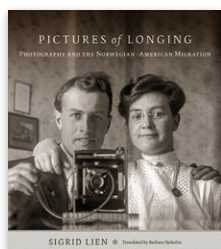
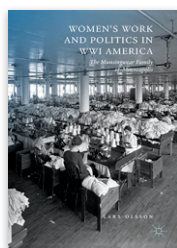


TAKE THREE



**Pictures of Longing: Photography and the Norwegian-American Migration** by Sigrid Lien, translated by Barbara Sjöholm (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2018, 304 p., Paper, \$29.95). Drawing on two fields of research—grassroots history in the tradition of Theodore Blegen (1891–1969), with its emphasis on letters and diaries, and current photography studies—art historian and photography scholar Sigrid Lien examines the thousands of “America-photographs” sent home by some of the 750,000 Norwegians who emigrated to North America between 1836 and 1915. In these photographs, 250 of which are gathered here, the emigrant experience unfolds as framed by Norwegian transplants in towns, cities, and rural communities across America. A long-lost photo of Lien’s grandfather astride a horse on barren Montana plains in 1915 provided material proof that the kindly grandfather who dispensed old-fashioned hard candy had, before the death of his wife in Norway forced him to return home, once been a dashing American cowboy. *Pictures of Longing* investigates “this particular photographic genre that clearly has meant so much to so many,” and how these photos are not simple depictions of “what happened” but are constructed, grassroots expressions, individual and collective, of the Norwegian migration.



**Women’s Work and Politics in WWI America: The Munsingwear Family of Minneapolis** by Lars Olsson (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2018, 302 p., Cloth, \$89.95). By World War I, the Northwestern Knitting Company was the largest workplace for gainfully employed women in Minnesota and the largest garment factory in the United States. Using sources found primarily at MNHS, Lars Olsson, professor emeritus of history at Linnaeus University, Sweden, has written the first scholarly study of the Minneapolis-

based company, whose products were known to the consumer as Munsingwear. Representing 30 nationalities, particularly Scandinavian, the women worked long hours for low pay in roles that were strictly divided along ethnic and gendered lines, while company directors and stockholders made enormous profits off of their labor. Management developed paternal strategies to bind the workers to the company and preempt unionization, including bonus programs, minstrel shows, and a pioneering industrial welfare program. With US entry into the war, the company was contracted to produce underwear for soldiers, and management expanded the metaphor of “the Munsingwear Family” to construct not just company loyalty but national loyalty.



**Naturally Brewed, Naturally Better: The Historic Breweries of Duluth & Superior** by Tony Dierckins and Pete Clure (Duluth: Zenith City Press, 2018, 214 p., Paper, \$24.95). Colorful beer labels and logos and plentiful historical images enliven this account of the beer industry in the Twin Ports from its start in 1859 to today. Roughly a half dozen pioneer operations struggled between economic

booms and busts until 1885, when August Fitger took over the Lake Superior Brewery. Fitger’s was one of the four major breweries that served Duluth and Superior from the 1880s until post-World War II consolidation put an end to most regional breweries. Fitger’s, the last of Duluth’s regional breweries, ceased operations in 1972. Its historic facility happily survived to incubate the area’s craft brewing industry and make the Twin Ports the beer mecca it is today, with 11 breweries serving Duluth and Superior.

MORE RECENT BOOKS

**Reinventing the People’s Library** by Greg Gaut (St. Paul: East Side Freedom Library, 2019, 140 p., Paper, \$14.95).<sup>\*</sup> Traces the history of the St. Paul Public Library’s Arlington Hills branch, built by Andrew Carnegie, and its reinvention as the East Side Freedom Library, an institution dedicated to telling the stories of the East Side of St. Paul.

**Scholars Without Walls: A History of the Minnesota Independent Scholars Forum 1983–2018** by Lucy Brusic, Evelyn Klein, and Mike Woolsey (Minneapolis: Minnesota Independent Scholars Forum, 2019, 292 p., Paper, \$20).<sup>\*</sup> Founded at a time when academic openings were limited, MISF enabled scholars to pursue their ambitions independently. Today, its scholars, artists, and writers promote independent scholarship “for its own sake.”

**Crackerjack Bands and Hometown Boosters: The Story of a Minnesota Music Man** by Joy Riggs (Minneapolis: Nodin Press, 2019, 318 p., Paper, \$19.95). In the early years of the twentieth century, community bands were as important to midsize Midwest towns as professional sports teams are to big cities today. G. Oliver Riggs, the author’s great-grandfather, was perhaps Minnesota’s most renowned “Music Man.”

