

Ten Years and Counting: Preserving and Sharing

Colorado's Agricultural History Online

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### Abstract

Colorado State University Libraries (CSUL) supports the preservation of agricultural history, as evidenced by their participation in the *Preserving the History of United States Agriculture and Rural Life: State and Local Literature, 1820-1945* project, administered by Cornell University.

This article reviews CSUL's work on this preservation project, including digitization of historical agriculture-related documents. CSUL's latest effort to keep agricultural literature relevant and accessible includes moving the Colorado Agriculture Bibliography website to Springshare's LibGuides platform (<https://libguides.colostate.edu/agbib>). Advantages and challenges of using the LibGuides platform for the promotion and sharing of such collections are discussed.

*Keywords:* agricultural documents; LibGuides; USAIN; NEH grant; digitization

## Ten Years and Counting: Preserving and Sharing

### Colorado's Agricultural History Online

#### **Introduction**

Since its foundation as a land-grant institution in 1870, Colorado State University (CSU), or the Agricultural College of Colorado as it was first named, has been committed to providing the residents of Colorado with opportunities to learn. The Morrill Act of 1862 mandated the teaching of agriculture, military science, science, and engineering at the new land-grant institutions. Following the Hatch Act of 1887, CSU established its agricultural experiment station, which distributes the research performed at the land grant colleges to residents of Colorado. The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 established the Cooperative Extension Service that, in cooperation with the college and the counties, funded county extension agents to work directly with local farmers, ranchers, homemakers, and others to improve their lives.

The CSU Libraries (CSUL) has a long history of cooperation and collaboration in the preservation of research. The CSUL Archives and Special Collections department maintains a preservation lab for the repair and conservation of print materials, and the lab has a history of training and assisting others with preservation assessment. The commitment to preserving the materials created by the Cooperative Extension Service and the experiment stations can be seen in CSUL's participation in the 1996-2008 *Preserving the History of United States Agriculture and Rural Life: State and Local Literature, 1820-1945* project, including creation of the Colorado Agriculture Bibliography website and digitization of selected primary source materials. Funding for the project and related digitization began with the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) United States Agricultural Information Network (USAIN) grant, with Project Ceres awards

supplementing additional digitization. Ten years later, CSUL is continuing its efforts to both preserve Colorado's agricultural history through digitization and make this history relevant and accessible by taking advantage of Springshare's LibGuides platform.

### **Literature Review**

The ideas and plans for a preservation program for agricultural literature are not new. In 1991, USAIN sponsored a program discussing a national preservation program for agricultural sciences. Out of that meeting came a clear realization of the importance of agricultural literature and the need to work together with agriculture librarians, land-grant libraries, the National Agricultural Library (NAL), library organizations such as USAIN, and other participants. The 1993 National Preservation Program for Agricultural Literature (NPPAL) document outlined the formative beginning of this program (Gwinn, 1993).

Two recent articles summarized and supplied context for the ongoing preservation efforts. Caminita, Cook, and Paster (2017) discussed the value of agricultural literature and provided an expansive literature review on preserving, discovering and accessing U.S. agricultural information. They highlighted key points from the 1996-2008 NEH project, reviewed microfilming and digitizing preservation and access issues, and offered an overview of the current Project Ceres partnership with NAL and the Center for Research Libraries (CRL). The partnership "complements and builds on the earlier preservation efforts of NPPAL. The project provides funding for land-grant institutions to digitize their research station and Cooperative Extension documents and preservation opportunities for states whose institutions were not part of the original USAIN-NEH projects" (p. 304). Demas, Paster, and Paulson (2013) gave a succinct introduction to the domain-based approach to preservation and access of agricultural

materials. They provided information on Cornell University's Mann Library methodologies and principles established for agricultural information. Their selective subject-based approach ran counter to previous approaches. As Demas, Paster, and Paulson explained:

