

UNITED STATES

# CIVIL RIGHTS TRAIL

2022 TRAVEL GUIDE

CONTINUE THE JOURNEY.



FOLLOW THE TRAIL.

The SOUNDTRACK of AMERICA  
• MADE IN •  
**TENNESSEE**  
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# WHAT HAPPENED HERE CHANGED THE WORLD



## THE U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS TRAIL

is a collection of churches, courthouses, schools, museums and other landmarks that played a pivotal role in advancing social justice in the 1950s and 1960s.

## TENNESSEE HAS 14 STOPS

that tell the stories of the brave people who, through peaceful protests and legal action, fought to secure their American civil rights.



## TENNESSEE LOCATIONS



NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM AT THE LORRAINE MOTEL



I AM A MAN PLAZA



CIVIL RIGHTS ROOM, NASHVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY



NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AFRICAN AMERICAN MUSIC



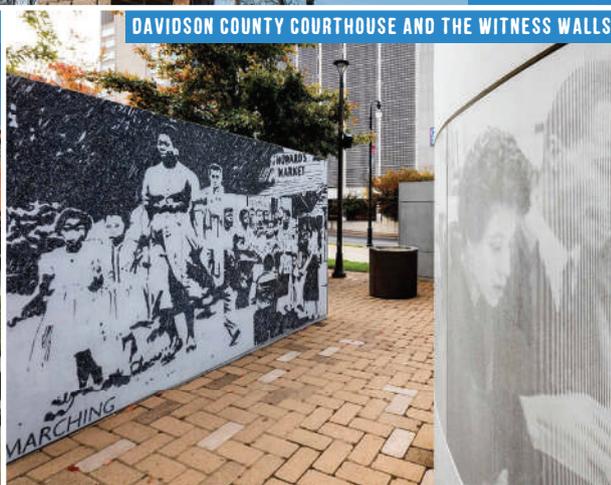
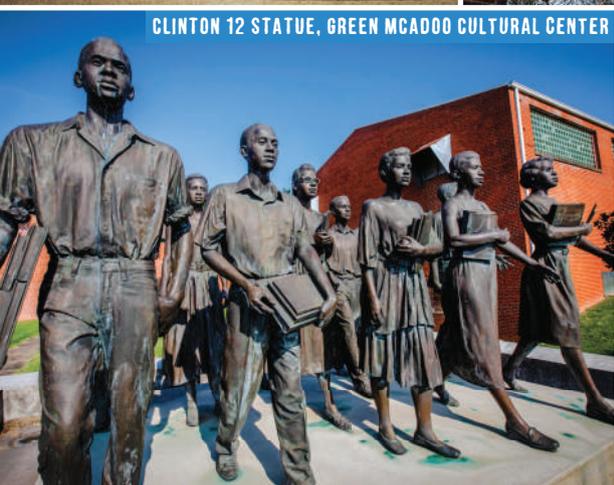
STAX MUSEUM OF AMERICAN SOUL MUSIC



CLINTON 12 STATUE, GREEN MCADOO CULTURAL CENTER



FISK UNIVERSITY



DAVIDSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND THE WITNESS WALLS

## MEMPHIS

- ★ Beale Street  
Historic Distict
- ★ Clayborn Temple/  
I AM A MAN Plaza
- ★ Mason Temple
- ★ National Civil Rights  
Museum at the  
Lorraine Motel
- ★ WDIA Radio
- ★ Stax Museum of  
American Soul Music

## NASHVILLE

- ★ Civil Rights Room at the  
Nashville Public Library
- ★ Clark Memorial United  
Methodist Church
- ★ Davidson County  
Courthouse and the  
Witness Walls
- ★ Fisk University
- ★ National Museum of  
African American Music
- ★ Griggs Hall, American  
Baptist College
- ★ Woolworth Theatre

## CLINTON

- ★ Clinton 12 Statue  
at Green McAdoo  
Cultural Center

For more information visit

[TNCIVILRIGHTSTRAIL.COM](http://TNCIVILRIGHTSTRAIL.COM)



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CIVILRIGHTSTRAIL.COM

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*Fannie Lou Hamer, a Mississippi civil rights activist, was instrumental in the push for voting rights in the 1960s. Painting by John Springfield.*

UNITED STATES

# CIVIL RIGHTS TRAIL



## Civil Rights Ambassadors



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# What happened here changed the world.

Chris Granger



When 10 sticks of dynamite planted by the Birmingham Ku Klux Klan exploded at 16th Street Baptist Church on Youth Sunday, four little Black girls were killed, a fifth maimed and two Black boys were slain nearby. The date of Sept. 15, 1963 registered the single greatest loss of life during the Civil Rights Movement.

Now revered as part of the Birmingham Civil Rights National Monument, a National Park Service unit, the still-active church, including the museum in the basement, is open for tours. To learn more about dozens of sites on the U.S. Civil Rights Trail, search [civilrightstrail.com](http://civilrightstrail.com)

For information contact: [Rosemary.Judkins@tourism.alabama.gov](mailto:Rosemary.Judkins@tourism.alabama.gov) or call 334.242.4493

# CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT TIMELINE



MANY THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE CONTRIBUTED TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN WAYS LARGE AND SMALL. BUT NUMEROUS HIGH-PROFILE EVENTS FROM 1951 TO 1968 GALVANIZED THE NATION. HERE'S A TIMELINE OF THE MAJOR MILESTONES DURING THAT PERIOD.

- 1951 **WALKOUT AT ROBERT RUSSA MOTON HIGH SCHOOL**  
FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA
- 1954 **BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION**  
SUPREME COURT DECISION ILLEGALIZES SCHOOL SEGREGATION
- 1955 **EMMETT TILL MURDERED**  
MONEY, MISSISSIPPI
- ROSA PARKS ARRESTED**  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
- 1956 **BUSES DESEGREGATED**  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
- 1957 **MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. LEADS SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE**  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
- CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1957 SIGNED INTO LAW BY PRESIDENT DWIGHT EISENHOWER**
- INTEGRATION AT CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL**  
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
- 1960 **LUNCH COUNTER SIT-INS**  
GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA
- 1961 **FREEDOM RIDES**  
MOBS ATTACK FREEDOM RIDERS IN VARIOUS SOUTHERN CITIES
- 1962 **UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI DESEGREGATED**  
OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI
- 1963 **THE BIRMINGHAM CAMPAIGN**  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
- MEDGAR EVERS MURDERED**  
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
- MARCH ON WASHINGTON**  
WASHINGTON, D.C.
- BOMBING OF 16TH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH**  
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

- 1964 **CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 SIGNED INTO LAW BY PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON**
- 1965 **"BLOODY SUNDAY" ON THE EDMUND PETTUS BRIDGE**  
SELMA, ALABAMA
- VOTING RIGHTS ACT SIGNED INTO LAW BY PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON**
- 1968 **MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. ASSASSINATED**  
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
- CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968 SIGNED INTO LAW BY PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON**





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THE LEGAL SYSTEM CAN FORCE OPEN DOORS AND SOMETIMES EVEN KNOCK DOWN WALLS. BUT IT CANNOT BUILD BRIDGES.

# STORIED LIVES

## U.S. Civil Rights Trail Broadens its Reach

*Courtesy VTC*

BY BRIAN JEWELL

THE VIRGINIA CIVIL RIGHTS MEMORIAL COMMEMORATES STUDENT ACTIVIST BARBARA JOHNS AND OTHER VIRGINIANS INVOLVED IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT.

**T**he stories of the civil rights movement are timeless. But the organizers of the U.S. Civil Rights Trail are finding new ways to tell them.

The U.S. Civil Rights Trail is a cooperative effort to showcase more than 130 historic sites, churches, museums and other places of interest integral to the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s. The trail stretches from Topeka, Kansas, to Wilmington, Delaware, and Sarasota, Florida.

Since it launched in 2018, the trail has garnered significant media attention and accolades, including being named one of America's 50 best road trips in 2022 by Fodor's Travel. Now, leaders are capitalizing on that exposure to build public interest through a variety of new technologies and storytelling platforms.

### 'Different and Deeper Stories'

"We're trying to adopt as many different channels as we can to communicate different and deeper stories about the movement to inspire people to want to go to the sites," said Liz Bittner, managing director of the U.S. Civil Rights Trail Marketing Alliance. "It is historic, but we don't want history to be boring. We want it to be

enlightening. Classic storytelling uses different ways of telling stories. So we have a lot of video and audio. We have music and a very robust social media outreach."

Chief among these efforts is a new marketing campaign called Ordinary Objects, Extraordinary Stories that will combine online videos with print media to showcase little-known items that played pivotal roles in the lives of civil rights pioneers.

"That would be something like John Lewis' backpack," Bittner said. "Backpacks are very common now, but in the 1960s they weren't the norm. Many of the folks who would be at sit-ins or marching knew there was a huge possibility they would get arrested. So they started bringing backpacks along with them. John Lewis' backpack had some personal toiletry items in case he was going to spend the night in jail.

Other objects of interest in the campaign will include a simple school desk, which is

# The experience is *unforgettable.* Because the lessons should never be *forgotten.*

There's no better place to learn about the struggle for black equality while walking in the footsteps of the Movement's heroes. It's all here, from the world-class Mississippi Civil Rights Museum to the Fannie Lou Hamer Memorial Garden and Emmett Till Interpretive Center. Plan your journey today at [VisitMississippi.org/CivilRights](https://www.visitmississippi.org/civilrights).

#WanderMS #VisitMSResponsibly

VISIT  
MISSISSIPPI



Tallahatchie County Courthouse | Sumner, Mississippi



## UNSUNG HEROES

# FANNIE LOU HAMER

**O**ur cover portrait this year is of Fannie Lou Hamer, a voting rights activist, community organizer and civil rights leader from Mississippi.

Hamer began working in civil rights in 1962 and continued her advocacy for nine years in various capacities. She worked with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to help organize Mississippi's Freedom Summer, a 1964 voting rights campaign. That same year, she attended the Democratic National Convention as a representative of the Freedom Democratic Party, which she co-founded.

She was known for her use of spirituals and hymns in her public speaking and advocacy. Hamer endured threats, harassment and physical assault from opponents throughout her career but was never deterred.

In this painting by artist John Springfield, Hamer is depicted speaking to a crowd at a voting rights demonstration at a Methodist church in Mississippi.

Hamer is one of many underappreciated heroes of the civil rights movement whose contributions, though often overshadowed by the most prominent figures of the era, were instrumental in the effort's success. You'll find profiles of others in sidebars throughout this magazine.

used to illustrate the profound differences in the way Black and white schools were equipped during the Jim Crow era, as well as a bicycle that became a catalyst for Muhammad Ali's early introduction to boxing.

### 'Educational and Interesting'

Along with this campaign, the marketing alliance is producing a series of podcasts that will explore civil rights stories in greater depth. The podcast topics center around the trail's core pillars, such as education, voting rights, freedom of movement and changing laws. The first episodes launched in January, with more coming out every month this year and focusing on different states.

"I'm super excited about these podcasts," Bittner said. "For people who like NPR, they're in that style: educational and interesting at the same time."

"One Louisiana episode, for example, is all about that meeting and organizing places where people met to get their talking points together and figure out what the groups were going to do. Lots of those meetings would take place at church buildings. But it could also have been at a local diner, like Dooky Chase Restaurant in New Orleans."

Dooky Chase Restaurant is among nine sites in Louisiana that are joining the trail in 2022. Others include the McDonogh 19 Elementary School, the Louisiana Old State Capitol in Baton Rouge and the Camp Beauregard Military Museum in Pineville. The Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, Kansas, is now featured on the trail as well, as is the Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History in Danville, Virginia. New additions also include two Tennessee sites: the National Museum of African American Music in Nashville and the Stax Museum in Memphis.

Since music was such an integral part of the civil rights movement and its legacy, the marketing alliance is also promoting songs of the era with playlists on the popular music streaming platform Spotify.

### 'A Much Wider Audience'

Bittner said that the goal of these new initiatives is to stoke interest in civil rights history that already exists among the traveling public.

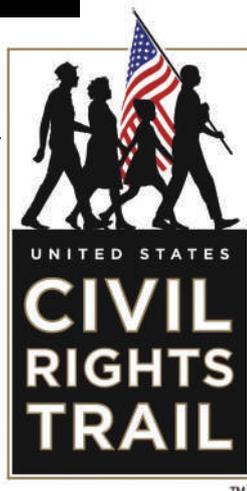
"There's a high interest around the topic," she said. "And one of the research studies we did last year found that United States civil rights history isn't only interesting to historians or African Americans. It's a much wider audience than many people assume. There's a high interest level from people who consider themselves cultural travelers."

