CELEBRATING 100 YEARS

LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

"...it was so full of life.

I mean there were people talking all the time, and you would hear Spanish music out loud coming from the apartments upstairs of the businesses. And there would be people on the streets and there would be yelling back and forth... It was nothing to see people putting out lawn chairs and tables and grilling. And then they would offer you food as you went by.

It was just exciting... it was all contained within about four blocks.

It reminded me of what I envisioned a New York neighborhood being like. Like in the Bronx." - Celestino Rivera

Blending of CULTURES

CULTURAL Life

RELIGION & Spirituality

URBAN RENEWAL

Latinos in LORAIN 100 Years Later

Strong Community NETWORK

Small Business & Entrepreneurship

INDUSTRY & STEEL

LEGACY & Significance

Become Involved

Why VINE Avenue?

To many people, Vine Avenue embodied the soul of the Latino community in Lorain.

It was the first neighborhood where many Mexican and Puerto Rican families got their start when they first came to Lorain. Like so many other streets and neighborhoods, it was diverse. Hungarians, Poles, Jews, and Slovaks lived and worked side by side raising their families and working together to make a living.

The first Mexicans arrived in 1921 as migrant farm workers and established a strong foundation for community. When Puerto Ricans were recruited to work at the steel mill in the late 1940s, they joined a small, but growing Mexican community, and sought to make Vine Avenue a central hub for worship, shopping, nightlife, and housing. Many who did not live on Vine Avenue found housing along the nearby streets like Globe Avenue, Pearl Avenue, and the intersecting streets like East 29th Street, East 30th Street, East 31st Street, and East 32nd Street.

VINE AVENUE

Continued on Back

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS
LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

"I would say you had a mini, mini, mini little Puerto Rico on Vine Avenue...

where 95% of the language you heard was in Spanish, some English, but 95% of it was being conducted in Spanish. You had store fronts. You had restaurants. You had business establishments. You had fun places to go and celebrate. It was a hub for Puerto Ricans. You could walk down to Vine or ride down to Vine, and get out of your car, and see a lot of people that you know. It was a social place also. You can just walk the streets and see people, and talk to people. After church, people would be milling around too.

It was a great hub for the Puerto Rican culturetoexist, andtothrive."

- Eileen Torres

"...my dad (Albert Tenorio), he would sell the records, and he would play the records most of the day. And he had a loudspeaker going out into the street. So people would hear records, and if they liked it they would come in to buy the record."

- Hugo Tenorio

Why now?

In this time of uncertainty and social unrest, especially as we come out of the pandemic, we are all searching for a new meaning for our lives. Tracing our roots as a community and building on that foundation is one of the best ways to create a vision for the future. And who better to learn from than the elders in our community who remember, treasure, and celebrate this long history of Latinos in Lorain.

Through interviews many have shared their memories with us. They shared their stories not only as cherished memories of days gone by, but in the hope that younger generations will find inspiration in these stories as everone continues to work with confidence, determination, and pride to build a stronger sense of community in our beloved City of Lorain.

VINE AVENUE

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS
LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

Blending of CULTURES

Vine Avenue was a blending of many complex cultures: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Appalachian, African American, Hungarian, Christian and Jewish. It was a combination of many different nationalities, languages and ways of life. Each group came to Lorain to make a better life for themselves or their children no matter what their country of origin. It is precisely this diversity that makes Lorain, the International City, so unique and special.

"Then, people there, they all got together, Macedonian, Mexican, and everybody put tables in the middle of the street. The police and the firemen would close the street so that we could have different foods.

18 Macedonian parade float. Circa 1950.

And I think this is where international really happened, because it was wonderful everybody to get together and eat different foods.

19 Fiesta Dinner. Circa 1950.

20 Fiesta parade float. Circa 1950.

It was just wonderful. It was beautiful. I was young. I remember all that good stuff."

- Gladys Santana

In South Lorain it was not uncommon for a Hungarian family to live and work next door to a Mexican or Puerto Rican family. Children played together and attended school together.

