

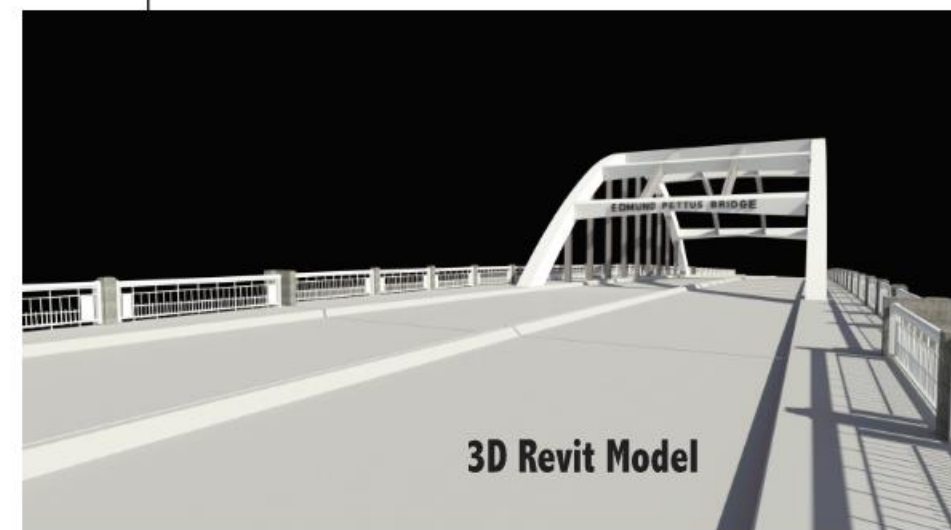
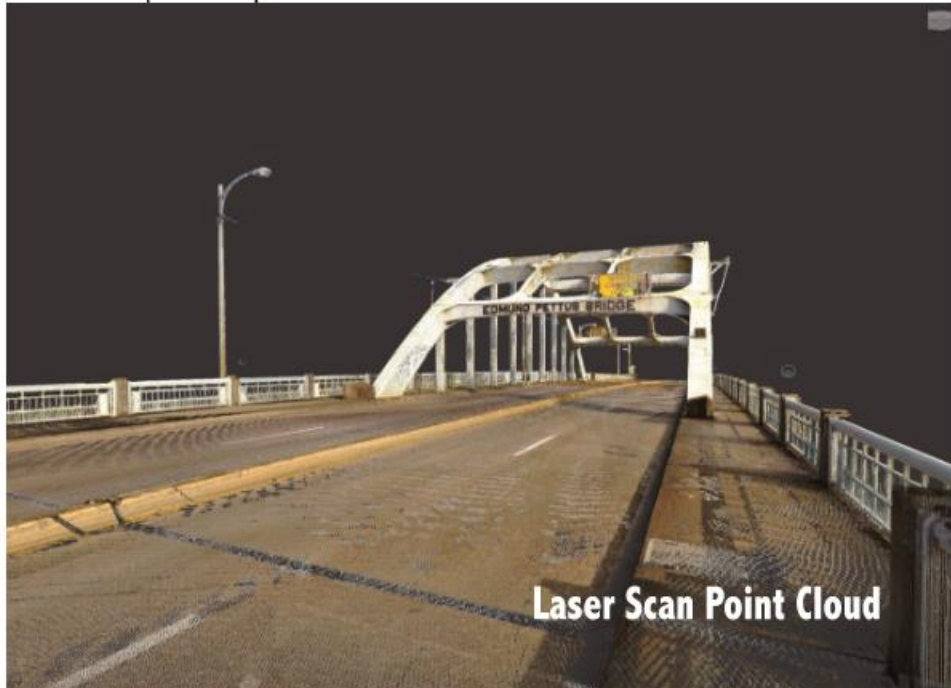
