



HOME REPORT

427 PORTLAND AVE,
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55415, USA

Prepared By:

HouseNovel

December 2024

Making it easy to discover your home's history

Ready to Discover Your Home's Story?

Whether you're thinking about buying, have just moved in, or have lived in your house for years, there's an amazing story waiting to be found. Every home has its own history, and by learning about its past, you'll understand more about its place in time and its role in the community.

Your home has a rich and interesting history—from the neighborhood around it to the families who lived there before you. By exploring its past, you can learn about your home's design, the trends of the time, and the events that shaped the world around it.

We've searched through old records, maps, and photos, and even talked to local experts to bring your home's story to life.

Whether you love history or are just curious about your home's past, we hope this report is both fun and informative. Homes often last longer than we do, and you can feel good knowing you're preserving its history for future generations.

Sincerely,

Amanda Zielike
Dave Decker

Founders of HouseNovel

Questions? Reach out to info@housenovel.com



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Quick note about the data used on the following pages

The following data is provided by ATTOM, a professional data company known for delivering comprehensive property information.

ATTOM's mission is to gather and refine property tax, deed, mortgage, foreclosure, environmental risk, natural hazard, and neighborhood data for over 155 million U.S. properties, covering 99% of the nation's population.

We hope you find this data helpful; however, it is intended solely for personal research and should not be used for financial decisions, appraisals, or legal purposes. While we strive for accuracy, HouseNovel cannot guarantee the data's reliability or completeness.

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Design & Architecture



Victorian

Victorian architecture in America spans a variety of styles popular during Queen Victoria's reign (1837-1901). This era, marked by rapid industrialization and urbanization, significantly influenced architectural design. Victorian architecture emerged in the mid-19th century and continued into the early 20th century, showcasing eclectic and ornate tastes.

The Victorian era in America began with the Greek Revival style, followed by Gothic Revival in the 1840s and 1850s, featuring steeply pitched roofs, pointed arches, and intricate woodwork, especially in churches and institutional buildings.

The Italianate style gained popularity in the 1860s, inspired by Italian Renaissance villas, with low-pitched roofs, wide eaves, decorative brackets, and tall, narrow windows. This style symbolized middle-class prosperity and was prevalent in urban areas.

The Second Empire style, popular in the 1860s and 1870s, featured a distinctive mansard roof, adding sophistication and practicality by allowing an additional story of living space. This style was commonly used for public buildings and urban residences.

The Stick style emerged post-Civil War as a precursor to the Queen Anne style. It emphasized decorative wooden trim, or "stickwork," showcasing the house's structural framework. Stick style homes had steep gable roofs, overhanging eaves, and large porches.

The Queen Anne style, dominant in the 1880s and 1890s, epitomizes Victorian architecture. These homes featured asymmetrical facades, turrets, expansive porches, varied textures, materials like patterned shingles, decorative trim, and vibrant paint colors.

Other Victorian styles included Romanesque Revival with heavy stone construction and rounded arches, and the Shingle style, emphasizing complex shapes and wooden shingles.

Pattern books and architectural magazines in the late 19th century spread Victorian styles nationwide, making designs accessible regardless of location or budget.

By the early 20th century, Victorian architecture waned as new movements like the Arts and Crafts and Prairie styles gained prominence. However, the legacy of Victorian architecture endures in historic districts and preserved homes, showcasing the era's ornate detailing, eclectic forms, and bold expressions, reflecting a period of profound transformation and creativity in American history.

However, their legacy lives on in the historic neighborhoods and architectural landmarks that continue to captivate and inspire admirers of Victorian architecture today.

Bringing your home's history to Life

WITH ERA-INSPIRED DESIGN



Style with a Story

Just like us, homes go through many phases, picking up quirks, charm, and character along the way. Think of houses like cats with nine lives—living through different design styles, renovations, and upgrades that give them their unique character and modern-day flair.

From their original build to the many style eras they've experienced, every home has a story to tell, with each phase adding a new layer to its personality.

Vintage Vibes, Modern Lives

Bringing that history to life through decor that reflects your home's past decades can be a rewarding way to let its personality shine through while still being perfect for modern-day living. Mixing authentic vintage pieces with era-inspired finds creates a space that feels both timeless and personal. Plus, if your house has lived through several eras, chances are you'll find traces of each, from original architectural details to furniture styles passed down over time. By embracing this evolution with era-inspired decor, you can honor your home's journey while adding your own touch, making it a place that feels like it has stories to tell around every corner—stories that seamlessly fit today's lifestyle.



Explore our full collection of era-inspired decor and furniture at [HouseNovelShop.com](https://www.housenovelshop.com).

By Era

DESIGN

1600-1800s

Colonial

Colonial homes, influenced by European settlers, emphasize symmetry and functionality with traditional wooden furniture, neutral colors, and simple, elegant details. Copper cookware, valued for its durability, was a kitchen staple. Key design elements include dark wood furniture, Windsor chairs, four-poster beds, brass accents, and hand-woven textiles. To recreate this look, incorporate quality wood pieces and subtle antiques for warmth, adding era-inspired items that blend historic charm with modern functionality.

1837-1901

Victorian

Victorian style embraced drama with ornate details, luxurious textures, and deep, moody colors. Copper cookware was a favorite in wealthier kitchens, where pots and pans were often displayed proudly. Key design elements include patterned wallpapers, heavy drapes, dark wood furniture, and intricate moldings. To capture this opulent look, try velvet armchairs or carved wood tables, pairing them with modern lighting and metallic accents for a glamorous touch.

1920-1940

Art Deco

Art Deco emphasized luxury and modernity with bold geometric patterns, vibrant colors, and plenty of shine, making it ideal for those who love a touch of glam. Key design elements include symmetry, mirrored surfaces, angular designs, and metallic finishes. To achieve this chic look, opt for bold geometric decor and streamlined furniture, mixing authentic Art Deco pieces with sleek, era-inspired items for a contemporary twist.

1945-1969

Mid-Century Modern

Mid-century modern, celebrated for its clean lines, organic forms, and functional focus, remains a favorite for its balance of simplicity and warmth, often using materials like teak and walnut. Key elements include low-profile furniture, pops of color, wood tones, and functional, unembellished pieces. To create this timeless look, anchor your space with bold color accents and classic wood tones, blending retro and contemporary styles for a unique, enduring vibe.

1950s-1970s

Retro

This era brought an eclectic mix of color, texture, and bold patterns that still inspires today. This era combined playful pops of color—think mustard yellow, avocado green, and burnt orange—with earthy tones to create a cozy, laid-back feel. Key elements included shag carpeting, low-slung furniture, rattan and wicker, and plenty of macramé. Patterns were big and bold, from geometric shapes to floral and paisley prints. To capture this vibe, mix funky patterns with vintage-inspired furniture and rich textures, like rattan and velvet, to create a space that feels inviting, nostalgic, and effortlessly cool.

1980s-2000s

Transitional

Transitional style embraced a softer take on modernism, blending sleek, minimalist elements with cozy, personal touches. This style balanced clean lines and neutral tones with the warmth of comfortable decor, creating a space that felt both contemporary and inviting. Key design elements included glass, metal, open layouts, and subtle textures. To achieve this look, pair streamlined furniture with cozy fabrics, and mix in antique pieces for a touch of character, creating a balanced, timeless feel that combines modern and classic aesthetics.

2000s-now

Modern

Modern style emphasizes simplicity, functionality, and open spaces. Defined by clean lines, neutral color palettes, and natural materials, it creates a fresh, polished look that feels both airy and refined. Key elements include large windows, sleek furniture, and organic textures. To bring warmth and character to a modern space, try mixing streamlined furnishings with vintage or antique decor—the contrast between old and new adds an inviting, curated touch to any room.

Surveying



A SURVEYING PARTY IN THE FIELD

The Dept of the Interior, "A Surveying Party in the Field." The post card highlights the GLO for the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition, Philadelphia, PA 1926.

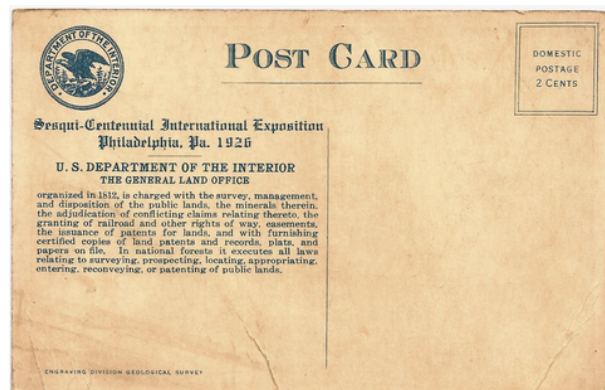
The rectangular survey system, enacted by the Land Ordinance Act of 1785, is now known as the Public Land Survey System (PLSS). It divided western lands into grid-shaped townships and sections, providing crucial revenue for the young nation. Before the PLSS, land was surveyed using the confusing metes and bounds system.

The PLSS uses a coordinate-based method, with distances and bearings measured from north-south meridians and east-west base lines. The largest subdivision is the Public Land Survey Township, measuring six miles square and comprising 36 sections, each one square mile (640 acres).

The U.S. Surveyor General's office was established in 1796 to survey expanding western lands. In 1836, it came under the General Land Office (GLO), which was moved to the Department of Interior in 1849. The Surveyor General's office closed in 1925, and its duties transferred to the GLO, which was abolished in 1946, transferring responsibilities to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

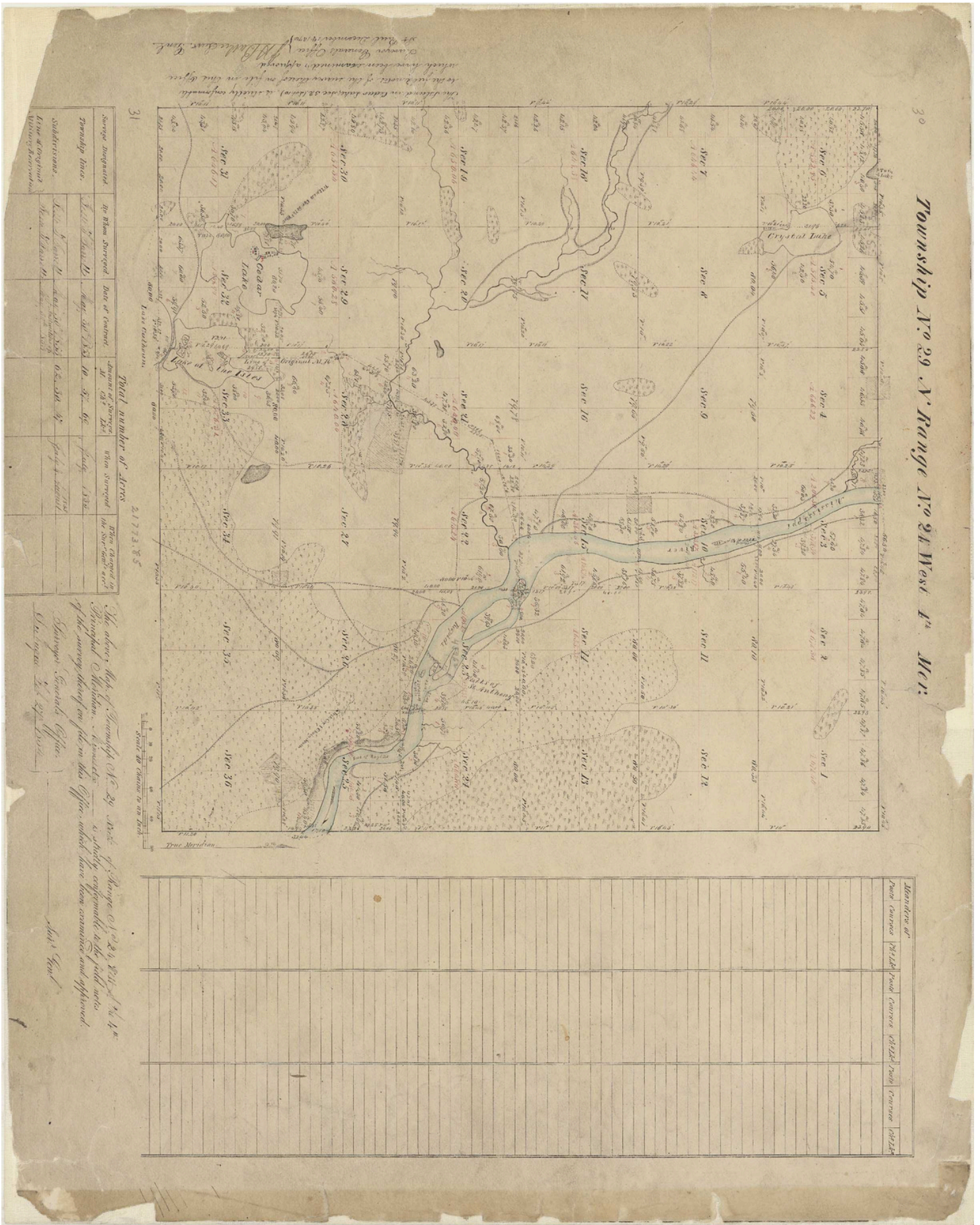
In Minnesota, early land surveys (1848-1857) were managed by the Surveyor General of Iowa and Wisconsin, with the Minnesota office established in 1857, a year before statehood. The office handled awarding survey contracts, supervising fieldwork, preparing official plats, and managing accounts. Minnesota land was surveyed under two systems due to its historical territories: east of the Mississippi under the Galena Base Line and 4th Principal Meridian, and west under the Clarendon Base Line and 5th Principal Meridian. The Minnesota office operated until December 1907.

Survey work involved deputy surveyors and crews using chains and compasses. They marked boundaries with monuments and bearing trees, sometimes building earth mounds in prairie areas. The survey process included mapping physical geography and noting man-made features. Field notes, detailing soil, vegetation, and minerals, have been digitized and are accessible online, with original notes preserved by the Minnesota Historical Society.



