An Atlas of the Homewood-Brushton Neighborhood of Pittsburgh 1977

HOMEWOOD-BRUSHTON

HOMEWOOD-BRUSHTON

PITTSBURGH NEIGHBORHOOD ATLAS

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INTRODUCTION

The Pittsburgh Neighborhood Alliance was formed in 1969 by a number of neighborhood organizations that were concerned with improving the city's neighborhoods and their relations with city government. The members of the Alliance recognized that in order to negotiate effectively with city government about such major concerns as public service needs, capital improvements and transportation, it was necessary to obtain accurate, up-to-date information about the neighborhoods. Unfortunately, this information was not available.

To remedy this situation, the Alliance developed its Pittsburgh Neighborhood Atlas project. First, the boundaries of the city's neighborhoods had to be determined. The Pittsburgh Neighborhood Atlas asked people attending community meetings to name and describe the boundaries of the neighborhoods in which they lived. This information was also provided by an Atlas-initiated survey. Responses from every voting district of the city were analyzed to assure citizen involvement at the neighborhood level. Seventy-eight neighborhoods were thus identified, each made up of one or more whole voting districts in order to comply with provisions in Pittsburgh's home rule charter relating to the election of community advisory boards.

The Atlas then gathered a body of useful and up-to-date information for every neighborhood. It is the beginning of a neighborhood information system that more closely reflects neighborhood boundaries as defined by residents instead of by public officials. In the past, statistics about sections of the city have been based on information published for relatively large areas such as census tracts. For the atlas, much of the material describing neighborhood characteristics came from figures compiled for smaller areas: voting districts or census blocks. As a result, detailed information is now available for neighborhoods whose boundaries differ substantially from census tract boundaries.

The information in this atlas provides an insight into current neighborhood conditions and the direction in which the neighborhood is moving. The best indicators showing the health of the neighborhood are provided by citizen satisfaction with the neighborhood, and changes in residential real estate transaction prices. Comparison of these statistics to those for the entire city provide a basis to begin understanding issues of neighborhood stability. In the years to come, as additional data are gathered for each of these indicators, trends will become more obvious.

It is important to recognize that neighborhood change is a complex process and that one indicator by itself may not be useful. Neighborhoods may be healthy regardless of their level of income, and therefore income-related statistics may not be useful guides by themselves. Neighborhoods must be viewed over time in terms of relative changes compared to the city as a whole, and any analysis of neighborhood conditions must focus upon all of the data in order to provide a comprehensive understanding.

To learn about specific sections of the neighborhood, figures by individual voting district or census tract may be obtained. Additional information on the neighborhood or the information system is available through the Center for Urban Research of the University of Pittsburgh, which has made an outstanding contribution to the development of this atlas.

