2018 CAUMAC – ANU SYMPOSIUM

REFRAMING UNIVERSITY COLLECTIONS: RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE

Published Symposium Abstracts

FRIDAY 6TH APRIL 2018
Australian National University

McDonald Room, Menzies Library
2 McDonald Place, Acton, ACT 2602
In 1755 Oxford University, on the order of university authorities, burnt the natural history collections of the Ashmolean Museum, including the stuffed extinct giant flightless pigeon of Mauritius known as the Dodo. This is one form of management response to the question of legacy collections in higher education. But at the time Oxford University’s leadership could not have possibly anticipated the Linnaean and Darwinian revolutions in understanding the natural world that would require large natural history collections to underpin research progress.

Many of the collections held by the Australian National University (ANU) are a legacy of the University’s past. ANU was initially research-focused, with an emphasis on the Asia-Pacific region, medical research, and both physical and social sciences. Hundreds of thousands of items were collected by researchers from across the region and brought to Canberra – these collections were essential to the research process. Studying Chinese history would have been impossible without a library of Chinese-language books. A xylarium (or wood library) was the only way of investigating the taxonomy of native trees. Rocks and fossils had to be brought back to the laboratories in Canberra for close analysis. But when these research projects ended, or the discipline of study shifted focus, many of the collections lay dormant for decades. While their significance and value may be acknowledged, how can universities that were not mandated by enabling legislation to be collecting institutions, justify the ongoing resources required to manage a legacy collection?

The ANU is moving to reframe collections as research infrastructure – to consider the maintenance of a collection in the same light as a telescope or a supercomputer. The upfront capital required to make these collections more visible and accessible would be seen as an investment that might encourage new research outcomes – particularly across disciplines. This is not a new idea: Mark Meadow noted in 2009 that University collections often move in and out of research value depending on changes in technology and disciplines (Relocation and Revaluation in university collections, or, Rubbish Theory revisited, UMAC Conference, Berkeley 2009).

But we’re curious, how has this worked in Australian universities? Future research potential and possibility has never been a focus of any studies on higher education in Australia.
#CAUMAC_ANU Symposium Program

Friday 6 April 2018

9:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.  Registration  

**Location:** McDonald Room: Menzies Library 2 McDonald Place, Acton, ACT 2602

##Morning Session

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Introduction and Welcome</td>
<td>Jack Dunstan #ANU &amp; Andrew Simpson #CAUMAC</td>
<td>@CAUMAC_NSW</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:20 a.m.</td>
<td>The University Collection as pathway to inter-disciplinarity</td>
<td>Veronica Bullock</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:40 a.m.</td>
<td>Beyond Winterthur</td>
<td>Alistair Kwan, University of Auckland #UOA</td>
<td>@libroraptor</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 a.m.</td>
<td>From Cinderella to collaborative research infrastructure: reinventing GLAM</td>
<td>Roxanne Missingham, #ANU &amp; Ingrid Mason, #AARNET</td>
<td>@rmissingham</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:20 a.m.</td>
<td>Utilising 3D Technologies to increase university collection discoverability</td>
<td>Jane Thogersen, #MQU &amp; Michael Rampe, Yann Tristant, #MQU</td>
<td>pedestal3d.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:40 a.m.</td>
<td>New Order</td>
<td>Jude Philp, #USYD</td>
<td>@macleaymuseum</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 a.m.</td>
<td>General discussion – identifying and measuring the research potential of university collections</td>
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<td>12:20 p.m.</td>
<td>LUNCH BREAK - courtesy of Research Services ANU</td>
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##Afternoon Session

