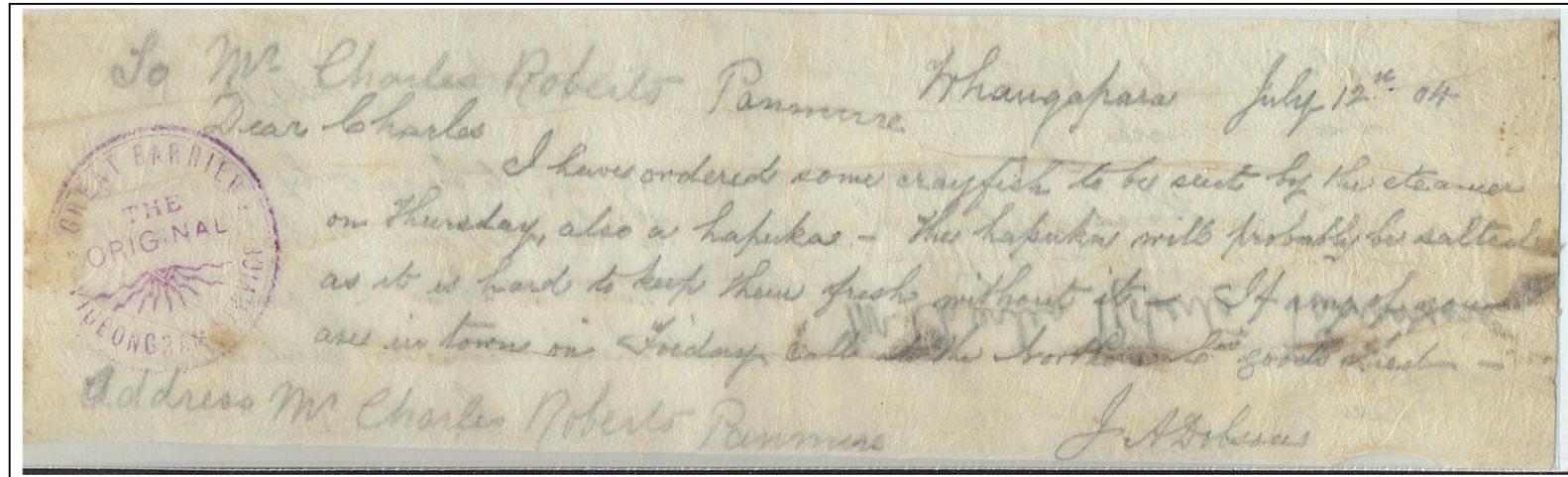
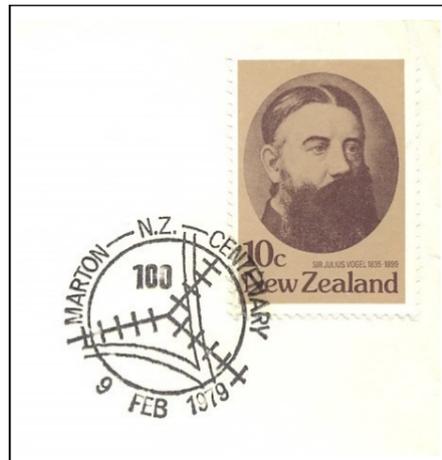


4.1.1. A thorough survey conducted (cont)



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.

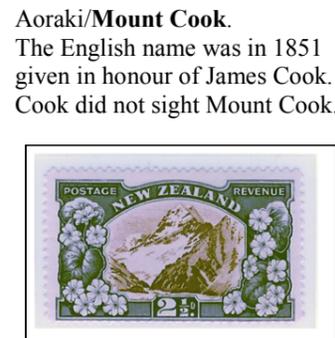
Barrier Isles (Little and Great Barrier Islands) was named by Cook.



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.

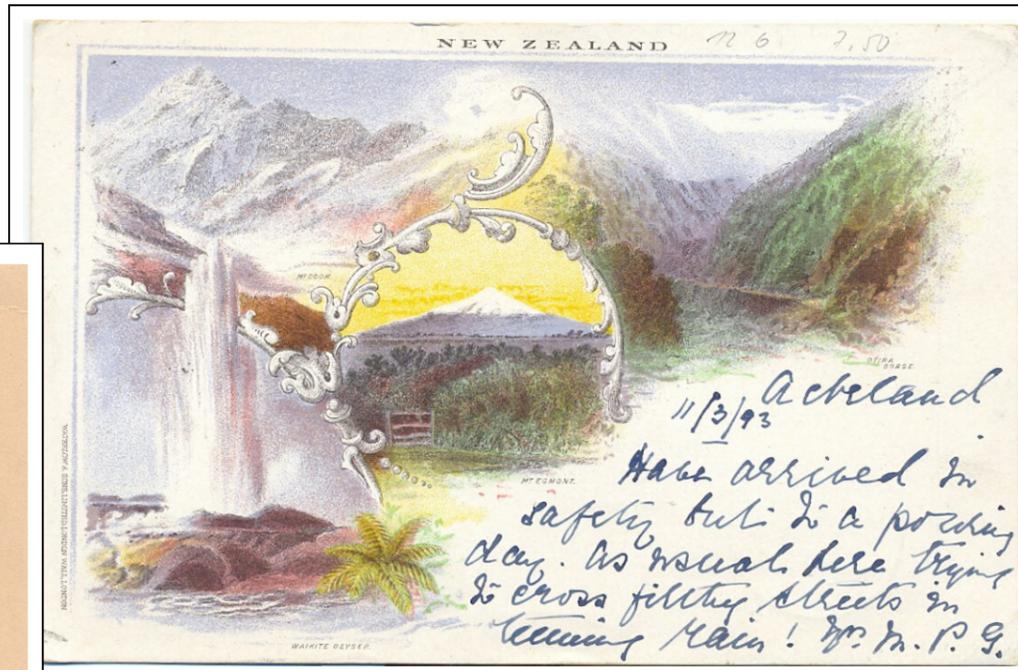
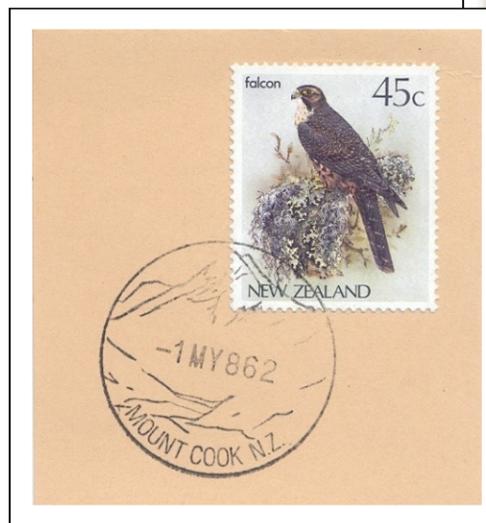