"And then I went to St. Lad's. That's a school that I went to. It was a Hungarian school, so I participated in Oktoberfest. So here was a Puerto Rican dressed like a Hungarian, dancing German dances at St. Lad's every October. So I have a lot of good memories, great memories."

- Cookie Arroyo

At the same time, it was not uncommon for Latinos to experience prejudice and discrimination in housing, employment and in their daily lives. For example, many newcomers from Puerto Rico often lived in unsafe and overcrowded housing. Vine Avenue, therefore, was regarded by some as a place where those who experienced this hostility were able to belong to a welcoming community.

21 Performers on Vine Avenue. Circa 1950.

VINE AVENUE

Continued on Back

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS
LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

Blending of CULTURES

"And at that time, everybody was moving and living with other people in their houses. In the house that we lived in, it was a big house, and the people that owned the house had made the sun porch into an apartment… And the garage was converted into two apartments, and so everybody was crowded, but we didn't know it.

We just fit right in. And we just made the best of it."

- Marcie Martinez Sweat

"Everyone was … There was no animosity to no one, the Spanish lived in their little areas and the blacks, they had the projects and around in there. And the Slovaks they had a little area. I grew up with all that and everybody was friendly and that was a nice neighborhood."

- Ronald Ramsey

"It was a mixed neighborhood. There were other Mexican families in the area.

We actually lived then behind the store. It wasn't a house, it was a big apartment building."

- Hugo Tenorio

VINE AVENUE

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS
LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

CULTURAL Life

Many who recall their experiences on Vine Avenue made references to a vibrant cultural life and celebrations, including live musical performances from local talent and those traveling between New York City and Chicago. Many prominent musicians, like Hector Lavoe, Ismael Miranda, Ramito, Nieves Quintero, and the local Trio Puerto Rico performed concerts and contributed to a vibrant nightlife on Vine Avenue. The Puerto Rican Home was a popular place to come together and enjoy different forms of entertainment.

The Puerto Rican Diaspora: Historical Perspectives, edited by Carmen Teresa Whalen and Victor Vazquez-Hernandez. 2005. Pg. 172

"(The Puerto Rican Home) used to have dances upstairs. We never went in there, we never did. As kids, stay out of the bars, you could peek your head in and the doors would be open…" - Joel Arredondo

At the Puerto Rican Home: *"I started dancing in the fiestas, and in one of the fiestas, Stella Garcia and I danced to the song called Tequila by (The Champs)… That dance went over so well that some of the audience members at the fiesta who saw the show asked if we would perform for one of their events."* - Eileen Torres

People celebrated with music and dancing for special occasions, birthdays, weddings, and holidays. Movies and films were another popular form of entertainment, which brought stars like Lalo Ríos to visit the growing Latino community in Lorain, Ohio.

Lorain Morning Journal article June 5, 1950. Page 11.

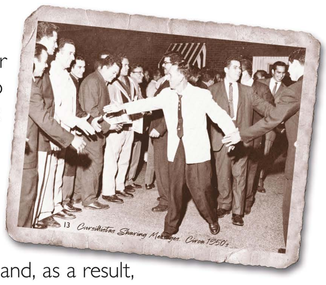
VINE AVENUE

CELEBRATING

100 YEARS

LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

Strong Community NETWORK



The migratory lifestyle of searching for labor naturally lends itself to networking. Many men who were recruited to work on local farms or at the steel mill often stayed connected with friends and relatives while they were away, sending money home or offering job opportunities for those who might want to migrate as well. Most new arrivals adjusted to life in a new city with other men in the same position and, as a result, developed strong bonds. These bonds formed within the community developed into strong support networks where people looked out for each other. The heyday of Vine is remembered fondly for the security the neighborhood provided for the families and children living there.

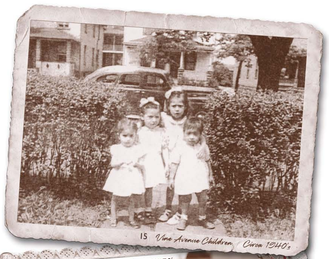
"According to Alice Rodriguez Ross, her earliest memories are that we

(the Mexican community) were localized on Vine Avenue.

