

Cambridge University Libraries

ANNUAL REPORT 2019–2020





527,000 VIEWS OF
220 LIBGUIDES IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2019-2020

80,500 VIEWS OF CAMGUIDES

“CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY COLLECTIONS REPRESENT AN INVALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD HERITAGE SPANNING FOUR THOUSAND YEARS OF HUMAN THOUGHT.”

DR JESSICA GARDNER,
Cambridge University Librarian

Cover and back cover shot
by Alice the Camera

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One million and counting

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DR JESSICA GARDNER

One brief but emotional experience from last year heralded, for me, the time our world changed to the one we've come to know only too well.

It was heartbreaking to have to close our libraries for the first UK lockdown, and anyone who heard my Tannoy announcement marking that closure in March 2020 will perhaps have understood why I had a tear in my eye making that address to our wonderful readers and staff.

We thought we would close for a few weeks, but that moment heralded a time of disruption unprecedented in peacetime. Yet the coming of the pandemic also revealed a spirit of togetherness and an insistence that we would not be beaten in our community of libraries and readers.

As we all discovered during 2020, our reliance on technology and the digital world has never been greater. Just as we have worked to recover our physical services, so have we grown our library offer online.

In our latest Annual Report, many of the stories featured celebrate the amazing digital collections of Cambridge University Library, which we, as one of the world's great libraries and research collections, make available to a global audience.

While booklovers like me (and, I suspect, you) will never lose affection for our stacks, reading rooms, and of course the books themselves, access to digital collections across the libraries network at Cambridge University proved to be vital during the Covid-19 pandemic and lockdowns.

But we have triumphed through adversity, keeping our libraries open online and responding to both the University's and society's need to facilitate teaching, learning and research - and proved to anyone who ever doubted it that library workers are essential workers, too.

To everyone who has lived and breathed this work, I say a simple yet profound *thank you*. To our readers and supporters, I say *thank you*, too, for all your support and care. Working and acting as a community has never been so important.



And as these pages show, there has also been much to celebrate away from our collective response to the pandemic.

In the period this Annual Report covers, we have seen the one millionth book deposited in our Ely store; the UL's Special Collections recognized as being of 'outstanding international importance'; and we celebrated the impact and legacy of Women at Cambridge over centuries.

I could not be more proud of the creativity, hard work and indomitable spirit I have witnessed among libraries staff across not just Cambridge, but the UK and beyond. It was nothing short of inspiring, as we rallied to find new and ingenious ways of delivering both digital, and then physical, resources back into the hands of those who needed them. This Annual Report is dedicated to them, with my warmth and thanks.

“ I COULD NOT BE MORE PROUD OF THE CREATIVITY, HARD WORK AND INDOMITABLE SPIRIT I HAVE WITNESSED AMONG LIBRARIES STAFF ACROSS NOT JUST CAMBRIDGE, BUT THE UK AND BEYOND.”

DR JESSICA GARDNER,
Cambridge University Librarian

One million and counting

ELY'S 'CATHEDRAL OF BOOKS' HITS LANDMARK FIGURE



A children's book by Girton College graduate Sandi Toksvig became the one millionth book to take its place in Cambridge University Library's Ely storage facility, 18 months after *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy* – written by fellow Cambridge alumnus Douglas Adams – became the first book placed in the facility.

Since opening in May 2018, the Library Storage Facility (LSF) has quickly become a critical element in the day-to-day running of the Cambridge University Libraries service, housing more than a million books, journals as well as copies of the Yellow Pages and telephone directories.

Built to store up to five million items, the self-regulating facility has a capacity equal to 18 Olympic-sized swimming pools with shelving that measures 65 miles – the distance from Cambridge to London. The facility is now around 25% full.

Toksvig's *Guide to France* joined a wide variety of material already transported to Ely, from the Harry Potter novels to *US History for Dummies* to the *Puffin Book of Nursery Rhymes*.

The £17m LSF was built to house low-usage material and currently receives between 7,000 – 10,000 items for storage a week. Since 1710, the University Library has been one of six libraries entitled to receive material published in the UK and Ireland. In the past, this material has been shelved around the Library, including

its vast 17-storey tower and, despite electronic legal deposit being introduced in 2013, the Library was nearly at capacity.

While most of the items in the LSF are Legal Deposit titles, Robin James, Head of Collection Logistics and Services, notes that part of the project was to help relocate collections from Faculty and Department libraries with a shortage of space, and support University building projects that required the downsizing of a library.

With valuable space in the library stacks slowly becoming available, the aim is to make the collections housed at the Library more accessible whilst allowing academic and other significant collections the space to grow. The project also plans to remove temporary cases that have been added over the years to restore the architectural integrity and aesthetics of the 1934 Giles Gilbert Scott building.

▲ Robin James, Head of Collections Logistics and Services, photographed by Nick Saffell



◀ Behave badly badge

#WOMENATCAMBRIDGE

The impact of women at Cambridge is incalculable.

From brilliant scholarship and notable firsts, to activism and disruptive thinking, Cambridge's women have shaped the University of Cambridge – just as much as it has shaped them.

Cambridge University Library shared the unique stories of women who have studied, taught, worked and lived at the University in a free exhibition *The Rising Tide: Women at Cambridge*, which ran from October 14, 2019 – March 2020.

Curated by Dr Lucy Delap and Dr Ben Griffin, *The Rising Tide* focused on the lived experiences of women at the University, the ongoing fight for equal educational rights, recognition, and inclusion in university activities, and the careers of some of the women who shaped the institution – from leading academics to extraordinary domestic staff and influential fellows' wives.