as issued.

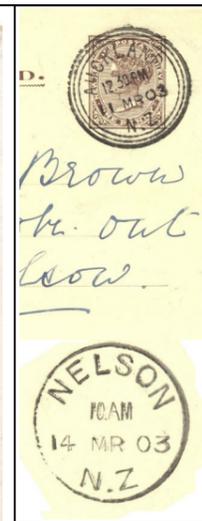
Aoraki/Mount Cook. The English name was in 1851 given in honour of James Cook. Cook did not sight Mount Cook.



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**.



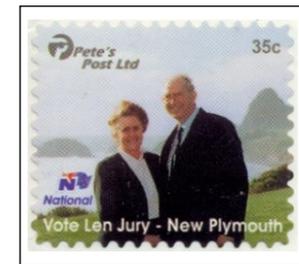
Copy of front (reduced)



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.



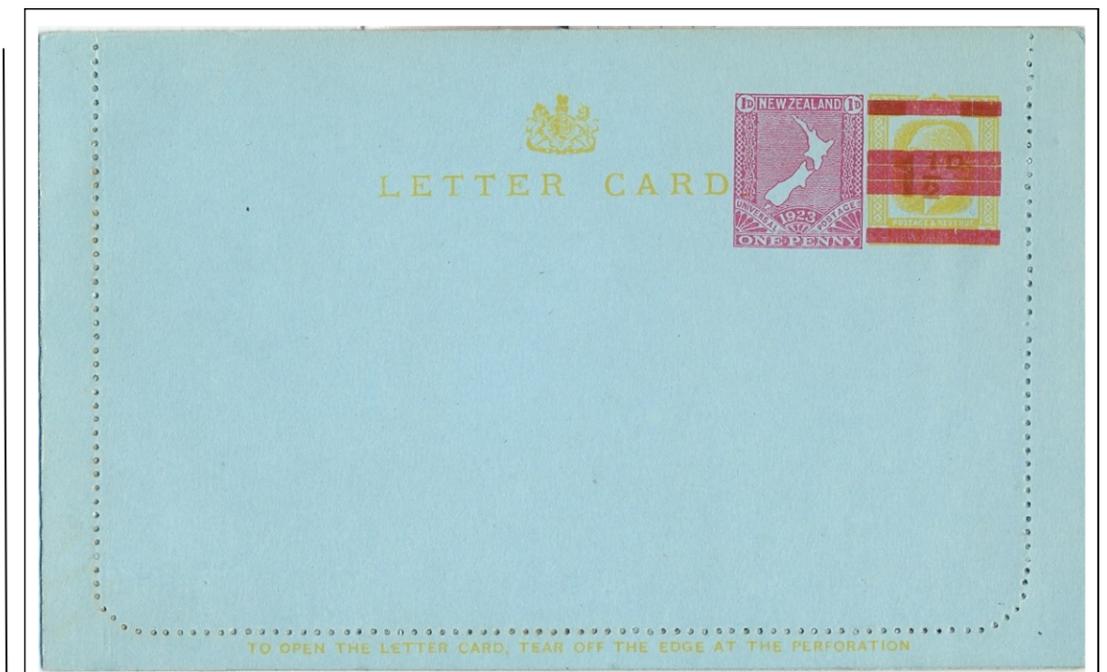
Pete's Post started in June 1998 for the delivery of mail between New Plymouth and Bell Block. The 1999 stamp feature the politician Len Jury and his wife, in the background **Sugar Loafs** which was named by Cook 13th Jan 1770.

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

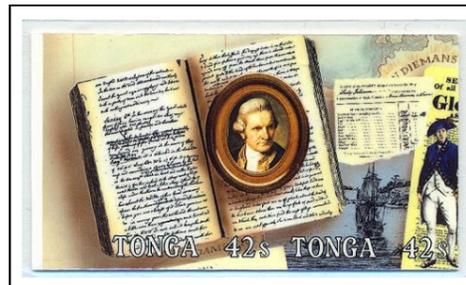
4.2.1. Landing at Botany Bay



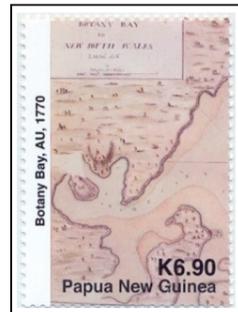
and discovered the east coast of Australia in April 1770. The headland first sighted by his second-in-command Zachary Hicks (1739?-71) was named **Point Hicks**.



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 = 1Sh 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.