Department of the Interior, 'A Surveying Party in the Field,' postcard reverse, 1926

General Land Office Map



General Land Office, Hennepin County, 1876. The digital Public Land Survey plat map images are the result of a collaborative effort by the State Archives of the Minnesota Historical Society, the Minnesota Department of Transportation, the Office of the Secretary of State, MnGeo and the Minnesota Association of County Surveyors.

Racial Covenants

The following map represents the work of the University of Minnesota's Mapping Prejudice Project.

Background

Founded in 2016, Mapping Prejudice is committed to uncovering the legacy of racial covenants in Minnesota—legal restrictions that once prevented people of color from owning, renting, or occupying properties, primarily between 1910 and 1950. Through a combination of digital mapping and community volunteer efforts, the project has documented these covenants across Hennepin County, as shown on the following map.

Expanding the Vision

Mapping Prejudice began with Hennepin County and has since extended its research to other counties in Minnesota and beyond. Their ultimate goal is to create a comprehensive database of racial covenants throughout the Twin Cities metro area and to develop tools that allow communities nationwide to explore the history of housing discrimination.

Important Note: Racial Covenants are Not Enforceable

If you find that your property includes a racial covenant, know that it no longer holds any legal authority. In 1948, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Shelley v. Kraemer* that racial covenants were unenforceable, setting a precedent nationwide. Minnesota took further action in 1953, banning racial restrictions in warranty deeds. Although racial covenants persisted in some areas until 1968, the federal Fair Housing Act ultimately made them explicitly illegal. Today, these covenants remain as historical records but do not impose any legal restriction on property ownership or use.

A Community-Powered Mission

Mapping Prejudice depends on volunteers to transcribe historical deeds, making the history of racial covenants accessible and visible. So far, more than 8,200 volunteers have contributed over 40,000 hours to map 42,000 covenants. All data and maps are freely available for public access and use.

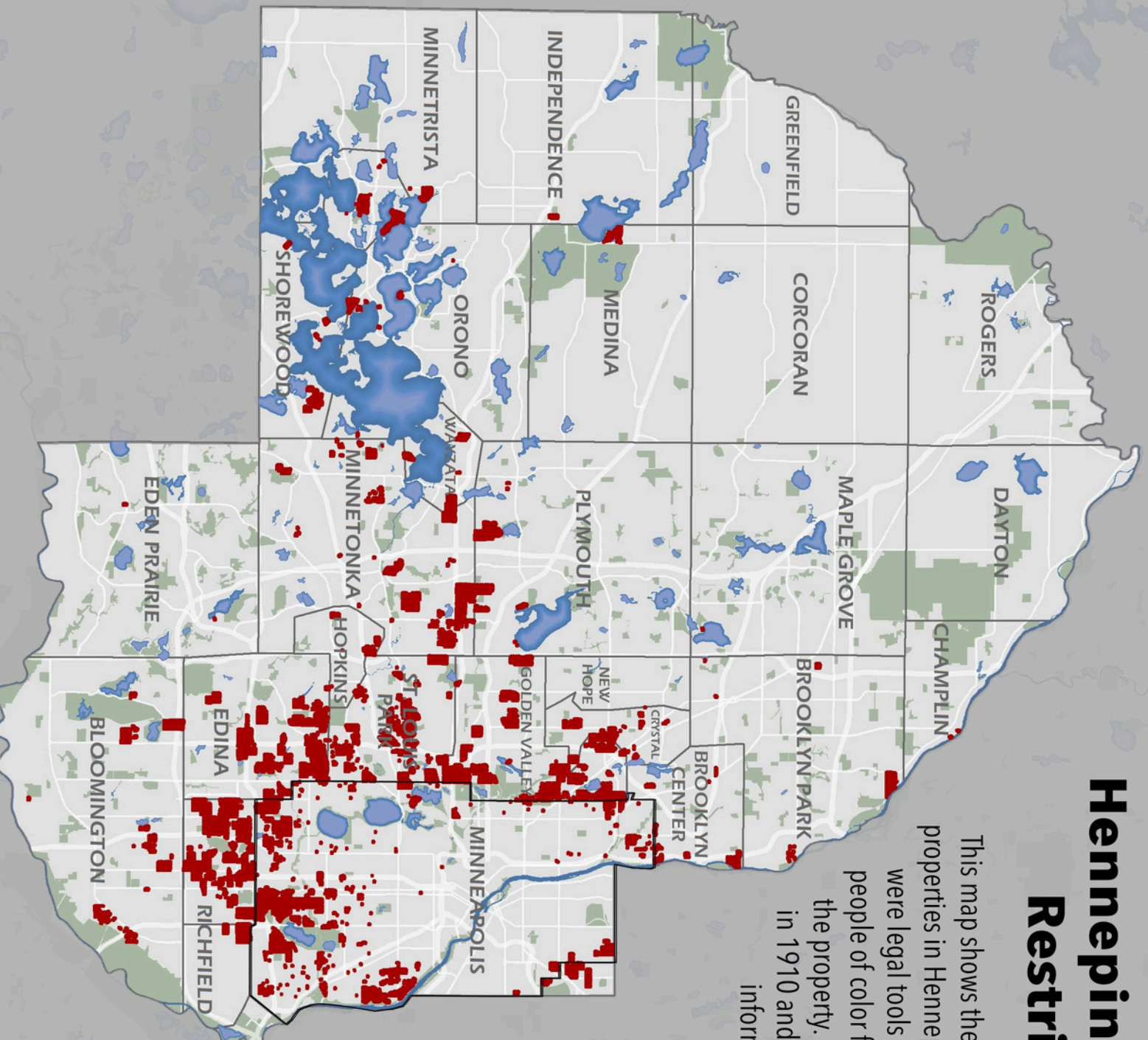
Get Involved

Mapping Prejudice invites community members to join this mission by volunteering to read deeds and contribute to a greater understanding of racial history in housing.

For more information, visit mappingprejudice.umn.edu or justdeeds.org.

Hennepin County Racially Restrictive Covenants

This map shows the location of historically racially restricted properties in Hennepin County. Racially restrictive covenants were legal tools inserted into property deeds that barred people of color from owning, renting, or even occupying the property. In Hennepin County, this practice began in 1910 and continued through the 1950s. For more information, see mappingprejudice.umn.edu



Racially Restrictive Covenants



Example of the first racially restrictive covenant used in Hennepin County:

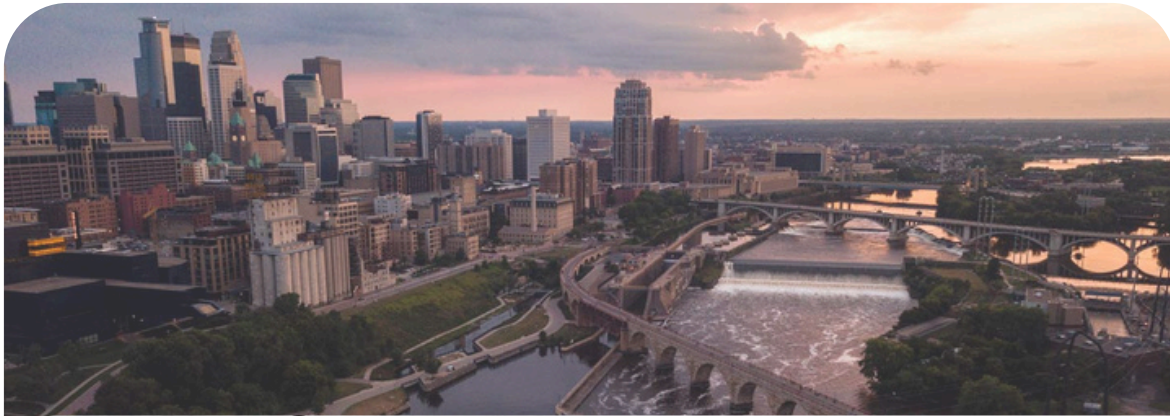
The said party of the of the second part hereby agrees that the premises hereby conveyed shall not at any time be conveyed, mortgaged or leased to any person or persons of Chinese, Japanese, Moorish, Turkish, Negro, Mongolian or African blood or descent. Said restrictions and covenants shall run with the land and any breach of any or either thereof shall work a forfeiture of title, which may be enforced by re-entry.

Example of one of the most commonly used racially restrictive covenants used in Hennepin County:

No person or persons other than of the Caucasian race shall be permitted to occupy said premises or any part thereof.

CITY HISTORY

Minneapolis



Saw mills on east side of St. Anthony Falls, circa 1855 (MNHS) & Minneapolis from a similar view today (Three Rivers Park District)

NOTE: SOURCE MATERIAL FROM THE HENNEPIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY BY JOSEPH W. ZALUSKY - EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

HISTORICAL SITES

1952



HISTORICAL FACTS II

LIEUTENANT J. ESBEL MONTGOMERY PIKE, IN 1808, SECURED FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FROM THE DAKOTA INDIANS A TRACT OF LAND WHICH INCLUDED THE FORT SNELLING RESERVATION AND THE GREATER PART OF THE PRESENT AREA OF MINNEAPOLIS

THE "WISCONSIN SURVEY" MADE BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, COMPLETED IN 1848 EXTENDED AS FAR AS THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER; THE DELAY IN COMPLETING THE "KANSAS SURVEY" BEING WORKED UP FROM THAT STATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER. THE URGENT NEED OF A SURVEY OF LANDS WEST OF THE RIVER, RESULTED IN EXTENDING THE "WISCONSIN SURVEY" ACROSS THE RIVER IN 1853, AND ESTABLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME THE TOWNSHIP SECTIONS AND GOVERNMENT LOTS WITHIN THE PRESENT AREA OF MINNEAPOLIS LYING WEST OF THE RIVER. THAT PART OF THE CITY LYING WEST OF THE RIVER WAS A PORTION OF THE "LOUISIANA PURCHASE," AS SOLD BY NAPOLEON TO FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1803.

RECORD OF PLATS II

ST. ANTHONY CITY PLATED JAN. 3, 1849
 TOWN OF ST. ANTHONY " SEP. 4, 1849
 ST. ANTHONY FALLS " NOV. 10, 1849
 TOWN OF MINNEAPOLIS " AUG. 4, 1855

EAST SIDE

CITY OF ST. ANTHONY INCORPORATED MAR. 3, 1855

WEST SIDE

TOWN OF MINNEAPOLIS, INCORPORATED MAR. 1, 1856
 CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS " MAR. 2, 1866
 CONSOLIDATION OF EAST AND WEST SIDES INTO THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS FEB. 28, 1927

