

In the wake of James Cook 1728-1779

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Number of pages in the exhibit. **128**

Legend:
In the exhibit the following notations are used:

Thematic text in Times New Roman, font 10.
Philatelic text in *Italics*, font 9.

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

Rare or important items:

Page 2:	Centre inverted variety. Cook Islands 1932.
Page 31:	Sunken frame die proof. Niue 1920.
Page 33:	Imperf pair. New Zealand 1969.
Page 54:	Tui manuscript cancel, only recorded example. New Zealand 1909.
Page 59:	"Black omitted" variety on cover. Australia 1970.
Page 61:	Die proof, only recorded example in private hands. Australia 1966.
Page 62:	Die proof. New South Wales 1888.
Page 84:	Ile des Pins cover to New York. New Caledonia 1878.
Page 108:	Stamp size essays, unique. Niue 1930.

In January 1774 James 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 regarded as the greatest sea explorer of all time.
He was an 18th century British mariner conducting three major scientific voyages of discovery and exploration ranging from the Antarctic ice fields to the Bering Strait and from the Pacific coast of North America to Australia.
He almost single-handedly disproved the existence of any great Southern Continent, and in the process charted New Zealand and the east coast of Australia, and put Hawaii on the map.
Naturalists collected natural history items and artists documented it for posterity.



*Inverted centre variety.
Cook Islands 1932.
A sheet of 80 was sold at the
Rarotonga post office but
uncertain how many stamps have
survived. Certificate. Rare.
Ex Sir Ron Brierley*



*Not accepted artwork, watercolour on paper with overlay, by Farrar-Bell. Unsigned but backstamped Farrar-Bell Archive.
Depicts James Cook, ENDEAVOUR and Queen Elisabeth II. GB 1968 Anniversaries issue.*

Expertised items are marked with an
"e" adjacent to the object.

A copy of the certificate is placed on the
back of the page containing the object.

Key words that relate to the theme
developed by the philatelic objects
are in **bold**.

Main references:

1. The Journals of Captain James Cook, Vol I - III. Hakluyt Society, 1988.
2. The Resolution Journal of Johann Reinhold Forster 1772-1775, Vol I - IV. Hakluyt Society, 1982.
3. Captain Cook's World. John Robson, 2001.
4. The Captain Cook Encyclopædia. John Robson, 2004.
5. Cook's Log 1976-2023. Captain Cook Society, UK.
6. The postage stamps of New Zealand, Vol V. 1967.
7. Christmas Island Local Stamps 1916 - 1938. www.roland-klinger.de



{1} James Cook was born on
27 October 1728
at **Marton-in-Cleveland**
in the north-eastern
corner of England.



Postal stationery; registered envelope. Domestic use to Lower Hutt, tied by **Marton 4 June 1924 cds.** Backstamped **Lower Hutt 5 June 1924 arrival cds.** The registration fee of 3d (in force 1 Aug 1920 to 28 Feb 1931) is covered by the value imprint and the domestic letter rate (in force 1 Mar 1923 to 28 Feb 1931) by the affixed stamp. **Marton in New Zealand** was named in 1869 to honour the birthplace of James Cook.

{2} At the age of 17 James entered
the **Merchant Navy**..

{3} as an apprentice on the
Whitby-collier **FREELOVE**.

{4} Cook was part of operating the
coal trade transporting
coal from **Newcastle** to **London**.



1882/85 New Zealand Sideface issue
2d lilac, advertisement on stamp
+copy of front



TO ADVERTISERS. Guaranteed Circulation 5,000 Stamped Copies.—Total Number of Stamps Issued in June and July, 55,000!!!
Envelopes to Advertisers 6d. per Dozen. } Advertisements received at the Envelope Office, 21, Little Queen St., Great George St., Westminster.
Ditto, to the Public, 9d. per Dozen. }

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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 VERINI. "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 by the performance of it."—*Musical Chronicle.*
London: JEFFERYS and NELSON, 21, Soho Square.

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AS CLERK OR AGENT.—A Gentleman without Family—in the prime of life, of superior education, and of strict integrity, having for some years held a responsible situation in the Christian Church, and can give references of undoubted respectability, wishes for employment.—Remuneration not so important as permanence.—Address to T. B. 21, Little Queen Street, Westminster.

The Patent Gas Moderator,
GIVES to Gas Lights the steadiness of an oil lamp, and, by entirely preventing smoke and waste, and dispensing with all 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., 49, Hatton Garden.

Bishopsgate Plate Glass Warehouse.
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TROWERS CUT TO FIT IN A SUPERIOR STYLE. **CHARLES STEWART**, Tailor, 58, St. Paul's Church Yard, having directed his attention particularly to the fit of trousers, confidently invites the attention of gentlemen desirous of obtaining perfection in that particular article of Dress.

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No. 98, LEADENHALL STREET.
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First Instalment £3. per Share.
Directors: David Dickson, Esq., Henry Howell, Esq., T. Horton James, 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 Instalment.
"To the Directors of the
"BRITISH AND COLONIAL EXPORT COMPANY,
"No. 98, Leadenhall Street."

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Established January, 1839, with a large protecting Capital.
No. 10, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS.
President.—Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.
Vice-President.—Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart.
Directors: Thomas Henry Call, Esq., Simon Fraser Campbell, Esq., John Rivett Carnac, Esq., Thomas Harding, Esq., John Greathed Harris, Esq., Rev. Philip le Breton, William Sargent, Esq., Frederick Silver, Esq., John Stewart, Esq., George James Sulist, Esq., John Thoyts, Esq., William Paxton Jerv.

THIS COMPANY, which is protected by a large Capital, offers to Assurers the following among other advantages:
1. A participation septennially in the profits realized.
2. Moderate premiums, payable annually, half yearly, during life; in a single payment; in a limited number of years; or on a decreasing or increasing scale.
3. Liberty to pass in steam or other decked vessels, during from any part of Europe.
4. No extra premium to officers in the army or navy, service.
5. All claims paid within three months.
6. By a regulation peculiar to this Company, no claim is premeditated fraud or wilful misrepresentation be discovered on which the Assurance was effected; unintentional 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, where no appointment has been already made, are requested to apply or by letter to the Secretary, at the Company's Office, Chatham Place, Blackfriars, London.

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THE immense Advantage of having Gunpowder the Manufacturer, is without precedent, and those already used by **HENRY BRIDGES**, will well to give a trial. Orders sent to **SAMUEL CLARK**, Gunpowder Office, Switain's Lane, London, will meet with punctuality. **SS** and **DS** excellent for Gamekeepers.

Foreign Wine Establishment, 61, Edgeware
(OPPOSITE BURWOLD PLACE.)
WATTS and Co. beg to return their best and extensive patronage bestowed on this Establishment, Families who have not given them a trial, that in addition they have a large Stock of BOTTLED LONDON and DUBLIN EDINBURGH and INDIA PALE ALES, which are now in dition, at the following Prices, for Cash on Delivery.
Per Doz. London SINGLE STOUT . 4s. 6d. EDINBURGH ALE, bottled . 4s. 6d.
Ditto DOUBLE do. . 5s. 6d. Do. in splendid condition . 5s. 6d.
* GUINNESS'S EXTRA . 6s. 6d. Do. in splendid condition . 6s. 6d.
* DUBLIN STOUT . 6s. 6d. Do. in splendid condition . 6s. 6d.
* Ditto, in Pints . 4s. 6d. Do. in Pints . 4s. 6d.
WATTS and Co. deliver their Bottled Beer twice a day, from St. John's Wood, Regent's Park, Kilburn, B. within two miles, exceeding that distance once a day. Bottles must be paid for if not returned at the time, the charge allowed for them at any time when requested.
* As a satisfaction to their Customers, WATTS and Co. dition to the Labels, caused the Corks to be branded, "A. GUINNESS SONS AND CO.'S EXTRA STOUT."

INDEPENDENT WEST MIDDLESEX ASSURANCE COMPANY, opposite the Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square, London; South St. David's Street, Edinburgh; Ingram Street, Glasgow; and Sackville Street, Dublin. Empowered under the several Acts of Parliament of 14th Geo. III. c. 48; 22nd Geo. III. c. 53rd Geo. III. c. 141; 3rd Geo. IV. c. 92; and 1st Vic. c. 10.—Immediate Benefits offered to the Public.—Life and Fire Insurance Rates reduced 30 per Cent. per Annum lower than any other Office.—Life Annuity Rates, calculated upon Equitable Principles.—For Example: For every 100l. deposited, this Association will grant the Annuity placed opposite the Age of the party depositing.—From 50l. and upwards, in proportion.
Age 30 to 40 to 45 to 50 to 55 to 60 to 65
Per Cent. 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
£8 0 0 £8 10 0 £9 0 0 £9 10 0 £10 0 0 £10 10 0 £12 10 0
Age 70 to 75 to 80
Per Cent. 10 10 10
£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
£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.
Premium 1 11 0 1 15 0 2 0 0 2 6 0 2 10 0 2 15 0 3 5 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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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 2 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 suspected with a house of the same name.

Copy of front (60%)
Printed for A. CUDDY, by I. PAGE, Horseferry Road, Westminster.

1840 GB 1d A37 Mulready "A. Cuddy" multiple advertising lettersheet with red-brown Maltese Cross.
Used from Dublin to Belfast, Ireland with square Dublin dispatch cancel Nov 11 1840 and circular Belfast/Late arrival cancel Nov 11 1840.
Advert for Best Newcastle Coals (lower left corner). Two examples of this advert recorded to date.

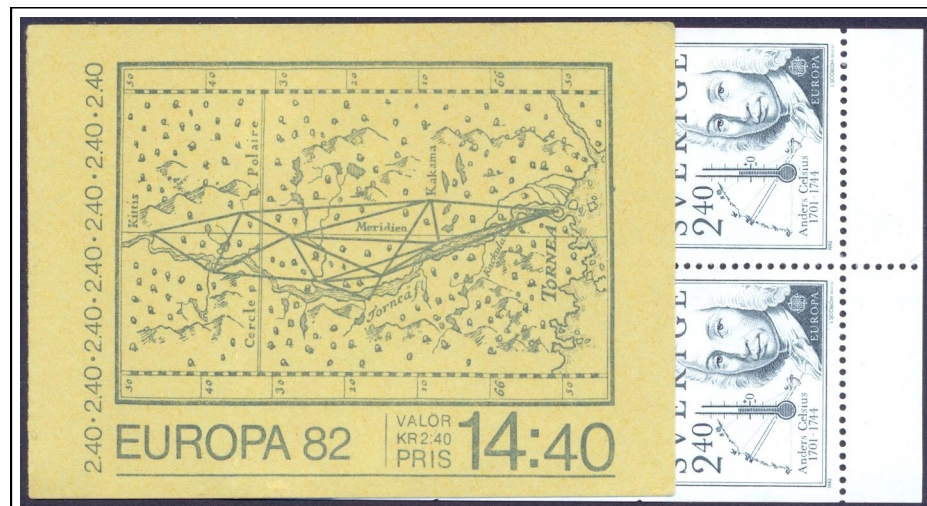


Postal stationery; postal card. 1667 Dutch map featuring the **Gulf of St. Lawrence**. Louisbourg indicated by red arrow. 1997

{1} In 1755 Cook signed on for the Royal Navy and in 1758 he was in Canada fighting the French in the Seven Years War. The French possessions were dependent upon control of the **Gulf of St. Lawrence**, the **St. Lawrence River** and Quebec.

{2} To wrest the control of the St. Lawrence River two forts had to be attacked. The first was Louisbourg (red arrow) at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and then Quebec itself (next page).

{3} In July 1758 **Fort Louisbourg** was captured but as the season was well advanced it was decided to postpone the assault on Quebec.

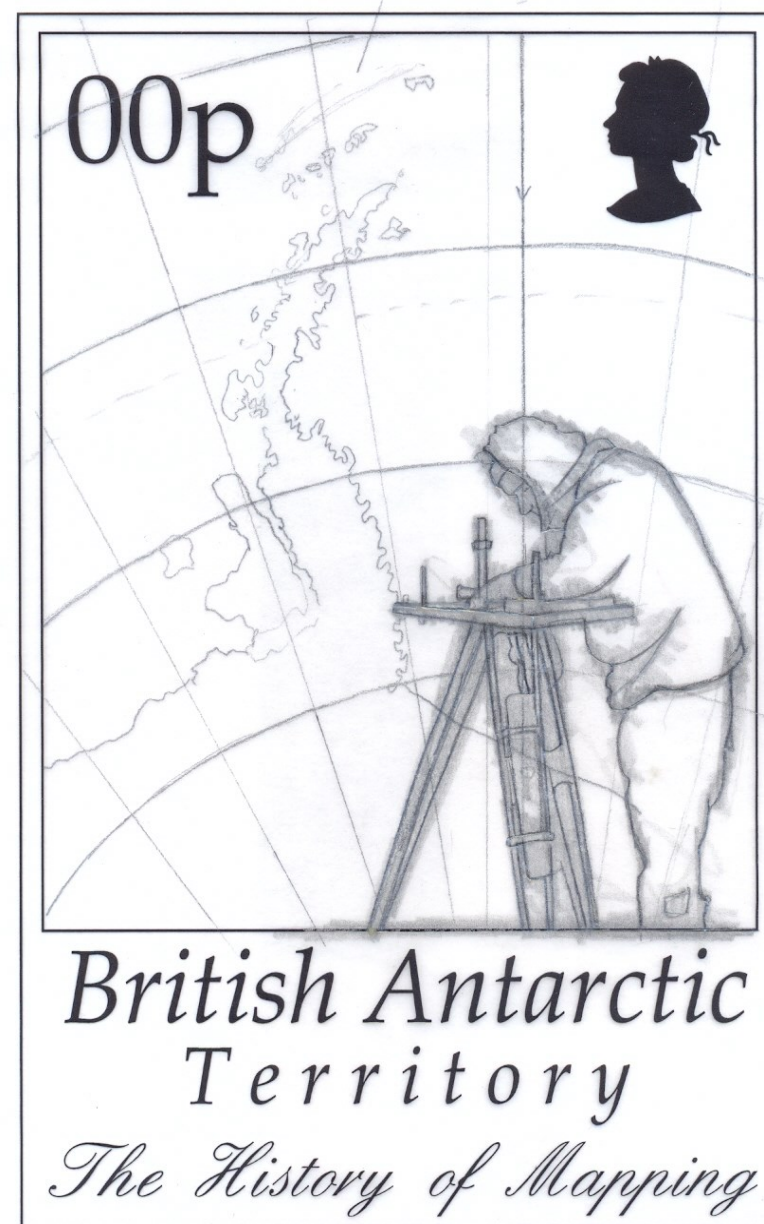


Postage stamp booklet with contents. 1982

{4} Shortly after the capture of Fort Louisbourg Cook met Army Surveyor Samuel Holland (1728-1801). Cook was impressed with the skills of the young man and in the following months Cook learned new surveying techniques such as **triangulation** and how to use the **plane table**.

(2)

For Janet Thomson



Nick Shewring



Original artwork in pencil and ink on tracing paper for the 1997 British Antarctic Territory issue - *The History of Mapping*. Signed by the artist Nick Shewring. Unique. Total size 297 x 210 mm (A4). Features a scientist using a **plane table**.

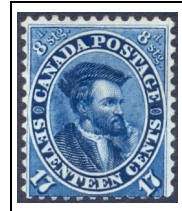
Crown Agents Stamp Bureau acted for and on behalf of the Administration of British Antarctic Territory in issuing the stamp (left) which was part of a set of five. Janet Thomson was Head of the Mapping and Geographic Centre at the British Antarctic Survey working closely with the artist and Crown Agents in designing the stamp(s).

The Siege of Quebec and the islands of Saint Pierre and Miquelon surveyed

{1} As a prelude to the assault on Quebec the following year the British dispatched troops burning and destroying French settlements that might send supplies to Quebec.
One of these settlements was **Gaspé**.



{2} Cook brought his new skills to good use and prepared a **map of Gaspé Harbour** which was published later that year.



{3} **Jacques Cartier** (1491-1557) was born in **St. Malo** in Brittany. He discovered the St. Lawrence River in 1534..

{4} .and later **Quebec** was founded on the **northern shore** of the river.



{5} Quebec comes from the **Algonquin** word "Kébec" which means "where the **river narrows**".



{6} Cook took part in the **Siege of Quebec** which lasted all summer of 1759.



as issued

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, 3-8 in each colour with a total of up to 28.



{7} The **Battle of Quebec** took place on Sept 13th 1759 on the **Plains of Abraham** just outside **Quebec**.



{8} The British general **James Wolfe** (1727-59) was killed in the battle..



{9} .and so was the French general **de Montcalm** (1712-59).



{10} At the end of the war the British returned **Saint Pierre and Miquelon**, two islands off the coast of Newfoundland, to France.

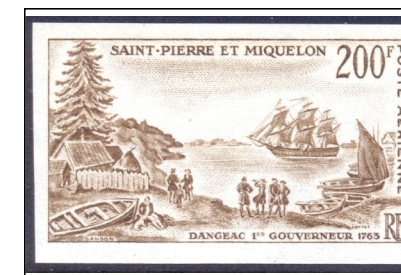
{11} Cook made a speedy survey and produced this **map**..



part of Cook's map



{12} .before the islands were handed back to the first French **Governor Francois-Gabriel d'Angeac** (1708-82) in 1763.



Trial colour plate proof

as issued



Plate proof

{1} Newfoundland is a large island off the east coast of Canada.

{2} Leif Ericson (c970-c1020) made the first European visit to the island in the 11th century..

{3} .and John Cabot (c1450-c1500) made landfall in 1497.



{6} The island was of great economical importance to Britain because the Grand Banks was one of the world's richest **fishing grounds**, especially supporting **cod**. The islands shoreline was however little known..



{4} In 1583 **Humphrey Gilbert** (c1539-83) visited Newfoundland in search of the Northwest Passage..



{5} .and he **claimed the island** for Britain. It is considered **Britain's oldest colony**.



Die proof in issued colour with production number



Complete design plate proof




{8} Cook bestowed many names but the township **Cook's Harbour** has been named after him.

{10} .and his written report was submitted to the **Royal Society** in London.



Cash-On-Delivery envelope/tag. COD is a type of transaction in which the recipient paid for a good at the time of delivery. The payment made went into an account specified by the shipper.



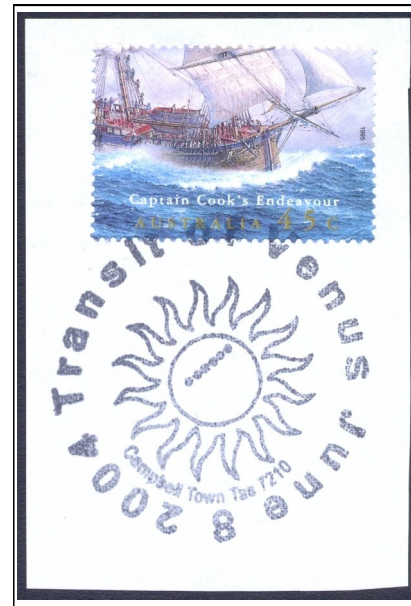
{9} On August 5th 1766 Cook observed an **eclipse of the sun**..

{11} This, and his accurate charts, showed that he had emerged as a surveyor and astronomer. It brought him to the attention of the Royal Society as a suitable commander for a voyage planned.

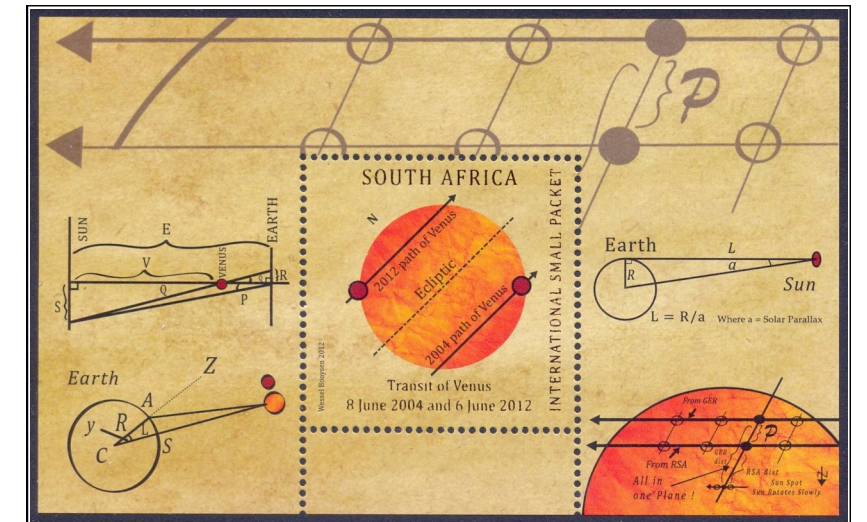


{1} Observing the **Transit of Venus** was the primary aim of Cook's First Voyage.

{2} A Venus Transit is a celestial event during which the "inner planet" **Venus**, the Earth and the Sun are aligned and Venus is seen as a small black dot passing **across the face of the Sun**.



{5} .and the British astronomer **Edmund Halley** (1656-1742) described in 1691 how transits..



{6} .could be used to calculate the **distance from the Earth to the Sun**.

{3} The Persian polymath **Avicenna** (c980-1037) was probably the first to describe a transit. He claimed to have observed Venus as a black spot on the Sun; the observation was undated but it could have been the transit in 1034.

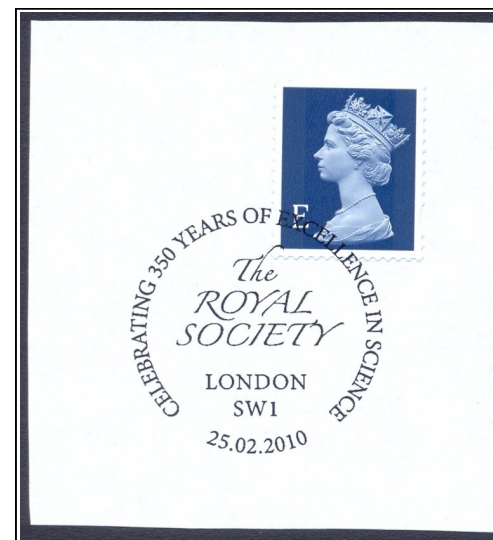


{4} The German astronomer **Johannes Kepler** (1571-1630) was however the first to predict a Venus Transit scientifically..



as issued

{8} Scientists from the **Royal Society** in London had calculated that a place in the South Pacific would be a vantage point from which to observe the transit predicted for June 1769.



{10} .perfectly located in the **path of Venus**.
Tahiti was chosen from which to observe the transit.



Meter cancel from Frösön 2009. Type D4.2. Francotyp-Postalia, multi value

{9} The British explorer **Samuel Wallis** (1728-95) had returned in 1768 from a voyage round the world having **discovered** a tropical island in the South Pacific. It was the island of **Tahiti**..



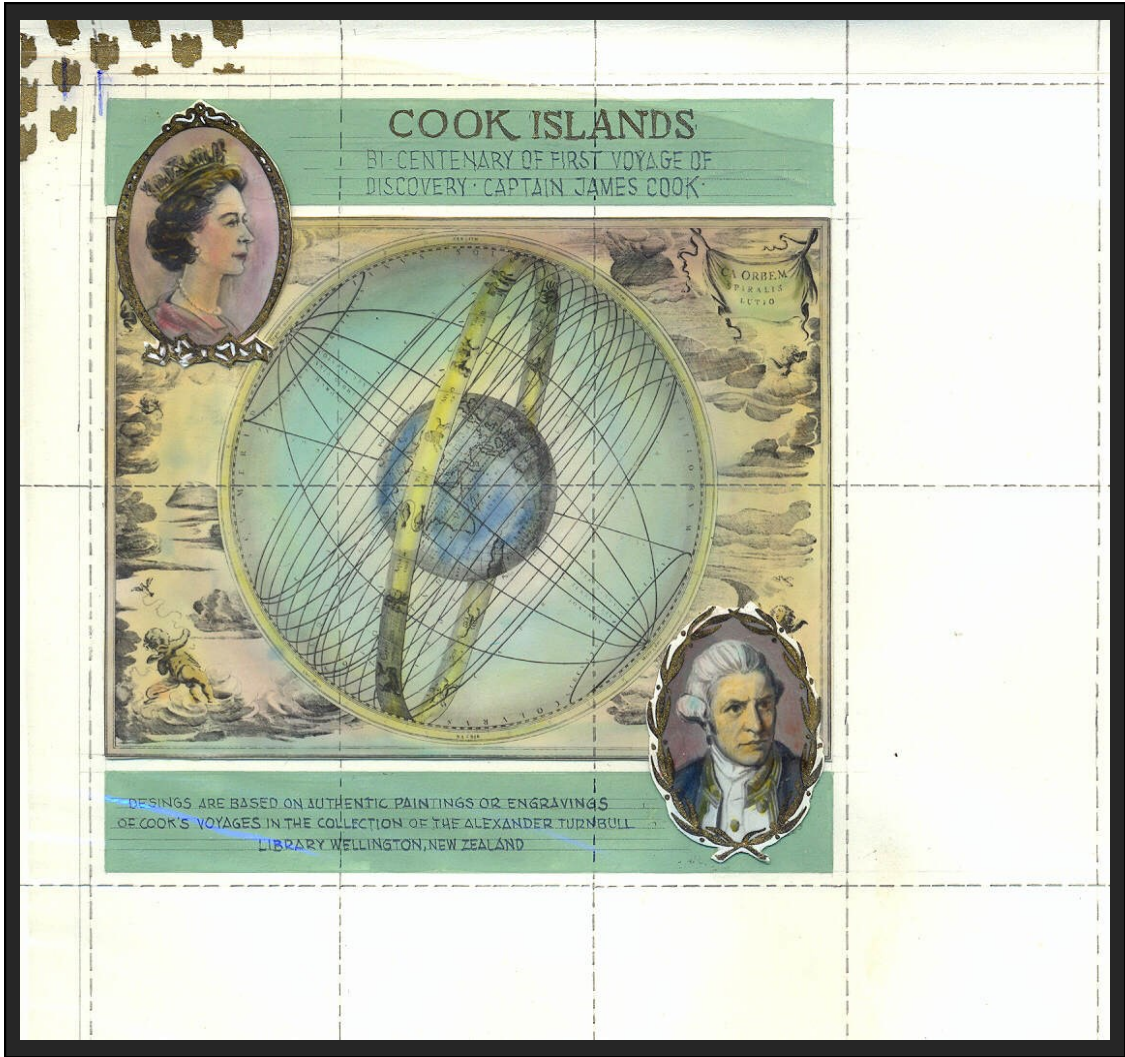
Trial colour plate proof with colour code in pencil

{11} Venus Transits occurs in sequences of 8 - 121½ - 8 - 105½ years. The latest transit occurred in 1761 so the transit in 1769 would be the last opportunity for many years. It was important that the precisely timed observations had to be made from as widely separated latitudes on the Earth's surface as possible.

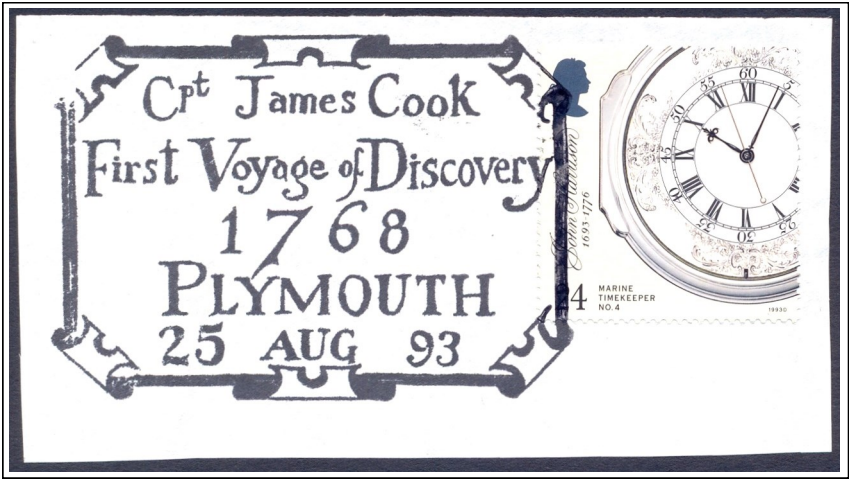
{12} The Hungarian astronomer **Maximilian Hell** (1720-92) travelled to the high northern latitudes in Norway, and Cook was selected to lead the scientific expedition to the South Pacific.