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>1:40 p.m.</td>
<td>Breathing new life into old collections: Applications in microCT</td>
<td>Aleese Baron #CASS; Tim Denham #CASS; Tim Senden #CPMS #ANU</td>
<td>@ANUcass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>The ANU Xylarium; more than dead wood?</td>
<td>Matthew Brookhouse &amp; John Dargavela, #ANU</td>
<td>#ourANU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:20 p.m.</td>
<td>Cataloguing and making discoverable ANU’s small collection of detached medieval manuscript leaves</td>
<td>Rose Faunce, #ANU</td>
<td>#ourANU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:40 p.m.</td>
<td>Collections as research infrastructure: the ANU Pollen Collection</td>
<td>Simon Haberle &amp; Janelle Stevenson, #ANU</td>
<td>@thatpollenguy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 p.m.</td>
<td>The National Centre for Indigenous Genomics</td>
<td>Simon Easteal #NCIG</td>
<td>@J_StevensonANU</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:20 p.m.</td>
<td>Legacy of Douglas Mawson and Narratives at the Tate Museum</td>
<td>Emma Carson, University of Adelaide #AU</td>
<td>@carsemma10</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:40 p.m.</td>
<td>A university legacy collection and a (successful) tale of institutional transfer</td>
<td>Andrew Simpson #CAUMAC #MQU</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Macquarie University's museum collections mapping project</td>
<td>Gina Hammond, Test Library #MQU</td>
<td>@GinaHammond</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:20 p.m.</td>
<td>Art and Object Engagement program for people with dementia: new research possibilities</td>
<td>Jane Thogerson, Australian History Museum #AHM; Rhonda Davis, Art Gallery #MOU</td>
<td>@issueofART</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:40 p.m.</td>
<td>Reframing Specimens in Educational Research</td>
<td>Derek Williamson, Museum of Human Disease #UNSW</td>
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<tr>
<td>5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Close and Thanks</td>
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##Post – Session Review

5:15 p.m. Join us at the Fellows Bar and Cafe at ANU House

cau/mac.wordpress.com  caumac.nsw@gmail.com
ABSTRACTS

THE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION AS PATHWAY TO INTERDISCIPLINARITY

Universities generate assemblages of things in the course of their business. When ideas form a coherent group we call this a discipline. When physical and/or digital items form a coherent group we call this a collection. Over time, disciplines tend to grow apart. While universities often now establish centralised libraries and archives, some discipline-related sub-collections can develop into museums or galleries and their advocates can use language and adopt practices that set them apart from their less well-resourced siblings. This fragmentation may strengthen disciplinary bonds between universities but risks weakening the opportunities for creativity within the home university. It is now commonplace for universities to encourage interdisciplinary: this has been described as the ‘...resurgence of interest in a larger view of things’ (Frodeman 2010, xxxi). This presentation explains why multi-disciplinarity must become interdisciplinarity this century. Based on experience advising organisations with diverse sub-collections this presentation argues that a singular collection, made maximally discoverable and accessible, not only increases the likelihood of collaboration between home university researchers and with disciplinary colleagues further afield, but also with people who possess non-university-based knowledges – via transdisciplinarity. Forward-looking research agenda building should be strengthened in this process.

V.M. Bullock

BEYOND WINTERTHUR

There are several frameworks for interpreting objects, but none of them suits objects of all kinds. Fleming’s Winterthur Protocol, for example, was developed for decorative arts yet continues to dominate university heritage teaching even though it does not match the obsolete, practical ‘stuff’ that university legacy collections tend to comprise. We also have the challenge (and timely opportunity) of finding ways to include indigenous epistemologies so as to rescue their objects from similarly insufficient interpretation. I propose extending our repertoire with a further model based on design theory. This model applies especially to tools (such as laboratory apparatus) and furniture, and somewhat to classroom design. It offers insight into practice, whether modern or traditional. It shifts focus from bigwigs to everyday people, even when we do not know their names.

While we could use this approach for research, researchers are scarce, and historians only minimally funded. A better return may be found in teaching, especially by equipping teaching and learning centres to adapt the design interpretation — and legacy objects — to current content. This new framework relies on empathy. It builds a personalised kind of insight and connection, and thereby may appeal to future students by communicating an institutional identity of living activity rather than a record of finished products, and similarly to donors by developing a heartfelt connection to the hands-on work that universities actually do.

