

## Succeeding In Difficult Times

Brinley Franklin  
Director of University Libraries

There are times when it is relatively easy to be successful. Difficult times are more challenging, and success is harder to achieve. The 2002 UConn women's basketball team had four first-round WNBA picks in its starting line-up. The undefeated team won the national championship, but it was almost expected. Only one player returned to the starting line-up in 2003, the starting point guard was injured much of the season, and most of the players were unproven freshmen and sophomores. Nevertheless, the women Huskies again won the national championship, losing only one game all season. Some observers claim it was Coach Auriemma's finest coaching job.



There are no national championships in academic librarianship. In 2003, the UConn Libraries faced a year in which the operating budget was cut, the acquisitions budget was flat, and a smaller complement of staff was called upon to do more with (even) less. That the Libraries were able to achieve as much as we did this year is a testament to the dedication and hard work of our staff and to the unwavering support from our donors. Some of the accomplishments of which we are most proud include:

- The Libraries were accepted into the Boston Library Consortium, the premier research library group in New England. The library immediately began to participate in BLC initiatives, including priority document delivery/interlibrary loan service and 24/7 reference service.
- We implemented a new collection management/security system using smart computer chips, becoming the largest North American library to utilize this technology and receiving international attention. Users enjoy unmediated collection security and improved self-checkout

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## The Wilbur Cross Library

### Informal Observations on Its Place in UConn History

Norman D. Stevens, Emeritus Director of University Libraries

The renovated Wilbur Cross building, which now houses a range of student services, was rededicated on November 20, 2002. As part of the program, I was asked to speak about the building's role as the University Library. Since the *University of Connecticut Advance* and the rededication program included short pieces on the history of the building, I offered informal observations based on my experiences after I joined the staff in 1968 and also on my understanding of the earlier history of the library, gleaned largely from conversations with Roberta K. Smith, who began working in the Wilbur Cross Library in 1946. For this article, I have expanded slightly upon those remarks to provide a general impression of the place of the Wilbur Cross Library in the history of UConn. ■

#### A Brief History of the Wilbur Cross Building

The Wilbur Cross Library (WCL), the first university structure built specifically to house the university's library collections, served as the University of Connecticut's main library from 1939 until 1978. Construction of the 110,000 sq. ft. building began in 1938 and was completed, at a cost of \$424,472, in May 1939. Funding for the building was part of a then unprecedented bond issue of nearly \$3 million approved by the Connecticut General Assembly for the construction of new buildings. Chief among the building's features were its seven-level core stack area with a capacity for seven tons of volumes and its two monumental reading rooms with 30-foot high ceilings. The WCL was one of the first campus buildings to be air-conditioned.

Fittingly, the Connecticut State College became the University of Connecticut in the same month the library was completed, and in April 1942, the Board of Trustees named the building after Wilbur Cross, a native of Mansfield and a four-term governor of Connecticut.

An addition to the WCL was completed and dedicated in 1964. The addition included space for 250,000 volumes and workspace for 60 staff members. Library collections and services grew rapidly under the leadership of President Homer D. Babbidge and John P. McDonald, Director of University Librar-

ies, both of whom had joined the university shortly before completion of the addition. A collection of 400,000 volumes in 1962 had grown to a million volumes by 1971. That growth led to the need for a new library building, which opened in 1978 and was dedicated as the Homer Babbidge Library in 1984.

*(Adapted from the rededication program)*

**1939-1945** Upon its completion in 1939, the WCL was an impressive structure that dominated the campus landscape. Its distinctive cupola and gold dome made it *the* signature campus building of its day, a position it held for many years. Even today, the cupola remains, perhaps, the primary icon of UConn, and the view of the building from Storrs Road still provides a suggestion of its early stateliness. From the library's front portico, the view of the landscape to the east was extraordinary, as there were no buildings to block the vista towards Horse Barn Hill, and many large trees had fallen in the hurricane of 1938.

Planning and construction of the WCL came at the end of an era in the history of library architecture that emphasized monumental features. The cupola and dome in the center of the building, the imposing stairway and main entrance, and the massive reading rooms at either side of the building were typical of the time. Equally typical was the relegation of collections to a multi-tier core stack designed to maximize storage capacity with little consideration for ease of use. Sturdy wooden furniture, especially long reading tables, conveyed a sense of the serious purpose of the space. The building is evocative of many academic library buildings constructed in the 1920s and 1930s.

Library services emphasized strong collections and large open reading rooms in which students could study and use the collections. The staff was relatively small and, other than then Director Paul Alcorn, consisted entirely of women, most of whom were either Storrs natives or spouses of

male faculty members. The stacks were closed to students, and except for a sizeable reference collection in the north reading room, books were made available from a circulation service desk facing the entrance. Students were part of a close-knit academic community and were expected to abide by strict standards governing appearance and

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*The Wilbur Cross Library's monumental features were typical of library architecture of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

## Our Fingers Did The Walking

William Uricchio, Director, Trecker Library, Greater Hartford Campus

As reported in the February/March 2003 *UConn Libraries* ("SNET Company Records Donated to Archives & Special Collections"), the university recently completed receipt of the Southern New England Telephone archival collection from SBC SNET. The article described the collection's importance to researchers and noted its appraised value at \$3.8 million dollars.

For the few of us who were charged with bringing the initial parts of the collection to Storrs from SNET's vaults and offsite storage facilities, the appraised value seems almost fantastical. The newly organized and described materials were, just five years ago, boxes upon boxes of mostly dusty, sometimes crumbling, volumes, random pieces of paper, ancient notebooks, and equipment parts.

Our work started in the basement vault of SNET's longtime headquarters at 32 Church Street in New Haven, moved to the company's executive suite, spread to an adjacent skyscraper, which was to be SNET's new headquarters (the sale to SBC was rumored but had not advanced yet), and finally to a commercial storage facility near Bradley International Airport, where members of the Dodd Center staff examined hundreds of the 50,000 boxes located there.

As we pored over what seemed to be an endless array of materials, we made a number of ad hoc decisions that eventually gave form to the collection. We took whatever we could find about the company's early days, including handwritten board minutes bound into leather volumes, some of the world's first telephone books, historic files that were maintained on a town by town basis, and public relations materials such as the company's in-house newsletters. We gathered a number of notebooks related to "rate cases," in which the company detailed its rationale for its customer charges. We pawed through and took most of a large photograph collection, which showed not only SNET workers, operations, and offices, but also contained fine images of the state's towns and cities as the telephone system was installed and then grew within their boundaries. We also accumulated pictures documenting floods and other disasters that interrupted telephone service.

