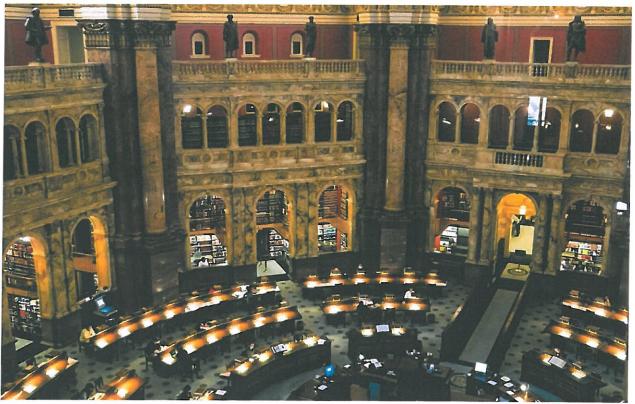
The Atlantic

TECHNOLOGY

Hiring: The First Librarian of Congress for the Internet Age

Experts say that a new librarian should digitize more works, raise more money—and use email.



Powshuku / Flickr

ROBINSON MEYER | JUN 18, 2015

In a month or six, the United States will get its first new Librarian of Congress in nearly three decades. The current librarian, James Billington, has held the title since his appointment by President Reagan in 1987. Though named by the president and confirmed by the Senate, the Librarian doesn't change with every

new White House. After being appointed, Librarians are free to serve as long as they want-that's why there have been only 13 of them since 1802.

In other words, this will be the first time a new Librarian has been appointed since the invention of the web.

The Librarian is a surprisingly powerful role. In addition to claiming one of the best titles in government (though The Atlantic's staff is split on whether "Senate Sergeant-at-Arms" or "U.S. Chief Justice" trump it), the new Librarian assumes considerable powers. This person will not only run the largest library in the world, with thousands of staff of its own, but also oversee the Copyright Office, the department which manages the U.S. copyright system. This gives them the power to declare what constitutes a copyright violation and what doesn't.

And the new Librarian could hold a potentially transformative role: They could be the first Librarian, many experts say, to truly embrace the Internet as core to the Library's mission. For although Billington sometimes used the web in innovative projects like Thomas.gov—a source of Congressional information online—the last decade had been marked by less expansion.

So what would this new, more digitized Library look like? Experts outlined a number of areas to focus on.

The first step, many said, would be for the Library to digitize more of its collections.

"Dr. Billington and everyone at the Library made some great progress in the '90s in terms of scanning some of their collections, but it's only a fraction of what's there," said Dan Cohen, director of the Digital Public Library of America.

"Digitization is not the only thing," he said, but i SPONSOR CONTENT: ALLSTATE 160 million items "to many more people than w. buildings" in Washington, D.C.



The Library has already shown a willingness to digitize some of its moranigs. It

RELATED STORY



How a New Librarian of Congress Could Improve U.S. Copyright

says it now has 52 million primary sources online. Thirty million of those are book pages, and more than 10 million of those are newspaper pages. Its print and photos collection, which exceeds 1.1 million items, is a treasure. (In fact, it inspires this superb Twitter account.) And the Library has also absorbed other institution's important digital archives, including the complete Twitter archive and the September 11 digital archive.

But those numbers pale against other efforts. HathiTrust, a consortium of university research libraries that have digitized their holdings, claims to have more than 4.7 *billion* pages digitized, from 13 million total volumes.

And the last decade has seen other kinds of digital library innovation. Google Books and the Digital Public Library of America itself both allow different ways of interacting with digitized materials en masse, something the Library of Congress does not. (In 2013, Google Books even secured a legal ruling that found its technology counted as fair use—which now means that *any* institution, including the Library of Congress, can run a full-text corpus ngram search of digitized materials.) The New York Public Library has experimented with the civic and scholastic benefits of combining digitization and crowdsourcing with its Building Inspector, which lets web users identify old buildings on old, scanned maps.

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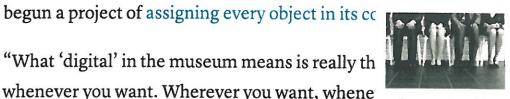
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What We Don't Mention About Unemployment

Other libraries have tried to refocus on who their audience is in the first place. In Australia, the national library operates Trove, a big, searchable portal of every digitized book, image, document, and newspaper. Europeana, a similar institution which lets web users search across Europe's digitized collections, is funded in part by the EU. And the Cooper Hewitt, the Smithsonian's design museum (and therefore another research arm of

"What 'digital' in the museum means is really th whenever you want. Wherever you want, whene





Unemployment

director of Cooper Hewitt's Labs department, told me last year.

Jessamyn West, a trained librarian who also worked as the chief operating officer for the legendary Internet community Metafilter, told me that the Library could "model better sharing."

