

11 NEWHALL HILL



Meeting of the Birmingham Political Union by Benjamin Haydon, 1832

Newhall Hill was the site of a number of huge rallies organised by the Birmingham Political Union to demand parliamentary reform in the 1820s and 30s.

One of the leaders of the Political Union was Thomas Attwood, who along with Joseph Schofield became Birmingham's first members of Parliament in 1832.

Nearby in a house on Legge Lane the American author Washington Irving is said to have written his children's story Rip Van Winkle and The Legend of Sleepy Hollow in 1819.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT INFO@JQDT.ORG

12 VICTORIA WORKS

Completed in 1840, the Victoria Works was originally the pen nib factory of Joseph Gillott. It is one of the earliest surviving purpose-built manufactories both in the Quarter and Birmingham as a whole.

During its heyday, upwards of 80% of the world's pen nibs were supplied by this factory, which routinely made over one million nibs a year. Visitors to the factory included the Shah of Persia, the explorer William Stanley and US President Ulysses S Grant.

Across the street from the Victoria Works is the Ramgarhia Sikh Temple which was originally built as a Congregational chapel in 1844.



FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT WWW.TH.JEWELLERYQUARTER.NET/RESEARCH/VICTORIA-WORKS

13 THE ASSAY OFFICE

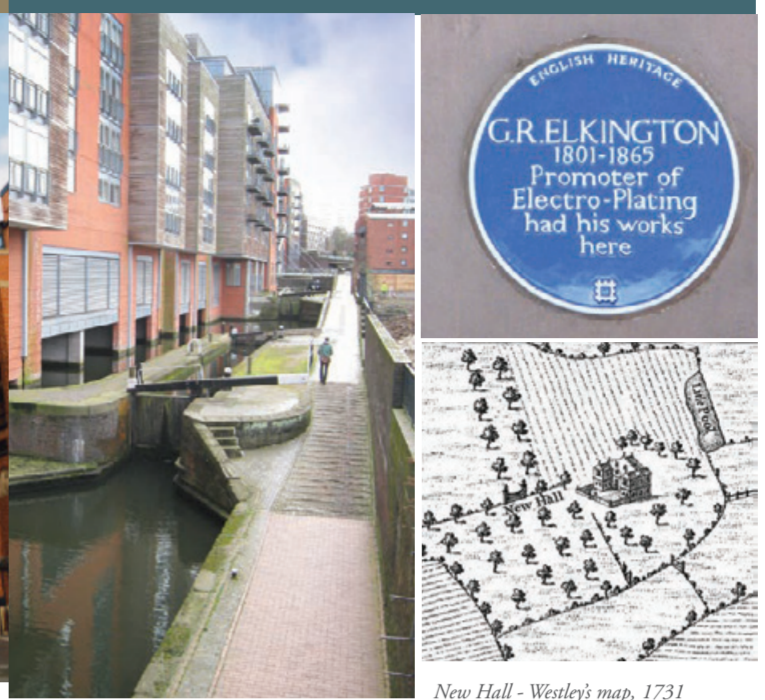


Birmingham's first Assay Office which was established in 1773, thanks to mainly the efforts of silversmith and manufacturer Matthew Boulton. Originally located in the city centre, this photograph shows the Newhall Street building which was purpose-built in 1877 but due to the rapid expansion of the trade was almost immediately found to be too small.

The Assay Office is now located in a new purpose-built building on Moreton Street. It continues to hallmark precious metal items to guarantee fineness and offers gemstone testing.

WWW.THEASSAYOFFICE.CO.UK
0121 236 6951

14 ELKINGTON WORKS



New Hall - Westley's map, 1731

Across the street from the Newhall Street Assay Office are the remains of the famous Elkington Works where the process of electroplating was first successfully used on a large scale.

Next door to Elkington is the Birmingham and Fazeley Canal. Completed in 1789, the canal was a catalyst for the industrial development of the area.

