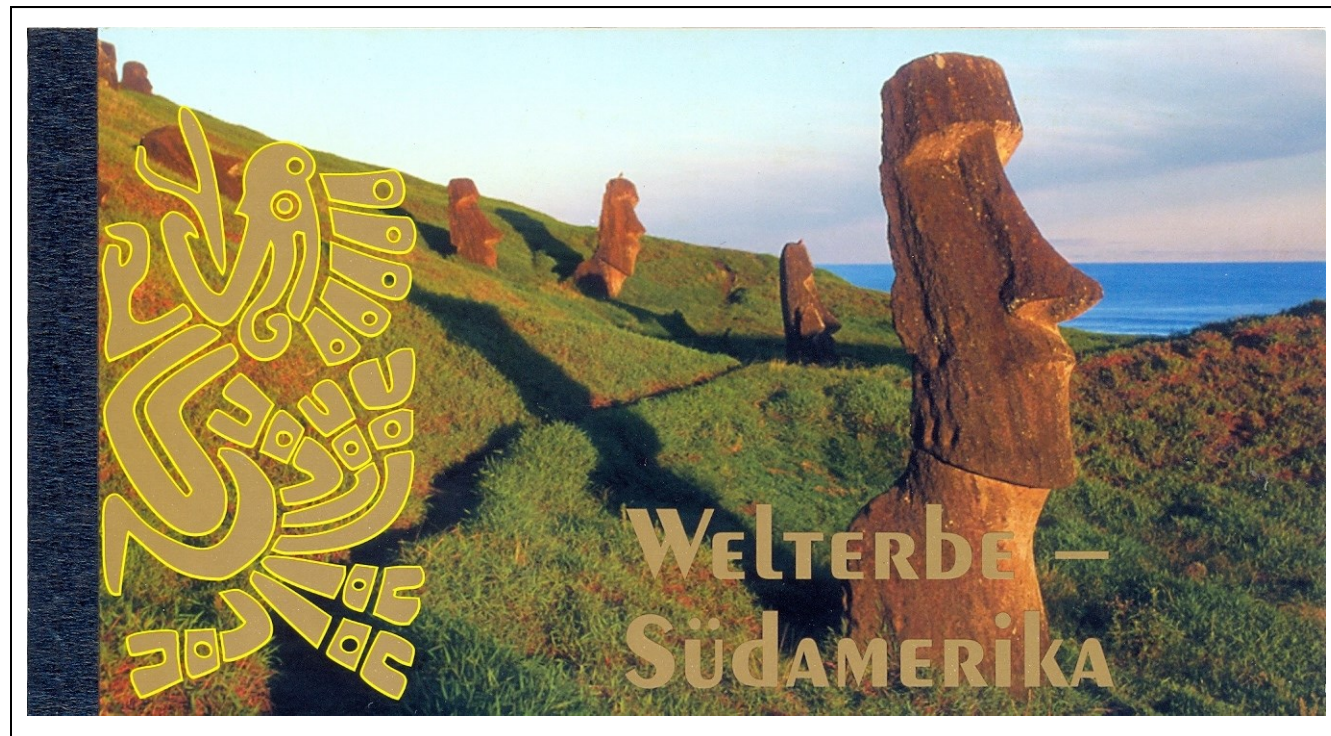


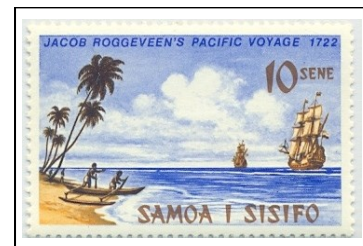
5.3. Many islands in the South Seas visited

5.3.1. Easter Island..



Booklet with contents. United Nations (Vienna) 2007.

Cook retreated to warmer latitudes and decided to visit an island discovered by **Jacob Roggeveen** (1659-1729) on Easter Sunday 1722. Roggeveen named it **Easter Island** and the island is one of the most remote islands in the world.



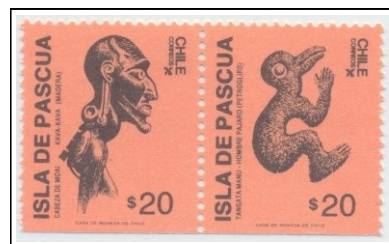
Cook was fascinated by the number of **large statues** lying on the ground or standing on platforms.

Hodges painted a **group of statues**.

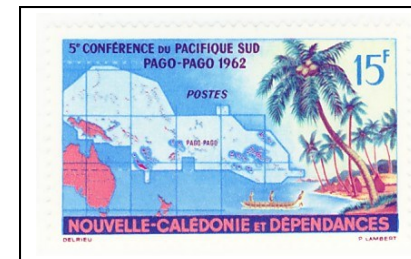


"A View of the Monuments of Easter Island (Rapanui)" after a painting by Hodges.

Cook stayed for only 4 days but still produced a very accurate **map of Easter Island**.



5.3.2. New Caledonia..



Cook made another discovery in the South Seas. It turned out to be the sixth-largest island in the South Pacific.

Several endemic plants and birds was found.



Captaincookia margaretae is named after Cook.



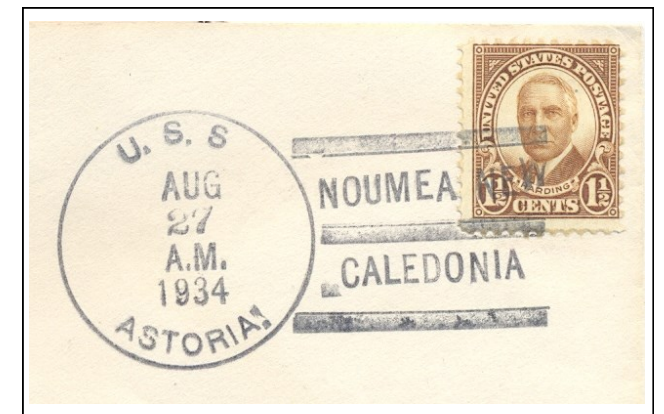
New Caledonian Whistler



New Caledonian Imperial Pigeon



Trial colour plate proof..



Cook named the island **New Caledonia** because it reminded him of the Scottish Highland. Caledonia was the Roman name for Scotland.

On an island to the south they observed tall columnar structures. It was the *Araucaria columnaris* (cooki) - the Cook Pine. Cook named the island **Isle of Pines (Ile des Pins)**.

