2008–09 was a defining year in the Bodleian Libraries’ history. It will be remembered for snatching victory from the jaws of defeat after our application to build a book depository at Osney Mead was definitively rejected. In fact this planning decision, deeply disappointing though it was at the time, forced us to think and think again about what library services our readers will need in the twenty-first century and beyond. We redefined our academic strategy to focus on ways in which we could improve access to information to readers: the Bodleian Libraries’ renaissance was beginning. Much work lay ahead, but the future beckoned brightly.

Charged with the provision and protection of vast amounts of information, the Libraries are engaged in upgrading our physical and virtual facilities and services to ensure that Oxford’s students and scholars and our large international base of readers will have the best support for learning and research in the world. Our new academic strategy highlighted the need to reorganise the collection so that the most heavily-consulted titles were available on open shelves for immediate retrieval. An investment of £1 million towards the acquisition of electronic journals recognised the benefits of 24/7 access. Improved management of collections, including the use of the latest technology for identification of materials and their retrieval, was a further hallmark of the strategy and enabled the Libraries to advance plans for a book storage facility located outside Oxford. The construction of this book storage facility is the prerequisite to the renovation of the New Bodleian Library as a state-of-the-art special collections library, which will include space for interactive use of Oxford’s unique holdings, public displays, high-quality storage for the Bodleian’s unparalleled rare book and manuscript collections, and, of course, traditional quiet reading rooms. Complementary to the improvements in their physical environment has been the Libraries’ exploration of the preservation and provision of our collections in digital format, including material that is ‘born digital’.
Libraries today do much more than store and provide access to books for readers. Increasingly, we reach out to others, whether partnering with academics in seeking grants to digitise and share access to our holdings or creating opportunities for others to learn more about the books and manuscripts that we hold. Over 100,000 visitors enjoyed our exhibitions this year, and thousands more attended manuscript masterclasses, listened online to podcasts (called BODcasts), or explored our digital collections.

The Libraries’ transformation is to a great degree the result of the generosity of its supporters today. The Bodleian Libraries exist to preserve knowledge and provide access to an international community, and our benefactors reflect the range of our activities and reach. Thanks to research funding such as that offered by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to collection donations such as Alan Bennett’s archive, and to the benevolence of over 500 individuals and groups who have funded projects, buildings, and other library work, the Libraries have truly become a superb resource for an ever-growing community.

This report explores only some of the many initiatives driving excellence in the Libraries. It is a sampler of highlights and innovations undertaken in the many units of the Bodleian Libraries. In the fast-paced world in which we live, the traditional printed annual report is challenged in terms of currency and comprehensiveness. The Bodleian Libraries are developing other, online channels for communicating its multifaceted achievements and activities. We invite you to stay up-to-date by visiting www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk.

Sarah E. Thomas
Giving
Supporting the Libraries
When asked to comment on the donation of his archives to the Bodleian Library in October 2008, playwright and author Alan Bennett (Exeter College, 1956) said: ‘I hope I never undervalued the education I had here and (though not to seem over pious) I see this gift, such as it is, as some small recompense both to the University and, though it is unfashionable to say this, to the state.’

Bennett’s generous gift of manuscripts, typescripts, handwritten notes, and play drafts will be a treasure trove of material for scholars in contemporary drama and literature from around the world.

A second major acquisition reinforced the Libraries’ role as the keeper of history for a greater community. In November 2008, the Libraries launched a national appeal to raise money for the purchase of the manuscript score of Cavalli’s Erismena, which dates from the 1670s and is the earliest surviving opera written in the English language. The UK government had given the Bodleian approximately three months to raise funds to buy the national treasure and keep it in its country of origin.
The result was spectacular. Grants were made by the V&A Purchase Grant Fund, the Friends of the Bodleian, the Friends of the National Libraries, West Green Opera, All Souls College, New Chamber Opera, and Esmée Fairbairn Foundation, but primarily the manuscript was saved by the nation, for the nation. Support came from individuals across the country, affirming the role of the Bodleian Libraries as a resource for a community that extends far beyond the boundaries of Oxford itself.

Other gifts are growing the world class collections that make the Bodleian Libraries a unique institution. The artist, craftswoman and puppeteer Winifred Gill was involved in a number of important early twentieth-century social and artistic movements, including the Bloomsbury group and the Omega workshop. Researchers will benefit from the donation of her archive to the Libraries in 2009. Following the Bodleian’s public exhibition *Hallelujah! The British Choral Tradition*, composer Howard Goodall (Christ Church, 1976) donated the manuscript of the theme music from BBC TV series *The Vicar of Dibley*. Goodall explained the impulse for his gift: ‘Visiting the Bodleian Library’s music manuscript collection as a student in the late 1970s was a huge source of inspiration, so I am delighted to be able to offer to the Library the original pen manuscript of my setting of Psalm 23 (The Lord is my shepherd), the opening and closing themes of the BBC TV series *The Vicar of Dibley*.’ Visitors to the exhibition cited their appreciation of the ‘humorously portrayed human side’ of the stories told in the texts and manuscripts, as well as the opportunity to listen to recordings of choral pieces while viewing their original manifestations.