NEIGHBORHOOD DESCRIPTION

Homewood-Brushton is approximately 5.6 miles east of downtown. It is estimated to be 712.0 acres in size, containing 2.1% of the city's land and 4.2% of its 1974 population. The voting districts in the neighborhood are #8 and #9, Ward 12; and #1 to #16, Ward 13. (See Appendix for a listing of the neighborhood's census tracts.)
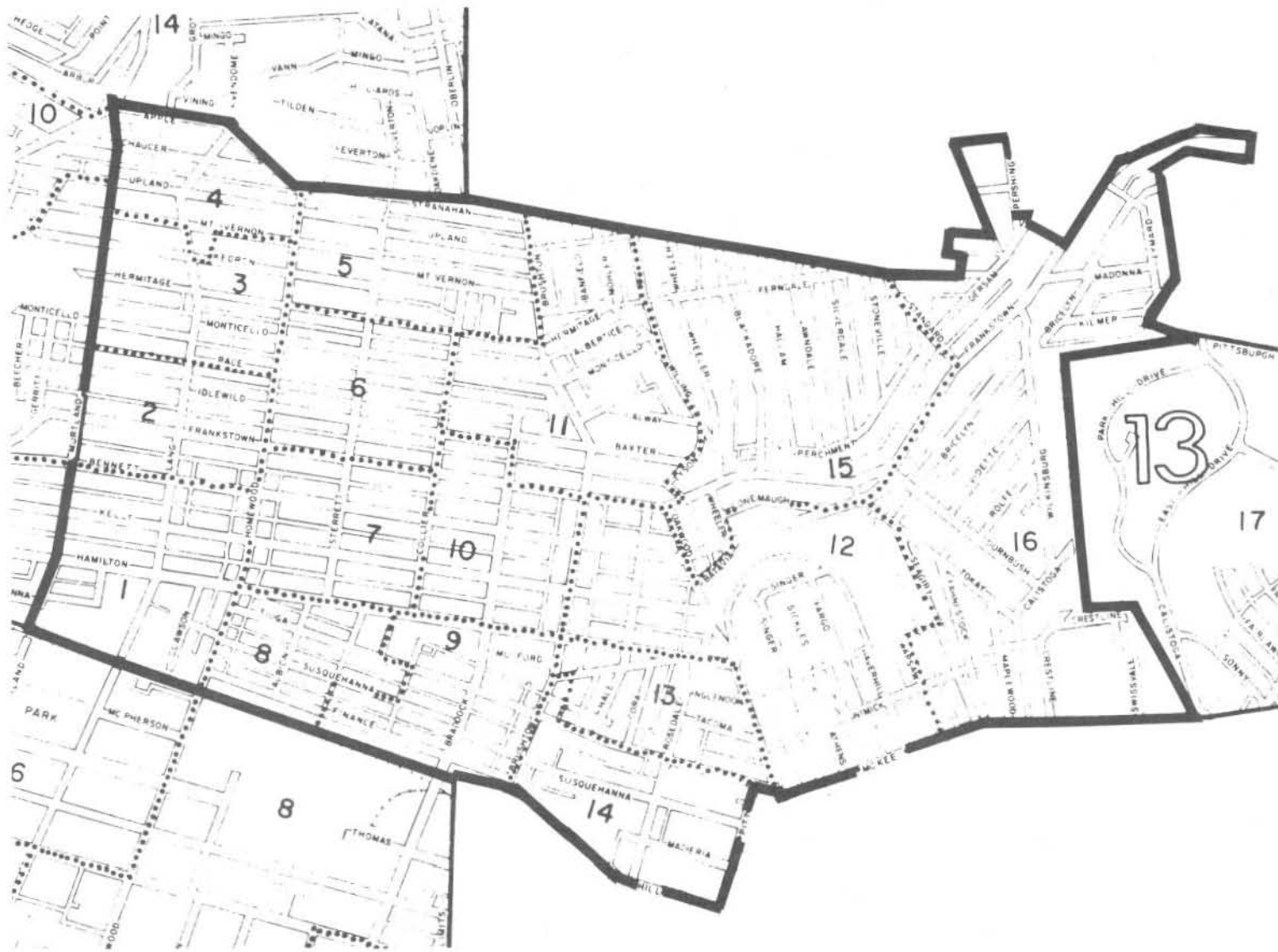
NEIGHBORHOOD HISTORY
HOMEWOOD-BRUSHTON

"Homewood" was the name of the estate of Judge William Wilkins, which lay south of Penn Avenue between Dallas and Murtland. Wilkins had moved to the area from Carlisle in 1800 and served as judge, general of the militia, Minister to Russia under Andrew Jackson, Secretary of War in John Tyler's Cabinet, and as a member of both the House and Senate.

Brushton, known as the McCombs' and Rice farms until 1870, was named for Jared M. Brush, prominent manufacturer and mayor of Pittsburgh (1869-1872). He resided one mile northeast of Wilkins.

In the 1860's, Homewood-Brushton was a rural area, partially swamp, linked to the city proper by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Greensburg Turnpike (Penn Avenue). Chief owner of property in Brushton at mid-century was James Kelly. Judge Thomas Mellon, founder of Mellon National Bank, acquired land on Hamilton Avenue between Dallas and Dunfermline, in 1868, and built a home adjoining the Homewood Avenue Railroad Station. In 1871, land along Tioga Street and the lower part of Brushton was sold by Louis Lenkner to Daniel McGurk.

At this time, Homewood-Brushton's residents were largely middle and upper middle class. Residents north of the railroad were primarily Protestants of English, Scotch-Irish and German backgrounds. By 1875, Fairfax had a small settlement of blacks. South of the railroad were the spacious gardens and the estates of Carnegie, Dupuy, Farley, Fownes, Frederick, Frew, Frick, Gillespie, Hilliard, Lang, Laughlin, McClintick, Vandervoort, Wainright, Westinghouse, Wilkins and Woodwell.