Artist's drawing, acrylic on art paper. Artist F. L. Lamosas. Unsigned, unique.
1981 Burundi 350th Death Anniversary of Johannes Kepler issue.
Ex Fournier archive



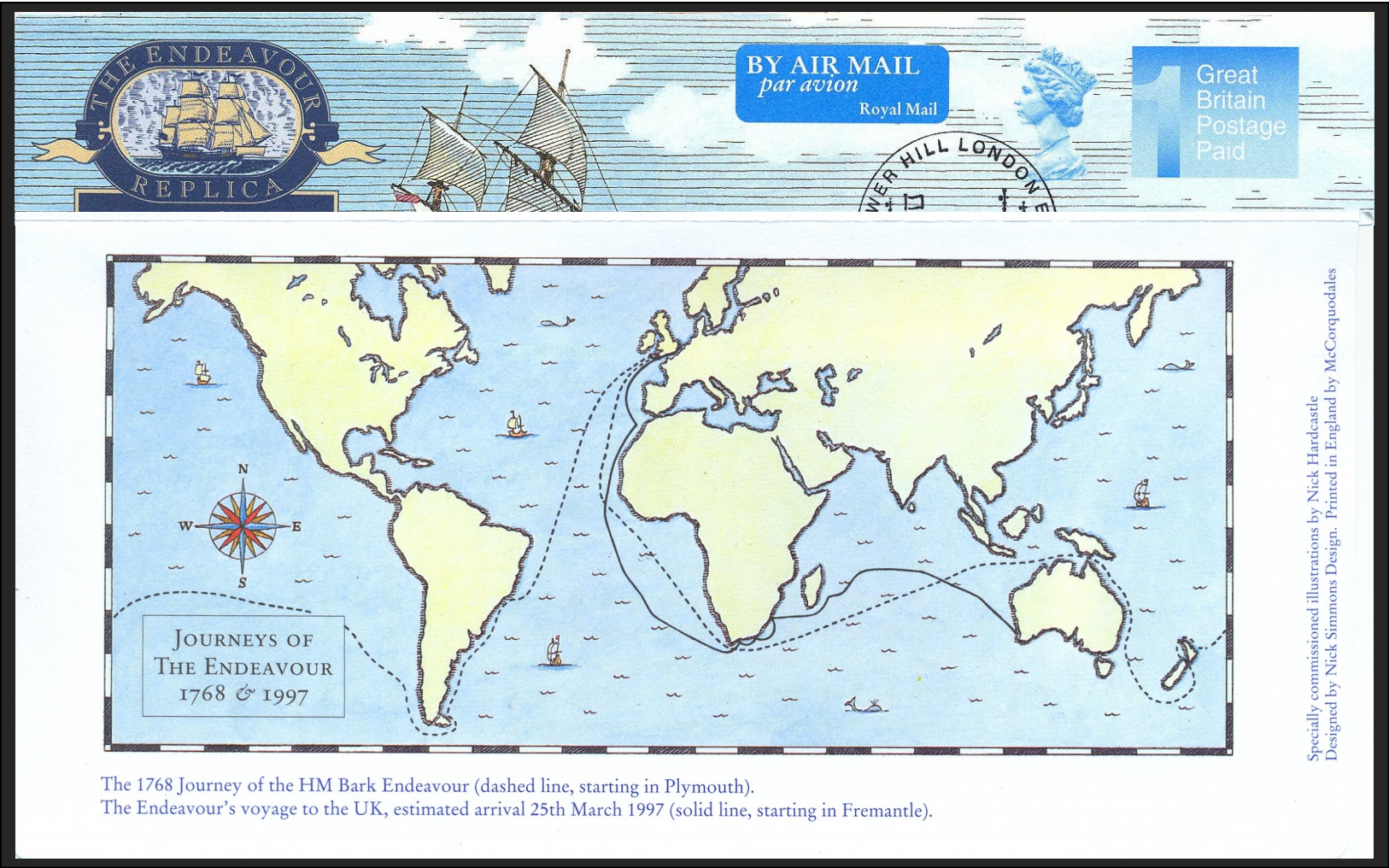
{3} **James Cook** was selected to command the expedition and on August 25th 1768 (civil time) he departed Plymouth on his **First Voyage of Discovery..**



James Cook had the rank of lieutenant on the First Voyage and was promoted to captain after the voyage.



{4} .which was to last for almost three years and take him **round the world.**



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).

Postal stationery; aerogramme (reverse) commemorating the British voyage of ENDEAVOUR Replica (p.18) in 1997. The dashed line shows the journey of James Cook 1768-71. Copy of front (top).

{1} A second objective of the voyage was to search for the Southern Continent (Terra Australis).

{2} The fabled continent was imagined to counteract the land masses in the Northern Hemisphere and appeared on many mapmakers **Mappa Mundi** as a large Pole-encircling continent.



Mappa Mundi by Abraham Ortelius (1527-98)

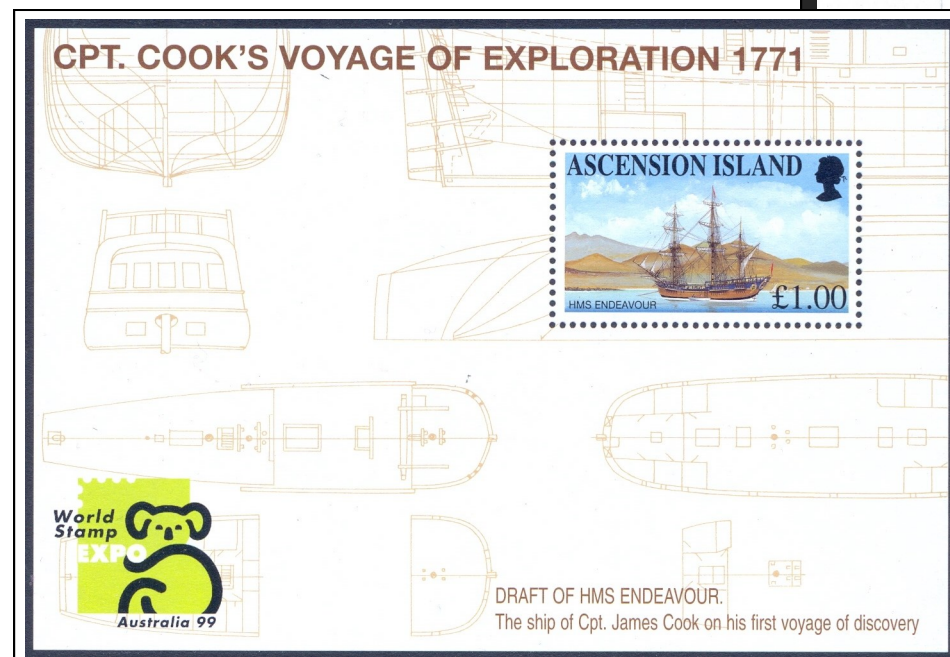


{1} A Whitby collier was selected for the voyage. It was the **Earl of PEMBROKE** later renamed **ENDEAVOUR Bark**. In the 18th century the term bark was used by the Royal Navy for a 3-masted, flat-bottomed ship.

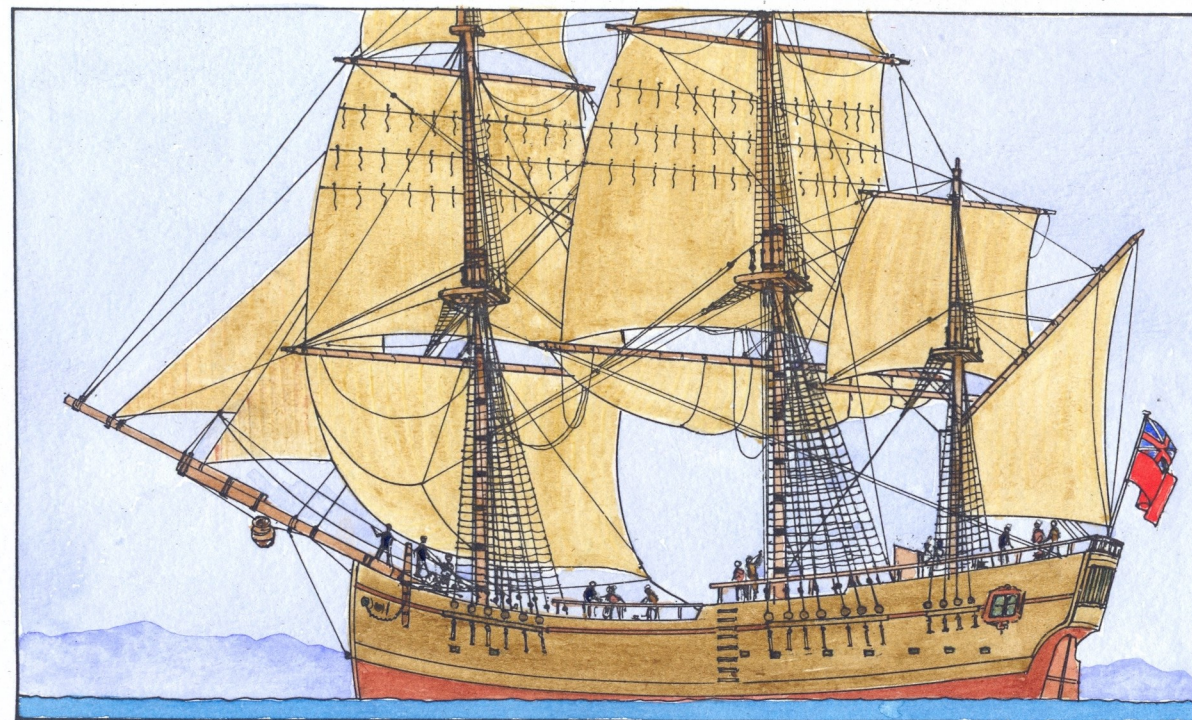


"The Bark, **Earl of Pembroke**, later Endeavour, leaving Whitby Harbour in 1768". Part of painting attributed to T. Luny, c1790

{3} ENDEAVOUR was ideal for the voyage ahead. It was a broad and **flat-bottomed ship** with a shallow draft..



{4} .and could sail close to shore for mapping and easily being **beached for repair**.

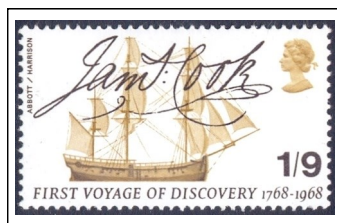


70c New Zealand



Original artwork, watercolour on art paper. Unsigned. Acquired from the archive of the designer Geoff Fuller. Total size 210 x 297 mm. 1990 New Zealand Heritage Ships issue. The stamp was issued with 50c face value.

{1} The ENDEAVOUR **stern** was decorated with carvings. She had four stern windows and a middle "window" which was a dummy covering the rudder post.

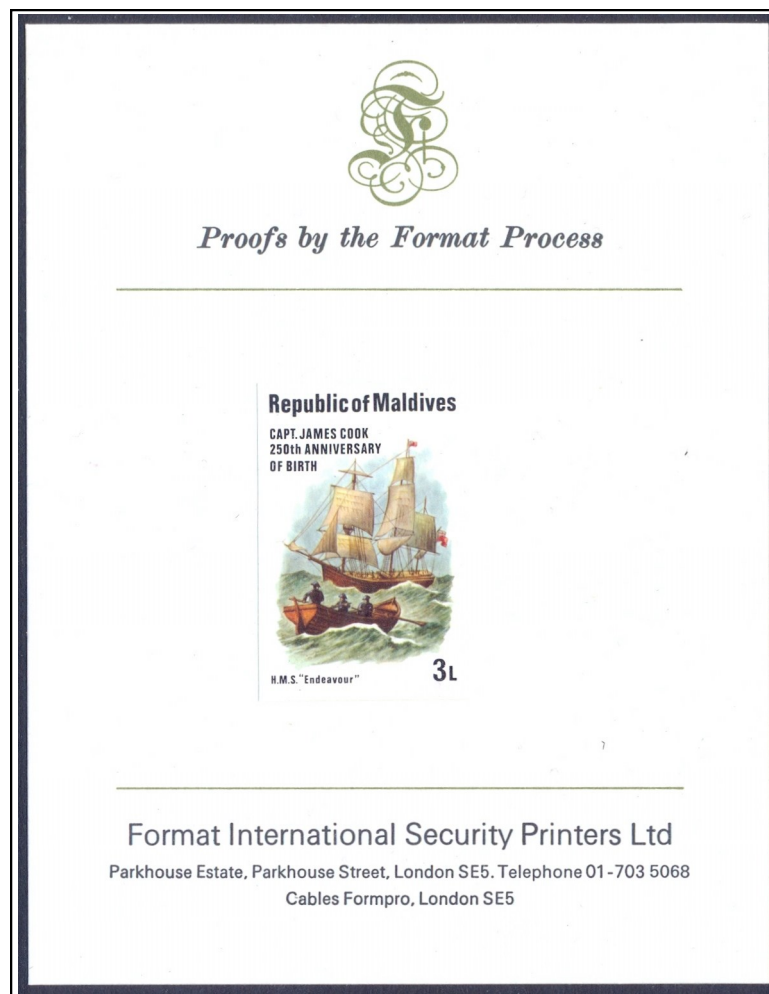


{3} .and Cook was directed to carry **cork** jackets (life-jackets) on the ENDEAVOUR.



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} ENDEAVOUR carried **small boats**..



Master proof cut to stamp size and affixed to printer's presentation card. Captain Cook's discovery of Hawaii issue. Maldives 1978

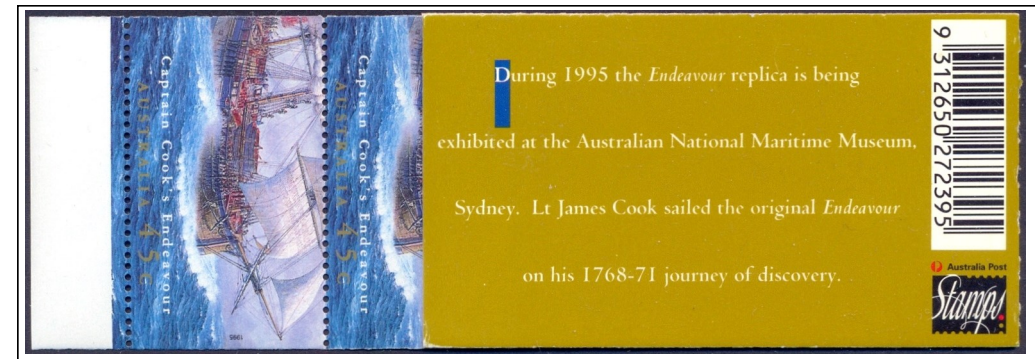
{7} Worldwide two settlements/communities are named after Cook's ENDEAVOUR.

{8} **Endeavour Hills** is a suburb in Melbourne, Australia and in 1970 the name was coined in honour of the 200th anniversary of Cook's arrival in Botany Bay (p.57).

A post office was opened on September 5th 1983. Due to the delayed arrival of the proper datestamp a Relief no 88 datestamp was in use up to December 16 1983 when the Endeavour Hills postmark was introduced. Philatelic.



{4} In 1993 a replica of Cook's original ENDEAVOUR was launched in Australia. The **ENDEAVOUR Replica** is a museum ship based in Sydney, Australia.



Postage stamp booklet (reverse). 1995

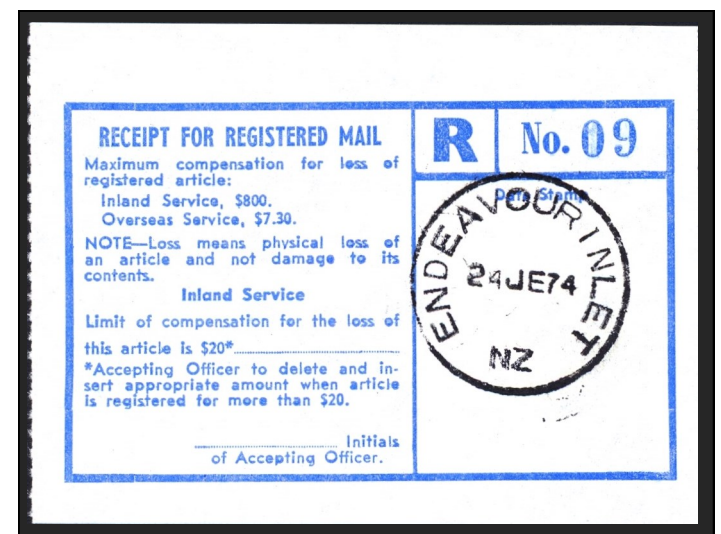
{5} From Oct 1996 to May 2000 the ENDEAVOUR Replica circumnavigated the globe and **visited Whitby** in 1997. (see aerogramme p.14)

{6} A second trip round the world started in February 2002 and finished April 2005 in Sydney.



{9} On New Zealand's South Island a small farming community is named **Endeavour Inlet**.

A post office opened 1 May 1885 and closed 1976. The first datestamp used was inscribed **Endr Inlet**.



Certificate of posting form supplied with the date of posting provided a proof that the item had been posted.

Joseph Banks was the chief naturalist



Unadopted essay, original preliminary pencil drawing on tracing paper by James Berry. Shows a portrait of **Joseph Banks** and raising the flag at Queen Charlotte Sound, New Zealand. New Zealand Cook Bicentenary issue, 1969. Issued stamp below, left.

{1} Supernumeraries were not part of the ship's company but consisted of naturalists, artists, astronomers etc.
The twenty-five-year-old naturalist **Joseph Banks** (1743-1820) was the scientific leader of the expedition.



As issued, "embossed head omitted" variety.
Portrait medallion "Joseph Banks" modelled 1775-9 by John Flaxman for J. Wedgwood & Sons, UK + ENDEAVOUR.

{2} On the voyage the naturalists collected many plants and animals never before seen by Europeans.
It is estimated that they brought more than 1300 new species of flowers back to England.

Red beech



Dillenia alata
after sketch by Parkinson

Wild rosella



Hibiscus meraukensis
after sketch by Parkinson

{3} **Banksia** is a genus of trees or woody shrubs containing over 170 species, all but one indigenous to Australia.

{4} Two of the 5 species of **Banksia** collected by Banks and co-workers are displayed.

{5} The genus **Banksia** is named in honour of Joseph Banks.



Copy of reverse (75%, cropped)



Presentation die proof in issued colour, mounted in sunken frame.
Reverse "PMG" (~~Postmaster-General~~ C. W. Davidson) and "16-3-60".
Ten proofs prepared, one of which is in the Royal Collection.

Postal stationery: prestamped envelope. **Coast Banksia** (*Banksia integrifolia*) among the flowers framing the portrait of Joseph Banks.



Joseph Banks and his legacy



2nd weight-class (½-1oz) stampless entire to New York. Endorsed "Kangaroo" and black "48" and "6/Cents" markings on front. Entire dated London 26 Apr 1859 and backstamped Liverpool cds 27 Apr 1859. Correct postage 48c. The international rate for ½oz under the US-UK Convention of 1848 was 24c (3c UK inland rate+ 16c transatlantic rate +5c US inland rate). The "6/cents" was an accounting mark applied in Liverpool and meant 6c payable to the British post office. The "SS Kangaroo" was a passenger ship operating the Inman Line between Liverpool and New York. Arrival in New York was on May 11th 1859 (no arrival cds).

{1} In Australia Joseph Banks made the first documented sighting of a **kangaroo**.
Banks is also credited with discovering and introducing the **eucalyptus** flower to the Western world.



Leaf beetle
Chrysomela banksi



Postage stamp booklet with contents. 1982

{2} Several species have been named in honour of Banks..

{6} After the voyage Banks became a celebrity and an influential man in British society. In 1778 he was elected President of **Royal Society**..

Red-tailed black Cockatoo



Calyptorhynchus banksii

Buff-bellied Monarch

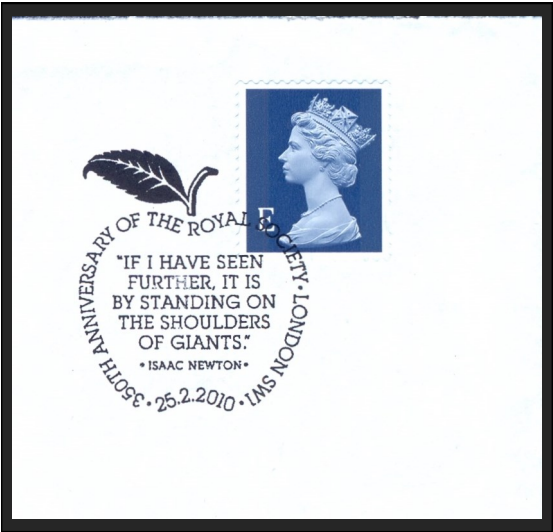


Neolalage banksiana

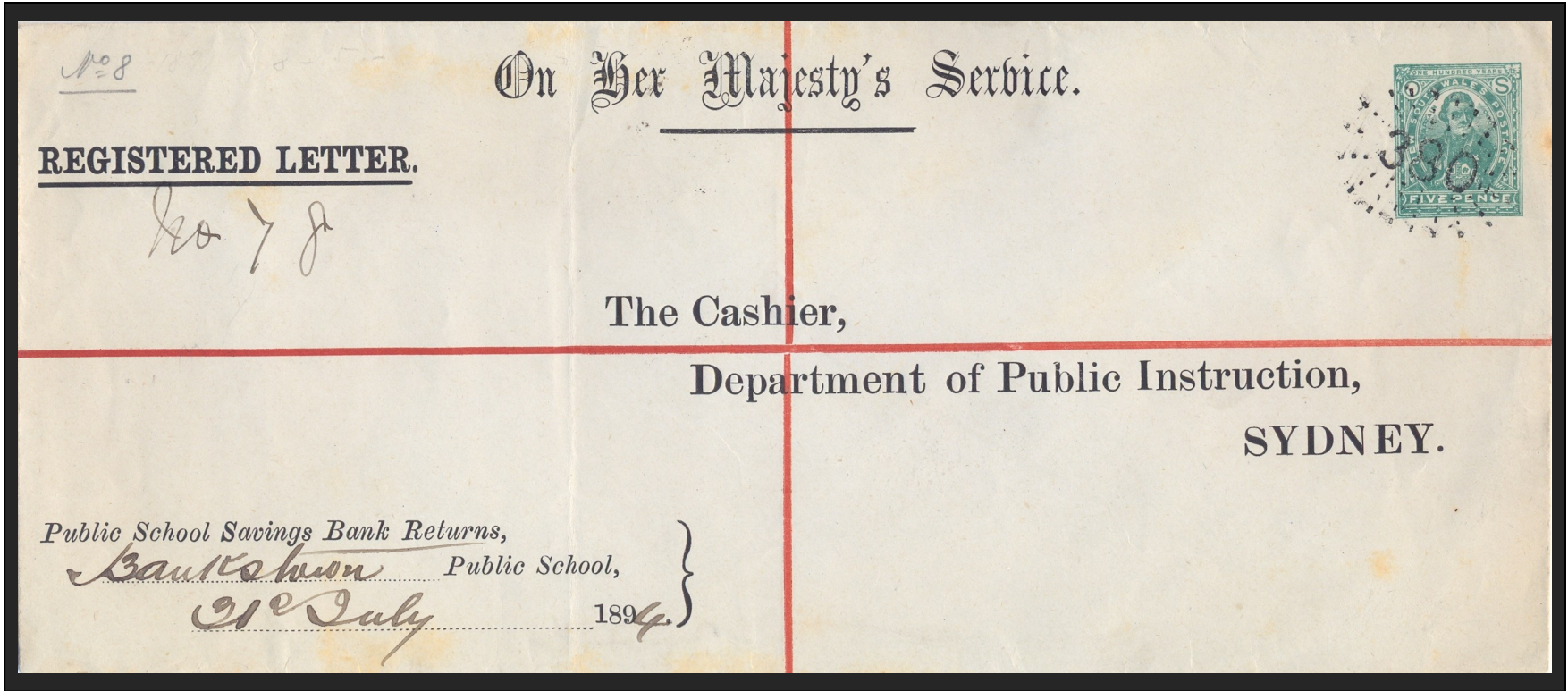
Red Silky Oak



Grevillea banksii



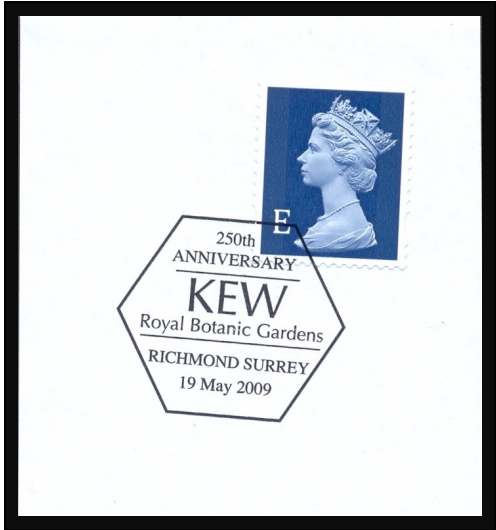
{7} .and he was also involved in Developing the **Kew Gardens** (Botanical Gardens) in London.



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



Piece from pre-stamped envelope featuring *B. serrata* (Saw Banksia).



Daniel Solander, a pupil of Carl Linnaeus in Uppsala, accompanied Banks on the voyage

{1} The Swedish botanist **Daniel Solander** (1733-82) accompanied Joseph Banks on the voyage and helped collecting and cataloguing plants and animals found.



Features portrait medallion "Dr. Daniel Solander" by John Flaxman for J. Wedgwood & Sons, UK and *rhabdothamnus solandri* (named after Solander)

{2} Daniel Solander was born in **Piteå** in northern Sweden on 19 February 1733..



{3} .and in **Uppsala** he was a pupil of the Swedish botanist **Carl Linnaeus** (1707-78).



Postage stamp booklet with contents. 1939



Meter stamp, Piteå Municipality, 1983. D3.2. Francotyp A9000 (MV) (based on the widely spaced date figures). Solander and *rhabdothamnus solandri* (similar to the 1969 New Zealand issue left).

{4} The genus *Solandra* in the nightshade family is named after Daniel Solander..



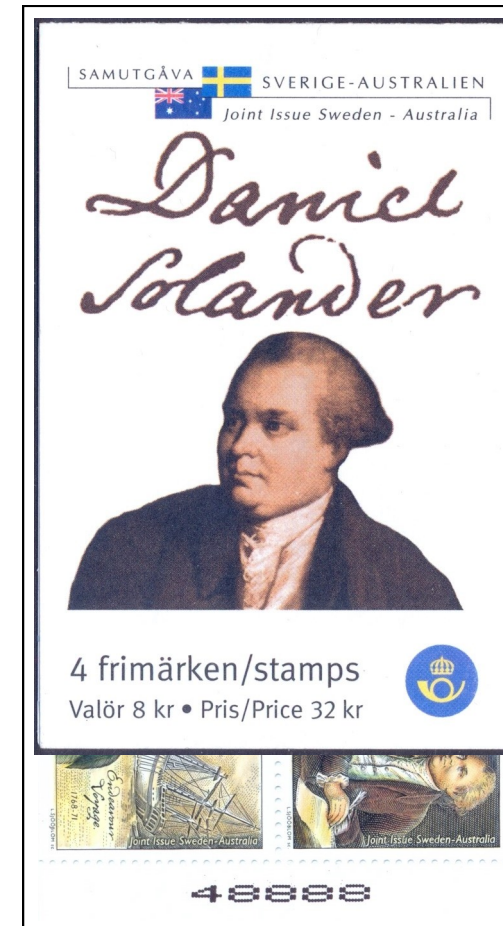
{5} .and so is the Providence Petrel (**Solander's petrel**).



Pterodroma solandri



Unadopted essay, original preliminary pencil drawing on tracing paper by James Berry. Depicts portrait of Daniel Solander and a watering party at Cook's Cove, New Zealand. 1969 New Zealand Cook Bicentenary issue. Issued stamp is displayed above, left.

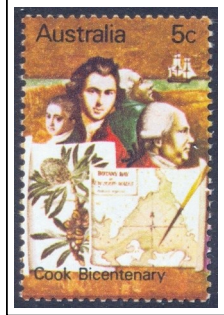


Postage stamp booklet with control number, copy of contents. 2001

The astronomer Green and the voyage artist Sydney Parkinson



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



{1} **Charles Green** (1734-71) (in green jacket!) was astronomer on the voyage and **Sydney Parkinson** (1745-71) was the voyage artist.

{2} Parkinsons primary role was to draw **natural history specimens**, and he produced accurate botanical paintings (left) but also made visual records of the Pacific Islands as they were in the 18th century when first visited by Europeans.