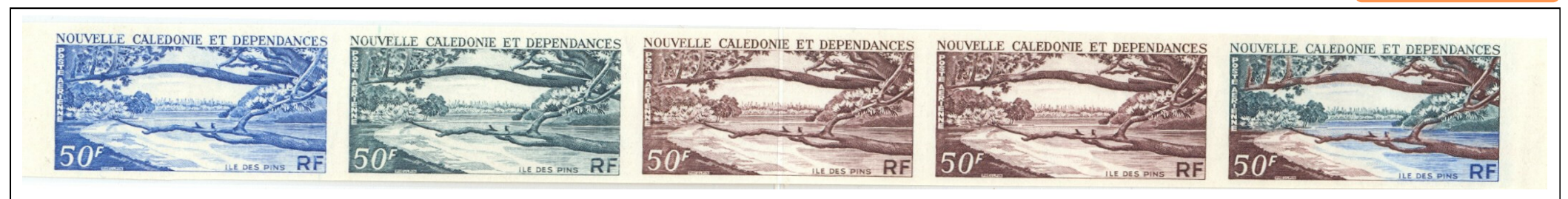


.as issued.



Taxed letter to **Vao** (a village on the southern coast of Ile des Pins) tied by cds 20 Feb 1908. Postage due stamp tied by negative **Ile des Pins** handstamp. The post office opened June 1876.

Trial colour plate proof..

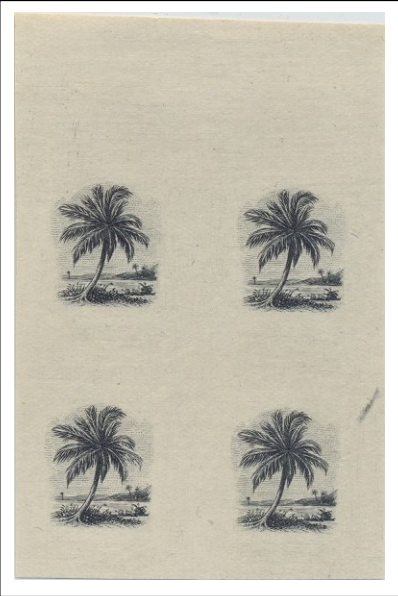


5.3.3. .Niue..



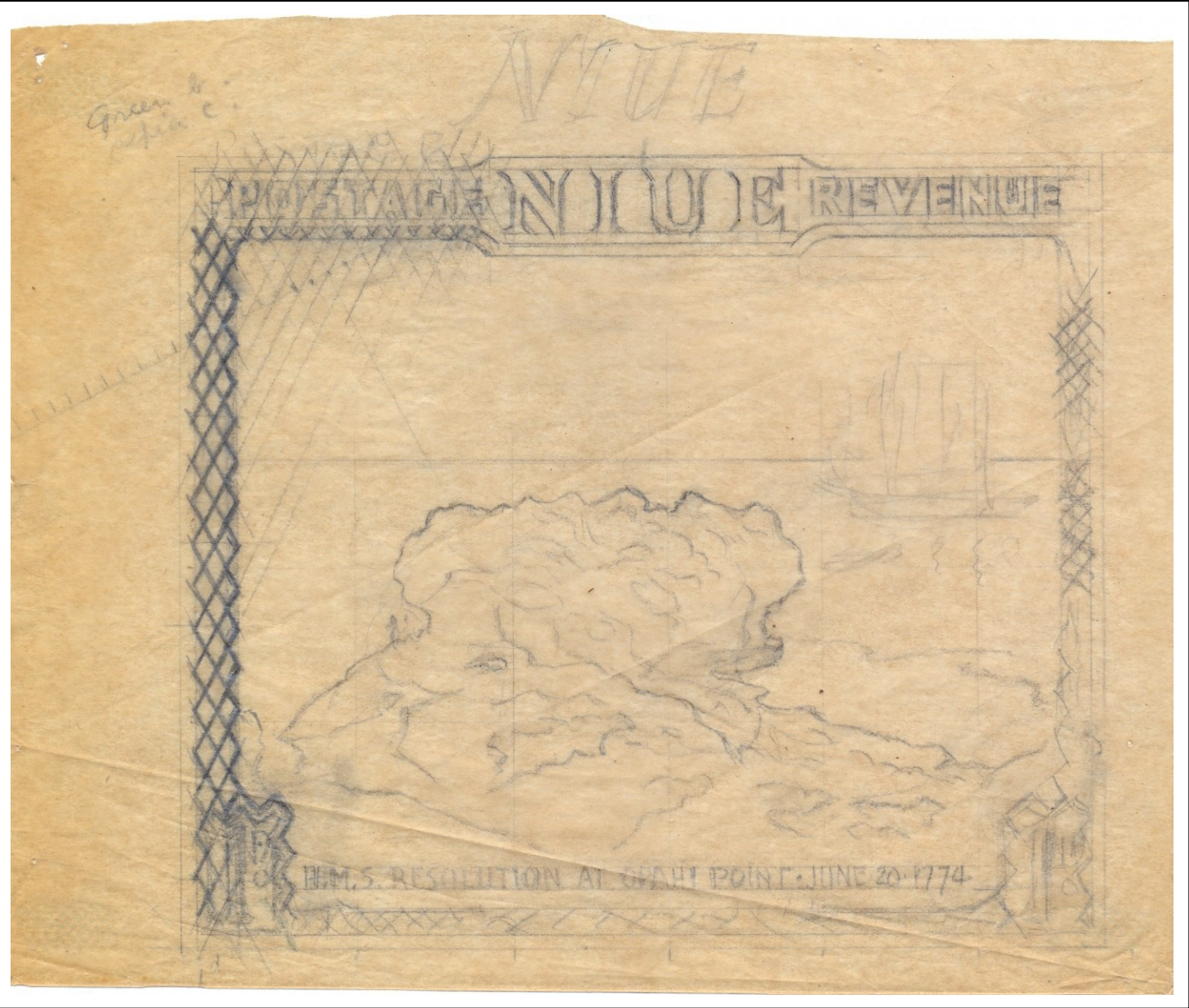
On June 21st 1774 a small **island** was sighted, and the following day Cook anchored off **Opahi Point**.

Cook landed but was attacked by hostile **natives**. The island discovered was present-day **Niue Island**. The name comes from **niu** (**coconut tree**) and **e** (behold).



