

University Libraries

A newsletter for friends of the Colorado State University Libraries Vol. 1, No. 2

Gift Program a "Bright Beacon" of the Library's Flood Recovery

t was the worst possible nightmare to face a major research library. In one fell swoop a lifetime of painstaking collection building disappeared under the roar of surging flood waters. About 425,000 volumes representing the Library's core collections were swept from their basement shelves and submerged under almost 10 feet of dank murky water. Underneath this tide of destruction lay the University's research jewels - more than 18,000 sets of bound journal titles, some with sets dating back 60 or 70 years. Also impacted were all recent science books, and books in business, political science, law, sociology, social work, education, and music.

Soon after the calamity, all the damaged books and journals were packed up, frozen to prevent further deterioration, and shipped to Texas in cargo containers to await decisions regarding freezedrying, treatment and restoration. Left was a gaping empty lower level of the building that once housed a large working collection. Of the University's 13 designated Areas of Excellence, 11 were impacted by the flood, including world-class programs like the Department of Chemistry, Department of Biochemistry, the

Fourth Grade Student Organizes Read-a-thon to Benefit Disaster Relief



Camila Alire, Dean of University Libraries, takes Amanda Wallace on a tour of portions of Morgan Library damaged by the July flood. Photo: Linda Castor

Colorado State University ou've probably heard of "pennies from heaven," but what about "Pennies for Pages?" Morgan Library received a big check, and an even bigger boost to morale, from fourth grade student Amanda Wallace, 10, of Aurora, Colorado, who raised \$725 through her "Pennies for Pages" program for the Morgan Library Disaster Relief Fund.

Amanda was watching the news when she heard about the flooding in Fort Collins on July 28. The coverage showed the extensive damage to the Library's collection, with 425,000 books and journals damaged by water. Amanda was concerned about how students would be able to start classes — the beginning of the fall semester was just weeks away — if they didn't have books.

"The wheels just started turning," when Amanda heard about the flood, according to Stephanie Wallace, Amanda's mother. The Peak View Elementary student decided to enlist the aid of her friends and classmates in raising money for the library disaster relief effort, by organizing a read-a-thon. The students received pledges of a penny for each page they read, and ended up with 72,516 pennies at the end of their effort. One of the participants, fifth-grader Jesse Sodano, read more than 2,000 pages.

Read-a-thon continued on page 5

Processing Gifts from the Box to the Shelf

Books and journals donated to the University Libraries' disaster recovery effort make their journey to the library from many different locations, but all stop at the Library's Gifts Processing Plant before reaching their final destinations.

Thousands of donated books and journals have arrived weekly since the opening of the Processing Plant. Located in the basement of Morgan Library, the Plant is processing gifts and later will process water-damaged materials that can be treated and salvaged for the Libraries' collection. Since there is no record of a major library sustaining flood damage of the magnitude experienced at Morgan Library, Colorado State has had no model to follow in restoring its collections.

The Processing Plant is a unique operation designed by Library staff in cooperation with Boss and Associates, an emergency management company contracted to run the plant. Their previous disaster recovery experience includes assisting in the aftermath of New York's World Trade Center bombing. With more than 120 employees, the plant is organized into stations that move donated volumes from boxes and prepare them for the shelves.

Donor shipments of books and journals are first checked to assure that all boxes have arrived before moving to the sorting station. Issues and bound volumes of journals are organized sequentially according to the numbering of volumes.

Next, the SAGE system, the University Libraries' on-line catalog, is used to check the books and journals against the catalog to determine if they match an item that was water damaged. Damaged items were earlier

identified and coded by Libraries staff in the SAGE catalog. If the book or journal volume is a complete match, the staff enters the record in the system and prints a copy to be placed inside the book or journal volume. If a volume is a match but is incomplete or bound differently, the volume is sent to "suspend" shelving.

