INTRODUCTION

General Characteristics
The Village of Lincoln Heights, (Figure 1) is a small residential neighborhood, .8 square miles in size. This predominantly African American community of 4,113 residents is composed of single and multi-family homes, with a few apartment complexes and a senior citizens community. Much of the community is in a state of disrepair which is one of the first things you notice when you arrive. There is very little industry there, and you get the feeling that critical past events have molded and shaped the community into what it is today.

Locational Aspects
The Village of Lincoln Heights is located approximately 3 miles south of the Interstate 275 loop. Located along the Interstate 75 (I-75) corridor, it is bounded by I-75 to the east, Shepherd Lane and Catherine Avenue to the South, North Wayne Avenue, Matthews Drive, Chester Road and Douglas Street to the west and Prairie Avenue to the north. There is also a portion of the boundary that extends approximately 800 feet to the west of N. Wayne Avenue, then stretching approximately 2000 feet to the south.

Natural and Topographical Aspects
Most of the neighborhood is flat in the southern areas, becoming hilly in the middle, then flattening out to the northern edges, with some areas in between having low rolling hills. The area along Mangham Dr., which runs perpendicular and next to I-75 is flat near Shepherd lane to the south, but becomes a hill as it extends north to the edge of the northern boundary. No part of the village is covered by water. There is a large greenspace located between Lindy Ave. (south), Leggett St. (west), Adams St. (north) and Mangham Dr. (east). Located in this greenspace is a sewage treatment plant, the Lincoln Heights Elementary School and a boarded up recreation center. There is a new elementary school being built in the greenspace closer to the Adams St. There are tree-lined streets and sidewalks. Some residents take care of their yards, some don’t.

Access and Transit Routes
The Village of Lincoln Heights is easy to get to. Located about a twenty minute drive from downtown Cincinnati, there is an exit off I-75 that runs to Shepherd Lane and Mangham Drive, while N. Wayne Avenue and Chester Road run north and south along the western perimeter, offering access points along most of the streets in the Village, which run east to west. The Southern Ohio Regional Transit Authority, more commonly known as Cincinnati Metro, has a transit route that runs along N. Wayne Avenue and Chester Road. The streets are all accessible to other forms of transportation also, such as taxicabs, bicycles and those specially designed buses that go around the city transporting either senior citizens or disabled / mentally challenged individuals.

Regional Perspective
Lincoln Heights is located between Evendale and Reading to the east, Lockland to the south, Woodlawn and Wyoming to the west and other sections of Evendale and Glendale to the north. Tri-County Mall is just three to five miles away, which is a major shopping node in the region. The Springfield Pike corridor is located within a mile to the west, with small shopping centers and other shops nearby at the intersection of Springfield Pike and Glendale-Milford Road. For those who prefer upscale shopping as opposed to the norm, Glendale offers a few shops in it’s CBD along Sharon Rd to the north. The Village itself has very limited commercial interests, some of which are located at the intersection of Shepherd Ln where there is an I-75 exit and entry ramps. These interests include Taco Bell, Wendy’s, Advance Auto Parts and Checks Cashed - Payday Loans. There are light industrial types of commercial business in the northeast section of Lincoln Heights and still more located at the end of Lindy Street. Then there are some mom and pop shops in various locations.
HISTORY
In the fall of 1923, Wallace R. Livingston and Roy M. Haley, land speculators from Chicago, formed the Haley-Livingston Land Company and purchased 47.57 acres of land in the Mill Creek Valley in the Cincinnati metropolitan area. Livingston and Haley were the first of several land speculators who came with the purpose of subdividing and selling the land specifically to black residents and southern Black migrants to the Cincinnati area. The Black Cincinnatians who moved out of the city were primarily seeking an alternative to living in a crowded and difficult urban setting. The southern Black migrants were running from a boll weevil infection and drought that had plagued the south. The Haley-Livingston Land Company purchased the land from Henry Kaneven. The Haley-Livingston Land Company named this subdivision the Cincinnati Industrial Subdivision, dividing the property into 335 lots. Most of the lots measured 40 by 3 feet; however, the corner lots ranged in size from 46 by 68.36 feet to 37.67 by 46 feet. (Christopher 2001; Giglierano and Overmyer 1988; Taylor 1979, P. 578; Tolg 1965)