Essay, in pencil on tracing paper by the artist James Berry for the 1950 Niue pictorial issue.
HMS Resolution at Opahi Point on June 20 1774. Error: should have been June 22nd. Above as issued.

Centre vignette plate proof.

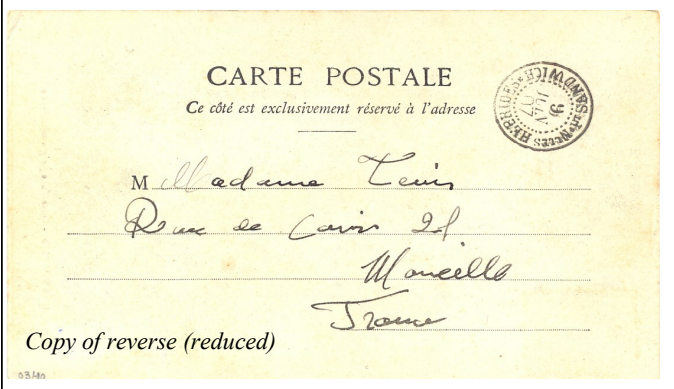
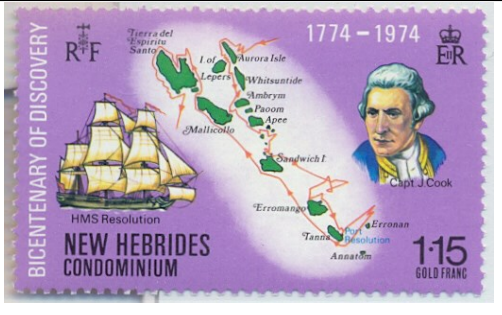
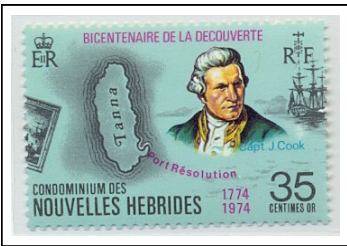


5.3.4. .New Hebrides..



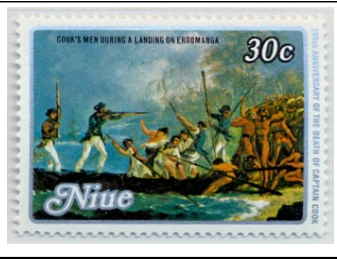
Pedro Fernandez de Quiros (1563?-1615) discovered in 1606 land in the South Seas believed to be part of the Southern Continent. He called it **Australis del Espirito Santo**.

Cook decided to clear up the matter, and it turned out to be a group of islands and not the continent. Cook named the islands **New Hebrides**. He sailed past most of the islands but landed on the eastern side of **Malekula**. Cook found a safe anchorage which he named **Port Sandwich**.



Postcard to Marseille, France.
Tied by **Pt. Sandwich** cds 9 JUN 1907.
Postage 5c = French colonial (short message) postcard rate, in force 1903-08.
Post office in operation from March 1905 to 1910.

The natives gave Cook a hostile welcome when landing at **Erromanga**.