A. Kwan

FROM CINDERELLA TO COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE: REINVENTING GLAM

The Cinderella Collections reports, released in 1996 and 1998, identified 256 university museums and collections in Australia as needing investment to aid in transforming research and teaching. Digitisation then was a functional extension of access to physical collections. 20 years on, a new paradigm for digitisation is emerging and indeed the National Research Data Cloud provides a context to completely rethink how we make our collections accessible and alive as a part of national research infrastructure. This paper will look at the national policy framework through the roadmap, the need for a national humanities data platform being led by the Australian Academy of the Humanities and a new paradigm driven by strategic pragmatism and scholarly coherence through collaboration in digital scholarship with case studies.

R. Missingham, I. Mason

UTILISING 3D TECHNOLOGIES TO INCREASE UNIVERSITY COLLECTION DISCOVERABILITY

University collections have the potential to engage with technology and resources that are often just out of reach of our external counterparts. Like many university collections, the Australian History Museum and Museum of Ancient Cultures (Macquarie University) suffer from under-utilisation, in no small part due to the lack of awareness and access. In order to increase the collections’ discoverability for researchers we have adopted a 3D technologies solution. Through Learning & Teaching funded projects we have worked with students and staff across campus, employing a range of 3D scanning solutions, to generate digital 3D versions of collection items and archaeological sites that have been made available.
online to anyone with a web browser, via the Pedestal 3D viewer. Researchers are now able to access
collection items anywhere, at anytime, along with tools
and information to replicate and support an in-museum
experience. Not only does this solution allow for increased
discoverability, but it also improves the immediate
visitor/user experience upon discovery, and also
provides an option for continued contact post-visit. It is
also a sustainable solution for collection preservation
and provides opportunities to contribute to several
research areas including ancient and modern history,
archaeology, as well as museology, design and
education. More broadly it also offers a chance to
improve collection data, with the potential for crowd-
sourced information-building on a global stage. In order
to tackle issues of awareness we are utilising the 3D
scans to embed collection items in learning at primary,
secondary and tertiary levels to increase familiarity and
exposure with the researchers of the future.
J. Thogersen, M. Rampe, Y. Tristant

NEW ORDER
The Macleay Museum is highly regarded for its
entomological collections, the oldest in the Southern
Hemisphere and one of the oldest in the world. To date
these collections have been predominantly used for
taxonomic research, a highly specialist forensic
discipline which is no longer taught as a core discipline
at Sydney University. In this paper I will address the
ways that we are ‘opening up’ the collection for
research in the humanities and the sciences.
With the Macleay set to become part of the University
of Sydney’s Chau Chak Wing Museum (2020) I will also
address the challenges of exhibiting and using
specimens which are 250 years old within the public
arena, and the advantages of exhibition for furthering
research interest.
J. Philp

BREATHEING NEW LIFE INTO OLD
COLLECTIONS: APPLICATIONS IN MICROCT
The application of microCT technology is enabling new
research on several highly significant archaeological and
collection. Investigations include:
- Domesticated plant remains in pottery sherds from
  Southeast Asia and beyond (collections in SoAA, ANU)
- Megafauna from Australia and Papua New Guinea (in
  collaboration with The Australian Museum and using
  zooarchaeological collections in SoAA, ANU)
- Archaeological parenchyma in Southeast Asia, Australia
  and the western Pacific (in collaboration with the
  Institute of Archaeology, University College London and
  using archaeobotanical collections in SoAA, ANU)
Not only does the application of microCT technology
enable new research opportunities for staff and HDR
students, it also provides a medium to create virtual
archives of key reference samples, including
megafaunal holotypes. These virtual archives can
become readily accessible resources for research, as
well as serve as platforms for engagement with wider
communities – including university and school students,
as well as members of the public – through the
provision of animations and downloadable datasets for
3D printing.
A. Barron, T. Denham, T. Senden