[t]he dominant selection modes were not very imaginative, but were low cost: 'use and condition' (focus on materials heavily used and/or in poor condition), and 'great collections' aka 'vacuum cleaner approach' (focus on preserving the contents of subject collections of selected large research libraries on the assumption that they contain the university of publishing in a field). (p. 79)

In addition to the national-level preservation efforts or state-level involvement in NEH projects or the current Project Ceres, there have been other collaborative efforts in support of agriculture-related discipline specific information. In 2003, Jones, Ruyle, and Hutchinson discussed the Agriculture Network Information Collaborative (AgNIC) Alliance project on Western Rangelands and expounded on the importance of rangelands and collaboration: "[i]nformation needed to preserve and manage rangelands is critical for all stakeholders, including ranchers, environmentalists, range professionals, policy makers, students, and researchers, as well as the general public" (p. 126). This cooperative project to provide a centralized, web-based resource for rangeland information is a twenty-first century example of the ongoing need for curated agricultural information, something more than the "vacuum cleaner" Google-search approach.

AgNIC, USAIN, and the participating librarians and universities have played a critical role in the continued collaborative efforts to identify, locate, preserve, and make accessible agriculture-related information. AgNIC is a partnership organization with members from land-

grant institutions, the NAL, the International Rice Research Institute, and other interested institutions. USAIN is an individual-based organization of librarians and information professionals. Greider and Hutchinson (2017) documented in detail the thirty plus years of the evolution and involvement of USAIN in national activities:

USAIN has initiated and supported projects that have helped build a more efficient and effective agricultural information system to inform and educate a broad range of audiences involved in the areas of agriculture, food, and nutrition. These include a national preservation program, a national text-digitizing project, the AGRICOLA database, and the Agriculture Network Information Collaborative (AgNIC). (p. 253)

A summary of the history of AgNIC and the subject websites, associated partnerships, cooperative agreements for digital projects, and the expansion to include international partners can be found in Olsen, Kelly, and Kopriva (2017). They also outlined recent projects, including crowdsourcing for extension and experiment station documents, working with the NAL to promote PubAg, and working to build a broader coalition within AgNIC. PubAg is the NAL search system for agricultural information, and it contains full-text articles and citations to peer-reviewed journal articles in the agricultural sciences. AgNIC celebrated its twentieth anniversary in 2015 and USAIN celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 2013. Both organizations are poised to continue with their influential activities for decades to come.

While organizations like USAIN and AgNIC take a national perspective, every state has some measure of an agricultural history, with some states having a more expansive set of materials than others. From 1996-2008, the NEH awarded almost \$4.5 million in six phases of the *Preserving the History of the United States Agriculture and Rural Life: State and Local*

*Literature, 1820-1945* project. Institutions from twenty-nine states participated in at least one of the phases during this time. A handful of states, including Nebraska, Mississippi, and Colorado, documented their efforts in journal articles, and several states, including Kansas, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Colorado, and Wisconsin, created websites that summarized their efforts. See Table 1 for the status of state-by state institutional web space dedicated to this NEH project. In a 2008 article, Brazzeal discussed Mississippi State University's (MSU) project to unite collections in and outside the library, provide increased visibility, and digitize and preserve materials as resources allow: "[t]he CHARM collection includes a wide range of items, including diaries, letters, photographs, business records, extension records, and other relevant documents and artifacts" (p. 363). Two articles documented the Colorado experience creating the initial bibliography and then digitizing critical documents as part of the NEH project. Level and Standish (2007) discussed guidelines for the project, developing the bibliography, establishing scholarly evaluation and review, developing a website and online bibliography, and then marketing the new resource. Meger and Draper (2012) focused on digitization as preservation, metadata creation for access, and lessons learned from this major early digital project.