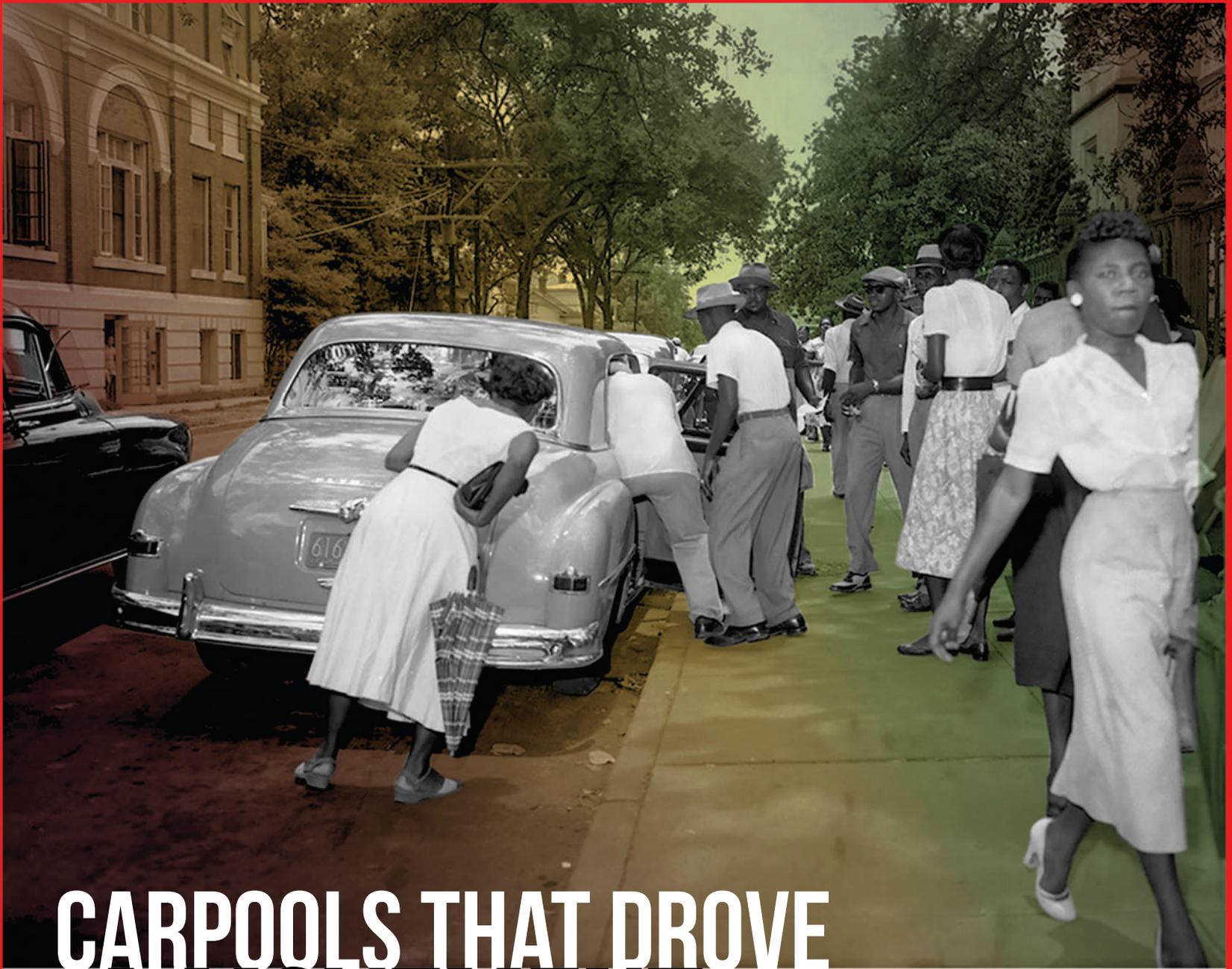
For those cultural travelers, learning about the lives of everyday people who played a role in the civil rights movement is just as meaningful as recounting the achievements of nationally known figures. Those unsung heroes will factor prominently in the trail's messaging.

"Our whole mission is to bring it to life, to have the footsteps of the foot soldiers and tell their stories," Bittner said. So whether it's on Spotify or on a podcast, or a YouTube video or a printed magazine, we're going to bring those stories to life."

Travelers planning a trip on the U.S. Civil Rights Trail can find all the latest news about civil rights sites and events at the website:

[WWW.CIVILRIGHTSTRAIL.COM](http://WWW.CIVILRIGHTSTRAIL.COM)





# CARPOOLS THAT DROVE A MOVEMENT

Two years before Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus in Alabama, many African Americans in Louisiana boycotted segregated buses in Baton Rouge. This became the model for the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Join the ride on the Louisiana Civil Rights Trail.



[WWW.LOUISIANACIVILRIGHTSTRAIL.COM](http://WWW.LOUISIANACIVILRIGHTSTRAIL.COM)

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Anniston, AL

Tuskegee, AL

Philadelphia, MS

Canton, MS

Selma, AL

Jackson, MS

Montgomery, AL

Alexandria-Pineville, LA

Monroeville, AL

Baton Rouge, LA

Bogalusa, LA

Lafayette, LA

Panama City, FL

New Orleans, LA



CivilRightsTrail.com

-  Multiple Sites
-  Single Site



# CIVIL RIGHTS AND MISSOURI

## A 200-YEAR STORY

Missouri is home to places, people and events that have impacted the fight for racial equality. Experience their stories at these locations.



Explore more Missouri civil rights stories at [VisitMo.com](http://VisitMo.com)



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INFAMOUS SUPREME COURT DECISION REGARDING  
THEIR FREEDOM.

UNITED STATES

# CIVIL RIGHTS TRAIL

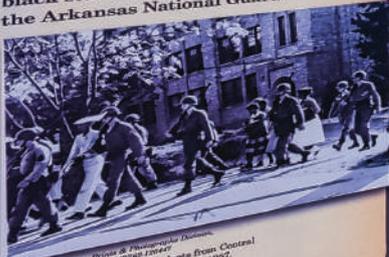
## 1957

**I**n January, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is established in Atlanta with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as its first president and Ella Baker as its lone staff member. The SCLC is dedicated to ending segregation through nonviolent direct action.



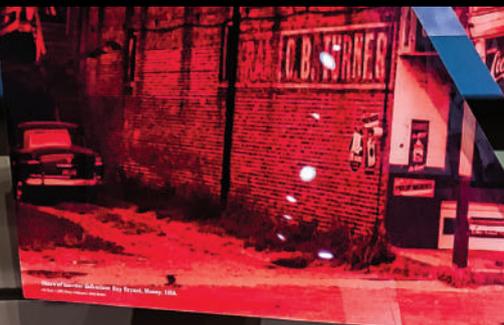
AP Images / Omer Hirsch  
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. speaks at Holt Street Baptist Church during the Montgomery bus boycott, 1956.

**I**n October, when the Little Rock School Board moves ahead to implement the desegregation order handed down by the Supreme Court, Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus deploys national guard troops to block the admission of nine black students. President Eisenhower orders federal troops to escort black students and nationalizes the Arkansas National Guard.



Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, NY World Collection, LC-USZ68-13647  
Armed troops escort black students from Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, 1957.

Photographs by John F. Blanton, Library of Congress, Prints & Photographs Division, US News & World Report Museum, LC-USZ68-10761  
Whites protest school desegregation outside the state capitol in Little Rock, Arkansas, August 30, 1959.



AP Photo/Charles Johnson



**MONEY BRYANT GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET**

Money Bryant's store in Little Rock was destroyed by a fire in 1958. The store was a landmark in the community and was the site of a 1957 fire that destroyed the building. The site is now the location of the Money Bryant Center for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing.




**TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY COURTHOUSE & EMMETT TILL INTERPRETIVE CENTER**

The Tallahatchie County Courthouse in Osage, Mississippi, is the site of the 1955 trial of Emmett Till. The courthouse was destroyed by a fire in 1955 and was rebuilt in 1957. The Emmett Till Interpretive Center was established in 1999 to honor Till and his mother, Mrs. Mamie Till Mobley.




# OBJECTS

## of Emmett Till

# BECAME ICONS

THE DOORS TO BRYANT GROCERY, ON DISPLAY AT THE MISSISSIPPI CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM, INVITE VISITORS INTO THE SOBERING STORY OF 14-YEAR-OLD EMMETT TILL.

## Civil rights has immortalized the ordinary

BY ROBIN ROENKER

Sometimes ordinary objects can tell extraordinary stories.

At stops along the U.S. Civil Rights Trail, snippets of history are preserved — in historic markers, in museums and at historic spots — to mark the people and places that fostered a movement for equality.

As large as the movement was and as profound an effect as it had on American history, a single object or artifact can, at times, convey the weight of the civil rights struggle for those who lived it more powerfully than any textbook or documentary.

Here are five civil rights artifacts and their stories that offer a window into the rich history on display at U.S. Civil Rights Trail stops across the country.



In August 1955, EMMETT Till, a 14-year-old Chicago native whose relatives in the Delta, was murdered for reportedly whistling at a woman in a grocery store. Till was taken from his uncle's home and thrown into the Tallahatchie River. His body was not seen again until his corpse was floating in the Tallahatchie River.

Stricken over the loss of her son, Mamie Bradley laid him out in an open casket so that all the world could see what they had done to her son. Thousands of black residents of Chicago attended the funeral. *Jet* magazine and the *Chicago Defender* published photos of the mutilated

The trial put Mississippi under a scorching spotlight. Journalists from around the world descended on the Sumner courthouse. Till's uncle, Moses Wright, took the stand and courageously identified Roy Bryant and J. W. Milam. A jury of white men took only 67 minutes to find them not guilty. FBI research later revealed that jury members had been visited by the Citizens' Council to ensure they voted "the right way." The verdict provoked outrage. Black youth identified with Emmett Till, and many later described the Till murder as the event that led them into the Movement.

By Tom Beck, courtesy Visit Mississippi

## **CLARK DOLL** **Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site**

**TOPEKA, KANSAS**

The innocent appearance of the so-called Clark Doll, a simple, plastic, dark-skinned toy doll, belies the damaging sociological truth it helped uncover.

During the 1940s, psychologists Kenneth and Mamie Clark designed experiments to study the effects of segregation on young Black children using brown-skinned and white-skinned dolls. When young African American children were shown the lighter-skinned doll, they assigned it positive characteristics; they assigned negative characteristics to the brown-skinned one.

The disturbing results of these studies were cited during court proceedings to determine the harmful psychological effects of school desegregation on students in five states, separate cases that would eventually become combined in front of the Supreme Court as *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954.

Today, at the *Brown v. Board of Education* National Historic Site, which opened in Topeka, Kansas, in 2004, park rangers encourage visitors to reflect on the Clark Doll, which is on permanent display.



“The Clark Doll represents how psychologically detrimental segregation is to students,” said ranger Nicholas Murray. “When asked which doll is the nice doll or the pretty doll or the smart doll, an overwhelming majority of African American boys and girls would choose the white doll.”

The *Brown v. Board* site is known for having especially engaging exhibits that walk visitors through a timeline of civil rights history from post-Civil War America through the 1950s as well as an immersive, 30-minute video program that documents African American history from slavery through modern times, but the Clark Doll is one of the artifacts that typically has the most impact on visitors.

“Usually, the things that people remember when they come and visit is the Clark Doll itself or an exhibit we have called the ‘Hall of Courage,’ a narrow hall with screens on both sides where you walk through and experience attempts to desegregate schools,” said Murray. “It’s all historic images of different integration processes, with people yelling and screaming and throwing racial epithets. It’s intentionally jarring.”

**[NPS.GOV/BRVB](https://www.nps.gov/brvb)**

## **DOORS TO BRYANT GROCERY** **Mississippi Civil Rights Museum**

**JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI**

When 14-year-old Emmett Till walked into Bryant’s Grocery Store in Money, Mississippi, in August 1955, a set of events unfolded that would tragically cut short his young life.

The white shopkeeper, Carolyn Bryant, accused Till, a native of Chicago who was simply in the South to visit family, of flirting with her. Soon after, Bryant’s husband and his half brother abducted Till at gunpoint from his Mississippi relative’s home. Later, his brutally tortured and lifeless body was discovered in the Tallahatchie River.

The severity of Till’s beating, as well as the fact his murderers were ultimately acquitted, sparked national attention and an urgent desire for



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Beyond the beaches and mountains of Georgia lies a path that inspires all those who walk it. Set off across the state on the U.S. Civil Rights Trail and follow in the footsteps of heroes. In Atlanta, honor the legacy of MLK at the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site where you can visit his birth home, memorial, and the iconic Ebenezer Baptist Church, where he was baptized and then preached alongside his father. Then be inspired by Georgia's role in launching America's civil rights movement at the National Center for Civil and Human Rights. But no matter which part of the trail you follow, you'll carry the spirit and inspiration of Georgia's heroes with you.

You're ready for an unforgettable trip to Georgia. Start yours at [ExploreGeorgia.org/CivilRightsTrail](https://ExploreGeorgia.org/CivilRightsTrail).

Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta | @nmatias

change within an entire generation of African American youth.

“There were people who were 15 and 16 years old who were reading about this and talking about this, who became what is called the Emmett Till generation,” said Pamela Junior, director of the Mississippi Civil Rights Museum. “It was a catalyst; it was a force that said, ‘We don’t want this happening to our people, to our brothers, anymore. It’s time for us to stand up.’”

Today, the doors of Bryant’s Grocery are preserved in a powerful display at the museum, where visitors can pause to reflect on a tragic moment in American history: when a young Black boy passed through them, only to have his life violently taken as a result.

[MCRM.MDAH.MS.GOV](http://MCRM.MDAH.MS.GOV)



## DORCHESTER ACADEMY & MUSEUM

By Tammy Lee Bradley, courtesy Explore Georgia



UNSUNG  
HEROS

## SHELLEY STEWART

**B**orn in the early 1930s in a suburb of Birmingham, Alabama, Shelley Stewart became a major voice in the fight for civil rights.

When Stewart was a teenager, his gift for speaking earned him a spot as a radio talk show host, incredibly, for that time in history, at a white-owned station. Yet his popularity continued to grow, landing him gigs as a disc jockey and an emcee for other stations and at popular event venues in the Birmingham area and further afield.

Stewart eventually became co-owner of station WATV-AM, and in the 1960s during the height of the civil rights movement, he used his platform and influence to support numerous activists and equal rights causes.

Still a popular personality and major presence in the area today, Stewart has also been a broadcasting and advertising executive and an author. He has received numerous honors from the National Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Smithsonian Institution, among others, and was inducted into the National Black Radio Hall of Fame.

### MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. SUITE Dorchester Academy and Museum

MIDWAY, GEORGIA

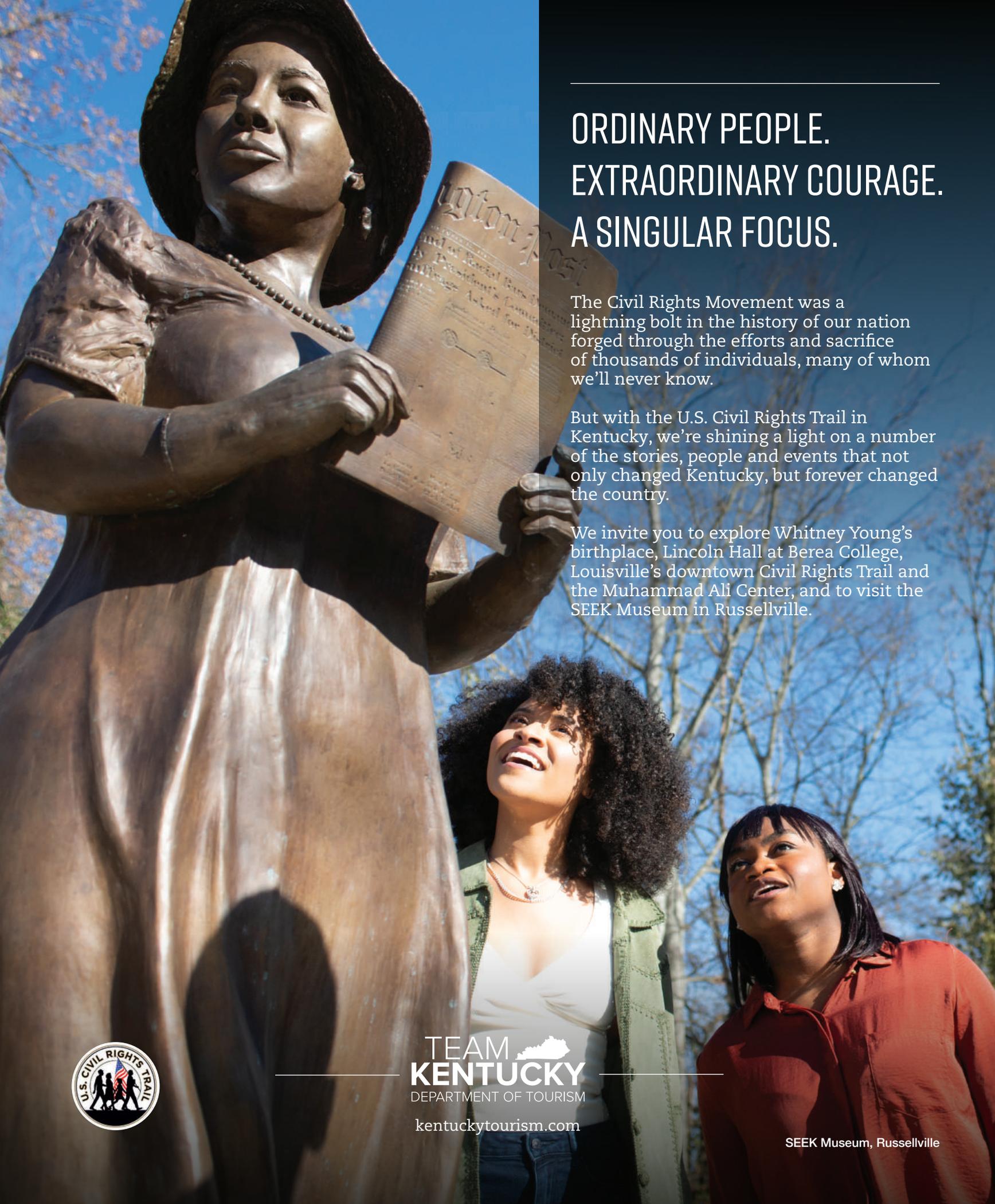
Custodians of Dorchester Academy and Museum in Midway, Georgia, have worked to preserve the Martin Luther King Jr. Suite just as it was when the civil rights icon stayed there. The bed and furnishings are largely the same, and a vintage Bible is opened to Judges 5, the chapter King was said to have been reading there.

Established in 1868, Dorchester Academy was one of the earliest private schools to educate free Black students. Though it closed in 1940, the academy remained an integral and frequent meeting point for influential members of the U.S. civil rights movement, which included King, Ralph Abernathy and other leaders of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Plans for the March on Birmingham were made here, and King was said to have worked on his “I Have a Dream” speech during one stay.

A museum that opened in the dormitory in 2021 highlights the work of notable men and women of the civil rights movement that visited Dorchester Academy. Along with King and Abernathy, these include Septima Clark, Fannie Lou Hamer and Dorothy Cotton.

While the building is undergoing renovations and is only open to groups by appointment, the “spirit of the school lives on through the Dorchester Improvement Association, whose mission is to inform and enlighten the public about the educational, social, cultural and religious heritage of Dorchester Academy,” said Cayla Shoup of Explore Georgia.

[LIBERTYCOUNTY.ORG/DORCHESTER-ACADEMY](http://LIBERTYCOUNTY.ORG/DORCHESTER-ACADEMY)



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# ORDINARY PEOPLE. EXTRAORDINARY COURAGE. A SINGULAR FOCUS.

The Civil Rights Movement was a lightning bolt in the history of our nation forged through the efforts and sacrifice of thousands of individuals, many of whom we'll never know.

But with the U.S. Civil Rights Trail in Kentucky, we're shining a light on a number of the stories, people and events that not only changed Kentucky, but forever changed the country.

We invite you to explore Whitney Young's birthplace, Lincoln Hall at Berea College, Louisville's downtown Civil Rights Trail and the Muhammad Ali Center, and to visit the SEEK Museum in Russellville.



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[kentuckytourism.com](http://kentuckytourism.com)

SEEK Museum, Russellville

## CLASS COMPOSITE PHOTO Robert Russa Moton Museum

FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA

Billing itself as the birthplace of America's student-led civil rights revolution, the Robert Russa Moton Museum in Farmville, Virginia, honors the activism of a group of local students that, in 1951, went on strike to protest poor learning conditions at the all-Black school housed there and to call for an end to school segregation.

"During the walkout, 16-year-old Barbara Rose Johns led 150 of her classmates out on strike," said Cameron Patterson, the Moton Museum's executive director. "That was four years prior to the Montgomery Bus Boycott. It's prior to the student sit-in movement that would amplify in the 1960s. It's prior to the Selma to Montgomery March. And so I think that date really works to solidify Moton in some ways as the birthplace, certainly, of the student-led civil rights movement and, in a lot of ways, the birthplace of the modern civil rights movement in America. I don't think you can talk about the modern civil rights movement in this country without talking about what happened here in Farmville."

The walkout led to the local school district's participation in *Brown v. Board of Education* and a contentious fight against segregation among white citizens that ultimately led area public schools to close entirely.

"The length of time that schools remained closed here was longer than anywhere else in the U.S.," said Patterson. "When people visit here,

it's an eye-opener to see the lengths to which the commonwealth pushed back against *Brown v. Board* during that period of massive resistance."

For five years, from 1959 through 1964, Prince Edward County, Virginia, skirted the Supreme Court's desegregation order by simply refusing to operate public schools. As a result, an entire cohort of students suffered from lack of access to education. Students from families unable to afford private schools were forced to seek schooling from churches or other volunteer groups that set up makeshift tutoring centers.

A class photo composite of the students from the graduating class of 1951 is stored at the museum. Occasionally, it's taken out for groups or for when alumni from that period stop by for a visit.

"When you see the faces of the students that were impacted by the school closings, it's very powerful," Patterson said.

[MOTONMUSEUM.ORG](http://MOTONMUSEUM.ORG)



Photos courtesy FarmvilleVA.com



AN ARTS AND CULTURE EXHIBIT AT VIRGINIA'S  
ROBERT RUSSA MOTON MUSEUM

"I don't think you can talk about the modern civil rights movement in this country without talking about what happened here in Farmville."

– CAMERON PATTERSON  
ROBERT RUSSA  
MOTON MUSEUM

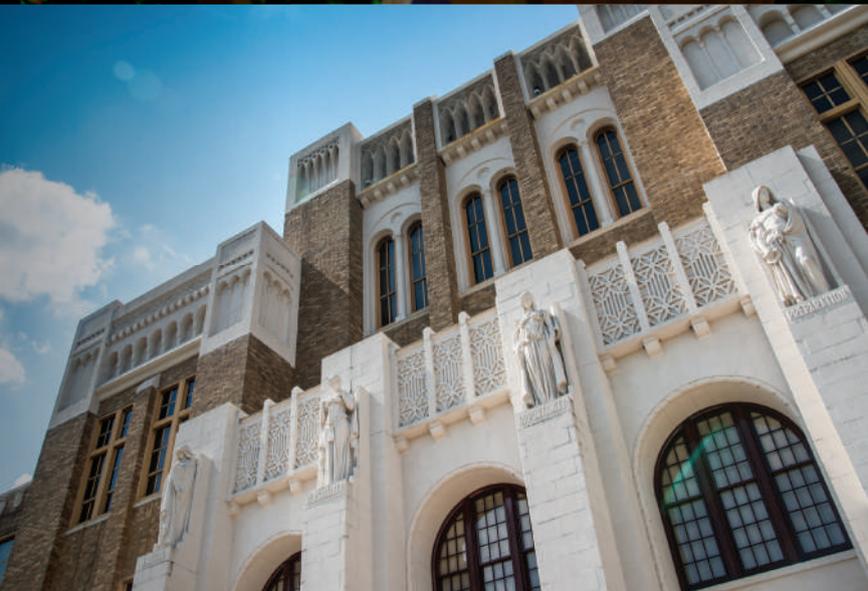
# WALK THE FOOTSTEPS OF HISTORY

*United* by Clay Enochs stands on the grounds of the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of the school's integration. Plan a visit to learn how the Little Rock Nine opened doors for those seeking equality and education around the world. For more information, visit [civilrightstrail.com](http://civilrightstrail.com).

Central High School National Historic Site



[ARKANSAS.COM/GROUP-TRAVEL](http://ARKANSAS.COM/GROUP-TRAVEL)



Central High School Visitor Center



## RED SCHWINN BIKE Muhammad Ali Center

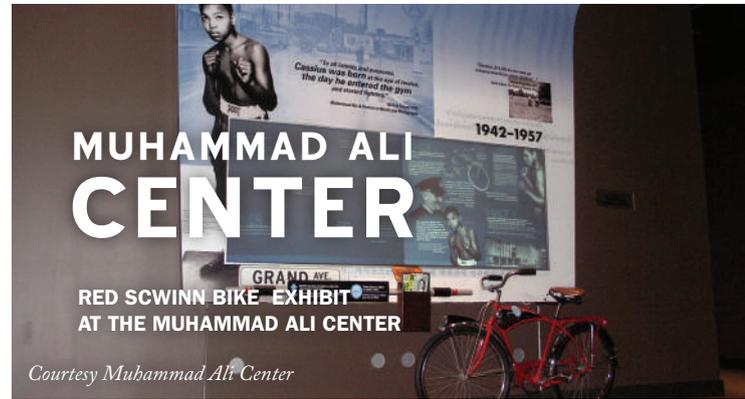
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

It was a stolen bike — specifically, a red Schwinn bike — that led a young Muhammad Ali, then known as Cassius Clay, to learn how to box.

When a 12-year-old Ali complained to a local Louisville police officer about the theft, he vowed to “whup the thief.” Sgt. Joe Martin, the officer, wanting to teach the young boy how to safely fight before he sought retaliation, offered to train Ali in his downtown boxing gym. The pair trained together for six years, and the rest is history.

An exact match for Ali’s bike is on display at the Muhammad Ali Center in Louisville, Kentucky, where the museum asks visitors to ponder the power of the “Red Bike Moment,” a phrase they’ve copyrighted to describe those precipitous moments in life when a single choice can change everything.

“There are moments that can give us ownership of our future,” said Jeanie Kahnke, the Ali Center’s senior director of public relations and external affairs. “Muhammad showed up and learned to box. If he hadn’t shown up for that transformational moment, his future may have turned out very differently.”



Multiple floors of exhibits celebrate the Louisville athlete’s six core principles: confidence, conviction, dedication, giving, respect and spirituality.

“Visitors can learn about civil rights — in addition to boxing — through his story,” said Kahnke. “In the cafe setting at the entrance of the Conviction Pavilion, they can experience what Muhammad did when he came back from the 1960 Olympics as a gold medalist but could not even be served in a restaurant in his own hometown.”

On the museum’s fourth floor, visitors can record video stories of their own Red Bike Moments — and listen to those of others — in the “Generation Ali Story Booth” exhibit.

[ALICENTER.ORG](http://ALICENTER.ORG)

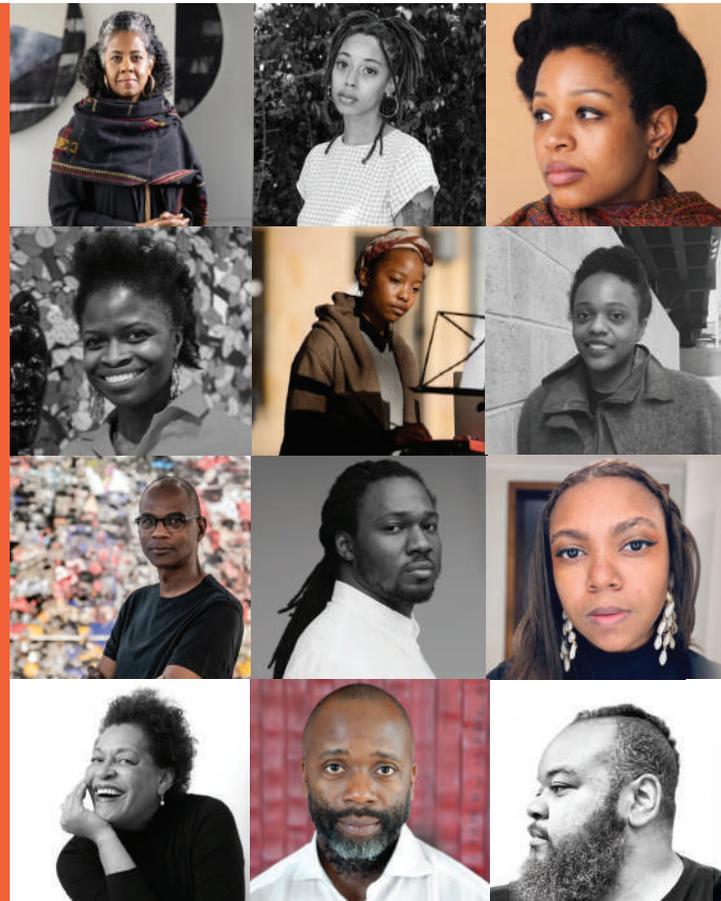
# A Movement in Every Direction: Legacies of the Great Migration

April 9 through September 11, 2022

Be the first to see brand new artwork by 12 contemporary artists on the impacts of the largest migration of African Americans in U.S. history.

