

In the wake of James Cook 1728-1779

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Die proof in deep red brown on wove paper. Rectangular printer's guide at left. Features portrait of James Cook by Nathaniel Dance (see also page 79+80). 1888 New South Wales centennial issue. The world's first commemorative stamp.

Introduction:

In January 1774 Cook wrote in his journal:

"not only farther than any other man has been before me, but as far as I think it is possible for man to go".

James Cook is widely heralded as one of the greatest maritime explorers and certainly the greatest Pacific explorer of all time. Cook made three voyages between 1768 and 1779.

The aim of the exhibit is to follow in Cook's wake, illustrated by a wide range of postal items.

Legend:

In the exhibit the following notations are used:

Thematic text in Times New Roman, font 10.
Bold text refers to items or persons displayed.
Philatelic text in Italics, font 9.

Rare or important thematic or philatelic items are displayed in **red frames**.

Expertised objects are marked with an "e" adjacent to the object. Copy of the certificates are placed on the back of the pages containing the objects.

Rare or important items:

- Page 1: Die proof. New South Wales 1888.
- Page 2: Centre inverted variety. Cook Islands 1932.
- Page 16: Final artwork. Cook Islands 1968.
- Page 16: Sunken frame die proof. Niue 1920.
- Page 17: Original artwork, signed. New Zealand 1969.
- Page 31: Die proof. New Zealand 1935.
- Page 34: Tui manuscript cancel, only recorded ex. New Zealand 1909.
- Page 36: Die proof, only recorded ex in private hands. Australia 1966.
- Page 64: Hand coloured stamp sized essays, unique. Niue 1930.
- Page 78: "Black omitted" variety on cover. Australia 1970.



Centre inverted variety. Cook Islands 1932. Rare. A sheet of 80 was sold at the Rarotonga post office but uncertain how many stamps have survived. Certificate.



Plate proof with approval signature and date. Centennial issue 1940.

Main references:

- The Journals of Captain James Cook, Vol I - III.* Hakluyt Society, 1988.
- The Resolution Journal of Johann Reinhold Forster 1772-1775, Vol I - IV.* Hakluyt Society, 1982.
- Captain Cook's World.* John Robson, 2001.
- The Captain Cook Encyclopædia.* John Robson, 2004.
- Cook's Log 1976-2020.* Captain Cook Society, UK.
- The postage stamps of New Zealand Vol V.* 1967.
- Christmas Island Local Stamps 1916 - 1938.* www.roland-klinger.de
- Wikipedia and www.

1. James Cook
1.1. Early years in Yorkshire



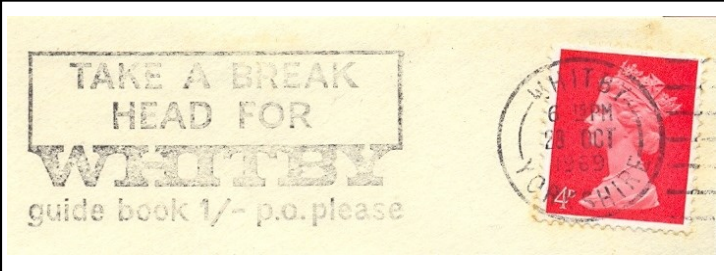
Imperf between



At the age of 15 he moved to Staithes and later

headed for Whitby which was a thriving town by the sea.

To the north lay the Newcastle upon Tyne coal mines and London was in constant need for coal.



Local publicity slogan. In use 10 Jan to 9 Dec 1969.

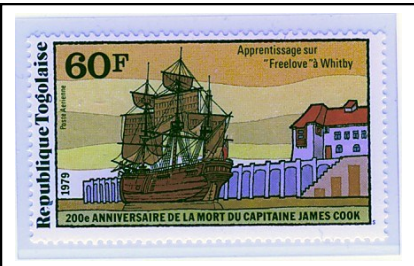


The story of the early life of James Cook is set in a quiet corner in Northern England. He was born on October 28 1728 at Marton.



Registered cover from Marton (NZ) to Taumarunui, tied by Marton cds 29 July 1933, back-stamped arrival cds Taumarunui 31 July 1933. Redirected to Hamilton 7 Aug 1933, unclaimed. Postage 4d: letter rate 1d + 3d registration fee (1 June 1932 - 30 Sept 1939). Marton in New Zealand was named in 1869 to honour Cook's birthplace.

James apprenticed on the Whitby collier FREELOVE transporting coal to London.



TO ADVERTISERS. Guaranteed Circulation 5,000 Stamped Copies.—Total Number of Stamps Issued in June and July, 55,000!!!

Advertisements received at the Envelope Office, 21, Little Queen St., Great George St., Westminster.

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N.B. A trial allowed. Lessons moderate. Flutes repaired and exchanged. Observe—6, Surrey Street, Strand, is a private house.

SIGNOR RUBINI'S NEW ITALIAN ARIETTA, L'ASSENZA, composed expressly for Signor Rubini, by Signor VARRINI. "This charming arietta has delighted us beyond measure—it is continually recurring to our memory. We doubt not that our readers will be as much delighted by the perusal of the song as we have been with the performance of it."—Musical Chronicle.

London: JEFFREYS and NELSON, 21, Soho Square.

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The Patent Gas Moderator, gives to Gas Lights the steadiness of an oil lamp, and, by entirely preventing smoke and waste, and dispensing with attention to the lights, repays its own cost in a few months, and afterwards saves at least 25 per Cent. to the consumer. The Patent Burner also saves Gas, and renders the light of Gas perfectly mild and free from glare. Improved Gas Fittings. PLATOW and CO., 40, Hatton Garden.

Bishopgate Plate Glass Warehouse.
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N.B. An extensive and well-manufactured Stock of Cabinet and Up-boltery Furniture, always on hand.

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J. HYNAM begs leave to make known to his Friends and the Public in general, that many attempts have been made to equal, and even to surpass, if possible, his CONGREVE MATCHES, but as their attempts have proved fruitless, J. Hynam's Congreve Matches still bear the supremacy, for their safety as well as their facility in lighting, and will retain virtue longer than any other that is made, and are not so liable to be affected by damp or heat as the greater part of those now made, especially by those purported to be made without phosphorus. Also, Hynam's highly scented superior Fuses for lighting cigars in the Open Air. Portable Candlesticks and Fusee Boxes of every description. Shipping and all country orders received at J. Hynam's Chemical Light Manufactory, No. 7, Princes Square, Wilson Street, Finsbury, London.

Coals; Best Newcastle Wall's End Coals 26s. per Ton.
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David Dickson, Esq. T. Horton James, Esq.
Henry Howell, Esq. Wm. Charles Long, Esq.
Resident Manager, Thomas Horton James, Esq.

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T. HORTON JAMES, Manager.

Form of Application for Shares.—"GENTLEMEN, Please to insert my name as a Subscriber to your Company for Shares, for which I now enclose an order, at the rate of £1 per Share, on account of the Deposit and First Intermittent."

To the Directors of the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL EXPORT COMPANY," "No. 98, Leadenhall Street."

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Simon Fraser Cambell, Esq. Frederick Silver, Esq.
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John Harding, Esq. George James Sullivan, Esq.
John Greathed Harris, Esq. John Thoyts, Esq.
Rev. Philip Le Breton. William Paxton Jervis, Esq.

Secretary.—David Foggo, Esq.

THIS Company, which is protected by a large Subscribed Capital, offers to Assurers the following among other advantages:—

1. A participation seasonally in the profits realized.
2. Moderate premiums, payable annually, half yearly, or quarterly, during life; in a single payment; in a limited number of years, in equal payments; or on a decreasing or increasing scale.
3. Liberty to pass in steam or other decked vessels, during peace, or to from any part of Europe.
4. No extra premium to officers in the army or navy, not in actual service.
5. All claims paid within three months.
6. By a regulation peculiar to this Company, no claim is opposed unless premeditated fraud or wilful misrepresentation be discovered in the documents on which the Assurance was effected; unintentional error forms no ground of objection.
7. Policies purchased from the Assured on liberal terms.
8. The usual commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

Persons desirous of becoming Agents for the Company in any Town where no appointment has been already made, are requested to apply personally or by letter to the Secretary, at the Company's Office, No. 10, Chatham Place, Blackfriars, London.

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THE immense Advantage of having Gunpowder direct from the Manufacturer, is without precedent, and those who have already used Sir HENRY BRIDGES's, will do well to give him a trial. Orders sent to SAMUEL CLARK, Gunpowder Office, 3 Swinfin's Lane, London, will meet with punctuality.

SS and DS excellent for Gamekeepers.

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WATTS and Co. beg to return their best thanks for the extensive patronage bestowed on this Establishment, and to Families who have not given them a trial, that (in addition to the they have a large Stock of BOTTLED LONDON and DUBLIN EDINBURGH and INDIA PALE ALES, which are now in splendid dition, at the following Prices, for Cash on Delivery.

Per Doz.		Per	
London SINGLE STOUT . 4s. 6d.	EDINBURGH ALE, fresh . 6s.		
Ditto DOUBLE do . 5s. 6d.	Do. bottled . 6s.		
* GUINNESS'S EXTRA . 6s. 6d.	Do. in splendid condition, 8s.		
DUBLIN STOUT . 6s. 6d.	INDIA PALE ALE . 7s.		
* Ditto, in Pints . 4s. 6d.	Do. in Pints . 4s.		

WATTS and Co. deliver their Bottled Beer twice a day in the neighbourhood of St. John's Wood, Regent's Park, Kilburn, Baywater within two miles, exceeding that distance once a day.

Bottles must be paid for if not returned at the time, the same per charged allowed for them at any time when requested.

* As a satisfaction to their Customers, WATTS and Co. have, in addition to the Labels, caused the Corks to be branded, "A. GUINNESS SONS AND CO.'S EXTRA STOUT."

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Age	50	55	60	65
Per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.
£5 0 0	£5 10 0	£9 0 0	£10 10 0	£12 10 0

Age 70 to 75 to 80
Per Cent. per Cent. per Cent.
£15 10 0 £20 0 0 £25 0 0

LIFE ASSURANCE RATES.
Age 20 to 25 to 30 to 35 to 40 to 45 to 50
£ 2 s. d. £ 2 s. d. £ 2 s. d. £ 2 s. d. £ 2 s. d. £ 2 s. d.
Premium 1 11 0 1 15 0 2 0 0 2 6 0 2 10 0 2 15 0 3 0 0
This Company make no Charges for intermediate Ages under 50 Years.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.
Common Insurance . s. d.
Private Houses and Shops (not hazardous) . 1 0 per Cent.
Hazardous 2 0
Double Hazardous 3 6
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Secretary.—G. E. WILLIAMS.

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	£ s. d.
A Pocket Telescope to show objects 8 miles off	0 18 0
A Pocket Telescope to show objects 12 miles off	1 10 0
A Pocket Telescope to show objects 16 miles off	2 0 0
A Pocket Telescope to show objects 20 miles off	4 0 0

N.B. A distant object to test them with. Thos. Harris and Son, Opticians to the Royal Family, 52, Great Russell Street only, (opposite the British Museum) established 60 years. Recollect! not related to, nor connected with, a house of the same name.

Coffee! Platow's Patent Coffee Urn.
MADE WITHOUT TROUBLE.—DRUNK WITHOUT REGRET.
PRODUCES delicious Coffee by a beautiful and highly amusing scientific process, that saves all trouble. Sold in France, Tin, and Japan, by all Ironmongers in Town and Country.

Glass Shades for Figures, Clocks, Models, and Bronzes.
MAY be had, Round, Oval, or Square, of every dimension; of which Priced Lists will be forwarded to any part of the Country on receipt of the Address.—R. COGAN's French Shade and Lamp Shade Warehouse, 48, Leicester-square.

SOUTH SAXON HOTEL, GRAND PARADE, ST. LEONARD'S ON SEA, HASTINGS.—H. P. HUTCHINGS, Postmaster to Her Majesty, Queen Adelaide, respectfully solicits a continuance of the Patronage of the Nobility and Families visiting this delightful Watering Place, and begs to assure those who may honor him with their support, that the strictest personal attention is devoted to the various departments, so as to ensure every accommodation and comfort at moderate charges. The Hotel is replete with every convenience, combined with elegance, and being situated in the best part of St. Leonard's, facing the Sea, having extensive and well arranged Stabling, and Coach-houses, on a level with the Hotel, has a decided advantage over every other Establishment at the sea side.—Families boarded by the week, on the most reasonable terms.—Communications per post, punctually attended to.

To Persons wishing for Agencies.

ALVA
0781
STATION
BATH

POSTAGE ONE PENNY.

18 V

1d 1840 Mulready wrapper with advert inside advertising Newcastle Coals (lower left corner) Stereo A37. Used from Dublin to Belfast, cancelled by strike of red-brown Maltese Cross. Reverse Dublin date stamp No 11 1840 and Belfast/Late circular date stamp No 11 1840. Only two examples of this advert recorded to date. Copy of front (reduced size).

1.2. North America.

1.2.1. The Siege of Quebec 1759

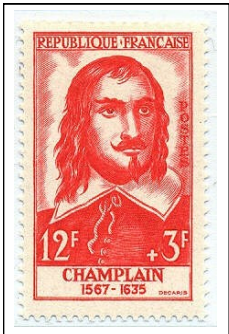


Cook entered the Royal Navy in 1755 for reasons of his own. In 1758 he was part of a British fleet capturing **Fort Louisbourg** from the French. Fort Louisbourg was situated close to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River and important for controlling Canada.

In Cook’s days a **citadelle** guarded Quebec which was the largest city by the St. Lawrence River.



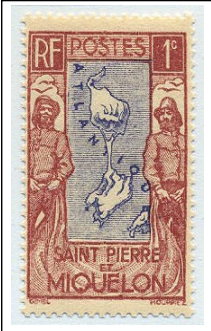
Cook took part in the **Siege of Quebec** that lasted all summer of 1759.



Jacques Cartier (1491-1557) discovered the St. Lawrence River in 1534 and **Quebec** was founded 1608 by the French explorer **Samuel de Champlain** (c1570-1635).



1.2.2. Newfoundland



After the war France retained the islands of **St. Pierre and Miquelon**. Cook made a speedy survey and produced an accurate **map**.

.before the islands were being turned over to the **French Governor Francois-Gabriel d’Dangeac** in 1763.



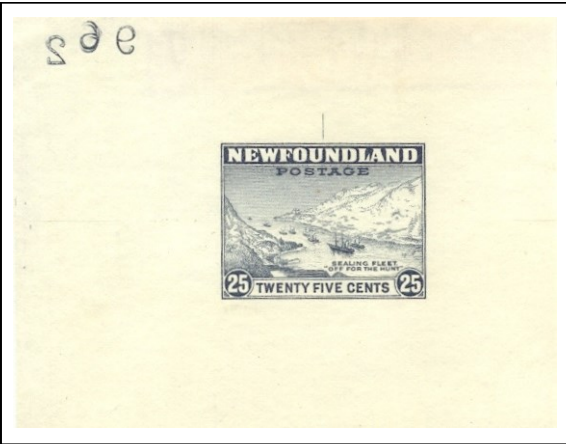
Part of Cook’s map.



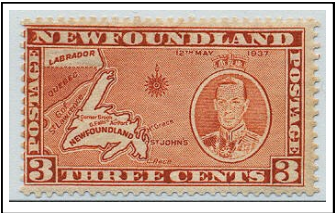
His next job was to map **Newfoundland** which was lying **off the coast of Canada** and was the base for fishing cod and **hunting seals at the rich Grand Banks**.

Trial colour plate proof.

Cook undertook a detailed survey of the island and produced a very accurate **map**.



Die proof in issued colour with production number.



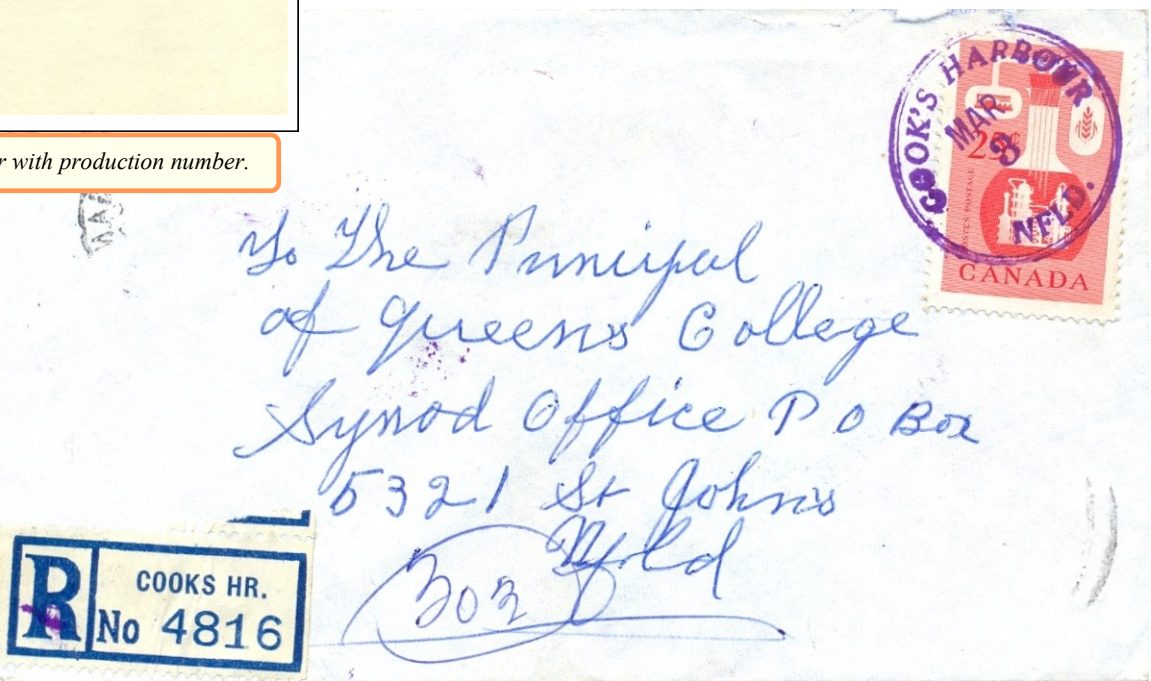
Imperf plate proof



Engraver’s die proof, signed by J. Combet. Final stage proof from the hardened die before acceptance by the Postal Administration. 29 mm official seal inscribed Imprimerie des Timbres-Poste - France. Printed in 5 (or 6) colours, 3 to 8 in each colour with a total of up to 28.



Copy of reverse (reduced).



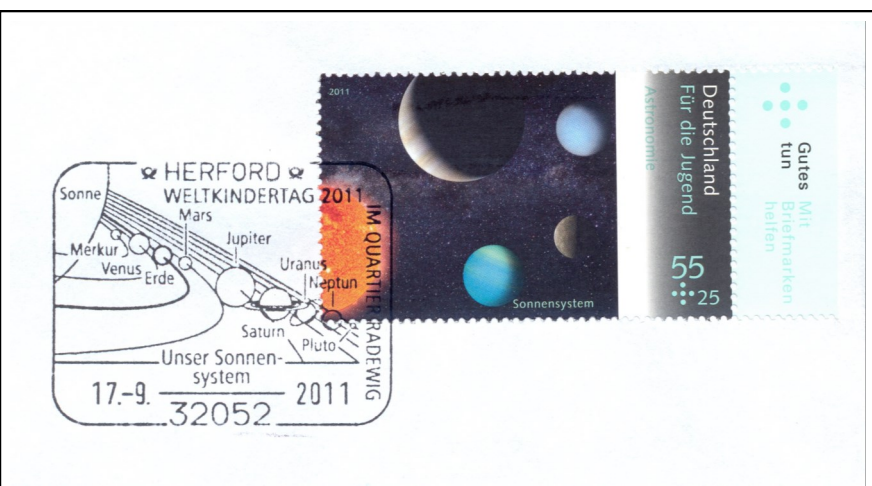
Registered cover to St. Johns, NFL. Tied by Cook’s Harbour cds Mar 3 (62). Postage 25c: Domestic letter rate 5c (1.4.1954 - 31.11.1968) + registration fee 20c. Cook’s Harbour is named after Cook.

2. A voyage to observe the Transit of Venus

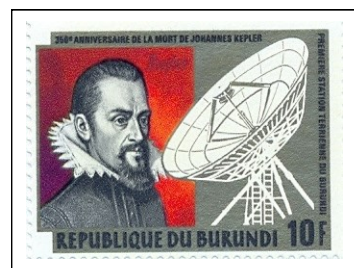
2.1. The Transit of Venus *was the primary aim of..*



Observing the **Transit of Venus** was the primary aim of Cook's first voyage. It is an astronomical event when the **"inner planet" Venus, Earth** and the Sun are aligned, and Venus passes **across the face of the Sun**, as seen from Earth.



Original artwork, acrylic on art paper. Artist F.L. Lamosas. Unsigned, unique. For part of the 1981 Burundi 350th Death Anniversary of Johannes Kepler issue. Ex Fournier archives.



as issued.

Johannes Kepler (1571-1630) was the first to predict a transit of Venus..

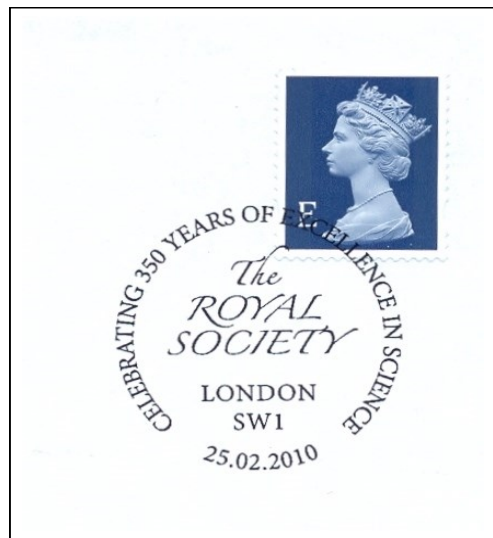


and **Edmund Halley** (1656-1742), described in 1691 how transits could be used to compute the distance from the Earth to the Sun.



Transits of Venus occurs in sequences of 8 - 121½ - 8 - 105½ years. The latest Transit was in 1761 so the one in 1769 would be the last opportunity for many years. It was important to get observations from as many different and as widely separated locations as possible. The Hungarian astronomer **Maximilian Hell** (1720-92) travelled to northern Norway and Cook was selected to go to the South Seas.

2.2. Cook's first voyage of discovery *in..*



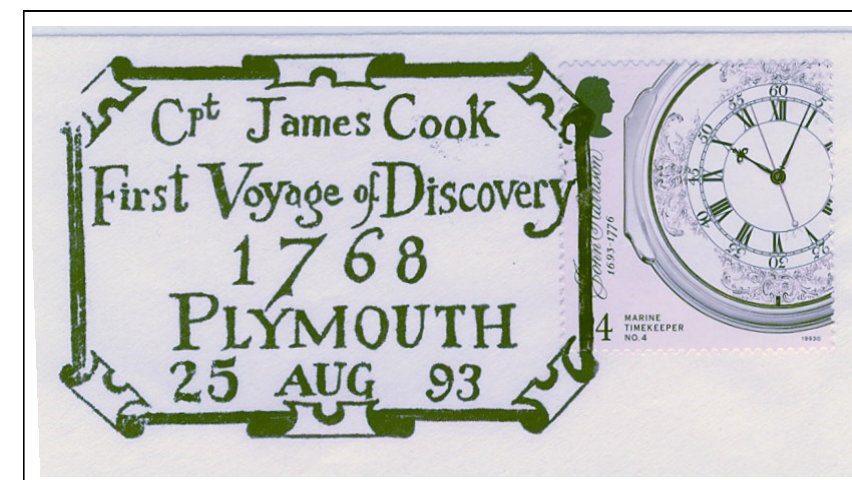
Tahiti was chosen for observing the **Transit**.



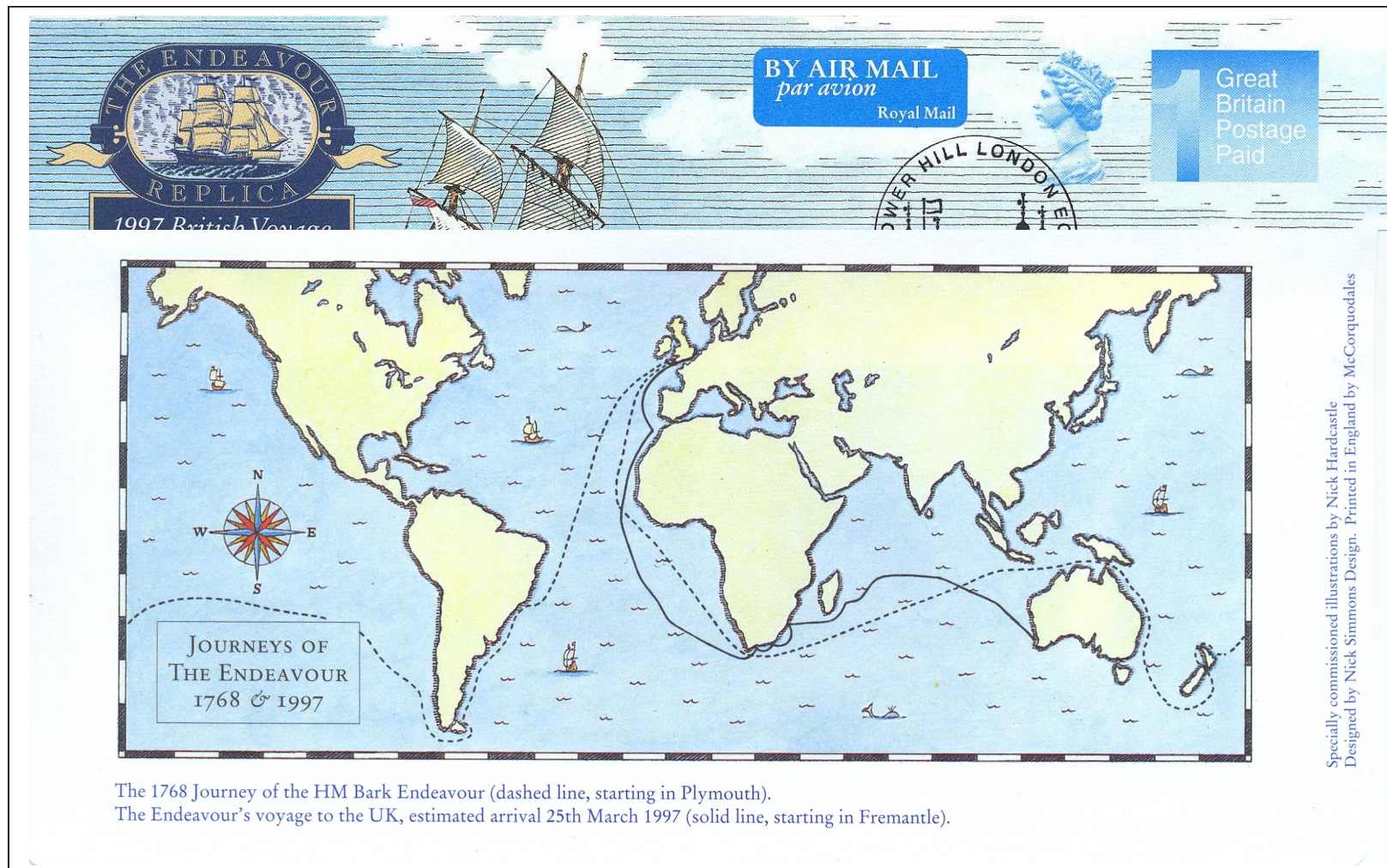
On August 25th 1768 James Cook departed **Plymouth** on his **First Voyage of Discovery**.