The Library, she said, regularly prepares reports for members of Congress on topics like terrorism, nuclear weapons, and the Middle East, as part of its Congressional Research Service. Although these reports belong to the public, they're not made available directly. Right now, the Federation of American Scientists, a third-party advocacy organization, requests the reports via a member of Congress and then archives them on its website. But these are the people's reports, and there's no reason, said West, that the Library of Congress couldn't publish them themselves.

That project would not "require millions of dollars and a team of thousands," she says. "It's just flipping a switch and saying, these are now available."

Indeed, a lot of what a new Librarian could do seems straightforward, as it would return the institution to a baseline level of technical competence. The new Librarian could appoint a permanent chief information officer, something the Government Accountability Office has begged it to do. (The library has churned through five temporary CIOs in the last three years.) It could invest staff and funding in clearing its backlog of books that have yet to even be cataloged, which the GAO says goes back to the 1980s.

"You're inheriting a legacy of 15 years, 20 years, of—the most charitable way to term it is-benign neglect," says West.

That abstention led to other institutions trying to fill the leadership gap_like the Digital Public Library of America itself, which ha libraries into a single, searchable online interfac programming interface. West said that the work America and HathiTrust should have been done

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(Cohen said that, by nature of being young and small, the DPLA was able to act more with more agility than the Library of Congress.)

A spokeswoman for the Library says that it has aggressively digitized its holdings, but that it also has many responsibilities.

"Of course the Library would like to do more of a lot of things, but there are resource realities, and there is a broad mission. The Library's mission is not one-dimensional. We acquire materials, preserve materials, catalog materials so they are accessible, as well as digitize and put them online," said Gayle Osterberg, a Library spokeswoman, in an email.

In some ways, the new Librarian might only prod—and not drive—the Library's digital future. Billington, for all his faults, was politically popular. (Congressmen practically fall over themselves to praise him in *The New York Times*'s otherwise fairly negative coverage of his resignation.)

Billington was also a good fundraiser—perhaps the most important job of any big institutional leader. In 2007, he secured a private gift of \$150 million, the library's largest ever, to build a new campus for audio-visual materials in Virginia. West credited him with successfully bringing in funds for the library's special exhibits and projects.

Since the announcement last week, the American library community has debated who the new Librarian should be. A White House petition signed by more than 1,400 calls for an appointee who more accurately "represents librarianship."

"For the last 61 years, the Librarian of Congress appointee has not been a librarian. For as long as the position has existed, there has never been a Librarian of Congress appointee that is not a white man,"

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Other librarians have pushed for further changes technically an agency operated by the U.S. Cong What We Don't
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connected to the United States. Erin Leach, a librarian in Athens, Georgia, argues that it should now formally become the country's national library.

West had smaller goals for the next librarian. Her ideal candidate, she said, would be "charismatic, diplomatic, [understand] the web, and could have a bunch of people working for them who could actually get the nitty-gritty stuff done."

Indeed, she said, one of the best things a new Librarian could do would be to just raise money and get out of the way. Or the Library could start by getting its most senior leadership on email. According to *The Times*, Billington rejected the technology, preferring to communicate with staff off-hours via a fax machine at his home.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



ROBINSON MEYER is an associate editor at The Atlantic, where he covers technology.

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What We Don't Mention About Unemployment

Basic definitions

Digital objects are discrete objects (text, image, sound, multimedia, 2D & 3D) that are reformatted from the original or born digital.

Metadata is descriptive alphanumeric text that provides the context for the digital object and the ability to search and retrieve.

Complex digital object - are created when digital objects are joined with metadata.

Compound objects are created from discrete digital objects that are related through pagination, hierarchy or multiple views in the case of 3D objects.

Standards are the guidelines established to foster a common approach to digitization and promote sharing and aggregation.

Digital Asset Management system (DAM) is software that allows you to ingest, catalog, annotate and distribute digital assets.

Pueblo City-County Library District (PCCLD) Digital Collections Overview

Published collections (Content DM): 1777 complex and compound objects

- Complex objects 1206
- Compound objects 571

Unpublished collections: digital objects without structured metadata

Total objects: 6068

Total size:

Southern Colorado Youth from Past to Present

2 compound objects

- Pinon Trinidad Yearbook 67 objects
- Centennial 1915 Yearbook (School Fellow days) 74 objects

11 complex objects

Total: 141 Objects

About this collection

The material in this collection reflect the past 100 years. These items have been selected from the archival holdings in the Special Collections Department of the Pueblo City-County Library District. The School Fellow Days Record Book, is a yearbook from Centennial High School and was previously owned by a Ms. Mary Anna Forrester, who graduated from Centennial on June 10, 1915. To celebrate that special occasion held exactly 100 years ago, the yearbook was digitized for preservation and published. This yearbook is a fascinating glance into the past, bound with a red velvet exterior complete with multiple inserts from that time era.

The Pinon, a yearbook from Trinidad High School, is also bound with a purple velvet exterior, and was once owned by a Ms. Anna Jane Ring, who graduated from Trinidad High School in 1910, over 100 years ago. The Pueblo City-County Library District will be adding various material to the "Southern Colorado Youth from Past to Present Collection" as materials become available.