The Great Migration is co-organized by MMA and Baltimore Museum of Art with support provided by the Ford Foundation and the Andy Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts. Its presentation in Jackson, Mississippi is sponsored by the Robert M. Hearin Support Foundation, W.K. Kellogg Foundation, Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, Henry Luce Foundation, Trustmark National Bank, Mississippi Humanities Council, and

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Discover the NC historic sites that pioneered the Civil Rights Movement:

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- 📍 FEBRUARY ONE MONUMENT
- 📍 HAYTI HERITAGE CENTER
- 📍 INTERNATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM
- 📍 ESTEY HALL AT SHAW UNIVERSITY

north carolina **NC** visitnc.com

UNITED STATES

# CIVIL RIGHTS TRAIL



THE NEGRO LEAGUES BASEBALL MUSEUM IN KANSAS CITY, WHICH HONORS BLACK BASEBALL PLAYERS FROM THE SEGREGATION ERA, IS ONE OF 13 NEW SITES ON THE U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS TRAIL.



# A RISING TIDE

## New sites offer travelers many reasons to visit the trail

BY ROBIN ROENKER

**T**he U.S. Civil Rights Trail continues to grow. And as it does, its impact grows, too.

With the addition of 13 new attractions in 2022, the trail now includes more than 130 historic destinations across 14 states and the

District of Columbia.

The newest additions to the trail include three sites in Tennessee, one in Missouri, nine in Louisiana and one in Virginia.

As the trail grows, so too does the richness of the history it encapsulates. Here, we celebrate these newest venues to join the trail: places where people and events helped forever shape the fight for civil rights in America.



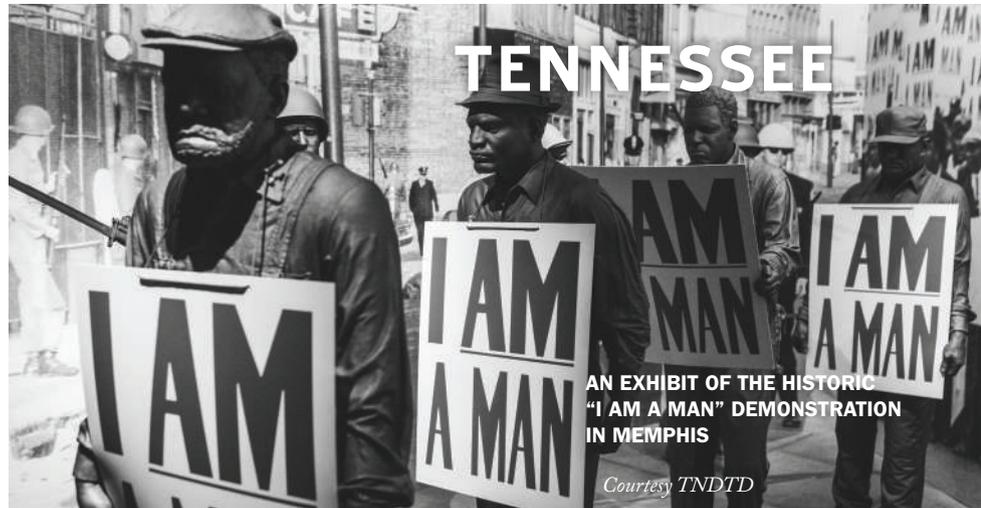
UNSUNG  
HEROS

## ROBERT B. HAYLING

**B**orn in 1929 in Tallahassee, Florida, Robert B. Hayling was a highly educated man with degrees from Florida A&M University and Meharry Medical School. After a stint in the U.S. Air Force, he opened a successful dental practice in St. Augustine in 1960 and was the first Black dentist in the state elected to the American Dental Association.

The racism Hayling experienced in St. Augustine compelled him to participate in numerous crusades, including participating in sit-ins at white-only establishments, organizing peaceful protest demonstrations, joining the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and NAACP, and speaking out with Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil rights leaders in and around the area.

Death threats, rejection and retaliation from both whites and Blacks, and other actions could not dissuade Hayling, and his strong convictions earned him the nickname The Father of St. Augustine's Civil Rights Movement. In the process, Hayling dramatically altered the destructive trajectory of racism here and throughout the state of Florida.



AN EXHIBIT OF THE HISTORIC  
"I AM A MAN" DEMONSTRATION  
IN MEMPHIS

*Courtesy TNDD*

### TENNESSEE

Few, if any, states have contributed more to the music history of the United States than Tennessee, thanks to its towering contributions to country, rock, soul and blues, among other genres. Now, with the addition in Tennessee of two music-focused museums to the U.S. Civil Rights Trail, visitors can learn how that rich music history directly shaped the history of the civil rights movement.

Opened in fall 2020 in Nashville just across the street from the Ryman Auditorium, the National Museum of African American Music celebrates African American music across all genres. In doing so, it richly showcases how music formed an energizing soundtrack to the civil rights movement.

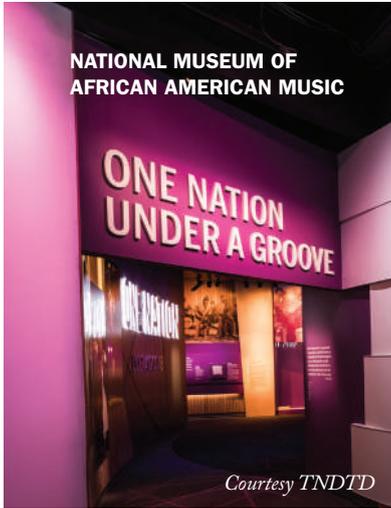
"When you explore the 'One Nation Under a Groove' exhibit in particular, you truly feel how these stirring melodies really inspired the civil rights movement and how those songs evolved with the issues of the day," said Mark Ezell, commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Tourist Development and secretary/treasurer of the U.S Civil Rights Trail Marketing Alliance.

Across the state, in Memphis, the Stax Museum of American Soul Music pays tribute to the array of talented soul and R&B artists who recorded with Stax Records, including Otis Redding, Sam and Dave, and Booker T. and the M.G.'s.

"More than just a label that recorded some of the most indelible, timeless music in history, Stax Records provided a company culture that was inclusive, where people of all races and genders worked together like family at a time of extreme racism and sexism in the United States and particularly in Memphis and the South," said Stax Museum executive director Jeff Kollath.

Also in Memphis, the new I Am a Man Plaza, situated near Clayborn Temple, another U.S. Civil Rights Trail site, commemorates those who participated and rallied in the historic 1968 Memphis sanitation strikes.

**TNVACATION.COM**



“Jackie Robinson breaking the color barrier... was actually the beginning of the modern-day civil rights movement in this country.”

– BOB KENDRICK  
NEGRO LEAGUES BASEBALL MUSEUM



HONORING  
BLACK  
HISTORY

IN

BATON  
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Walk the steps that others took before us and explore Baton Rouge at [VISITBATONROUGE.COM/TRAVEL-PROS](https://www.visitbatonrouge.com/travel-pros).

Visit **BATON ROUGE**

**LOUISIANA**

Louisiana boasts nine new sites to the U.S. Civil Rights Trail this year, each having played a unique and pivotal role in Louisiana's civil rights story and in the U.S. civil rights story as a whole.

“Before, we had only one location on the national civil rights trail, in New Orleans, and now, with these new sites, Louisiana will be a force on the national trail,” said Louisiana Lt. Gov. Billy Nungesser in a press interview. “We are proud of these new spots that have been added to the trail here in Louisiana.”

In New Orleans, visitors to the civil rights trail can enjoy stops at Canal Street, site of the city's first sit-in at F.W. Woolworth's and a place where for two years activists picketed for equal access to eating and restroom facilities at businesses along the corridor. The city is also home to the Dooky Chase Restaurant, a favorite local gathering point for civil rights activists such as Martin Luther King Jr. and Thurgood Marshall, and McDonogh 19, the elementary school desegregated by three first-graders — Leona Tate, Tessie Prevost and Gail Etienne — November 14, 1960. Known as the McDonogh Three, the girls were escorted to school by U.S. marshals every day, and they were the only students to attend the school for months in the midst of widespread backlash at desegregation.

In Baton Rouge, new civil rights trail sites include a commemorative marker for the Bogalusa to Baton Rouge March, found adjacent to the Louisiana State Capitol, where many civil rights marches ended, and one at the Old



State Capitol in Baton Rouge, a 1953 staging area for free rides to work during the nation's first, large-scale citywide bus boycott. A third marker in Louisiana's capital city can be found at the K.H. Kress Department Store Lunch Counter, the site of historic downtown lunch counter sit-ins.

Another newly added trail site in Louisiana is the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, formerly known as Southwestern Louisiana Institute, which historically enrolled its first Black student in 1954, becoming the first previously all-white undergraduate college in the Deep South to desegregate. In Bogalusa, the Robert “Bob” Hicks House is the site of a family-home-turned-civil-rights-base for officers of the Bogalusa Civic and Voters League and local chapters of the Congress of Racial Equality. And in Alexandria-Pineville, an exhibit at Camp Beauregard spotlights the contributions of an experimental unit of Black soldiers, the so-called Patton's Panthers, who were part of Gen. George Patton's Third Army in World War II.

“The Louisiana Civil Rights Trail marker unveilings are a continuing effort to recognize and bring to life Louisiana's role in the modern civil rights movement,” said Nungesser.

Additional historical information about the sites, along with firsthand stories from citizens connected to the history of each venue, is available on the state's civil rights trail website.

**LOUISIANACIVILRIGHTSTRAIL.COM**



*Photos courtesy LA Office of Tourism*



VIRGINIA  
IS FOR  
LOVERS

**Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History.**

Housed in a mansion that once was home to the Danville Public Library, the museum tells of the fight for desegregation of the library through "The Movement," a permanent Civil Rights exhibit.

[virginia.org/blackhistory](http://virginia.org/blackhistory)



## VIRGINIA

History comes full circle at the Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History in Danville, Virginia. Housed in a historic antebellum mansion that once belonged to tobacco tycoon William T. Sutherlin and once hosted Confederate President Jefferson Davis, the site now celebrates African American history in the region.

Exhibits educate visitors on issues including the Danville race riots of 1883, Reconstruction, the Jim Crow Era and the more modern civil rights movement.

One key moment in Danville's modern civil rights history occurred at the property in 1960 when the mansion was serving as an all-white library. Fed up with unequal access to facilities, a group of 16 African American students staged a sit-in in the building to protest segregation.

"This site is specifically valuable to Danville because it's both the site where rights were revoked and the site where, via sit-ins, the beginning of efforts to reestablish them happened," said Elsabe Dixon, the museum's executive director.

Today, the museum is home to an expansive exhibit called "The Movement," which outlines the Danville civil rights movement and its key events and participants. The museum also includes the "Camilla Williams Collection," an exhibit that celebrates the famed soprano who was born in Danville and became the first African American to sign a contract with a major American opera company.

**DANVILLEMUSEUM.ORG**



Photos courtesy Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History

## MISSOURI

In Kansas City, Missouri, the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum celebrates the many talented players of the Negro Leagues while skillfully telling the story of the American civil rights movement through the lens of sports.

"Visitors are sometimes surprised at how closely aligned the story of the Negro Leagues is with the social advancement of our country," said Bob Kendrick, the museum's president. "You come here and meet some of the greatest athletes to ever play the game, but that story is also housed against the backdrop of American segregation."

Exhibits spotlight talented, trailblazing players like Jackie Robinson, whose integration into major league baseball in 1947 predated the desegregation of the military by one year and the U.S. Supreme Court decision on school desegregation by seven.

"The museum makes the bold assertion that Jackie Robinson breaking the color barrier wasn't just a part of the civil rights movement, that it was actually the beginning of the modern-day civil rights movement in this country," Kendrick said. "This was 1947. This is before Brown v. Board of Education. This was before Rosa Parks refused to move to the back of the bus. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was merely a sophomore at Morehouse College when Robinson signed his contract to play in the Dodgers organization."

Through in-depth exhibits that celebrate the game and its talented African American players, the museum also tells a deeper story about American history. Various galleries spotlight early, 19th-century pioneers of the game, as well as contributions of both its well-known and lesser-known 20th-century talents.

"We're about more than just a baseball story," Kendrick said. "People come here and see how what was happening on the field and with the teams echoed what was happening in America as a whole."

**NLBM.COM**

## BUCK O'NEIL TRIBUTE PARK AT THE NEGRO LEAGUES BASEBALL MUSEUM



Courtesy MDOT

# Birmingham spoke out then, and now, on civil rights

BY VICKIE MITCHELL

**B**irmingham's civil rights movement was rocked by violence in 1963. Near Kelly Ingram Park, peaceful protestors, hundreds of them children, were attacked by police dogs and knocked down by water cannons as they marched. At 16th Street Baptist Church, four young African American girls were killed on a September Sunday by a bomb set by white supremacists.

## An essential stop

Those events in Birmingham became a turning point, spurring long-awaited action to advance civil rights. Birmingham's important role makes it an essential stop on the U.S. Civil Rights Trail, especially since seven of its civil rights sites are now a national monument.

