

CONNeCtor

April 2009, Volume 11, No. 2

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From The State Librarian



The Paradox of Increased Library Use

As far back as 1880, librarians have held the belief that public library use increases during economic hard times.

Stephen E. James writing in the fall/winter 1986 *Public Library Quarterly* could find no compelling data to support what he referred to as “the librarians’ axiom.” Mary Jo Lynch revisited the question in 2002. Writing in the August 2002 issue of *American Libraries*, Lynch found that, at least in the case of 18 libraries studied between January 1997 and December 2000, there was a correlation between increased library use and a “period of economic stringency.”

The current prolonged economic downturn appears to bear this out. Libraries across the state and country are reporting increased use, circulation, and attendance at library programs. This increased use has received a lot of publicity which has translated into good PR for libraries.

What hasn’t happened is an increase in funding for libraries.

In large part this is due to the financial situation municipalities and states are finding themselves in. The additional dollars just aren’t there. Complicating the situation is the negative impact the collapse of the financial markets has had on library endowments and on grant funders. In fact I don’t know of any parallel library axiom that indicates that a library’s fortunes increase during periods of increased use and economic hard times.

Thus the paradox.

Given the severe funding issues facing the state and its cities and towns, it is unlikely that this will change in the short term. However there may be some correlation between the positive publicity libraries have been receiving and the fact that few libraries have suffered severe budget reductions, at least to this point. Level funding seems to be the norm. And as a few librarians have said to me, they consider that a success.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), or so-called stimulus money, provides no direct support for libraries.

Yet even the President has acknowledged the important role libraries play and are playing in these hard times.

For example, people who have been thrust into the unemployment lines often find that they no longer have the skills needed to find a new job. Libraries have responded to the unemployment situation by offering programs and assistance in job searching, resume writing, starting a business, and going back to school.

The free internet access libraries provide is being heavily used, not only by job seekers, but also by those for whom the library provides the only affordable high speed internet access.

But this access is being strained. The federal government will be making a major investment in the expansion and development of broadband through ARRA dollars. Bringing broadband to every library in every state of the nation may well be the most signifi-

“What hasn’t happened is an increase in funding for libraries.”

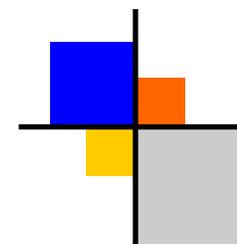
cant benefit libraries will receive from the stimulus program.

The State Library and other state agencies, the Commission on Educational Technology and the Governor’s Office, are working together to make sure Connecticut receives its share of the broadband funds so that the Connecticut Educational Network can provide all schools and libraries with broadband connectivity. The benefits of such an effort will far outlive the current economic downturn and position libraries well for the future.

Of course, libraries are not just about connecting people to the internet. The longer term challenge for the library community is whether we will be able to capitalize on the public’s greater awareness of libraries as the economy slowly improves.

The library community has a golden opportunity to turn this greater appreciation of the role libraries play in a “period of economic stringency” into a new era of fiscal support for libraries.

Meanwhile, my hat is off to all of the hard working library workers throughout our state who are stepping up to help their communities during these hard times.



Kendall Wiggin,
Connecticut State Librarian

1200 Digitized Legal Classics !

**By Denise Jernigan,
Law & Legislative Reference Unit Head**

CSL has acquired and made available the Legal Classics Library from [Hein Online](#).

This subset of the large and wide-ranging resource Hein Online includes over 1,200 titles considered to be classics in the field of law and legal literature.

Subject areas vary from immigration, to water law, to slavery, to criminal justice and to human rights issues. The distinguished authors include Joseph Story, Louis Brandeis, Benjamin N. Cardozo and Sir Edward Coke.

All of the titles are also included in the State Library's [online catalog](#), with links to the e-book.

Examples:
[Law and Morals](#) by Roscoe Pound (1924)
[Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States](#) by Joseph Story (1833)

[Henrici de Bracton de legibus et consuetudinibus Angliae, 1268](#), ed. By Sir Travers Twiss.

[Handbook of Federal Indian Law](#) by Felix S. Cohen (1942).

[Abe Lincoln's Yarns and Stories](#): a complete collection of the funny and witty anecdotes that made Lincoln famous as America's Greatest Story Teller, by Col. Alexander McClure, (1901).

[Law in Shakespeare](#), by C.K. Davis. (1883)

[A General Index to the Private Laws and Special Acts of the State of Connecticut, 1789-1943](#)

CSL posts on-line index for 150 years worth of elusive, uncodified laws!