THE ANU XYLARIUM; MORE THAN
DEAD WOOD?
The Australian National University (ANU) holds
Australia’s second-largest xylarium – scientific collection
of wood samples. It was started in the 1920s, inherited
from an antecedent institution and supported wood
science teaching and research programs. In addition to
8400 wood samples, hundreds of microscopic slides,
display panels and wooden artefacts the collection is
complemented by the features of the ANU’s Forestry
Building itself, where the collection was housed from
1964. Since 2009, wood science teaching and research
programs have ended, the Forestry building
refurbished, and parts of the collection placed in
uncontrolled storage. Recently, a heritage assessment
of the ANU xylarium was conducted, and a national
meeting convened to evaluate the national situation for
xylaria. Nationally, only one remains in active use.
Interest in restoration and preservation of historical
timbers, forensic examination of banned imports and
bio-engineering of new products mean that xylaria have
an ongoing research role. A lack of qualified technical
staff to curate the collection and respond to research
requests as well as a need to rehouse and reorder the
collection present challenges for the future of the ANU
xylarium. However, opportunities, such as digitisation of
microscopic slides, also exist to raise the collection’s
profile and encourage ongoing interest.
M. Brookhouse, J. Dargavel

CATALOGUING AND MAKING DISCOVERABLE
ANU’S SMALL COLLECTION OF DETACHED
MEDIEVAL MANUSCRIPT LEAVES
My presentation will demonstrate a digital solution to
the problem of cataloguing and making discoverable
five detached medieval manuscript leaves that are part of
the ANU’s legacy collection. These leaves are a more
or less overlooked part of the collection. They have not
been added to the Library catalogue, and nor is there
reference to them in the University’s register of Rare
Books, Special Collections & Manuscripts. It was only by
happy accident that I came to know of their existence,
which led me to embark on a project to identify and
catalogue the detached leaves, and try to connect them
with other surviving fragments from the dismembered manuscripts. I compiled descriptive metadata for each leaf in Fragmentarium, a web-based application presently under development at the University of Freiburg that allows scholars to catalogue detached and dispersed leaves from premodern manuscripts and to virtually reconnect them to other extant leaves and potentially reconstruct the broken manuscript. My presentation will show how sharing the information about ANU’s collection has linked its leaves with fragments preserved in over forty collections around the world and contributed to collaborative efforts to virtually reconstruct a Missal, a Psalter and two Books of Hours.

R. Faunce

COLLECTIONS AS RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE: THE ANU POLLEN COLLECTION

Advances in the fields of environmental, health and biological sciences often are built upon access to high quality reference collections that support ongoing and generate future research endeavors. Research into the long term history of Australasian landscapes was pioneered at ANU in the 1960’s and generated significant research related collections of biotic and cultural material currently held at ANU. Traditional approaches to archiving and using pollen and spore reference collections have relied on onsite use and hardcopy exchange of material which is time consuming, labour intensive and is unsustainable over long time periods. The establishment of the online Australasian Pollen and Spore Atlas (apsa.anu.edu.au) in the Archaeology and Natural History lab at ANU has revolutionised access to collections of Australian and regional pollen flora enabling better access and understanding of pollen morphologies used in a range of research areas. The impact of reframing the collection as research infrastructure enables us to provide a critical resource to support emerging areas of high profile research including work in: airborne allergens and respiratory disease, past, present and future environmental change, evolutionary and systematic biology, biostratigraphy (Cretaceous to Tertiary florals), and forensic sciences.

S.G. Harberle, J. Stevenson

THE LEGACY OF DOUGLAS MAWSON AND NARRATIVES AT THE TATE MUSEUM

I would like to present at the Council of Australian University Museums and Collections symposium on some research I have recently completed as part of a research scholarship at The University of Adelaide, in collaboration Mirna Heruc and Rachel Ankeny. The scholarship was initially proposed with the purpose of offering strategies to the museum staff which may attract more visitors. As part of my research, I have learned about Tate Museum’s legacy collections, particularly artefacts and geological specimens that were preserved by Douglas Mawson and other geologists, who lectured at the university. The question of how to best present these collections and the Mawson narrative has been posed. A major focus of my research has been on the benefits and pitfalls of using a heroic narrative in the Tate Museum, with some comparisons to the South Australian Museum and the Mawson’s Hut Replica Museum. The potential for these legacy collections to provide information on Ralph Tate, Cecil Madigan, and other University of Adelaide staff who were associated with the museum has also been largely overshadowed by Mawson’s story, which presently reduces the capacity of the Tate Museum to accurately represent scientific history as a collective enterprise rather than individualistic endeavour.

