

FINAL REPORT-NORTHSIDE PITTSBURGH-Bob Carlin-submitted
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I: FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

My research began at the Allegheny Regional Library, a branch in the Carnegie Library system. I continued Library research during the primary fieldwork period of July and August. In addition, I purchased area newspapers to help track community events and news and to locate community contacts. These included daily: Pittsburgh Tribune-Review, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, and North Hills Record; weekly: Pittsburgh City Paper and In Pittsburgh; and monthly: Pittsburgh Magazine and The Northside Chronicle. I also consulted the Pittsburgh Magazine City Guide for 1993/4.

Next, I conferred with Lou Pappalardo/the Phillip Murray Institute of Labor Studies/Community College of Allegheny County/Allegheny Campus, Ed Brandt/Director of the Northside Leadership Conference, Fannie Dunn/North Side Chamber of Commerce, W. Greene Drucker/Allegheny City Society, Joan Mohr/a graduate student researching Northside Czech-Bohemian neighborhoods, and Clarke Thomas/a retired editor for the Post-Gazette, for background information and community contacts. I also met or spoke by telephone with other project employees who had been living on the Northside.

I then conducted three weeks of focused interviewing and investigation. On my own and with Augie Carlino/Northside resident, Jim Nordin/Spring Garden Neighborhood Council, Darlene Harris/Spring Hill Civic League and Mary Wohleber/Troy Hill resident, I drove and walked the neighborhoods of the Northside, carrying on photographic surveys as I went. Photographs included exteriors of locations mentioned in interviews, and other notable buildings, community centers and events. These encompassed the Allegheny Center Farmer's Market, Wednesday lunch at the Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church, the Croatian Center in Reserve Township, Heinz House and Teutonia Maennerchor.

In investigating area foodways, I was surprised at the lack of "downhome" or ethnic places to eat. Wilson's Bar BQ, located on the Central Northside, was one public exception I found. While there were a number of newly opened public locations serving "mock-German" cuisine, the private

Teutonia Maennerchor was the only authentic German restaurant I discovered on the Northside. Many of the newer restaurants located on the Northside cater to upscale patrons from outside of the neighborhoods rather than to the ethnic groups of the Northside.

My attempt at getting 1990 census information on ethnic ancestry for my coverage area was unsuccessful. This material is available at the University of Pittsburgh library in printed form and on CDROM. The smallest subdivision obtainable for census data in print format is by incorporated cities or townships. There is no information in hard copy format by Pittsburgh neighborhood for the 1990 census. So, one has to assemble neighborhood figures on one's own.

Finding and collating census details for city/town subdivisions on CDROM is a slow and painstaking process. First, one must have the census tract numbers for the neighborhood being researched. The librarian could not locate these numbers, so, I had to use tract numbers (which have changed in some cases) from 1980 census reports. Then, one must access the Pittsburgh files, entering the subdivisions on "ancestry." Finally, under the ancestry subheadings, including separate divisions for primary and secondary ancestry, one must look up the records for each ethnicity, and then page through the data to locate each census tract number and collate information.

A full afternoon of research yielded very little data. There may be a better or faster way to access statistics, but, the librarian was either unfamiliar with the CDROM census files or unwilling to help me for more than a few minutes.

Summer is a difficult time to interview community members due to vacations. In addition, many district contacts are also neighborhood activists, and so have busy schedules the year around. For example, my two main Manchester contacts were Betty Jane Ralph, chairperson of the Manchester Citizens Corporation and a Manchester resident since 1933, and Bill Strickland, founder and director of the Manchester Craftsmen's Guild. Ms. Ralph's schedule, full until mid-October, permitted no more than a five-minute phone conversation. It took most of my fieldwork period to reach Bill Strickland by phone, and he was unable to provide me with Manchester contacts and set-up a tour of the Craftsmen's Guild before the end of my Pittsburgh stay. I had a similar experience with the Spring Garden neighborhood. Charles Klinger, president of the Spring Garden Neighborhood Council, was involved with the construction of a new neighborhood center, and was unable to be interviewed at times prearranged with his office staff. And Northside merchant Gus Kalaris, while willing to talk, runs his iceball stand every day. Conversations can only take place at the stand, in between the serving of customers. Since summer is his busiest season, his breaks are few.

In addition to the difficulty in identifying and contacting community members, an abnormal resistance to speaking "on the record" or to speaking with this fieldworker at all was encountered. Greater detail about this problem may be found within my interoffice memo, not for publication.

The short number of work days caused me to utilize a scattershot fieldwork methodology. Since I only got to see communities over a short space of time, I missed most annual events which did not occur during the fieldwork period. Furthermore, the normal process of developing in-depth

personal relationships, gaining people's trust and their knowledge/identification of Steel Industry Heritage Corporation, was curtailed.

II: PRIOR RESEARCH RESOURCES

Pittsburgh's Northside has been extensively covered, both in history books and in the press, so there was no lack of printed material available for this survey. Xerox copies of a number of these works are included in the "Works Cited" and "Works Consulted" folders; still more are listed in Appendix D and E of this report. Much of this material came from the Allegheny Regional Library, where reference librarian Steve Pietzak was an excellent resource for data on the Northside.

Many communities have an individual (or individuals) who have informally collected historical artifacts and anecdotes. Often, these collections reside in private homes. Mary Wohleber of Troy Hill has one such collection.

III: ALLEGHENY TOWN IN GENERAL

A: Prologue: "ALLEGHENY is a Delaware Indian word meaning Fair Water"

"When they called her Allegheny she was a lady fair,
with velvet skirts and laces, she wore diamonds in her hair.
Her ballrooms, grand, were noted throughout the East and West;
and her dinners and cotillions were among the very best.

"Her porches scrubbed and polished were kept oh, so neat:
Her carriages all shiny as they rolled along the street.
School children wore white aprons, were stockinged all in black, of good manners and true
courtesy there was never any lack.

"The parks had playing fountains among the grass and flowers
that gave a lot of happiness to children by the hours.
Then Pittsburgh City courted her with promises so warm.
He said: I'll be your guardian and keep you from all harm.'

"So her name was changed to North Side, this made her children mad!
It's meaning had no beauty--it made all very sad.
She accepted it with dignity, and tried to keep her smile:
But after much neglect and hurt she's lost most of her style.

"Now she's famous for her brothels and poverty and dirt
and Superhighways overhead, all adding to the hurt.
So broken promises have made our lovely lady old and gray,

with run down heels and draggled skirt and stockings that are frayed.

"She was, indeed, so lovely, so gay and oh! so warm,
But her marriage to Pittsburgh City has ruined all her charm."
--Martha M. O'Moore, 1972.

B: Geography

Pittsburgh's Northside was once the independent City of Allegheny. Old Allegheny was made up of a series of neighborhoods built close by the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers, and in the valleys and on the hilltops rising quickly from the river flats. Industry stayed close by the River and in the Spring Garden valley. A canal was built in 1826. It roughly paralleled the River along Canal Street and the current North Shore railroad route below the East Allegheny and Allegheny Center neighborhoods. There is easy access to Pittsburgh proper over one of the bridges linking the original City of Pittsburgh to the Northside.

At the center of the Northside is a large preserve. The City of Pittsburgh's oldest park consists of area that once was "common grounds," ie: grazing lands, for the original Allegheny City. Laid out in the mid-19th century, it consists of West Park, bordered by Brighton Road and Ridge Avenue, North Commons/North Park, running south of North Avenue and East Commons or East Park, bounded by Cedar Avenue and the Allegheny General Hospital.

Due to redevelopment, a majority of the industrial buildings and large amounts of housing stock no longer stand. Highways divide much of Old Allegheny City. The North Shore has become a City recreation area, containing Three Rivers Stadium and Roberto Clemente Park.

The communities of the Northside are listed in this report, roughly, from east to west. They include Troy Hill, Spring Garden/The Flats, Spring Hill/City View, East Allegheny, North Shore, Allegheny Center, Central Northside/Mexican War Streets, Allegheny West, Manchester, Chateau and Woods Run.

B.1: Neighborhood Boundaries: Past and Present

Due to the drastic nature of highway construction and urban renewal on the Northside, neighborhood boundaries have radically changed in the last thirty years. Residents of the traditional Greek, Croatian, Italian, Lithuanian, Slovak and Polish ethnic enclaves located in East Allegheny, Allegheny Center and along the North Shore, have been scattered to the North Hills and beyond. One community, East Allegheny, has been cut in half, with the part east of the I-279 expressway forming a political allegiance with Spring Garden. Manchester and East Allegheny have experienced the partial destruction of their shopping districts. Some neighborhoods have, for all intents and purposes, disappeared. These factors have caused some difficulty when discussing Northside localities consistently over time.

Using evidence gathered during my research and fieldwork, I combined past and present area limits to determine the borders used for this report. The arrangement of ethnic groups, work

situations, social clubs and churches within these confines was determined through a combination of the physical location of these groups and organizations and the whereabouts of the population they served/serve.

C: Settlement Patterns; Industrial and Cultural History

"In 1788 the Legislature ordered a survey of three thousand acres of land opposite Pittsburgh. It was incorporated in 1839. . . bounded by Stockton, Montgomery, Union and Sherman Avenues. . . ."--"Land Marks and Names."

"Persons of English descent gathered in central Allegheny Town, an area generally of Presbyterian denomination."--"The North Side: Old Allegheny," p. 300.

"The English settlers had been followed by the Scotch-Irish, the Scots and the Irish. Germans came in large numbers. The Croatians, Czechs, Lusatian Sorbs (Wends), Slovaks, Carpatho-Rusins, Ukrainians and Greeks were all drawn by the city's promise of employment. Blacks migrated to the North Side later."--An Atlas of the Allegheny West Neighborhood of Pittsburgh 1977.

"The Scotch and the Irish tended to settle in the outlots to the west toward Manchester. The Germans settled to the east of Cedar Avenue. The area between the canal and the Allegheny from Chestnut Street to a short distance west of East Lane (Street) was populated by the Swiss Germans while the 'German German' population gathered inland, above the canal in 'Deutschtown.'"--"The North Side: Old Allegheny."

In 1782, Northside Germans and German-Swiss founded the first organized church in Pittsburgh, which became the Smithfield United Church of Christ. A German newspaper, The Freiheits Freund, was published in 1843. The first "gesangvereine," or German singing society, was founded in 1851.

Composer Stephen Collins Foster worked on the Northside. Writer Gertrude Stein and modern dance pioneer Martha Graham were both born there. The Northside was also home at various times to painters Mary Cassatt and Henry O. Tanner.

Allegheny City was annexed by Pittsburgh in 1907. Many say that this caused the decline of the Northside, which, in their words, became a second-class part of Pittsburgh instead of a freestanding city.

"S. Greene Drucker relates a possible version of how the City of Allegheny came to be annexed by Pittsburgh proper. Ridge and Lincoln streets <in Allegheny West> 'were very high up and the millionaires were above a lot of the smoke and pollution from the factories. . . .'

"Allegheny started to decline in about 1902, when the Allegheny Country Club decided on a move, Drucker said. 'All of the wealthy people belonged to it. When it moved to Sewickley in 1902, all of the families followed it,' he said.

"Pittsburgh, which had been pushing to annex Allegheny since 1846, moved fairly quickly."--
"Allegheny City was haven for millionaires."

"The North Side: A neighborhood in motion," recounts, "Between 1946 and 1970, the public-private partnership called Renaissance I oversaw the demolition of the Point, the Lower Hill District and the central North Side."

"In the end, nearly 175 acres of densely packed buildings were destroyed and thousands of people displaced. Along with miserable slums, the wrecking ball also destroyed churches, synagogues, schools, stores, cafes, markethouses, public squares."

"Only The Point redevelopment was finished; the Lower Hill is still on its knees and the North Side, while up and running, is saddled with the mistakes of that urban renewal area.

"A five-minute walk from Downtown, the former City of Allegheny should, by the logic of its geography, flourish as a residential and commercial district, as it was envisioned by redevelopment officials in 1954. Plans called for garden apartments, parks, a few churches and schools.

"The strategy was to remake a section of the city which had lost much of its early 20th-century luster when it was home to millionaires and a solid middle class.

"The feeling was that if the city was to remake itself, it had to destroy the old Pittsburgh to build the new," said Roy Lubove, author of 20th Century Pittsburgh and professor in the University of Pittsburgh's School of Social Work.

"The North Side, like East Liberty, has never fully recovered from urban renewal," said Lubove, who agreed that the city's redevelopment projects had cut the heart out of the North Side's commercial-retail district."

Continuing, from "The Truth of the Deal: The Redevelopment of the Eberhardt and Ober Brewery Innovation Center": "By the mid-1970's it was evident to community leaders that the rapid decline of the Pittsburgh industrial base was having a devastating effect on the North Side's economy. The picture was clear and unpromising: dilapidated and abandoned rental housing, private homes unsold due to collapsing market values, retail areas in general decline, closed down manufacturing facilities, and a dramatic loss in population.