This large PDF file allows online indexing for the first time to a valuable and hard to find area of Connecticut law and history. Special Acts and Private Laws are enactments of the

New in Digital Collections!

Connecticut Legislature that never got codified into the General Statutes, but carry the same force of law. They include such things as town charters and amendments, establishments

of corporations and nonprofit organizations, and individual petitions for damages or divorces.

The Index is also linked from its [entry](#) in the Connecticut State Library [catalog](#).

Public Access to Electronic Court Records (PACER) Offered at CSL

**By Denise Jernigan,
Law & Legislative Reference Unit Head**

On-site users may now find information about law cases in U.S. Federal Appellate, District and Bankruptcy Courts on [PACER](#) (Public Access to Court Electronic Records), a newly acquired database at the Law & Legislative Reference Unit.

Users can search by docket number, party name, or date ranges and find status information and case filings for federal cases.

Unfortunately PACER does not presently include cases from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, where cases from Connecticut are heard.

Ask a Law Librarian for the password to access this resource at the State Library.



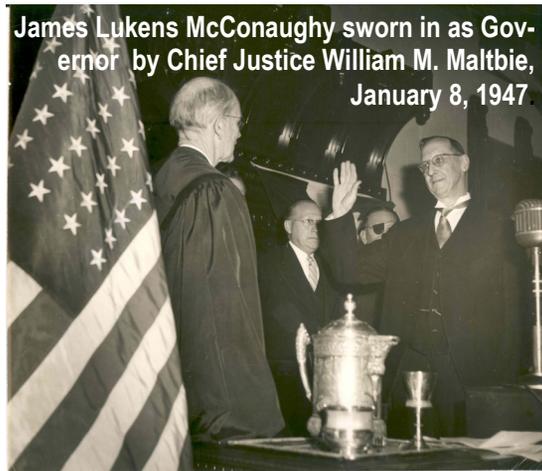
Did You Know a Connecticut Governor Was A U.S. Spy?

Paul E. Baran, Government Archivist

When James Lukens McConaughy campaigned for Governor in 1946, he could already boast of an impressive resume: President of Wesleyan University in Middletown (1925-1943), Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut (1939-1941), President of the United China Relief (1942-1946), and a prominent role in the Office of Strategic Services (O.S.S.) during World War II (1943-1945). The O.S.S. was the predecessor of the C.I.A.

In late 1943 McConaughy was recruited by Major General William J. Donovan of the O.S.S. to serve as Deputy Director in Charge of Schools and Training. The former college president oversaw a campus that “was scattered all over the world.” To ensure the necessary secrecy, McConaughy’s trips to Washington and abroad were supposedly made in connection with his work as President of the United China Relief. Those trained by the O.S.S. received instruction in “navigation, parachute jumping, how to kill wild animals and use them as food, lock picking, hiding microscopic sized confidential data, protecting oneself from dagger attacks and using it oneself offensively, operating a wireless set, reading code and cipher, and elementary foreign languages.” McConaughy wrote, “Name me a weird subject of instruction and I will gamble that it was taught by O.S.S. somewhere, sometime!” *Narrative of O.S.S. experience, undated, Connecticut State Archives, RG 069:146, James L. McConaughy Papers (hereafter cited as JLM Papers), Box 1.*

McConaughy touted his O.S.S. experience during his 1946 campaign for Governor stating that it taught him how to work with all kinds of people. *-Speech delivered October 13, 1946, JLM Papers, Box 4.* He courted veterans by reminding them that in the O.S.S. he worked with them, trained them, lived with them, understood them, and got to know their desires, needs and financial limitations. *-Speech delivered October 16, 1946, JLM Papers, Box 4.* He sought the support of labor by explaining that it was



James Lukens McConaughy sworn in as Governor by Chief Justice William M. Maltbie, January 8, 1947

American labor leaders who assisted the O.S.S. in organizing foreign labor leaders into sabotage crews. *-Speech delivered October 21, 1946, JLM Papers, Box 4.*

McConaughy’s rhetoric in the first gubernatorial campaign of the post-war era also highlighted the start of the cold war and the threat from communism. In his acceptance

speech for the Republican nomination, McConaughy stated, “Communism is a cancer which will destroy America if it is not driven out. The two greatest fighters against American Communism are the Church and the Republican party... We Republicans pledge to continue to keep our party free from this menace. Let the Communists of Connecticut vote the other ticket, not ours.” *-Speech delivered September 10, 1946, JLM Papers, Box 4.*

