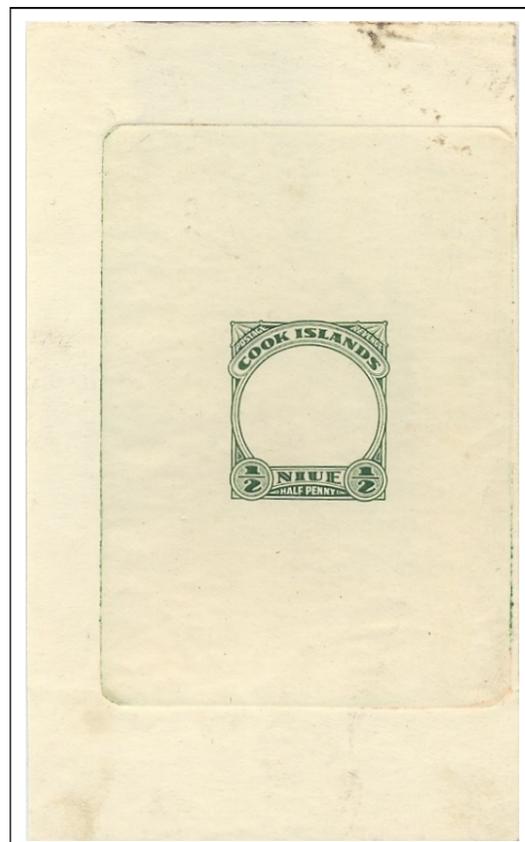


6.4.1. Cook Islands (cont)..



Sunken frame die proof in green.



Die proof in issued colour.

The design for the 1932-issue was based on the 1920-issue (p16) but with the RESOLUTION being larger and moved closer to shore.

The island group was around 1820 named Cook Islands by the Russian explorer von Krusenstern (1770-1846).



Imperf between.

Cook actually never landed on any of the islands but on occasions crew members were taken ashore in canoes.



Registered cover from Rarotonga to San Francisco, US January 1893. Tied by bar-type "Rarotonga" obliterator and datestamp (A3). Backstamped transit cds Wellington NZ Jan 1893 and San Francisco arrival cancel Feb 17th 1893. Large manuscript "R" in blue pencil followed by the registration number. Backstamped with the Cook Islands Government Seal (AF4) with a large star in the center. This was replaced by a similar one "with all stars alike" in early 1893. Early cover, registration facilities was introduced at Rarotonga early 1893.

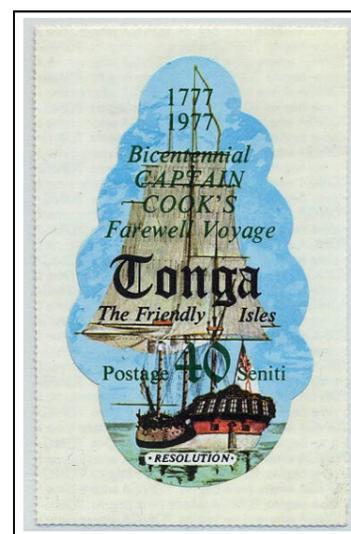


Copy of reverse (reduced).

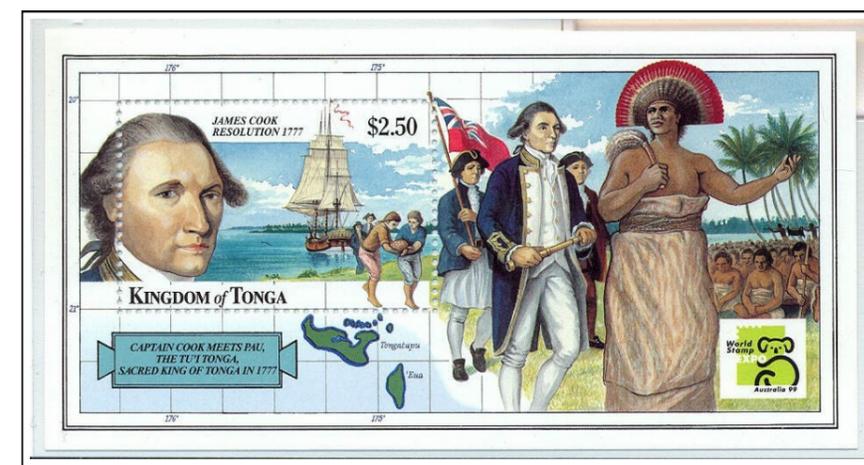
6.4.2. and the Friendly Isles (Tonga)



Cook had visited **The Friendly Isles (Tonga)** for the first time on his second voyage, and decided to make yet another visit on what turned out to be his **Farewell Voyage**.



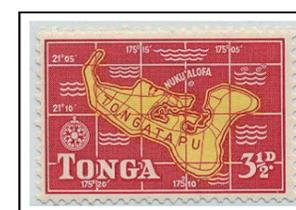
"The RESOLUTION, c1775" after a painting by Henry Roberts (1757-96) who sailed as master's mate on the voyage.



Cook was welcomed by the **Tu'i Tonga** (the king of Tonga)..



and he stayed in **Tongatapu** for between two and three months.



... Thus we took leave of the Friendly Islands and their inhabitants after a stay of between two and three months, during which we lived together in the most cordial friendship. ... From the journal of Captain Cook July 1777

6.4.2. and the Friendly Isles (Tonga) (cont).



Presentation of Kava

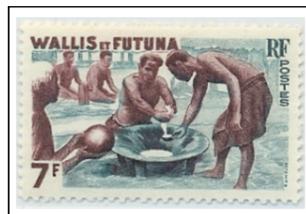


Copy of front

Postal stationery; postal card. Tonga 1911.

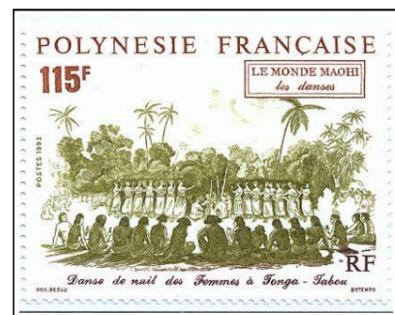
Cook was invited to a **kava ceremony** which was a ritual where, as Cook wrote in his journal:

”A root of the **cava plant** was split into pieces and given to several people to chew and a **bowl of liquer** was **presently prepared**”.



as issued

Cook was also invited to **ritual dances**.



”A Night Dance by Women in Hapae” by Webber

Trial colour plate proof with colour codes in pencil.



6.5. New discoveries

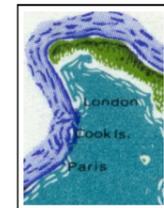
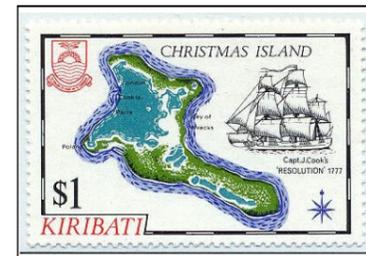
6.5.1. Christmas Island



Cook headed north and in the vast **Pacific Ocean** yet another island was discovered. It was uninhabited.