Scientists from the **Royal Society** in London calculated that the Pacific Ocean would be a vantage point to observe it.

In 1768 **Samuel Wallis** (1728-95) returned from a voyage around the world where he had visited Tahiti. He spoke well of the island and the islanders and..



Aerogramme (reverse). Issued to commemorate the British voyage of the ENDEAVOUR REPLICA 1997. The dashed line shows the journey of James Cook 1768-71.



The 1768 Journey of the HM Bark Endeavour (dashed line, starting in Plymouth). The Endeavour's voyage to the UK, estimated arrival 25th March 1997 (solid line, starting in Fremantle).

Specialty commissioned illustrations by Nick Hardcastle. Designed by Nick Simmons Design. Printed in England by McCorquodales.

2.2.1. The ENDEAVOUR Bark.



"The Bark, **Earl of Pembroke**, later Endeavour, leaving Whitby Harbour in 1768". Part of painting attributed to T. Luny.

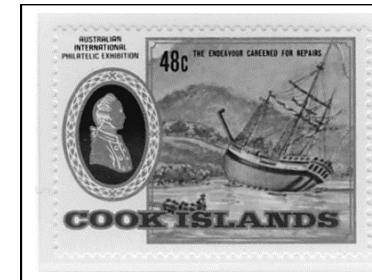


A Whitby collier (a ship for transporting coal in the North Sea trade) was selected for the voyage. It was the **EARL of PEMBROKE** and it was re-named **HM Bark ENDEAVOUR**. The ENDEAVOUR had three masts and carried square sails on all masts.



Original artwork, watercolour on art paper Unsigned. Acquired from the archives of the designer Geoff Fuller. New Zealand Heritage Ships issue 1990. Issued with a face value of 50c (above).

The ENDEAVOUR was ideal for the voyage ahead. It was a broad, flat bottomed ship with shallow draft and could sail close to shore for mapping and easily beached for repair.



"View of the Endeavour River where the ship was laid ashore for repair". Painting by Parkinson.

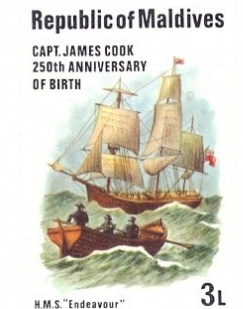
The ENDEAVOUR carried an open oared **pinnace** rowed by pairs of men sitting side-by-side.



The **stern** was decorated with carvings. She had four stern windows, the middle window was a dummy.



Proofs by the Format Process



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

Master proof cut to stamp size and affixed to printer's presentation card. Captain Cook's discovery of Hawaii issue. Maldives 1978. 2 or 3 are thought to exist.

Cook was directed to carry **cork** jackets (life-jackets).



Fancy cancel. New York City segmented **cork** cancels. Cover from New York to Montreal, Canada. Backstamped arrival cds Montreal Sept 9 1863. Postage 10c = cross-border cover rate in 1863.

2.2.2. The naturalist Joseph Banks..



Variety:
Embossed head omitted.

The voyage was the first major voyage of scientific discovery and the twenty-five-year-old naturalist **Joseph Banks** (1743-1820) was the scientific leader of the expedition.

The naturalists found many plants and animals never before seen by Europeans and they made the first reported sighting of a **kangaroo**.

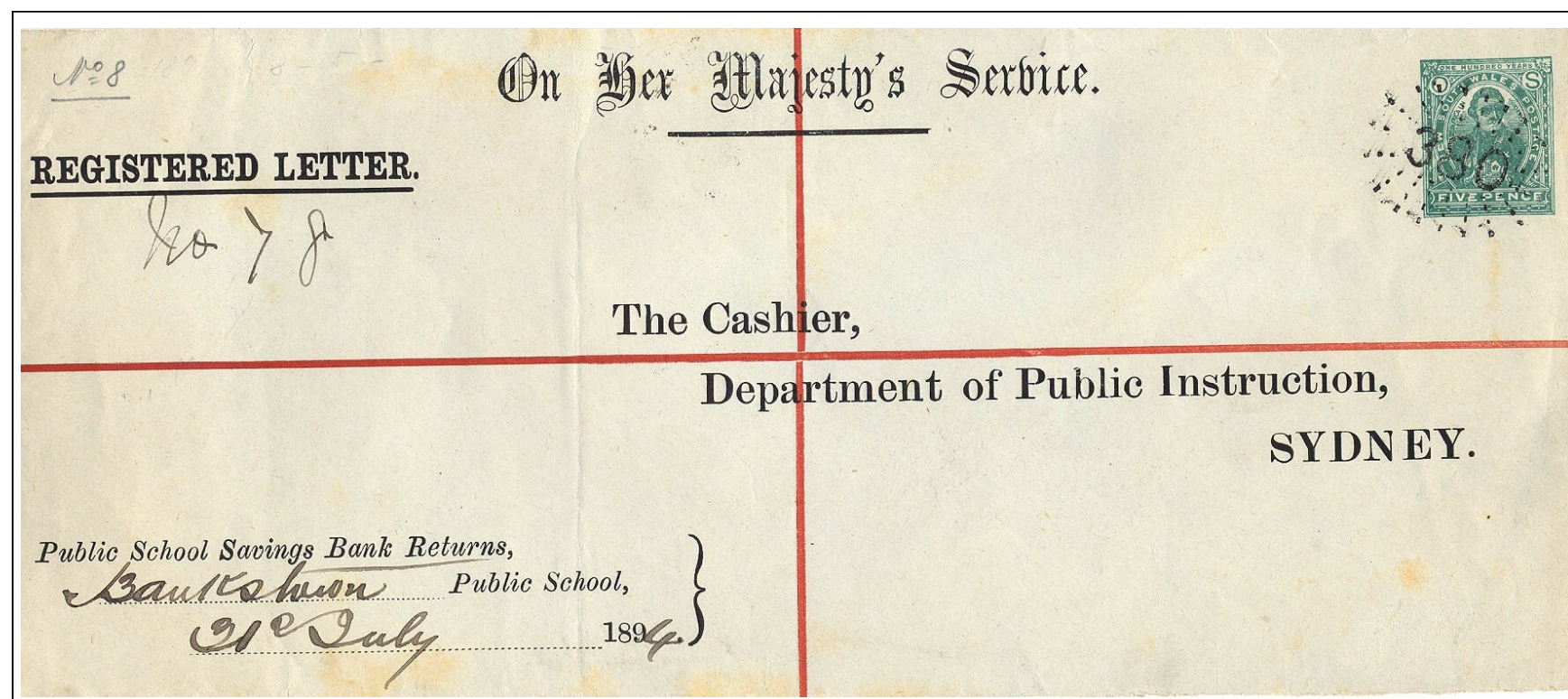


Entire from London to New York, United States endorsed "**Kangaroo**". Backstamped Liverpool cds 27 Apr 1859. Postage 48 + 6 c. ss **KANGAROO** was a passenger ship built in 1853 operating the Inman Line (former Liverpool, Philadelphia and New York Steamship Company) between Liverpool and New York.



The genus **Banksia** was created to honour Joseph Banks. It is a genus of trees or woody shrubs containing over 170 species, all but one endemic to Australia. 4 species were collected by Banks and co-workers in Australia.

Banks is commemorated in two towns or suburbs in Australia; Banksia and **Bankstown** in Sydney being named after Banks.



Postal stationery; registration envelope. Public School Savings Bank Returns from **Bankstown** 31st July 1894 to Sydney. Tied by numeral cancel "380" Bankstown. Postage 5d = 2d for domestic mail + 3d registration fee. 3600 envelopes issued on September 21, 1892.

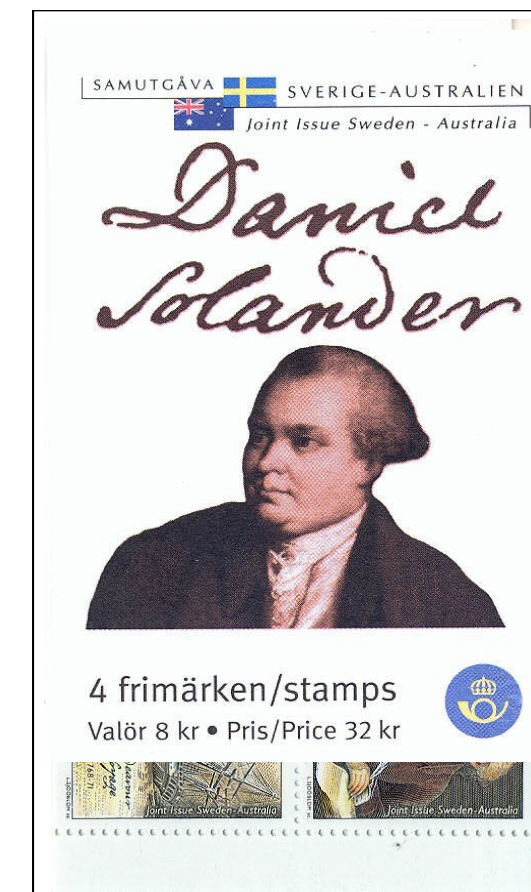
2.2.3. the assistant naturalist Daniel Solander..

Daniel Solander (1733-82) was assistant naturalist on the voyage.

He was born in **Piteå** in northern Sweden in 1733.



Meter stamp, Piteå Municipality, Sweden. D3.2. Francotyp A9000 (MV) (based on the widely spaced date figures). Solander and rhabdothamnus solandri (similar to the 1969 New Zealand issue - below).



4 frimärken/stamps
Valör 8 kr • Pris/Price 32 kr



Booklet with copy of contents. Sweden 2001.



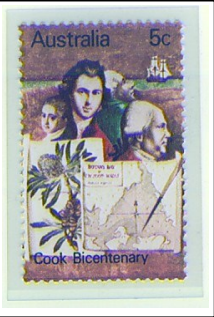
Commemorative postmark.
250th Birth Anniversary of Solander.

Solander was a pupil of the Swedish botanist **Carl Linnaeus** (1707-78).



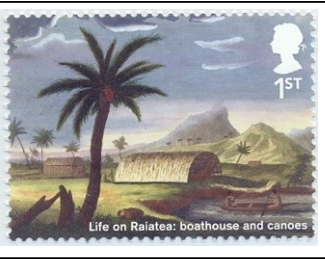
Booklet with copy of contents. Sweden 1939.

2.2.4. the astronomer Green and Parkinson the artist.



Charles Green (1734-71) (in green jacket!) was astronomer on the voyage and **Sydney Parkinson** (1745-71) the botanical draughtsman.

Parkinsons primary role was to draw **natural history specimens** but he also drew **landscapes** and **portraits**.



“Boat house at Raiatea”



“Portrait of a New Zealand Man”



“The Head of a Chief of New Zealand, the face curiously tattooed, or mark'd according to their Manner”
Engraving by T. Chambers after Parkinson.



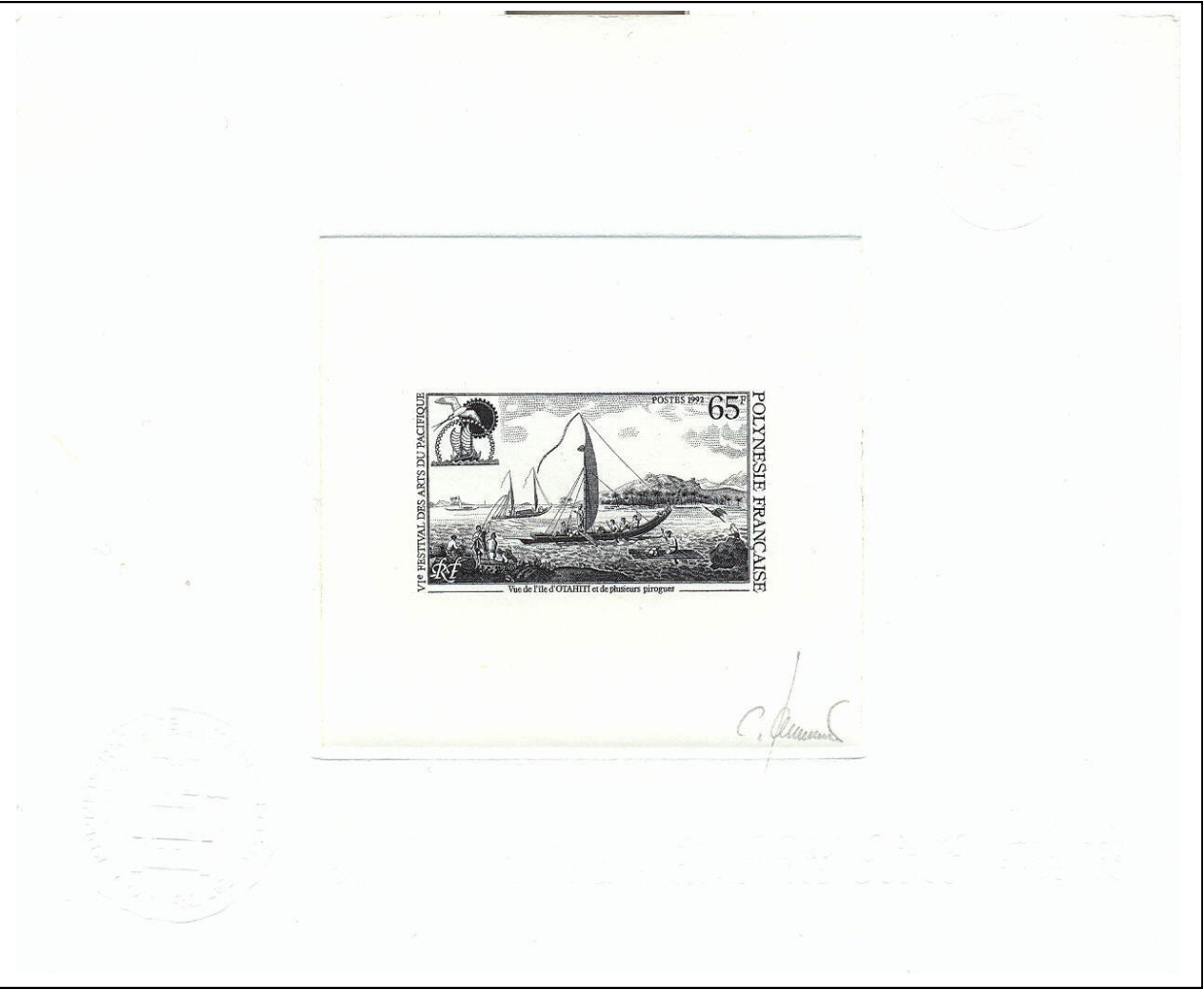
“Volatinia jacarina” and Parkinson self-portrait.



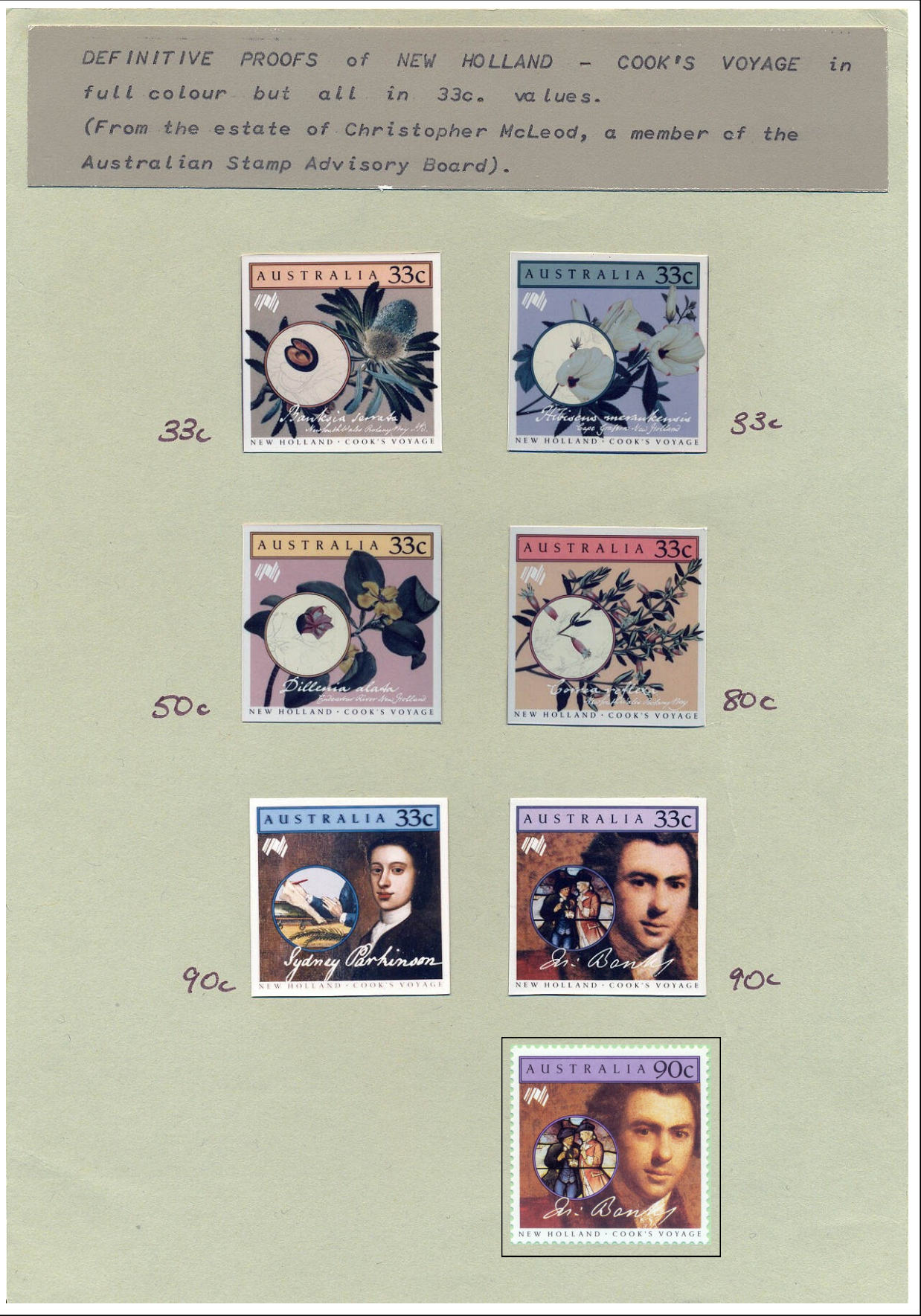
“A native of Otaheite, in the Dress of His Country”



“A woman & a Boy, Natives of Otaheite”



Engraver's die proof in black, signed by C. Jumelet.
From a drawing entitled : “A view of Otaheite, with several vessels of that island”



Definitive proofs + one stamp as issued. Colour reproductions of artist's work.
Sent to the Australian Stamp Advisory Board members for their approval. 6 copies produced. Proofs in 33c face value but 4 stamps issued in other values as indicated. 1986 Bicentenary of Cook's voyage to New Holland issue.
Drawings of **plants** collected during the voyage, a self-portrait by Parkinson and a **portrait of Joseph Banks**.

2.3. Towards Tahiti and a rendezvous with Venus.

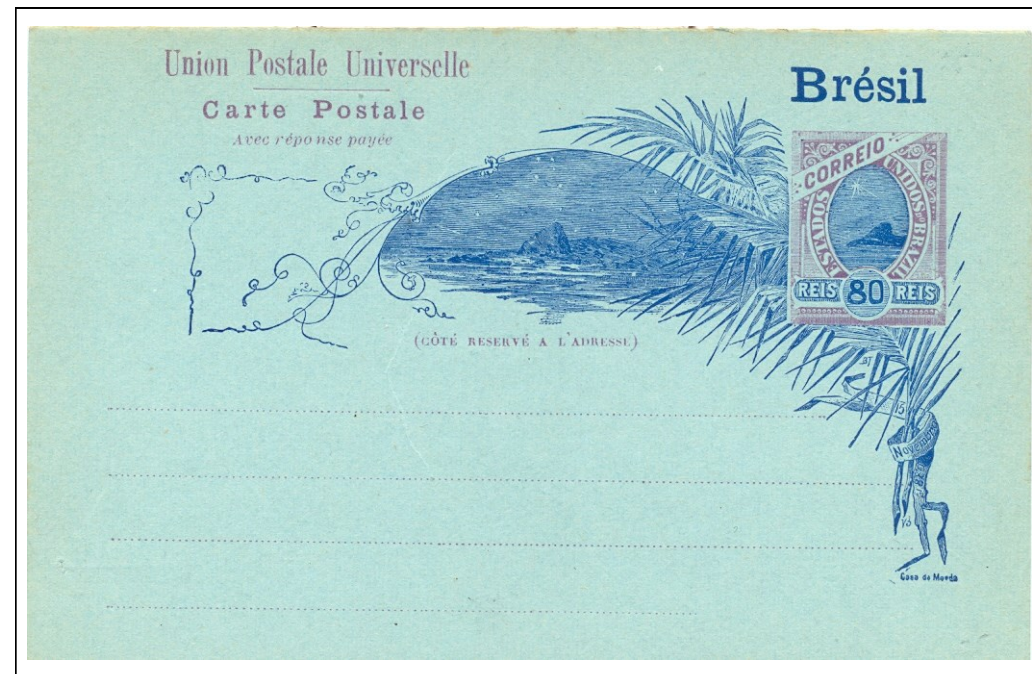
2.3.1. The beginning of an epic journey towards..



Cook made the first stop at **Madeira** for provisioning. Live **bullocks** and **wine** were taken on board for the onward voyage towards **Brazil** in South America.



Cook anchored off **Rio de Janeiro..**

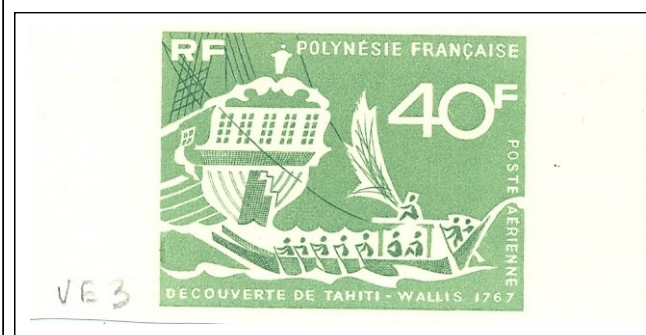


Postal stationery; postal card with reply card attached. Domestic use. Brazil 1889.

.and after having rounded **Cape Horn..**



.he reached **Tahiti** discovered by Wallis in 1767.



Trial colour plate proof with colour code in pencil.

2.3.2. .Tahiti for..

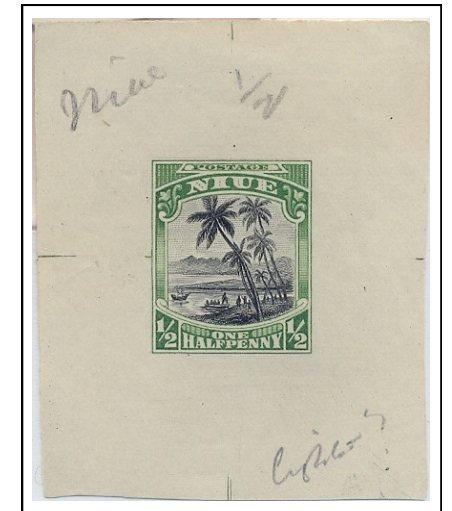


Enlarged part of design.

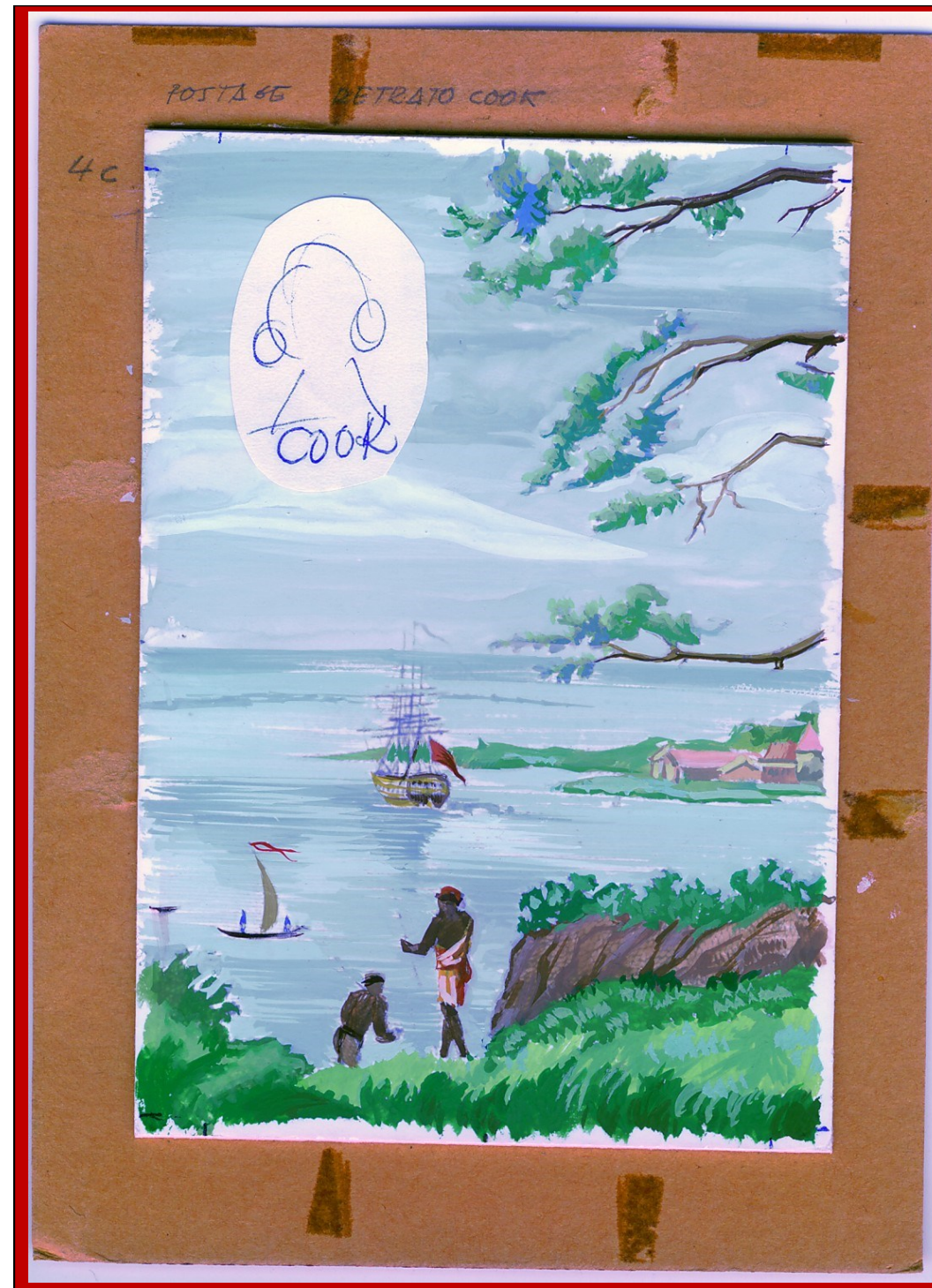
Cook selected **Matavai Bay** as a suitable anchorage to observe the transit. Cook named the northern part of the bay **Point Venus**.

This Niue 1920 issue was probably intended to depict Cook's landing in one of the Cook Islands.

