

Chapter 1 : A Timeline of Alabama from the ss | Timetoast timelines

This article is intended to show a timeline of events in the History of Birmingham, England, with a particular focus on the events, people or places that are covered in Wikipedia articles.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: The development of Britain as a leading imperialist power during the closing decades of the nineteenth century was in part a product of the industrial depression of those years. While there was a clear realisation of the need to extend education in some quarters, in others there was an equal determination to resist change or at least to guide it into safe channels. Although public controversies about educational policy were conducted predominantly in political and religious terms, fundamental economic and social issues were at stake. Already in the 1860s the more farsighted among industrialists had begun to voice considerable concern about the state of education. On the continent new technological advances were being made, industries were established which made use of the latest techniques and there had been parallel educational developments. In Germany particularly, though a unified state had yet to be established, a whole system of scientific and technological education was evolving, epitomised in the great Technical High Schools which were much more closely integrated with industry, more rationally organised and of a higher standard than any similar institution in Britain. It was an awareness that industries on the continent benefited materially from this higher standard of education that led many industrialists to support the Education Act of 1870. Advanced industrialists such as the ironmaster Bernhard Samuelson, scientists of the calibre of Lyon Playfair, T. Roscoe co-operated in urging the extension of scientific and technical education. This was followed in by the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, which included among its members Samuelson and Roscoe and made many radical suggestions for the improvement of scientific and technological education. This grouping was also responsible for the relatively progressive Minority Report of the Cross Commission -the Royal Commission on elementary education mentioned earlier. The reports following on these enquiries, especially those of the Technical Instruction Commission, provided striking evidence both of the scientific and technological weaknesses of British as compared with Continental industry, and of the deficiencies in the educational system. It was not, of course, only a matter of producing reports and conducting propaganda. Colleges were set up which began to embody the policies advocated, while old institutions were transformed to meet new needs, more particularly in the great industrial centres. Once more, therefore, as in the earlier nineteenth century, educational ideas began to be translated into practice which was sharply at variance with the prevailing classicism of the ancient universities and older public schools. The most outright exponent of the view that the study of science must be the central feature of education was Herbert Spencer, but Thomas Huxley was, perhaps, the most influential, underlining that both scientific and literary studies were essential to an all-round education. But there was little or no concern with these matters on the part of established industries which continued You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 2 : What is the age and value of an E James and Loveby shotgun

Old maps of Birmingham on Old Maps Online. Discover the past of Birmingham on historical maps.

It deprived numerous Black and White people from voting. Luther Leonidas Hill was the first person to complete an open heart surgery in the Western Hemisphere. The surgery was performed on a young boy with a stab wound to the heart. This was bad because most of Alabama is agricultural and they planted a lot of cotton. What would happen if all their cotton was destroyed? It could cause farmers to lose income and workers to lose their jobs. Jan 1, The Results of the Census is in! The state census concludes that the state population is at 2., with mostly Caucasians 1., and African Americans , In Alabama especially, the population of these two races is high because slavery was common so the more Caucasians the more African American slaves not to mention the high amount of agriculture which increased these numbers even more. This was also known as the Prohibition. Even though it was over some of the results lasted many years after. Dec 11, The Boll Weevil Monument The Boll Weevil Monument in Enterprise Alabama is dedicated to the Insect that killed cotton plants all over the states forcing farmers to plant things like peanuts. Jan 1, New State Population The state population is now at 2., with 1., caucasians and , African Americans. As you can see the population of African Americans has actually decreased. This is because of The Great Migration which took place throughout the s. The Great Migration was when millions of african americans left the southern states to head to northern cities. At the time the Southern States lost 6 million african american people. Jan 5, Cotton production has decreased drastically to , because of the Boll Weevil. Jan 10, The Nineteenth Amendment of the U. S Constitution allows women the right to vote. This increased the amount of people going to jails because they started to just take people to jail even if their crime was small. It first began in the United States when the stock market crashed. It had a huge effect worldwide. Most people became unemployed and work was scarce. Eight of these boys were sentenced to death by an all white jury. This caused an outrage among many people and lots of protesting, because many people realized just how wrong that was and that it had to stop. Jan 1, Bankhead Cotton Control Act Alabama Senator John Bankhead, Jr helped sponsor the act that boosted the price of cotton and limited farmers to how much they could sell. Oct 10, Jesse Owens wins Gold Jesse Owens, an African American from Lawrence County, Alabama wins his very first gold medals and three other medals, However since the olympics were in Berlin, Germany the leader at that time; Adolf Hitler refused to congratulate him, shake his hand or aknowledge because of his skin colour. Jan 1, State sales tax was set up to help fund education. This act was created so that farmers could get federal loans to buy land. Oct 10, The Great Depression Ended The Great Depression was finally over, however the disastrous effects still went on for many years. He also killed a lot of innocent people for example, people who were Jewish. This was the time Anne Frank was aaround. This event happened near Gilbertown, Choctaw County, Alabama. Over 6, delgates attended from all over the South. The Dixiecrats were a segregationist political party. Jul 27, It was a short-lived war and was resolved when a cease-fire ocured. There would be no more descrimination against people of the Jewish religion and later on the whole world would know the story of Anne Frank. Following the surrender of Germany , which was how the war ended Adolf Hitler committed suicide. He and his wife committed suicide on April 30th of