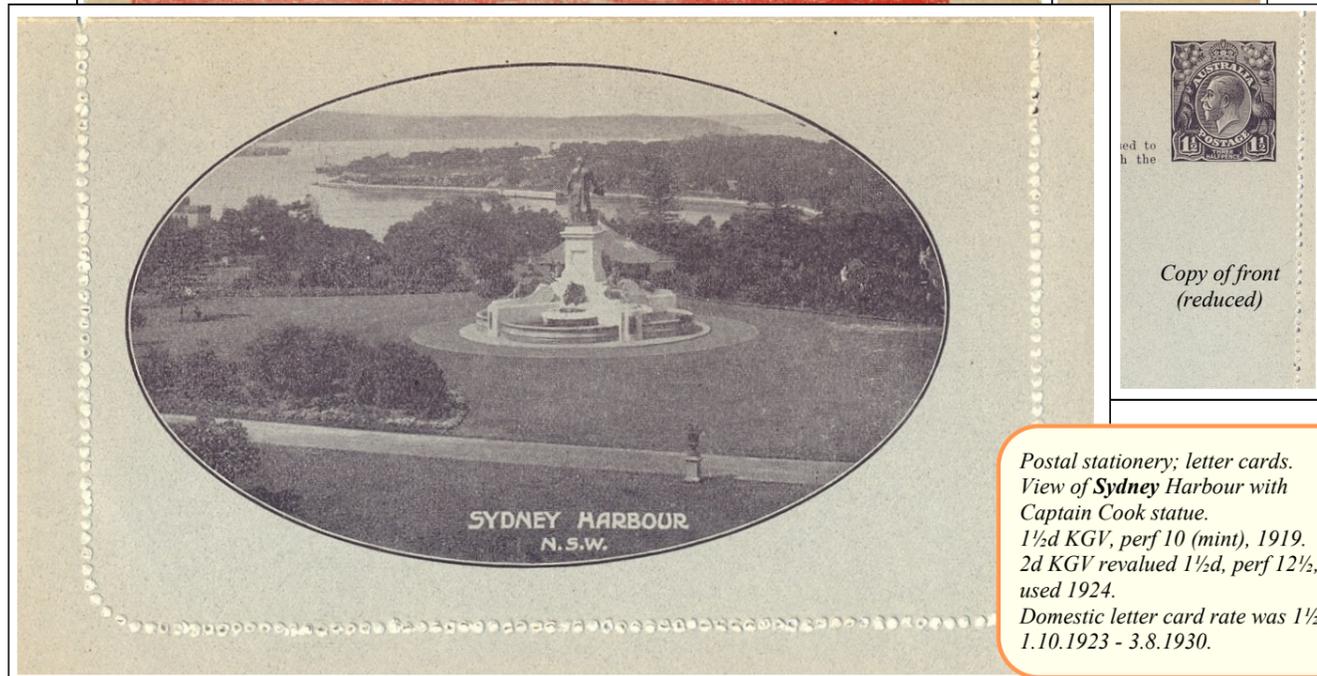
Cook mapped the **east coast of Australia**. On the painting by Nathaniel Dance (below) he is holding his chart of Australia.



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



Copy of front (reduced)



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.

4.2.3. Disaster struck and possession taken.



Suddenly the ENDEAVOUR struck a reef but could be beached for repair.

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.



Dillenia alata (Parkinson)

A settlement began in 1873 near the Endeavour River. It was named Cooks-town but later changed to **Cooktown**.

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



Cover from Cooktown to Cairns, QLD. Tied by Cooktown cds 28 Oct 1935. Postage 5d. Air-mail rate within Australia 4.8.1930 - 9.12.1941: 5d up to 1/2 oz.

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. Returning home via Torres Strait.

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.



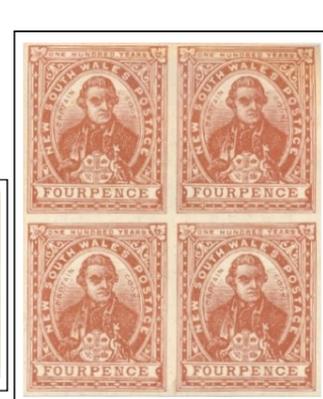
Colour trial plate proof



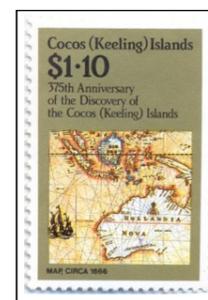
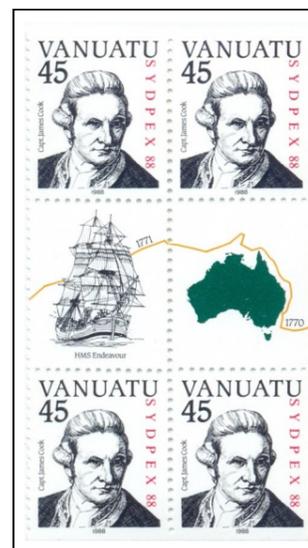
Colour trial plate proof



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

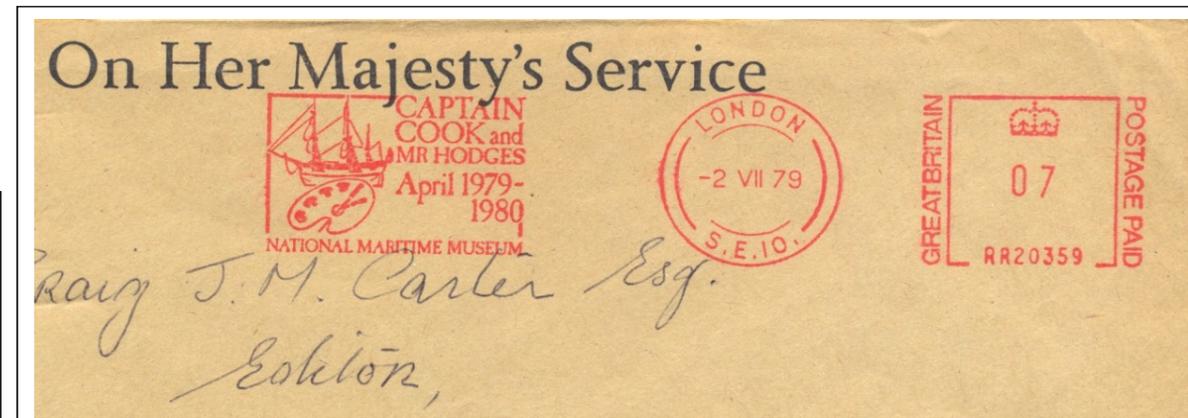
5.1. In the RESOLUTION and ADVENTURE.

