**FOREWORD**

Georgia is home to the official living memorial and premier institution that honors the life and legacy of my father, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. In 1968, by my mother, Mrs. Coretta Scott King, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc. (The King Center) is dedicated to educating the world on the life, legacy and teachings of my father. Through our premiere educational initiative, Nonviolence365®, which is based on Dr. King’s nonviolent philosophy and methodology, the King Center is committed to inspiring new generations to carry forward his unfinished work and creating the Beloved Community. We are equipping the next generation of global leaders to lead the “King” way... inspired by love for humanity.

We are extremely excited about the Footsteps of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Trail. This trail is an opportunity to walk in the footsteps of courage, love, sacrifice and the unyielding commitment to humanity. As a traveler along the Footsteps of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Trail, it is our hope that each step reminds you of the power of collective strength and inspires you to continue the work of ensuring freedom for each generation. You can follow in these footsteps across Georgia at your own pace while pushing the message of love and humanity forward and stand where history happened. #MLK50Forward

Together we win, Bernice A. King

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**SAVANNAH**

First African Baptist Church

First African Baptist Church is one of the oldest African American Baptist churches in North America. The church was organized in 1772 by Rev. George Lapu, who preached to the enslaved people at Brantmore Plantation.

In his dual role as president of the Savannah NAACP and pastor of First African Baptist Church, Rev. Ralph Mark Gilbert led numerous voter registration drives and demonstrations that led to integration of the Savannah Police Department and public facilities. During the 1960s, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke at First African Baptist Church. In 2017, the Georgia Historical Society and First African Baptist Church erected a marker in front of the church on Franklin Square.

**HOURS:**

Sunday services at 10 a.m.

Tours: Tuesday — Saturday 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

**11 a.m. – 1 p.m.**

23 Montgomery St.

Savannah, GA 31401

(912) 233-6597

firstafbc.com

**Ralph Mark Gilbert Civil Rights Museum**

The Ralph Mark Gilbert Civil Rights Museum chronicles the civil rights movement in Savannah, Georgia’s oldest city. The museum is named in honor of Rev. Ralph Mark Gilbert, who was the pastor of First African Baptist Church from 1933 to 1956 and president of the Savannah branch of the NAACP from 1942 to 1948. His civil rights legacy included establishing Savannah’s first black YMCA, hiring of Savannah’s first black police officers and voter registration drives for the NAACP.

Explore photographs and interactive exhibits on the museum’s three levels that capture key civil rights struggles in Savannah, including demonstrations at Liberty and Levy’s Department Store, and a theater with seating that resembles pews in African American churches.

**HOURS:**

Tuesday – Saturday 10 a.m. – 5 p.m.

460 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.

Savannah, GA 31401

(912) 777-6099

firstafbc.com
Sunday services from 11 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

The cemetery at Rocky Mount Baptist Church is the final resting place for Delia and James King, parents of Martin Luther King, Jr. The property is open to the public daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. with no charge for admission. Grill, picnic, and restroom facilities are available.

First African Baptist Church was established in 1867. The current historic church building was constructed in 1914 as the host site for Southern Christian Leadership Conference and voter registration drives for the NAACP. Explore the work of ensuring freedom for each generation. This trail is an opportunity to carry forward his unfinished work and creating the Beloved Community.

We are extremely excited about the Footsteps of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Trail. This is an opportunity to walk in the footsteps of courage, love, sacrifice, and an unyielding commitment to humanity. As a traveler along the Footsteps of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Trail, it is our hope that each step reminds you of the power of collective strength and inspires you to continue the work of ensuring freedom for each generation. You can follow in these footsteps across Georgia at your own pace while pushing the message of love and humanity forward and stand where history happened. #MLK50Forward

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ALBANY

Albany Civil Rights Institute

Visit the Albany Civil Rights Institute (formerly known as the Albany Civil Rights Movement Museum at Old Mt. Zion) to learn the story of the Albany Movement, a coalition of residents, churches and their congregations, students, and civil rights organizations that led a grassroots campaign to end discrimination in public facilities and achieve voters’ rights in southwest Georgia. The 12,315-foot facility is situated next to the Old Mt. Zion Baptist Church, a historic 1906 building that was the primary site of mass meetings. Browse interactive exhibits, view photographs, and on every second Saturday of the month, hear moving performances by the Freedom Singers, vocalists of the Albany Movement.