Her experiences were that we were safe walking Vine, and as a child she was able to play outside until late at night, and she and the children she played with were safe. She remembers living with the Garcias on 31st Street. She also remembers the

roses up and down the street, thinking that it was the 'Avenue of Roses'."

- Program book from the personal collection of Joel Arredondo



Mexican and Puerto Rican families have long histories of living in mixed and extended households with multiple generations. This is something that continued in South Lorain and along Vine Avenue.

"Many of us have memories of dances held above Greenwood Inn, where not only adults went to dance but children were brought to enjoy the music and the dancing.

Most of the activities that are remembered include the entire family, and finding babysitters was unheard of."

- Anna Ybarra Leibas

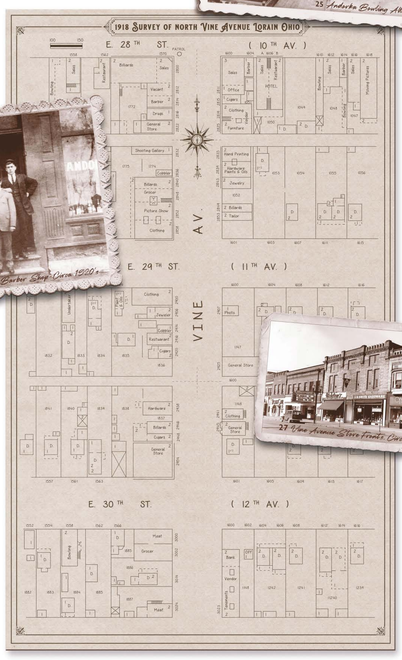
VINE AVENUE

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS

LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

Small Business & Entrepreneurship

Even though there were many different ethnic stores and many of the store owners were Jewish, Hungarian, and Slovak, the area became known for its Puerto Rican and Mexican influences. This was the result of the large influx of Puerto Ricans who came to work at the steel mill in the late 1940's, as well as the long-standing Mexican population that had grown roots in the early 1900's, prior to the arrival of Puerto Ricans. Many newcomers were tradesmen who came to Lorain for the entrepreneurial spirit it promoted.



"The vast majority of the men were hired to do rough labor in the steel mill. … Some who did not seek work in the steel mill

came to Lorain to establish their own business ventures.

The community, by virtue of its numbers, at one point supported two grocery stores, two restaurants, three pool halls, two bars, and a shoe repair shop. Had it not been for the large number of other ethnic groups present, the area described above

might have become known as 'Little Mexico'."

- Frank Jacinto The Mexican Community in Lorain, Ohio, 1999

Tenorio's was one of the first prominent Mexican and Puerto Rican grocery stores on Vine Avenue. Albert Tenorio's business model and close ties to the community impacted the future of other businesses along Vine Avenue and in South Lorain.

"He (Tenorio) sold everything.

Mexican hats, Mexican clothes, jewelry. He did it all. That's the first Mexican that had great businesses in South Lorain." - Gladys Santana

"I think he (Tenorio) opened the way to other people, that

they can start their businesses too."

- Maria Berrios

VINE AVENUE

Continued on Back

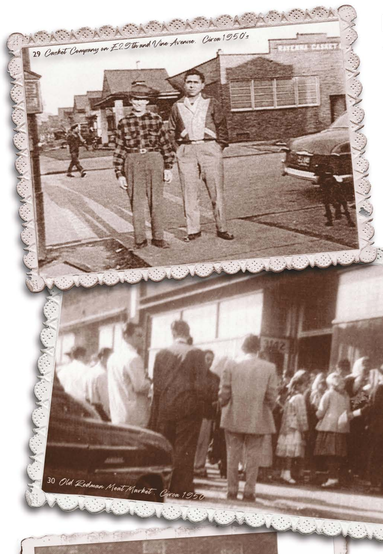
CELEBRATING
100 YEARS
LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

Small Business & Entrepreneurship

A sense of trust runs deep within the community as most businesses would extend credit for the workers who needed groceries but could not wait until payday. This trust transformed how business was done and many families formed close relationships with store owners.