Volumes that match water-damaged items that have already been replaced by donated materials are sent to the "do not keep" station. If a volume is not a match it is sent to the gift inventory station. Although each station has quality control procedures, SAGE quality control confirms that the volume and database information are correct. Our contract with Boss and Associates specifies a less than 3 percent error rate in processing.

to receive so
many gifts from
so many people and
organizations, ...
we have processed
gifts ranging from
one book to pallets
of journal volumes.
We appreciate each
and every one."

The barcode station is the destination for matching books or journals. This is where the unique inventory identifier for the volume is created. Using the barcode



Toni Stone compiles information from gift books at the processing center. Photo: Linda Castor

information from the print-out in the volume, the barcode for the water damaged item is duplicated and placed into the replacement volume.

Matching books or bound journals proceed next to the marking station. Plant staff prepare a label according to the print-out, indicating the volume's location on the shelf, stamp the volume as property of Colorado State University Library, and install a security system detection strip.

Plant staff at the binding station prepare unbound volumes for shipment to one of four binding companies in four states using the LARS system, a custom version of the binding tracking system. LARS allows more than one bindery to assist in this effort since no one company is capable of handling the volume of work within the required project turnaround time.

Shipments are prepared in lots of approximately 1,000 volumes for the binding contractors. As shipments return, the binding station inspects the work and identifies items the subcontractors will be asked to correct.

The "suspend" station

checks to see if a newly received donation completes a journal volume that had an issue missing. It also refers volumes that are bound differently for correction in the SAGE system. For example, what the Libraries may previously have bound as two volumes may be received as a gift in three volumes because of variations in binding practices. This situation requires staff to correct the records in the SAGE system.

Donated volumes that are duplicates are not disposed, but instead marked "do not keep" and delivered to the Overseas Development Network Program. This program supported by Colorado State students supplies books and journals to educational institutions in developing nations.

If a book or journal volume is not a match, the gift inventory station records information in an information management system co-developed with the Colorado Alliance of Research Libraries. Information about the volume is entered into the system and the materials are placed in storage. Books and journals in the gifts inventory will be used to enhance the collections of the University



Libraries later with processing costs paid using insurance funds and funds donated to the Library recovery effort.

The final step for all matching books and journals is the "return to circulation" workstations. Files listing these volumes as "Available" to students and faculty are created in the SAGE system for volumes that reach this station. The volumes are then shelved into the collection. The journey from box to shelf takes about one week for a book or bound journal volume, and about 5-6 weeks for volumes that must be rebound.

"It is overwhelming to receive so many gifts from so many different people and organizations," said Diane Lunde, CSU Preservation Librarian and liaison to the processing plant. "We have processed gifts ranging from one book to pallets of journal volumes from donors. And some of the gifts include specialized volumes such as art show catalogs we never expected to receive. We appreciate each and every one."

– Carmel Bush

Beacon continued from front page

Natural Resources Ecology Laboratory, and Colorado Water Resources Research Institute.

But there was little time to grieve. While measures were introduced to help deal with the situation — such as enhanced interlibrary loan operations, computerized data base enhancements, document delivery services and shuttles to nearby research libraries — restoring the print collections to their former eminence remained the goal.

In the days and weeks immediately following the flood, plans were developed to return the damaged materials to the shelves, centering around a large processing center that eventually would be located in the same space where the disaster occurred - the library basement. But while these plans evolved, another event was taking place which soon attracted attention. Individuals, corporations, other libraries, publishers and book dealers from around the country began offering books and journals to replace our battered collections.

At first these offers were assigned second priority behind

recovering the original materials. Since no precedent existed for rebuilding mainstream collections with gifts, this initial response was understandable. Gift programs in most libraries are supplemental operations, and haven't had the highly structured framework used for routine selection and purchase of books and journals.

In the meantime, there were concerns that the damaged collections may have been in worse shape than first predicted. Another concern regarded the control of mold, and its attendant odors. Faced with a somewhat grimmer forecast for the warehoused material, and encouraged by the outpouring of donor support, the University decided to formalize the gifts program, based on the assumption that most gifts would be in far better condition than the damaged collections. Concurrently, the Processing Center was reconfigured to handle these gifts.