State	Institution	Format	Status
<b>Core Historical Literature of Agriculture (national scope)</b>	Cornell University	Unique website	Available
<b>Arizona</b>	University of Arizona	IR collection	Available
<b>Florida</b>	University of Florida	IR collection	Available
<b>Illinois</b>	University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	Part of library catalog	Available
<b>Iowa</b>	Iowa State University	PDF within IR collection	Available
<b>Kansas</b>	Kansas State University	IR sub-collection	Available
<b>New Mexico</b>	New Mexico State University	IR collection	Available
<b>North Carolina</b>	North Carolina State University	IR collection	Unavailable <sup>a</sup>

State	Institution	Format	Status
<b>North Dakota (Project Ceres)</b>	North Dakota State University	Unique website	Unavailable
<b>Ohio</b>	The Ohio State University	PDF within IR collection	Available
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	Pennsylvania State University	Part of library catalog	Available
<b>Texas</b>	Texas A&M University	PDF within IR collection	Available
<b>Washington</b>	University of Washington	Unique website	Available
<b>Wisconsin</b>	University of Wisconsin-Madison	IR collection	Available
<sup>a</sup> North Carolina's bibliography PDF was found at <a href="https://ecommons.cornell.edu/handle/1813/54747">https://ecommons.cornell.edu/handle/1813/54747</a> .			

Table 1. Status of state NEH preservation project web spaces as of August 2018.

While efforts to preserve national and state-level agricultural history are not new, the use of Springshare's LibGuides platform to promote and provide access to these efforts is still relatively rare. Griffin and Lewis (2011) broke through the monotony of literature on LibGuides interface design with their work on special collections LibGuides, specifically focusing on the creation of multiple collections guides at the University of South Florida Tampa Library. In two articles, they expounded on the benefits of using LibGuides for special and digital collections, such as ease of creating and updating content, taking advantage of web 2.0 features, and being able to track usage statistics (Griffin and Lewis, 2011; Lewis and Griffin, 2011). In addition to discussing their own project, Lewis and Griffin (2011) reviewed three themed, contextualized digital collection websites, which "provide background information, related resources, scholarly essays, and similar types of material to inform and orient their visitors to the topics presented in digital format," similar to CSU Libraries' Colorado Agriculture Bibliography website (pp. 22-23). More recently, Reese and McCain (2017) explored special collections LibGuides on the websites of Greater Western Library Alliance (GWLA) libraries, finding that 27 of 30 GWLA libraries had special collections LibGuides, with 1 to 92 guides per library. Reese and McCain largely focused on ease of navigation to these guides, rather than on guide content, promoting



separate special collections subject categories, tagging, and using LibGuides for exhibits or events. None of the literature discovered discussed taking advantage of the LibGuides platform to preserve and provide access to agricultural historical information.

### **Background on Colorado NEH Bibliography Project and Digitization of Materials**

Historical agricultural information is critical to CSU, and the Libraries wanted to continue its history of preserving research and more by helping document Colorado's agricultural and rural history as part of the NEH project. In their article describing the bibliography phase of the initial NEH project, Level and Standish (2007) noted, "[p]art of our link to rural America lives in the memoirs and transactions of early agricultural societies, almanacs, extension service publications, dissertations, theses, archives, photographs, oral histories, and periodicals. These older materials need to be identified and preserved" (p. 17). Thus, we had two goals for the bibliography: satisfy the NEH grant requirements and create a useful website with a searchable bibliography in order to share Colorado's agricultural story more widely. This was a visionary notion back in 2004, when library-sponsored websites like the one we were planning were not mainstream. The bibliography compilation process began with a review of the scope statement and subject headings used by Cornell University. We also looked at the scope and subject headings used by North Dakota State University and contacted librarians who worked on state projects from Montana, Kansas, and Arizona. We created a scope document reflective of the history of Colorado. Colorado was and is more than just growing crops: mountain ranges, watersheds, and pioneer trails shaped the lives of Coloradans. With this in mind, the bibliography's key topics were: agriculture, education, home economics, irrigation and water, recreation and tourism, sugar beets, and transportation.