Class of 1916 reverse



Freshman Class of 1912 reverse Freshman Class of 1912



The Wireless Telephone reverse





Class of 1916



Centennial High School Play

Pueblo's Historic Levee

277 complex objects

About this collection

Pueblo's Historic Levee (also known as the "Pueblo Levee Mural Project"), is a mural along the levee of the Arkansas River. Classified by The Guinness Book of World Records as the "longest painting in the world," it stretched a full three miles throughout the city Pueblo, CO. Originally started in the 1970's, the mural continued to grow until late 2014. The levee was originally built after the devastating 1921 flood, which made it over ninety years old. The levee was in poor condition and in order for the necessary repairs to be made, the concrete needed to be resurfaced. Hence the destruction of the longest mural in the world. Cynthia Ramu, educator for the Pueblo School for the Arts and Sciences, hired Mr. John Wark of Wark Photography Inc., to preserve the historic artwork with ground and aerial photography as can be seen in this collection.



untitled



untitled



untitled



untitled





untitled

untitled

YWCA Pueblo Cornerstone Collection

44 complex objects

3 compound objects

- newspaper 16 objects
- newspaper 14 objects
- newspaper 14 objects

Total: 47 Objects

About this collection

During 2014, The Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) celebrates 100 years supporting Pueblo's women and children. In honor of this esteemed anniversary, the YWCA unearthed their cornerstone time capsule materials which are now on display on the fourth floor of the Rawlings Library. The capsule was retrieved out of the cornerstone in September 2014. These items reflect the history of the YWCA including the damage to the first building caused by the infamous 1921 flood. The collection can be viewed here digitally, or in person at the Rawlings Library, 100 E. Abriendo Ave., Pueblo, CO 81003 until January 1, 2015.







Bible



<u>Bible</u>



Mrs. H. L. Hollister



YWCA Building



Mrs. M.D. Thatcher

Colorado Sound Bytes - Oral Histories

25 complex objects

About this collection

Pueblo City-County Library District Oral History Collection: Colorado Sound Bytes

Oral history projects during the 1970s, 1980s, and early 90s, are the building blocks of a legacy of recorded interviews on Pueblo, Colorado and the surrounding region. Multiple organizations contributed to the creation of these oral histories that were originally recorded on cassette tapes. The Pueblo City-County Library District has a total of 1,625 hours of recorded history. In 2014, PCCLD begin the digital conversion of these oral histories. The Colorado Sound Bytes' collection are an aggregate of seven discrete initiatives.

The Country School Legacy Collection (C.S.L) was the result of a National Endowment for the Humanities Grant, and part of a larger project titled, "Country School Legacy Report for Southern Colorado," in which these tapes are based. The audio recordings represented in this collection include Pueblo's early schools, and those that attended the inaugural classes. Included are the tales and experiences of growing up in a different generation.

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education Collection (WICHE) along with CSU-Pueblo (then U.S.C), compiled interviews which focused on a number of subject areas including family history, neighborhoods, employment, education, ethnicity, and cultural traditions. Dr. Lawrence Daxton and Mrs. Joanne Dodds were two prominent committee members that facilitated the acquisition of these oral histories based on the Pueblo community.

Pueblo Library Historical Interviews (P.L.H.I.) consist of a wide range of subjects. These oral histories tell the nuances of daily life and times in Pueblo, Walsenburg, Trinidad, Las Animas, Swallows, Rye, and Crow Junction in Colorado. Some topics include family history, the history of The Pueblo Chieftain Newspaper, the boot leg era, coal mining, Pueblo baseball history, the Hoag Family, and publishing in Pueblo, Colorado. The Pueblo Library District Collection (which is now Pueblo City-County Library District); interviews are a continuation from the Pueblo Library Historical Interviews. Many of the same topics are covered.

The Pueblo County Archeological Society also contributed greatly to the oral history project. Many of the P.C.A.S. tapes are recordings of the society's meetings. Topics such as the Mayan Calendar, the Comanche Grasslands, Civil War, petroglyphs in Southeastern Colorado, and Spanish Exploration in Colorado are also included. Many of the meetings include various speakers as well as the audio recordings.

The Edward Simonich Special Collection (E.S.S.C.) is vast and consists of various topics based in Southern Colorado. Mr. Simonich conducted all the interviews that are based on Pueblo businesses, the history of Union Avenue in Pueblo, saddle makers of Pueblo, Custer and Pueblo County, Beulah and Pueblo Mountain Park, as well as Pueblo's City Parks as told by Mr. George Williams. Also included in this collection is the history of the Mormon Cemetery of 1846.

The Pueblo Mosaic Collection was a joint project of the Pueblo Human Resources Commission, the Sangre de Cristo Arts and Conference Center, and Pueblo Regional Library. Funded by the Colorado

Humanities Program, the program contributed the cost of the tapes. All the other materials and expenses were from the Library. The interviews were conducted by volunteers and told the stories of ethnic heritage groups of Pueblo, Colorado. Representatives of the following groups were interviewed: Italians, African-Americans, Greeks, Irish, Slavs, Hispanics, and Germans.

