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JISC Final Report

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Partner Institutions	Cambridge University Library		
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Acknowledgements

The project funded by JISC under the e-content programme 2008-11 Islamic Studies Catalogue and Manuscript Digitisation Strand.

1 Project Summary

The Bodleian and Cambridge University Libraries hold between them manuscripts of approximately some 10,000 texts and represent two of the most significant Islamic manuscript collections in the UK. Prior to this project, scholarship and research had been severely impeded because there was no satisfactory electronic access to information about the manuscript collections in either the Bodleian Libraries or Cambridge University Library. Even the simplest enquiries often required the mediation of senior curatorial staff to negotiate their complex cataloguing systems. The Bodleian's collection had to be accessed through printed catalogues from the 18th and 19th centuries (one in Latin) and several hundred manuscripts could only be accessed through card catalogues in the library. The card catalogues were not arranged by author and both name forms and transliteration were not consistent across the print and card catalogues. While Cambridge University Library had scans of its printed catalogues online, these were not searchable. Inconsistency in name forms and transliteration across the Cambridge catalogues and in the way that they were arranged made them very hard to navigate. As at Oxford, several hundred manuscript descriptions could only be accessed through card catalogues in the library, again impeding scholarly research. This project rationalised, simplified and opened up the catalogues to wider access through c.10,000 basic manuscript descriptions, taken from printed and card catalogues of the two libraries, which are presented to users in a searchable interface called [Fihrist](#). The records link to supporting data, including scans of printed catalogues where available. Records have been created using the [TEI/XML](#) metadata schema developed for manuscript description by the [Enrich](#) project, which has been adapted to include features specific to Islamic materials. These adaptations and examples of the application of the encoding standard to Islamic manuscripts are documented on the Fihrist website. Records are based on a framework that allows future enhancement to provide more detailed manuscript descriptions and links to digital images. This approach also enables wide interoperability and the opportunity to develop cross-searchable links with records created for Islamic manuscripts from other projects in the Islamic Studies Catalogue and Manuscript Digitisation Strand.

2 Main Body of Report

2.1 Project Outputs and Outcomes

Output / Outcome Type (e.g. report, publication, software, knowledge built)	Brief Description and URLs (where applicable)
Interface	Fihrist offers an interface to c. 10,000 basic Islamic Manuscript Descriptions giving access to predefined searches, such as Author, Title, Library or other institution, and predefined browseable views based on these searches.
Knowledge built in TEI/XML amongst Islamic manuscript subject specialists	Key subject specialist staff at Oxford and Cambridge developed expertise in the application of TEI/XML to Islamic manuscript description. This knowledge is being transferred to other professionals engaged with oriental manuscripts through the Islamic Gateway project and through engagement with other oriental manuscript cataloguing projects.
Manual & schema of TEI/XML	The Fihrist website provides a Manual of TEI/XML practice as it relates to the cataloguing of Islamic manuscripts, a downloadable version of the schema and a full record example, also available for download.
Project Website	http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/bodley/library/specialcollections/projects/ocimco
Dissemination Day	The Fihrist launch day was held in Clare College, Cambridge on March 28 th 2011. The day included presentations by projects Islamic Studies Catalogue

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	and Manuscript Digitisation Strand and a round table discussion on models of sustainability for Islamic manuscript catalogues created under this funding initiative.
Reports	The project produced a half-way report and a final report. The final report is mounted on the project website.

2.2 How did you go about achieving your outputs / outcomes?

2.2.1. Aims & Objectives

- Easy access to c.10,000 Islamic manuscript descriptions through a full-text faceted search engine, based on [Apache-SOLR](#), that allows searching in Roman and Arabic script.
- An extensible catalogue that can accommodate further manuscript descriptions and allows for enhancement of descriptions to provide more detailed catalogue entries.
- A web-based interface with features developed in consultation with the Academic user community giving access to predefined searches, such as Author, Recipient, Title, Library or other institution, and predefined browseable views based on these searches.
- A website with a rich set of display features suitable for academic research, such as the ability to display alongside an item any annotations/footnotes/images and links to digitised versions, internal or external, where available.
- Agreed [TEI P5](#) for the presentation of manuscripts online that can be extended to accommodate more detailed descriptions, transcriptions and digital images.
- Cataloguing tools and cataloguing storage FEDORA-based catalogue storage solutions that can shared with other institutions.