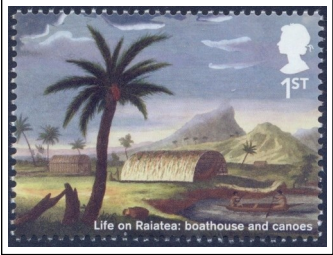
"*Volatinia jacarina*" and Sydney Parkinson



"A native of Otaheite, in the Dress of His Country"



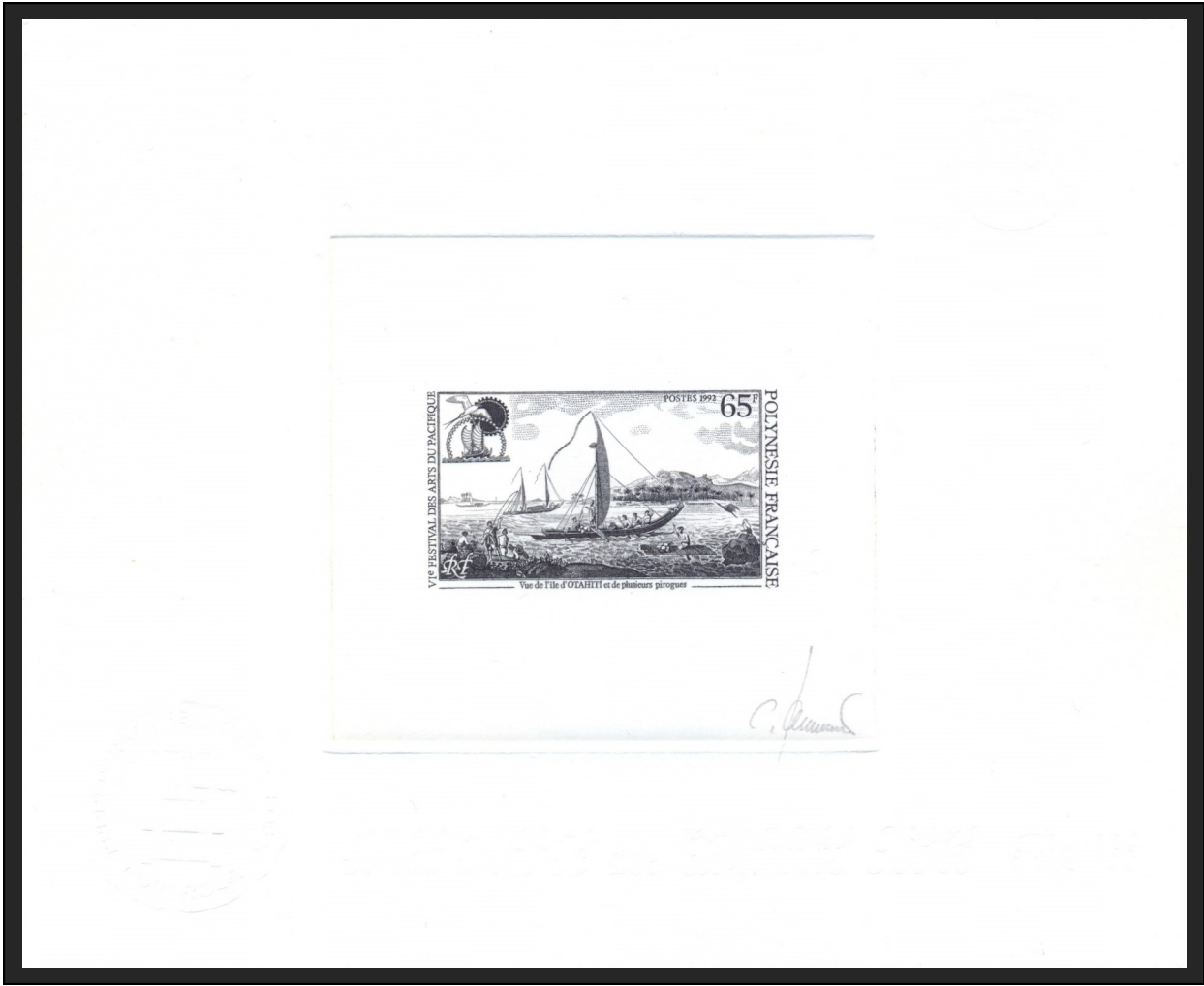
"A woman & a Boy, Natives of Otaheite"



"A Boat-House, in which the Natives of Raiatea preserve their Canoes of State from the Weather" engraving by Newton after Parkinson



"The Head of a Chief of New Zealand, the face curiously tattaowd, or mark'd according to their Manner" engraving by T. Chambers after Parkinson

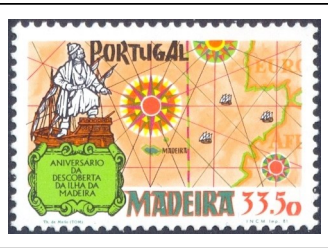


Engraver's die proof in black, signed by C. Jumelet. From a drawing entitled: "A view of Otaheite, with several vessels of that island".

The onward voyage



{1} On August 26th 1768 (ship's time) Cook departed Plymouth in southern England..



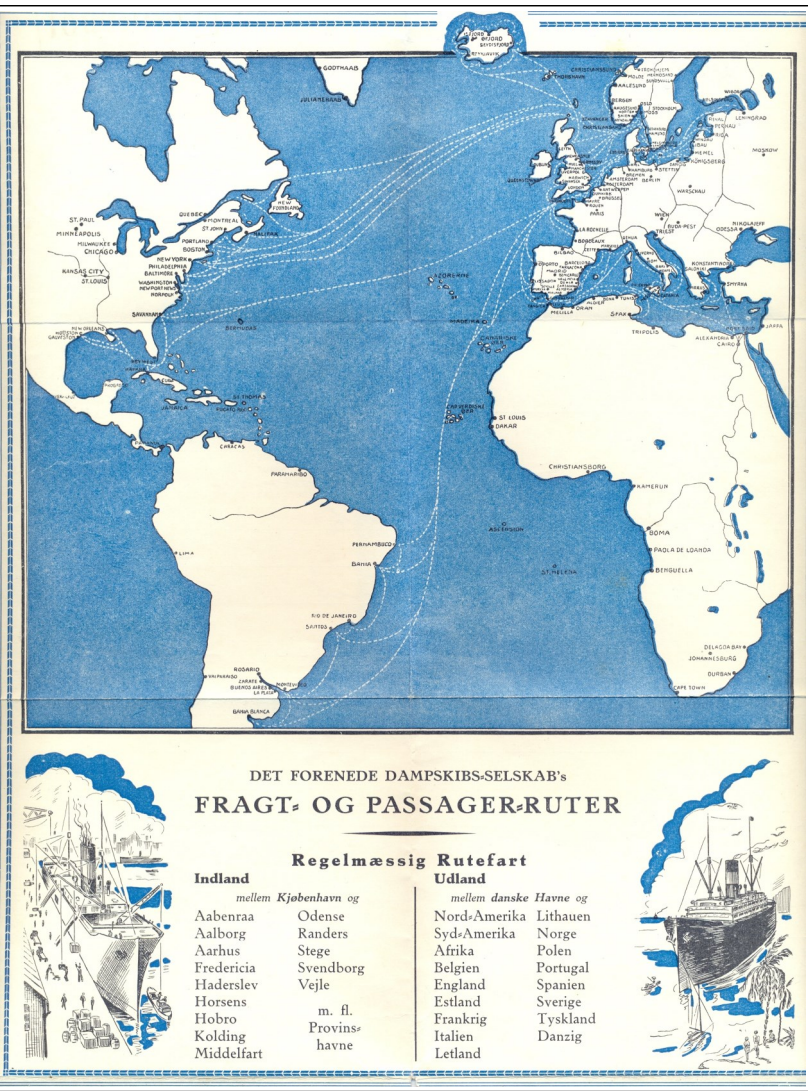
{2} .and his first port of call was the island of Madeira.

{3} The Archipelago of Madeira was discovered in 1418 by **João Zarco** (c1390-1471) and the main island of Madeira the following year.



Postal stationery; postal card. 1957

{4} Cook stopped for reprovisioning. Madeira was famous for its wine, and Cook took on board live **bullocks** and **wine**. He also obtained a large load of **onions** which was part of his diet regimen keeping his crew scurvy-free (more on p. 89-90) and healthy for the onward voyage..



{5} .towards Brazil in South America.



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



DFDS ocean letter, folded message form type 4. Sent from S/S Polonia dated 16 November 1929 and received onboard S/S Aalborg. The printed message form was then forwarded by regular mail, tied by boxed Paquebot marking and Aalborg cds 19.11.1929. Postage 15 øre = domestic letter rate from 1 Jul 1927 to 30 June 1940. Reverse advertising showing DFDS routes around the world. Ex Otto Kjærgaard

Copy (50%) of advertising on back

{6} Cook anchored off Rio de Janeiro..



{7} .and after having rounded **Cape Horn** the tropical island of **Tahiti** was reached.



Preparing for Venus at Point Venus

{1} Having arrived at Tahiti Cook dropped anchor in the sheltered **Matavai Bay** on the north coast. It was a perfect spot from which to observe the Venus Transit..

{2} .and Cook named the northern point of the bay **Point Venus** and erected a small observatory fortification, **Fort Venus**.



Venus de Milo



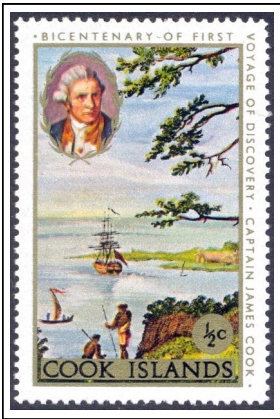
{4} Everything was now ready for the rendezvous with **Venus at Point Venus**.



{5} After the long voyage from England the sailors enjoyed the warm climate and what the island had to offer..



Final artwork, watercolour on cardboard with overlay (not displayed). Unsigned, probably unique. Adapted from Parkinson's painting (right): "Matavai Bay Tahiti from One Tree Hill, showing the ENDEAVOUR at anchor, and Fort Venus". Cook Islands 1968. Ex Fournier archive



.as issued

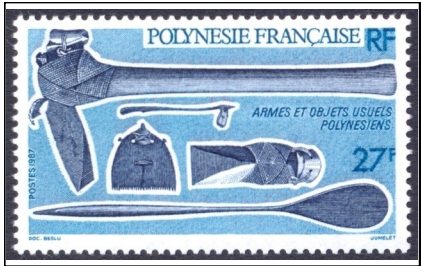
{3} Within the Fort Venus Cook used a **portable observatory** with a **pendulum clock** to time the transit.



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.

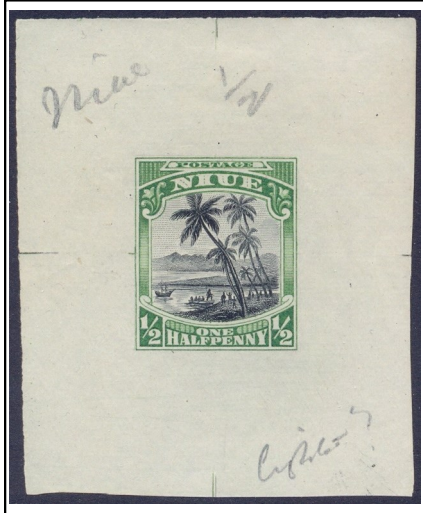
{6} .and awaiting the Venus Transit **ethnographic artefacts** such as **tattooing instruments** and a full **mourners dress** were collected.

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

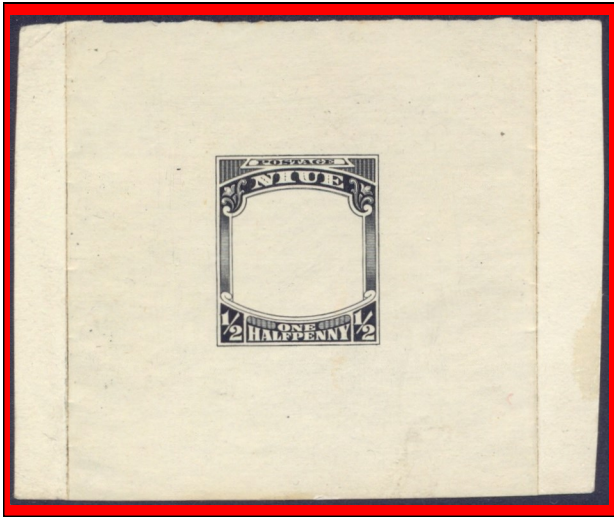


Trial colour plate proof with colour codes in pencil

Point Venus



Die proof on wove paper with visible guide register lines. Endorsed in pencil: "Niue", "1/2" and "lighter?"



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



Centre vignette plate proof



{8} Stamp as issued

{1} Cook anchored off **Point Venus** in preparation for the Transit of Venus.

{2} In 1919 it was decided to issue a set of stamps for the New Zealand Island Dependencies with similar design for each of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Niue and Penrhyn Island. The set was printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co in London and issued in 1920.

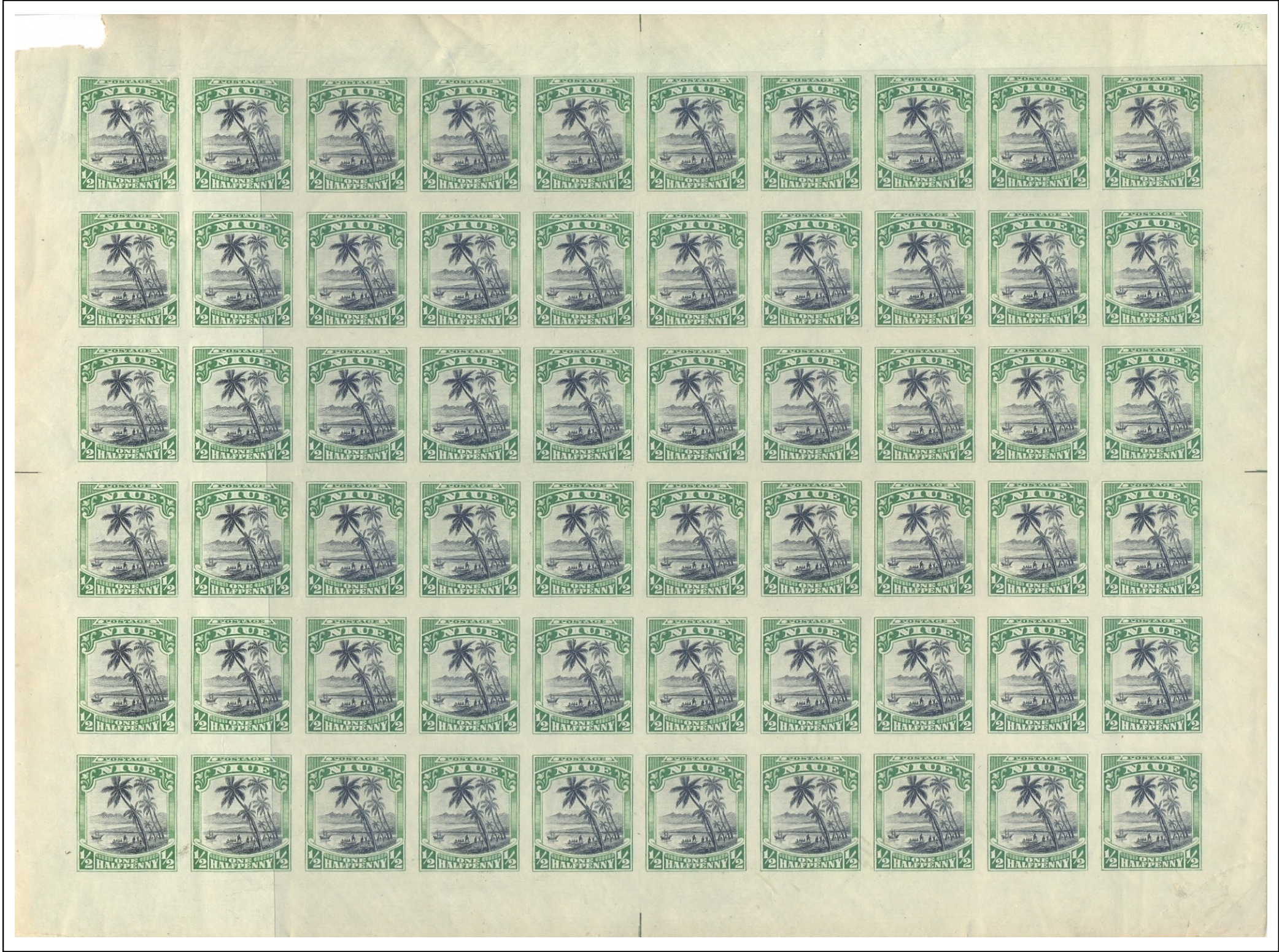
{4} The complete Niue die proofs were printed in issued colours..

{5} .and the frame die proofs in black only.

{6} The plate consisted of 60 impressions in 6 rows of 10 (right)..

{7} .and centre vignette plate proofs were run off in black only (left).

{3} The design for the 1/2d value was probably intended to depict Cook's landing on any of the islands named after him (pp.106-108) but he actually never landed on any of the islands. The design was adapted from a photograph of **Point Venus**, the artist added the men, boats and mountains in the background.

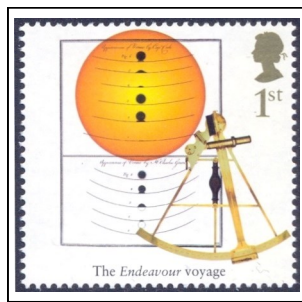


Complete design plate proof, full sheet of 60 impressions.

{1} Cook and Charles Green observed the transit using a **reflecting telescope** placed on a barrel.

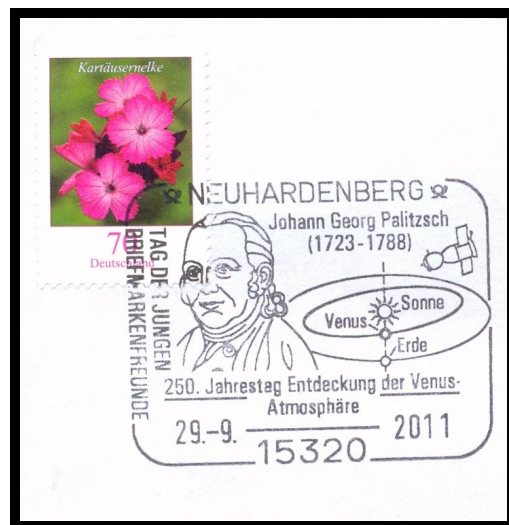


{2} An optical effect made it impossible to time the internal contacts accurately. It was the **"black drop effect"** which appear as if the Venus's disc is connected to the inner limb of the Sun.

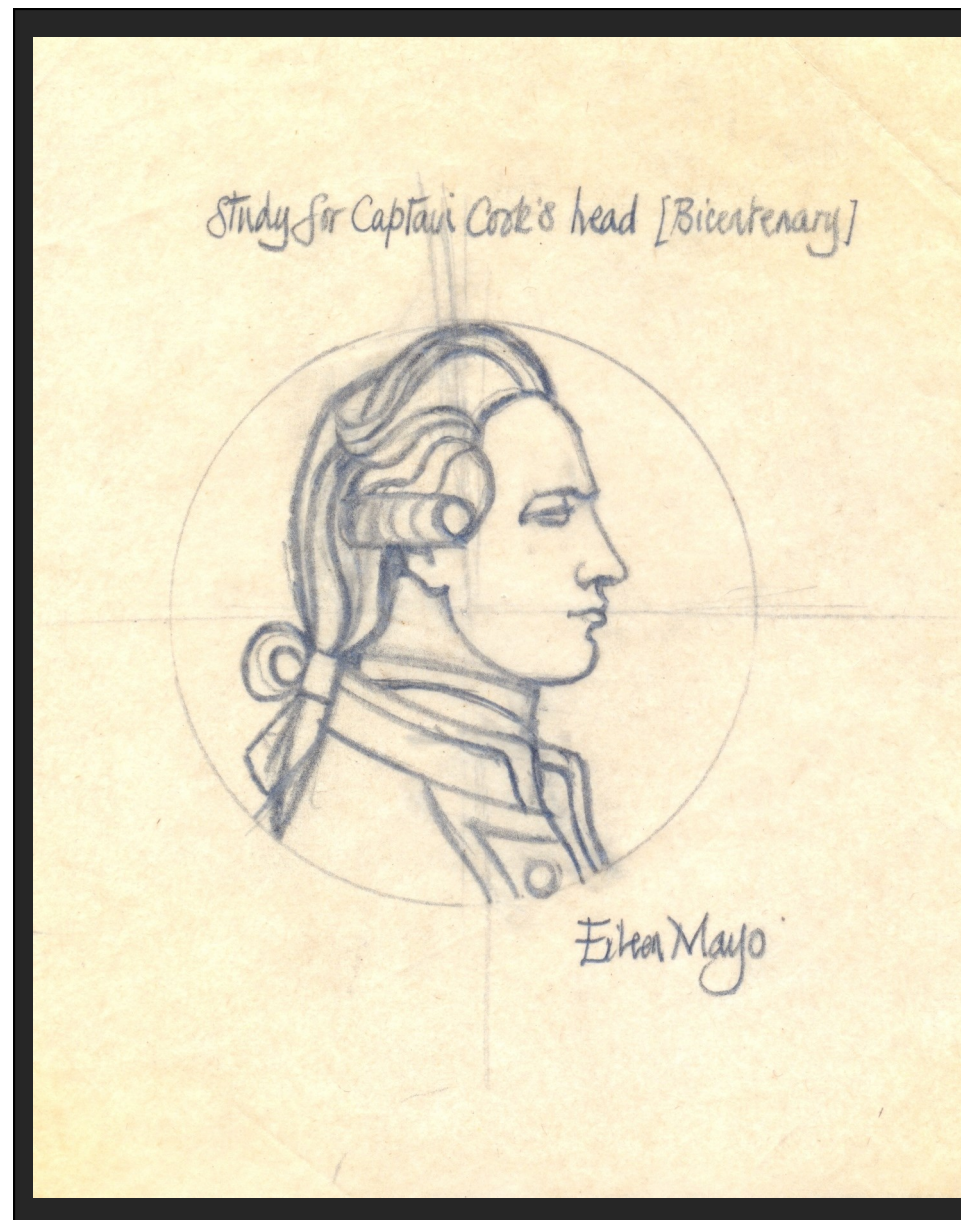


drawing of observations published by Cook

{3} The **athmosphere of Venus**, discovered during the Transit in 1761, was initially thought to be the explanation for the optical effect..



{4} but **"limb darkening"** may be a more likely factor. It is an optical effect in which the **limb** of the Sun **appear darker** than the central part of the Sun's disc.



Original artwork, in pencil on art paper. Signed by the artist Dame Eileen Mayo (1906-94). Probably unique. "Study for Captain Cook's head" New Zealand bicentenary issue 1969.



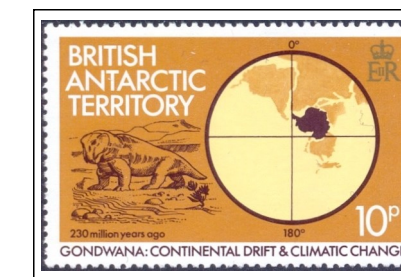
Imperf pair with slight colour-shift. A sheet of 100 is known to exist.



normal stamp for comparison

{5} Cook had now completed the first part of the voyage - observing the **Transit of Venus**..

{6} ..and according to his secret orders he was now to sail south to the 40th parallel for the secondary aim - finding and exploring the **Terra Incognita** - was it found to exist.



{1} 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 the superkontinent **Gondwana**, to the south. Gondwana would **break apart** to become South America, Africa, India, **Antarctica** and Australia.

{2} However the myth of the Great Southern Continent was based on the work of the astronomer and cartographer Claudius Ptolemy (c90-168) working in **Alexandria**, Egypt in the second century AD. His **Mappa Mundi** was based partly on knowledge and partly on conjecture believing that the continents in the Northern Hemisphere had to be balanced by a large land mass in the Southern Hemisphere for Earth not to flip over.

{3} In his mappa mundi Ptolemy showed a huge landbridge connecting Africa with Asia **enclosing the Indian Ocean**. No original maps have passed down, the maps attributed to Ptolemy are reconstructions surfacing in Europe around the Ottoman **Conquest of Constantinople in 1453**.



{4} Ptolomy's mythical continent was gradually eroded and pushed back beginning with the Portuguese voyages (ensuing pages)..



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

{5} ..and in his voyages Cook finally solved the question reducing it to Antarctica.



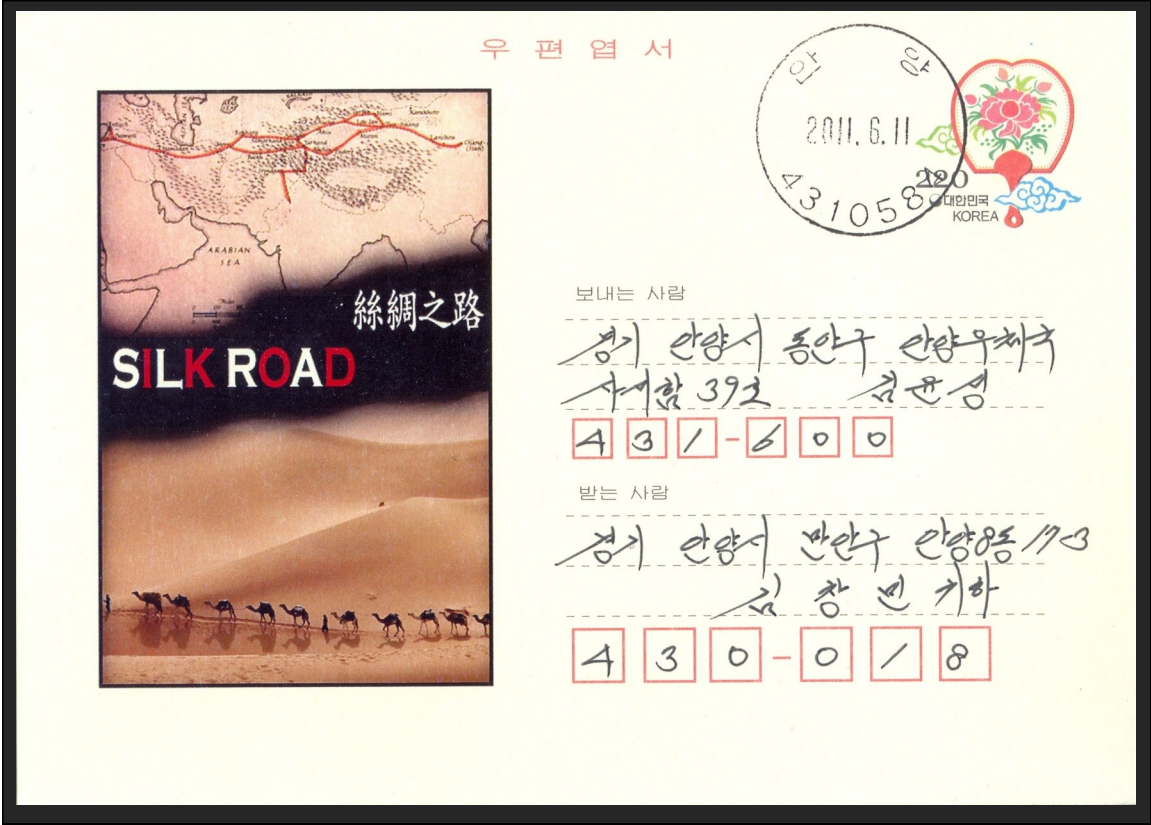
Copy of front (75%)

TIPOGRAFIA POLIGLOTTA VATICANA

Marco Polo and the beginning of the quest for the southern continent



Registered cover to New York. Backstamped transit cds Venezia 8.7.54, Genova 9.7.54 and arrival cds New York July 21 1954.



Postal stationery; postal card. South Korea 2011



{1} **Marco Polo** (1254-1324) was a Venetian merchant, explorer and writer believed to have travelled overland to Cathay (China) on what was known as the Silk Road.

{2} In 1271 he **left Venice** with his father and uncle for a journey that lasted 24 years.

Left illustration from c1400 showing the embarkation from Venice. (Bodleian Library, Oxford)



{3} Marco Polo's journal with reports on the riches and splendor of the East was by most European scholars misread as confirmation that he had visited the Southern Land, and moreover, that it was rich in gold and **spices**.



Postal stationery; registered envelope. Registration fee 6c + 15c covering the rate to London



{4} Spices like **nutmeg** and **vanilla** were coveted.

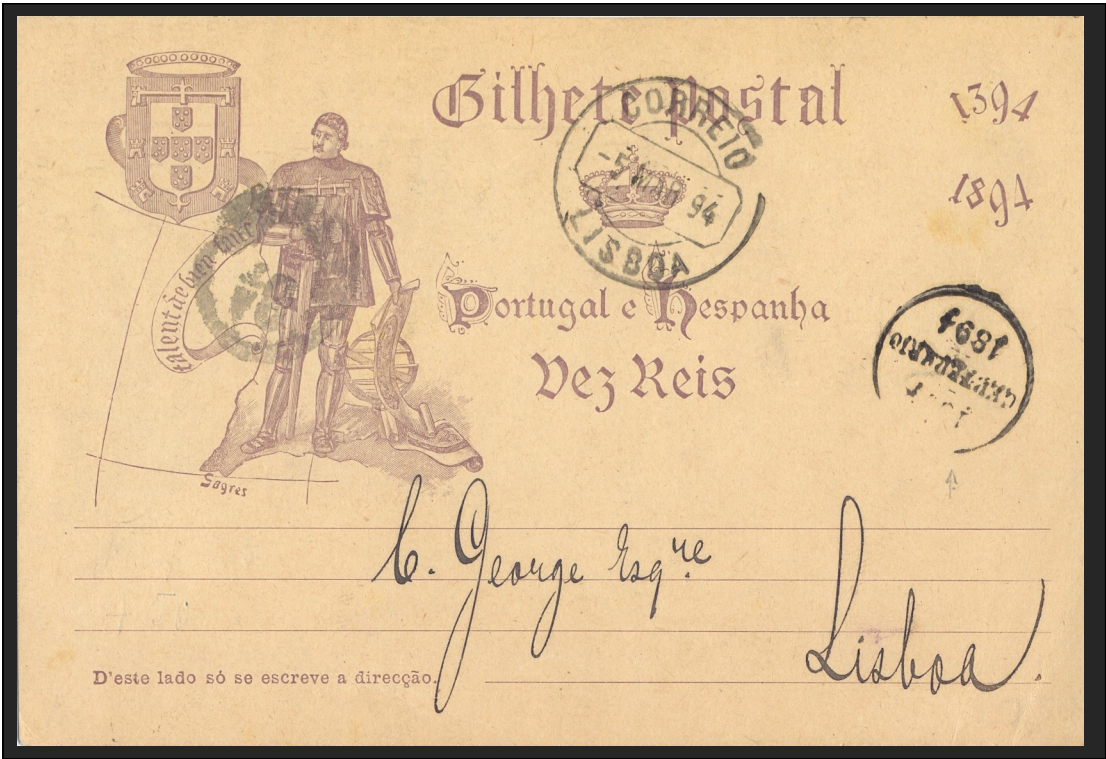
{5} Marco Polo's travel may ultimately have influenced European cartography leading to the voyages of exploration a century or two later.