Chapter 3 : James C. Jolly () - Find A Grave Memorial

Birmingham (/ ˈ ɛ ː b ɪ ɔ ː m ɪ ŋ ˈ h æ m / BUR-ming-ham) is a city located in the north central region of the U.S. state of Alabama. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, it is the most populous city in Alabama.

Birmingham - Home of Metal - This page includes a selection of manufacturers of brass and copper items mostly for domestic use. During this time there were about 3, makers whose names appear somewhere in the annual directories. The names mentioned are mostly those who marked their products, some of which may still be found second hand. Other names have come to light as I skimmed through the books of Registered Designs at the National Archives. If more information is needed on particular firms the best initial source will be the Birmingham Central Library. When a year date is shown it is the year of the commercial directory used and is just one of the years in during which the company operated. The Birmingham coat of arms is surmounted by an arm and hammer, symbolic of the industries that made the city prosper. Corrections and more information on any of these firms will be welcomed and acknowledged when used. Acme Albion Lamp Co. Armfield Birmingham, Armfield, Edward. Wood Lane, Bromford, Erdington, Birmingham. No family connection yet confirmed with: Architectural brassfoundry, lock and latch furniture. Bancroft Brothers, die sinkers and solitaire makers, had premises at , Hockley Hill, Birmingham, from James Barlow, Fisher St.? Birmingham patent candlestick maker and bells. James Barkly, 38, Colehill St. By they were at 6, Aston Brook Street tube works, lubricators, syringes, sprayers, etc. Gun manufacturer and merchants, machined brass products including oilers. They were established , still going strong in but by their premises were occupied by Henry Bissecker, church bell and general brass founders. By the name of William Tonks was not used. Ltd, 51, Park Street, Birmingham. Stampings, pierced sheet work, machined components. By they were at Wharfdale Road, Birmingham British United Clock Co. West, Birmingham, B19, stampers. Founded c and owned and run by the Cartland family until shortly before closure, c William Clews, Gem Street, Birmingham, brass founder. Cox Wilcox and Co. Fancy goods, cigarette lighters. Producers Derricourt Brassware Ltd. By they are listed as medalists. Amalgamated with Firmin in Taken over by Delta Metal Co. The classic Newhall Street building was later used to house the Birmingham Science Museum for a period but is now being redeveloped. Later Delta Extruded Metals. They took over many other manufacturers of oil lamps as the market shrank. Head office in London. Medallists, still in business. Now the name is based in Canada. Sprayers mainly for garden use. Marks F Joseph Fray Ltd. They moved to Tyseley in , now specialises in stainless steels. Founded by William Thomas George and continued by son William. Marks G Gomm Manufacturing Co. Possible connection with Charles Isles and Gomms Ltd. Guests Brass Stamping Co. Listed in the Exhibition catalogue as making curtain pins and cornice pole ends with floral decoration of stamped and engraved brass. John Hands, 8 Prospect Row, Birmingham, brass founder. At the Great Exhibition of their exhibits included two bell pulls and a vase that were appreciated by the reviewer. Harcourt Brothers, Harcourts Ltd. Bristol Street , Birmingham B5, brassfounders, then electric lighting equipment. Metal workers Refs Hawes, Watering cans, Stourbridge, West Midlands. Heaton, Birmingham, safe makers. Part of Delta Metal Group by Lamp Makers Hinks, Wells Ltd.? Hink s Buckingham Street, Birmingham, steel pen manufacturers. It became Stuart Houghton Ltd. Makers of thimbles, more information welcome. Took over the Birmingham Guild of Handicraft. Birmingham, mentioned by Hornsby p49 as taken over by Jewsbury in s. They did protect their best candlesticks with Rd No in Brass door handles, c William Lee, 11 and 13 Castle Street, Birmingham, candlestick makers. Cabinet and architectural brassware. Nechells Park Works, Eliot St. Birmingham Linton Metalware, Sparkbrook, Birmingham. Household and souvenir brassware, ss. Trade name lapsed in Catalogue in Birmingham City library is reprint of late s with forward regarding the introduction of purchase tax. General and cabinet brassfounders. Pattern for a picture moulding hook. Cabinet handle " part cast, part stamped. Became Elkington Mansill Booth Ltd. Taken over by Delta Metal Company. Company believed wound up in Marks M McKechnie Bros. Brass rod and stampings. The brand name was retained in use. Birmingham, candelabra, lamps and gas fittings. Ladywood, Birmingham, makers of garden sprays, etc. Narborough, 42, Lombard St., Birmingham 12, sticks, canes, button sticks and electroplating. Bought out by Pearson Page.