By early October, the Morgan Library Gifts Program was in place with reassigned staff, new hires, and a project manager. In this first-ever attempt to rebuild a major research collection with donations, the following components were included:

- University faculty and alumni. College liaison networks were established to incorporate their expertise and knowledge of sources in making contact with appropriate beneficiaries.
- Operating systems. With a very sophisticated catalog database already in place, library staff could identify and sort all the titles damaged and place these entries on the World Wide Web, enabling prospective donors to determine if a title they owned matched a damaged piece.
- Donor tracking. Databases were created to track all donor offers from inception to receipt

of material. This allowed for easier follow-up and more personal interaction with the donors themselves.

■ Publisher solicitation.

The catalog system also allowed damaged titles to be sorted by publisher. This became crucial in soliciting materials from publishers. Lists could easily be prepared when publishers requested confirmation regarding which of their books were damaged.

The Gifts Program team set targets for the amount of material to be received. By March, all expectations had been exceeded, as shown by the following:

Number of individual donor	
contacts 3,100	
Number of publishers, societies solicited 300	
Number of volumes offered 400,000	
Number of volumes accepted 370,000	
Number of volumes received	

Only about 20 percent of gift materials received were "exact matches." Items never owned by the Libraries were placed in "inventory," to be reviewed by selectors at a later stage for potential addition to the collection. Duplicates of material not damaged were labeled "do not keep," which meant delivery to the campus Overseas Development Network for distribution to needy libraries around the world.

Although donations can never completely replace the damaged collections, the gifts will leave a legacy for library users. This unselfish act on the part of so many people who came to the aid of our University will be remembered as one of the brightest beacons of the flood recovery.

- Joel Rutstein



Cathy Tweedie and Joel Rutstein of the Morgan Library Gifts Team place a symbolic "first" volume back into circulation. Photo: Linda Castor

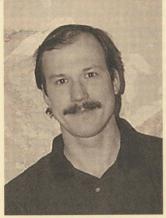
Faculty Efforts Bolster Library Gifts Program

oon after the July flood, each academic department at the University assigned a "gift liaison" to the Library to help coordinate contacts with potential donors in their respective disciplines. *University Libraries* profiles two faculty among many who went the extra mile in garnering support for rebuilding the collections.

On the night of the flood, Jerry Magloughlin, Assistant Professor, Earth Resources, was in his office in the Natural Resources building, working late into the night. He heard the rain outside, but for a Minnesota native, heavy precipitation was practically routine. At 10:30 p.m., about the exact moment when the flood waters burst through the Library basement, he and his wife left the building and found themselves "shin-deep" in water. Not an ordinary night for Jerry, and like the Library and the rest of the campus, the next several months were not ordinary at all.

Magloughlin is a relative newcomer to campus, having received his Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota, and spending a year teaching at the University of Illinois before coming to Colorado State. Just three months before the flood, he was assigned library liaison duties for the Earth Resources Department. After the flood, he also accepted further responsibility as a library gifts liaison. And thanks in large part to Magloughlin's efforts, the offers of donations from geologists around the country were among the heavier contributions to Library "gift-raising" activities.

How did this come about? "I guess I'm a fan when it comes to having my library contain the information I need," he said. "I want a readily accessible facility where I can give an assignment to my students and know the library



Jerry Magloughlin



Al Meyers

will have the material they need to complete their work. As a library liaison, I felt a responsibility to help out.

"We lost all our books and journals (in geology) and I just wanted to see them back on the shelves. Not having the material there was unthinkable." He removed a thick paperback from his office shelves entitled Directory of Geoscience Departments. "This book contains the addresses of all academic departments, societies, and state geological survey offices around the country," he noted. "I was optimistic that if I could contact as many of these agencies as possible, the donations would be out there." He also built his own database of resources on his computer.