MINNEAPOLIS CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

HISTORICAL SITES AND PROGRESSIVE GROWTH OF MINNEAPOLIS

DATE: MAR. 17, 1952

HERMAN E. OLSON
 PLANNING ENGINEER

DRAWING NO. 1425
 0-7

SCALE IN FEET

1. CLAY PITS AND BRICK KILNS IN THIS AREA PRODUCED BRICK FOR BUILDING CONSTRUCTION UP TO ABOUT 1850.
2. SHINGLE MILLS LOCATED HERE GAVE SHINGLE CREEK ITS NAME.
3. SAW MILLS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER FROM HENNEPIN AVE. TO 36TH AVE. N. PRODUCED LUMBER FROM LOGS FLOATED DOWN FROM NORTHERN FORESTS IN ONE YEAR SAVING 500 MILLION FEET, MAKING THE CITY THE LARGEST LUMBER CENTER IN THE WORLD, ABOUT 1890 = DEPLETION OF THE FORESTS DOOMED THIS EARLY INDUSTRY.
4. CAPTAIN JOHN TAPPERS FERRY LOCATED HERE IN 1851, AND OPERATED UNTIL 1854, WHEN THE FIRST SUSPENSION BRIDGE WAS OPENED JAN. 23, 1855. THIS WAS THE ONLY BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER FROM ITS SOURCE TO THE GULF AT THAT TIME. IT WAS REPLACED BY THE "SECOND" SUSPENSION BRIDGE IN 1878. BOTH WERE TOLL BRIDGES.
5. HOME OF JOHN H. STEVENS, ERECTED IN WINTER 1849-1850; FIRST FRAME BUILDING IN THE TOWN OF MINNEAPOLIS. AREA ALSO USED AS FIRST COURT HOUSE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY UNTIL 1854. THE FIRST MEETINGS OF THE MINNESOTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WERE HELD IN ITS ROOMS AND PLANS MADE FOR THE FIRST MINNESOTA STATE FAIR HELD IN 1878.
6. "BRIDGE SQUARE" BUSINESS CENTER IN 1878 "GALES MARKET" WAS THE FOCUS OF HUNDREDS OF FARMERS WITH THEIR WAGONS OF PRODUCE IN FRONT OF THE OLD CITY HALL.
7. CITY HALL BUILT IN 1874 FOR CITY OFFICES AND DEPARTMENTS.
8. FIRST LIBRARY 1859, SPONSORED BY THE ATHENEUM ASSOCIATION, HOUSED IN THE ATHENEUM BUILDING. ERECTED 1865 UNTIL TRANSFERRED TO NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING COMPLETED IN 1889 AT 10TH ST. AND HENNEPIN AVE.
9. PENCE OPERA HOUSE BUILT IN 1867 BY JOHN W. PENCE.
10. ACADEMY OF MUSIC BUILDING BUILT 1871 DESTROYED BY FIRE 1884. PRESENT SITE OF THE TEMPLE COURT BUILDING BUILT IN 1886.
11. UNION SCHOOL BUILT 1857. FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL IN TOWN OF MINNEAPOLIS. WEST OF RIVER, BURNED IN 1865, REPLACED BY THE WASHINGTON SCHOOL IN 1866. REMOVED IN 1887. PRESENT SITE OF MUNICIPAL BUILDING.
12. HENNEPIN COUNTY COURT HOUSE BUILT 1856-1857 AND USED UNTIL OCT. 1905.
13. FLOUR MILLS AND ST. ANTHONY FALLS WATER POWER = THE MILL. EXPLOSION IN MAY 1878 NEARLY WIPE-OUT THE MILLING INDUSTRY ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER.
14. CENTRAL HIGH, FIRST HIGH SCHOOL BUILT IN 1878.
15. MISSION AND LOG HOUSE BUILT BY SAMUEL H. AND GIDEON POND IN 1834. MISSIONARIES TO THE INDIANS.
16. MISSION SCHOOL ESTABLISHED IN 1836 BY REV. J. D. STEVENS.
17. KINGS HIGHWAY AND FARMSTEAD A PART OF LANDS OWNED IN 1878 BY COLONEL WM. S. KING.
18. CAMP SITE USED IN 1853 BY GENERAL ISAAC I. STEVENS, WHO CONDUCTED A RAILROAD SURVEY FROM LAKE ANIELLA (NOKOMIS) TO FORT SNELLING. THIS SURVEY WAS COMPLETED IN 1855 AND ESTABLISHED THE ROUTE USED BY THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. FOR ITS LINE TO THE WEST COAST WHICH WAS COMPLETED IN 1883.
19. ST. ANTHONY'S MILL COMPANY'S BOOM LANDING FOR LOGGING AND RIVER TRAFFIC ABOVE THE FALLS TO SAUK RAPIDS.
20. BOOM ISLAND.
21. NICOLLET ISLAND NAMED AFTER JOSEPH N. NICOLLET, WHO IN 1836 MADE THE FIRST ACCURATE SURVEY OF LAKE ST. ANTHONY AND SOURCE OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER. BLUE LIMESTONE QUARRIED HERE USED IN EARLY RESIDENCES AND BUSINESS BLOCKS IN THE CITY.
22. SITE OF "MAPLE HILL" ONE OF EARLY CEMETERIES EAST OF THE RIVER IN 1857.
23. "WINDSHAW HOUSE" HAMBURGH HOTEL BUILT IN 1857. POPULAR WITH SOUTHERN TOURISTS IN 1872 IT BECAME A PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR MACALESTER COLLEGE. MINNESOTA MEDICAL COLLEGE USED IT AS A HOSPITAL 1887-1888, WHEN SOLD FOR SITE OF "EXPOSITION BLDG." WHICH WAS COMPLETED IN 1886.
24. HOME OF ARD GODFREY, OLDEST FRAME HOUSE IN ST. ANTHONY, BUILT IN 1847.
25. DEPOT OF ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC R.R. FIRST RAILROAD IN STATE, 10 MILES OF TRACK BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND ST. ANTHONY. FIRST PASSENGER TRAIN RAN ON JUNE 28, 1862. PULLED BY WOOD-BURNING LOCOMOTIVE "WILLIAM CROOKS" NAMED AFTER THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE RAILROAD.
26. FIRST POST OFFICE 1848-ARD GODFREY, POSTMASTER, APPOINTED IN OCT. 1849.
27. LOUIS HENNEPIN, FRANCISCAN PRIAR, DISCOVERED THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY IN 1850. HIS FIRST VIEW BEING FROM THIS POINT.
28. FIRST SAW MILL BUILT BY U.S. GOVT. IN 1852, WITHIN A FEW YEARS MILLSTONES WERE ADDED. LUMBER AND FLOUR WERE MADE FOR THE GARRISON AT FORT SNELLING.
29. "OLD MAIN" THE FIRST ON THE CAMPUS OF UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA ERECTED IN 1857. THE UNIVERSITY WAS INCORPORATED FEB. 25, 1851.
30. CHEEVER'S TOWER 90-FOOT WOODEN STRUCTURE ERECTED IN 1855 BY WM. A. CHEEVER, PIONEER SETTLER AND OPPORTUNIST, FOR OBSERVATION OF ST. ANTHONY FALLS BY THE PUBLIC.
31. CHEEVER'S LANDING STEAMBOATS FROM PITTSBURGH AND ST. LOUIS CROWDED WITH PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT SERVED THE COMMUNITY, THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION UNTIL THE RAILROADS REPLACED THE RIVER TRAFFIC OF PIONEER DAYS.
32. THE OLD DAK ESTIMATED TO BE 500 TO 700 YEARS OLD.
33. MURPHY SQUARE DONATED BY EDWARD MURPHY IN 1857. THE FIRST CITY PARK.
34. FIRST MINNESOTA STATE PARK GROUNDS FROM 1878 TO ABOUT 1892, FIRST MANAGED BY COLONEL WM. S. KING. PRESIDENT RUTHERFORD B. HAYES SPOKE HERE IN 1878.
35. MINNEAPOLIS (LAYMAN) CEMETERY THE FIRST WEST OF THE RIVER WAS PLATTED BY MARTIN LAYMAN ON HIS FARM IN 1850. FIRST BURIAL 1855.
36. MINNEAPOLIS (LITTLE) FALLS FIRST CALLED "BROWN'S FALLS" AND "LITTLE FALLS" BY W. LONGFELLOW'S POEM "HAWAIIAN" NOV. 10, 1855. MADE FALLS FAMOUS.
37. PRESENT LOCATION OF THE JOHN H. STEVENS HOUSE MOVED FROM ORIGINAL SITE ON MAY 26, 1896.
38. SOLDIERS HOME SITE DONATED 1887.
39. GRIST MILL IN LONGFELLOW (GLENN) (MINNEAPOLIS) BUILT BY ARD GODFREY IN 1855, KNOWN AS GODFREY'S MILL.
40. STONE TOWER AND RESERVOIR EARLY WATER SUPPLY TO FORT SITE OF "CAMP OLD WATER" IN 1820.
41. FORT SNELLING'S FIRST KNOWN AS "FORT ST. ANTHONY" WAS NAMED AFTER COLONEL JOSHUA SNELLING THE COMMANDER DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE FORT BUILDINGS STARTED IN 1820 AND COMPLETED IN 1826. OLD ROUND TOWER OF ORIGINAL POST IS NOW A MUSEUM FOR HISTORICAL EXHIBITS.

Historical sites of Minneapolis, 1952. Hennepin County Library.

The Evolution of Minneapolis Housing

The history of housing development in Minneapolis cannot be told without acknowledging the deep connection to the Native American peoples who originally inhabited the land. The Dakota, in particular, were the primary Indigenous group living in the area that would become Minneapolis. For centuries, the Dakota people lived in seasonal settlements along the rivers, particularly around Bdote, the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers, which they regarded as sacred. Their homes, often made of bark and animal hides, were portable and well-suited to their semi-nomadic lifestyle, as they followed seasonal hunting and gathering cycles.

The arrival of European settlers in the early 19th century drastically changed the landscape. In 1805, the Treaty of St. Peters, negotiated by U.S. Army officer Zebulon Pike, ceded a significant portion of Dakota land to the U.S. government. This treaty, along with subsequent treaties in the 1850s, led to the forced relocation of the Dakota people to reservations, opening the land for European settlement and the establishment of Fort Snelling in 1819.

In the mid-1800s, Minneapolis began as a cluster of villages centered around the St. Anthony Falls. The earliest homes were simple wood structures, built by settlers and mill workers along the riverfront, near the city's burgeoning milling industry. These modest homes formed the foundation of what would become distinct neighborhoods as the city grew.

In the late 1800s, as Minneapolis flourished with the rise of the flour and lumber industries, housing developments expanded rapidly. Wealthier residents, particularly industrialists and business leaders, began constructing grand homes in neighborhoods like Lowry Hill, around what is now the Kenwood area, and on Nicollet Island. Many of these homes were designed in the Victorian style, showcasing the prosperity of the era.

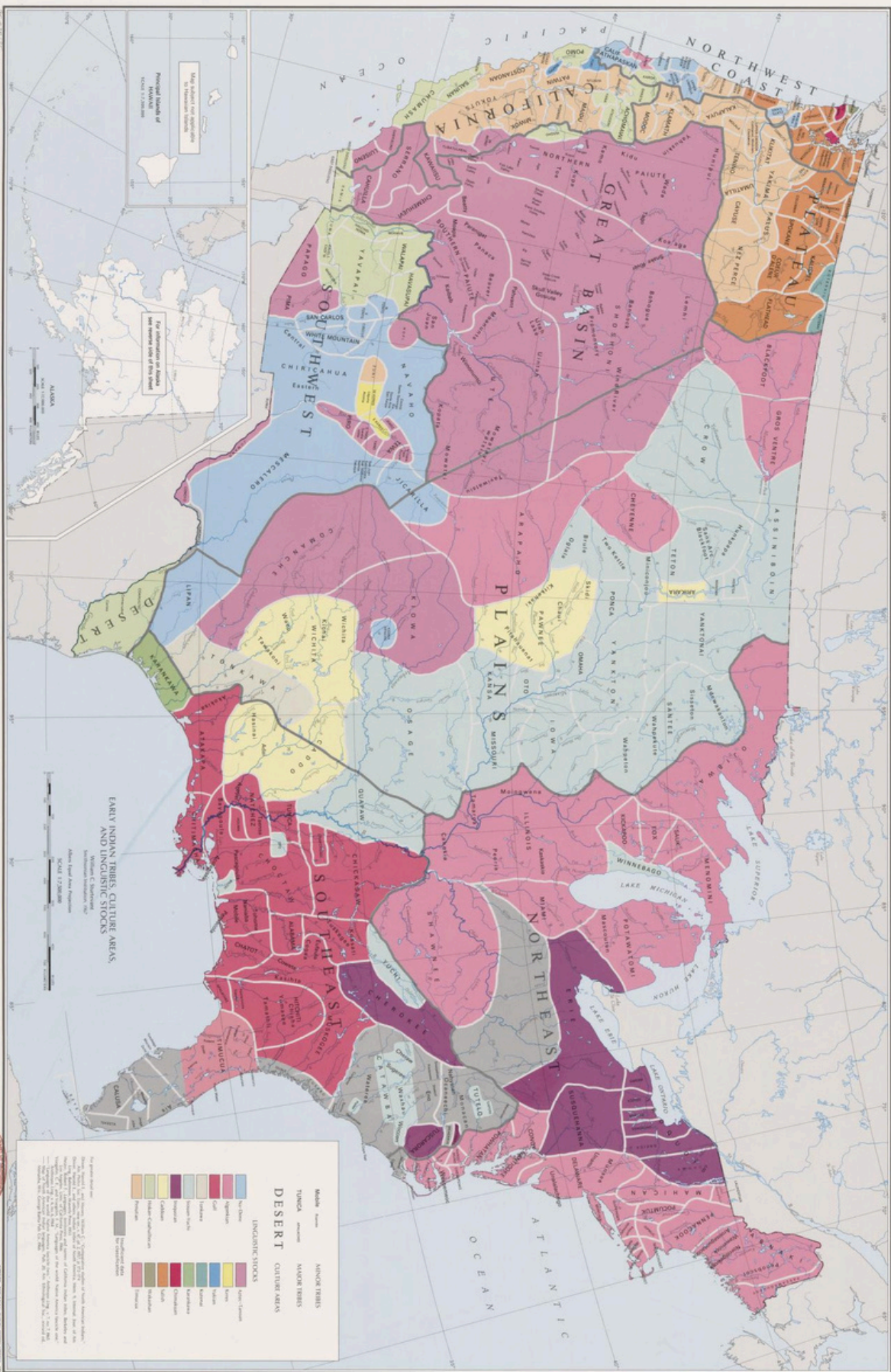
The early 1900s saw the expansion of more middle-class housing, especially as Minneapolis developed its streetcar system. Streetcar suburbs like Uptown, Linden Hills, and the Powderhorn neighborhood emerged, offering workers and families access to more affordable homes with easy commutes into the city. Bungalows, Craftsman homes, and Foursquare-style houses became popular architectural styles during this period, giving rise to the classic Minneapolis neighborhood look that persists today.

During the post-World War II era, Minneapolis, like many American cities, experienced a housing boom. New neighborhoods like Southwest Minneapolis and the suburban areas around Lake Nokomis and Richfield expanded, offering single-family homes for returning soldiers and their families. The construction of the interstate highway system further fueled suburban growth, with housing developments spreading outward from the city's core.

However, urban renewal projects in the 1950s and 1960s led to the demolition of many older neighborhoods, particularly in areas like downtown and along Washington Avenue. The destruction of these historic neighborhoods, which included working-class and immigrant communities, left a lasting impact on the city's housing landscape.

By the late 20th century, Minneapolis faced challenges of housing inequality, racial segregation, and the effects of redlining, particularly in neighborhoods like North Minneapolis. This period also saw efforts to preserve historic homes and revitalize urban areas, with movements to restore neighborhoods such as the Warehouse District and Northeast Minneapolis, which have since transformed into vibrant arts and cultural communities.

The city's progressive 2040 Comprehensive Plan, passed in 2018, aims to address housing shortages by allowing more multi-family developments throughout traditionally single-family zones, hoping to create more sustainable housing options for the city's diverse population.



DESERT CULTURE AREAS

INDIAN TRIBES

MAJOR TRIBES

LANGUISTIC STOCKS

Na-Dene
 Athabaskan
 Algonquian
 Siouan
 Iroquoian
 Salween
 Uto-Aztec
 Chiricahua
 Tocharian
 Hokan
 Penutian
 Washoan
 Amerindian
 (various groups)

Major Indian Tribes and Languages

For more information on the tribes and languages of the United States, see the National Atlas of the United States of America.

Major Indian Tribes and Languages

For more information on the tribes and languages of the United States, see the National Atlas of the United States of America.

NATIONAL ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 RESTON, VIRGINIA 20192

NOV 19 1991
 NATIONAL ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 RESTON, VIRGINIA 20192

National atlas. Indian tribes, cultures & languages. Reston, Va. : Interior, Geological Survey, 1991. Library of Congress.

Minneapolis Maps

1856 - 1971

MINNEAPOLIS.
MAP OF

MAP
OF THE CITY OF
ST ANTHONY

SCALE 500 FEET - 1 INCH.
1856.



Copyright taken & published by
Geo. F. Johnson & Co.
125 N. 2nd St. St. Anthony, Minn.
Lambert & Co. Publishers
Minneapolis

Map of the City of St. Anthony & Minneapolis. 1856. Hennepin County Library.



City of
MINNEAPOLIS
 Compiled by
 Chauncey & Andrews
 1858

REFERENCES.