"The 1980 Census data confirmed the worst. Between 1970 and 1980 the North Side had experienced a 36% decline in population. Unemployment stood at 15%. 29% of the population was below poverty level. The loss of firms providing employment on the North Side during this period was equally dramatic: 41 commercial firms with 1,663 jobs, 25 industrial firms with 1,860 jobs, and 20 service firms with 5,625 jobs."

An unknown author in yet another article finishes: "Old Allegheny's aimless streets appear, still alive, but dilapidated, mute and disarrayed, empty of their prime usefulness, their once apparent

status as valid members of an urban community. These houses, churches, factories and shops are ghosts. . . ; year by year, more of them sink and vanish in dust or the bright air of the planner's dream. . . . The clearing, redesigning and rebuilding of the central section of Old Allegheny under the aegis of Alcoa Properties, Inc., has made necessary as well a closer look at the ever-widening rings of urban blight that will surround the new urban core of Allegheny Center. It is impracticable as well as inadvisable to keep building completely new areas; the past must have a place in the total picture of the city."

D: The Present

Residents uniformly cited annexation as the cause of problems mentioned in this report. John Arch represents Northside residents when he says, "You know, the Northside has always been considered to be sort of a step-child of the City <of Pittsburgh>." He feels that City funds only come to the Northside, if at all, after the rest of the City's neighborhood's needs are met. He cites Pittsburgh's removal of funding for the West Park Aviary as an example. "It was often said, that if the Aviary was over in Highland Park or in Schenley Park, it would get the financial backing <from the City>."

A related sentiment is that the City of Pittsburgh's decisions about Northside development and renewal are made to benefit the rest of the City, and not Northside neighborhoods. This includes I-279 highway construction, developments like the Allegheny Center Apartments and Mall, and City-wide facilities, such as the Three Rivers Stadium.

Resident Dick Laux sums all this up succinctly by stating, "Allegheny City didn't need the City of Pittsburgh."

E: Religion

An Atlas of the Allegheny West Neighborhood of Pittsburgh 1977 determined that "Allegheny was a town of many faiths; Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Methodists, Roman and Byzantine Catholics. The Eastern Orthodox and Jews were all represented."

Many area churches were closed, or consolidated into other parishes, during the period of urban renewal and highway construction of the 1960s and 1970s. Some were in the way of planned highways; others saw a drop in their attendance when ethnic neighborhoods built around churches were razed during renewal. Those remaining houses of worship draw their congregations from a wider geographic area than before, especially attracting former Northside residents and their descendants living in the North Hills.

F: Community Centers

"The terms 'urban homesteader' and 'preservationist' were the buzz words of the 1970's, as a small band of individuals and developers renovated the Victorian homes and formed such neighborhood groups as the Mexican War Streets Society and the Allegheny West Civic Development Council."-
-"The Northside: A neighborhood in motion."

Each Northside neighborhood has a citizen's group. Some groups, like those in Troy Hill, Spring Garden, Spring Hill and East Allegheny, were formed by long-time community residents and merchants. Others, like the Mexican War Streets Society and the Allegheny West Civic Council, were fashioned by the aforementioned urban homesteaders. All came together to fight what members saw as problems created by urban renewal imposed from outside the neighborhood and the common problems facing an aging Northside area (see above). Fourteen of these organizations are united by the Northside Conference. "You can't believe how active and involved members of neighborhoods are," comments Ed Brandt, current director of the Conference.

IV: TROY HILL

A: Industrial and Cultural History

"<When> one end of the Hill sneezes, the other end of the Hill says gesundheit!"--Pat Kardell Petrack.

"This neighborhood began as the village of New Troy, a part of Reserve Township when it was incorporated in 1833. The name reflected Troy, New York, original hometown of Elizabeth Seymore, an early settler <from whom the property was purchased>. New Troy became a thriving community during the late 19th Century, populated by German and Czech workers from the Dutchtown area of Allegheny. In 1877, Troy Hill became part of the City of Allegheny, and in 1907 was annexed to the City <of Pittsburgh>.--Troy Hill.

Troy Hill residents worked in the slaughter and packing houses on Herr's Island and in Spring Garden, for the Pennsylvania Railroad, or in area breweries and mills. Rialto Street, which runs from East Ohio Street by Herr's Island up and across Troy Hill, earned the nickname "Pig Hill" or "Pig Alley" because live animals were herded from the Island up this route to Spring Garden for slaughter and packing.

B: The Present

"Troy Hill's residents live on a plateau overlooking East Ohio Street and the Allegheny River below. Herr's Island <accessible from East Ohio Street by the 31st Street bridge>, an industrial pocket <partially redeveloped into state office buildings and a rowing club>, is also part of this neighborhood. Troy Hill is an intimate ethnic neighborhood dominated by religious institutions. Exclusively residential, this area features cliffside dwellings, city stairs, and spectacular views of the city."--Troy Hill.

"It is largely a single family home ownership residential neighborhood with a small central shopping district. It is evident to a visitor that this community is quickly characterized by its cleanliness and well maintained structures even though they may be old and architecturally plain."--A Community Profile of Troy Hill, 1974.

"Troy Hill's households show greater than average proportions of married couple families and home ownership. . . . Compared to the City, Troy Hill residents are less likely to have moved recently."--unknown.

"Troy Hill has retained a degree of isolation and compactness which is often lost in modern urban growth."--Troy Hill Light Rail Transit.

"Troy Hill is also a neighborhood where fully half the people are related to the other half, where young people move into their parents' and grandparents' homes, and where the urban afflictions of the 20th century--decay, absentee landlords, and street crime--seem as far away as the Suez Canal. 'These are family homes, and at least 85 percent of them are owner-occupied <about 66% in 1990, still greater than the City average>,' says Frank Koch, who has spent 33 years in the real estate business on Troy Hill. . . .

"But at the same time, there is the fear, spoken by more than a few, that too much publicity will attract 'the wrong kind of people' to Their Hill. 'You have to be accepted,' nods Harry Heck, a native and Troy Hill's only practicing physician. 'If you're a stranger you're looked at for a while <There is no African-American population>.

"The strong mercantile core of Troy Hill also gives the community the kind of stability which is so vital for the survival of any neighborhood. Take, for example, Heck's Market, owned and operated by Harry Heck's brother Bob, and a mainstay of Troy Hill shopping since it was founded some 72 years ago by Harry's father--who, incidently, is doing just fine at 93, thank you. . . . No one will confuse Heck's drawing power with what it was in the '20's and '30's, when people lined up in the street to get in the store. . . . Still, Heck's Market is fiscally sound--just like the neighborhood.

"Down the street, Fritz Roehler holds forth in the family saloon which his grandfather built some 90 years ago. . . . 'We've been dealing with the same people for five generations,' Fritz Roehler shrugs. . . ."--"So Close, Yet So Far," 1980.

Mary Wohleber agrees with the Troy Hill's author that the churches are the social centers of Troy Hill. It follows that one of the neighborhood's most prominent structures is St. Anthony's Chapel, part of Most Holy Name Parish. In the 1970s, restoration of the Chapel was made through small, private donations from immediate community, showing its importance to residents. The Chapel's ornate interior can be viewed in photographs included in the commemorative booklet, St. Anthony's Chapel, 1978 ("Works Consulted" folder).

"The structure of the original <Most Holy Name> church would be preserved as closely as possible. Rejected by the committee, were schemes implementing noticeable exterior changes. The possibility of scraping the old church and building a completely new church was rejected on the basis of growing interest in History of two of our buildings, the rectory and St. Anthony's Chapel."--MHN News.

Even though Troy Hill is the most stable neighborhood covered in this report, problems facing other Northside neighborhoods have started to affect Troy Hill as well. Since the 1960s,

community activists, like Mary Wohleber, have battled the City of Pittsburgh to keep their 92-year-old fire station at Lowrie and Ley streets open. Wohleber relates that the Troy Hill Citizens group was founded to successfully block the building of public housing. In her opinion, community services could not support the large influx of population that the residences would have brought. Community residents were foiled in an attempt to save their public school, which was demolished in 1960. "It was bad for the community to lose that school," says Mary Wohleber. Troy Hill currently sends its children to Spring Garden Elementary School. North Catholic High School is still operating in Troy Hill. Area youth also take advantage of the Cowley Recreation Center and pool that straddles the boundary between Troy Hill proper and the Bohemian Hill section of the neighborhood.

Troy Hill has suffered a large loss of population. Joann Ibinson commented that she and her siblings all moved off Troy Hill due to a lack of space. Since 1940, when residents numbered 7,319, the population has shrunk by 1000 every ten years to the 1990 population of 2,742.

Those who remain on Troy Hill have to leave to find entertainment. The A+P grocery on East Ohio Street has been replaced by the Giant Eagle in East Allegheny, the Shop and Save in Spring Garden or by North Hills shopping areas.

"We could stand a few more businesses, like a bakery, notions store, or maybe a cleaning establishment," says Mary Wohleber. "We do need more small businesses. At one time, we had seventy small businesses. We were self-sufficient."

Troy Hill is predominately elderly, says Wohleber, "but we do have young people here. I see people starting to discover Troy Hill. We have to have young people moving in."

"Troy Hill is a closely-knit, stable community. Names in the early church records are still heard in the streets. The hill is practically self-sufficient in the services provided by its businesses, and the storekeepers know most of their customers by name. When there is a need in or for the community, all band together to achieve what is right. There is always a church or club affair to attend, somewhere to be together and have fun--in German that is called Semulichkeit <sic: Gemutlichkeit>. There is a quiet, secure feeling when one walks the neighborhood and knows at the turn of every corner exactly what will be there. That is belonging, that is roots, that is HOME!-
-Mary Wohleber, "Troy Hill: A Special Place."

C: Ethnicity

C.1: GERMAN

"Early in the 1800's, settlers of Teutonic descent migrated from the flatlands of Old Allegheny (then known as Dutchtown) and dispersed to the hillsides as they sought employment in the nearby mills and breweries. <They organized their neighborhood to retain the layout of villages in Germany.>

"Seeing how Germans are lovers of physical fitness, a Turnverein was organized and Turner Hall <now the American Legion Hall> was built in 1890."--Neighborhoods Speak: Troy Hill.

The Liedertafel singing society met in the building where the VFW, founded after World War II, now gathers. The German Benevolent Union, the Deutscher Unter Stichenbund/Stutzensbund, assembled in what is now a private residence at 1707 Lowrie Street.

"German <Catholic> stronghold Troy Hill still holds a Memorial Day parade and Oktoberfest celebration in the fall."--They Came To. . . Pittsburgh, 1983.

C.1.a: The Fichters

When we would come from High Mass on Sunday, you could smell sauerkraut when I was growing up, says Margret Fichter.

"For the Germans of Pittsburgh--Protestant or Catholic--the approach of Lent. . . revives traditions from their ancestral heritage.

"It can be something like the baking of Fastnacht doughnut by the Joseph Fichter family of Troy Hill to give to friends and relatives. Fastnacht (eve of the fast). . .<is> the equivalent of Shrove Tuesday, or English pancake day, or the French Mardi Gras. . . .

"As to the doughnut tradition, the Fichters remember a poem: 'Heute nacht is Fastnacht, Wenn Die Mutter Kuehkle Bacht. Wenn sie aber keine Macht, Dann Pfeiffe auf die Fastnacht.' Roughly that translates: 'This evening is doughnut time when mother bakes doughnuts. But if she doesn't, you just have to whistle.'

"At Christmas time those with a Bavarian background such as the Joseph Fichters may hang up stockings on the eve of St. Nicholas Day, Dec. 6."--They Came To. . . Pittsburgh, p. 36.

The Fichters still follow those German traditions discussed above. However, with the illness of Joseph, his wife Margret has cut down on her cooking and baking. A singing group, which they maintained for twenty-five years at Christmas time, has ceased to exist. Margret Fichter mentions that quite a few people on Troy Hill still cook the German dishes. They can be sampled at church gatherings, like on Holy Thursday. Besides the doughnut tradition mentioned above, New Year's time brings herring and "roll-ups" (rolled up mackerel); Christmas and Easter, strudel and special breads. Margret Fichter has passed on these dishes and others, including her coffee cake and grape cake, to her children.

C.2: CZECH/BOHEMIAN

Troy Hill's Czech neighborhood, today contained by Bohemian Hill (just west of Troy Hill proper), once stretched down the Hill, past the Eberhardt and Ober brewery and down to St. Wenceslaus Church. Since St. Wenceslaus predates Troy Hill Bohemian Presbyterian Church, still located on

Bohemian Hill, and knowing local settlement patterns, one can theorize that Czech residents with Presbyterian leanings moved away from their original community in the flats up the hill to settle.

Originally 327 families came from Czechoslovakia, primarily immigrating from 1873 on, growing to a population high of 1200. The men worked as blacksmiths, tailors and tanners, while the women worked at the Heinz plant. Whereas most ethnic groups settled close to work, the Czechs seem to have traveled farther within the Greater Pittsburgh area to get to their jobs. Czech residents on the Northside moved quickly into the middle class. As the neighborhood gentrified, younger Czechs moved out to Woods Run.