On Christmas Day 1777 Cook wrote in his Log:

”As we kept our Christmas here I called it **Christmas Island**”.



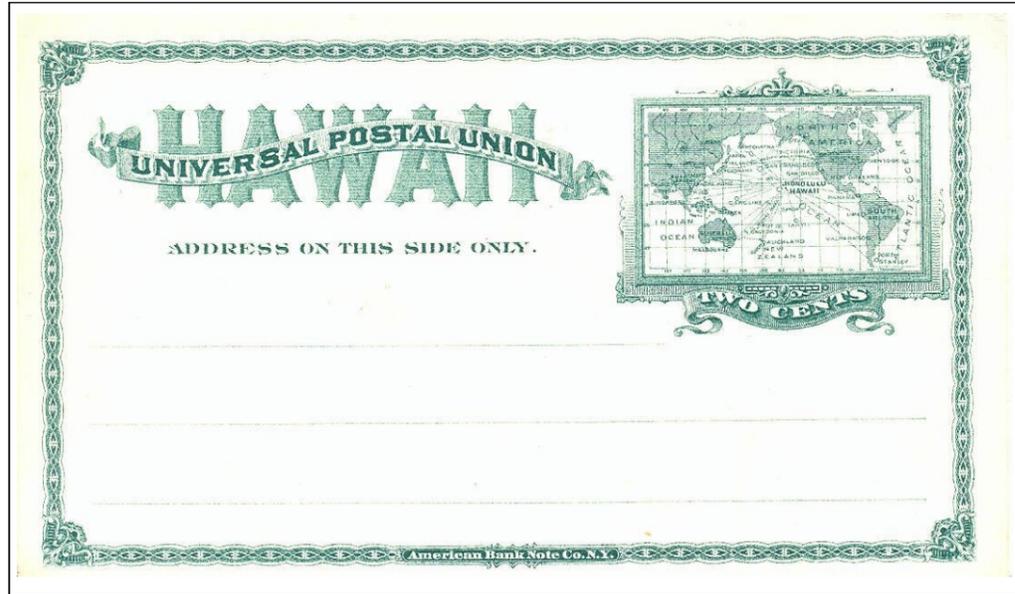
On a small island (now **Cook islet**) at the entrance of the lagoon Cook observed a **solar eclipse**.



Christmas Island, early local cover. 5c Christmas Island local stamp, tied by Local-Postage cancel 11 Jan 1918. The date is so far known the first date of use of the Christmas Island locals. 3 covers and one piece is known to exist. The cancel is a duplex cancel; the place in the center had to be filled with an extra date cancel and mostly the date is illegible or not applied at all.

6.5.2. The Hawaiian Islands

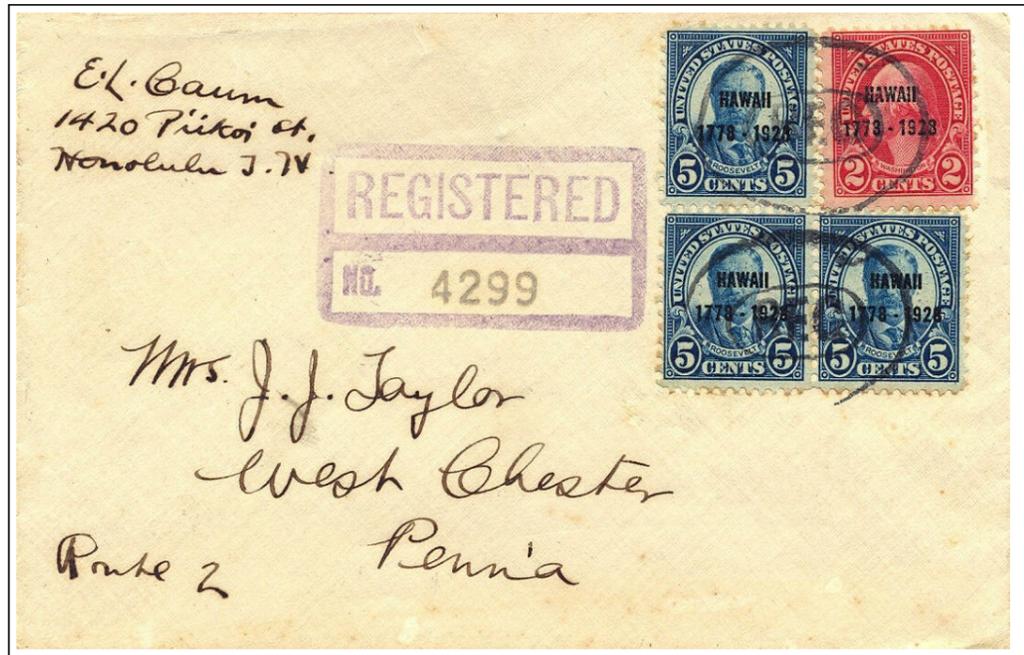
On January 18th 1778 Cook made one of his most important discoveries - a group of islands - in the Pacific Ocean.



Postal stationery; postal card. Hawaii 1894. For domestic use and for Canada, Mexico, Japan, China, Singapore and the Philippines.



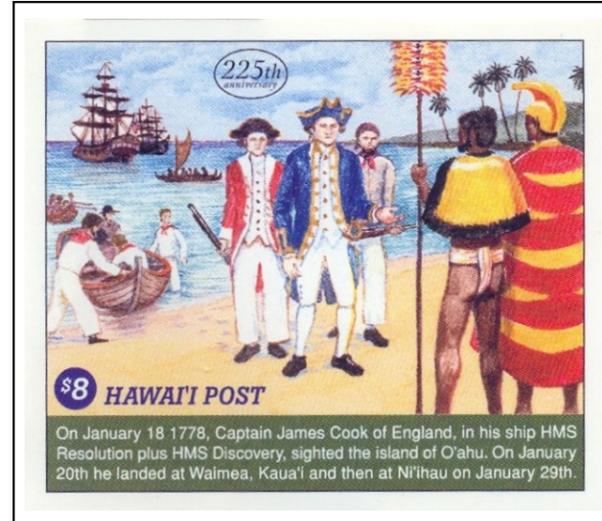
It was the first recorded European visit, probably because the **Spanish sea routes** from the Philippines to Mexico and Peru in the 15th and 16th century passed well away from the islands due to the prevailing trade winds and currents.



Registered cover from Honolulu, Hawaii to West Chester, Pennsylvania. Tied by Honolulu cds Aug 13 1928 and backstamped arrival cds. Postage 17c = 2c for regular mail + 15c registration fee.



Copy of back (reduced)

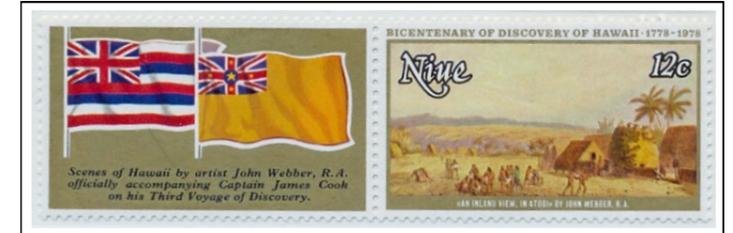


Hawai'i Post was a Local Post operating under the exemption to the U.S. Private Express Statutes that allows urgent mail. HP is a messenger and delivery service in Waikiki, a suburb of Honolulu, to pick up and deliver urgent mail anywhere in Waikiki. Established May 1997 and started issuing postage stamps in 2000 for prepayment of services. Services discontinued June 2014.