Adding more depth to its civil rights story are Birmingham's citizens--those who were there in the '60s and those who have studied the city's past. "Our citizens are always willing to tell their stories," said Vickie Ashford-Thompson of the Greater Birmingham CVB.

For example, when tours wander through Kelly Ingram Park, they not only see sculptures of vicious police dogs or teenagers being pelted by water cannons, they hear personal

accounts of people who were at the march, via an audio tour developed by the CVB and accessible by cellphone.

Barry McNealy, a respected educator and historian, is among the city's step-on guides. Ashford-Thompson has yet to hear him stumped by a visitor's question. McNealy says he learned much from Martha Boyer, another educator who leads tours at Bethel Baptist Church, where Birmingham's civil rights movement, led by the Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, began.

## Iconic moments

Four civil rights sites are within sight of one another downtown. At 16th Street Baptist Church, a video of Martin Luther King Jr.'s eulogies at three of the young girls' funerals is an emotional reminder of young lives senselessly lost. At Kelly Ingram Park, sculptures depicting scenes from the 1963 march underscore protestors' perseverance and courage.

Nearby, the A.G. Gaston Motel is being preserved. Built in the 1950s by a Black entrepreneur who wanted to ensure that Black travelers had safe, comfortable accommodations, the motel became a meeting place for King and other civil rights leaders. Renovation is ongoing, but visitors can snap photos of the motel's vintage sign. At the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute, exhibits offer a comprehensive history of the civil rights movement in Birmingham, which began well before 1963, and often put civil rights leaders and their families in peril.

## More to the story

Tours should definitely venture beyond downtown to Dynamite Hill and Bethel Baptist Church. On Dynamite Hill, the KKK routinely threw bombs at the homes of Blacks who had bought houses on the "white" side of the street. At Bethel Baptist, tours learn more about Reverend Shuttlesworth, who led Birmingham's civil rights efforts and whose family narrowly escaped death when the parsonage next to the church was bombed. The parsonage is gone, but its "ghost" — a white wooden frame — is a stark reminder of the many citizens who put their lives on the line for civil rights.

[inbirmingham.com](http://inbirmingham.com)

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*Ray's Piano* by photographer Lenny Foster

**Ray Charles** attended the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind in St. Augustine. This piano, displayed at the Lincolnville Museum and Cultural Center, was played by Charles during performances at Lincolnville's Odd Fellows Hall.

Fine art photographer **Lenny Foster** owns and operates **Gallery One Forty Four** at 144 King Street in St. Augustine. His series **Where We Stand** explores the rich African American history of St. Johns County, Florida.

Visit **GalleryOneFortyFour.com** for more information.

# Experience 450 Years of African American History on Florida's Historic Coast

*St. Augustine, Florida is America's oldest city, founded by Spaniard Pedro Menendez de Aviles in 1565. Menendez was accompanied to St. Augustine by both free and enslaved Africans, who would make significant contributions to the growth of the town.*

*Today, St. Augustine is one of the most important places to discover the history of Africans and African Americans in the New World.*

*In 1738, the Spanish established Gracia Real de Santa Teresa de Mose as the first legally sanctioned free settlement for formerly enslaved people in what would become the United States of America. Fort Mose is now a Florida State Park with a museum that honors the individuals who made the difficult journey south from the Carolinas, seeking a new life.*

*Lincolnvile - now a National Historic District - was established in 1866 by recently freed men and women and soon became a vibrant neighborhood, filled with Black-owned businesses and Victorian homes. Explore St. Augustine's Black history and culture at the Lincolnvile Museum and Cultural Center.*

*In 1964, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. travelled to St. Augustine to work with local activists to organize demonstrations that would play a significant role in the passage of the U.S. Civil Rights Act. These demonstrations included wade-ins at the beachfront of the St. Augustine Beach Hotel, recently named to the National Register of Historic Places at a national level of significance for the Civil Rights Movement.*

*Florida's first Civil Rights Museum - the ACCORD Civil Rights Museum and Freedom Trail - shares stories of the Freedom Fighters and others who made history in St. Augustine. The ACCORD's outstanding collection of artifacts and memorabilia is housed in the dental office of civil rights leader Dr. Robert Hayling.*

*Plan your trip to Florida's Historic Coast at [HistoricCoastCulture.com](http://HistoricCoastCulture.com).*



ST. JOHNS COUNTY  
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UNITED STATES

# CIVIL RIGHTS TRAIL

THE HISTORIC MAGNOLIA HOUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA WAS LISTED IN THE NEGRO MOTORIST GREEN BOOK, AND THE CURRENT OWNERS USE THE PROPERTY TO EDUCATE TRAVELERS ABOUT CIVIL RIGHTS HISTORY.



# THE MESSAGE REMAINS

## Contemporary leaders make civil rights relevant

BY PAULA AVEN GLADYCH

**T**he story of America's civil rights journey didn't end in the 1960s. When people think of the civil rights movement, they think about something that happened in the past. But as these five civil rights ambassadors will attest, the movement is far from over. They have made it their mission to continue telling the stories of the past in the hope those stories will influence the future.

## Madeline Burkhardt, Rosa Parks Museum

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

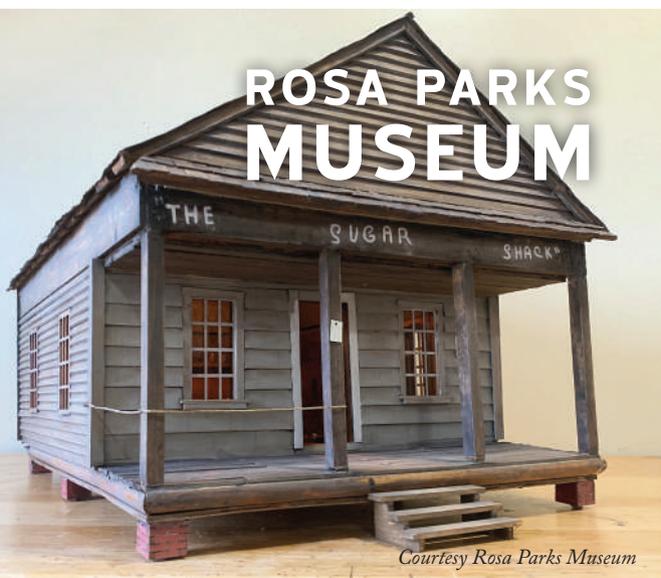
Madeline Burkhardt started her job as adult education coordinator and curator at the Rosa Parks Museum in Montgomery, Alabama, right out of college, not knowing “anything about the civil rights movement,” she said. It wasn’t until she met Robert and Jean Graetz through her church that she became inspired to learn about it. The couple were Rosa Parks’ neighbors and very active in the civil rights movement. Jean, in particular, was one of Burkhardt’s primary motivators, inspiring her to attend marches and protests, including a fight in her small hometown to get a Civil War monument removed.

“She would tell you you weren’t doing enough,” Burkhardt said. “She was arrested later on for protesting. If she is telling you you aren’t doing enough, you step up a little bit.”

As curator for the museum, Burkhardt has taken some risks in the types of exhibits she displays with the goal of raising social consciousness and encouraging cultural appreciation and acceptance. In December, a new exhibit will go on display commemorating the anniversary of Parks’ arrest.

Burkhardt has allowed artists to display everything from a bloodied Ku Klux Klan robe, which former Georgia Rep. John Lewis said was one of the most impactful displays he had ever seen, to an AR-15 made out of human bone. The museum sits on the site where Parks was arrested after refusing to give up her seat for a white passenger and move to the back of a public bus. The museum’s permanent exhibits tell her story, focusing on the Montgomery Bus Boycotts and their place in the civil rights movement.

TROY.EDU



## Kimberlyn Elliott, Lincolville Museum and Cultural Center

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

Kimberlyn Elliott serves as associate director of the Lincolville Museum and Cultural Center in St. Augustine, Florida. Her first real exposure to the civil rights movement was studying African American history at the Florida A & M University in Tallahassee.

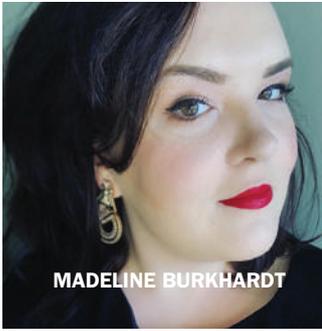
“I took the classes specified in that area,” she said. “They really stressed the importance of history but that things are not static. Everything is related to where we are today.”

Elliott said she treasured being able to meet and interview the individuals who were active in the Tallahassee civil rights movement because speaking with people about that history is much more inspiring than reading a book or an article about it.

There was a large civil rights movement in St. Augustine, and there are still residents living in Lincolville, a Reconstruction-era neighborhood built in 1866 by freed men and women and Black former soldiers who settled there after the war and were part of that movement. Elliott is in charge of programming at the museum. Over the past year, the museum partnered with many organizations to develop virtual lectures, events and museum exhibits around the topic Resilience Black Heritage in St. Augustine.

Many of these groups initially didn’t believe they had anything representing Black history in their collections, but once they started looking, they realized they all had some connection. The city, founded in 1565, “is the birthplace of African American history,” Elliott said. “St. Augustine was quite a diverse place: European, indigenous people, people from African tribes. It is not just like a two-dimensional experience.”

LINCOLNVILLEMUSEUM.ORG



MADELINE BURKHARDT



KIMBERLYN ELLIOTT

UNSUNG  
HEROS



# JULIUS WATIES WARING

**B**orn in the late 1880s into a multigenerational family of Confederate army officers, Julius Waties Waring was indoctrinated into the Jim Crow Laws of the South.

After becoming an attorney and then a South Carolina judge, Waring felt compelled to reexamine his social views when, in 1946, he presided over a trial of a white police chief charged with the vicious beating and subsequent blinding of a Black soldier. The chief was acquitted by the all-white jury, shaking the judge into a stark realization: Segregation and racial inequality were not just morally wrong but were also against the 14th Amendment.

Although vilified personally and professionally, Waring went on to achieve voting rights for Black people in the state primaries and equal pay for African American schoolteachers, and he exerted great influence toward the groundbreaking ruling of *Brown v. Board of Education*, among other efforts.

Fueled by a fierce determination to challenge the dogma of "separate but equal," Waring ultimately became an unexpected champion of the civil rights movement.



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## Glenda McKinley, GMC+Co. Strategic Communications

NEW ORLEANS

A strategic communications and advertising specialist for 34 years, Glenda McKinley of New Orleans got her first taste of the civil rights movement from her parents.

McKinley's father was a beloved radio personality and music promoter who moved to New Orleans from Chicago in 1954.

"He was on his internship, assigned to cover a Martin Luther King speech," McKinley said. "I remember him saying after he covered that speech that he wanted to stay here and be a part of history." Her father created pathways for the movement to organize and to get financing by using his ties in the music business to gain support from the likes of Louis Armstrong.

McKinley said it was an oppressive era for Black people, but her parents and their compatriots were also strong, determined and courageous to fight for their rights.

"They knew it was wrong," she said. "They felt it in every fiber of their being it was wrong. These Southern states were not allowing us to



enjoy those freedoms. They did what they had to do to make it happen."

In 2008, McKinley helped Louisiana Travel develop the Louisiana African American Heritage Trail. Because of that work, she was brought onboard to help develop Louisiana's Civil Rights Trail, which focuses on the modern civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s. The effort began by hosting 22 meetings across Louisiana to find personal stories and experiences from the civil rights era.

"We didn't really have the right to tell the story or interpret the story when there are so many people who were active in the civil rights movement who are still alive and could tell their story," she said. "I wanted that to come through. I wanted all the work we did to really pay tribute to the men, women, young, old, Black and white who risked it all to make rights real."

[LOUISIANACIVILRIGHTSTRAIL.COM](http://LOUISIANACIVILRIGHTSTRAIL.COM)

## Dawn Dawson House, WeGOJA Foundation

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

The WeGOJA Foundation raises money to help the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission identify and document historic sites.

"Because the volume of that is so big and the story is so compelling, we do promotion and incorporate that history of South Carolina in our schools, travel and in the decisions we make," said Dawn Dawson House, executive director of the foundation. "Civil rights is a huge part of that. The state of South Carolina is just now beginning to identify civil rights as a preservation effort they need to invest in."

WeGOJA has helped tell these stories through [thegreenbookofsc.com](http://thegreenbookofsc.com), an online travel guide that was named after the Negro Motorist Green Books of the 1960s, when "segregation was big and travel terrible for African Americans."



"I wanted all the work we did to really pay tribute to the men, women, young, old, Black and white who risked it all to make rights real."

— GLENDA MCKINLEY  
GMC+CO STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS

# DISCOVER

## *South Carolina*



Immerse yourself in the rich heritage and traditions of the Gullah culture, including the unique culinary flavors that played a pivotal role in the creation of some of South Carolina's most iconic dishes. Learn more about African American history across the state at [DiscoverSouthCarolina.com/black-history](https://DiscoverSouthCarolina.com/black-history)



Explore historic sites across the state that pay tribute to the brave men and women who fought against inequality as you learn more about the fight for civil rights in South Carolina on a new podcast, **"A Legacy of Courage,"** coming May 2022.

Anyone wanting to follow the trail can search different keywords to find more than 100 places in the state associated with the civil rights movement, including churches, monuments, sites where violent attacks occurred and historic homes of people integral to the civil rights movement.

“I think that defining moments in our history tend to traumatize us,” Dawson House said. “We need to move away one generation to learn their value. That is the case for the Civil War and Jim Crow and the KKK and is the case for civil rights. We were a hotbed for a lot of things that led to the civil rights crisis in this nation.”

Dawson House’s mission is to make sure Black history is entrenched in the state’s tourism. She hopes that in the next 15 years her organization will get “so large that people will want to get involved, contribute money, save this history and tell it,” she said. “Not only does it improve tourism in South Carolina, in my opinion it is to improve our quality of life, give us an understanding of where we are and give us lessons on how to move forward.”

