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Declaration Tours, by State Librarian Kendall Wiggin

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On May 3, 2011, an original 1776 copy of the Declaration of Independence was on display at the Old State House in Hartford as part of the Declaration of Independence Road Trip. This rare copy of the Declaration of Independence (called a Dunlap Broadside) was one of approximately 200 copies printed on the night of July 4, 1776 by printer John Dunlap. As of 1989, only twenty-four copies of the Dunlap Broadside were known to exist, until a flea market shopper bought a framed painting for four dollars. While inspecting a tear in the painting, the owner discovered a folded Dunlap Broadside behind it. This twenty-fifth copy of the Dunlap Broadside was authenticated by Sotheby's and an independent expert. In June 2000, Lyn and Norman Lear purchased the document on Sotheby's online auction and formed the Declaration of Independence Road Trip. Lear and his wife, Lyn, decided that the rare document would not be stowed in a vault or hung on a wall. Connecticut was one of the last states on the ten-year tour. After the tour, the document will go to a new owner who wishes to remain anonymous.

As part of the day's activities, The Old State House organized a panel discussion, *Making a Declaration: Revolutionary Ideas, Modern Importance and the Preservation of a Founding Document*, moderated by CT-N's Diane Smith, with Secretary of the State Denise Merrill, State Historian Walter Woodward and State Librarian Kendall Wiggin.

Mr. Wiggin spoke about the importance of original documents and the connection with the past that these tangible objects provide. Seeing it online is not the same as seeing it in person. Wiggin also spoke about Connecticut's copy of the Declaration of Independence (called a Goddard Broadside) that is housed in the State Library's Museum of Connecticut History.

Contrary to popular belief, the U.S. Declaration of Independence was not "signed" on July 4, 1776. That was instead the date that the final draft of the Declaration was approved by the states represented in the Second Continental Congress (except New York) and sent to printer John Dunlap for typesetting and printing.

After the Declaration was approved by New York, an "engrossed copy" was prepared on parchment by a calligrapher and signed by the delegates on and after August 2, 1776. This engrossed copy is the famous version of the Declaration now on display in the National Archives.

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Declaration Tours, by State Librarian Kendall Wiggin (continued)

The Dunlap Broadside (a broadside or occasionally broadsheet is a large sheet of paper printed on one side only and typically used as a poster to announce some event, proclamation or other matter) were the first published copies of the United States Declaration of Independence, printed on the night of July 4, 1776, by John Dunlap of Philadelphia. They were signed in type only by Continental Congress President John Hancock and Secretary Charles Thomson. Since New York had not approved the Declaration of Independence the word Unanimous does not appear on the Dunlap Broadside. They were sent to the states, British authorities, and others. It is unknown exactly how many broadsides were originally printed, but the number is estimated at about 200. There are only twenty-six known copies that survive.

Of the twenty-six surviving copies of the Dunlap Broadside, twenty-one copies belong to universities (such as Indiana University, Harvard University, Princeton University, Yale University, two copies at the University of Virginia, and Williams College) historical societies, museums (e.g. the American Independence Museum in Exeter, New Hampshire), public libraries and a city hall. The remaining five are in private hands.

The Goddard Broadside was the second printed version of the United States

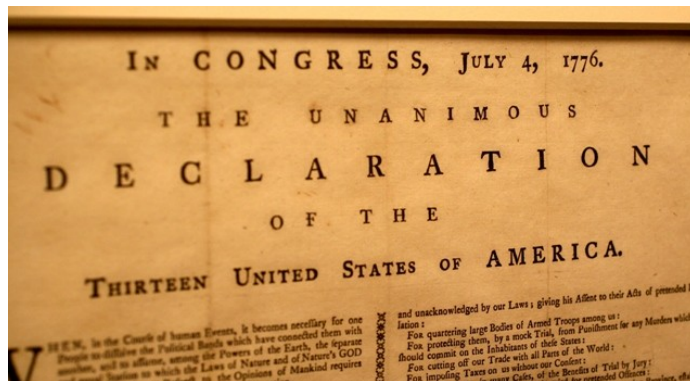
Declaration of Independence to be distributed by the Second Continental Congress and the first to include the names of the signatories.