"I worked with Mr. Goldberg at the County Auditor's office. And then when my grandfather found out that I was working with him, he gave me a $20 bill and he says, 'You give this to Mr. Goldberg because I ended up owing him $5 from his credit.' So I gave it to Mr. Goldberg. And he looked at it and he didn't say anything, but just took it and was very humbled by it."

- Marcie Martinez Sweat



It did not matter who you were or where you came from, most store owners were always open to lend a helping hand. They understood that the community's success was their success and vice versa. Many of the non-Hispanic store owners took the time to learn Spanish to better communicate with their customers.

"We would see downtown when I was a kid once a year, and that was at Christmas, when they put up stuff. We'd take the bus down there, but the majority of shopping was still being done in South Lorain. People were loyal to their businesses."

- Fred Lozano

VINE AVENUE

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS
LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

RELIGION & *Spirituality*

The Latino community in Lorain is made up of many different nationalities with different views of the world, varying traditions, and religious background. Today the predominant faith communities are Catholic and Pentecostal.

The first Mexican families began arriving in Lorain in 1921. The Church of Our Lady of Guadalupe was founded in 1925 and was located on the corner of Clinton Avenue and E 31st Street. It was the first Spanish speaking parish in the Diocese of Cleveland. In the warm summer months, church services would be held at Oakwood Park. By 1927, there were some 260 families making up about 2000 people. During the Great Depression, there were not enough parishioners to support the church and it was forced to close in 1931.

The value that the Latino community places on faith led them to other churches in South Lorain, such as St. John, St. Cyril and Methodius, and St. Ladislaus. Mexicans were not immediately welcomed with open arms by white parishioners but found ways to celebrate their culturally-specific religious traditions. For example, Mexican Catholics used the basement of St. John's to celebrate the annual Novena to Our Lady of Guadalupe. Over time and with much effort, Mexican parishioners slowly integrated into the church community and began filling traditional church roles. For example, Mrs. Consuelo Mendosa, who passed away in 2007, was the organist and choir director for 37 years at St. John's. - Frank Jacinto,

The Mexican Community in Lorain, Ohio. Revised, June 1999.

Morning Journal Article, *"Consuelo Mendosa was organist and choir director for St. John's"*

The need for a space to worship in Spanish increased as more Puerto Ricans arrived in Lorain. While the first established church, El Templo Bethel, provided a worship service in Spanish for those of the Pentecostal faith, a Catholic mass was also in high demand. After much debate and organizing efforts, the Diocese of Cleveland invited Spanish-speaking missionaries to build and establish a Catholic parish. In 1952, the Missionary Servants of the Most Holy Trinity founded the Sacred Heart Chapel, La Capilla del Sagrado Corazôn, on Vine Avenue in the former Redman's Meat Market Building.

The opening of Sacred Heart Chapel symbolized growing strength within the Latino community along Vine Avenue.

VINE AVENUE

Continued on Back

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS
LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

RELIGION & *Spirituality*

"That was our whole social life. Sacred Heart Chapel.

Otherwise, us Spanish girls were not allowed to go on dates or to parties anywhere unless it was around Sacred Heart and it had to do with Sacred Heart and its members. We weren't allowed to go to anything else, just there. And we didn't know any better - that there was something out there different - we were having fun."

- Marcie Martinez Sweat

Sacred Heart Church was an important center for social life for many families in South Lorain. It hosted many different groups and committees for adults and strengthened a sense of community and belonging. Cookie Arroyo remembered these groups from her childhood--Mary's Sodality, Girl and Boy Scout Groups and youth groups.

"I have a lot of memories. We lived on... Vine Avenue and the corner of Vine and 31st Court was Sacred Heart. We lived the third house in from Vine across the street from Sacred Heart. So our whole life was Sacred Heart. … Our parents were very strict when we were growing up. So, basically the church was our social life. It's the only place we were allowed to go to as a child, but I have a lot of good memories of my childhood. A lot of my parents' friends who were also in the same boat came over from Puerto Rico. They all hung around together because, basically,

a lot of them grew up together in Puerto Rico, and they continued that friendship here in Lorain."