John Harbaugh's Grocery, the first in Homewood, opened in 1871. Throughout the 1870's, Zollinger Bros., Beckert Bros., and McFarland Bros. all had brickyards operating in the neighborhood. David Malone ran a clay pot factory and B. F. Fahnestock, a white lead factory.

Until 1892, horse and wagon was the only means of transport to the rest of Pittsburgh. During that year and the next, the Citizens' Traction Company and the Duquesne Traction Company each built a street car line. 1898 was a boom year for merchants. Food, clothing, furniture, dry goods and hardware stores all opened. The Braddock Avenue area had a race track along with a half dozen saloons. The land was later sold as the Homewood Driving Track Plan.

Homewood was annexed to Pittsburgh in 1868 when it was still farm and field. The Borough of Brushton joined the city in 1894.

HOMEWOOD-BRUSHTON
SUMMARY STATISTICS

	Neighborhood	Pittsburgh
Population (1974)	19,917	479,276
% Change (1970-1974)	-15%	-8%
% Black population (1970)	93%	20%
Housing units (1974)	7,194	166,625
% Vacant	12%	6%
% Owner-occupied housing units (1974)	47%	54%
Average sales price of owner-occupied dwellings (1975)	$14,587	$23,518
% Residential real estate transactions with mortgages provided by financial institutions (1975)	28%	59%
Crime rate (1975)	0.059	0.053
Average family income (1969)	$ 7,500	$10,500
Income index as % of city index (1974)	93%	
% Satisfied with neighborhood (1976)	12%	41%
Major neighborhood problems (1976)	Unsafe streets Burglary Vandalism Drug abuse	Poor roads Dog litter Burglary

CITIZEN SURVEY

The purpose of the citizen survey was to obtain attitudes about the quality of the neighborhood environment. Citizens were asked to respond to questions concerning the neighborhood as a whole, neighborhood problems, and public services. The attitudinal data, heretofore not available, are key indicators of the relative health of the neighborhood. By specifying neighborhood problems or public service needs, the information may be a useful guide for public investment or service delivery decisions.

The city-wide survey was mailed to a randomly selected sample of registered voters. Of approximately 35,000 households contacted, 9,767 responded. The sample provides a 5% response rate for each of the city's 423 voting districts. (See Appendix for a profile of the respondents as well as for statistics on voter registration.)

I. Neighborhood Satisfaction

Homewood-Brushton residents are generally less satisfied with
their neighborhood than residents city-wide. Table 1 shows that 12% of
the citizens responding to the survey were satisfied with their neighborhood
compared to 41% in all city neighborhoods. When asked to state whether the
neighborhood is better or worse than two years ago, 13% said that it was
better which exceeded the city-wide response of 12%. Given the opportunity
to move from the neighborhood, 29% said they would continue to live there
compared to a response of 45% for the city as a whole. The responses to
these satisfaction questions indicate a mixed attitude of residents toward
their neighborhood compared to citizens city-wide.

TABLE 1

Neighborhood Satisfaction
Homewood-Brushton

Question 1: Generally, how satisfied are you with conditions in the
neighborhood?

	Satisfied (%)	Dissatisfied (%)	Neither (%)
Homewood-Brushton	12	67	19
All neighborhoods	41	37	21

Question 2: Do you think this neighborhood has gotten better or worse
over the past two years?

	Better (%)	Worse (%)	Not Changed (%)
Homewood-Brushton	13	65	20
All neighborhoods	12	49	36

Question 3: If you had your choice of where to live, would you continue
living in this neighborhood?

	Yes (%)	No (%)	Not Sure (%)
Homewood-Brushton	29	44	20
All neighborhoods	45	32	18

SOURCE: Citizen Survey, 1976.

NOTE: The percent responses to each question do not add up to 100%. The
difference is accounted for by the following: "don't know", "unable to
evaluate", or no answer.

II. Neighborhood Problems

In order to identify specific neighborhood problems, residents were
asked to consider twelve problems usually associated with urban communities
and rate them for the neighborhood. Table 2 compares the problem ratings
of the respondents from Homewood-Brushton to those from all city neighborhoods.
Areas of particular concern for the neighborhood include unsafe streets, burglary,
vandalism, vacant buildings, and drug abuse.

