

## 1: Mobile, Alabama - Wikipedia

*In June , the Alabama State Port Authority (ASPA) submitted a request to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to consider increasing the depth and width of the Mobile Harbor Channel.*

Mobile Museum of Art Located in Langan Park, the Mobile Museum of Art is the largest art museum in the region, housing a permanent collection of over 10, works of art, spanning more than two thousand years. The museum also features a range of regional art exhibits and traveling exhibitions that rotate on a regular basis. Aiming to enrich and inspire lives through the beauty of visual art, the museum collects and exhibits art for the fundamental purpose of education. Genres range from historical to contemporary across a variety of regions, including Europe, Asia, the Americas, and non-western regions. The museum also boasts a variety of diverse educational programs, community-based projects, and art classes and workshops. Planning for this museum began as early as the s when state and local leaders started to talk about building a hands-on facility to educate visitors about the Gulf of Mexico. Constructed between and , the museum features displays, exhibits, and theaters. There are also observation decks called Bridge Wings. If you are wondering what to do in what to do in Mobile, Alabama with kids on a rainy day, this is a great place to visit. Built between and , and designed in the Italianate style of architecture, the museum chronicles and showcases years of Mobile history. Detailed permanent, temporary and special exhibits are rotated periodically, and a number of education programs and workshops invite students and visitors to become more involved. History Museum of Mobile More: Three permanent galleries boast an array of striking exhibits, presentations, interactive workshops, demonstrations and IMAX films, as well as family-friendly traveling exhibits that provide themed educational programming. If you are wondering what to do in Mobile with kids, this is a great place to visit. If you are looking for best things to do in Mobile Alabama with kids, this is a great stop. Dishes are accompanied by an extensive beer, wine and craft cocktails list, with a broad range of tipple to suit every taste. If you are looking for romantic date night ideas in Mobile, Kitchen on George is a great choice. Kitchen on George More: Relax at the custom-designed copper bar or in the semi-private back room. Enjoy a range of vintages from select regions and grapes, or head to the store to shop for your favorite wine from over different varieties of wines and beers. Featuring wines from some of the best up-and-coming vineyards, as well as renowned varietals, the Firehouse Wine Bar also serves a delicious South-African based menu of small plates and appetizers. Francis Street, Mobile, Alabama , Phone: Resting in the canopied shade of century-old oaks, the Mansion was built in the Greek Revival style. It boasts exquisite interiors of vast double parlors, grand rooms adorned with fine antiques and crystal chandeliers, and elegant circular staircases. Exuding a traditional charm akin to the South, the Mansion is available for special events, such as weddings, parties, balls and dinners. Mouthwatering sauces add a special touch to meals while sides and desserts desserts are served fresh daily. Construction of the ship began in in Norfolk, VA and it was launched and commissioned in Decommissioned in , it opened as a museum ship in Visitors can tour parts of the historic ship; these areas include the anti-aircraft guns, the powder magazine, and the inside of the main gun turrets. The battleship has served as a hurricane shelter several times, including during Hurricane Katrina. After a major restoration, the museum reopened in Mobile Carnival Museum The Mobile Carnival Museum highlights the birthplace and history of Mardi Gras with excellent collections, displays and presentations about the history and tradition of the carnival. Housed in the historic Bernstein-Bush mansion, the museum chronicles over years of Mardi Gras in Mobile. Explore the heritage and background of the festival, costume design and float construction, and the celebration of past Mardi Gras coronations. Mobile Carnival Museum Built in by famous steamboat Captain Charles G. Richards, the beautifully preserved house echoes a time gone by, telling the story of Mobile during the height of the antebellum age. The house, which now serves as a public museum, features a grandiose reception hall with spectacular brass and bronze chandeliers, immense parlors with marble mantels and silver staff bells, and one of the largest crystal chandeliers in the city. It was founded in and was formerly known as the Centre for the Living Arts. Although the center presents pieces of artwork from around the world, it focuses on art that is based on themes from the Gulf Coast. The center offers a variety of educational outreach programs including