In January 1777 Congress decided the Declaration should be more widely distributed. Printer Mary Katherine

Goddard was commissioned to print a version containing the text and names of the signatories. The printing of the Goddard Broadside is significant because this was the first time the names of the signers was

publicly known. Today, these copies are known as the Goddard Broadside. Nine copies are known to still exist. They are owned by the Library of Congress, Connecticut State Library, the Library of the late John W. Garrett, Maryland Hall of Records, Maryland Historical Society, Massachusetts Archives, New York Public Library, the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the Rhode Island State Archives.

The Connecticut State Library copy was kept folded up in a volume of the *Connecticut Archives* until the 1980s when State Archivist Mark Jones came across it and decided to have it put on display. The document was mounted and framed and is now on display in the Connecticut Collections gallery of the Museum of Connecticut History. This copy includes John Hancock's original signature. The Connecticut State Archives contains the circular letter that accompanied



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Declaration Tours, by State Librarian Kendall Wiggin (continued)

Connecticut's official (Goddard) copy of the Declaration of Independence.

The letter, signed by John Hancock reads: "Gentlemen:

As there is not a more distinguished Event in the History of America than the Declaration of Independence-nor any, that, in all Probability, will as much excite the Attention of future Ages, it is highly proper, that the Memory of that Transaction, together with the Causes that gave Rise to it, should be preserved in the careful manner that can be devised.

I am therefore Commanded by Congress to transmit you the enclosed copy of the Act of Independence, with the List of the several Members of Congress subscribed thereto-and to request that you will cause, the same to be put upon Record, that it may henceforth form a Part of the Archives of

summer of 1765, when William moved to Philadelphia, they operated it themselves, including the editing and publishing of the *Providence Gazette* from 1766 and the issuing of the annual *West's Almanack*. Late in 1768 they sold the business and joined William in Philadelphia. Mary Goddard assisted in the publishing of the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* until August 1773, when William moved to Baltimore and she took over sole responsibility for the Philadelphia business. In February 1774 she sold that interest and moved to Baltimore, where she soon took over William's weekly *Maryland Journal and the Baltimore Advertiser*.

From May 1775 Goddard's role as editor and publisher was formally acknowledged in the paper's colophon. She maintained the newspaper and the printing business through the American Revolution. In 1775 she also

"The Goddard Broadside was the second printed version of the United States Declaration of Independence to be distributed by the Second Continental Congress and the first to include the names of the signatories."

your State, and remain a lasting Testimony [of] your Approbation of that necessary and important Measure."

Mary Katherine Goddard, (born June 16, 1738, Groton or New London, Connecticut, died Aug. 12, 1816, Baltimore, Maryland), was an early American printer and publisher who was also probably the first woman postmaster in America.

Goddard grew up in New London, Connecticut. In 1762 she and her widowed mother moved to Providence, Rhode Island, where her elder brother William had opened a printing office. Both she and her mother assisted in the business, and from the

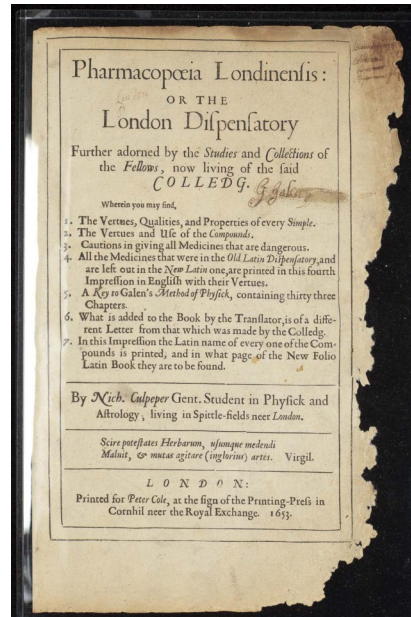
became postmaster of Baltimore; she was probably the first woman to hold such a position in America. In January 1777 she issued the first printed copy of the Declaration of Independence to include the signers' names. Following a quarrel in January 1784, William displaced his sister as publisher of the *Maryland Journal*; she nonetheless managed to issue an almanac in her own name late that year. She continued as postmaster until October 1789, when she was replaced by a male appointee who could undertake the travel necessary to supervise the operations of the postal service through the South. Her removal was widely protested in Baltimore. Goddard operated a bookstore until 1809 or 1810.