III. Satisfaction with Public Services

Table 3 shows the satisfaction of Homewood-Brushton residents with
their public services and compares the responses to data for all city neighbor-
hoods. City-wide, residents are least satisfied with street and alley maintenance.
Homewood-Brushton residents are more satisfied with respect to the fire department
and garbage collection, and less satisfied with respect to street and alley main-
tenance, and schools.

The Citizen Survey also asked the respondents to list the services with
which they were the least satisfied and to explain the reasons for their dis-
satisfaction. Residents from Homewood-Brushton gave the greatest numbe of reasons
for dissatisfaction to the services listed below. Included is a summary of the
major reasons for their dissatisfaction.

1. Street and alley maintenance: Streets in poor repair;
    too many potholes; need for better street repair,
    maintenance, and street cleaning services: dirty sidewalks.

2. Schools: Students not disciplined; schools too crowded;
    buildings old and in need of repair.

3. Police: Not enough police protection; insufficient police
    services; need for more beat patrolmen and police dogs to
    patrol neighborhood.

4. Parks and recreation: No recreational facilities close by;
    need for more equipment, playgrounds; lack of supervision
    in recreation areas; problem of vandalism and of undesirable
    people and outsiders using existing facilities.

TABLE 2

Neighborhood Problems
Homewood-Brushton

Problem Category		Problem Rating - Percent Response		
		Not a Problem	Minor or Moderate	Big or Very Serious
Unsafe streets				
	Homewood-Brushton	8	21	58
	All neighborhoods	25	45	21
Vandalism				
	Homewood-Brushton	6	25	52
	All neighborhoods	13	49	28
Rats				
	Homewood-Brushton	13	31	40
	All neighborhoods	34	33	12
Burglary				
	Homewood-Brushton	7	23	56
	All neighborhoods	14	44	29
Poor roads				
	Homewood-Brushton	10	32	43
	All neighborhoods	17	41	33
Trash and litter				
	Homewood-Brushton	12	27	50
	All neighborhoods	27	41	24
Vacant buildings				
	Homewood-Brushton	14	21	51
	All neighborhoods	49	24	13
Undesirable people moving into the neighborhood				
	Homewood-Brushton	18	25	33
	All neighborhoods	42	28	15
Stray dogs				
	Homewood-Brushton	11	28	50
	All neighborhoods	25	38	18
Dog litter				
	Homewood-Brushton	10	29	48
	All neighborhoods	21	38	32

SOURCE: Citizen Survey, 1976.

NOTE: The percent responses to each question do not add up to 100%. The difference is accounted for by the following: "don't know", "unable to evaluate", or no answer. The problem categories of alcoholism and drug abuse are not included in the table because the response rates to these questions were low.

TABLE 3

Satisfaction with Public Services
Homewood-Brushton

Service	Percent Response		
	Satisfied	Neither	Dissatisfied
Parks and Recreation			
Homewood-Brushton	22	18	41
All neighborhoods	51	15	23
Schools			
Homewood-Brushton	18	11	48
All neighborhoods	46	12	21
Street maintenance			
Homewood-Brushton	23	10	58
All neighborhoods	32	15	49
Alley maintenance			
Homewood-Brushton	10	6	64
All neighborhoods	20	13	39
Garbage collection			
Homewood-Brushton	68	10	18
All neighborhoods	74	10	13
Police			
Homewood-Brushton	20	17	45
All neighborhoods	51	17	23
Public transportation			
Homewood-Brushton	43	14	30
All neighborhoods	61	11	23
Fire Department			
Homewood-Brushton	68	10	4
All neighborhoods	78	7	3
Sewage system			
Homewood-Brushton	39	15	27
All neighborhoods	63	10	13
Condition and cost of housing			
Homewood-Brushton	20	11	45
All neighborhoods	44	17	22

SOURCE: Citizen Survey, 1976.

NOTE: The percent responses to each question do not add up to 100%. The difference is accounted for by the following: "don't know", "unable to evaluate", or no answer. Public health and mental health/mental retardation services are not included in the table because the response rates to these questions were low.

CRIME RATE

The crime rate for major crimes has increased over the last three years (Table 4). In 1973 the number of major crimes per capita was .050 compared to .059 in 1975. The crime rate in the neighborhood was greater than the city per capita rate of .053 in 1975.

TABLE 4

Crime Rate: Major Crimes
Homewood-Brushton

Year	Major Crimes Number	Crime Rate Neighborhood	Pittsburgh
1973	1,005	.050	.043
1974	1,143	.057	.047
1975	1,178	.059	.053

SOURCE: City of Pittsburgh, Bureau of Police.