Hours: Tuesday – Saturday 11 a.m. – 4 p.m., excluding Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year’s Day. Open on Martin Luther King, Jr. Day 10 a.m. – 2 p.m.

326 W. Whitney Ave. Albany, GA 31701
(229) 432-1698
albanycivilrightsinstitute.org

Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church

Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church was another site where meetings were held during the Albany Movement. Working closely with Old Mt. Zion Baptist Church across the street, both churches held mass meetings with crowds exceeding 1,500 people when Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke to their members in 1965. A Georgia Historical Society Civil Rights Trail marker honoring the Albany Movement is located in front of the church. Hear the Freedom Singers perform here during Black History Month and annual Martin Luther King, Jr. celebrations.

Hours: Sunday services from 11 a.m. – 1 p.m.

325 W. Whitney Ave. Albany, GA 31701
(229) 435-3114

COLUMBUS

Prince Hall Masonic Temple

The Prince Hall Masonic Temple in Columbus was the site of a speech that Martin Luther King, Jr. gave to an audience of more than 1,000 people in 1958 during his inaugural year as president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). King’s visit was part of the emerging SCLC efforts to register black voters and encourage nonviolence in preparation for the 1960 presidential election.

King visited Columbus following the murder of Dr. Thomas Brewer, a Columbus leader who helped organize and finance King v. landmark, the landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision that ended the system in Georgia. Following the decision, Columbus blacks lived in constant fear of Klan bombings and cross burnings. The Prince Hall masons invited King to speak at a local church and the local black churches would not be subject to retaliation by local Klan activists. The Prince Hall Masonic Temple is one of 18 sites that comprise the MLK Jr. Outdoor Learning Trail, a project being developed by Columbus State University students.

815 E. 8th Ave. Columbus, GA 31901
(706) 524-2807
mepghla.org/Columbus-no-4

REX

Rocky Mount Baptist Church

The cemetery at Rocky Mount Baptist Church is the final resting place for Delia and James King, parents of Martin Luther King, Sr. The cemetery has 167 memorials, including the gravesite of the King family, in its rural setting in Rex.

Hours: Sunday services from 11 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

6682 Old Macon Hwy. Rex, GA 30273
(678) 289-6514

DUBLIN

Martin Luther King, Jr. Monument Park

The Martin Luther King, Jr. Monument Park is located at the gateway to downtown Dublin across the street from First African Baptist Church. See the 54-foot-by-10-foot mural designed by Georgia artist Corey Barkdale that depicts a series of images highlighting the need for future generations to envision Dr. King’s message. A sculpture compliments the park’s theme.

First African Baptist Church

First African Baptist Church was established in 1867. The current historic church building was constructed in 1940 and is Dublin’s oldest African American church. In 1944, the Colored Elks Club of Georgia sponsored an oratorio contest, and the winner was Martin Luther King, Jr. He was 15, and his speech was “The Negro and the Constitution.” On the ride back to Atlanta, he and his teacher were forced to relinquish their seats to white passengers. That incident left an indelible impression on the young King, who would later lead the Montgomery bus boycott. Listen to an audio tour in Monument Park that recaptures that experience and other memories of First African Baptist members during the civil rights movement.