Along with more mundane paper items, such as a bound volume from the 1920's listing the company's trucks and their repairs, were fascinating letters, including a missive from one of the company's first customers who eventually figured out that being a pioneer wasn't all it was cracked up to be since he didn't know anyone

else who had a telephone; and another from a farmer who complained that unnamed "Germans" were constantly coming to his house to call authorities to remove their dead horses from their farms. We also discovered internal memos from the company's first days, including one requesting that operators not spend too much time chatting with customers, and another announcing that telephones would have numbers (a big technical development at the time).

Once we were convinced we had captured the heart of the collection, we arranged for it to be sent to the Dodd Center. There, archivist Cynthia McElroy, who had been key to the retrieval operations, began looking through the shrink-wrapped pallets of materials to make some sense of it all.

A predecessor to the January 28, 2003 formal presentation of the collection to UConn was held at the Dodd Center on January 28, 1998, exactly 120 years after the opening of the first telephone exchange (which occurred in New Haven and which started the company that became Southern New England Telephone). Cynthia and I brought a representation of the many items in the collection to the Dodd Center's beautiful reading room where then SNET chairman and CEO Daniel Miglio and UConn president Philip E. Austin praised the effort to preserve the collection and recognized the many activities that would be done in the years ahead to turn it into the valuable research asset that it has become.

As the center's then curator for historic business collections, I worked with Cynthia to mount a well received exhibit of some of the more interesting items that we had discovered. Included were hand-drawn schematics of the world's first pay telephone, photographs of cable-laying across the Connecticut River, one of the first sets of lineman's tools, metal signs with the Bell system logo, and some early equipment, including candlestick telephone handsets. Following the exhibit, the "real work" of analyzing and describing began in earnest.

The kind of nuts and bolts archival efforts accomplished to bring the SNET archives to Storrs are not unlike mining for gold or silver. Sometimes the work gives a big return and other times it does not. It feels very good to have hit the mother lode—almost \$4 million worth of the finest stuff buried deep in SNET's many attics. 

## Studying Old Maps in New Ways

Patrick McGlamery  
Map & Geographic Information Librarian

Bradford Library owns relatively few historic or rare printed maps of Connecticut. In lieu of such documents, and in response to an emerging demand for information about urban growth and the use of the state's resources, the Map and Geographic Information Center, MAGIC, developed a strategy to create a digital collection to be accessed via the Internet. The result is a collection of over 300 map images tracing the cartographic history of Connecticut. These images are now accessible at [http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/cgi-bin/MAGIC\\_HistList.pl](http://magic.lib.uconn.edu/cgi-bin/MAGIC_HistList.pl).

Beginning with maps of Connecticut before 1800, and working from Edmund Thompson's *Maps of Connecticut Before the Year 1800: A Descriptive List* and *Maps of Connecticut for the Years of Industrial Revolution, 1801-1860: A Descriptive List*, MAGIC partnered with libraries holding copies of the rare maps listed in Thompson. We contracted with the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress and with other libraries, such as the Yale University Map Library, to scan maps from their collections. These maps of the entire state provide a comprehensive collection that brings together, for the first time, the historic maps of Connecticut.

In a second phase of the project, MAGIC added scanned images of maps of towns from mid 19<sup>th</sup> century county atlases. This was followed by scans of a series of photographic prints of 1830s charts of the Connecticut coast and scans of Connecticut rivers from the *United States Congressional Serial Set*. Wall maps of Connecticut's counties from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and maps of the Middle Atlantic States and New England showing Connecticut in context have also been added to the collection. Currently, MAGIC is adding images from George W. Eldridge's *Harbor Charts, Volumes 1 and 2*—depicting the harbors from New York City to Bar Harbor, Maine.

All of the maps have been scanned to at least 300 dpi—enough resolution to show words. The files are large, as large as 678 Megabytes for the TIFF file of the Hartford County wall map. However, the files are compressed so that the user can "zoom" into the map and always get "screen resolution." That is, the 678 Megabytes are not being downloaded, but a reasonable size file dependent on the user's screen, can be, allowing one to download the map and use it offline if so desired. The compressed image files were viewed an average of 4,100 times per month last year, making MAGIC a very popular site.

Having added early land use maps to the digital collection, mining them for information was clearly the next step. For example, two early, statewide maps of Connecticut—Blodget (1792) and Warren & Gillette (1811)—were drawn at relatively large scale and have a remarkable amount of information on them. The Blodget map shows industries and houses of worship. The Warren & Gillette map was the first topographic survey of the state. Assigning contemporary projected coordinate geometry to these 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century documents so that they can be used with modern Geographic Information Systems (GIS) was a leap of faith. Coordinates were assigned to town corner points, providing a reasonable level of geographic accuracy—for 200 hundred-year-old measures.

During the same period that we were creating the digital collection of historic printed maps, image-based geo-spatial information, or raster based data, in the form of orthographic aerial

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### "Operator 25" c. 1908

Performing a valuable community service, Operator 25 was the source of a wide variety of information including train schedules, public meeting times, weather forecasts and baseball scores. SNET President Morris Tyler instituted this practice to build public awareness of the usefulness of the telephone. In 1909, Operator 25 became "Information."

SNET Collection, Dodd Research Center

## Ken Wilson (1923-2003) A Friend of the University Libraries

Norman Stevens  
Director of University Libraries, Emeritus

Throughout his more than 50 years in Storrs, Ken Wilson was a regular user, strong supporter, and true friend of the University Libraries. When I joined the library in



1968, Ken was Dean of Liberal Arts & Sciences. Shortly thereafter, in 1970, he became Vice President for Academic Programs, a position he held until 1981.

During Ken's tenure as Vice President, Director of University Libraries John McDonald and I worked closely with him, and his associate Bill Orr, on virtually every matter relating to the library. It was a difficult time for the university's budget. State support for the university diminished greatly as John Dempsey's tenure as governor and Homer Babbidge's tenure as president came to an end. We were fortunate to have Ken and Bill, with substantial help from Ed Hanna in the Controller's Office, looking out for the library. Although they often could not provide firm budget figures in such critical areas as student labor and acquisitions at the start of the fiscal year, we knew that their verbal assurance of support at the end of the fiscal year could be relied on. Ken was committed to the growth and development of the library and could always be counted on to give sound guidance and, where necessary, to take prompt action on any problem we brought to his attention.

More than any other administrator that I worked with in my more than 35 years as an academic librarian, Ken had a genuine understanding of the importance of the library to a university. That came not only from his own library-based academic background but also from his personal love and use of books and libraries. When he returned to teaching in 1981, he once again became a regular user of the library. On his retirement from teaching in 1989, he took up almost permanent residence in Babbidge Library to produce *The Columbia Guide to Standard American Usage*. I saw him then on a regular basis, and he always expressed interest in the well being of the library.