PCCLD will continually add to this collection as materials are digitized and transcribed. If there is something of particular interest, contact the Rawlings Special Collections directly.

Oral History with Frank S. Hoag Jr., November 1980 (Part-1)	Oral History with Frank S. Hoag Jr., November 1980 (Part-2)
Oral History with Frank S. Hoag Jr., November 1980 (Part-1)	Oral History with Frank S. Hoag Jr., November 1980 (Part-2)
Oral History with Frank S. Hoag Jr., November 1980 (Part-1)	Oral History with Dorothy Rawlings, November 1980 (Part-2)

Courthouse Cornerstone Collection

49 complex objects

About this collection

In 2013, the Pueblo County Courthouse celebrated 100 years in it's current location. To celebrate the event, a time capsule was removed from the cornerstone in November 2013 and was unveiled at the annual Courthouse holiday lighting festival. The time capsule contained a list from various organizations during the time; including the Southern Colorado Pioneers Association, Grand Army of the Republic, The Pueblo Masonic Lodge, and various photographs and letters.

Included in the collection is a commemorative medal honoring the opening of the Colorado Mineral Palace. (To view our Colorado Mineral Palace Collection, please see our Digital Collections homepage). Also, multiple newspapers of the era were laid in the time capsule including The Pueblo Sunday Opinion, The Pueblo Labor Review, The Pueblo Post, and Amerikanski Slovenski Narod, which was a Slovene American periodical published in Pueblo Colorado, December 1908.

During 2014, The Pueblo-City County Library District displayed this collection at the Rawlings location. After, they were removed from their display cases and digitized for digital preservation at Rawlings in the Special Collections and Western Research Department. Great care was taken not to damage the items and inventory them accordingly. This historic collection is a vast undertaking and continuous project with multiple processes. Items will be continually published to this collection as the digital files become available. Please continue to check our collection to view such historic items as mentioned above.



George A. Newton Portrait reverse



Higher Masonic Judiciary



George A. Newton Portrait



Higher Masonic Judiciary





Geo W. Roe Architect business card reverse Grand Lodge of Colorado 1908

Colorado Mineral Palace

176 complex objects

About this collection

The Colorado Mineral Palace opened on July 4, 1891. It was an ambitious project funded by a variety of investors from across the state, was considered a marvel of its time, but also suffered from both financial and structural failings. It was razed in 1943.

There is a lack of trustworthy documentation on the details of Mineral Palace. Various documentation states that it was anywhere from 134 feet by 244 feet to 182 feet by 352 feet and 110 feet tall. Whatever the exact dimensions, the building was intended to be an opulent tourist attraction that housed mineral collections, exhibits applauding Colorado's mineral riches, and an assortment of events and celebrations.

Shortly after it's opening Mineral Palace experienced a chaotic existence in which it often changed ownership and regularly closed its doors to the public. By the 1920s it had already fallen into disrepair and was only occasionally a working part of the community. Despite a WPA refurbishing effort in 1938 the building was demolished after standing for only 52 years.

This collection contains images of Colorado Mineral Palace and Mineral Palace Park. Although the Mineral Palace itself was razed in 1943, the park remains, and there are also images of park activities and structures that have continued to be a part of Pueblo's community.





Colorado Mineral Palace



Mineral Palace park Kid's Day



Mineral Palace park Kid's Day



Colorado Mineral Palace



Mineral Palace Park and Lake Clara Band Plays at Mineral Park Palace

Pueblo in the Roaring Twenties

62 complex objects

About this collection

Pueblo Colorado was a very bustling city during the 1920's. From 1920 to 1930, the city's payroll was more than two million dollars per month. There were more than 16,000 workers who were employed in various industries, and 181 factories employed over 10,000 people. Pueblo had the largest steel plant west of Chicago. Saddleries, candy factories, mills, machine shops, druggists, and cigar makers were a few of the prominent businesses that made Pueblo thrive during the decade. Typical 1920's "flapper" fashion paved the streets, and The Pueblo Chieftain Newspaper offered colorful ads to its female readers in the typical art deco theme of the time.

Pueblo had its very own automobile maker, the Baker Steamer Motorcar & Manufacturing Company. There were around five wholesale grocery stores, and the railroads employed over 2,000 people living in Pueblo. However, the 1920's proved to be unsuccessful for some due to a variety of reasons. For example, the Walter Brewing Company was closed from 1916 until 1933 after prohibition. Bar, tavern, and saloon owners lost most of what they had strived toward. The infamous 1921 flood wiped out a large portion of downtown that included multiple businesses and those that established them. (To view flood photos, please see our Southern Colorado Water Trails Collection).

