



Item #1 was used to store and organize...

d. rubber stamps

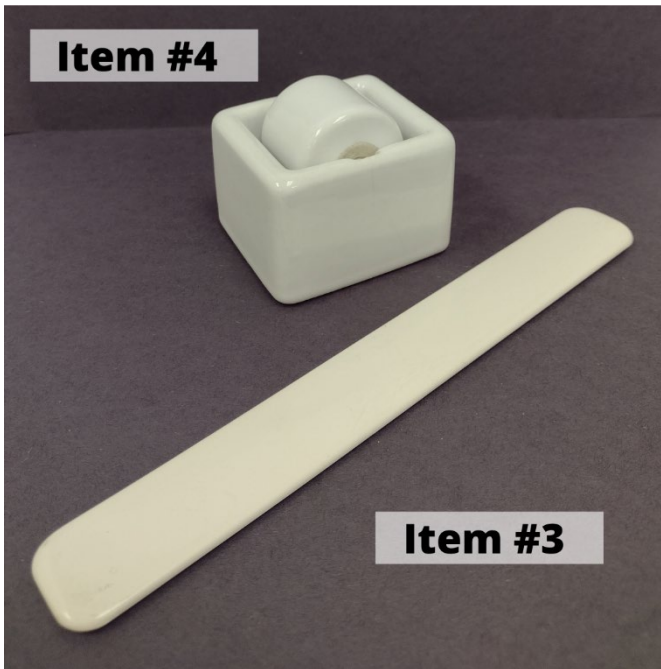
This stamp carousel kept rubber stamps within easy reach. On the back inside covers of our older books, you can sometimes find previous borrowers' due dates, stamped in ink. Stamps are still used to mark books with the name of the library.

Item #2 is...



b. an eraser

Before word processors and office printers, electric erasers like this one were an essential office tool. Updated versions are still used in drafting and as an artist's tool.



Item #4 is...

a. an envelope moistener

The reservoir of this envelope moistener holds water. When the seal of an envelope is rolled across the wheel, the glue becomes adhesive.

Item #3 was used to...

a. make creases in paper

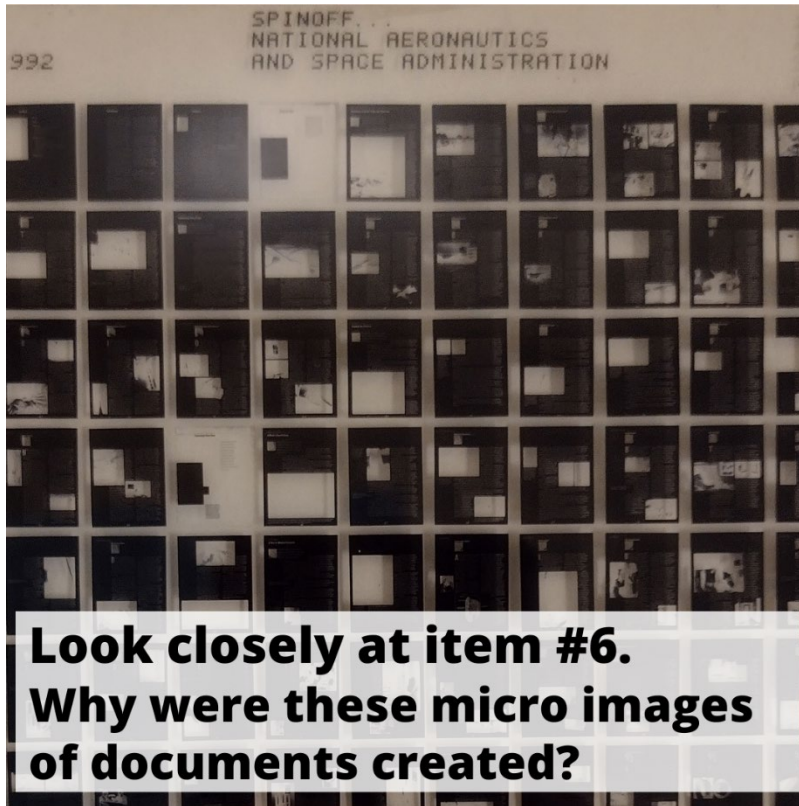
This item, known as a bone folder, is used to smooth and make creases in textile and paper arts such as bookbinding and card making. Traditionally made of bone or ivory, this bone folder is made of plastic.

| | | |
|---|---------|---|
| J | 800 | 8 |
| I | 700 | 7 |
| H | 600 | 6 |
| G | 500 | 5 |
| F | 400 | 4 |
| E | 300 | 3 |
| D | 200 | 2 |
| C | 100 | 1 |
| B | 000 | 0 |
| A | Fiction | |

Item #5 is called a "card sorter." What information was printed on each card?

c. a book's author and title

Before online cataloging, libraries maintained a physical index of their collection, known as the card catalog. Each book in the collection had a card entry with the book's author, title, and subject. Librarians used card sorters like this one to organize the cards before filing them in the catalog.



**Look closely at item #6.
Why were these micro images
of documents created?**

b. to preserve documents and
save space in the library

Microfilm and microfiche slides like this one preserve documents on film while also freeing up shelf space. Microform cameras and scanners are used to create the film from the originals. Special microform readers are then used to magnify and project the text so that it can be read.