The James L. McConaughy Papers were donated to the Connecticut State Library in August 2008 by McConaughy’s grandson, also named James L. McConaughy. The papers complement McConaughy’s gubernatorial records and include not only speeches from McConaughy’s time as Governor and Lieutenant Governor, but also photographs, correspondence to his wife written during his overseas trips for the O.S.S., and his scrapbook from Yale University, from which he graduated in 1909. Recently Mr. McConaughy and his wife Jo Anne, along with former Lieutenant Governor Eunice Groark, visited the Connecticut State Library’s Van Block Avenue facility to go through the photographs. Groark’s father, Henry Barnard Strong, was Gov. McConaughy’s chief of staff.



left to right: Paul Baran, James L. McConaughy, Jo Anne McConaughy, Eunice Groark

Hard Times and Sharing: Library Service Centers bridge the gap for local communities!

By Tom Newman, Statewide Data Coordinator

Fifty years ago the State Library's new Library Service Center delivered books to libraries by using an enormous station-wagon. It must have been a challenge to drive that behemoth packed so full that all you could see in the rear-view window were piles of books. One screeching stop and books would cascade into the front seat with you. Today the Service Centers let the **C-Car** drivers do the delivering, but the objective is the same: provide important library materials and services to the libraries and librarians who serve the residents of Connecticut.



Libraries for Libraries

The Middletown and Willimantic **Library Service Centers** usually describe themselves as libraries for libraries. The typical library (in a general sense) pools the resources of the many so that everyone in a community has access to a broader range of library materials and services than they would have individually. So too with the Service Centers, except their community is the community of libraries and librarians. If a library can't afford a meaningful large-print book collection, for example, they borrow these from the Service Centers. This is cost-effective and logical for the library. But who really benefits?

Here are just a few examples.

Cost Efficiency

The Service Centers buy and make available "Book Props", which are story-board kits popular for use in library story-times. They are expensive so libraries can't afford enough of them to provide much variety. The Service Centers own 154.

The Service Center "book prop" circulation ratio is 15:450, which equates to 25 cents a child. One book prop, called *I Know an Old Lady That Swallowed a Fly*,

has circulated 15 times in the past three years. Typically, a book prop gets used in at least three (and usually more) story-times during each circulation. Story-times usually have about 10 pre-schoolers per session. So the total number of pre-schoolers in towns all over Connecticut who have watched the Old Lady swallow a horse, who swallowed a cow, who swallowed a goat, who swallowed a dog, who swallowed a cat, who

swallowed a bird, who swallowed a spider, who swallowed a fly is probably around 450! That's an early literacy experience and a nutrition lesson, all for around 25 cents per child.

Most libraries own a copy or two of Harper Lee's novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Not all libraries own a large-print copy.

Fewer libraries own an audio version on compact disk. Fewer still own 10 paperback copies for immediate use in a book discussion group. Libraries of all kinds, big and small, depend on having these different versions available on short notice, for free, from the Service Centers. While on loan to one library, this book will be read or listened to by dozens of Connecticut borrowers, and at the next library...dozens more.

Responding to Emergencies

A few years ago the Teacher's Memorial School in Norwich had a fire that damaged its library. Suddenly the children at this school had no library to use and no library books to read until the library could be re-built. The school turned to the Willimantic Library Service

Center for help and borrowed books extensively, setting up classroom collections to get through the year that it took to rebuild the library. Similarly, during a year-long construction project, several kindergarten classes in Willimantic were moved temporarily into the high school building. WLSC loaned the high school library hundreds of picture books so that those children would not go for a year without library visits and the ability to check out books from their school media center.

Solving Problems

Libraries have had a difficult time waiting for the audio book market to sort itself out. At first libraries bought cassettes, then compact disks, then mp3 compact disks, then downloads via computer, and then portable listening devices like Playaways. This made purchasing decisions for libraries very difficult. In all these formats, libraries were able to borrow early sample collections from the Service Centers to help them decide on whether to purchase the format or not. The patrons themselves, by borrowing or not borrowing these sample collections, helped the libraries determine how best to serve their communities.

Many libraries now have story-time programs for the very young. But what does a Children's Librarian do with a dozen sub-two-year-olds who all want to see the story book up close all

at once? Give them their own copy and make sure the pages don't tear. In other words, borrow board book sets from the Service Center and have different titles ready for each program. Toddlers love seeing and handling the books, and parents gain confidence reading to their babies.