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)

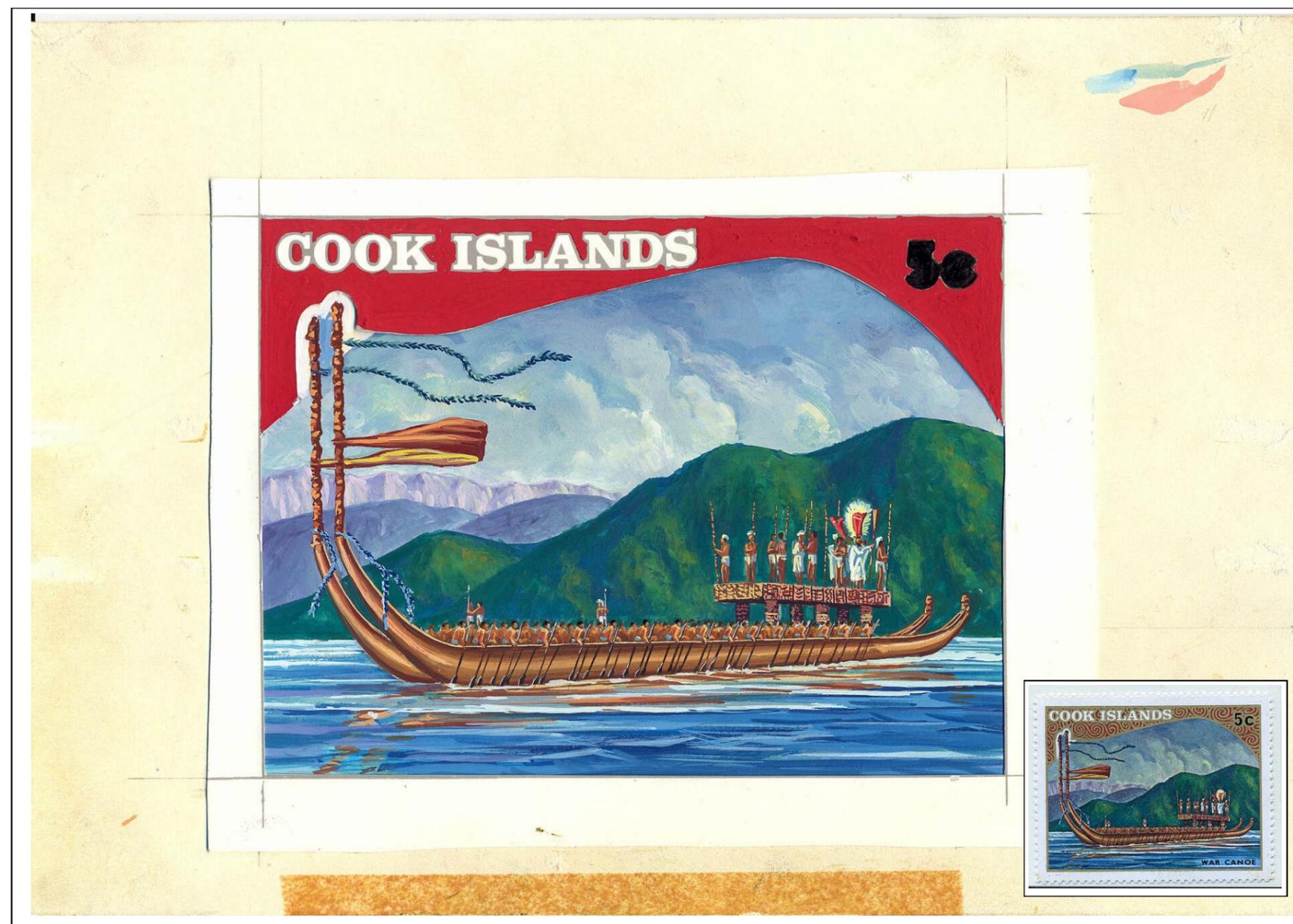
and his son
Johann Georg
Adam Forster (1754-94)

were appointed naturalists
on the voyage.

