



*The National Guard patrolled Avondale's streets during the 1967 rioting.*

Property values soon fell, making Avondale housing accessible to the less affluent, including many black families displaced by urban renewal in the West End. At the same time, the Cincinnati Department of Relocation settled almost 220 black families in Avondale. Large houses were divided—usually illegally—into multi-family dwellings. By 1959, the southern portion of Avondale, once mostly Jewish, had become predominantly black. As Jewish institutions followed their constituents to the newer suburbs, empty schools and temples were turned over to the recently-arrived residents.

Dramatic racial turnover and declining property values were not universal in Avondale. North of Gholson Avenue, the expensive homes on large lots were less likely to be subdivided into low-rent apartments. Their white owners proved less inclined to panic than their southern neighbors had when black families began to move into northern Avondale during the late 1950s. In 1960, the North Avondale Neighborhood Association (NANA) was formed to fight blockbusting and to promote better intracommunity relations. The efforts of this active neighborhood group have helped make part of North Avondale racially and economically integrated.

North and South Avondale became increasingly distinct and separate neighborhoods. While the residents, both black and white, of North Avondale were able to maintain the value of their property and