Providing Leadership

The mega station-wagon may be gone, but the Service Center role as a support service to libraries remains.

continued on page 7

"That's an early literacy experience and a nutrition lesson, all for around 25 cents per child."

WPA Artist Beatrice Cuming Chose New London - by Mark Jones, State Archivist

Cuming, Beatrice Laving (1903-1974)

Beatrice Cuming was born in Brooklyn, New York on March 25, 1903. She attended the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, going on to study under H.B. Snell for three summers at Boothbay Harbor, Maine. After graduation she taught art classes at the Girls' Community High School for a year before deciding to go into free-lance commercial art. Using her earnings from free-lancing, Cuming moved to Paris in 1924. There she studied at the Colarossi, the Grande Chaumière and Moderne Academies, and at the André Lhote Studio. After a year in Paris she travelled and painted in Italy, North Africa, England, and Brittany before returning to New York in 1926. In 1928 she studied at the Art Students League. In 1929 Cuming returned to Paris where she completed her studies. In the early 1930s she moved to Kairouan, Tunisia with her traveling companion, author Dahrís Butterworth Martin. In Tunisia, Cuming and Martin met an Arab who acquainted them with the local customs and taught Cuming Arabic. The exotic landscape and customs proved to be a great inspiration to both Cuming and Martin. In 1943 Dahrís Martin published a book recounting their adventures in North Africa titled *I Know Tunisia*.

Cuming returned to America in 1933 with a new appreciation for the American landscape. She later recalled, "I was overwhelmed by the wealth of material for an artist here, by my own keenness for it and the feeling of belonging and wanting to be nowhere but here." In 1934 she boarded a train intending to move to Boston. When the train reached New London, Connecticut she was so struck by the beauty she saw around her that she disembarked the train and started a life in that town where she gravitated towards industrial subjects: steam trains, power plants, harbors, and factories.



New London Public Fish Market

In 1934 Cuming joined the Public Works of Art Project. When the program dissolved, she was transferred to the WPA Federal Arts Project. Under the WPA she completed 150 easel works. They were allocated to the Norwich State Hospital, Hamden High School, Connecticut State College, Undercliff Sanatorium, Middlesex County Temporary Home, Fairfield State Hospital, Internal Revenue Office, New Britain High School, Lincoln School, Norwalk High School, Cedarcrest Sanatorium, Middlesex County Temporary Home, Long Lane Farm, Rocky Hill Soldiers' Home, Mystic Oral School, Laurel Heights Sanatorium, Southbury Training School, Monroe Center School, and Fort Wright in Fishers Island, NY. Many of Cuming's works for the project were etchings depicting the New London area. She created many of her prints at a print studio set up by the WPA in New York City. She assisted Aldis B. Browne in the execution of a mural for the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

To earn money in New London, Cuming offered art classes to children and adults at her New London studio. She served as the caretaker for her studio and residence and therefore did not have to pay rent. She also taught art in New London public schools from 1936 until 1940. In 1937 she took control of the Young People's Art Program at the Lyman Allyn Museum. In 1943 she was commissioned to paint the construction of a submarine at the Groton submarine plant. She was also hired to paint watercolors of the Standard Oil Company in New Jersey.

In 1942 Cuming travelled extensively in the Southwest United States. She spent a summer in La Jitas, Texas, where she was the Director of the Summer Colony at Sul Ross State University in Alpine, Texas. She was surrounded by wilderness in her quiet cabin, and this environment inspired a number of paintings of nature's beauty. She spent her next summer in a secluded rented house in New Mexico. An interesting footnote to this time in her life is that she was investigated by the FBI because they suspected she was spying on their Los Alamos nuclear bomb facility. There is no record that their suspicions were true.

"Many of Cuming's works for the project were etchings depicting the New London area."

In 1958 Cumming designed her own home in New London. It featured a personal studio on the top floor, a first floor living area, and a basement studio for teaching classes. Towards the end of her life, she could not afford to live in the house alone, so she moved into her upstairs studio and rented the downstairs living quarters. Cumming resided in the house until her death in March 1974.

Continued on page 7.

