



Cartography & design by
Marguerite Mills
The Mapping Prejudice Project, 2020
Data from Mapping Prejudice & Hennepin County
Steven Ruggles, Sarah Flood, Ronald Goeken,
Josiah Grover, Erin Meyer, Jose Pacas and
Matthew Sobek. IPUMS USA: Version
10.0 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2020.
<https://doi.org/10.18123/D010.V10.0>

Racially Restrictive
Covenants



Percent
Black

- Under 5%
- 5 - 18%
- 18 - 36%
- 36 - 62%
- Over 62%

**2010 Minneapolis Area Black
Population & Racial Covenants**
This map shows concentrations of Black
populations in the Minneapolis areas of
the 2010 census alongside historically
racially restricted properties. The African-
American population data is displayed at
the block level.

As Minneapolis developed, non-white residents faced restrictions on areas to live and buy property. The Village of Richfield, City of Richfield and later the City of Minneapolis became the legal designation for the greater Longfellow neighborhood in 1881. Not long after, individuals and neighborhood associations, including in Longfellow, accelerated the rise of racially-restrictive covenants. These clauses appeared in real estate and housing deeds in the early 1900s. The legacy of these restrictions connect to African American home ownership in Minneapolis today.

What is the history of your home?

“American history is longer, larger, more marvelous, more beautiful and more terrible than anything anyone has ever said about it.” James Baldwin

African American History
in the Greater Longfellow Neighborhood

LaJune Lange, Curator