**WEGOJA.ORG**



**NATALIE  
PASS MILLER**

### **Natalie Pass Miller, Historic Magnolia House**

**GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA**

North Carolina native Natalie Pass Miller has deep family ties to the state’s various civil rights triumphs. She is the great-granddaughter of Jefferson Davis Diggs, one of the founders of Winston Salem State University; the niece of Samuel Penn, the first Black police officer in Greensboro, who formed the first group of Black officers in the 1950s; and cousin to David Richmond, one of the Greensboro Four who participated in the Woolworth Sit-In in 1960 that kicked off America’s sit-in movement.

Her father purchased the Historic Magnolia House, a former Green Book guesthouse, in 1996. The house was a popular destination and safe haven for African American travelers who had difficulty finding places to stay in the era of segregation. The house was featured in the Negro Motorist Green Book six times and was a favorite stop for many celebrities, including James Brown, Louis Armstrong and Tina Turner.

After her father passed, Miller became owner of the property and has made it her mission to save these pieces of Black history. She oversaw the remainder of the property’s restoration and relaunch while serving as an advocate for public education about the history and impact of the Green Book.

Miller founded the Historic Magnolia Foundation in 2018 to develop educational resources and programs to preserve Green Book history. The guesthouse recently reopened to the public for the first time in 50 years. It has four guest rooms that each pay tribute to famous Black men and women who paved the way for others in their respective fields, from music to baseball.

**THEHISTORICMAGNOLIAHOUSE.ORG**



**HISTORIC  
MAGNOLIA  
HOUSE**

*Photos courtesy Historic Magnolia House*

A close-up portrait of an elderly African American man with white hair and a mustache, wearing a blue jacket over a tan turtleneck. He is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background is dark with a greenish-blue wall on the right side.

# To the Bold

Gordon Parks learned lessons on his family farm in Ft. Scott, KS that helped him become the first Black photojournalist on staff at LIFE magazine and the first African American to direct a major motion picture. Parks dedicated his life to combating racism and poverty. The camera was his weapon of choice.

Gordon Parks' story is just one of many waiting for you in Kansas. Explore the Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area and see how Kansas answered the call of the enduring struggle for freedom. See places where history was made, like the Brown vs. Board of Education National Historic Site. Then see the places where history still lives like Nicodemus, KS, the only remaining town west of the Mississippi River founded and settled by African Americans at the end of Reconstruction.

*The Kansas experience is a salute to the bold. To the inspiring. To the dreamers. To the stars.*

**KANSAS**  
TO THE STARS

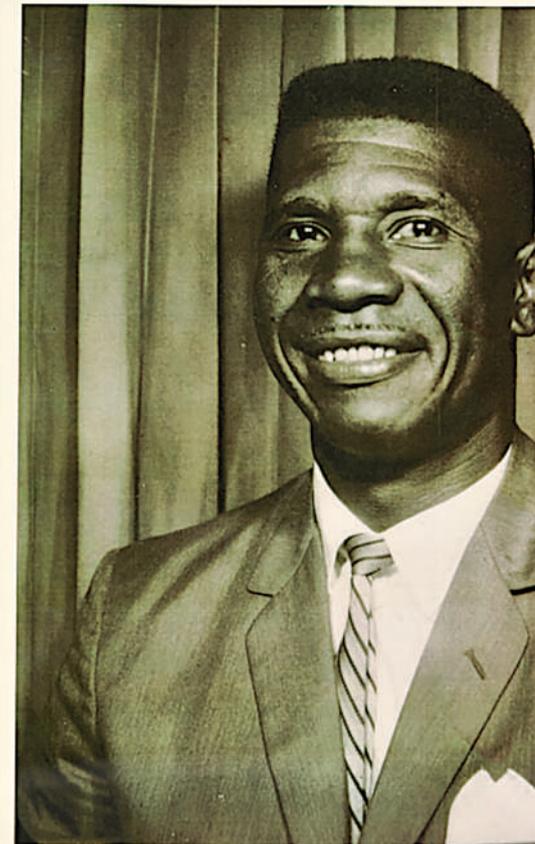
Visit [travelks.com](https://travelks.com) to order your free travel guide and plan your Kansas experience.

#ToTheStarsKS

Portrait of Gordon Parks, 2004. Photo taken by Gary Palmer, courtesy of Gordon Parks Museum in Fort Scott, KS.

UNITED STATES

# CIVIL RIGHTS TRAIL



THE MEDGAR AND MYRLIE EVERS HOME NATIONAL MONUMENT IN JACKSON  
COMMEMORATES THE LIFE OF ACTIVIST MEDGAR EVERS, WHOSE MURDER BECAME  
A TURNING POINT IN THE NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT.

# EVERYDAY HEROES

## Ordinary citizens answered the call for civil rights

BY PAULA AVEN GLADYCH

**S**ometimes people don't know when they're making history.

Thousands of protests, marches, sit-ins, boycotts and demonstrations occurred during the U.S. civil rights movement, as did many violent encounters. But certain events gained more attention, becoming flashpoints for the movement across the country that eventually led to passage of important civil rights legislation.

Events at the following five sites in the South became turning points of the movement, and these sites are now part of the United States Civil Rights Trail.

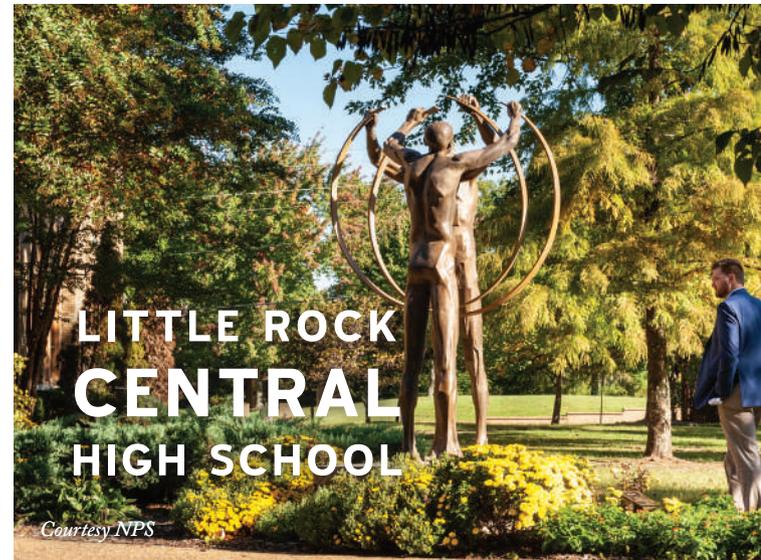
## Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Arkansas became the battleground for public school desegregation in 1957 as nine Black students attempted to attend Little Rock's all-white Central High School. They were met with violent resistance by hundreds of people, including the Arkansas governor and the Arkansas National Guard. One student, Elizabeth Eckford, arrived alone and took the brunt of the mob's wrath. One of the most poignant photos from the civil rights era shows her walking through a mob of white people on September 3, 1957, while they screamed and spit at her.

It wasn't until President Dwight Eisenhower ordered units from the U.S. Army's 101st Airborne Division to escort the children into the school on September 24, 1957, that they were able to attend their first full day of school. But the white students of Central High did not make it easy for the Little Rock Nine, dropping flaming pieces of toilet paper onto the heads of the girls as they tried to use the bathroom and placing crushed glass outside the shower stalls of the boys after gym class.

Groups can take a tour of Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site to learn the stories of these brave students and what they endured at the hands of people that fought tooth and nail against desegregation. Travelers can see the exhibits at the Visitor's



Center, watch an interpretive film and then take a ranger-led tour of the site. Other highlights include the Commemorative Garden; a photographic history of what happened inlaid on brick and concrete arches; the Elizabeth Eckford Bus Bench, where young Eckford waited to try and get away from the angry mob; and the Magnolia Mobil Gas Station that once served as a visitor center, a hangout for students and a temporary office for reporters during the desegregation crisis.

[NPS.GOV/CHSC](https://www.nps.gov/chsc)

## National Civil Rights Museum at the Lorraine Motel

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

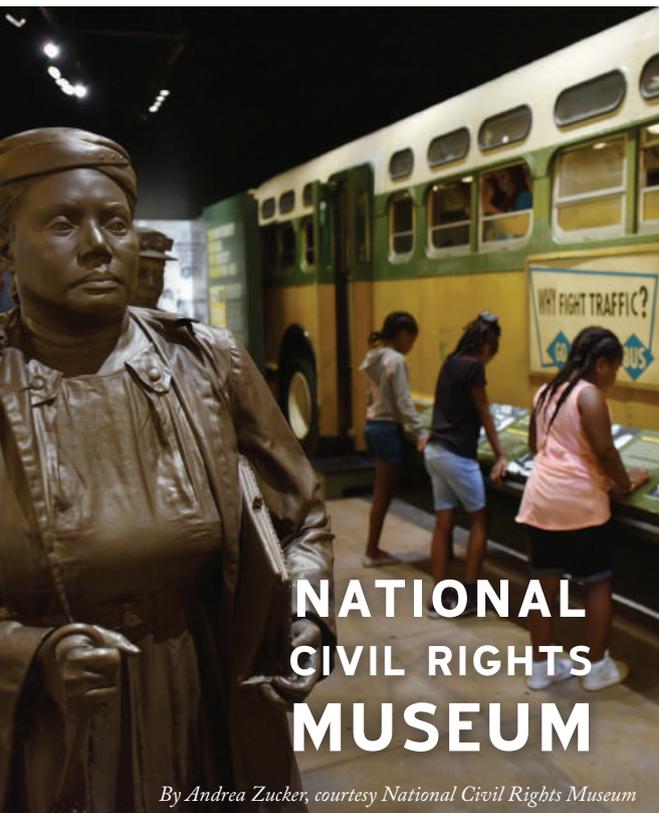
Located at the historic Lorraine Motel where Martin Luther King Jr. was shot and killed, the National Civil Rights Museum in Memphis, Tennessee, is a place where generations of people come to reflect. The museum's courtyard, with the Lorraine Motel marquee on one side and the balcony where King was shot on the other, is the first place visitors to the museum want to visit. The motel and room 306, where King stayed the night before his assassination, have been preserved as a memorial.

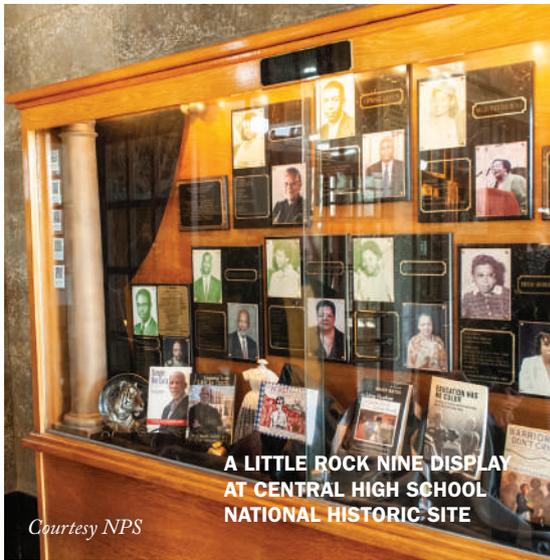
The museum is in a building across the street from the motel. It features interactive and immersive historical and contemporary exhibits that examine civil and human rights by looking more closely at slavery, voting rights, immigration and Jim Crow, as well as King's influence and last days. Groups can learn about the Montgomery Bus Boycotts, sit-ins at the Woolworth's lunch counter, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and other significant moments from the civil rights era.

Visitors come to learn and engage in civil rights history to better understand how this history affects them today. The museum provokes thoughtful debate with its public forums, book talks, distinguished speaker series, and one-on-one conversations with civil rights icons and new movement makers.

Thousands come to march, demonstrate, die-in, sing, speak out and stand up in solidarity to fight for positive social change. The site of a great tragedy has turned into a place of triumph.

[CIVILRIGHTSMUSEUM.ORG](https://www.civilrightsmuseum.org)



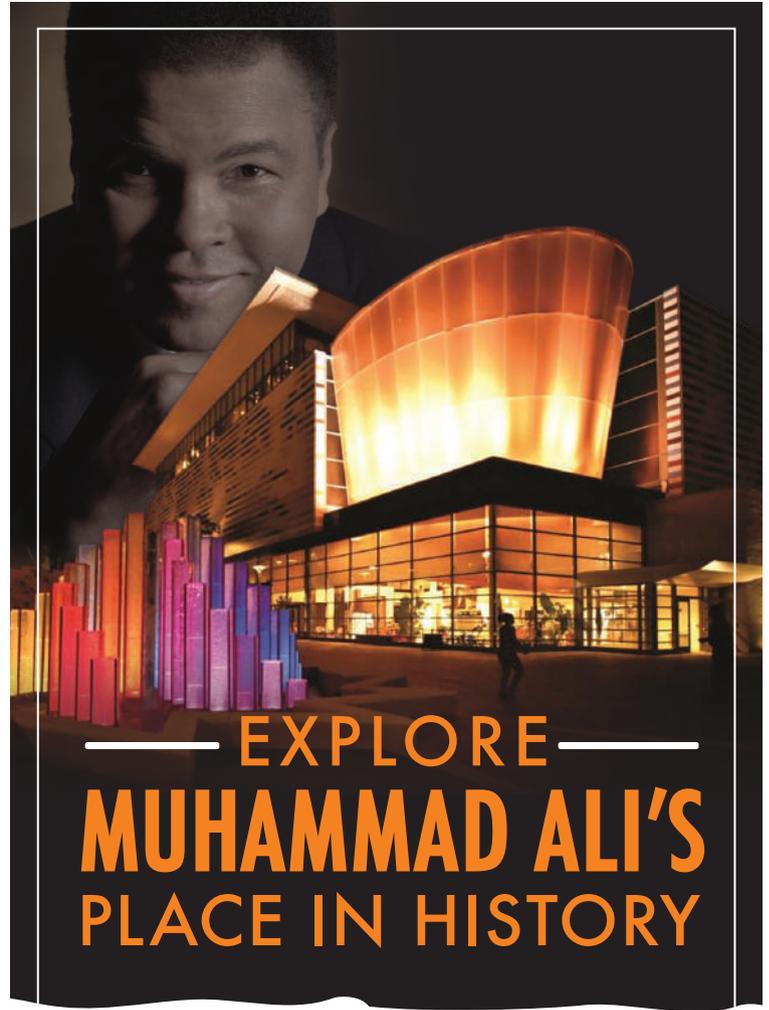


A LITTLE ROCK NINE DISPLAY  
AT CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL  
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Courtesy NPS

“Our DNA is in social justice.  
It was an act of social justice  
that we were going to lift  
ourselves up.”