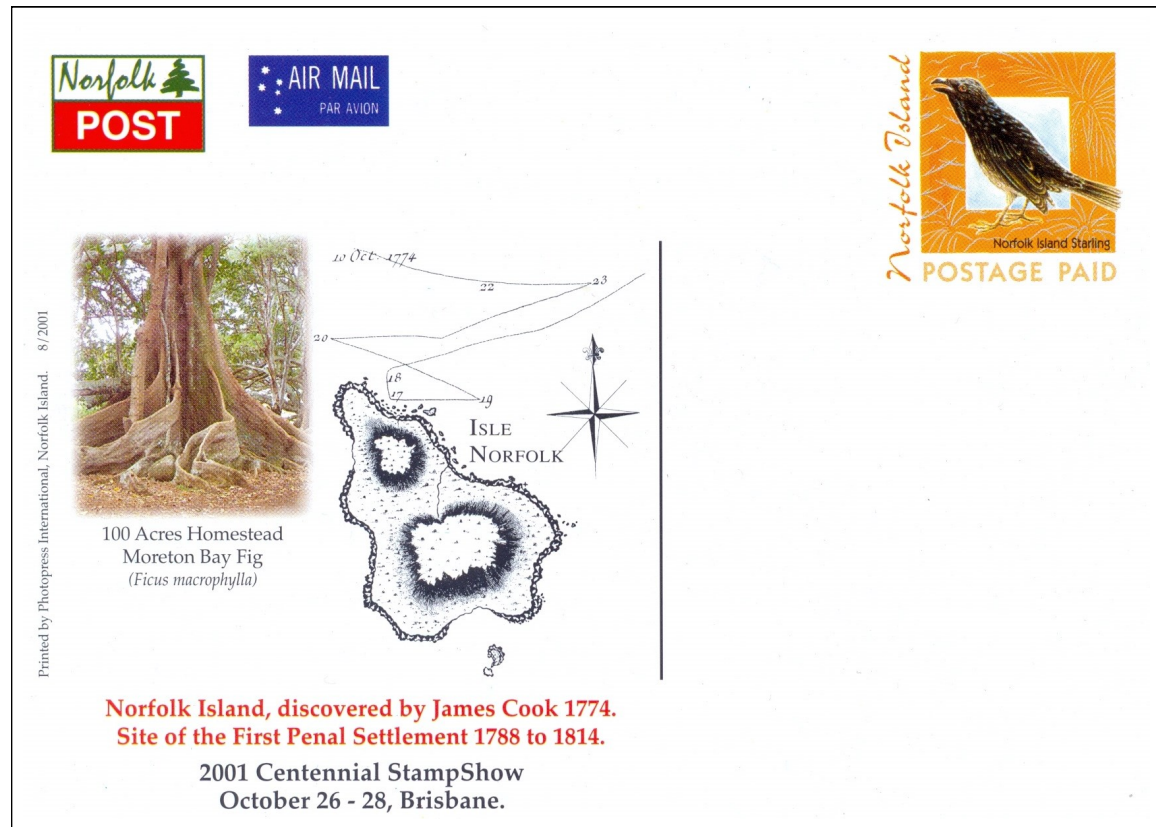


"The landing at Erramanga"
William Hodges, c1776

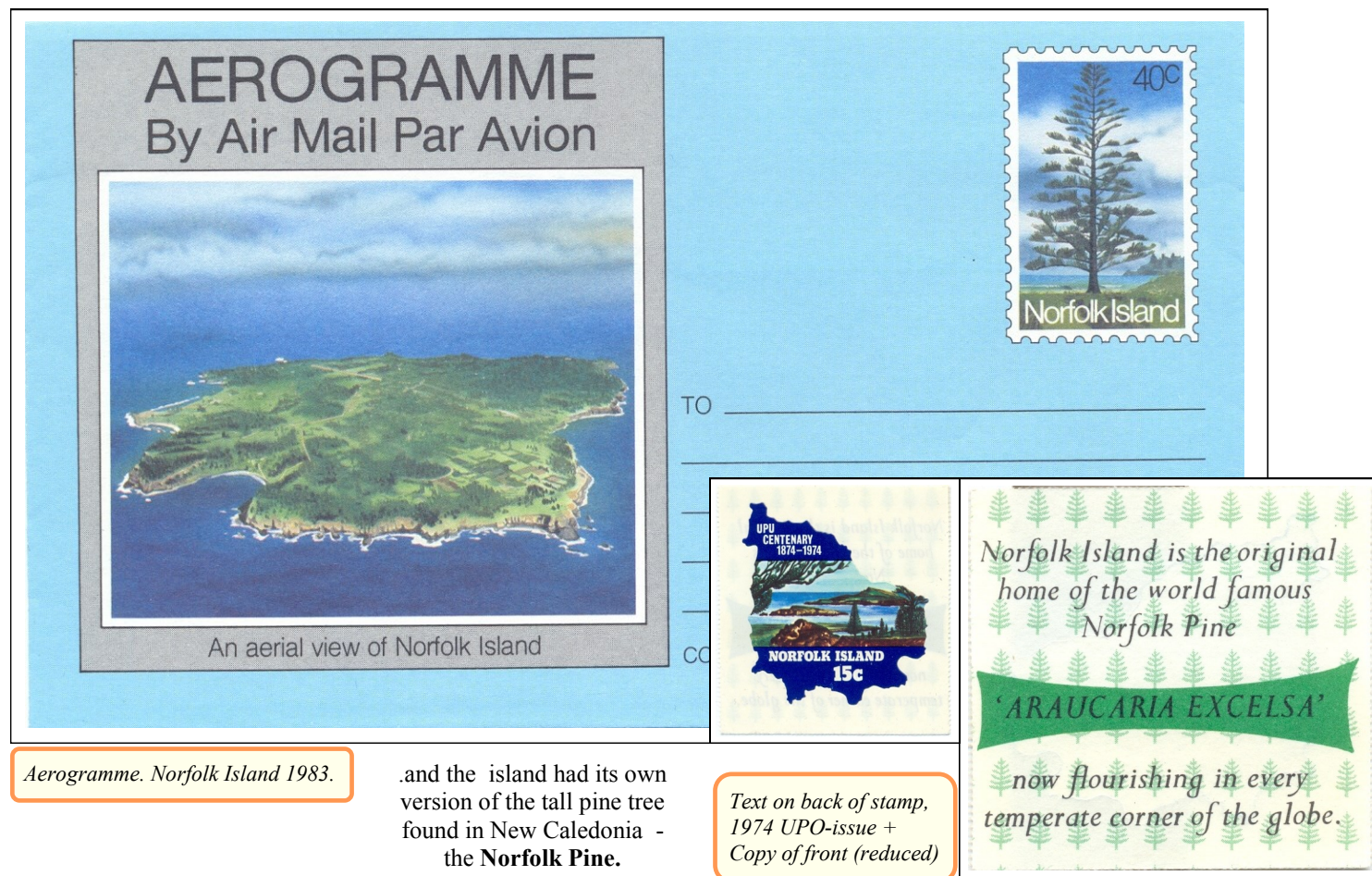
In the distance Cook saw an **active volcano** and steered for the island. It was **Tanna** and the landing place was named **Port Resolution** after his ship.

5.3.5. ...and Norfolk Island.

Cook proceeded south and discovered a small island on 10 October 1774.
It got the name **Isle Norfolk** after the Dutchess of Norfolk.



Pre-stamped card. Cook's sketch of Norfolk Island, the ship's track and depth of water in fathoms.

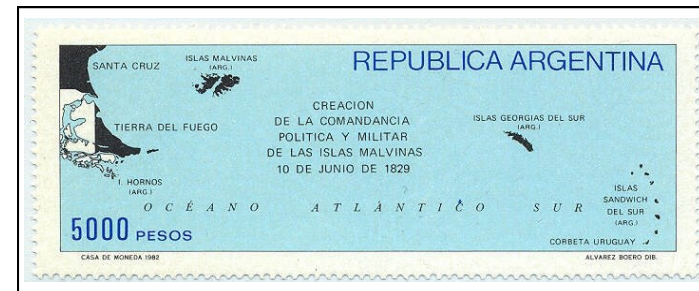


Aerogramme. Norfolk Island 1983.

and the island had its own version of the tall pine tree found in New Caledonia - the **Norfolk Pine**.

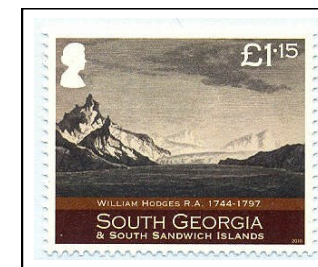
5.4. in the South Atlantic Ocean on the way home.

5.4.1. South Georgia, a barren island

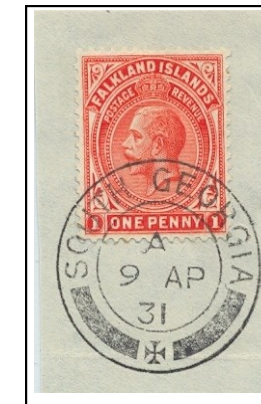


Cook decided to head for home. He visited **Tierra del Fuego** and sailed east when a large landmass was sighted but turned out to be an uninhabited island.

Cook sailed along the eastern part of the island and anchored in a large bay which he named **Possession Bay**.



