The images reveal the capacity of remote sensing to bring a new understanding and appreciation of Australia by manipulating display elements such as colour, electromagnetic radiation, pixelation and scale.

One of the exhibition’s most telling sets of images reveals the effect of global warming on Australia if sea levels were to rise 500 metres, in 100m increments. *The Making of the Australian Archipelago* features a series of six images that shows the Australian continent disappear and fragment into an archipelago of disparate islands.

The exhibition was open to the general public on Friday 29 and Saturday 30 September, 2006.

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**From Canton Club to Melbourne Cricket Club: The Architecture of Arthur Purnell**

A Baillieu Library Cultural Collections Exhibition  
4 October 2006 to 30 January 2007  
Curated by Dr Derham Groves in association with Brian Allison  
Leigh Scott Gallery, First Floor, Baillieu Library, The University of Melbourne

Arthur William Purnell (1878-1964) was born into a family of architect/builders based in Geelong, Victoria. He studied Architecture at Gordon College (now Deakin University) before joining the family business Purnell & Sons.

Following a world study tour in 1899, he settled in China for a decade where he established a lucrative business designing buildings on Shameen (now Shamian), a small island set aside by the Chinese government in Canton (now Guangzhou) for foreigners to work and live. His firm Purnell & Paget (Charles Paget was an American engineer) employed Melbourne-born John Stevens Gawler (1885-1978), a future University of Melbourne Architect and first Dean of the University's Architecture Faculty.

Purnell & Paget's many commissions included renovations to the Canton Club, business premises for European trading companies and, significantly, the South China Cement Factory. Situated on the strategically important Honam Island in the Pearl River, the
Factory was coopted in 1917 by China's first democratically elected President, Dr Sun Yat-sen, as his Presidential Palace.

Returning to Melbourne, Purnell worked for the rest of his life in various businesses with different partners. He has been described as a 'compleat architect' – his wide range of skills and experience meant that no job was too small nor too large (or even too obscure) for him to take on. One of his last commissions was the Olympic Stand at the Melbourne Cricket Club. He prepared designs for greyhound tracks and golf courses but also designed numerous suburban houses, house alterations and small shop facades. Purnell occasionally tried to introduce design elements adopted from his years immersed in Chinese culture.

Although Arthur Purnell grew up in the late Victorian Period and was schooled in the popular building styles of the 19th century, he was a designer who comfortably embraced Modernist design of the 20th century, executing numerous Moderne (or Art Deco) designs, and late in life working convincingly in the minimalist International Style.

Unearthed Tales 2

Nicholson Museum, Sydney University

Each artefact in the University's Nicholson Museum has a tale to tell, and some of the most bizarre and fascinating of these are told in the museum's 2006 exhibition, Unearthed tales 2: a fascination with death- from the mummified 'hand of the black princess', to the tableau of bones, newly discovered in the museum's storeroom after 150 years.

The bones have just been authenticated as those of French hero, Jean sans Peur (John the Fearless), murdered by the Dauphin in 1419, and his wife Marguerite de Bavière, said the museum's senior curator, Michael Turner, the unearther of the exhibition's many tales.

They'd been 'souvenired' and mounted by an official when the bodies were dug up and reburied in Dijon in the mid 1800s, he said, and the French inscribed tableau was acquired soon after by Sir Charles Nicholson, founder of the Nicholson Museum.

"He bought some extraordinarily weird and wonderful things," Mr Turner said.

A sign at the museum's entrance does warn that human remains are on display - and there are more. Lying alongside his elaborately painted coffin is the mummified priest, Padiashaikhet, discovered by Nicholson Museum researchers to have possibly died from poor dental hygiene.

Elsewhere mummified body parts- like the hand still in the biscuit tin in which it was donated- evidence of what historians have called 'the rape of Egypt'.

Small amulets, mummified kittens and a baby crocodile are part of a curious collection a young boy had been sent by his uncle, Sir Grafton Elliot Smith, one of the University's most distinguished graduates who was the first medical specialist to examine the body of Tutankhamen.