Pueblo's Grand Opera House met its demise late to early morning on March 1, 1922 after a fire started on the top floor. Despite fire fighter efforts and freezing temperatures, the Grand Opera House burned to the ground in less than an hour. Some of those images are included in this collection.

The purpose of this collection is to briefly summarize what life was like during the twenties in Pueblo. Of course, there are many businesses, people, locations, intersections, streets, and historical notations that are not included. Omitted unintentionally, this collection pays homage to all that labored, worked, created, and established a life in Pueblo Colorado during the 1920's and those that endured the roaring decade.



Colorado Association 1925



Colorado Association Picnic 1925



Knit "Undies" Up-to-Date



The Fashion Code in White and Black



Some Trains of Fashion's Time Table Bruised Wool's the Stuff!



The Walter Brewing Company Collection

46 complex objects

About this collection

Martin Walter and his four brothers migrated from Germany to Wisconsin around 1880. They started breweries there before coming west to Pueblo. In Pueblo, Martin found a town "booming with the steel plant and three smelters going full blast." The Walter Brewing Company began on July 29, 1898 when he and his brother Christian purchased what was then the Pueblo Brewery for the sum of \$7000. On October 15, 1898 the first beer titled "Mountain Dew" was released. Production was 45 barrels per day, and by 1902 production escalated to 170 barrels per day with the addition of a modern brew house, two boilers, a fifty ton ice machine, a wash room, and malt storage facilities. In 1903 the company was unionized and in 1906 the beer name changed to "Gold Label."

In 1909 more machinery was added to meet the growing needs of the brewery. The first decade of the century saw Walter's Brewery electrified to meet the standards of the twentieth century. The brew kettle was enlarged in 1912 to a 250 barrel capacity which was quite large for the time. Unfortunately for The Walter Brewing Company, the Colorado voters chose to vote for Statewide Prohibition on December 15, 1915. By January 1, 1916 alcohol was outlawed in Colorado and the plant closed. The building and the equipment succumbed to vandals and bootlegging became prominent during the years of prohibition until 1933 when it came to a halt.

From 1933 to 1950 the beer industry was once again booming. Operations during the early 1950's provided around seventy-five jobs. With great success, the company was able to replace old wooden barrels with aluminum kegs which paved the way for other successful breweries to follow. 1962 proved to be the company's most successful year with sales being at an all time high. However, the onset of the seventies marked its downfall with the company falling on numerous hard times. The Walter Brewing Company closed its doors on January 3, 1975 after seventy-seven years of being an east Pueblo landmark, prominent business, and a company that helped to build Pueblo's social, cultural, and economic infrastructure.





Bottle House

The Walter Brewing Company Commercial Art Sign





Fermentation Process

Barrels of Brew





Lucky Lager Beer Label

Pikes Peak Ale Label

Dr. Richard W. Corwin Scrapbook Collection

1 complex object

4 compound objects

- Corwin Book 1 51 objects
- Corwin book 2- 115 objects
- Corwin Book 3- 119 objects
- Corwin Book 4- 101 objects

Total: 387 Objects

About this collection

Personal scrapbooks from the collection of Dr. Richard W. Corwin containing newspaper clippings, special events, newsletters, personal letters, awards, and client statements. Dr. Corwin was the chief surgeon for the Colorado Coal & Iron Company (CC&I) and later Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (CF&I). As chief surgeon of the CF&I Medical Department he oversaw the development of "Minnequa Hospital," constructed in 1902 which is now known as St. Mary-Corwin Hospital located in Pueblo, Colorado. In addition to the Medical Department he oversaw the CF&I Sociological Department.



Dr. Corwin in Egypt



Dr. Richard Corwin Scrapbook, Book 4





Dr. Richard Corwin Scrapbook, Book 3 Dr. Richard Corwin Scrapbook, Book 2



Kit Carson's Will

6 complex objects

About this collection

Famed frontier trapper and guide Kit Carson died on May 23, 1868, at Fort Lyon, Colorado. He made his last will and testament on May 15, 1868, witnessed by J. A. Fitzgerald and Dr. Henry Ramsen Tilton. The will was filed at the Pueblo County Courthouse October 8, 1868 by M. G. Bradford, Probate Judge. The will was discovered in the closed probate files at the Pueblo County Courthouse. Joann Dodds, Western Research Librarian, for the regional library, suggested that the library could restore the will and safely preserve it. A petition signed by Patti O'Rourke for the County Bar Association and Julia Avery for the Historical Society resulted in a court order giving the document to the library. The formal presentation was made on July 2, 1976 by Judge Richard Robb to Donald A. Gaylord, Chairman of the library board of trustees.

Recent Additions



Kit Carson's Last Will and Testament, Page 4 Kit Carson's Last Will and Testament, Page 3





Kit Carson's Last Will and Testament, Page 2 Kit Carson's Last Will and Testament, Page 1





Kit Carson Last Will and Testament Donation

Pueblo, Then & Now

88 complex objects

About this collection

The Pueblo Then & Now Collection contains images from depression era Pueblo and 2012. The early photos date to 1938 and 1939 and were taken by the Works Progress Administration, which documented projects as well as basic infrastructure. In 2012 many of these photos were replicated using similar locations and times of day by Mr. John Wark of Wark Photography, Inc., creating the contrasting images available in this collection.