In search of the unknown Great Southern Continent that receded as discoveries were being made

Henry the Navigator and his mariners proved that Africa was not joined to a Southern Continent

Postal stationery: postal card. Portugal 1894



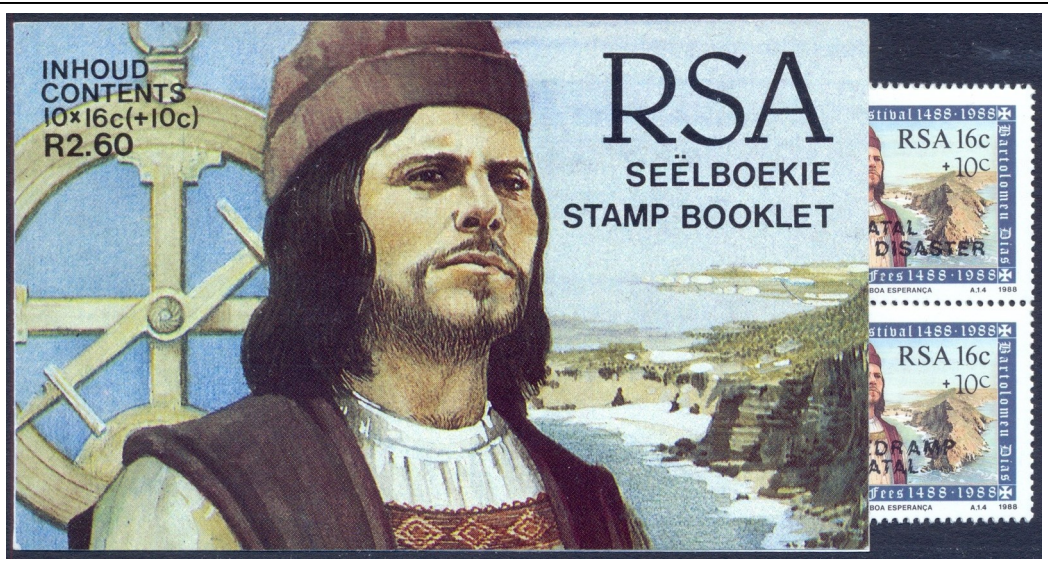
{1} **Henry the Navigator** (1394 -1460), Prince of Portugal, was an important figure in the early days of European maritime exploration.



{5} **Diogo Cão** (1450-86) reached the **Namibian coast** in 1485 and a **stone pillar** marks the southernmost point of his voyage.



{2} in **Sagres** in the south-western corner of Portugal he established a **School of Navigation**.



Postage stamp booklet with contents. 1988

{3} Prince Henry was not a sailor or explorer himself but started sending expeditions south along the **west coast of Africa**.



{6} **Bartolomeu Dias** (1450-1500) was the first European to round the southern tip of Africa in 1488.



{4} **Cape Bojador** on the west coast was in the early days a psychological barrier but in 1434 **Gil Eanes** (1395-14??) was the first to **sail beyond the cape** and return alive.



Postal stationery: postal card. 1957

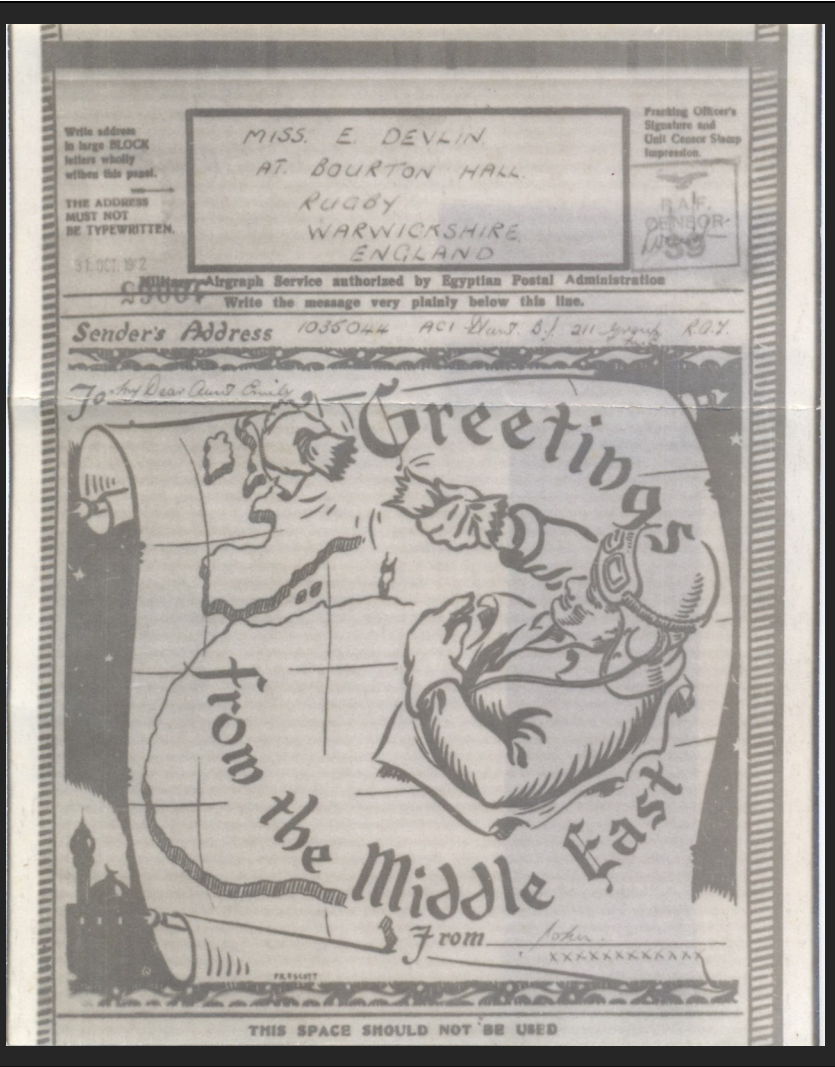


{7} The cape was named **Cabo das Tormentas** (Cape of Storms) but later changed to **Cabo de Boa Esperança** (Cape of Good Hope).

{8} Africa was shown not to be joined to a Southern Continent.



1508 Map of Africa by Francanzano de Montalboddo in which Africa is surrounded by an ocean.



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

The caravels and a sea route to India

{1} Developed from the barques (**barca**) used on rivers and in coastal waters a **caravel** was a ship with three masts bearing **lateen rig (triangular sail)**, highly maneuverable and not wholly at the mercy of the winds.



Imperf plate proof on yellow thin paper



Postal stationery; postal card. 1957



{7} The new technology meant heavier and more rigid hulls, and so bigger ships could be built. Bigger and more maneuverable ships made long ocean voyages possible.

{8} Vasco da Gama (1460-1524) left Lisbon in 1497 with a fleet of four ships hoping to find a sea route to the Far East.

{4} Towards the end of the 15th century the larger vessels had a **sterncastle**..



{9} In 1498 he reached Calicut in India.

{5} .and a square-rigged foremast.

{6} The rear masts still bearing triangular sails.



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



{3} .and was **carvel-built**, meaning that the planks were placed edge to edge. The carvel construction meant a heavier and more rigid hull.



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

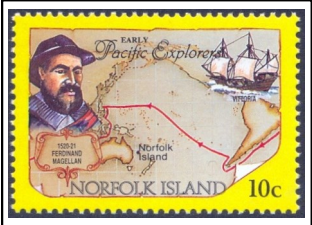
Magellan and the Straits



{1} **Ferdinand Magellan** (1480-1521) commanded a fleet of 5 ships in search of a western sea route to the Spice Islands.



{2} He captained **VICTORIA** and in late 1520 he found a narrow strait (**Straits of Magellan**)..



{6} .he sailed to the north-west into a vast ocean..

{7} .first seen by a European when **Vasco Nunez de Balboa** (1475-1519) in 1513 waded into the ocean..

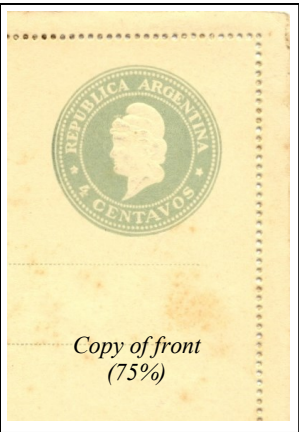
{8} .after having crossed the isthmus of **Panama**.



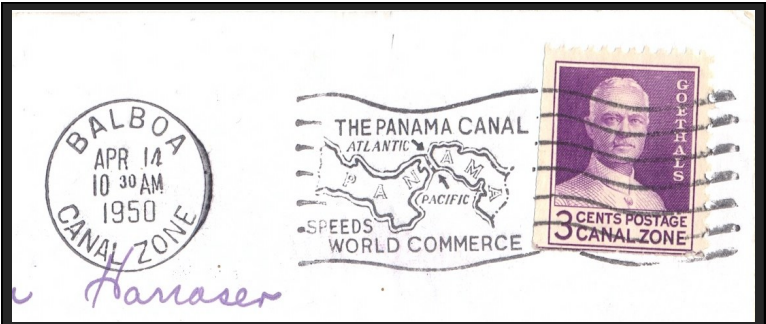
Imperf plate proof



Postal stationery; letter card. Argentina 1897



{3} .separating the tip of South America from a land mass to the south which Magellan was convinced was the Southern Continent (**Terra Australis**).



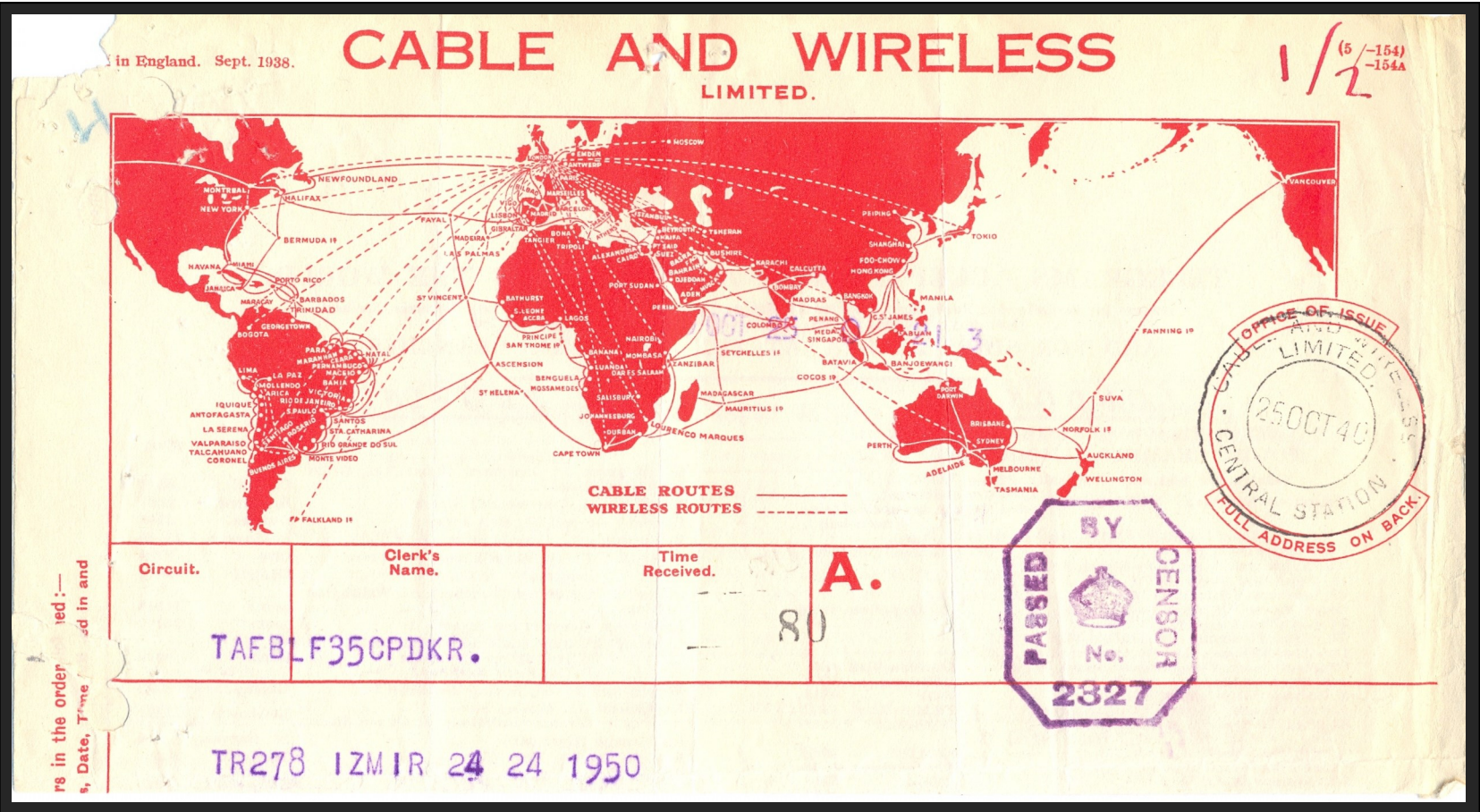
{8} The ocean is vast and Magellan named it **El Mar Pacifico** (Pacific Ocean).



Cover to Sweden endorsed "**Via Magellan**", tied by Valparaiso cds 22 Nov 1881 and Bordeaux transit cds.

{4} The land mass was named **Tierra del Fuego** but Magellan did not explore it any further.

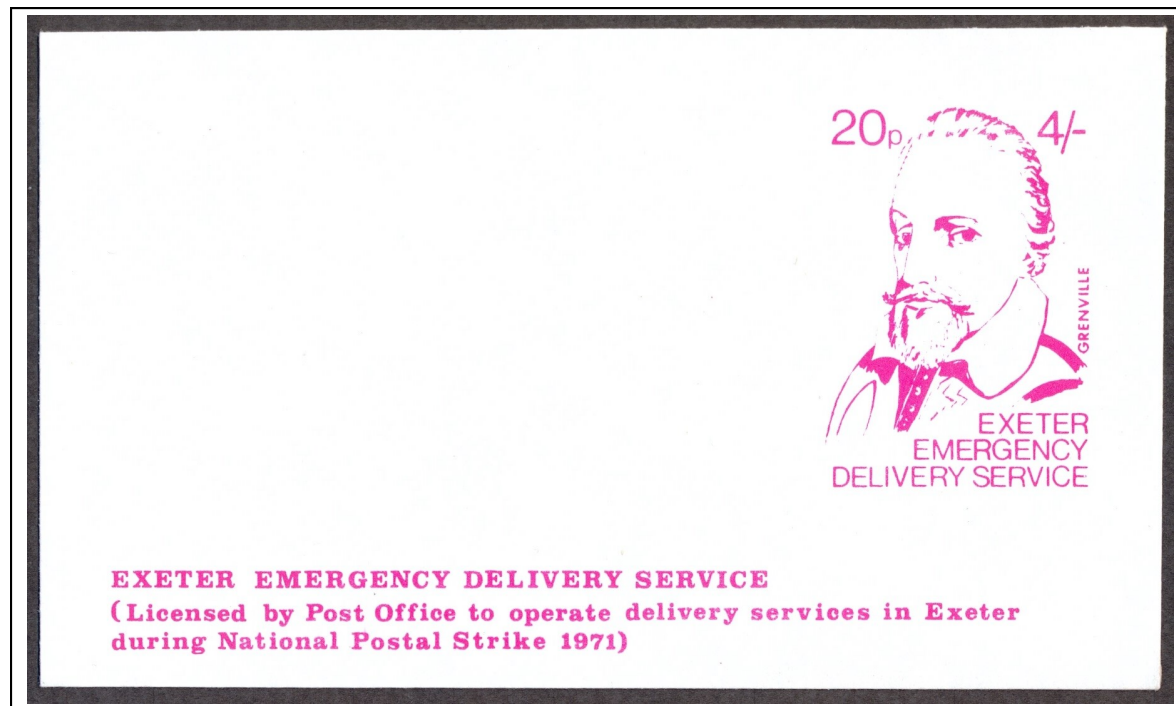
{5} **Via the Strait..**



Cablegram from Izmir, Turkey to London 24 Oct 1940. Passed by British censor 2327

Francis Drake found no continent to the south of Magellan Straits

{1} **Sir Richard Grenville** (1542-91), an English sea captain and explorer, submitted in 1574 a proposal to **Queen Elizabeth I** (1533-1603, r1558-1603) to take ships to plunder Spanish treasure ships in South America and from there to sail across the Pacific Ocean hoping to find Terra Australis Incognita.



Postal stationery; prestamped envelope. Issued by Exeter Emergency Delivery Service in 1971. The British national postal strike from 20th January to 7th March 1971 created a situation where private postal services were allowed to operate under license. EEDS was licensed to provide a local service in Exeter as well as within the U.K. During the strike the decimal currency was introduced on 15th February 1971: 1 Shilling = 5p (4/- = 20p).

{3} .and after having passed the Straits of Magellan in 1578 he was forced **well to the south** in a storm. From the huge swells he deduced that no large land mass could exist in these waters.



{4} The passage between Tierra del Fuego and Antarctica is named Drake Passage (**Mar de Drake**).



{6} The final proof that Tierra del Fuego was not part of any continent came in 1616 when **Willem Schouten** (c1567-1616) rounded the Land of Fire in **EENDRACHT**. The continent, if it existed, was shown not to be connected to South America.



Queen Elizabeth I

{2} **Francis Drake** (c1540-96) made use of Grenville's plan..

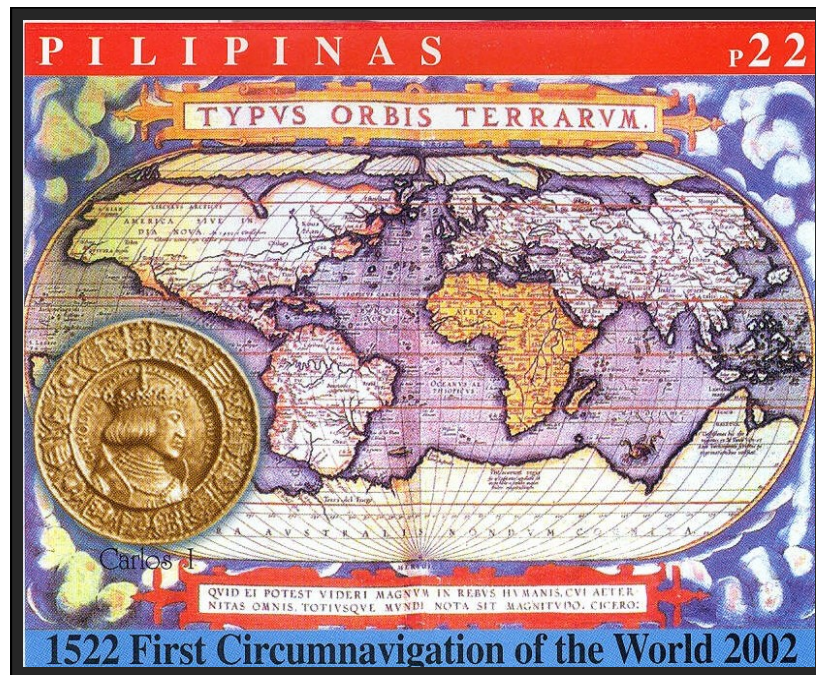
GB booklet proof. Not-issued booklet 1972. Drake and **GOLDEN HIND**

{5} **GOLDEN HIND** was a **galleon** which was a large, multi-decked, square-rigged vessel with lateen-rig on the rear mast.



Busta Lettera Postale advertising lettercard with a 40c stamp attached overprinted B.L.P. Italy 1921-23. Sold below face value, the revenue for the aid to wounded ex-servicemen from WWI came from the advertisers. Depicts a **galleon**

New Holland (Australia) discovered but the eastern seaboard remained unknown



Map by Abraham Ortelius (1527-98),
Antwerp 1581.

{1} In the late 16th century mapmakers still depicted the **Southern Continent** as a huge landmass extending north towards New Guinea.

{2} The Dutch mariner Willem Janszoon (c1570-c1630) made the first known European visit to this body of land in 1606 in **DUYFKEN** ("Little Dove").



{3} and ten years later Dirk Hartog (1580-1621) visited the western coast of this huge landmass. His ship was the **EENDRACHT**.



Loose (ship) letter to Chicago, USA. Posted at sea between Macassar (Indonesia) and Sydney Feb 12 1930, tied by (faint) **SS Nieuw Holland** mark and Brisbane cds Feb 20 1930.

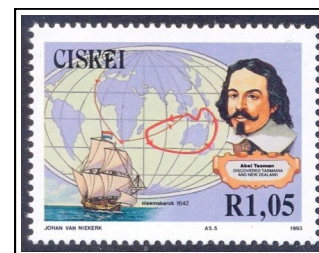
Postage 10ct = the UPU card rate from 1 Jan 1929 to 31 Oct 1937. Postage is correct.

"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.

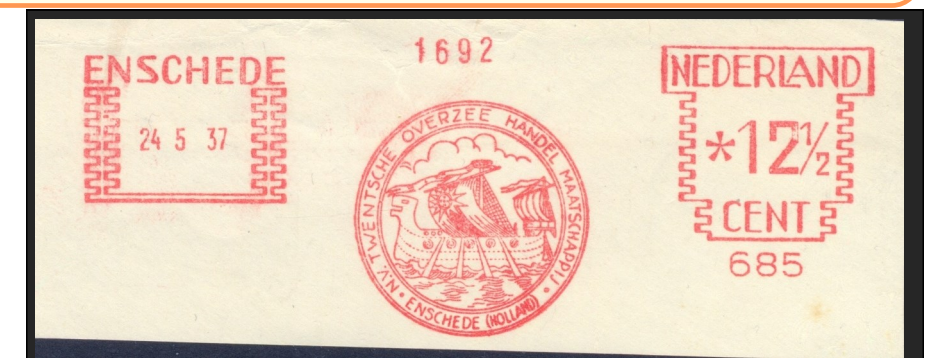
{4} Later the western coast was visited by others, some less fortunate.

Abrolhos was a word used by Portuguese sailors to refer to dangerous offshore reefs.

{5} **Niuew Holland** (New Holland) was the European name applied to this part of the Southern Continent (now mainland Australia) by **Abel Tasman** (1603-59), a Dutch explorer. In 1642 he sailed along the **southern coast** and made a short landing. He showed that New Holland was an island, albeit huge, and not part of a Pole-encircling **Terra Australis Nondum Cognita** (Land Southern not yet known). The eastern seaboard was still unknown.



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



{6} Tasman named his landing site **Van Diemen's Land** after his sponsor Anthony van Diemen, Governor of the Dutch East Indies.

Tasman did not explore it any further, perhaps because **overseas trade** was more important to the Dutch than exploration?



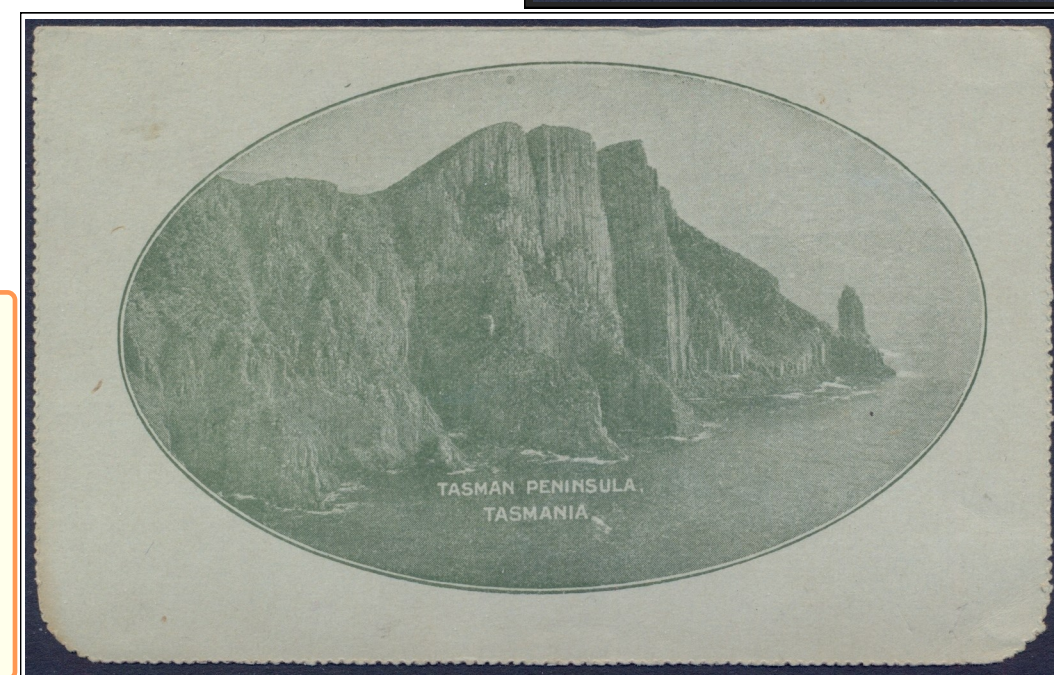
Wreck of the 'Batavia' - 350th Anniversary



DR. K. P. RIEDEL
5308 RHEINBAH
LORTZINGSTR. 1a
WEST GERMANY.

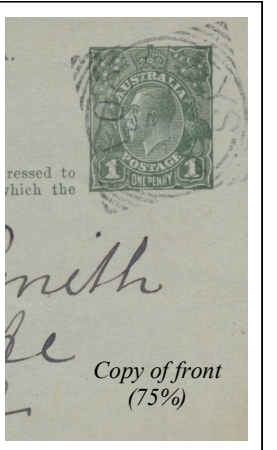
Postal stationery; prestamped envelope.

Postal stationery; letter card. 1918.



{7} Tasman never realised he had discovered an island and not a continent.

{8} The island was later renamed **Tasmania**.



Copy of front
(75%)

New Zealand before Cook’s arrival

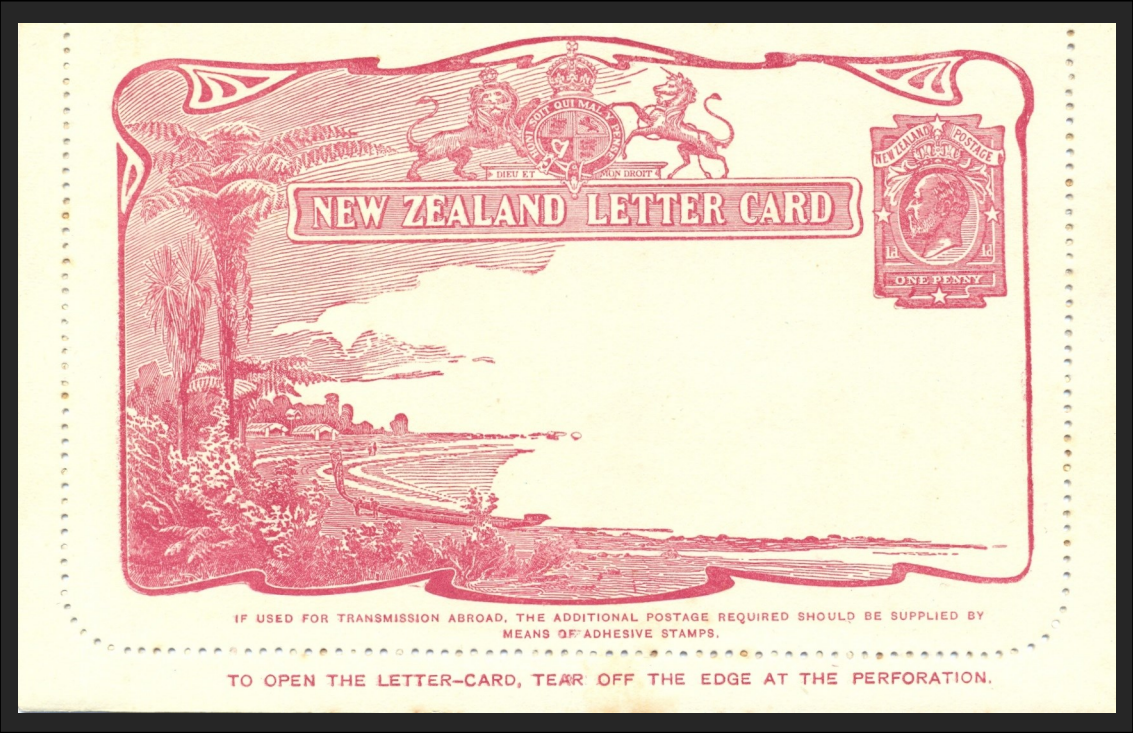
{1} Tasman continued to the north-east and discovered a large land mass. He was convinced it was part of the Southern Continent.