405 Telfair St. Dublin, GA 31021
(478) 272-4002
visitdublin.org

STOCKBRIDGE

Martin Luther King, Sr. Resting Place

The M.L. King Sr. Heritage Trail in 2015, and Sunday services at 7:45 a.m. and 11 a.m. of Atlanta’s Ebenezer Baptist Church. Stockbridge erected in 1949. Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr. worshiped to its present location in 1878. The current church was ordained and preached his first sermon at Floyd Chapel. He was 15, and his speech was “The Negro and the Constitution.” On the ride back to Atlanta, he and his teacher were forced to relinquish their seats to white passengers. That incident left an indelible impression on the young King, who would later lead the Montgomery bus boycott. Listen to an audio tour in Monument Park that recaptures that experience and other memories of First African Baptist members during the civil rights movement.

405 Telfair St. Dublin, GA 31021
(478) 272-4002
visitdublin.org

Visit the Martin Luther King, Sr. Resting Place on the M.L. King Sr. Heritage Trail to honor his family legacy.

Hours: Sunday services from 11 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

6682 Old Macon Hwy. Rex, GA 30273
(678) 289-6514

Visit the Martin Luther King, Jr. Monument Park on the M.L. King Sr. Heritage Trail to honor his family legacy.

Hours: Sunday services from 11 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

6682 Old Macon Hwy. Rex, GA 30273
(678) 289-6514

Visit the Shiloh Missionary Baptist Church on the M.L. King Sr. Heritage Trail to honor his family legacy.

Hours: Sunday services from 11 a.m. – 1 p.m.

325 W. Whitney Ave. Albany, GA 31701
(229) 435-3114

Visit the Rocky Mount Baptist Church on the M.L. King Sr. Heritage Trail to honor his family legacy.

Hours: Sunday services from 11 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

6682 Old Macon Hwy. Rex, GA 30273
(678) 289-6514

Visit the Martin Luther King, Jr. Monument Park on the M.L. King Sr. Heritage Trail to honor his family legacy.

Hours: Sunday services from 11 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.

6682 Old Macon Hwy. Rex, GA 30273
(678) 289-6514
STOCKBRIDGE

Floyd Chapel Baptist Church has a long history as a safe haven for black worshippers in Stockbridge. It was moved to its present location in 1878. The current church was erected in 1939. Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr. worshiped at the wooden church that existed at the site. He spoke at the Georgia Historical Society Civil Rights Trail marker honoring the Albany Movement. Both churches held mass meetings with crowds exceeding 1,500 people when Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke to their members in 1966. A Georgia Historical Society Civil Rights Trail marker honoring the Albany Movement is located in front of the church. Hear the Freedom Singers perform here during Black History Month and annual Martin Luther King, Jr. celebrations.

Hours: Sunday services from 11 a.m. – 1 p.m.
325 W. Whitney Ave.
Albany, GA 31701
(229) 432-1698
albancivilequityinstitute.org

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Hours: Sunday services from 11 a.m. – 1 p.m.
325 W. Whitney Ave.
Albany, GA 31701
(229) 432-3174
**ATLANTA**

**Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Park**
The experience at the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Park begins when you approach the Visitor Center off the Civil Rights Walk of Fame with shoe imprints of pioneers in the American civil rights movement noted on the pavement. Along the walk is a statue of Mahatma Gandhi with inscribed quotes from the India leader who greatly influenced King's nonviolent movement for social change. The Visitor Center is surrounded by pathways and the International World Peace Rose Garden.

**Historic Ebenezer Baptist Church**
As part of your visit to the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Park tour the Historic Ebenezer Baptist Church to see where Dr. King served as co-pastor with his father. Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr. was Ebenezer’s third pastor, leading the church from 1958 until he retired in 1975. His son, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., served as co-pastor in 1967 until he moved to San Francisco. In the sanctuary and fellowship hall that have been restored to their 1960s appearance.