The Libraries also receive fund donations that help us fulfil our vision and strategy. By the end of the 2008–09 academic year, just over £59 million had been raised towards the £78
million needed for our New Bodleian renovation (to date, some £64 million has been secured). Oxford Thinking, a University-wide capital campaign, has prioritised a number of the Libraries’ goals, allowing donors around the world to support specific projects (see www.campaign.ox.ac.uk).

Some donations, like those which funded the *Hallelujah!* exhibition, facilitate cultural access for our readers and visitors. Others help us to improve physical access: the refurbishment of the Proscholium – the entrance to the Old Bodleian – made possible through a donation from the Wolfson Foundation, has improved access for readers and significantly enhanced security for the collections. Still others help us to prepare for the readers of the future, including grants from JISC (the Joint Information Systems Committee) for the Building Research Information Infrastructure project and from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for a US$1.6 million three-year initiative, ‘futureArch’, exploring digital storage.

The amounts given in the past year have ranged from regular gifts of £10 a month to single gifts from private individuals of between £100 and £780,000, as well as larger grants from major charitable trusts. Our volunteers – from the Bodleian Guides who share our Library with visitors, to those who commit to weekly work in our collections – contribute hundreds of hours each year. Regardless of their individual size, each gift – time, money, or material – contributes to the remarkable resource for study and research known to the world simply as ‘the Bodleian’.

Howard Goodall (top) describes the inspiration for his gift to the Bodleian of the original Vicar of Dibley score (above and left)
In the 2007–08 annual report we celebrated the Garfield Weston Foundation’s £25 million grant towards the renovation of the New Bodleian Library. When the transformed library reopens, it will be known as the Weston Library in recognition of the generosity of the Foundation.

Over 2008–09 the Libraries have continued to develop these plans. After the renovation, visitors will be welcomed into new exhibitions, lectures, and learning opportunities. Readers will have access to a variety of study spaces, from traditional reading rooms to seminar rooms. Our most precious books and manuscripts will be housed in state-of-the-art archival facilities. During this year, the New Bodleian project reached Stage D in the architectural planning process – designs were finalised and planning permission applications readied – and preparatory work proceeded to ready the Radcliffe Science Library (RSL) and its newly formed temporary Special Collections Reading Room to receive the Special Collections decanted from the New Bodleian.

Part of the Libraries’ academic strategy, and a necessary prerequisite to the New Bodleian renovation, is our new book storage facility. In place of the original Osney site, a storage facility site was chosen in Swindon, some twenty-eight miles away. The groundbreaking ceremony was held in September 2009, and handover of the completed building is anticipated for autumn 2010. This ‘book warehouse’ is actually a complex undertaking, requiring the reorganisation of centuries of accumulated collections of books and the collaboration of large teams of experts.

Other developments around the Libraries are turning our facilities into those commensurate with our status as a world-class library service. The Refugee Studies Library and the
Experimental Psychology Library have been consolidated into the Social Science Library and the Radcliffe Science Library respectively. These collection shifts have allowed the Radcliffe Science Library room to provide technology-rich meeting and learning spaces, including a group study room and a training room. The Social Science Library now hosts the Libraries’ first media room; the room was created originally to meet the needs of students in the Refugee and Forced Migration Studies programme, but its scanners, microfilm readers, TV, and DVD and video players have proved popular among all students.

In the meantime, plans for a Humanities and Mathematics Library continue to develop as part of the Radcliffe Observatory Quarter (ROQ); the Library will provide accommodation for the English, History, Philosophy, and Theology Faculty Libraries in Phase I of its development. Discussions about the timeframe for completion are ongoing.

1 The renovated RSL book store and Special Collections Reading Room opened for service as planned on 7 December 2009.
2 University-approved funding to advance the plans for the New Bodleian through Stage E of design development was received in November 2009. Planning permission for the restoration and renovation of the New Bodleian was received in May 2010.

Oxford Preservation Trust Award for the RSL

In July 2009, the Radcliffe Science Library won an Oxford Preservation Trust Environmental Award for the new glazed link between its two wings.