E. Carson

A UNIVERSITY LEGACY COLLECTION AND A (SUCCESSFUL) TALE OF INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFER

From the early 1980s to the early 2000s, MUCEP (Macquarie University Centre for Ecostratigraphy and Palaeobiology) undertook field work in remote far north Queensland. The focus was developing a biostratigraphic understanding of middle Palaeozoic strata through the study of microfossils, extracted from limestone by acid leaching and macrofossils. This work was supported by Australian Research Council grants, was the subject of multiple research projects and publications by staff and students and was featured in international conferences and field trips. When the Centre closed in 2007, the university sought disposal of an extensive locality collection from the region that was intended for future research projects that remained unrealised as a result of changing university research priorities. Much of this material could not be recollected at a future date. The threat of disposal prompted removal of the material from campus. It was stored for many years in the private homes of former associates of the closed research centre. The material was eventually transferred to the Queensland Museum (5 cubic metres of boxed material representing over 300 localities). A database of localities using field note books and google Earth was compiled. Support for the transfer from the university was required as it was originally collected in their name. This process relied entirely on voluntary labour. The Queensland Museum accepted the material in 2016.

A. Simpson
This paper focuses on the initial stages of a pilot project, seeking to support and develop object-based learning within the university curriculum across Macquarie University – and to showcase the value of collections as research infrastructure. It is the first multi-site museum project to receive funding at this university – because of expected value anticipated by the removal of potential barriers between the learning and teaching community and university collections.

Potential convergence brought about by the implementation of a university-wide collection database, literary sources, archives, and appropriate technical advances makes this project feasible. The initial task involved a qualitative review of units on campus (including unit guides, assessment tasks, online content, lecture and tutorial topics) to create a shortlist, spanning five faculties. The aim is to achieve high-impact benefits from the integration of objects in the Australian History and Ancient Civilizations museum collections. This process has informed the development of a focused short list.

While results are still unfolding, the development of collection sharing pathways (utilising existing technologies) is informing the prioritisation of items for digitisation and sharing.

G. Hammond, A. Simpson, J. Thogersen

**ART AND OBJECT ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR PEOPLE WITH DEMENTIA: NEW RESEARCH POSSIBILITIES**

The Macquarie University Art Gallery and the Australian History Museum have been working collaboratively on an Art and Object Engagement (AOE) program for a number of years, after merging their individual offerings. The collaborative program, for participants living with dementia, fulfils a much-needed service to the community and also opens the collections to new avenues of research and research collaboration.

The AOE program directly supports research into how people living with dementia engage with contemporary art and objects of social history in a gallery context, and is developing a focus on capturing the benefits and impact of the program to participants’ quality of life during and post-session. The project has generated research partnerships with Psychology, Cognitive Science and Sociology researchers. This year the project, in partnership with the Centre for Applied History, will also explore how the information coming out of the sessions can contribute to the historical record, whilst considering the debate around validity of memories provided by this audience.

This use of the collections opens-up previously closed avenues to seek funding for research, and program support. The AOE program has also increased collection awareness among researchers on campus, with several researchers now using the collections to support their own research.

J. Thogersen, R. Davis

**REFRAMING SPECIMENS IN EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH**

The Museum of Human Disease in the UNSW Sydney Faculty of Medicine is Australia’s only full public access Pathology collection. I will discuss our progress in dealing with an at times contentious legacy collection. Developing it for the digital age and promoting its use as both a research tool and cutting edge educational resource.

Since 1995 The Museum has gone through several iterations of a digital collection. Firstly, a purpose-built CD-ROM interactive, this was migrated to a web-based catalogue, then an app and finally as part of a dedicated biomedical education image repository. Now we are starting a process to create 3D photogrammetry and MRI scan objects of our specimen for use in interactive teaching. At the same time we are endeavouring to expand the collection’s value by creating a separate biopsy archive of the specimens for future research and teaching.

The presentation summarises recent research on the usefulness of the digitised collection in medical education and public health. We then detail the progress and research of our 3D project and the usefulness of this in teaching and public health.