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



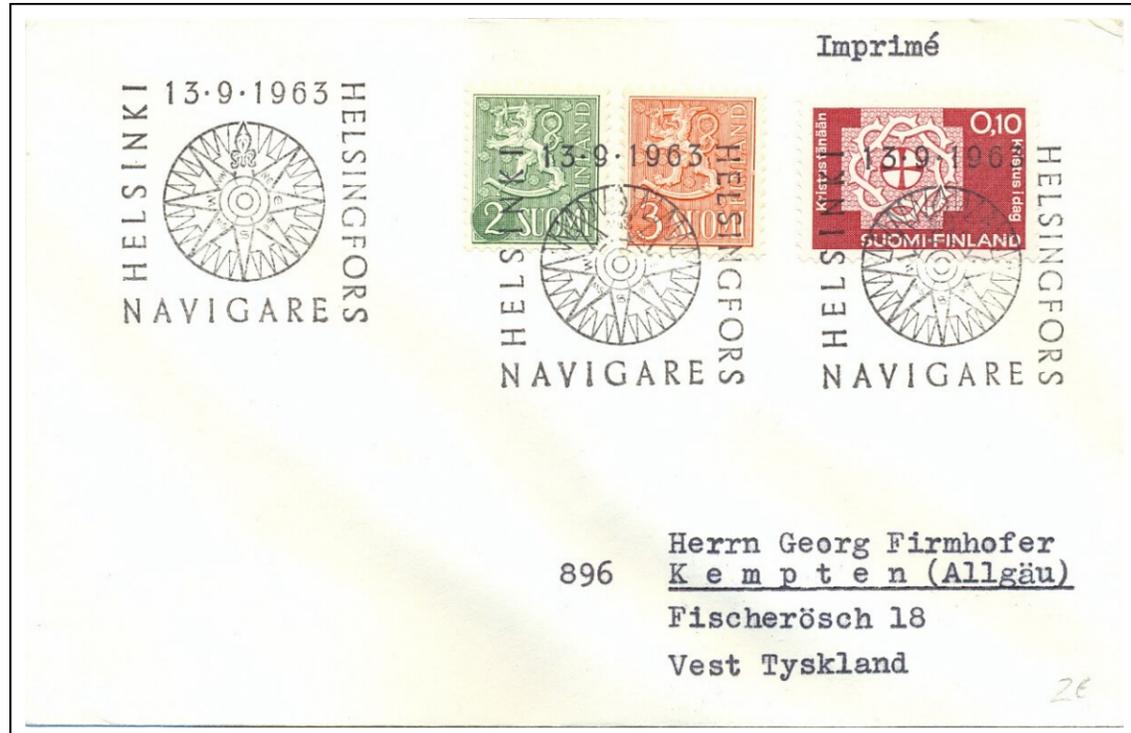
Pictorial postmark used in Ilawa (Poland) to commemorate the 230th Anniversary of Cook's second voyage.
Johann Reinhold Forster (left) and Georg Forster (right).
The Polish connection is that Johann Reinhold Forster was born in Tczew, not far from Ilawa.



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.

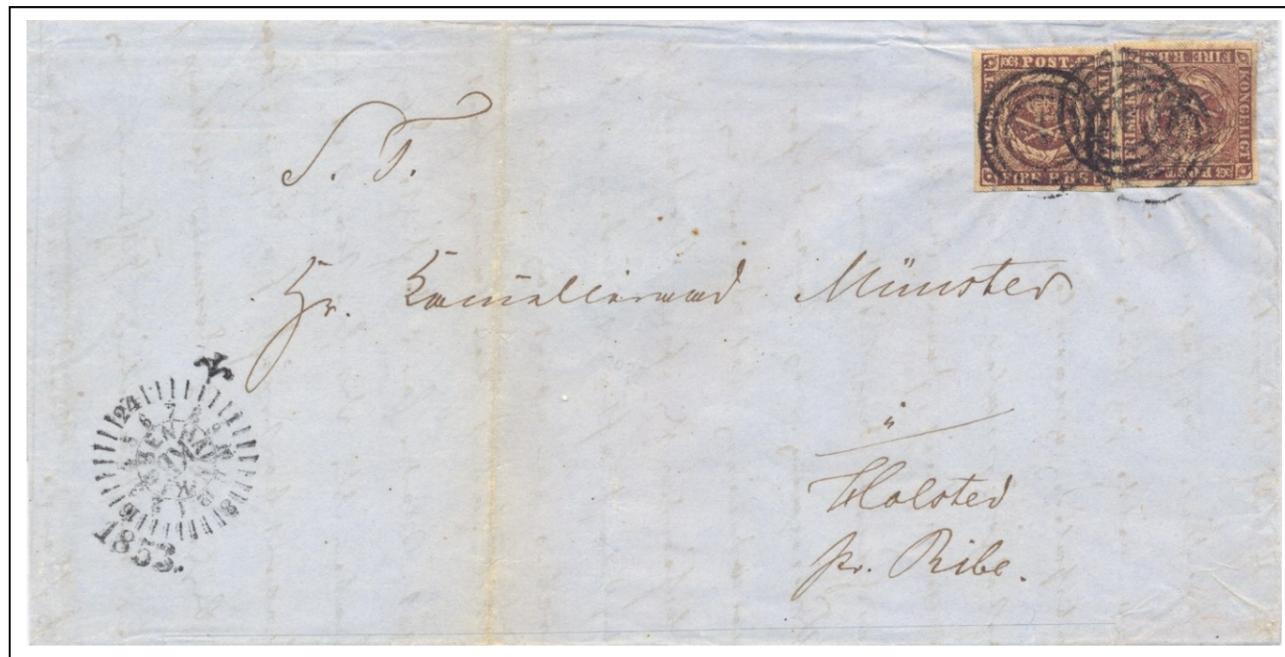
5.1.1. Navigation



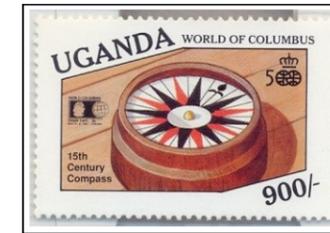
Special handstamp used during the International Maritime Exhibition in Helsinki 13.9.-23.9.1963. NAVIGARE means "to sail" (in Latin) and "to navigate" (in Italian).

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.



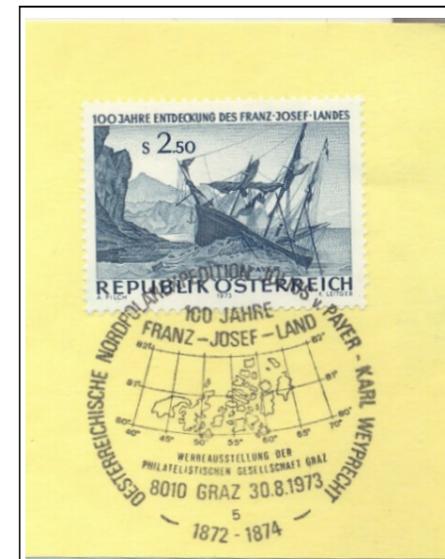
Entire from Kjøbenhavn to Holsted pr. Ribe, Denmark. Postage 2 x 4 RBS red-brown Thiele print II. Tied by numeral cancellation "1" (Copenhagen) and compass cancel (type IIa-1) 29 Aug 1853. Domestic letter rate for 2nd weight-class (2 lod = 31 gram) was 8 RBS, in force 1.4.1851 to 31.3.1865.