Long-time Friends of the University Libraries, Ken and his wife Marilyn participated regularly in library events and programs. It is especially fitting, therefore, that his family has established the Kenneth Wilson Library Fund to provide ongoing support for the library. After he announced his plan to retire as Vice President, Ken kept a small hand-lettered sign on his desk in Gulley Hall, which read "Lame Ducks Bite." It made clear his intention to continue to devote himself to his assignment. The establishment of a library fund in his name makes it equally clear that Ken's influence on the welfare of the Libraries will continue for years to come. 

Contributions to the Kenneth Wilson Library Fund may be directed to Linda Perrone, University Libraries, Storrs, CT 06269-1205. Please make checks payable to the University of Connecticut Foundation and note "Kenneth Wilson Library Fund" on the memo line.

## Searching the Archives for Information on UConn's Past

Bruce M. Stave

Board of Trustees Distinguished Professor of History Emeritus & Director of the Center for Oral History

A comprehensive history of the University of Connecticut, largely based upon material from the University Archives in the Dodd Research Center, is being prepared for publication in 2006, the 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of UConn.

Unlike comparable major institutions, the University of Connecticut lacks a full-length history. Walter Stemmons published *Connecticut Agricultural College—A History* in 1931, marking the university's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary; and more recently, Mark Roy contributed a photo history of the university to *The College History Series* (Arcadia). However, a standard academic history of UConn, accessible to a large audience and attractive to libraries both nationally and internationally, does not exist. The planned book will provide a comprehensive treatment of the university's history with special emphasis on the period after 1931, the years not covered by the Stemmons work.

Richard D. Brown, Board of Trustees Distinguished Professor of History and Director of the university's Humanities Institute, conceived the idea for the volume and chairs the editorial board that oversees the project. The board selected me to write the book.

With the assistance of two graduate students, Laura Burmeister and Leslie Horner, and an undergraduate, William Berger, I am culling the University Archives for useful materials. Currently, I have been concentrating on the Jorgensen era (1935-1962) presidential papers, the period in which the modern university developed. The Connecticut Agricultural College became the Connecticut State College in 1933 and the University of Connecticut in 1939, four years after the appointment of Albert Jorgensen as president.

Examining these files is a formidable task. The Jorgensen collection alone consists of 38 boxes, 16 linear feet; the boxes may include over 100 files, and the files each may include a large number of documents. If the Jorgensen material is imposing, Homer Babbidge's presidential files consist of 184 boxes, 102.5 linear feet!



Governor Abe Ribicoff (left) with UConn President Albert Jorgensen

Without the assistance of Betsy Pittman, University Archivist, and the staff at the Dodd Center, and the wonderful finding aids they have prepared, the task would be impossible. Even so, one often never knows what to expect in a file. In Box 31, an innocuously labeled folder, simply marked "A," revealed a treasure trove

of material relating to shared governance and the emergence of unions at the university. The files of former provost Albert Waugh offer very useful information about the development of university policies and standards. This follows from his habit of writing complete and detailed letters to faculty and other administrators.

If contemporaries are impressed by the physical changes brought to campus by UConn 2000 and the promise of 21<sup>st</sup> Century UConn, the archives reveal that when the president of the University of New Hampshire received a copy of Jorgensen's capital construction list for 1957, he responded he would "drool over it with envy."

The archives also shed light on the development of athletics at the university and, in light of events of recent years, offer some sense of irony. In 1936, a member of the Board of Trustees congratulated Jorgensen on the resignation of the basketball coach and continued, "perhaps some day we will have a decent basketball team up there...."

The presidential papers, along with other collections and sources such as the *Connecticut Daily Campus* and oral histories available in the University Archives and to be conducted especially for this project, illuminate numerous other topics such as undergraduate life, the role of women and minorities, academic freedom controversies, the development of research at Storrs, and the establishment of regional campuses and the law, medical, and social work schools in other parts of the state.

The project is supported by contributions from the UConn chapter of the AAUP, the President's Office, the Alumni Association, the University of Connecticut Foundation, the Dodd Research Center, and other sources. 

## The Class of 1953 Video Theater

The UConn Class of 1953 will celebrate its 50<sup>th</sup> reunion at the Storrs campus on June 27-28. As part of an overall goal to raise \$150,000 as a class gift to the university, the class has earmarked \$35,000 to upgrade the equipment and furnishings for one of Babbidge Library's two video theaters. Video Theater II was refurbished with funds from the Class of 1952 and bears their name. Similarly, the refurbished Video Theater I will be named for the Class of 1953. Daniel Blume and Rocco Murano, both long-time supporters of the university, are leading the fund raising effort.

Mr. Blume, president of the Associated Student Government during his college days, graduated from UConn with a degree in economics and English and went on to earn a degree in law from the Georgetown University

Law Center in 1958. He has conducted a private law practice since 1960 and has been active in the UConn Alumni Association since graduation. He is currently a member of several university committees.

Rocco Murano, co-captain of the UConn football team in 1953, earned his UConn degree in business and went on to a career in publishing and fundraising, working for Condé Nast, McMillan, and Guide Post, where he retired as executive vice president of a major division. A member of the Alumni Association since 1953, he has twice served as president of the UConn Club. In addition, he does pro bono fundraising and marketing work for the United Way and homeless shelters for the elderly and has established an endowed UConn football scholarship in his family's name. 

## The Wilbur Cross Library

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*During the 1940s and 1950s, students studied at long tables in the library's grand reading rooms and were not permitted in the closed stacks.*

behavior. Women, for example, were not allowed to wear anything but dresses or skirts and blouses in the library.

Formal library architectural planning was in a developmental stage during this period. It is unlikely that there was written building program, as would be required today, based on projections of collection and student growth, defined staff and service requirements, and other needs. The building was an expression of standard academic library architecture interpreted in terms of available funds. It was undoubtedly thought that the WCL would serve the university's library needs well for the rest of the twentieth century.

**1946-1964** Planners could not have foreseen the impact of World War II on higher education. At the end of the war, the GI Bill of Rights and the interest of veterans in using that legislation to secure a college education produced a substantial increase in enrollment, faculty and staff, and buildings at UConn. The impact on the library was in the use of space, especially the reading rooms, new demands for assistance, and growth of the collections. The change in the nature of the student body brought with it some relaxation of dress codes and other standards, but students remained part of a formal community with a prescribed, and still somewhat rigid, code of conduct. By the mid-1950s, less than 25 years after the completion of the WCL, it was clear that the library was not adequate to meet the demands being placed upon it.

**1964-1978** In the late 1940s, the movement towards formal academic library architectural planning intensified as most college and university campuses across the country underwent substantial growth. A widespread acceptance of modular construction, emphasizing function and flexibility, had become the standard by the time a much-needed addition to the WCL was being planned.