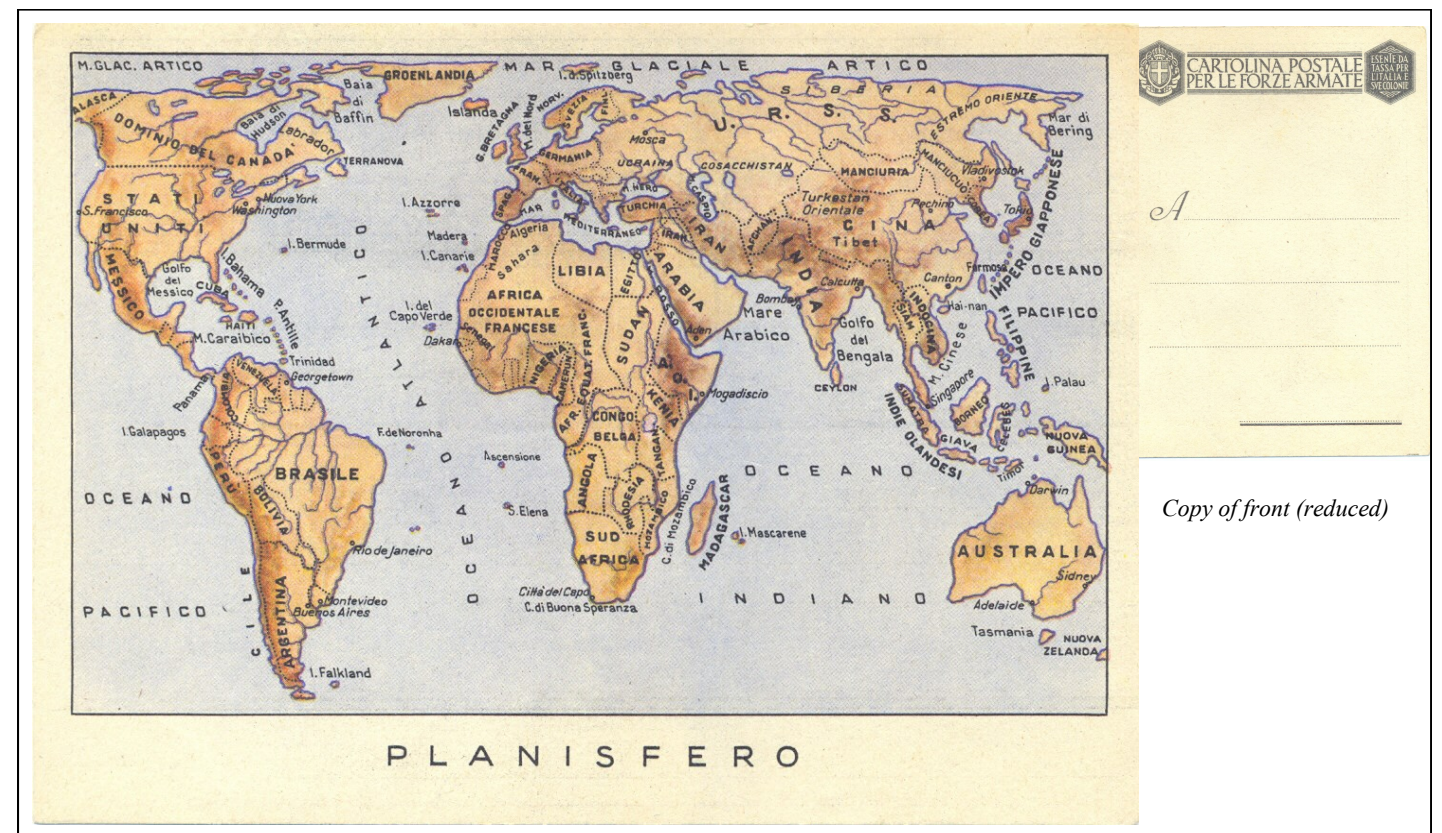
"Possession Bay in the Island of South Georgia"
After a painting by Hodges.



In Cook's days the **South Atlantic Ocean** was largely unknown territory and he hoped once and for all to confirm or deny the existence of the Southern Continent in these waters.



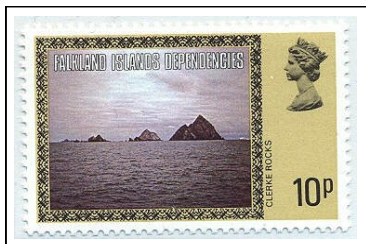
Cook named it Isle of Georgia in honour of **King George III** of England (1738-1820, r1760-1820). Later the name was changed to Southern Georgia and yet again to present-day **South Georgia**. It was a cold and barren island.



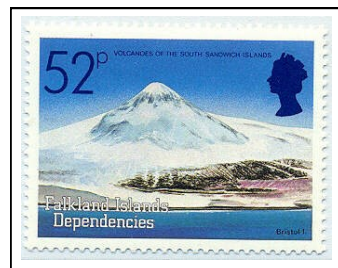
Postal stationery; postcard. Italian Armed Forces 1942.

5.4.2. Desolate islands and the way home.

Cook set an easterly course and encountered some "rocks" that was named **Clerke's Rocks** after Charles Clerke (1743-79), RESOLUTION's second lieutenant.



A few days later a group of volcanic islands was seen and named **South Sandwich Islands**.



The southernmost part, in fact three islands, was called **Southern Thule** "because it is the most southern land that have yet been discovered" (Cook)

One of the islands was **Cook Island**.



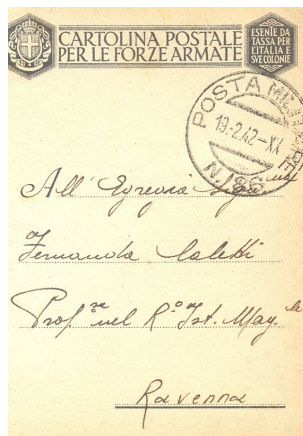
Finally convinced that the Continent did not exist in the southern Atlantic Ocean Cook headed for home..

Farther to the north **Ascension** provided a great number of **turtles** to refresh the crew before heading for **England**.



and made a short stop at **St. Helena**.

He paid a visit to **Governor John Skottowe** (1725-86). Cook's father had been employed by Skottowe's father in Yorkshire.



Copy of front (reduced)

Postal stationery; postal card. Italian Armed Forces 1942.



6. Searching for the Northwest Passage

6.1. The Northwest Passage..



Within a year of **returning from the second voyage** Cook embarked on a third voyage in search of the **Northwest Passage** which is an oceanic sea route from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the top of North America.