On September 4, 1926, land speculators Doris and Edward Rempe came to Ohio and purchased 46 acres of land. The Rempe’s subdivided the land into 284 lots that they called the Valley View Subdivision. For reasons currently unknown, rather than selling the individual lots, they held on to the property while allowing individuals to build homes and live on it. In 1939, they sold the property to The Defense Corporation. The Defense Corporation in turn, sold the property to the Wright Aeronautical Plant, which was to become The General Electric Aircraft Engine Plant. This was an important factor in the development of Lincoln Heights. (Lincoln heights: Its people, its schools, its future, by the bureau of educational field services, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 1961; Taylor 1979)

From 1923 to 1939, ten subdivisions were developed in Lincoln Heights. In describing these subdivisions, which were often referred to as the “Subs”, Henry Taylor indicated that in most instances the Subs were built to be sold for the maximize profit. They were deliberately planned and developed without the inclusion of such necessities as running water, sidewalks, paved streets, or utilities. The Subdivisions were divided between two districts known as the Upper and Lower Subdivisions. Between the two subdivisions was the largest farm in the area. Medocsh, a German-Dutch farmer, owned the farm. He held on to his land as long as possible in order to maximize his profit for selling. He later sold the property to the federal government. In 1945, the federal government built the Valley Home Project on the Medocsh property. (Taylor 1979, Tolg 1965).

In 1940, Lincoln Heights submitted its first petition for incorporation. This initial petition included land that would eventually make up large parts of what are now the neighboring villages of Woodlawn and Evendale. Their effort to gain this industrial property was in conflict with the desires of surrounding communities, who were trying to establish their own tax base, should they incorporate. The inclusion of the industrial areas was contrary to the thinking of the county commissioners. Appearing to agree with the opposition and adding more pressure against Lincoln Heights’ effort to gain this industrial property, the Wright Aeronautical plant made a formal protest against being annexed into Lincoln Heights. The Lincoln Heights community leadership, lead by Michael Mangham, continued to persist through a long court battle. (Hollstegge 1987).

In 1941, the first section of Interstate 75 was hurriedly being
built to give access to the Wright Aeronautical Plant. The “superhighway” followed the route of the Miami-Erie canal between Cincinnati and Dayton and greatly improved access to the community of Lincoln Heights and the other communities of the Miami Valley. This highway was patterned after the then recently built Pennsylvania Turnpike. (Mecklenburg 1999).

In 1945, the federal government built housing to support the needs of the Wright Aeronautical Plant workers. This housing development, which was named Valley Homes, was meant to provide temporary housing (Kemme 2004).

In 1946, led by Rev. Michael Mangham, Lincoln Heights petitioned for incorporation a second time, leaving out a large portion of the land that was included in the 1940 petition for incorporation. Incorporation was granted. Self-help supported by the process of incorporation was the primary goal of the residents of Lincoln Heights. Their unfulfilled hope was to include an industrial area within their incorporated area. They had particularly hoped to include the Wright Aeronautical Plant in to Lincoln Heights. (Giglierano and Overmyer 1988 P. 578).

By 1950, the population of Lincoln Heights had grown to 5,531 (Figure 4). The population of Lincoln Heights continued to grow through the 1960s and then began a gradual decline that continued through the next millennium.

As a result of the growth of the village beyond the 5,000 people mark, the village gained status as a city. Prior to this time, Lincoln Heights had been part of the Woodlawn School District. At this point it is important to note that by either strange coincidence or strategic intent, the local Hamilton County Board of Education, upon petition by the citizens of Woodlawn, abolished the old Woodlawn school district by redrawing the boundary lines of the city and established a new district whose boundaries no longer included the newly incorporated City of Lincoln Heights (Leigh, Patrica Randolph, 2003). Now Lincoln Heights had it’s own school district, which, due to the status of being a city, was no longer under the umbrella of the county.

In 1951, the neighboring village of Evendale was incorporated. The property, which they listed in their incorporated area, included the industrial land on which Valley View Subdivision (an area which was later part of G.E. Aircraft Engines site) was built and Lincoln Heights was seeking to annex. Lincoln Heights was in the middle of a rich industrial area but was left without opportunity and gain from this position. There was no opportunity for the community to stand. (Jordan 1972; Lincoln heights: Its people, its schools, its future / by the bureau of educational field services, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio 1961).