{2} He attempted landing on the western side but due to hostile Maori he left without further exploration. He had discovered New Zealand (red arrow below).



Plate proof with approval signature and date. 1940



Postal stationery; letter card. 1d claret, King Edward VII (1905). 1d domestic letter rate (in force 1 Jan 1901 to 22 Sep 1915). Front featuring a Māori Village and canoes.



{4} The Maori settled primarily along the coast and some settlements were fortified (known as pa).



"An arched rock, Mercury Bay with a Pa on top" after painting by Parkinson



Nicholas Sanson World map 1678

{3} According to Maori tradition the legendary figure Kupe discovered New Zealand over 1000 years ago but returned to his homeland. Around 1350AD a fleet of large, ocean-going canoes returned and settlement began.



Postal stationery; envelope printed to private order by the Queensland branch of New Zealand Insurance Co, 1902. The logo depicts King Te Wherowhero and "Fire & Marine".

Die proof in issued colour, printed on white card. Ex Sir Gawaine Baillie and Robin Gwynn



If not claimed within 14 days, to be re-addressed to New Zealand Insurance Co., Brisbane.



Postal stationery; envelope printed to private order by the Queensland branch of New Zealand Insurance Co. Used to Woolloongabba, tied by Brisbane cds 17 Oct 1906. The logo depicts King Te Wherowhero and "Fire, Marine, Accident" reflects the amalgamation of the New Zealand Insurance Co and New Zealand Accident Insurance Co in 1905. Very scarce

{5} The art of tattooing was highly developed in New Zealand. Traditionally Maori tattoos are most often done on the head and facial tattooing was reserved for those with a high social ranking.

Cook was the first European to set foot on New Zealand soil in 1769

{1} Cook heads south and soon **rediscovers** the land that no Europeans had visited for the past 127 years. Actually he was the first European to set foot on New Zealand soil.



Essay in brick-red with the design in reverse.

{2} Cook landed in 1769 and the 3d stamp from the 1906 Christchurch Exhibition issue purports to depict "Landing of Cook" but the reception was rather violent with several Maori killed. So this must show a different landing at a later stage (probably at Tolaga Bay, p.23). Also it is rather unlikely that the Maori chief would have shaken hands - not a Maori custom!



Plate proof in mono-colour brown. Slightly smaller than suggested issue (below).



.as issued

{3} 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 2½d stamp from the New Zealand 1940 Centennial issue. Shows ENDEAVOUR, Cook's map of New Zealand on a globe and James Cook. Nineteen artists were invited to enter the competition for this issue; the accepted essay and issued stamp with 1d face value are displayed on p.56.

A thorough survey conducted



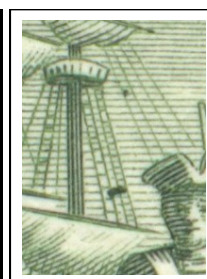
(Progressive?) die proof in issued colour showing impression of the steel die. Flaws in rigging (perhaps not as prominent as in the one displayed right?).



Finished design die proof on wove paper. Flaws in rigging, retouched out in the plates. Stamp from plate 1 is shown right

{1} Cook landed at a bay which he named **Poverty Bay**

"because it afforded us no one thing we wanted".

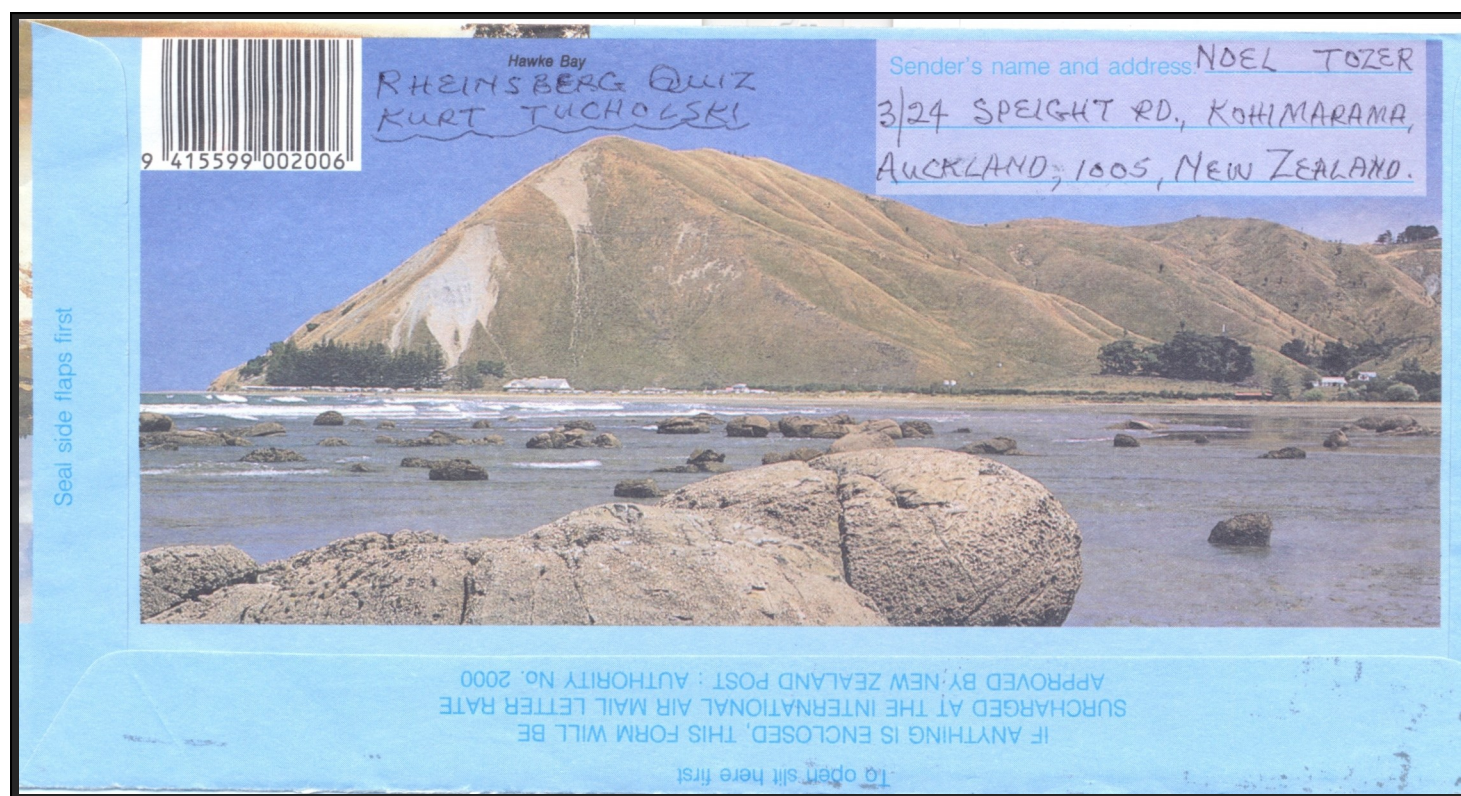


{5} Cook sailed across a wide bay without landing but observed that the land looked fertile and was well populated. He called it **Bay of Plenty**. (red arrow on minisheet below)

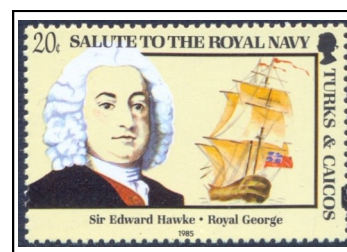
{6} .and a dormant volcano on the mainland got the name **Mount Edgecumbe**.



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



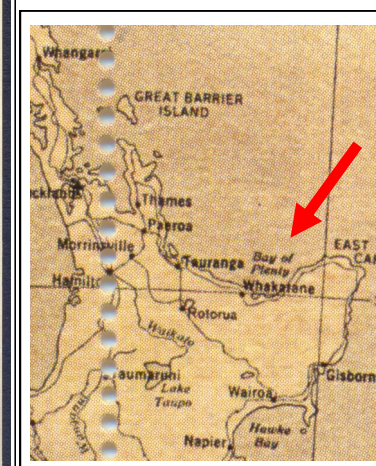
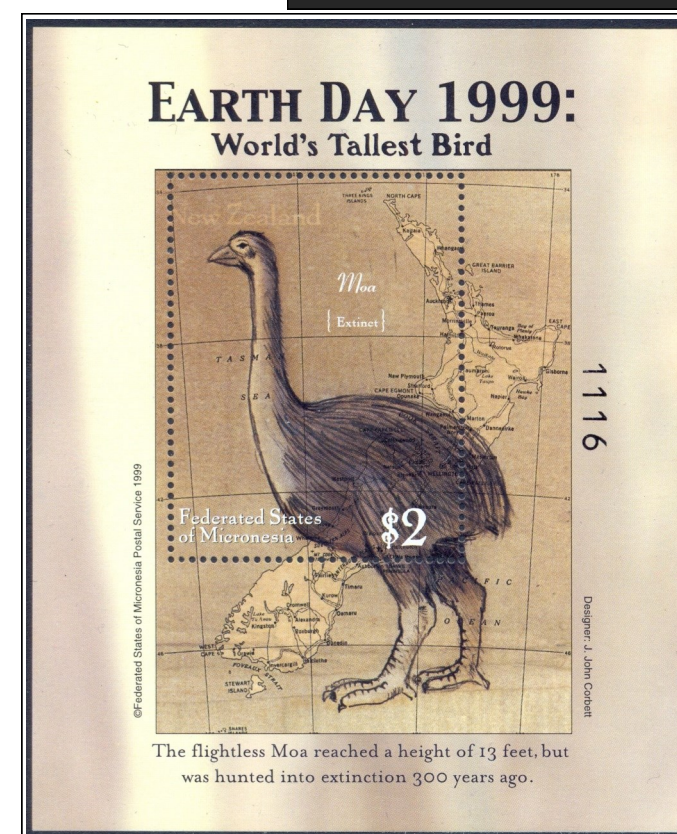
{3} To the south of Poverty Bay a large bay was named **Hawke Bay** after **Sir Edward Hawke** (1705-81), First Lord of the Admiralty (1766-71)..



Postal stationery; aerogramme (reverse). **Hawke Bay**

{2} Cook bestowed many names during the survey:

{4} .and an island with a hole got the name **Piercy Island** after rear admiral Piercy Brett (1709-81).



enlarged part of stamp design



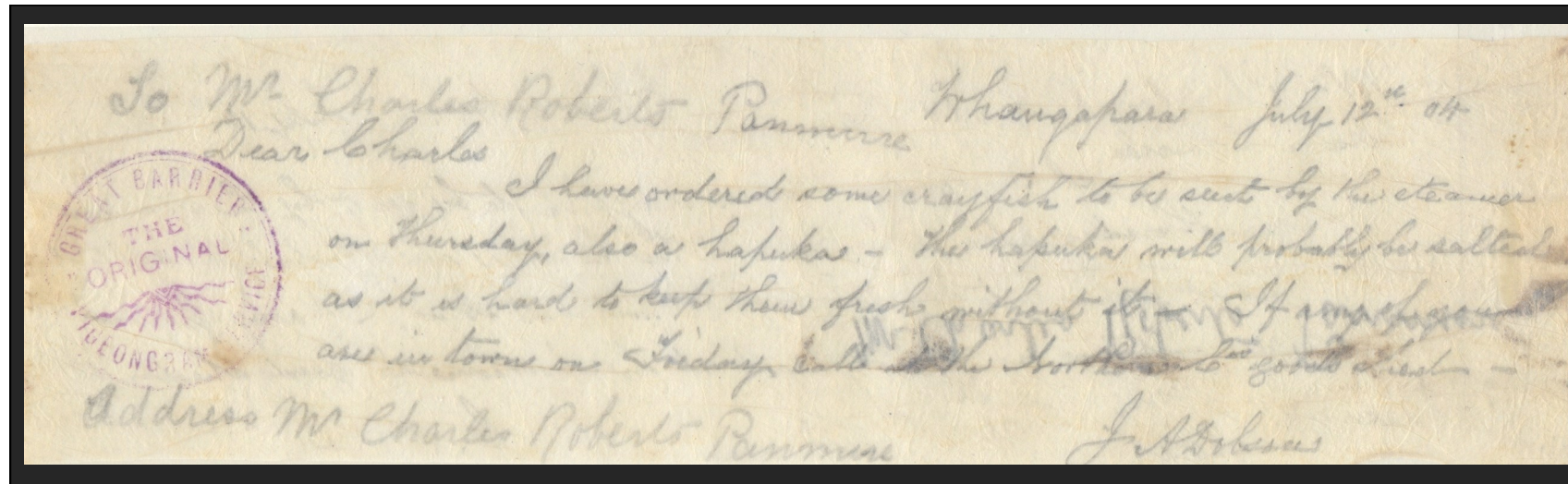
{7} An island 30 miles off the coast was named **White Island** because of dense clouds of white steam from a volcano.

{8} A sulphur mine on **White Island** was in operation on and off from the mid-1880s to the 1930s, operations interrupted by frequent eruptions.

{9} In November 1769 Cook sailed into a bay to observe a transit of Mercury, hence named **Mercury Bay**. A small seaside town in Mercury Bay is named **Cooks Beach**.



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



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.

{1} **Great Barrier Island** was named by Cook.



Perforation error, left stamp imperf at selvedge.

{2} The **cabbage tree** (*Cordyline australis*) was endemic to New Zealand. It was collected by Banks and Solander.



Personalised stamp. Pete's Post started in June 1998 for delivery of mail between New Plymouth and Bell Block. Depicts politician Len Jury and his wife, and in the background **Sugar Loafs** (named by Cook 13th January 1770) off New Plymouth.

e

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



{3} The botanists discovered new bird species. **Tui** is the Maori name for the *prothemadera novaeseelandiae*, an endemic bird of the honeyeater family.



Tui cds, first day of usage. Three recorded examples

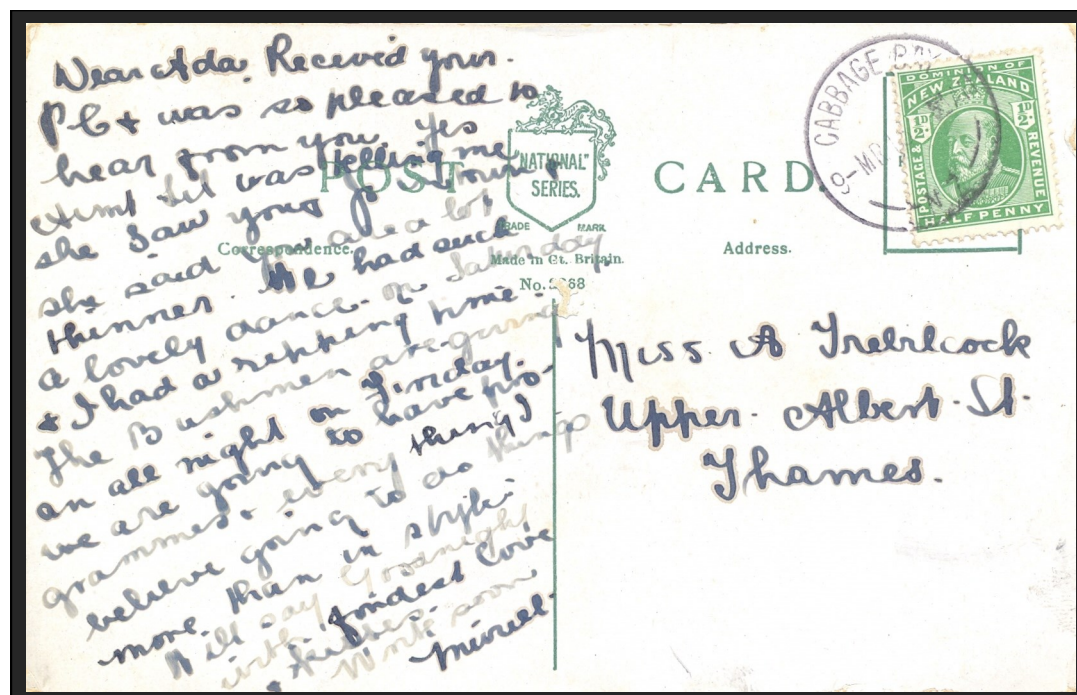
Tui was a railway construction camp for the Nelson railway line between Nelson and Glenhope. The railway was in operation between 1876 and 1955. A post office opened Jan 19 1909 and closed Sept 30 1947.



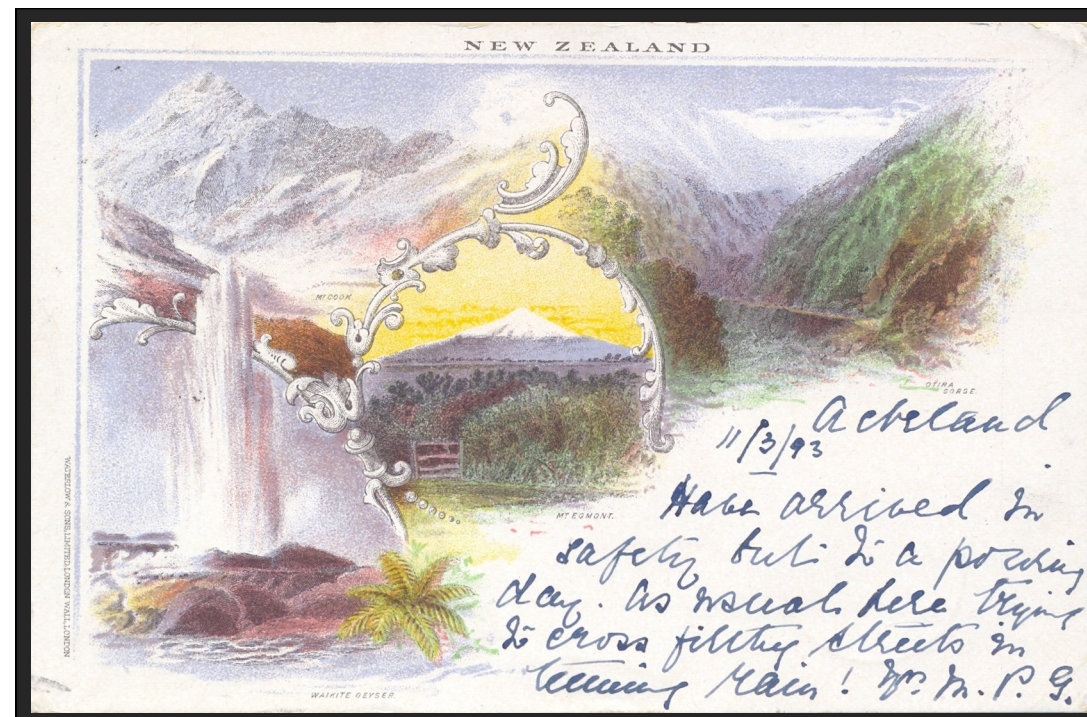
{4} A peaked mountain got the name **Mount Egmont** in honour of John Perceval (1711-70), 2nd Earl of Egmont.



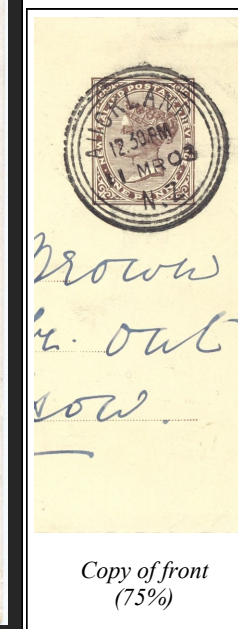
{5} **Aoraki/Mount Cook**. In 1851 the English name was given in honour of James Cook. Cook did not sight Mount Cook.



Cabbage Bay is a small town named in reference to the cabbage trees in the bay. In 1922 Cabbage Bay was changed to Colville named after Cape Colville (named by Cook on Nov 18th 1769). The post office in Cabbage Bay was in use from 1.1.1883 to 1.3.1922.



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



Copy of front (75%)



Unadopted essay by Archer. **Mount Cook**



as issued

{1} On Feb 11th 1770 Cook noted in his journal:
 "...a remarkable hillock which stands close to the Sea". It was named **Castle Point**.



{2} Cook bestowed many names:

Cape Runaway was named
 after a Maori incident..

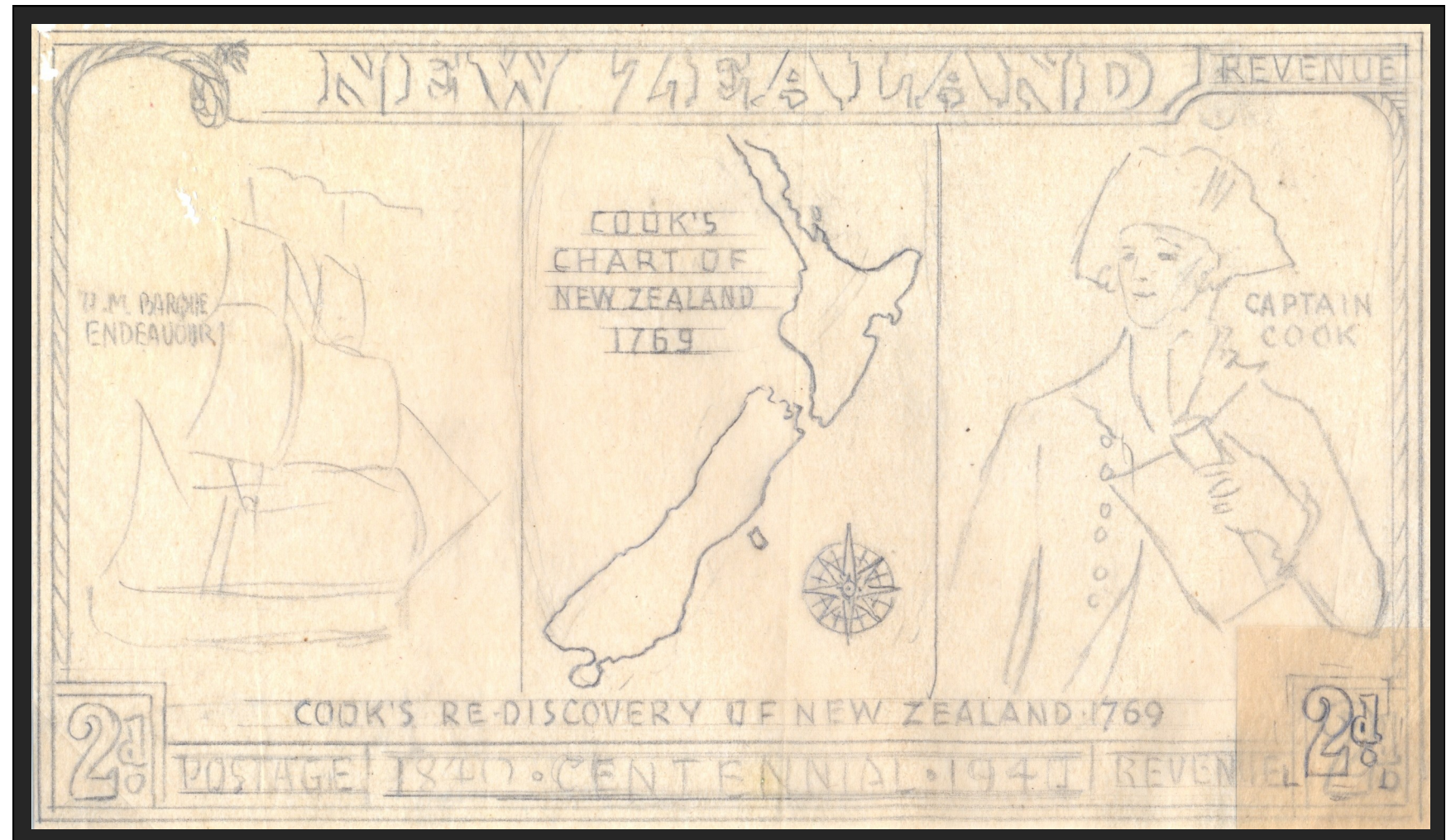


{3} .and **Cape Palliser**
 named in honour of
 Sir Hugh Palliser (1722-96).



{4} **Hicks Bay** got the name
 after 2nd lieutenant
 Zachary Hicks (1739-71).

{5} Cook produced a very accurate **map of New Zealand**.
 A mistake however was Banks Island (named after Banks)
 which is not an island but a peninsula
 (red arrow on map left).



Essay, preliminary pencil drawing on tracing paper by James Berry. Shows ENDEAVOUR, **Cook's chart of New Zealand** and Captain Cook (Admiralty Arch statue, London). The design is essentially the same as Berry's accepted design shown below. 1940 Centennial issue. Unadopted essay by Mitchell for the same issue displayed on pp.49-50.

{6} Cook did complete the survey in just under 6 months and
 disproved the existence of the fabled continent in these waters.
 The found land consisted of two islands..

{7} .and Cook **hoisted the flag**
 proclaiming British sovereignty
 of the islands.
 It took place on a small island in
 Queen Charlotte Sound
 (the scene is depicted on the
 unadopted essay by James Berry
 for the 1969-issue, p.19).



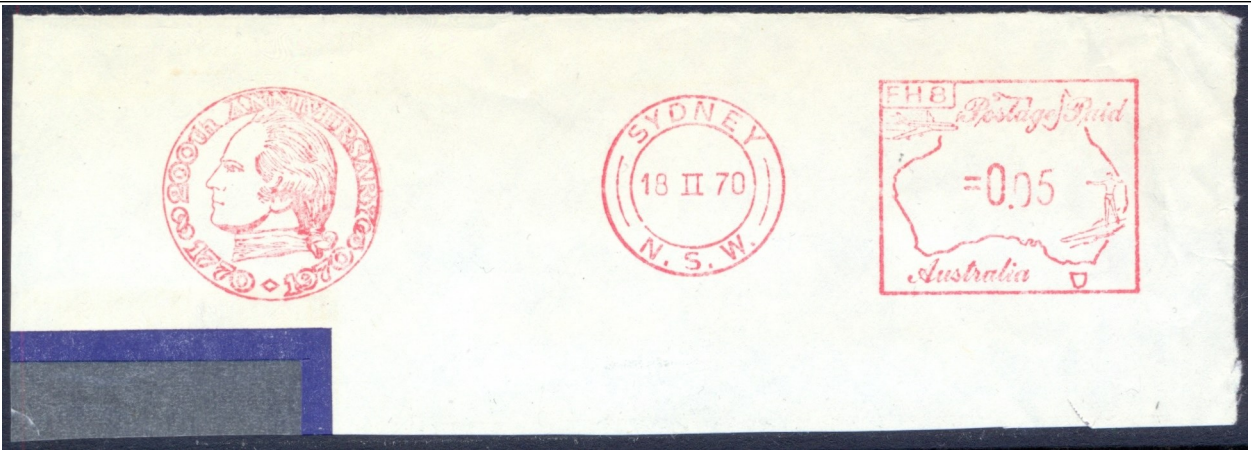
Plate proof with approval signature and date



Composite die proof in near issue colours.
 Endorsed "proof direct from dies" and "Wm. Bock, Engraver".
 Ex Robyn Gwynn-collection

Landing at Botany Bay

{1} After having completed the circumnavigation of New Zealand
Cook headed west and fell in with the east coast of Australia in April 1770.



Meter stamp, Sydney 1970. Type D1 Pitney Bowes-GB "Automax" (MV)



{2} The headland first sighted was named **Point Hicks** after Zachary Hicks (1739-71), 2nd lieutenant on the voyage.



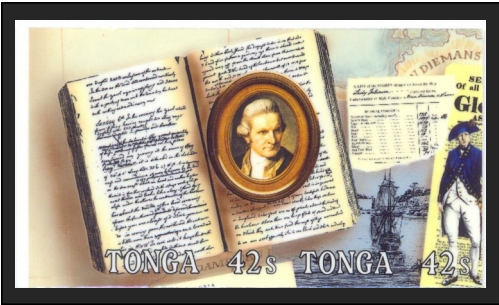
"The landing of Captain Cook at Botany Bay" by E. Philips Fox, 1902

{3} Cook landed at the entrance of a large bay which got the name **Botany Bay** because of "The great quantity of New Plants Mr Banks and Dr Solander collected here occasioned my giving it the name of **Botany Bay**" (Cook)

{4} The landing site is near today's **Kurnell** at the entrance of the bay.



Cook's map of Botany Bay



Chromalin proof in full colour on thick card by Walsall Security Printers. Two stamps of the 1988 Australia Bicentenary sheet. Only 4 or 5 printed



Depicts Cook and log naming Botany Bay on May 6th 1770

as issued but SPECIMEN ovpt

{5} **Botany** is a suburb in south-eastern **Sydney**. Botany sits on the northern shore of Botany Bay.