Except for the new main entrance opposite the Benton Museum of Art, monumental features were not included in the WCL addition. Instead, a straightforward three-story rectangular structure was attached to the rear of the original library. The new entrance reflected a change in the overall orientation of the campus away from Storrs Road.

The addition was built with support columns placed at fixed modular intervals, designed primarily to accommodate the efficient placement of library stacks, and had few interior load-bearing walls. Interior space featured open stacks with a mixture of shared seating—at tables substantially smaller than those in the old reading rooms—and individual study carrels. Completed at a time when the state and the university were stressing economy, the addition had cinder-block walls, standard library and office furniture, and no frills. Only the administrative offices had any features, such as oak paneling, that reflected the comparative luxury and dignity of the original building.

Construction of the addition had been guided by formal planning, but largely unforeseen dramatic changes were about to impact higher

education. The keynote speaker at the dedication of the addition on October 16, 1964 was Keyes D. Metcalf, Harvard University Librarian and the premier academic library-building consultant of the time. Metcalf, aware of the rapid growth of the library's collections, reportedly told President Babbidge that the university should immediately begin planning for a new library building. Fortunately, it was an idea that quickly took root.

The Higher Education Act of 1965 was designed to strengthen the educational resources of colleges and universities. Thanks to vigorous support for that legislation by national library associations, in which John McDonald played an active role, substantial funds for library resources were made available. Under McDonald's leadership, the UConn libraries received over \$2 million in federal funds for acquisitions over a ten-year period. That support, coupled with increased state funding for library materials, grew the collections so rapidly that even the new addition was not adequate to hold them. By the end of the 1960s, portions of the library's collections were being stored in other campus buildings.

During this period, academic libraries were beginning to automate selected processes. The library joined with the other New England state



*The imposing entrance to the Wilbur Cross addition led to spaces with cinder block walls and bare bones furnishings.*

university libraries to form the New England Library Information Network (NELINET) as a means of securing federal support to plan collectively for the use of machine-based cataloging records created at the Library of Congress. By the early 1970s, WCL staff, with the help of Computer Center staff, had designed and implemented an IBM punch-card automated circulation system. At about the same time, library staff began to use primitive online search systems to assist faculty and students in identifying needed information. To some degree, the addition's modular construction facilitated installation of equipment needed to support these new activities, but it was soon clear that the long-term need to introduce new library technologies could not be accommodated by the existing library.

I joined the library staff in 1968 as Associate Director of University Libraries, a position created so that John McDonald could devote more of his time to planning a new graduate library building. Yet another major change was about to impact higher education and the life and culture of the WCL in its last years as a library building.

By the late 1960s, college and university campuses were in a state of turmoil as student activism, especially protests against the war in Vietnam, reached a fever pitch. Those issues also dominated the work of the American Library Association and, in many institutions including UConn, permeated the thinking and activity of library staff. Student activism brought about a major change in their behavior, which in turn, had a major impact on the WCL.

By the early 1970s, faced with insufficient seating and study space and inadequate building maintenance, the WCL was subject to harsh

treatment by the students. This resulted in, among other things, a proliferation of graffiti. For the first time, it became necessary to assign uniformed security staff to monitor the library. In an effort to improve the ambiance of the building, steps were taken to introduce art and color into the building and to initiate activities and programs of interest to students.

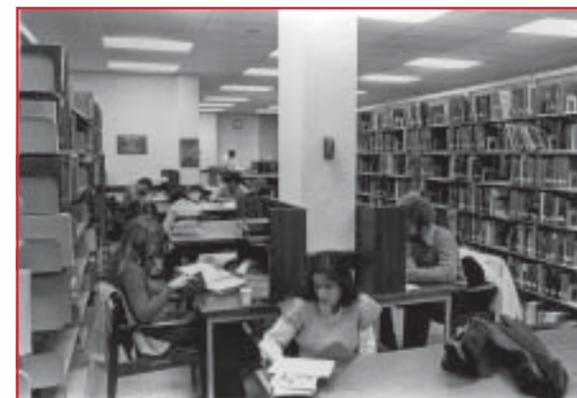
These efforts met with modest success but one ill-fated venture is most memorable. To make up for the lack of comfortable lounge furniture in the library, we rescued some mattresses from university surplus, covered them with colorful Marimekko fabric, and placed them in public areas around the building. Students, however, preferred to drag the mattresses into the building's many nooks and crannies, where studying became the last thing on their mind.

Library staff began to respond more directly to student interests by participating in such campus programs as the celebration of the first Earth Day on April 22, 1970. The Special Collections Department began to collect underground press materials and other activist and political ephemera. For the first time, serious efforts were made to recruit librarians from institutions in other parts of the country rather than to rely almost entirely on a local pool of candidates. The age and the gender distribution of the staff changed as younger people and men began to join the staff in greater numbers.

Perhaps because of changes that were occurring within the library, the WCL was never a target of the many protests and sit-ins that took place on campus. On one evening, African American students who were unhappy with their treatment on campus did occupy the WCL just before closing and remained in the building until police forcibly removed them the next day. No damage was done to the building during that sit-in; students repeatedly assured us that none would occur and that their complaints were with broader university policies and programs and not with the library.

Planning for a new library building proceeded throughout the early 1970s, and eventually the General Assembly provided the funding for it. For several years, however, the governor refused to place the project on the agenda for the Bond Commission. Finally, prompted in part by the need to stimulate the state's construction industry, Governor Grasso released the funds in 1975.

Initial plans for the new building envisioned a graduate and research library. The WCL was to serve as an undergraduate library with a collection of about 100,000 volumes and services designed for undergraduates. As planning proceeded, however, it became clear that the university administration could not provide sufficient staff to operate two substantial library buildings, nor the funds to clean up and renovate the WCL. In any case, other pressing space needs of the university required that most of the WCL building be used for non-library purposes.



*Study spaces in the Wilbur Cross addition were crowded, unattractive, and poorly maintained.*

When we left the WCL to occupy the new library building in October 1978, we felt appreciation for spacious new quarters and relief in leaving a building that had outlived its usefulness and was in a state of considerable disrepair. But we also recognized with gratitude the role that the WCL had played in developing stronger library services for UConn for almost 40 years.

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## The Wilbur Cross Library

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Only the new Historical Manuscripts and Archives Department remained behind in the WCL, occupying a few offices and the original core stack space for its collections. That department remained in WCL until moving to the Thomas J. Dodd Research Center in early 1996, when it merged with the Special Collections Department to become Archives & Special Collections.