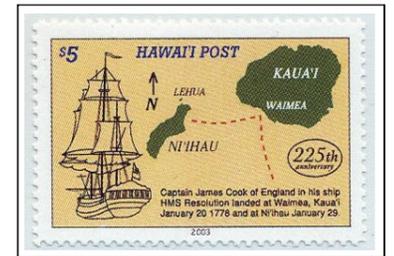
Cook stayed on the islands for a few weeks and was impressed with the beautiful feathered cloaks of the chiefs. The cloaks were made from feathers of local birds, some now extinct:

The dark red feathers came from the **Apapane**, the red feathers from the **I'iwi**, and the yellow ones came from the **O'o** (moho nobilis)..



"An inland view of Atou'i" (Kauai) (by Webber).

The first island sighted was Oahu (left) but he landed on **Kauai** to the north-west and later visited the smaller island of **Niihau**.



Cook named the islands Sandwich Islands in honour of **John Montagu** (1718-92), **4th Earl of Sandwich**. He was First Lord of the Admiralty from 1771 to 1782. Soon the local name for the islands, **Hawai'i**, was in common use.



"Captain Cook landing at Owhyhee", by John Cleverley the Younger (1747-86) and a portrait of John Montagu, by Thomas Gainsborough (1727-88).

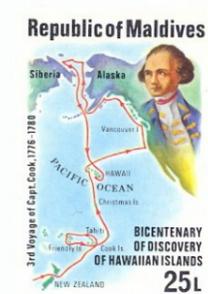
and the **Mamo** (drepanis pacifica).



Booklet with copy of contents. Hawai'i Post 2008.

6.6. High latitudes

6.6.1. The Pacific coast



Proofs by the Format Process

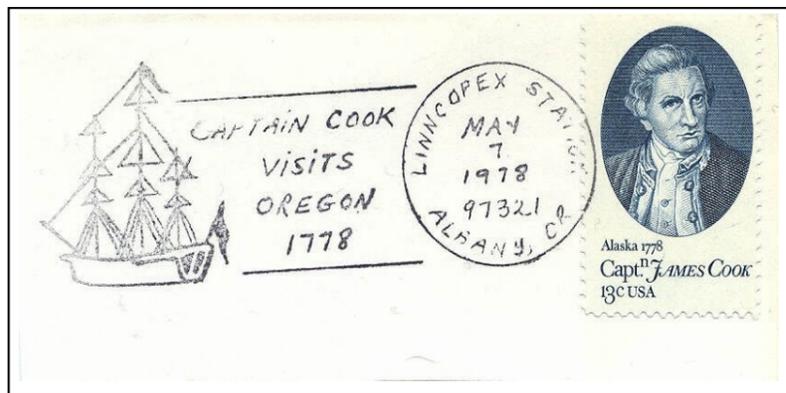
Republic of Maldives

1st Voyage of Capt. Cook, 1776-1780

BICENTENARY OF DISCOVERY OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS 25L

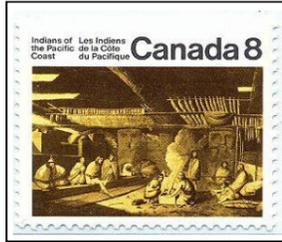
Format International Security Printers Ltd
Parkhouse Estate, Parkhouse Street, London SE5. Telephone 01-703 5068
Cables Formpro, London SE5

Printer's presentation card with master proof in final design cut to stamp size and affixed to card. 2 or 3 cards printed.

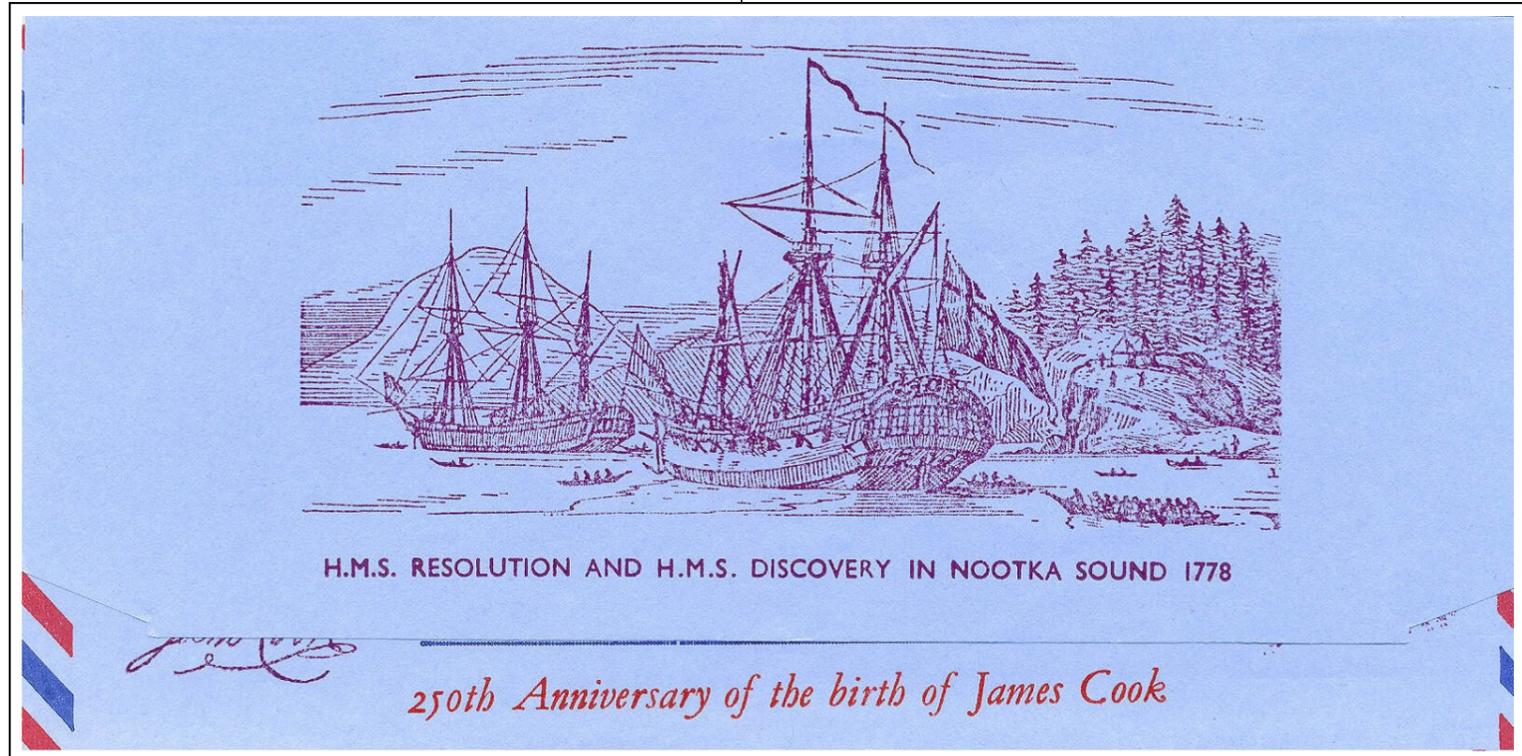
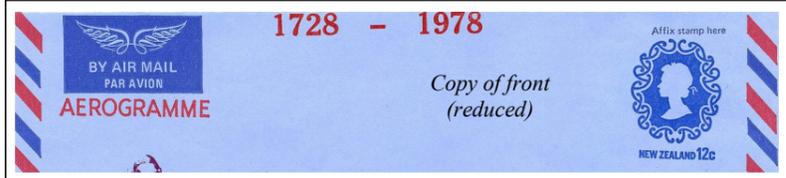


Cook left Hawaii heading north and reached the American coast at present-day Oregon.