As a cataloguing tool was one of the objectives of the [Wellcome Arabic Manuscripts](#) project, it was decided that the OCIMCO project would not seek to duplicate effort on development of a parallel tool, especially as the large number of records to be created left little development time if the target was to be reached. The project team therefore encoded the records using an XML editor.

The role of FEDORA as the underlying repository architecture in the original proposal was replaced by Oxford's Entity Store. This offers an abstracted subset of FEDORA-like functionality (REST-ful API for accessing objects with per-datastream versioning using RDF for structural information) that can be implemented over different object storage systems such as FEDORA, Sun Honeycomb and CDL's Pairtree. This reduces the dependence on a single approach and aids long-term preservability.

- Further interoperability through the availability of records via [OAI-PMH](#) exposure.
- Enhanced visibility of collections through submission of records to the European Manuscriptorium.

The specialised nature of the records, particularly the inclusion of non-roman right to left script, meant that there were display and indexing issues beyond the scope of the European Manuscriptorium project so this last objective was not pursued. The subsequent JISC funding for development of an [Islamic Gateway](#) has offered the opportunity to create a union environment specifically for Islamic manuscripts within the UK and when this was promoted at the May 2011 MELCOM International Conference, European Libraries with specific interests

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in Islamic manuscripts showed an interest in building partnerships based around the Gateway.

2.2.3 Methodology

Metadata Preparation

In order to keep the project within the limited time and budget specified by this call for proposals, Oxford concentrated on creating metadata for its Arabic manuscript collection of some 5000 records. It is intended that the workflows developed for this project will be used to convert the 2780 entries for Oxford's Persian and Turkish texts at a later date. Oxford had a complete record of its Arabic manuscripts (including several hundred records for items not described in any of its published catalogues) in a card catalogue. Cards were digitised to produce TIFF files using an external supplier, [Capita Data Solutions](#). Oxford then outsourced metadata creation from these digitised cards to a second external supplier, [AMA Datasets](#) for re-keying and XML mark-up. Cards were re-keyed in UTF-8 and tagged using elements from the [Enrich](#) project's TEI P5 metadata schema. Old transliteration conventions were converted to Library of Congress transliteration at the time of re-keying using mapping conventions provided by Oxford. The records were then enhanced in-house using a template loaded into an XML editor ([oxygen](#)) in order to provide Library of Congress subject headings and to convert names to forms used by the [Library of Congress Authority Files](#). [VIAF](#) was used as a supplemental resource where names could not be found in the LC name authority files. The template made use of a number of adaptations to the Enrich schema that had been put in place by the [Wellcome Arabic Manuscripts](#) project.

Cambridge University Library used the same schema to create c.5000 records of Arabic, Persian and Turkish manuscripts from published catalogues and its card catalogue. Since the information in both the published catalogues and card catalogue required considerable interpretation in order to create structured data entries, a different workflow was adopted from that at Oxford and data entry was done by curatorial staff at Cambridge, assisted by support staff. Cambridge used the same template and xml editor as Oxford, which enabled project team members to share best practice in application of the schema to Islamic manuscript description and to develop a manual, initially mounted on the project wiki but which now has been further developed as part of the Islamic Gateway Project, and incorporated into the [Fihrist](#) website.

QA of Metadata

QA of catalogue card scans at Oxford was undertaken by the project subcontractor, [Capita Data Solutions](#), by the staff member sorting TIFF files on their return from the subcontractor and by the Project Officer prior to dispatch to the re-keyers. Further QA took place at the close of the project with the Project Officer and the Islamic Manuscript Curator, which identified a small number of cards that had been missed in the original digitisation and a small number of manuscripts for which no card existed. Missed cards were sent re-keying in and records created in-house by the Project Officer for those manuscripts without card records.

