

Yet still more crises were to befall the Museum during these times. In 1935, during the repairs of the exhibits many of the specimens were attacked by a fungus, all had to be inspected and cleaned. Some good news followed on July 6, 1936. The Museum was temporarily re-opened to show the Dioramas. But on November 12, of that same year vandals damaged three of the Dioramas, the police were not called and the University handled it by the administration.

Finally in February the Legislature appropriated \$55,000 for the completion of repairs. In June 1938 Dyche was to be "re-completed." The improvements were vast. Nearly all of the exhibits were encased in glass. A fan like area surrounded by a wall of glass compromised a major portion of the main entrance. A modern terrazo coating covered the stairway treads and landings to the upper floors.

Then once again there were more problems with the reconstruction, in 1939 PWA funds were not obtained. Public sentiment reached into a swirl. "Dyche Museum represents many 1,000 of dollars in expeditions, equipment and specimens. It is too valuable an investment to be closed."<sup>3</sup> In 1940 a freight elevator was installed.

On the lighter side of the problems, an imaginative method was used by the operators of the Museum in cleaning the 15,000 skeletons that the Museum housed. A swarm of beetles were used to complete this job and it was carried out thoroughly for a minimum of cost.