Digitisation Update – September 2019

The ANU Library Digitisation Team are continuing to digitise rare and special materials from the ANU Library and ANU Archives.

This update details some of the recent items digitised as part of the wider ANU digitisation project. More information about the digitisation procedure is available at the ANU Policy Library.

ANU Theses Collection

Over the past two years, the ANU Library has been undertaking a digitisation project to make its entire collection of theses available online through the Open Research repository. This will see research once largely hidden from view being exposed to people from all over the world. Digitising our print theses will expand engagement with the collection, provide visibility to the ground-breaking work being done, and support the careers of our academic community.

ANU Library has now digitised every available ANU thesis from 1954 to 2018!

We now have 13,630 theses in digital form. So far this year there have been 674,221 downloads of theses, 14.9% more than in 2018. The most downloaded thesis of all time "A great deal of sickness": Introduced diseases among the Aboriginal people of colonial Southeast Australia by Peter Downling has had over 17,770 downloads. Theses make up 45.69% of all downloads from the ANU Research section of the repository. Each thesis was downloaded an average of 239 times this year.

The research of our graduates is now viewed by other researchers in every corner of the world.
This collection contains staff information from the offices of Burns Philp & Co., a major Australian shipping line and merchant operating in the South Pacific. The corporation expanded its presence in the Pacific from 1889 with plantations in the New Hebrides and established offices in Melanesia, Fiji, Tonga and Samoa throughout the 20th century before it delisted from the Australian Stock Exchange in 2006.

The collection relating to the head office in Sydney includes personal information from thousands of employees including date of birth, work ethic, pay and leave requests. They were digitised because of regular requests from researchers in the region and the community. The staff cards from the regional branches and plantations are being digitised and will become available in the next few months.
Since its inception in 1988, the NCEPH has focused on improving population health through training and the translation of research to health policy. The Health Transition Review (1991-1997) covers the cultural, social and behavioural determinants of health. Health Transition Centre Working Papers (1989-2001) offer working literature relating to developing cultural understandings of disease and evaluating population health policies.

Both collections are now on Open Research.

Ancient India Slide Collection – Arthur Llewellyn Basham
The late Professor A.L. Basham helped set up and was head of the department of Oriental (later Asian) civilizations at ANU from 1965 to 1979. His book *The Wonder that Was India* was a signal study in the field of subcontinental archaeology, art and architecture. This 35mm slide collection inherited from Professor Basham by the ANU Department of Art History is one of a number of compilations of teaching material and photographs on the art and archaeology of Ancient India. It is part of a larger project undertaken by ANU Archives and the Centre for Art History and Art Theory (ANU School of Art and Design) to digitise all of Professor Basham’s teaching material and personal photographs captured in 35mm slides. 889 images have been digitised and the collection is important for teaching and research.

**Baoshengong de gushi**

Chinese storybook *Baoshengong de gushi*, full of colour illustrations about workmanship. This text was requested by a scholar at Columbia University. During the process of digitising this item for the scholar, it was discovered that Baoshengong de gushi was a fairly valuable item. According to WorldCat, the ANU Library is the only library in Australia to hold a copy, and only one of three other libraries in the world (Princeton University and the National Library of China).