**Consolidations & Giants: Minneapolis–St. Paul Hospitals 1946 to 1996** by Christian M. Cavitt and Geni Cavitt, et al. (Oakdale, MN: Cavitt Productions, 2018, 96 p., Paper, \$29.95). In the mid-1940s, the Twin Cities were home to more than 50 hospitals. Fifty years later, there are four major private, not-for-profit health care systems. The authors examine what led to this notable level of consolidation.

<sup>\*</sup> Funded by Legacy grant.



## NEWS & NOTES

■ The Minnesota Historical Society has launched a statewide effort, through November 15, 2019, to gather public input on the name of Historic Fort Snelling, in light of the ongoing revitalization and the expanded stories of history being shared at the historic site.

MNHS governing board past president Phyllis Goff will chair a task force to lead the public input process that will include additional board members as well as independent community leaders.

Following public input, the MNHS board will consider the findings and determine a course of action by early 2020. Should the board recommend a name change, it would then go to the Minnesota Legislature, which has final say over name changes for properties in the state's historic sites network.

For more than a decade, MNHS has worked to broaden the stories shared at Historic Fort Snelling, Minnesota's first National Historic Landmark. The property is owned by the state of Minnesota, managed by MNHS, and located on 23 acres of land adjacent to the confluence of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers, known as *Bdote* in the Dakota language. The site includes the historic fort and several historic and newer buildings outside the fort, including the current visitor center and future visitor center, which will be housed in a 1904 cavalry barracks.

MNHS is looking at whether the current name, Historic Fort Snelling, adequately reflects the experience visitors have at the site, engaging with the history of the many women and men who have crossed paths there. These stories are of soldiers, veterans and their families; enslaved and free African Americans; Japanese Americans; and Native Americans who have lived in the area for 10,000 years.

The public is invited to share input online at [www.mnhs.org/naming](http://www.mnhs.org/naming). In

addition, facilitated meetings will be held to further the conversation. A list of the meeting locations is also available at that web address.

Specifically, the public is being asked to comment on the name of the MNHS historic site, Historic Fort Snelling. The name of the restored 1820s fort structure, which sits on about 4 acres of the 23-acre historic site, will not change—it will continue to be called Fort Snelling in state and federal records. MNHS is asking the public to weigh in whether the name of the entire site should be expanded to reflect the broader area and many stories of history now shared there.

■ MNHS is the recipient of a \$242,129 National Digital Newspaper Program grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. With this two-year grant, staff will be able to digitize approximately 100,000 pages from the MNHS newspaper collection.

A program created by the Library of Congress and the National Endowment for the Humanities, the National Digital Newspaper Program (NDNP) is a long-term project to provide a free database of information and select digitized pages of newspapers from across the country on the website [Chronicling America](http://ChroniclingAmerica.org).

MNHS has been involved with the NDNP since 2007, and this funding has allowed staff to digitize approximately 525,000 pages from Minnesota newspapers over the last 12 years. The 2019-2021 grant will be MNHS's sixth NDNP grant.

MNHS recently wrapped up another two-year NDNP grant, and pages from the following Minnesota newspapers will soon be available on the [Chronicling America](http://ChroniclingAmerica.org) website:

- *Duluth Rip-saw* and *Saturday Press*: Known as "scandal sheets," these


newspapers were shut down under Minnesota's Public Nuisance Law, which allowed judges to close papers deemed obscene or scandalous. The U.S. Supreme Court overturned this state law in 1931 after Minneapolis' *Saturday Press* challenged its closure.

- *Mirror/Prison Mirror* from Stillwater State Prison: First published in 1887, it is the longest continuously published prison newspaper in the country. It marked its 130th anniversary in 2017.
- *Northwestern Bulletin*, *Northwestern Bulletin-Appeal*, and the *St. Paul Echo*: These newspapers covered the Twin Cities African American community throughout the 1920s and were edited by prominent civil rights activist Roy Wilkins and his brother, Earl.

In addition to adding select Minnesota newspapers to [Chronicling America](http://ChroniclingAmerica.org), MNHS also hosts its own extensive Minnesota Digital Newspaper Hub, [newspapers.mnhs.org](http://newspapers.mnhs.org). Launched in 2013, the hub is a free, ever-growing resource with the goal to eventually have every Minnesota newspaper available online.

### Correction

We heard from a couple of eagle-eyed baseball fans who could tell, based on various elements in the photo of St. Paul native Toni Stone ("EyeWitness: Tomboy Stone," Summer 2019), that the photo could not have been taken in 1965, as the caption states. The Dodgers-Giants game portrayed actually occurred in June 1975. MNHS's Collections Online, the source of the photo, has been updated to reflect the correct date.

 **Contact us** Comments, questions about *Minnesota History*? Send them to 345 Kellogg Boulevard West, St. Paul, MN 55102-1906 or [mnhistmag@mnhs.org](mailto:mnhistmag@mnhs.org). We'd love to hear from you! Letters may be edited for clarity and length.