Magloughlin believed that if the word got out to some key places, it would spread quickly through geoscience "listservs" groups of email users with a common area of interest. His assumption was correct, as attested by the many calls, letters, emails, and faxes from donors offering materials in geology. Magloughlin's legacy will be all those imprints soon to be accessible by students and faculty in the Earth Resources and allied programs. Not bad for a relative newcomer.

During the night of the deluge, while Jerry Magloughlin worked in his office in the midst of the storm, Al Meyers, University Distinguished Professor, Chemistry, was relaxing at home in southwest Fort Collins. "I was admiring the downpour," he reflected. "I took my cup of coffee, sat on the porch, and absorbed the soothing sound. I didn't have a clue something was amiss." He turned in for the night at 10:30, the same time Magloughlin stepped out into the surging waters, and the basement wall of the Library's west facade began to cave in.

When he managed to get to campus the next morning, Dr. Meyers was relieved that the Chemistry building escaped damage, but was devastated when he learned about the Library. "I felt like it may as well have been the Chemistry building. The collections in the Library are so critical to everything we do, and I was pessimistic that the freeze dry process would save our books and journals. I just felt something had to be done."

He knew exactly what to do. During a long and distinguished career in chemistry, Meyers has received numerous honors and awards from around the globe. Many of the students and

associates he has trained have found successful careers both in academe and the corporate world. He decided it was time for "a little payback." At the International Congress of Heterocyclic Chemistry held in Bozeman, Montana, Mevers made an impassioned plea to the conference attendees and many publishers displaying their products. He followed this up with phone calls, letters to friends and professional colleagues, many of whom were editors of major chemistry publications and/or served in high places in the drug industry. He learned about various technical libraries being closed or collections being made surplus. He solicited support from companies for both materials and donations of money, including firms like Merck, Lilly, Pfizer, Smith-Kline-Beecham, and Parke-Davis.

The results are impressive. Besides raising tens of thousands of dollars, major gifts-in-kind of publications began to arrive. The Royal Society of Chemistry sent their prestigious publications, along with Wiley Interscience, and Houben-Weyl in Germany. Elsevier Science shipped hundreds of their invaluable journals. Hoechst, Marion, Roussel in Ohio closed their corporate library and sent all their publications to Colorado State, amounting to nearly 500 journals with 30-year runs. To date, the Library has accepted or received over 6,000 journal titles of varying years. Many of these gifts are directly attributable to Dr. Meyers' work. Although he shrugs off any special accolades for this extraordinary response, the campus owes a debt of gratitude to faculty like Al Meyers, who simply would not accept what the flood accomplished on the night of July 28, 1997.

- Joel Rutstein

Alumni Moved to Help Recovery Effort

mong the many Colorado State alumni who contributed to the disaster recovery effort at the University Libraries were Sandra Bacon, Norman Jorgensen, and Gary Hansberry.

Sandra Bacon received her B.A. ('66) and M.E. ('70) from CSU, then taught high school for 31 years. Her husband, Philip, is a retired geography professor. The Bacons live in Grand Junction and enjoy traveling, learning and reading.

"I gave to Morgan Library because when I saw the pictures of the flood, it really touched my heart," said Bacon. "My husband and I were both educators for many years, so we have spent many hours in libraries. While attending CSU, I did most of my studying on the third floor of the library because it was quiet."

Sandra shared that her most memorable experience at Colorado State was during the spring of '64 when she was the business manager for the Green and Gold Review, a spring talent

show. This gave her a "taste of theater" that generated a lifelong love of theater — not in front of the footlights, but in the orchestra pit playing piano for productions at Mesa State College.

Historical novels, romance books, and travel magazines top Sandra's list of favorites. She just finished reading the latest John Grisham and *The English Patient* is next on her list.

