

## BEVERLY HILLS

### BEVERLY HILLS VILLAGE OFFICES:

18500 W. 13 Mile Road, Beverly Hills, MI 48025  
646-6404

#### SERVICES

Police .....540-3400  
Fire .....540-3400  
Trash Removal .....646-6404

#### PROFILE

1990 Population .....10,610  
1989 Per capita income .....\$31,562  
1992 Total labor force .....8,160  
1992 Unemployment .....3.5%  
1990 Avg. housing cost \$156,878  
1991 tax rate/  
\$1,000 SEV .....\$46.23

#### MAJOR EMPLOYERS

##### (# OF EMP.)

Birmingham School District (315)  
Detroit Country Day School (178)  
Cleaver, Ketko, Garlitz,  
Papa & Assoc. (87)  
Beverly Hills Racquet Club (80)  
Road Commission  
for Oakland County (80)

## BINGHAM FARMS

### BINGHAM FARMS VILLAGE OFFICES

30400 Telegraph Rd., Bingham Farms, MI 48025  
644-0044

#### SERVICES

Police.....474-2335  
Fire .....626-9862  
Trash Removal .....644-0044

#### PROFILE

1990 Population .....1,001  
1989 Per capita income .....\$63,695  
1992 Total labor force .....8,160  
1992 Unemployment .....3.5%  
1990 Avg. housing cost .....\$295,500  
1991 tax rate/  
\$1,000 SEV .....\$41.43-\$50.36

#### MAJOR EMPLOYERS

##### (# OF EMP.)

Allnet (400)  
Eastman Kodak Company (250)  
Sinai Hospital of Detroit (200)  
Ameritech (175)  
Analytical Technologies Inc. (113)

## BIRMINGHAM

Birmingham has a long history of involved citizens whose planning and commitment have made the city prosper. The first settlers, all veterans of the War of 1812 and entitled to bounty land purchased at two dollars an acre, arrived in 1818. These first settlers built taverns and competed for travelers on the Saginaw Trail (now Woodward Avenue). The area was known by these settlers' names—Hamilton's, Hunter's, or Willit's. Then it was given the name

"Piety Hill" because the early residents were actively religious.

Rosewell T. Merrill is credited with choosing the name "Birmingham" in 1832. Following a community meeting when the town folk could not agree on a name, Merrill placed the sign "Birmingham" over his foundry and thrashing machine factory. The idea was to encourage the city to become a major manufacturing area like Birmingham, England. That vision was wiped out by a large fire in 1854

which destroyed the foundry and several other small factories.

Around this time Birmingham began to evolve in a different direction. By the late 19th century Birmingham was becoming a suburban city. The railroad then ran from Detroit to Pontiac providing 40-minute service to Detroit from here for 15 cents one-way. Around this time Birmingham's women citizens began to devote much time to civic and cultural affairs. Foremost among these