**1978-2002** Once most library collections and services were removed from Wilbur Cross, the building was used, with minimal renovation, for a variety of purposes, including several student services and the UConn Foundation. In the late 1990s, when funds became available under UConn 2000 and after the library had completely left the building, a major renovation prepared the building to serve as the central location for Student Affairs.

The renovation, by the architectural firm of Arbonies King Vlock, makes remarkably good use of the best features of two distinctively different architectural styles and integrates them in a way that was never possible when the library occupied the building. The original building's monumental reading rooms have been retained as open spaces that serve as places to congregate, and the office spaces in that portion of the building have been refurbished. The old seven-tier stack, which always stood as a barrier between the two buildings and for which no good alternative use was feasible, has been removed, creating an atrium and allowing for a central axis between the east and the west entrances.

The wisdom of modular planning is fully demonstrated in the 1964 addition. With minimal renovation, a series of attractive office spaces and service counters have been incorporated, using glass walls and other elements working off the modules that earlier accommodated library stacks and service points. The Wilbur Cross building, as it now stands, is far more effective than it ever was as a library. Its contemporary, open interior stands in stark contrast to the sad and shabby building that the library left almost twenty-five years ago. Congratulations to all who have brought the building back to life! 

## Studying Old Maps in New Ways

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photography became available and proved to be important for several user communities at the university. MAGIC also developed a strategy for making these very large data sets, some in the range of 11 Gigabytes, available. These data are served out using a wavelet algorithm to compress the files while retaining their geographic nature.

These images are in a coordinate projection and can be used by a GIS. Computer processing enables the user to refer to multiple data layers in a geographic context. For example, US Census population or housing data can be mapped to determine where a particular demographic is located; then this map can be laid down on the orthophoto for further study.

Orthographic aerial photography was followed with satellite-derived Land Use/Land Classification raster data from 1976, 1990 and 1995. The MAGIC scanner was put to good use by scanning printed maps of land classification from 1954, 1961 and 1970, making this information also available in digital form.

Today, images of these historic maps are dynamically available to users through GIS at <http://mapserver.lib.uconn.edu/magic/>. Researchers can bookmark their place on the maps, layering over 200 years of cartographic information as they explore 21<sup>st</sup> century Connecticut through time and space. 

# EXHIBIT JUNE 9 - AUGUST 8, 2003

## Early American Decorative Arts

**T**his exhibit features objects decorated using 19th century techniques. Represented are: country painting on metal and wood employing brush work, as well as examples of primitive portraits often created prior to the introduction of the camera; *theorem* painting on white velvet, which utilizes stencils further embellished with brush work; stenciling on metal and wood using bronze lining powders; gold leaf painting on metal; free-hand bronze work where the bronze lining powders are applied without stencils; *Pontypool* painting, often featuring tiny daisy-like flowers and roses; reverse painting on glass; tinsel painting, which is reverse painting on glass using translucent paint, the glass later backed with tin foil to produce a sparkling look; and German designs typically painted on bride's boxes.

For the works exhibited, oil paints, bronze lining powders, and gold leaf have been used with varnish as the medium. The *Pontypool*



*Theorem Design by Valerie Oliver*

technique, however, uses oil paints with wax to create the central design. Some objects exhibit several techniques to complete the decoration.

The objects in the exhibit have been created by members of the Charter Oak Chapter of the Historical Society of Early American

Decoration, Inc., (HSEAD). The society, together with its chapters, carries on the work of Esther Stevens Brazer, who devoted her life to the study and promotion of early American decoration as an art.

HSEAD also records and maintains patterns of early designs, sets standards for contemporary reproductions, provides awards, teacher certification, and workshops, conducts two national meetings a year, and publishes both a newsletter and a journal, *The Decorator*. Further information about HSEAD can be obtained at [www.hsead.org](http://www.hsead.org) or by calling 1-866-30H-SEAD toll free. 

*Babbidge Library, Gallery on the Plaza*  
Curators: David Kapp & Valerie Oliver

## Succeeding in Difficult Times

Continued from page 1

capabilities. Three staff members have been redeployed to more productive duties and collection management is significantly improved.

- The Libraries hosted three librarians from the University of Fort Hare in South Africa and two Guatemalan librarians to study our library programs and services. The Dodd Center successfully recruited a project coordinator for the African National Congress archives project.
- The Libraries completed a pilot project to offer digital audio materials as part of the electronic course reserves program. Students in two music courses and a virology class gained access to musical selections and class lectures anytime and anywhere they were able to access the web.
- The Dodd Center and four library and museum partners received a \$498,000 grant from the Institute for Museum and Library Services for a second phase of Connecticut History Online, allowing us to digitize 1500 images from Archives and Special Collections and make them available online.
- The library is one of the first ten North American research libraries to install ENCompass Solutions, developed by Endeavor Information Systems and its software development partners: Cornell University, the Getty Research Institute, Kansas State University and the University of Kansas. Two modules, Link Finder Plus, which allows direct linking to electronic journal articles, and

ENCompass for digital collections, which provides integrated access to a variety of local collections, were implemented. A third module that enables instant integrated access to commercial content, free web resources, and our local catalog will be introduced next year.

- Staff continued to develop web-based information literacy modules for freshmen and upperclassmen, consistent with the university's forthcoming revised General Education Requirements. Librarians taught 678 instructional sessions for 9,998 students.
- The Libraries hosted three significant sponsored public programs. Samantha Power, winner of the 2003 National Book Award for non-fiction and the Pulitzer Prize for *A Problem From Hell: America and the Age of Genocide*, delivered the Raymond and Beverly Sackler Lecture. Peter Fisher, Undersecretary of the U.S. Treasury for Domestic Finance, gave the RBS Greenwich Capital Markets Lecture. Jean-Claude Guedon, Professor at the University of Montreal, and Heather Joseph, President of BioOne, addressed the crisis in scholarly communications at the Chancellor's Library Advisory Committee-sponsored program, "Publish and Perish."

The University of Connecticut Libraries has an important role to play on our campus as well as in the state, region, nation, and even the world. Despite mounting economic pressures in 2003, we continued to deliver excellent services and programs. We are extremely thankful to our friends and supporters. Like the UConn Huskies, we aspire to be the best. 

## Moving Forward

The nine library staff members profiled below have opted to take advantage of the state's early retirement offer and will be moving forward to the next phase of their lives. As we went to press, some additional staff were still considering retirement, so we may have more to report in the September/October newsletter.

With her forty years of service to the library, Francis Horila appears to hold the record for longevity. But many others have been with the library for more than thirty years, and still others arrived in 1978 when the library moved from the Wilbur Cross building to the Babbidge Library. We're grateful for their loyalty and we'll miss their skills and experience. Most of all, we'll miss their day-to-day presence as colleagues and friends. We wish them the best.

