	128.465	Eastbound	L & N RR	52.0	90.6	
US 80	128.465	Westbound	L & N RR	52.0	97.0	
US 80	128.813	Eastbound	US 31	40.0	97.0	
US 80	128.813	Westbound	US 31	40.0	97.0	
US 80	129.603	Ramp	I - 65	52.0	97.1	
US 80	129.603	Ramp	Ramp 7	38.0	93.0	
US 80	129.603	Ramp 5	I - 65	38.0	97.1	
US 31	177.784	Southbound	Catoma Creek	40.0	97.2	
US 31	177.784	Northbound	Catoma Creek	28.0	64.8	\$1,226,000
Total Estimated Cost of Bridge Replacements:						\$13,171,000

4.7 SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED COSTS FOR ROADWAY AND BRIDGE IMPROVEMENTS

The following table provides a summary of estimated roadway and bridge improvement costs.

TABLE 4.7: ESTIMATED COSTS FOR ROADWAY AND BRIDGE IMPROVEMENTS

Proposed Improvements	Estimated Construction Cost
Roadway Lane and Shoulder Widening	\$6,626,857
Correction of Sight Distance Deficiencies	\$2,840,879
Capacity Improvements (Additional Lanes)	\$3,036,000
Intersection Improvements / Interchange	\$2,800,000
Safety Improvements	\$11,994,480
Bridge Replacements	\$13,171,000
Total Estimated Costs for Roadway and Bridge Improvements:	\$40,469,216

CHAPTER 5

PUBLIC REVIEW OF THE DRAFT MASTER PLAN

Once the draft Master Plan was completed, it was made available to the local public and to public agencies for review. Three public hearings were held to get public response to the draft Master Plan: One each in Selma (Dallas County), White Hall (Lowndes County) and Montgomery (Montgomery County.) Prior to the hearings, copies of the draft Master Plan were provided to the Local Coordinators and were available for public review at several public locations for over two weeks.

Approximately three weeks prior to the hearings, a Newsletter was distributed to approximately 400 individuals and agencies on a mailing list compiled of: people who had signed up at previous meetings, people (and agencies) who had expressed an interest (or were known to have an interest) in the project, and others who were provided by the local coordinators. The Newsletter included notices of the dates, times and locations for the hearings as well as the locations where copies of the draft Master Plan would be available for review. During this same time period, copies of the draft plan were distributed for review to appropriate agencies with an interest in the project. Agencies that reviewed the draft Master Plan included: The National Park Service, the Alabama Department of Transportation, the Federal Highway Administration, the Alabama Historical Commission and the Alabama Department of Tourism and Travel.

5.1 SELMA PUBLIC HEARING

A public hearing was held at 6:30 p.m. on April 1, 1999, at the Performing Arts Center in Selma. Prior to the hearing, copies of the draft Master Plan were available for more than two weeks at the following locations: the Selma Public Library, the Selma City Hall and the Dallas County Courthouse. Additional copies were furnished to Dr. F. D. Reese, Dallas County Coordinator, to be made available upon request. A total of sixty-seven people attended the hearing.

Dr. F. D. Reese, Dallas County Coordinator for the project, served as moderator for the hearing and introduced a panel of representatives from agencies/firms involved in the project. After the invocation was given by Reverend David Deramus, Mr. Bill Carwile from Haworth, Meyer & Boleyn (the consulting firm preparing the Master Plan) briefly summarized the Phase 1 process and the contents of the draft Master Plan.

Representatives from agencies that are involved in the project then made brief presentations explaining their role in the project, including: Mr. Rick McCollough, National Park Service; Ms. Francis Smiley, Alabama Department of Tourism and Travel; Ms. Ellen Mertins, Alabama Historical Commission; Mr. Joe Wilkerson, Federal Highway Administration; and Ms. Alfredo Acoff, Alabama Department of Transportation. Dr. Reese then opened the meeting for public comments and questions. Ten people made oral comments and/or asked questions of the panelists. After the benediction by Reverend Deramus, the hearing was adjourned.