Norman K. Jorgensen, D.V.M. ('80) used the library extensively as an undergraduate, then used the specialized library at the Veterinary Teaching Hospital during his graduate school days. Dr. Jorgensen decided to give to the library because he believes that it is "the cornerstone of veterinary education." He reads fifteen professional journals regularly. Jorgensen currently is reading *Night to Remember*, the story of the Titanic. He enjoys golf, tennis, and time with his family.

Dr. Jorgensen deeply appreciates all he learned from his studies at Colorado State. This knowledge has proven invaluable in his business. Jorgensen is Vice President of Product Development for Jorgensen Laboratories, Inc., a family business in Loveland, started 33 years ago to manufacture veterinary equipment. "Most people don't realize that having a D.V.M. does not mean you are a veterinarian. Without this degree and knowledge, I could not provide the services and equipment that practicing veterinarians need."

Gary L. Hansberry was one of the last of the Korean veterans to return to school. Since his graduation ('63) in Political Science, Hansberry spent 15 years in the rubber industry and 20 years in oil, the past 18 years working for Conoco in Commerce City. His career has taken him to countries throughout the world. The most memorable period was three years spent in what was then the Soviet Union, training Russian workers for an Occidental project. "People are people no matter where you go - it's the governments that are strange," says

Hansberry. He has many fond memories of working with people from various nationalities.

While Hansberry attended Colorado State, the Library was still on the Oval. He started college at 21, and was married and graduated by the time he was 25. One of his highlights was the graduation reception held at President William Morgan's home. He wanted to stay in Fort Collins, but his work often took him overseas, and in the oil business, relocating was imperative.

"I was appalled by the flood. When I was in school, many of my friends lived in the trailer court that was flooded." Hansberry felt that giving to the Library was a way he could help the university. His personal library was flooded previously, so many of his books are water-stained and serve as a reminder of the Colorado State disaster.

Since retiring, Hansberry enjoys spending more time on his hobby, railroad history.

– Linda Castor

Read-a-thon continued from front page

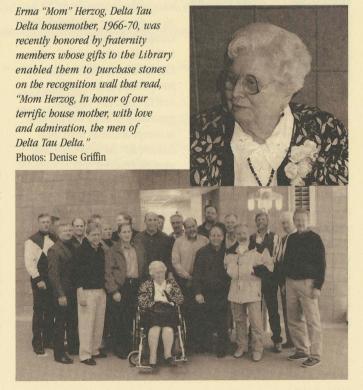
The gift, and Amanda's visit to the Morgan Library in October to present a giant "check" for the amount raised, was a big hit with the library staff. Camila Alire, Dean of University Libraries, said that staff members were very touched when they heard of Amanda's efforts on the library's behalf. "We were so moved by such a caring child," Alire said. "Amanda truly exemplifies the characteristics of a sincere leader at such a young age."

For her efforts, Amanda was nominated for a "9 Kids Who Care" award by her teacher, Kelly Kinsella. The award honors young people who volunteer for activities with a nonprofit agency, tutor and mentor other young people, or make an outstanding contribution to their family.

During her visit, Amanda toured the basement area where a sheet of water burst a giant hole in a garden-level wall damaging books and journals temporarily housed there during library renovations. She also made a stop at the Special Collections Department where she got a VIP presentation from Professor John Newman. While there, she saw a page from a 16th century antiphonal (a song book), a Mayan calendar, rare books, and a fore-edge painting, which is artwork on the edge of a book, only visible at certain angles.

Amanda is an avid reader and especially enjoys the American Girls series of historical fiction, which feature girls living through exciting times in American history.

- Julie Karbula



Dr. Book continued from back cover

part of the newspaper will begin to darken while the newsprint underneath will remain the natural color.

The first decision you must make is the intrinsic value of the your newspaper clippings. Are the actual clippings themselves of great value to you or is the record of the games you have attended (and hopefully watched the Rockies win) of most importance?

If you want to keep the newspaper clippings, I suggest you deacidify the newspaper. Deacidification sprays are available in conservation product catalogs. These sprays will stop the future disintegration of the paper, but

will not reverse any damage that has already taken place. The ideal time to treat the newspaper would be the day it is published so than no degradation is allowed to take place.