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| Hennepin and Adams' Survey of Township | Wright's Plat |
| Wright's Plat | Wright's Plat |
| Hennepin and Adams' Survey of Township | Wright's Plat |
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| Hennepin and Adams' Survey of Township | Wright's Plat |
| Wright's Plat | Wright's Plat |
| Hennepin and Adams' Survey of Township | Wright's Plat |
| Wright's Plat | Wright's Plat |

Map of Minneapolis in 1858 showing streets and land ownership of unplatted blocks. Includes reference to additions in the city. Hennepin County Library.

Map of MINNEAPOLIS

Reference

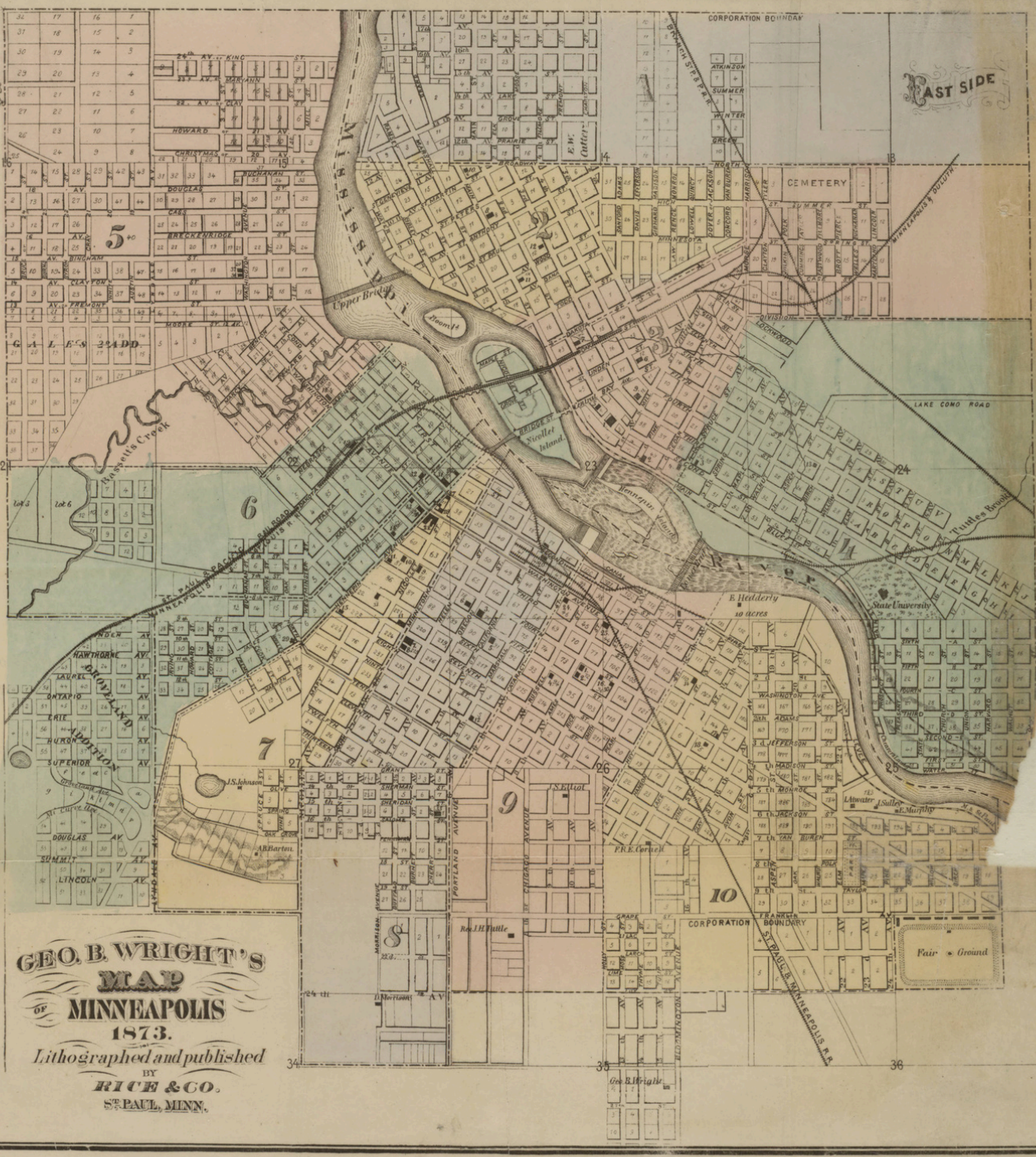
- City Boundary
- Rail Roads
- Ward Boundary
- Horse Railway

WEST SIDE

- 1 Court House, Hennepin Co.
- 2 Jail
- 3 Washington School
- 4 Church of Gethsemane
- 5 Universalist Church
- 6 German Methodist
- 7 Centenary M.E.
- 8 1st Presbyterian
- 9 Congregational
- 10 Westminster Pres.
- 11 Baptist
- 12 Marshall St Baptist
- 13 First Will Baptist
- 14 St. Marks Epis Chapel
- 15 Friends Meeting House
- 16 German Lutheran Church
- 17 Congregational Chapel
- 18 Jackson School
- 19 Lincoln
- 20 St. Paul RR Depot
- 21 Milwaukee RR Depot
- 22 POST OFFICE & Athenaeum
- 23 Nicollet House
- 24 Selby House
- 25 Cataract House
- 26 Northwestern Hotel
- 27 State National Bank
- 28 National Exchange Bank
- 29 National Bank
- 30 Ward School
- 31 Norwegian Church
- 32 Music Opera House
- 33 Harmonia Hall
- 34 St. Marks Epis Church
- 35 Scandinavian
- 36 Madison School
- 37 Franklin
- 38 Congregational Chapel
- 39 Academy of Music

EAST SIDE

- 1 Willow House
- 2 Tremont House
- 3 Baptist Church
- 4 Presbyterian Church
- 5 Universalist
- 6 Congregational
- 7 Protestant Episcopal
- 8 Catholic
- 9 Centre School
- 10 German Catholic Church
- 11 Lutheran
- 12 Central School
- 13 4th
- 14 1st
- 15 Turner Hall



GEO. B. WRIGHT'S
MAP
OF
MINNEAPOLIS
1873.
 Lithographed and published
 BY
RICE & CO.
 ST. PAUL, MINN.

Geo. B. Wright's Map of Minneapolis. Map shows the city boundaries, railroads, ward boundaries and horse railways of Minneapolis, 1873. Hennepin County Library.



MINNEAPOLIS WOODEN PIPE
 WOODEN SEWER PIPE
 Minneapolis, Minn.

JOHNSON & COPELAND
 STEAM PLANING MILL
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 SASHES, BLINDS, SHUTTERS, FRAMES, AND MILLWORK
 CORNER OREGON AND THIRD STS.

JACOBY'S
 CHAMPION PHOTOGRAPHIC ART GALLERY
 LARGEST PHOTOGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT
 WEST OF CHICAGO
 SIXTH AND FIRST STS.

Wheeler & Brothers
 JEWELRY
 IMPORTERS BY
 WHELER & BROS. JEWELRY ASHVEHORE
 107 N. 3RD ST. MINNEAPOLIS

NORTH STAR MARBLE WORKS
 PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
 FOREIGN AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS GRAVESTONES
 MINNETONKA NEBUT ST. STS.

STONE & PARKER
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 SCHOOL FURNITURE
 AND MOST APPROVED STYLES
 MAPS, GLASS, LIQUID SLATING
 See School Merchandise
 Sample Circular MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



MINNEAPOLIS.



COL. W. S. KING, Proprietor.

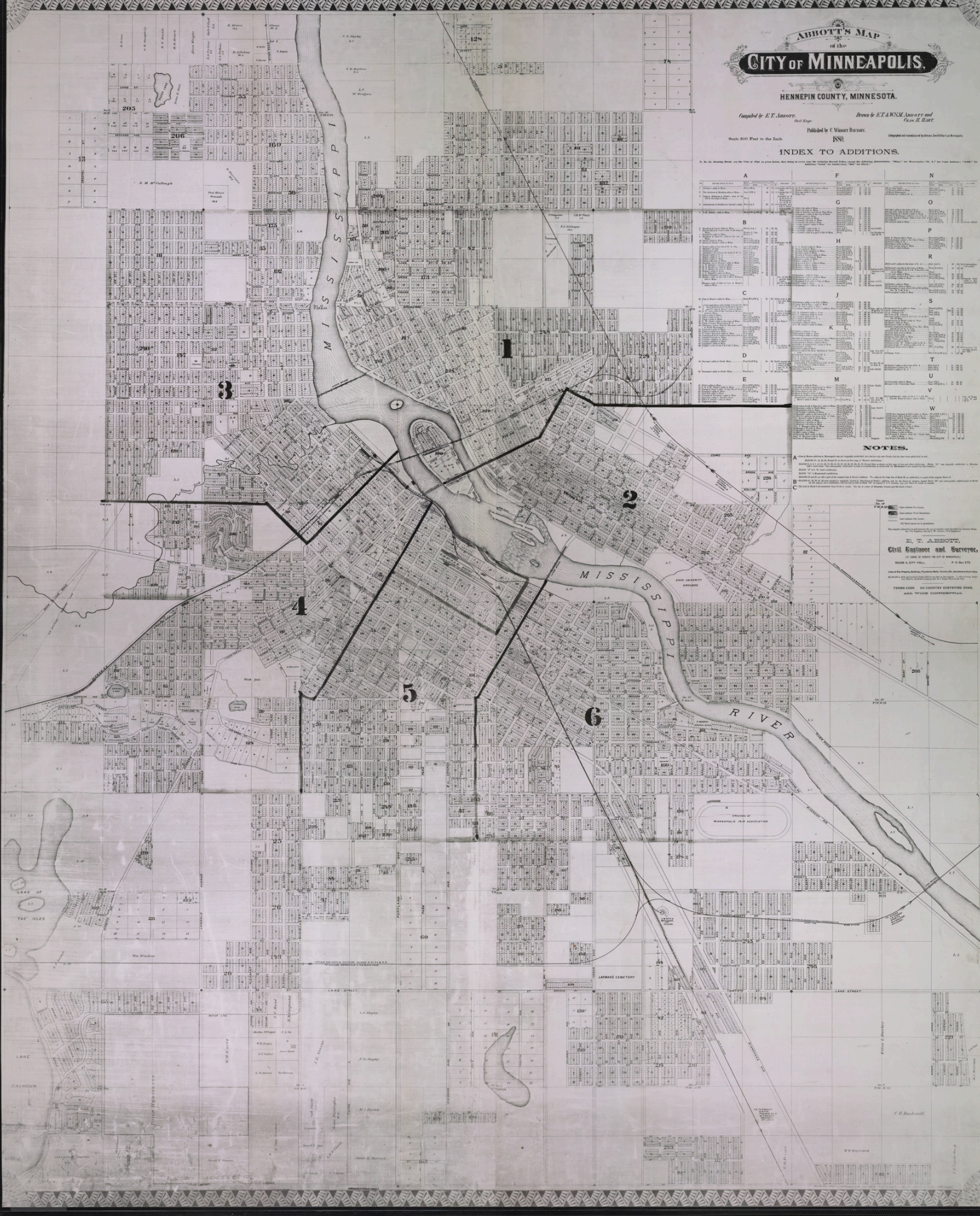


GLOBE HOTEL - UTAH & WASHINGTON AVE.



WARNER'S BLK. NICOLLETT & FOURTH STS.

The southeastern portion of general plat information indicates locations of dwellings in unplatted areas. Also included is a map of the principal buildings of Minneapolis. The residences shown in the lithographs are those of W.S. King. Businesses included are The Globe Hotel and Warner's Block. 1874. Hennepin County Library.



ABBOTT'S MAP
of the
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS,
HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Compiled by **E.T. ABBOTT,**
and
Published by **C. Vassar DUNN.**
1880.
Scale 500 Feet to the Inch.

INDEX TO ADDITIONS.

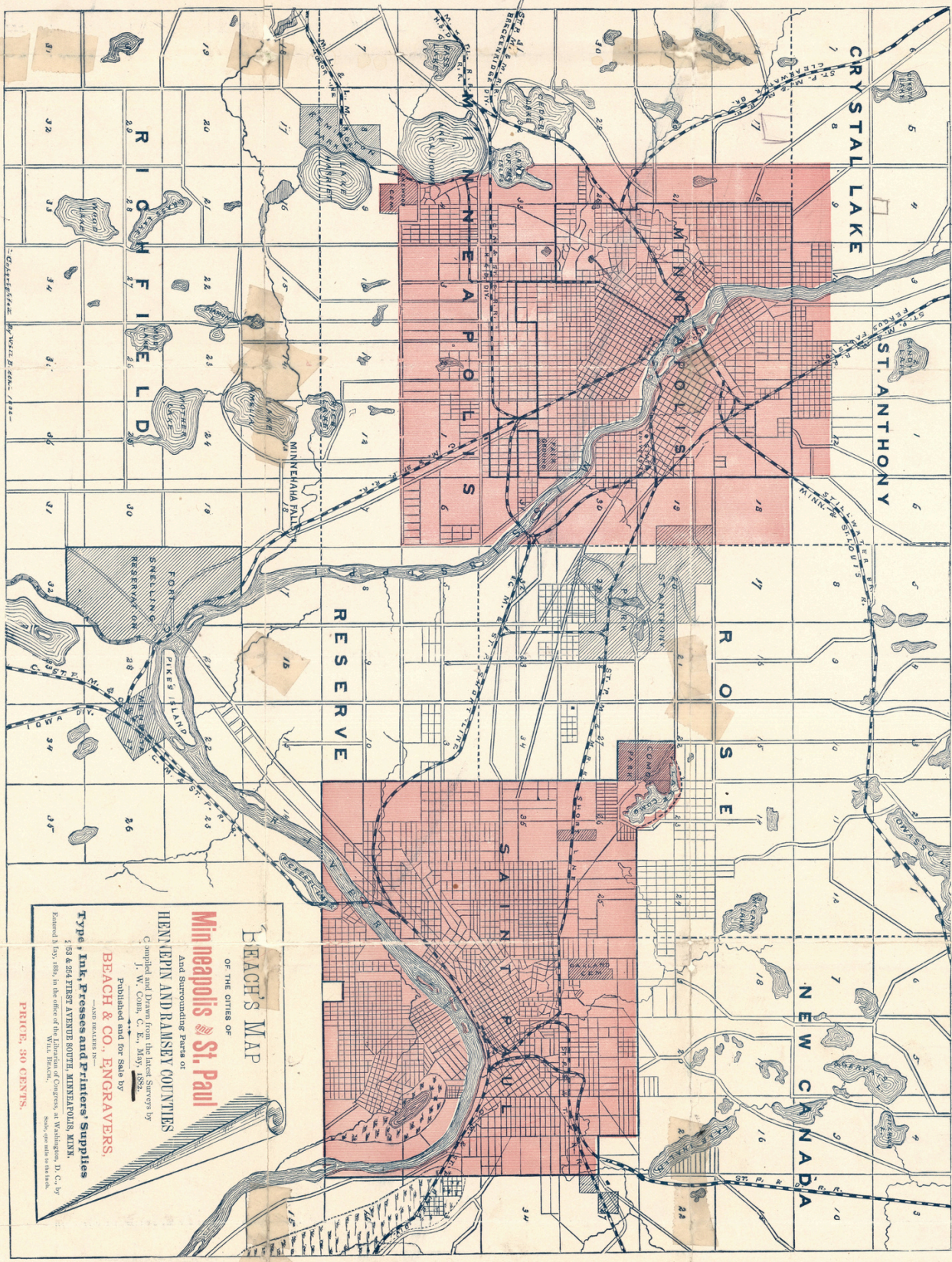
| A | F | N |
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| ... | N | W |
| ... | ... | ... |

NOTES.