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.



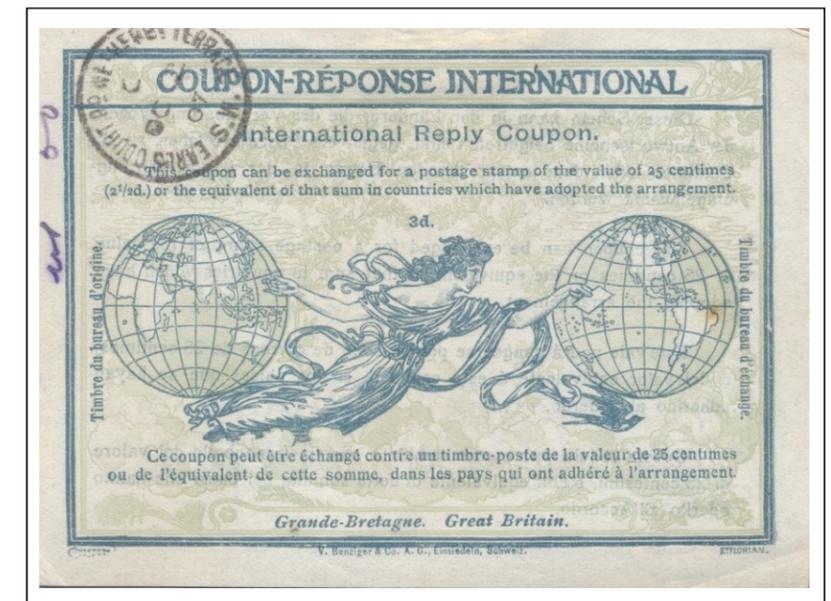
USS Constitution is the world's oldest naval vessel still afloat. Launched in 1797 and since 1907 a museum ship. In 1934 she completed a three-year tour of the United States visiting 90 ports.

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.



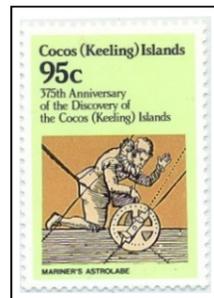
International reply coupon, Rome type II. Used 2nd Oct 1907; the second official day of use for IRCs. Postmarked Wetherby Terrace Earls Court Rd (London). The coupon has been postmarked in the wrong place; it may have been the first one the Post Office clerk had seen.

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**.



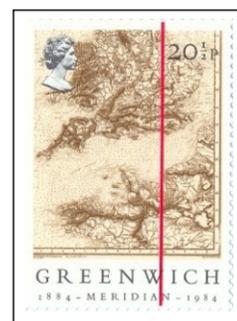
and later to a **backstaff** which was used with the observer's back to the Sun (hence the name) and thereby eliminating the risk of damage to the eye by looking at the sun directly.



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.



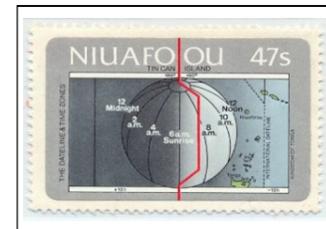
but since 1884 the **Greenwich meridian** (London) has been the "zero-longitude".



Meter stamp. Braunschweig 1, 28.5.1976. N.A11. Francotyp "A9000" (MV).

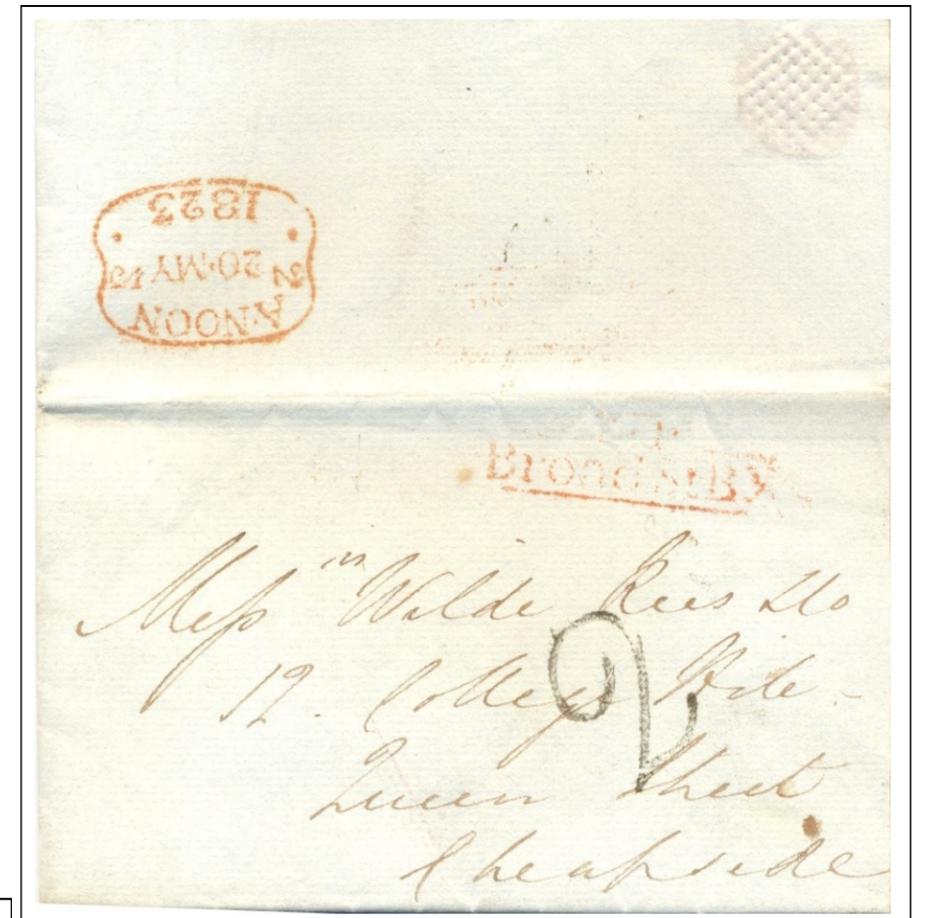
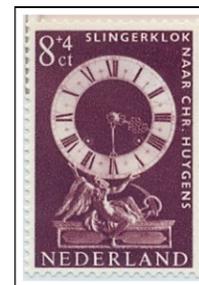
Hipparchos (c190-120 BC) in ancient Greece realized that finding difference of longitude would be possible if the same celestial event was observed (and local time measured) in each of two places simultaneously.