D. Williamson

**THE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR INDIGENOUS GENOMICS**

The National Centre for Indigenous Genomics (NCIG) exemplifies how a neglected by-product of outdated research, viewed as a potential liability maintained at a cost that could no longer be justified was transformed into a nationally important research resource of international significance. NCIG was initially established in 2013 to manage a collection of biological samples and associated data and records collected from Aboriginal communities between the 1960s and 1990s. The Centre has now established a database of genome sequences to support research and clinical practice that will ensure inclusion of Indigenous Australians in the health and other benefits of genome science. The Centre was set up on the recommendation of an independent Indigenous body. Its success is based on:

1.) Sound Indigenous governance, backed by federal legislation; 2.) On-going engagement with Indigenous communities and organisations; 3.) A long-term
approach with institutional backing; 4.) Strong international links to ensure adoption of advanced technologies. Australia's infrastructure to support genomics is, however, poorly developed by international standards and it lacks cohesion. In particular, the lack of data infrastructure to support human genomics presents a substantial risk to the Centre's capacity to realise its full potential in supporting research and delivering benefits for Indigenous Australians.

S. Easteal
**Aleese Barron:** Aleese’s PhD research focusses on archaeobotanical evidence and application of MicroCT. Her research seeks to utilise the latest microCT image technology to compile a 3D online reference collection for key plant species utilised by humans in Southeast Asia.

**Matthew Brookhouse:** Matthew is a Research Fellow in ANU’s Research School of Biology and Fenner School of Environment and Society. Matthew’s primary research interests lie in dendrochronology, forest and alpine ecology, silviculture and plant responses to elevated CO2. Matthew is the manager of ANU’s xylarium and responds to wood identification requests.

**Veronica Bullock:** Veronica directs Significance International, a cultural heritage consultancy. Following stakeholder consultation in 2015 we built on an Australian National University (ANU) collections survey to advise on its revised Collections Policy. This presentation also draws on Veronica’s doctoral research within the Interdisciplinary and Cross-Cultural Research Program at ANU.

**Emma Carson:** Emma is an honours student in history at the University of Adelaide. Her research interests include Australian history in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with a present focus on the history of science in South Australia and memory politics in the twenty-first century.

**John Dargavel:** John is actively engaged in several aspects of environmental and forest history research. He has forestry degrees from the Universities of Edinburgh and Melbourne, followed by a docorate at ANU focussed on radical analysis of the development of the Tasmanian wood industries. He is the author of over 70 papers and has edited 10 books covering forest science, management, industrial and labour history, trade, environmental politics, and cultural aspects of landscape and remembrance.

**Rhonda Davis:** Rhonda is the Senior Curator, at Macquarie University Art Gallery. Research Interests: history and impact of the Central Street Gallery to Australian art since the 1960s; contemporary art and dementia programs; developing dynamic exhibitions that stimulate different ways of thinking; exploring the intersections between art, science, history, philosophy, media, music and culture.

**Tim Denham:** Tim originally came to ANU in 1997, previously having worked as a consultant archaeologist for a number of years. Returning in ANU to 2013 he has convened the Masters of Archaeology program (until September 2015), was Associate Dean (HDR 2015-2016) and since October 2016 has been an ARC Future Fellow. It is as part of this project that his research group is developing expertise and applying new technologies - principally microCT - to the development of archaeobotanical reference collections.

**Jack Dunstan:** As ANU Collections Officer, Jack is responsible for implementing the University’s new Collections Policy framework, and supporting the management of collections. He has a background in curatorship and exhibition design.

**Simon Easteal:** Simon is a Research Professor at the John Curtin School of Medical Research at the ANU, where he has been the Deputy Director and is now Group Leader, Genome Diversity and Health Group, and Director of the National Centre for Indigenous Genomics. He has served on numerous editorial boards, advisory committees, government taskforces, working parties and other bodies in public and private organisations, and he has provided expert opinion in relation to genetic evidence used in court cases in most Australian jurisdictions.