A. The ...
B. The ...
C. The ...

E. T. ABBOTT,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
115 N. 3RD ST.
MINN. & CITY BLDG. P. O. BOX 572.
TRADE MARK: HIS COUNTY SURVEYING DEVICE.
AND WORK SUPERINTENDING.

Abbott's Map of the City of Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minn. 1880. Hennepin County Library.



BEACH'S MAP
 OF THE CITIES OF
Minneapolis & St. Paul
 And Surrounding Parts of
HENNEPIN AND RAMSEY COUNTIES
 Compiled and Drawn from the latest Surveys by
 J. W. Cross, C. E., May 1882.
 Published and for Sale by
BEACH & CO., ENGRAVERS,
 153 & 154 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
 Formed 3 1/2 x 5 1/2 in. in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C. by
 Will. Beach.
 See, opposite to the back.
PRICE, 30 CENTS.



MHC
 Map Case

Beach's Map of the Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul and Surrounding Parts of Hennepin and Ramsey Counties. Map shows Twin Cities area roads, railroads, rivers, lakes and municipalities. May 1882. Hennepin County Library.

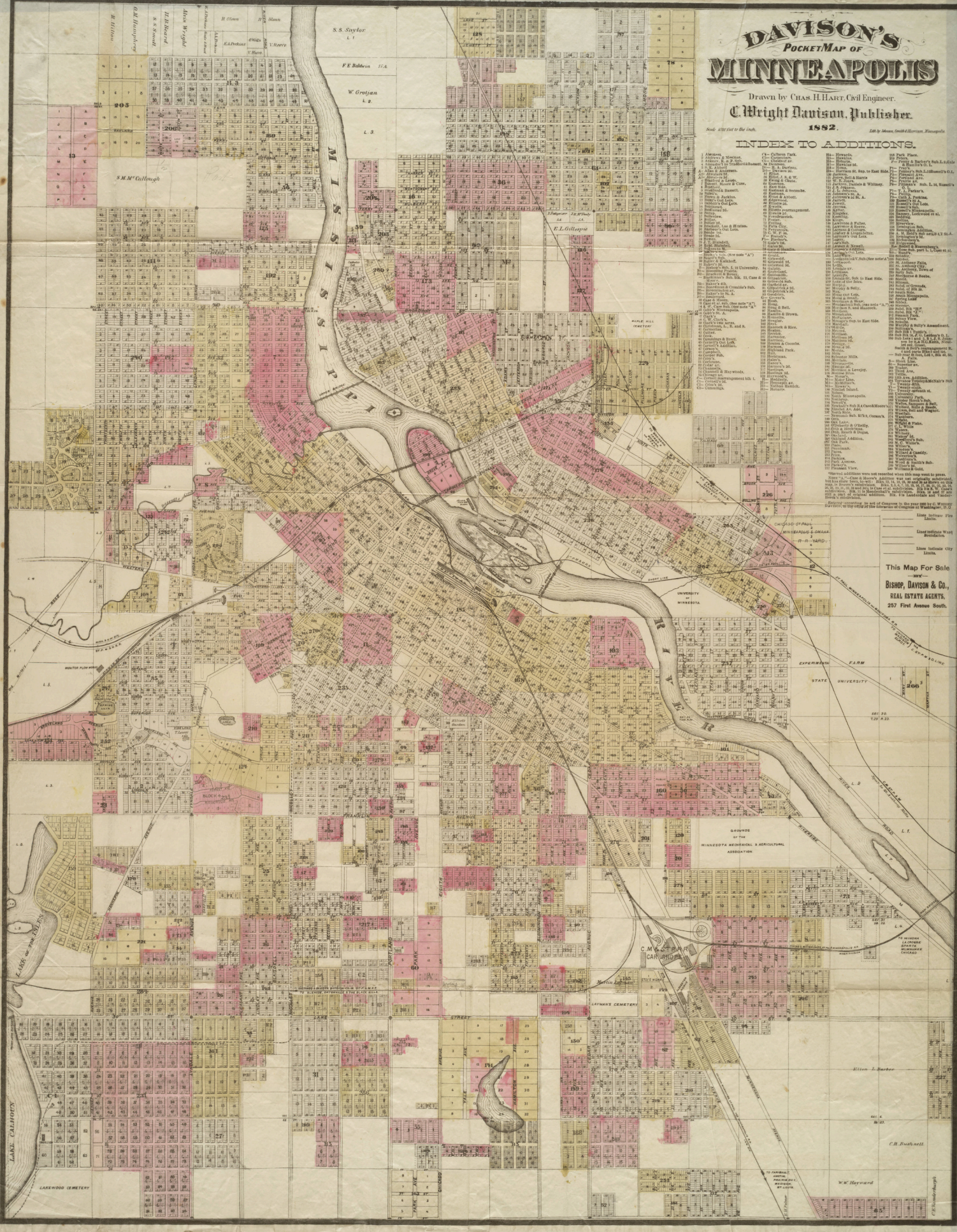
DAVISON'S POCKET MAP OF MINNEAPOLIS

Drawn by CHAS. H. HART, Civil Engineer.
C. Wright Davison, Publisher.

Scale: one inch to the mile. 1882. Copyright, 1882, by C. Wright Davison, Minneapolis.

INDEX TO ADDITIONS.

| | | | | | | | | | |
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| 301-310 | 311-320 | 321-330 | 331-340 | 341-350 | 351-360 | 361-370 | 371-380 | 381-390 | 391-400 |
| 401-410 | 411-420 | 421-430 | 431-440 | 441-450 | 451-460 | 461-470 | 471-480 | 481-490 | 491-500 |
| 501-510 | 511-520 | 521-530 | 531-540 | 541-550 | 551-560 | 561-570 | 571-580 | 581-590 | 591-600 |
| 601-610 | 611-620 | 621-630 | 631-640 | 641-650 | 651-660 | 661-670 | 671-680 | 681-690 | 691-700 |
| 701-710 | 711-720 | 721-730 | 731-740 | 741-750 | 751-760 | 761-770 | 771-780 | 781-790 | 791-800 |
| 801-810 | 811-820 | 821-830 | 831-840 | 841-850 | 851-860 | 861-870 | 871-880 | 881-890 | 891-900 |
| 901-910 | 911-920 | 921-930 | 931-940 | 941-950 | 951-960 | 961-970 | 971-980 | 981-990 | 991-1000 |



This Map For Sale
by
BISHOP, DAVISON & Co.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
237 First Avenue South.

Davison's Pocket Map of Minneapolis with index to named additions shown by block. Includes plats and landowners along northern city border. 1882. Hennepin County Library.

MAP OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

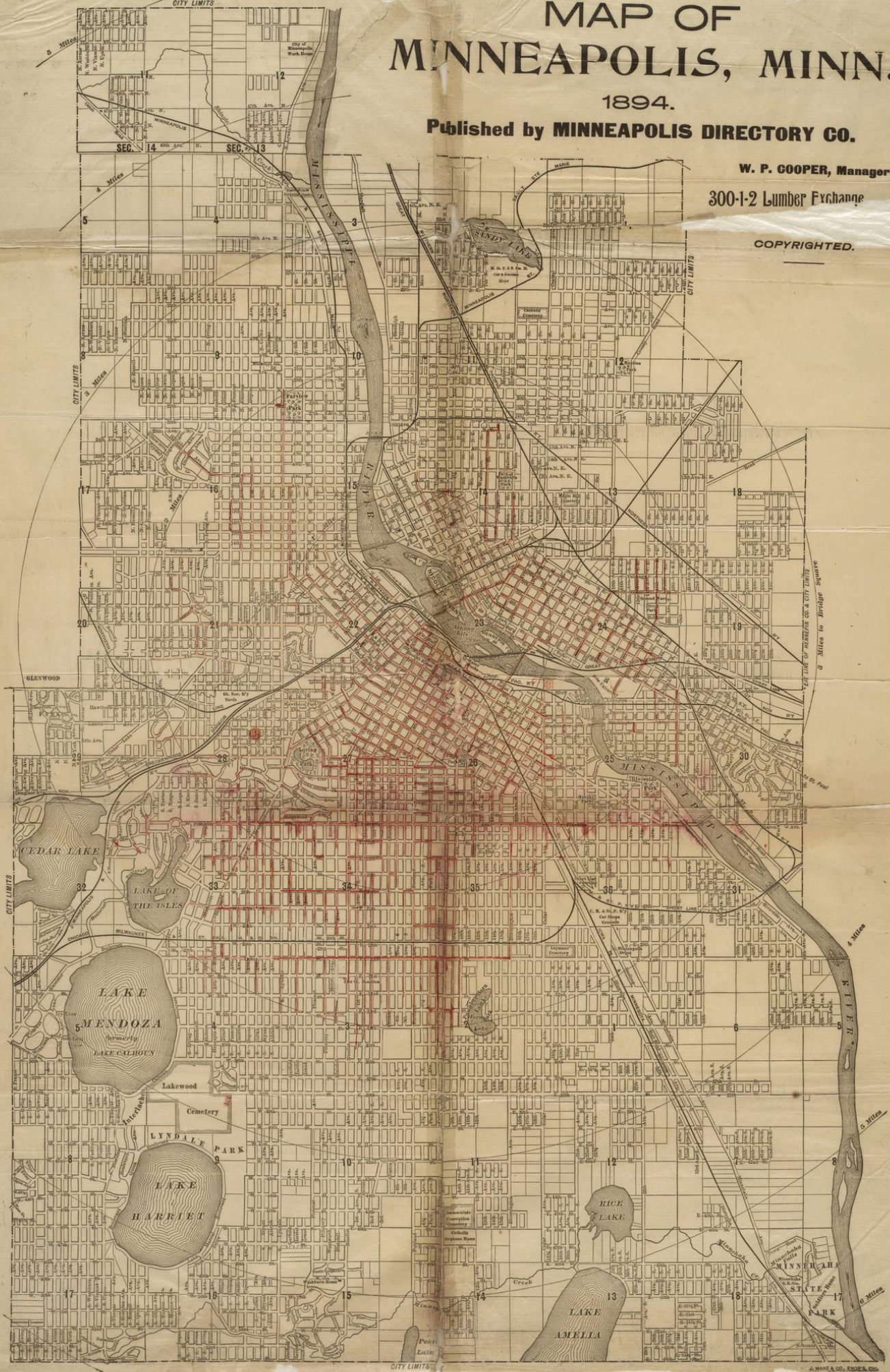
1894.

Published by **MINNEAPOLIS DIRECTORY CO.**

W. P. COOPER, Manager.

300-1-2 Lumber Exchange

COPYRIGHTED.



J. Manz and Company. Map of the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1894.

MAP OF MINNEAPOLIS

...ACCOMPANYING...

HUDSON'S DICTIONARY OF MINNEAPOLIS

EDITION OF 1900.

STREET RAILWAYS Indicated by NARROW Green Lines.