tours of the facility for students of all ages. Programs for children include Pre-K Studio and Kids Studio, a weekly program for children ages 6 to 12. The Alabama Contemporary Art Center Other exhibits use life-size models to show life in different periods of history from prehistoric cultures, early European settlers, and post-American Civil War African Americans. The museum hosts temporary exhibits and events such as a lecture series, and more. University of South Alabama Archaeology Museum Mobile Botanical Gardens Founded in 1967, the Mobile Botanical Gardens can be found on Museum Drive in the Spring Hill community and feature a beautiful blend of natural habitats with cultivated areas for locals and visitors to enjoy. Stroll through a range of diverse flora, such as the Rhododendron Garden, which contains over 1,000 evergreen and native azaleas; the Camellia Wintergarden, a collection of over 100 camellias; and a beautifully manicured Japanese Maple Garden. The Mobile Botanical Gardens offer guided garden walks where expert botanists and naturalists will share their knowledge and passion about the local flora with visitors as well as a variety of Garden program activities, talks, and workshops. If you are looking for top attractions in Mobile AL, this is a great spot to visit. Dauphin Street, Mobile, Alabama Dauphin Street is a historic district in downtown Mobile that consists of many buildings from the 18th to the 20th century; architectural styles include Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and others. Mobile was founded by the French in the early 18th century. Dauphin Street was named after the son of King Louis XIV and this street became the main commercial street of the city. In 1867, a fire destroyed many of the wooden buildings that had been built in the Federal style. During reconstruction, many structures were built in the Victorian styles of architecture seen today. Bienville Square is a tranquil square with trees, benches, fountain, and a bandstand. Crescent Theater Located on Dauphin Street in historic downtown Mobile, Crescent Theater presents independent films, live performances, and locally-produced films. The theater originally opened in 1911 as a vaudeville theater and switched to a movie theater in 1928. Rebuilt in 1931, the theater plays an important role in the Entertainment District and the LoDa Arts. With a seating capacity of 90 people, the theater screens art-house films that are not shown at other standard movie theaters in the Mobile area. The live performances include improvisation comedy troupes, live music concerts, radio plays, and more. Mobile Bay Mobile Bay is an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico and an estuary that extends from the entrance of the Mobile River and the Tensaw River in the north southwards to the mouth of the bay at the Fort Morgan Peninsula on a barrier island named Dauphin Island. At 100 square miles, Mobile Bay is the fourth largest bay in the United States. The bay is known for an unusual annual natural occurrence: In 1702, the French founded a settlement which they called Fort Louis de la Mobile. In 1765, a brick fort was built that protected the citizens of Mobile for about 20 years. Later it was owned by the British and after that by the Spanish. In the 1820s, the U. Congress ordered its sale and removal and shortly afterwards it was demolished. The original fort sat on 11 acres of land, therefore a full-size reconstruction was not possible because of the area it would cover in downtown Mobile. The reconstructed fort opened on July 4, 1994. Historic Oakleigh House, Mobile, AL Historic Oakleigh House is the main attraction in the Oakleigh Historic Complex that also includes barracks, a working-class cottage, and a modern archives building. Built in 1840 in the Greek Revival style, the house is an example of a raised galleried house with the second floor served as living quarters. It is one of the largest t-shaped houses in Alabama. This shape allowed for cross-ventilation in the hot, humid climate. Historic Oakleigh House Opened in 1964, Aaron threw the first pitch while his family stood nearby. This was the first time a minor league baseball game was played in Mobile in 27 years. The configuration of the stadium is unique in that the 23 luxury suites are located at field level and infield general public seating is elevated. As early as 1702, a cathedral parish was founded in Mobile that was known as Notre Dame de la Mobile. There were several small churches that were built over the ensuing years and the current cathedral was built between 1820 and 1825. During the 1820s, the portico with its eight huge columns was added and the two towers were completed in 1825. The cathedral has been restored several times, including in 1964 and during the decade of the 1970s. The stained glass windows are one of the major attractions of the cathedral: Environmental Studies Center Consisting of more than 100 acres of natural habitats, the Environmental Studies Center is an education facility that focuses on the natural sciences, wildlife rehabilitation, and education. The natural habitats include bay forests, a carnivorous plant bog, pine forests, swamps, a lake and streams. Outdoor facilities include a native plant garden, live animal exhibits, a butterfly garden, covered pavilions, and walking trails. The center has indoor facilities such