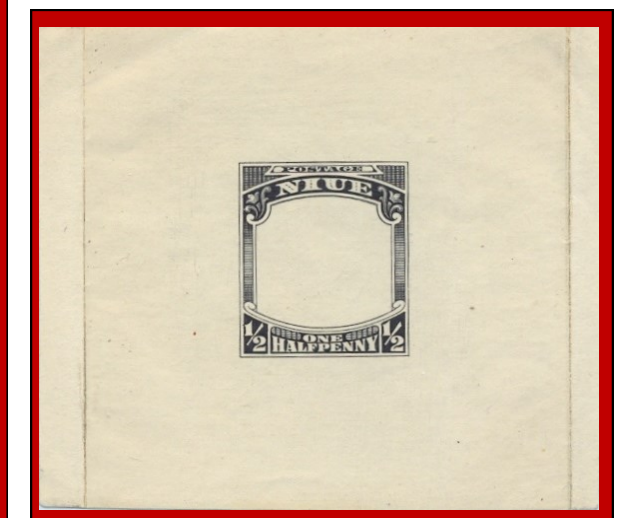
The design was however adapted from a photograph of **Point Venus**; the artist then added the men, boats and the mountains in the background.



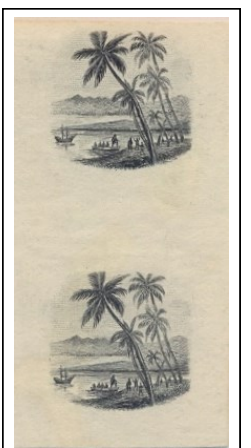
Die proof in black and green with visible guide-lines. Endorsed in pencil: "Niue", "1/2" and "lighter?".



Final artwork, watercolour on cardboard. Unsigned, unique. Ex Fournier archives. Based on Parkinson's painting: "Matavai Bay Tahiti from One Tree Hill, showing the ENDEAVOUR at anchor, and Fort Venus".



Sunken frame die proof in black, on thick wove paper. Rare, only two recorded examples. Ex Lady Mairi Bury and Gawaine Baillie.



Centre vignette plate proof.

2.3.3. .a rendezvous with Venus



At **Point Venus** James Cook and Charles Green observed the Transit of Venus using a **reflecting telescope** placed on a barrel for support..



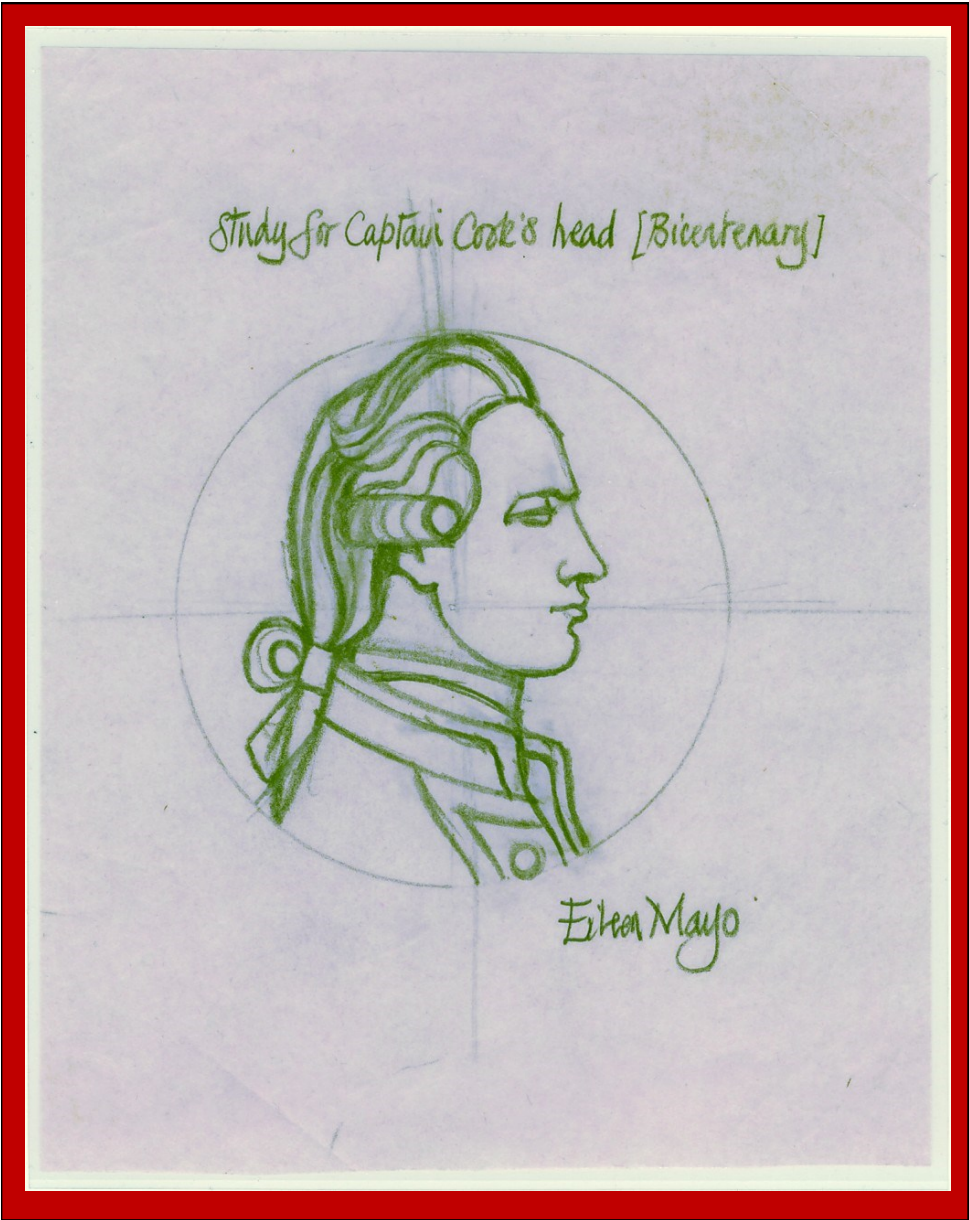
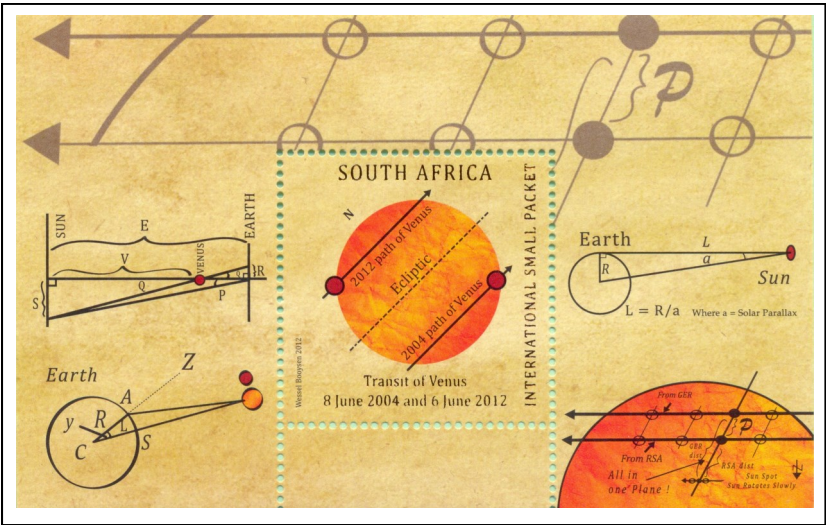
.and the transit was timed using a **pendulum clock**.
Shown here inside a portable observatory.



The result was published in Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, 1771



Drawing of the observations published - plus a photograph of the 2004 transit.



Original artwork in pencil on art paper. Signed by the artist Eileen Mayo. Probably unique.
"Study for Captain Cook's head".
New Zealand bicentenary issue 1969.

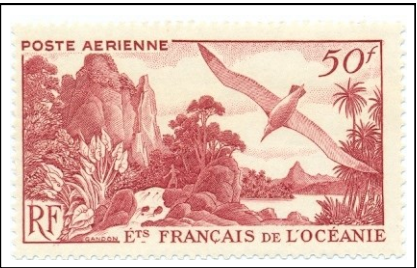


as issued in imperforated pair with slight colour-shift.
One sheet of 100 known to exist.

Below normal stamp for comparison.



Trial colour die proof (Epreuves de couleur) with colour code 1420 in pencil. Between 1946 and 1964 the 1400's were for the red colours. Usually printed in 8 to 10 different colours but only a few printed for each colour. Shows wandering albatross over the island of **Moorea**.



As a back-up plan in case of bad weather Cook sent a party to the neighbouring island of **Moorea**..
..and he also visited **Bora-Bora**.

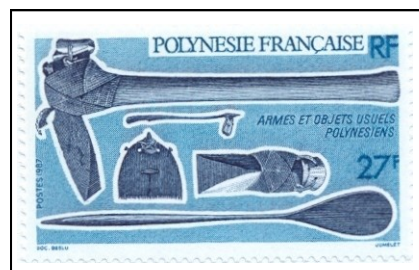


2.3.3. a rendezvous with Venus (cont).



Sepia inspection die proof. Prepared from the unhardened die before final acceptance. 3-5 ex printed. 3 copies went to the postal authorities and only 1 or 2 appeared on the philatelic market.

Cook collected **ethnographic items** such as a full **mourners dress** and **instruments for tattooing** which was highly developed in the islands.



Engravings from Hawkesworth's account of Cook's First Voyage (1773). Hatchet and tattooing instruments.



Tupaia was a local priest and navigator, and was taken on board for the voyage ahead searching for the Unknown Continent. Tupaia proved valuable to Cook as an interpreter and mediator.

Cook also took **the boy Taiata** with him, and he was involved in the incident occasioning Cook to name Cape Kidnappers in New Zealand (p31).

After the long voyage from England the sailors enjoyed the warm climate and what the islands had to offer.



Trial colour plate proof with colour codes in pencil.

The ENDEAVOUR and a full mourners dress from a painting by an unknown artist. The opinion is now that it was drawn/painted by Tupaia.



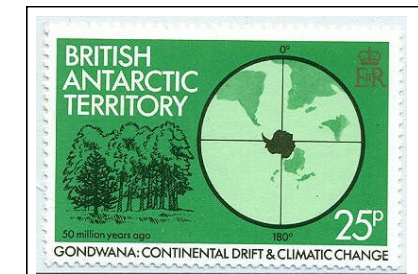
"The Lad Taiyota of His Country" by Parkinson

3. Search for the Southern Continent.

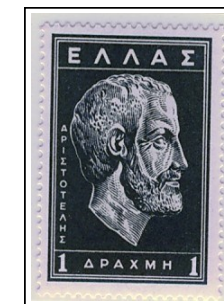
3.1. Postulated by Ptolemy and others *but..*



After the successful visit to Tahiti Cook proceeded south in search of the fabled Southern Continent that had puzzled scientists and cartographers for centuries.

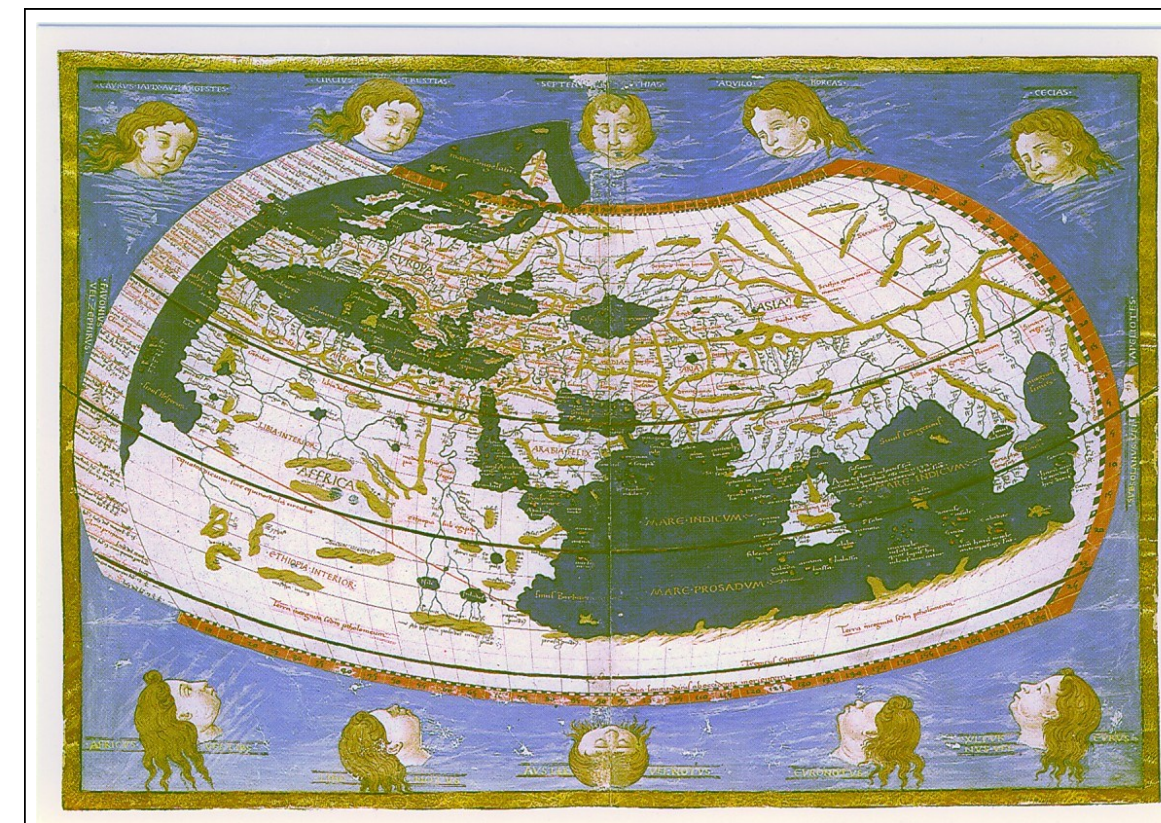


According to the **Continental Drift theory by Wegener** (1880-1930) Pangaea (left) was a solitary megacontinent in an ocean covering more than two-thirds of the Earth. Some time around 260 million years ago rifts opened creating Laurasia to the north and **Gondwana**, a superkontinent to the south. Gondwana would **break apart** to become South America, Africa, India, Antarctica and Australia. 50 millions years ago **Antarctica** and **Australia** was still attached.



In ancient Greece **Aristotle** (384-322 BC) deduced that the Earth had to be balanced, i.e. the northern landmass had a southern counterpart in order for the Earth not to flip over. **Ptolemy** (c90-168) incorporated the **Southern Continent** in his **Mappa Mundi**.

Terra Australis Incognita (Unknown Southern Land) figured in European maps for centuries..



Copy of front (reduced)

Postal stationery; postal card. Vatican City 1991. World Map c1480 featuring Terra Australis Incognita (based on Ptolemy).

3.2. Eluded navigators for centuries

3.2.1. Henry the Navigator and his navigators..



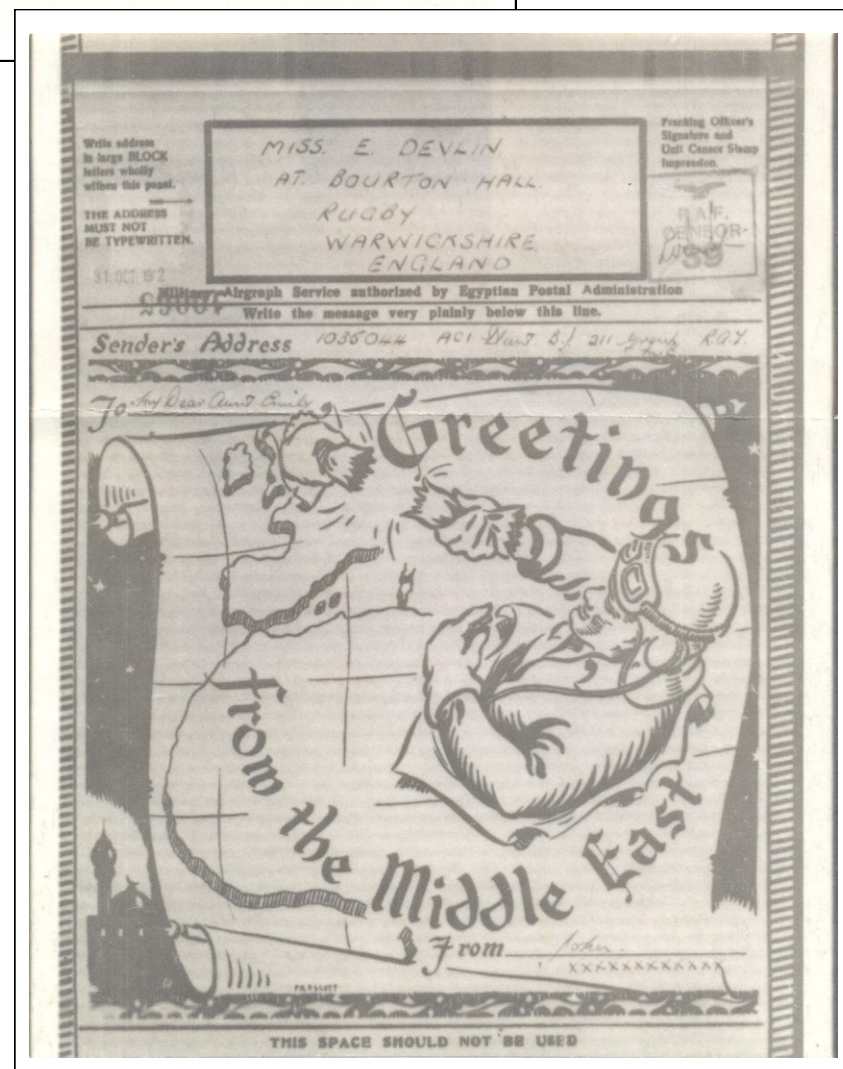
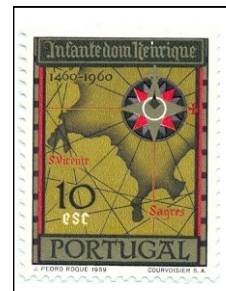
Postal stationery; postal card. Portugal 1957.

He started sending expeditions south along the west coast of Africa.

In 1434 **Gil Eannes** (1395-1477) was the first to sail beyond **Cape Bojador** on the west coast of Africa.



Henry the Navigator (1394 -1460) was not an explorer himself but established a **School of Navigation** in **Sagres** in the south-western corner of Portugal.

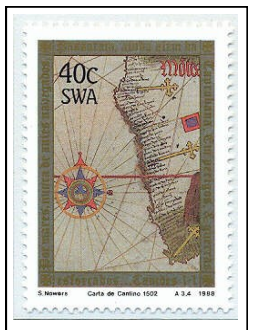


Airgraph 1942. WW2 Illustrated Xmas Greetings. From British Forces in the Middle East to England.

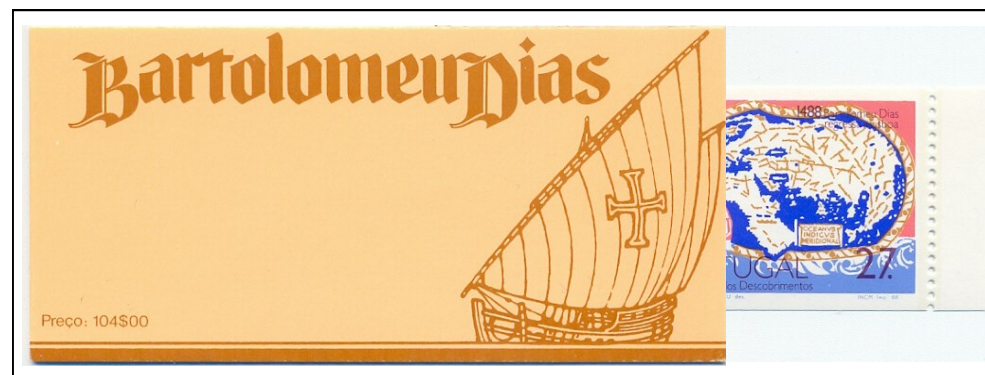
3.2.2. rounded the southern tip of Africa..



Diogo Cao (1450-86) reached the **Namibian coast** in 1485..



and a **stone pillar** was erected marking the southernmost point of the voyage.



Booklet with copy of contents. Portugal 1988.



Map of Africa 1508 by Francanzano de Montalbodo in which the continent is represented as surrounded by the ocean.

Bartolomeu Dias (1450-1500) doubled the southern tip of Africa in 1488.

The cape was called **Cabo das Tormentas** (Cape of Storms) but was later changed to **Cabo de Boa Esperança** (Cape of Good Hope).

Africa was shown not to be joined to a Southern Continent.



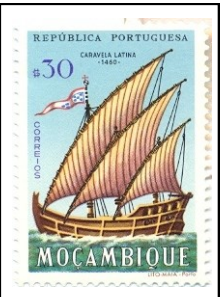
Postal stationery; postal card. Portugal 1957.

3.2.3. .in caravels..

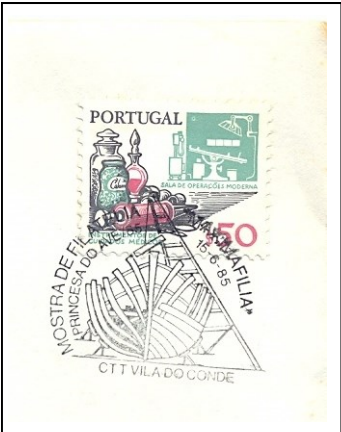
The development of a new type of ship, the **caravel**, was one reason for the Portuguese success.
The caravel is a ship with two or three masts bearing **lateen rig (triangular sail)**, highly maneuverable and not wholly at the mercy of the winds.



They developed from barques (**barca**) used on rivers and in coastal waters.

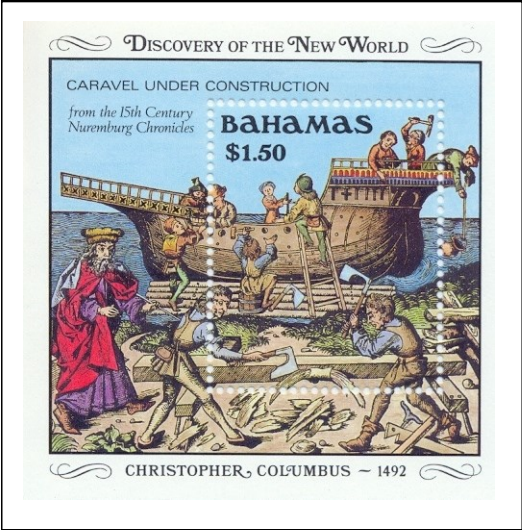


The caravels were **carvel-built**, meaning that the planks were laid side by side.



Imperf plate proof on yellow thin paper. Portugal 1943.

Towards the end of the 15th century the Portuguese developed a larger version bearing a **forecastle** and a **sterncastle**.

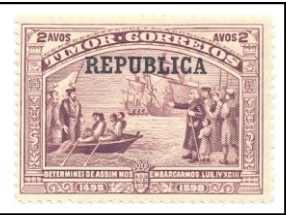


Larger caravels had square-rigged foremast and the rear masts bearing triangular sails.



Postal stationery postal card. Inverted value imprint. Caravel design. Denmark 1934. Rare, only a few known examples.

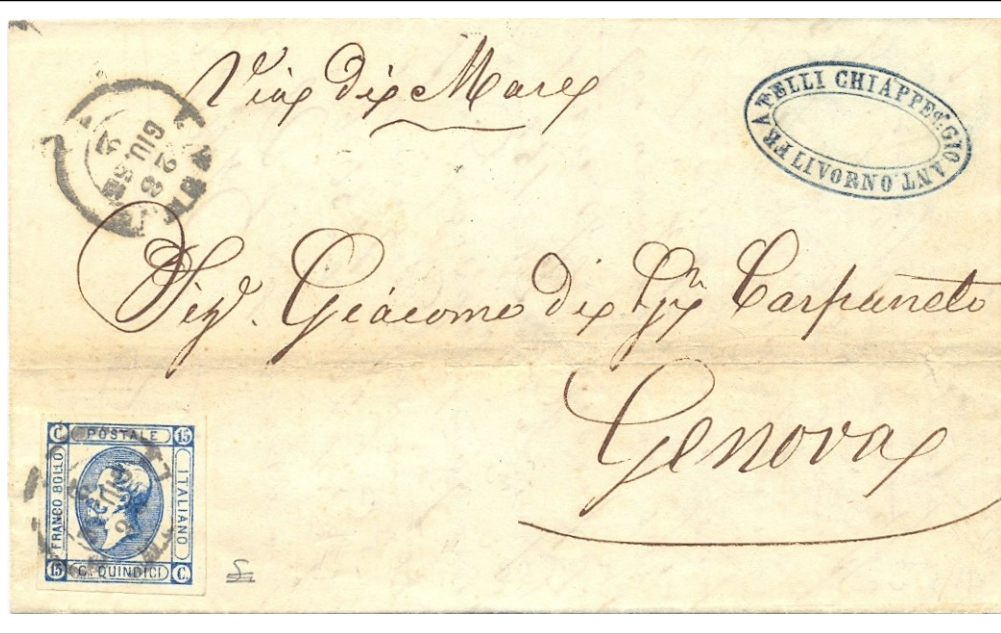
3.2.4. .finding a sea route to India.



Vasco da Gama (1460-1524) left Lisbon in 1497 with a fleet of **4 ships** hoping to find a **Sea Route to India**.
In 1498 he reached Calicut.



Entire from Livorno to Genova, endorsed "Via di Mare". Tied by Livorno cds 28 Jun 1863, backstamped Genova arrival cds 29 Jun 1863.

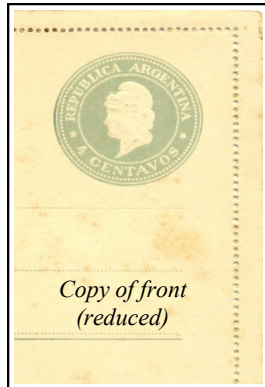


Postal stationery; postal card. Portugal 1957.

3.2.5. Magellan and the Strait..



Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521) commanded a fleet of ships in search of a western route to the Far East. He sailed in **VICTORIA**, and in late 1520 he found a narrow strait (**Strait of Magellan**) separating South America from a land mass to the south. He was convinced that the land to the south was the **Terra Australis** (Southern Land) but did not explore it any further.



Copy of front (reduced)



ESTRECHO DE MAGALLANES—TIERRA DEL FUEGO

The land to the south was later named **Tierra del Fuego (Land of Fire)**.

Postal stationery; letter card. Argentina 1897.



Magellan sailed into a vast and almost empty ocean which he named **El Mar Pacifico** (Pacific Ocean).

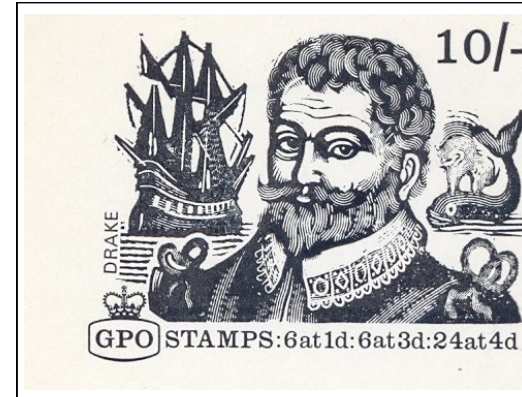
The first European to sight the Pacific Ocean was however **Vasco de Balboa** (1475-1519) in 1513 after having crossed the **isthmus of Panama**.

Imperf plate proof.



Manaser
Stazione 1,
Bumico, Bolzano
Italy

3.2.6. .passed by Francis Drake.