In 1953, when the Princeton School District was formed, consolidating Woodlawn, Glendale, Springdale, Crescentville, Sharonville, Runyan, Stewart and Evendale school districts, all under the Hamilton County Board of Education, Lincoln Heights was not included.

In 1957, under the New Foundation Law, Lincoln Heights had to decide to either provide educational service to it residents from elementary through high school or get out of the business of education. Because of the community’s decision to continue local educational programs Lincoln Heights was granted a High school Charter in 1958. That year Lincoln Heights High School opened to 240 pupils. Previously, the students had attended elementary school in Lincoln Heights but had attended Lockland Wayne High School.

Figure 5: The First Lincoln Heights Health Center

Source: Delores Lindsey 2006
By 1960 Lincoln Heights was the largest “all-Negro” town in the country and considered one of the more stable (Rose 1965). In the decade preceding 1960, Lincoln Height had increased its population by almost 2000.

In 1967, the Lincoln Heights Health Center was established. (Figure 5). The center would prove to be a major point of economic support to the community as well as become a regional health service provider.

In 1970, the Lincoln Heights School District was merged with the Princeton School District, after having their school charter revoked in 1969 due to lack of funding to support having their own school district.

In the 1970s, as the population continued to declined, Lincoln Heights had a growing need to provide good public services. Through this decade Lincoln Heights became the recipient of federal development Grant funds (Giglierano and Overmyer 1988; Johnson 1979; U.S. Awards $17.1 million to aid park and recreational systems 1979). Lincoln Heights recognized its need to develop a source of support and believed that external governmental dollars would not be adequate. A new tax base needed to be developed.

In the 1980s, Lincoln Heights developed the Martin Luther King Industrial Park in an effort to draw industry into the area. The first of these new investors to Lincoln Heights were R. P. International and JetCom, Inc. The leaders and planners continue to initiate improvements in the community that will attract small and moderate size business in an effort to encourage investment and increase the tax base.

In 1991 Lincoln heights, when it’s population dropped below 5,000 people, the village leaders felt they could retain their current residents and come up with ways to attract new residents to the area in an effort to bring the population back up to 5,000 by the time of the 2000 Census. Unfortunately, this hasn’t happened and the village is still losing population. The population count as of the 2000 Census was 4,113.

In 1994, the residents and leadership of Lincoln Heights developed a strategic plan entitled Lincoln Heights Strategic Plan, Moving toward Self Sufficiency. This plan of action emphasized six points of action(Spriggs 1997):

1. Make the Village a Safer Community
2. Increase the amount of money coming into the Village
3. Create more business and commerce in the Village
4. Increase the number of Lincoln Heights residents who hold good jobs.
5. Beautify Lincoln Heights.
6. Have more people take leadership roles in community development in Lincoln Heights.

This action plan was the catalyst for the initiation of a relationship with the University of Cincinnati College of Design, Architecture, Art and Planning. Out of this relationship a thesis was served as the bases for an Urban Development Plan and work program that was delivered by Carl B. Westmoreland, consultant to the Village of Lincoln Height.

In 2004, Lincoln Heights announced the formulation of a new development plan. This plan focused on economic development with a hope that improvements to the communities housing, environment, physical appeal, and crime statistics will increase the number of investors and industrial companies drawn to the village.

In the fall of 2006, Lincoln heights Elementary School, which is part of the Princeton School District, is set to open, replacing the current elementary school located on Lindy Street.

**CURRENT CONDITIONS**

**Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cincinnati</th>
<th>Hamilton County</th>
<th>Lincoln Heights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>902,000</td>
<td>72,545</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>912,500</td>
<td>72,293</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>915,000</td>
<td>72,063</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>904,500</td>
<td>71,604</td>
<td>4,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>914,000</td>
<td>71,293</td>
<td>4,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>903,500</td>
<td>70,904</td>
<td>4,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Hamilton County, Cincinnati, and Lincoln heights have all been losing population since the 1960’s (Table 1). The difference in each case, is that people will leave Lincoln heights to go to another area of Cincinnati, but if they leave Cincin-
The Neighborhoods of Cincinnati: An Analysis of Spatial Evolution

Village of Lincoln Heights

nati or Hamilton County, they are leaving the region.