The exhibition showcased the history of women at the University, the persistent marginalisation they were subject to, and the ongoing campaigns for gender justice and change since the establishment of Girton College in Cambridge in 1869, the first residential university establishment for women in the UK.

Visitors explored rarely-seen collections from across the University and colleges. Through a mix of costume, letters and audio-visual material, little-known stories of individual women were brought to life.

As another major strand of the Women at Cambridge celebrations, more than two dozen portraits of extraordinary women who have influenced the history of the University of Cambridge lined the walls of the University Library's historic North and South Galleries.

"Though Girton College was established especially to give women the opportunity to study at the University, there were still many barriers that women faced – the first female students were required to ask permission to attend lectures, were not allowed to take exams without special permission, and usually had to be accompanied by chaperones in public until after the First World War.

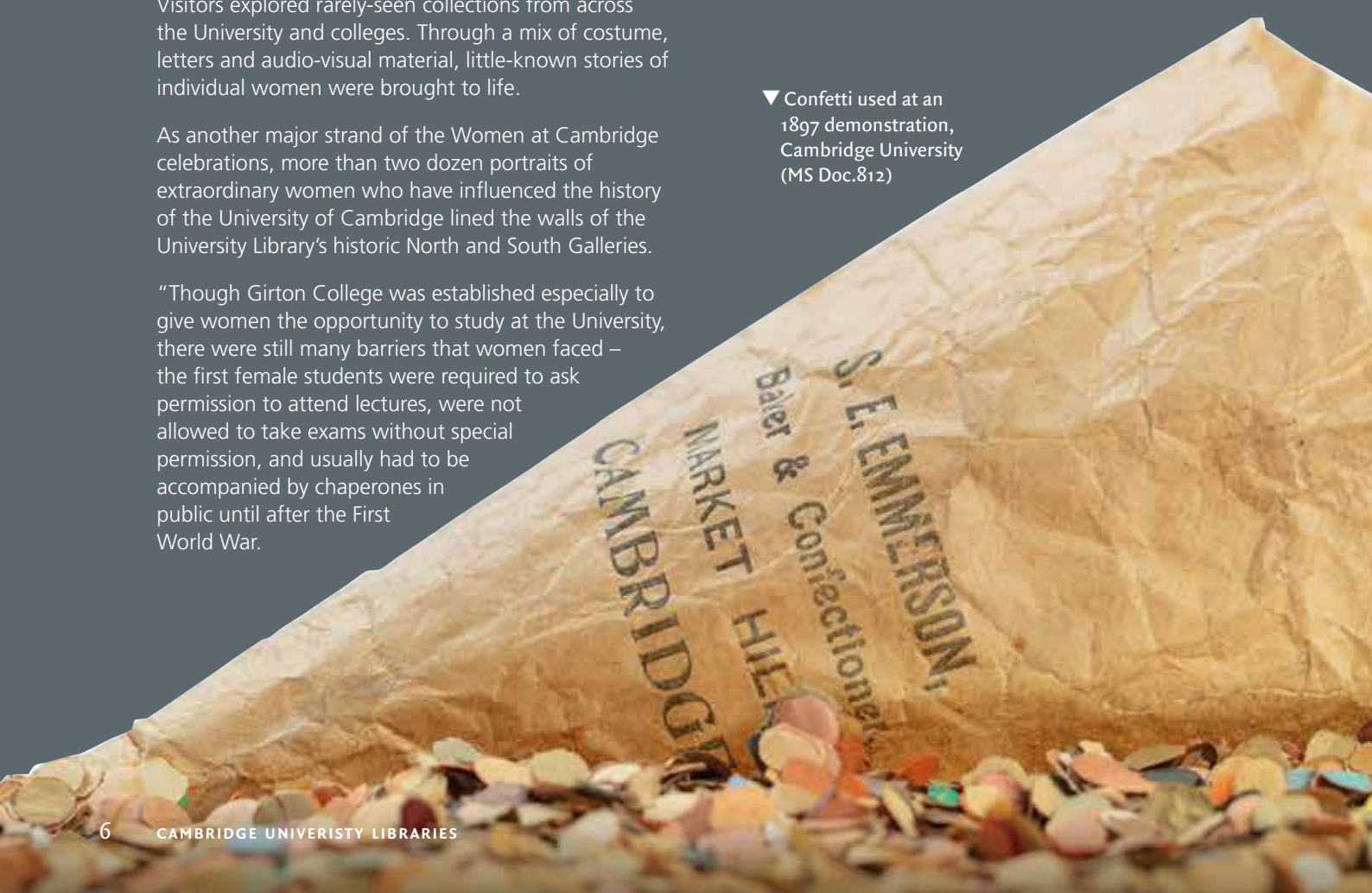
"It was still not until 1948 that Cambridge began to offer degrees to women – the last of the big institutions in the UK to do so.