Twenty-seven written comments sheets were turned in. The complete transcript of the hearing (including the recorded comments, written comments and the sign-in sheets) is on file at the Alabama Department of Transportation. Oral and written comments are briefly summarized below.

Recorded oral suggestions:

- Local economic development along the route, such as restaurant, motels, etc.
- Extend Historic Trail to Tuskegee, build an interpretive center in Tuskegee.
- Include Marion on the "Trail".
- Recognize the Selma Teachers Association.
- Include Hudson High School.
- Include Clark Elementary School.
- Include Alabama Lutheran Academy (now Concordia College).
- Include Edmunite Mission.
- A couple of speakers had various questions about the Master Plan in general, and funding in particular.

Written Comments (27):

- Fifteen (15) comment forms stated support for the Master Plan.
- One (1) comment form suggested that Old Cahaba be included.
- One (1) comment form suggested an open air theater (no suggested location).
- One (1) comment form noted that the only transportation for sick and injured during the Movement and Marches was by the local funeral home.
- One (1) comment form encouraged that no one (who participated in the Movement) be overlooked.
- One (1) comment form suggested that the Beloit Center be added.
- One (1) comment form suggested Tent City.
- One (1) comment form suggested Wright Chapel.
- One (1) comment form suggested that those who died during the Movement be honored.
- One (1) comment form suggested that the project is a waste of money.
- One (1) comment form noted that nothing new was presented.
- One (1) comment form suggested that Tuskegee be included.
- One (1) comment form suggested that wild flowers be planted along the route.

5.2 LOWNDES COUNTY PUBLIC HEARING

The Lowndes County public hearing was held at 6:30 p.m. on April 6, 1999, at the White Hall Town Hall. Prior to the hearing, copies of the draft Master Plan were available for more than two weeks at the following locations: the White Hall Town Hall, the Lowndesboro town Hall, the Lowndes County Courthouse and the Calhoun School. Additional copies were furnished to Mr. Bob Mants, Lowndes County Coordinator, to be made available upon request. A total of Twenty-eight people attended the hearing.

Mr. Bob Mants, Lowndes County Coordinator for the project, served as moderator for

the hearing and introduced the panel of representatives from agencies/firms involved in the project. After the invocation was given by Reverend L. L. Brown, Mr. Bill Carwile from Haworth, Meyer & Boleyn (the consulting firm preparing the Master Plan) briefly summarized the Phase 1 process and the contents of the draft Master Plan.

Representatives from agencies that are involved in the project then made brief presentations explaining their role in the project, including: Mr. Rick McCollough, National Park Service; Ms. Francis Smiley, Alabama Department of Tourism and Travel; Ms. Ellen Mertins, Alabama Historical Commission; Mr. Joe Wilkerson, Federal Highway Administration; and Ms. Alfredo Acoff, Alabama Department of Transportation. Mr. Mants then opened the meeting for public comments and questions. Six people made oral comments and/or asked questions of the panelists. After the benediction by Reverend Brown, the meeting was adjourned.

Twenty-eight written comments sheets were turned in. The complete transcript of the hearing (including the recorded comments, written comments and the sign-in sheets) is on file at the Alabama Department of Transportation. Oral and written comments are briefly summarized below.

Recorded Oral Suggestions:

- Include Wright Chapel
- Put Interpretive Center at Tent City (2 speakers)
- Opposition expressed to locating a landfill on US 80
- Support expressed for the project - stay focused on the project
- Support expressed for the project - get moving

Written Comments (28): (Note: Some comment forms had more than one suggestion.)