He continued north to Nootka Sound on Vancouver Island (Canada) where he developed friendly relations with the indians of the Pacific coast.



Aerogramme (flap). Private overprint with approval by NZ PO authority. Printed by Bruce Alexander of Stirling & Co (stamp dealers).

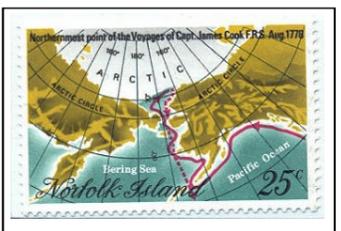


6.6.2. The Bering Strait

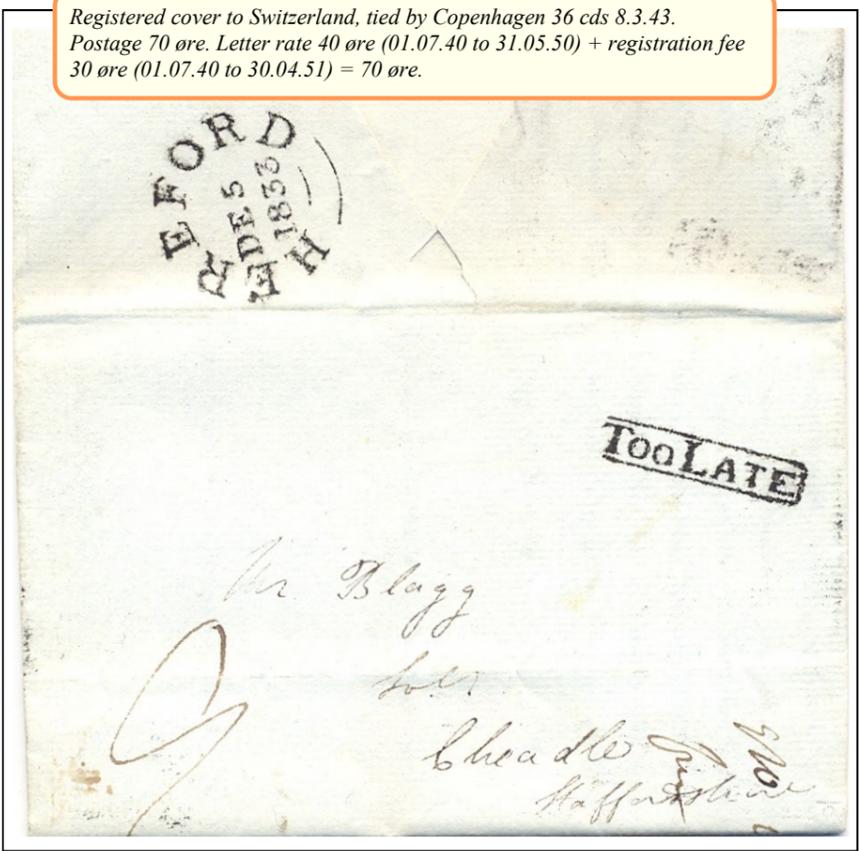
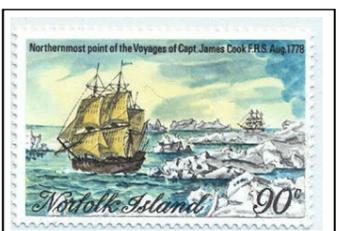


Cook entered the Bering Sea named after Vitus Bering (1681-1741), a Dane in service of the Russians. It is the northward extension of the Pacific Ocean, and via the Bering Strait connected to the Arctic Ocean.

Registered cover to Switzerland, tied by Copenhagen 36 cds 8.3.43. Postage 70 ore. Letter rate 40 ore (01.07.40 to 31.05.50) + registration fee 30 ore (01.07.40 to 30.04.51) = 70 ore.



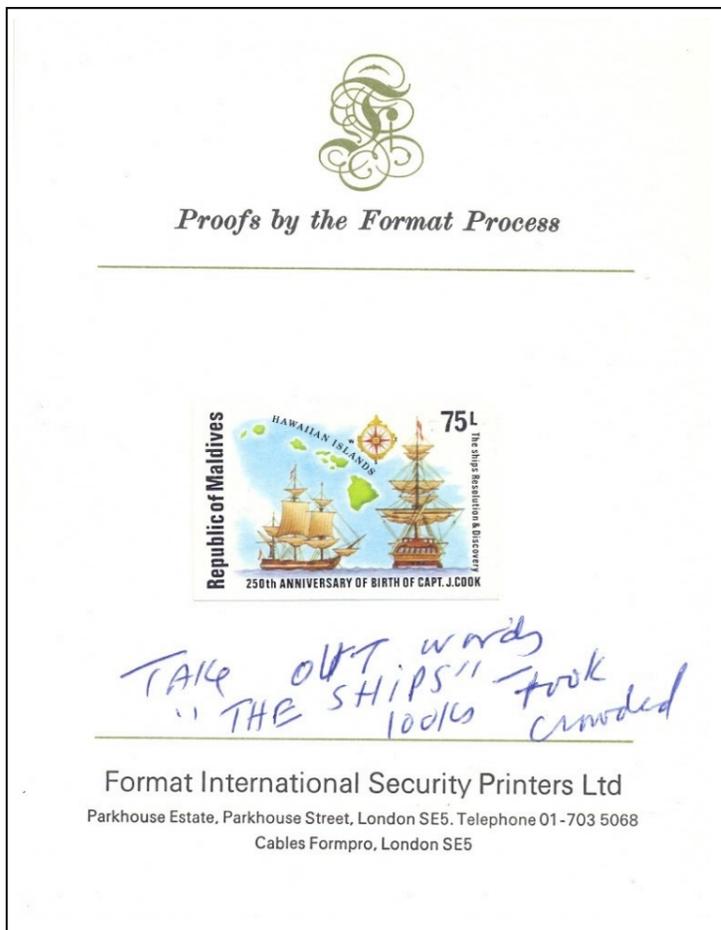
Cook was stopped by heavy ice and because it was too late in the season further exploration was abandoned.



Prephilatelic entire from Heresford to Cheadle, Staffordshire. Heresford datecancel Dec 5 1833. Boxed Too Late cancel in black. Postage 9d which was the rate for letters carried more than 80 and less than 120 miles (in force 1821 to 1839). Too Late handstamp was applied to covers posted too late for a particular despatch, usually the evening one.