A party to celebrate retiring staff members is planned for Monday, May 19, from 4 - 6 PM, location to be announced. If you would like to join us, please RSVP to the Director's Office at 860-486-2219.



**Lee Astin** began his career with the library as a part-time graduate student worker in the fall of 1977, when the library was still housed in the Wilbur Cross building. This evolved over the years into a full-time career that is now ending twenty-six years later.

Lee remembers well the move from Wilbur Cross into the new Homer Babbidge Library building in 1978; his assignment was to unpack the huge cloth bins full of journals that had been held for delivery till after the move to the new building. In 1981, he received his Master's degree in German Studies, and at the same time accepted a full-time position in the Serials Department. Eventually he was put in charge of the public service desk for the former Current Journals Room.

In the early 1990s, processing of journals and serials for commercial binding was transferred to the Preservation Department. Lee transferred along with the journals. He began working a few hours a week in the Conservation Lab where he learned to repair damaged library materials, concentrating on journals and serials.

In 1996, when current journals were moved to Level 3, Lee took over the entire journals management operation and shortly thereafter became a member of the Serials Team. As we implement a new security and collections management system, Lee has been overseeing the creation of individual identification records for nearly 300,000 journal volumes. This effort will ultimately lead to a fully automated inventory system for the library's journal collections.

Lee, an avid gardener, plans to enroll in the Master Gardener program through the UConn Cooperative Extension Center and to help his mother with her home and gardens. He also hopes to finish the Sanskrit grammar book he has been studying for the past several years and to make a pilgrimage to Kauai's Hindu Monastery, to seek an audience with Satguru Bodhinatha Veylanswami.

Lee has been responsible for the quiet success of so many "behind-the-scenes" operations; it is hard to imagine how we will maintain the same service standards as he leaves the library and enters this next phase of his life. ■

*Carole Dyal, Library Conservator/Preservation Officer*



**Richard (Rich) Debrito** began his library career as an Exit Desk attendant in the fall of 1978, with the opening of the then new Homer Babbidge Library. At that time, each library book leaving the building had to be individually inspected

at the Exit Desk to ensure that it had been properly charged out. Late evening and weekend coverage of this desk was essential since it was staffed at all hours the library was open. Rich describes himself as a "night person," so the late evening hours suited him perfectly.

Library users could count on seeing Rich at his appointed post until midnight, when the library closed, always ready with a cheerful, and many times, a sympathetic word to students who were studying diligently or writing reports late into the night. Rich was a fountain of accurate information and good advice, helping students to negotiate what can appear to be an overwhelming building with complex collections and services. In every encounter with users, he imparted confidence and offered straight answers.

During the summer of 2002, new library security technology eliminated the need for an Exit Desk where library books and patron belongings were checked, so Rich opted to join the Access Services staff at the Circulation Desk. There, his familiarity with the library's operations has most recently been put to invaluable use—once again during those difficult to staff late night and weekend hours.

As Rich retires, we'll miss his familiar and friendly greeting, not to mention his wealth of accumulated knowledge and his calm and reassuring presence. We wish him the very best in the future. ■

*Dennis Thornton, Facilities Manager, Babbidge Library*



It may be said of **Elizabeth (Betty) Dzurnak** that her thirty-four year career at the University Libraries took her far professionally and yet didn't take her very far at all geographically. Educated at Saint Joseph's College in West Hartford, she started work at UConn's West Hartford campus in 1969—a campus one can see from the parking lot of "St. Joe's" on a leafless winter day. She began at the "old" Harleigh B. Trecker Library in the then-recently constructed School of Social Work Building and, in the mid-1980's, moved across campus to the "new" Trecker Library whose expanded mission reached beyond Social Work to embrace the business and undergraduate programs.

Betty started as a Library Assistant I but by 1971 had already advanced to the next rank and been given responsibility for the School of Social Work library's important periodicals collections. She was promoted to Library Assistant III in 1977. With the creation of the "new" Trecker Library, Betty assumed responsibility for the expanded journals collections of three formerly independent libraries that had been brought together under one roof. She was responsible for the Periodicals Room in the basement of the library building and kept that vital place operating for a decade when library reorganization brought her upstairs to work with the new automated circulation system.

Along the way, Betty, most recently as Access Services Assistant, helped run the Torrington campus library from time to time, labored to implement various iterations of the Libraries' access services technologies, and worked closely with the Trecker Library's student laborers.

Anyone visiting Betty's desk area will instantly learn two things about her—she is a NASCAR enthusiast and this interest is perhaps surpassed only by her enthusiasm for her many cats. Betty has many avocations that will keep her busy during retirement, and if a feline ever learns to drive in a NASCAR race, two of them will be neatly con"cat"enated. ■

*William Uricchio, Director, Trecker Library, UConn/Greater Hartford & Deborah Sunday, Adminis-*

*trative Librarian and Director, Regional Campus Libraries*



**Ellen Esther Embardo** came to the University of Connecticut as a transfer student from a small college in Boston to study at UConn's School of Education. She arrived to a campus awakening to the consciousness of the times: be-ins, buttons, marches, and sit-ins. Ellen supported her studies by working in the library during the day and typing the *Daily Campus* at night. The more she typed, the more she read, and the more interested in the emerging counter-culture she became.

Ellen graduated after two years with a degree in education, but recognized that librarianship was her calling. She held a variety of temporary library assistant positions—interlibrary loan supervisor, reserves coordinator, and legislative reference intern—while working toward a professional degree at Simmons College. She was awarded her Master's degree in Library Science in 1977 and a few months later accepted her first professional position as a Special Collections Librarian at the Wilbur Cross Library.

In 1982, Ellen was formally designated Curator of the Alternative Press Collection and Curator of the Northeast Children's Literature Collection. She saw these grow into two of the most respected and most visited collections at the University. Over the years Ellen helped to institute the annual Children's Book Fair, one of the most popular regional events on campus, and prepared many memorable exhibits highlighting the alternative press, ranging from "Hell No, We Won't Go" in 1983 to "Voices from the Underground" in 1999.

In 1994-95 Ellen spent a year at the Bilkent University in Ankara, Turkey. Not long after her return, she elected to take a new position at the library, that of Reference Librarian and Liaison to the Department of Sociology. Ellen thrived in her new position right from the start, for it allowed her the freedom to combine several of her passions—librarianship, learning, law, and teaching—in very creative and rewarding ways. Ellen leaves us at the pinnacle of her long and productive career; we all will be very much the poorer without her. ■

*Scott Kennedy, Director, Research & Information Services*



**Frances Horila**, Library Technical Assistant in Babbidge Circulation/Reserve, began her forty-year library career as an exit control attendant in the Wilbur Cross Library, becoming a circulation assistant several years later. Circulation was a totally manual operation in those days, and Frances worked with spindle boxes containing paper cards of charge transactions. Each day she would pull the spindle so that overdue charge slips would drop out; then she would produce and mail post card notices for overdue books. When the library moved to Babbidge, Frances' responsibilities expanded to include circulation desk duties and assistance with reserves.