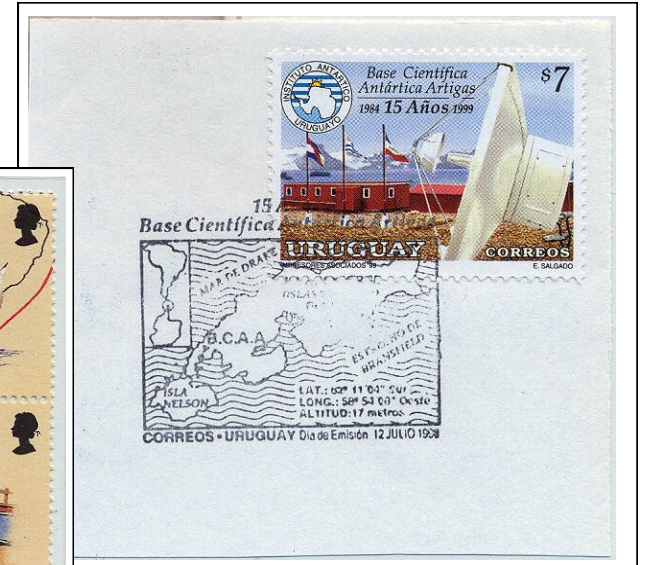


Booklet proof. Unadopted booklet, GB 1972. Drake and his ship **GOLDEN HIND**.

The **GOLDEN HIND** was a **galleon** which was a large, multi-decked, square-rigged ship with lateen-rig on the rear mast.

Galleon means "large ship" and comes from Spanish galeón which means "large merchant ship".

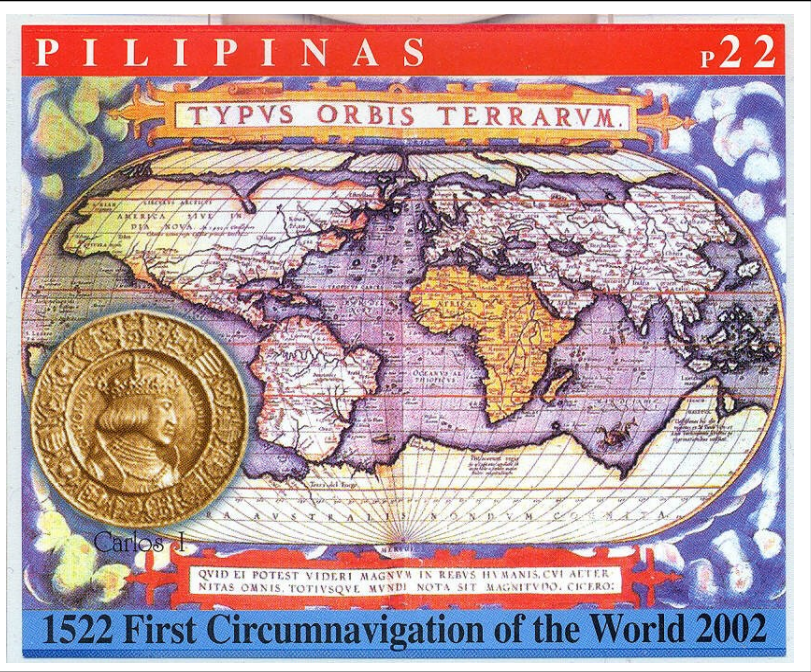
Francis Drake (c1540-96) passed the Strait of Magellan in 1578 and was forced **well to the south** in a storm. From the huge swells and lack of land he deduced that no large landmass could exist in these waters. The passage between Tierra del Fuego and Antarctica is named **Drake Passage (Mar de Drake)**.



Busta Lettera Postale, Italy 1921-23. Advertising letter card with adhesive stamp attached overprinted B.L.P. Sold below face value, the revenue for the aid to wounded ex-servicemen from WW1 came from the advertisers. Shows a **galleon**. + copy of front (reduced).



3.2.7. Australia and New Zealand discovered.



Map by Abraham Ortelius, Antwerp 1581.



Abel Tasman (1603-59) sailed in 1642 along the southern coast of the newly discovered land in **HEEMSKERCK**. He landed and named it **Van Diemen's Land** but did not explore it any further. He never realized he had visited an island which was later named Tasmania.

In 1644 Tasman coined the name **Niuew Holland** (New Holland) to the new continent.

In the late 16th century mapmakers still depicted the **Southern Continent** as a huge land mass extending north in the area of New Guinea.

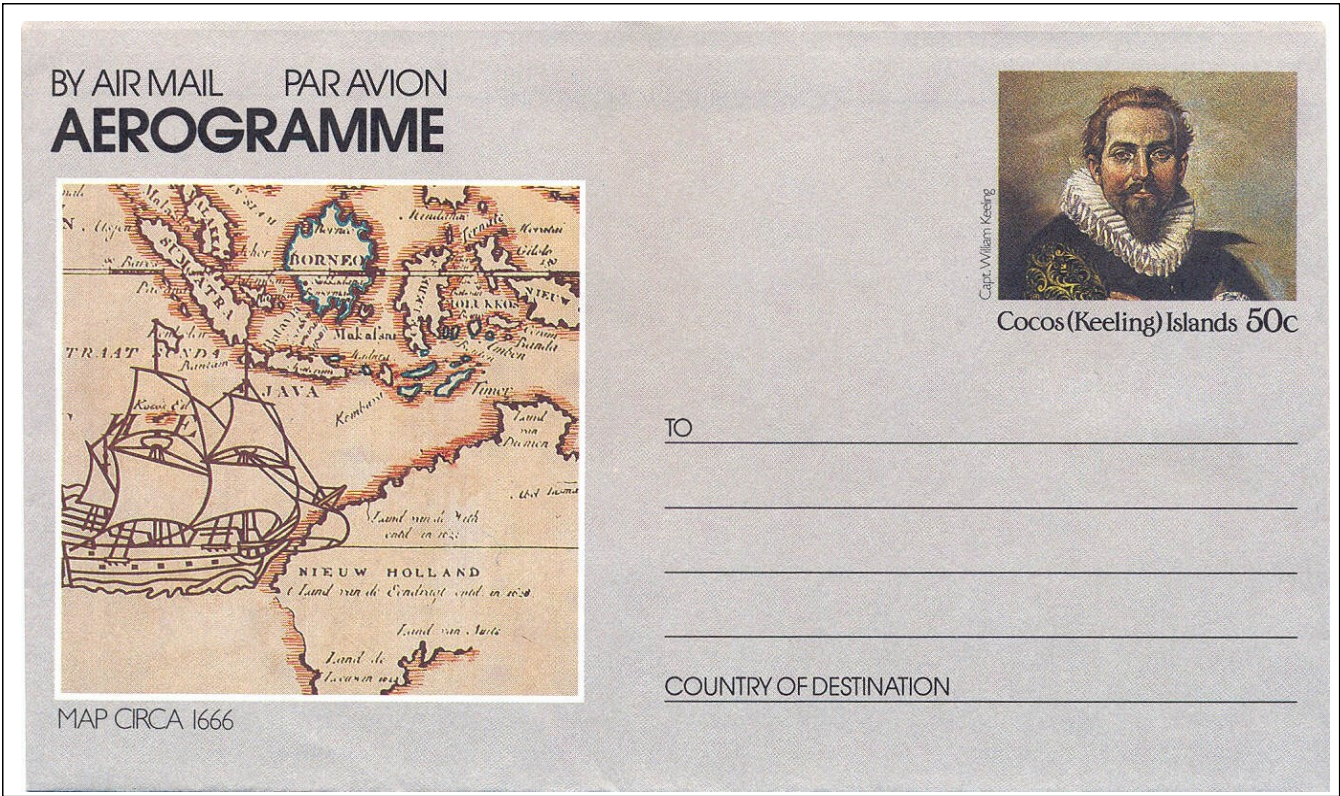
The first known landing on the "continent" by a European was the Dutch navigator **Willem Janszoon** (c1570-c1630) in 1606.



Dirk Hartog (1580-1621) visited in 1616 the western coast of what was thought to be the Southern Continent.



Experimental separations Perf 12 by Walch & Sons. Ex "Besancon" (II).



Aerogramme. Cocos (Keeling) Islands 1984.



Loose (ship) letter to Chicago, USA. Posted at sea between Macassar (Indonesia) and Sydney Feb 12 1930. Tied by (faint) **SS Niuew Holland** cancel and Brisbane cds Feb 20 1930. **SS Nieuw Holland** was a KPM (Koninklijke Paketvaart Mij) freight- and passenger ship operating a regular service between Malaya and Australia from 1928 until the outbreak of WW2.

Tasman continued to the north-east and discovered a huge land mass which he was convinced was part of the Great Southern Continent. He landed on the western side but due to **hostile natives** he left without further exploration. He had discovered New Zealand.



Plate proof with approval signature and date. 1940 Centennial issue.

According to Maori tradition **Kupe** discovered New Zealand over 1000 years ago but he returned to his homeland Hawaiki which is thought to be Raiatea in the Society Islands. About A.D. 1350 a fleet of large, **ocean-going canoes** arrived and settled the country.



4. In the South Seas.

4.1. New Zealand circumnavigated..

Cook headed south and soon he **rediscovered** the land that no Europeans had visited for the past 127 years.

Cook landed in 1769 but the reception by the Māori was not quite as amicable as illustrated on the 3d stamp of the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition issue shown below.



Essay, mirrored design..



Essay, in brown..



.and as issued.

Cook was to conduct a thorough survey in the ensuing months, and he discovered that it was not the Southern Continent but **two large islands** separated by a strait.



Unadopted essay in black ink on thin card by L.C.Mitchell for the proposed 2½d stamp of the New Zealand 1940 Centennial issue. Features ENDEAVOUR, Cook's map of New Zealand and James Cook.

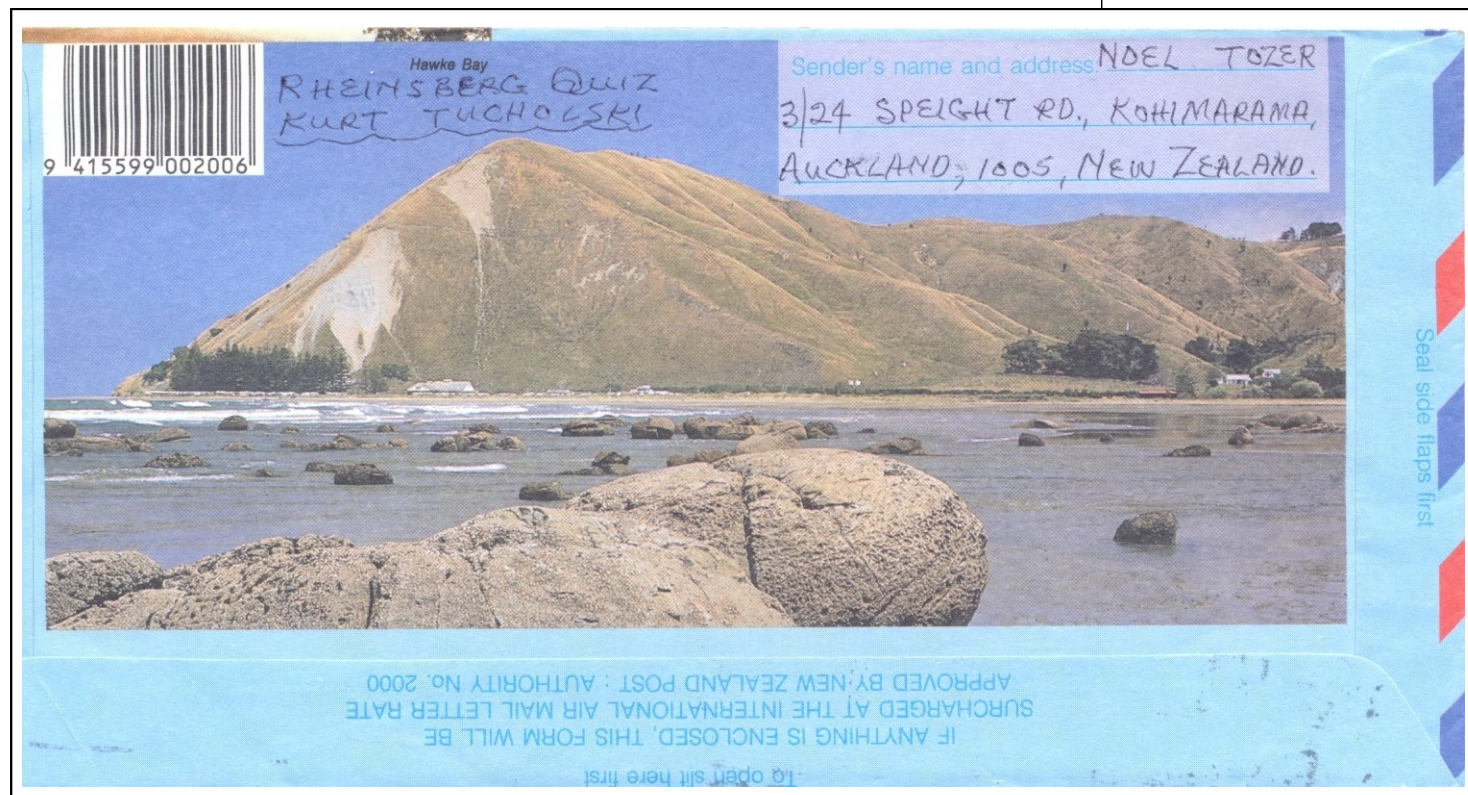
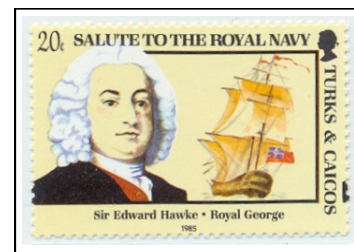
4.1.1. A thorough survey conducted



Die proof on wove paper. Rare.
Flaw in rigging, retouched out in all three plates.
Stamps from plate 1 and plate 3 shown right.

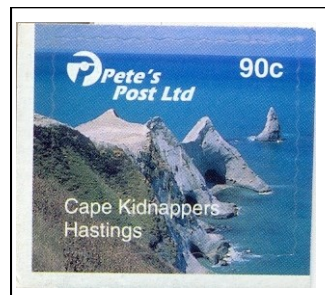


To the south of Poverty Bay a large bay was named
Hawke's Bay in honour of
Sir Edward Hawke (1705-81), Royal Navy admiral.



Aerogramme (reverse). Used to Germany. Features **Hawke Bay**.

Piercy Island was named after
rear admiral Piercy Brett (1709-81).



Cook bestowed many names during his
circumnavigation:
Cape Kidnappers (a Māori incident) and
Endeavour Inlet (anchoring place).

Pete's Post is a New Zealand postal
delivery company created in June 1998 under
the deregulation legislation (see also p33).



Cook sailed across a wide bay without landing but
observed that it was well populated and looked
fertile. He called it Bay of Plenty.

White Island was named and a dormant volcano
on shore got the name **Mount Edgecumbe**.



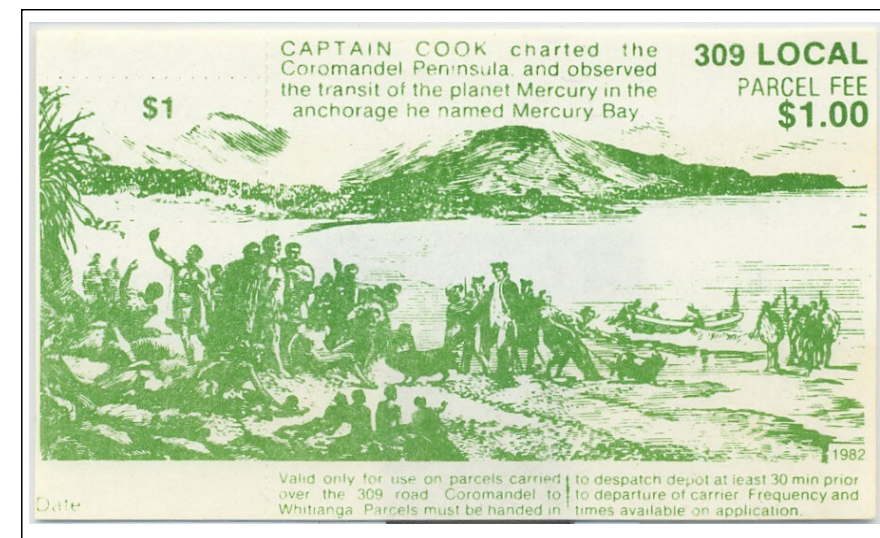
Postage Due cover from Whakatane to **Edgecumbe**, tied by Whakatane cds
27 June 1932 and Edgecumbe cds 28 June 1932.
Insufficiently franked with 1/2d George V. Inland letter rate was 1d
(1 June 1932 - 30 Sept 1939). 1d To Pay cachet (double deficient postage).
1d stamp affixed and endorsed PD as postage due stamps not available.

White Island cds. Post office in use
Aug 1 1927 to Dec 22 1930.



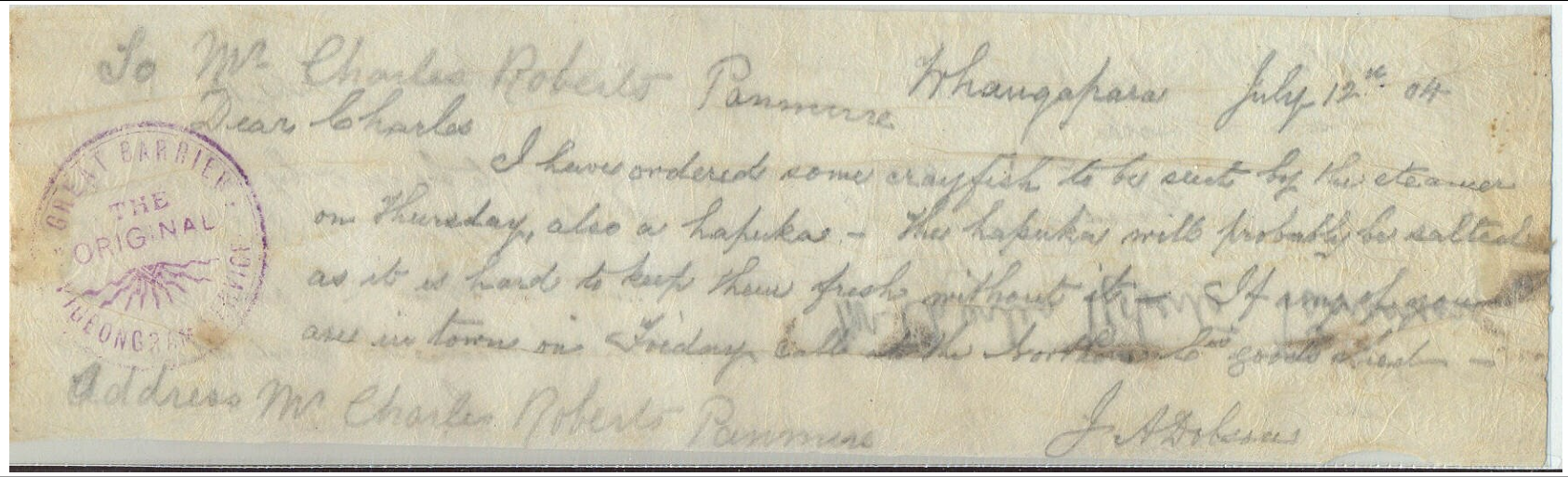
Cook stayed 11 days in a large bay to observe
the transit of Mercury, and hence named it
Mercury Bay.

Cooks Beach is located in Mercury Bay near
present-day Whitianga.



Parcel fee label. Valid for parcels carried over Road 309 from
Coromandel to Whitianga. Design based on a watercolour
"Captain Cook Landing in New Zealand" by Temple, 1869.

4.1.1. A thorough survey conducted (cont)



Pigeongram. The **Great Barrier** Pigeongram Service 1904. Message sent from Wangapara to Panmure in Auckland (North Island); a distance of about 65 miles. In 1908 telegraphic communications were installed and so the pigeongram service was discontinued.

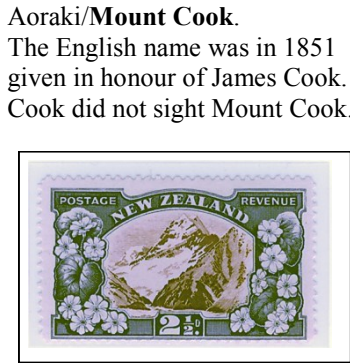
Barrier Isles (Little and **Great Barrier Islands**) was named by Cook.



Marton on the North Island was named in 1869 to honour Cook's birthplace.



Cook named a peaked mountain **Mount Egmont** in honour of John Perceval (1711-70), 2nd Earl of Egmont.



as issued.

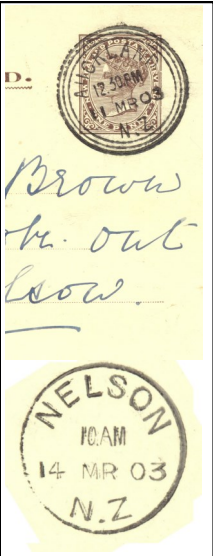
Aoraki/**Mount Cook**. The English name was in 1851 given in honour of James Cook. Cook did not sight Mount Cook.



Artist proposed proof by Archer **Mount Cook**



Postal stationery; postal card from Auckland to Nelson 1903. Issued 1897 for domestic use and for the Australian colonies. **Mt Cook** (upper left) and **Mt Egmont**.



Copy of front (reduced)



Tui manuscript cancel 22/01/09 3 days after opening of post office. Only recorded example (certificate).



Tui cds, first day of usage. Only 3 recorded examples.



Pete's Post started in June 1998 for the delivery of mail between New Plymouth and Bell Block. The 1999 stamp feature the politician Len Jury and his wife, in the background **Sugar Loafs** which was named by Cook 13th Jan 1770.

The botanists discovered a new bird species. **Tui** is the Māori name for the **prothemadera novaeseelandiae**, an endemic bird of the honeyeater family.



Tui was a railway construction camp for the Nelson railway line between Nelson and Glenhope. The railway was in operation between 1876 and 1955. The post office in Tui opened Jan 19 1909 and closed Sept 30 1947.

Cook circumnavigated the **two large islands** in 6 months and not having found the elusive continent in these waters he continued west..



Postal stationery; letter card 1923. 2d King George V, revalued to 1½d by overprinting. Further revalued with stamp blocked out by five horizontal bars and a 1d "map" stamp printed alongside. Revalued due to postage rate reductions of Oct 1st 1923. New letter rate was 1d (in force until March 1st 1931).

4.2. The east coast of Australia charted

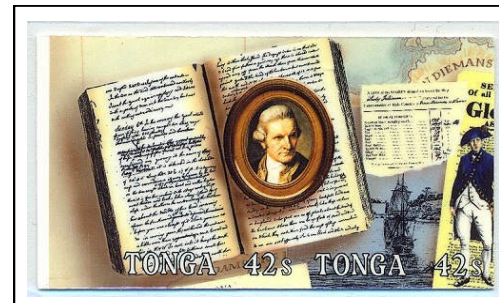
4.2.1. Landing at Botany Bay



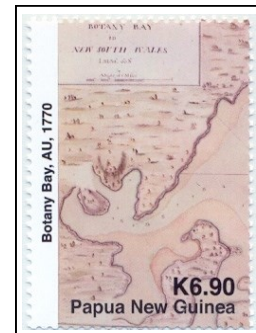
and discovered the east coast of Australia in April 1770. The headland first sighted by his second-in-command Zachary Hicks (1739?-71) was named **Point Hicks**.



Cook landed at the entrance of a large bay which was named **Stingrays Harbour**. Later it was re-named **Botany Bay** because of the many new plants collected. Botany Bay is located a few miles south of present day **Sydney**.



Chromalin proof on thick card by Walsall Security Printer for two stamps of the Tonga 1988 Australia Bicentenary sheet. Only 4 or 5 were printed. Shows log-book entry naming **Botany Bay**.



4.2.2. Along the coast



Cook sailed north along the coast and he noted three hills "which very much resembles **glass houses** which occasioned my giving them that name" (Cook).

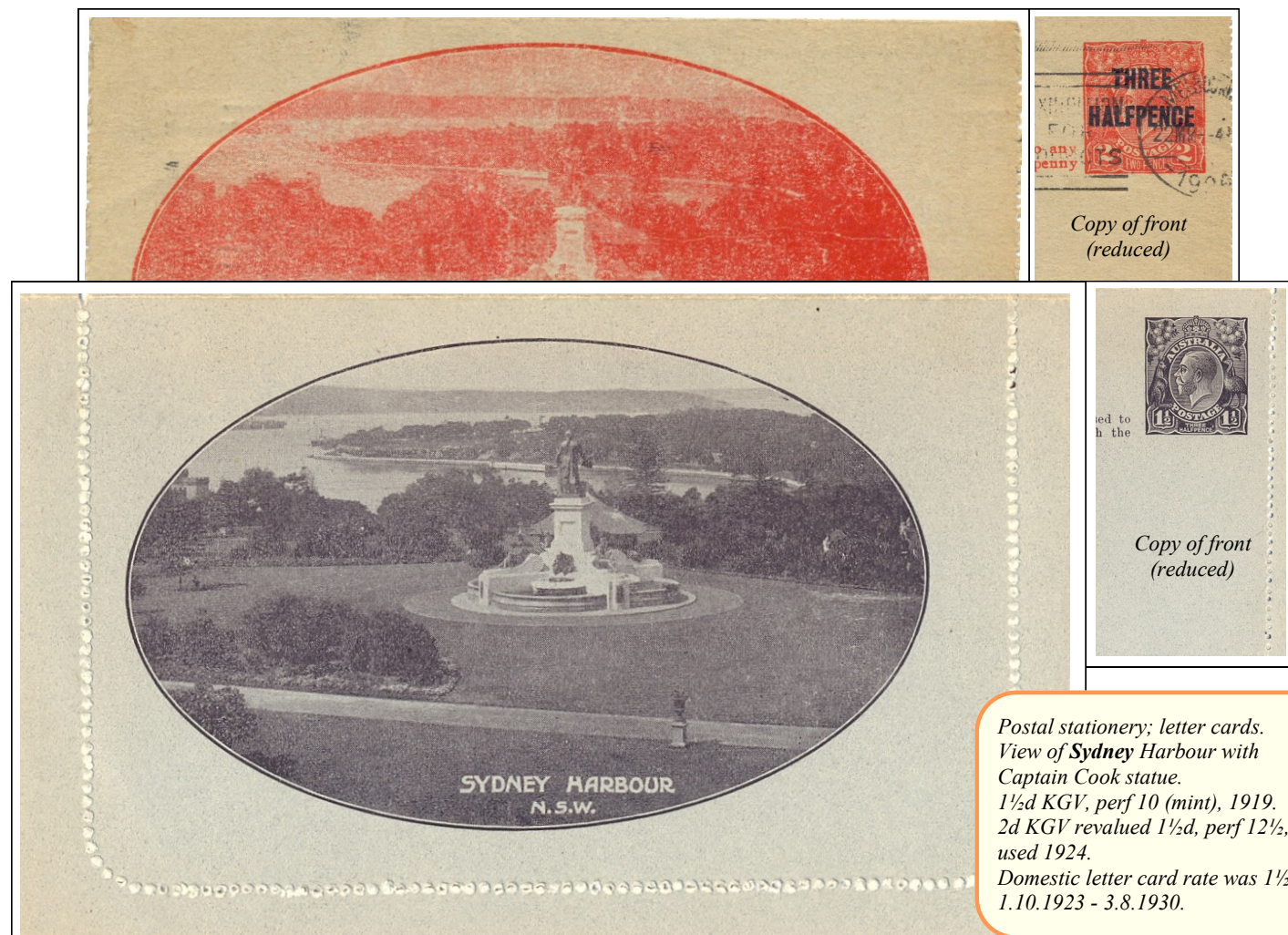
Envelope used air-mail to United Kingdom, tied by **Glass House Mts** cds 18 June 1935. Postage 4 x 3d + 3 x 2d = 18h 6d. Air mail rate to the UK was 1/6d per 1/2 oz (in force Dec 1934 to Aug 1938).