- Nineteen (19) comment forms supported Tent City for the location of an Interpretive Center.
- Seventeen (17) comment forms expressed support for the Master Plan and the project.
- One (1) comment form suggested adding the White Hall Elementary School (which has been re-named Jackson-Steele Elementary School.).
- One (1) comment form suggested adding Wright Chapel.
- Three comment forms suggested adding the SNCC complex.
- One (1) comment form suggested adding an amphitheater at the Rosie Steele property.
- One (1) written submittal (from Lowndes County Friends of the Trail) recommended that the following sites be commemorated: Mt. Gilliard Baptist Church, a path connecting Mt. Gilliard Church - Tent City - Rosie Steele property, Viola Liuzzo Monument-Wright Chapel, Campsite at Robert Gardner property, Frank "Bud" Haralson's Store site, Mt. Zion Christian Church School, SNCC Freedom House, Matthew Jackson Estate, the Cash Store, old Lowndes County Jail House site, 1965 County Jail House, Lowndes County Court House, First Baptist Church-Hayneville, Calhoun School, Macedonia Church-Fort Deposit.

5.3 MONTGOMERY PUBLIC HEARING

The Montgomery public hearing was held at 6:00 p.m. on April 8, 1999, at the Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church. Prior to the hearing, copies of the draft Master Plan were available for more than two weeks at the following locations: the H. Council Trenholm State Technical College Archive Library, and the Montgomery City Library (downtown). Additional copies were furnished to Dr. Gwendolyn M. Patton, Montgomery County Coordinator, to be made available upon request. A total of Forty-nine people attended the hearing.

Dr. Gwen Patton, Montgomery County Coordinator for the project, served as moderator for the hearing and introduced the panel of representatives from agencies/firms involved in the project. After the invocation was given by Reverend Michael Thurman, Mr. Bill Carwile from Haworth, Meyer & Boleyn (the consulting firm preparing the Master Plan) briefly summarized the Phase 1 process and the contents of the draft Master Plan. Representatives from agencies that are involved in the project then made brief presentations explaining their role in the project, including: Mr. L. H. Howard, National Park Service; Ms. Francis Smiley, Alabama Department of Tourism and Travel; Ms. Ellen Mertins, Alabama Historical Commission; Mr. Joe Wilkerson, Federal Highway Administration; and Ms. Alfredo Acoff, Alabama Department of Transportation. Dr. Patton then opened the meeting for public comments and questions. Nine people made oral comments and/or asked questions of the panelists. After the benediction by Reverend Thurman, the meeting was adjourned.

Nine written comments sheets were turned in. One comment package was turned in prior the hearings. The complete transcript of the hearing (including the recorded comments, written comments and the sign-in sheets) is on file at the Alabama Department of Transportation. Oral and written comments are briefly summarized below.

Recorded Oral Suggestions:

- Include the First Baptist Church, 347 North Ripley Street
- Included Abernathy Parsonage (on Hall Street)
- Include the Old Shirt Factory
- Include E. D. Nixon's Home
- Include the Ben Moore Hotel
- Include the Regal Café
- Include a brick wall, with names of Marchers imprinted on the bricks
- Include St. Jude
- Include Cleveland Avenue Apartments
- Include the YMCA and Library on Rosa Parks Avenue
- Include Addie Payne's Hospital, and the pharmacy that was on Jeff Davis Avenue
- Commemorate the postal workers who distributed leaflets about the Movement
- Encourage everyone to become a "Friend of the Trail"

- Commemorate the black maids who worked behind the scenes during the Movement
- Commemorate the black businesses that were on West Jeff Davis Avenue at the time of the Movement

Written Comments (9): (Note: Some Comment Forms had more than one comment.)