At Cambridge, project staff met regularly to discuss questions arising from the data input and have worked towards best practice guidelines for cataloguers and re-keyers. The fact that cataloguing practice developed over time, meant early records were re-visited later in the project providing an extra check on data accuracy.

Overall Technical Architecture

The technical architecture was delivered by a systems developer at Oxford who was already on the staff establishment and makes use of the Digital Asset Management System (DAMS) currently in use for digital library projects within Oxford (notably for the [futureArch](#) project and [Oxford University Research Archive](#)). This provides a robust and flexible architecture that can be readily adapted to changing demands and technologies over time as well as incorporating long-term archival and preservation capabilities. A key aspect of the architecture is that it permits, and expects, that there will be multiple applications which use and manipulate material within the DAMS. All materials and metadata in the Open Access portion of the DAMS are fully accessible using OAI-PMH and OAI-ORE

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standards to maximise reuse in the wider community. Support for features such as RSS feeds, Zotero eCitation and integration with iGoogle are also provided as part of the basic feature set as a result of the Oxford University Research Archive development.

Catalogue Storage

Catalogue storage makes use of a portion of existing DAMS storage and object management capability and the objects stored are, as a result subject to the Bodleian Libraries' general digital preservation processes. The system stores the TEI data record unaltered as a canonical source of metadata, however, additional metadata records will be derived from the TEI in order to allow the system to function effectively. Examples include: generating DC to enable OAI-PMH harvesting; disaggregating page data so that it can be displayed alongside page images. Furthermore, "context objects" have been generated to represent entities which can have significant identities in their own right (authors, significant figures, places, dates/events) so that they are amenable to annotation and the addition of further metadata. Object relationships are expressed using RDF. Naturally, the object model accommodates multiple metadata streams for each object.

As a result, items can be readily augmented with comments, additional data, attachments and external links without requiring architectural changes to the storage system. Material derived from different sources can be stored and indexed with their native metadata intact (as well as in a normalised form) so that no information is lost when importing catalogues from other sources. This is important for the long-term growth and viability of the resource. Layered over the object store are a set of tools and services which provide full text indexing and faceted search (Apache-SOLR), XML query capability (EXIST), an RDF triple-store (Mulgara) along with administrative tools such as virus scanning, text extraction and job scheduling. The system also caters for data sharing protocols such as OAI-PMH, PAI-ORE, Atom and RSS (contact [Neil Jefferies](#) for further information).

Data Import

The data ingest works from within the website. Users can log in with their credentials and upload one or more TEI files. Files which already exist in the system are replaced otherwise they are newly added. The new files are re-indexed when website access is at its lowest.

Website

This presents the content of the system to users along with a set of tools to allow them to make best use of the material. The website was delivered in collaboration with the project team as part of an iterative process that included feedback from the Academic Advisory Group and user testing on look and feel and search features. Using testing was conducted on students, academic and library staff at Oxford and Cambridge; a focus group of students at the Middlesex University Islamic College for Advanced Studies and visitors to dissemination events. The user testing planning document is included in the appendix. The resulting website offers a full-text faceted search engine, based on Apache-SOLR, enabling users to perform searches in Roman and Arabic script.

Dissemination

The project was publicised through reports to library groups such as MELCOM and MELCOM International. Presentations have been made at the International Congress "Codicologia e historia del libro manuscrito en caracteres Arabes" in Madrid in May 2010, [Oxford's TEI Summer School](#) in July 2011. An eminent scholar of Islamic Codicology, Jan Just Wittkam, publicises the project on his website: <http://www.islamicmanuscripts.info/news/index.html> and scholars had a further opportunity to engage with the project at the Fihrist launch day held in Clare College, Cambridge on March 28th 2011. The day included presentations by projects Islamic Studies Catalogue and Manuscript Digitisation Strand and a round table discussion on models of sustainability for Islamic manuscript catalogues created under this funding initiative (for full programme and list of participants see appendix). An interview about the project with Oxford's Project Officer, Alasdair Watson, was featured on BBC Arabic shortly after the official launch.

Evaluation

The website is equipped with Google Analytics which is already providing valuable information about the take-up and use of site. Further more qualitative evaluation is coming via comments made through the feature that allows users to comment on individual records.