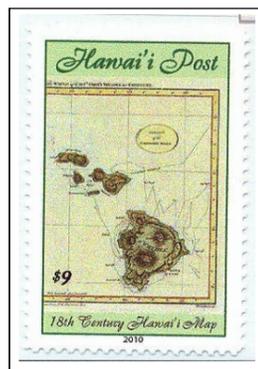
6.7. Cook returned to Hawaii

6.7.1. Kealakekua Bay

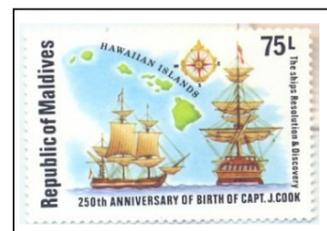


Printer's presentation card with master proof cut to stamp size and affixed to card. 2 or 3 cards printed. Rare with annotations.

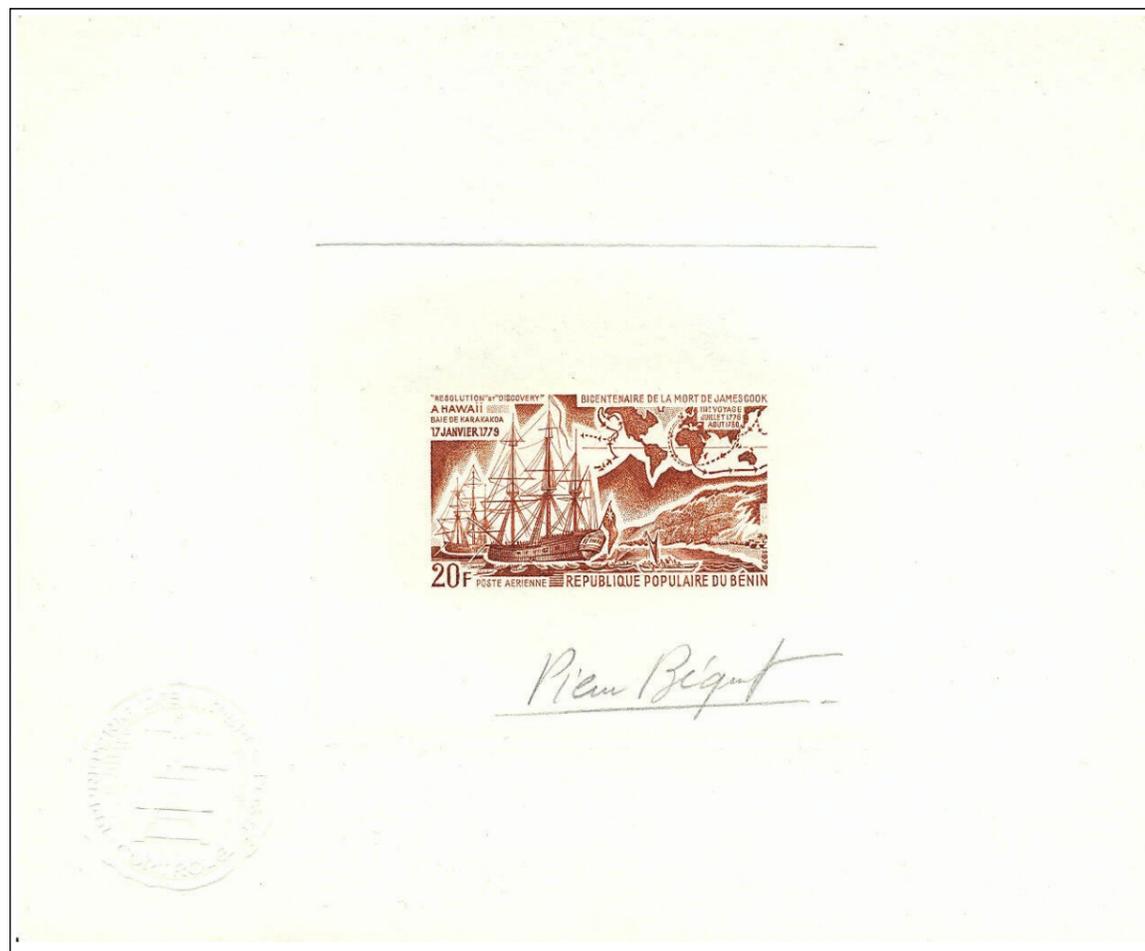
Cook returned to Hawaii for the winter. He approached Maui from the north and later circled the **Big Island of Hawaii.**



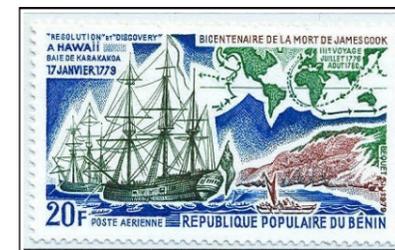
Cook's map with RESOLUTION's track



.as issued. Suggestions unadopted.



Engraver's die proof in brown. Signed by Pierre Béquet. 5 or 6 printed in each colour.



.as issued.

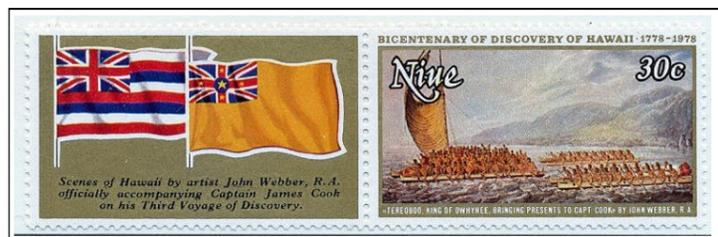
Cook anchored in Kealakekua Bay which in the Hawaiian language means "the god's pathway".



Feathered head of the war god Ku, collected by Cook and now in the World Museum, Vienna.

When approaching the Big Island of Hawaii Cook was, according to his log, greeted by more than 1000 canoes full of welcoming Hawaiians.

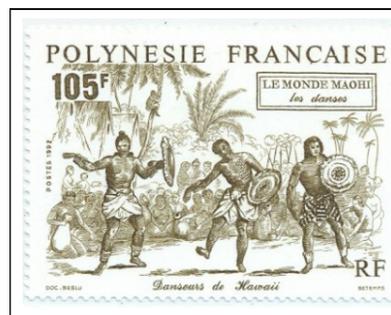
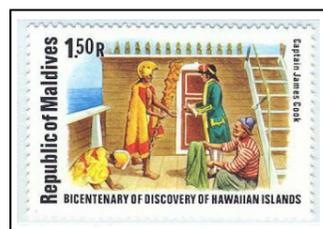
John Webber captured the scene.



"Tereoboo, King of Owyhee, bringing presents to Capt. Cook".