- One (1) comment suggested horizontal banners with Trail Logo along route.
- One (1) comment suggested a photo exhibit at the State Capitol depicting the end of March rally at the Capitol steps.
- One (1) comment suggested a commemoration plaque on the spot where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his end of March speech.
- One (1) comment suggested a kiosk placed at or near the Capitol informing tourists about the photo exhibits and other attractions.
- One (1) comment suggested including the Georgia Gilmore house.
- Three (3) comments expressed support for the Master Plan and the project.
- One (1) comment suggested including the Nesbitt house at 409 South Jackson Street.
- One comment suggested including the Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church in the Master Plan table.
- One (1) comment suggested a special commemoration to African-American postal workers who delivered Movement leaflets as the delivered mail.
- One (1) comment package turned in before the hearing illustrated how St. Jude could be developed as an interpretive center.

5.4 MAILED-IN COMMENT FORMS (23 - not counting duplicates)

A total of twenty-three comment forms were mailed in following the three hearings, plus duplicates of some were mailed to more than one location. The complete transcript of all three hearings (including the recorded comments, written comments, the sign-in sheets, and the mailed-in comments) is on file at the Alabama Department of Transportation. The following is a summary of the mailed-in comments received:

- Seventeen of the comments noted that the writer or a member of their family participated in the Voting Rights March.
- Three (3) comments suggested including the Alabama Lutheran Academy (now Concordia College.)
- One (1) comment suggested including Ebenezer Baptist Church.
- One (1) comment suggested banners with the Trail Logo be placed along the route.
- One (1) comment suggested a photo exhibit at the State Capitol depicting the end of March rally at the Capitol steps.
- One (1) comment suggested a commemoration plaque on the spot where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his end of March speech.
- One (1) comment suggested a kiosk placed at or near the Capitol informing tourists about the photo exhibits and other attractions.
- Two (2) comments suggested including Wright Chapel.

- One (1) comment form suggested including: the former site of the Nancy Jones Gray Home (now the parking lot for Lilly Baptist Church), a commemorative marker for Mr. & Mrs. James (and Estelle) Maull, the former site of Dozier Radio and T.V. repair, Loveless High School, and the Holt Street church of Christ.
- One (1) comment letter suggested including: Tuskegee University, Macon County Court House, Butler Chapel AME Zion Church, the Amelia Boynton Robison home in Tuskegee, a Tuskegee "side trail," the U.S. Federal Court House in Montgomery, and the Tabernacle Church in Selma.
- One (1) comment suggested including Gray's Flower Shop and the home of Attorney Fred Gray.
- One (1) comment suggested including the First Baptist Church (Montgomery) and the parsonage at 1327 Hall Street.
- One (1) comment suggested a plaque commemorating black postal workers, who distributed Movement leaflets while delivering the mail.
- One(1) comment suggested commemorating the following black businesses: Show Bakery, Wh—es Service Station, Carter Cleaners, Addie Payne's Hospital, Arrington's Shirt Shop, Poole Pharmacy, Sun Moon Cleaners, and L. D. 's Shoe Shop.
- One (1) comment suggested commemorating Jimmy Lee Jackson's grave and the Linclon School Campus (in Marion), and extending the Historic Trail from Selma to Marion.
- One (1) comment suggested including Gray's Flower Shop.
- One (1) comment suggested that: "A snake around Gildersleeve's neck should be place on the Trail somewhere in Dallas County" , All organizations which came into Selma were invited by the Dallas County Voters League, A visitor's Center should be located in Dallas County, All the "Courageous Eight" members names should be placed on the Advisory List, A symbol showing how Mrs. Amelia Boynton was beaten on Bloody Sunday on the Bridge, and a bust of each Courageous Eight member on the Trail in Selma.
- One (1) comment noted that he was impressed with the Master Plan, and suggested including the Alabama Lutheran Academy with reference to Rev. Walter H. Ellwanger, superintendent.
- One (1) comment suggested walking areas with signage and displays instead of museums.
- One (1) comment suggested stopping the proposed landfill on US 80.
- One (1) comment offered assistance with the project.

Comments received as a result of the public hearings (oral, written and mail-in) have been incorporated into the Master Plan, as appropriate. As noted earlier, the complete transcript of all hearing comments is on file at the Alabama Department of Transportation.