Recent Additions



Union Avenue and Main Street, 1938



226 1/2 South Union Avenue, 1938



Grand Avenue and Third Street, 2012



Evans and Northern Avenues, 2012



West of South Union Avenue, 600 Block, 2012



<u>Union Avenue at Richmond and Victoria Avenues</u>, 2012

Pueblo Memorial Hall

52 complex objects

About this collection

In 1915 a bond issue of \$300,000 was approved by a vote of the citizens for the construction of the Pueblo City Hall and Auditorium. Memorial Hall was originally designed in conjunction with City Hall between 1916 and 1919 by Pueblo architect, William W. Stickney and New York architect, Godley and Haskell. Contractor C.S. Lambie constructed the buildings.

Memorial Hall was dedicated on September 25, 1919 by President Woodrow Wilson at his last public address and was named as a memorial to those who died in World War I.

Memorial Hall is an example of late 19th Century and early 20th Century auditorium design and is one of the few representative structures of this period and type in the State of Colorado.

The proscenium is comprised of intricately detailed plaster ornament and includes two level-side boxes and grillage housing the historic Austin Orchestral Pipe Organ.

The pipe organ is the third largest of its kind in the United States. A grand stairway and lobby with detailed ceiling panels, terrazzo flooring and marbled walls is shared by Memorial Auditorium and City Hall.

A renovation plan was approved by voters in 2010 that included major repairs and upgrades to both the interior and exterior of Memorial and City Hall. Memorial Hall began hosting performances again in 2013.

This collection consists of covers of playbills from performances at Memorial Hall as well as historic images primarily of the exterior of City Hall & Memorial Hall. Additionally, there are images of city halls used by Pueblo prior to the construction of City Hall & Memorial Hall.

Recent Additions





Bessemer City Hall Exterior

Pueblo City Hall and Memorial Hall Exterior



City Hall Entrance



South Pueblo City Hall Exterior





Consolidation City Hall Exterior South Pueblo City Hall Exterior

WPA Photographs

99 complex objects

About this collection

The Works Progress Administration Photo Collection consists of photographs documenting the various WPA and CCC projects which took place in Pueblo County. Projects were similar in most all of the states, and included basic work on infrastructure such as street and sewer construction and repair. The Pueblo Zoo, City Park and The Pueblo Mountain Park and numerous other projects in Pueblo were a result of WPA projects.



City Auditorium renovation crew



Municipal Golf Course putting green



<u>President Franklin D. Roosevelt whistle stop</u> <u>tour</u>



"Oldest rivalry in the West"



Canning workers WPA 2901



<u>President Franklin D. Roosevelt whistle stop</u> <u>tour</u>

Pueblo Aerial Views

99 complex objects

About this collection

A collection of historic aerial views of Pueblo, Colorado including schools, City Hall, the Pueblo County Courthouse, Interstate 25, CF&I, railroads, the Arkansas River, and downtown.



Elizabeth and South Main Streets



Aerial view of Colorado State Fairgrounds



Aerial view of Pueblo Freeway and northern Pueblo



Aerial view of southwest Pueblo



Aerial view of Belmont neighborhood



"Bird's eye view of Pueblo, and south and east Pueblo"

Southern Colorado Water Trail Collection

735 objects

About this collection

The Southern Colorado Water Trails Project Collection consists of over 700 photographs and documents that document the history of Southern Colorado waterways. These important resources were digitized in 2000 through a collaborative effort of the Pueblo City-County Library District, the Bessemer Irrigation Ditch Company, The City of Pueblo, the Historic Arkansas Riverwalk of Pueblo (H.A.R.P.), the Pueblo Board of Waterworks, the Pueblo Conservancy District, the Southeastern Colorado Water Conservancy District, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the U.S. Geological Survey.

Recent Additions



Bond forms used by the Pueblo Conservancy District.



<u>Contract forms used by the Pueblo Conservancy</u> District.



<u>Contract forms used by the Pueblo Conservancy</u> District.