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**.

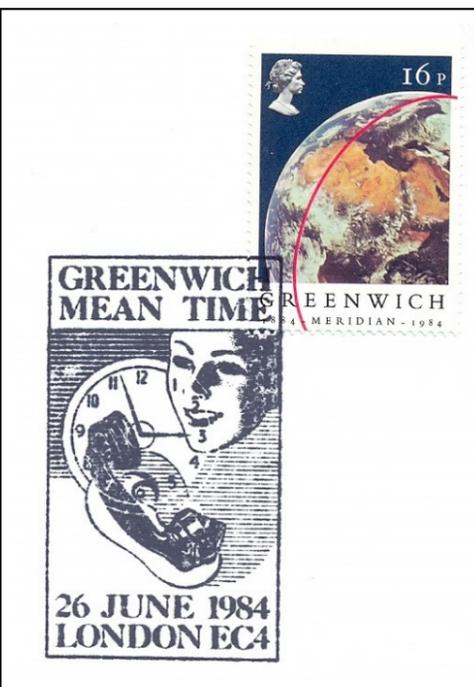
The **pendulum clock** (slingerklok in Dutch), invented by **Christiaan Huygens** (1629-95) in 1658, worked fairly well on land but was useless at sea.



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).

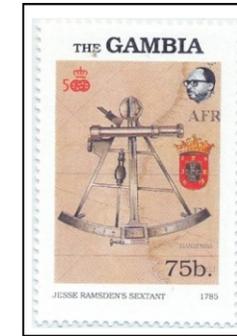
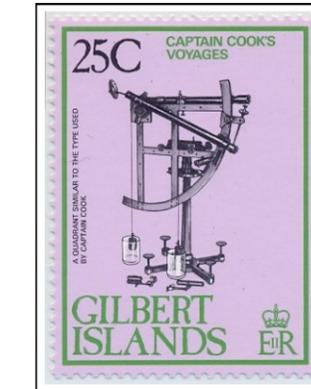


5.1.2. Cook as navigator

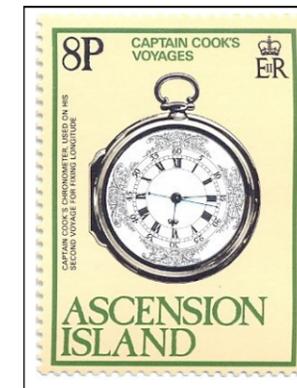


Cook brought some of the most modern navigational instruments on the voyage such as a large **quadrant**, a **sextant** by Jesse Ramsden and **reflecting telescopes**.

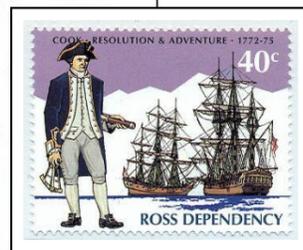
A second aim of the voyage was to test a maritime timekeeper made by John Harrison in determining longitude. His first timekeeper, **H1**, weighed seventy-five pounds and measured nearly 4 feet in every dimension. In 1736 it was tested aboard the **CENTURION** on a voyage to Lisbon.



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**.