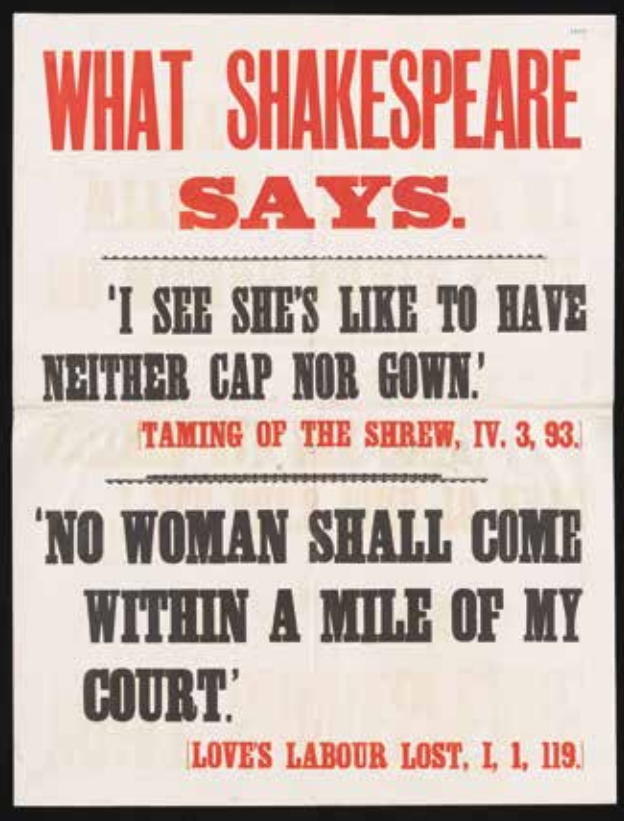
"Through *The Rising Tide* we hoped to illustrate an all-encompassing picture of the incredible fight for gender equality within the University, while portraying the fascinating journeys of some of the militant, cussed and determined women of our institution too."

DR LUCY DELAP

**Reader in Modern British and Gender History,
and Fellow of Murray Edwards College**

▼ Confetti used at an 1897 demonstration, Cambridge University (MS Doc.812)





▲ Poster, 1897

1869: EMILY DAVIES ESTABLISHES GIRTON COLLEGE. IT WAS THE FIRST WOMEN'S COLLEGE AT CAMBRIDGE, AND THE FIRST IN BRITAIN TO OFFER RESIDENTIAL HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

1897: A VOTE ON WOMEN GETTING DEGREES TURNS INTO A RIOT AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

1948: THE FIRST FEMALE RECIPIENT OF A CAMBRIDGE DEGREE WAS THE QUEEN MOTHER, WHO RECEIVED AN HONORARY DEGREE

Today: FOR MORE THAN 150 YEARS, FEMALE RESEARCHERS, ACADEMICS AND STUDENTS AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY HAVE BEEN CHANGING THE WORLD AROUND US

53,507 PEOPLE VISITED THE EXHIBITION

“VERY MOVING EXHIBITION AND BRILLIANTLY EXECUTED.”

EXHIBITION VISITOR

► Memorial for the admission of women to examinations and degrees sent by W.S. Aldis, one of 493 sheets, date: 1880 (Synd.II.31)



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY'S SPECIAL COLLECTIONS RECOGNISED WITH ARTS COUNCIL ENGLAND DESIGNATION

Arts Council England has recognised Cambridge University Library's Special Collections as one of 152 collections in libraries, museums and archives across England to have outstanding national and international importance under the Designation Scheme.

“ THIS AWARD CELEBRATES THE UNIQUE IMPORTANCE OF THESE INSPIRING COLLECTIONS.”

DR JILL WHITELOCK,
Head of Special Collections

THE OLDEST INSCRIBED ITEM IS A SUMERIAN CLAY TABLET WITH LINES OF TEXT IN CUNEIFORM SCRIPT, DATED TO CIRCA 2200 BCE.



◀ Sumerian clay tablet (MS Doc. 829)

▶ Over three thousand years old, these Chinese inscribed oracle bones are among the oldest written materials in Cambridge University Library. (CUL.1,52,155)



► The ‘Perfection of Wisdom in Eight Thousand Lines’ (MS Add.1464)



The Special Collections at the University Library are one of the world’s great collections of global cultural heritage, spanning more than 4,000 years of recorded thought and providing a documentary record of human culture and experience throughout history. The oldest inscribed item is a Sumerian clay tablet with lines of text in cuneiform script, dated to circa 2200 BCE.

“The scale and scope of the collections mean they provide a uniquely rich documentary record of human culture and experience, representing and underpinning some of the most significant developments in human history,” said Dr Jessica Gardner, University Librarian and Director of Library Services.

The Special Collections comprise an outstanding range of material from oracle bones which record some of the earliest examples of the Chinese script, to the scientific discoveries contained in the papers of Sir Isaac Newton and Charles Darwin. Included in the Collections are important examples of early writing on clay, bone, bark, papyrus, palm leaves, animal skin and paper, representing developments in human record-keeping in over two thousand languages. The Collections also encompass archives, manuscripts, rare printed books, and maps and music.

The Designation Scheme, which has been running since 1997, highlights collections of exceptional significance and covers diverse and varied areas from political archives to the medical profession as well as theatre and literature.

Hedley Swain, Area Director, South East, Arts Council England, said: “It is wonderful to see Cambridge University Library’s Special Collections recognised

through the Designation scheme. I hope that this will provide them with the platform to extend the reach and impact this collection has, both within Cambridge and across the country.”

“We are delighted to have been awarded Designated status by Arts Council England,” added Dr Jill Whitelock, Head of Special Collections. “Our Special Collections are one of the world’s great collections of cultural treasures, and it is an extraordinary privilege to be able to care for them and share them with everyone, from visitors to the Library in Cambridge to people all around the world through the Cambridge Digital Library. This award celebrates the unique importance of these inspiring collections.”