as classrooms with live animal exhibits, a saltwater aquarium, a library, and an auditorium. The center offers education outreach programs to schools as well as summer camps. If you are looking for fun things to do in Mobile AL with kids, this is a great place to visit. Mobile Medical Museum The Mobile Medical Museum is a history museum dedicated to preserving and presenting medical documents and artifacts. Established in , Patricia Heustis Paterson donated documents and artifacts in memory of her father, James F. Heustis, a well-known physician in Mobile. Mobile Medical Museum An alluring wine list and selection of handcrafted cocktails perfectly complements the seasonal, locally sourced dishes. Mobile Symphony Orchestra Established in , the Mobile Symphony Orchestra was initially called the Symphony Concerts of Mobile; the name was changed to Mobile Symphony Orchestra in and it held its first concert season in The Larkins Music Center is made up of a recital hall, practice rooms, meeting facilities, and office space. It is connected to the historic Mobile Saenger Theater which is the official home of the orchestra. If you are looking for unique date night ideas in Mobile, watch a performance by the Mobile Symphony Orchestra.

**2: Alabama Business Directory | Local Listings & Businesses**

*report all security incidents or suspicious activity aspa port police: up-to-date information on port operations, return to work and channel conditions.*

Bienville was appointed as royal governor of French Louisiana in 1763. By this treaty, France ceded its territories east of the Mississippi River to Britain. This area was made a part of the expanded British West Florida colony. The British were eager not to lose any useful inhabitants and promised religious tolerance to the French colonists; ultimately French colonists remained in Mobile. Most of these colonial-era Jews in Mobile were merchants and traders from Sephardic Jewish communities in Savannah, Georgia and Charleston, South Carolina; they added to the commercial development of Mobile. They took the opportunity to order Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of Louisiana, on an expedition east to retake West Florida. The Spanish wished to eliminate any British threat to their Louisiana colony west of the Mississippi River, which they had received from France in the Treaty of Paris. Due to strong trade ties, many residents of Mobile and West Florida remained loyal to the British Crown. River transportation was aided by the introduction of steamboats in the early decades of the 19th century. It came to be settled by attorneys, cotton factors, doctors, merchants and other professionals seeking to capitalize on trade with the upriver areas. From the 1820s onward, Mobile expanded into a city of commerce with a primary focus on the cotton and slave trades. Many slaves were transported by ship in the coastwise slave trade from the Upper South. There were many businesses in the city related to the slave trade — people to make clothes, food, and supplies for the slave traders and their wards. This was cut short in part by the Panic of 1837 and yellow fever epidemics. The last slaves to enter the United States from the African trade were brought to Mobile on the slave ship Clotilde. Among them was Cudjoe Lewis, who in the 1830s was the last survivor of the slave trade. Many early Jewish families were descendants of Sephardic Jews who had been among the earliest colonial settlers in Charleston and Savannah. Hunley, the first submarine to sink an enemy ship, was built in Mobile. On May 25, 1864, the city suffered great loss when some three hundred people died as a result of an explosion at a federal ammunition depot on Beauregard Street. The turn of the 20th century brought the Progressive Era to Mobile. The economic structure developed with new industries, generating new jobs and attracting a significant increase in population. It legislated what had been informal practice, enforced by convention. Considered to be progressive, as it would reduce the power of ward bosses, this change resulted in the elite white majority strengthening its power, as only the majority could gain election of at-large candidates. In addition, poor whites and blacks had already been disenfranchised. Mobile was one of the last cities to retain this form of government, which prevented smaller groups from electing candidates of their choice. Sometime in the late 1800s they came ashore off cargo ships arriving from South America. The ants were carried in the soil used as ballast on those ships. The company built of these oil tankers during WWII. A race riot broke out in May of 1901 of whites against blacks. ADDSCO management had long maintained segregated conditions at the shipyards, although the Roosevelt administration had ordered defense contractors to integrate facilities. That year ADDSCO promoted 12 blacks to positions as welders, previously reserved for whites; and whites objected to the change by rioting on May 1, 1901. The mayor appealed to the governor to call in the National Guard to restore order, but it was weeks before officials allowed African Americans to return to work, [56] keeping them away for their safety. In the late 1940s, the transition to the postwar economy was hard for the city, as thousands of jobs were lost at the shipyards with the decline in the defense industry. Replacing shipbuilding as a primary economic force, the paper and chemical industries began to expand. No longer needed for defense, most of the old military bases were converted to civilian uses. Following the war, in which many African Americans had served, veterans and their supporters stepped up activism to gain enforcement of their constitutional rights and social justice, especially in the Jim Crow South. During the 1950s the City of Mobile integrated its police force and Spring Hill College accepted students of all races. Unlike in the rest of the state, by the early 1950s the city buses and lunch counters voluntarily desegregated. The city of Mobile did not establish a Cater Act board until 1964. The Mobile Area Chamber of Commerce, believing its members were better qualified to attract new businesses and industry to the area, considered the new IDB as a serious