Cape **Grafton** was named after Augustus Henry Fitzroy (1735-1811), 3rd Duke of Grafton.



Cook mapped the **east coast of Australia**. On the painting by Nathaniel Dance (below) he is holding his chart of Australia.



Postal stationery; letter cards. View of **Sydney Harbour** with Captain Cook statue. 1 1/2d KGV, perf 10 (mint), 1919. 2d KGV revalued 1 1/2d, perf 12 1/2, used 1924. Domestic letter card rate was 1 1/2d 1.10.1923 - 3.8.1930.



Die proof in brown, unissued value of 70 c. Only recorded example in private hands. Issued stamp displayed left.

Left:
*"A view of the **Endeavour River**, where the ship was laid on shore, in order to repair the damage which she received on the rock".
 Based on a lost drawing by Parkinson.*



A 50c postage stamp from Australia, featuring a pink butterfly on a branch with dark leaves. The stamp includes the text "AUSTRALIA 50c", "Dillwynia alata", "Banksia River, New Holland", and "NEW HOLLAND - COOK'S VOYAGE".

Dillenia alata
(Parkinson)

It took weeks to repair the ship, and **Joseph Banks** took the opportunity to explore the inland and collect plants.



Cook took possession
of the entire east coast
and named it
New South Wales.



Colour trial plate proof.

Since 1901 New South Wales a state in south eastern Australia.

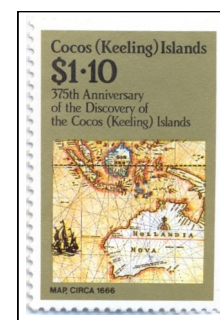
4.3.1. Torres Strait.



Luis de Torres (c1565-1607) captained the **SAN PEDRO** in an expedition to find the Southern Continent.
In 1606 he sailed along the southern coast of **New Guinea** proving it to be an **island** and not part of a continent.

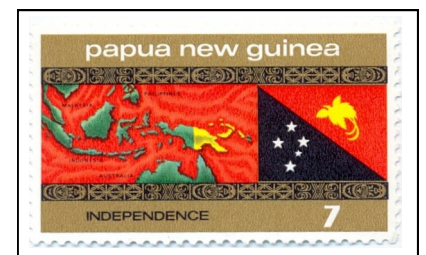


*Map by de Eredia,
early 17th century.*



The documents from Torres's voyage lay hidden in Spanish archives for many years, and the existence of a strait between New Guinea and Australia was still debated in the 18th century.

Cook decided to verify it by rounding the **northern tip of Australia** sailing between **Australia and New Guinea**.



To mark the centennial of New South Wales as a colony a stamp was issued featuring Cook based on a painting by Dance (see page 79).

A colour trial plate proof in black was made to check for imperfections and colour trial plate proofs in other colours to find the right colour.

Brown was selected.

The stamp was issued in different shades of brown.



Colour trial plate proof



Colour trial plate proof



Imperf plate proof.



Imperf, red-brown 1899. Rare.



*Cover from Brisbane to London endorsed "via **Torres Straits & Brindisi**". Tied by Brisbane cds 9 Sep 1876 and Q.L.-in-Rays cancel. Arrival cancel London Nov 6 1876.
Postage 9d which was the single letter rate (in force 27 Dec 1870 to early 1881). Ex Beston.*

5. A second voyage in the southern hemisphere

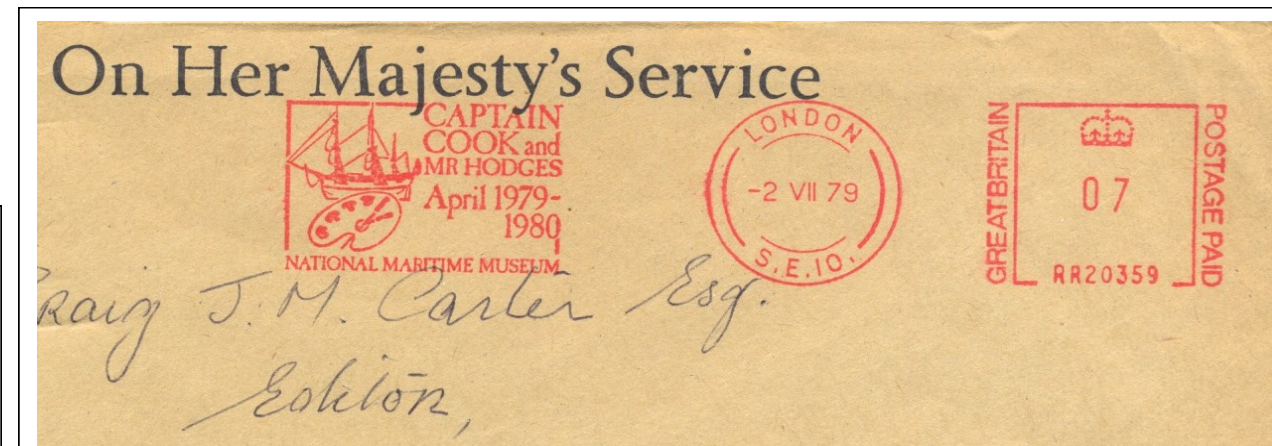
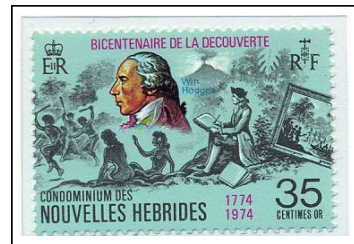
5.1. In the RESOLUTION and ADVENTURE.

On his first voyage Cook had disproved the existence of the Unknown Continent in high latitudes of the southern Pacific Ocean but had proved himself a **Great Navigator**.

Cook was selected to command the second voyage to circumnavigate the Globe to locate and chart the continent were it found to exist.



William Hodges
(1744-97)
was appointed to the
RESOLUTION as a
landscape painter.



Cook chose a similar but larger vessel for the voyage ahead. It was named **H.M.S. RESOLUTION**. For safety reasons **the ADVENTURE** was selected as her consort.



*"RESOLUTION and ADVENTURE at anchor in Matavai Bay, Tahiti".
After a painting by William Hodges.*

Johann Reinhold Forster
(1729-98)

and his son
Johann Georg
Adam Forster (1754-94)

were appointed naturalists
on the voyage.

They were responsible for
collecting specimens and
making observations
of natural history
of islands visited.



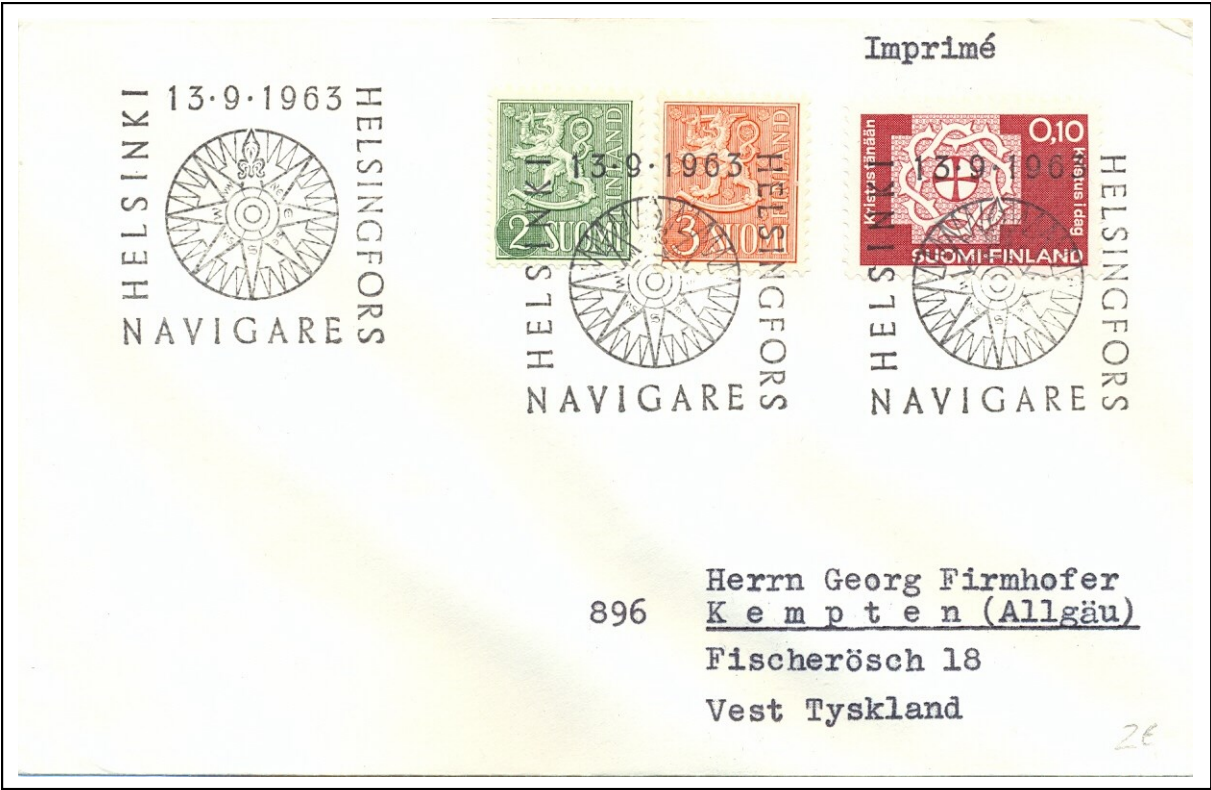
*Pictorial postmark used in Ilawa (Poland) to commemorate the
230th Anniversary of Cook's second voyage.
Johann Reinhold Forster (left) and Georg Forster (right).
The Polish connection is that Johann Reinhold Forster was born in
Tczew, not far from Ilawa.*



*Original artwork, acrylic and collage (frame) on card. Artist Javier. Unsigned. Unique. The design similar to several
paintings by William Hodges. Historic South Pacific Vessels issue, Cook Islands 1973. Ex Fournier archive.*

*"War Canoe - Otaheite"
as issued.*

5.1.1. Navigation



Special handstamp used during the International Maritime Exhibition in Helsinki 13.9.-23.9.1963. NAVIGARE means "to sail" (in Latin) and "to navigate" (in Italian).

Navigation describe the ability to determine a ships position on the face of the Earth, and to steer the ship from Point A to Point B.

A **compass** is a device that indicates direction, and was an important instrument for navigation.



Entire from Kjøbenhavn to Holsted pr. Ribe, Denmark. Postage 2 x 4 RBS red-brown Thiele print II. Tied by numeral cancellation "1" (Copenhagen) and compass cancel (type IIa-1) 29 Aug 1853. Domestic letter rate for 2nd weight-class (2 lod = 31 gram) was 8 RBS, in force 1.4.1851 to 31.3.1865.



The ends of a **magnetized needle** points toward the magnetic north (and magnetic south). The compass needle was mounted and placed in the middle of a **card that showed direction**, eventually all 32 nautical directions.



The Chinese may have **developed a compass** as early as the 11th or 12 century.

Position is given in degrees **N(orth)** or **S(outh)** of the Equator and **W(est)** or **E(ast)** of Greenwich, London.



Geographical position on the face of the Earth is given from a **"grid"** of

latitudes (parallels): lines parallel to the Equator encircling the Globe north or south of the Equator.

and

longitudes (meridians): equidistant lines passing from the North Pole to the South Pole east or west of a chosen zero-meridian.



USS Constitution is the world's oldest naval vessel still afloat. Launched in 1797 and since 1907 a museum ship. In 1934 she completed a three-year tour of the United States visiting 90 ports.



International reply coupon, Rome type II. Used 2nd Oct 1907; the second official day of use for IRCs. Postmarked Wetherby Terrace Earls Court Rd (London). The coupon has been postmarked in the wrong place; it may have been the first one the Post Office clerk had seen.

5.1.1. Navigation (cont)

Finding latitude had been possible for centuries by measuring the **Sun's altitude** or **height of the Pole Star** (northern hemisphere) or of the **Southern Cross** (southern hemisphere) at night.



Instruments for angular measurements of the height of a celestial body evolved from the simple **kamal** to the **mariner's astrolabe**.



and later to a **backstaff** which was used with the observer's back to the Sun (hence the name) and thereby eliminating the risk of damage to the eye by looking at the sun directly.

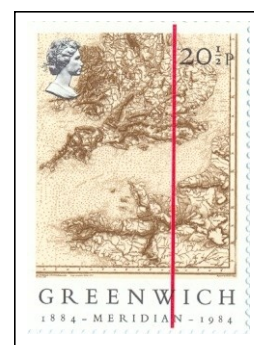
Longitude is the position east or west of a politically chosen **meridian** passing from the North Pole to the South Pole. Any given meridian could have been selected.



Meter stamp. Braunschweig 1, 28.5.1976. NA11. Francotyp "A9000" (MV).

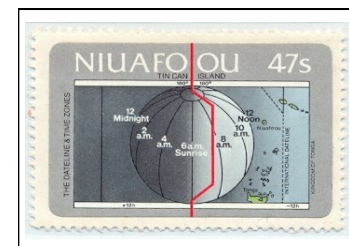


but since 1884 the **Greenwich meridian** (London) has been the "zero-longitude".



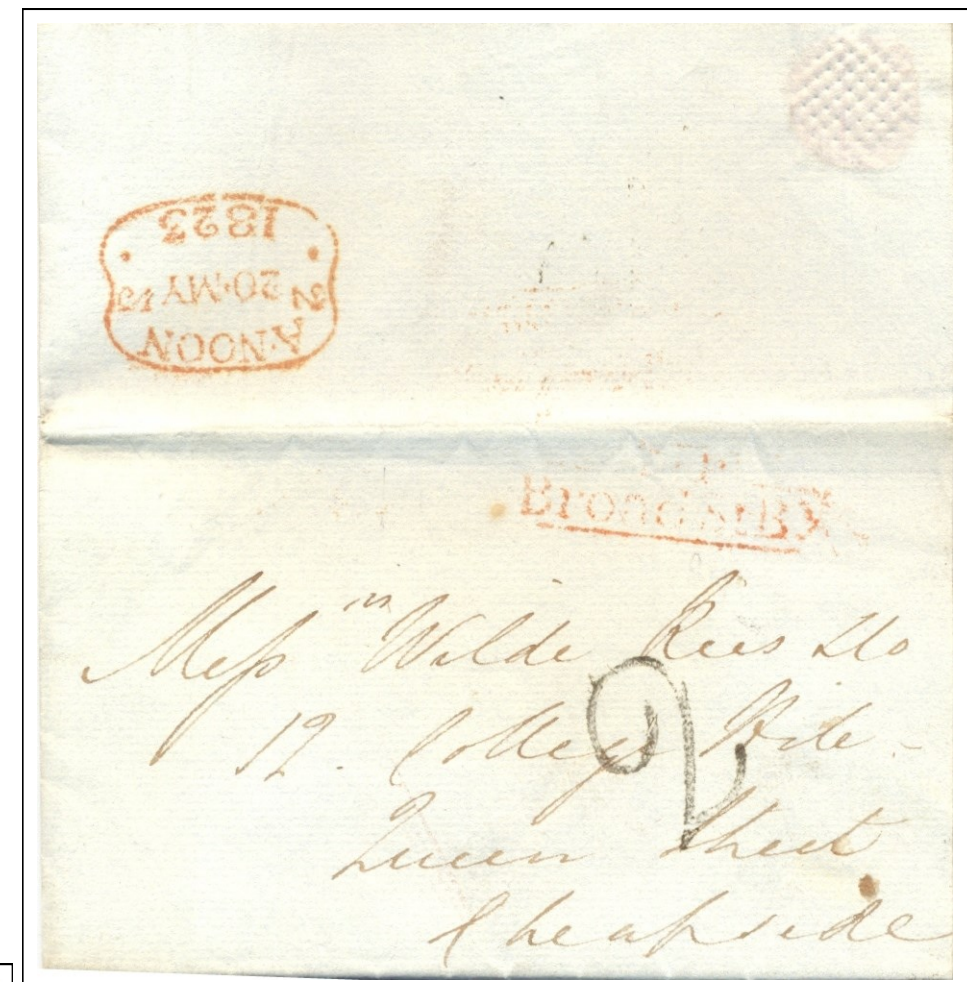
Hipparchos (c190-120 BC) in ancient Greece realized that finding difference of longitude would be possible if the same celestial event was observed (and local time measured) in each of two places simultaneously.

This means that if you know the local time at a place of known longitude you just have to measure local time at the new place. The difference in time translates to the difference in longitude, i.e. **1 hour equals 15°** of longitude because the Earth rotates 360° in 24 hours.



Finding local time is by determining the precise moment the Sun is at its highest, which occurs when it crosses the observer's meridian at **Noon**.

The **pendulum clock** (slingerklok in Dutch), invented by **Christiaan Huygens** (1629-95) in 1658, worked fairly well on land but was useless at sea.



Prephilatelic entire to Cheapside. Manuscript "2" and (faint) Broad St BY mark. Reverse red time marking 12 NOON 12 20 MY 1823.

The **Speaking Clock** is an electro-mechanical device which announces the time correct to one-tenth of a second. All you had to do was to call the Post Office Speaking Clock, any time of day and night.

This service was not available in the 18th century but in London the self-taught clockmaker **John Harrison** (1693-1776) worked on developing a maritime time-keeper that turned out to be nearly as accurate (more on page 46).

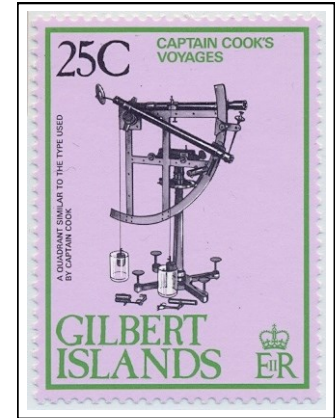


5.1.2. Cook as navigator

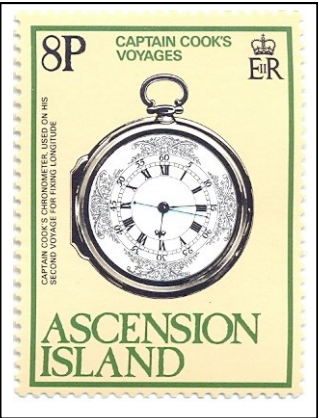


Cook brought some of the most modern navigational instruments on the voyage such as a large **quadrant**, a **sextant** by Jesse Ramsden and **reflecting telescopes**.

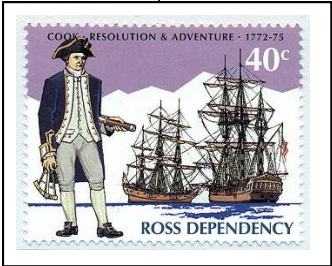
A second aim of the voyage was to test a maritime timekeeper made by John Harrison in determining longitude. His first timekeeper, **H1**, weighed seventy-five pounds and measured nearly 4 feet in every dimension. In 1736 it was tested aboard the **CENTURION** on a voyage to Lisbon.



The H1 performed well but Harrison eventually developed a smaller and more handy timekeeper, **H4**, in the size of a pocket watch. This was tested by Cook, and it turned out to be a very **accurate maritime chronometer**.

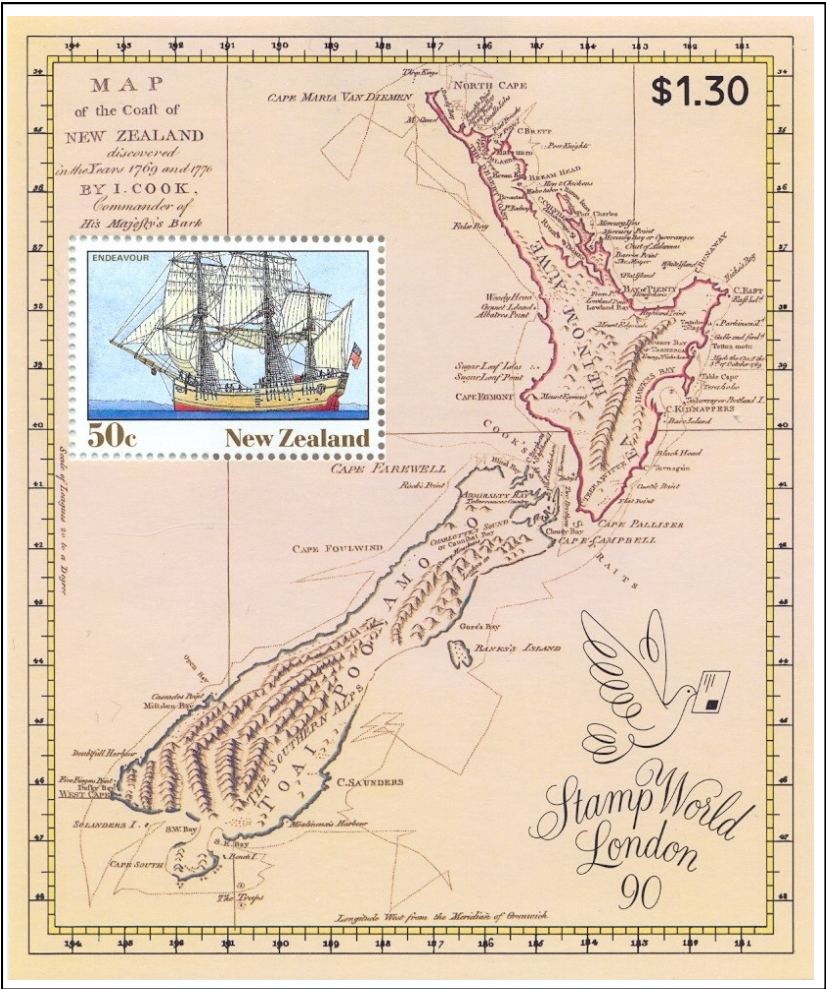


The **Copley Medal** is the premier scientific award of the Royal Society given for outstanding achievements in research in any field of science. **John Harrison was the medallist in 1749.**



Cook was an excellent surveyor and mapmaker, and he draw accurate **maps** like this one of **New Zealand**. One major mistake was Banks Island (named after Banks) which is not an island but a peninsula (red arrow).

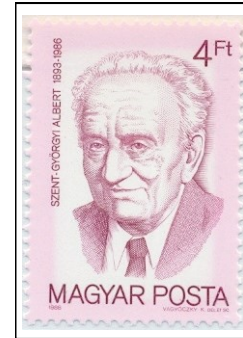
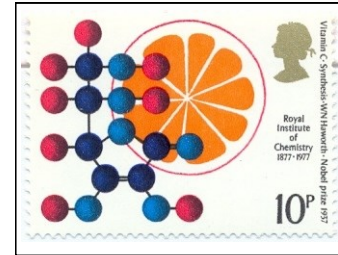
Preliminary sketch in pencil for "Cook with sextant", Ross Dependency 1995. Antarctic Explorers issue. Unsigned. Acquired from the archives of the designer Geoff Fuller. Total size 210 x 297 mm (A4) + as issued.



5.1.3. The battle against scurvy.



Scurvy is a potentially deadly disease caused by lack of **vitamin C**.
The causative agent, ascorbic acid, was discovered in 1927 by the Hungarian biochemist **Albert Szent-Györgyi** (1893-1986).



In the Age of Sail scurvy was the "big killer" on long ocean voyages but Cook did not lose a single man to scurvy on his voyages.

It was most likely the effect of constantly looking for fresh fruit, especially **citrus and greens**.

Sauerkraut which is fermented cabbage was brought from England.

Kerguelen cabbage (*pringlea antiscorbutica*)

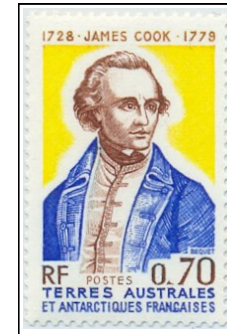
Scurvy-grass sorrel (*oxalis enneaphylla*).



5.2. Cook reached Antarctic waters.

5.2.1. Circumnavigating the elusive continent

James Cook departed England July 1772 in search of the southern continent. He reached the high southern latitudes and was the **first to cross the Antarctic Circle** on Jan 17th 1773.



He **circumnavigated** the Antarctic continent in the course of three consecutive Antarctic summers (so far south the sailing season was short in the 18th century).



In the intervening seasons several **forays** were made in the South Seas.



Cook and RESOLUTION with route of second voyage.

The **Aurora Australis** was described for the first time.



Master proof in final design affixed to printer's presentation card. Only 5 or 6 produced. Norfolk Island 1973.

Stempelbild

NEUSS 3 0191

12 4 40 50

Sauerkraut SAND

024 Deutsche Reichspost

Francotyp *B. 32120* Post *Neuss 3*

Firma *Heinrich Sand*

Motor ☒ Nr. Volt PS

Übersetzung: Motor ☒ Masch. Riemen

Geliefert *12.4.40*

Stand des Summenzählers Sperrung *Pl. 100.-*

Stand des Kartenzählers angefangene Karte Nr.

Plombenschlüssel (Post) gez. Nr. Permutationsnummer *7165a*

Reserveklischees oder geänderte Klischees *1. Forts. Kl. 4. 11. 48*

Spezialeinrichtungen

Merkmale

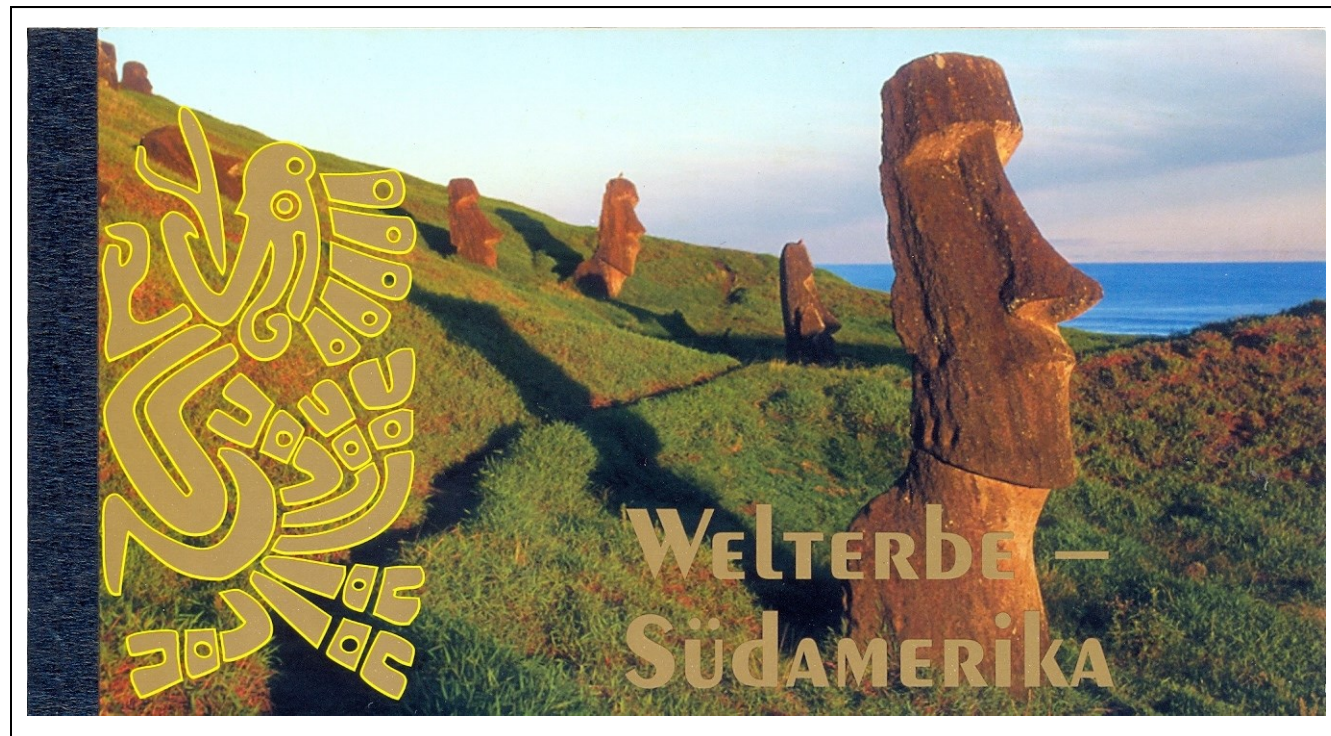
Sauerkraut SAND

Fabrik Stolzenberg, Berlin SW 68 3000.12.39.