► The Book of Cerne is an early ninth-century Insular or Anglo-Saxon personal prayer book with Old English components. It is now commonly believed to have been produced sometime between circa 820 and 840 CE. (MS Ll.1.10)



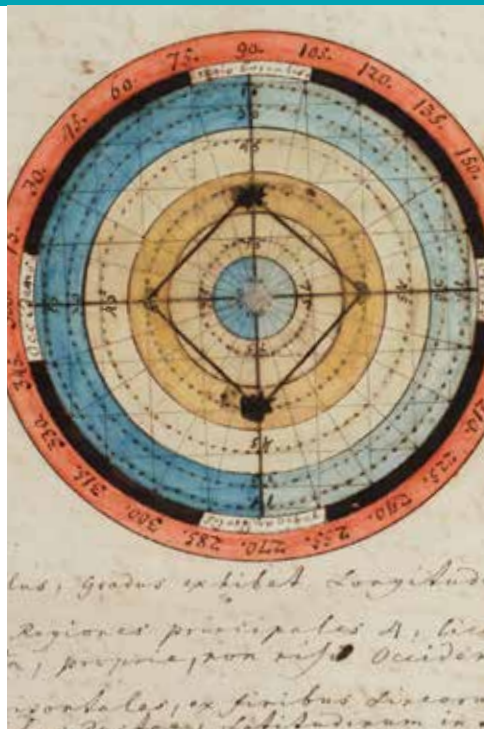
HIDDEN GEMS OF THE CAMBRIDGE DIGITAL LIBRARY

Since going live in 2011, the Cambridge Digital Library (CDL) has had over 20 million page views and more than 2,200,000 users accessing its collections from every country on the globe.

The Digital Library prides itself as being “a home for the discovery of digitised material and research outputs from the University of Cambridge and beyond” and with over half a million images of almost 40,000 items available for access, there are many unexpected discoveries to be made and the chance to learn more about the world around us.

Here, we look at two of the many collections in the Digital Library and their significance and importance.

► Six colour illustrations by G.W.U. Wedel (RGO 14/53: 169-274)



▼ View of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich (RGO 116/5/5)



Royal Greenwich Observatory Archives

The UL is home to the extensive archives of the Royal Greenwich Observatory which consists of all the surviving historical paper records from 1675 until circa 1980.

In 2014, through a joint project between Cambridge University Library, the National Maritime Museum and the AHRC-funded Board of Longitude Project, some of the paper archives were digitised and made available to the public.

The RGO collection is home to the complete surviving papers of the Board of Longitude which ran from 1714–1828. Made up of 22 commissioners, including parliamentarians, administrators, scholars and naval officers, the Board was tasked with judging proposals for determining longitude at sea and to fund experiments to find viable solutions.

The collection includes copies of the Board’s minutes, extensive correspondence with petitioners, some financial accounts as well as a number of individual archives such as the papers of Nevil Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal from 1765.

هر صوره‌ای را بر جلی باشد و بگردان و آن رهنما را یک طرف در سواست باشد و طرف دیگر فرود کند آن
 طبقه زیرین چون ملک بر سر نیشتم در حال فراشش در طبقه زیرین آن رهنما را بکشد آن در با گزیده
 شود و آن صورت را آنجا بر بالا ایند سلاح پوشیده و گرد بر گرد سر بر بایستد و ما دام که ملک نشسته
 شد ایستاده باشند و چون ملک بزحمت فراشش آن رهنما را بکشد می‌رود فرود کند و صورت با جای خود ریزد
 این که از پیش رفت صورت آفت و مهناصوت شعل الشموع و آن جنان بود که سپید



سواران
 اما
 من



Islamic Manuscripts

The UL is home to a significant collection of Islamic Manuscripts dating back to the origins of Arabic scholarship in Cambridge in the 1630s. It was during this time that the first Professorship of Arabic was founded and the first manuscript of the Qurān was donated to the UL by William Bedwell.

This collection gives extraordinary insight into many aspects of Islamic culture, including its history and learnings. It has been added to over the centuries making it a rich and unique collection.

Highlights include early fragments of Qurānic manuscripts copied during the 1st and 4th Centuries of Islam and a beautifully illustrated Qurān donated in 1806.

Another highlight is a beautifully illuminated Persian copy of Qazwini’s “The marvels of creation and the oddities of existence”. The book explores our understanding of the world and the creatures we share it with and highlights the cultural diversity of its sources.

The collection also includes an almost complete illustrated copy of the Shāhnāmah (Book of Kings), an epic poem written by the Persian poet Firdawsī between 977 and 1010 CE, thought to be the longest poem written by a single person and considered a literary masterpiece.

The poem, with Iran as its focus, narrates the history of humanity, starting at the creation of the world and going on until the Arab conquest of Iran in the 7th century.

▲ Qazwīnī’s “The marvels of creation and the oddities of existence” (MS Nn.3.74)

◀ Fragments of an Abbasid Qurān from the 3rd century (MS Add.1116)

▼ Shāhnāmah: Isfandiyar’s second labour/ fighting the lions (MS Add.269)

20 million
 PAGE VIEWS SINCE
 GOING LIVE IN 2011



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
APPEALS FOR HELP IN BUILDING
A COLLABORATIVE HISTORY OF
THE CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK



“ DO REMEMBER THE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY AS WE BUILD THIS
COMMUNITY ARCHIVE TOGETHER.”

JACKY COX,
Keeper of the University Archives

The move to homeworking for both the University of Cambridge and the majority of the city in response to COVID-19 was unprecedented in modern times. Social distancing, restrictions on movement, and sickness affected everyone.

Aiming to capture the experience of the Collegiate University and the city of Cambridge during the pandemic, Cambridge University Library launched a new collaborative collection involving both the University, and the wider Cambridge community.

“Many of the materials that give an account of this current period will be in digital formats, especially the web,” said Caylin Smith, Digital Preservation Manager at Cambridge University Library. “With this collection, the Library is responding by collecting materials that could be at risk of loss.”