– VALERIE ANN JOHNSON  
SHAW UNIVERSITY



EXPLORE  
**MUHAMMAD ALI'S  
PLACE IN HISTORY**



The Muhammad Ali Center in Louisville, Kentucky is proud to be part of the **U.S. Civil Rights Trail** — a collection of notable landmarks in the Southern states that played a pivotal role in advancing social justice during the Civil Rights Movement.



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THE NATIONAL CIVIL  
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## SNCC Formation at Shaw University

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina, was founded in 1865 by former Union Army chaplain Henry Martin Tupper and his wife, Sarah, to educate emancipated slaves. On April 15, 1960, 200 students involved in sit-ins at all-white lunch counters across the South met at Shaw to form the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), a student organization that fought for civil rights, beginning with sit-ins and evolving into Freedom Rides, voter drives and political organizing.

“Our DNA is in social justice. It was an act of social justice that we were going to lift ourselves up,” said Valerie Ann Johnson, dean of arts, sciences and humanities and a professor of sociology at Shaw.

Groups visiting the university can take a tour of the campus and see some of the original buildings, among them Estey Hall, which was built in 1873 as a dormitory for Black women, and the first four-year medical school in the country, created in 1885.

A street bisects campus going north and south. An overpass connects the east and west sides of campus. On the east side of the bridge is a mural of Henry Martin Tupper and Ella Baker, who helped birth SNCC on campus. Baker was an alumnus of Shaw and a field organizer with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the NAACP. She helped the young people articulate their ideas and determine what direction they wanted the civil rights movement to take.



“That was the genius of her involvement and why SNCC could take off the way it did,” Johnson said. “She kept the older folk from making it just another arm of the NAACP or another arm of SCLC. It was its own entity, and that was really important.”

[SHAWU.LIBGUIDES.COM](http://SHAWU.LIBGUIDES.COM)

## 16th Street Baptist Church

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

In Birmingham, Alabama, the 16th Street Baptist Church became a turning point in the civil rights movement because it was the site of the bombing on September 15, 1963, that left four young Black girls dead and others injured. The church had featured prominently in the movement's efforts to fill up Birmingham's jails with protesters after King's "Letter From Birmingham Jail" roused many African Americans across the country to take up the cause of civil rights.

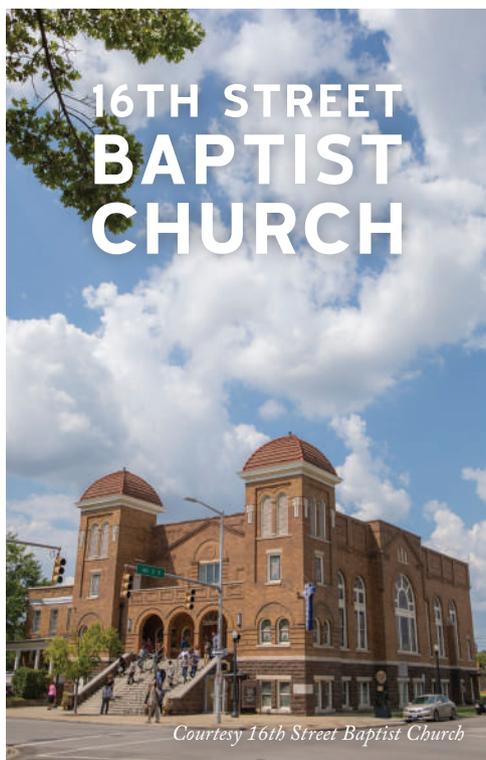
While King was in jail, a few of his lieutenants thought it would be a good idea to get young people involved in the marches. They came to the 16th Street Baptist Church on May 3, 1963, to participate in nonviolence and civil disobedience training. King's goal was to have them leave the church 50 at a time to protest and get arrested so that the movement would end up on television.

Later that year, 18 days after King gave his "I Have a Dream" speech saying he wanted children to be judged by the content of their character, not by the color of their skin, white supremacists planted sticks of dynamite near the steps of the church, blowing a hole in the wall and causing it to collapse on the children, said current pastor Arthur Price Jr.

“It was a terrorist event, and it made people take introspection of what they were for and against,” he said. Many were against integration, but “they were not for murder and terrorism.”

The church created a tour ministry to handle the up to 70,000 visitors who visit the church annually wanting to know more about its place in history.

[16THSTREETBAPTIST.ORG](http://16THSTREETBAPTIST.ORG)





# DON'T LEARN HISTORY. FEEL IT



History is more than a timeline—it is a thread woven through all of our lives. Pick up that thread at the Museum of Mississippi History and the Mississippi Civil Rights Museum. Explore and experience the moments, movements, and milestones that continue to shape our world. Plan your visit today at [twomississippimuseums.com](http://twomississippimuseums.com).

TWO  
MISSISSIPPI  
MUSEUMS



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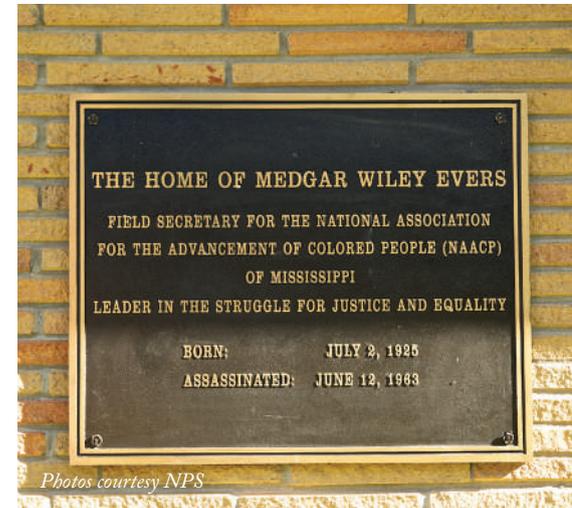
## BENNETT BELLES

**T**he Bennett Belles were a formidable group of students from Bennett College for Women, now called Bennett College, in Greensboro, North Carolina. One of their major focuses was eradicating negative casting and stereotyping of Black people in film. However, they were also credited with planning one of Greensboro's first sit-ins.

Among their most successful campaigns was collaborating with the Greensboro Four, the male students from North Carolina A&T State University who on February 1, 1960, took a stand for equality during the famous F.W. Woolworth lunch counter sit-in.

Although the men have been praised for springboarding local and nationwide protests for desegregation of public accommodations, the Bennett Belles were critical to the campaign's overall success.

These courageous women played a key role in planning the event and served as lookouts against mobs converging on the lunch counter. They also amassed hundreds of Bennett College students, who protested and marched for equal rights for several years to follow.



### Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi native Medgar Evers fought for his country at the Battle of Normandy during World War II, but when he returned home, he realized his service didn't protect him from racism or give him equal rights. He decided to attend Alcorn State University majoring in business administration because he thought it was important for African Americans to have economic opportunity. While working for an insurance company in Mound Bayou, Mississippi, Evers became president of the Regional Council of Negro Leadership, getting involved in boycotting gas stations in the Mississippi Delta that wouldn't allow Black people to use the bathroom.

He was tapped to serve as the first field secretary for the NAACP in the Mississippi Delta and was asked to move to Jackson. There he investigated 10 racially motivated murders, including the lynching of Emmett Till, and tested the efficacy of *Brown v. Board of Education* by applying for admission to law school at the segregated University of Mississippi. His acceptance was later rescinded once the school learned of his race.

He led marches, prayer vigils, voter registration drives and boycotts against white merchants, becoming a target for the Ku Klux Klan. Evers received constant death threats and tried to prepare his family for his imminent death. One night, returning home after midnight, white supremacists shot and killed him in his carport.

The National Park Service took over management of Evers' home in Jackson, Mississippi, in December 2021. The home is closed to tours as the NPS brings the building up to code and works to fill it with period-appropriate furnishings. Group visitors can learn more about Evers and his place in the civil rights movement at the Mississippi Civil Rights Museum, which features an extensive exhibit about his life.

"People go to the museum for interpretation and go to the home for power of place to the ground where he was assassinated," said Keena Graham, superintendent of the Medgar and Myrlie Evers Home National Monument.

[NPS.GOV/MEMY](https://www.nps.gov/memy)

# THE GREATEST STOP ON THE U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS TRAIL



Muhammad Ali Center

Known as the “Greatest of All Time”, or simply, “The Greatest”, Muhammad Ali’s impact was felt far beyond the ring. Downtown Louisville’s Muhammad Ali Center is an award-winning museum offering exhibits, artifacts, and interactive elements showcasing Ali’s boxing career, humanitarian efforts, and larger than life personality.

Learn more at [GoToLouisville.com/Ali](https://www.gotolouisville.com/Ali)



UNITED STATES

# CIVIL RIGHTS TRAIL



A STATUE OF THE LITTLE ROCK NINE ON THE GROUNDS OF THE STATE CAPITOL IS ONE OF NUMEROUS IMPORTANT SITES ON THE ARKANSAS CIVIL RIGHTS TRAIL.



# FOLLOWING THEIR FOOTSTEPS

## State road trips highlight civil rights heritage

BY PAULA AVEN GLADYCH

**F**rom Arkansas to West Virginia, travelers can walk in the footsteps of civil rights pioneers.

The U.S. Civil Rights Trail recognizes locations across the South that played an integral role in the civil rights movement. Many of these stops mark events that led up to the civil rights movement, beginning with slavery, the Civil War and Jim Crow.

Here are five states that have devised civil rights itineraries for groups to follow, highlighting their rich heritage of contributions to the civil rights movements.

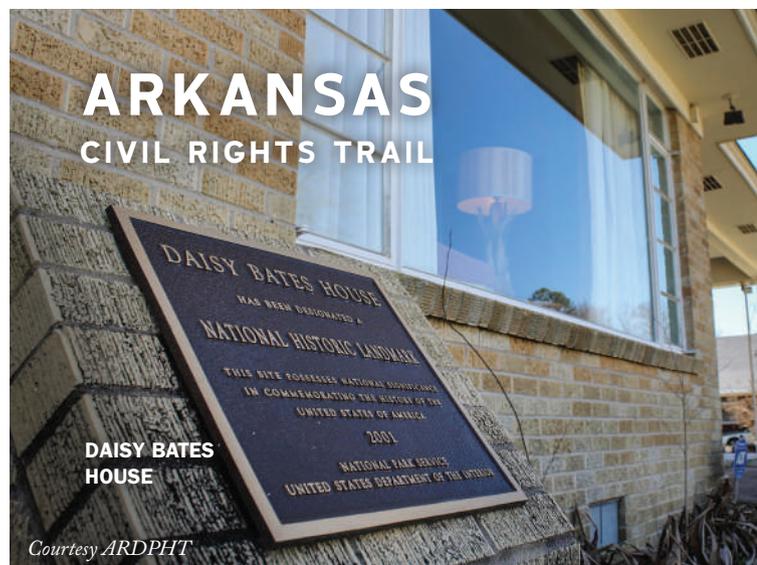
## Arkansas Civil Rights Trail

The Arkansas Civil Rights Trail begins in Little Rock, which was the site of one of the major turning points of the civil rights movement. Groups that want to learn more about the state's place in history should start at the Visitor's Center at the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site; the school was the first in the state to try to desegregate after the landmark Supreme Court decision *Brown v. Board of Education* made it illegal to segregate public schools. Park rangers lead tours of the site daily, telling the stories of the nine Black students and the hardship and violence they endured as they tried to attend the all-white school.

LittleRock.com has a map that groups can use for a self-guided tour of civil rights sites, including the Testament: Little Rock Nine Memorial, which stands in front of the Arkansas State Capitol, and the Daisy Gatson Bates House Museum. Bates was president of the Arkansas chapter of the NAACP.

The William J. Clinton Presidential Center and Park is another spot on the trail; the center features exhibits about Clinton's presidency and focuses on expanding civil rights to people around the world. The Historic Arkansas Museum has a permanent memorial — Giving Voice — to the 138 enslaved men, women and children who lived where the museum now stands, and exhibit feature topics such as African American history and local Black artists. The Mosaic Templars Cultural Center is the first publicly funded museum of African American history and culture in the state.

**ARKANSAS.COM**



*Courtesy ARDPHT*

## Georgia's Albany-to-Atlanta Black Heritage Tour

There are 11 must-see civil rights destinations in Georgia, many of them tied to the life of Martin Luther King Jr. They include historic churches in Albany that led a grassroots campaign to end discrimination

in southwest Georgia, sites tied to King in Atlanta, and a historic school and meeting place for civil rights leaders in Midway, on Georgia's coast.

The Albany Civil Rights Museum and Institute is in the restored 1906 Old Mount Zion Church. It uses oral histories, photographs, documents, artifacts and exhibits to detail the civil rights struggle from voter registration and nonviolent protest to song, economic boycott and legal action.