The bibliography compilation process reached over 16,000 records. The materials covered the NEH scope of serials, monographs, and theses/dissertations, and included items such as maps, photographs, archival materials, electronic resources, and government documents. The related website included:

- A searchable bibliography
- A list of key topics, each with a short essay, images, and easy navigation, thus breaking down learning into readable chunks (a novelty at this time)
- Smaller pieces of the larger bibliography, with images (again increasing readability for researchers)

As part of an unexpected related project, the print copy of an *Index to the publications of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station 1887-1965* was scanned and the records compared to the WorldCat records. We identified 735 records for Colorado agriculture-related materials in this publication that did not have bibliographic records in WorldCat or our local online catalog. We remedied this by adding these unique records to the bibliography.

Part two of the project began in 2007 with the digitization phase, supported by a second round of funding provided to Colorado as part of the NEH Phase 6 grants. The timing coincided with CSU Libraries' development of its own digitization best practices documents and a data dictionary that guided the creation of the metadata used to describe the content, the format of the content, its provenance, its usage, and its relationship to other content. Lessons learned from this project helped in refining other digital activities. The project was a library-wide effort, including the following departments and their contributions:

- *Metadata and Preservation Services:* In-house scanning of fragile archival documents, condition treatment of documents, cataloging and metadata creation, and vendor request for proposal (RFP)
- *Digital Repositories:* Work with DigiTool Institutional Repository
- *Archives and Special Collections:* Management of archival documents
- *Interlibrary Loan:* ILL for non-CSU documents
- *Access Services:* Retrieval of materials from storage
- *College Liaisons:* USAIN agriculture bibliographer and agriculture librarian
- *Development:* Funding for publicity, including bookmarks

During the digitization planning, we identified 1,064 titles with almost 80,000 images as potential candidates for digitization. The final count digitized was 1,416 titles with 74,853 images. The highest percentage of titles digitized was CSU monographs, including theses, dissertations, and other CSU publications. As Lunde (2009) documented in the final report for the project:

[t]his grant has been a valuable learning experience as we not only learned about the digitization process via a vendor, but also gained working knowledge of our new software, DigiTool... As one of the first libraries to digitize core agricultural literature, it was exciting to be on the leading edge of project development, but it also introduces a new question—curation of the archival masters. At this time our archival masters live on external drives as our servers could not accommodate the large TIFF files. Long term survival will depend on either migration or emulation, topics that are just being addressed in-house. (p. 8)

The Colorado Agriculture Bibliography website—including its historic photographs, short essays on key agricultural topics, background information about the whole NEH project, and the searchable bibliography with links to thousands of digitized images—continued to be used from 2008-2018. During this time, additional resources were not available to augment the digitization, but the usage of the site continued so CSU Libraries maintained electronic access to the materials and the website. See Table 2 for a sample of recent usage.

Title	Page views
Agricultural extension in Colorado: A record in word and picture	80
History of agriculture in Colorado	57
Crofutt's grip-sack guide of Colorado	46
Priority of appropriation as regards rights in water for irrigation in the states and territories of the arid regions	28
Colorado: Its resources, parks, and prospects as a new field for emigration: With an account of the Trenchera and Costilla estates, in the San Luis Park	25

*Table 2.* Top five items according to Google Analytics page views, 2-1-2017 to 7-12-2018.

### **Digitization, from NEH to Project Ceres**

In 2012, Project Ceres was created to preserve the print materials generated by the state agricultural extension services and experiment stations. In 2013, CSUL applied for and received a USAIN Preservation and Digital Library Committee's Project Ceres award to continue the work started by the NEH USAIN grant through Cornell University. Our proposal was to digitize a minimum of 100 selected Colorado agriculture experiment station print publications focusing on a variety of subjects related to Colorado agriculture, agriculture economics, and rural life. All of the titles selected are housed in the CSUL Archives and Special Collections department and are owned by CSU. In part, we chose titles to complete digitization of runs of titles published between 1903 and 1941. Full MARC bibliographic records accompany the

selected titles. We agreed to digitize the titles in accordance with AgNIC digitizing specifications, to make the digital files freely available to all, and to preserve the original print copies for a minimum of five years.