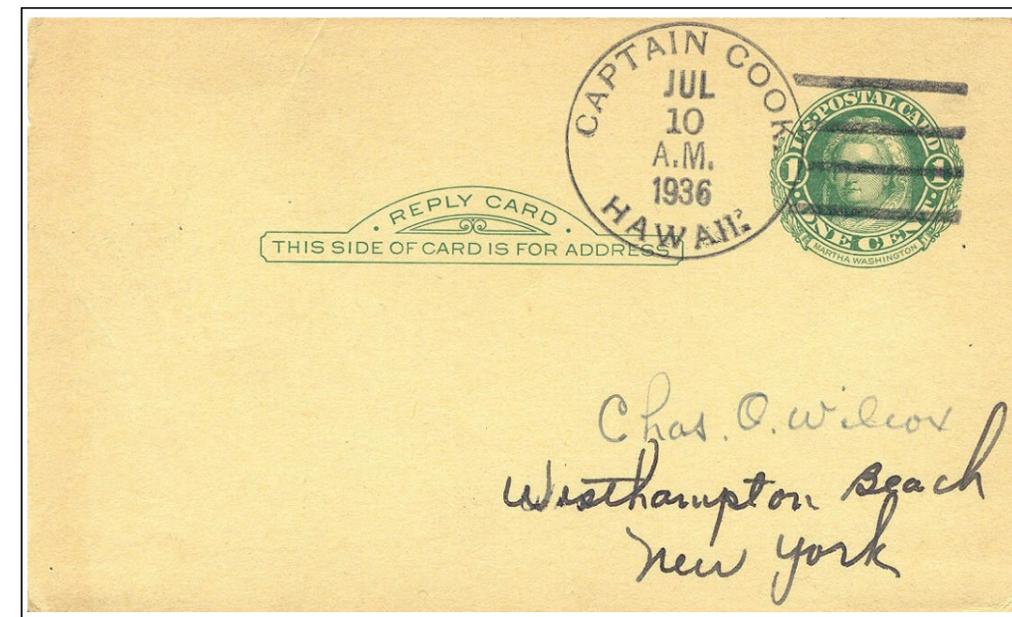
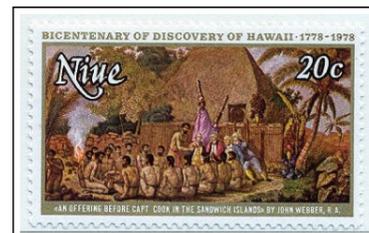
After watercolours by DISCOVERY's surgeon's second mate William Ellis who also acted as a natural history draughtsman.

A chief came on board the RESOLUTION and presented Cook with gifts of feathered cloaks and helmets.



Cook was well received, and was invited to **ritual dances.** Cook was treated as a **god.**

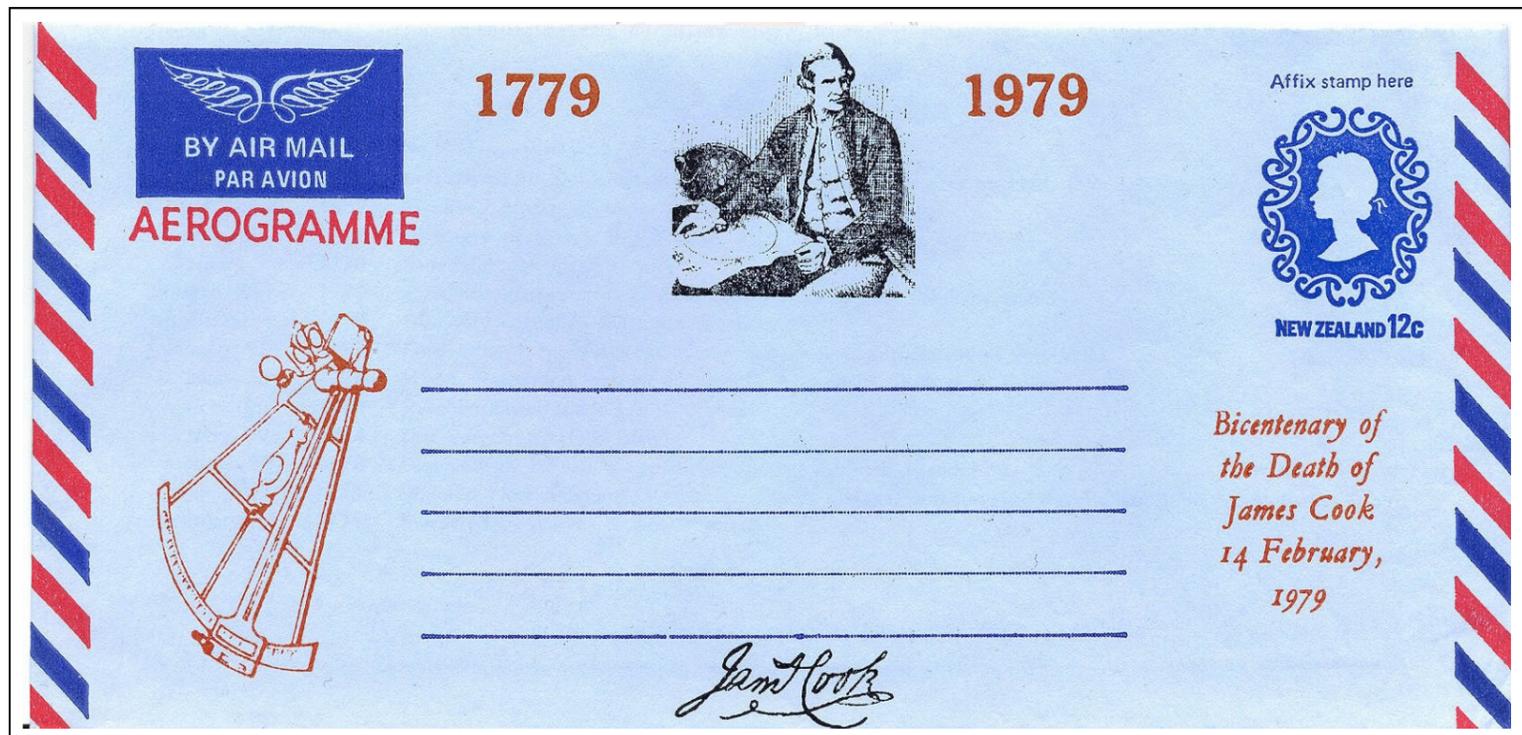
"An offering before Captain Cook" (Webber).



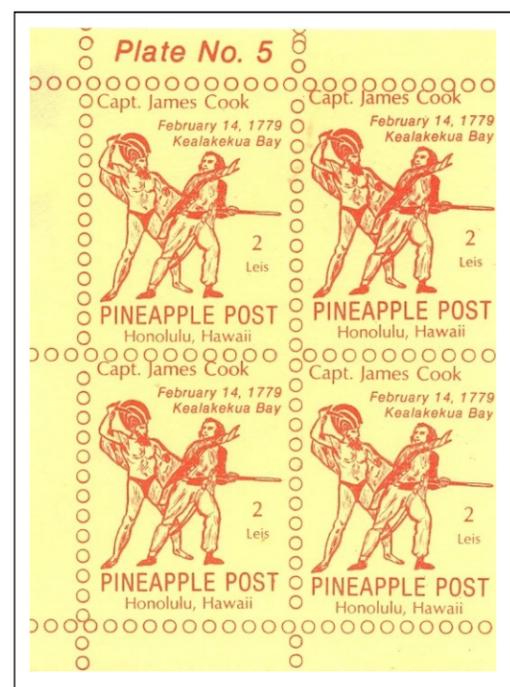
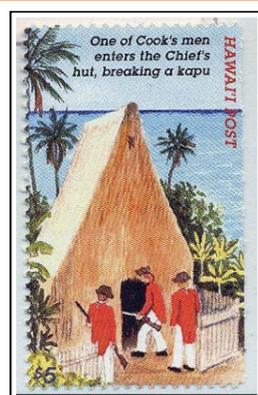
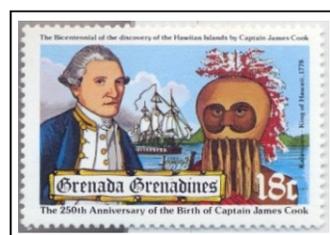
Postal stationery; reply card. Domestic card rate was 1c from 1898 to 1951. **Captain Cook** is a small village situated on the cliffs above Kealakekua Bay. Capatain Cook is one of only 5 towns/villages worldwide bearing Cook's name, the others being: Cook's Harbour, NFL (page 6), Cooktown, Australia (p57), Cook's Beach, NZ (p32) and Mount Cook, NZ (p33).