Jacky Cox, Keeper of the University Archives, said: “In launching this appeal, we wanted to revive the shared enthusiasm for themed collecting which assembled the Great War Collection at the University Library from 1915 onwards and the more recent collection Brexit materials, launched in 2016.”

Records of all kinds are in scope for the coronavirus collection. The Library particularly wants to reflect the response of its community of staff and students to the present situation, as people adjust to new patterns of work, socialisation, and leisure.

The Kettle’s Yard Community Team set up a Lockdown Letters project which encouraged members of the public to write letters reflecting on their lockdown, which will also become part of the Library’s COVID-19 Collection.

The Library’s approach has been informed by academic historians, who want to ensure social and historical records about the outbreak are captured for future generations of researchers.

Smith added: “How are we documenting our changed lives? We’re looking to collect all kinds of digital and physical materials relating to the pandemic. These include, but are not limited to, videos, photographs and images (including posters and leaflets), audio recordings, creative projects, as well as journals and diaries.”

Assembling the resources for collective history requires planning by archivists to ensure their long-term safety and usability, and of course contributions from creators.

The Library is also interested in preserving online materials relating to the pandemic, including individual websites. Collected websites will be added to the UK Web Archive, which is a collaborative initiative in partnership with the UK’s Legal Deposit Libraries.

For both physical and digital materials collected, the aim is to make these primary sources available to researchers exploring this period of collective history.

Cox added: “Do remember the University Library as we build this community archive together.”

to **ENQUIRE** about depositing digital materials with the University Library, or to ask any questions or provide ideas about this initiative, please contact digitalpreservation@lib.cam.ac.uk

A deserted King’s Parade, Cambridge, during the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020. Picture by Lloyd Mann.



EXPLORE THE ANCIENT GREEK CITY OF MYCENAE IN A NEWLY RELEASED DIGITAL ARCHIVE

Archives relating to the British excavations of one of the most celebrated and famous cities of the ancient world, Mycenae in Greece, have been digitised on the Cambridge Digital Library to celebrate the centenary of the British archaeological dig.

Since 2013, the Faculty of Classics has been home to a fascinating collection of photographs, architectural and illustrative drawings, correspondence and original archaeological notebooks, preserving important material from these pioneering excavations.

In 1999, UNESCO deemed Mycenae, located in the Peloponnese of modern Greece, to be a World Heritage site, highlighting the impact the site had and continues to have on European art and literature for more than three millennia.

Mycenae was a place of considerable power and a key site of the Mycenaean civilisation in the Late Bronze Age (circa 1600–1100 BCE). The stories associated with this site and its remains would go on to play a vital role in classical Greek culture as a source of inspiration in art and literature. Mycenae was part of a complex Bronze Age society with impressive architecture, and complex arts and crafts. Thanks to its control of key trade routes by both sea and land, the city flourished.

With an impressive collection of monumental tombs and richly-furnished burials, it is also a key site for investigating the rise of social complexity and state

formation in the Aegean, circa 1600–1200 BCE. Heavily fortified in its final centuries, Mycenae was an administrative centre in the 14th and 13th centuries BCE.

To celebrate the anniversary of the excavations of the renowned Bronze Age site, the Faculty of Classics has collaborated with the British School at Athens (BSA) and the Cambridge Digital Library, to digitise the records of Alan J.B. Wace, former Professor of Classical Archaeology in the Faculty of Classics and Director of the British School at Athens, who led a number of excavations from 1920 until his death in 1957.

Wace was one of the leading archaeologists of early Greece in the 20th century and spent over a decade travelling and researching new sites while he was student at the BSA. Above all, he is today remembered for his outstanding work at Mycenae and in Mycenaean archaeology.

Following the work of and with permission from Christos Tsountas, the Greek archaeologist who investigated a large number of tombs and parts of the citadel from 1886 to 1910, Wace and his team's excavations at Mycenae began on 23 April 1920. Their work helped to clarify significantly the chronology of Mycenae's monuments, especially the sequence of use of the various areas outside and within the fortification walls – an issue that had remained poorly understood ever since the spectacular discoveries made there in the 1870s by Heinrich Schliemann and Panagiotis Stamatakis.



© British School at Athens

◀ A horse and chariot with two charioteers – detail from a 14th-century BCE ceramic vessel excavated in 1952 at Mycenae. Drawing by Piet De Jong (MCNE-2-3-05).



© British School at Athens

◀ Grave Circle A
viewed from South,
Mycenae, 1920–1923.
(MCNE-3-1-11)

Unifying the online collections held both in Cambridge and at the BSA, amounts to over 5,000 pages of 80 excavation notebooks as well as more than 1,700 photographs and over 600 drawings and plans of Mycenae’s remains, within and outside the citadel walls, and of small finds from Wace’s excavations. Unlike printed publications, the digitisation of this raw archival material allows the viewer to connect with the original, unedited physical documents and could help researchers consider new avenues at Mycenae.

Archaeology by its very nature is a destructive art, making the recording of excavations particularly important. This collection allows us to begin to picture what Mycenae could have been like before the excavations began, something which is now impossible to see. The collection offers the chance to walk in the footsteps of Wace and his team and witness history in the making, shedding light on to archaeologists’ evolving thought processes as they excavate and record their findings and how these findings can help us interpret and understand the past.

Credits

We are grateful to the Gladys Kriebel Delmas Foundation, the Faculty of Classics (University of Cambridge), Ms Linda Witherill and Dr Elizabeth French for assisting financially with the digitisation of the Mycenae Excavation and Publication Archive to coincide with the Centenary of the commencement of Alan Wace’s work at the site. We would also like to thank the British School at Athens, Mr Robert McCabe and the Benaki Museum/Photographic Archives-Nikolaos Tombazis Collection (FA.10) for providing material and copyright permissions.