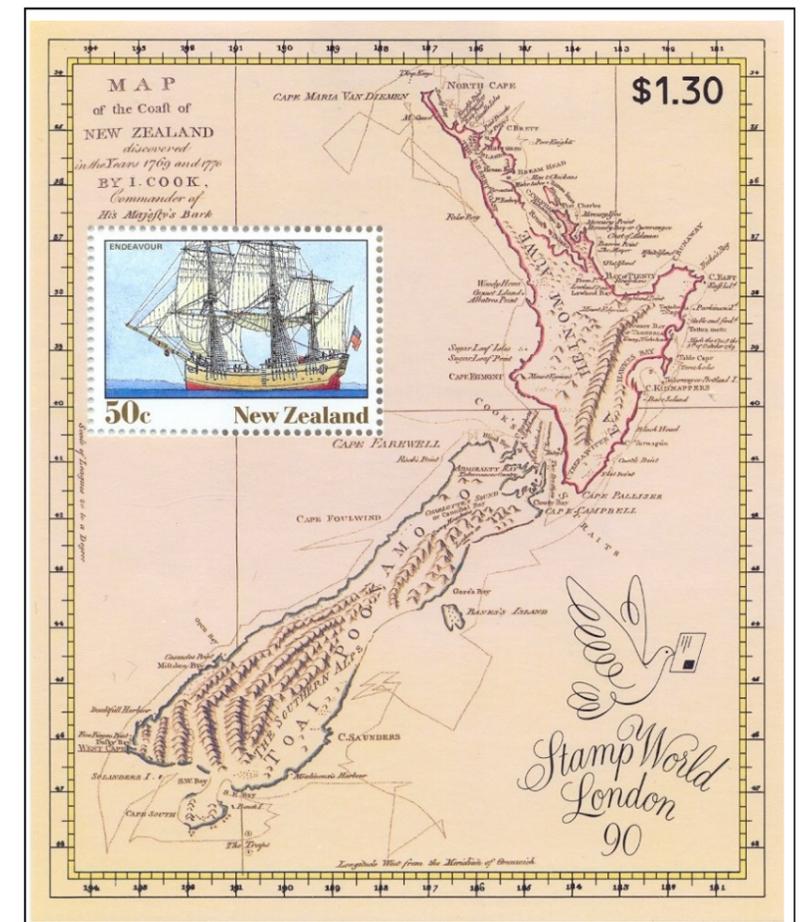


The **Copley Medal** is the premier scientific award of the Royal Society given for outstanding achievements in research in any field of science. **John Harrison was the medallist in 1749.**



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.

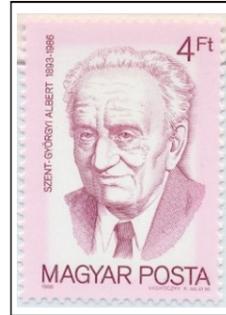


5.2. Cook reached Antarctic waters.

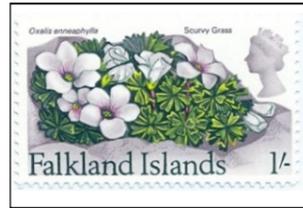
5.1.3. The battle against scurvy.



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.

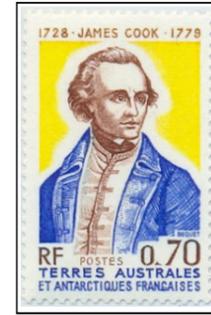


Kerguelen cabbage (*pringlea antiscorbutica*)

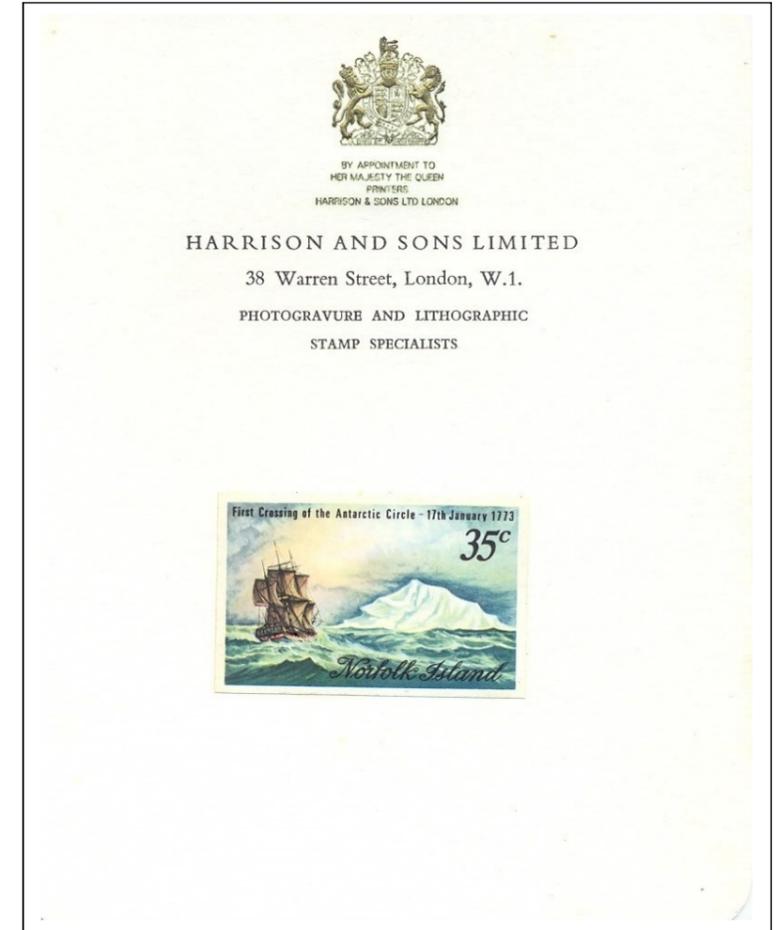
Scurvy-grass sorrel (*oxalis enneaphylla*).

5.2.1. 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).



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

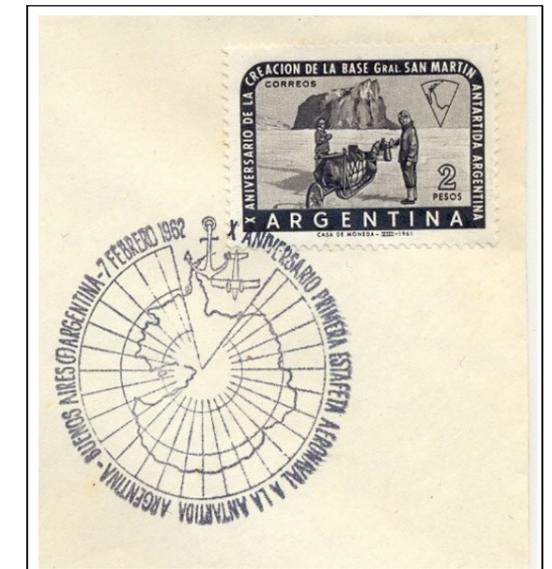


In the intervening seasons several **forays** were made in the South Seas.



Cook and **RESOLUTION** with route of second voyage.

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



Stempelbild

NEUSS 3 0191

12 4 40 50

Sauerkraut SAND

024 Deutsche Reichspost

Francotyp *C. 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 *7165 a*

Reserveklischees oder geänderte Klischees *1 hinter Bl. 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.