**Rose Faunce:** Rose has a background in the study of the history of the illustrated book. She has worked for a decade for rare book and antiquarian print dealers in Australia and North America. For her PhD (University of Melbourne, 2017) she reassembled the fragmentary 14th century ‘Cocharelli Codex’, transcribing and translating its text and analysing its extensive illustration.

**Simon Haberle:** Simon is an international leader in the science of palynology with a focus on palaeoecological and archaeological (pollen preserved in sediments) and environmental (by studying airborne pollen and its effects on allergies) contexts. He developed and maintains the ANU’s Australian Pollen and Spore Atlas (online and physical collection).

**Gina Hammond:** Gina is Manager of the Psychology Test Library collection, Macquarie University; Her PhD was in Museum Studies (MQU 2015); and has a BA (Hons 1) in Indigenous Studies. Research interests include university collections as sites for interrogating and interpreting / re-interpreting cultural power and the transmission of meanings.
Alistair Kwan: Alistair studies the history of teaching and learning, so is ever searching for records that universities rarely keep. He is grounded in history of science and history of art, and applies his historical work to improving science education in the present day.

Ingrid Mason: Ingrid Mason, Deployment Strategist with AARNet, provides support for engagement and the uptake of the national research and education network (NREN) and services with AARNet members across the research, cultural and collections sectors. Ingrid has worked on several NCRIS programs: Australian National Data Service, National eResearch Collaborative Tools and Resources, and Research Data Services.

Roxanne Missingham: Roxanne is University Librarian (Chief Scholarly Information Services) at ANU. Before joining the University she was at the Parliamentary Library and the National Library.

Jude Philp: Jude’s research is divided between devotion to the Macleay’s collections (history of taxidermy, 19th century Pacific history; history of science; museology) and her own background in the historic ethnography of the south-east coast of Papua New Guinea and the service of collections and archives for Torres Strait Islanders today.

Michael Rampe: Michael is CEO of Pedestal 3D P/L (http://pedestal3d.com); and Senior Learning Designer, Faculty of Human Science. His research interests include: specializing in education, media and design; expertise in 3D technologies and solutions, with particular focus on collection and education digital innovation.

Tim Senden: Tim uses a background in experimental surface science to teach undergraduate chemistry, investigating surface phenomena at the nanometre scale. Interests include X-ray micro-Tomography studying porous and granular materials, oil recovery, wood composites, paper and one of his life passions, Palaeontology.

Andrew Simpson: Andrew is the current president of CAUMAC, UMACj Editor; Board Member, Museum of Ancient Cultures; PhD Palaeontology; Lecturer, Museum Studies AHIS; and Former Director, MusStudies MQU. His research interests include: the history, role and functions of museums in society, in particular, university museums, museum education, natural history, the museology of natural history and the public understanding of science.

Janelle Stevenson: Janelle is a palaeoecologist with experience working in Southeast Asia, the Pacific and Australia. Her particular interests are in landscapes of the past, how these have changed under different climatic scenarios, and how we can disentangle climate change from human impact in the palaeoenvironmental record.

Jane Thogersen: Jane has over a decade of experience in the University Collections area, she is Manager of the Australia History Museum, and holds a BA (Hons), and a MA MusStudies. Research interests include: museum outreach, social responsibility and impact within the community (local, national and international), including developing programs for visitors with dementia; primary, secondary and tertiary education design; embedding of collections into research across multiple disciplines.

Yann Tristant: Yann is Senior Lecturer in Ancient History and Archaeology; BA, MA, PhD Egyptology; editor of scientific journal Archéo-Nil. His research interests include: Egyptian archaeology & society; Pre-and Early Dynastic Egypt, with special emphasis on settlement excavation, geo-archaeology and funerary archaeology; currently in charge of excavations in Egypt at Abu Rawash, Wadi Araba and Dendara.

Derek Williamson: Williamson is undertaking research on techniques to improve the learning outcomes for informal visitors to the Museum. They are also partnering on projects in secondary science education and teacher professional development. A long-time advocate of the inclusive museum Williamson’s 2018 focus is on program impacts on health decision making in local communities.
CAUMAC Committee

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Attic drinking cup, Classics Museum
(photo: Elizabeth Minchin)