The Oldest Book in Print at the State Library by State Librarian Kendall F. Wiggin

With so much attention being given eBooks, I thought it would be interesting to find out what is the oldest printed book in the State Library's collection.

It turns out to be the *Abridgement of Cases to the End of Henry VI*. Published in Rouen, France in 1490, the work is attributed to Nicholas Statham of Lincoln's Inn. It is the first abridgement of English law and one of the few English books printed before 1501 (which technically makes it incunable).

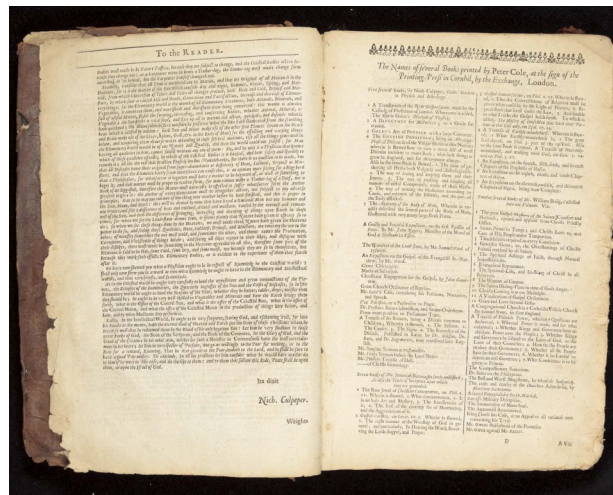
Another early printed work in the collection is the *Pharmacopoeia Londinensis: or the London Dispensatory*, by Nicholas Culpeper. The State Library's copy was printed in London in 1653. It is part of the Lucien M. Royce Collection in the State Archives. Royce (or Rice) was born in Bristol, Connecticut on December 21, 1838. He worked for a wholesale drug company until the start of the Civil War when he enlisted on August 26, 1862 as a private in Company A, 25th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. During the War, Rice worked in the Officers Hospital at Baton Rouge, Louisiana



and later as the only medical officer on board the U.S.S. Acacia. After the War he was one of the first graduates of the New York College of Pharmacy. Eventually he returned to Connecticut and operated a retail drug business in Madison and then Meriden. One can only assume that he collected books on medicine and thus came to own the Culpeper book. That book along with numerous manuscripts, photographs, pamphlets and periodicals were donated to the State Library by his daughter in the 1940s.

Not anywhere near as old, but a book with an interesting history is an 1862 copy of the New Testament published by the American Bible Study. The catalog card (yes we still have one for this book) says that "this testament was

carried through the Civil War by a boy 18 years of age when he enlisted. It was carried on his back at one time on a continuous march of 200 miles in 1862." The notation is attributed to George T. Meach who donated many religious books to the State Library and are now part of the George T. Meach Collection.



Historic Probate Records **by Paul Baran, Assistant State Archivist**



Todd Gabriel carries record books out of a second floor exit at the East Haddam Town Hall. A few town halls do not have elevators.

The Connecticut State Library has partnered with the Probate Court Administration to ensure that historic probate records are preserved. During its September 2009 Special Session, the General Assembly passed Public Act 09-01, *An Act Concerning the Recommendations of the Probate Redistricting Commission*, effective January 5, 2011, consolidating the number of probate districts in the state from 117 to 54. Courts that began to serve multi-town districts are in most cases unable to store all of the previous districts' records in the new court locations. To ensure the preservation of these records, the State Library agreed to take in record books dating prior to 1921 and probate files closed prior to July 1, 1976. Though

the State Library already held probate files from 91 probate districts, dating mostly to the early twentieth century, this project will greatly expand the library's collection of both probate files and record books.