These awards recognise projects that make a significant contribution to the conservation or improvement of the built and natural environment of Oxford and its setting. The citation commends the ‘imaginative introduction of new materials’ and ‘pleasing views of the sky and the original Jackson gable’.
When Sir Thomas Bodley first opened the doors to our library 400 years ago, readers were limited by myriad factors ranging from distance to daylight. Today, our users can read e-journals from home twenty-four hours a day, and materials and Library staff are available after the sun sets. Where books were once chained or accessible only upon application to staff, readers can now browse shelves and download electronic documents themselves.

Last year, the Bodleian Libraries participated in a year-long campaign run by JISC (the Joint Information Systems Committee) exploring the 'Libraries of the Future'. The culmination of this project was a debate and short documentary – www.jisc.ac.uk/librariesofthefuture – which saw Bodley’s Librarian join academic and information professionals to discuss a vision for the libraries of the future. Dr Thomas said: ‘Libraries will continue to evolve but remain true to connecting knowledge-seekers with the accumulated knowledge of the past for the advancement of individuals and society.’

The Libraries’ strategy for providing twenty-first-century services is underpinned by direct access to the resources – connecting 'knowledge-seekers' to the material they need and use most, whether books, study space, digital material, or guidance from staff. In an effort to improve this access, the Libraries have relocated material and re-examined provision. Many strategic moves consolidate our highest-use material; small-scale projects mean that a reader in the Vere Harmsworth Library can now go straight to journals such as the commonly used Congressional Record without having to make an automated request. Likewise, Radcliffe Science Library readers can now fetch the most popular journals without staff help after carefully planned moves brought them out of the stack and onto upper floors. The Bodleian
is also exploring further direct-access options, including how best to turn the Underground Bookstore underneath the Radcliffe Camera into an open-access area for library readers. These smaller moves helped the Libraries prepare for forthcoming large-scale moves; while many libraries close or limit services during significant building projects, the Bodleian Libraries are committed to maintaining a full service for readers while we commission the book storage facility and renovate the New Bodleian.

The Libraries work to increase direct access to information and publications of all types. During the academic year, the Libraries spent £3.4 million on electronic resources and a further £1 million on over 20,000 years of journal backfiles, allowing electronic access to sources as varied as Cambridge Histories Online and Online China Census Data. The number of journal articles downloaded has almost doubled over the past four years to reach 6.1 million. This academic year new acquisitions mean that law students can now access The Making of Modern Law; Oxford is one of only three UK university libraries to hold permanently what the Law Librarian described as ‘an amazing new database’. New medical e-books provide up-to-date information for our health-care professionals and students.

Although the range of digital initiatives and e-access opportunities might suggest that readers are staying at home, they are in fact using the Libraries regularly. Well-maintained reading rooms, group study spaces, IT support, and simultaneous access to both print and e-resources have attracted readers ranging from undergraduates to emeritus professors. The Libraries also provide access on a human level. Staff members are a valuable resource, whether guiding users through reference management, as in the Libraries WISER programme (Workshops in Information Skills and

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**Bodley’s Librarian Honoured Twice**

Sarah Thomas, Bodley’s Librarian, received two significant awards in 2009 for her commitment to librarianship and the work of the twenty-first-century library. The GSLIS Alumni Achievement Award, given by her alma mater, Simmons College (Boston, USA), is presented to an alumna who has demonstrated notable professional achievements and contributions to the library/information profession while showing firm commitment to the community. The Smith College Medal, given by Dr Thomas’s undergraduate college, recognises graduates for their extraordinary professional achievements and service to their communities.
Electronic Research), or by responding to queries submitted to the ‘Ask an Oxford Librarian’ service on our website. Although examples can be found in all the Libraries, several instances highlight the ways our services reach readers.

**Academic: Map Story**

The Libraries are committed to supporting all research. An academic reports of his experiences:

*I am currently in the process of producing the maps for my first book. After several days of fruitless work on a graphics programme, I went into the Bodley map room this morning to ask for some advice. I was pointed to [a member of the map room staff], who immediately sat me down and spent an hour of her time finding out exactly what I wanted and then teaching me how to use a mapping programme which would generate the maps that I wanted. This is just a brief email to say how enormously impressed I was by the level of service provided by the map room; the librarian who helped me was exceptionally patient and thoughtful, and took a large chunk out of her day to help someone (as it were) off the street.*

Academics and researchers working on publications or in-depth research often have very specific research needs, from information on conservation or provenance to reproductions of manuscripts or maps. Bodleian Libraries’ staff members are able to work closely with them to ensure that they have the material and information they need in pursuing their research.

**Students: Law Bod 4 Students**

Before ‘Law Bod 4 Students’, an undergraduate or graduate law student working late into the night on an essay would
have to wait until the Library opened to check any final points in a piece of assigned reading. Many items on law reading lists were only available in hard copy. Using WebLearn software, however, Bodleian Law Library staff have been able to provide a password-protected online resource that offers access to scanned copies of previously print-only reading material. The service is now available to all law students, who use it to access these essential articles electronically at any time and from anywhere.