Hard Times, continued from page 5

And this supporting role is much broader than it was in the 1950's. Today both Service Centers act as training and meeting centers for library staff and trustees. They host meetings, workshops, and technology classes. They gather and make accessible professional library collections so that Connecticut libraries can avoid the high cost of these materials.

iCONN

The Centers even supply office space for iCONN which provides all Connecticut students, faculty, and residents with online access to essential library and information resources.

Service Centers as Community Gardens:

Obviously the Service Centers are cost-effective, but do they have an impact? If a book is a garden one carries in one's pocket [Ancient Chinese Proverb],

then the Service Centers are the community gardens of Connecticut.

To judge the value of the Service Centers, look beyond the service itself.

- ⌘ Look at the middle school class using Service Center books for their foreign countries research project because their own school library's editions are too old.
- ⌘ Look at the seniors entertained at a nursing home by a program using a Service Center's Remembering Kit on early automobiles.
- ⌘ Look at the genealogist who gets census assistance from the librarian who attended a census workshop at one of the Service Center training centers.

Look at the 5th grader with vision problems who can

find a Large Print novel by Sharon Creech because his library borrowed a collection from the Service Centers.

- ⌘ Look at all the Connecticut citizens who benefit from Service Center services and you will appreciate why the Centers are not just a warehouse full of books.

To contact Tom Newman, State Library Data Coordinator: newman@cslib.org or 860-757-6573.

Cummings, continued from page 6

Sources:

Beatrice Cumming 1903-1974: Exhibition Catalogue (1989);

WPA Biography; "Cumming, Beatrice," Jim Collins and Glen Opitz, editors, *Women Artists in America* (Apollo, 1980);

Social Security Death Index;

Fielding's Dictionary of American Painters (1986), p. 193;

Who Was Who In American Art (1985), p. 142;

"Cecile Tyl research material on Beatrice Cumming [ca. 1913-1990]," Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution, at <http://siris-archives.si.edu/ipac20/ipac.jsp?uri=full=3100001~!212485~!0>;

"Artists' Colony Opens Gallery At Noank," *Hartford Courant*, August 26, 1947;

Edward Alden Jewell, "National Gallery Gives Loan Show," *New York Times*, May 16, 1941;

Edward Alden Jewell, "Art Shows Offer Marine Subjects," *New York Times*, February 3, 1942;

"Among One-Man Shows," *New York Times*, February 8, 1942;

Edward Alden Jewell, "The American Artist And The War," *New York Times*, February 8, 1942;

Edward Alden Jewell, "National Gallery Birthday," *New York Times*, May 17, 1946;

AskArt;

Edward Alden Jewell, "Art on the Summer Circuit," *New York Times*, August 24, 1947;

Howard Devree, "Pioneer Modernist," *New York Times*, April 27, 1952;



William Zimer, "New London's Quirky Individualist Left a Records of the City's Geometry," *New York Times*, March 4, 1990.

Portrait of Beatrice Cumming, ca. 1920's, Edward Paine, Photographer in Barbara Zabel and Cecile S. Tyl, *Beatrice Cumming 1903-1974*, Catalogue for Exhibit at the Lyman Allyn Art Museum, February 4th-March 18th, 1990, p. 28. Per-

mission to reproduce courtesy of the Lyman Allyn Art Museum, New London, CT.

To contact Mark Jones, State Archivist: mjones@cslib.org or 860-757-6511.

The Tale of the Missing Legislator, By Mel E. Smith, Reference Librarian -History & Genealogy Unit

Often the staff of the Connecticut State Library is asked to date a photograph or help determine more about the object of the photograph.

This story illustrates how often an answer derives from sources found in each of three different collections at Connecticut State Library: History & Genealogy (H&G); Law & Legislative Reference(LLR); and Government & Information Resources (GIR).

In February of 2008 LLR librarian Debra Pond received a request for information from the Whittemore Library in Naugatuck, Connecticut.