- Cookie Arroyo

Members of Sacred Heart Chapel organized a festival in honor of the Feast Day of St. John the Baptist, the patron saint of Puerto Rico, at the end of June each year.

"Every group would sponsor a night, and there would be entertainment for kids, and there would be entertainment for adults, and there was plenty of food and every night was something different. And then Sunday it ended with a huge parade down 28th Street. And this parade was huge and we would end up at Oakwood Park and have a big outdoor Mass. And that was every year, that was something we always looked forward to. It has continued since the early 50's and

has continued all the way to today, which I am very proud of, that it's a huge tradition."

- Cookie Arroyo

VINE AVENUE

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS
LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

INDUSTRY & STEEL

Lorain's steel mill attracted thousands of people looking for work from all over the country and the world. It is no surprise that the steel mill is a central theme in many of the family histories of Latinos in Lorain. The steel mill opened in 1895, and the first period of Mexican recruitment began just after WWI in 1921. What began as a few individuals and their families soon turned into the successful recruitment of 1300 people from Mexico by 1923. These first arrivals experienced discrimination living in South Lorain and soon established the first Latino community along Vine Avenue.

During the Great Depression, many of Lorain's Mexican families were pressured to leave the United States and to "repatriate," a devastating experience shared by many Mexican and Mexican American families across the country during this time. In Lorain, the steel mill paid for many of their workers to return to Mexico. In the late 1930s and early 1940s, a second significant wave of Mexican families from Mexico and Texas journeyed to Lorain, partly due to the demand in the expanding industrial economy, but also because of the important role Mexicans and Mexican Americans have played in agricultural labor. Their labor was vital to the steel mill as the city experienced increased production and labor shortages during WWII.

In the late 1940s, Lorain's economy and employment opportunities were booming, but the steel mill was suffering from an incredibly high turnover rate and labor shortage. National Tube hired an agency that recruited Puerto Rican men to work in Lorain. Puerto Ricans had to meet certain requirements which included examinations and providing letters of good conduct in order to be accepted. Travel accommodations were subpar and sometimes dangerous. Many were promised winter clothing, but never received it. By 1948, about a thousand Puerto Rican men had completed the journey to Lorain.

"My father came to Lorain to work at the steel mill. He was one of the 500 that were brought from Puerto Rico to work at the steel mill. That was around 1948, I believe. He sent for my mother and five of us children that they had in 1953. We came February 11th, 1953, when we arrived in Lorain. I remember because it was winter, there was snow and all I had on were summer clothes and a little sweater. We didn't know what snow was, the cold. And so then I have three sisters that were born here in Lorain afterward. So I came from a family of eight. My mother was a homemaker and my father worked at the steel plant till he retired from there."

- Sonia Charles,
Oral History Interview, 2021

VINE AVENUE

Continued on Back

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS
LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

INDUSTRY & STEEL

"Mrs. Clara Martinez Bugarin remembers coming here with her children because her sister Manuela Ybarra came here and was working at the Steel Mill. She initially brought her daughter Carmen Martinez (now Carmen Nieto) and left her with her aunt Manuela

while she went to get the other children and bring them back to Lorain.

Mrs. Bugarin came back and got a job working in the Mill, and after a short period of time she transferred into the cafeteria, where she worked for five years. She lived above Mill Tavern with her four children..."

- Clara Martinez Bugarin,
Recuerdos 75th Mexican Anniversary 1923-1998

"My two oldest brothers, Domingo and Ignacio, came to Lorain in 1948. That was after they heard word in Puerto Rico that the National Tube Company was recruiting men to come and work because business was booming and things were not going too well in Puerto Rico.

So they came here in search of a better life and work,

with the hope that once they were established here and had saved enough money, then they would send for their wives."

- Maria Berrios

The Latino community were known for being hardworking and for working some of the toughest jobs at the mill. As employment opportunities came and went across the city, they brought their families and also took job opportunities at the Thew Shovel, the American Ship Building Company, the Lorain Ford Plant, and more.