6.8. Cook's death

6.8.1. Events leading to..



Aerogramme. New Zealand 1979. Private overprint approved by New Zealand Post Office (authority No.101). Produced by Stirling & Co (stamp dealers), Christchurch NZ. Edition 1000 ex.



Pineapple Post labels. Pineapple Post was a local Post operating in Hawaii, created June 1977. Mail bearing Pineapple Post labels and canceled with a Pineapple Post cancel was carried to the Makiki post office (Honolulu) where it was routed through the regular postal channels.

6.8.2. Cook's death



Engraver's die proof. Signed by Pierre Béquet. Only 5 or 6 printed in each colour. "The Death of Captain Cook" (Webber).

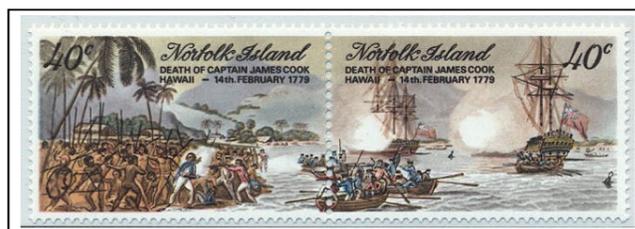
Cook was hit with a club and stabbed to death on the beach in Kealakekua Bay.

James Cook was buried at sea off Hawaii and a monument has been erected near the site of his death.

The mood of the Hawaiians had changed, and in the morning of February 14 1779 the DISCOVERY's cutter was stolen.

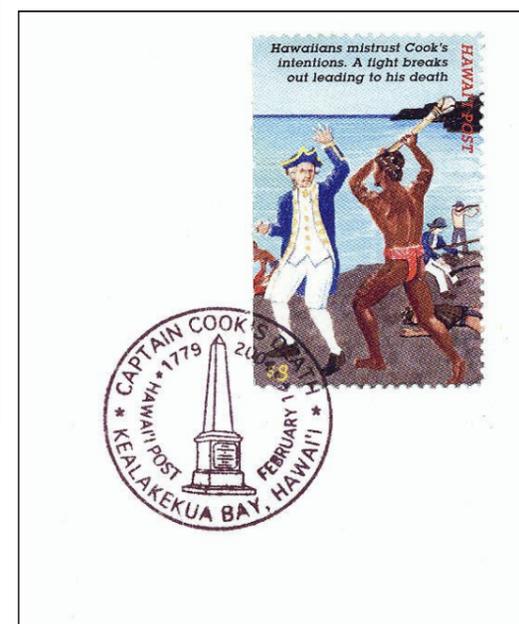
Cook went ashore to retrieve the stolen cutter.

The chief Kalaniopu'u was taken hostage thereby breaking a kapu (taboo) and suddenly Cook was surrounded by natives protecting their chief.

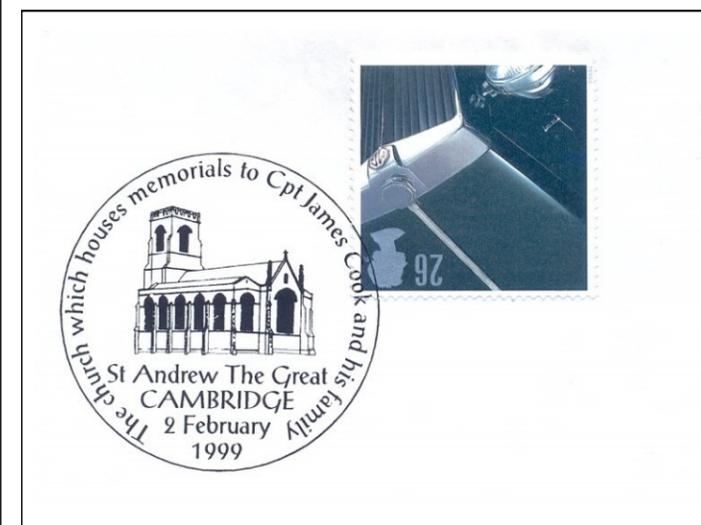


"The Death of Captain Cook" based on an aquatint by Francis Jukes after John Cleverley.

John Cleverley's brother James Cleverley was carpenter on the RESOLUTION and eye-witness to the events leading to the death of James Cook. The painting has been lost.



A memorial is found to him and his family in St Andrew The Great in Cambridge (UK).



7. In memoriam

7.1. Portraits

James Cook was posthumously modeled by John Flaxman, Jr (1755-1826). In 1784 he made a portrait medallion for the Wedgwood company.



In 1968 De La Rue Printers in London used the Captain Cook portrait by Flaxman for their first successful phosphor band trial.

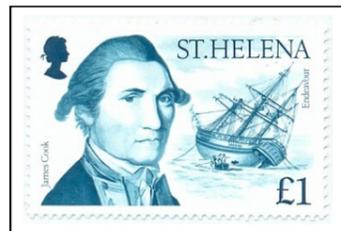
Imperforated phosphor band trials.
Gummed paper with two phosphor bands each.
Cook design with small or large head facing either right or left.

During his lifetime James Cook sat for 3 painters who portrayed him, and a total of **5 portraits** have survived.



Cook (Webber) and Webber (JD Mottet)

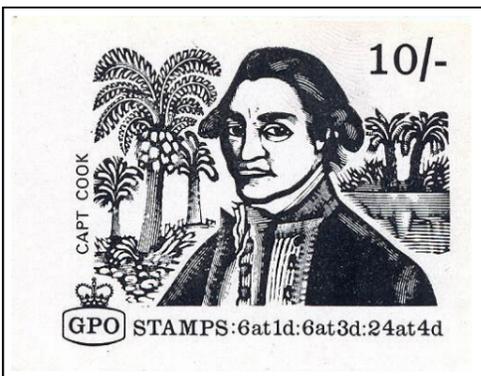
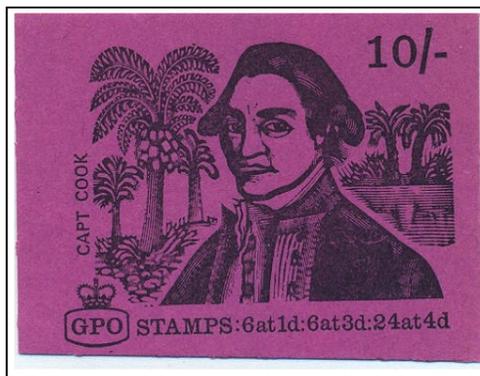
John Webber (1751-93) was the official artist on the 3rd voyage. He made several paintings to document the voyage but also painted Cook's portrait. Webber painted at least 4 different portraits but only 3 have survived.