The Czech population had two social halls to choose from: Bohemia Hall and Little Bohemia Hall. Little Bohemia Hall was located next door to the Ober and Eberhardt Brewery on Vinial Street. Gymnastics were taught, and plays and dances were held as well. Bohemia Hall burned down in the 1920's.

St. Wenceslaus was the first and only Czech Catholic church in Pittsburgh. Founded in 1871 and open as late as 1978, the building still stands on Progress Street near the 16th Street bridge. Pat Petrack Kardell reports that Slovenians also attended this Church.

(Much of my information on Bohemian Hill and the Northside's Czech community comes from Joan Mohr.)

D: Community Celebrations

The Annual Troy Hill Citizens Day was held in Citizens Park on 9/12/1993.

V: SPRING GARDEN/THE FLATS

A: Industrial and Cultural History

"Spring Garden, which is referred to as Butcher's Run because of the packing houses that once lined the valley, is believed to have derived its name from a wealthy landowner, Mary O'Hara Spring.

"The same is true of Spring Hill, although thousands believe it derived its name from a spring that was a favorite watering place for many years."--"Settlers lent names to Allegheny towns."

Over fifty meatpackers were located on the lower Northside in the early 1900s. Most employed German and Austrian workers.

Spring Garden was annexed by Old Allegheny City in 1868.

B: The Present

"Historically, this neighborhood because of its location and convenience for industrial expansion out of the valley floor from the East North Side, has been of mixed industrial and residential uses. Today, the industrial uses are becoming marginal due to the lack of room to expand <the neighborhood is only a few streets wide because of the surrounding hills>. This has left mostly row type residential uses to survive along the narrow streets on the valley floor and hillsides."--A Community Profile of Spring Hill.

From a population of 4,357 in 1940, Spring Garden has experienced a slow decline to 3,151 in 1970, 2,134 in 1980 and 1,753 in 1990. A non-white population was virtually nonexistent in 1990.

In 1988, the part of the East Allegheny neighborhood east of the I-279 expressway, called "The Flats" by Jim Nordin of the Spring Garden Neighborhood Council, broke away from the East Allegheny Neighborhood Council and joined the Spring Garden community organization.

Spring Garden, and lower Spring Garden in particular, is in particularly bad shape. Jim Nordin reported that 55-60% of the Neighborhood was on public assistance.

"We encourage home ownership, but there's a lot of things to do before that," says Nordin. The quality of housing stock, especially in the lower part of Spring Garden/The Flats, is poor compared to Troy Hill and Spring Hill, because of a preponderance of frame construction. The 1960s saw a great upswing in renter occupancy.

The Spring Garden Neighborhood Council has done much to improve the neighborhood. Projects include the newly constructed Deutschtown Fire Station, Michael Flynn Field (1974), new sidewalks along Spring Garden Avenue, Catalano Park renovation and the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy flower bed. In addition, the Council has renovated Valley House into an office and three apartments. Beginning in 1979, the Spring Garden Neighborhood Council has published The Valley News, a community newspaper.

St. Michael's Church has been very active with the Neighborhood Council. St. Michael's Village, built by that church's Lutheran Services Society with privately raised funds, contains twenty-two senior citizen units. A community food bank is a cooperative project between St. Michael's and the SPNC.

C: Ethnicity

The 1980 census reported a majority of residents were of German ethnic ancestry. Irish also figured prominently in multiple ancestry, with small percentages of Italian, Polish and English listed under both single and multiple ancestry.

The Eberhardt and Ober Brewery/Troy Hill Road and Vinial Street, "was built against the hillside in order to construct vaults for storing beer in the side of the hill." In 1989, the Pennsylvania Brewing Company/Penn Pilsner microbrewery and Pub was opened at the old brewery site. 'Our

company is, in every detail, a real German brewery that happens to be in Pennsylvania."--
Pennsylvania Brewing Co.: Crafting America's Brewing Renaissance.

Today, the Pub is mostly a tourist and yuppie attraction, with a theme park approach to German food and beverages.

VI: SPRING HILL/CITY VIEW

(Spring Hill neighborhood residents consider City View, due north, a separate neighborhood. Since the City of Pittsburgh combines the census figures used in this section for both areas, I have included City View in the section title, even though I did not study that neighborhood. The Civic League does consider the remains of the East Street Valley on the east side of the Expressway to be part of Spring Hill.)

A: Industrial and Cultural History

"We're more like country in the city."--Darlene Harris.

"Spring Hill is located on the hillsides and hilltop just above the East North Side. . . . Spring Hill is primarily a single-family residential neighborhood with close to 60% home ownership. Although the housing stock is old, only 15% built since 1940, the neighborhood is generally well maintained. Historically, Spring Hill was settled by German and Austrian immigrants <between 1850 and 1920> and many of the homes reflect this influence."--A Community Profile of Spring Hill, 1974.

Residents of Spring Hill worked in the meatpacking houses, like the Oswald and Hess Company in Spring Garden and the Fried and Rhinaman company on East Ohio Street between the 31st- and 40th-Street bridges.

"I just remember playing in the neighborhood or playing <baseball> in the cemetery. You more or less stuck in your neighborhood," remembers Carl Goettmann of his childhood in the 1930s.

B: The Present

Spring Hill's population was 7,833 in 1940. It dropped most dramatically after 1960, from 6,389 to 5,275 in 1970, to 3,803 in 1980, to 3,288 in 1990. Darlene Harris attributes part of the population decrease to the demolition of the East Street Valley neighborhood. The non-white population of 17%, I suspect, is recently arrived and lives in the newly built low-income apartments.

There are many similarities between Spring Hill and Troy Hill. In fact, these two neighborhoods are the most alike of all Northside communities. Corresponding ethnic heritage and hilly typography could explain this resemblance; familial and social relationships between the two neighborhoods might also explain this connection. For example, after the close of American Legion Post 671, Troy Hill's American Legion began serving Spring Hill. And, like Troy Hill, Spring Hill families tend to stay in their neighborhood. "We try to keep it more close knit. Like my house belonged to my grandmother."--Darlene Harris.

Hamm's (called "Hammie's" by residents) Market is a community center located where Rhine Street intersects Iten Street (misspelled "Itin" by the City), at the heart of the small Spring Hill business district. This old-style market still cuts meat for customers. Hamm's also extends credit to patrons, although this later practice has become endangered by the realities of modern life (ie: people don't pay what they owe).

The shoe repair and pharmacy, once located on the opposite corner from Hamm's, are both gone. For larger shopping, residents go to the Shop and Save in Spring Garden. "East Ohio Street used to be the main place. <You would walk to the A+P and carry groceries back. Now> the majority of us go to Ross Park Mall" says resident Darlene Harris.

Neighborhood Catholics are served by St. Boniface Church on East Street and St. Ambrose Church on Haslage Street in Spring Hill proper. St. Ambrose's Catholic School has closed due to declining population and escalating costs. St. Boniface's Catholic school has also closed. No one Catholic school is used these days by parishioners. Spring Hill Elementary School, closed from 1985-1992, reopened last school year.

A large employer for Spring Hill residents is Allegheny General Hospital. "That's our steel mill," comments Darlene Harris. Besides the Hospital, neighborhood occupants work as tradesmen.

"Section Eight" low-income housing was built by the City in the middle of neighborhood. Darlene Harris of the Civic League comments that this housing was supposed to be duplexes, which would have blended in better with the neighborhood. Instead, nineteen apartment buildings were erected. Some of the people who live there are nice, but, "It's real hard to try to get along with the guy who owns it." She also feels that the Apartments are at least partially responsible for a rise in neighborhood crime, the reason she uses "the Club" on her automobile. She and others emphasize that this is not a problem between white residents and black renters, that the problem renters are white. Darlene also dislikes the change that busing in children from other parts of the City has brought to Spring Hill.

Lorraine Bauman is stronger in her statement that "We would still live in a neighborhood like fifty years ago if it wasn't for <the type of people in> those apartments."

Generally, the Civic League wants to keep out absentee renter landlords and encourage home ownership. Toward this end, they are trying to preserve what they feel makes the neighborhood attractive and unique for current and new residents. This includes the red-brick and belgian-block streets, scenic views (Spring Garden includes the highest peak above sea level in Pittsburgh, and affords spectacular views in three directions) and upgrading the school system. Darlene Harris thinks "neighborhood only" schools is the only way to go, with more localized schools and more neighborhood responsibility.

Lorraine Bauman says that if we could bring the young people back into the city, that would be the best thing that could happen to our neighborhood. "This is eventually going to be a City of old people and poor people."

Darlene Harris's uncle Carl Goettmann says, "I think that everybody comes back to their roots at some time in their life. You want to go back to what you left." And, for him, that place is still Spring Hill.

C: Ethnicity

C.1: German

The 1980 census showed single ancestry in Spring Hill as overwhelmingly German. Multiple ancestry, in order of importance, was Irish, Italian, Polish and English.

St. Matthews Lutheran Church, in East Allegheny, is a traditionally German church serving Spring Hill. Although the German-Austrian Club/Singing Society on Overbeck Street has been torn down, a German Club still exists. The Workingmen's Beneficial Union of Pittsburgh was founded in 1907 as an insurance organization. The initial name was the German South Hungarian Sick Benefit Society of McKees Rocks. In 1917, the name was changed to Workingmen's Beneficial Union of McKees Rocks, modified several times to the current title in 1945. "You have to know somebody to be a member," remarked Darlene Harris. The club contains a bowling alley and bowling leagues (meeting every evening?), a banquet hall used every other weekend in the fall/winter season by anyone who wants to rent it, and a bar. The current building was built around 1920. Membership stands at 1100 insurance and 600 social members.

Darlene Harris's mother Jean Snyder, still cooks the traditional German dishes like potato pancakes. Her traditional New Year's Eve preparations include pigs' feet, limburger cheese and rye bread.

D: Community Celebrations

The Spring Hill Picnic was held in Rockledge Street Park on 8/14/1993.

VII: EAST ALLEGHENY

A: Industrial and Cultural History

"Preserve what makes us unique."--Barbara Burns

A report by the Health and Welfare Planning Association states: "The East Allegheny neighborhood is one of the older City neighborhoods dating back to about 1830 when subdivisions were formed along Cedar Avenue. In 1834 the Pennsylvania Canal was completed following what is now the railroad's right of way. Development was quick with most sections of the neighborhood, fully developed by the mid-1870's. East Allegheny developed primarily as a modest residential area with some institutional and limited commercial activities. The original settlers were primarily German immigrants."

"East Allegheny was known for its humble workers' quarters. These industrious folk toiled in the packing houses, the railroad and stone yards and in as many as seven breweries."--"City Streets: North Side on the right side of change."

"The pollution from soft coal <used for heating and cooking?> was really bad. I can recall, as a child, walking down North Avenue to St. Peter's School (near the Old Post Office) days when the yellowish fog was so dense you could not see an entire block ahead of you. . . . This dirt in the air made it almost impossible to keep your home clean. . . ."--Leo J. Scanlon, "A Memory of Threescore and Ten: The Lively Ghosts of East Street Past."

"The intersection of <of East Ohio Street and Chestnut Street> was a very important intersection. There was a bank building there," a drug store, beer garden, the union headquarters for the Heinz pickle workers, two medical offices, an Italian produce market, Joe the Tailor's shop (who was also Italian) and a bar all around that intersection, reports John Arch. East Ohio Street, in general, was an important shopping district. "When I was a boy," in the 1950s, says John Arch, "anything that you wanted for your entire life, from the baby's first shoes to a new necktie to put on grandpap when he passed away, you could buy along East Ohio Street."

B: The Present

The East Allegheny area is primarily white. The population is mostly adult, with equal parts ages 19-44, 45-64 and over 65 years of age. Two-thirds of housing is renter occupied; an equal percentage of neighborhood occupants are single people. In 1940, population stood at 12,971. It dropped slightly by 1950, and then, by about 1/4th every ten years until the present population of 3,088.

"Most East Allegheny residents live in rowhouses, set close to the sidewalks on narrow tree-lined streets. <60% of neighborhood housing was built in 1860s.>

"Located within walking distance is one of the city's largest health care institutions; fine elementary, secondary, and post educational facilities; a public library; indoor and outdoor swimming pools; tennis and horseshoe courts; public parks and playgrounds; a commercial shopping district and mall; a major grocery store; museums; a planetarium; major league sports; professional theatres; great public transportation and a whole lot more."--Historic Deutschtown: The Best of Old and New.

Upscale area restaurants draw most of their clientele from outside of the neighborhood. For example, the James Street Restaurant, located in an old Swiss-German meeting hall at the corner of Foreland Avenue, gets most of its business from Squirrel Hill. Owner Craig comments "People in this area want dinner for \$12.95 total, not \$12.95 apiece." However, one reason for locating his restaurant in East Allegheny is that his parents are from the neighborhood. "In this city, people go back home."

While much of the eastern half of the East Ohio Street business district was destroyed by construction of I-279, the remaining Ohio Street shopping area is thriving. Shops include restaurants, bakeries, a hardware store, a jewelry store, and photographic services business.