Over the years, Frances witnessed the installation and demise of an IBM punch-card circulation system, an interim Epic system, the introduction of our first integrated library system—NOTIS, and its successor, Endeavor Voyager. When the Libraries reorganized into teams in 1996, Frances joined Access Services, where she has had responsibilities in Document Delivery/Interlibrary Loan, as well as in Circulation/Reserve and general information services. Probably more than any current staff member, she has witnessed and adapted to the most transformational changes in academic libraries in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

*Continued on page 7*

## Staff News

Continued from page 6

Still, as the saying goes, "what goes around comes around." Last summer, Babbidge installed a new automated security system, and exit control duties now reside with circulation desk attendants. Frances, forty years later, is once more responsible for exit control in addition to her many other duties.

Frances' flexibility and sense of humor have gotten her, and us, through many technological and organizational changes. She now looks forward to travel, time with grandchildren, volunteer work, and planting an herb garden. We will miss her and wish her much happiness and good health in her retirement. ■

*Nancy Orth, Director, Access Services, Babbidge Library*



**Nancy Orth** joined the University Libraries in 1978. Nancy earned a Bachelor's Degree in Russian and French at Emmanuel College and a Master's Degree in Slavic Languages and Literature at Brown University.

Prior to joining the Libraries, Nancy taught Russian at Boston College and high school in Middlebury, Vermont. She also served as Assistant Director for Summer Exchange of Language Teachers to the USSR in New York City.

Nancy became Head of Babbidge Library Circulation/Reserve Department in 1985 after working in the Technical Processing Unit for seven years. She has been instrumental in a number of pivotal library automation projects since assuming a leadership position in 1985. She has been a key player in both the implementation and maintenance of the university's first automated circulation system and our current Voyager integrated library system. Nancy was also a member of the teams that brought electronic course reserve, electronic document delivery, RFID technology, and digital audio electronic course reserves to the University Libraries.

Nancy was active in the Libraries' strategic planning and organizational restructuring efforts in 1995-1996, and has served on the University Academic Planning Committee, the Chancellor's Library Advisory Committee, and other university committees as well. In 1992, she was recognized as part of the university's celebration of 100 years of Women at UConn.

In addition to her professional achievements, Nancy and her husband Sam, a professor at UConn at the time of his death, raised two sons, Adam and Austin. Never one to take it easy, Nancy will continue temporarily in her current role as Director of Library Access Services on a part-time basis. ■

*Brinley Franklin, Director, University Libraries*



**Susan Dean Theborge** entered UConn as a student in the very first UConn/Torrington class. After graduating from Storrs in 1970, she was hired as Administrative Assistant to the Torrington Campus Director. She

began working for the Torrington Campus Library in 1977, and in 1987 she moved to the Waterbury Campus Library as Circulation/Serials Assistant.

Since library reorganization in 1997, Sue has split her time between the Waterbury and Torrington libraries. Her ability to do this helped the reorganization succeed and perfectly illustrates her commitment to the university and her willingness to be flexible in response to the ever changing needs of the library and demands of the profession.

During her thirty plus years of service to the university, Sue has managed the local United Way campaign six times, acted as treasurer of the Waterbury Campus Association, served on the Waterbury Recruitment Committee, the Libraries' ULA Peer Review Team, and the HOMER and Regional Campus Libraries Access Services Teams.

The best part of her job, Sue says, has been its variety. She knows whereof she speaks, having had to do just about everything in Torrington during her years there. She has enjoyed learning new skills and has embraced automation. During her career, the library went through four automation systems and innumerable word processing and spreadsheet programs.

In retirement, Sue will spend more time teaching jewelry making and silk and fabric dyeing and will continue to craft the beautiful creations we all admire so much. Already an avid gardener, she plans to become a Master Gardener. She is starting a first-of-its-kind 4-H Club for beaders and will continue to volunteer at the Hunt Library in Falls Village and to organize the UConn Torrington book sale. Her many talents will be sorely missed in both Torrington and Waterbury. ■

*Deborah Sunday, Administrative Librarian and Director, Regional Campus Libraries; and Janet Swift, University Assistant Librarian, Waterbury Regional Campus Library*



**Dennis Thornton** is retiring after more than thirty-two years of service at the University of Connecticut. Born in Westerly, Rhode Island and raised in Stonington, Connecticut, Dennis graduated from the University of Connecticut in 1970 with a Bachelor's degree in English and French.

Dennis joined the library staff in 1970. Previously, he had served in combat in Vietnam and as a substitute teacher in South Windsor. Dennis also held a number of diverse jobs, all of which contributed to his later success as the Babbidge Library Facilities Manager. Among the positions Dennis held were: surveyor, library shelver, velvet inspector, landscaper, and automobile mechanic.

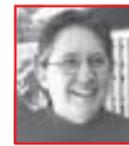
Dennis helped move the library from the Wilbur Cross Building to the new Homer Babbidge Library in 1978 and was named Head of Collection Maintenance in that year; Facilities Management was added to his title in 1983. He has been an active member of the Libraries' Exhibits Committee for more than twenty years.

Dennis holds the distinction of being the individual who discovered the Babbidge Library's failing cantilever in the late 1980s. As a reward, he spent the next decade working with the State Department of Public Works, University Facilities staff, and various structural engineers, architects, interior designers, and tradesmen to repair and renovate Babbidge Library. The award winning Babbidge Library that we all enjoy today is in large a result of Dennis's knowledge of the building's infrastructure, his patience and persistence, and above all, his wonderful sense of humor.

Dennis is an avid lover of art and independent and foreign cinema. He is also a competitive

cyclist. His many associates and friends across the campus will miss his expertise and his calm collegiality. ■

*Brinley Franklin, Director, University Libraries*



**Mary Ann Davison Thomas** began her library career in the Ledyard Public Library as a volunteer for children's story hour and then went on to work at the circulation desk and as a weekend supervisor. She

earned her Library Technical Assistant (LTA) certificate at Mohegan Community College while working at the Connecticut College Library.

Ann joined the UConn/Avery Point Library staff in 1987. There, she has helped to automate library functions, participated in space planning for collections and study areas, offered library instruction sessions for new students and faculty, and trained and supervised student assistants. The most rewarding part of her career, she says, has been working with student assistants; several have pursued careers in libraries and several remain close friends.

