



Saving Books

The books that were submerged in the flood faced several dangers: wet pages could rot or fall to pieces; pages could cement together to form unreadable books, or mold could set in.

Mud Angels needed to act immediately. Millions of pages had to be treated. This required lots of room.

In some cases book pages were removed and hung on lines to be dried by kilns or heaters. Others had blotting paper slipped between pages. The paper had to be changed regularly.

Saving Paintings

Panel paintings had to be laid flat as they dried. Glue and gesso that supported paint had often been dissolved by the water. Removing mud was a painstaking process as the surfaces beneath the goo were often softened and swollen. Some paintings buckled or developed cracks or blisters. Restorers applied rice paper and treated the surfaces with an antifungal to prevent mold from



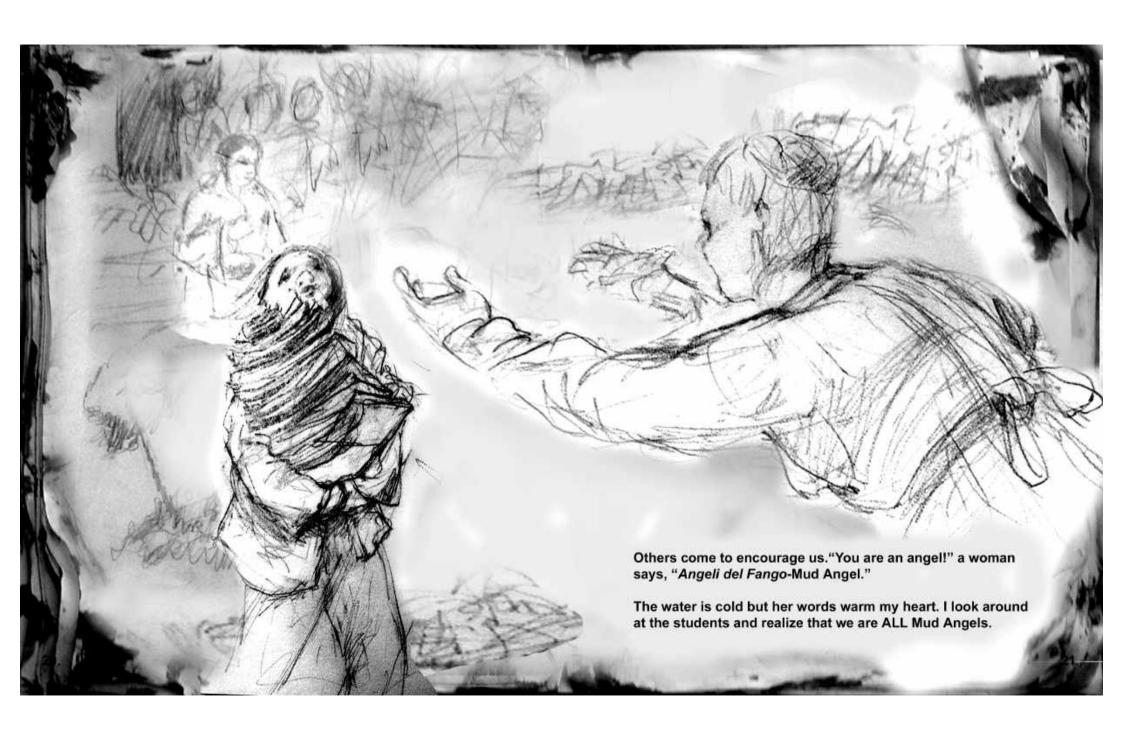
Paolo passes a heavy book to another student who passes it to another and another like a giant winding centipede until the book is safe and out of the library.