**Continuing Education Students: Book Boxes Replaced by Better Library Access**

The University of Oxford was a pioneer of university extension education in the nineteenth century and at one time arranged courses all over England before other universities developed their own continuing education/extra-mural departments. The Continuing Education Library provides a library service to the 2,600 students whose needs range from weekly reading lists to graduate research. In the early days of the Library, books were provided to students by ‘book boxes’, which allowed a sort of travelling library to support courses at Ewert House in Summertown and other locations. The Library still supplies boxes to courses outside Oxford, but last year it worked with staff, academics, and the students to encourage direct engagement with the Library. Putting over 140 reading lists on the website, making available links to web information sources, and liaising with students has increased library traffic and allowed Continuing Education students access to a wider variety of resources than can be contained in wooden book boxes!
2008–09 saw increased focus on digital initiatives in the daily research experience provided by Oxford libraries. Each of these initiatives opens up to our readers and researchers – even those who are unable to travel to Oxford – new paths to information that was previously inaccessible. The innovation of our staff and of the digital world is changing the path of learning and expanding the capabilities of the Libraries and our readers.

Online capabilities allow our students and academics, and indeed the wider Bodleian community of friends, visitors, and researchers, to access our collections in ways previously unimaginable. The first phase of the Oxford-Google digitisation project concluded in summer 2009, representing a major contribution to the public-domain content available through Google Book Search. Anyone with an internet connection can now access a wide range of Bodleian material, including such gems as Darwin’s *On the Origin of Species* (see p. 17). The full text of these works can be searched and read on Google Book Search, and readers can download and print a copy in PDF format, where local copyright laws permit.

The Libraries have worked with institutions around the world to develop new digital initiatives. The Electronic Ephemera project, funded by JISC (the Joint Information Systems Committee), saw the Bodleian working with ProQuest (an electronic publisher that provides archive resources) to digitise 65,000 items from our John Johnson Collection. The items are now available through a free subscription to all UK higher, further, and secondary-school educational institutions via http://johnjohnson.chadwyck.co.uk. Researchers in eighteenth-century politics and culture can now search, annotate, and collaborate via the *Electronic Enlightenment* project (www.e-enlightenment.com), a new digital initiative that aims to bring together an intricate web of correspondence among 6,000 leading eighteenth-century figures. For the
Shakespeare Quartos Archive (SQA) (www.quartos.org), the Bodleian teamed up with the Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, DC, through a joint transatlantic grant from JISC in the UK and the National Endowment for the Humanities in the USA. The SQA now offers searchable versions of all thirty-two quarto versions of Hamlet, with more plays to be added in the future. On a larger scale, Early English Books Online has now created 25,000 encoded text versions of pre-1700 English books. The Bodleian’s Japanese Librarian travelled to Japan to team with international colleagues on the study of Japanese antiquarian materials, creating a worldwide study resource.

Teaching and outreach now take place outside the Libraries as often as inside: Libraries’ staff team up with colleagues in the University’s Computing Services, lecture in academic departments, and travel to colleges for information presentations. The role of the librarian is changing in the complex and dynamic information environment.

Last year staff members developed initiatives to support Oxford’s rich education process further. The Education Library, for example, collaborated with the Department’s Master’s in e-Learning students to develop a series of online teaching sessions that are now embedded in the Department’s graduate coursework; the Education Librarian
was honoured at the University’s 2008–09 Teaching Awards for her work. In the constantly changing business environment, reading lists for business students rarely stay the same for more than a year. The staff of the Sainsbury Business Library developed software that allows students, academics, and libraries to manage and track course reading material; the software makes it easier for students to find their reading and for academics and staff to update lists.

Using laptops, subject librarians now work within academic departments and outside the library setting; the Geography Librarian now holds weekly ‘surgeries’, allowing her to field a wide range of enquiries on an ad hoc basis while maintaining close contact with departmental support staff and keeping the Library abreast of important developments in syllabus and research areas.

The Bodleian Health Care Libraries (HCL) work closely with health-care professionals for whom information can be – in a very real way – a life or death matter. These Libraries have pursued outreach activities in a clinical setting. The HCL Outreach Librarian, for instance, travelled to Witney to introduce the Integrated Care Team there to the NHS Evidence portal, which brings together research from the National Library for Health and important e-journals.

Every month at the HCL, the librarians are likely to research dozens of enquiries for hospital staff, ranging from study-day support to helping support new developments in medicine.
Oxford and Google Release Digital Darwin

To mark the 200th anniversary of Charles Darwin’s birth and the 150th anniversary of the publication of *On the Origin of Species*, the Bodleian collaborated with Google and the University to release the first edition of the scientist’s seminal work in digital format.