Postal stationery; Postage Paid envelope. Botany Municipality



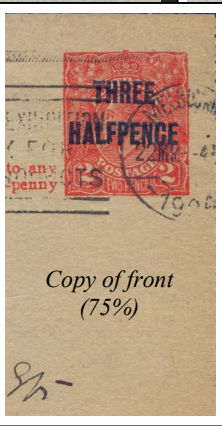
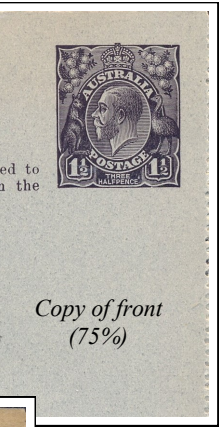
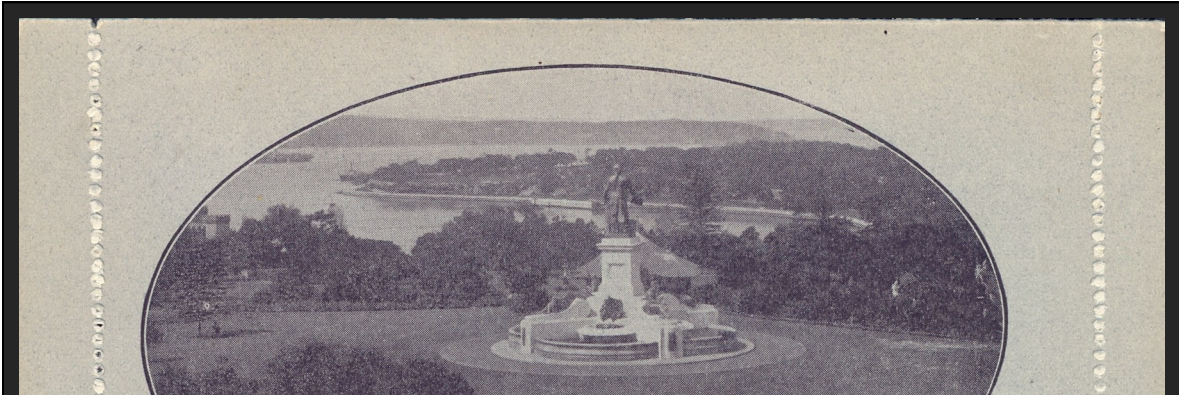
Banksia serrata

{6} Among the many plants collected were Banksia serrata and Correa reflexa.

Stamp design based on sketches by Parkinson

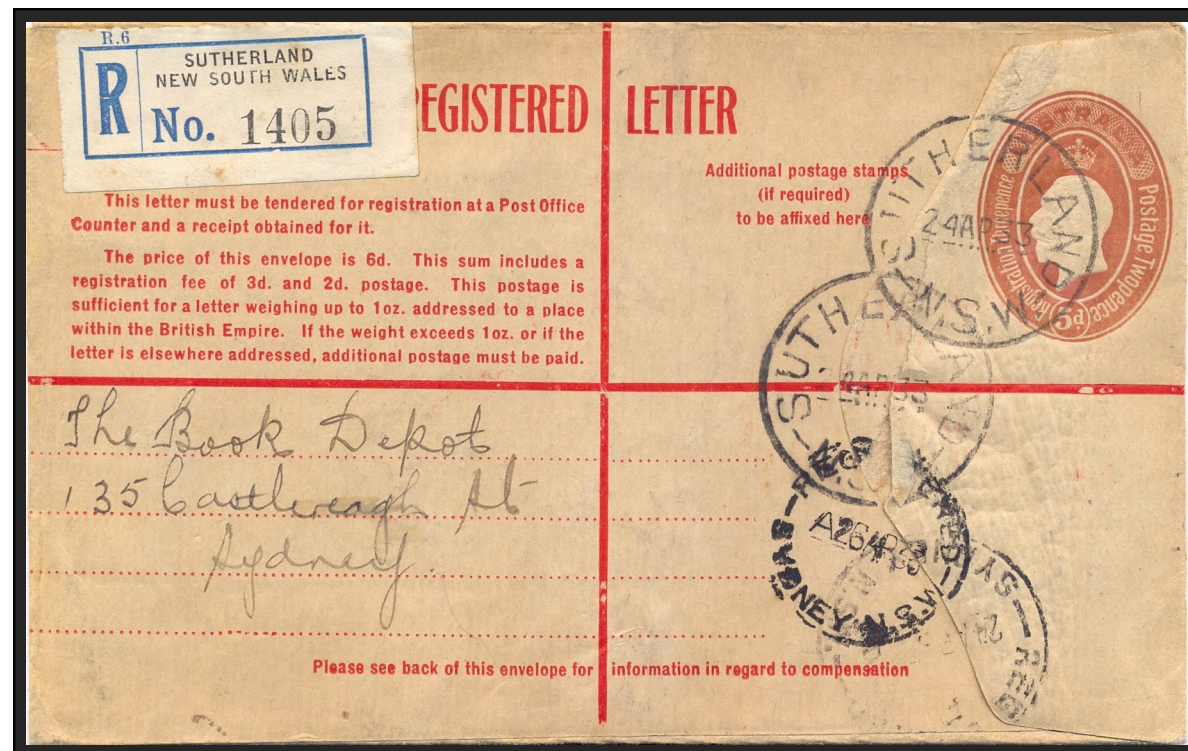


Correa reflexa



Postal stationery; letter cards. View of Sydney Harbour with Captain Cook statue. 1½d KGV black (mint) and 2d revalued KGV, used 1924. Domestic letter card rate was 1½d from 1.10.1923 to 3.8.1930.

North along the coast



Postal stationery; registration envelope. Used to Sydney, tied by **Sutherland** cds 24 AP 33. Postage 5d = letter rate of 2d per 1oz (in force 1 Oct.1930 - 9 Dec.1941) + 3d registration fee.

{1} **Sutherland** is a suburb in southern Sydney and it is suggested that its name was taken from able seaman Forby **Sutherland** (1736(?)–70) who died during the visit to Botany Bay and was buried ashore.

{2} In **ENDEAVOUR** Cook sailed north along the coast.

{3} Cook noted three hills "which very much resembles **glass houses** which occasioned my giving them that name" **Glass House Mountains**.

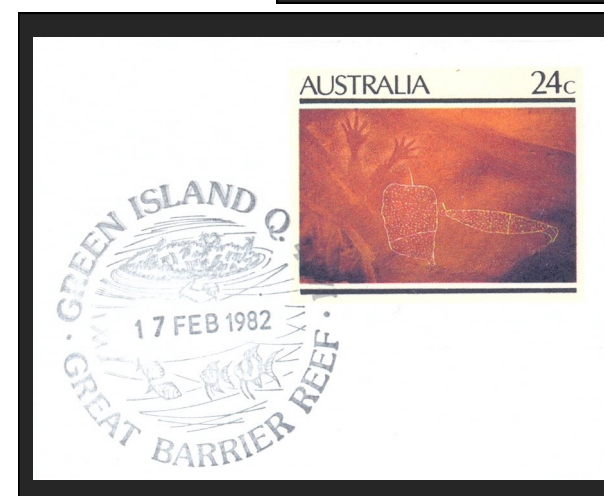
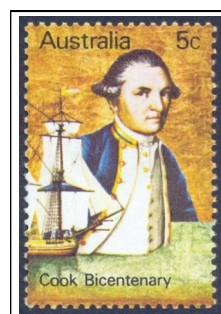
{5} .and Cape Byron sheltering a bay later named **Byron Bay**.

{6} Another bay got the name **Hervey's Bay** after Augustus John Hervey (1724–79), a naval officer who became Lord of the Admiralty.

{4} He also named **Broken Bay**..



{7} **Green Island** was named after Charles Green, the astronomer on **ENDEAVOUR**.



{8} Cook proceeded north and sailed inside the **Great Barrier Reef** and named **Cape Tribulation**.

"because here begun all our troubles" (Cook)



Variety "**black omitted**" on cover to Enoggera. Tied by Brisbane machine datestamp 8 May 1970. Domestic letter rate 5c (in force 1.10.1967 to 30.9.1970). Stamp issued Apr 20th 1970, shown right. Certificate 2001. Rare, one of only two recorded examples used on cover. At time of certification this was the only known example but a similar cover was sold at auction in autumn 2019. One block of 30 (2 strips of 5 in each row) is reported showing the upper row with black at base omitted, the middle row with black completely omitted and the bottom row with black at top omitted. Based on the numbers known at least one (or perhaps 2?) more block exist but the total number is uncertain.

{1} Suddenly ENDEAVOUR struck a reef but could be **laid on shore** for repair.

"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 drawing by Parkinson



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



{3} Cook had surveyed the **eastern coast** of New Holland..

{4} .and he took possession..



{5} .naming it New South Wales.

{6} Cook produced a chart of the east coast of Australia. In the portrait by Dance-Holland (pp.123-126) Cook is seen holding the chart in his right hand **pointing at New South Wales**.



{7} New South Wales is since 1901 a state in south eastern Australia.



{8} To mark the centennial of the first settlement a stamp was issued in 1888 depicting the portrait of Cook adapted from a painting by Nathaniel Dance-Holland. The stamp was designed by Henry Barraclough and engraved by William Bell.



Colour trial plate proof, black



Colour trial plate proof, red



Die proof in deep red brown on wove paper. Rectangular printer's guide at left. Ex "Carrington" (Mark Dankin)



Colour trial plate proof, red-orange



Colour trial plate proof, green



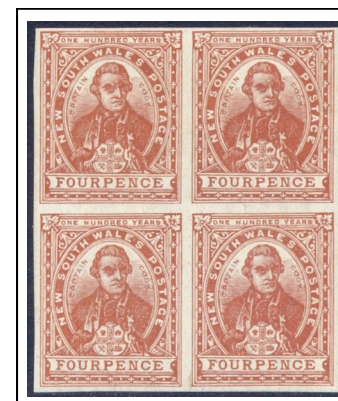
Colour trial plate proof, red-brown. Ex Jim Johnstone



Air-mail cover to Cairns, QLD tied by **Cooktown** cds 28 Oct 1935. Postage 5d. Domestic air-mail rate was 5d per 1/2 oz from 4.8.1930 to 9.12.1941.



Die proof, unissued value in brown. Only recorded example in private hands. Issued in green with a face value of 75c (right). Australia 1966

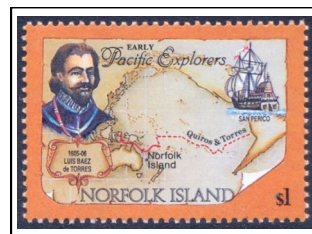


Imperf, red-brown 1899. Rare



Registered cover from Sydney to USA. Tied by Registered Sydney cds 8 Dec 1906 and large R in vertical oval mark. Postage 5 1/2d = foreign letter rate 2 1/2d per 1 oz (in force 1 Mar 1901 - 28 Oct 1918) + 3d registration fee.

Cook traversed Torres Strait on the way home



{1} In 1606 **Luis de Torres** (c1565-1607) captained the **SAN PEDRO** on an expedition to find the Southern Continent..

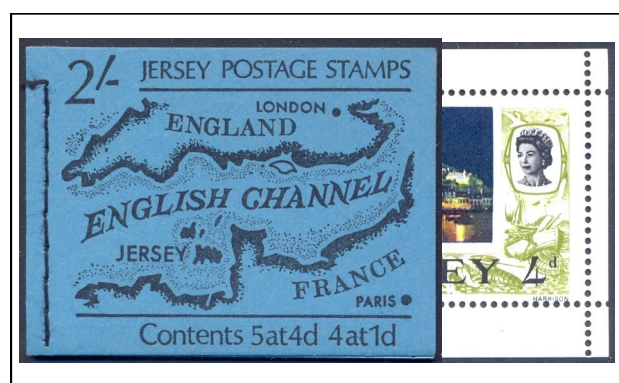
{2} ..and he sailed along the southern coast of **New Guinea** showing it to be an **island** and not part of a continent.



{4} After having traversed the Torres Strait Cook touched at **Batavia** in Indonesia..



{6} Cook entered the **English Channel**..



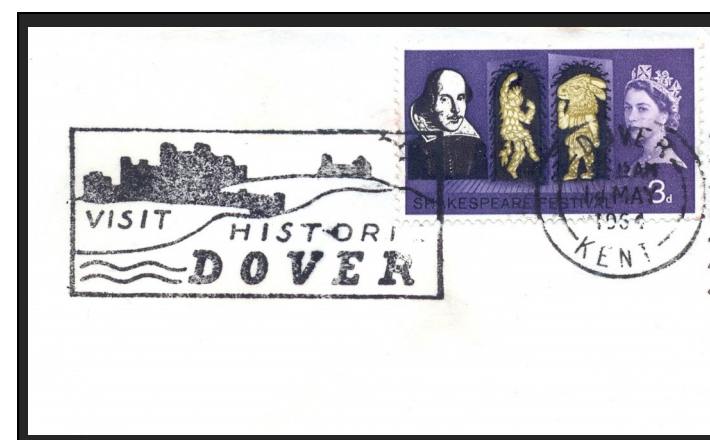
Postage stamp booklet with copy of contents. 1969



{5} ..and on the last leg of the voyage he anchored off **St. Helena** and later passed **Ascension Island**.



{7} ..and soon after the familiar sight of **Dover** was a welcomingsign that the voyage was coming to an end.

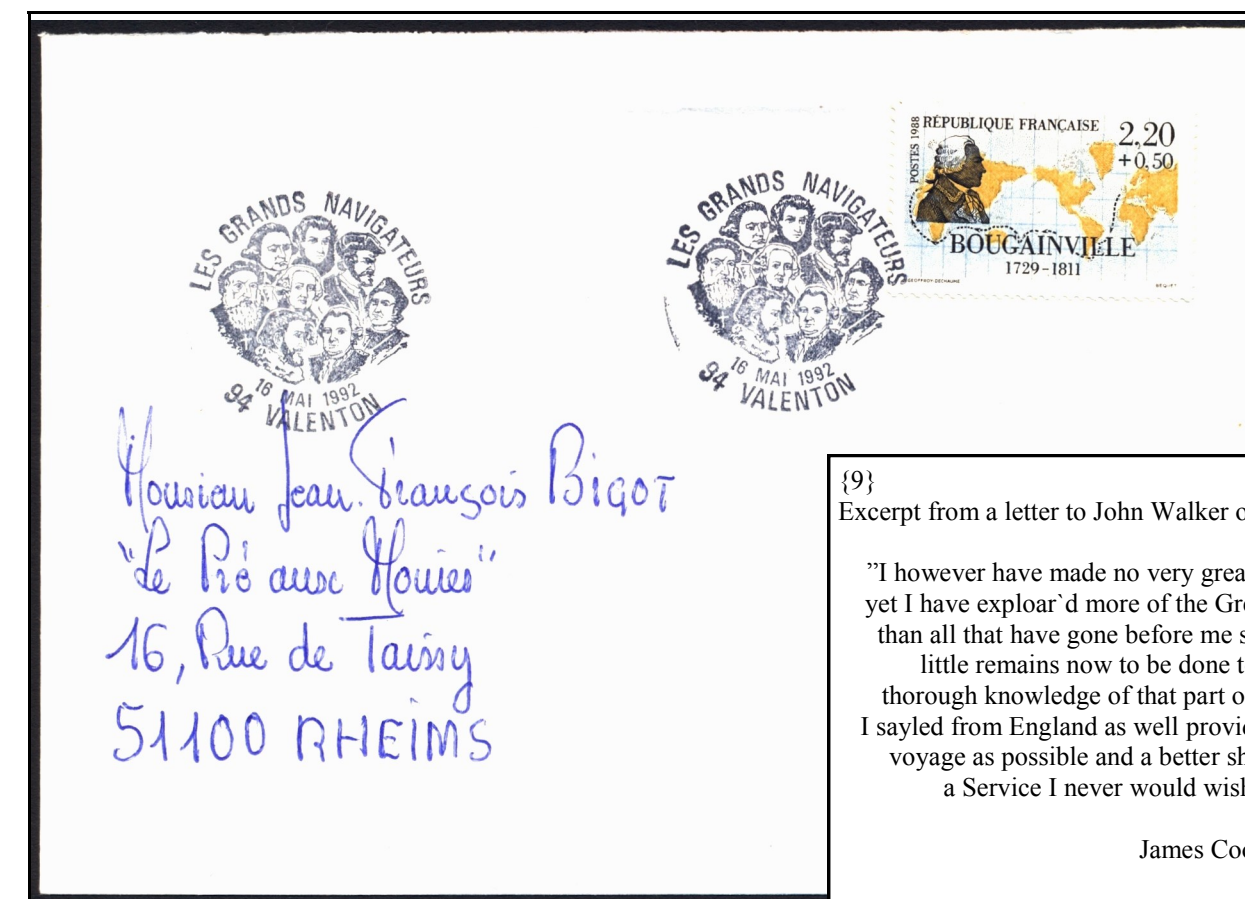


{8} All things considered, the voyage was a great success although, in his own words to his former employer (right), no major discoveries had been made. Cook had successfully observed the Venus Transit, put New Zealand on the map and charted the eastern seaboard of Australia. Cook had proved himself one of **The Great Navigators** of all time.

{3} The documents from the voyage lay hidden in Spanish archives for many years. The existence of a strait between New Guinea and New Holland (Australia) was still debated in the 18th century, and Cook decided to verify it on the way home by rounding the **northern tip of Australia** thereby proving the existence of the **Torres Strait**.



Cover to London endorsed "via **Torres Straits & Brindisi**". Tied by Brisbane cds 9 Sep 1876 and a 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



{9} Excerpt from a letter to John Walker of Whitby:

"I however have made no very great Discoveries yet I have exploar'd more of the Great South Sea than all that have gone before me so much that little remains now to be done to have a thorough knowledge of that part of the Globe. I sayled from England as well provided for such a voyage as possible and a better ship for such a Service I never would wish for".

James Cook, 17th Aug^t 71

The vessels chosen for the voyage

{1} On the first voyage Cook disproved the existence of the Southern Continent in latitudes above the 40th parallel in the Pacific Ocean but that was not the end of the quest for the continent.

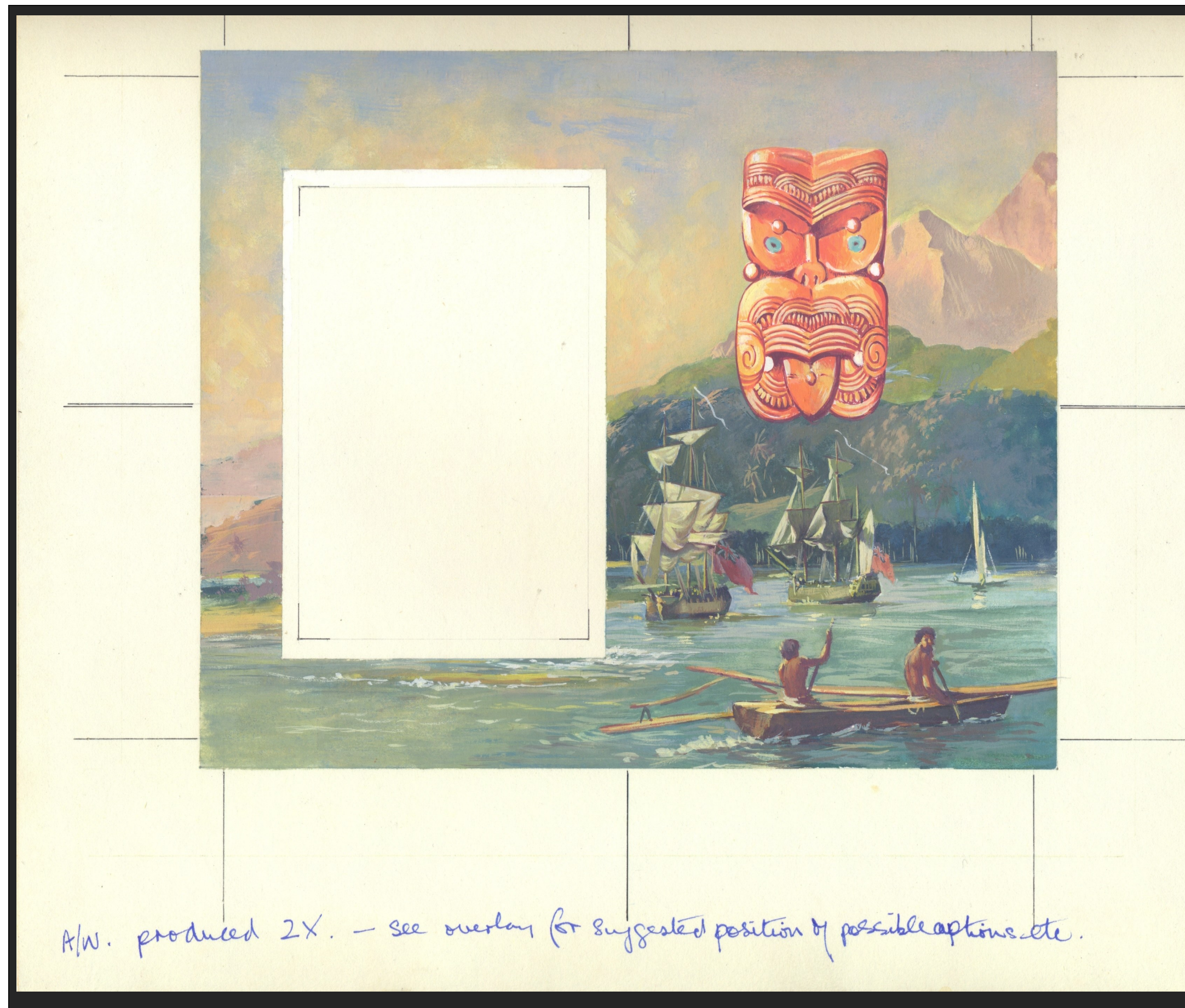
{2} Cook was selected to command a voyage to circumnavigate the globe in as high **southern latitudes** as possible to once and for all prove or disprove the existence of the mysterious continent.



{3} Cook chose a similar but larger vessel for the voyage ahead. It was named HMS RESOLUTION.



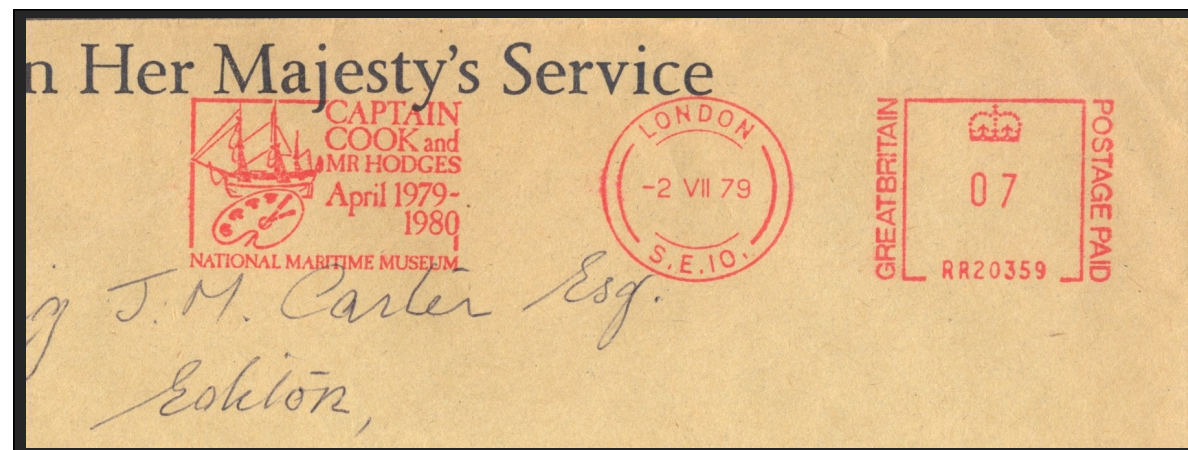
{4} The **ADVENTURE** was selected as a support vessel for safety reasons.



Original artwork, acrylic on paper with inscription overlay (not exhibited) and mounted in a folder. Waddington Studio, Leeds, UK. Unsigned. Unique. Total size 252 x 295 mm. After the painting "Resolution and Adventure at anchor in Matavai Bay, Tahiti" by the voyage artist William Hodges. St. Thomas and Prince Islands 1782. As issued left

A landscape painter and the botanists

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



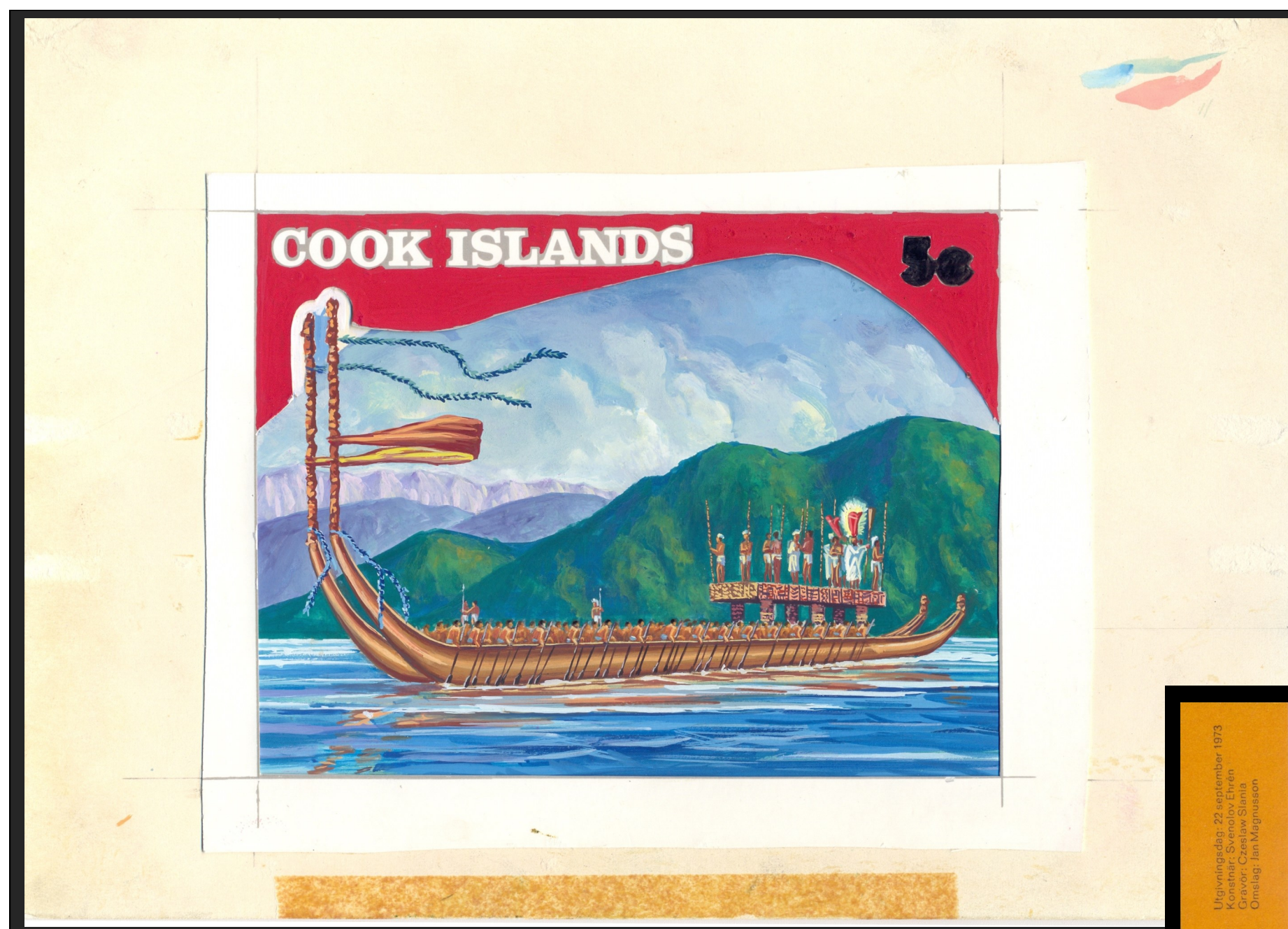
Pictorial postmark commemorating the 230th Anniversary of Cook's Second Voyage. In cancel **Johann Reinhold Forster** (left) and **Georg Forster** (right). The Polish connection is that Johann Reinhold Forster was born in Tczew, not far from Ilawa.

{2} On a scientific voyage a naturalist was responsible for collecting specimens and making observations of natural history. **Johann Reinhold Forster** (1729-98) and **Johann Georg Adam Forster** (1754-94), father-and-son, served as botanists on the voyage.



{3} The **Emperor Penguin**, *aptenodytes forsteri*, was described in 1844 and has been named in honour of Johann Reinhold Forster.

{4} The Swedish botanist **Anders Sparrman** (1748-1820) assisted the Forsters.