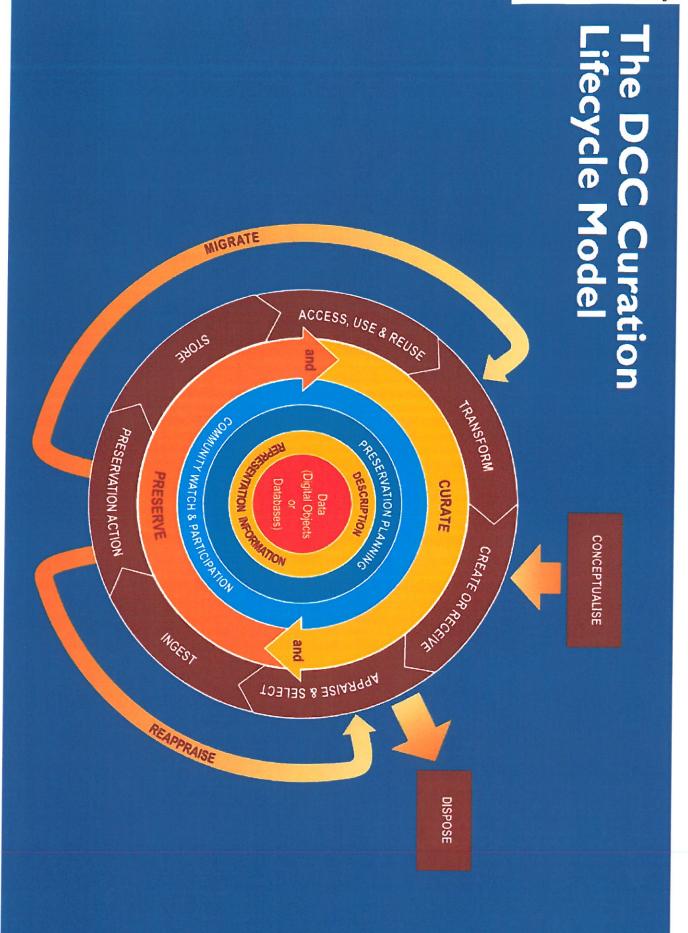
<u>Contract forms used by the Pueblo Conservancy</u> <u>District.</u>



<u>Contract forms used by the Pueblo Conservancy District.</u>



<u>Contract forms used by the Pueblo Conservancy</u> <u>District.</u>



Library of CongressDigital Preservation

The Library of Congress > Digital Preservation > NDSA > Activities > Levels of Preservation

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NDSA Levels of Preservation

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Levels | Content Case Studies

The NDSA Levels of Digital Preservation

The "Levels of Digital Preservation" are a tiered set of recommendations for how organizations should begin to build or enhance their digital preservation activities. A work in progress by the NDSA, it is intended to be a relatively easy-to-use set of guidelines useful not only for those just beginning to think about preserving their digital assets, but also for institutions planning the next steps in enhancing their existing digital preservation systems and workflows. It allows institutions to assess the level of preservation achieved for specific materials in their custody, or their entire preservation infrastructure. It is not designed to assess the robustness of digital preservation programs as a whole since it does not cover such things as policies, staffing, or organizational support. The guidelines are organized into five functional areas that are at the heart of digital preservation systems: storage and geographic location, file fixity and data integrity, information security, metadata, and file formats.

It is expected that the Levels of Digital Preservation will be updated over time as additional feedback is received, experience is gained implementing its recommendations and as empirical research provides detailed information about data loss. For this reason, each iteration of the Levels will be versioned. <u>Version 1</u> (PDF) is shown below.

Table 1: Version 1 of the Levels of Digital Preservation

Table 1: Version 1 of th	he Levels of Digital Prese						
	Level 1 (Protect	Level 2 (Know your	Level 3 (Monitor your	Level 4 (Repair your			
Otomor and	your data)	data)	data)	data)			
Storage and Geographic	- Two complete	- At least three	- At least one copy in a	- At least three copie:			
Location	copies that are not collocated	complete copies	geographic location	in geographic			
LUCATION		- At least one copy in a		locations with differen			
	- For data on	different geographic	disaster threat	disaster threats			
	heterogeneous	location	- Óbsolescence	- Have a			
	media (optical	- Document your	monitoring process for	comprehensive plan is			
	discs, hard drives,	storage system(s) and	your storage system(s)	place that will keep			
	etc.) get the content off the medium and		and media	files and metadata on			
	into your storage	what you need to use		currently accessible			
	system	them		media or systems			
File Fixity and Data	- Check file fixity on	- Check fixity on all	- Check fixity of	Check City and the			
Integrity	ingest if it has been	ingests	content at fixed	- Check fixity of all			
	provided with the	- Use write-blockers	intervals	content in response to specific events or			
	content	when working with	- Maintain logs of fixity	activities			
	- Create fixity info if	original media	info; supply audit on	- Ability to			
	it wasn't provided	· Virus-check high risk	demand	replace/repair			
	with the content	content	- Ability to detect	corrupted data			
			compl data	- Ensure no one			
			- Virus-check all	person has write			
		1	content				
Information Security	- Identify who has	- Document access	- Maintain logs of who	access to all copies - Perform audit of logs			
	read, write, move	restrictions for content	performed what	- Length andit of logs			
	and delete		actions on files.				
	authorization to		including deletions				
	individual files		and preservation				
	- Restrict who has		actions				
	those authorizations		2000.10				
	to individual files						
Metadata	- Inventory of	- Store administrative	- Store standard	- Store standard			
	content and its	metadata	technical and	preservation metadata			
	storage location	- Store transformative	descriptive metadata	B			
	- Ensure backup	metadata and log					
	and non-collocation	events					
	of inventory						
ile Formats	- When you can	- Inventory of file	- Monitor file format	- Perform format			
	give input into the	formats in use		migrations, emulation			
	creation of digital	1		and similar activities			
	files encourage use			as needed			
	of a limited set of						
ŀ	known open formats and codecs		No.				
	INTIDIO AIRI COUECS			j			

The overall structure of the chart is progressive — the actions in the first level are either necessary prerequisites for those in the second to fourth levels or are themselves the most pressing activities to accomplish first. Broadly speaking, as one moves up each of the tiers from Level 1 to Level 4, one is moving from the basic need to ensure bit preservation towards broader requirements for keeping track of digital content and being able to ensure that it can be made available over longer periods of time.

