



**ALABAMA AFRICAN-AMERICAN
CIVIL RIGHTS HERITAGE SITES
CONSORTIUM**



WORLD MONUMENTS FUND

Watch List 2018



DEXTER AVE. KING MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH

MONTGOMERY, AL

Church pastored by Dr. King during Montgomery Bus Boycott. Target of violent demonstrations by whites protesting boycott. Named to Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage on June 16, 1976; National Historic Landmark on March 30, 1974; and National Register of Historic Places on July 1, 1974.



DEXTER AVE. KING PARSONAGE

MONTGOMERY, AL

Home of Dr. King and family.
Bombed during Bus Boycott.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

MONTGOMERY, AL

Founded in downtown Montgomery in 1867 and known as “Brick-A-Day” church when members were asked to contribute bricks to the building. Pastored from 1952 to 1961 by civil rights leader Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, the church played a central role in the movement during the Bus Boycott and the Freedom Rides. It was bombed three days after the end of the Bus Boycott.



DR. RICHARD HARRIS HOUSE

MONTGOMERY, AL

Originally constructed at the turn of the century, the home of Dr. Richard Harris Jr., grandson of John W. Jones and Alabama state senator during reconstruction. In 1961, Harris opened the home to a group of 33 students participating in the Freedom Rides. Alabama Register of Historic Places – 1992.



JACKSON COMMUNITY HOUSE

MONTGOMERY, AL

Purchased by the Montgomery City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs in 1943. Functioned as headquarters for 25 adults and 15 youth clubs. Housed the city's first library for blacks and provided educational, cultural and social services. Headquarters for Women's Political Council that launched Montgomery Bus Boycott. Alabama Register of Landmarks and Heritage – July 21, 1978 and National Register of Historic Places – May 17, 1984.



BEN MOORE HOTEL/ MAULDEN BROTHERS BARBER SHOP

MONTGOMERY, AL

Built in 1951. Provided a “safe place” for civil rights organizations and a vibrant social life for African-American residents and visitors to Montgomery. Now closed, except for ground floor Maulden Brothers Barber Shop.



MT. ZION A.M.E. ZION CHURCH

MONTGOMERY, AL

Built in 1899 and remodeled in 1921. Establishment of Montgomery Improvement Association and mass meetings for the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Provided respite for Selma to Montgomery marchers. Congregation moved to new location in 1990. Named to Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail and U.S. National Register of Historic Places on November 4, 2002.



OLD SHIP AME ZION CHURCH

MONTGOMERY, AL

Established in 1898. Current building completed in 1918. A center for educational, cultural and religious life. The church was instrumental in the location for the first graduation exercises for State Normal (now Alabama State University) in 1888. During the Civil Rights Movement, organizational meetings were held at the church.



TRINITY LUTHERAN PARSONAGE

MONTGOMERY, AL

Rev. Robert S. Graetz was a white minister of a black congregation where Rosa Parks was a member. Ostracized by the white community because of his support of the Bus Boycott, Graetz was subjected to violence and harassment, including three bombings of his home, the church parsonage.



HISTORIC BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH

BIRMINGHAM, AL

Organized in 1904. Building completed in 1926. Pastored from 1956-1961 by Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, leader of the Birmingham movement. Church and parsonage bombed three times, including Christmas Day, 1956.



OLD SARDIS BAPTIST CHURCH

BIRMINGHAM, AL

Nicknamed Dynamite Hill because of the frequency of racially motivated bombings as black middle class moved into previously all-white community in the 1960s. Old Sardis Baptist Church was organized in 1884. Rebuilt in 1925. Rev. Robert L. Alford became pastor in 1947 and church hosted organization meeting for Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights of which he was co-founder. National Register of Historic Places – 2005.



SIXTEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

BIRMINGHAM, AL

Organized in 1873 as First Colored Baptist Church. Current building erected in 1911. Known as “everybody’s church” as center for educational and intellectual activities. Hosted mass meetings during Civil Rights Movement. Infamous bombing on September 15, 1963, killed four girls. National Historic Landmark – 2006.



ST. PAUL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

BIRMINGHAM, AL

Founded in 1896, it is one of the oldest African-American churches in Birmingham. Hosted mass meetings and training in nonviolent civil disobedience for civil rights demonstrators in 1963.



THE BALLARD HOUSE

BIRMINGHAM, AL

Built in 1940s by African-American contractor Leroy S. Gillard for Dr. Edward H. Ballard, a black pediatrician and obstetrician. Sold to Jesse “Ma” Perkins in the 1950s and rented business space, rooms and ran a restaurant frequented by the Birmingham Black Barons. Dr. Hershell Hamilton hosted meetings of civil rights organizers and treated victims of violence that occurred when police dogs and fire hoses were used against marchers in 1963.



BROWN CHAPEL AME CHURCH

SELMA, AL

Organized in early 1800s.
Established as first African
Methodist Episcopal (AME) in
Selma in 1867. Built in 1908.
Site for rallies of Southern
Christian Leadership
Conference and Dr. Martin
Luther King Jr. in support of
Selma to Montgomery Voting
Rights March. Alabama Register
of Landmarks and Heritage –
June 16, 1976. National Historic
Landmark – February 4, 1982.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

SELMA, AL

Organized by freed slaves in 1840s. Headquarters for Dallas County Voters League and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Organized youth for Voting Rights March in 1965. Built in 1894. National Register of Historic Places – 1979.



HISTORIC JACKSON HOUSE

SELMA, AL

Built in 1906 as wedding gift to his daughter by Dr. Richard B. Hudson, a significant turn-of-the-century educator. Hosted strategy meetings with movement leaders following shooting death of Jimmy Lee Jackson, including March 9, 1965, meeting with Assistant Attorney General John Doar two days after Bloody Sunday.



TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH

SELMA, AL

Organized in 1885 for Selma University students. Built in 1922. Ministers were leaders in African-American Baptist organizations, serving as president of National Baptist Convention. Ministers and congregation active in civil rights. Pastor John D. Hunter and Marie Foster were two of "Courageous Eight" who invited Dr. King to Selma in 1964. National Register of Historic Places – July 10, 2013.



JACKSON SNCC HOUSE

WHITE HALL, AL

Mathew and Emma Jackson and family provided a “safe place” for meetings, housing and support for Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) workers in Lowndes County.



SAFE HOUSE BLACK HISTORY MUSEUM

GREENSBORO, AL

Owned by the Burroughs Family, this house became a refuge for Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Just two weeks prior to his assassination in Memphis, an angry mob of Ku Klux Klan members attempted to murder him after a speech in Greensboro on March 21, 1968. He was sheltered by the Burroughs, who were civil rights activists, and a number of armed black men who surrounded the house.