The conservation catalogs also carry pH-testing pens to determine if paper is acidic or alkaline. If you are also collecting Rockies programs, etc., you should test their paper to determine the pH value, and if acidic, you can also spray the programs to prevent any paper damage.

If the account of the games is more important than the actual newspaper, you can photocopy the articles on acid-free paper, usually

available at copy centers when you ask for it. Again, the pH testing pen comes in handy to make sure the paper is really acid-free.

Storage of the newspaper clippings is also important. The now-acid-free clippings or the photocopies should be kept in preservation quality (acid-free) scrap books or folders so you can enjoy the accounts of the games again and again in the future.

If you have preservation related questions, or want more information on the above preservation topics, please write to "Dear Dr. Book" in care of *University Libraries Newsletter*, Colorado State University Libraries, Fort Collins, CO 80523.

University Libraries

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Gordon Taylor - A Gift of Space



Gordon Taylor

tanding in his 5,000 square foot warehouse, stacked almost to the ceiling with pallets of donated books and journals, Gordon Taylor can hardly believe the amount of material that has arrived in just a few short months. Taylor, the manager of AMICK/ Great Plains/North American moving company of Fort Collins, has lent practical support to the library gifts program from the beginning.

Immediately after the disaster, as offers of donations began to accumulate, the gifts team were desperately seeking space to store the material that donors were anxious to deliver. Taylor called to lend assistance. He offered storage space in his warehouse near Interstate 25, or an on-site trailer at Colorado State. Library staff quickly said "Yes!" to both, and on September 2 a 48foot flat-floor trailer was towed into position in the parking lot next to the library's storage depository. At last it was possible to accept deliveries from local donors, and innumerable boxes were received this way.

In the meantime, larger shipments of books and journals were delivered to the warehouse and, thanks to Taylor, stored free of charge. It wasn't until December that the heavily-laden trailer was towed to the Morgan Library parking lot (where its weight broke through the pavement) and its contents were disgorged into the Processing Center.

As the Processing Center went into full swing, Taylor began working closely with Bill Boss, manager of the processing center, to coordinate pick-up of donated books in Fort Collins — and then throughout the Front Range. One highlight Taylor remembers well

"It took a Wyoming guy," he quipped, "to see the need at CSU and make the connection."

was last December, when a crew spent a week packing up 50,000 volumes at the University of Wyoming, then trucked them down to Fort Collins. Through the North American Van Lines network, Taylor also coordinates packing and shipping of collections all over the country, and in Canada.

As the shipments rolled in through January and February, the Processing Center couldn't keep up, and again Taylor was able to provide what was needed. Currently, most shipments are delivered to AMICK, and staged there until the Processing Center is ready to handle the material. The shipments fill not just the warehouse, but six more 45-foot semi-trailers.

Taylor has a long-standing connection with Colorado State. As a supporter of the Athletics Department, each year he donates a large trailer, which is used to transport the Rams' gear to their out-of-town games, and to pick up gear for the visiting teams. And this is in spite of the fact that Taylor is an alumnus of the University of Wyoming! "It took a Wyoming guy," he quipped, "to see the need at CSU and make the connection."

- Cathy Tweedie



Great libraries are inherent to great universities . . .

. . . Attracting renowned scholars, superb teachers and talented students. To meet the ever-expanding needs of those it serves, the Library's collections must not only be maintained, but must grow in quality and depth.

Morgan Library now has its first significant endowment totaling \$2.2 million, as a result of the "A Promise Fulfilled" Campaign. Your gift to the Morgan Library Endowment will enable the Library to develop and enhance its collections. Donors to the Morgan Library Endowment will be recognized for their gifts in the following ways:

- For each gift of \$125, the donor is entitled to one recognition stone with a personalized message, located in the three-story entry to the Library.
- For each gift of \$1,870, the donor will receive one recognition stone, with a personalized message, enhanced with the "A Promise Fulfilled" Campaign graphic.
- For a gift of \$10,000 or more, in addition to having your name on a prominent recognition wall, you may create a named book endowment and be entitled to five recognition stones with personalized messages and enhanced with the "A Promise Fulfilled" Campaign graphic.