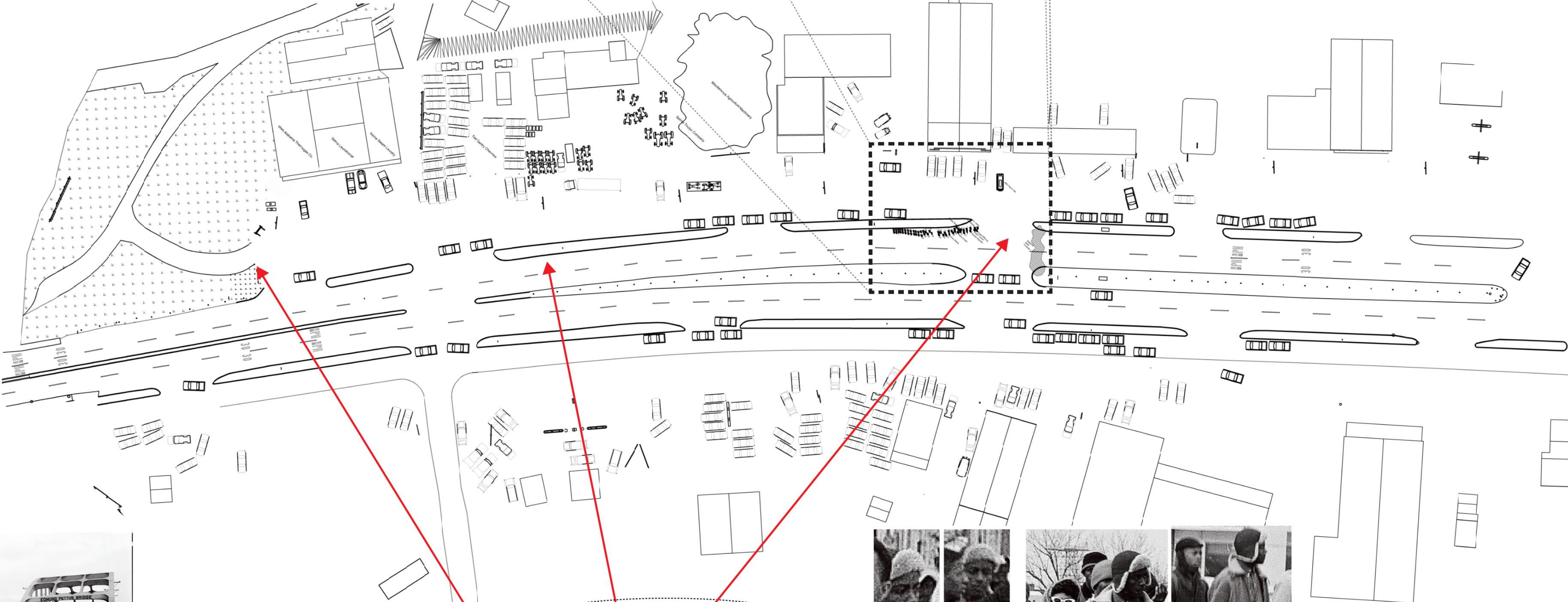
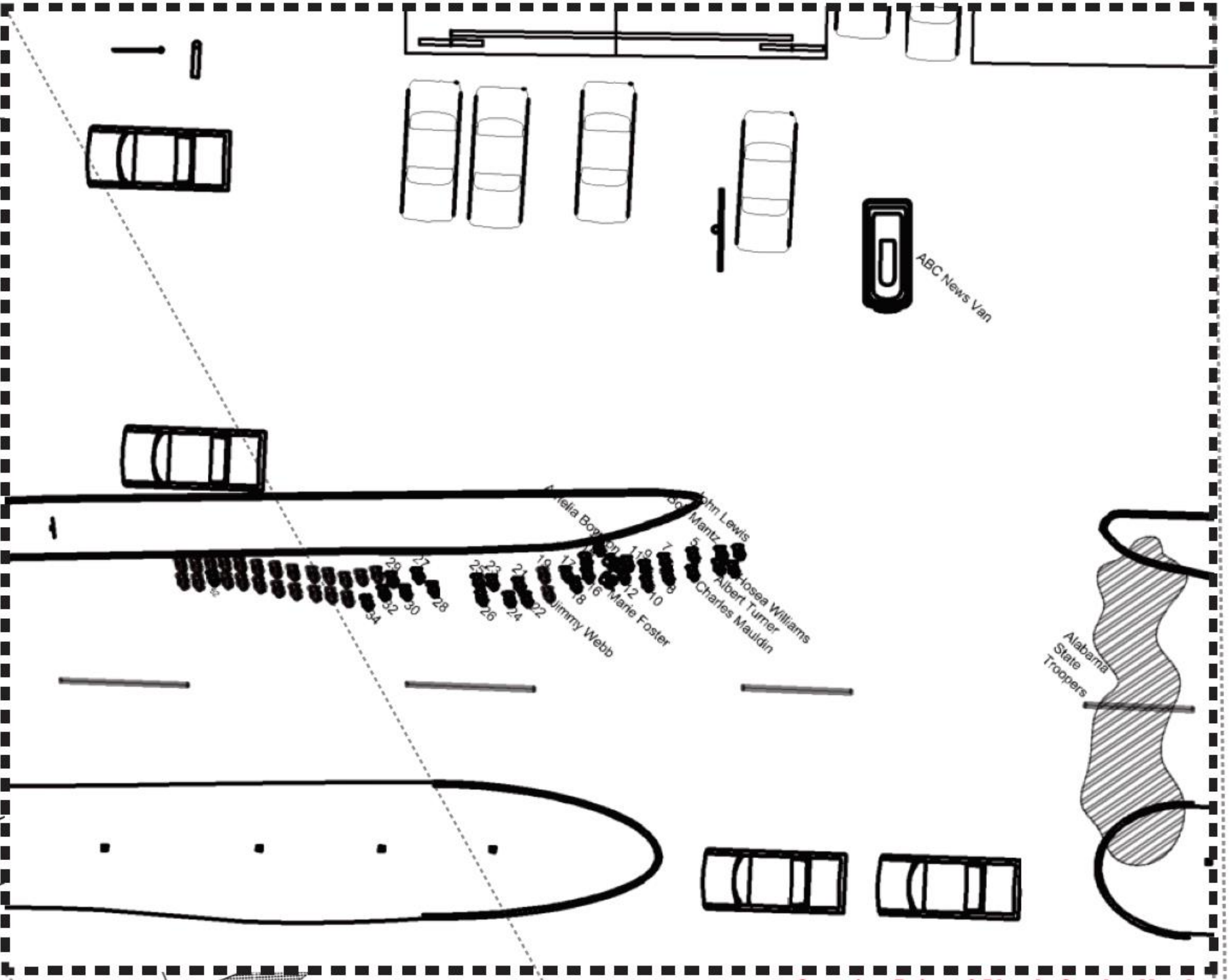
Who Marched on “Bloody Sunday”?