**Sweet Auburn Historic District**
Nestled in the heart of Atlanta, centered along a mile-and-a-half stretch of Auburn Avenue, the Sweet Auburn Historic District houses one of the city’s most important historical African American communities. Since the late 19th century, the district has been home to numerous African American-owned businesses and schools, many of the first of their kind in Atlanta or the nation. The Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Park, Big Bethel A.M.E. Church and King Center are all important features of the district, along with the popular Sweet Auburn Curb Market. The neighborhood is represented by Sweet Auburn Works, the district’s voice for implementing Main Street projects, economic development, cultural activities, and sustainability of historic places.

**Auburn Avenue Research Library**
The Auburn Avenue Research Library (AARL) is located in the heart of the Sweet Auburn Historic District. The library opened in 1994 as a special branch of the Atlanta-Fulton Public Library System to provide reference and archiving services for the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Park. AARL, originally was the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel has hosted more than 1 million visitors. The library opened in 1994.

**Big Bethel A.M.E. Church**
The church was founded in 1840 for enslaved members of the white Union Church, and it served many functions during the Civil War, including a hospital. During Reconstruction, Bethel A.M.E. housed Atlanta’s first public school for African Americans and Morris Brown College in the basement. Big Bethel A.M.E. Church ministry has focused on civil rights since the movement days, from broadcasting sermons on Atlanta’s WERD radio station to building low-income housing units, and providing services to poor and imprisoned people. Visitors are invited to attend church services on Sunday mornings.

**Auburn Street Baptist Church**
Weed Street Baptist Church was organized during Reconstruction to serve the African American communities in the Sweet Auburn and Old Fourth Ward neighborhoods. Under the leadership of Rev. William Holmes Borders leading up to the civil rights movement, the church acquired land for development of Weed Street, a neighborhood walking path, land for the church and Weed Street Towers, a high-rise building for seniors, which are managed by the Weed Street Charitable Foundation and provide affordable housing in the Sweet Auburn Historic District. Weed Street also established one of the first federal credit unions in the South. Visitors are invited to attend worship services on Sunday mornings.

**South-View Cemetery**
The South-View Cemetery was founded in 1886 by formerly enslaved people for community and spiritual programs since it opened in 1886. More than 2,000 African Americans are buried here, including the family of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and his wife, Coretta Scott King. The cemetery includes a small chapel, a visitor center, and a gift shop.

**South-View Cemetery**
The cemetery is the final resting place of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Coretta Scott King. The cemetery is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on holidays.

**A.P. King’s Drugstore**
At the former site of Yates & Milton Drug Store (presently the Atlanta Journal-Constitution) in 1992, a Georgia Historical Society marker tells the story of the Atlanta Student Movement that began in 1960. The movement began when three Morehouse College students — Lonnie King, Joseph Pierce and Julian Bond — joined the Committee on the Appeal for Human Rights and involved all the historically black institutions of the Atlanta University Center (AUC). After Roslyn Pope of Spelman published an Appeal for Human Rights, the AUC students conducted sit-ins at segregated lunch counters throughout Atlanta, movie theaters, parks and the Georgia State Capitol. When the students targeted the Georgia Room at Rich’s Department Store in downtown Atlanta, Martin Luther King, Jr. and his brother A.D. King joined them and were arrested with 77 student demonstrators. Protests involving more than 2,000 students at businesses continued until October 1961, when desegregation of the facilities was achieved.

**Morehouse College**
Morehouse College, founded in 1867, is a historically black, private liberal arts college for men. One of the college’s most distinguished alumni is Martin Luther King, Jr., who graduated in 1948. The Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel has hosted more than 1 million people for community and spiritual programs since it opened in 1994. The chapel, seating up to 2,500 people, includes a 2,500-seat worship auditorium, a 6,000-organ pipe and a Hall of Honor with the portraits of world leaders in the civil and human rights movement, and a bust of Mahatma Gandhi. On the adjoining plaza, the chapel memorializes two leaders who sought to see a nonviolent solution to Dr. King’s assassination. Rev. Ralph David Abernathy led SCLC operations in Atlanta.