During the month of April 2010, Probate Court Administration held eight regional roundtables for probate clerks to discuss preparations for the consolidations. Staff from both the State Archives and the Office of the Public Records Administrator attended each roundtable session and explained and answered questions about the State Library's role in preserving probate record books and files. Since then, State Archives staff has been managing the transfer of record books and files from probate districts around the state. To date, 1,651 record books and 719 cubic feet of files have been transferred from 56 probate districts. New mobile shelving has been installed at the State Library's Van Block Ave. storage facility that increased storage capacity by 5,100 cubic feet to accommodate these records.



Damon Munz and Todd Gabriel unload record books from Bridgeport at the Van Block facility where they will be stored.

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Historic Probate Records (continued)

The State Archives is creating finding aids for each probate district to document the collection and enhance access for researchers. These finding aids can be viewed at <http://www.cslib.org/archives/FAIndexes>. This project ensures that these important records will be maintained permanently and that researchers will have centralized access to the records.



Paul Baran and Todd Gabriel remove record books from a probate vault in Bridgeport's McLevy Hall.



Allen Ramsey removes probate files from drawers in a vault in the old Madison Town Hall while Damon Munz packs them into boxes for transport to the Van Block facility.



New compact shelving at the Van Block facility.

Connecticut Now Has an Annual Book Festival Photos submitted by CSL Staff

The first annual Connecticut Book Festival took place on May 21 and 22 at the University of Connecticut's Greater Hartford Campus. Dozens of Connecticut authors entertained and informed attendees during the festival. The State Library partnered with many other organizations to make the festival a success.



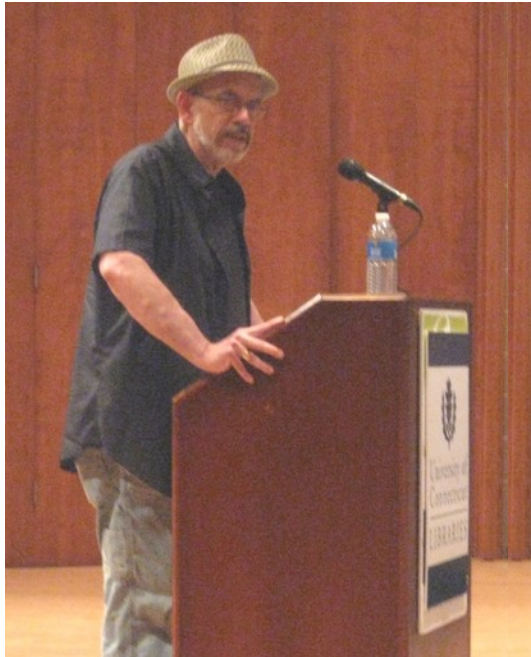
**Masters of Mystery - Kim Sheridan, moderator,
James Benn, Rosemary Harris, Chris Knopf**



Current and former Connecticut State Troubadours

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Connecticut Now Has an Annual Book Festival (continued)



**Wally Lamb, Festival Honorary
Chairperson**



**It doesn't get any better than this! Reading
to a favorite dog**



Diane Smith signs books



**Authors Marianela Medrano and
Sandra Rodriguez Barron**

New Digital Collection and Exhibit on 10th Anniversary of September 11, 2001 set to Open in August **by Allen Ramsey, Government Records Archivist**

The State Library in August will open *September 11, 2001: Connecticut State Government Responds*, a new digital collection and exhibit in Memorial Hall at the State Library. The online collection and exhibit cumulatively document the state government's response immediately and over time to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. Work on the collection and exhibit started in April with State Archives staff selecting the bulk of the items from the records of Governor John G. Rowland, Governor M. Jodi Rell, and the Connecticut Office of Family Support. State Library staff and volunteer David Vrooman scanned the items and completed the metadata for the digital collection in May and June. The online collection includes digitized correspondence, memoranda, speeches, photographs, programs from memorial services, and letters of condolence to the State of Connecticut from foreign governments.

