

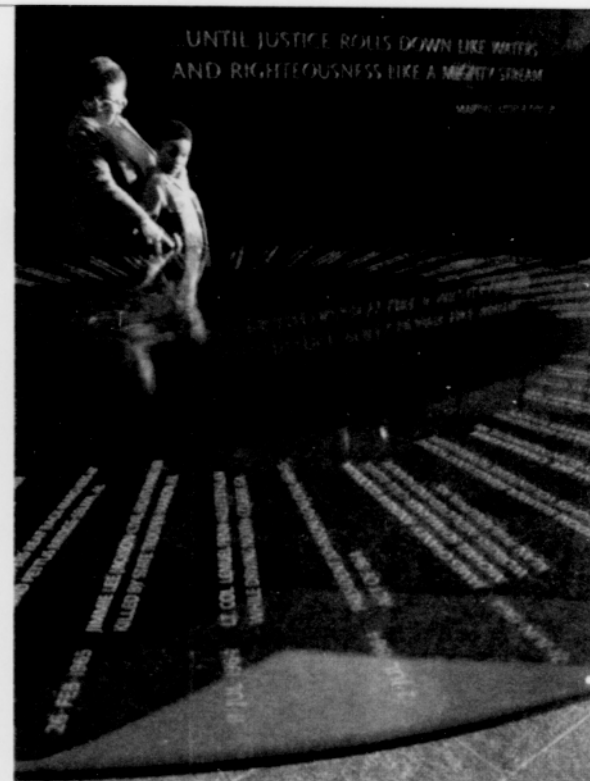


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# LAS VEGAS

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### Civil Rights Memorial

#### •May 14, 1961

Alabama Freedom Riders test compliance with bus desegregation laws

#### •August 28, 1963

Alabamians join 250,000 other Americans for march on Washington, D.C.; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivers "I Have A Dream" address

#### •July 2, 1964

President Lyndon B. Johnson signs Civil Rights Act of 1964

#### •January 2, 1965

Martin Luther King, Jr. holds first mass meeting at Brown Chapel, Selma

#### March 7th

Civil Rights March confrontation at Edmund Pettus Bridge, Selma

#### March 25th

Landmark Civil Rights march from Selma to Montgomery completed

#### July 9th

Congress passes Voting Rights Act of 1965

### HISTORIC SITES

#### •Ben Moore Hotel

Corner of Jackson and High Streets

Built in the early 1950s, the hotel was prominent during the bus boycott of 1955-56. White city officials and Black boycott leaders met in the roof garden restaurant.

#### •Bethel Baptist Church

2106 Mill Street

Although the present church was built in 1977, Bethel's congregation dates back to 1867 and today has one of the largest Black congregations in the city.

#### •Beulah Baptist Church

3703 Rosa Parks Avenue

The church was incorporated in 1919, and like many area churches, has been used for meetings and services during the struggle for racial equality. The late singer Nat 'King' Cole and his family attended church here when he was a boy. His father was one of the original members to assist with the church's incorporation, his mother played piano for the choir.

#### •Centennial Hill Historic District

Intersection and vicinity of Jackson and High Streets

Named Centennial Hill because its development began in 1876, this area remains a prominent Black neighborhood today.

#### •Civil Rights Memorial

Corner of Washington and Hull Streets

Designed by Vietnam Memorial artist, Maya Lin, the memorial chronicles key events in the Civil Rights Movement and lists the names of approximately 40 people who gave

their lives in the struggle for racial equality from 1955-1968. The Memorial was unveiled November 5, 1989.

#### •Cole-Samford House

1524 St. John Street

One-story frame house was the birthplace and early childhood home of jazz pianist and singer Nat 'King' Cole (1919-1965).

#### •Dexter Avenue King Memorial Baptist Church

454 Dexter Avenue

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. continued his ministry and began his leadership as the driving force behind the Civil Rights Movement. A mural in the basement of the church depicts major events in the movement and in King's life. It is also noted as the birthplace of the Civil Rights Movement and has been an example of the role played by the Black church in social reform.

#### •Dorsett-Phillips House

422 Union Street

This house was purchased in 1886 by Dr. Cornelius N. Dorsett, Montgomery's first Black physician. He later became the Chief of Staff at Hale Infirmary.

#### •First Baptist Church

347 North Ripley Street

Land for the church was purchased by ex-slaves in 1864, design was by Tuskegee architect W.T. Bailey. The present building replaced an earlier 1912 frame church. It is the birthplace of the Baptist State Convention (1868) and the National Baptist Convention U.S.A., Inc. (1880). The church was also the site of the first baccalaureate service of Alabama State University in Montgomery (1890) and the First Institute of Non-Violence and Social Change sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 1957.

#### •Holt Street Baptist Church

903 South Holt Street

On Monday, December 5, 1955, four days after Rosa Parks was arrested for riding in the front of a Montgomery city bus, the minister of Holt Street Baptist Church offered his church as the site of a mass meeting that would determine how long the community would abstain from riding city buses, more than 5,000 area Blacks attended. The church was used many times for meetings and rallies during the Civil Rights

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