**CONSERVATION OF HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS**

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| **Abstract** Old manuscripts constitute our cultural heritage from the past shed light on many issues are resources that enable us to have some idea. Unfortunately, over time these precious manuscripts is subjected to degradation due to physical, chemical, biological factors, paint and inks [1-3]. In this study, Whatman filter papers were dyed with extracts from safflower (Carthamus tinctorius L.), buckthorn (Rhamnus petiolaris Boiss), turmeric (Curcuma longa L.), and onion peel (Allium cepa L.) plants, as well as cochineal insect (Dactylopius coccus Costa), which are reported to be used in coloring paper in manuscripts." Then, iron gall ink prepared according to the historical recipe was applied on it. Antioxidant and acid removal treatments were applied to the dyed papers to slow down the corrosion that may develop due to the use of iron gall ink. Model papers were subjected to accelerated ageing tests and samples were collected periodically. Changes in pH and optical properties were measured during ageing. This study may provide information to helping conservators to evaluate the effectiveness of treatments. ***Keywords): Manuscripts, Iron Gall Ink,Ttreatments, Optical Properties*****References** 1. Havlĭnová, B., Katuščák, S., Petrovičová, M., Maková A., & Brezová, V. (2009). A Study of mechanical properties of papers exposed to various methods of accelerated aging. part I: The effect of heat and humidity on original wood-pulp papers. *Journal of Cultural Heritage*, 10, 222-231. 2. Akyol, E., & and, Pınar, Ç.S. (2023). Dyes Used for Colouring Manuscripts and Their Effect on Cellulose Degradation. *Restaurator. International Journal for the Preservation of Library and Archival Material*, 44(4), 345-360. 3. Çakar, P., & Akyol, E. (2022). The Effects of Natural Dye and Iron Gall Ink on Degradation Kinetics of Cellulose by Accelerated Ageing. *Studies in Conservation* 67(6), 381–388. |