In 1980, the Health and Welfare Planning Association recounted: "As a result of the deterioration of many of the pre turn-of-the-century structures and demolitions undertaken as part of urban renewal, East Allegheny is losing much of its historic nature. Streets are narrow and close following a grid pattern. The terrain varies from flat in the southern and western sections, to slightly sloping, to steep hill sides in the northeastern section."

Five thousand Northside residents were uprooted by I-279 construction. "There are no ramps for access for thousands of Northsiders to a highway system which has sliced across our neighborhoods. From East North Side you cannot get onto the Veteran's Bridge; from Downtown you cannot use I-579 to get to Troy Hill; and on and on.

"Moreover, many once peaceful neighborhood streets have become raceways, with far more traffic volume than contemplated when they were designed."--Don Walko, The Northside Chronicle, 6/1993.

Barbara Burns speaks quite eloquently about the nationwide attitudes that helped to shape the plans for Northside demolition and highway construction. Burns thinks all were built to serve the suburbs of the North Hills and beyond. The I-279 highway facilitates people away from the City and Northside businesses. "It's an ugly scar across the land," comments Ms. Burns. Many wonderful structures were destroyed to make way for the interstate. Those not demolished were not kept up by residents because of the emotional instability of the Neighborhood.

Dick Laux feels that I-279 could have been run through the Spring Garden Valley and would have been less disruptive to Northside neighborhoods. The Highway "divides the North Side in half; <it> destroyed the Northside," he says.

Larry Evans, in "City Streets: North Side on the right side of change," (1992), says "When I first moved to the North Side in the late 70's, I remember the comments from friends and family like: 'Don't bother to send us your address, we'll just look for it in the Press police blotter' or 'Call us sometime from the Allegheny General Emergency "Shot and Stab" Room! Har, har, har!' He continues, "I recently returned after a half decade sabbatical and visited my old East Allegheny neighborhood. First I noticed some subtle changes. More families and children walking through the parks, less graffiti and garbage, the new look to the East Ohio Street business district, and a rising optimism among community leaders."

Additionally, the East Allegheny Community Council has just completed four rowhouses to replace homes that had burned on Avery Street. They have been designed to fit in with previously existing historic housing. And, the East Allegheny Revitalization Corporation plans to improve the East Ohio Street business district.

"Barbara <Burns> describes her neighborhood as a close-knit, friendly place. 'Where else can you go out at 11 o'clock at night to borrow a cup of sugar from a neighbor? We really do that in East Allegheny,' she said."--Focus on Neighborhoods: East Allegheny.

C: Ethnicity

In the 1980 census, the largest single ancestry for East Allegheny is German (almost three times larger than other ethnic groups), followed by equal parts Irish, English and Polish. Multiple ancestry reflects German and Irish heritage, with small parts of Polish, English, French and Italian.

C.1: German

"Germans immigrated here in the 1700's. . . . They worked in Troy Hill truck farms, butcher shops and tanneries; in Herra Island stockyards and of course in the numerous North Side breweries."--
"City Streets: North Side on the right side of change."

The neighborhood was originally called "Deutschtown" because of the high concentration of German population.

"I remember when East Ohio Street from Federal Street to Chestnut Street, was a sea of humanity on Saturday nights. Little German bands played outside the crowded taverns. . . . Old timers still talk of the Rhine wine balls and Grape Festivals in old Turner, Washington and Social Halls. . . . And still others of the scores of singing societies and Turn Vereins that were filled with crowds of happy people on the weekends.

"While the Singing Societies cultivated the voice, the Turn Vereins were building strong bodies through exercises. And almost every family in Dutchtown back in 1897, records show, had at least one child and in some cases as many as three children being trained systematically in gymnastics and physical culture in one of these Turn Vereins.

"The oldest Turn Verein was the Allegheny Turn Verein founded back in 1850 in the basement of Weiterhausen Church on South Canal Street. This Turn Verein continued operation until 1861 when thirty of its active members enlisted in the Union Army in the Civil War.

"In 1890 the Turn Vereins started a campaign calling for physical education in the public schools. . . .

"In 1895 the Turn Vereins were successful in another campaign. . . that of having the German language taught in the Allegheny High School.

"Previous to that children were taught German in St. Mary's Catholic Church, St. John's Evangelical Church School and a one room school on Third (now Tripoli) Street and Garest Way. . . operated by St. Mathews Lutheran Church.

"Many of Allegheny's business men sent their sons to these German schools. For they knew that the knowledge of the German language was necessary if one was to succeed in business in Dutchtown.

"New Year's Eve was a big night years ago in Old Dutchtown. The Singing Societies and Turn Vereins were packed to the doors with men and woman celebrants. Folks traveled from house to house wishing the occupants an abundance of health and wealth. Free food and drink were served everywhere. Even the taverns put out the welcome mat.

"Nobody was turned away on either New Year's Eve or New Year's Day. For to turn away a visitor, especially a dark haired man meant bad luck. . . .

"The housewives would scrub their door sills to chase away old troubles. They served pork because the pig rooted forward thus bringing good luck.

"The tables of their homes were piled high with home baked goods of every description. There was pickled herring to insure good health. Rhine wine was served everywhere. For Rhine wine was supposed to bring health and wealth for the coming year.

"Every householder had at least two pounds of new butter on her pantry shelf. This was done to make sure that things were well buttered in the new year. For extra good health giant pretzels were made and served everywhere.

"A new broom rested in every kitchen to replace the old broom that was discarded after it had swept away the old year's bad luck.

"And before New Year's Eve silver coins were placed on every window ledge and above every door to insure the prosperity of the home."--"The Allegheny Story."

"In Dutchtown, hassenneffer (sour rabbit) was a favorite dish, with noodles or mashed potatoes."--"City Streets: North Side on the right side of change."

"The Turn Vereins and Singing Societies continued in Dutchtown until the outbreak of World War I. Societies like the Arion Singing Society, Joerner Maennerchor and the Schwaebich and Liederkranz singing societies closed their doors. Teutonia and Cecelia Societies continued to meet. But German was rarely spoken. And the club's male chorus abandoned the songs of the fatherland for those of their adopted land."--"The Allegheny Story."

"The German traits of hard work and an acceptance of authority gained immigrant Germans a more rapid assimilation than other nationalities. Before World War I, more North Siders spoke German than English <German and English were both taught in the public schools until 1925> but many shed their language and cultural customs because of the two World Wars found them on the 'outs' with public opinion.

"The German Club changed its name to the Lincoln Club. The Teutonia Maennerchor, a North Side singing group, self-censured its song repertoire for fear of FBI intrusion."--"City Streets: North Side on the right side of change."

The Cecelia singing society building and the German Masonic Hall at Pressley Street and Madison Avenue (built in 1871) were both demolished to make way for I-279.

C.1.a: Churches

Many of the traditionally German churches, with a history of German language services, were torn down in the construction of I-279. These include the Beckley Evangelical Lutheran Church (built in 1829), St. John's Lutheran Church at Madison Avenue and Lockhart Street, and St. Paul's United Church of Christ at East and Foreland streets. However, the active German community salvaged the majestic St. Boniface Catholic Church from destruction. The expressway now bends around and above the church building.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was founded in 1840, with the Church and Priory construction coming thirteen years later. Another cornerstone of the German community, it held German language services into the 20th century. "The proposed East Street Highway inter-change of I 279 brought doom to Saint Mary's Church. The Pennsylvania Department of Highways condemned the church for the highway. . . <However>, the new interstate plans will direct the highway around the church <building>."--"St. Mary's Closes After 133 Years Service to East North Side."

St. Mary's Church closed 9/27/1981. The 900-member congregation merged with the 400-member St. Mary Immaculate/St. Cyprian Church. The Priory, adjacent to the Church and fronting on Pressley Street, is now a hotel, called "A City Inn." Local talk has the church building becoming a restaurant run by the same owners as The Priory hotel.

Dick Laux feels that the ethnic groups, who were the great unifying force on the Northside, are just about gone. People now have to travel great distances to get to church. St. Mary's was another unifying force. When St. Mary's went, the Northside started to splinter.

C.1.b: Teutonia Maennerchor

The Teutonia Maennerchor is only one of about twelve to fifteen German halls that once dotted the Pittsburgh area. However, it is one of the few German clubs that remain on the Northside.

Built in 1888, the building has undergone meticulous reconstruction to restore the Maennerchor to its original form. The upstairs houses a hall designed for singing (the male singing group was founded in 1854, the women's in 1935). The stage backdrop is a mural that refers to the Club's German-Lutheran heritage. It includes visual references to Martin Luther and the Brothers Grimm. Anyone may rent the upstairs hall.

The downstairs contains the Rathskeller bar/restaurant. Its walls are covered with old German proverbs and the waitresses dress in Bavarian-style costumes. German food is featured

Wednesday-Friday, with a buffet Wednesday (meatloaf, German potato salad, wursts) and potato pancakes the Friday specialty.

The average age of club members is fifty, with a large proportion of retired, professional people. My host Dick Bauman comments that it is "still traditionally a men's club." Women can only be associate members; officers must be German speakers.

The Club hosts a "66" League (the German card game) once a week. They also sponsor an annual picnic, with 600-700 attending the June 17, 1993 event. An active interchange is carried on with Germany, bringing many music and dance groups to perform at the Teutonia Maennerchor.

There has been a conflict between the East Allegheny Civic Association and the Teutonia Maennerchor over parking. The Club wants to expand its parking capacity through the purchase and removal of what is viewed by the Club to be deteriorated neighboring buildings. The Association feels that housing benefits the neighborhood more than parking lots.

C.2: African Americans

Charles Avery erected Avery College at Nash and Avery streets as a school for African-Americans. Later, Avery African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was located on the same site. The Church was demolished during I-279 construction. A 1925 area map shows that a colored Elks lodge once stood below the current white BPOE Elks building on Cedar Avenue. It is unclear if there is still an African-American community there.

D: Community Celebrations

Old Allegheny Picnic in the Park was held in 1981.

A Flag Day Parade and Rally was held 6/14/1993, sponsored by the North Side Veterans Council.

E: Church Consolidation

St. Peter RC Church, 720 Arch Street, is now the mother church for a parish including Our Lady Queen of Peace.

VIII: NORTH SHORE

A: Industrial and Cultural History

"This area was first settled by Andrew Long, who established a residence at the base of Monument Hill in 1740. At first a farming community, the North Shore rapidly developed into a bustling commercial and industrial sector. The community became part of the City of Allegheny in 1840, and was annexed in 1907. Exposition Park was the site of the first World Series, played between Pittsburgh <originally the Alleghenies> and Boston, in 1903. Today Three Rivers Stadium stands

on that site. The east end of the North Shore is dominated by the historic H.J. Heinz Plant, a mainstay of the community's economy for many years."--North Shore.

"<Beginning in 1875, until being moved downtown in 1889,> the expositions were a combination of many types of entertainment. Lectures, symphony and band concerts, trade fairs. . . of Pittsburgh area products, small fairs and circuses, huge floral displays and a large art gallery. The Pennsylvania State Fair was held as part of the exposition for two years."--"Our Industrial Expositions," pp30.

The original 6th Street bridge, built in 1820, connected the Northside and downtown. The area was nicknamed 'Rum Row' at the turn-of-the-century for the preponderance of taverns located therein. In an attempt to change associations with the area, the neighborhood was renamed 'North Shore' in 1970s as a northern extension of downtown.

"The lower wards of Allegheny were shunned by many of our neighborhoods across the river. To them it meant the underworld--the home of 'Little Canada'--a haven for thieves and the tenderloin district."--"Old Allegheny."

Original North Shore businesses included large numbers of cotton mills. Andrew Carnegie got his start as a bobbin boy at one of those mills.

The Clark Company was a famous North Shore establishment. D.L. Clark founded his candy establishment in 1886, moving it in 1911 to the building's present location near the Stadium.

About 100 years ago, Volkwein Music Building, 117 Sandusky, stood at the corner of General Robinson Street. Sellers of sheet music and musical instruments, the enterprise has relocated to the suburbs near the airport.

Frederick Osterling had his architectural studio at 228 Isabella Street. Still standing, this building is a small-scale replica of one of his most famous designs.

Probably the most famous of North Shore corporations is H.J. Heinz Company, built on East Ohio Street in 1889. The Heinz Plant dominates the landscape, both physically and, through the smell of prepared food emanating from the Plant. This is especially true today, with surrounding businesses and homes taken by highway construction.

B: The Present

Much of the North Shore was demolished for highway and access ramp construction (in 1980s?). There is easy pedestrian access to downtown from the area below Allegheny Center. The population has dropped drastically from 5,152 in 1940 to 725 in 1970 to under 300 people in 1990.

A few businesses line Federal Street in the western North Shore: a pornography store, a barber/beauty supply, Maxwells (looks like an upscale bar), banks, a convenience store and a beauty school (which moved to Monroeville during my fieldwork period). There is a small block

of houses just west of Federal Street. Establishments probably service the surrounding office buildings, people walking between downtown workplaces and their automobiles, or possibly the (apartment building? senior citizen center?) close to the 6th Street bridge. This neighborhood would be a great location to live if one worked downtown and there were any available housing stock.