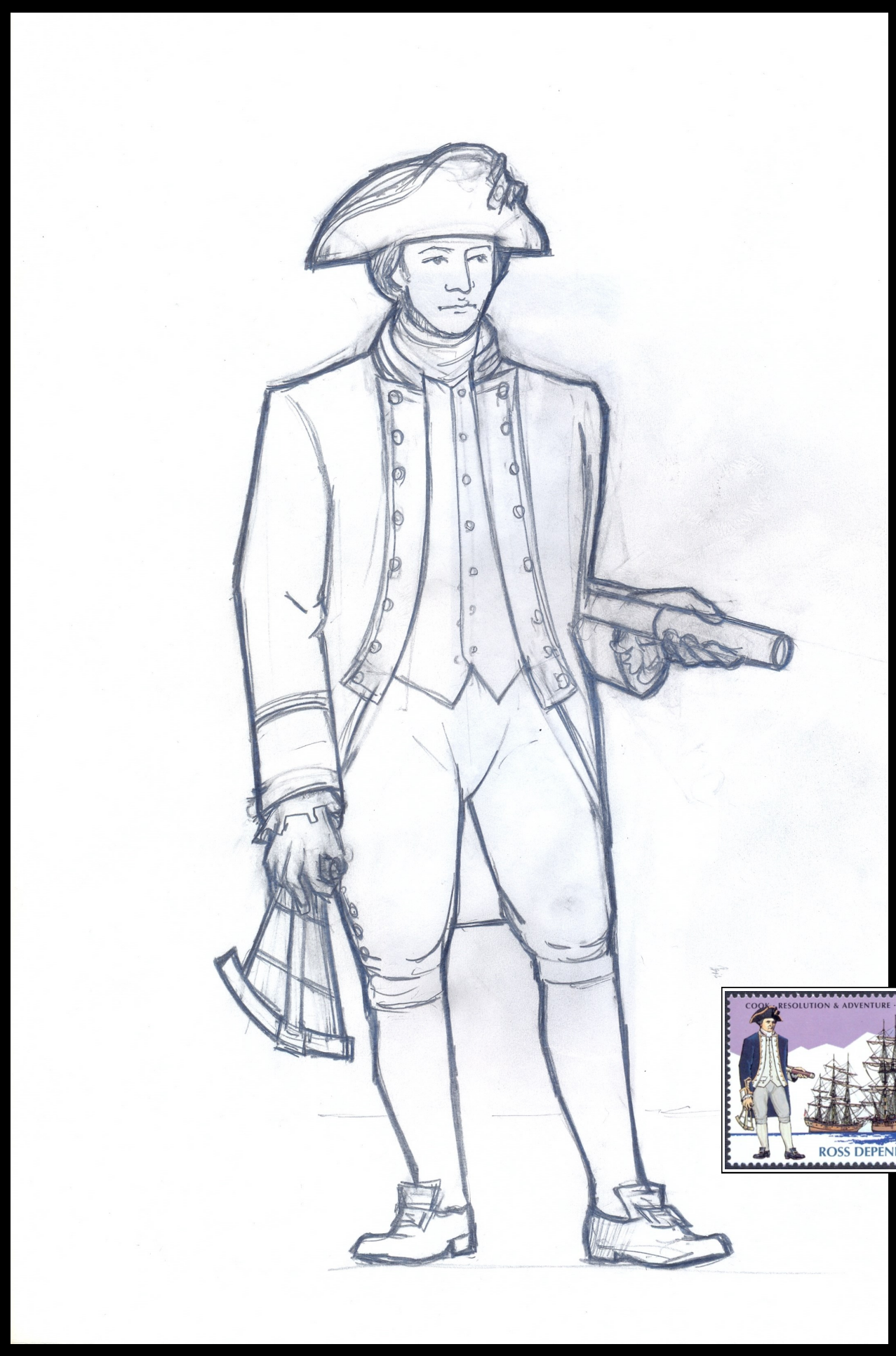


Original artwork, acrylic and collage on card. Artist Javier. Unsigned. Unique. The design is similar to a painting by William Hodges. Historic South Pacific Vessels issue, Cook Islands 1973. Ex Fournier archives



Postage stamp booklet (inside) with contents (two of 5 stamps displayed). 1973

The astronomer and a maritime timekeeper to be tested



{1} **William Wales** (1744-96) was the official astronomer on the voyage.

{2} A second aim of the voyage was to test a maritime timekeeper developed by **John Harrison** (1693-1776) for calculating longitude at sea.

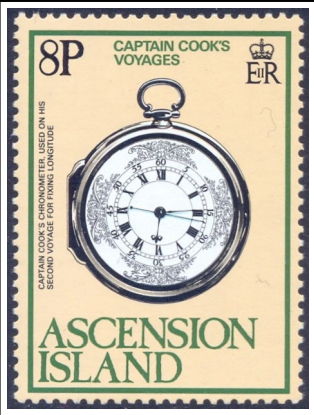


{3} His first timekeeper, **H1**, weighed seventy-five pounds and measured nearly 4 feet in every dimension. In 1736 it was tested aboard the **CENTURION** on a voyage to Lisbon.

{4} The **Copley Medal** was 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.



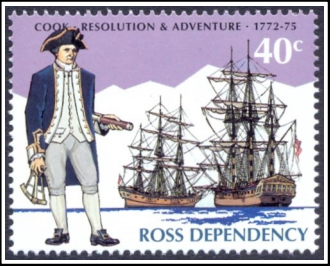
{5} The H1 did perform well but Harrison developed a smaller and more handy timekeeper, **H4**, in the size of a pocket watch. It was completed in 1759 and was to be tested by Cook on this voyage.



{6} It turned out to be a very **accurate marine chronometer**..

{7} .and was a very important tool in calculating longitude (pp.71-74).

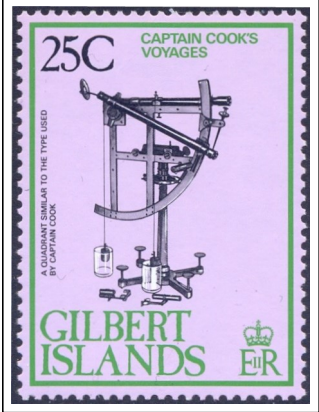
{11} .and the **sextant** by Jesse Ramsden.



{8} On long ocean voyages being a good navigator was of the utmost importance. **Cook** and Wales used some of the most modern navigational instruments available such as..



{9} .a **reflecting telescope**,..



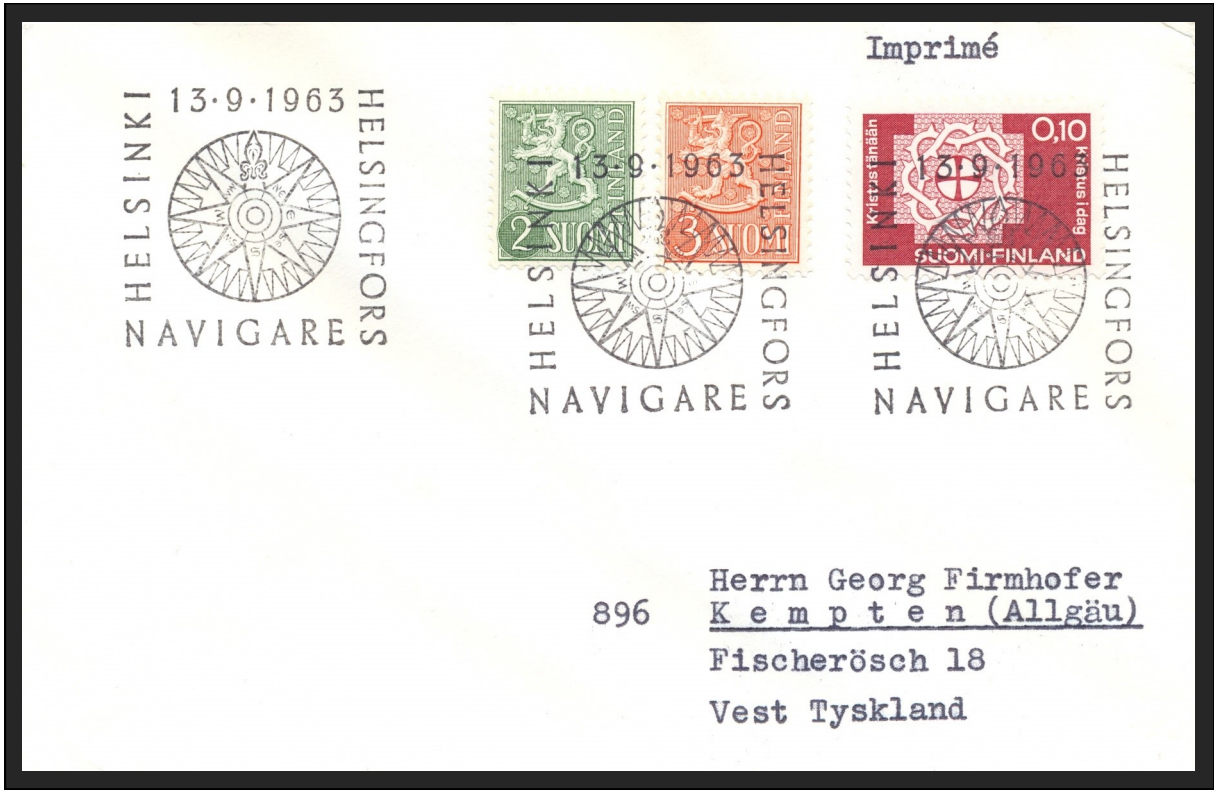
{10} .large **quadrant**..



Whitby, Yorkshire
16th August 2018

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

Navigation and position on the face of the Earth



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).



{3} The Chinese may have developed the **magnetic compass** as early as the 11th or 12th century.



{4} The end of a free-floating magnetized **needle** placed on a pivot point would point to the magnetic north.



{5} The compass needle was placed in the middle of a card (**compass rose**) showing directions, ultimately all **32 nautical directions**.



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

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

{2} The **compass** is a device indicating direction, and an important navigational instrument.

{7} **latitudes** (parallels): equidistant parallel lines encircling the globe north or south of the Equator..

Meter stamp. Geneva 27.10.1952. BAI Hasler "F22" (MV)



{8} **longitudes** (meridians) which are lines passing from the North Pole to the South Pole, east or west of a politically chosen zero-meridian. The lines are **converging** at the poles.



{9} The position is given in degrees:

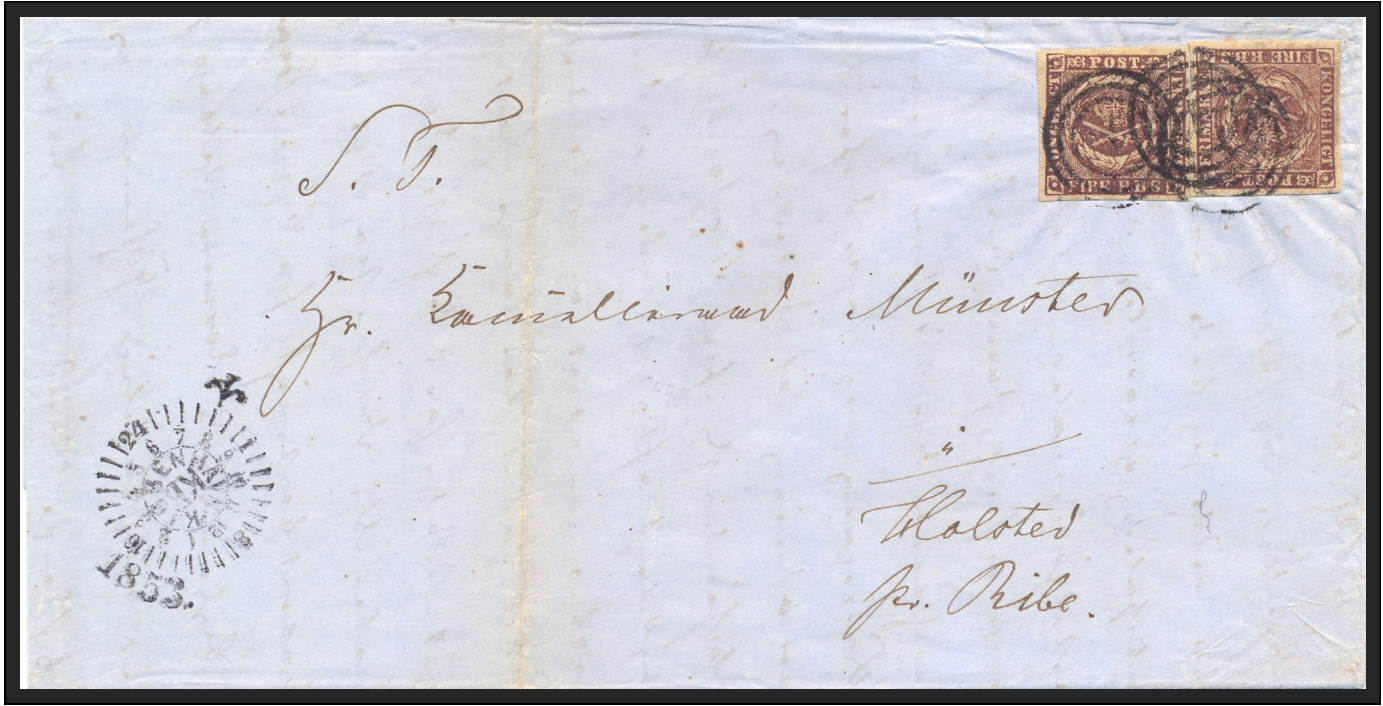
N(orth) or S(outh) of the Equator (0-90°)

and

W(est) or E(ast) of Greenwich, London. (0-180°).



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.



Entire to Holsted pr. Ribe, Denmark tied by numeral cancel "1" (Copenhagen) and **compass** cancel type IIa-1 29 Aug 1853. Postage 2 x 4 RBS = 2nd weight-class (2 lod = 31g), the domestic letter rate was 8 RBS (in force 1.4.1851 to 31.3.1865).

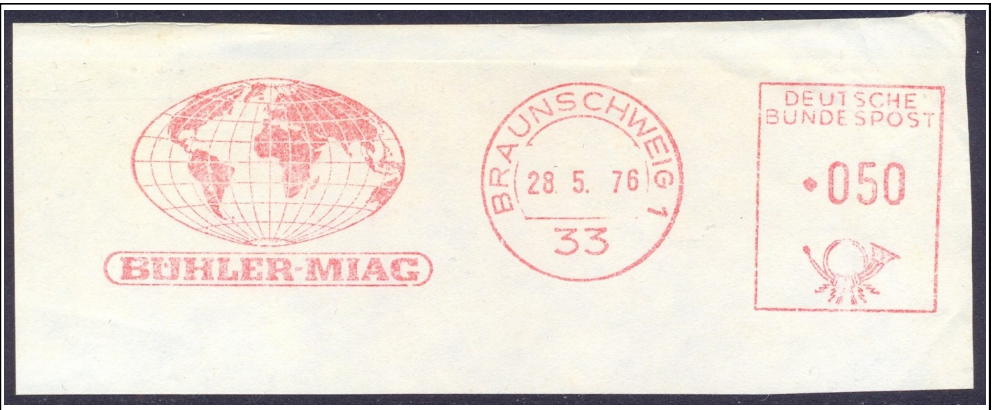
Finding latitude and longitude at sea

{1} Finding latitude had been possible for centuries by measuring the **Sun's altitude** by day..



{2} .or the **height of the Pole Star** (Northern Hemisphere)

or of the **Southern Cross** (Southern Hemisphere) by night using a **nocturnal**.



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

{5} **Longitude** is the position east or west of a politically chosen **meridian**. As meridians are equally long any meridian could have been selected..



{6} .but since 1884 the **Greenwich meridian** (London) is the "zero-longitude".



{7} **Hipparchos** (c190-120 BC) in ancient Greece realised that finding difference in longitude would be possible if the same celestial event was observed (and local time measured) in each of two places simultaneously. The event could be a solar eclipse or the **position of the Moon relative to a star**.



{8} The difference in time translates to a difference in longitude, i.e. **1 hour difference is equal to 15°** of longitude because the Earth rotates 360° in 24 hours.



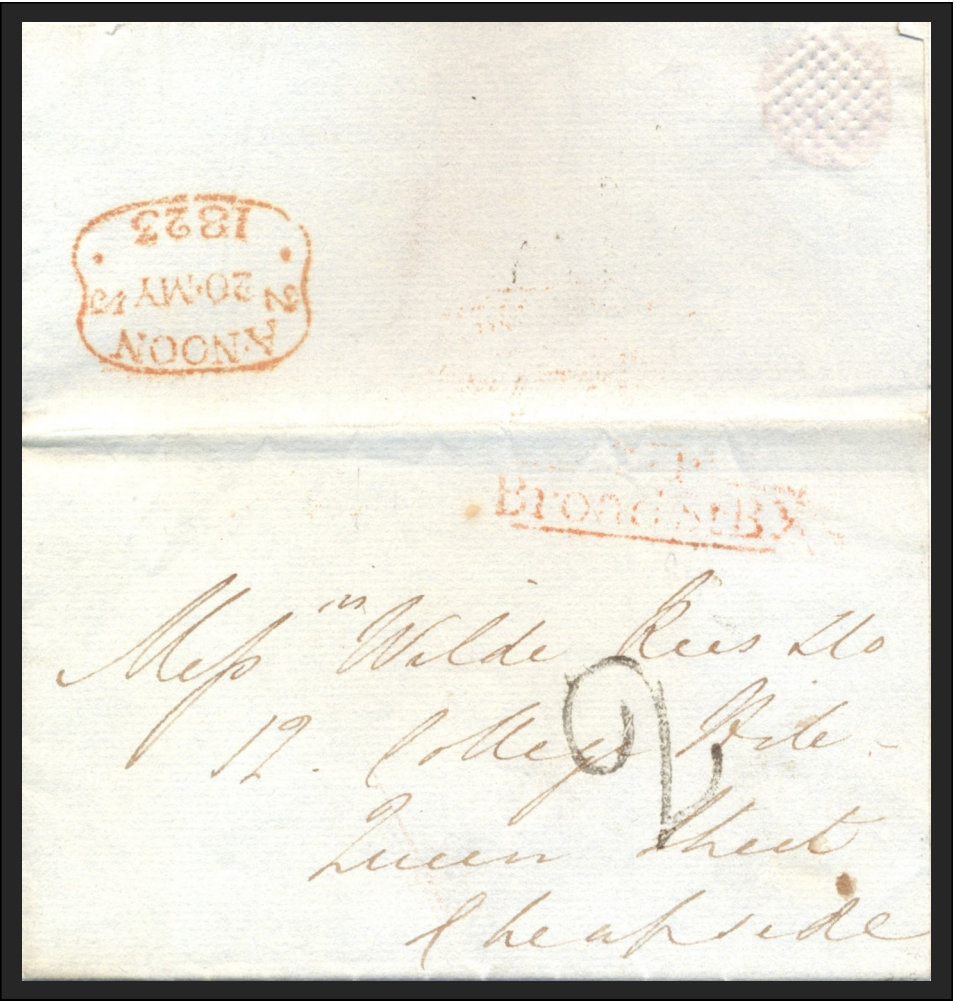
{9} Finding local time was by determining the precise moment the Sun was at its highest, which occurs when it crosses the observer's meridian at **Noon**..

{10} .but if you could "keep" or "transport" local time from your point of departure calculating longitude would be easy. The **pendulum clock** invented by **Christiaan Huygens** (1629-95) worked fairly well on land but was useless at sea.



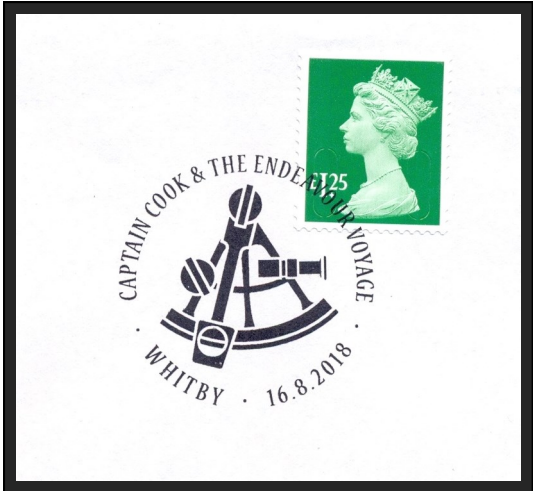
Prephilatelic entire to Cheapside. Manuscript "2" and (faint) Broad St BY mark. Reverse red time marking **NOON** 20 MY 1823.

{11} The maritime timekeeper invented by Harrison (p.70) worked very well "keeping time" from the point of departure and proved a reliable solution to the problem of calculating longitude.



{3} Devices for measuring the height of celestial bodies evolved from the **backstaff**, which was used with the observer's back to the Sun eliminating the risk of damage to the eye by looking at the Sun directly, to..

{4} .the **sextant** which was the state-of-the-art device for finding latitude in the second half of the 18th century.



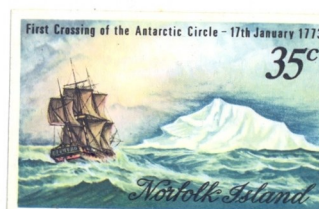
In high southern latitudes



{1} Cook departed England in July 1772 in search of the Southern Continent. He reached the high southern latitudes and made the **first crossing of the Antarctic Circle** on Jan 17th 1773.

{3} The vessels were often surrounded by huge icebergs or stopped by an **ice shelf** preventing Cook from venturing farther to the south.

HARRISON AND SONS LIMITED
38 Warren Street, London, W.1.
PHOTOGRAPHY AND LITHOGRAPHIC
STAMP SPECIALISTS



{2} Cook **circumnavigated** the Antarctic continent in the course of three consecutive southern summers. The sailing season in those days was short in high latitudes, and in the intervening periods several **sweeps** were made in the South Seas (pp.77-86).



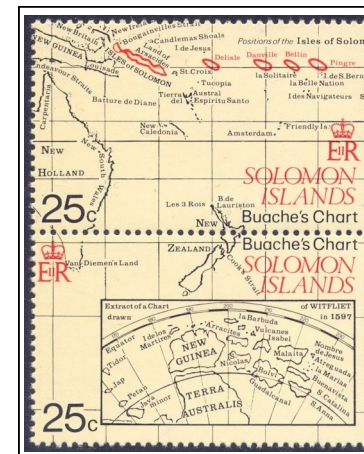
{5} Cook had circumnavigated the continent without actually seeing it but was convinced that behind the impenetrable ice lay a **continent**.

{6} The first sighting of Antarctica was made in 1820 by **von Bellingshausen** (1778-1852).

{7} The RESOLUTION and ADVENTURE got separated in late 1773, and on the way home ADVENTURE made landfall at Van Diemen's Land (later Tasmania) which at that time was depicted as being **part of New Holland**.



RESOLUTION and route of second voyage



{8} ADVENTURE was captained by Tobias Furneaux (1735-81) who bestowed a few names:

{9} **Adventure Bay** was named after his vessel..

{10} .and **St. Patrick's Head** because it was discovered on St. Patrick's Day.

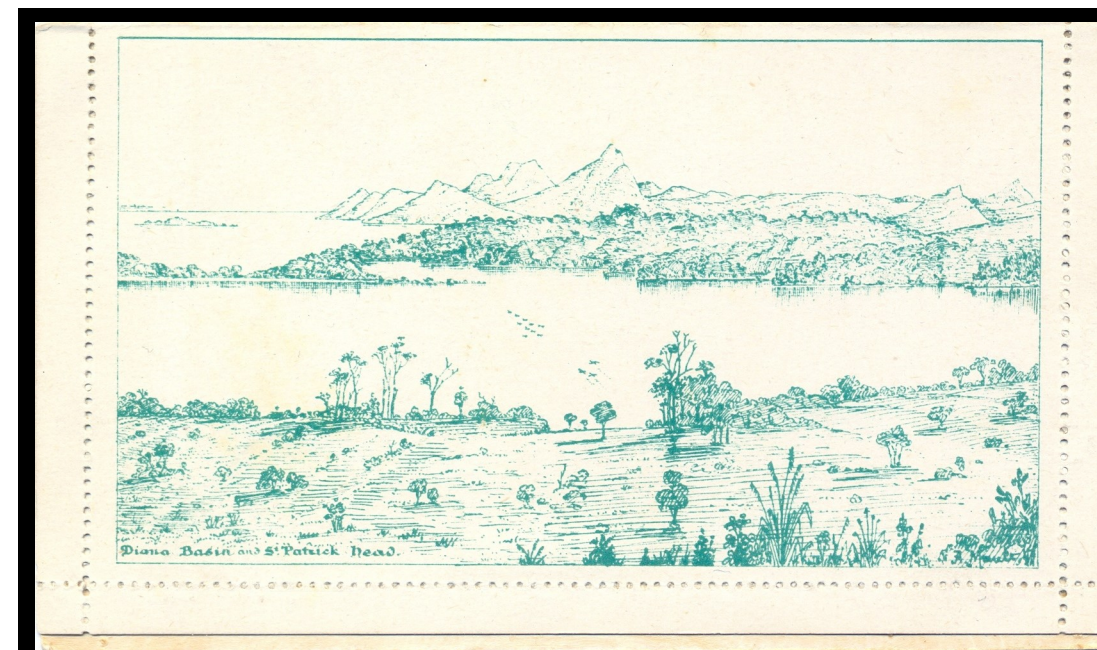


{4} Icebergs were invaluable sources of fresh water but it was hard work.



"The Ice Islands, seen on the 9th of Jan.^y 1773" after painting by Hodges

Colour trial plate proof



Postal stationery; letter card (reverse). Depicts **St. Patrick's Head**. Valid for posting within Tasmania, to the Australian colonies, New Zealand and Fiji. Tasmania 1898



Copy of front (75%)

Master proof cut to stamp size and affixed to Harrison and Sons presentation card. 1973



Engraver's die proof. Signed by J. Combet

Easter Island and its statues



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

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

{3} .and Hodges, the voyage artist, painted a **group of statues**.



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

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



Original artwork, acrylic on paper with inscription overlay (not exhibited) mounted in a folder.
Unsigned. Unique. Total size 252 x 295 mm.
Thor Heyerdahl and statues on Easter Island. St. Thomas and Prince Islands 1982. As issued left

A small island discovered - Niue Island



{1} A small island was sighted on June 21st 1774 (nautical time).

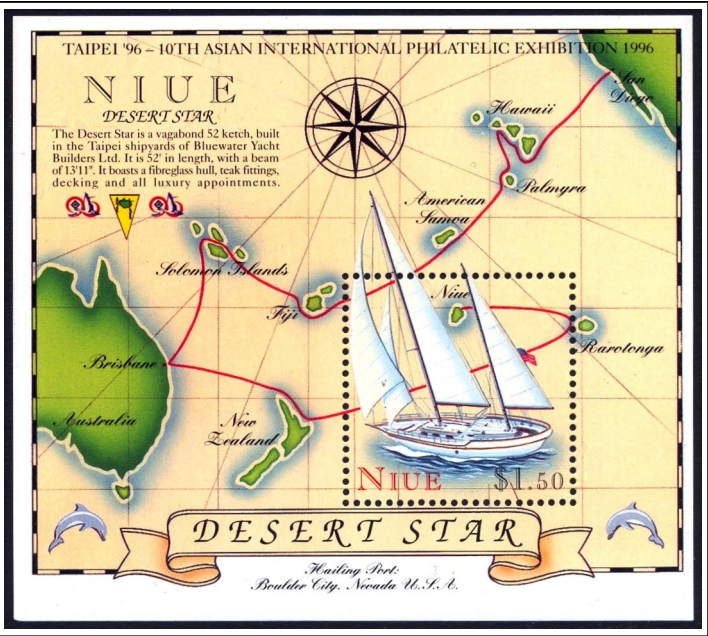
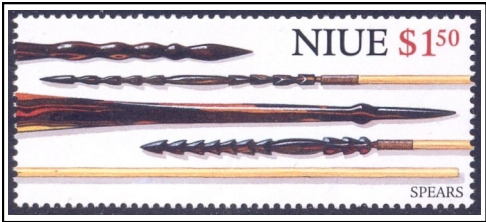
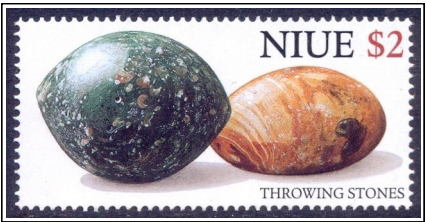
{2} Cook arrived at the northern part of the island and anchored off **Opahi Point** the following day.

as issued.



Cover to England, tied by Niue cds 3 JL 1950. Postage 3d = 2nd weight-class Commonwealth letter rate: 2d first oz + 1d per additional oz (in force 7.7.1948 - 15.5.1950).

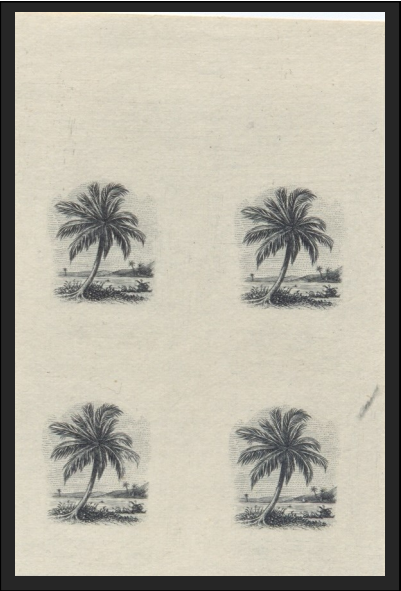
{3} Cook landed but the reception was very hostile and they were attacked by natives using **throwing stones and spears**.