NOTE: Major crimes are murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and theft. The neighborhood crime rate is computed by dividing the number of crimes committed in the neighborhood by its adjusted population for 1974.

THE PEOPLE

Table 5 and Table 6 present data on the characteristics of the neighborhood population and compare them to city-wide statistics.

In 1974, the estimated population of Homewood-Brushton was 19,917, down by 15% since 1970. This compares to a city-wide population decline of 8% during the same period. Information on the racial composition of the neighborhood is not available for 1974; however, the number of Black households in the neighborhood increased during the decade of the sixties, and the Black population was 93.1% of the neighborhood's population in 1970, compared to 20.2% for the city.

The average household size in the neighborhood was 2.83 persons in 1974, down from 1970. The percentage of the population 65 years and older was 11.5% in 1970, compared to 13.5% for the city as a whole.

TABLE 5

Population and Housing Characteristics, 1970 and 1974
Homewood-Brushton

| | Neighborhood | | Pittsburgh | |
	1970	1974	1970	1974
Population				
% Black	93.1%	....	20.2%	....
% 65 years and over	11.5%	....	13.5%	....
Households				
% One-person households	21.8%	21.4%	25.4%	25.5%
% Retired head-of-household	....	23.3%	....	26.3%
% Households with children	....	40.6%	....	32.7%
% Female head-of-household with children	....	14.0%	....	6.4%
% In owner-occupied housing unit	46.0%	46.8%	50.3%	54.2%
% Households changing place of residence within past year	....	26.9%	....	27.0%
Average household size	3.05	2.83	2.82	2.67

SOURCES: U. S. Census (1970) and R. L. Polk & Co. (1974).

NOTE: Dotted lines (....) indicate data unavailable for that year.

The turnover rate of households in the neighborhood is close to that for all of the city's neighborhoods. During 1973, 26.9% of the households in the neighborhood changed their place of residence compared to a rate of 27.0% for the city. (The figures represent households who have moved within the neighborhood or city as well as those moving into or out of the neighborhood or city.)

Female-headed households with children in 1974 comprised 14.0% of the total households in the neighborhood compared to 6.4% for the city as a whole. In 1974, one-person households consisted of 21.4% of the total households in the neighborhood compared to 25.5% city-wide and to 21.8% for the neighborhood in 1970.

TABLE 6

Neighborhood Change: 1960-1970 and 1970-1974
Homewood-Brushton

| | Number | Percent Change | |
	Neighborhood	Neighborhood	Pittsburgh
Population			
1960	30,271		
1970	23,434	-23	-14
1974	19,917	-15	- 8
Households[1]			
1960	9,035		
1970	7,642	-15	- 6
1974	6,323	-17	-12
Black households[2]			
1960	6,202		
1970	7,002	+13	+15
1974	(not available)		
Housing units			
1960	9,358		
1970	8,566	- 8	- 3
1974	7,194	-16	-12

SOURCES: U. S. Census (1960; 1970) and R. L. Polk & Co. (1974).

NOTE: The population figures reported by Polk are adjusted to account for under-reporting. Population includes persons living in institutions and other group quarters, such as nursing homes, dormitories or jails. Differences in the population, household, or housing unit count between 1970 and 1974 are due primarily to changes occurring in the neighborhood. A small percentage of the difference may be accounted for, however, by variations in data gathering techniques. Census statistics were compiled from information provided by all city households answering a standard questionnaire either by mail or interview on or about April 1, 1970. R. L. Polk collected its information by a door-to-door survey carried out over a period of several months. (See Appendix.)

[1] The number of occupied housing units equals the number of households.

[2] Non-white households in 1960.

NEIGHBORHOOD INCOME

The average family income in Homewood-Brushton was $7,500, 71% of the city average, for the year 1969. R. L. Polk and Company computes an income index for each city census tract. This index, derived from the occupation of heads of households, was used to calculate the income index of the neighborhood. In 1974, the index for Homewood-Brushton was 93% of the figure for the city as a whole.

Table 7 shows the number of neighborhood households receiving cash grants in 1974, 1975 and 1976 under the public assistance program of the Pennsylvania Department of Welfare. Public assistance in the form of food stamps, Medicaid, and various social services are also available to these households, as well as to other households in need. Public assistance payments were made to 56.4% of the neighborhood households in 1976, a higher proportion than for the city overall and an increase since 1974.