The Three Rivers Stadium (opened in 1970), Roberto Clemente Memorial Park next to the stadium, and the new Carnegie Science Center at One Allegheny Avenue (1991) dominate the area along the Ohio River west of Federal Street. Just north of the Stadium, the Clark Company factory has been converted into office space. It is also home to the Clark Bar and Grill, a sports bar in the basement that caters to the stadium crowd.

Federal Street businessmen, when surveyed in 1983 by the Pittsburgh Press ("'Thumbs Up' For Stadium Area Plans"), were in favor of improvements to the barren stadium site. "All we have around here are parking lots. Something like this <development> was needed a long time ago. It's good for the neighborhood," Jerry Reece, owner of the 222 Bar on Federal Street said. He added: 'I'll believe it when I see it.'

"George Yuhas, a North Side resident for 31 years and a member of the Allegheny West Merchants Association, said the neighborhood is 'a convenient location of everything. I love it. I wouldn't live anywhere else.'

"Anything they do for the North Side is an asset to the city, as long as they can alleviate the parking problem. The problem is, it's just so congested down there after the games.'

"It depends on how far they go. It can destroy people. It can knock them out and take their property,' George Papastergos, owner of the Appolon Restaurant on Federal ST <comments>. 'If they build where they say, that's OK, but if they come here and take your property I don't think that's good.'

"The one thing we are concerned about is employment for North Side residents,' said Lewis Olszewski, director of rehabilitation and development for the Manchester Citizens Corp. 'If there is a chance for employment of North Side residents, we'd welcome it.'

"Mark Schneider, director of the North Side Leadership Conference, said a hotel, marina and theme park would be ideal places for the neighborhood's residents to work. New office buildings, however, tend to relocate persons who already have jobs, 'like moving the deck chairs around,' Schneider said. 'Office buildings are an easy way out.'"

C: Community Center: Heinz House

"We haven't changed anything here. We've added."--Pat Petrack Kardell.

Sarah Heinz House has been a fixture on the Northside since opening at Covode House in 1901. One of its goals has been to bring together the diverse ethnic groups of the neighborhood, while developing future leaders and building character in area youth.

Howard Heinz, son of Heinz Company owner Henry J. Heinz I, noticed the lack of recreational facilities for the young of the varied ethnic groups living around the Heinz plant. As mentioned above, the area's German population, of which the Heinz's were members, followed a philosophy of developing the body along with the mind. Since other ethnic groups lacked the Turn Vereins of the German populace and public schools did not yet provide physical education, Henry built the current Sarah Heinz House in 1913, and named it in memory of his wife. The House features included a pool, gym, game rooms, and arts activities. A nominal fee was required to join Heinz House.

A summer camp program was begun in 1922. And, during the 1936 flood, Heinz House served as home to flood victims.

After East Ohio Street was expanded, enrollment dropped from 650 to 350. As Pat Petrack explains, "A kid can't cross the street to get here."

"In the 1950s, you had to be within walking distance to be a member," says Heinz House employee Pat Petrack Kardell. The majority of current constituents are the children of alumni, some fourth-generation members. Since redevelopment destroyed the surrounding neighborhood and scattered alumni, present enrollment now comes from a wider area. Some participants live as far away as the airport area.

Originally Howard Heinz paid for salaries and operating expenses. Since his death, Heinz House has been endowed and administered by the Heinz family. Currently, the House has expanded its services to include a community outreach program at Martin Luther King School.

D: Ethnicity

D.1: Swiss-German

". . . few know that the land around East Ohio Street at the foot of Troy Hill Road was once called 'The Meadows' and was owned by Nicholas Voegtly, a Swiss immigrant, who owned vast stretches of land in the vicinity and built the old Voegtly Church that stands nearby. <Built in 1833, the Church was torn down during highway construction.>

"Little has been recorded of 'Swiss Hole <Schweizerloch>' or Swiss Bottom,' that section around Goodrich Street that was once populated by Swiss immigrants brought here (in the early 1800's) by Henry Rickenbach and Nicholas Voegtly."--"Settlers lent names to Allegheny towns."

The Voegtly Cotton Mill was located at Carpenter Way. There does not seem to be a distinct Swiss-German community now.

D.2: Croatian

"Since 1880 a steady stream of Croatian immigrants had flowed into the United States until 1914, when the declaration of World War I had put a stop to it <the first Croatian immigrants came from Jaska, settling on the Northside in 1882>. In the course of thirty-two years, they had been coming to Allegheny County in search of work and pay. An insignificant part of them returned to Croatia and the others adopted America finally as their country. Their choice was not a voluntary one. Circumstances, stronger than their own desires, imposed this solution on them <the financial crisis of 1907 caused the bankruptcy of Croatian "banks," depriving workers of their savings and their ability to return to their homeland>. Originally, they had been determined to stay only until they had improved their financial status.

"For this reason, many immigrants made no real effort to adapt themselves to the American way of life. They hardly learned English, and did not apply for citizenship as soon as they were able to do so. A mere 26.8% of all Croats in the United States had been naturalized before World War I. Another 23.5% of them could prove establishment for five years or more, being thus eligible for citizenship."--Stjepan Gazi, Croatian Immigration to Allegheny County: 1882-1914.

According to Stjepan Gazi, 6000 Croats lived in Allegheny City in 1900, approximately equivalent to the Croat population of Pittsburgh. Many of the men worked in area steel mills, with 1500 employed at the 28th Street Steel Mill, 600 at South Side Iron and Steel, 500 at Clinton Iron Works, 1000 at the Carnegie on 28th Street, 400 at Small Mill, 1000 at Black Diamond, 200 at Iron City Steel, 600 at Carbon Steel Company, 600 at McConway and Company Steel Works and 300 at the Carnegie Bridge Works. As an example of jobs held by Croats within the steel industry, in 1907, 1225 Croats worked at Carnegie Steel Company. 1115 of those were in unskilled jobs.

"The story of Pittsburgh's early Croatians centered on boarding houses because so many who came here were bachelors or men who had left their wives behind while in America for a few years to earn money. They gravitated to boarding houses run by Croatian women, whether a housewife earning extra cash for the family, or a widow."--They Came To. . . Pittsburgh, p. 33.

"On the North Side, one of the Croatian communities, Mala Jaska, settled near the Heinz plant. . . . Most early Croatian settlers in the North Side found their livelihood working on the railyards in Herr's Island or at Heinz. . . . Many Croats made their own wine and slivovitz a plum brandy, and Kolbassi and sauerkraut. . . ."--"City Streets: North Side on the right side of change."

Richard Sestric's family history follows, in many ways, the typical Croatian immigration and work patterns described above. His paternal grandfather had made several trips to Pennsylvania, to earn money and return to Croatia. Due to lack of available farmland, Richard's father George left his homeland in 1907, first immigrating to Johnstown. George Sestric eventually became a member of the Northside's Croatian community, at that time numbering about 100 families living around the St. Nicholas Church. He worked as a pipe fitter in area steel mills such as Crucible Steel (at the 31st Street bridge) and the Black Diamond Mill in the Strip district (the same mill?).

Richard Sestric reports that, in the 1940s, the Croatian neighborhood ran from the 31st Street bridge to the Eberhardt and Ober Brewery, and north up Spring Garden Avenue. Croatian businesses were located along Progress Street. Croatians also lived in Woods Run and Lawrenceville, but, attended St. Nicholas Church on the Northside. At that time, Croatian was still spoken in the Sestric home.

In the late 1950s/early 1960s, the Croatian community started to break up. The quality of life began to deteriorate. The neighborhood was congested, and noisy, due to the Heinz Plant. There was a lack of area employment and East Ohio Street was widened, taking area residences. Sestric theorizes that people didn't fight the highway because, at that time, you didn't argue with the Government, the Government knew best. "If it wasn't for the house being taken for the highway <in 1985?, my mother> would still be there." Men coming of age were forced to look elsewhere for jobs, many moving to other parts of the country. Everyone looked toward the suburbs. Some moved to the near Hills, then to North Hills communities like McCandless and Ross Township. "There was nothing happening in the Northside," says Sestric.

Richard Sestric believes in preserving his Croatian heritage. His daughters are all involved in Tammy activities: one performs with the Duquesne University Tamburitians and the others participate in local junior tamburitza ensembles. Every year after Christmas, the priest comes to his house to bless it for the New Year.

D.2.a: St. Nicholas Croatian Roman Catholic Church

"Everything revolved around the Church and its activities," reports Richard Sestric. "You got baptized there, you made your first communion, you went to school there and you were married there." These events, along with picnics in the summertime, were the benchmarks of the year, the events that brought people together.

St. Nicholas RC Church, founded in 1894, was the first Croatian Roman Catholic parish established in the United States. After outgrowing the original Church location at 1546 East Ohio Street, the present Church at 1326 East Ohio was built in 1900/1901. The stained-glass windows were donated by Croatian Fraternal Union lodges. Early on, the Church experienced a split, and one priest took part of the congregation and built a second St. Nicholas Church in Millvale. At one time, St. Nicholas parish members living in Allegheny City numbered 1000. The current congregation numbers 400 families, living throughout the Etna, North Hills and Bellevue areas. The few remaining residences of the Croatian community that once surrounded the Church house elderly parish members.

The social hall, located beneath the Church, contains two bowling lanes, still in use by men's and children's bowling leagues. The Confraternity of Christian Doctrine (CCD) youth organization sponsors activities open to the community that draw a core group of seventy kids.

In 1921, the Church was physically moved twenty feet back and eight feet up in order to make room for East Ohio Street expansion. Although St. Nicholas received landmark status in 1976, the Church is again threatened by the Highway. It has been a struggle to keep St. Nicholas from being

torn down. Pastor Grgo Sikiric, like all the Croatian priests, from Europe, lamented that Europeans are much more concerned with preserving heritage and historic structures than their American counterparts. The above conflict is ironic, considering that the Church lacks the immediate financial problems facing other area religious institutions.

Richard Sestric's generation still supports the Church. "It's all through your blood," he says. "If they still had the School, I would send my kids down there."

"People in ethnic parishes really belong to the Parish," people really help when needed, says the Father. "You can't preserve ethnicity if you lose your parish."

D.2.b: Javor and the Croatian Fraternals

"A strong fraternal network has always been a Croatian trademark as has been their desire for an eventual independent homeland."--"City Streets: North Side on the right side of change."

In 1894, the Croatian Workingmen's Beneficial Association "Starcevic" at Allegheny, later All Saints Lodge No I, CFU of America met at the Bohemian Catholic School on Main Street in Allegheny City. The CFU national, now located in Monroeville, was originally headquartered on Perata Street on the Northside.

The Javor Croatian Singing Society was organized in Manchester in 1905. Originally a male chorus, women were permitted to join beginning in 1934. The Society moved to North Canal Street in 1917, and again in 1969 to temporary quarters at 730 East Ohio Street when the Canal Street location was torn down during highway construction. The present Javor Croatian National Hall on East Street opened 9/1977. During 1982, the Javor Singing Society performed at Croatian Center picnics, Kennywood Park's Croatian Day and in Chicago. The Javor 1983 fall concert was held at the Islam Grotto. Although the Singing Society has recently disbanded, the Croatian Hall has continued operating as a social club. Current membership is 200-300, down from past years. The CFU "Pioneers" Lodge I, St. Ann Lodge 29, Nest 386, and "Young Croatians" Nest III all meet at the Javor Hall.

Javor Hall, as well as other Western Pennsylvania Croatian lodges, maintain and utilize the Croatian Center picnic ground in Reserve Township, a short drive from St. Nicholas Church and the current Hall location. At Javor's July 31st picnic, about 500 people were in attendance at 3pm, with more expected by 4pm. The Lodge sold goods baked by their female membership, like strudel and apple cake. Mezick's peddled the traditional barbecued lamb and pork, and did a brisk business. Two bands played that day. One was not particularly Croatian. The second band, Trubaduri of Pittsburgh (whom I did not hear), were a younger Croatian band using amplified instruments. Trubaduri were characterized by attendees as playing "the real stuff." Many people couple-danced. The Center playground was well used by children, and a bar kept adults entertained. There was a good age mix, with middle-aged couples possibly being in the majority.

D.3: Polish

The old Polish neighborhood was located around St. Cyprian Catholic Church (f1920), located at 204 Stockton Avenue. Polish people lived between Canal Street and the River, and from Stockton Avenue east to Chestnut Street. St. Cyprian's congregation merged with Mary Immaculate Italian parish when the Church and neighborhood were demolished in 1964, due to urban renewal. Both merged with St. Mary's German parish to form Our Lady, Queen of Peace Church in 1981. In discussions with Church personnel, it was obvious that there were some initial friction in merging the different ethnic parishes.

Currently, Our Lady Queen of Peace Church holds Polish language service on Sunday mornings, attended by about twenty-five to thirty people. Ten members of the remaining Polish community meet at the Church Hall the third Thursday of each month for the "Rosary Society."