Table 2: Comparison b/w Cincinnati and Lincoln Heights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Lincoln Heights</th>
<th>Cincinnati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>97.86%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0.95%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0.02%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, a, b.

The Village of Lincoln Heights is a predominantly Black neighborhood. Less than 1% of the residents are White, while the remaining representatives of other races make up less than 1 percent of the racial makeup of the village (Table 2). The racial makeup of the city of Cincinnati is a bit different. The current makeup of the population is 44% Black and 53% White, while the rest of the ethnicities in the city, as of the 2000 Census make up less than 3% of the rest of the population (Table 2).

Educational Attainment

Table 3: Educational Attainment

The data from this chart is from the 2000 Census Data for the village of Lincoln Heights and also for the city of Cincinnati (table 3). The categories are actually combined from the two neighborhoods/cities, and are: 1) Less Than High School, 2) High School graduate, 3) Some College/Associate Degree, 4) Bachelor's Degree, 5) Master's Degree, 6) Professional Degree and 7) Doctorate Degree, respectively. Most of the population of Lincoln Heights have high school diplomas, but coming in at a close second are those that don't have a high school education. There are a few with Associates Degrees, but after that, the number of educated people drops off considerably. There are only a handful of people, 135 to be exact, that have either a Bachelor's, a Master's or a Professional Degree. Nobody there at this time has a PhD, while the city of Cincinnati has 2800 people with PhD's.

Economic Base and Income Characteristics

There is a two percent earnings tax applied to all residents that work and or live in the Village, with a one percent tax credit for paying into another municipality (Cinergy 2002). The median income per household is $19,834, and the median income for a family is $22,500. Males have a median income of $24,050 versus $21,858 for females. The per capita income for the village is $12,121.9. Nine percent of the population and 26.6% of families are below the poverty line. Out of the total population, 42.0% of those under the age of 18 and 16.8% of those 65 and older are living below the poverty line (Table 4).

Table 4: Income Distribution

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, g, h.

Employment

Following is a pair of charts showing the employment characteristics for the Village of Lincoln Heights and the City of Cincinnati. One of the most interesting statistics about the employment situation in Lincoln Heights, is that none of the residents, as of the 2000 Census, were serving in the U.S. Military (Table 5). There are some Cincinnati residents in the Armed Forces but not enough for them to be seen statistically on this table (Table 6). Lincoln Heights has a higher number of people between the ages of 19 - 30 employed than Cincinnati, while Cincinnati has alot more people employed in the 25 to 40 age range. Lincoln Heights also has a higher number of people not in the work force than Cincinnati, in all age categories.
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The Village of Lincoln Heights has its own legislative body, police and fire department, building and code department, tax department and Mayor’s Court. Other services, such as land taxes, property transactions, water and sewer, health services and birth / death records are all handled through Hamilton County. Lincoln heights gained a valuable community resource in 2003 when it launched a new 42,000 square-foot building costing more than $5.8 million alongside I-75 and Steffen Avenue (Figure 6). This health center serves over 14,000 residents a year in twenty one neighborhoods. Funding to build the center was received from the federal and state governments and also private donations. The center has become an important provider of health services, not only to the Lincoln Heights community, but also to the surrounding neighborhoods.

Housing
There are six housing complexes in Lincoln Heights. They are: Valley Homes, Centennial Estates, White Cliffs, Oak Park, Marrianna Terrace and New Friendship Plaza, which is a senior citizens living complex.

The neighborhood has a variety of different housing styles. The Hamilton County Auditor has records on some of them, as to when they were built. But there are some that don’t have accurate records as to when they were built.

Valley Homes was built in 1941. It was originally housing for workers employed by Wright Air, which eventually became the General Electric Jet Engine plant located on the same site. Now it is just a residence to many of Lincoln Heights residents. It is in poor condition, which becomes evident when you’re walking around observing the complex.

This table shows the composition of the housing in Lincoln Heights contrasted with the composition of the housing in Cincinnati (Table 7).

The village buys land and then sells it to developers who then turn around and build new housing on the land, for City Services
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Lincoln heights gained a valuable community resource in 2003 when it launched a new 42,000 square-foot building costing more than $5.8 million alongside I-75 and Steffen Avenue (Figure 6). This health center serves over 14,000 residents a year in twenty one neighborhoods. Funding to build the center was received from the federal and state governments and also private donations. The center has become an important provider of health services, not only to the Lincoln Heights community, but also to the surrounding neighborhoods.

