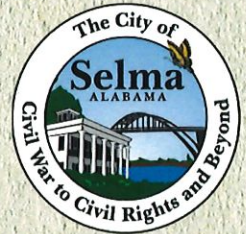
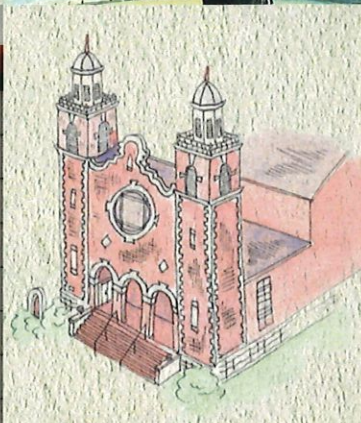
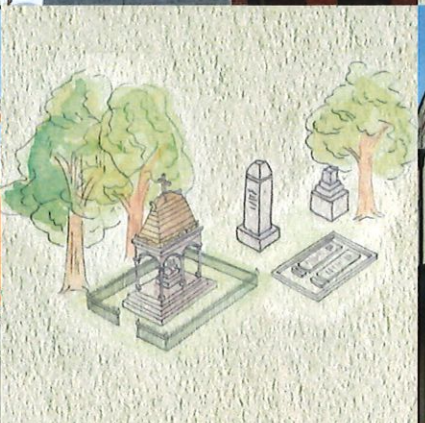
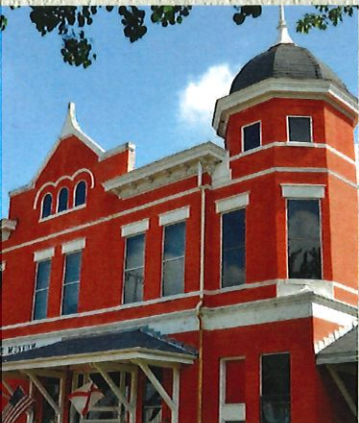
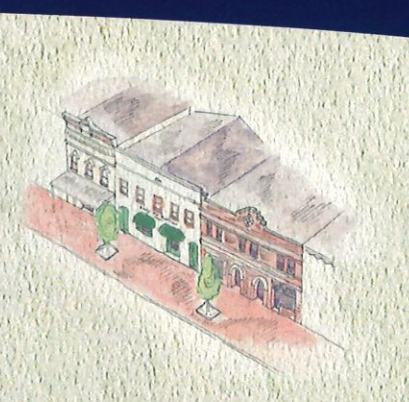
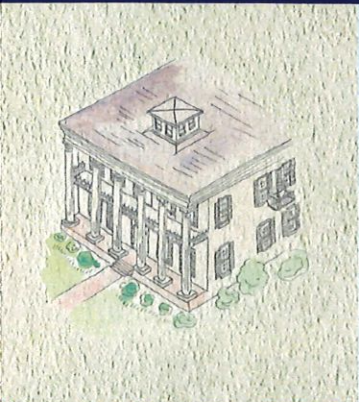
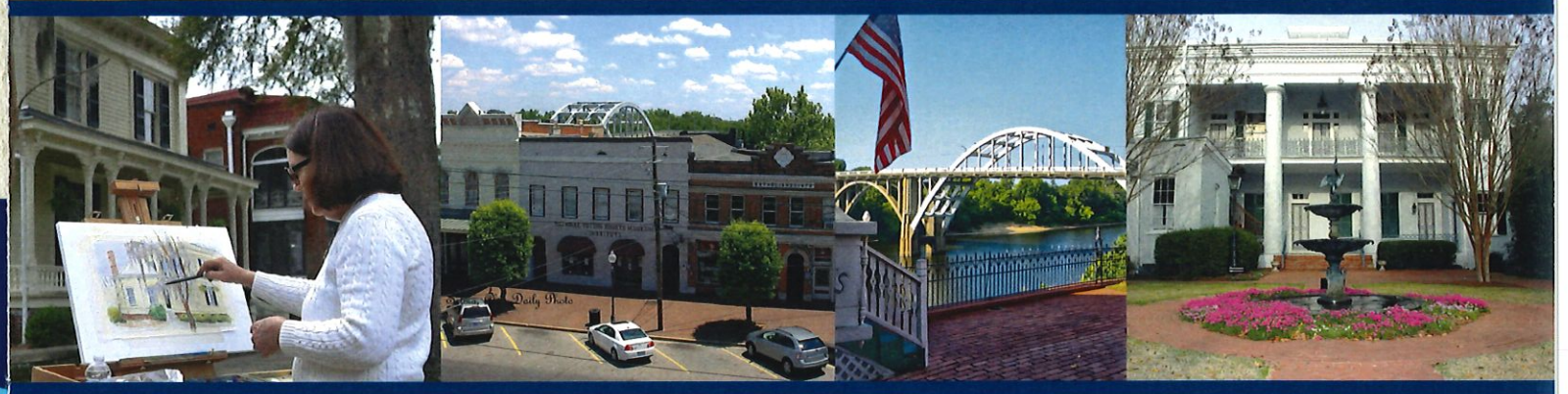


EXPERIENCE SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY 365 DAYS OF THE YEAR

Selma

Visit us in
Selma, Alabama

www.SelmaAlabama.com | 1-800-45-SELMA | info@SelmaAlabama.com



Historic places. Social graces.