CSUL's Digitization unit, part of the Digital Collection Services department, completed the digitization and metadata work. The unit is composed of a professional librarian and four paraprofessionals, one of whom is the lead or unit supervisor. All are experienced and skilled in image creation and metadata construction. Two student employees assisted with the project digitization. All the project titles were digitized in-house, using Epson Expression flatbed scanners and a Zeutschel OmniScan TT10000 overhead scanner. We captured images as TIFF master files and PDF access files.

Prior to applying for the award, several CSUL faculty and staff attended planning meetings to assess whether we would qualify for consideration. We identified the titles to digitize, using the CSUL Colorado Agriculture Bibliography as a guide. We then verified that MARC bibliographic records existed for each, acknowledged our commitment to preserving the original print copies, discussed possible workflow and staffing options, and agreed that CSUL could contribute in-kind work to the project. The post-award meetings included a review of a brief pilot project to determine the exact workflow needed. The agriculture librarian, the agriculture archivist, and the digital services librarian developed timelines and procedures for selecting the titles, performing the physical condition assessment of each print volume, and the digitization and metadata creation of each.

When the volumes arrived, a staff member used the project-supplied condition assessment spreadsheet to record the physical characteristics of each volume, including

information on missing or damaged pages. Then, the volumes were digitized and metadata was created from the CSUL MARC bibliographic records, using the Dublin Core metadata schema.

The last step was the addition of the image and metadata files into our digital repository. When all CSUL work on the project was complete, we sent copies of the image and metadata files, along with the condition assessment spreadsheet, to the national Project Ceres manager. CSUL continues to use this workflow for digitization projects supplemented by Project Ceres awards.

The basic workflow can be seen in Figure 1.