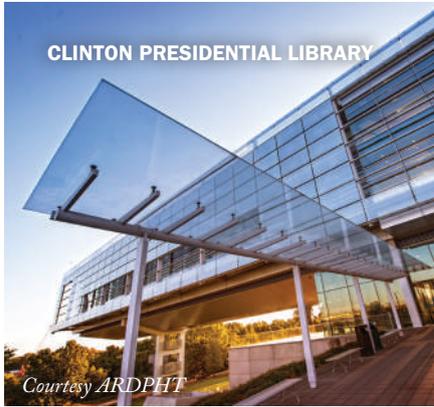
Walk in the footsteps of Duke Ellington and Louis Armstrong at the **HOTEL METROPOLITAN** and African-American Heritage Museum. Experience Paducah's river views, culinary treasures, and creative culture. Plan your visit at [Paducah.travel](http://Paducah.travel).

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**NATIONAL CENTER FOR CIVIL AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

**ALBANY-TO-ATLANTA BLACK HERITAGE TOUR**

*By Ralph Daniel, courtesy AABHT*



CLINTON PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY

Courtesy ARDPHT



ARKANSAS STATE CAPITOL

Courtesy ARDPHT

UNSUNG  
HEROS



## HARRY J. CAPEHART

**B**orn in Charleston, West Virginia, in 1881, Harry J. Capehart Sr. was always a public servant, making an indelible mark toward the equitable treatment of African Americans for decades to follow.

After earning degrees at Fairview Normal College in Proctorville, Ohio, and Howard University School of Law, Capehart spent the bulk of his professional career in West Virginia government as a city attorney, an assessor and a city councilperson. Yet he is best remembered for his influence and work as assistant U.S. attorney for West Virginia's Southern District, a member of the state's House of Delegates and Republican National Committee, and regional director of the National Bar Association for both West Virginia and Virginia.

Among many landmark achievements, Capehart helped create and pass what came to be called the Capehart Anti-Lynch Law, which established parameters and severe penalties around race-based riots and lynching.



UNITED STATES  
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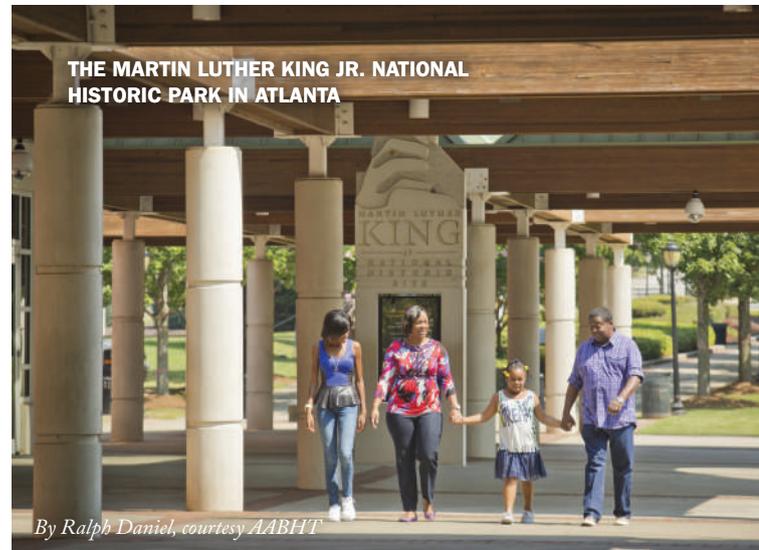
Open Tues-Sun 10-5  
Closed Mondays

Across the street, the Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church was where mass meetings were held during the Albany civil rights movement. King spoke to members of both churches in 1961.

In Atlanta, groups begin their tour at the Martin Luther King Jr. National Historical Park Visitor Center, where they can reserve tickets to tour his boyhood home. At the King Center, they can see the crypts where King and his wife are entombed. Freedom Hall features exhibits about the life and works of the Kings. The Ebenezer Baptist Church, where King's father was pastor and King later became co-pastor, is another must-see. The National Center for Civil and Human Rights ties the events of the civil rights movement to today's global human rights movements, and the Elbert P. Tuttle U.S. Court of Appeals Building was the location of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals during the civil rights movement. It is a National Historic Landmark because the court enforced the Brown v. Board of Education decision.

In Midway, the Dorchester Academy Boys' Dormitory was one of two sites where the Southern Christian Leadership Conference held its citizenship education workshops during the 1960s.

**EXPLOREGEORGIA.ORG**



## Kentucky Civil Rights Trail

There are four sites in Kentucky on the U.S. Civil Rights Trail. In Russellville, a park and the Seek Museum commemorate Alice Allison Dunnigan, the first African American woman to be admitted to the White House, Congressional and Supreme Court press corps; Dunnigan wrote for the Associated Negro Press. Russellville also has a restored Rosenwald school — these schools were built to educate poor, rural Black youth — as well as a jail where African Americans were taken to be lynched.

Berea College in Berea was the first interracial and coeducational college in the South until the Kentucky General Assembly passed the Day Law in 1904 prohibiting Black and white students from being educated together. Once that happened, the people at Berea College helped support the founding of the Lincoln Institute in Simpsonville to educate those displaced Black students. When African American students were allowed back 50 years later, they demonstrated to get African American teachers and staged several sit-ins at Lincoln Hall.

The Whitney Young Birthplace and Museum in Simpsonville tells the story of Whitney Young Jr., whose father was an educator and the head of the Lincoln Institute. Young became the head of the National Urban League, which, along with the NAACP, was at the forefront of the civil rights movement. His focus was on employment and jobs for African Americans.

In Louisville, the Muhammad Ali Museum documents the boxer's career and involvement with civil rights and as a humanitarian. The Louisville Downtown Civil Rights Trail features 11 markers that designate buildings that are no longer there: businesses like the old Woolworth's, where Black people were not allowed to eat at the lunch counter, and stores where there were sit-ins or protests because Black people weren't allowed to use the changing rooms.

**KENTUCKYTOURISM.COM**



*Photos courtesy KY Dept. of Travel*



# Celebrate *history*

Honor a piece of our nation's history with a visit to The Bay County Courthouse, where the landmark case *Gideon v. Wainwright* originated. In 1963, the Supreme Court held that the Sixth Amendment's guarantee of counsel is a fundamental right essential to a fair trial.

After you visit the courthouse, stop by the Panama City Historical Society to experience the museum's *Gideon v. Wainwright* interactive exhibition and more. Then, explore our city's independent restaurants and shops waiting to welcome your group.

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**PANAMA CITY  
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WHERE LIFE SETS SAIL

## Missouri Civil Rights Trail

Groups that want to learn more about the civil rights movement in Missouri should start their journey on the steps of St. Louis' Old Courthouse, which was the originating site of several groundbreaking Supreme Court cases regarding civil rights. A statue of Dred and Harriet Scott sits on the south lawn of the courthouse, facing the Gateway Arch and the Mississippi River. The Old Courthouse is part of the National Park Service's Underground Railroad Network to Freedom.

The Field House Museum is a National Historic Landmark that once belonged to Roswell Field, the attorney who represented Dred Scott during his Supreme Court case.

The Griot Museum of Black History has exhibits on the adversity slaves endured in Missouri. Travelers can drive by the Shelley House, a private residence that was the center of the Shelley v. Kraemer Supreme Court case in 1948. A Black couple purchased the home, but the neighborhood had a covenant that prohibited minorities from living in the area. A neighbor, Louis Kraemer, sued the Shelleys to prevent them from moving in, but the court sided with the Shelleys, ending racial discrimination in housing.

The Mary Meachum Freedom Crossing is north of downtown and the site where Mary Meachum was caught helping slaves cross the Mississippi River to freedom. She and her husband, the Rev. John Berry Meachum, were part of the Underground Railroad.

Lincoln University in Jefferson City was a college founded by former enslaved soldiers following the Civil War, and the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum in Independence features an exhibit dedicated to civil rights. Visitors learn about Harry Truman's efforts toward equality in the U.S., including an executive order desegregating the federal workforce and military. The Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City celebrates the rich history of African American baseball and its impact on the social advancement of America.

**VISITMO.PARAMOREDEV.COM**



## West Virginia Black History Tour

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park is a great first stop for any group that wants to learn more about Black history in West Virginia. Harpers Ferry was the site of a raid by abolitionist John Brown, who tried to spark a slave revolt in 1859. Visitors to the 3,647-acre historical park can tour John Brown's Fort, the 1848 armory where Brown and his 18 raiders made their stand against federal forces, or tour 24 restored 19th-century buildings.

Another important site in the park is the Heyward Shepherd Monument, which commemorates a free Black man and innocent bystander who was the first person killed by Brown and his raiders. The all-Black choir at Storer College was asked to perform at the monument dedication ceremony in 1931. Pearl Tatten, the choir director, vehemently opposed performing at the dedication because African Americans supported what Brown was trying to do, but the white college president felt it would show goodwill if they did. Tatten used the opportunity to tell the crowd that her father wore the Blue during the Civil War and that African Americans were not looking back to the days of the Black mammy but forward to the rise of Black youth.

W.E.B. Du Bois heard about what Tatten did and came to Harpers Ferry with a tablet that laid out demands of which rights all people should have. He placed the tablet on a chair next to John Brown's Fort and gave a rousing speech about it. The tablet is still there today.

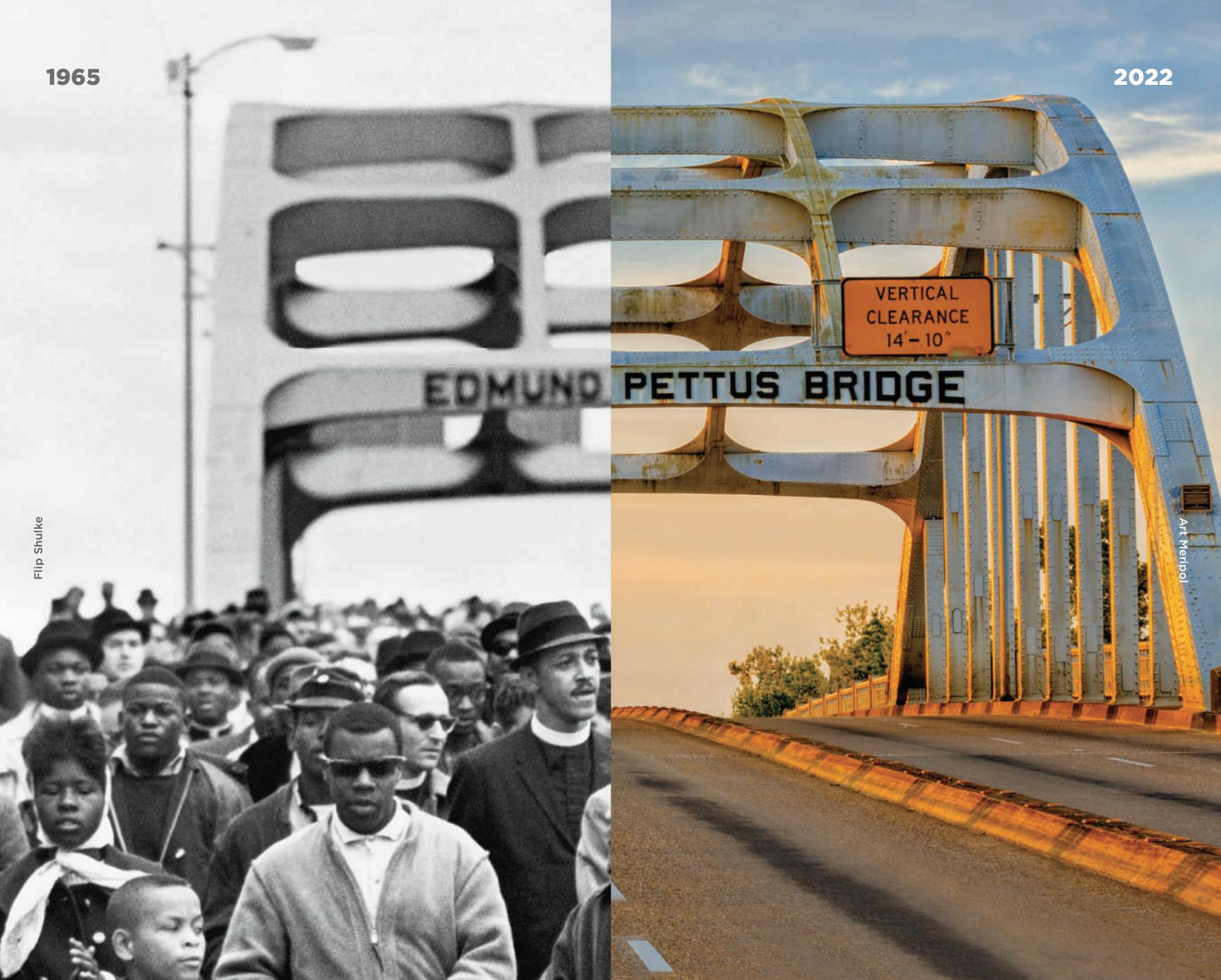
In Charleston, groups can visit the home of Elizabeth Harden Gilmore, who pioneered efforts to integrate her state's schools, housing and public accommodations and fought to pass legislation enforcing integration. In Huntington, visit the home of Memphis Tennessee Garrison, a teacher that helped organize a new NAACP branch in the region and served as national vice president of the NAACP Board of Directors in the mid-'60s.

**CIVILRIGHTSTRAIL.COM**



1965

2022



Flip Shulke

Art Meripol

## *Walk in the footsteps of giants in Selma.*

Voting-rights activists John Lewis and Hosea Williams led 600 peaceful marchers across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in 1965, only to be viciously attacked by state and local lawmen on what became known as Bloody Sunday. Today, you can walk across the historic Selma, Alabama, bridge, just one of dozens of inspiring landmarks on the U.S. Civil Rights Trail. To learn more about these sites, heroes of the movement and others, go to [civilrightstrail.com](http://civilrightstrail.com).



For more information contact:  
 Selma and Dallas County Chamber of Commerce and Tourism Information  
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