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The March 7th, 1965 conflict known as Bloody Sunday occurred on the southern end of the Edmund Pettus Bridge, just south of the Selma, Alabama city limits. The event triggered a significant turning point for the American Civil Rights Movement. The moving images captured on that day by ABC News and the iconic still images captured by photographers such as Spider Martin and Charles Moore have been viewed by millions around the world. However, visitors who move across the bridge in an attempt to visit the actual site of the conflict will discover a nearly unrecognizable landscape. Many of the buildings have been removed or significantly altered. Therefore, it is difficult for visitors to relate the events of that historic day to the current, physical place.

An interdisciplinary team of researchers at Auburn University have been conducting survey work at the conflict site since 2016 to identify how the site looked in 1965. The team has been successful in analyzing historic photographs to identify the locations of missing buildings, street signs, and other features. This has allowed faculty in the College of Architecture Design and Construction to produce a plan of the site as it was on Bloody Sunday. Through the analysis of historic photographs, the team has also identified where approximately 600 brave marchers, led by John Lewis and Hosea Williams, were stopped by Alabama State Troopers on the westbound lane of Highway 80, then attacked.

Following the confrontation with the Alabama State Troopers & Dallas County Sheriff's Office & Posse men many of the marchers, such as Amelia Boynton and John Lewis were beaten and forced to the ground and the location where they fell was captured on film. Although the team have been successful in identifying the first 100 marchers by number, there appears to be no definitive list or record of who these marchers were. A multi-disciplinary team of faculty and honors students will review primary and secondary historic records and work with the National Park Service at the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail and other local organizations to directly identify the marchers from Bloody Sunday.



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|-------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1 John Lewis | National Chairman of SNCC | 8 1/2 Raymond Street, North Atlanta, GA |
| 2 Hosea Williams | SCLC | |
| 3 Bob Mantz | SNCC Staff | |
| 4 Albert Turner | Perry County Voters League | |
| 6 Charles Mauldin | Hudson High School | |
| 13 Amelia Boynton | DCVL | 1315 Lapsley St., Selma |
| 14 Marie Foster | | 2029 Eugene, Ave, Selma |
| Raymond Falls | Age 32 | In FBI Report |
| John Rankin | Age 18 | In FBI Report |
| Curtis Reese | Age 17 | In FBI Report |
| Thelma Shower | Age 15 | In FBI Report |
| Lelia Solomon | Age 12 | In FBI Report |
| Veronica Smith | Age 13 | In FBI Report |
| Jeanette Thornto | Age 16 | In FBI Report |
| Ruth Pickett | | In FBI Report |
| Lula Pickett | Age 14 | In FBI Report |

"As we approached a point on Highway 80E near the Glass House Restaurant, we were stopped by a row of Alabama State Troopers who were across the highway. A trooper with a magaphone ordered the marchers to disperse or go back to the church. When we stood fast the troopers moved toward us with night sticks, first pushing us and immediately thereafter charging into the crowd of marchers swinging the night sticks.

"I was hit with a night stick and fell to my knees. When I attempted to get up I was struck a second time in the head with a night stick by the same trooper.

"At that point, I was engulfed in tear gas which was exploded by the troopers. and I vomited. To escape the gas I ran to the east off the highway toward the woods. I then proceeded on foot back to Brown Chapel Church.

"the leaders told us to kneel down and pray. All of us knelt and prayed and then the troopers came along side and threw tear gas grenades very close to us. I stayed about three minutes and then a boy jumped over my head and ran toward the laundry. I followed him and jumped into the gully on the side of the laundry. The troopers then appeared at the gully and dropped 15 or 20 tear gas grenades into the gully. Hosea Williams said we should go back in the woods because the troopers were coming again. I ran into the wood and then returned to the south side of the bridge and helped one of the injured girl marcher back to the church. When we returned to the church I

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Photographs of Charles Moore (Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, University of Texas)



Bloody Sunday Conflict Site, Selma, Alabama: March 7, 1965
Location: Highway 80 East, Selma, Alabama