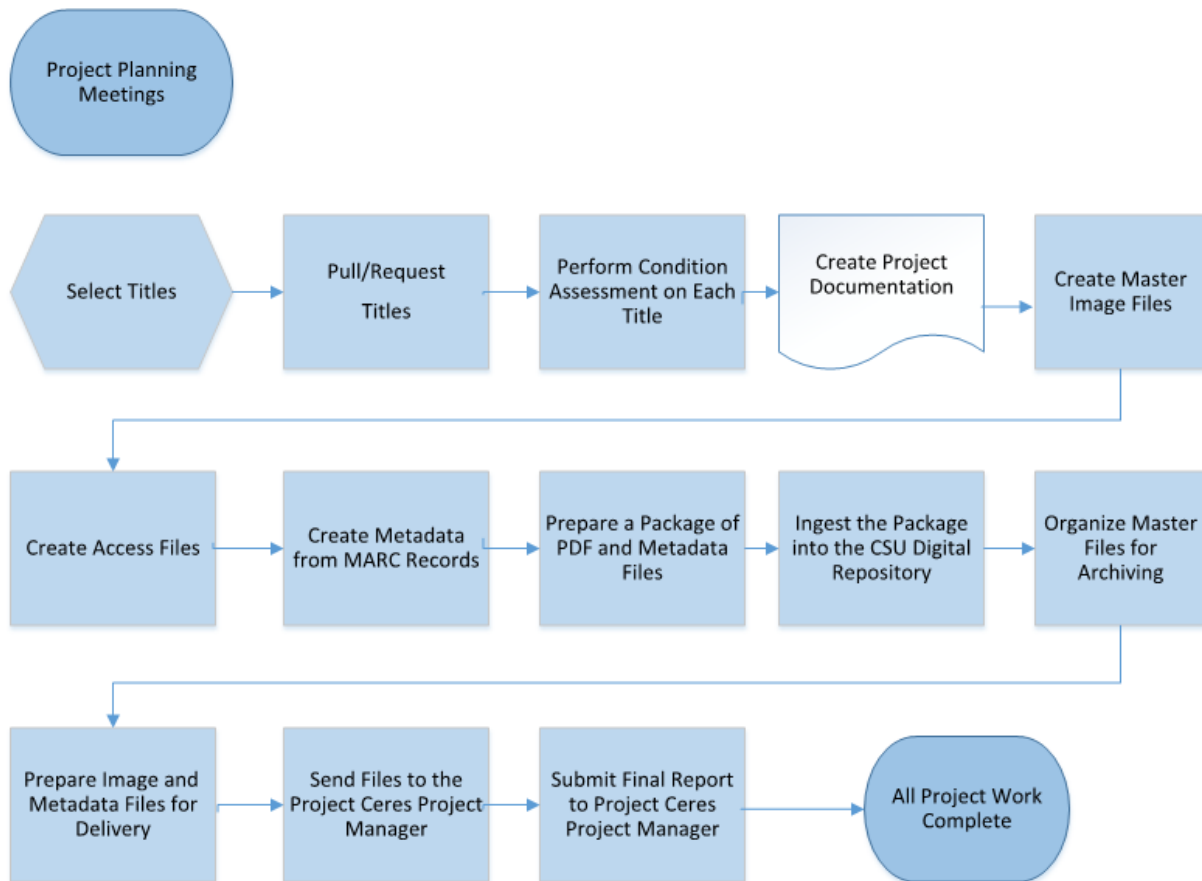


Figure 1. CSU Libraries digitization workflow for Project Ceres.

In the years following the 2013 Project Ceres award, CSUL applied for and received awards in 2016, 2017, and 2018. With the 2016 award, we began digitizing Colorado

Cooperative Extension agent reports published between 1912 and 2000 (most between 1919 and 1950), focusing on World War I and World War II home-front activities, Great Depression relief programs, home management, human-wildlife interaction, water use, and 4-H youth development. We continued digitizing Cooperative Extension reports published between 1912 and 1941 with the 2017 award, focusing on agriculture, agricultural economics, rural life, and education in Colorado. The 2018 award will allow CSUL to digitize Colorado's agricultural trade and commercial publications.

### **Moving to LibGuides**

In Summer 2017, CSUL migrated to a new website, streamlining and cleaning up hundreds of web pages while also putting some important content at risk of being lost. Still valuable, the Colorado Agriculture Bibliography site needed to move to a new online location quickly. Fortunately, this provided the opportunity to explore other options for promoting Colorado's agricultural history.

From 2017-2018, CSUL moved the content of the Colorado Agriculture Bibliography website to a LibGuide (see Figure 2). Springshare's LibGuides platform had multiple advantages. Two key considerations were ease of use and current access: the platform allowed us to move almost all of the bibliography website without the help of a web team, at no additional cost. In effect, since the website content already existed on the web, one librarian with a fair amount of LibGuides knowledge was able to clean up and move all text and images in fewer than 10 hours. Familiarity among our librarians with the LibGuides platform's user-friendly functionality also means that the bibliography can be updated more easily by librarians with a specific interest in agricultural information, rather than burdening a very busy web team. For instance, one major

update to all bibliography document URLs has been required since creation, as CSUL recently changed the name of its shared digital repository. One librarian made this update in less than an hour.

CSU Libraries > Research Guides > Colorado Agriculture Bibliography > Home

## COLORADO AGRICULTURE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Colorado's contribution to the Preserving the History of United States Agriculture and Rural Life Project, directing you to information about Colorado's agricultural and rural past.

- Home
- Search
- Research Topics
- Image Gallery
- About This Project
- Contact Us

### Colorado Agriculture and Rural Life

Bibliography of Primary and Secondary Material Published 1820-1945

*When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers therefore are the founders of human civilization. - Daniel Webster: 1840*

This site directs you to information about Colorado's agricultural and rural past. The topics covered in this project are varied but include agriculture, education, water, mining, tourism, recreation, and more. The bibliography contains information about but not full-text for books, journals, dissertations, theses, archival collections, maps, photos, pamphlets, and more.