TABLE 7

Public Assistance: Households Receiving Cash Grants
Homewood-Brushton Area

| Year | Neighborhood | | Pittsburgh |
	Number	Percent	Percent
1974	3,325	52.6	16.0
1975	3,450	54.6	17.2
1976	3,564	56.4	18.0

SOURCE: Allegheny County Board of Assistance.

NOTE: The percentages are based on 1974 Polk households. Only households receiving cash grants under Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to Dependent Children-Unemployed Parent; General Assistance, and State Blind Pension programs are tabulated. The count is of those on assistance as of April 5, 1974, February 28, 1975, and February 27, 1976; households whose grants were terminated between reporting dates are not included.

HOUSING

Table 6 shows that the number of housing units in Homewood-Brushton decreased during the decade of the sixties and decreased from 1970 to 1974. Of the occupied housing units, 46.8% were owner-occupied in 1974, compared to a city-wide rate of 54.2%. The vacancy rate for the neighborhood was 11.9% which was greater than the rate for the city as a whole. (See Table 8.)

The average value of owner-occupied housing in the neighborhood was $11,200 in 1970, compared to a city-wide average of $14,800.

A housing expenditure greater than 25% of household income is often considered to be excessive and a problem associated with low income households. In 1970, for the city as a whole, less than 1% of renter households earning $10,000 or more a year spent 25% or more of this income for rent; of those earning less than $10,000, 43.7% spent 25% or more of their income on rent. In Homewood-Brushton, 52.2% of renter households in the lower income category paid out 25% or more of their income on rent.* These percentages suggest a lack of housing choice for renters with limited incomes, both in the neighborhood and the city.

TABLE 8

Housing Characteristics, 1970 and 1974
Homewood-Brushton

| | Neighborhood | | Pittsburgh | |
	1970	1974	1970	1974
Housing units				
% Vacant	10.8	11.9	6.2	6.2
% One-unit structures	56.2	....	52.9	....
Occupied housing units				
% Owner-occupied	46.0	46.8	50.3	54.2
Average value: owner-occupied units[1]	$11,200	....	$14,800	....

SOURCES: U. S. Census (1970) and R. L. Polk & Co. (1974).

[1]Average value rounded to nearest one hundred dollars.

* Percentage calculated only for the part of Homewood-Brushton made up of census tracts #1207 and #1301-#1305, which contained 92% of the neighborhood's renter-occupied housing units in 1970.

REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGE LOAN TRANSACTIONS

The average sales price of owner-occupied housing was $14,587 in 1975. (See Table 9.) Although the average price was less than the city-wide average, the implications of this divergence are difficult to judge because of variations in the quality and size of the structures among city neighborhoods. As additional data are obtained, however, the trend in real estate prices for the neighborhood can be compared to the trend for the city as a whole in order to determine relative differences.

In order to evaluate the extent to which private lenders are involved in the neighborhood, the number of mortgage loans made on residential property each year must be divided by the number of residential real estate transactions for that year. The percentage of residential real estate transactions financed through financial institutions was 28% in 1975 in Homewood-Brushton compared to a city-wide rate of 59%. The implications of the difference between the two rates are difficult to discern because of variations in risk factors and income levels among city neighborhoods. However, as additional data become available, trends in lending activity within the neighborhood compared to other neighborhoods or to the city as a whole can be assessed.

TABLE 9

Real Estate and Mortgage Loan Statistics
Homewood-Brushton

	Neighborhood	Pittsburgh
Average sales price: owner-occupied dwellings		
1974	$13,307	$21,582
1975	$14,587	$23,518
Number of residential mortgages		
1973	64	
1974	41	
1975	36	
% Residential real estate transactions with mortgages provided by financial institutions		
1974	33%	58%
1975	28%	59%

SOURCE: City of Pittsburgh, Department of City Planning.