In the weeks after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, Governor Rowland contacted

family members as the Connecticut victims became known and offered any assistance to meet their needs. So many families called his office for help that the Governor decided to set up Connecticut Helps - Office of Family Support, a clearinghouse for information and an advocacy center for the families. On September 5, 2002, at its first anniversary

memorial service, the State of Connecticut dedicated Connecticut's 9-11 Living Memorial at Sherwood Island State Park in Westport. Over time both Governor Rowland and Governor Rell continued to offer assistance to the families, worked with charities, assisted insurance companies on terrorism insurance, and made remarks at numerous memorial services across Connecticut.



**Connecticut's 9-11
Living Memorial monument at
Sherwood Island**

The digital collection will be available online starting in August at [Digital Collections at the Connecticut State Library](#). The exhibit will be in Memorial Hall at the State Library from August to mid-October.

State Library Participates in #AskArchivists Day **by Allen Ramsey, Government Records Archivist**

State Archives staff on June 9 participated in the international Twitter event #AskArchivists Day. The goal of the #AskArchivists Twitter event was to generate attention to archives, archival collections, and what archivists like about their profession. Anyone with a Twitter account could pose a question to our Twitter feed [@LibraryofCT](#) on the day of the event with the hashtag (#) #AskArchivists included in their post.

On June 9, State Library staff monitored the feed

and received two questions. The first question was from the National Library of Ireland regarding access to archival and digital collections located at the State Library. The second question inquired if we had any information on a person's relative who was buried at the Connecticut State Hospital grounds at Middletown in 1909. If you have any questions about the archives or archival collections send them to [Ask a Librarian](#), our Twitter feed [@LibraryofCT](#), or call (860) 757-6500.

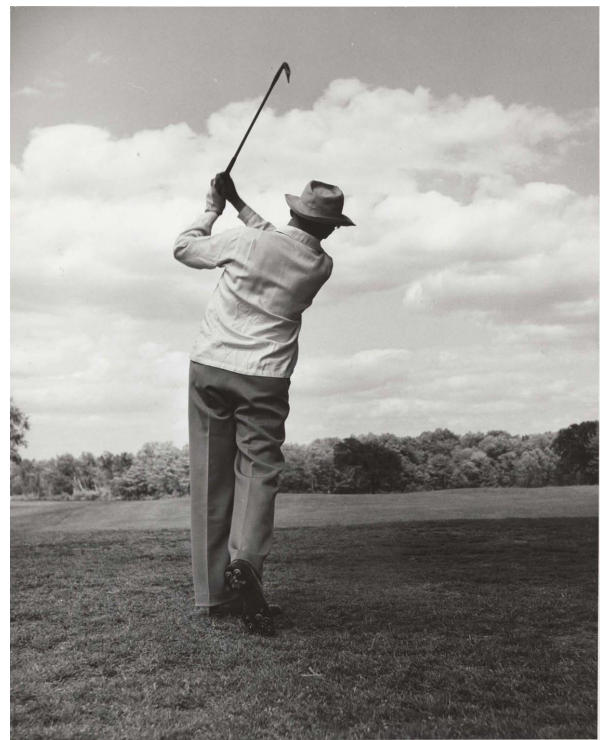
Past Summers in Connecticut by Mark Jones, State Archivist

People consider Summer to start after Memorial Day before the solstice that officially heralds its beginning. What has summer meant to Connecticut residents? Summer camps, art colonies and “summer stock,” summer schools, summer vacations, the Fourth of July, and summer sports such as baseball, swimming, fishing, boating, all *providing* one with fresh air and sunlight. In 1891, the *Courant* noted that in the past twenty years, the ranks of families going to summer homes had increased. No longer were the rich the only ones spending summer away from the cities. The new wave of vacationers who were flocking to the shores in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Long Island were building their own modest cottages costing around \$1,000 instead of the \$100,000 homes of the rich.