Archive card from Francotyp, the franking machine manufacturer in Berlin, Germany. Each meter had a card containing technical details and a strike of the three parts of the meter stamp (frank, slogan and town/date stamp) from the date of delivery and of subsequent changes. This card is from the company Sand in Neuss, Germany.

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.



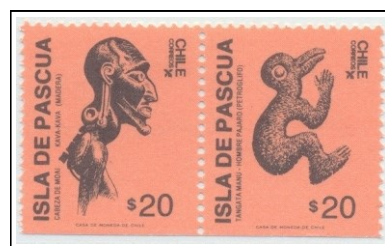
Cook was fascinated by the number of **large statues** lying on the ground or standing on platforms.

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.



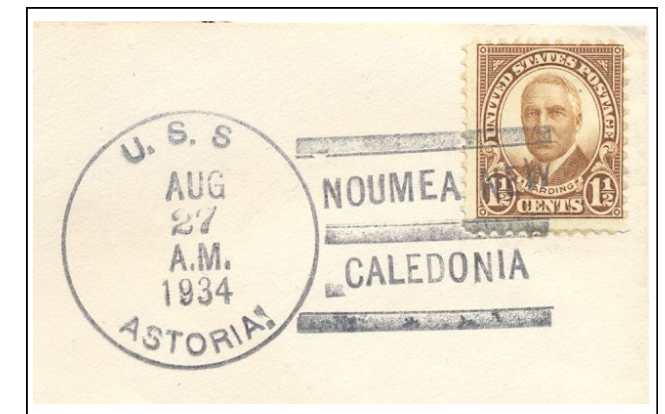
New Caledonian Whistler



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)**.

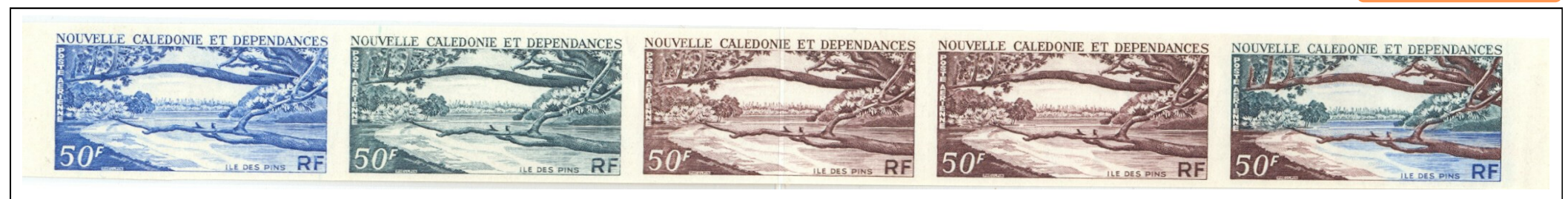


.as issued.



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..

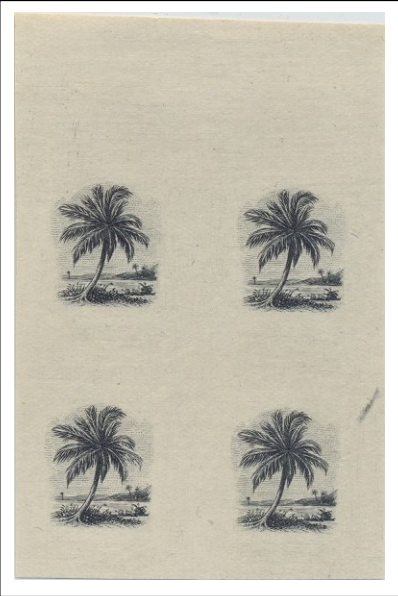


5.3.3. .Niue..



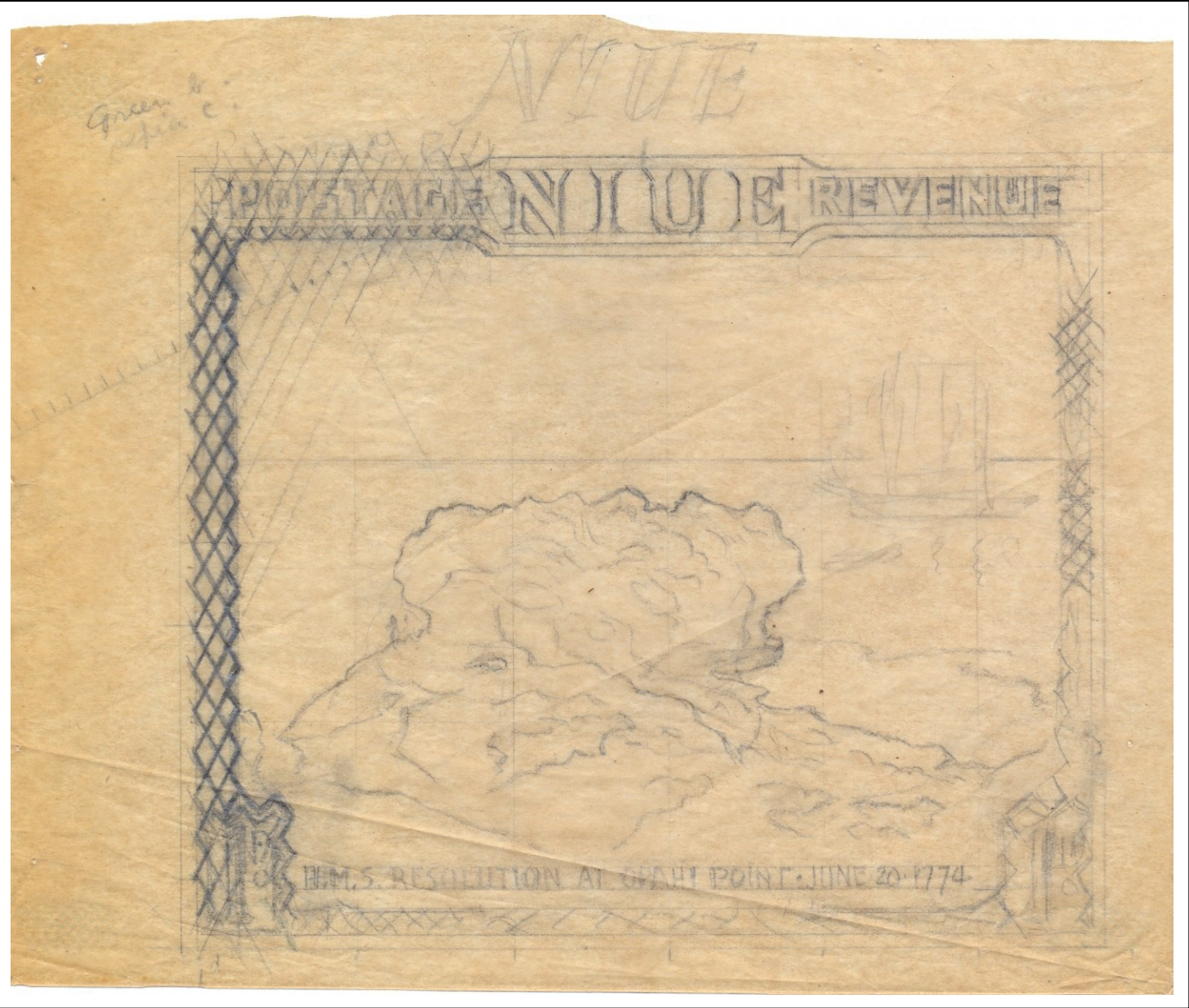
On June 21st 1774 a small **island** was sighted, and the following day Cook anchored off **Opahi Point**.

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.

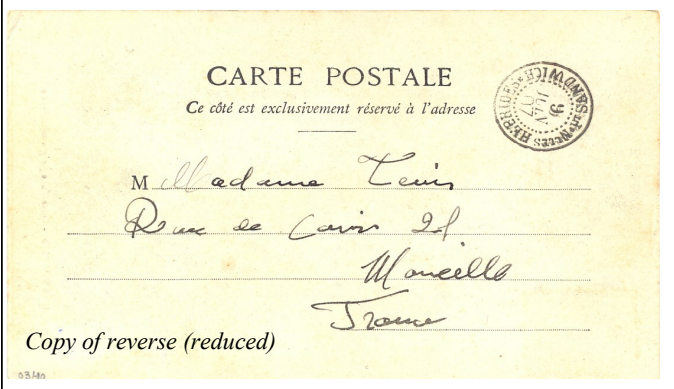
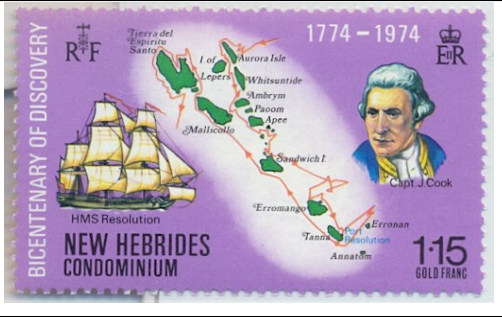
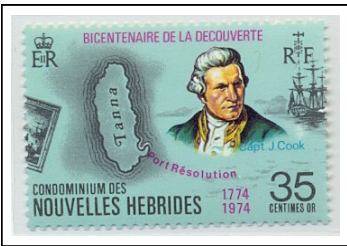


5.3.4. .New Hebrides..



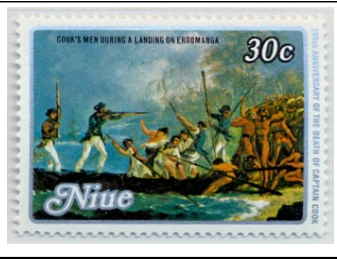
Pedro Fernandez de Quiros (1563?-1615) discovered in 1606 land in the South Seas believed to be part of the Southern Continent. He called it **Australis del Espirito Santo**.

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**.

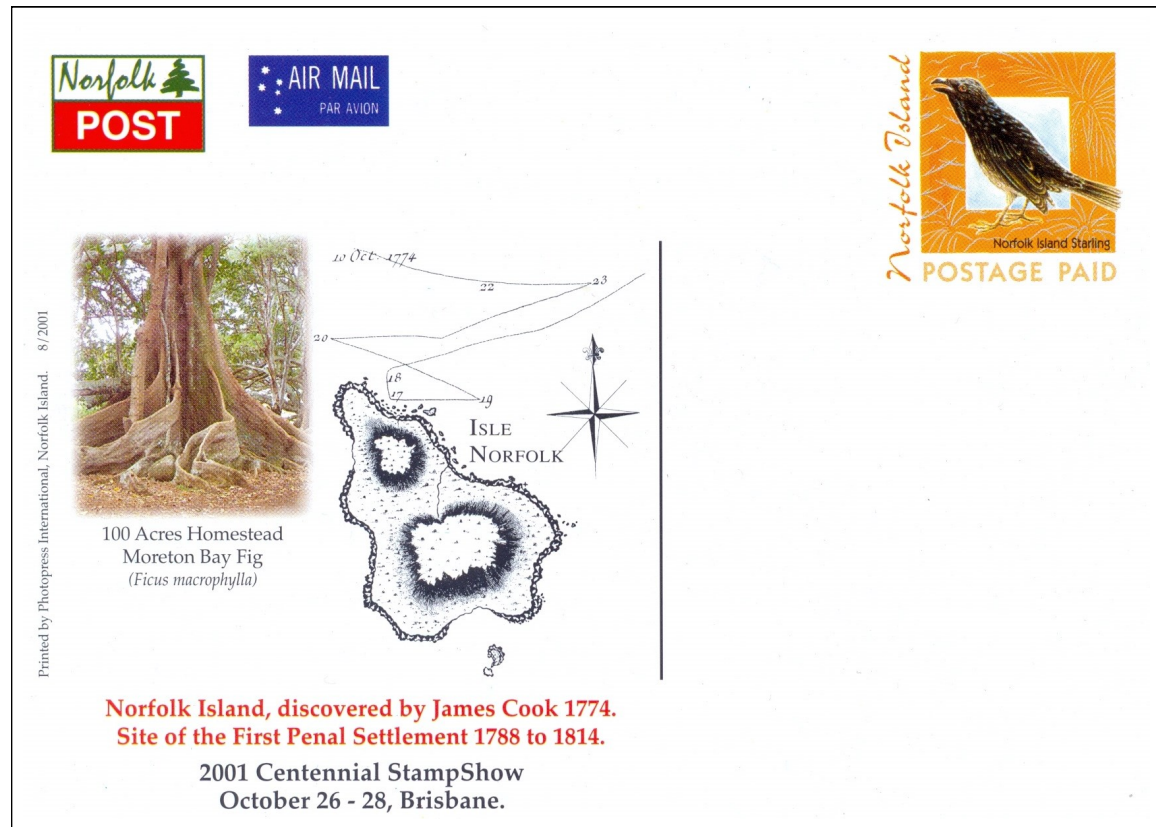


"The landing at Erramanga"
William Hodges, c1776

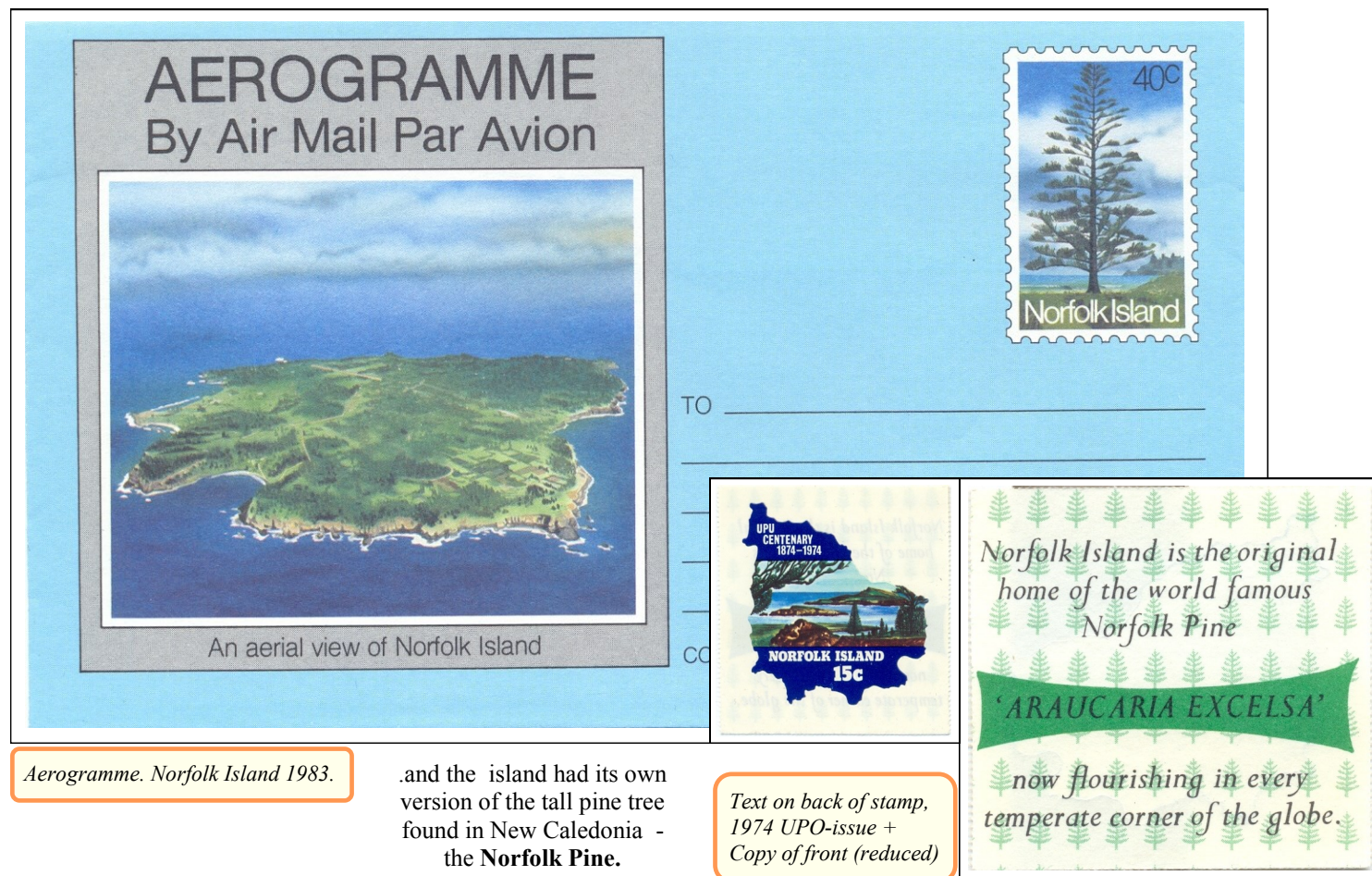
In the distance Cook saw an **active volcano** and steered for the island.
It was **Tanna** and the landing place was named **Port Resolution** after his ship.

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.

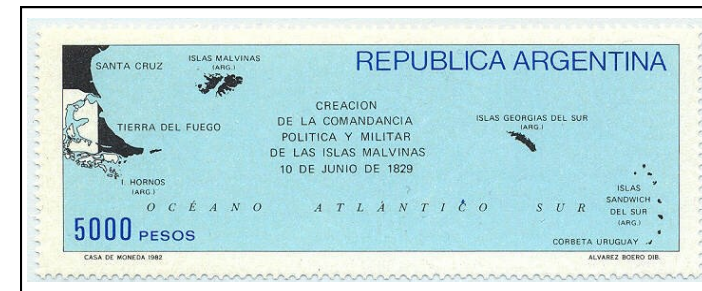


Pre-stamped card. Cook's sketch of Norfolk Island, the ship's track and depth of water in fathoms.



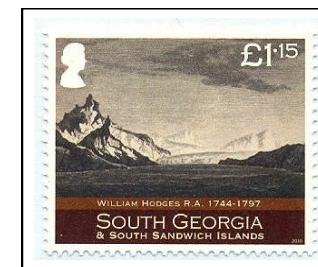
5.4. in the South Atlantic Ocean on the way home.

5.4.1. South Georgia, a barren island

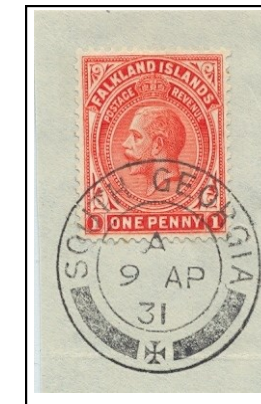


Cook decided to head for home. He visited **Tierra del Fuego** and sailed east when a large landmass was sighted but turned out to be an uninhabited island.

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



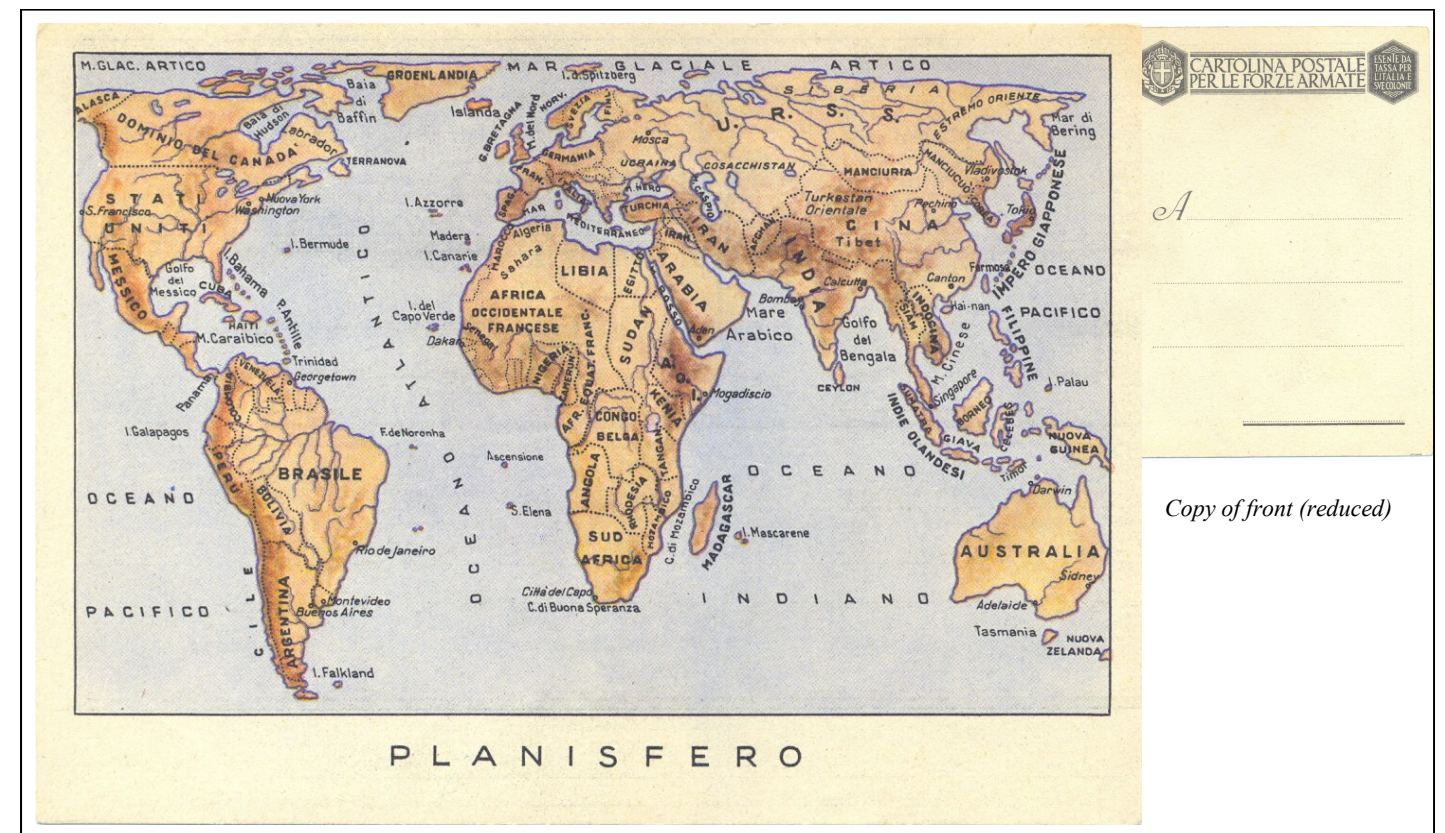
"Possession Bay in the Island of South Georgia"
After a painting by Hodges.



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.



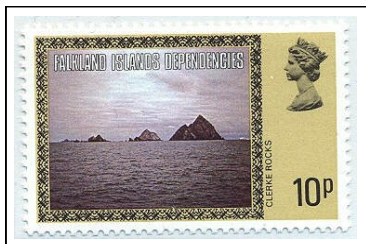
Cook named it Isle of Georgia in honour of **King George III** of England (1738-1820, r1760-1820). Later the name was changed to Southern Georgia and yet again to present-day **South Georgia**. It was a cold and barren island.



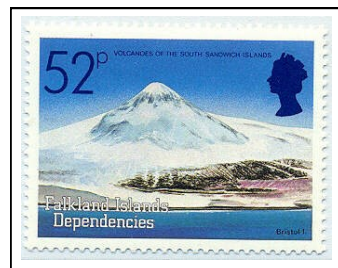
Postal stationery; postcard. Italian Armed Forces 1942.

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)

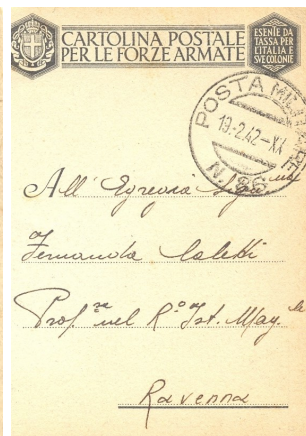
One of the islands was **Cook Island**.



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

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**.



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)



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

Aerogramme. San Marino 1986.

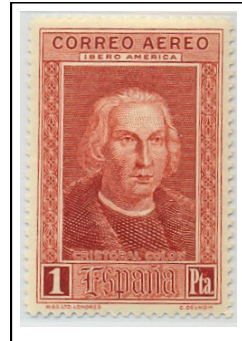
The Northwest Passage was the idea of a shortcut to the riches of the East. Especially **black pepper, nutmeg and cloves** was coveted.



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.



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.

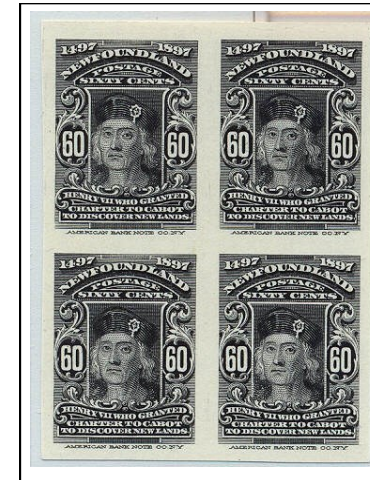
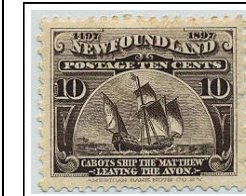
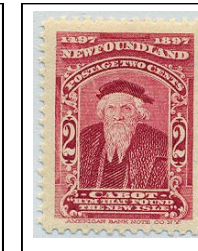


Plate proof.