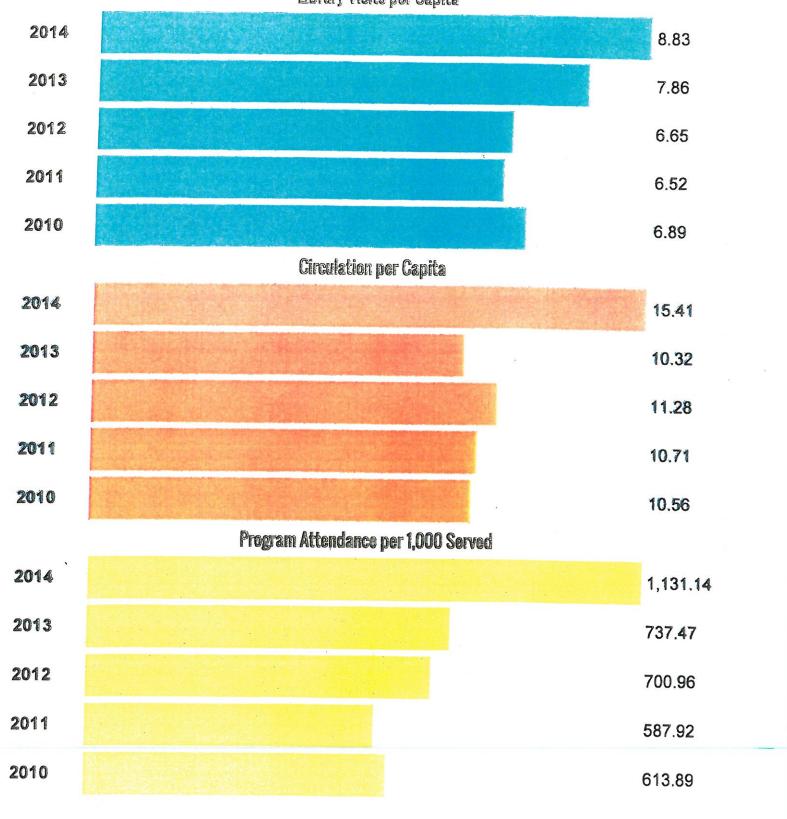
The <u>United States Geological Survey Fundamental Science Practices Advisory Committee</u> Data Preservation Subcommittee has developed a set of <u>preservation recommendations</u> (pdf) based on the original NDSA levels guidelines.

Comments and suggestions for improvement can be sent to:

- · Jefferson Bailey jbailey at metro dot org
- Andrea Goethals andrea_goethals at harvard dot edu
- Trevor Owens trow at loc dot gov
- Meg Phillips meg dot phillips at nara dot gov

Pueblo City-County Library District

Output Measures Library Visits per Capita



Average	Westminster Public Library	Rangeview Library District (Adams County)		Poudre River Public Library District	Mesa County Public Library District	Jefferson County Public Library	High Plains Library District (Weld County)	Douglas County Libraries	Denver Public Library	Boulder Public Library	Aurora Public Library	Arapahoe Library District	Library 20	Basic Advanced Libra	A Para Margaret	LRS
77.42 73.22 5.96 6.10	· Company of the comp	3.51 3.32		5.93 5 6.57		4.44 5.54	6.03 3 7.35	6.34 2 7.46	5 6.79 6.33	2 8.56 No Data	3.03 2.44	7.85	2014 2010	Library Visits per Canifa		
167.88 12.91	The same of the same	6.31	4 15.41	3 13.89	9.80	13.41	10.94	25.58	13.97	12.71	3.09	2 17.76	2014			
167.65 13.97 475.26			5 10.56 113114		8.66 312.44	6 14.02	11.78 433.30	28.99 536.57	15.48 623.78	No Data 570.07	2.47 210.59	7 23.90 2014 475.26				
35 4,548.42 26 379.04		.61 116.40	2	.44 2 677.51			_	_		N		2010 500.83	Program Attendance per 1,000 Served			

PUEBLO CITY-COUNTY LIBRARY

Ideas Imagination Information

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

For the year ended December 31, 2014

Pueblo City-County Library District Finance Office 100 E. Abriendo Avenue Pueblo, CO 81004 www.pueblolibraries.org