2.3 *What did you learn?*

Use of TEI/XML for Manuscript Description

1. XML data and editors are daunting
The project experience was that some subject staff, although extremely expert in manuscript description are challenged by the TEI encoding structure and recruitment required project staff both with a subject knowledge and aptitude for encoding. This did impact on the speed of recruitment but it also resulted in key subject specialist staff at Oxford and Cambridge developing the expertise that enabled them to ensure that the schema adaptations were fit for purpose. Manuscripts are not predictable and having specialists who also understood the schema proved to be essential as cataloguing practices were being developed.
2. TEI/XML schema adaptations take time
The TEI/XML schema available was developed for Western manuscripts and needed modification for Islamic manuscript description. Knowledge of exactly what modifications were required was slow to emerge and only came as a result of creating a substantial body of manuscript descriptions. As a result, the estimate of how long it would take to finalise the schema had to be substantially revised during the project and some early records had to be revisited.
3. The challenge of a common cataloguing practice
The flexibility of TEI/XML P5 means that it can handle most things but there are usually several 'right ways' that can easily lead to divergence in cataloguing practices. This could be handled in the context of partnership between two libraries but it quickly became apparent that a user manual was essential tool for sharing cataloguing practice, if the standard were to be disseminated to other libraries wishing to catalogue Islamic manuscript collections. A basic manual was created on the project WIKI which has been further developed during the Islamic Gateway Project and is now fully integrated into the Fihrist website.
4. The relationship between TEI/XML and databases
TEI/XML is good for descriptive cataloguing but does not necessarily translate easily to database fields. Its flexibility also poses additional challenges for database developers as it is possible to create. It became apparent during the project that it is important for developers to be able to work with samples as early as possible. Database developers have an important role to play in advising subject specialists about the aspects of TEI/XML records that translate best into database functionality and need to engage in dialogue with cataloguers at an early stage.

Name authorities

The name authority files used by the project are largely derived from published works and a high proportion of names encountered during the project had no matches or questionable matches in the authority files. Although common library practice is to normalise names wherever possible, feedback from academics in the Project Board and at the Dissemination Day was that the project should avoid this and that users were comfortable with multiple iterations of person names where matches with existing authorities were questionable.

2.4 *Immediate Impact*

The immediate impact in both institutions has been a reduction in the amount of time subject specialists spend answering enquiries to do with the contents of the collection allowing them to spend more time giving support to users with more complex enquiries. Before the project, subject specialists

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frequently received e-mails from enquirers who had unsuccessfully searched for items on the Libraries' websites. There is an almost universal assumption that manuscript catalogues, as well as printed book catalogues are online and searchable so Fihrist has enabled the Bodleian Libraries and Cambridge University Library to meet that inherent expectation. Early Google Analytics evidence shows that in the first 20 days since Google started registering activity the site has had 341 Visits from 176 people, viewing 3145 pages. About 56% of traffic is direct, which means most people who visit Fihrist already know of its existence, indicating that dissemination activities have been successful. Google Analytics also shows a large spread of countries, many from the Middle East. Some countries have "average times on site" at more than eight minutes, good evidence that people are exploring the data it holds (see appendix for full report). The project has generated interest from other libraries in the UK with Islamic manuscript collections and encouraged them to become stakeholders in the Islamic Gateway Project but has also generated interest from academics working in other oriental fields who would like to see similar resources for their manuscript collections.

2.5 Future Impact

The Fihrist project is already having an impact on the academic community, not only in terms of improved accessibility of the Islamic collections at Oxford and Cambridge, which will be tracked using Google Analytics but also in terms of a proven methodology, XML schema and database model that can be used by other UK libraries with Islamic collections. This is being carried further through the JISC funded Islamic Gateway project where OCIMCO project members are sharing expertise and supporting training for subject specialists from other participating libraries.