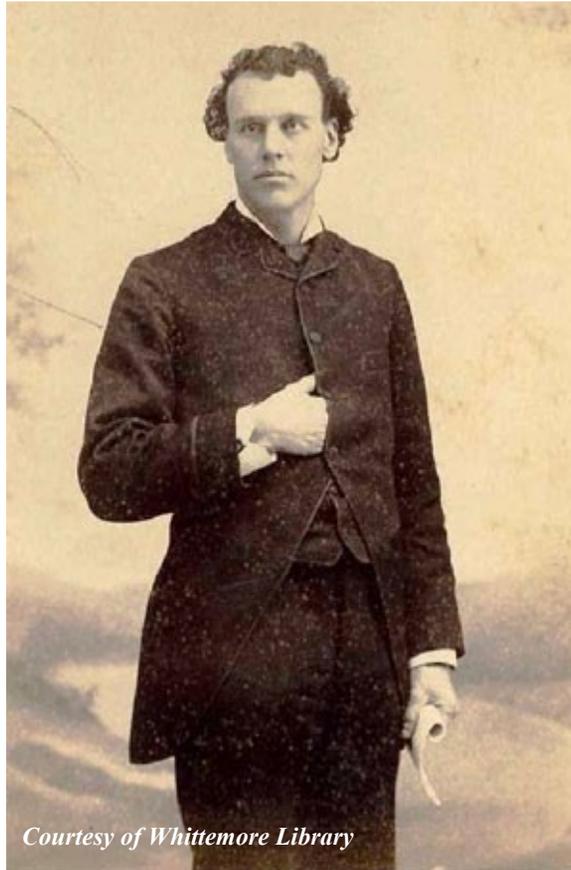
Whittemore Library had recently received a copy of a late 19th century studio photograph.

This photograph depicted a young man in his late twenties or early thirties, wearing a formal suit, posed with his right hand thrust between the buttons of his jacket coat - Napoleon style. Clutched in his left hand is a scroll of paper.

Could LLR verify that the subject of the portrait, Frederick H. King, had been a legislator?

Debra consulted a source in LLR, The Connecticut General Assembly Members Database, a highly used online database that was originally a manual card file created in the LLR Bill Room. There was indeed a

Frederick H. King in the database, and his entry showed that he served in the Connecticut General



Courtesy of Whittemore Library

Assembly as a representative from Naugatuck in the years 1886 and 1887. His party affiliation was listed as independent. No additional information about Frederick H. King, such as a date of death, was provided.

To gain additional biographical information, Debra collaborated with the History & Genealogy (H&G) reference staff.

H&G Reference Librarian Mel Smith

thought he would find the answer in a publication of the Evening Post Association. In the 1887 annual of *Biographical Sketches of the State Officers, Representatives in Congress, Governor's Staff, and Senators and Members of*

the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut (CSL call # F100 .E93) the following entry was discovered:

“Frederick Henry King of Naugatuck, was born in Barkhamsted, April 16, 1857, and is therefore twenty-nine years of age. Although a student of the common schools, most of his education has been obtained by study after hard work as a farmer and employee of the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe

Company of Naugatuck. He was in the House of 1886, and is an Independent and intends to act with the party that will, in good faith, guarantee its support to legislate to lift from degradation and poverty the wealth-producers of the country.” - Page 112

This biographical information matched the gravity and stance of the man in the photograph: young, late twenties, in a serious and determined pose as a servant of the people. It was probably taken in 1886 or 1887 during his time as a State Representative.

The question lingered however, “What happened to this young, aspiring graduate of the common schools?”

“...What happened to this young, aspiring graduate of the common schools?”

Using Connecticut census records, along with the information found in *Biographical Sketches of the State Officers, Representatives*

in Congress, Governor's Staff, and Senators and Members of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, the following timeline may be pieced together about State Representative King:

In 1880, he was working as a farmhand in Canton. By 1886 he had moved to Naugatuck and was employed by the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Company. That was the year he was first elected to the General Assembly. He stayed in Naugatuck making rubber boots through 1900.

The 1910 census finds him living in Barkhamsted, working at odd jobs as a carpenter. He had married a woman from Iowa named Rosa (sometimes spelled Rose) around 1882, and they had three children.

In 1920 he was living in Hartford right around the corner from the Connecticut State Library on Buckingham Street and was employed as a machinist in

See next page

With Malice Toward None: *State Library observes Lincoln Bicentennial with Reading Room Exhibit*

By Julie Schwartz and Stephen Slovasky.

As librarians, we believe that reading is the linchpin of citizen participation and vibrant democracy.

Lincoln was a deep, attentive, and disciplined reader who became an outstandingly conscientious citizen. The Connecticut State Library commemorates Lincoln's two hundredth birthday by showing how this great reader became a great Presidential writer.

Historians and students of rhetoric consider Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address a masterpiece of political oratory. Lincoln's short speech achieves preeminence among American state papers by transcending the politics and the out-

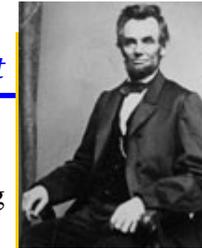
comes of war through the power of language itself. The culminating achievement of this intellectually complex and well-read man has a place in our literary canon alongside other 19th century masterpieces by Emerson, Whitman, Dickinson, and Mark Twain.