APPENDIX

a. Dats Sources: Information for the atlas was obtained from the 1960 and 1970 U. S. Census of Population and Housing; R. L. Polk and Company's "Profiles of Change" for Pittsburgh in 1974; Pittsburgh's Department of City Planning and Bureau of Police; the Allegheny County Board of Assistance, and Department of Elections and Voter Registration; Southwestern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission; and the Citizen Survey conducted by the Pittsburgh Neighborhood Atlas.

b. Neighborhood Census Tracts: 1207, 1301-1305, and part of 1306.

c. Methodology: The opinions and characteristics of survey respondents, as well as voter registration, were recorded by voting district and then compiled for Homewood-Brushton by the Pittsburgh Neighborhood Atlas in conjunction with the Center for Urban Research, University of Pittsburgh. Other material in the atlas was drawn from statistics tabulated for city census tracts or census blocks.

The neighborhood boundaries, which were determined on the basis of whole voting districts, do not conform exactly to census tract boundaries, so minor boundary adjustments were made wherever possible to simplify data collection efforts. In Homewood-Brushton and in other parts of the city where substantial portions of a census tract fall in more than one neighborhood, the neighborhood characteristics for 1960 and 1970 were arrived at by adding together data for the census blocks in the neighborhood, item by item. The statistics from sources other than the U. S. Census were made available only by census tract, not by census block; therefore a method for prorating the data among neighborhoods was developed. The procedure allocated data for each neighborhood containing partial census tracts on the basis of the proportion of total tract population, households. or housing units contained in each sub-section.

To compensate for under-reporting, the 1974 figure for the neighborhood population has been increased by 1.11, a factor that was derived from the U. S. Bureau of the Census 1973 population estimate for Pittsburgh. An additional adjustment has been made where applicable, since Polk and Co. does not count persons living in institutions or group quarters. To arrive at the total estimated population for 1974, the neighborhood population was further increased by adding the number of persons in group quarters for the neighborhood according to the 1970 Census.

d. Characteristics of the Sample: In Homewood-Brushton, 296 citizens answered the questionnaires. Based on the number of replies to each question, the characteristics of the respondents can be generally described as follows: an average age of 51; 58% female; 93% Black; 77% with at least four years of high school education; 67% homeowners; and an average of 18 years in the neighborhood. The median household income falls in the range of $7,000 to $9,999; the average household size is 3.32 persons; and 53% of the households have no members under 18 years old living in the home.

The total sample (all respondents to the survey) was over-represented by homeowners (68% compared to 50% for Pittsburgh in 1970) and under-represented by Blacks (14% compared to a city Black population of 20% in 1970).

e. Voter Registration: In November, 1976, 8,962 residents of the neighborhood were registered to vote, an increase of 1,046 (+13.2%) since November, 1975. In this period, city registration increased by 1.3% to 233,028 persons.

In the process of collecting data for this publication, the Pittsburgh Neighborhood Atlas staff was assisted by many community organizations. The following list reflects those organizations that we were able to make contact with in Homewood Brushton:

Bethesda Community Center
Mr. Marshall Prentice
7220 Bennett Street
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208
731-5633

Clean Community Association, Inc.
Mr. David Hall
7213 Susquehanna Street
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208
371-9411

Deprived Poor American
Meals on Wheels
Eleanor Anthony
7000 Bennett Street
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208
441-7633

Ozanam Strings
Curtis Fuller
P.O. Box 1707
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230
371-4930

Homemaker's Center
Mrs. Cora Raiford
7227 Kedron Street
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208
371-6800

H-B Community Improvement Assc.
7323 Frankstown Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208
731-6703

H-B Neighborhood Health Center
7227 Hamilton Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208
243-8800

Operation Better Block
Mr. James Givner
807 N. Homewood Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208
731-1908

Y.M.C.A., H-B Branch
Joseph Lewis
7140 Bennett Street
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208
731-1636

Community Residential Center
7228 Thomas Boulevard
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208
371-3954

South P.A.C. Organization
Mr. Robert Lee
7321 Frankstown Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208
731-4910

H.B.C.A.B. Affiliated of C.A.P.
Mr. Curtis M. Simmons
7800 Susquehanna Street
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208
242-7920

Valarie Parker Swan Foundation
Dr. Alberta Hampton Parker
7030 Upland Street
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208
362-4174

Concerned Citizens
Mrs. Maddie Stone
7305 Hermitage Street
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208

Senior Citizen's Lounge
Ms. Jackie Dorsey
7321 Frankstown Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208
243-0404

Homewood Brushton Citizens Renewal Council
7310 Frankstown Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208
242-7920

Y.W.C.A. - H-B Branch
Gail Marsh
6907 Frankstown Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208
361-5336

Note: Dates in parenthesis indicate when organizations started.