912 Selma Ave, Selma, AL 36701
(334) 875-7241
www.selmaalabama.com
www.facebook.com/SelmaALTourism

SELMA THE OLD SOUTH WITH A NEW ATTITUDE

IN SELMA, HISTORY LIVES ON EVERY CORNER, AND WHILE THE CITY IS ANCHORED BY ITS PAST, IT'S FOCUSED ON THE FUTURE, CELEBRATING HERITAGE, ARCHITECTURE, ARTS AND CULTURE WITH YOU

CIVIL WAR

As a major manufacturer of military resources and munitions for the Confederate cause, Selma was at the center of some of the Civil War's most contested struggles. Evidence of the role the city played in the Civil War can still be seen and felt today at several historic sites.

The Old Depot Museum offers visitors a tour through the colorful past of Selma, with a particular focus on Selma's place in the Civil War. A cameo of Elodie Todd Dawson, Abraham Lincoln's sister-in-law and a rabid Confederate, offers a poignant reminder that the Civil War split many families asunder. Confederate bills, many printed in Selma, recall "the lost cause" in all its frailty. Selma's crucial role as one of the South's largest munitions producers is highlighted with exhibits of shells and cannonballs that visitors can both see and touch.

As a sister museum to Selma's National Voting Rights Museum, the Ancient Africa, Enslavement, and Civil War Museum's permanent and temporary exhibits invite you to explore and reflect upon one



of the most controversial and compelling periods of our country's history. This museum offers, by appointment only, an educational perspective of the Civil War and slavery with provocative yet balanced displays, many of which are interactive.

Serving as a Confederate Hospital, the Vaughan-Smitherman Museum was spared by Federal General J.H. Wilson when his troops ravaged Selma in early April 1865. It is now home to the Art Lewis Collection of Documents and includes a pardon signed by President Abraham Lincoln just four days before his assassination.

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Old Live Oak Cemetery tells multiple stories through its headstones and monuments, many of which mark the final resting place of Civil War soldiers. The Confederate Monument is in the cemetery's Memorial Circle and honors fallen Confederate soldiers, including the 155 who were moved from other cemeteries to Old Live Oak. Many other prominent Selmians are interred at this beautiful spot as well.



CIVIL RIGHTS

After decades of oppression, it took years of peaceful protest in the face of violent opposition to finally achieve voting rights for African Americans. Much of the Civil Rights struggle took place in and around Selma, including one of its seminal moments, the Selma to Montgomery March. In 1965, hundreds of voting rights advocates, both black and white, set off on foot to Montgomery and the Capitol Building to take their grievances to Governor George Wallace's doorstep.

On March 7, 1965, 600 people marched toward Montgomery. After just six blocks, when they crossed the now infamous Edmund Pettus Bridge over the Alabama River, mounted deputies and state troopers dispatched by Governor Wallace attacked the group with nightsticks and tear gas, injuring dozens. The event came to be known as "Bloody Sunday."

The violence stopped the marchers' first attempt, but they would not be stopped for good. Two weeks later, under the protection of Alabama National Guardsmen and Army troops, a court-ordered limit of 300 marchers led by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. set off again from Selma and marched along U.S. Hwy. 80 to the steps of the State Capitol. Soon after, President Lyndon Johnson signed the 1965 Voting Rights Act on August 6.

In Selma, walk in the footsteps of the brave men and women who fought for equal rights by visiting historic sites including the Selma-to-Montgomery National Historic Trail, the Selma Interpretive Center, the Edmund Pettus Bridge and the National Voting Rights Museum.

ARCHITECTURE

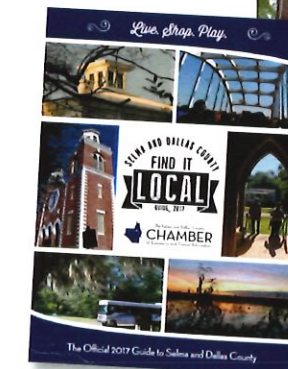
Much can be learned about the character and heritage of a place simply by looking at its architecture. This is certainly true in Selma; it is one of the few towns in the United States with so much impressive architectural variety in such a small area. Many of the more than 1,200 historic structures you can observe boast architectural significance that goes far beyond the stories of the families who lived in them. Indeed, the city's homes, buildings, churches and other structures reveal its rich past in every arch, window, column and deep porch.

Take the city's Walking Tour to discover its multi-layered history as seen in its wide array of architectural styles.

ARTS

"Art for All" could be the motto of the Selma Art Guild, a local group that runs the city's only permanent art gallery showcasing the talents of area artists. The Guild welcomes you to see and enjoy paintings, sculptures, drawings, photography, fiber arts and more for free, as the gallery never charges admission.

Founded in 2003, ArtsRevive's mission is to: "enhance community development in the greater historic Selma region through the development of arts, urban design and tourism while preserving the diverse cultural heritage of the region." One of ArtsRevive's major projects is the transformation of the old Carneal Auto building downtown into the ArtsRevive Center, a space for offices, art shows, art workshops and other community events.



VISITOR GUIDE
selmaalabama.com



Selma boasts more than 1,200 historic homes and structures representing a variety of architectural styles including Italianate, Victorian, Gothic and Greek Revival, as well as several churches and a synagogue that played prominent roles in both the Civil War and the Civil Rights movement.

For more information, call Selma Dallas County Tourism: 334-875-7241