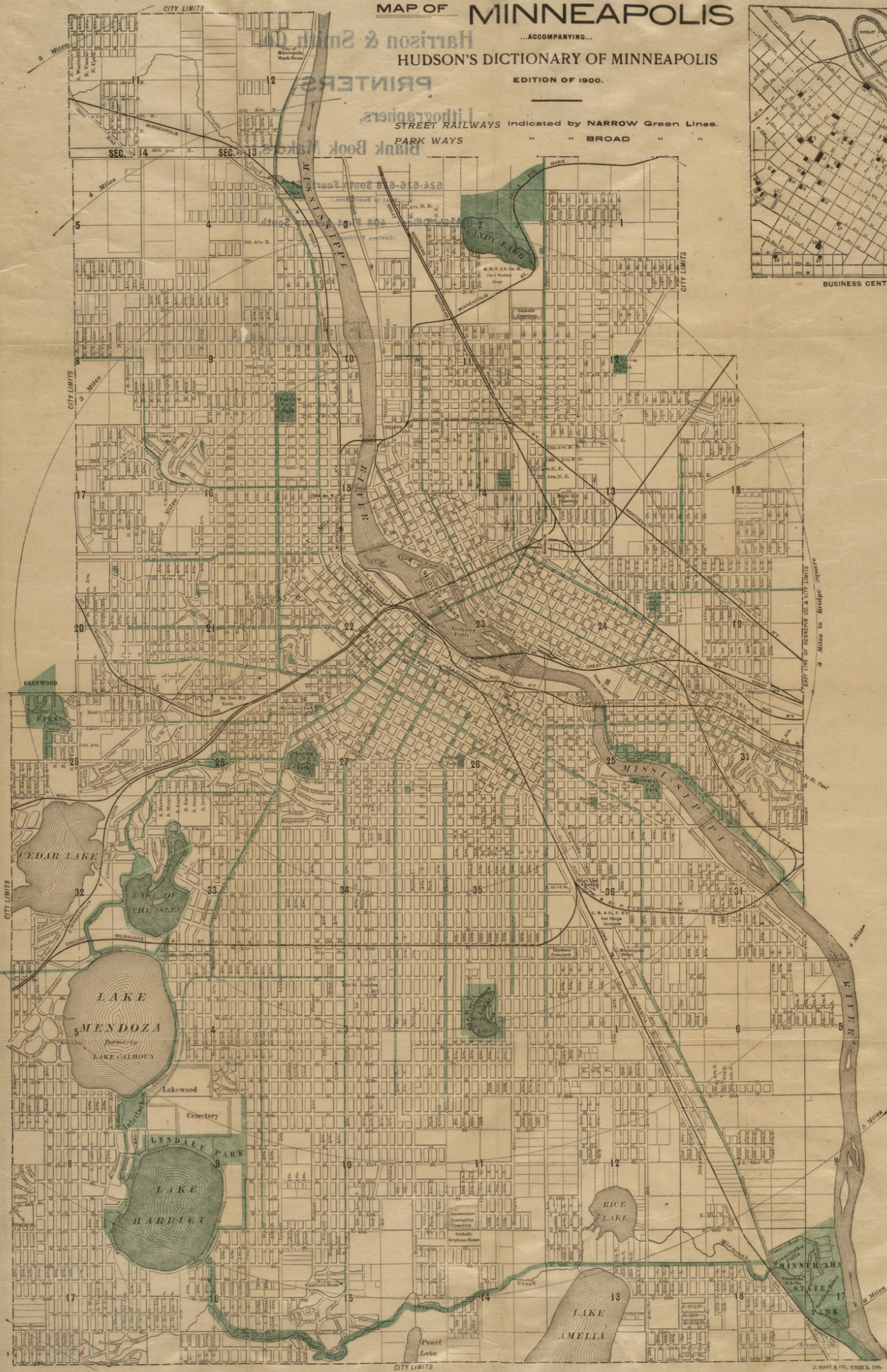
PARK WAYS " " BROAD " "



BUSINESS CENTER.

INDEX.

1. Exposition and Convention Hall.
2. Union Depot.
3. C. M. & St. P. Depot.
4. Nicollet Hotel.
5. West Hotel.
6. First Hotel.
7. Guaranty Loan Bldg.
8. New York Life Bldg.
9. Lumber Exchange.
10. Minn. L. & T. Bldg.
11. Immaculate Conception Church.
12. Chamber of Commerce.
13. Syndicate Block.
14. Minneapolis Club.
15. St. Mark's Church.
16. Westminster Church.
17. Church of Redeemer.
18. Plymouth Church.
19. 1st Lutheran Church.
20. Holmes Hotel.
21. Henn. Av. M. E. Church.
22. Public Library.
23. First Baptist Church.
24. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
25. W. A. E. Church.
26. Central Baptist Church.
27. High School.
28. G. E. S. P. E. Church.
29. Pillsbury "A" Mill.



J. Manz and Company. Map of the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1900.

MAP OF MINNEAPOLIS

—ACCOMPANYING—

Hudson's Dictionary of Minneapolis

THE HUDSON PUBLISHING CO.
404 Kasota Building, Minneapolis

STREET RAILWAYS indicated by NARROW GREEN LINES
PARKWAYS indicated by BROAD GREEN LINES



HEADQUARTERS

FOR
**Pipe, Valves,
FITTINGS.**

Supplies of All Kinds.

SCALES, ELECTRIC FANS,
BATTERIES, TOOLS, HOSE,
BOILERS, HEATERS, PUMPS.

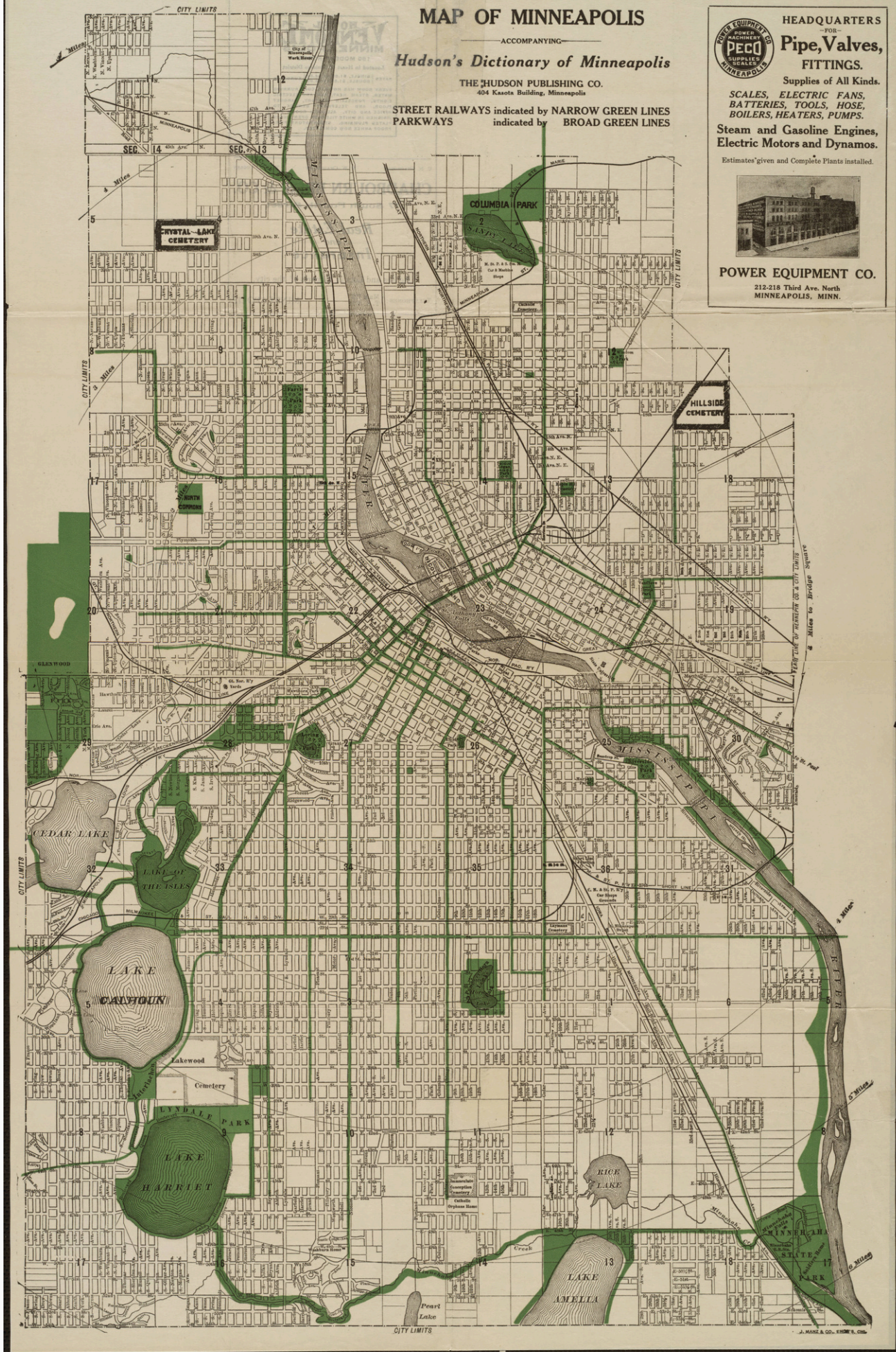
Steam and Gasoline Engines,
Electric Motors and Dynamos.

Estimates given and Complete Plants installed.




POWER EQUIPMENT CO.

212-218 Third Ave. North
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



J. Manz and Company. Map of the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1910.



TRIBUNE'S AERIAL MAP OF MINNEAPOLIS

Copyright Oct. 1922

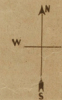
Paul Hamilton, Photographer

Ed Ballough, Pilot

Curtiss Northwest Airplane Co.

This Map is composed of
408 Photographs taken
from an Airplane flying at
an Altitude of 4500 ft.

Area
54 Sq. Mi.



THIS is the largest photograph in area ever taken, covering 54 square miles. Pictures at altitudes of 20,000 feet have been taken which exceed this in area, but there has been no assemblage of negatives taken at a low altitude equal to this.

It was taken at an altitude of 4,500 feet and contains 408 negatives. It required 15 flights across Minneapolis with a modified airplane and a most ingeniously slung camera to get this picture.

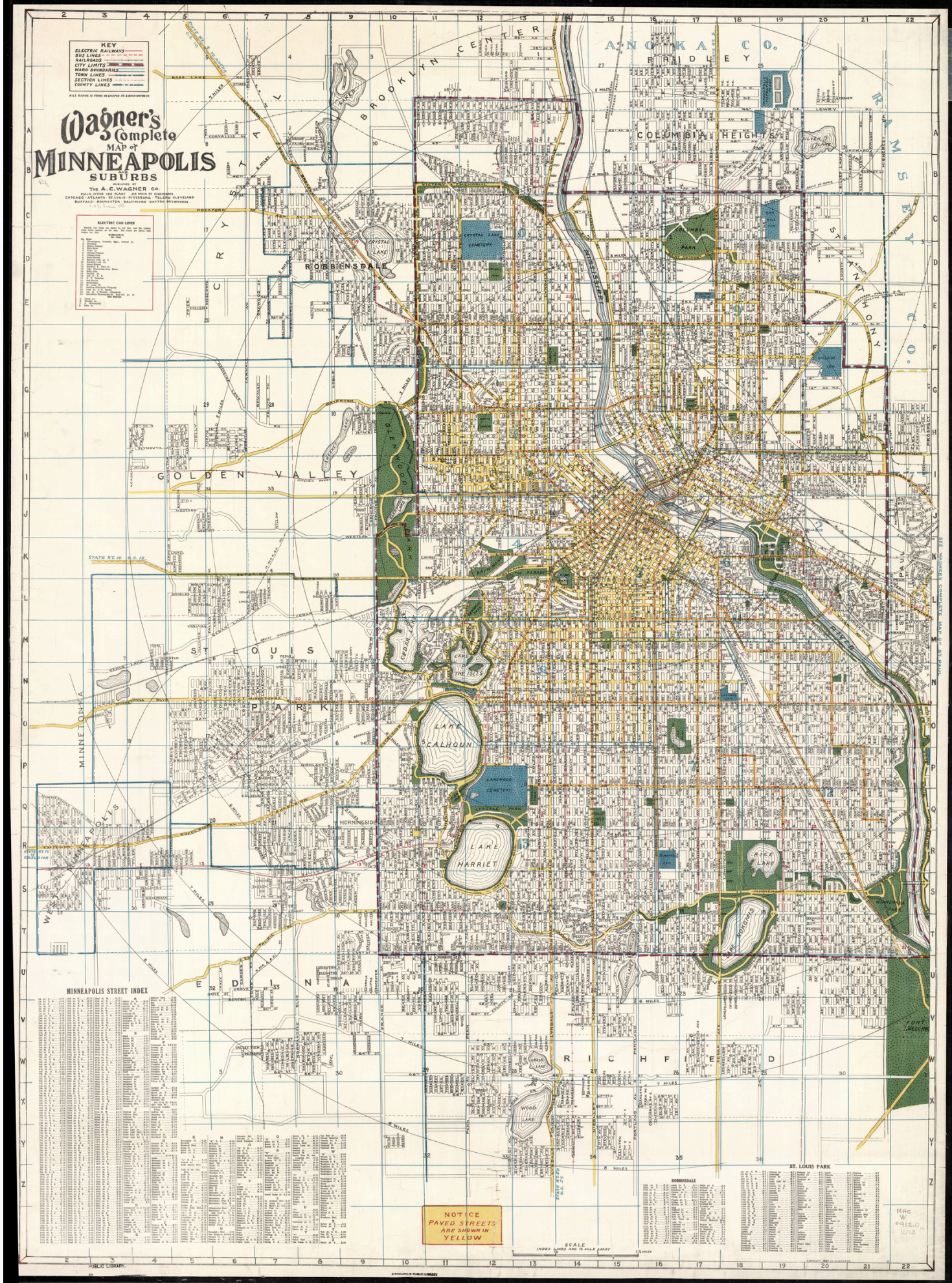
The original photograph from which this was made is seven feet high and four feet six inches wide.

This picture was exhibited at the International Aerial Congress held recently in Detroit where it was most highly commended as a piece of remarkable aerial photography.

The Tribune has specialized in aerial photography for two years and has printed aerial photographs of most of the cities in the Northwest.

