





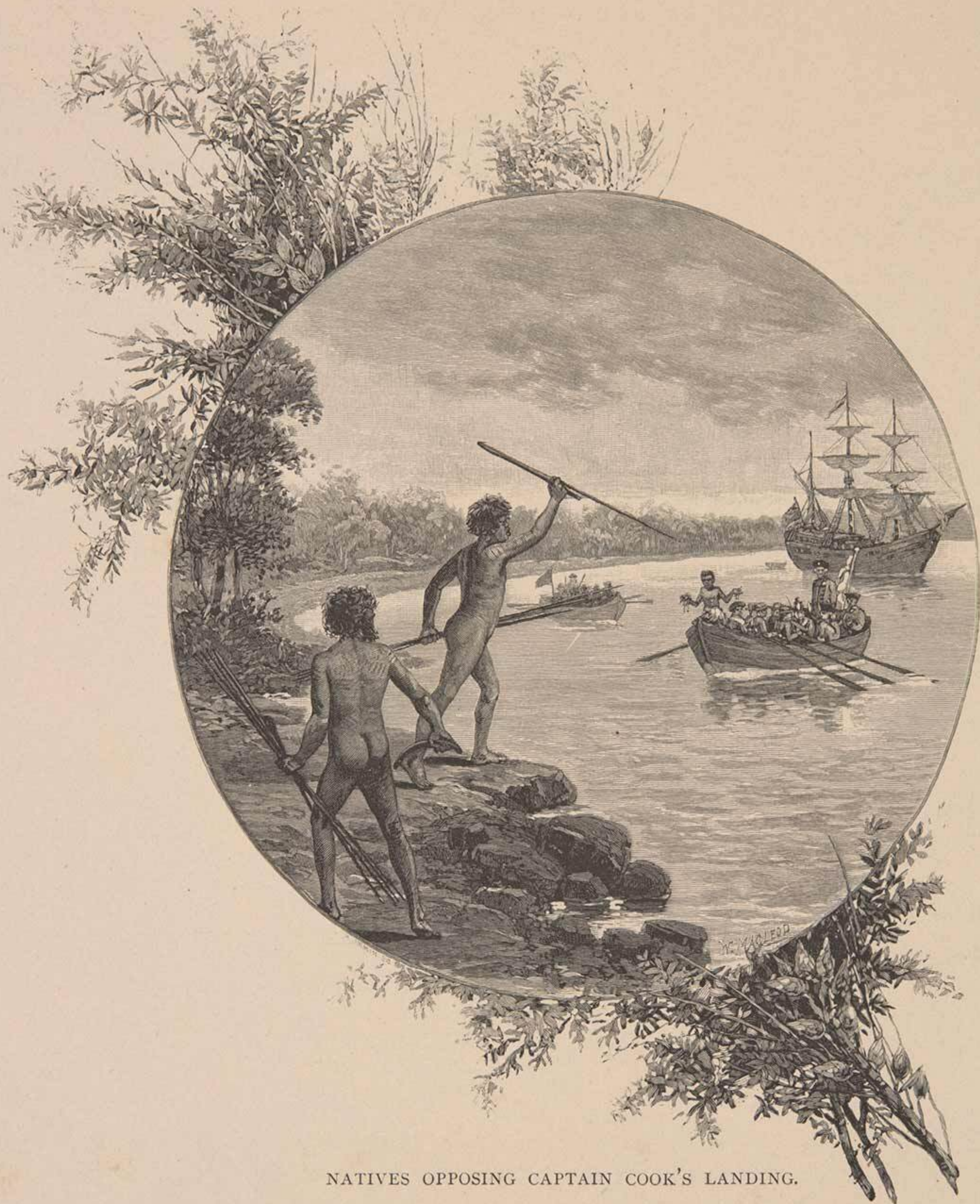
PRINTED BY CLARKE, WHITING & CO., BARRACKS AND BUTCH.

DESIGNED AND ENGRAVED BY JAMES HARRIS.

CAPTAIN COOK TAKING POSSESSION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CONTINENT, ON BEHALF OF THE BRITISH CROWN, A.D. 1770.