Left: tab featuring RESOLUTION and ADVENTURE returning from the Second Voyage (painting by Holman)

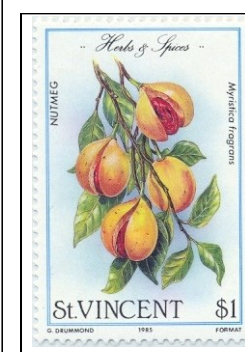


Aerogramme. San Marino 1986.

The Northwest Passage was the idea of a shortcut to the riches of the East. Especially **black pepper, nutmeg and cloves** was coveted.

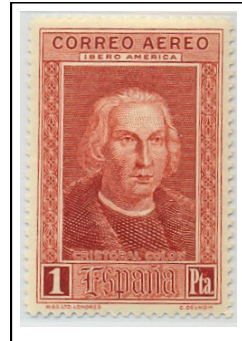


Cover from Arctic to New York. Tied by cds Sep 26 1882 and a Target Killer cancel. Postage 3c = domestic letter rate up to 1/2 ounce from 1 July 1863 to 1 Oct 1883.



The passage is situated north of the **Arctic Circle**.

6.1.2. away from the influence of Spain and Portugal..



Specimen.



Columbus was given command of the 3 vessels **SANTA MARIA, NIÑA and PINTA**. He left Spain in 1492 and discovered not the western sea route to the Far East but the New World (America).



In 1478 **Christopher Columbus** (1451-1506) approached the Spanish Crown to present his idea of finding a western sea route to the riches of the Far East, and especially **Queen Isabella I of Castile** (1451-1504) was interested.

Upon his return the Spanish Crown took steps to ensure that Spain be given monopoly over future transatlantic explorations.

The Spanish born **Pope Alexander VI** (1431-1503) laid down a line of demarcation from pole to pole 100 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands in the Atlantic Ocean. Spain was given sole rights to all newly discovered land west of that line and Portugal equal rights to the east of said line.



Postal stationery; postal card. Portugal 1957.



The Portuguese were dissatisfied and by the **Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494** the line of demarcation was shifted 270 leagues farther to the west giving more room for Portuguese explorations.

6.1.3. .that so many had looked for.

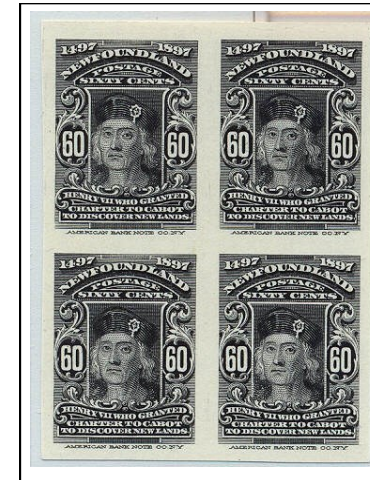
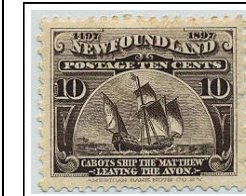
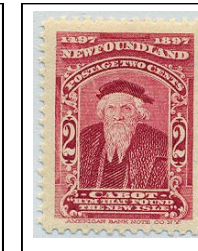


Plate proof.

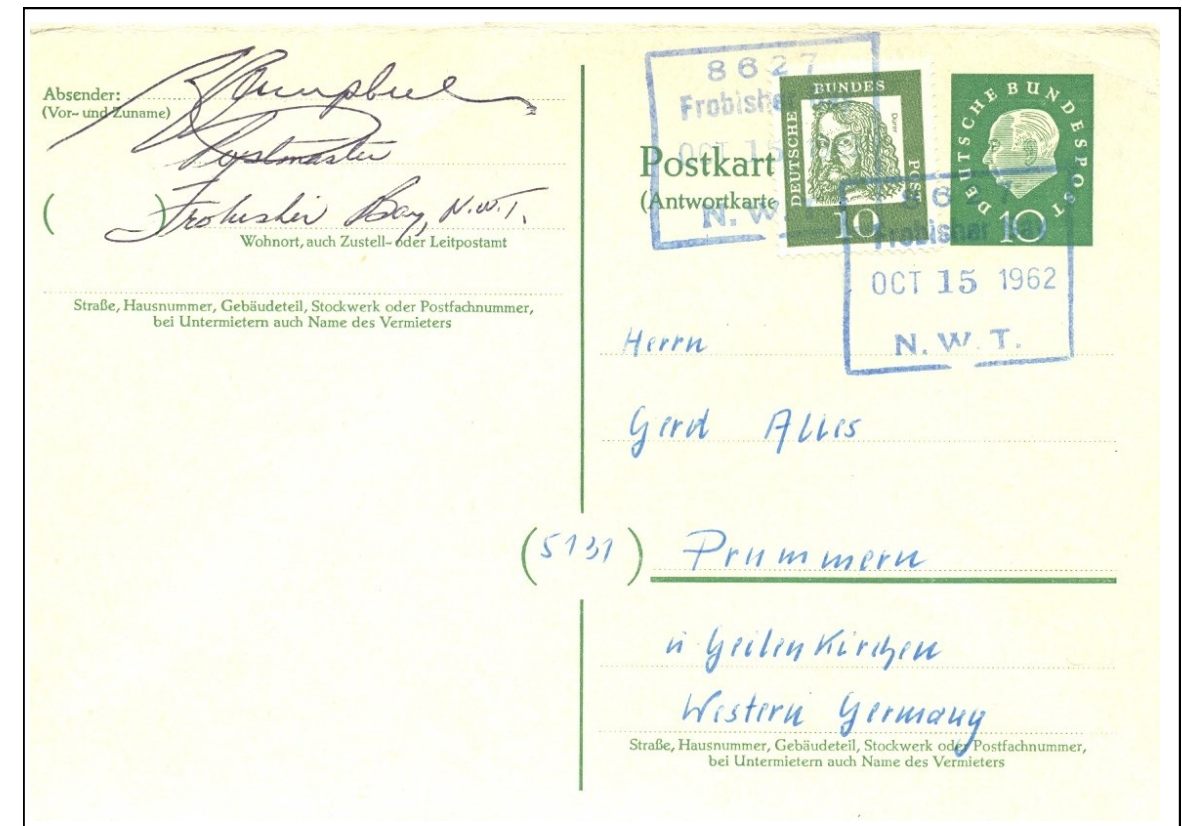


Martin Frobisher (c1535-94) went farther north and was soon followed by..