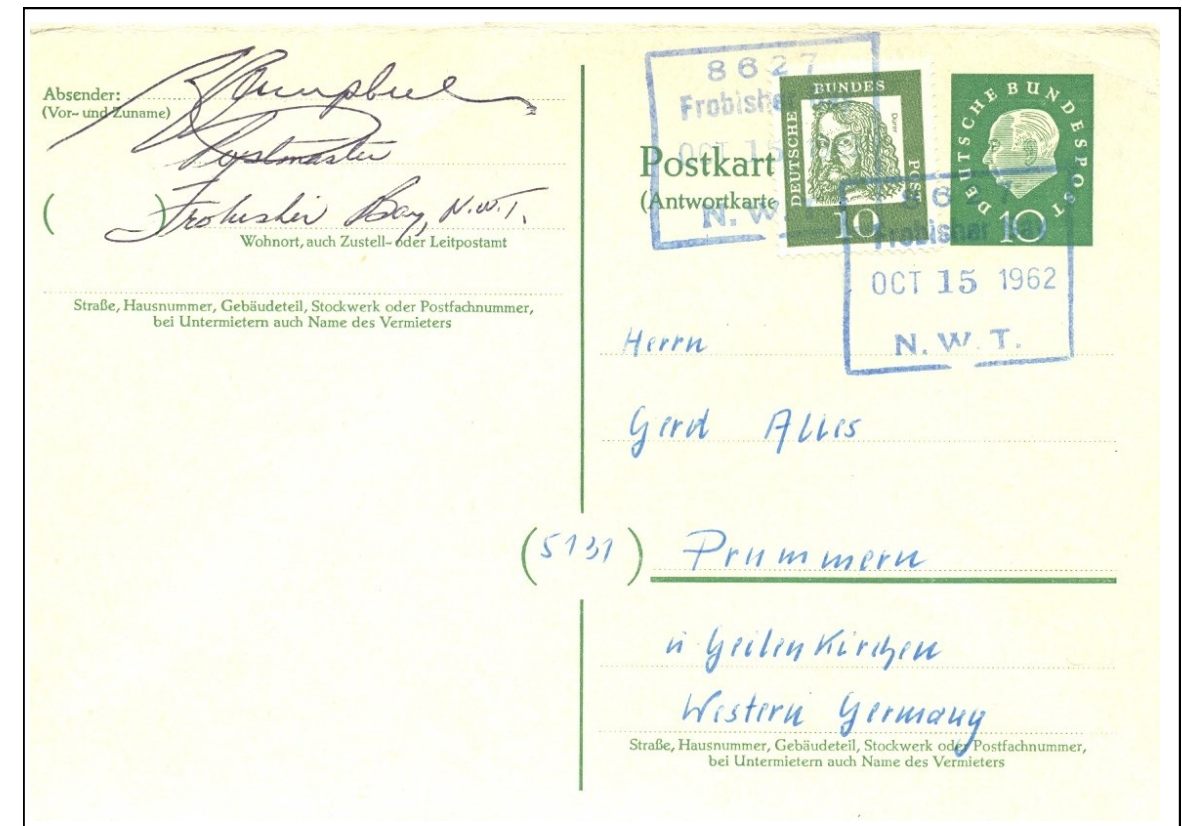


Martin Frobisher (c1535-94) went farther
north and was soon followed by..

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.

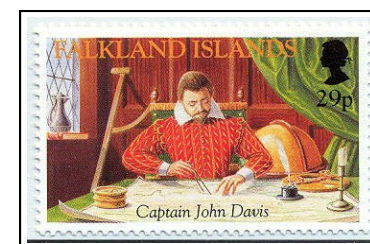


Stitched booklet with copy of contents. GB 1972.

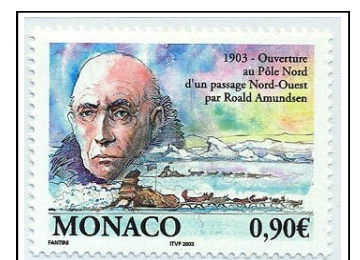


Postal stationery; reply card. Upfranked use from Frobisher Bay, Canada to Germany.
Postage 20 pfg. Card rate to Canada was 20 pfg from 1.9.1948 to 31.3.1965.

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

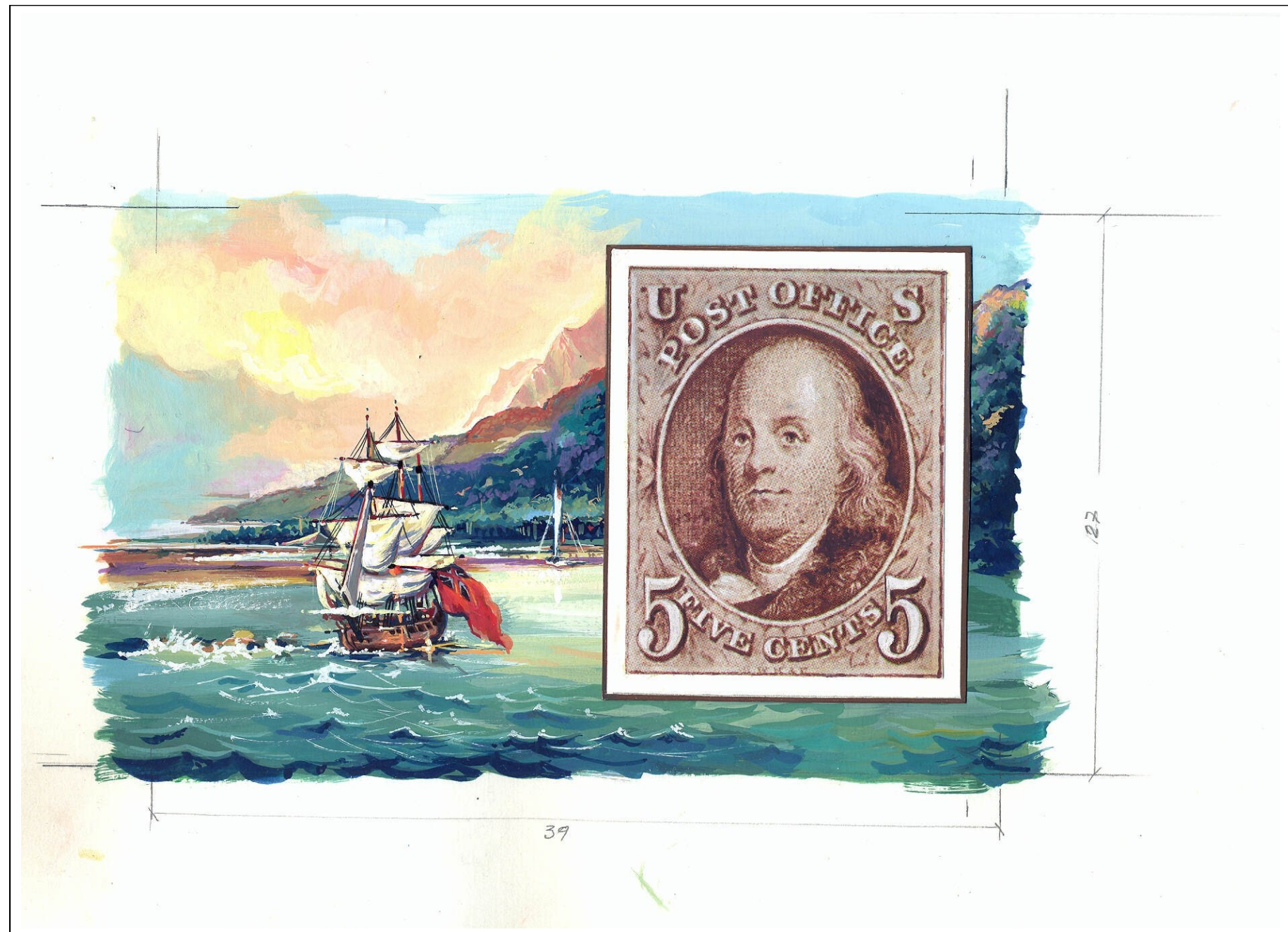


The Norwegian explorer
Roald Amundsen (1872-1920)
traversed the Passage in 1903-06.

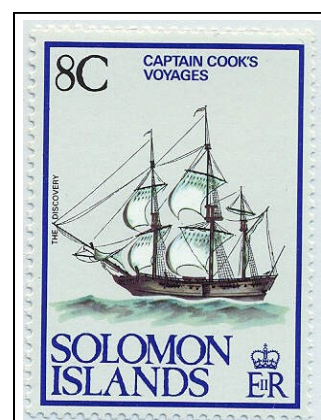


6.2. In the RESOLUTION and the DISCOVERY for..

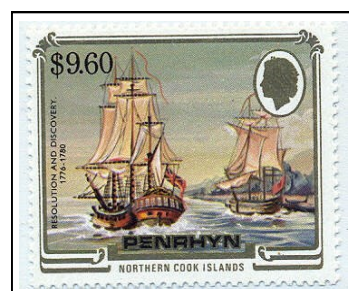
6.2.1. The vessels..



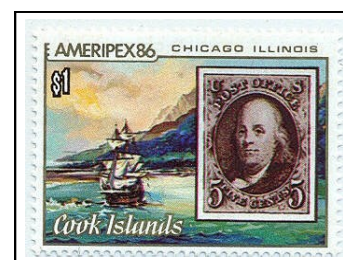
Original artwork. Acrylic and collage on art paper. Artist Isabel. Unsigned, probably unique. Cook Islands Ameripex '86 issue. The design is based on a painting "The RESOLUTION and ADVENTURE in Matavai Bay, Tahiti" by William Hodges, artist on the second voyage.



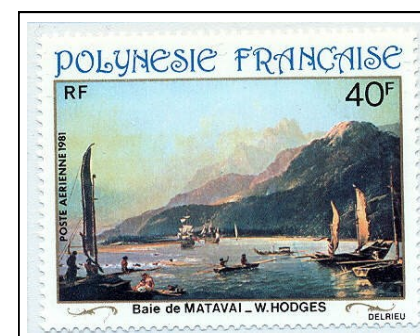
The **RESOLUTION** from the second voyage was used again and as her consort the **DISCOVERY** was chosen.



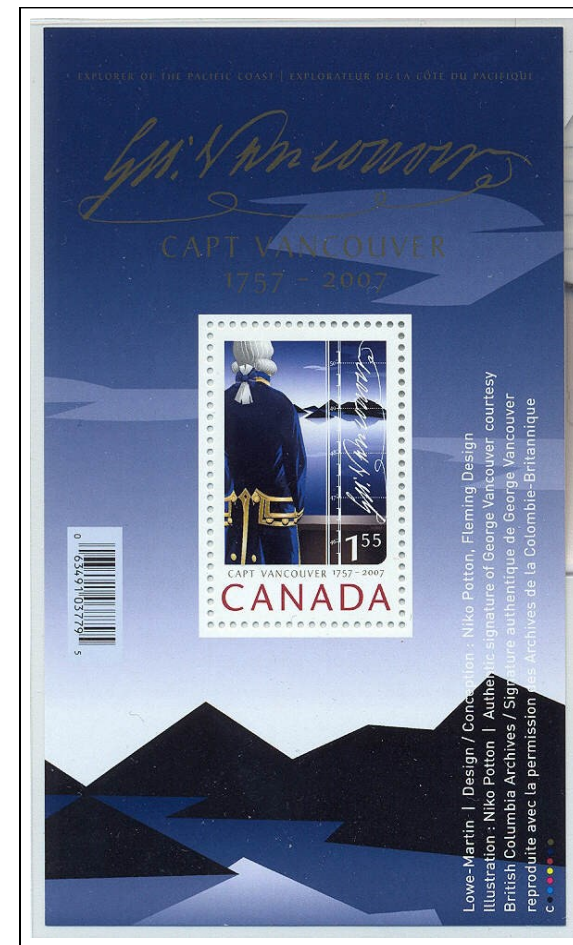
..and as issued.



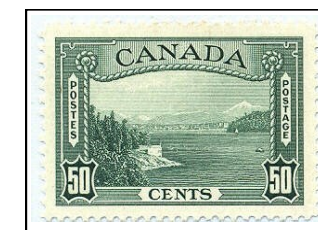
"The RESOLUTION and ADVENTURE in Matavai Bay, Tahiti".
William Hodges, c1776.
National Maritime Museum, London.



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.



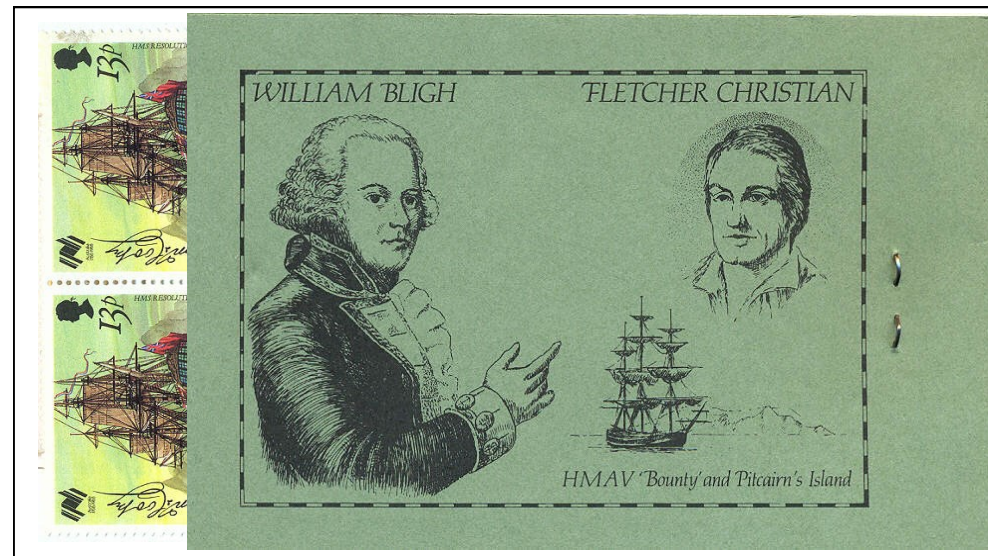
Nathaniel Portlock (1749-1817) was master's mate on the **DISCOVERY**. In 1785-88 he commanded a vessel in order to prosecute the maritime fur trade between the northwest coast of America and China.



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

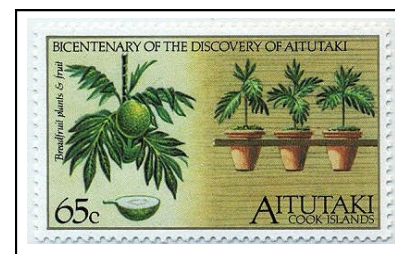
William Bligh (1754-1817) sailed on the RESOLUTION as master. He later became famous as commander of the **breadfruit** voyage that ended in the Mutiny on BOUNTY in 1789.



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.



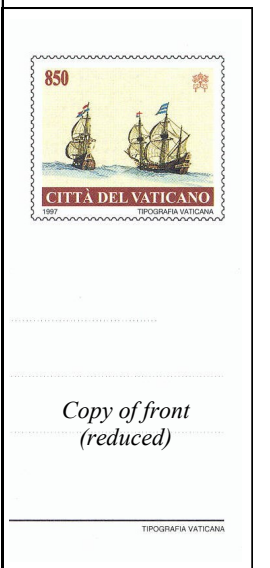
Aerogramme. Norfolk Island 1989.

6.3. A French discovery

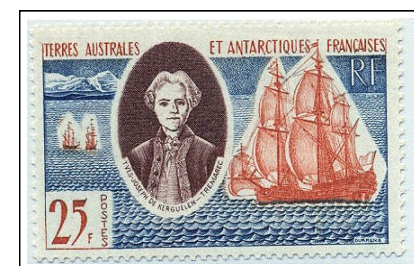
6.3.1. Kerguelen Island



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 Rivière
6200 Bouville.

PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL

6.3.1. Kerguelen Island (cont)



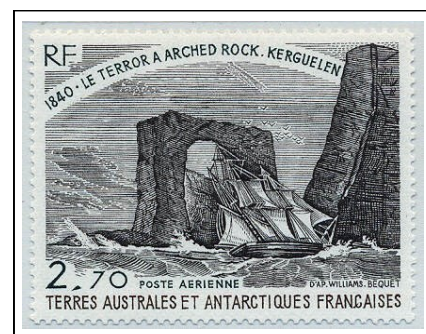
Stage die proof in black. Signed in pencil by the engraver Pierre Béquet. Prepared from the unhardened die during the various stages of engraving. Based on Webber's painting "A View of Christmas Harbour".



as issued.

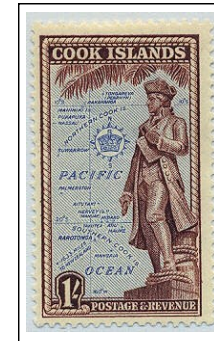
On December 25th 1776 Cook anchored in a large bay which he named **Christmas Harbour**. Cook wrote in his Journal:
"and to make it more remarkable its south point terminates in a high rock which is perforated quite through so as to appear like the arch of a bridge".

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.

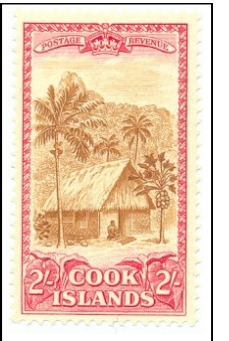


6.4. Familiar islands in the South Seas.

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.

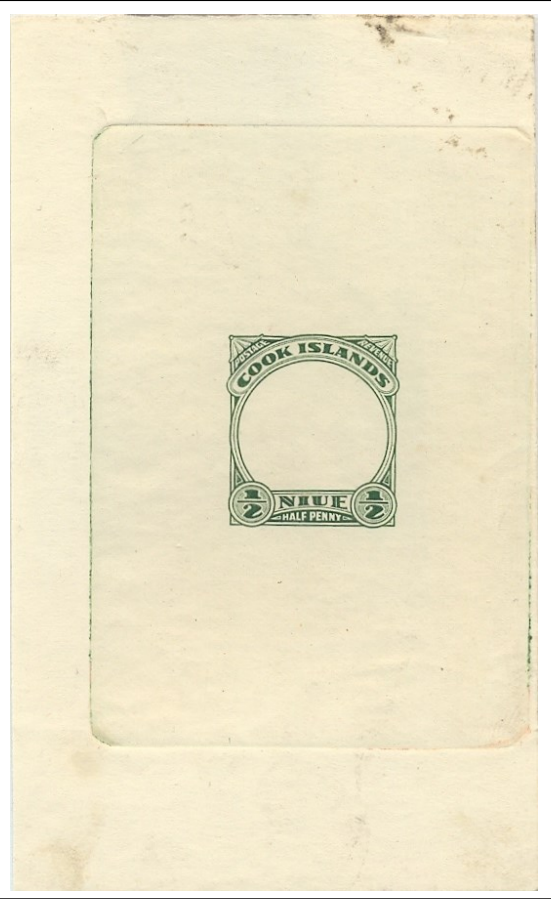


Hand painted stamp sized coloured essays for the 7 denominations in the Niue - Cook Islands 1932 pictorial issue. Unique. Ex Dr. Friedman and Sir Gawaine Baillie. Designs largely adopted apart from the 1d Cook issue.

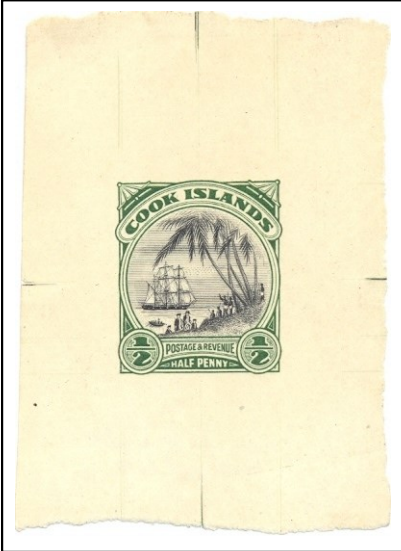


Final design. 6 **Perforated Initials**. Printer's SPECIMEN perfins, some inverted.

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.



Imperf between.

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

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



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.

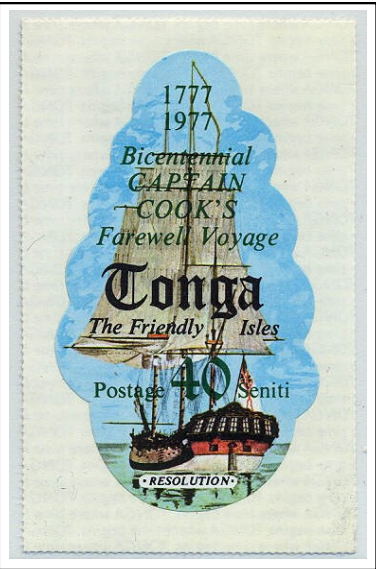


Copy of reverse (reduced).

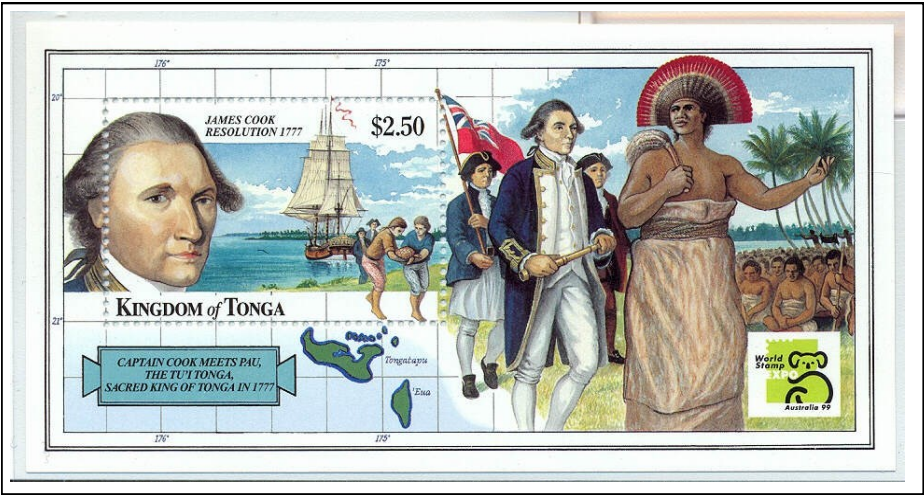
6.4.2. and the Friendly Isles (Tonga)



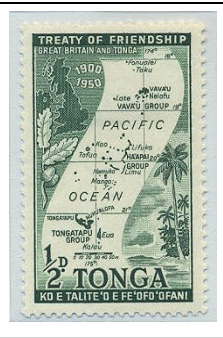
Cook had visited **The Friendly Isles** (Tonga) for the first time on his second voyage, and decided to make yet another visit on what turned out to be his **Farewell Voyage**.



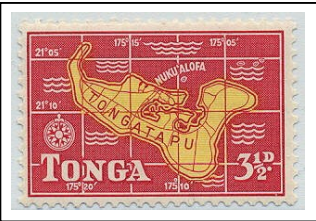
"The **RESOLUTION**, c1775" after a painting by Henry Roberts (1757-96) who sailed as master's mate on the voyage.



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



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



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



Presentation of Kava

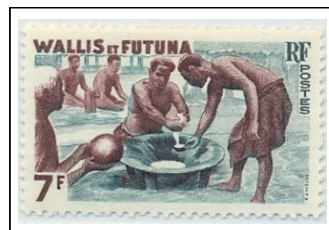
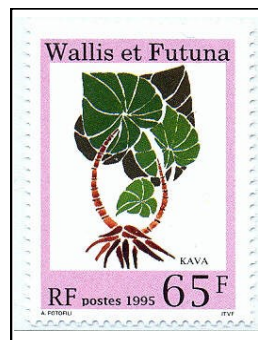


Copy of front

Postal stationery; postal card. Tonga 1911.

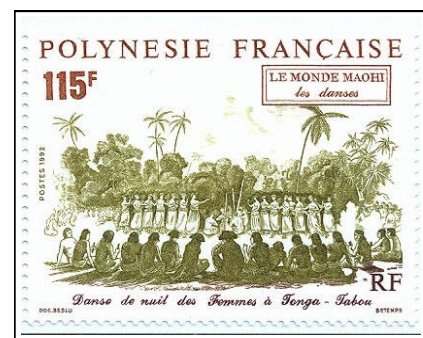
Cook was invited to a **kava ceremony** which was a ritual where, as Cook wrote in his journal:

"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**".



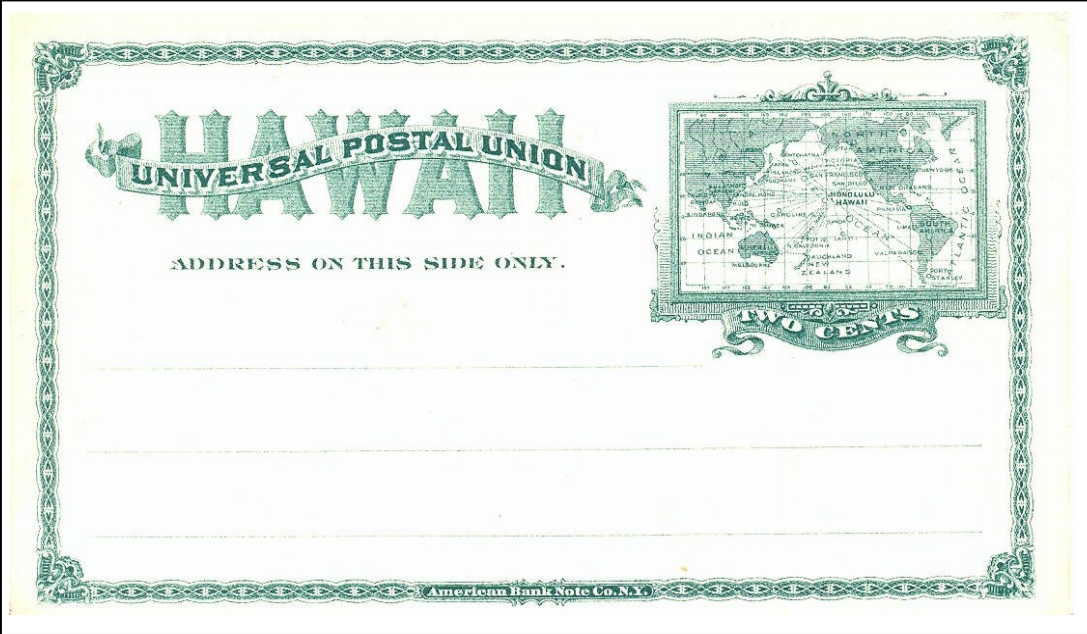
On a small island (now **Cook islet**) at the entrance of the lagoon Cook observed a **solar eclipse**.



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

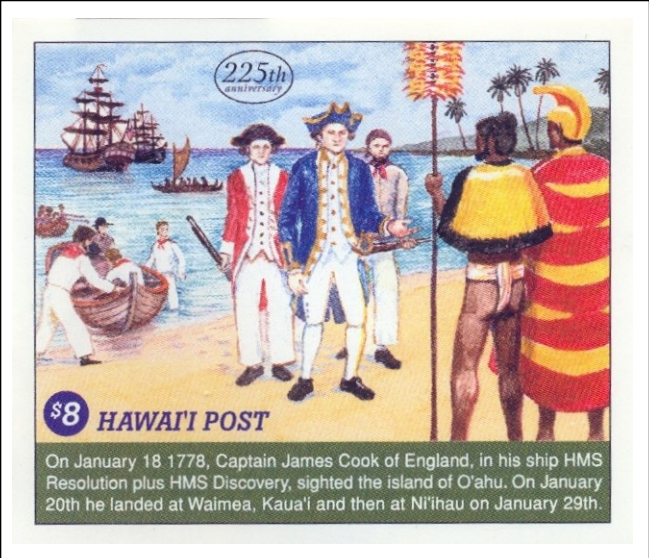
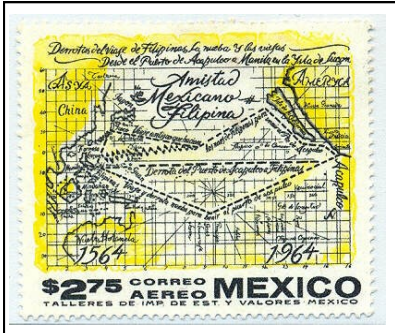
On January 18th 1778
Cook made one of his
most important
discoveries
- a group of islands -
in the Pacific Ocean.



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.



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:

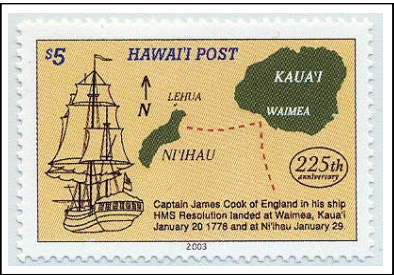


The dark red feathers came from the **Apapane**,
the red feathers from the **I'iwi**, and
the yellow ones came from the **O'o** (moho nobilis)..



"An inland view of Atooi" (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 Mantagu, by Thomas Gainsborough (1727-88).