Published in 1859 by John Murray, *On the Origin of Species* created widespread interest on its publication for its controversial ideas that contradicted the then current theories of biology. Although only 1,250 copies were printed, of which only 1,170 were for sale, such was the interest that it is believed that all the copies sold on the day of publication. Copies of the first edition are therefore very rare. The University of Oxford has three original copies of the first edition within its collections: one belonging to the Plant Sciences Library, one to the Bodleian Library, while the third is owned by Christ Church. The digitised copy is the one from the Plant Sciences collection, and it is now available on Google Book Search at http://books.google.com/books?vid=OXFORD:301043408.

Mass-digitisation of the University of Oxford’s books started in March 2006, and *On the Origin of Species* is just one example of the many hundreds of thousands of books from libraries across the University collections now available through Google Book Search. Other significant first editions from Oxford collections have also been included in the digitisation, including Jane Austen’s novel *Emma*.

Libraries’ readers have also been offered a wide range of new digital tools and resources for independent use. In October 2008, the Libraries’ launched SOLO: Search Oxford Libraries Online. Its new interface allows readers to search a wider range of library collections, including OLIS (Oxford’s catalogue of printed and electronic books and journals), OxLIP+ (which provides access to Oxford libraries’ databases), ORA (Oxford University Research Archive), and even catalogues of material in non-Roman scripts. Readers can use it to save records to e-shelves, tag material with personalised categories (from ‘Victorian intellect and culture’ to ‘clinical reading list’), and find digital versions of works quickly. SOLO is also a product of Ex Libris, which means it will work with our other Ex Libris products – such as OxLIP+ – and it will be easy to combine with the new ILS (Integrated Library System) that will be implemented in 2011.

The capabilities of digital technology have allowed different sorts of innovation in the Libraries. Visitors and readers can now check opening hours or hear about new resources and events on the English and Bodleian Music Faculty Libraries’ Facebook pages or via the History Faculty Library’s Twitter profile. Library readers and the general public alike can take advantage of lectures and readings via BODcasts (which can be downloaded at www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/about/exhibitions/bodcasts). Other Libraries continue to use blogs, Delicious profiles, and YouTube videos as teaching and publicity tools.

*Oxford and Google Release Digital Darwin*
Following last summer’s touring Globe Theatre production of *A Comedy of Errors*, which played to delighted audiences for a fortnight in the Bodleian’s Old Schools Quadrangle, Bodley’s Librarian received the following email from an audience member: ‘I wanted to record my thanks to you for allowing the Globe on Tour to use the Library Quad for *Comedy of Errors* and for letting us wander through the Divinity School and Convocation House at half time. It was our ten-year-old’s first brush with Shakespeare.’

The Libraries collectively represent an unrivalled body of knowledge and history. Our work is to invite others to share in that knowledge locally and globally, personally and electronically, for academic study or for pure enjoyment. Although our primary task is to support the learning and research environment of the University, we also provide first brushes with Shakespeare or fodder for a first novel.

Behind the global projects in which the Bodleian Libraries participate lies the day-to-day research undertaken by students, academics, and professional and amateur researchers – the hours spent poring over massive volumes or online journals. Research and learning, in all forms, are at the heart of the Bodleian Libraries’ work, and the research needs of both current and future readers dominate our strategy.

Supporting this research means building collections as well as finding efficient ways to make them accessible. The Libraries continue to receive legal deposit material – 165,000 items in 2008–09 – and also to make informed acquisitions of material to support teaching and research, whether this means building the film collections of the Taylor Institution Library and English Faculty Library in support of Oxford’s developing film studies department or acquiring digital

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**Curating Knowledge Developing and Sharing our Collections**

Thomas Bodley’s head now graces one of the cornices of the Old Bodleian as a grotesque, thanks to a contest that inspired Oxfordshire children to enter designs for the new carvings.
access to the past 200 years’ editions of a journal such as *Annalen der Physiken*.

A substantial part of the Bodleian Libraries’ budget goes towards making the Libraries’ materials available through preservation, management, and cataloguing; the 2008–09 year saw significantly more efficient processes initiated. A larger proportion of Libraries’ cataloguing tasks have moved to the Collections & Resource Description unit. This allows staff in smaller libraries, such as the Bodleian Oriental Institute Library or the Chinese Studies Library, to focus on supporting the research that goes on in their libraries.