This prompted an interest in finding the Northwest Passage, a fabled short-cut to the riches of the Orient. In England **King Henry VII** (1457-1509) sponsored **John Cabot** (1450-99?) to look for the Passage. In **MATTHEW** he made landfall in Newfoundland 1497.

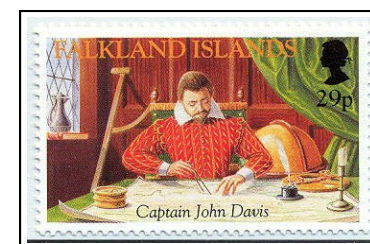


Stitched booklet with copy of contents. GB 1972.

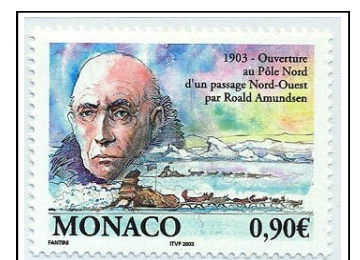


Postal stationery; reply card. Upfranked use from Frobisher Bay, Canada to Germany. Postage 20 pfg. Card rate to Canada was 20 pfg from 1.9.1948 to 31.3.1965.

John Davis (1550-1605) who in 1587 found the strait between **Greenland and Baffin Island**.



The Norwegian explorer **Roald Amundsen** (1872-1920) traversed the Passage in 1903-06.

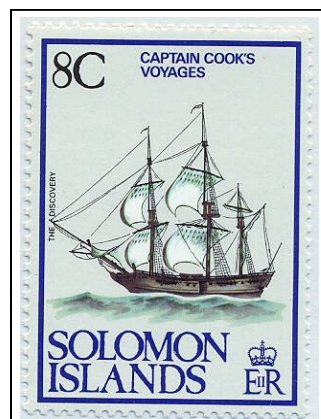


6.2. In the RESOLUTION and the DISCOVERY for..

6.2.1. The vessels..



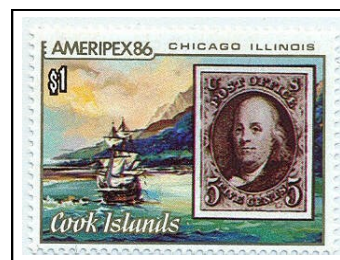
Original artwork. Acrylic and collage on art paper. Artist Isabel. Unsigned, probably unique. Cook Islands Ameripex '86 issue. The design is based on a painting "The RESOLUTION and ADVENTURE in Matavai Bay, Tahiti" by William Hodges, artist on the second voyage.



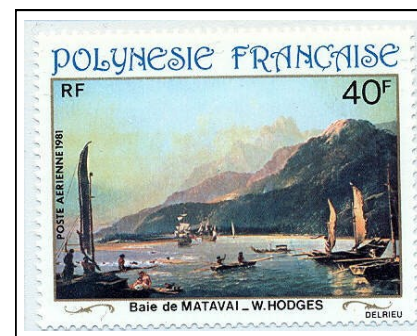
The **RESOLUTION** from the second voyage was used again and as her consort the **DISCOVERY** was chosen.



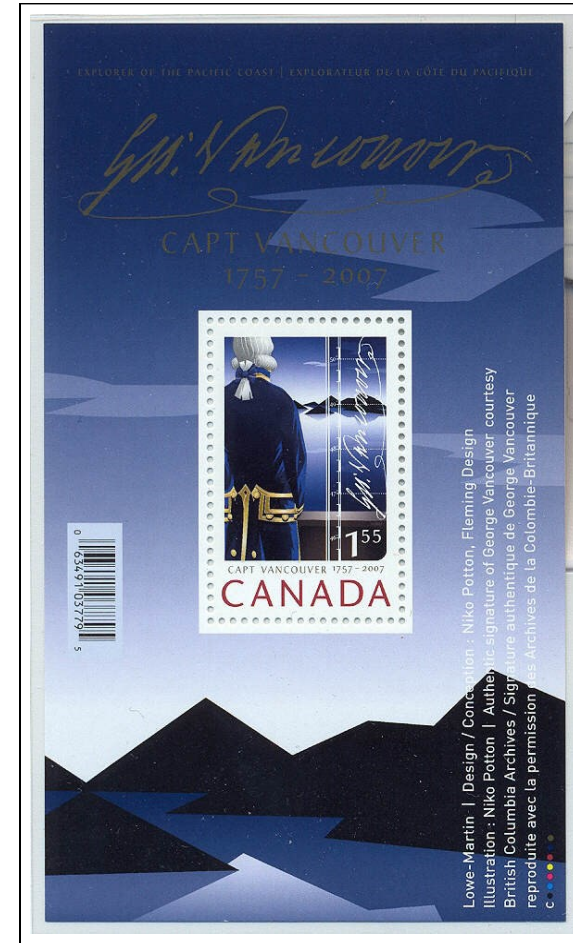
..and as issued.



"The RESOLUTION and ADVENTURE in Matavai Bay, Tahiti".
William Hodges, c1776.
National Maritime Museum, London.



6.2.2. ..and some crew members



George Vancouver (1757-98) was mid-shipman on the **DISCOVERY**. He later became an explorer in his own right and surveyed the **Pacific coast** of America in the 1790s. The city of **Vancouver** is named after him.



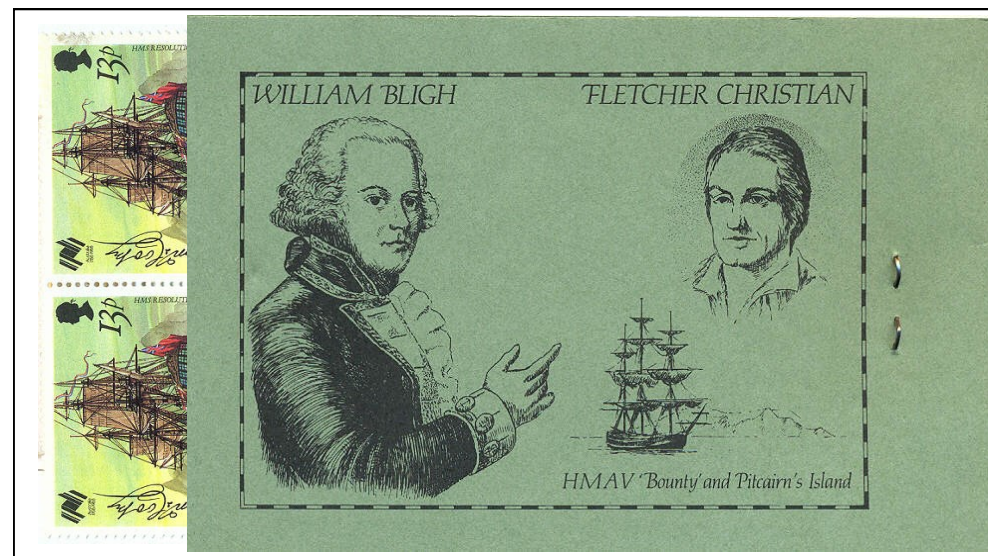
Nathaniel Portlock (1749-1817) was master's mate on the **DISCOVERY**. In 1785-88 he commanded a vessel in order to prosecute the maritime fur trade between the northwest coast of America and China.