# EXPLORE MNOPEDIA

## OUR BACK PAGES

From the Bound Volumes of *Minnesota History*



### 1919 • 100 Years Ago

The first steamboat to come up the river as far as Fort Snelling was the *Virginia* which arrived at that point on May 10, 1823, thus demonstrating that it was practicable for steamboats to navigate the Mississippi as far as the St. Peter's River. There was no regular steamboat line established, however, until 1847 when a company was formed, with Sibley as a member, to run a regular line of packets from Galena to Mendota. —“Henry Hastings Sibley and the Minnesota Frontier,” by Wilson P. Shortridge, Vol. 3, No. 3, September 1919, p. 121

### 1944 • 75 Years Ago

For these “madmen, madwomen, men with beards, Groaners, Quakers, Agrarians, Abolitionists, Unitarians, and Philosophers,” as Emerson characterized them (and he included himself), Mrs. Tyler reveals the same tolerance which the majority of us Midwest democrats feel for reformers, particularly if they are safely incarcerated in the past. —Review by Tremaine McDowell of *Freedom's Ferment: Phases of American Social History to 1860*, by Alice Felt Tyler (University of Minnesota Press, 1944), Vol. 25, No. 1, p. 66–67.

### 1969 • 50 Years Ago

In the Spring of 1940 . . . Americans were stunned by the downfall of the Allies in Europe. . . . For more than two decades the rhetoric of isolationism, in all its variant forms, had been proclaimed throughout the state. Minnesota's political leaders rarely challenged the assumptions buttressing the isolationist faith. . . . Acutely sensitive to the isolationist temper of the electorate, the local [Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies] unit at first was not prepared to lend effective support to those few congressional candidates who represented something of a break with isolationist policies. —“Minneapolis Unit of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies,” by George W. Garlid, Vol. 41, No. 6, Summer 1969, p. 267

### 1994 • 25 Years Ago

Waud was the most prolific of the 30 or so combat artists of the Civil War, men similar to today's news photographers or television-camera operators. . . . While most of his work was based on first-hand observation, this was not always the case. For example, he combined his personal knowledge of George Armstrong Custer with his artistic imagination to produce the famous illustration, “Custer's Last Fight,” the first known picture of the general's defeat at the battle of the Little Big Horn. —“From Duluth to Bismarck in 1872: Travels with Artist Alfred R. Waud,” edited by Robert L. Reid, Vol. 54, No. 2, Summer 1994, p. 71

Find these and all articles published in *Minnesota History* since 1915 at [mnhs.org/mnhistory](http://mnhs.org/mnhistory).






Alan Page (#88) of the Minnesota Vikings; circa 1975. MNHS collections.

## THE ONLINE ENCYCLOPEDIA ABOUT MINNESOTA HISTORY

MNopedia is an authoritative digital encyclopedia about Minnesota history that provides current, reliable, and free information.

Each week, we add new content and resources from knowledgeable contributors across the state about significant people, places, and events in Minnesota history. All content is aligned with state education standards.

### CHECK US OUT!

- Browse topics and eras at [MNopedia.org](http://MNopedia.org)
- Suggest a topic or submit an article; email [mnopedia@mnhs.org](mailto:mnopedia@mnhs.org) for details
- Follow us on social media   

**LEARN MORE AT MNOPEDIA.ORG**



Copyright of **Minnesota History** is the property of the Minnesota Historical Society, and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or users or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission: [contact us](#).

Individuals may print or download articles for personal use.

To request permission for educational or commercial use, [contact us](#). Include the author's name and article title in the body of your message. But first--

If you think you may need permission, here are some guidelines:

#### **Students and researchers**

- You **do not** need permission to quote or paraphrase portions of an article, as long as your work falls within the fair use provision of copyright law. Using information from an article to develop an argument is fair use. Quoting brief pieces of text in an unpublished paper or thesis is fair use. Even quoting in a work to be published can be fair use, depending on the amount quoted. Read about fair use here: <http://www.copyright.gov/fls/fl102.html>
- You **should**, however, always credit the article as a source for your work.

#### **Teachers**

- You **do not** need permission to incorporate parts of an article into a lesson.
- You **do** need permission to assign an article, either by downloading multiple copies or by sending students to the online pdf. There is a small per-copy use fee for assigned reading. [Contact us](#) for more information.

#### **About Illustrations**

- **Minnesota History** credits the sources for illustrations at the end of each article. **Minnesota History** itself does not hold copyright on images and therefore cannot grant permission to reproduce them.
- For information on using illustrations owned by the Minnesota Historical Society, see [MHS Library FAQ](#).