Buttonmakers Birmingham Parker-Hale, Birmingham. Production was not generally marked and was intended to be good quality period reproductions. Jewsbury was originally founded as a family firm and there were still five members of the family as directors in Birmingham maker unknown as yet. Some work contracted to G. Stampers, piercers and makers of eyelets.

Chapter 4 : Keith Turner | Open Library

CENTRAL BIRMINGHAM by Keith Turner. Published by Tempus. Nearly fine condition. Images of England series. The changing face of central Birmingham.

The first business at that crossroads was the trading post and country store operated by Marre and Allen. Child labor at Avondale Mills in Birmingham in ; photo by Lewis Hine Birmingham is the only place where significant amounts of all three minerals can be found in close proximity. The growth of the planned city was impeded by an outbreak of cholera and a Wall Street crash in . Soon afterward, however, it began to develop at an explosive rate. Steel purchased it and became the most important political and economic force in Birmingham. It resisted new industry, however, to keep wage rates down. From the early 20th century, the city grew so rapidly it earned the sobriquet "The Magic City". The downtown was redeveloped from a low-rise commercial and residential district into a busy grid of neoclassical mid- and high-rise buildings criss-crossed by streetcar lines. Between and , four large office buildings were constructed at the intersection of 20th Street, the central north-south spine of the city, and 1st Avenue North, which connected the warehouses and industrial facilities along the east-west railroad corridor. This early group of skyscrapers was nicknamed the " Heaviest Corner on Earth ". Birmingham was hit by the Irondale earthquake ML 5. A few buildings in the area were slightly damaged. The earthquake was felt as far as Atlanta and neighboring states. Birmingham, While excluded from the best-paying industrial jobs, African Americans joined the migration of residents from rural areas to the city, drawn by economic opportunity. Hundreds poured into the city, many riding in empty boxcars. Manufacturing diversified beyond the production of raw materials. Major civic institutions such as schools, parks and museums, also expanded in scope. Although the state constitution required redistricting in accordance with changes in the decennial census, the state legislature did not undertake this at any time during the 20th century until the early s, when forced by the U. Supreme Court in the landmark decision Reynolds v. Birmingham-area voters had sued to force redistricting, and the Court in its ruling cited the principle of " one man, one vote ". The Court found that the geographic basis of the state senate, which gave each county one senator, gave undue influence to rural counties. Representatives of rural counties also had disproportionate power in the state House of Representatives, and had failed to provide support for infrastructure and other improvements in urban centers such as Birmingham, having little sympathy for urban populations. Prior to this time, the General Assembly ran county governments as extensions of the state through their legislative delegations. Birmingham civil rights movement[edit] Main article: Birmingham campaign In the s and s, Birmingham gained national and international attention as a center of activity during the Civil Rights Movement. Based on their members working in mining and industry, in the s independent Ku Klux Klan KKK chapters had ready access to dynamite and other bomb materials. Whites unhappy with social changes in the s committed racially motivated bombings of the houses of black families who moved into new neighborhoods or who were politically active, earning Birmingham the nickname " Bombingham ". King had served in Birmingham