Wace and his team cleared the palace complex and several Mycenaean buildings. They revealed evidence for different phases of occupation. They also carefully excavated a series of rock-cut chamber tombs adding new information to the study of burial practices.

This work showed that Grave Circle A – excavated in 1876 by Heinrich Schliemann and Panagiotis Stamatakis – was in fact part of a much larger cemetery and the circle was of a much later date than the tombs within it. The discoveries made by Wace and his team during the excavations of the 1920s, were fundamental in helping to establish the basis on which the chronology of Mycenaean civilisation was founded.

Wace returned to Mycenae again in 1939 and in the 1950s to further explore Mycenae’s prehistoric cemetery as well as bringing to light important structures both inside and outside the citadel.

During excavation of the Archaic Temple on the citadel in 1939, an ivory Mycenaean trio of figures was discovered below its foundations, an extraordinary piece of ancient craftsmanship.

The discovery of the first Linear B tablets in Mycenae in 1952, proved that Mycenaean society was literate and further complemented similar earlier discoveries by the famous American archaeologist Carl Blegen at Pylos in the Southwest Peloponnese.

This is the first time such a collection has been made digitally available to researchers and the public in the hope it inspires new discussions and advance knowledge of this key site in the history of early Greece and the Mediterranean.

THE DIGITAL ARCHIVE IS **FREE** TO EXPLORE
ON THE CAMBRIDGE DIGITAL LIBRARY.

MORE **INFORMATION** ON
THE MYCENAE COLLECTIONS AT THE BRITISH
SCHOOL AT ATHENS CAN BE FOUND HERE:
<https://digital.bsa.ac.uk/index.php>

“THESE FASCINATING MATERIALS ARE AN INCREDIBLY VALUABLE ADDITION TO THE DIGITAL LIBRARY, BRINGING TOGETHER A MAJOR CAMBRIDGE COLLECTION WITH COLLECTIONS FROM THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.”

HUW JONES,
Head of Digital Library Unit, Cambridge University Library

A NEW ARCHIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR CAMBRIDGE


Of Colours

56 The powders of Pellucid bodys is white soe is a cluster of small bubbles of aire, y^e scrapings of black or charn bones, &c. [because of y^e multitude of reflecting surfaces] soe are bodys wch are full of flaws, or those whose parts lye not very close together (as Metals, Marble, & Oculus Mundi Stone &c) [whose pores betwixt their parts admit a grosser Aether into y^m y^e pores in their parts], hence

57 Most Bodys (viz: those into which water will soake as paper, wood, marble, y^e Oculus Mundi Stone, &c) become more darke & transparent by being soaked in water [for y^e water fills up y^e reflecting pores]

58 ~~It with a bodkin~~ I took a bodkin qd & put it betwixt my eye & y^e bone as neare to y^e ~~end of~~ backside of my eye as I could: & pressing my eye wth y^e end of it (soe as to make y^e curvatur a, b, c, d, e, f in my eye) there appeared severall white darke & coloured circles r, s, t, &c. Which circles were plainest when I continued to rub my eye wth y^e point of y^e bodkin, but if I held my eye & y^e bodkin still, though I continued to presse my eye wth it yet y^e ~~circles~~ circles would grow faint & often disappear untill I renewed y^m by moving my eye or y^e bodkin.

59 If y^e experiment were done in a light room so y^t though my eyes were shut some light would get through their lids There appeared a ~~redish~~ redish spot in y^e midst at srs, y^e greate broad bluish darke circle outmost (as ts), & wthin that another light spot srs whose colour was much like y^t in y^e rest of y^e eye as at R. Within wch spot appeared still another blew spot r



◀ Newton's Laboratory notebook containing notes on optics, precious stones, colours, temperatures, salts, medical matters, alchemy and other subjects, in English and Latin, c. 1669-c.1693. (Reference GBR/0012/MS Add. 3975)

The history of the city, University and colleges can now be explored alongside collections created by an enormous range of influential people from Charles Darwin to Winston Churchill and Virginia Woolf to Margaret Thatcher. Alongside stories of the prominent and well-known, records such as the Ely Assizes illuminate and provide new evidence of the lives of ordinary people and their brushes with the law. The value of the archives derives from their scope and variety, offering a whole spectrum of human history and world-changing discoveries.

The Archive Management System project is funded by the University and will run until April 2021. Cambridge's archives provide unique documentary evidence and are used each year by a global audience of researchers including professors, local historians and school pupils. ArchiveSearch will open up access to archives at the University Library, plus collections held by 30 other archive repositories based in the city. The repositories vary widely in size from large repositories like Churchill Archives Centre and the Archive Centre at King's College to smaller college repositories like Darwin College and Pembroke College. Bringing the collections together on ArchiveSearch allows our research community:

- ▶ to make and explore new connections – by investigating the collections relating to some of the most significant collections in the history of science
- ▶ to plan and deliver productive and ground-breaking research.
- ▶ to discover material that is available digitally



Churchill Archives Centre

▲ Winston Churchill playing with his son Randolph as a baby (Reference PCHL 8/7)

SOME OF THE FAMOUS NAMES AND FACES NOW DISCOVERABLE THROUGH AMS INCLUDE:

- ▶ **Bertrand Russell**
records in 6 repositories
- ▶ **David Attenborough**
records in 3 repositories
- ▶ **Florence Nightingale**
records in 4 repositories
- ▶ **Charles Dickens**
records in 6 repositories
- ▶ **Christabel Pankhurst**
records in 3 repositories
- ▶ **Winston Churchill**
records in 9 repositories
- ▶ **William Shakespeare**
5 repositories
- ▶ **Jane Austen**
5 repositories
- ▶ **Anne Boleyn**
3 repositories

