

Montgomery Mural Key

The Wells Fargo Community Mural Program is dedicated to creating unique, custom-designed, historical artwork that respects the community's legacy, celebrates its diversity, and honors the past upon which the community was founded. This mural is a part of a series commemorating the Civil Rights Movement.

Images Courtesy Of: Alabama Department of Archives and History • Associated Press • National Archives and Records Administration • Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division • Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division



Rosa Parks with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in the background, c. 1955. Parks is regarded as “the first lady of civil rights” and “the mother of the freedom movement.”



Marchers on the Edmund Pettus Bridge during the Selma to Montgomery March, 1965. The marches, three in total, grew out of the voting rights movement – a time when citizens’ rights to vote were being denied or abridged on account of race or skin color.



Coretta Scott King, Dr. King, and New York City Mayor Robert Wagner, 1964. The Kings played essential roles in combating social injustice through nonviolent means during the Civil Rights Movement. Their efforts inspired others, like Mayor Wagner, throughout the country to fight for racial equality.



The Dexter Parsonage Museum in Montgomery was the historic home to twelve pastors from 1919 to 1992. Dr. King lived here during the Montgomery Bus Boycott years, and Dr. Vernon Johns, an earlier advocate of civil rights, also lived at the house from 1947 to 1952.



Ralph David Abernathy, 1968. Abernathy organized the first meeting of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, and led successful nonviolent movements that helped secure the passage of landmark civil rights legislation.



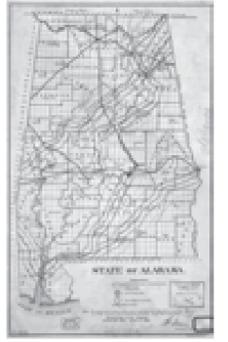
John Doar (right) and associates, 1962. As First Assistant and then Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights in the U.S. Dept. of Justice, Doar was involved in several significant events of the Civil Rights Movement. In 1961, he worked in Montgomery to protect the Freedom Riders, and later contributed to drafting the Voting Rights Act of 1965.



Alabama residents standing outside a polling station, with a sign that reads, “Vote Here,” c. 1965 - 1968. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 prohibited discrimination in voting.



John Lewis, 1964. Lewis, now a U.S. Congressman, was the chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in the 1960s. His prominent role in the Selma to Montgomery marches helped expose the government’s passivity regarding violence against law-abiding citizens.



Map of the state of Alabama, 1866.



In 1906, an ordinance in Montgomery required African Americans to ride on separate streetcars. The streetcar system’s owner refused to comply because it wouldn’t be profitable, and instead required African Americans to ride in the back of the cars. Change finally arrived six decades later, with milestone legislation prohibiting segregation.



Rev. Abernathy, Dr. King, and other civil rights leaders and marchers near the front of the Selma to Montgomery March, 1965. An American flag and a United Nations flag are carried by the marchers as they pass St. Margaret’s Hospital on Ripley Street in Montgomery. Partners Abernathy and King worked together to mobilize a country in order to help realize the dream of the movement.



An illustrated map of Montgomery by Milwaukee, Henry Wellge & Co., 1887.

Together we'll go far



Questions? Comments?
We would like to hear from you!
Please contact communitymurals@wellsfargo.com