In a speech that's theme is reconciliation, the language itself achieves the status of conciliator. Lincoln subverts efforts to declare the people of the South traitors and to treat them as a conquered nation. His vision assigns the War and its terrible outcome not to the motives and actions of either side in the conflict, but to the mysterious purposes of God.

Lincoln's imagery subtly draws on familiar ma-

terial from the Protestant Bible, so we have exhibited the following items from our collections: three New Testaments which Union soldiers carried into battle, the first publication of the Address as a federal document, and a curious item from our Broad-sides - an original invitation to the National Inaugural Ball.

Please visit the State Library to enjoy the exhibit and to obtain a commemorative copy of the Address. "Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address" closes May 28, 2009.



State Archives PG8

Missing Legislator, continued from page 8

one of the neighborhood machine shops, very possibly Colt's. His wife was still living, and their son Charles H. King, who was living with them was in the United States Army.

After the 1920 census however, Frederick and his wife vanish and do not appear on the census roll for 1930.

A search of Proquest's Historical *Hartford Courant* subscription databases revealed no obituary or other news items for either Frederick or Rosa King. Nor did a search of the Hale Connecticut Cemetery Headstone Inscription slip index produce a hit. But the Hale index did have an entry for a Rosa B. King, who died in 1920 and was buried in Barkhamsted. Could she have been the wife of the missing legislator?

Sometimes it takes a road trip to solve a nagging historical mystery. The Connecticut State Library has

the greatest amount of historical and genealogical information in the state, but its resources had been exhaustively researched without yielding the secret of Frederick King.

And so it was that one fine fall day in 2008, the Smith family ventured off on a field trip to Riverview Cemetery in Barkhamsted, Connecticut in search of the final resting place of Frederick H. King.

After a leisurely winding drive through the hills of Hartland and Barkhamsted, the small Riverview Cemetery was located.

In short order, with aid from two motivated assistants who were guaranteed a cash



bounty, a large King family monument was discovered!

A dirt- and grass-covered footstone revealed the final resting place and death date of the missing legislator:

"Frederick H. King, 1857-1937."

No grand sentiments, no indication of his humble beginning, or service to the State of Connecticut.

Just the final resting place of an individual caught in a moment of time in a photographer's lens.

Above: Smith family junior detectives discover the King Family Monument at Riverview Cemetery.

Dedications of the Westbrook Public Library and Edward Smith Library

By Mary Louise Jensen, Building Consultant

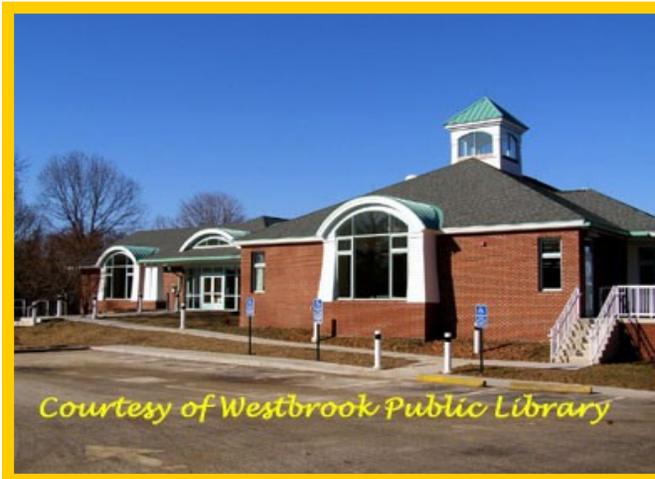
Westbrook Public Library

On January 31, 2009, the renovated and expanded Westbrook Public Library building was dedicated. Westbrook, a shoreline community with an estimated population of 6,617, is located in Middlesex County.

The library building is now 19,088 square feet. This includes the original 1977 library building of 11,760 square feet. The library has a restful, comfortable feeling with many windows allowing natural light to stream through the building. The new circulation desk with a granite top is very attractive. All of the public services are located on the main floor with a meeting room on the lower level.

A new young adult area was created. The new children's room is almost triple the size of the original children's area, and a large bow window with an upholstered bench draws both children and parents into the room. An ele-

vator now makes the building accessible to people with disabilities. An interesting and appealing architectural feature of the building is the large new cupola.