An active participant in professional activities for LTAs, Ann helped to organize the LTA sections in the Connecticut Library Association and the New England Library Association and served on the Board of Directors for the LTA program at Three Rivers Community College.

"The last 20 years in libraries," Ann says, "have been most exciting and challenging due to the impact of the electronic era on our lives and the way we communicate, gather and disseminate information. It's been a treat to be a part of it." In retirement, she looks forward to spending more time with her family, crafts, gardening, golf, and her new endeavor as a senior fitness instructor. ■

## Other Staff News

*Supernatural Fiction Writers: Contemporary Fantasy and Horror (Scribner's 2002)*, has received the 2003 New York Public Library's "Best of Reference award." Liaison/reference librarian **Richard Bleiler** edited the volume and was a major contributor to it. Earlier, the American Library Association recognized it as the "Outstanding Reference Source" of the year.

**Suzanne Zack**, former Assistant to the Vice Chancellor for Information Services for Marketing and Communications, has joined the staff of the University Libraries. Prior to coming to UConn, Suzanne served as Assistant Director of Marketing and Communications, Trinity College, for four years; as Public Relations/Development Coordinator and Reference Librarian, Stowe-Day Library, Stowe House, Harriet Beecher Stowe Center, for eight years; and as Administrator, Corporate Communications, Aetna, for ten years. Suzanne holds a BA in English Literature from Central Connecticut State University. 



Two university librarians from Guatemala recently spent three weeks at the UConn Libraries as part of a USIA Educational Partnership Program exchange between UConn and the Universidad San Carlos. **Lilian Reyes Camey** (left), Library Director from Centro Regional, Universidad de San Carlos in Quetzaltenango; and **Amanda Méndez** (right), Director, Library, Escuela de Ciencia Política, U. San Carlos; worked with **Darlene Hull**, Latin American & Caribbean specialist in the Babbidge Library.

The visitors focused their work plan on observing and gathering information regarding functions of US academic libraries, primarily in the areas of research resources and services to users, as well as setting up a network for donations and materials exchange to their libraries. Visits were

also scheduled to other libraries in the area including Yale, UMass, Harvard, and Eastern Connecticut State University. Later this year Darlene Hull will travel to Guatemala on a reciprocal visit to work with librarians at the Universidad San Carlos. 

**Homer Babbidge Library**

Monday-Thursday 8 am - 9 pm  
 Friday 8 am - 5 pm  
 Saturday-Sunday Noon - 5 pm

**Dodd Research Center**

Monday-Friday 10 am - 4 pm  
 Saturday-Sunday Closed

**Closed**

June 28-29 and July 4-6

## EXHIBITS JUNE 9 - AUGUST 8, 2003

### The Cutting Edge

#### *Papercut Illustrations by Andrea Wisnewski*

**A**ndrea Wisnewski has been drawing pictures ever since she was a little girl growing up on the Eastern shore of Maryland. "I can still remember those years wandering through cornfields, searching our lawn for wild duck eggs and the shoreline for shells," she says, "It was my own personal time of wonder."

Her family moved to Connecticut where they had their own mini farm, including two wild Shetland ponies, twenty or so chickens, a dog, many cats and several gerbils. She tried her hand at pony training but when she broke her arm bareback riding she decided to take it easy. Curling up with a great book and reading for hours was a favorite pasttime. *The Cricket in Times Square* (George Selden), the Laura Ingalls Wilder series, and *The Secret Garden* (Frances Hodgson Burnett) were among her favorites.

Andrea attended the Portland School of Art in Maine and the University of Connecticut in Storrs, where she received her BFA in 1985. Her company, Running Rabbit Press, has produced numerous illustrations over the years for newspapers, magazines, and publishers. A technique that she developed imitates the look of a woodcut but is actually a papercut. Her first children's book, *A Cottage Garden Alphabet* was published by David R. Godine in 2002.

The papercuts begin by doing sketches on vellum. "When I have tweaked the sketch to my satisfaction," she says, "the design is transferred onto a black, clay-coated paper. Most of the design's details come out in the cutting process, for which I use a #11 X-acto blade and lots and lots of patience."

When a cut is complete, a magnesium plate is made of the design. The plate is then printed on a 32 x 34 press hand built by her husband Chris. Often the print is hand colored with watercolor. The finished prints have the effect of a woodcut and not the micro-surgery with a scalpel that they are.



*Cows* by Andrea Wisnewski

Andrea lives in Storrs, Connecticut with her husband Chris, daughter Allison, and their three Welsh Corgis. 

*Dodd Center Gallery*  
 Curator: Terri Goldich

### Finding the Big Picture

#### *Photographs by Jim Lindsay*

**F**or many years, Jim Lindsay maintained an active interest in creating collages, using manufactured as well as found papers, metals, and wooden pieces. Several years ago, however, he purchased a Canon automatic camera to record ideas that he found in nature, on walls, trash heaps, anywhere that suggested an interesting composition for another collage. He carried the camera everywhere and used countless rolls of film, searching for new ideas. Gradually, the camera took on a life of its own, and film replaced cutting and pasting as his preferred medium of artistic expression.

Lindsay's photographs typically focus on details within a larger setting. For example, his photo "Dumpster 4" is not obviously that of a dumpster. The rust riddled end of the heavy metal equipment is hardly noticeable when viewing the image. Isolated in the viewfinder, the rust assumes a character of its own, leading the viewer to question what he is seeing. The image becomes a subject for interpretation.

Lindsay, a clinical social worker, earned his BA in English with a minor in art at the University of Connecticut. In a review of his work, one critic noted that, as a psychotherapist, Lindsay "sees many images of life and the human condition. But it is what he sees through his camera lens...that makes him an artist." 

*Dodd Center, West Corridor • Curator: Roger Crossgrove*

### Then and Now

#### *Collages by Joy Floyd*

**J**oy Floyd is a collage artist living and working in Hartford, Connecticut. She says of her work: "My muse is quite tangible. My inspiration is the ordinary *stuff* left over at the end of a day or a year or a life. Faded jeans, rusted metal, marbled papers, linen scraps, stained copper, wood shingles, shells, stones, buttons and bottle caps excite me. The unique beauty of materials with a history obliges me to honor these objects in my collages. The ideas expressed in my pieces start with a particular material and grow during the mysterious process of selecting and integrating other materials to complete the puzzle. I retrieve the textures, shapes, and colors that I could never create on my own. I can, however, present them in my compositions as gifts; since they were given to me."

Ms. Floyd is a long-time member of Artworks Gallery. In 1998, she was awarded an artist fellowship by the Connecticut Commission on the Arts. Her dedication to the collage medium stems from her involvement with young children and their extraordinary imaginative use of materials. 

*Babbidge Library, Stevens Gallery • Curator: Roger Crossgrove*