VINE AVENUE

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS
LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

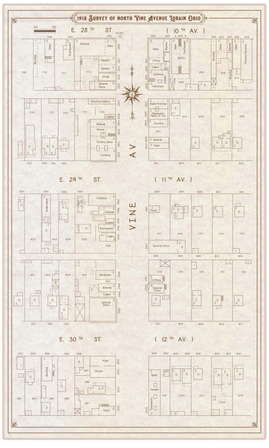
URBAN RENEWAL

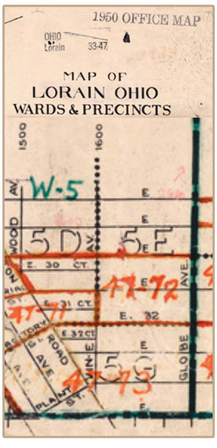
What is Urban Renewal?

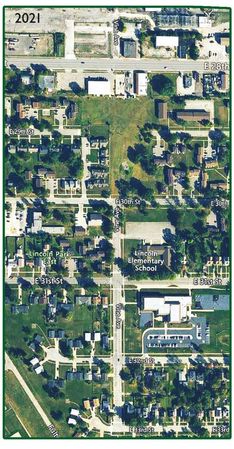
Urban Renewal was a federal program beginning in the mid 1950s that provided funding for cities to tear down poor or rundown housing stock and commercial buildings and replace them with new construction that was meant to generate commercial and industrial redevelopment. Private property was purchased or taken away by eminent domain within designated regions of the city that were designated as "blighted" or "slums." Homeowners who lived in the neighborhoods affected by urban renewal were paid for their property and the renters were relocated to different areas of the city.

Across the country, local elites believed that "blighted" neighborhoods hindered a city's economic progress and embraced urban renewal as a way to stimulate economic growth and development. Urban planners, developers, real estate agents, elected officials, progressive reformers, and interested citizens promoted urban renewal policies with the stated goal of improving living conditions and supporting economic growth in cities. The results, however, were more complicated, and led to the displacement of many low-income and brown and black families, dismantling vibrant communities across the United States. For that reason, urban renewal is often referred to as "Negro removal," and the impact and feelings about these decisions are still felt to this day.

"But it all changed with urban renewal. It's almost like they took the soul out of the community." - Celestino Rivera







The City of Lorain organized urban renewal projects in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The Broadway/Downtown area and 35 blocks between Fulton Avenue and Globe were targeted and resulted in the displacement of many Latino families and businesses.

VINE AVENUE

Continued on Back

CELEBRATING
100
YEARS
LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

URBAN RENEWAL

"The worst thing they ever did,
as far as I'm concerned, is when they did urban renewal.

It sounded like a good thing in the beginning,

and everybody backed it, because you had a lot of old homes, I mean, very, very old. They were going to knock all this down and put everything new. So they took everybody that was living there and they moved them out to different parts of the city, to bring them back after they did their renewal."

- Fred Lozano

For those who lived along Vine Avenue, the feelings of remorse at what was lost during urban renewal are still strongly felt. As in other U.S. cities, businesses and homes were destroyed and community organizations and local institutions were weakened and separated from the communities they once served. In Lorain, valued institutions connected to the vibrant life on Vine Avenue, like The Puerto Rican Home and Sacred Heart Chapel, were demolished and relocated and had a profound impact on Latinos in the city.

"Well it sounded really, really great. There were a lot of dilapidated housing in South Lorain and they were talking about all the great things that were going to be developed and everything. How they were going to help the people and everything, financially. I later on got involved with re-location of the families.

What disappointed me was that the feeling of neighborhood was destroyed.

...Our church was relocated. I had gone to Sacred Heart Chapel on 31st Court there, and that was relocated... We got a better church built, but a lot of people resented being relocated - moving out - so I kind of have mixed feelings about it. You know, it was a good thing, but yet it was hard on a lot of people being relocated out of their neighborhoods."

- Sonia Charles

"To me, that was, not so much at that time, but later on maybe 10 years later when you found out that the whole idea, part of that was to disrupt this Latino, primarily Puerto Rican community,

which had become a political force."