Close to the canal is the original site of New Hall, home to the Colmore family, which was demolished in 1787.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT INFO@JQDT.ORG

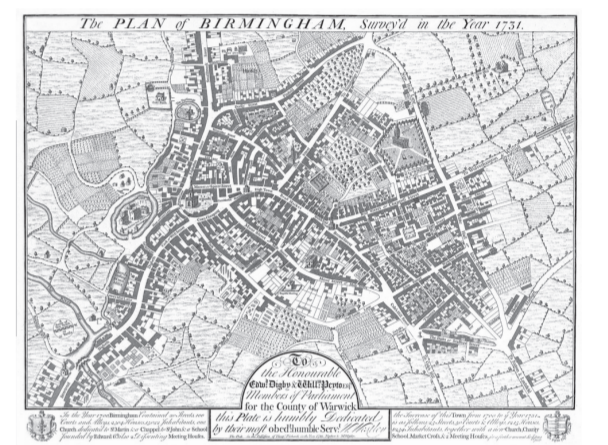
BIRMINGHAM JEWELLERY QUARTER HERITAGE TRAIL

Birmingham's famous Jewellery Quarter is completely unique - there is no other historic townscape like it in the world. It is an area rich in heritage, but what makes it so special is that it is still also a living, working community.

The purpose of this walking trail is to provide an introduction to the Quarter's past and present, and to encourage visitors to discover more about this fascinating area. This trail is printed and distributed by the Jewellery Quarter Business Improvement District (JQBID).

The development of the Jewellery Quarter. Goldsmiths and silversmiths have been working in what we now call the Jewellery Quarter for more than 200 years. Originally scattered across Birmingham, they began to congregate in the Hockley area from 1760 onwards. The main reason for this was the development of the Colmore family's Newhall estate which released more land for housing and manufacturing.

Precious metal working grew out of the 'toy' trades - not children's playthings but buckles, buttons and other small metal trinkets. 'Brummagem toys' were produced in their hundreds and thousands, in cut-steel, brass and silver.



Westley's Map of Birmingham, 1731 - Confusingly north is to the right!

Jewellery Quarter BIRMINGHAM HERITAGE TRAIL

FURTHER INFORMATION

Information within this guide was correct at the time of publishing.

15 NEWHAM BROTHERS COFFIN WORKS



Restored by Birmingham Conservation Trust in 2014, the Grade II* listed Newman Brothers Coffin Fittings Manufactory is now open to the public. The factory is where the fittings of Winston Churchill and Diana, Princess of Wales were made.

Visitors are invited to step back in time and experience the factory as a time-capsule, with its original machinery, unusual products and stories of 100 years of operation.

Guided tours available. Admission charges apply, please book ahead. For opening times and what's on please visit the venue website.



The Shroud Room 1950s

13 - 15 FLEET ST. B3 1JP
0121 233 4790
WWW.COFFINWORKS.ORG

16 ST. PAUL'S SQUARE

The only surviving Georgian square in Birmingham, St Paul's was developed in the 1770s and 80s on land belonging to the Colmore family.

Designed by Roger Eykyn of Wolverhampton, St Paul's Church was consecrated in 1779. The spire was added later in 1823.

Known as the 'Jewellers' Church', both Matthew Boulton and James Watt worshipped here.

Open to members of the public and groups. For opening times and what's on please visit the venue website.



WWW.STPAULSJQ.CHURCH
0121 236 7858

17 RBSA GALLERY



The second oldest independent Art Society in Britain, the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists (RBSA) has a changing programme of exhibitions at their gallery just off St. Paul's Square on Brook Street.

Discover three floors of curated exhibitions showing original and affordable contemporary arts and crafts.

Open Tuesday - Saturday. Opening hours are 10.30am - 5.00pm. General admission is free.

4 BROOK ST. B3 1SA
0121 236 4353
WWW.RBSA.ORG.UK

18 CAROLINE STREET

Caroline Street was one of the earliest parts of the Quarter to be developed in the 1780s. A number of fine houses survive which were later converted to workshops, including no's 65 and 42.