During 2019/20, the AMS team achieved:

- ▶ Implementation of ArchivesSpace as an archive management system for the University Library and 30 partner organisations from the University (departments, faculties and museums) and the colleges. The system went live before the first lockdown in 2020, enabling many archive staff to continue working from home.
- ▶ User training: in person training for 43 archivists from 26 different repositories followed by online training.
- ▶ Evaluation, selection and implementation of ArchivesSpace as a discovery layer for the archive management system based on requirements captured during user experience interviews.
- ▶ Testing and migration of legacy catalogue data into ArchivesSpace. Migration remained a project focus throughout the period and by the end of July 2020 the process was running smoothly and had delivered accurate migration of 262,872 records from five University Library datasets.

PUBLIC PROGRAMMES

Summer at the Museums

Cardboard publishing in the courtyard
Thursday 1 August 2019

Families were invited to design their own cardboard book cover inspired by the Library's collection of cartoneras from Latin America, hosted by researchers from the Cartonera Publishing research project.

To the moon and back
Wednesday 14 August 2019

This pop-up display celebrated 50 years since the first moon landing. A family-friendly trail helped visitors to discover space facts found within the modern collections on display.

▼ Cardboard publishing in the courtyard with the Cartonera Publishing research project

Heritage Open Days

Heritage Tours of Cambridge University Library
Monday 16 and Saturday 21 September 2019

Hosted by the Library's Deputy Director for Research Collections, visitors were taken on a whistle-stop tour of the UL, going behind-the-scenes into areas usually closed to the public, before taking in an exclusive display of Library treasures.

Liberation Literature Lecture Series

Normandy '44 with James Holland
Thursday 21 November 2019

Award-winning historian, author and broadcaster, James Holland, reflected on the destructive toll of war on Normandy and France. After the lecture, all were invited to a reception to enjoy a display of items from the Chadwyck-Healey Liberation Literature Collection.





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Authors & Cambridge Graduates Ore Ogunbiyi and Chelsea Kwakye.

The Rising Tide: Women at Cambridge

30 events were held across the programme between October 2019 and March 2020. Highlights included:

Women in the Boardroom

Monday 3 February

Coordinated and chaired by Sara Hasan, Women's Officer for the Cambridge Graduate Union and EMBA 2018, this event opened a dialogue with distinguished panellists on leadership styles, gender diversity and leadership challenges.

What about men? Engaging boys and men in gender equality

Thursday 6 February 2020

Chaired by Dame Barbara Stocking, a panel of experts explored the subject of the importance of engaging boys and men in the pursuit of gender equality.

Engaging girls and women in sport and exercise

Tuesday 11 February

A panel of women from the University of Cambridge, World Rugby, the City Council and performance sport discussed the barriers to, and opportunities for, engaging girls and women in sport and exercise. Hosted in conjunction with University of Cambridge Sport.

THERE WERE **3,849** ATTENDEES TO THE
30 RISING TIDE EVENTS

Female body in art

Thursday 27 February

All were invited to a Q&A with art historian Frances Borzello to discuss the vulnerability and history of the female body in art. The session was followed by a life drawing class held in conjunction with Murray Edwards College.

Taking Up Space

Friday 6 March

A book signing event with Cambridge graduates, Chelsea Kwakye and Ore Ogunbiyi, authors of *Taking Up Space: The Black Girl's Manifesto for Change*. Supported by Waterstones.

50 years is not long enough with Professor Dame Athene Donald

Tuesday 10 March

Hosted as part of the Cambridge Science Festival, and to mark International Women's Day, Professor Dame Athene Donald was in conversation with the Vice-Chancellor to discuss what can be done to achieve true gender equality.



FUNDRAISING &

PHILANTHROPY

In a year like no other, we are immensely grateful for the generosity of our supporters who have ensured that the Library continued to grow and care for our collections, while providing crucial support for teaching, learning and research across the world.



Special Mentions

We are hugely grateful to Lloyd and Margit Cotsen for their donation of a 1st-century CE papyrus fragment containing lines from Book 23 of the Iliad that describe the funeral games for Patroclus, which was originally part of the Michaelides Collection.

Our sincere thanks to the Bank of America Art Conservation Project for their gift towards the conservation and digitisation of scientific collections in the project, Preserving Sir Isaac Newton's Legacy at Cambridge University Library: Manuscripts and Printed Works from Newton and His Contemporaries.

The Libraries also gratefully accepted two manuscript leaves from Charles Darwin's *On the origin of species* through the Acceptance in Lieu Scheme.

The Arcadia Fund support our Open Access work every year, and we thank them again this year for being our partners in this important work.

The Libraries greatly value being the recipient of donations through the Acceptance-in-Lieu Scheme, including the autograph collection of Lady Margaret Elizabeth Keynes, and a number of volumes of *The Acorn* magazine (1899–1901), with illustrations in ink, pencil, coloured pencil and watercolour.