IX: ALLEGHENY CENTER

A: Industrial and Cultural History

The North Side Market House at Federal and East Ohio streets, built in 1843, was at the center of the Allegheny communities. "Complete Food Shopping under ONE ROOF," ("The North Side Market House") advertised this consortium of specialty food shops. Dick Laux, who grew up during the 1930s in East Allegheny, remembers, "That was a real big social event, to go to the market house Saturdays, you met everybody." Boggs and Buhl Department Store, established in 1869, was another landmark business at the center of Old Allegheny. Many Masonic groups owned impressive buildings within the Allegheny Center district. The Masons, Moose, Knights of Malta and Islam Grotto were all located near the North Avenue and Federal Street intersection. The Islam Grotto, still in existence in Troy Hill, was located on East Montgomery Avenue and Sandusky Street in East Park (the current site of the Martin Luther King School). Their large auditorium was available for rent to business and for social functions, and also was used for boxing and dances. It was "one of the largest stages in the city of Pittsburgh," says secretary Phil Bassford. The Grotto was not ethnically based. "Everybody belonged in the old days because <there was> not much to do," says Bassford. The Community House on Union Avenue, affiliated with the First United Presbyterian Church, was also a center for Northside activities.

Beginning in the 1960s, urban renewal and redevelopment commenced a complete change in the landscape of the Old Allegheny town center. The Market House and Boggs and Buhl were both torn down, along with churches and ethnic neighborhoods, to be replaced by the Allegheny Center apartment buildings and shopping mall. While a few familiar buildings survived, they have had a brand-new neighborhood built around them.

In addition to the Allegheny Center Mall and Apartments, urban-renewed areas feature townhouses and garden apartments. Several schools and four churches, some old and some newly built, complete the area.

The Allegheny Center promotional materials sing the praises of the neighborhood and new development, opened in 1966. "Just walking minutes from downtown, Allegheny Center is a thriving community where people work, shop, and live in a very special environment.

"Within the confines of this unique and magnificent complex are. . . 800 luxurious apartment homes that accommodate 1,200 residents, two hi-rise office buildings that total 350,000 square feet and house 80 national, regional and local companies, a newly renovated, two story, indoor shopping mall that has over 100 service oriented shops and restaurants to meet every consumer need.

"And yet, with all these varied buildings, there is still room for tree-shaded walks, quiet sitting areas--even a spacious central square featuring a beautiful fountain. . . ."

A 1974 newspaper article showed Northside residents have mixed feelings about the Allegheny Center development. The title, "Old Mourn Allegheny; Young Hail Mall" tells the whole story.

Another opinion comes from William Rimmel, who laments, "A gigantic, drab, windowless pile of concrete called a Shopping Mall, that has been referred to by many as 'Lenin's Tomb,' blocks one end of the street. An office building blocks the other end."--"Old Allegheny."

B: The Present

A gradual population decline began after 1940, dropping 45% from 4,521 to 2,512 in 1960. After dropping 75% from 1960 to 1970, population tripled between 1970-1980 to around 1,500, decreasing slightly to 1,262 in 1990. The African-American population has increased 35%. The median income is higher than that of the surrounding areas; persons living in the neighborhood work mostly in professional or clerical positions, in contrast to the prevalence of blue-collar occupations in the surrounding environs.

Single-person households and renters prevailed in this neighborhood in 1980. The majority of residents are 19-44 years of age, with the second-largest age group between 45 and 64 years of age, which is 3/4 of the population of Allegheny Center.

In a survey conducted in the 1970s, 27% of residents said that they were satisfied with the neighborhood, 20% said it was better than two years ago, and 45% said, given the opportunity to move, they would continue to live there. The major problems cited by occupants in 1976 were vandalism, burglary and unsafe streets.

I toured the Allegheny Center Mall at lunchtime. The Mall was clean and brightly lit, with a decent crowd of people. However, there is not a good selection of shops. Many stores were empty, and several large businesses are in the process of moving out. The Northside Chronicle reported in February of 1992 ("Allegheny Center Mall Officials and Neighborhood Leaders Meet") that Sears, Ames, David Weiss, Charles Shop and Barkus Bakery have all recently closed their outlets in the Mall. There are plans to convert the second level of the Mall into office space. "The Blacks have taken that Mall over," says Dick Laux. <There is nothing to draw people there, no stores that people want. It'll eventually end up another office building.> "People will not shop down there."

Allegheny Center complex includes the old Buhl (now Carnegie) Science Center (built in 1939), the first Carnegie library (1890) The Pittsburgh Children's Museum (now 10 years old) in the old Post Office (1897) and the Pittsburgh Public Theater (slated to move downtown by 1997?). The old town green, 100 acres that surrounds the Center, includes the Aviary. The IBM company is located at the east side of the Center.

C: Community Center: Farmer's Market

I attended the weekly outdoor Farmer's Market, which runs from 4pm to 8pm on Friday evenings. About fifteen merchants and forty-sixty people were buying and selling flowers, produce, Greek and Vietnamese food and baked goods. Wexford Farms, McKinney Farms, Joseph P. King/Valencia, Friel's Orchard/Baden, Jodikinos Farm/Clinton, and Amish from Enon Valley south of New Castle sold their goods to a mixture of black-white, young-old, upscale and working class residents. Barbara Burns indicated that this was the vestige of a giant farmers' market serving the whole City, that used to exist near the Three Rivers Stadium and was dislocated by urban renewal.

D: Ethnicity

The 1980 census listed the largest ancestry group as German, followed by Irish, then equal parts Italian, Polish and English.

D.1: GREEK

Greeks lived between Anderson Street and the railroad tracks. The men mainly worked in the restaurant business. Gus Kalaris relates that social events were always on Sunday, because the other six days were work days.

D.1.a: Grecian Festival/Holy Trinity Church

Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church was founded on the Northside in 1923, after splitting from St. Nicholas Church downtown. The Church moved from several neighborhood locations before locating at 606 Sandusky Street. In 1961, due to urban renewal, Holy Trinity moved into its present site on West North Avenue.

The Church sponsors two fundraising events: lunches on Wednesdays from 11am to 1:30pm, and an annual Grecian Festival. About three hundred people attend the weekly meals, which are catered by Bob Loutsion of Canonsburg and seem to emphasize standard American rather than Greek food. The 21st Anniversary Grecian Festival will be held during September of 1993, and will feature food prepared by parishioners. Holy Trinity was also involved with the Holy Trinity-Pittsburgh GOYA (Greek Orthodox Youth Association) Basketball Tournament, held in May of 1992.

Current Church membership is about 325, including families and individuals, and many members are elderly. The current congregation lives throughout the area in communities like New Castle, Coraopolis and Moon Township.

Even though few members still live in the immediate neighborhood, Holy Trinity will stay at its current location, reports church secretary Esther Ladakos. "It was very hard to get this church built and paid for," she reported. The church is centrally located and, now that it is paid for, the congregation doesn't want to move.

D.1.b: Gus and Yia Yia's

"Pittsburgh has, right here in West Park on the Northside, at Gus and Yia Yia's the finest homemade iceball in the USA. . . . 'On the Northside since your Dad was a lad' says the sign on the orange colored cart with the rainbow umbrella. It was in 1934 that George Kalaris, Gus's dad, bought the stand from Mr. Lavendis. Iceballs were selling at Depression-era prices of 3 cents. Gus <started in the business at the age of seven, and> took over the stand in 1951 and has continued shaving ice at that same location ever since.

"Gus, Yia Yia (that's Greek for Grandma), and Stella, Gus's wife and behind the scenes manager, operate the stand from the early days of Spring until the latest days of Indian Summer. All of the flavorful syrups are prepared at the Kalaris's home early in the morning. Ice is picked up before 10 a.m. By 11 o'clock, the stand is in full operation. The ice shaver is an antique which came from the old McKnight Hardware store. There is no automation here. Every iceball is made to order. <They also sell peanuts and popcorn.>"--Celebrating 150 Years.

Although "there aren't as many people walking in the park as used to," Stella Kalaris says, "a lot of people tell us they feel safe because we're here."

"Gus and Stella both grew up within a few blocks from where their stand is located. Yia Yia has been on the Northside since the 1920's."--Celebrating 150 Years.

Gus and Yia Yia's stays open until 10pm at night every day during the warm months. Stella comments that this isn't the easiest way to make a living. The business involves a lot of standing, and Gus's shoulder and hand hurt from scraping ice.

The Kalaris's feel an allegiance to keep their iceball stand going because it is a fourth-generation family tradition. A niece works with them; they hope a grandson will take it over when they're ready to retire.

X: CENTRAL NORTHSIDE/MEXICAN WAR STREETS

A: Industrial and Cultural History

"The Mexican War Streets neighborhood is part of the Central North Side area of the City of Pittsburgh. While the neighborhood in general extends from Brighton Road to Arch Street and from North Avenue to the hill, the City Council, in 1972, designed that portion from Drovers Way to Sherman Avenue and from North Avenue to Samsonia Street as a City historic district encompassing about 335 buildings.

"<The neighborhood was> built in the 1850's on small twenty-foot wide lots parceled out by William Robinson on streets named by him for heroes and battle sites of the Mexican War. <Many buildings were home to professionals and business owners.>

"Beginning in the 1920's, the residents of these neighborhoods began to move to more fashionable suburbs made accessible by the automobile. Single-family homes were divided into rooming houses and apartments and allowed to deteriorate to the point where proposals were made to demolish and rebuild the area completely. Since the 1960's, though, there has been a substantial amount of renovation activity in the Mexican War Streets."--Historic Districts of Pittsburgh: Mexican War Streets.

B: The Present

"The Central North Side lines the North Avenue business district across from Allegheny Center. From there its streets climb to a prominent overlook ending with Uniondale Cemetery. Allegheny General Hospital dominates the east end of North Avenue; Allegheny YMCA is found on the west end."--Central North Side.

The Allegheny Branch of the YMCA of Pittsburgh is located at 600 West North Avenue. It opened in 1927, and provides housing, as well as sports and social activities.

Population has changed radically, from about 12,500 in 1940 to about 3700 in 1990, the largest drop coming between 1960 and 1980. In that same period, the minority population has dramatically increased, from 8% of the population to about 55% in 1990, the largest jump occurring between 1950 and 1960. The largest age group is between 19-44 years old.

There are plans by the Central Northside Neighborhood Council to rehabilitate the Garden Theater, now an x-rated movie house, and the Masonic Hall next door on North Avenue, into an art gallery and theater. There are also plans to build an office building next to the police and fire station on Federal Street.

C: Ethnicity

The 1980 census shows German, English, Italian, Irish and Polish ancestry.

C.1: African American: Wilson's Bar BQ

"Here you'll find meaty ribs with an old-fashioned smoky flavor that comes from cooking over a blend of hardwood (oak, hickory, walnut) and fruit woods (apple, pear, cherry).

"The hottest cayenne peppers from Louisiana are used in the <tomatoey> full-blast sauce.

"George Wilson Jr., who does much of the cooking, says quality is a matter of 'keeping your eye on those ribs as they cook. You can't be messing with something else. You've got to watch them, and take them out at the right time.'

"The ribs are slow-cooked in a three-tier, wood-burning barbecue pit right in the salesroom, with George Jr. watching. Then they're slathered with the sauce of the customer's choice.

"Wilson has been in business on the North Side for 30 years. It's a take-out shop in an old storeroom, definitely not fancy."--"Rackin' 'em up."

In addition to ribs, Wilson's sells barbecue chicken, spicy greens and cornbread, potato salad and cole slaw.

Wilson's Bar BQ, 700 Taylor Avenue at Buena Vista (322-7427), is open Monday through Saturday, from 12 until 12. There do not seem to be any other African-American restaurants within the Mexican War Streets area. However, there are African-American churches in this neighborhood.

D: Community Celebrations

Each September, the Mexican War Streets host a House Tour of the restored and renovated homes.

XI: ALLEGHENY WEST

A: Industrial and Cultural History

Pittsburgh's smallest neighborhood is only eight blocks square. "'Allegheny West, a mixed residential-industrial neighborhood, was once known as Lincoln-Beech, after two prominent residential streets. Ridge Avenue, thought in the late 19th century to have more millionaires per square foot than any other place in the world, was accordingly termed 'Millionaire's Row.' Monument Hill, the original location of the Western Theological Seminary, the first west of the Alleghenies, now is the site of Allegheny Community College."--An Atlas of the Allegheny West Neighborhood of Pittsburgh 1977.

B: The Present

The Community College of Allegheny County dominates the area between the Stadium and residential Allegheny West. Some buildings along Western Avenue, the main street of Allegheny

West, have been rehabilitated, some have not. Cafe Victoria is located in a restored Victorian home at 926 Western Avenue.

The 1940-1950 population was around 3,000. It dropped by 1,000 in each of the next two decades to 1,124 in 1970. It further decreased to 820 in 1980 and 654 in 1990. 25% of the 1990 population was minority, the highest since 1940. The majority of housing is renter occupied.