Cardholder Signature



The Griffin Wing in the renovated and expanded Morgan Library offers students a variety of areas for contemplation and study, as well as a magnificent view of the footbills of the Rockies. Photo: Bill Cotton

Please complete and mail this form to:
Colorado State University Foundation
P.O. Box 1870, Fort Collins, Colorado 80522-1870

Yes, I would like to support the Morgan Library Endowment! This gift is from:	Expiration Date This gift will be matched by: (Employer)
Name	
If joint gift, spouse's full nameHome Address	If your gift entitles you to receive a message stone(s), please fill in the following:
City/State/ZIP	I have second like the manager atomost a care
2 ST - CONTROL	I/we would like the message stones to say: (Each message stone has two lines of 14 characters, including spaces.
Home Telephone ()	Please print in upper case letters. No punctuation except "&" and "-")
Enclosed is my/our check in the amount of \$	Message Stone Wording
(Please make checks payable to the Colorado State University Foundation.)	
Please charge this gift in the amount of \$	
To my/our ☐ MasterCard ☐ VISA.	
Card Number	(This form may be duplicated to accommodate additional orders)
Name as it appears on card	- 1988년 1888년 1988년 - 1988년 - 1985년 - 1988년 - 1982년 -
	For more information on contributing to the University Libraries,

please call (970) 491-1836.

Dear Dr. Book . . .

Dear Dr. Book,
I am getting married this
summer and want to use
my grandmother's Bible as
"something old." However
the bundred-year old Bible
is rather shabby and I am
afraid it will fall apart as
I walk down the aisle. What
can I do with the Bible?

- August Bride

Congratulations on your upcoming wedding!

There are several conservation treatments possible for your family Bible, depending on the condition of the Bible and your budget. My first suggestion is that you take your Bible to a trained conservator and have the Bible's physical condition evaluated. The treatment recommended by the

conservator may be fairly simple or rather complex depending on how well the Bible has been preserved over time.

If the pages and the cover of the Bible are falling apart, the best solution may be to leave the Bible in its well-used condition and to make a custom-constructed case or box for the Bible. For example, a conservator could create a box with either a leather or cloth cover to match your wedding colors and stamp the box with gold lettering to commemorate the special occasion. After the wedding, the box would be used to protect the Bible for future generations.

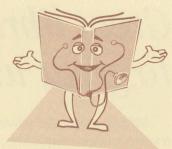
If the textblock of the Bible (the pages as they are fastened together) is in good condition, the Bible may only need a new cover.

A conservator can make a replica of the original cover or create a more modern cover, again as plain or fancy as you wish. If any pages have been torn, they also would be mended. The Bible would then be ready for your walk down the aisle.

Dear Dr. Book,
As a Colorado Rockies fan,
I have saved the newspaper
clippings from all the games
I have attended. However, I
have noticed that the
clippings from the inaugural season are yellowing.
What is the best way to save
my Rockies treasures?

- Devoted Rockies Fan

Newsprint is one of the cheapest types of paper manufactured and is intended for daily reading and then to be tossed away. The process of paper degra-



dation that you have noticed is due to the acidification of the paper, caused by the reaction of the paper to its environment and the natural chemical decomposition of the paper itself. As the acidity of the paper increases, the paper will become brittle and will eventually crumble. Unfortunately in newsprint this process happens fairly quickly as you can observe by the discoloration of the daily newspaper if it is left out on the doorstep in the sun all day. The exposed

Continued on page 6



The Libraries
Fort Collins, Colorado 80523-1019

M.R. CULBERTSON
1019 LIBRARY