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Table 5: Lincoln Heights Employment Data

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, f.

Table 6: Cincinnati Employment Data

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, c.
the village. There are new homes being built right now at the end of Jackson St., where there is a model house.

Table 7: Composition of Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composition of Housing</th>
<th>Lincoln Heights and Cincinnati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000, i, j.

Land Use and Zoning

There are four residential designations: 1) R1–Single Family Resident Detached; 2) R1-B Single Family Resident Semi-Detached; 3) R2–Residential Two Family; and 4) R3–Multi-Family Residential. There are 2 public areas, containing the Lincoln Heights Elementary School, a sewage treatment plant, a boarded up recreation center, the Lockland, Ohio Reservoir and the new Lincoln Heights Elementary School set to open in the fall of 2006. The designation for commercial is C2 – Light Commercial, while there are two designations for light and heavy manufacturing, M1 and M2, respectively.

There are four primary locations for commercial. One commercial area is in the N. Wayne Avenue corridor, another is in the M1 zoned area where Magnolia and Mangham Streets intersect, the third is located at the I-75 onramp / offramp at the intersection of Shepherd Lane and Mangham Drive, while the fourth is at the north end of the C2 corridor on N. Wayne, zoned M1. There are other smaller mom and pop stores throughout the neighborhood, although some of them you can’t tell if there’s someone living in them, whether they are vacant, or if it actually is a store of some sort.

The businesses located in the commercial zones vary. In the M1 zoned area off Mangham Street, there are a variety of uses. There’s health care with; 1) Vantage Orthopedic and 2) First Care. There are manufacturing businesses, such as 1) Die Craft Machinery and Engineering, 2) Strathmore Press and Cincinnati Door and Opener. There are a couple couriers in Clipper Courier Delivery and Tamarack Distributors Inc. The rest of the businesses there range from a hair salon to an advertising agency.

In the M1 zoned area at the intersection of Lindy Street and N. Wayne Avenue, there’s Harrington’s Autobody, Contract Sweepers and another commercial interest.

In the C2 zoned area just off I-75 at Shepherd Ln, there is Taco Bell, Wendy’s, Advance Auto Parts and Checks Cashed – Payday Loans. The majority of the land in the village is residential.

Land Use

The total area of the village is .8 square miles, with a population as of the 2000 Census of 4,113. The pattern of land use is pretty consistent with the zoning, a map of which is not pictured here because it wasn’t a good graphic.

The main point of entry into the village is the node at the intersection of Shepherd Lane and Mangham Drive. The major roads leading to the village are Chester Road from the north, North Wayne from the south.

The main clusters of multi-family houses are located in the north and northeast of the village, but there are also some scattered all throughout the village. The single-family residences are in the north and south of the village. Many of the streets are in a state of disrepair and garbage is piling up in the Valley Homes complex, because there’s nobody to take out the trash.

The main cluster of businesses are located at the intersection of Mangham Drive and Techview. The Lincoln Heights Community Council is located there as well.
The uses on this map are:

**Yellow:** Single - Family Residential
**Orange:** Vacant Lots / Buildings
**Blue:** Institutional
**Dark Yellow:** Multi - Family Residential
**Dark Gray:** Heavy Industrial
**Light Gray:** Light Industrial
**Red:** Commercial

It is easy to see that the predominant use here is single-family residential. Multi-family residential makes up a good portion of the community is well. The Public areas are the current elementary school, the new elementary school, the City of Lockland Reservoir, the boarded up recreation center and the Health Center. The commercial and industrial areas don't make up too much of the village, in fact, the heavy industrial is on the boarder with Lockland and Wyoming. Vacant lots and buildings are scattered in different places, some of which are hard to identify because you can't tell if it's a vacant lot or somebody's front / back yard.
CRITICAL POINTS

The New Beginning
The initial establishment of the settlement that is Lincoln Heights as it is today was dependent on two groups that came together in 1926. The first group was a mix of African American Cincinnati residents and African American southern migrants. The other influencing group were White land speculators from out of town. These speculators, realizing that they would have a captive audience, were seeking a quick profit by purchasing cheap land and selling it to African Americans who, having very few opportunities to buy land, could be easily steered to this homogeneous sale of property. The land speculators provided little or no improvements to the land that they subdivided and sold in an effort to maximize their profit. They realized that Cincinnati was a major entry point for African Americans to cross over from the southern states into the northern states. They also knew that this sale of property would be the first opportunities that many of the individuals would have to purchase land. While African Americans were not the only resident of Lincoln Height they have been the majority with percentages greater than ninety percent of the whole.