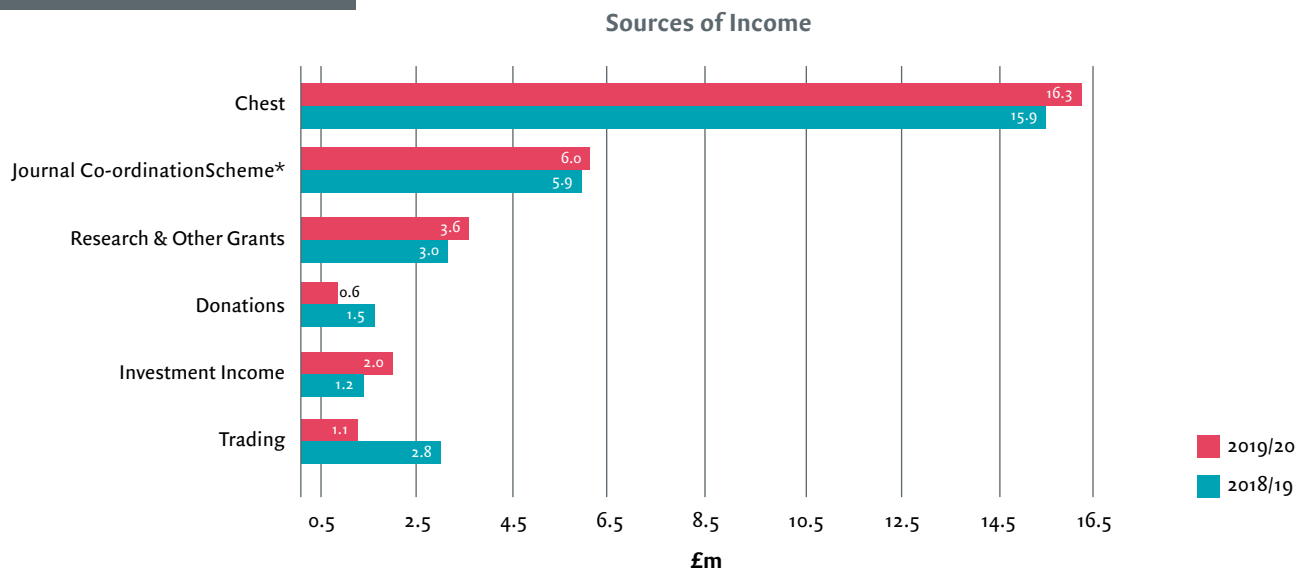
The Libraries were also delighted to launch our Patrons group in summer 2019. Our Patrons contributions' directly support world-leading research, the conservation of items of historical significance, and the delivery of an outstanding public programme. We would like to extend our sincere thanks to: Lady Dusha Bateson, the late Sir Alan Bowness, Nigel Grimshaw, Chris Jones, Professor Edmund King and Jenny King, Professor Jean-Michel Massing and Ann Massing, Professor Nigel Morgan, Professor Eric Nye and Professor Carol D. Frost, Cliff Webb, and other generous Patrons who wish to remain anonymous.

We are grateful to all of our supporters, including The Polonsky Foundation, the Friends of Cambridge University Library, the Rothschild Foundation Hanadiv Europe, the Second Joseph Aaron Littman Foundation, the Pew Charitable Trusts, the Ann D Foundation, Mr Nigel Newton CBE, Sir Charles Chadwyck-Healey, the late Mary Keynes, and those who have pledged a legacy to the Library.

If you would like to fund a project, make a donation, or join our Friends and Patrons groups, visit:

lib.cam.ac.uk/giving

FINANCE



Information Resources includes Journal Co-Ordination Scheme expenditure

JCS definition

The Journal Co-Ordination Scheme is a fund that is managed on a day-to-day basis by Cambridge University Libraries on behalf of the University.

Chest definition

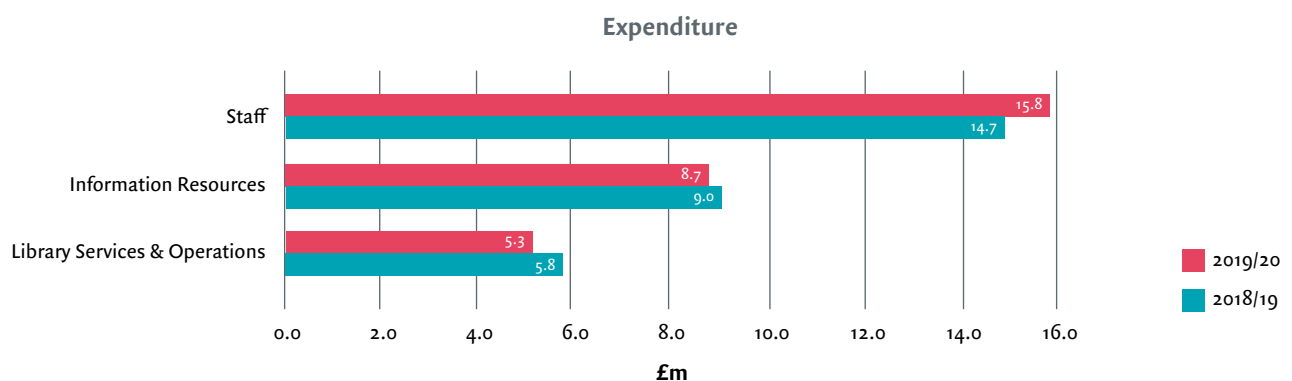
Annual funding that is allocated by the University to its departments is known as Chest funding.

Donations and Investment Income

£0.8m income reclassified from donations to investment income.

Trading income change explanation

This income category includes internal transfers of funds (between University departments). In 2018/19 that included £1.6m of funds transferred from Estate Management to CUL relating to LSF capital expenditure.



Staff Expenditure

There was a general increase in staff costs in 2019/20 caused by pay awards (i.e. cost of living increase) and increased pension costs. CUL also had increased staff costs on specific projects including Archive Management System, Digital Preservation, Research and Collections Programme, Darwin, and affiliation of library staff from the Faculty and Departmental network into the University Libraries.