The Web site and bibliography reflects Colorado's contribution to the Preserving the History of United States Agriculture and Rural Life Project. This nation-wide effort aims to identify and preserve state and locally significant literature. The project involves the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), Cornell University, the United States Agricultural Information Network (USAIN), the National Agricultural Library (NAL), and other land-grant universities.

To begin searching, use the menu on the left. For more information, select [About This Project](#).

URL: <https://libguides.colostate.edu/agbib> | [Print Page](#)

Colorado State University

MORGAN LIBRARY  
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EQUAL OPPORTUNITY | PRIVACY STATEMENT | DISCLAIMER

Figure 2. Colorado Agriculture Bibliography LibGuide (<http://libguides.colostate.edu/agbib>).

LibGuides' flexibility and web 2.0 features also appealed to us at CSUL, similar to the experience of Lewis and Griffin (2011) during their work on a special collections web presence for the USF Tampa Library. Due to our need to expedite the process, it was most logical for us to move the bibliography to a platform that would not require extensive reorganization of content and features. The flexibility of LibGuides in regard to design made it easy for us to imitate the original bibliography site, while also easily allowing the possibility of revising



content and adding Web 2.0 features to the site at a later time. At the same time, LibGuides templates “ensure a consistent look and feel” (Lewis and Griffin, 2011, p. 26). While we imitated the original bibliography website to a degree, CSUL’s LibGuides template (with header, styles, and more) provided a feeling of both currency and consistency with CSUL’s larger web presence. Lastly, as Reese and McCain (2017) promoted in their examination of accessibility and use of special collections LibGuides, CSUL’s LibGuides are easy to find online: a link to all guides is directly under our discovery tool search box on our homepage. Thus, moving the bibliography content to the LibGuides platform from a CSU-related website will increase access to this valuable historical information. In evidence, between 10-4-2018 (our official launch date) and 12-31-2018, the LibGuide already received 3,298 views.

While use of the LibGuides platform for the Colorado Agriculture Bibliography site had many advantages, CSUL discovered some challenges as well. For instance, many pieces of the Colorado Agriculture Bibliography are in PDF format, but we could not store these PDFs in LibGuides due to the instability of uploaded documents (e.g., they could be accidentally deleted by LibGuides administrators). This, combined with the possibility of exceeding our storage limits, prompted us to place the topic-level PDF bibliographies in our digital repository (<https://mountainscholar.org/handle/10217/183072>). While Lewis and Griffin (2011) focused on providing access to special collections within one framework without redirects, we found it most sensible for our timeline, as well as for upkeep, to link out to CSU’s digital repository. Along these lines, the PHP-based searchable database also presented a challenge, as we quickly learned making this accessible from our new LibGuide required more than simply dropping in a search form. The entire database must be moved from our old website, and the storage

capacity and functionality required is beyond the scope of LibGuides. Thus, we worked with our web team and management team to develop a solution: we are in the process of moving the searchable database content into our digital repository.

An additional challenge of using the LibGuides platform is that it is missing the option to provide a visible caption for an image when using Rich Text/HTML. CSUL wanted to include some of the historical photographs on the research topic pages to break up text and make it more visually appealing, but this proved difficult due to this missing feature in LibGuides. This led us to return to the times of old on the web—using tables for formatting purposes—as we felt captions were essential to the images: one, for attribution purposes, and, two, because bibliography users may choose not to visit the image gallery, which is the only other place where caption information can be found. Captions can be included when using the gallery box in LibGuides, as seen in the image gallery pages, but, again, we wanted the images to break up the text on our topic pages without separating chunks of text completely. Otherwise, LibGuides was flexible enough to meet CSUL's needs, including allowing anchors so users could quickly skip to the bibliographies on Research Topic pages, and providing the special container style option so we could mimic the old website's design for incorporating notable quotations.