Courtesy of Westbrook Public Library

The renovations and expansion cost approximately \$4,275,000. The Town of Westbrook bonded \$3,550,000 for the project, and \$225,000 came from private donations.

The State Library awarded the Town of Westbrook a \$500,000 Public Library

Construction Grant from state bond funds administered by the Connecticut State Library.

Edward Smith Library (North Branford)

On March 28, 2009, the renovated and expanded Edward Smith Library building had its official opening. North Branford, with an estimated population of 14,478, is located in New Haven County. This town is served by two public libraries in different population areas – Edward Smith Library, located in the village of Northford, and Atwater Memorial Library, located in the center of North Branford.

Edward Smith Library was expanded from 5,209 square feet to 12,000 square feet. The main floor houses the adult and young adult collections. There is a meeting room to the left of the main entrance. The lower level is the children's room which is three times larger than previously, very bright and inviting with bountiful natural lighting. The original library on the main floor is now a delightful reading area. An elevator was added making the building accessible to people with disabilities, and a paved parking lot was created.

The renovations and expansion cost approximately \$4,900,000. The Town of North Branford bonded for \$4,350,000, and \$50,000 that came from private donations. The State Library awarded the Town of North Branford a \$500,000 Public Library Construction Grant from state bond funds administered by the Connecticut State Library.

Digitize, digitize ... let no work evade your eyes!

News from the Digital Frontline, by Jane Cullinane, Preservation Librarian

We have loaded [The General Statutes of Connecticut, revision of 1902](#) into the Law and Legislation Collection on the CSL website. This is the version that includes the marginal annotations added by State Library staff over the years.

Project history: The CSL preservation copies from Acme Bookbinding included compressed [TIFF](#) files which we used to create the digital version. Christine Pittsley, Preservation Office Assistant, uncompressed them and converted them into [JPG](#) files.

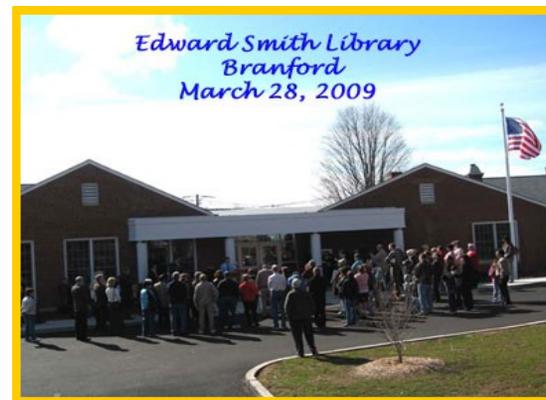
The JPG files were loaded as a compound object using the

[ABBY Fine Reader](#) software that comes with the [CON-TENTdm Project Client](#). This means that the [OCR](#) has not been corrected, but in an earlier test run, the rate of error was quite small.

The detailed contents of each page were entered by spreadsheet and formed into the "bookmarks" column in the compound object.

Except for some notes added to the description field, the [metadata](#) pretty much matches the bibliographic record.

—Title is misquoted from "Plagiarize, plagiarize" by Tom Lehrer, with the kind permission of the author.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY

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We hope you enjoy this issue and will share any suggestions you have for future issues with me at hfrye@cslib.org.

Visit our web site at <http://www.cslib.org/>.

Cover photo: Beaux Arts Lobby of Connecticut State Library, 231 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, CT 06106.

Page 2 photo: exterior of the Connecticut State Library.

Some Types of 19th Century Photographs in the U.S.A.

They say a picture is worth a thousand words. People just enjoy looking and taking photographs whether it be an image of a child at play, a country landscape in the fall, or perhaps a busy corner street in an urban neighborhood. We live in a time when digital cameras allow us the flexibility to take multiple photographs in a fraction of a second, in almost any setting. Just as easily, with a simple push of a button, we can delete the image if we do not like the result of our efforts.

—*Mel Smith, History & Genealogy Reference Librarian.*

Daguerreotype, circa 1840-1855—Metal backed, Copper or silver-plated

Tintype, circa 1855-1900—Metal backed, Iron japanned black

Ambrotype, circa 1855-1870 - Image on glass with backing

Cyanotype, 1842-present - paper, blue image, Popular with architects, blueprints

Silver print, circa 1839-1860 - salted paper, Brown to yellow-brown tone

Albumen print, circa 1850-1920 - coated paper Thin, brown image, high-gloss, usually mounted