UNDER THE NAME OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

FROM THE GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING BY GILFILLAN, IN THE POSSESSION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.



NATIVES OPPOSING CAPTAIN COOK'S LANDING.





Cyrus Mason Eng. 35, Swanston St.

NATIVE POLICE ENCAMPMENT.





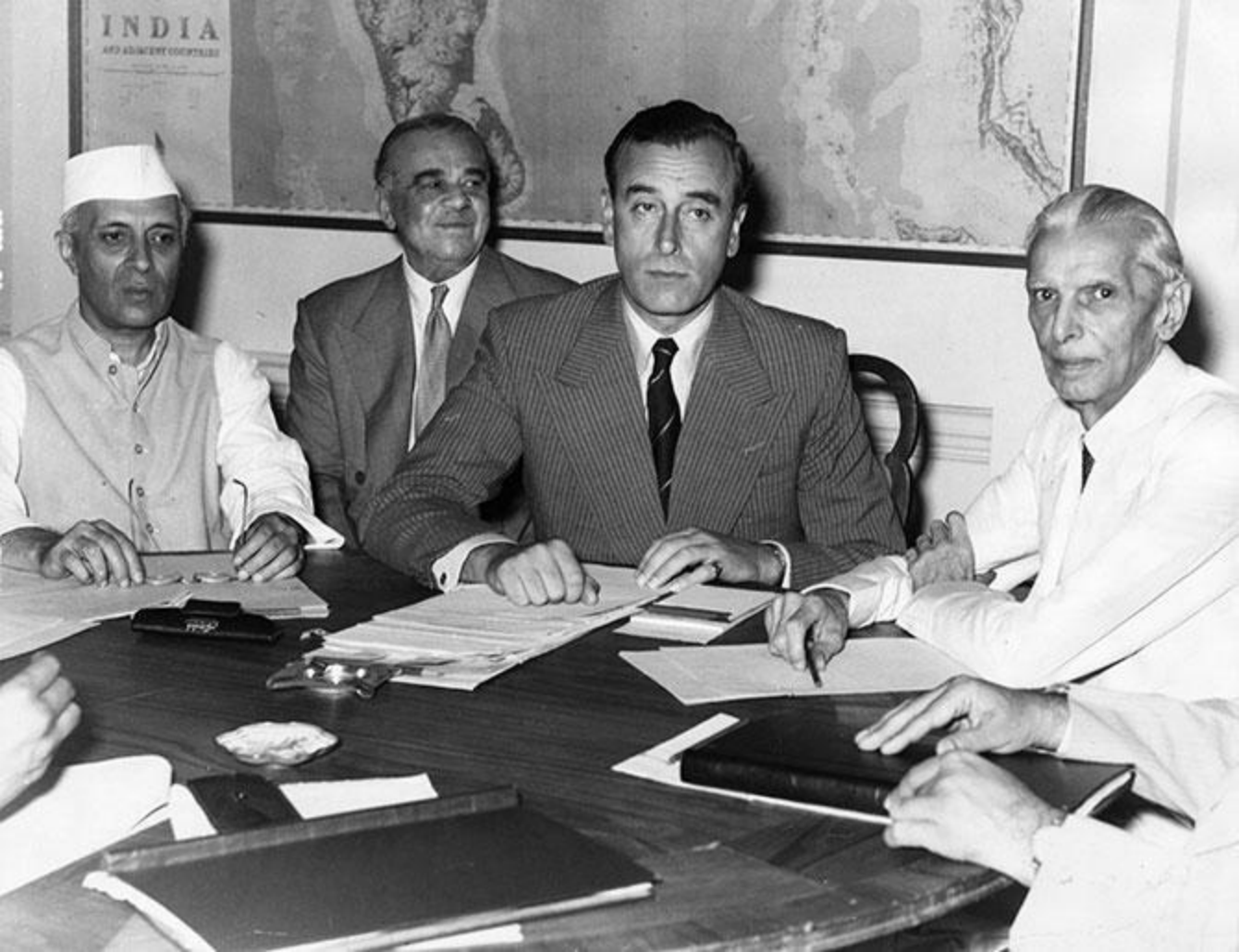
SWEARING-IN THE NEW, AND PRESUMABLY THE LAST, VICEROY OF INDIA.



THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA, SIR PATRICK SPENS, ADMINISTERING THE OATH TO REAR-ADMIRAL LORD MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA. THE SPLENDID SCENE IN THE DURBAR HALL ON MARCH 24: LADY MOUNTBATTEN STANDING BESIDE HER HUSBAND.

Rear-Admiral Lord Mountbatten of Burma was sworn in as Governor General and Viceroy of India by the Chief Justice of India, Sir Patrick Spens, on March 24. The ceremony, presumably the last of its kind in the history of India, took place with befitting splendour in the Durbar Hall of Viceroy's House. Lord Mountbatten, in white naval uniform, with the Order of the Garter, was accompanied by Lady Mountbatten. His first act as Viceroy was to address his audience in Council and, through

them, the people of India. He spoke of the political situation, added a tribute to Lord Wavell, and continued: "I am under no illusion about the difficulty of my task. I shall need the greatest good will of the greatest possible number, and I am asking India to-day for that good will." Members of the Executive Council stood with the Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, and the Political Adviser, Sir Conrad Curfield, and ruling princes and chiefs on both sides of the throne.





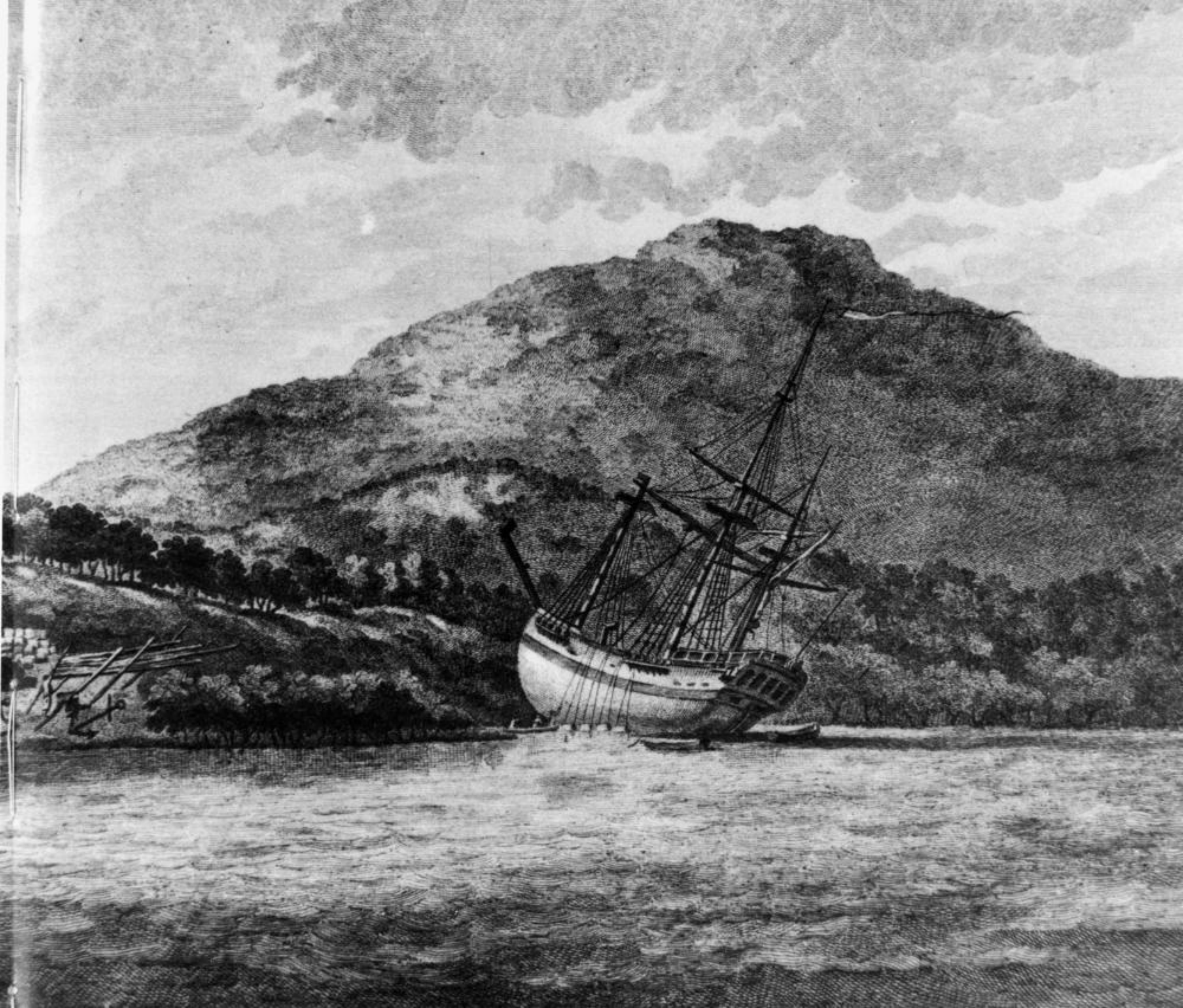








H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES
Opening the First Commonwealth Parliament of Australia May 9th 1901