As mentioned, CSUL chose to imitate the original content design for speed and efficiency, as a complete revision of the content would have taken more time than we were initially afforded. However, we did make small design choices to streamline the website within our timeline, particularly in the About This Project section. We folded other state bibliographies into the Useful Links page and supporting documents into the main About This Project page. Other changes were made due to the expiration of previous agreements: specifically, we

removed images from the Museum of Western Colorado. CSUL will need to apply Writing for the Web principles more consistently to pieces of the bibliography website in the future, as well as Web 2.0 features so users can better interact with the content. For the moment, though, the hard work originally put into the site to contextualize the collection means it still provides a “meaningful presentation” of Colorado’s agricultural history and “added value to the researcher,” as Lewis and Griffin (2011) so aptly stated about special collections thematic websites (pp. 23-24). In short, the LibGuides platform allowed us to efficiently ensure the bibliography remained accessible to the public, while giving the content new life through an updated, yet familiar design.

### **Future Directions**

CSUL will continue to streamline and enhance the new Colorado Agriculture Bibliography LibGuide, and, due to our 2018 Project Ceres award, we will continue digitizing Colorado’s historical agricultural information, including trade and commercial publications. Additionally, we plan to further our goal to make agricultural information accessible by exploring a partnership with HathiTrust to “set our documents free.” Now in its tenth year, HathiTrust has nearly 130 partners in its mission “to contribute to research, scholarship, and the common good by collaboratively collecting, organizing, preserving, communicating, and sharing the record of human knowledge” (HathiTrust, 2018). As an example of HathiTrust’s reach, McGeachin’s (2017) search for Agricultural Experiment Station bulletins in the HathiTrust catalog resulted in retrieving over 77,000 items from various institutions. Thanks to NEH funding and our Project Ceres awards, CSUL could add about 1,500 titles with over 74,000 images relating to agricultural and rural life in Colorado. Like Texas A&M University, CSUL plans

to explore signing a Permission Agreement to ensure materials shared with HathiTrust are placed in the public domain and circulated as widely as possible (McGeachin, 2017). We look forward to continuing to preserve and make available Colorado's agricultural history to inform and enrich the twenty-first century.

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**Links to State NEH Project Websites**

Core Historical Literature of Agriculture (national scope) - <https://digital.library.cornell.edu/collections/chla>

Arizona - <http://uair.library.arizona.edu/item/294220>

Colorado - <https://libguides.colostate.edu/agbib>

Florida - <http://ufdc.ufl.edu/flag>

Illinois – <https://vufind.carli.illinois.edu/vf->

[uiu/Search/Home?lookfor=%22USAIN+State+and+Local+Literature+Project%2C+Illinois%22&type=all&start\\_over=1&submit=Find](https://vufind.carli.illinois.edu/vf-uiu/Search/Home?lookfor=%22USAIN+State+and+Local+Literature+Project%2C+Illinois%22&type=all&start_over=1&submit=Find)

Iowa - <http://archives.lib.iastate.edu/collections/subject-guides-for-manuscripts-and-archives-collections/agricultural-collections>

Kansas - <http://www.lib.k-state.edu/digital-collections> (Listed under Kansas History)

New Mexico - <http://contentdm.nmsu.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/AgCircs>

Ohio – <https://kb.osu.edu/handle/1811/6519>

Pennsylvania – [https://psu.summon.serialssolutions.com/search/results?s.q=USAIN+state+and+local+literature+preservation+project.+Pennsylvania#!/search?ho=t&l=en&q=\(PublicationSeriesTitle:\(USAIN%20state%20and%20local%20literature%20preservation%20project.%20Pennsylvania\)\)](https://psu.summon.serialssolutions.com/search/results?s.q=USAIN+state+and+local+literature+preservation+project.+Pennsylvania#!/search?ho=t&l=en&q=(PublicationSeriesTitle:(USAIN%20state%20and%20local%20literature%20preservation%20project.%20Pennsylvania)))

Texas – <http://oaktrust.library.tamu.edu/handle/1969.1/90838>

Washington – <https://www.lib.washington.edu/preservation/archive/projects/washag/bib>

Wisconsin – <https://uwdc.library.wisc.edu/collections/WI/USAIN/>