as a pastor earlier in his career. While imprisoned in April for having taken part in a nonviolent protest, Dr. King wrote the now famous " Letter from Birmingham Jail ", a defining treatise in his cause against segregation. During April and May, daily sit-ins and mass marches organized and led by movement leader James Bevel were met with police repression, tear gas, attack dogs, fire hoses, and arrests. More than 3, people were arrested during these protests, many of them children. King and Bevel filled the jails with students to keep the demonstrations going. By September the SCLC and city were negotiating to end an economic boycott and desegregate stores and other facilities. On a Sunday in September , a bomb went off at the 16th Street Baptist Church , killing four black girls. As a grassroots community commitment to combating racism and prejudice, it has since been used for programs in all fifty states and in more than twenty countries. In Birmingham celebrated its centennial with a round of public-works improvements, including the upgrading of Vulcan Park and the construction of a major downtown convention center containing a 2,seat symphony hall, theater, 19,seat arena, and exhibition halls. Suburbanization was a national trend. In Birmingham elected Dr. Downtown Birmingham is experiencing a renaissance. New resources have been dedicated in

reconstructing the downtown area into a hour mixed-use district. The market for downtown lofts and condominiums has increased, while restaurant, retail and cultural options have expanded. In , the visitors bureau selected "the diverse city" as a new tag line for the city. The valley was bisected by the principal railroad corridor, along which most of the early manufacturing operations began. Red Mountain lies immediately south of downtown. The "Over the Mountain" area, including Shades Valley, Shades Mountain and beyond, was largely shielded from the industrial smoke and rough streets of the industrial city. Sand Mountain , a lower ridge, flanks the city to the north and divides Jones Valley from much more rugged land to the north. Ruffner Mountain, located due east of the heart of the city, is home to Ruffner Mountain Nature Preserve , one of the largest urban nature reserves in the U. According to the U. Census Bureau, the city has a total area of As with many major areas, most of the metropolitan population lives outside the city boundaries. In , the metropolitan area was made up of 7 counties, cities, and 21 school districts.

Chapter 5 : Timeline of Birmingham history - Wikipedia

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Chapter 6 : Alabama, Compiled Marriages from Selected Counties,

English: The Stork Hotel in Corporation Street, c One of the streets new buildings when the street was under construction in the 's. Built in by architect W.H. Ward in French Renaissance style.

Chapter 7 : CENTRAL BIRMINGHAM written by Turner, Keith, STOCK CODE: : Stella & Rose's Books

The Alabama Department of Archives and History has federal census enumerations of Alabama for the following years: - index + census - soundex.

Chapter 8 : DARLINGTON written by Coates, Gordon, STOCK CODE: : Stella & Rose's Books

Description Capturing the changing face of central Birmingham over a period of half a century from c. to , this selection of more than photographs - many of which have never been published before - portrays not just the buildings and streets, long since swept away or transformed beyond all recognition, but also the men, women and children of the expanding town-cum-city as they.

Chapter 9 : Old maps of Birmingham

James Barwell, Fiddan Foundry, Great Hampton Street, bellfounder, Marks B Bates & Sons. 77 Spencer St., Birmingham B18 6DE relatively recent production of items such as trays and souvenirs (Bates Brass â,,¢) Possibly later Bates & Fellows (below).