The Fihrist model also has potential for bringing collections of other oriental manuscripts online and evidence so far suggests that the main impact will be on academics involved in research projects. OCIMCO project members are currently working with [Dr. Kate Crosby](#) from SOAS on a project to create a catalogue of Buddhist Shan manuscripts following the Fihrist model, which is being supported by a grant from the [Dhammakaya Foundation](#). The catalogue will be an essential component in a research project that will be exploring meditation practices in early Buddhism. They are also working with academics from the Universities of Oxford and Alabama in the [Syriac Research Group](#) on producing a catalogue of Syriac manuscripts, which will form part of the Syriac reference portal. Oxford's Bodleian Libraries have used the Fihrist model for a catalogue of Genizah manuscripts due to be launched in the autumn of 2011 and have recently received funding to create a Tibetan manuscript catalogue using the same methodology and architecture.

3 Conclusions

Conclusions for the wider community

The OCIMCO project has proved that it is possible to create a large number of manuscript descriptions in a relatively short timeframe and this offers a potential way forward for other institutions with large historic collections with analogue catalogue access. The adoption of a standard descriptive framework across a number of JISC funded projects offers the opportunity to share

Conclusions for JISC

The long term sustainability of the manuscript catalogue and those of others created under the Islamic Studies Catalogue and Manuscript Digitisation Strand depends on building a critical mass of material and stakeholders. The practice of applying TEI/XML to manuscript description will evolve, particularly if applied to other oriental manuscript collections and JISC could have an important part to play in the development of self-sustaining communities of stakeholders.

4 Recommendations

- That JISC seeks to support development of a critical mass of Islamic manuscript material and a community of stakeholders responsible for encoding standards.
- That JISC supports the development of tools for the creation of minimum level manuscript records for the use of institutions without subject specialist support.

5 Implications for the future

Sustainability

Both libraries are committed to ensuring that any digital resources resulting from their own collections must remain viable and accessible in perpetuity, and regard the on-going maintenance of data created as a result of this project as a necessary function of their service provision. Project outputs will be delivered online and free of charge by the Bodleian through its catalogue interface. Maintenance of the content of Fihrist has been integrated into general workflow of the subject specialists in both in libraries and, as and when new manuscripts are added to the collections records will be added directly into the database. If Fihrist becomes the focus for records from other stakeholders and a substantial collection of data is being hosted by the site there will be cost implications, which may lend themselves to consortium agreements and a subscription model.

Building a community

JISC's support for a number of manuscript cataloguing projects using TEI/XML under the Islamic Studies Catalogue and Manuscript Digitisation Strand has built a small community of libraries sharing a descriptive standard and a body of subject specialists who have expertise in that standard. The follow-on Islamic Gateway project has given the impetus to create a broader community of participating libraries, which is ideally placed to develop and sustain the standard and its application in the long term. The long term project contact, [Gillian Evison](#), is very interested in working in partnership with other libraries who wish to become explore the adoption of the methodology employed in the OCIMCO project and the TEI/XML standard for Islamic manuscript description.

Adding to existing records

In order to keep the project within time and budget Oxford did not include Persian manuscript records within its scope and this is now a high priority for fund raising. An equal priority for both partners is to add Ottoman Turkish records to the catalogue. Ottoman Turkish presents challenges with regard to transliteration conventions and name authorities, though the latter issue may become less critical as a result of the work being done by the [ERC](#) funded IMPact project which is being led by Dr. Judith Pfeiffer at Oxford.

New Development Work

The development of a functioning catalogue for Islamic manuscripts has only begun to utilise the potential of the framework in which the records have been created and that of delivery system. The presentation made to HEFCE and the [Higher Education Academy's Islamic Studies Network](#) by programme manager, Alastair Dunning, in April 2011, showed that the academic community places a high priority on catalogue records being linked to digital images of manuscripts. In a project that has created a large volume of manuscript catalogue records; there is further work to be done in scoping priorities for digitisation. Oxford is currently working with Stanford University on functionality enhancements to the DAMS that will provide an enhanced environment in which digital images can be navigated and viewed. The development of online annotation capability, which forms part of this initiative, offers the opportunity to explore building online research projects based around particular manuscripts and groups of manuscripts. Integration of other the reference materials digitised under

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the [Yale/SOAS Islamic Manuscript Manuscript Gallery](#) and the Islamic Studies PhD theses digitised as part of the [EthOS](#) would greatly enhance the building of online research projects and online research communities based around online manuscript resources and offers exciting possibilities for future development.