For African Americans the experience of Lincoln Heights was an opportunity to escape the crowds, blight and crime of Cincinnati. For those who came from the south, it was a chance to own property and build a home that they could afford. Within all of the new residents there was a belief that the Lincoln Heights experience was the beginning of new hope and prosperity. Ultimately, the opportunity produced a settlement that has maintained the highest percentage of African American in the region and was considered, at one time in past, to be the largest and most stable “All-Negro town” in the country.

Incorporation and the Battle for Industry
The single greatest belief of the residents and leadership of Lincoln Heights both now and in the past has been that their ability to secure a stable, safe and prosperous community was rooted in the incorporation of a community supported primarily by an industrial tax base. The residents of Lincoln Heights have been well aware of the amount of industrial growth that surrounded them in the Miami Valley. The area that is immediately adjacent to Lincoln Heights, which is now Evendale, was at one time an unincorporated area that housed the largest employer (Wright Aeronautical Plant/General Electric – Aircraft Engine Division) in the region. Lincoln Heights had been part of the Woodlawn School District. The boundary between the two neighborhoods included part of each neighborhood. This all changed in 1950, for two reasons: 1) Lincoln Heights population had reached 5,000 people, thus gaining the status of a city and no longer being under the umbrella of the County; and 2) The Hamilton County Board of Education, which was the governing body for education at the time, redrew the boundary lines between Lincoln Heights and Woodlawn so that neither neighborhood was included in the other. In 1953, Lincoln Heights was forced to form its own school district because that same year the Princeton School District was formed, which included the City of Woodlawn, but excluded Lincoln Heights. This was a major blow, due to the fact that when Lincoln Heights incorporated, they were unable to annex the land on which the Valley View subdivision sat. Valley View was a part of the industrial land on which the Wright Aeronautical Plant sat, which eventually became G.E. Aircraft Engines. This took away a huge piece of the tax base Lincoln Heights was counting on to help stabilize their community.

Aging Housing
A large portion of the housing stock in Lincoln Heights was built primarily between the 1930’s and the 1960’s. The exact numbers are not known because in the Hamilton County database online, some of the houses have dates they were built recorded, while some do not. Therefore, exact numbers are not available. The length of time the average house will...
last is about 80 years, give or take 10 to 20 years. So, between 2010 and 2050, much of the housing stock in Lincoln Heights will be reaching the point where either major repairs are going to be needed to keep them up, or they will become uninhabitable. If no solutions are devised in the next decade, much of the older housing stock will reach a state of permanent disrepair. These structures will become unlivable, displacing residents and decreasing an already small tax base.

The Health Center
Health services are a major part of what every community should provide for its residents, whether they have their own health center or if they have access to health facilities in a neighboring community. Lincoln Heights took a giant step in this direction with the establishment of a health center in 1967. Although it was small, it was a major accomplishment for the community. Then, in 2003, a new 42,000 sq. ft. health center was built, which better served the needs of the Village of Lincoln Heights and is a major centerpiece in the eventual stabilization of the economic base of the community.

Findings
In order to reverse the negative population trend, Lincoln Heights needs to find ways to encourage potential residents of other races to locate there and raise their families. It would also help if they would advertise the village to the broader Cincinnati and Hamilton County region, as other neighborhoods do, to help foster a good image.

Lincoln Heights needs to continue to encourage outside economic investment and continue to seek new small and medium commercial and industrial businesses. Lincoln Heights also needs to seek new and imaginative ways to promote and institute their development plan.

Now a part of the Princeton School District, Lincoln Heights must be innovative in meeting the needs of students attending their schools. There are now more resources at their disposal that they can take advantage of.

Lincoln Heights must find new ways to encourage and implement the general upkeep of its housing stock.

Lincoln Heights should aggressively utilize their health center in order to make sure the healthcare needs of its citizens are always met.

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