



**Atlanta Life Insurance Company Building**  
148 Auburn Ave. Completed 1920; annex (142 Auburn) built 1936. From 1920 to 1980, this was the headquarters of the country's largest black-owned stockholder life insurance company.

**Rucker Building**  
158-60 Auburn Ave. Completed 1904. Atlanta's first black office building was constructed by businessman and politician Henry A. Rucker.

**Royal Peacock Club**  
184-86 Auburn Ave. Built 1922. Known as the Top Hat until 1948, this entertainment spot has featured such performers as Cab Calloway, Louis Armstrong, and Aretha Franklin.

**Big Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church**  
220 Auburn Ave. Built 1890s; rebuilt 1924. The church's most prominent feature, the "Jesus Saves" sign on the steeple, was added when the structure was rebuilt after a 1920 fire.

**Odd Fellows Building and Auditorium**  
228-50 Auburn Ave. Built 1912-14. Named for a fraternal organization begun in Atlanta in 1870, this six-story complex provided Sweet Auburn residents with space for offices, stores, and meetings.

**Prince Hall Masonic Building**  
332-34 Auburn Ave. Completed 1941. Georgia's most influential black Masonic lodge constructed this building which currently houses the national offices of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

**National Park Service Visitor Center**  
450 Auburn Ave. The visitor center has exhibits, a video program, and a schedule of park activities. National Park Service personnel provide information and answer questions.

**The King Center**  
The Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc., was founded in 1968 by Coretta Scott King and others. The center is headed by the King's younger son, Dexter Scott King. This organization continues Dr. King's work toward economic and social equality.

**Double "Shotgun" Row Houses**  
472-488 Auburn Ave. Built in 1905 for Empire Textile Company mill workers. Theoretically, a gunshot could enter and leave the house through the perfectly aligned doorways, hence the name "shotgun."

**Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Home**  
102 Howell St. Built 1890-95. This elegant house, whose architectural details include a Palladian window and Corinthian columns, was home to Atlanta's leading black building contractor in the early 1900s.

**Bryant-Graves Home**  
522 Auburn Ave. Built in 1893-95. Former occupants include two prominent black citizens, Rev. Peter James Bryant and real estate developer Antoine Graves.

**APEX Museum**  
**Auburn Avenue Research Library**

**Butler Street YMCA**  
20-24 Butler St. Built 1918-20. Founded in the basement of the Wheat Street Baptist Church in 1894, the activist YMCA group met in several locations before building new quarters here.

**Herndon Building**  
231-45 Auburn Ave. Built 1926. This multi-use structure was named for its builder, Alonzo F. Herndon, ex-slave and founder of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

**Ebenezer Baptist Church**  
407-13 Auburn Ave. Built 1914-22. Following the example of his father and grandfather, Martin Luther King, Jr., served as co-paster from 1960 until 1968.

**Plaza**  
Behold Statue, Rose Garden, Fountain, and Amphitheater.

**Fire Station No. 6**  
**Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church and School**

**Martin Luther King, Jr., Birth Home**  
501 Auburn Ave. Built 1895. The Queen Anne style house is restored to its appearance during the years 1929, when King was born, to 1941, when his family moved to a house on Boulevard.

**Charles L. Harper Home**  
535 Auburn Ave. Built about 1895. Professor Harper, who lived here from 1910 to 1945, was principal of Atlanta's first black public high school, Booker T. Washington High.

**Original Coca-Cola Bottling Building**

**Sweet Auburn Curb Market**  
209 Edgewood Ave. Completed 1923. Even during the years of legal segregation in Atlanta, both blacks and whites shopped here for fresh produce and meats. The market is still in operation.

**Wheat Street Baptist Church**  
365 Auburn Ave. Built 1920-31. So-named because the original structure was built when Auburn Avenue was called Wheat Street, the church has been a community institution since the late 1800s.

**Gravesite**  
In the early 1970s, Dr. King's body was moved from the Southview Cemetery to a site next to Ebenezer Baptist Church. The present memorial tomb was dedicated in 1977.

**Watkins-Anderson Building**  
443-45 Edgewood Ave. Built 1905-10. This commercial structure has been completely renovated. 443 houses NPS staff offices and 445 continues service under lease as a barbershop.

**FREEDOM PARKWAY**

From Freedom Parkway, turn south onto Boulevard and follow signs to parking lot.

**PARKING**

**NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY**

**PRESERVATION DISTRICT BOUNDARY**

**NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY**

**PROMENADE**

To Carter Center

To downtown Atlanta, Woodruff Park, and Peachtree Street

To 20

Edgewood/Auburn Avenue Exit

Wm. Holmes Borders Sr., Drive

Cornelia Street

Ezzard Street

Cooks Alley

Bradley Street

Howell St.

Daniel Street

Garrett Place

Chamberlain Street

Tanner Street

Hilliard Street

Randolph Street

Irwin Street

John Wesley Dobbs Avenue

Hogue Street

Howell Street

Fort Street

Hilliard Street

John Wesley Dobbs Avenue

Fort Street

Butler Street

Piedmont Avenue

Ellis Street

Courtland Street

John Wesley Dobbs Avenue

Brooks Alley

Old Wheat Street

Old Wheat Street

Auburn Avenue

Edgewood Avenue

Edgewood Avenue

Auditorium Place

Piedmont Avenue

Coca-Cola Place

Boaz Street

Butler Street

Tanner Street

Chamberlain Street

Chamberlain Street

Garrett Place

Daniel Street

Howell St.

Bradley Street

Ezzard Street

Cornelia Street