The results of our researchers’ and staff members’ research regularly change our way of looking at history. One would hardly expect, for instance, that a portrait in library storage could shed light on what Shakespeare looked like, but a painting from the Bodleian Library’s portrait collection has done just that. The portrait collection, which includes over 400 pictures that hang throughout the Libraries as well as in other University buildings such as the Examination Schools, ranges from a 1605 bust of Sir Thomas Bodley to pieces by Rubens and Kneller. Oxford academic Professor Katherine Duncan-Jones recently used a painting of Sir Thomas Overbury (bequeathed to the Bodleian in 1740) to provide valuable evidence in the ongoing search for an accurate visual representation of ‘the Bard’ (see the *Times Literary Supplement*, 18 March 2009, ‘Shakespeare Unfounded(ed)?’ for Professor Duncan-Jones’s analysis).

Professor Steve Beebe of Texas State University, who has been studying one of C.S. Lewis’s exercise books in the Bodleian Library for the last seven years, was able to identify a fragment written by Lewis, indicating that it was part of a proposed book by both Lewis and J.R.R. Tolkien.

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3 http://entertainment.timesonline.co.uk/tol/arts_and_entertainment/the_tls/article5931174.ece.

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**Oldest Book Jacket Found in the Bodleian**

In the 1970s, the then Bodleian Head of Special Collections discovered an old book dust wrapper – a curiosity set aside and left uncatalogued. In April 2009, however, research revealed that this Bodleian jacket was the earliest-known dust wrapper. Dating from 1829, it protected a finely bound gift book entitled *Friendship’s Offering*.

The cover came to the Library in 1877 when the Library bought a collection of book-trade and other ephemera at the auction of Gillyatt Sumner, a Yorkshire antiquary. Now the dust wrapper is part of a collection of pamphlets initially based on those bequeathed by Charles Godwyn in 1770, but added to by the Library until the end of the nineteenth century.

The dust wrapper once enveloped the book completely and was secured with sealing wax, traces of which can still be seen on the Bodleian’s original. Creases at the edges, where the paper had been folded, indicate the shape of the book it had enclosed.

Several distinctive elements were printed on the dust jacket: the book’s price of twelve shillings; a promotional slogan stating that the volume was ‘elegantly bound’; an advertisement for the first six years of the Friendship series ‘uniformly done up in the improved binding’; and another advertisement for proofs of the engravings in portfolios.
Bodleian Collaborates with Other Institutions to Create Research Opportunities

This year, the Bodleian Library, together with partners such as Balliol College and the Museum of the History of Science, has helped to establish a number of new research opportunities in the Libraries.

The Balliol–Bodley Scholarship, a joint scholarship for graduate students, will enable a Balliol student to participate in the work of the Bodleian Library. The first scholar to be awarded the scholarship was Christine Madsen, a DPhil student enrolled at the Oxford Internet Institute (OII). Ms Madsen’s research at the OII focuses on the most pressing issues at the intersection of libraries, librarianship, and the internet.

The Humfrey Wanley Fellowship allows a one-month research visit to the Bodleian Library by a scholar or library professional. As a member of staff of the Bodleian Library in the 1690s, Wanley was one of the first scholars to regard books as research materials in themselves.

The Douglas Byrne Marconi Fellowship is named in honour of the founder of the Wireless Preservation Society and supports research using the Marconi Archives. The award will provide the recipient with the opportunity for a period of uninterrupted research using the Marconi Archive in the Bodleian Library and/or the Marconi artefacts housed in the Museum of the History of Science. At the end of their tenure, the recipient of the Fellowship will deliver the results of their research at a public lecture, to be known as the ‘Douglas Byrne Marconi Lecture’.

Dr Judith Priestman, Curator of Literary Manuscripts, commented on the role of the Libraries’ materials in facilitating such research: ‘The new light shed on this short piece of unpublished academic writing by Lewis testifies to the value of engagement with the manuscript material.’

The Libraries now provide regular opportunities for public presentation of such research. Academic teaching is changing, and professors want to bring their students closer to the primary material. In the digital era, primary sources provide valuable learning opportunities. Our Literary Manuscript Masterclasses, for example, bring academics and conservators together to explore both texts and physical objects – at one session, Professor Kathryn Sutherland, Professor in Bibliography and Textual Criticism at the University, together with Bodleian Conservationist Andrew Honey, explored a manuscript version of Jane Austen’s Juvenilia. Even practical craft knowledge has found an outlet through the Libraries’ skilled binding staff, who offered a short pilot course on bookbinding to Friends of the Bodleian.
The fruits of Oxford research are not limited to those holding ‘Bod cards’. If our Libraries are to act as an international resource, then they must reach a wider audience. We spent a busy year preparing exhibitions, publications, and other events that catered to all visitors, from former Prime Minister Gordon Brown to the thousands of school children who enter our gates each year. The addition of Sunday exhibition opening hours and tours, participation in Oxford’s ‘Open Doors’ scheme, and events such as the Globe’s ‘Shakespeare in the Quad’ offered visitors even more opportunities to access and learn from our collections. Hundreds of visitors lined up on World Book Day in March 2009 to see a display of Alan Bennett’s working papers as well as books from the Bodleian that had belonged to four female monarchs. Local children gained a sense of history and, indeed, ownership when their designs were unveiled by Philip Pullman as new grotesques on the Old Bodleian Library.