rival. After several years of political squabbling, the Chamber of Commerce emerged victorious. Board of Education that segregation of public schools was unconstitutional. Maintaining the city commission form of government with at-large voting resulted in all positions being elected by the white majority, as African Americans could not command a majority for their candidates in the informally segregated city. This and other factors related to industrial restructuring ushered in a period of economic depression that lasted through the s. The loss of jobs created numerous problems and resulted in loss of population as residents moved away for work. Downtown in , as seen from Cooper Riverside Park. Buildings include L to R: Bolden , which was remanded by the United States Supreme Court to the district court. Finding that the city had adopted a commission form of government in and at-large positions with discriminatory intent, the court proposed that the three members of the city commission should be elected from single-member districts , likely ending their division of executive functions among them. This was approved by voters. Since the change to single-member districts, more women and African Americans were elected to the council than under the at-large system. Geography Mobile is located in the southwestern corner of the U.

### 3: Harbor Freight Tools â€“ Quality Tools at Discount Prices Since

*Mobile Harbor, Mobile, AL, United States Marina. Find marina reviews, phone number, boat and yacht docks, slips, and moorings for rent at Mobile Harbor.*

### 4: Harbor Freight Tools Airport Blvd Mobile, AL Hardware Stores - MapQuest

*The State of Alabama operates the Alabama School of Mathematics and Science on Dauphin Street in Mobile, which boards advanced Alabama high school students. It was founded in to identify, challenge, and educate future leaders.*

### 5: The Harbor in Mobile, AL with Reviews - www.enganchecubano.com

*The Mobile Bar Pilots Station is located on the East End of Dauphin Island, Alabama. The station is manned 24/7 with professional launch captains who help coordinate traffic under direction of the dispatcher on duty.*

### 6: 25 Best Things to Do in Mobile, Alabama

*Mobile Harbor, Ala: Hearings On the Subject of the Improvement of Mobile Harbor, Ala., Held Before the Committee On Rivers and Harbors, House of Sixty-Fifth Congress.*

### 7: Alabama State Port Authority: Port Facts

*With a commitment to quality and a lifetime guarantee on all hand tools, Harbor Freight Tools is a favorite of automotive and truck repair shops, government agencies, schools, manufacturers, contractors and tool enthusiasts who want top-quality and great selection and value.*

### 8: The Mobile Bar Pilots | Mobile, AL

*Mobile Harbor, Alabama, is located in the southwestern part of the state, at the junction of the Mobile River with the head of Mobile Bay. The port is about 28 nautical miles north of the Bay.*

### 9: Mental Health and Substance Abuse | Infirmary Health

*The Port of Mobile features two harbors. The upper harbor's channel is 40 feet in draft, has million square feet for warehousing, and services Panamax ships carrying bulk, general cargo, roll-off/roll-on, heavy lift, and overseas cargo.*

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