Cambridge University Library is also developing a platform for the online delivery of digitised content within its 'Foundations Project' (Phase 1, mid-2010-mid-2013). The initial release of content 2011-13 will be concentrated in two areas: Faith and Science. The Library's 'Foundations of Faith' collection will include important Islamic Manuscripts, which will be linked to from Fihrist and will extend the TEI records created through OCIMCO.

6 References

DAMS: The Bodleian Libraries' Digital Asset Management System.

[Fihrist](#) :an interface to c. 10,000 basic Islamic Manuscript Descriptions giving access to predefined searches, such as Author, Title, Library or other institution, and predefined browseable views based on these searches.

[Manual](#): TEI/XML practice as it relates to the cataloguing of Islamic manuscripts, a downloadable version of the schema and a full record example, also available for download.

[XML/TEI](#) : The Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) is a consortium which collectively develops and maintains a standard for the representation of texts in digital form. Its chief deliverable is a set of Guidelines which specify encoding methods for machine-readable texts, chiefly in the humanities, social sciences and linguistics. P5, the current version of the TEI Guidelines, was officially released on November 1, 2007 and since then has had maintenance and feature enhancement releases every six months.

7 Appendices

7.1. Planning Document for OCIMCO User Testing (created 28/1/11).

A two-pronged strategy to be adopted:

1. **Monitor live 5 people** who will perform set tasks to cover all features of the interface. They will answer questions and be debriefed. From this, certain trends may become apparent, as well as problems arising which need to be addressed before making a wider scale survey.

Examples of tasks to be set/questions to be answered:

- a. Simple search by author, work, etc.
- b. How do people enter into/navigate the collection?
- c. Can you tell me the shelf mark of x work?
- d. How many works by author y?
- e. What is the date of copying of ms shelfmark z?
- f. How many works in ms shelf mark x?
- g. Which collection does ms y belong to?
- h. Authority files linked – name permutations?

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- i. Transliteration? How do people cope with special characters?
 - j. Search in different input languages?
 - k. Search by subject heading? E.g. Find a work on ethics.
 - l. How many papyri are there in the collection?
2. **Targeted online survey** to various experts and interested list subscribers such as EURAMES, BRISMES etc.
- a. Send out short email with link up top giving 3 weeks to respond, send out reminder 1 week before end of period.
 - b. Offer **incentive**, such as an Amazon voucher to one lucky participant in draw.
 - c. Targeted personal email to those whose response is important.
 - d. See how long survey takes to complete – should be no more than 10 minutes.
 - e. Only 3 or 4 tasks per survey.
 - f. Decide on how many responses required. 10% response rate is good.
 - g. Provide check boxes and radio buttons yes/no/other with comment box/sliding scale from 1 to 5 rather than free-text responses.
 - h. Concentrate on most basic features of interface.
 - i. Pilot it to one or two people before sending out.
 - j. Look at listserves for relevant lists h-net etc.
 - k. Make use of 'Toolkit for the Impact of Digitised Scholarly Resources'
<http://microsites.oii.ox.ac.uk/tidsr/>

Other Points.

- a. Use of monitoring software not necessary for scale of OCIMCO project – too time consuming to analyse all the information.
- b. <http://www.clicktale.com/> is a web-based service recording clicks and producing 'heatmaps.' Perhaps more useful a year in to service.
- c. <http://www.usertesting.com/> Commercial service doing usability testing targeted to your demographic (doubt whether our particular niche demographic would be covered.)
- d. [Adobe Captivate](#) is a possibility for recording tours. A guided tour maybe worthwhile for the website but would need to be a very late development after development on the interface has been completed.