The attitude survey published in An Atlas of the Allegheny West Neighborhood of Pittsburgh 1977, to which 5% of the population responded, showed a 40% satisfaction with neighborhood. 33% said the neighborhood was better than two years ago. Given the opportunity to move, 47% would stay in the neighborhood. The major neighborhood problems cited were "alcoholism, undesirable people and dog litter."

Brian O'Neill, a Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reporter who lives in the neighborhood, felt that most current residents had only lived in West Allegheny for the last twenty years.

In a conversation with Allegheny West Civic Council member Michael Coleman remarked about the real mix of population. "Allegheny West is and continues to be a multifaceted community. I think if you had four people here, you'd have four <different> social halls." Coleman felt that about 10% of the 550 neighborhood residents are African-American.

Because of this mix <and, I assume, the small size of the neighborhood>, there are no real community centers. The VFW still exists, but, mainly as a bar. "The nice thing about the location, we're close to anything," says Coleman, meaning close to downtown and to the North and South Hills.

In the last fifteen years, continued Coleman, the Allegheny West Civic Council has tried to preserve the area. Mostly this involves fighting the City's plans that go against the "good of the neighborhood." It also includes building parks and negotiating Allegheny Community College's expansion into the vicinity. The major battle now being fought by the Civic Council is to turn an empty lot at the corner of Western and Brighton into a twenty-one unit apartment house and townhouses. The owner wants to turn the lot into a parking lot, which would have a negative impact on the surroundings.

Michael Coleman commented on the negative effect on the Allegheny West by the Three River's Stadium. He particularly mentioned the impact on street parking during sports events. He believes the neighborhood would benefit from better city planning and police protection.

C: Ethnicity

The 1980 census listed area ancestry as Irish, German and Italian, followed by English and Polish. There are no visible signs of ethnic organizations in this neighborhood.

XII: MANCHESTER

A: Industrial and Cultural History

"A prosperous and local neighborhood, middle-class. . ." was the way this community was described in the earlier part of this century.--"Old Allegheny, Some Trivia and A Town."

Laid out in 1832, Manchester's original boundaries were Island Lane (now Washington Street) to the north, Ferry Lane (Beaver Avenue) to the east and the Ohio River to the west.

"The boundaries were amended in 1851 and brought the border adjacent to the borough of Allegheny. As in other Pittsburgh area sections, the first settlers in Manchester were of English, Scotch and Irish descent. <Later settlers included reformed Jews and German Presbyterians-Lutherans.> Manchester experienced significant growth during the latter half of the nineteenth century when it became an industrial center. Annexed to the city of Allegheny on March 12, 1867, because common industrial and commercial interests dictated this merging of the two areas."--"The North Side: Old Allegheny," p. 304.

Originally called Locust Street, the name was changed to Manchester in 1908 after annexation by Pittsburgh to avoid confusion with another City neighborhood. Among industries located in the community during the late 19th century were Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works, LaBelle Steel and Iron Works and Manchester Docks. By 1901, Crucible Steel, Rosedale Foundry and Machine Works also operated out of Manchester. Urban renewal in 1970 developed Manchester from an industrial area into a predominately residential area. Highway construction has separated the residential area from the riverfront shopping and industrial district, which caused that district's demise.

B: The Present

In 1940, Manchester's population stood at 11,797. After a slight decline by 1950, occupancy shrank to 8,528 by 1960, 4,778 in 1979, 2,812 in 1980 and increased slightly to 3,077 by 1990. As opposed to about an equal division in other Northside neighborhoods, there were twice as many renters as home owners.

There are now street gangs based in the neighborhood, including the Manchester OG's (Original Gangsters). In addition, gangs from other areas boast Manchester residents as members.

C: Ethnicity

C.1: African American

Manchester's population was 87% African-American in 1990. There are various churches and other organizations, which I was unable to visit.

C.1.a: Joe Harris

"<Born about 1927,> in 1940, Joe Harris would hop on the trolley after classes at Allegheny High School and head downtown to his six days a week job at Hammond's Music Store on Penn Avenue. In return, he received money for the trolley, 50 cents for lunch on Saturday, and most important to him, one free drum lesson a week. Every once in a while, he would get to stand quietly backstage at the Stanley Theatre and listen to the big bands that came into town, compliments of the musicians he met at his job."--"Profile: Joe Harris."

At the age of seventeen, Harris left Pittsburgh for the life of a traveling musician. In 1946, he played in New York City with Dizzy Gillespie, Charlie Parker, Sarah Vaughn, Errol Garner and Ella Fitzgerald.

After several European stays, including a tour with the Quincy Jones Orchestra in 1961, Joe Harris returned to Pittsburgh to accept an instructor's position at the University of Pittsburgh in 1972.

C.2: Italian

An Italian RC Church, Regina Ceoli/Coeli, used to be located on Juniata Street. I've also heard mention of a former Italian lodge at Brighton Street and Ridge Avenue. Gus Kalaris believes that the Italians worked at the railroad roundhouse at the site of the current postal service center, and so lived in Manchester to be close to work.

D: Community Celebrations

The Manchester Craftsmen's Guild will sponsor a four-concert Jazz Series during 1993-94 in its 350-seat concert hall. This is the seventh season for the Series; the first six sold out. The Guild is one of the main cultural institutions in the neighborhood.

XIII: CHATEAU

A: Industrial and Cultural History/The Present

During the late 19th century, Chateau was a recreational area. The 1940 population of 8,267 dropped to 7,326 in 1950, 5,251 in 1960, 681 in 1970, 322 in 1980 and 12 in 1990. A 1960 urban renewal project cleared Chateau for industry, displacing virtually all residents.

Reinhold Ice Cream Company, still located at 800 Fulton Street and Western Avenue, was founded in the late 19th century.

B: Ethnicity

B.1: German

The 1980 census showed German as the neighborhood's largest white heritage.

B.2: Lithuanian

As late as 1940, a Lithuanian community existed in Chateau. A Lithuanian Business Directory shows many establishments, including a Lithuanian Society at 818 Belmont Street, markets, bakeries and restaurants. The neighborhood encompassed Reesdale Street and Beaver Avenue as well. None of those recorded in the Business Directory are listed in the current Pittsburgh phone book, so, it would seem that the community no longer exists.

XIV: WOODS RUN

A: Industrial and Cultural History/The Present

"Woods Run acquired its name from John Woods, who settled on a small stream in what was then a part of Ross Township back on April 1, 1794."--"Settlers lent names to Allegheny towns."

Today, Woods Run is chiefly industrial. In 1970, the Woods Run Industrial Park, an extension of Chateau Street West Industrial Park, was built.

XV: THE FUTURE

Urban renewal and highway construction have taken the institutions that held together Northside neighborhoods. The resulting drop in home ownership and escalation of absentee landlords have further weakened the Northside.

Community residents have witnessed the shrinking of their shopping districts. It is ironic that the highway which helped to destroy part of the East Ohio Street shopping area provides easy access to the large shopping malls of the North Hills now utilized by Northside community members.

"All fraternals are dying on the vine" because the young people aren't joining, says Mary Wohleber. "Everyone stays home and watches TV. What's important has changed." Phil Bassford, of the Islam Grotto, agrees. "The young kids like you don't want to join anything," he told me.

Residents agreed that the destruction of tight-knit, ethnic, religious or work-based communities have contributed to the problems they face. Most Northside residents interviewed want to re-centralize their neighborhoods. They cited community-based schools, rather than bused school populations, as a cornerstone of this centralization of authority. Longterm occupants recalled those days when "you knew everyone" in the neighborhood, and wanted this familiarity back for a healthy area. When neighbors know each other, commented John Arch, they take responsibility for the activities of other community members, especially the actions of the area's children.

John Arch sees all the attempts by planners at improving the Northside, such as the Allegheny Center development and the highway system, as failures in relation to the health and well-being of the area. The best thing that could be done for the Northside at this point would be "probably a large amount of leaving it alone," says Arch. This should be primarily a residential area, with

market-driven businesses and services scattered throughout the individual neighborhoods. The City of Pittsburgh should allow the Northside to develop organically, while providing police protection and sanitation. John Arch would also like to see better traffic planning for East Ohio Street.

So far, says a newspaper feature story, "North Siders successfully fought full-scale demolition of buildings, as well as attempts to slice the communities with major highways. . . . But, it hasn't been able to stop urban blight that has deteriorated the streets along North Avenue and Federal Street, the site of many boarded-up buildings and nuisance bars. Nor was the neighborhood able to stop the building of the East Street Expressway, which caused the leveling of some neighborhoods and years of disruption for businesses along East Ohio Street. <But> some of the communities, such as Manchester to the west and East Allegheny to the east, are experiencing a comeback from the development of highways right beside them."--"North Side festivities recall Allegheny City."

There are additional positive signs of rejuvenation on the Northside. Allegheny Hospital and Northside civic organizations have made an agreement to control the hospital's growth. This will prevent Allegheny General from expanding past its current boundaries and demolishing more of the surrounding neighborhood. The Hospital also is committed toward community hiring and reinvestment.

The West Park Aviary, which came close to extinction in 1992, has remained open. It is expected to be designated a "National Aviary" by the US Congress in the fall of 1993. The City is continuing its funding until 1996, as the Aviary moves from a public to a privately funded facility.

The Central Northside civic group is moving forward with a major plan for Federal Street redevelopment. Involving state and city monies, an office building will replace empty or decaying businesses, which Allegheny General Hospital will lease. "This is renovation, not demolishing <of buildings>," comments Ed Brandt. "<We are> getting rid of uses that are a detriment to the neighborhood. It is not a large-scale displacement program <as has happened with past renewal."

Tom Murphy, a Northside resident, is Pittsburgh's newly elected mayor. Northside residents, while trying not to have unrealistic expectations, are optimistic about Murphy's ability to help the Northside once in the mayor's office.

XVI: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERPRETIVE PUBLIC PROGRAMMING/FOLLOW-UP STUDIES

There is a need to build community awareness and to clarify the public image of the Steel Industry Heritage Corporation on the Northside of Pittsburgh. Two courses of action need to be taken to achieve this goal. The first is to provide support for pre-existing community events, associations and projects. The second, as an adjunct to other organizations, is to continue fieldwork and the gathering of historical materials. Randy Harris's collection efforts and slide shows of historic images fit in neatly with a number of these undertakings.

A: Community Events, Organizations and Projects

Certain individuals and community organizations need support services in documenting and presenting community heritage. These activities help promote community pride, a sense of place and the health of these neighborhoods.

These include:

The St. Nicholas RC Church centennial celebration in 1994. Don Zivic is chairman of the celebration committee. In addition, the Church needs support in fighting the possible widening of Ohio Street that threatens the Church.

Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church will celebrate its 75th anniversary in 1998. They will be collecting photographs from their members around that time for an anniversary booklet. Steel Industry Heritage should work with them in order to reinforce the importance of their efforts, increase their success and locate materials for our own archives.

St. Ambrose Church in Spring Hill celebrates its 100th anniversary in the fall of 1993.

Mary Wohleber has the only collection of Troy Hill memorabilia and artifacts. Her own recollections also need to be preserved. She realizes that these materials need to be archived. However, she is hesitant to trust her accumulation to those who have approached her in the past. There needs to be a match made between an archivist/archive and Mary Wohleber, to catalogue and preserve her collection and recollections. The materials need to be made accessible to Troy Hill and Greater Pittsburgh residents alike.

Islam Grotto also has a large collection of photographs and memorabilia. The office secretary Phil Bassford casually mentioned that they really had no reason to keep many of the older items, as no one living knew any of the members pictured. Steel Industry Heritage should work with the Grotto to preserve and protect these artifacts.

B: Fieldwork

Many of the elders in the Northside ethnic communities have relocated or died out. The remaining residents need to be interviewed as soon as possible. Many historical materials, such as photographs and documents generated by the ethnic clubs, have already been lost, or are in danger of being lost. Longer-term fieldwork needs to be continued in a timely manner to assure the collection of this information and the building of community knowledge and trust for Steel Industry Heritage.

Potential interview subjects and private collections are listed in Appendix C.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Churches and Community Organizations

1.a. Troy Hill: Churches

Grace Lutheran Church
1701 Hatteras Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
231-0506
f1893
Sunday-9:30am

Most Holy Name of Jesus Parish and School/St. Anthony's Chapel
1700 Harpster Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
231-2969
f1868
Sunday-7:30a/9a/11:30a, Saturday-6pm, weekdays-8:30am
Annual Summer Festival: 6/10-15/1991

Troy Hill Bohemian Presbyterian Church
1023 Province Street @ Goettman Street
321-7070
f1901
Sunday-9:30am

1.b. Troy Hill: Organizations

American Legion Post 565
1548 Hatteras Street
231-4111
Bingo-Mondays @ 7:30pm (biweekly?)