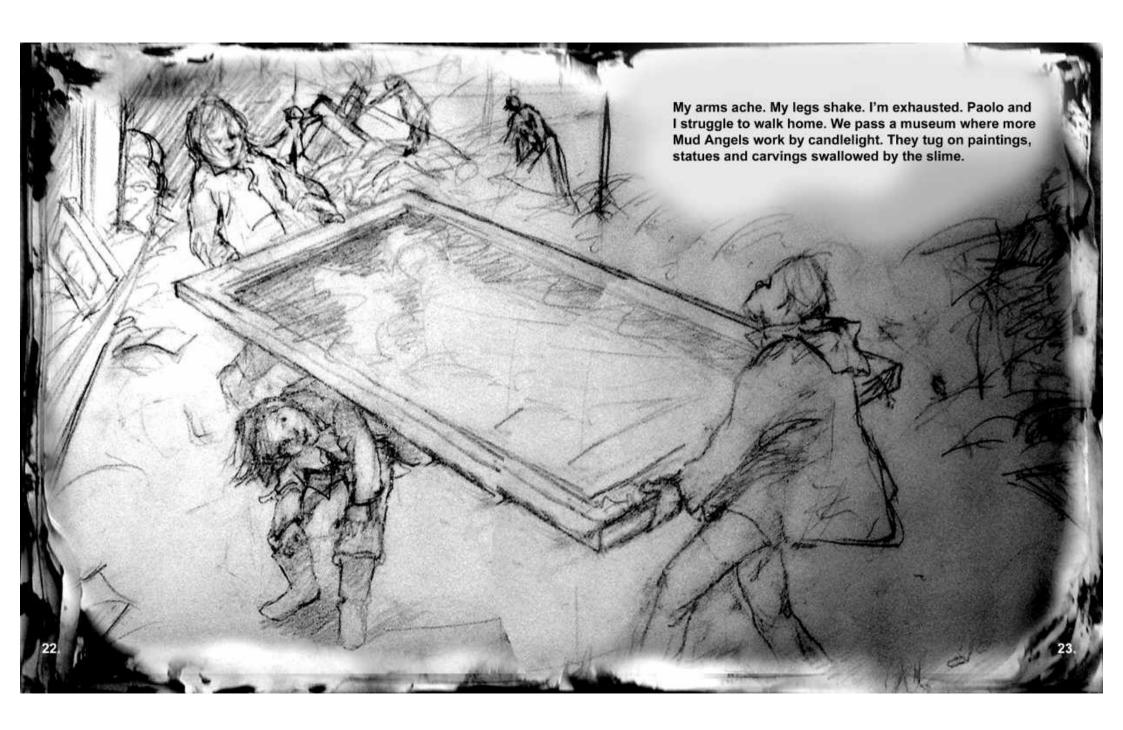


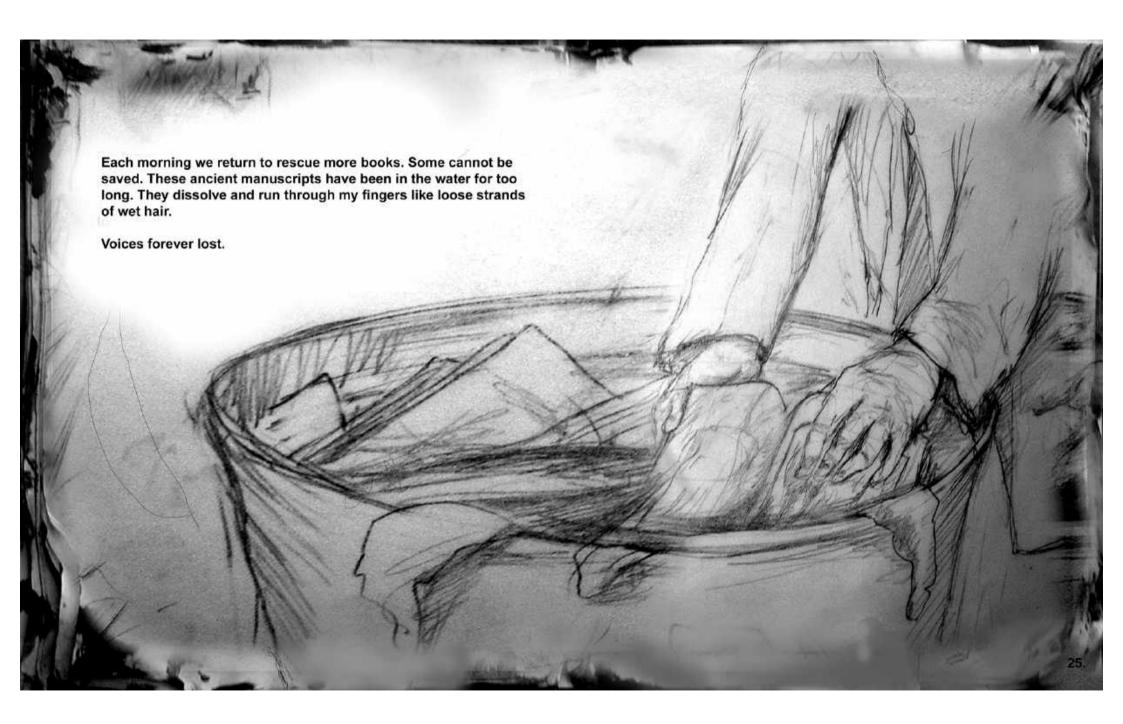
White horses and dragons SLURRRPP and BURP when I pull them from pools of thick mud and freezing water.