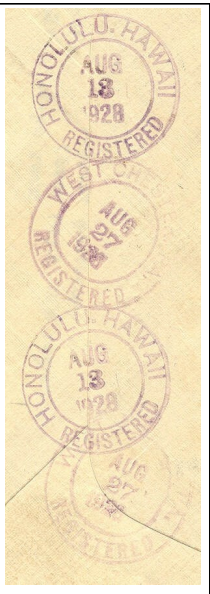
.and the **Mamo** (drepanis pacifica).



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



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)

6.6. High latitudes

6.6.1. The Pacific coast



Proofs by the Format Process



Republic of Maldives



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**.



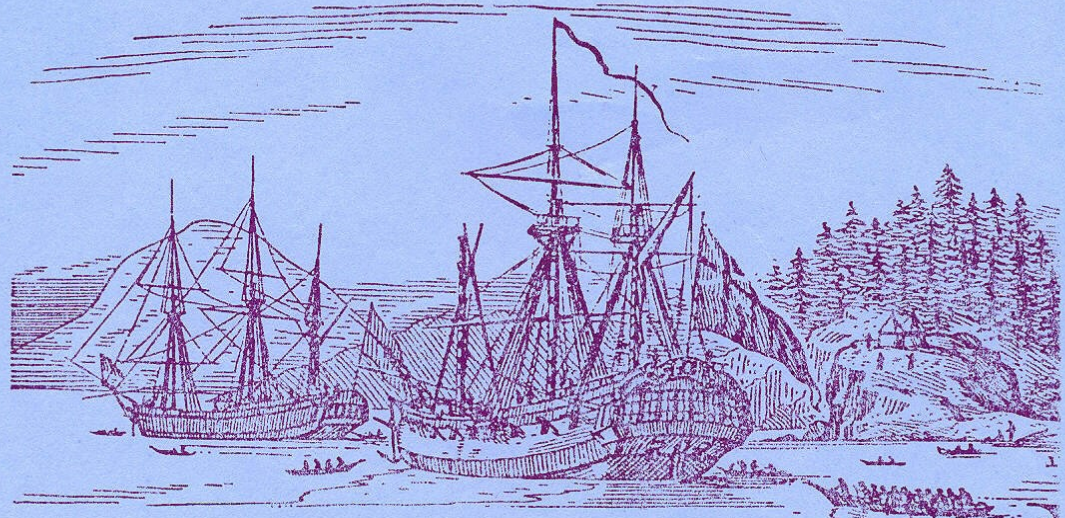
Aerogramme (flap). Private overprint with approval by NZ PO authority. Printed by Bruce Alexander of Stirling & Co (stamp dealers).



1728 - 1978

Copy of front (reduced)






H.M.S. RESOLUTION AND H.M.S. DISCOVERY IN NOOTKA SOUND 1778

250th Anniversary of the birth of James Cook

6.6.2. The Bering Strait

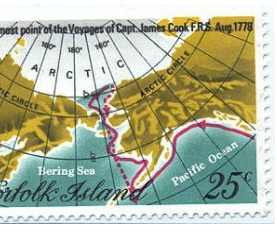


875
2

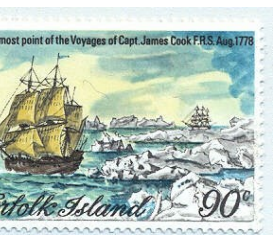
Herrn. Adolf Fluri
Versandbuchhandlung
Bern 16
Schweiz


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 øre. Letter rate 40 øre (01.07.40 to 31.05.50) + registration fee 30 øre (01.07.40 to 30.04.51) = 70 øre.



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

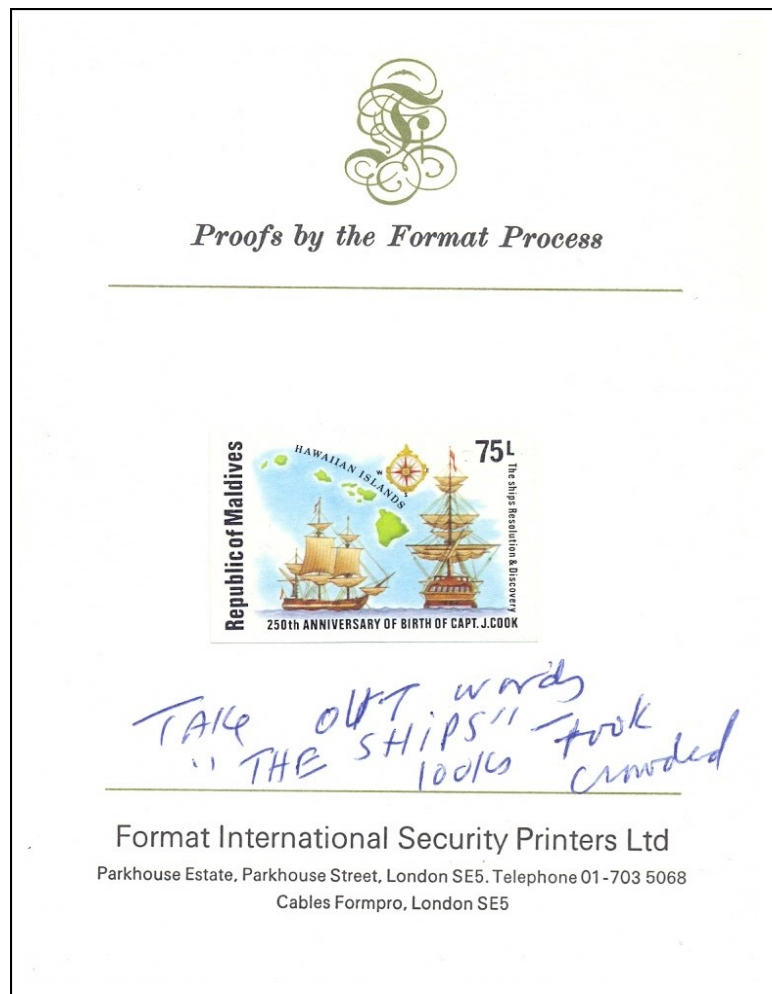




Prephilatelic entire from Heresford to Cheadle, Staffordshire. Hereford datecancel Dec 5 1833. Boxed **Too Late** cancel in black. Postage 9d which was the rate for letters carried more than 80 and less than 120 miles (in force 1821 to 1839). **Too Late** handstamp was applied to covers posted too late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

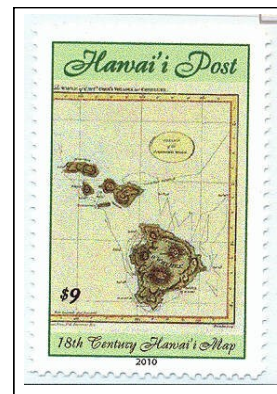
6.7. Cook returned to Hawaii

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**.



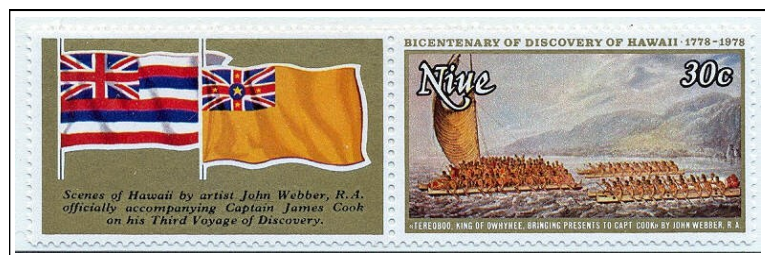
Cook's map with RESOLUTION's track



.as issued.
Suggestions unadopted.

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

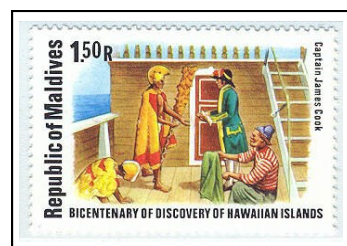
John Webber captured the scene.



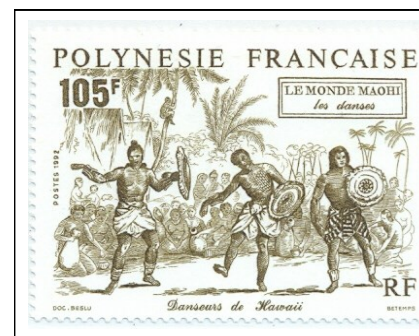
"Tereoboo, King of Owyhee, bringing presents to Capt. Cook".

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**.

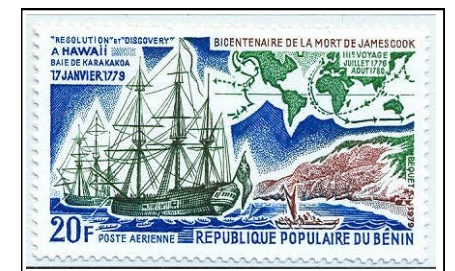
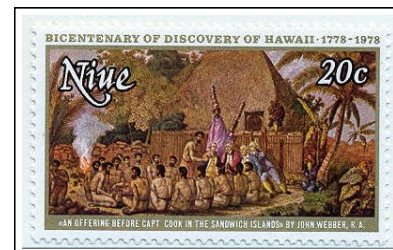


Engraver's die proof in brown. Signed by Pierre Béquet. 5 or 6 printed in each colour.



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

"An offering before Captain Cook" (Webber).

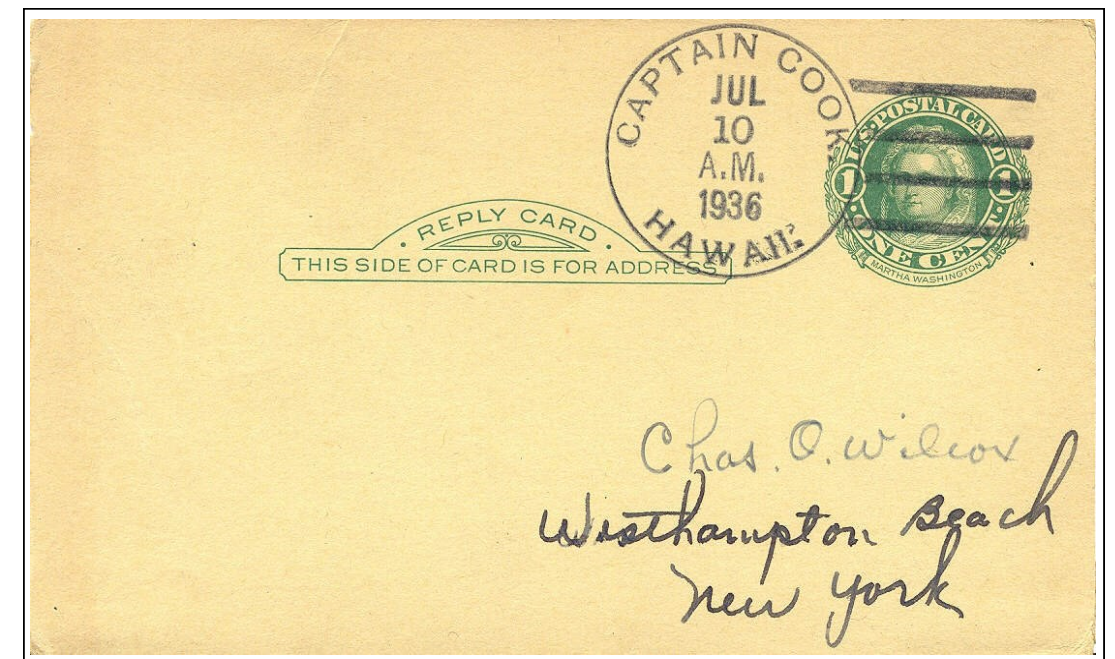


as issued.

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



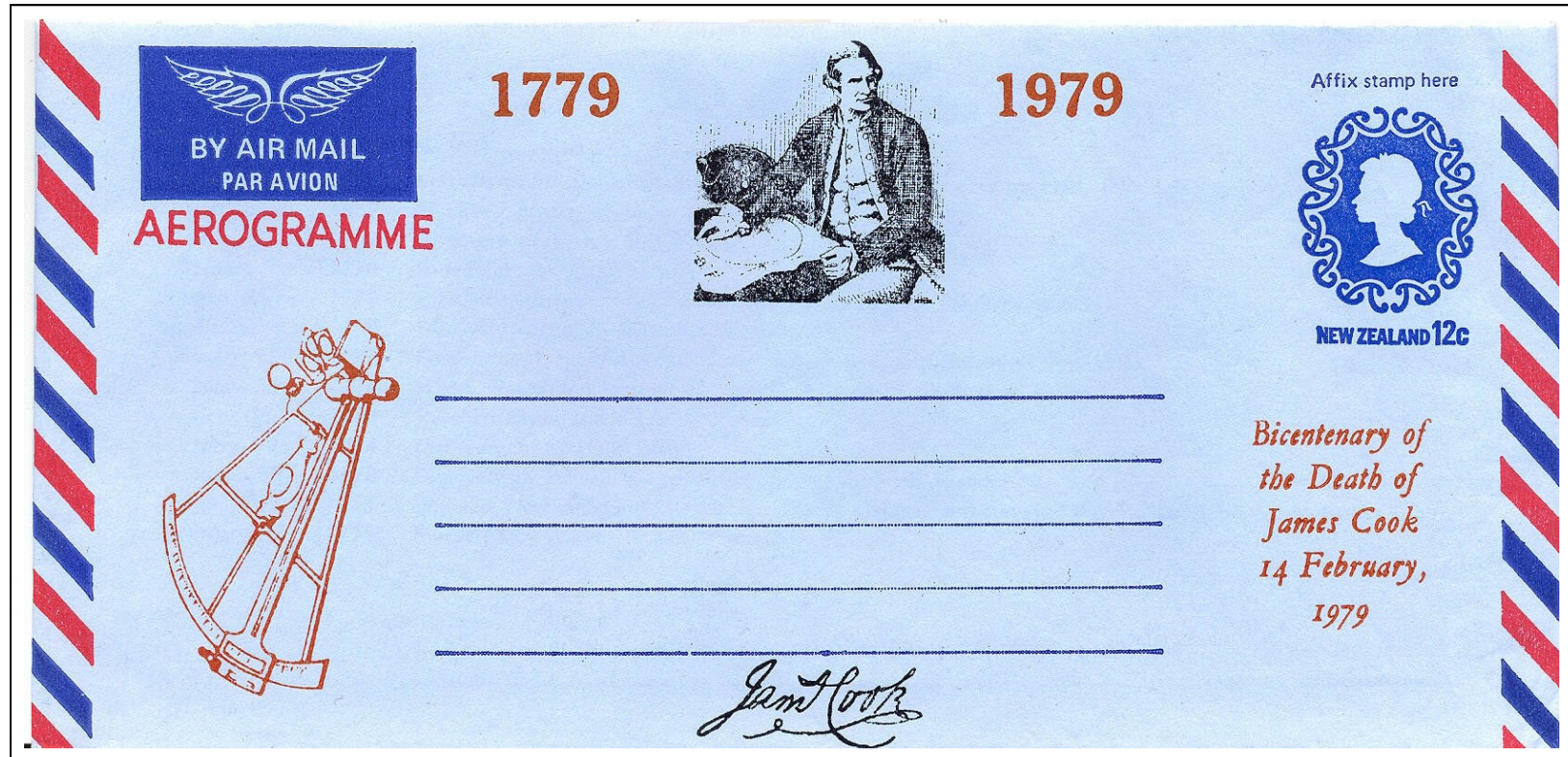
Feathered head of the war god Ku, collected by Cook and now in the World Museum, Vienna.



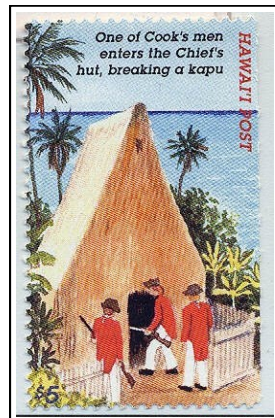
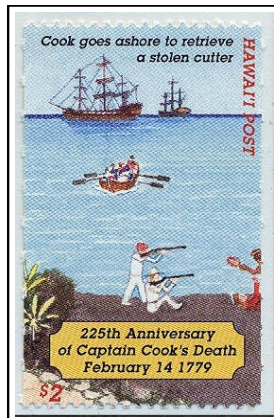
Postal stationery; reply card. Domestic card rate was 1c from 1898 to 1951. **Captain Cook** is a small village situated on the cliffs above Kealakekua Bay. Capatain Cook is one of only 5 towns/villages worldwide bearing Cook's name, the others being: Cook's Harbour, NFL (page 6), Cooktown, Australia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

6.8. Cook's death

6.8.1. Events leading to..



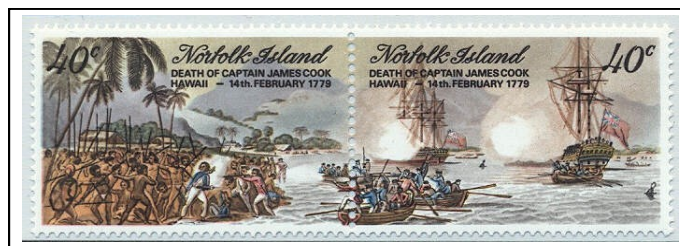
Aerogramme. New Zealand 1979. Private overprint approved by New Zealand Post Office (authority No.101). Produced by Stirling & Co (stamp dealers), Christchurch NZ. Edition 1000 ex.



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

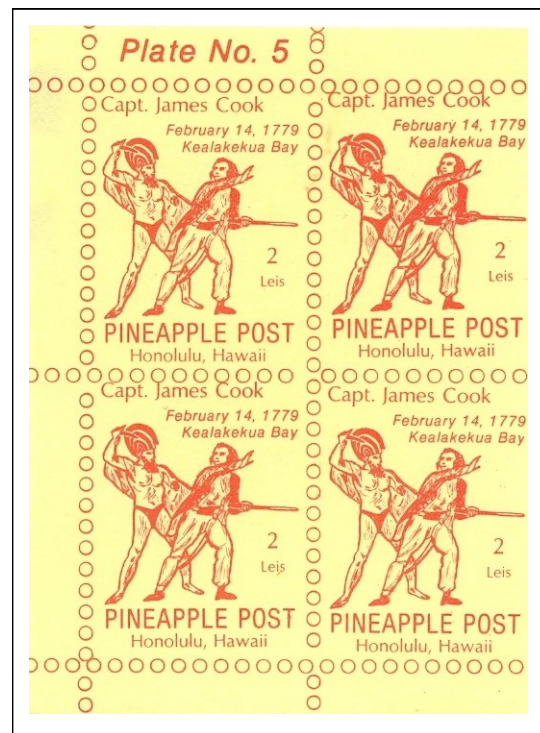
Cook went ashore to retrieve the stolen cutter.

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.



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

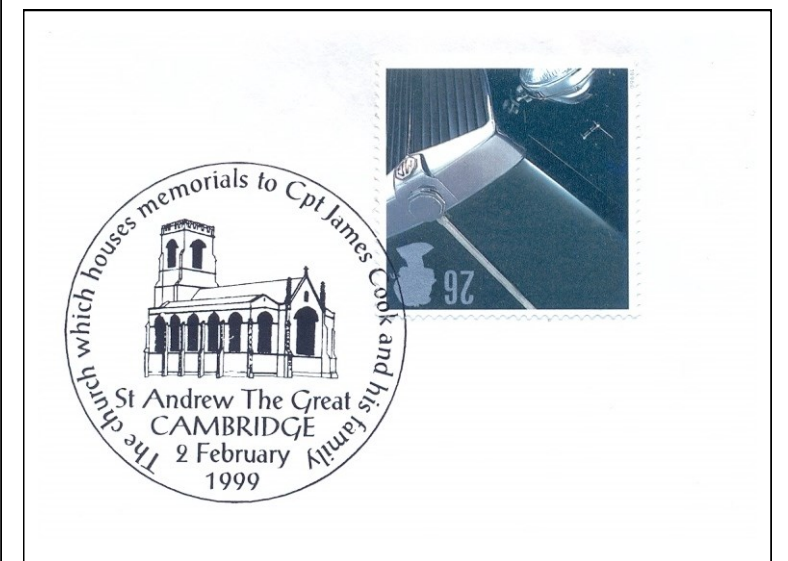


Engraver's die proof. Signed by Pierre Béquet. Only 5 or 6 printed in each colour. "The Death of Captain Cook" (Webber).

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

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

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



7. In memoriam

7.1. Portraits

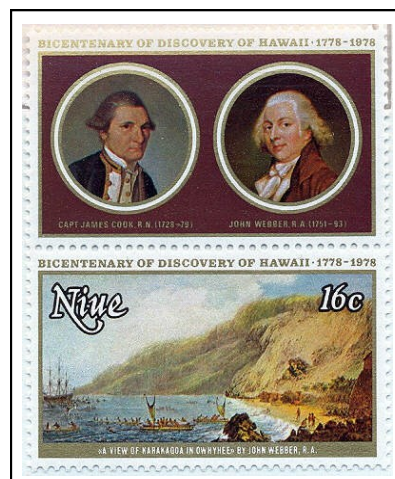
James Cook was posthumously modeled by John Flaxman, Jr (1755-1826).
In 1784 he made a portrait medallion for the Wedgwood company.



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

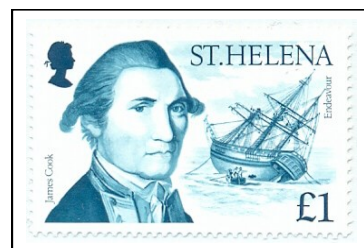
*Imperforated phosphor band trials.
Gummed paper with two phosphor bands each.
Cook design with small or large head facing either right or left.*

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)

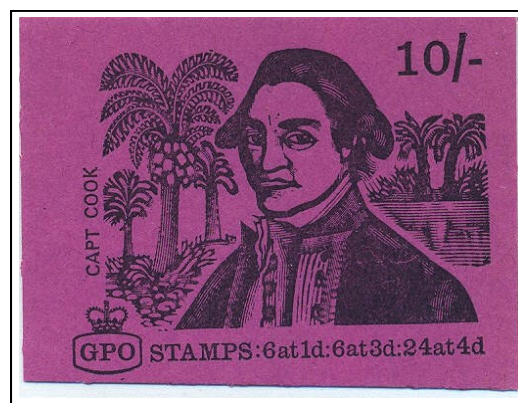
John Webber (1751-93) was the official artist on the 3rd voyage. He made several paintings to document the voyage but also painted Cook's portrait. Webber painted at least 4 different portraits but only 3 have survived.



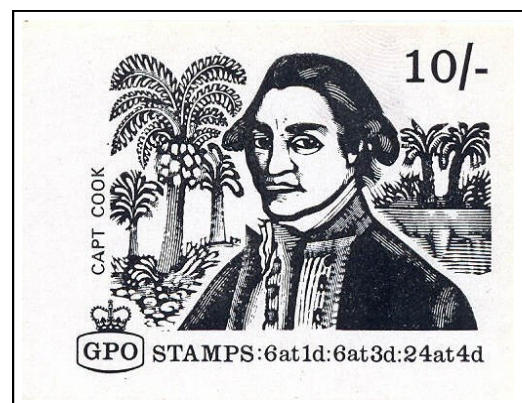
Head and shoulders:
Painted on the third voyage 1776.
(National Portrait Gallery, London).



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



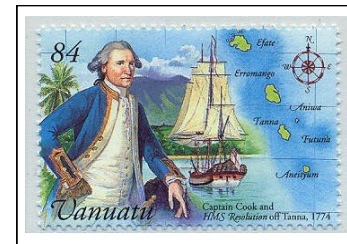
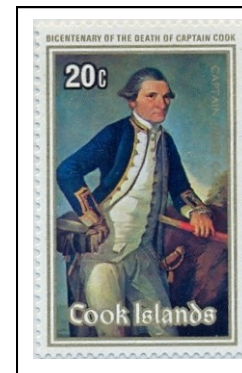
*Pair of matching proofs for the GB 1972 booklet cover.
Mirrored design as Cook's head is turned towards his left.*



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).

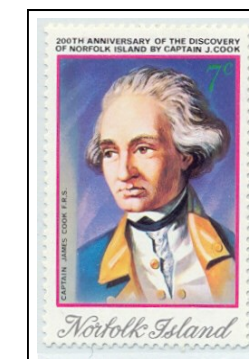
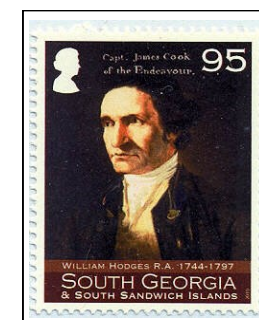


"Black omitted" variety, lettering and value, on cover to Enoggera, QLD (certificate 2001). Tied by Brisbane machine datestamp 8 May 1970 (issued Apr 20th 1970). Domestic letter rate 5c (in force 1.10.1967 - 30.9.1970). Only two recorded examples found used on cover. At the time of certification this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

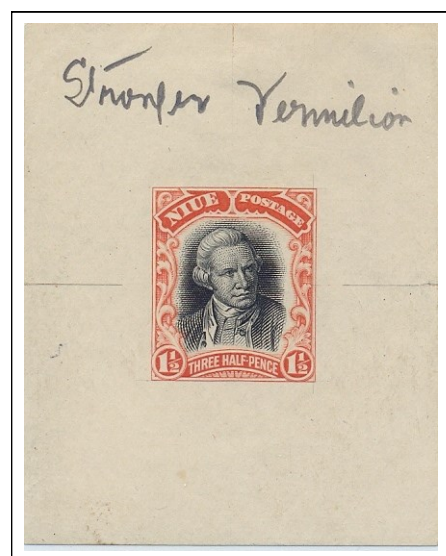


The portrait appear on many stamps. Either the entire portrait as shown above, or in head-and-shoulder version as shown in the United States 1978 issue..

..or in the Niue - Cook Islands 1920 pictorial issue.



Shifted perforation.



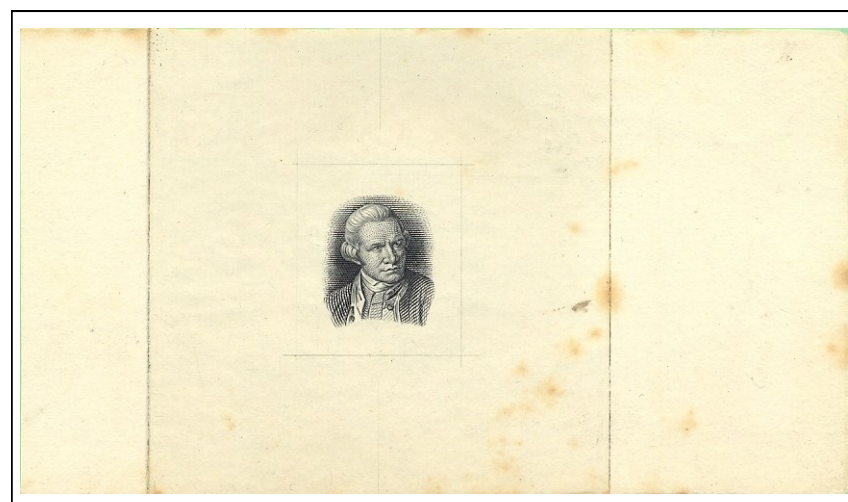
Die proof in black and red on wove paper. Visible guide register lines and endorsed "Stronger Vermilion" in pencil.



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.



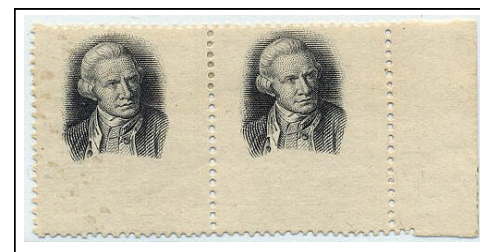
Imperforated plate proof.



Centre vignette sunken die proof.



Center vignette plate proof with unclear 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 selvedge.