**Fishing on Crystal Lake
in Tolland County**

Photographer-Josef Scaylea



**Golf Course in Manchester,
Connecticut**

Photographer-Josef Scaylea

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Past Summers in Connecticut (continued)

The author concluded that these new vacationers went to their cottages to have “fresh air, good food, saltwater bathing, and the entire change of scene that their new circumstances afford.” Let us look at ways in which people of Connecticut have enjoyed their summers through the camera lenses of photographers working for the Connecticut Development Commission in the post-war 1940's and 1950's.



Rocky Neck State Park

**On a warm, sunny day, the
beaches of Connecticut
become populated with
swimmers and sun-
worshippers alike.**

Sailing New London Harbor

Photographer-Josef Scaylea



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Past Summers in Connecticut (continued)



Bicycling



Children on a Farm

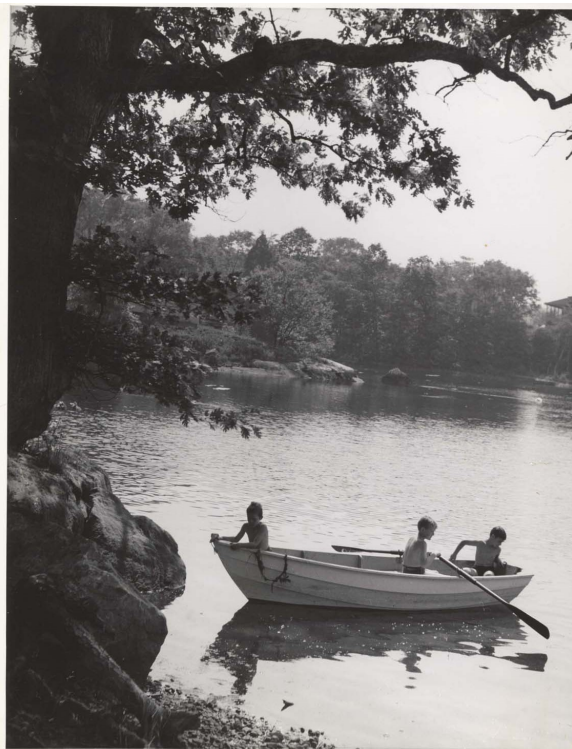
**Photographer-
Ward Hutchinson
Sharon, CT**



Boys at Camp Moodus

continued on next page

Past Summers in Connecticut (continued)



The Old Swimming Hole
Photographer-Josef Scaylea



Boys Camp



**Haying
on a
Connecticut
Farm**

New Ways to Borrow Books for Connecticut State Employees by Diane Pizzo, Collection Services Unit Head

Are you a Connecticut State Employee?

Do you have a Connecticut State Library Card?

If you answered “YES!” to these questions, then without leaving your office you can request library materials that are available for loan from any four Connecticut State University Libraries, aka, Central, Eastern, Southern, and Western.

Do you have a pin code or password to login to your Library record?

If you answered “YES!”, then fire up your web browser and go to <https://www.consuls.org/patroninfo> to login to your library record, enter your Connecticut State Library Card barcode and your pin code or password.

Voila! Now you can search to your heart’s content. If by chance you find a book that might help with your most current project at work and if by chance, that item is AVAILABLE at one of the Connecticut State Universities or at the Connecticut State Library, then go ahead and click:



The book you requested will soon be on the way to the State Library. When it arrives, you’ll receive a phone call or email alerting you that the item is ready for pickup. If your State Office is closer to one of the Connecticut State University Libraries, you can choose to pick-up your item at Central, Eastern, Southern or Western.

Do you need a Connecticut State Library card?

If you don’t already have a Connecticut State Library Card, now is the perfect time to apply. Go to <http://www.cslib.org/borrow.htm#StateEmpLServ> for more details.

Do you need a pin number?

If you already have a Connecticut State Library Card, but need to add a pin code or password to your library record, visit https://www.consuls.org/screens/help_pin.html for instructions on how to get started.

Questions?

Questions can be directed to the State Library at <http://www.cslib.org/asklib.htm> or by phone at (860) 757-6500.

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