- Joel Arredondo

VINE AVENUE

CELEBRATING
100 YEARS
LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

LEGACY & *Significance*

The story of Vine Avenue is complex. It is a celebration of a thriving community formed around a diverse group of people who all fought to earn a living, raise their families, and celebrate their lives and cultures. It tells the story of a community coming together to support each other, as well as a community that faced discrimination in education, housing, and employment. Vine Avenue also embodies the sadness and pain that remain long after people were displaced following urban renewal policies in the 1960s.

56. Our Lady of Guadalupe Society, circa 1960s

57. Future Home of the Sacred Heart Chapel, circa 1960s

58. Chapel Altar, circa 1960s

59. Wedding, circa 1960s

60. Youth Activities, circa 1960s

61. Women's Softball Team, circa 1950s

62. Alma Mercier's Baseball Team, 1957

The legacy of Vine Avenue and its impact on South Lorain today can be seen not only in the Latino leaders in the community, the churches, the clubs, organizations and business owners, but also in the children and grandchildren of those who grew up along Vine Avenue.

"One of my great memories is across from us on Clinton, between 29th and 28th Street was an open field, and the carnival people would come in the summer, and we would just cross the street and go to the carnivals." - Eileen Torres

VINE AVENUE

Continued on Back

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS
LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

LEGACY & *Significance*

In many ways, the story embodies the origins and the spirit of all of Lorain - the story of how people from many different countries, regions, towns and walks of life came together in one neighborhood to establish themselves in a new city and build a powerful community often in adverse circumstances. It tells the story of grit and determination to build a better life. It captures the soul of the people who came together in churches and neighborhoods no matter what their background or nationality.

Vine Avenue was a place where leadership was cultivated, where political and service leaders got their start, where organizations, churches and clubs were founded, and where strong relationships and supportive networks were first established. The impact of Vine Avenue still ripples through Lorain today.

"It was not unusual to go down past and see a political rally, right in front of the Puerto Rican Home. I think Nelson Rockefeller came there. They were bringing bands from Puerto Rico.

There was just a lot of activity going on, culturally, politically.

They were passionate about politics. And so, they were up and down the street with their bull horns and their cars." - Celestino Rivera

The story of Vine Avenue represents the vibrancy and determination that characterize the Latino community in Lorain. The sense of family and community, the rich cultural traditions and religious practices, and the dynamic celebrations accompanied by music and dance live on even in the absence of the once familiar built environment that defined the neighborhood of the 31st and 32nd Street Courts to Fulton Avenue, Globe Avenue, Pearl Avenue, and Grove Avenue.

What can young people today learn from the stories of Vine Avenue?

"That everything in life is possible. There are opportunities, and not everything is given to you right away. You need to work and study. It's those two areas. I would say we had struggles and we had many challenges - the whole culture. It wasn't easy, but we made it.

I think it's good for (young people) to know the history, to know La Historia. To know that is so important." - Maria Berrios

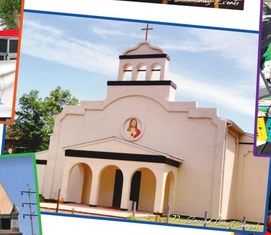
VINE AVENUE

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS
LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

Latinos in LORAIN
100 Years Later

By telling the history of the Latino community in Lorain, we hope these experiences will inspire the generations that will follow. There are many different facets of this story, and the journey of building community is never complete. We all must put in the effort to make our communities a better place, and the spirit of Vine Avenue encourages us to preserve history, celebrate cultures, and lend a hand to our neighbors. It is thanks to the elected officials, community workers and leaders, artists, youths, faith leaders, and volunteers that families building meaningful lives in South Lorain feel supported.

With this renewed sense of pride and responsibility for the community, we are experiencing a turning point for South Lorain. The more people who contribute to the restoration of the community, the more hope we will have for this growing community as we look to the future for the next 100 years.



VINE AVENUE

CELEBRATING

100 YEARS

LATINO HISTORY IN LORAIN OHIO

Become Involved

In your opinion, *why is learning about Vine Avenue important?*

How do we *inspire young Latino people to preserve the community today?*

VINE AVENUE