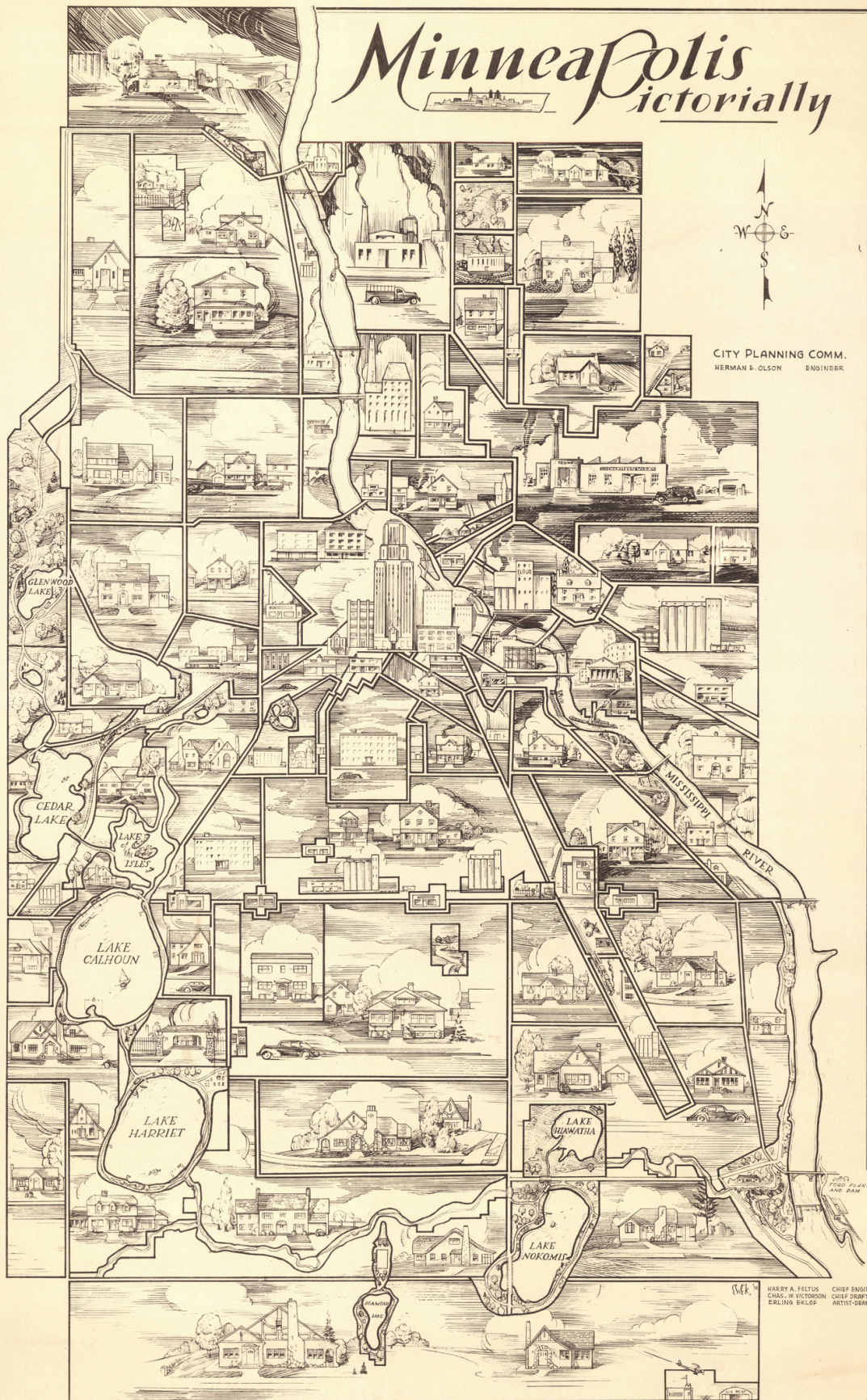
In presenting this picture of Minneapolis The Tribune feels that it has made some small contribution to the cause of "Know Minneapolis."

Map of Minneapolis composed of 408 photos taken from an airplane flying at an altitude of 4500 ft. October 1922. Hennepin County Library.



Wagner's Complete Map of Minneapolis and Suburbs, 1927. Includes list of streetcar electric railways, bus lines, railroads, and municipal and ward boundaries. Paved streets are shown in yellow. Hennepin County Library.

Minneapolis ictorially



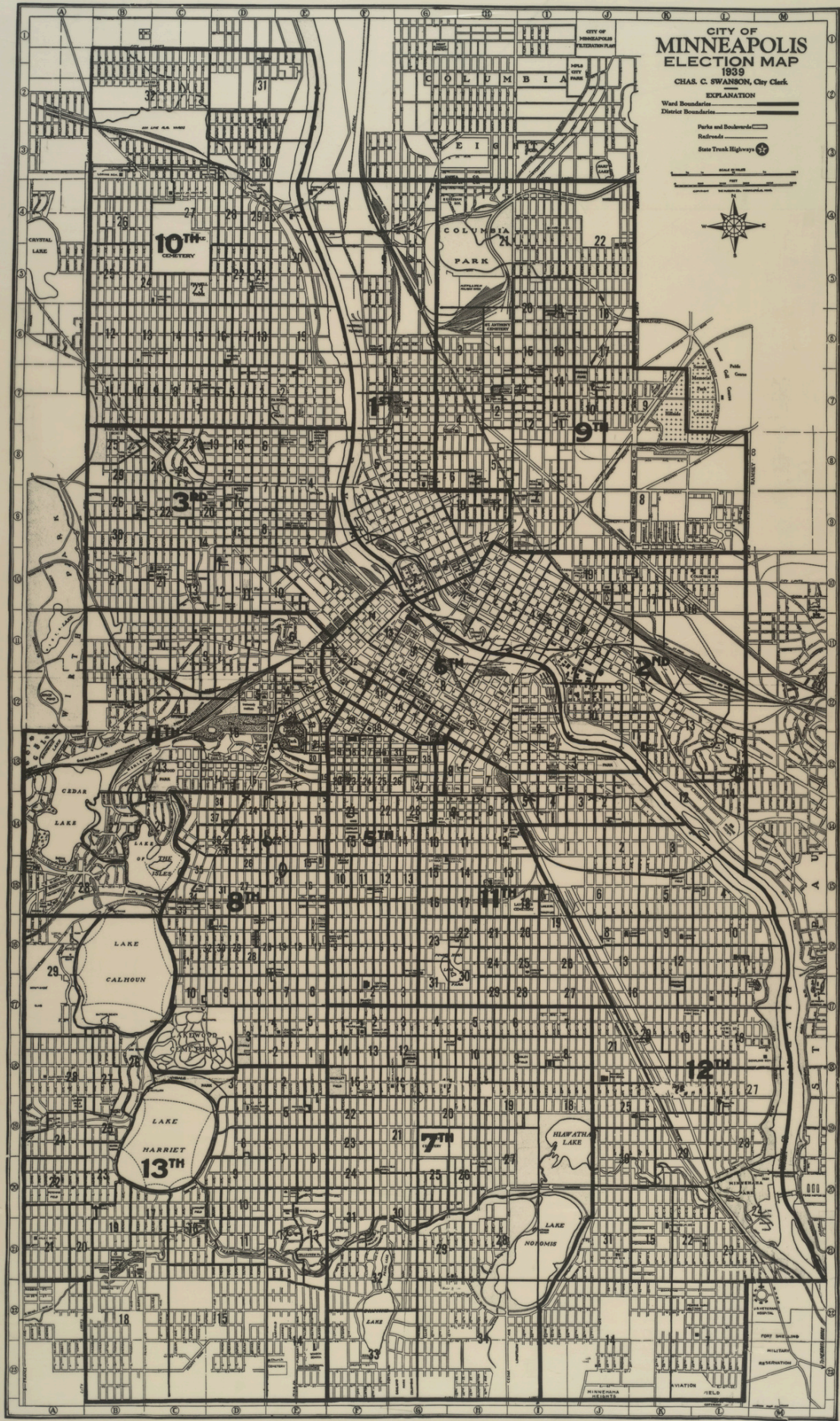
Minneapolis Pictorially. The map shows neighborhoods of Minneapolis as illustrations of a characteristic building from that neighborhood. 1936. Hennepin County Library.

1939

ELECTION MAP
MINNEAPOLIS

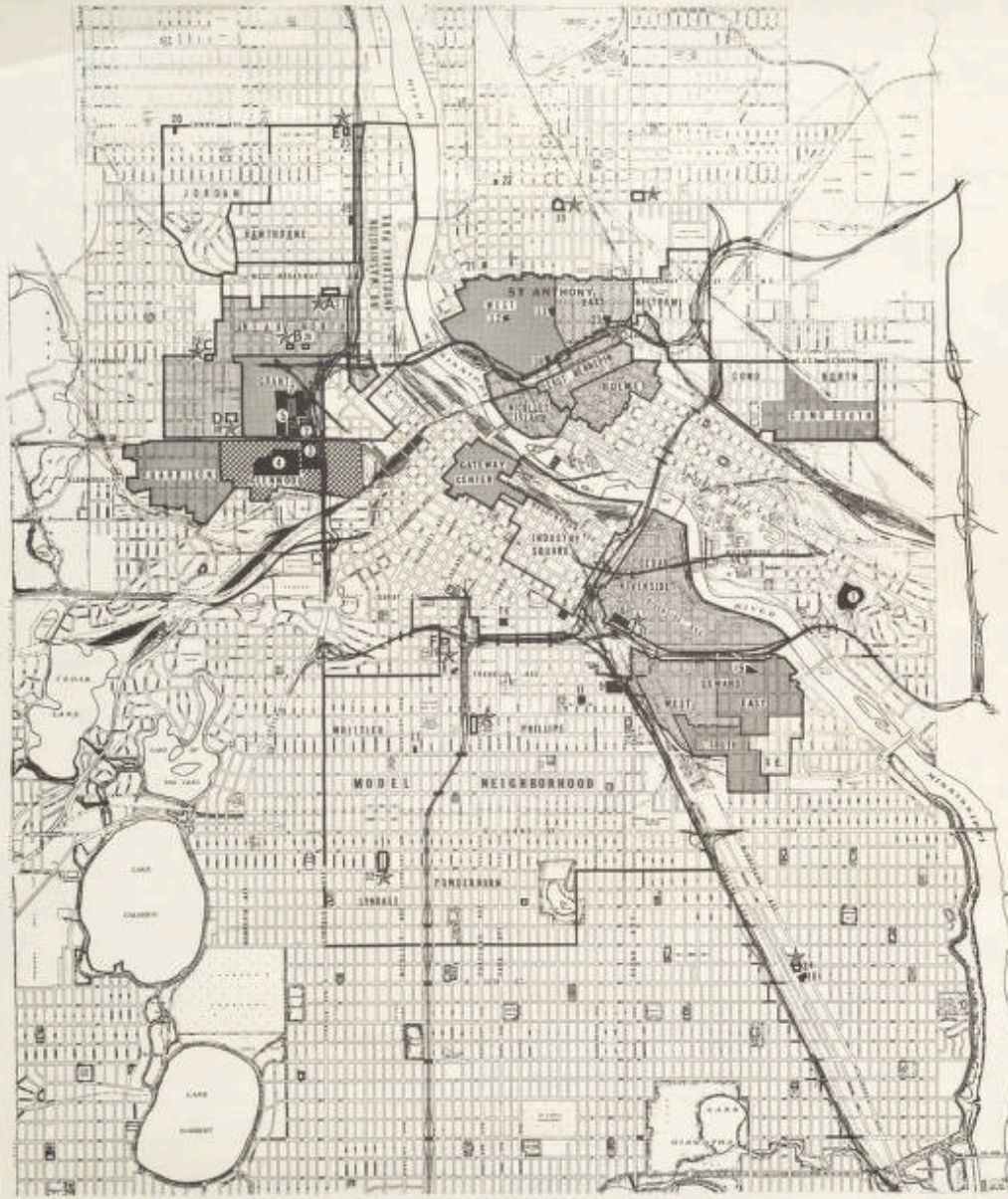
MHC MAP CASE

SUR I P. 1



City of Minneapolis Election Map, 1939. Hennepin County Library.

MINN
Planning



MINNEAPOLIS URBAN RENEWAL & PUBLIC HOUSING

- PROGRAMMED RENEWAL
- RENEWAL IN PLANNING
- RENEWAL IN DEVELOPMENT
- RENEWAL PROJECT COMPLETED
- PUBLIC HOUSING EXISTING
- PUBLIC HOUSING IN DEVELOPMENT ★

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|------|------------|--------------------------|----|
| MINN. 2-1 | GLENDALE APARTMENTS | 1 | MINN. 2-23 | 315 LOWRY AVE. N. | 25 |
| " 2-2 | OLSON | " 2 | " 2-24 | 1707 3RD. AVE. S. | 26 |
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| " 2-5 | SUNNER FIELD | " 5 | " 2-26 | KNOX & PLYM. AVE. N. | 29 |
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| " 2-14 | PENTAGON | " 11 | " 2-34 | 5TH. AVE. S. & 24TH. ST. | 35 |
| " 2-15 | BICKMAN PARK | " 12 | | | |
| " 2-15 | SIBLEY TRIANGLE | " 13 | | | |
| " 2-16 | 1515 PARK AVE. | " 14 | | | |
| " 2-17 | 2728 E. FRANKLIN AVE. | 15 | | | |
| " 2-18 | 3755 SHELLENG AVE. | 16 | | | |
| " 2-18 | 2533 1ST. AVE. SO | 17 | | | |
| " 2-19 | 1918 4TH. AVE. SO. | 18 | | | |
| " 2-20 | 2415 3RD. ST. NO. | 19 | | | |
| " 2-20 | 3116 OLIVER AVE. N. | 20 | | | |
| " 2-21 | 1206 2ND. ST. NE. | 21 | | | |
| " 2-21 | 1908 3RD. ST. NE. | 22 | | | |
| " 2-21 | 809 SPRING ST. NE. | 23 | | | |
| " 2-22 | 3205 EAST 37 TH. ST | 24 | | | |