7.2 Programme for Dissemination Day

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Fihrist & Beyond: Opening up Access to Islamic Manuscripts

OCIMCO
Oxford and Cambridge Islamic Manuscript
Catalogue On-Line

Monday March 28th 2011 Clare College
Cambridge

This conference has received the support of the Joint Information Systems
Committee (JISC)



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<affiliation>Keeper of Special Collections &
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<affiliation>Oxford University Lecturer in
Arabic</affiliation></speech>
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Neil Jeffries (Bodleian Libraries Oxford)
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Dinah Manisty (Bodleian Libraries Oxford)
Charles Melville (Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies Cambridge)
Firuz Melville (Shahnama Institute Cambridge)
James Montgomery (Faculty of Asian and Middle Eastern Studies Cambridge)
Alison Ohta (Royal Asiatic Society)
Richard Ovenden (Bodleian Libraries Oxford)
Stella Panetova (Fitzwilliam Museum Cambridge)
Judith Pfeiffer (Oxford University)
Michael Popham (Bodleian Libraries Oxford)
Burkhard Quessel (British Library London)
Malcolm Raggett (School of Oriental and African Studies London)
Ignacio Sanchez (Cambridge University Library)
Nikolai Serikoff (Wellcome Institute)
Sali Shahsivari (Al-Furqan Foundation)
Ursula Sims-Williams (British Library London)
Irish Sirmans (Al-Furqan Foundation)
Muhammad Isa Waley (British Library London)
Alasdair Watson (Bodleian Libraries Oxford)
Jill Whitelock (Cambridge University Library)
Mathew Wilcoxson (Bodleian Libraries Oxford)

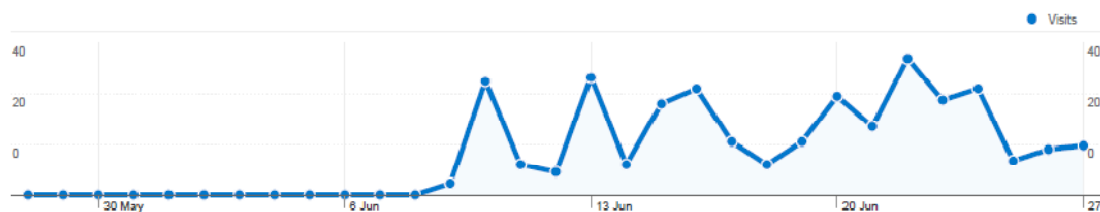


7.3. Google Analytics Summary Data for First 20 days

Project Identifier:
 Version:
 Contact:
 Date:

www.fihrist.org.uk
Dashboard

28 May 2011 - 27 Jun 2011
 Comparing to: Site



Site Usage

341 Visits

29.33% Bounce Rate

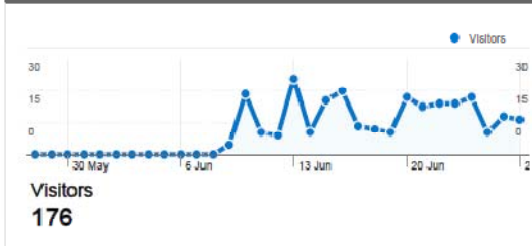
3,145 Pageviews

00:06:47 Avg. Time on Site

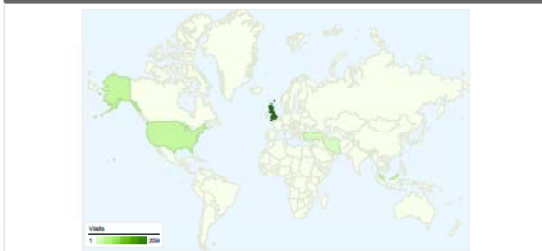
9.22 Pages/Visit

50.44% % New Visits

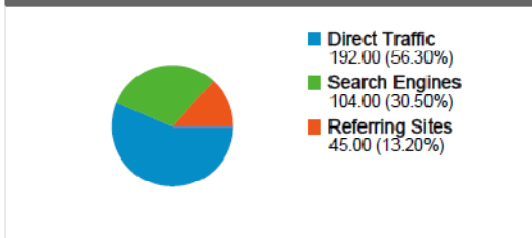
Visitors Overview



Map Overlay



Traffic Sources Overview



Content Overview

Pages	Pageviews	% Pageviews
/	198	6.30%
/home	169	5.37%
/browse/repositories	108	3.43%
/about	90	2.86%
/browse/people	90	2.86%