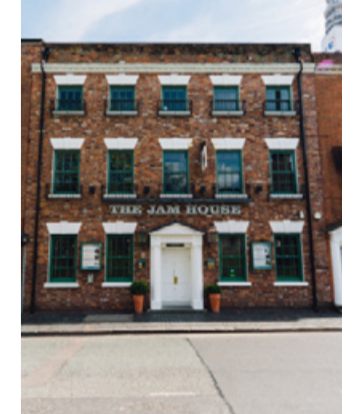
On Regent Place, just off Caroline Street, a blue plaque marks the site of the house in which James Watt lived between 1777 and 1790. Watt was Matthew Boulton's business partner and was instrumental in the development of the steam engine.

To return to the start of the walk continue along Caroline Street, then on to Spencer Street which will bring you back to the Museum of Jewellery Quarter on Vyse Street.



EXPLORE THE FANTASTIC INDEPENDENT SHOPS AND HOSPITALITY VENUES ALONG THE STREET!

As the trade expanded new streets were laid out across former rural estates, and substantial new houses were built for wealthy manufacturers. Alongside these large houses, terraces of artisans' homes were also constructed. In time the gardens of these houses became built up with workshops and spare rooms had work benches installed.



Former factory in St Paul's Square

The different craftspeople and manufacturers were dependent on each other's distinctive specialist skills, which explains their concentration in so compact an area. Following the North American gold rushes of the 1840s, the industry expanded rapidly and reached its height in 1913 when some 70,000 people were employed in the precious metal trades.

For most of its history the Jewellery Quarter was a closed community. There were no jewellery shops until the late 1970s when the economic recession prompted some of the manufacturers to start opening their doors to retail customers. Soon other retailers moved into the area and in the 1980s old buildings started to be restored rather than pulled down.

Since then, the preservation and enhancement of the Jewellery Quarter has gained strength as its global historical importance has become more widely appreciated.



Jewellery shops on Vyse Street

EXPLORE OUR INTERACTIVE JEWELLERY QUARTER HERITAGE MAP ONLINE

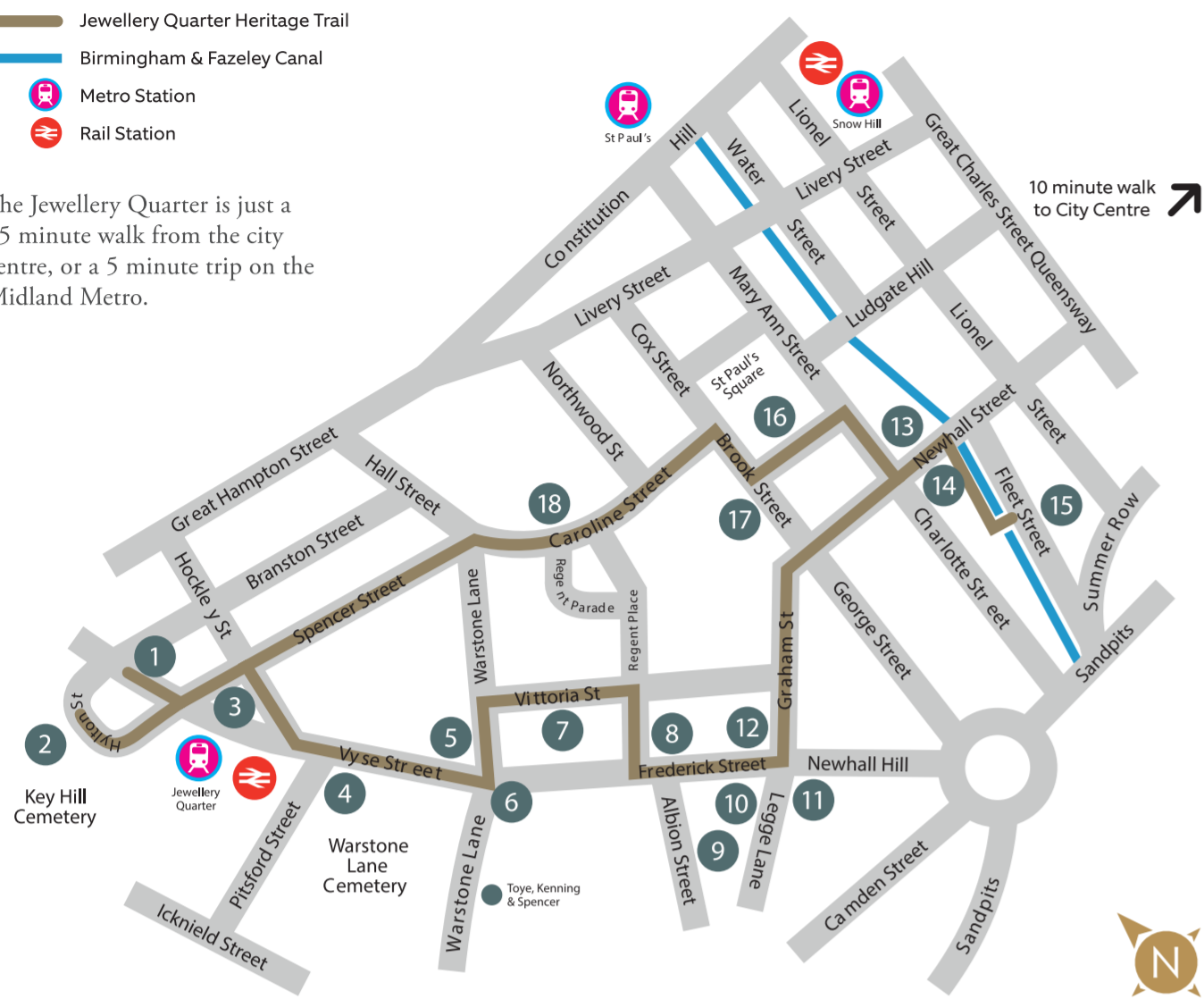
Find out more about our historic buildings and the people who lived and worked here via our interactive online map.