**Atlanta Student Movement**
Located on the campus of Clark Atlanta University, the Atlanta Student Movement began in 1960. A Georgia Historical Society marker located in front of the church tells the story of the church’s support for the movement. As the student movement gained momentum, administrators at the black colleges would not allow the students to meet in campus facilities. Rev. Joseph E. Boone, a civil rights activist, provided an office for students, and the congregation assisted with food and supplies.

**Atlanta Center’s Robert W. Woodruff Library**
The Center for Civil and Human Rights is dedicated to the achievements of the American civil rights movement as well as the worldwide human rights movement. See rotating artifacts from Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.’s youth through his assassination in the “Voices of the Voiceless: The Morehouse College Martin Luther, Jr. Collection” exhibit. Learn more about significant events in the movement and experience a simulation of a lunch counter sit-in demonstration in the “Rolls Down Like Water: The American Civil Rights Movement” exhibit. Explore interactive exhibits about modern-day activism worldwide in “The Spark of Conviction: The Global Human Rights Movement” exhibit.

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da’s personal library and many documents related to the Carter presidency.

The Jimmy Carter Presidential Library and Museum

The Jimmy Carter Presidential Library and Museum, administered by the National Archives and Record Administration, is the repository of information and historical materials from the Carter presidency. Browse the museum’s photographs, videos and rotating material from the collection, and walk through a life-size replica of the Oval Office. Researchers can access the library archives that include more than 27 million pages of documents related to the Carter presidency.

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Atlanta Student Movement Historic District

Located near the campus of Clark Atlanta University, the Rush Memorial Congregational Church became the headquarters for planning meetings of the Atlanta Student Movement. A Georgia Historical Society marker located in front of the church tells the story of the church’s support for the movement. As the student movement gained momentum, administrators at the black colleges would not allow the students to meet in campus facilities. Rev. Joseph E. Boone, a civil rights activist, provided an office space for the students, and the congregation assisted with food and supplies.

A.D. King joined them and were arrested with 77 student activists. The Robert W. Woodruff Library also houses public meeting spaces, exhibits and the John Henrik Clarke Africana and African American collection.

Prince Hall Masonic Temple

The Prince Hall Masonic Temple, located in the Sweet Auburn Historic District, was the headquarters for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) during the 1960s and is a component of the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Park. In 1957, following the successful Montgomery Bus Boycott, the Prince Hall Masonic Temple invited 60 black ministers to Ebenezer Baptist Church to form an organization to support nonviolent direct action to eliminate segregation in public accommodations and social justice. Dr. King was elected president of the organization, and a small office was established in the Prince Hall Masonic Temple. SCLC staff included Ella Baker, Andrew Young, Martin Luther King Jr., Martin Luther King Jr., and Ralph Abernathy. Dr. King’s assassination, Rev. Ralph Abernathy became SCLC operations director and national director.

Sweet Auburn Works

Located in the heart of Atlanta’s Sweet Auburn Historic District, Sweet Auburn Works houses one of the most important African American communities. Since the late 19th century, the district has been home to numerous historical African American communities. The district, along with the popular Sweet Auburn Curb Market. The neighborhood is represented by Sweet Auburn Works, the district’s voice for implementing Main Street projects, including commerce, visitation and sustainability of historic places.

South-View Cemetery

South-View Cemetery was founded in 1886 by formerly enslaved African American community leaders as well as lesser-known African Americans who were interred in a marble crypt at South-View. When their son, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was assassinated in 1968, his body was temporarily interred at South-View before being relocated to the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Park.

South-View Cemetery offers docent-led walking tours featuring the grave markers of African American leaders as well as lesser-known African Americans who were interred in a marble crypt at South-View. When their son, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was assassinated in 1968, his body was temporarily interred at South-View before being relocated to the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Park.

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460 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd, Savannah, GA 31401
(912) 777-6099

EXPLOREGEORGIA.ORG

Georgia Department of Economic Development
Technology Square | 75 Fifth Street, NW, Suite 1200
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

On My Mind
In the Footsteps of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Trail...