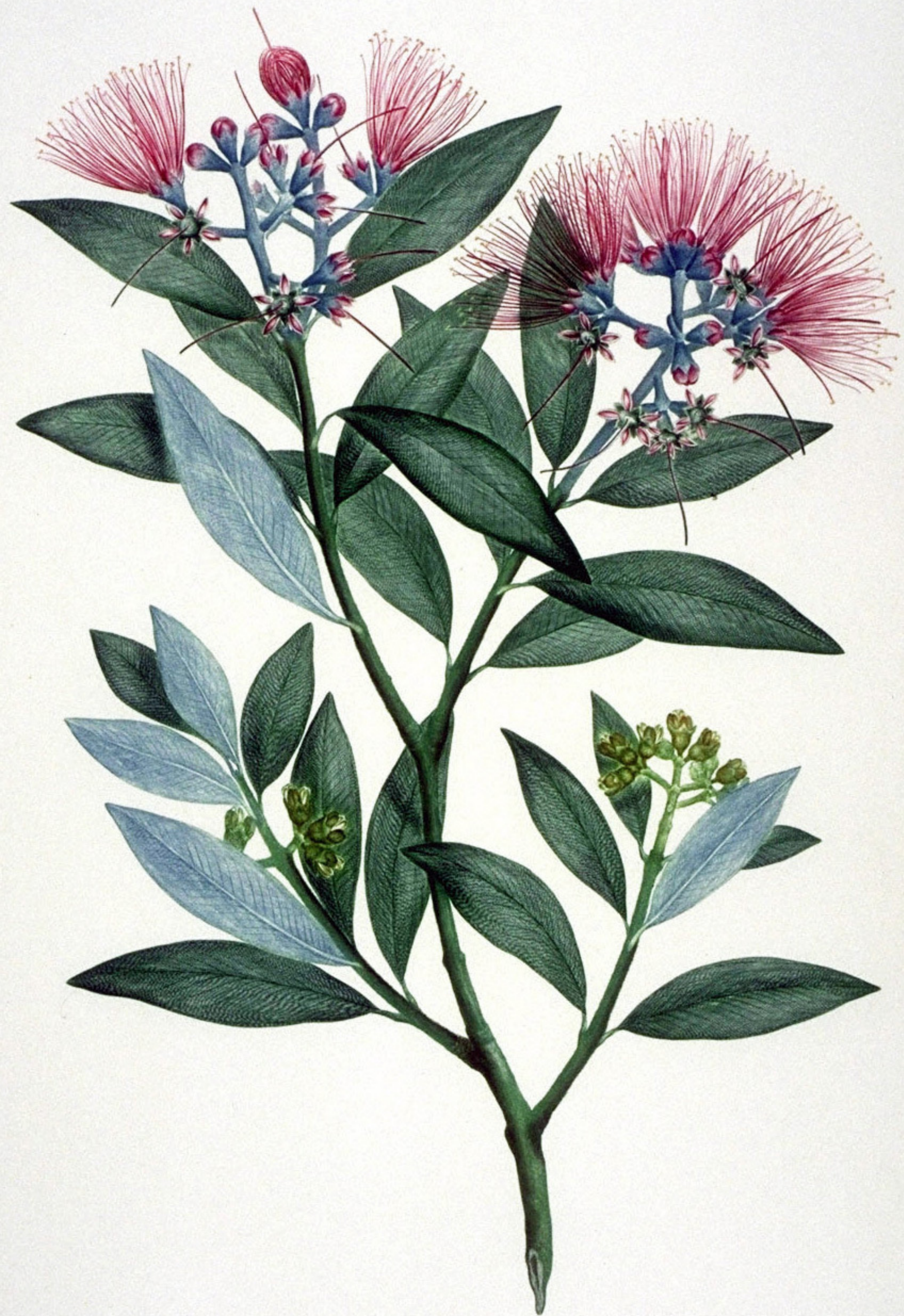








Banksia ornata





low to grow

L. B. 1832

1832

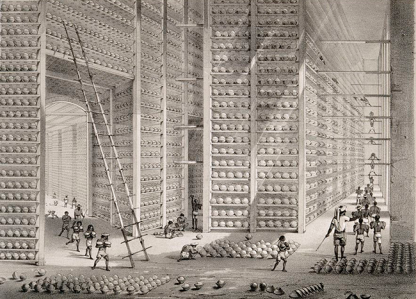
Ipomoea pes-caprae L.

the plant is a vine



Bromelia Pseudo-Ananas

Brasil

























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JUNE 25TH 1861

SKETCHED BY AN EYE WITNESS — DEATH OF THE GALLANT MR BRAIDWOOD, DIRECTOR OF THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE.

THE GREAT FIRE NEAR LONDON BRIDGE, SATURDAY JUNE 22ND 1861.

This awful conflagration, only inferior to the Great Fire of London in 1666, commenced on Saturday afternoon, June 22nd, 1861, at Cotton's Dept Wharf, on the Surrey side of the Thames, near London Bridge, which it utterly destroyed, as also all the immense Bonded Warehouses belonging to Messrs. Scovell & Co., and many very extensive waterside premises adjoining, with the ships alongside, extending for at least a quarter of a mile down the river, including also numerous dwelling-houses in Tooley Street, &c., &c. The colossal warehouses were filled with every variety of goods, among which were many of a highly combustible nature, which, igniting, exploded with awful crashes, lighting up the vast metropolis and country round for thirty miles. It was during one of these fearful explosions that Mr. Scott and the gallant Mr. Braidwood were crushed to death by the blowing out of a stupendous wall. Many other lives have also been lost. The fat and oil ran like molten fire into the stream, and for a long time threatened with destruction the numerous vessels in the Pool. The scene altogether was of the most fearful and terrific description. The burning ruins have continued to smoke and blaze for several days and nights, while hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the metropolis gaze on with wonder and awe. The destruction of property is valued at upwards of Three Millions sterling.

Fire
VIC 2
30.50



THE GREAT FIRE NEAR LONDON BRIDGE, ON SATURDAY, 22d JUNE, 1861.

Since the Great Fire of London in 1666, no such conflagration has been witnessed as the one which we here record. It commenced at a Wharf on the Surrey side of the Thames, known as "Cotton's Depot Wharf," which was entirely destroyed; the immense Bonded Warehouses of Mr. J. Scott, a vast number of Warehouse Premises and ever Shipping in the river, and the neighbourhood of the London Bridge, were all consumed. At the time the Artist was engaged in taking the sketch for this picture, and the flames rose to so tremendous a height that they were visible within an area of thirty miles round the metropolis. At one time it was feared that not only the Shipping in the river would be destroyed, but that the fire would even communicate to the opposite shore, for the enormous quantities of oil and tallow which were stored in these warehouses flowed out in immense streams, covering the surface of the Thames with vast sheets of liquid flame. Mr. Henslow, the Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade lost his life whilst engaged in the arduous duties of his office, as also did a gentleman of the name of Scott, a partner in one of the firms. The loss has been variously estimated at from two to four millions sterling. The ruins continued blazing with great fierceness for nearly a fortnight, and even a month afterwards the fire was not entirely subdued.