WWW.JEWELLERYQUARTER.NET/MAP

MAP OF THE JEWELLERY QUARTER

- Jewellery Quarter Heritage Trail
- Birmingham & Fazeley Canal
- Metro Station
- Rail Station

The Jewellery Quarter is just a 15 minute walk from the city centre, or a 5 minute trip on the Midland Metro.



Please note: this map is an approximate guide to the relative sites listed within this publication and is not drawn to scale. For an exact plan of Birmingham City Centre use an up-to-date A-Z or equivalent.

1 MUSEUM OF THE JEWELLERY QUARTER



Located in and around the original factory of jewellery manufacturers Smith & Pepper, the museum tells the story of jewellery and metal working in Birmingham.

Most of the techniques and processes demonstrated on the fascinating factory tour are exactly the same as were used in the 18th century when the Quarter first developed.

Admission charges apply, fully wheelchair accessible.

For the latest opening times, and what's on please visit the Museum of the Jewellery Quarter website.



Claret jug and cover by John Hardman & Co.

75-80 VYSE ST. B18 6HA
WWW.BIRMINGHAMMUSEMS.ORG.UK
0121 348 8263

2 KEY HILL CEMETERY



Reached through an alleyway off Hylton Street, Key Hill was Birmingham's first garden cemetery. It was created in 1836 by a group of non-conformists who objected to paying fees to the Church of England for burial in Parish churchyards and the fact their ministers could not conduct funerals there.

Key Hill was intended to be a General Cemetery open for all denominations. Famous residents include the politician Joseph Chamberlain, the manufacturer of Bird's custard, Alfred Bird and the poet Constance Naden.

Open all year round, dawn to dusk. The cemetery underwent extensive restoration in 2020 including footpath improvements, but please take care when visiting, especially in wet weather.



FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT
WWW.CEMETERIES.JEWELLERYQUARTER.NET

3 JEWELLERY BUSINESS CENTRE



These former workshops were restored and converted by the Duchy of Cornwall in 1991 and are now home to many local businesses. The spectacular gates were designed by metal craftsman Michael Johnson.



94 SPENCER STREET, B18 6DB

4 WARSTONE LANE CEMETERY



The Church of England cemetery opened in 1848 and is best known for the unique two-tiered circular catacombs in the centre, where many of Birmingham's elite were interred including John Baskerville, the printer who created the Baskerville typeface in 1757.