Cowley Recreation Center
1200 Goettman Street
323-7263

Tri Hill Valley Baseball Association

Troy Hill Citizens Inc.
1628 Lowrie Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
321-2852
f1971

Office hours: 9-3pm Monday-Friday

Troy Hill Ponytail Association
Soft Ball League
Sponsored by VFW Post 7090

Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW)
Liedertafel Way @ Sunderman Street
No telephone listed

2.a. Spring Garden/The Flats: Churches

Immanuel United Methodist Church
1004 Madison Avenue @ Tripoli Street
321-0242
Sunday-11am

St. Michael and All Angels' Lutheran Church/Parish
1308 1 Avenue
231-2184
Originally Grace Evangelical English Lutheran Church/f1871
Combined with St. James Lutheran Church in 1901
468 adult members
Church active in the community with food bank and housing

St. Peters Evangelical United Church of Christ
Schubert Street between Spring Garden Avenue and Schurz Street

2.b. Spring Garden/The Flats: Organizations

Limbach Senior Citizen Center
816 Tripoli Street @ Turtle Way
United Way Agency

Spring Garden Neighborhood Council
1114 Spring Garden Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
323-9778

Charles Klinger Community Center (run by Spring Garden Neighborhood Council)
1013 Chestnut Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
323-8663

3.a. Spring Hill: Churches

Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church/St. Michaels Chapel
Walz Street @ Rhine Street
Services every morning
400 members
Part of St. Michael and All Angels' Lutheran Parish since 1966

St. Ambrose Church
1138/1017 Haslage Street
231-5966
Bingo

St. Boniface
2208 East Street
231-1211
Sunday-9/11am winter-8/10am summer, Saturday-7pm

Spring Hill United Church of Christ
1620 Rhine Street
231-1124

3.b. Spring Hill: Organizations

Spring Hill Civic League
c/o Harris
1012 Buente Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
323-9147

Spring View Athletic Association
Bob Schwartz
Serves Fineview, Reserve Township, Spring Garden, Spring Hill

Workingmen's Beneficial Union (WBU)
1307 Rescue Street
231-9849
Small collection of historic photographs
Current membership-1100 insurance/600 social

4.a. East Allegheny: Churches

Allegheny United Church of Christ
501 Avery Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15212

321-1328

Damascus Emmanuel Church of God in Christ
524 East North Avenue
321-1911
Sunday-12pm/8pm, Tuesday and Friday-7:30pm

Full Gospel Church of the Sons of God
801 East Street
321-4494

Holy Emmanuel Lutheran Church
James Street @ Suismon Street
231-4454
Sunday-10am, daily-11am

Our Lady Queen of Peace (now part of St. Peter Parish) and Mary Immaculate School
907 Middle Street @ Suismon Street (building formerly 10th United Presbyterian Church, then
Jehovah's Witnesses)
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
321-2499
Sunday-11am, Saturday-4:30pm
Polish language service Sunday-9:15am, Polish Rosary Society meets third Thursday of month

St. Mary's Lyceum
910 Chestnut Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
231-9370

St. Matthews Lutheran Church and School
600 East North Avenue
321-7720/734-5044
Sunday-10:30am, Saturday-6:30pm

4.b. East Allegheny: Organizations

East Allegheny Community Council
415 East Ohio Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
321-1204
Meets 2nd Tuesday-7:30pm
Collection of photographs and artifacts about East Allegheny

Elks BPO 339
400 Cedar Avenue
321-1834

Knights of Equity Court Nine/Daughters of Erin
533 East Ohio Street
231-9493

Teutonia Maennerchor
857 Phineas Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
231-9141

Publishes monthly newsletter, Teutonia News, sponsors male and female choirs and dance team, yearly picnic and ongoing events. Upstairs hall available for rent for community, business and social functions

5.a. North Shore: Churches

St. Nicholas Croatian Catholic Church
1326 East Ohio Street
231-3892
Sunday-9/11:15am, Saturday-6pm
Confraternity of Christian Doctrine (CCD)/
CCU-Lodge 9 (existed in 1983)

5.b. North Shore: Organizations

Croatian National "Javor" Hall
805 East Street
321-8104
Open Friday and Saturday evening, Sunday day. Monthly meeting for members-first Tuesday @ 8pm

CFU "Pioneers Lodge I
ST Ann Lodge 29
Nest 386
"Young Croatians" Nest III

Local 325/United Food & Commercial Workers Union
885 Progress Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
321-1711

Sarah Heinz House
East Ohio Street @ Heinz Street

Pittsburgh, PA 15212

231-2377

Photographic collection pertaining to House history and events

6.a. Allegheny Center: Churches

Allegheny Center Christian and Missionary Alliance Church

250 East Ohio Street

321-4333

Sunday-9:15/10:45am/6pm

Allegheny Center Unitarian Universalist Church

1110 Resaca Place @ North Avenue

322-4261

Sunday-10am

Allegheny United Methodist Church

114 West North Avenue @ Arch Street

321-3343

Sunday-11am

First United Presbyterian Church and Community House

815/801 Union Avenue

Pittsburgh, PA 15212

321-3900/321-5287

1500 members in 1940

Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church

302 West North Avenue

Pittsburgh, PA 15212

321-9281

Greek food festival in September

50th and 70th anniversary books, historic photographs of Church

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church

412 East Commons

321-3752

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church and School

720 Arch Street

Pittsburgh, PA 15212

231-9097

Sunday 6:15/9:30/11:30am, daily 6:05am/12:05pm, Saturday-12:05/6pm

6.b. Allegheny Center: Organizations

Islam Grotto
1712 Lowrie Street
321-3456

YMCA/Allegheny Branch
600 West North Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
321-8594

7.a. Central Northside/Mexican War Streets: Churches

Brown Chapel AME
1400 Boyle Street
321-2240

Buena Vista Methodist Church
1400 Buena Vista Street
322-3833

Metropolitan Baptist
22 Sampsona Street
231-2554/231-9954

Northside Community Baptist Church
Arch Street @ Jacksonia Street

Tabernacle Baptist Church
1240 Buena Vista Street
321-8558
Sunday-11am

Trinity Lutheran Church
West North Avenue @ Buena Vista Street
321-1682
Sunday-10:45am

7.b. Central Northside/Mexican War Streets: Organizations

Central Northside Neighborhood Council
710 West North Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15212
231-4714

Mexican War Streets Society
 PO Box 6588
 Pittsburgh, PA 15212
 323-9030
 Meets 3rd Tuesday/7:30pm/YMCA

8.a. Allegheny West: Churches

Calvary United Methodist Episcopal Church
 Beech Avenue @ Allegheny Avenue
 231-2007
 Congregation split from Old Christ Church

Emmanuel Episcopal Church
 957 West North Avenue @ Allegheny Avenue
 Pittsburgh, PA 15233
 231-0454
 Sunday-8:30/10am (summer schedule)
 Designed by H.H. Richardson

First Christian Church
 717 Ridge Avenue
 321-9966
 Sunday-11am

8.b. Allegheny West: Organizations

Allegheny West Civic Council
 845 North Lincoln Avenue
 Pittsburgh, PA 15233
 323-8884
 Meets 2nd Tuesday/7:30pm/Calvary United Methodist Church

McKeever Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Post 623
 825 Western Avenue
 231-9365

9.a. Manchester: Churches

Bidwell Street United Presbyterian
 1025 Liverpool Street
 231-4663

New Zion Baptist Church
 1304 Manhattan Street

322-9566

Pilgrim Baptist Church
Juniata Street @ Chateau Street
321-4905

Victory Baptist Church
1437 Juniata Street
231-2227

9.b. Manchester: Organizations

Bidwell Training Center/Manchester Craftsmen Guild
1815 Metropolitan Street
322-1773

Manchester Citizens Corporation
1319 Allegheny Avenue
PO Box 99942
Pittsburgh, PA 15233
323-1743/321-5849

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*St. Anthony's Chapel, Pittsburgh, PA, 1978. A fuller history and description of the Chapel, fully illustrated in color. From St. Anthony's Chapel.

*"St. Anthony's Chapel to Celebrate Tridum," The Northside Chronicle, 6/1991. Article about celebration. From Allegheny Regional Library.

*St. Peter Church, 1975. Anniversary book, mostly about past pastors, and bricks and mortar. From St. Peter Church.

*Sarah Heinz House: 1901-1951, Edith Elliott Swank, Pittsburgh, PA, 1951. 50th anniversary booklet, history of Heinz House, illustrated with photographs. From Heinz House.

*"Shooting victim might be gang war casualty," Jim McKinnon, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, 7/16/1993, pp1, A7. Article about recent shooting of Manchester resident.

*"Some More Stories From Old Allegheny," William M. Rimmel, The Pittsburgh Press, 7/14/1979, p. 3. One column by infamous chronicler of Northside history. From Allegheny Regional Library.

*Spring Garden Valley: Come Watch Us Grow, Spring Garden Neighborhood Council/Neighborhoods For Living Center, Pittsburgh, PA. Brochure describing Spring Garden

neighborhood and the actions of the Neighborhood Council to revitalize the area. From Spring Garden Neighborhood Council.

*"Star-studded week in '94," Jon Schmitz, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, 6/18/1993, p. 1. Article about upcoming baseball all-star game, to be held in Pittsburgh.

#"State bids to preserve 2 city neighborhoods," Jerry Byrd, The Pittsburgh Press.

*The Germans in Pittsburgh. Brief history of Pittsburgh Germans, source unknown. From Allegheny Regional Library.

*The Grotto, Pittsburgh, PA. Excerpt of brochure describing and showing old location of Islam Grotto lodge. From Islam Grotto.

*The Northside Chronicle, vol 9/no 7, July/1993. Good source for what's happening on the Northside. This issue includes calendar of events, meeting schedule for civic/citizen's groups and ads for local businesses.

The Priory: A City Inn. Promotional brochure. From Allegheny Regional Library.

*Troy Hill: A Profile of Change: 1970-1980, 1/1984, City of Pittsburgh. From Allegheny Regional Library.

*"Unofficial historian still high on Troy Hill," Deborah Deasy, The Pittsburgh Press, 12/18/1991, ppN1+5. Article focuses on Mary Wohleber, her background and accomplishments on behalf of the Troy Hill neighborhood. From Allegheny Regional Library.

*Welcome To Our Twentieth Anniversary Grecian Festival, 9/10-12/1992, Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church, Pittsburgh, PA. Program book with menu. From Holy Trinity Church.

*"Worth Screaming About," Jane Citron, Pittsburgh, vol 24/no 7, 7/1993, p. 50. Article about Reinhold Ice Cream Co., over 100 years old.

*YMCA Promotional Materials. Catalogue of summer/1993 programs, one page history of Allegheny YMCA. From YMCA/Allegheny Branch.

*Your House in East Allegheny, East Allegheny Community Council/Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation, 1981. Includes brief East Allegheny history. From East Allegheny Community Council.

Appendix E: Additional Resources

1. Publications

Pittsburgh Archaeological Resources and National Register Survey,

Verna L. Cowin PHD, Carnegie Museum of Natural History/Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission/Pittsburgh Department of City Planning, 1985. History and important buildings, including Northside.

The Case of Jenny Brice, Mary Roberts Rhineheart. Recommended by Clarke Thomas.

The Memoirs of W.G. Johnstone, privately published. Owned a Northside printing company and stationary store on Penn Avenue. Recommended by Clarke Thomas.

The Valley of Decision, Marcia Gluck Davenport, 1943. Novel about Ridge Avenue/Manchester? and industrial history. Recommended by Clarke Thomas.

2. Archives and Collections

Allegheny City Society Inc.

1225 Arch Street

Pittsburgh, PA 15212

322-5356

Collecting information and artifacts on the history of Allegheny City. Also has prepared a bibliography on the Northside, mostly on history (see artifacts files).

Allegheny Historic Preservation Society

971 Beech Avenue

323-1070

Allegheny Regional Branch

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

Allegheny Square

Pittsburgh, PA 15212

321-0389

CCU

1 West Old Ridge Road

Hobart, IN 46342-0602

Publishes Nasa Nada ("Our Hope")

CFU

100 Delaney Drive

Pittsburgh, PA

351-3909

Publishes Zajednicar

Edward J. Verlich/Editor

Lodge 1/"Pioneers," Lodge 19/Youth Lodge and Lodge 29/Ladies Auxiliary: all meet at Javor Hall one Sunday/month/about 500 members.

North Hills Tamboritzans/Zeljko Jergan/Director, includes Mladihrvati Tamburitzans sponsored by Lodge 1.

Dept of City Planning

200 Ross Street

Historic area maps

The Priory

614 Pressley Street

231-3338

St. Mary's Church memorabilia

Western Pennsylvania Historical Society

Four boxes of materials from St. Wenceslaus Bohemian Catholic Church.

3. Resource People

Neighborhoods For Living

213 Smithfield Street

Suite 303

Pittsburgh, PA 15222

391-1850

Publishes Neighborhood News, monthly publication, "to promote living and home buying in Pittsburgh's neighborhoods in order to attract investment and stimulate community pride."

North Side Chamber of Commerce

512 Foreland Street

Pittsburgh, PA 15212-4911

231-6500

Northside Leadership Conference

801 Union Avenue

Pittsburgh, PA 15212

231-4714

Consortium of neighborhood Councils

The Northside Chronicle

PO Box 100095

Pittsburgh, PA 15233-0095

321-3919