Cover to Oklahoma, tied by Portlock 4f-bar Type 3 cancel. Postage 3c. Domestic letter rate was 3c (in force 6 Jul 1932 to 31 Jul 1958). **Portlock, Alaska**, a cannery settlement for salmon, was named in honour of Nathaniel Portlock. The settlement was active in the early and middle 20th century. A US post office opened in 1921 and closed in 1950. Portlock is now a ghost town.

6.2.3. William Bligh and the Mutiny on Bounty

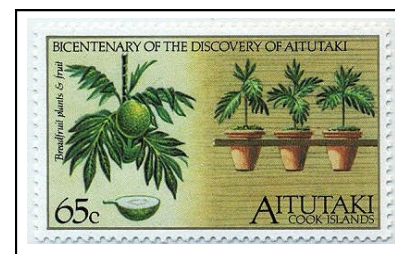
William Bligh (1754-1817) sailed on the RESOLUTION as master. He later became famous as commander of the **breadfruit** voyage that ended in the Mutiny on BOUNTY in 1789.



Booklet (reverse) with copy of contents. St. Helena 1988.



Fletcher Christian (1764-93) was second-in-command on the **HMS BOUNTY**. After leaving Tahiti a **quarrel between Bligh and Christian** resulted in a mutiny. Bligh and 18 loyalists were **cast adrift** in the ship's **open launch**, and after an almost 6000 km long voyage Bligh reached safety.



Breadfruit was seen as a potential food source for slaves on the plantations in the West Indies, and the idea was to import plants from Tahiti where they had been found on Cook's first voyage.

The breadfruit trees had to be seeded and grown into **saplings** in order to survive the long journey.



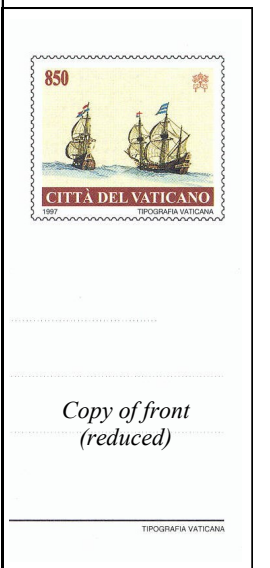
Aerogramme. Norfolk Island 1989.

6.3. A French discovery

6.3.1. Kerguelen Island



Postal stationery; postal card. Dutch map of Southern Africa 1667. Vatican City 1997.



Copy of front (reduced)



de Kerguelen-Tremarec (1734-97) discovered in February 1772 a remote island which was named **Kerguelen Island**.

Kerguelen never landed himself but left it to his second-in-command **Aleno de Sainte-Aloüarn** (1738-72) to **hoist the flag**.



Monsieur M. EVERAERT
2 rue de Rivoli
6200 Bouville.

PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL

6.3.1. Kerguelen Island (cont)



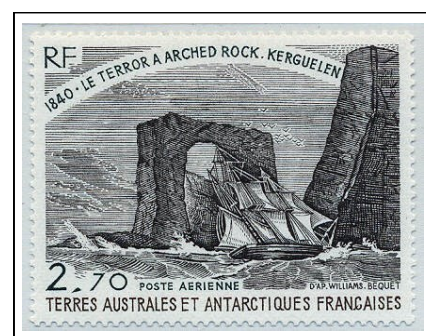
Stage die proof in black. Signed in pencil by the engraver Pierre Béquet. Prepared from the unhardened die during the various stages of engraving. Based on Webber's painting "A View of Christmas Harbour".



as issued.

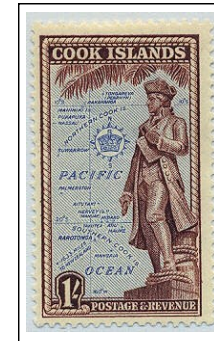
On December 25th 1776 Cook anchored in a large bay which he named **Christmas Harbour**. Cook wrote in his Journal:
"and to make it more remarkable its south point terminates in a high rock which is perforated quite through so as to appear like the arch of a bridge".

It was the **Arched Rock**.
 When **James Clark Ross** (1800-62) in 1840 **visited the island in HMS TERROR the arch was intact** but has since then fallen in.

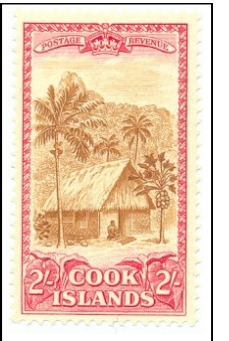


6.4. Familiar islands in the South Seas.

6.4.1. Cook Islands



Cook returned to the central **Pacific Ocean** to a group of islands visited on the second voyage. Cook had named these islands **Hervey Islands** in honour of Augustus John Hervey (1724-79), Lord of the Admiralty.



In 1929 a new issue was suggested for the Cook Islands (and a different set for Niue) but in 1930 two separate sets with same design was approved but with inscriptions "Cook Islands" and "Niue Cook Islands" respectively. Mr L.C.Mitchell of Wellington, New Zealand was asked to draw up sketches for the 7 denominations. The set was issued on March 16th 1932, printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co in London.



Hand painted stamp sized coloured essays for the 7 denominations in the Niue - Cook Islands 1932 pictorial issue. Unique. Ex Dr. Friedman and Sir Gawaine Baillie. Designs largely adopted apart from the 1d Cook issue.



Final design. 6 **Perforated Initials**. Printer's SPECIMEN perfins, some inverted.