Curator Bruce Barker-Benfield shows St Margaret’s Gospel Book to Gordon Brown

Bodleian Activities Reach out to Children and Families

In July 2009, the Bodleian Library joined forces with institutions around Oxford to host a flurry of Wonderland events. ‘Alice’s Day’ saw various family activities, entertainment, and displays held across Oxford, including events in the Botanic Garden, Christ Church, the Museum of the History of Science, and the Museum of Natural History. The Bodleian Library put on a display of treasures relating to the book itself, Carroll’s Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland. The display was complemented by a storytelling session for children in the main quadrangle of the Old Bodleian.

Items on show included Alice in Wonderland illustrations by Salvador Dali, a printing plate for ‘The Mouse’s Tale’ from c.1890, kindly lent by the Oxford University Press Archive, and the first publication of Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland. This edition, printed by Oxford University Press in 1866 for Macmillan, was withdrawn by Carroll because the book’s illustrator, John Tenniel, found the printing unsatisfactory. Other early editions of the work were also displayed, including the first American publication.

John Tenniel’s Illustrations for an ‘Alice’ pack of playing cards
This year’s Bodleian exhibitions set new records, highlighting college library material in *Beyond the Work of One*, book bindings new and old as well as the Getty Bookbinding Prize entries in *Bound for Success* and *An Artful Craft*, and the Libraries’ music collections in *Hallelujah! Around Oxford and beyond, the Taylor Institution Library presented exquisite artwork designed for *livres d’artiste*, the Bodleian Library of Commonwealth and African Studies at Rhodes House lent important anti-apartheid material to an exhibition at the Museum of London, our Oriental Collections were showcased in a display in the European Parliament, and the Conservative Party Archive, held on deposit in the Bodleian, hosted a display in the House of Commons.

The World Book Day 2009 display – entitled *Uncommon Readers* – gave visitors the opportunity to examine material from Alan Bennett’s archive alongside works showcasing reading by female monarchs.
A Dodo grotesque – one of the winning designs in the children’s ‘Millennium Myths and Monsters’ contest – keeps watch over Oxford after an unveiling by Philip Pullman.
The Curators of the University Libraries are responsible to the University for, among other things, ensuring that provision is made for the University’s library and information requirements for teaching and research, and for ensuring that the University’s major research libraries, including the Bodleian, Sackler, and Taylor Institution Libraries, are maintained as a national and international scholarly resource.

**Ex Officio Members**

**Chairman**

Professor Ewan G. McKendrick, Lady Margaret Hall, Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Research, Academic Services and University Collections – now Education, Academic Services and University Collections)

**One of the Proctors or the Assessor**

(until March 2009) Dr John Nightingale, Magdalen College  
(from March 2009) Dr John Muddiman, Mansfield College

**Appointed Members**

Dr James A. Forder, Balliol College, Planning and Resource Allocation Committee (PRAC) and Council

Professor Henry R. Woudhuysen, Head of the Department of English Language and Literature, University College, London – an external member appointed by Council

Mr Peter K. Fox, University Librarian (until retirement in 2009), University of Cambridge – an external member appointed by Council

Professor Paul W. Jeffreys, Keble College, Director of IT and Head of Department for OUCS, appointed by Council

Mr Brian Ward-Perkins, Trinity College, Board of the Humanities Division

Professor A. Mark Pollard, Linacre College, Board of the Social Sciences Division

Professor Guy T. Houlsby, Brasenose College, Board of the Mathematical, Physical and Life Sciences Division
Professor William S. James, Brasenose College, Board of the Medical Sciences Division
Dr David S. de C. Grylls, Kellogg College, Board of Continuing Education
Ms Elizabeth Martin, Librarian, Nuffield College, Conference of Colleges
Mr Paul Dwyer, Keble College, OUSU Vice President (Access and Academic Affairs), an OUSU undergraduate representative
Mr Kaushal Vidyarthee, Green Templeton College, OUSU Vice-President (Graduates), an OUSU graduate representative

Elected Members (Congregation Appointments)
Professor Martin E. Ceadel, New College
Professor Vincent A. Gillespie, Lady Margaret Hall
Professor Diego Zancani, Balliol College
Professor Timothy P. Softley, Merton College