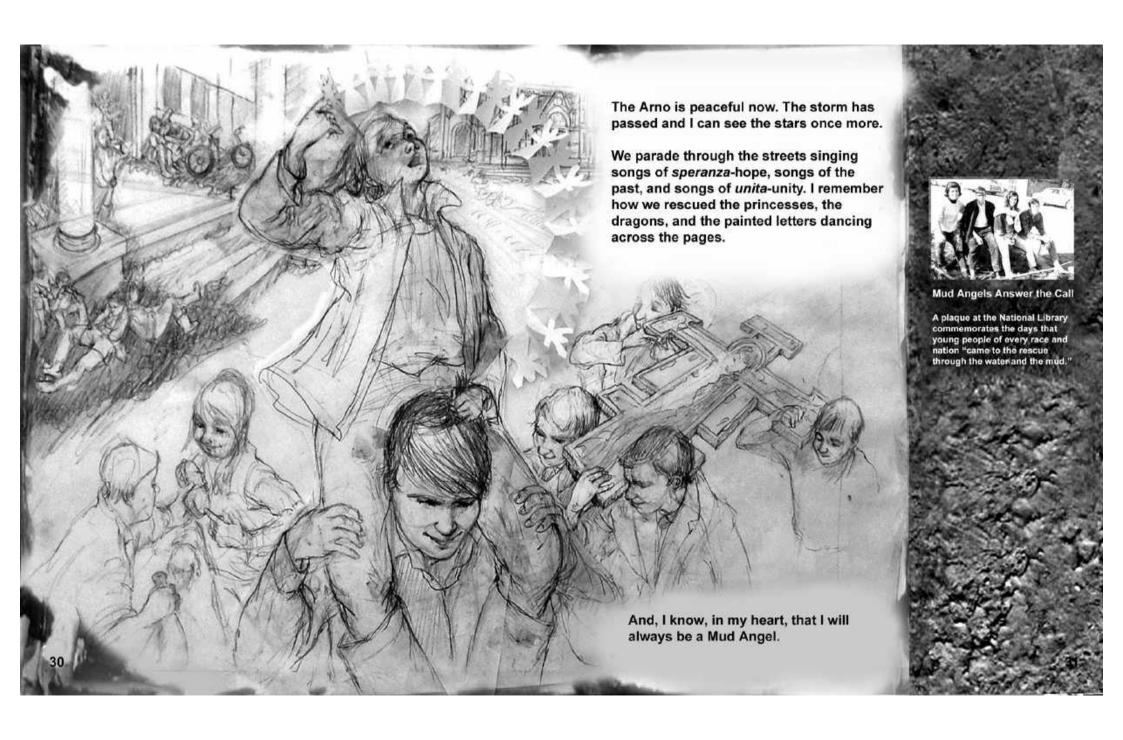


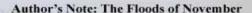












November 3rd, 1966, Armed Forces Day, a storm drenched central Italy. In Florence, after midnight, a massive flood raced through the narrow streets, scouring away everything in its path. Rushing water engulfed the lower levels of the National Library and the Uffizi Gallery. Floodwaters twenty-two feet high plowed toward the Church of Santa Croce. In homes and apartments, people scrambled to the rooftops. In hospitals, medical personnel carried patients to upper floors.



As the floodwaters withdrew on the evening of November 4th, they left behind a city in shambles. Dozens of people were dead. Hundreds were injured. Thousands were homeless and six thousand shops were destroyed. Florence was buried in 600,000 tons of mud, 15,000 wrecked cars, and mountains of debris and garbage that cut it off from outside help for many days.

Thousands of artworks and photographs, and millions of books and manuscripts were damaged but all available rescuers were trying to save human life. When the director of the National Archives radioed a plea for help to save what they could, no one could have guessed who would answer the call.

Young people from all over the city responded. Most were students: a group of Americans with their professors; art students

from Germany, France, England, Japan; local teens; and children as young as ten sloshed into icy waist-

high mud and felt blindly for books or peeled soaked manuscripts from walls. Students working in the basements wore masks because of the stench.

Medical students organized disinfecting stations and handed out vitamins. The youngest children passed out food and water. Art students washed and dried book pages, then carefully separated each leaf with blotting paper and tissue. They worked for days with little sleep or shelter from the cold.

Six days after the flood, mechanical scrapers arrived. Help finally poured into the city to take over what the young people had started. Since 1966, thousands of rare books, manuscripts, and works of art have been restored,



and the work still continues.