Head and shoulders:
Painted on the third voyage 1776.
(National Portrait Gallery, London).



Registration label Iława 1, Poland 2002.
In use during the exhibition for the Cook's second expedition 230th anniversary.

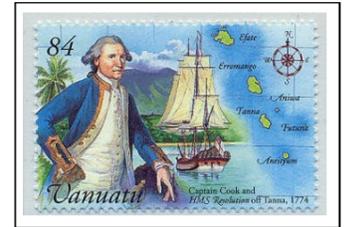
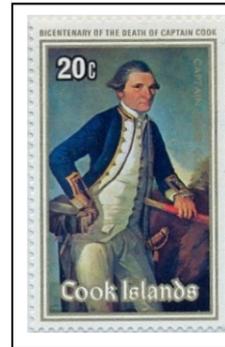


Pair of matching proofs for the GB 1972 booklet cover. Mirrored design as Cook's head is turned towards his left.



As issued: stitched booklet with copy of contents.

Three-quarter figure (right):
Cook in captain's uniform with sword. Left hand hanging and right hand with glove. Painted 1782. (Canberra, Australia).



Almost full-length representation:
Cook in captain's uniform holding a telescope in his left hand and a hat in his right. Painted 1777.

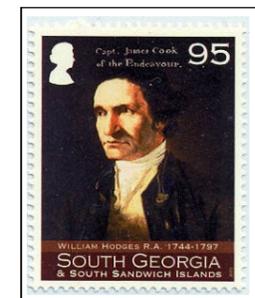
(Te Papa Tongareva in Wellington, New Zealand).



"Black omitted" variety, lettering and value, on cover to Enoggera, QLD (certificate 2001). Tied by Brisbane machine datestamp 8 May 1970 (issued Apr 20th 1970). Domestic letter rate 5c (in force 1.10.1967 - 30.9.1970). Only two recorded examples found used on cover. At the time of certification this was the only known example on cover but another cover was sold at auction in 2019.

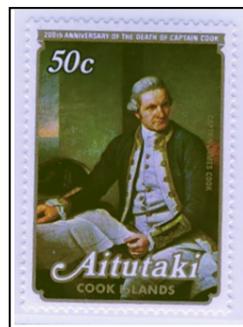
A second painter was William Hodges who was the official artist on the second voyage (see p40). Cook sat for the portrait 1775-76.

Head and shoulders:
Cook wearing a captain's undress uniform which is worn on other than formal occasions.
(National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London).



Engraving by Basire.

7.1. Portraits (cont).



5. The Nathaniel Dance (1735-1811) portrait was commissioned by Joseph Banks, and Cook sat for it in 1776.

It is a three-quarter-length portrait of Cook wearing a captain's full-dress uniform. He holds his own chart of the Southern Ocean and his right hand points to the east coast of Australia on it.

National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London.

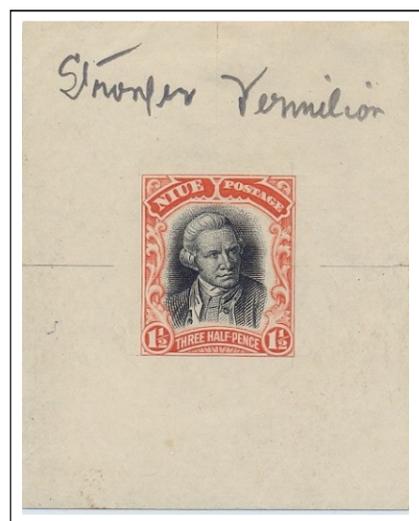


The portrait appear on many stamps. Either the entire portrait as shown above, or in head-and-shoulder version as shown in the United States 1978 issue..

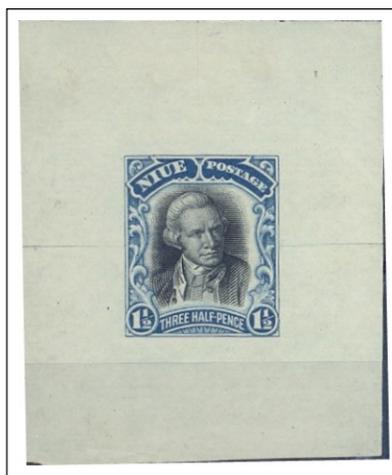
or in the Niue - Cook Islands 1920 pictorial issue.



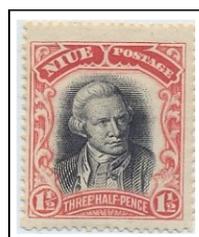
Shifted perforation.



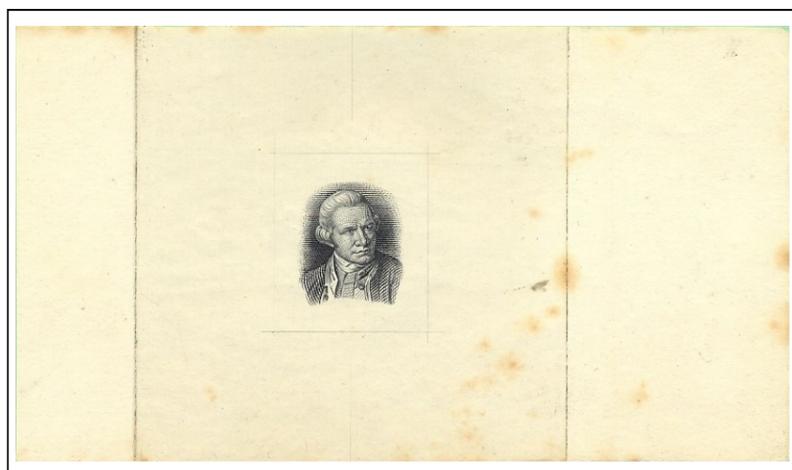
Die proof in black and red on wove paper. Visible guide register lines and endorsed "Stronger Vermilion" in pencil.



Die proof in black and blue on wove paper. Visible guide register lines. Die proofs only printed in these two colours, and stamp issued as below.



Imperforated plate proof.



Centre vignette sunken die proof.



Center vignette plate proof with un-cleared margins. The "framing" is caused by removing irregularities in the printing surface by an abrasive stone. Next step was to use an agate burnisher to clear the margins (right).



Center vignette plate proof, perforated. Rarely seen, most are imperforated.



Die proof in black and deep lake on wove paper showing guide register lines.



Center vignette plate proof with cleared margins.

The design for the 1932-issue was based on a photograph of the portrait by Dance. The artist L.C. Mitchell added the admiral's hat and changed Cook's facial expression slightly. The essay for this issue is displayed on page 64.



Mixed perfs 13 and 14 in left selvage.