Co-opted Member
Ms Frances Cairncross, Rector of Exeter College

Secretary
Dr Sarah E. Thomas, Bodley’s Librarian

Assistant Secretary
Mr Charles M.M. Shaw, ASUC Group Secretary
The Bodleian Libraries
(as of summer 2009)

Bodleian Japanese Library at the Nissan Institute
Bodleian Law Library
Bodleian Library
Bodleian Library of Commonwealth and African Studies at Rhodes House
Chinese Studies Library
Continuing Education Library
Education Library
English Faculty Library
Experimental Psychology Library
  (merged with Radcliffe Science Library summer 2009)
Health Care Libraries
  Cairns Library and
  Old Road Knowledge Centre
History Faculty Library
Indian Institute Library
Latin American Centre Library
Music Faculty Library
Oriental Institute Library
Philosophy Library
Plant Sciences Library
Radcliffe Science Library
Refugee Studies Centre Library
  (merged with Social Science Library summer 2009)
Sackler Library
Sainsbury Library at the Saïd Business School
Social Science Library
Taylor Institution Library
  including Taylor Institution Modern Languages Faculty Library
  and Taylor Bodleian Slavonic and Modern Greek Library
Theology Faculty Library
Tylor [Social and Cultural Anthropology] Library
Vere Harmsworth Library at the Rothermere American Institute
Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine Library
Zoology Library

Above left: Vere Harmsworth Library
Left: Main Reading Room, Taylor Institution Library
Clockwise from top:
- Garden, Philosophy Library
- Social Science Library
- Vere Harmsworth Library
- Lankester Reading Room, Radcliffe Science Library
- Rewley House Continuing Education Library
- Chinese Studies Library (centre)
- Duke Humfrey’s Library
### The Bodleian Libraries in Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capabilities</th>
<th>2008–09</th>
<th>2007–08</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross floor area</td>
<td>64,783</td>
<td>64,410*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study places</td>
<td>3,842</td>
<td>4,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open-access workstations</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study-place-hours per week</td>
<td>272,847</td>
<td>286,795</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Catalogued book stock | 8,942,100 | 8,109,475 |
| Metres of archives and manuscripts | 12,345 | 12,144 |

### Acquisitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acquisitions</th>
<th>2008–09</th>
<th>2007–08</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Books and pamphlets added to stock</td>
<td>149,820</td>
<td>162,531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unique serial titles received</td>
<td>42,903</td>
<td>40,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metres of archives and manuscripts acquired</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records added to library catalogue (all OLIS libraries)</td>
<td>250,222</td>
<td>175,956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Usage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>2008–09</th>
<th>2007–08</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registered Oxford University staff and students</td>
<td>40,083</td>
<td>37,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered external users</td>
<td>33,526</td>
<td>31,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Users entering the libraries during the year</td>
<td>1,640,337</td>
<td>1,618,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of loans and fetches from stacks</td>
<td>2,095,462</td>
<td>2,619,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of inter-library loan applications satisfied</td>
<td>6,804</td>
<td>6,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of items supplied to other libraries</td>
<td>6,838</td>
<td>4,682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of photocopies made</td>
<td>3,631,356</td>
<td>4,072,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successful requests for full-text articles (journals only)</td>
<td>6,154,284</td>
<td>5,369,379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reader education
Staff-hours spent delivering orientation sessions 2,308 1,866
Hours of reader education delivered 20,110 12,891*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff at 31 July</th>
<th>2008–09</th>
<th>2007–08</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional posts</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other library posts</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancillary posts</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project-funded posts</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>562</strong></td>
<td><strong>547</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Adjusted figure for 2007–08

Note: The number of full-time-equivalent staff rose over the previous year as a result of filling several key vacancies that had been held to reduce expenditure in 2007–08. Although FTE rose, salaries, even with a mandated inflationary increase of 5% were less than the previous year, reflecting the Libraries’ improved efficiency in managing its work at a lower cost. The 2008–09 FTE count of 562 is in any case a drop of 25 FTE from 2006–07.
Finance 2008–09

**Expenditure**

- Staffing: £18,768,688
- Information Provision & Access Expenditure: £6,083,212*
- Operational expenditure: £8,826,643
- Equipment Expenditure: £613,765

Total gross library expenditure: £34,292,288

**Income**

- University allocation: £24,007,359
- Other income – internal: £474,048
- Other income – external: £7,274,776

Income from external users for library membership, and from separately funded students: £275,498
Research grants: £775,261
Actual annual income received from donations and bequests: £2,985,557
Other income from external sources: £3,238,460

Total income: £31,756,183

* Includes extra one-off funding made available for backfile purchases; and trust funds

Note: The Libraries, with the agreement of the University, operated at a deficit of £2.6 million. This structural deficit will be eliminated in 2010.
Bodleian Library Publications


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