Revised December 1, 1968



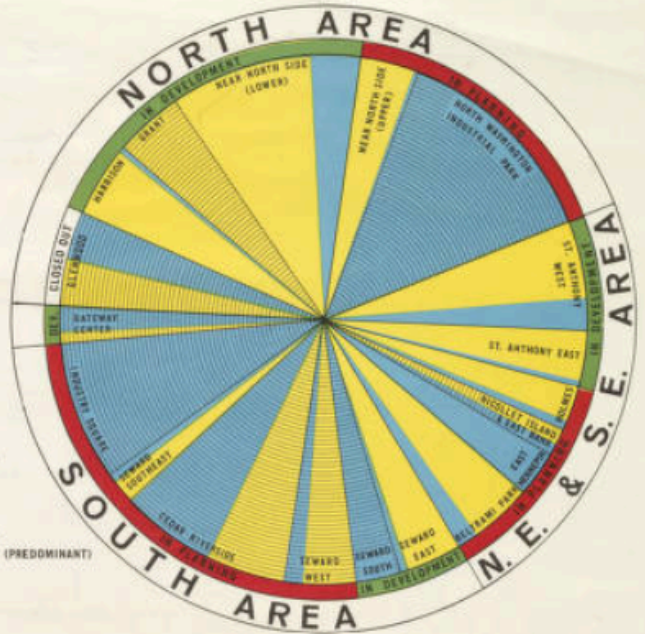
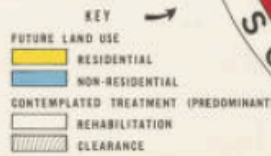
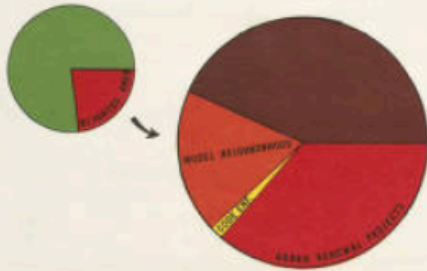
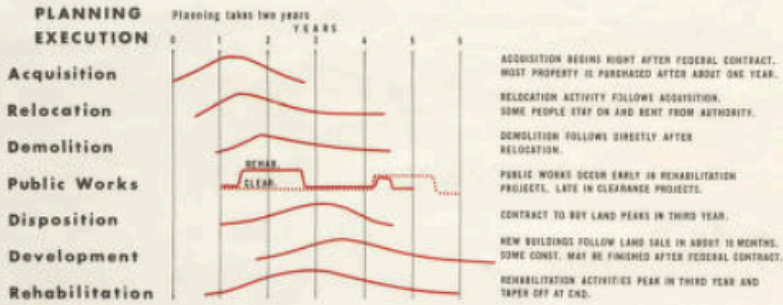
MINNEAPOLIS HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
 217 SOUTH THIRD STREET
 MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55401

H-7

H-7

Map shows areas designated as programmed renewal, renewal in planning, renewal in development, renewal project complete, public housing existing, and public housing in development. Urban renewal schedule 1950-1975 and sequence of public and private activities leading to rehabilitation on reverse. Hennepin County Library. (page 1)

Sequence of Public & Private Activities



City of Minneapolis
58.79 Square Miles

Blighted Area
8,646 Acres

URBAN RENEWAL IN MINNEAPOLIS
3,140.6 Gross Acres

URBAN RENEWAL SCHEDULE

| AREA & PROJECT | CODE | | URBAN RENEWAL SCHEDULE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|------|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | |
| HI-LO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-7 GATEWAY CENTER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTH AREA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-1 SLENWOOD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-2 HARRISON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-3 GRANT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-32 NEAR NORTH SIDE (L) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-33 NEAR NORTH SIDE (D) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-34 N. WASH. INDUST. PARK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N.E. & S.E. AREA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-21 ST. ANTHONY WEST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-20 ST. ANTHONY EAST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-40 HOLMES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-41 MIDDLLET ISLAND & E. N. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-42 EAST HENNEPIN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N-43 BELTRAMI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SOUTH AREA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S-22 SEWARD EAST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S-23 SEWARD SOUTH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S-30 SEWARD WEST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S-31 CEDAR-RIVERSIDE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S-32 SEWARD SOUTHWEST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| S-33 INDUSTRY SQUARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Minneapolis Urban Renewal and Public Housing. (page 2)



An Urban Tour

Renewal in Minneapolis
 Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority
 217 South Third Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

An Urban Tour: Renewal in Minneapolis. Map of Minneapolis featuring numbered locations that correspond to illustrations of building renewal projects. The reverse features explanatory text and navigation directions for the tour. 1971 or earlier Hennepin County Library. (page 1)

GATEWAY CENTER

Center City

Located between the central business district of downtown Minneapolis and St. Anthony Falls on the Mississippi River, Gateway Center is the birthplace of Minneapolis. In the middle to late 19th century, the area was the hub of the city's lumber industries and the labor supply for the major railroad lines in the Upper Midwest. By 1890, however, the area had begun to decay, and eventually became the skid row district. Gateway Center urban renewal began in 1956. Today Gateway Center is a model of public and private action; \$120 million of new construction will be in place by 1975. It has become an exciting place not only to work, but to live. Originally the City Water Meter Repair Building, the present central office of the Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority (1) was bought and rehabilitated in 1964. It is one of several government office buildings in Gateway Center, including the Public Health Building (2), the Minnesota Employment Security Building (3), the Federal Courts Building (4), the Minneapolis Public Library (5), and the exciting Federal Reserve Bank and plaza (6), now under construction, designed by Gunnar Birkerts.

Private enterprise has made many significant contributions to Gateway Center. The Northwestern National Life Building (7) was designed by Minoru Yamasaki. Northern States Power Company (8) built the largest single purpose office building in Minneapolis on the Nicollet Mall. The Mall, created by action of city businessmen, is both beautiful and useful. Across the street from MSP is the Sheraton-Ritz Hotel (9), and 7 level parking ramp, pool, restaurants, and shops. IBM has a regional office building (10) located here. The Knudson Company (11) has built a precast concrete office structure. Adjacent is the Hansard Pontiac building (12) which won a design award.

Gateway Park (13) is a center of leisure in the area during the summer, and features a computer-run fountain. It is adjacent to the Towers Apartments (14). The two towers of 18 and 26 stories are currently occupied, and construction is expected to start shortly on a 54 story tower containing 900 luxury rental units, plus amenities such as 6 restaurants. The remaining open parking squares you see are scheduled for new construction for commercial uses and parking ramps during 1971-75.

Tour Route:

Starting at the Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority office (217 So. 3rd Street), go west along 3rd Street to Marquette. Turn right on Marquette 1 block to Washington Avenue and go left on Washington to 1st Avenue North.

GLENWOOD

North Side

This was originally a residential and industrial slum. In 1956, it became Minneapolis' first urban renewal project (city cost \$9 million). Now completed, half of Glenwood contains a light industrial development and the other half is low to moderate income housing plus two shopping centers, a park, school, church, and fire station. Two of the more interesting industrial establishments in the area are K & P Manufacturing (15) and Northwest Automatic Products Corporation (16). More new industry is located on Glenwood Avenue. Townhouses for families and a high-rise building for the elderly are located in the Lyndale (17) and Glenwood (18) public housing projects. FHA below-market interest rates make possible the moderate-income rents of the Girard Terrace Apartments and townhouses (19). School extension is (20) and new fire house is (21).

Tour Route:

Turn left on 1st Avenue North to Glenwood Avenue; angle right onto Glenwood. At the 2nd semaphor

(12th Ave), go right again, stay to the right and follow Royalston to Olson Memorial Highway. Turn left on Olson Highway, go 2 blocks and turn left on Bryant Avenue North. Go 1 block to 5th Avenue North, turn right, and follow it to Girard Terrace; turn left for 2 blocks. Turn right at Glenwood Avenue.

HARRISON

North Side

The Harrison Area, begun in 1963 (city cost \$3 million), was designated as the city's first neighborhood rehabilitation project. As you can see in driving through the area, no massive clearance was involved. All 700 homes were brought up to code level, but many enthusiastic owners made further improvements. Sixty-five new homes were built on cleared parcels. The city built 5 miles of new streets and sidewalks, and also 1 mile of new sewers and water lines.

Tour Route:

Follow Glenwood Avenue 4 blocks to Knox Avenue North (boundary between Glenwood and Harrison projects). Turn right and go one block to 4th Avenue North. Turn left on 4th Avenue and go 6 blocks to Queen Avenue North. Turn right on Queen for one block to 5th Avenue North. Turn right on 5th Avenue North to Penn. Turn left onto Penn.

LOWER NEAR NORTH

South of Plymouth

This integrated area is now undergoing rehabilitation and spot clearance. There is a considerable amount of resident participation in coordination and approval of construction now being built on cleared lots in this area. As of October 1970, ten new houses are built and 150 are programmed. An additional 400 buildings will be rehabilitated. A substantial amount of shopping and commercial facilities are programmed for Plymouth Avenue; some of it is already in place.

Tour Route:

Turn right off Penn Avenue onto 8th Avenue North. Go 5 blocks. Curve around to the right to Elwood Avenue, following Elwood Avenue, which curves to the left. Turn left onto 7th Avenue North.

GRANT PARK

North Side

The 12 block Grant area, begun in 1964 (city cost \$2.5 million), was once the most blighted neighborhood in the city. It was completely cleared and is now being redeveloped by two resident groups. It will contain a variety of single family homes, garden apartments and high-rise buildings; homes for about 1,000 families. The Wayman AME Church reflects the African background of its congregation (22). The Sumner Field Homes (23) was one of the first housing projects in the nation when it opened in 1937. The new Bethune School (24) is part of the City's contribution to Grant Park.

Tour Route:

Continue on 7th Avenue North for six blocks. Turn left on Emerson Avenue. Go to 12th Avenue North and turn left for two blocks to Girard Avenue North.

UPPER NEAR NORTH

North of Plymouth

This part of the North Side is a mixture of many races and most nationalities. Much needed housing has been constructed on cleared scattered sites throughout the area, for example see the family townhouses (25). The new Franklin Jr. High School (26) will serve the area. Also to be noted is the new elderly housing building at 18th Ave. North (27). 55 new houses will be built on cleared lots and about 400 existing houses will be rehabilitated.

Tour Route:

At Girard turn right and go two blocks to 14th Avenue North. Turn right onto 14th Avenue and go eight blocks to 5th Street, turn left. Go five blocks to Broadway. Turn right onto West Broadway. Cross the Broadway bridge.

ST. ANTHONY WEST

East Side

The village of St. Anthony was the first urban development in the City. It began about 1830 just above the Falls of St. Anthony. Renewal began in 1964 (city cost \$3 million). The close-knit neighborhood groups carefully considered renewal in this community and now seem satisfied with the results of rehabilitation of several hundred homes, construction of several dozen new homes, and many public improvements including new utilities, paving, and a mall. There are two elderly housing projects in the area, Dickman Park (28) and Sibley Triangle (29).

Tour Route:

Go right on Marshall Street NE, and turn left on 10th Avenue NE. Turn right at 2nd Street, and go left on 6th Avenue NE. Continue on 6th Avenue NE.

ST. ANTHONY EAST

East Side

Primarily the same neighborhood as St. Anthony West, this area has smaller buildings on narrower lots, and renewal came two years later. A new high-rise building for the elderly (30) now breaks the skyline. Renewal began in 1965 (city cost \$2.7 million).

Tour Route:

Turn right off 6th Avenue NE and jog to the right onto Spring Street. Follow Spring Street 7 blocks; make a right turn onto Central Avenue.

EAST HENNEPIN, HOLMES, AND NICOLLET ISLAND

As you drive along Central Avenue you will pass through the Holmes neighborhood to your left and the East Hennepin Area to your right. Holmes is a mixed commercial and residential area; renewal began in 1969 (city cost \$1 million). East Hennepin still in the planning stages, will be primarily a rehabilitated commercial shopping district.

You will see Nicollet Island (31) off to your right as you pass over the 3rd Avenue Bridge. The island is now occupied by several industries, missions, stores, houses, and a high school; its future offers exciting possibilities for riverfront activities and a unique "island" development when redevelopment begins.

Tour Route:

Proceed on Central across the Third Avenue Bridge to Washington Avenue.

INDUSTRY SQUARE

South Side

This area is particularly characterized by under-use of the land. The renewal plan is to provide excellent inner-city sites for new industry and to restore some of the architectural highlights of the area. Residential re-use of the river bluff area is under consideration. Some 200 acres or 79 city blocks await redevelopment.

Tour Route:

Turn left onto Washington Avenue and proceed to Cedar Avenue about 10 blocks.

CEDAR - RIVERSIDE

South Side

Cedar-Riverside is the site of the earliest residential development on the West bank of the Mississippi. Over a period of 80 years it deteriorated into a residential slum. The character of the neighborhood changed with the expansion of major institutions within it. A joint effort combining public private and institutional developers, is now in the process of renewing the area. Renewal began in 1968 (city cost \$11 million). The University of Minnesota West Bank Campus (32), Fairview Hospital (33), St. Mary's Hospital (34), and Augsburg College (35) are all prominent forces in the neighborhood. Plans have been made for 75,000 persons to live and work in an exciting multi-level complex of multi-use buildings. The Triangle Bar (36) serves to remind passersby of Cedar-Riverside's past. Dania Hall, at Cedar and 5th St., is a fascinating remnant of the 1880's culture and architecture.

Tour Route:

At Seven Corners intersection angle right onto Cedar Avenue and follow 2 blocks to Riverside, turn left. Proceed to the end of Riverside at Franklin Avenue.

SEWARD

South Side

The Seward area (actually 4 renewal sub-project) contains residential, commercial, industrial, and public land uses. Renewal began in 1965; city cost for all 4 projects will be \$5.5 million. The skyline of the neighborhood is now punctuated with high-rise apartment buildings, such as the Bor-Son Towers (37 & 38) and the Franklin Riverside elderly building (39). Rehabilitation is expected to stabilize the area on the east; new housing will predominate on the west (40). Public improvements, including a new school and park complex (41), have already been built in Seward East. New and rehabilitated industrial buildings will occupy the southern portion of the neighborhood. Industrial development in Seward South has begun with completion of several new buildings including

the Clutch and U-Joint plant (42) and the Astlen plant (46).

Tour Route:

At Franklin and Riverside, angle left onto 20th Avenue South. Go to 25th Street East and turn right. Turn right at 25th Avenue South, proceed 2 blocks to 24th Street East and turn left.

MODEL CITY

The Model City program is an effort to improve life in a blighted area by a combination of physical and social rehabilitation. Priorities are decided on by the residents. The planning is now complete and the first physical changes will begin to be seen in 1971. Three elderly housing projects are located in this area; the Hiawatha Towers (43), the Penitagon Apartments (44), and the Park Avenue Apartments (45).

Tour Route: Return

Proceed about 16 blocks on 24th to Park Avenue and turn right. Follow Park (15 blocks) to 3rd Street. Turn left and return to point of departure (2nd Avenue and 3rd Street).

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An Urban Tour: Renewal in Minneapolis. Map of Minneapolis featuring numbered locations that correspond to illustrations of building renewal projects. The reverse features explanatory text and navigation directions for the tour. 1971 or earlier Hennepin County Library. (page 2)



Thank You!

We hope this report sparked some fun insights into what makes your home and community one-of-a-kind.

Keep exploring – because your home's past is just the start of its story!