Elsewhere in the cemetery, notable names include Major Harry Gem, the lawn tennis pioneer and William Edward Hipkins who died when the Titanic sank in 1912.

Open all year round, dawn to dusk.

The cemetery underwent extensive restoration in 2020 including footpath improvements, but please take care when visiting, especially in wet weather.

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT
WWW.CEMETERIES.JEWELLERYQUARTER.NET

5 ROSE VILLA TAVERN



The Grade II listed Rose Villa Tavern was designed by local architects Wood & Kendrick and built between 1919-1920 for Mitchells & Butlers brewery.

The modern building behind the Rose Villa Tavern is JQ Modern, formerly known as The Big Peg and originally called the Hockley Centre, this large "flatted factory" was completed in 1971.

The area between JQ Modern (formerly The Big Peg) and the Rose Villa Tavern is known as The Golden Square and was redeveloped into a spectacular new public realm space in 2015.

6 THE CHAMBERLAIN CLOCK



Made by Birmingham firm W. F. Evans & Sons of Handsworth, the clock was first unveiled in 1903 to commemorate Joseph Chamberlain's visit to South Africa as Colonial Secretary. Chamberlain also served as Mayor of Birmingham between 1873-76 and a Member of Parliament from 1876 to his death in 1914.

The clock was restored in 2021 by Smith of Derby, as part of a project by JQBID and JQ Townscape Heritage.



Portrait of Joseph Chamberlain by Oswald Burley

WWW.TH.JEWELLERYQUARTER.NET/
THE-CHAMBERLAIN-CLOCK

7 SCHOOL OF JEWELLERY



Founded in 1890, the School of Jewellery is now part of Birmingham City University (BCU). It is the largest Jewellery school in Europe and ranks amongst the foremost institutions in the world for teaching precious metalworking.

The Atrium Gallery is accessible to the public during exhibitions, for opening times please check online.



82-86 VICTORIA ST. B1 3PA
WWW.BCU.AC.UK/JEWELLERY
0121 331 5940

8 THOMAS FATTORINI & TOYE, KENNING & SPENCER

Fattorini's an Italian family are an old firm originally from Yorkshire started up in the Quarter in 1919. Thomas Fattorini have been designing and manufacturing medals, badges, trophies and other regalia.

Nearby Toye, Kenning & Spencer on Warstone Lane date back even further. Also manufacturers of medals, badges and military regalia, Toyes were founded by a family of Huguenot immigrants in the East of London in 1685 and are considered to be the oldest company in Birmingham. The current premises were built after the Second World War.



CBE medal made by Toye, Kenning & Spencer



REGENT STREET, B1 3HQ
WWW.FATTORINI.CO.UK

77 WARSTONE LANE, B18 6NL
WWW.TOYOKENNINGANDSPENCER.CO.UK

9 J W EVANS SILVER FACTORY



Established in 1881, JW Evans silver plate works is one of the most complete surviving factories in the Jewellery Quarter. The site was rescued and restored by English Heritage between 2008 and 2011.

Tours of the factory are available on a limited number of days of the year. Numbers are limited to 10 people per tour and must be pre-booked. Please visit the website for more details.

54-57 ALBION ST. B1 3EA
0370 333 1181
WWW.ENGLISH-HERITAGE.ORG.UK/VISIT/
PLACES/J-W-EVANS-SILVER-FACTORY

10 THE ARGENT CENTRE & THE PEN MUSEUM

Originally known as the Albert Works, this spectacular Renaissance-revival building was constructed in 1863 as the pen factory of W E Wiley. When first built the factory boasted a Turkish bath which reused steam from the production line!

Today the Argent Centre is home to several businesses and the Pen Museum which tells the story of the Birmingham pen trade.

The museum is open all year round. For opening times and what's on please visit the venue website



60 FREDERICK ST. B1 3HS
0121 236 9834
WWW.PENMUSEUM.ORG.UK

172 WARSTONE LANE B18 6JW
WWW.THEROSEVILLATAVERN.CO.UK
0121 236 7910