Essay, sketch in pencil on tracing paper by James Berry for the 1950 Niue pictorial issue. "HMS RESOLUTION at Opahi Point on June 20 1774"

{4} The island discovered is modern **Niue Island** to the north-east of New Zealand.

{5} **Niue** is the original name which translates as "behold the **coconut**"



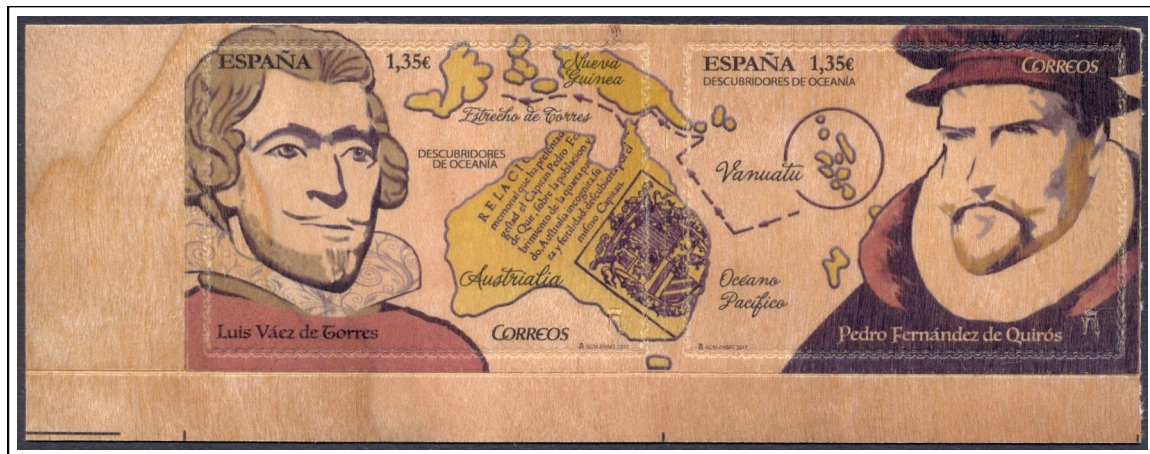
Centre vignette plate proof



Registered cover to Switzerland, tied by Niue cds 5.No.35. Backstamp Feuerthalen cds 28. XII 35. Postage 6d = 3d foreign letter rate (29.7.1920 - 25.7.1938) + 3d registration fee (1.6.1932 - 30.9.1939).

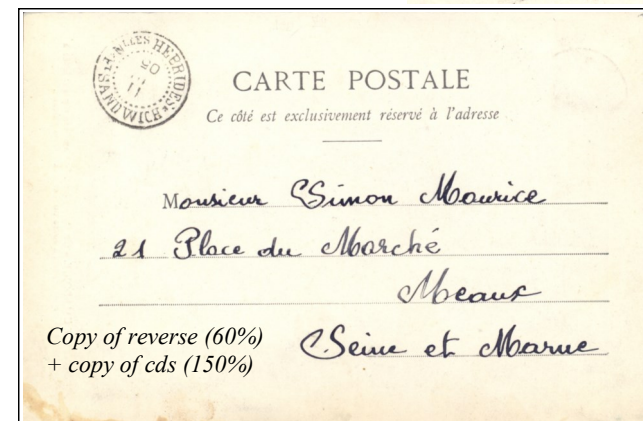
Land discovered by Quiros turned out to be an island group - the New Hebrides (Vanuatu)

- {1} **Pedro Fernandez de Quiros** (1563-1615) discovered in 1606 land in the western part of the South Seas. He was convinced it was part of the Southern Continent and named it Tierra del Espiritu Santo.



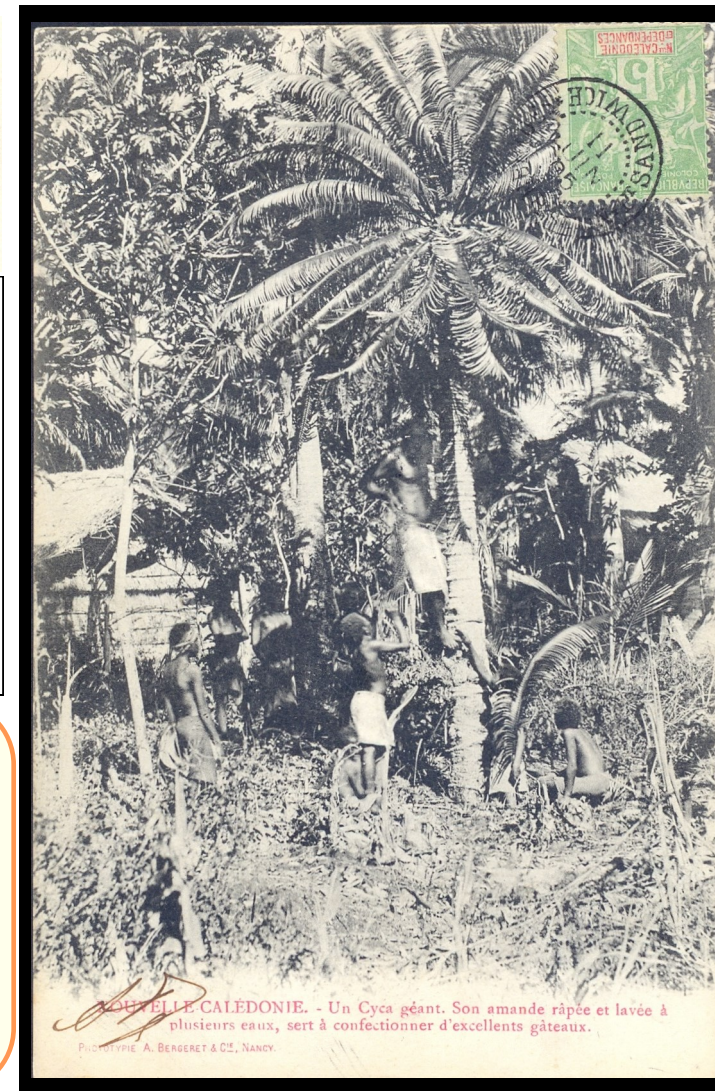
- {7} He **past most of the islands** but landed on the eastern side of Malekula..

- {8} .and sailed into a sheltered cove which Cook named **Port Sandwich**..



Copy of reverse (60%)
+ copy of cds (150%)

Postcard from New Hebrides to Meaux, France sent through the New Caledonian (NC) postal agency. Franked with 5c NC stamp cancelled by **Pt. Sandwich** 11 JUN 1905 cds. Unusual inverted date-block. Postage 5c = French intercolonial card rate for short messages (less than five words), in force 1903-08. The NC postal agency was ship-based operating on ships of the shipping carrier "Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes". The Pt. Sandwich canceller was placed on the SS Pacifique operating the New Hebrides inter-island route connecting to Noumea (NC) and Sydney (Australia). The canceller was in use until 1910.



- {9} .after his patron and naval friend John Montagu, 4th **Earl of Sandwich** (1718-92).



Hawai'i Post is 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 in June 2014.

- {10} The natives gave Cook a hostile welcome when **landing at Erromanga**..



"The landing at Erromanga" by William Hodges, c1776



- {11} .so Cook went on to **Tanna** and the landing place was named **Port Resolution** after the ship.



- {2} Quiros got the longitude of Espiritu Santo wrong so there was no European visit for 160 years. During his circumnavigation 1766-69 the French explorer **Louis Antoine de Bougainville** (1729-1811) came upon the islands of **Maewo** and **Pentecost** before entering a large bay on the eastern side of a body of land large enough to be taken for a continent. Mindfull of the discovery of Quiros Bougainville suspected he had come upon **Espiritu Santo**.



- {3} A passage to the south of Espiritu Santo has been named **Bougainville Strait**.



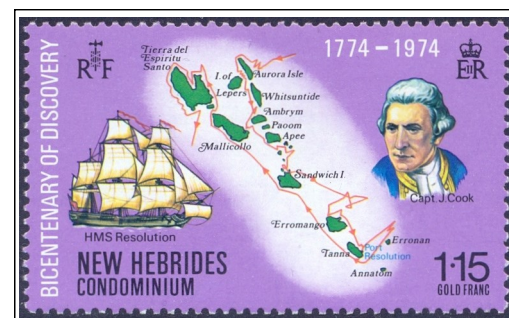
- {5} **Bougainvillea**, a tropical vine, is named after the French explorer.



- {4} Modern Espiritu Santo is an island (3956 km²) but Bougainville did not endeavour to explore it any further. He **sailed west towards New Holland**.



- {6} 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**.



First European visit to New Caledonia

{1} In 1774 Cook made yet another discovery in the South Pacific. It was the sixth-largest island, and Cook named it **New Caledonia** because it reminded him of the Scottish Highland. Caledonia was the Roman name for Scotland.



{2} Cook sailed along the cigar-shaped mainland la Grande Terre.



{3} Cook visited several **local villages** and in his journal he noted:
"Thier **Houses** or at least the most of them are **circular**, something like Beehives.. and the entrance is by a small door or long square hole. I have seen some with **carved door post(s)**" (Cook, Sept 13th 1774).



{4} On an island to the south of the mainland they observed some **columnar structures**.



{5} It was the **Araucaria columnaris** - Cook Pine..

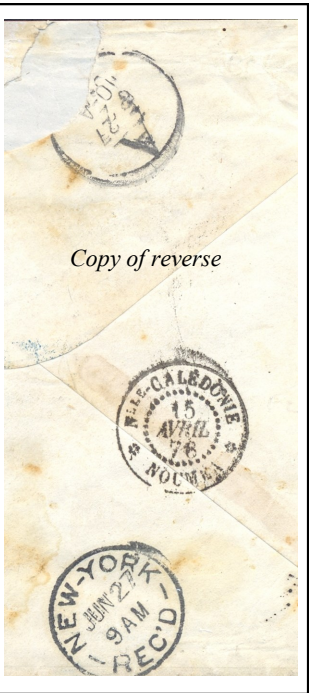
{6} ..and the island was hence named **Isle of Pines (Ile des Pins)**.



Engraver's die proof. Signed by R. Quillivic



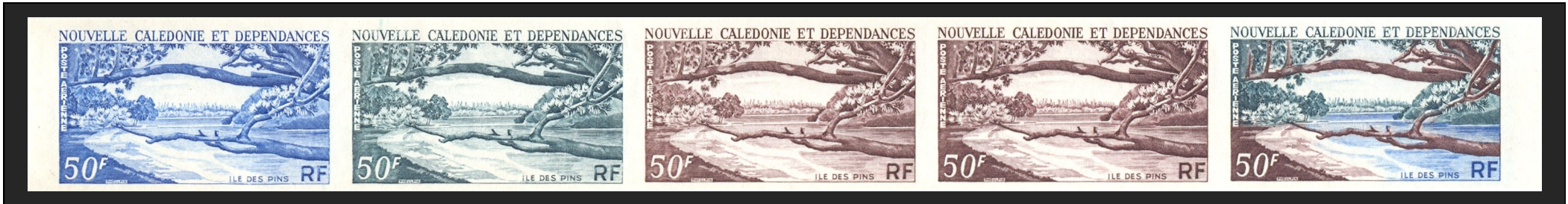
Unfranked cover to New York endorsed "New York" with "T" triangle, a blue "Due 15" and a black "15/Cents" mark. Tied by rare 1st-type N.C.Postes/**Ile des Pins** cds 13 Avril 1878. Carried by local service to Noumea (back-stamp transit cds 15 Avril 1878) and by sea to Sydney catching the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co. vessel "City of New York" which departed on 23 May for San Francisco. The mails from this ship arrived at New York on 27 June 1878 (back-stamp arrival cds). The rate for unfranked letters to UPU countries was 70c (gold centimes) up to 15g (in force 1 July 1876 to July 1878) . The 15 US Cents postage due charged was equivalent to 75c. Ex Tony Eastgate



Trial colour plate proof

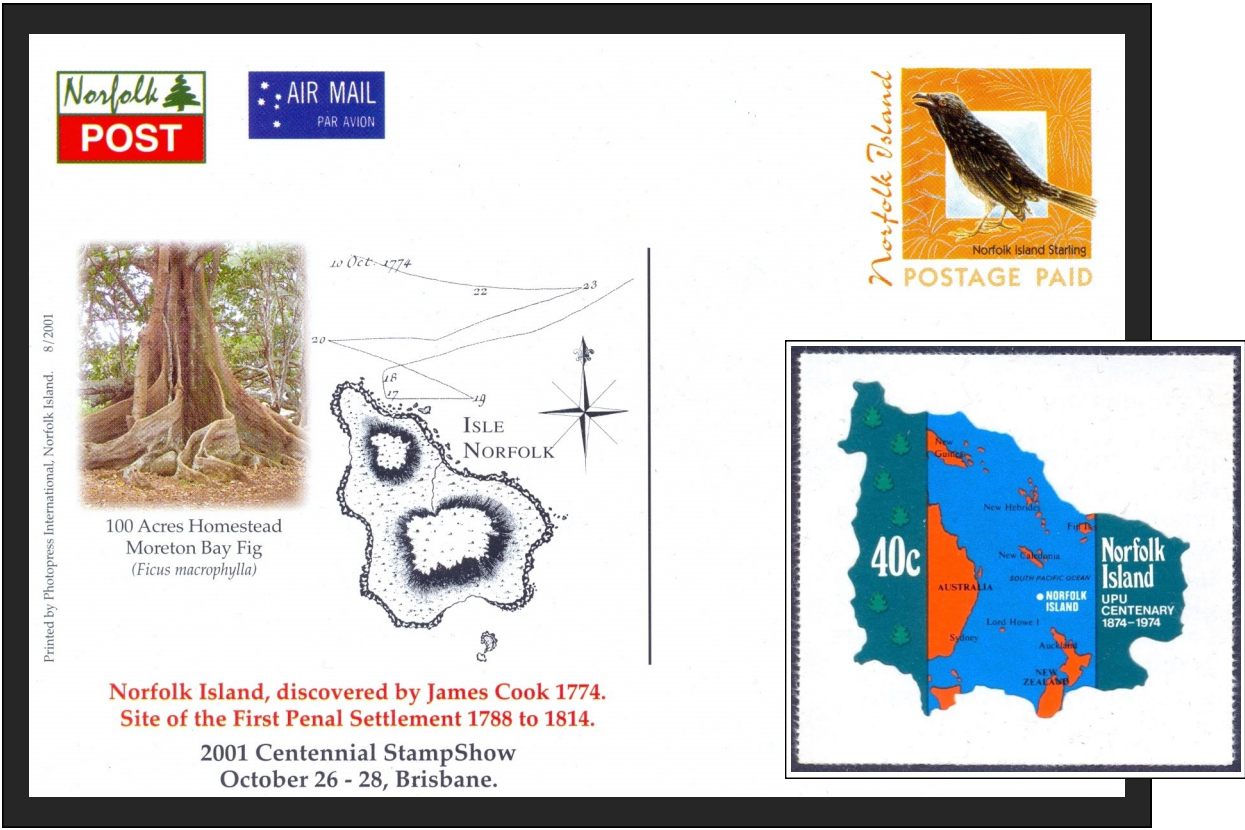


Trial colour plate proof



An uninhabited island got the name Norfolk Island

{1} On 10 October 1774 a remote island was discovered. Cook named it **Isle Norfolk** after the Dutchess of Norfolk.



Postal stationery; pre-stamped card. Cook's sketch of Norfolk Island, ship's track and depth soundings in fathoms.

{2} Cook found no sign of human habitation but a bird new to science was discovered; the **Long-billed Parrot** is now extinct.



{3} Also seen was the **Norfolk Island Green Parrot** (*Cyanoramphus novaezeelandiae* (cookii)) which is named after Cook.



Postal stationery; aerogramme. 1983

{4} The island had its own version of the tall pine tree seen in New Caledonia - it was the **Norfolk Pine**. It was endemic to Norfolk Island but has since then been cultivated.

Copy of front (60%)

Reverse of stamp, 1974 UPU-issue



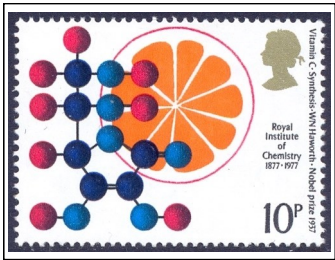
CAPTAIN COOK MONUMENT-DUNCOMBE BAY-NORFOLK ISLAND

Postal stationery; pre-stamped envelope. Duncombe Bay marks Cook's landing site. 1981



Scurvy and measures taken by Cook to prevent the disease

{1} .which was a serious and potentially deadly disease caused by **vitamin C** deficiency.
The causative agent, ascorbic acid, was only discovered in 1927.



{2} Vitamin C is mainly found in citrus fruits, berries and vegetables, and the British surgeon **James Lind** (1716-94) showed in 1753 that lemon could prevent and cure the disease.



{3} His work was however slow to be noticed, and in Cook's days scurvy was still the "big killer" on long ocean voyages, mainly due to ignorance..



{4} .and problems keeping food fresh for long in **large barrels**.

{8} The watchword was however **sauerkraut** which is fermented cabbage. Cook added generous portions of the German staple food to the diet of his crew and, in combination with other antiscorbutics, he did not lose a single man to scurvy which was an unheard-of accomplishment in those days.

Stempelbild

NEUSS 3 0191

12 4 40 50

Sauerkraut SAND

024 Deutsche Reichspost

Francotyp **6.32/20** Post **Neuss 3**

Firma **Alfred Benzon**

Motor ☒ Nr. Volt PS

Übersetzung: Motor ☒ Masch. Riemen

Geliefert **12.4.40**

Stand des Summenzählers Sperrung **50.100.-**

Stand des Kartenzählers angefangene Karte Nr.

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

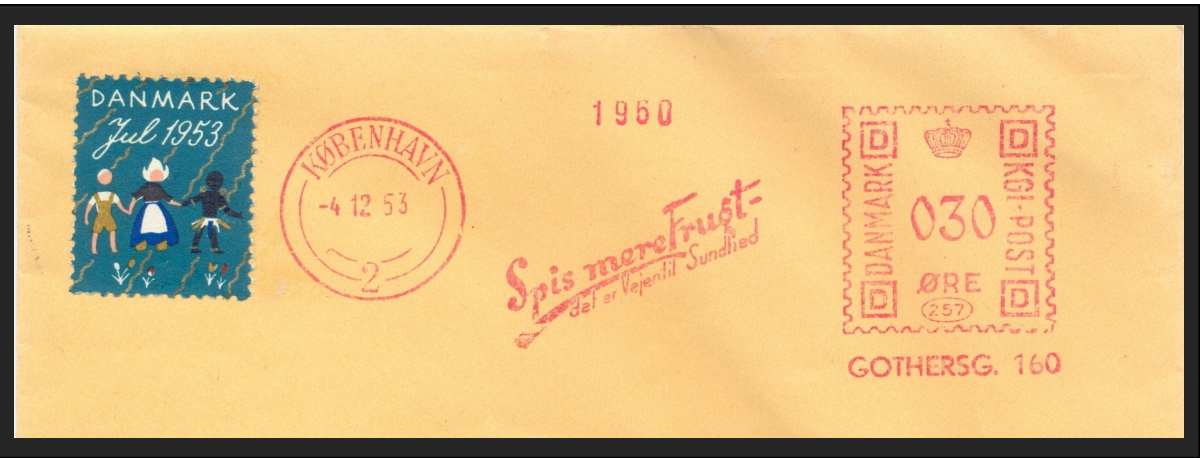
Reserveklischees oder geänderte Klischees **1.11.48**

Spezialeinrichtungen

Merkmale

Sauerkraut SAND

Fabrik Stolzenberg, Berlin SW 68 3000.12.39.



Meter stamp, Francotyp "C" with Xmas Seal affixed. International Fruit Company in Copenhagen. "Eat more fruit - it is good for your health"

{5} Cook was well aware of the importance of fresh **fruits** but fruits and juice could not be preserved for very long. Cook brought on his voyage large quantities of other food sources thought to have an antiscorbutic effect.



Meter stamp, Francotyp "C" by Alfred Benzon, Copenhagen. "AB's wort of malt strenghtens and nourishes".

Archived card ("stammkarte") from Francotyp, the franking machine manufacturer in Berlin, Germany. Each franking machine had a card containing technical details and a strike of the three parts of the meter stamp (frank, town/date stamp and advertising field) at date of delivery and from subsequent changes (i.e. 4.11.48).

{6} These included **wort of malt**..



Trial colour plate proof, Danish advertising pair, 1930.

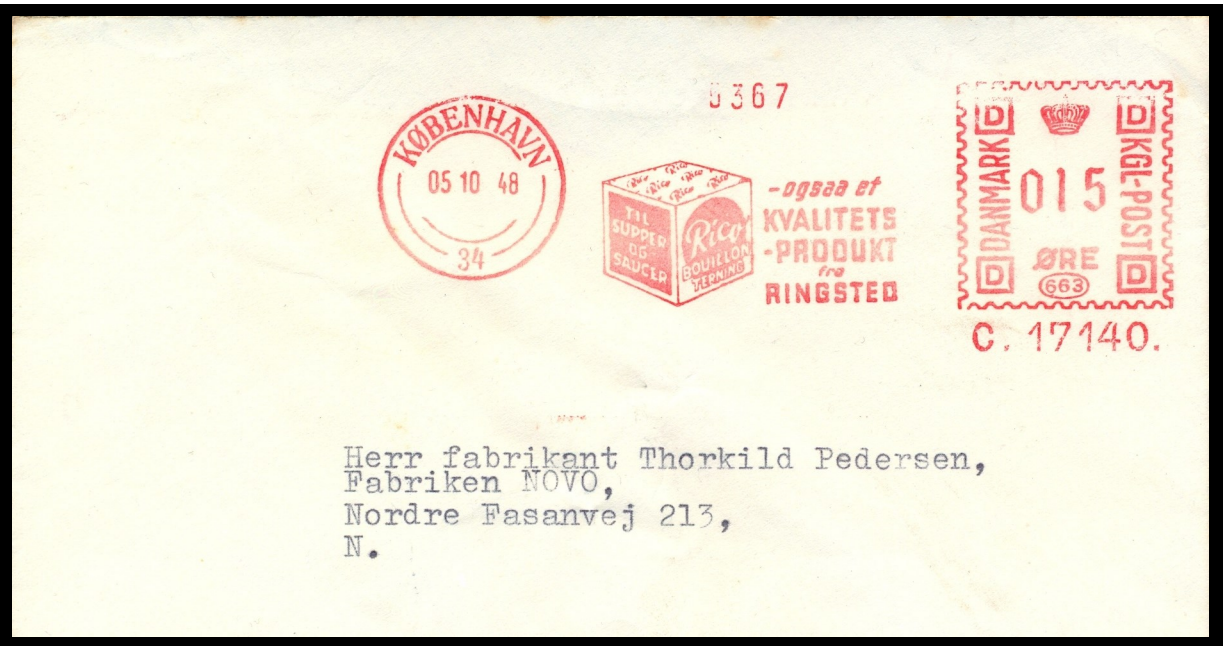
{7} . and portable soup, which was a kind of dehydrated food used in the 18th century. It was a precursor of **bouillon cubes**.



{9} Cook's biggest contribution towards preventing and treating scurvy was probably his obsession with collecting fruits, **herbs** and greens, when stopping for fresh food and water. {11} .was **Kerguelen cabbage**.. (pringlea antiscorbutica)

{10} Among the the greens collected..

{12} .and **Scurvy-grass** (oxalis enneaphylla).



Meter stamp, Francotyp "C"

Herr fabrikant Thorkild Pedersen,
Fabriken NOVO,
Nordre Fasanvej 213,
N.

New discoveries made and Cook searched for Bouvet Island on the way home

{1} To the south-east of South Georgia some "rocks" got the name **Clerke's Rocks** after second lieutenant Charles Clerke (1741-79)..



{2} .and a few days later a group of islands got the name **South Sandwich Islands**.



{6} Heading north from Cape Town Cook put in at **St. Helena**..

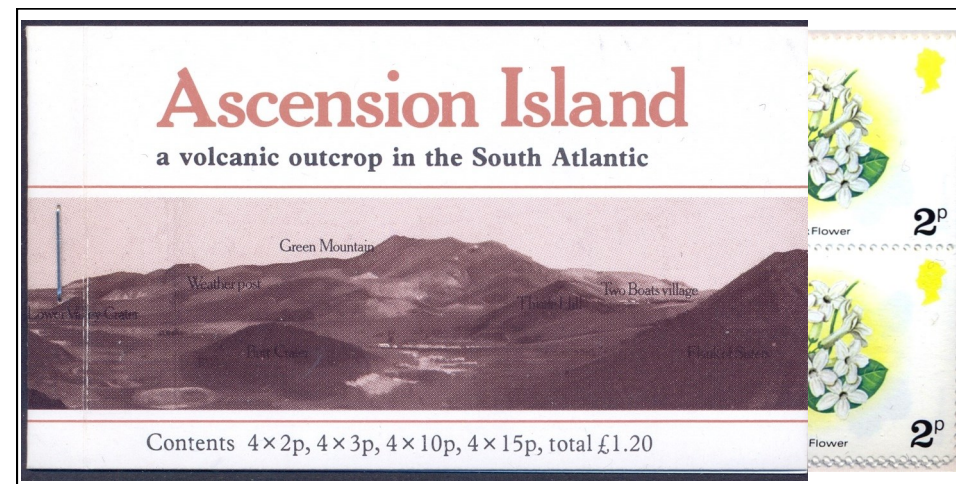


{7} .and during his stay he visited **Governor John Skottowe** (1725-86), the son of Cook's father's former employer in Yorkshire and the man who had paid Cook's tuition at the local school many years prior.

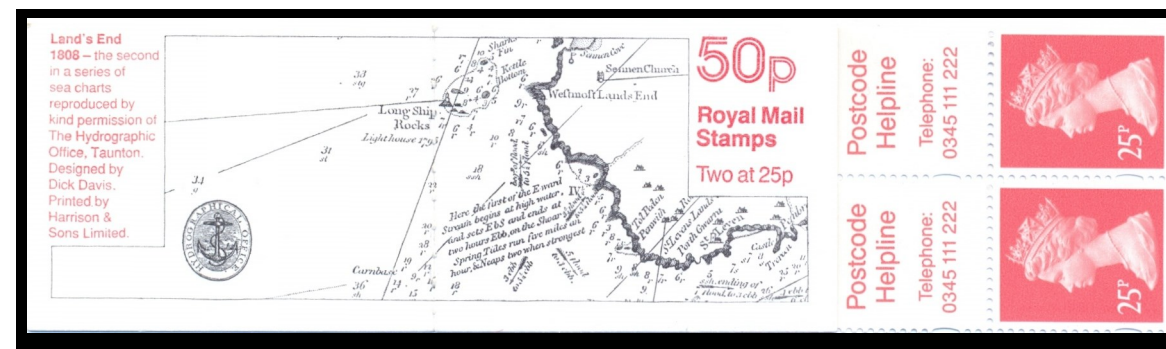


{8} Farther to the north **Ascension** provided a great number of **turtles** to refresh the crew before heading for home.

{9} The familiar landmark of **Land's End** in the south-western corner of England was a welcoming sign that the voyage was drawing to a close.



Postage stamp booklet with copy of contents. 1981



Postage stamp booklet with contents. 1995

{4} En route Cook decided to look for a discovery by the French explorer Bouvet de Lozier (1705-86) who reported seeing land in the southern Atlantic Ocean in 1739. De Lozier was unable to land and could not clarify if it was an island or part of a continent. He estimated the islands longitude totally wrong and Cook was unable to find it.

{5} It was **Bouvet Island**, the most remote island in the world measuring a mere 49 km².



Cover to Cape Town, South Africa bearing Norwegian stamps overprinted **BOUVET OYA**. Cancelled upon arrival at Cape Town by a Paquebot cds 28 Feb 1934. The 1934 Milford Expedition to Antarctic regions obtained permission from the Norwegian Consulate in Cape Town to overprint Norwegian stamps for mail sent by expedition members and crew of the ship. Upon return of the expedition letters were cancelled by Cape Town Paquebot cds and forwarded on in the usual way. The Norwegian government in Oslo, upon learning of the overprints, refused to recognise them. Thus the stamps have a semi-official status though covers bearing the stamps were accepted in international mails. 243 of the 5 ore and 261 of the 20 ore overprints were used on mail. Bouvet Island was annexed to Norway in 1928.



1975 Cook Islands issue commemorating the Bicentenary of Captain James Cook's **return** to England from his second voyage, 1775. The tab depicts a painting by Francis Holman: "Captain Cook's ships HMS RESOLUTION and ADVENTURE in the Long Reach, 1772".

The painting shows Cook's departure, not his return. RESOLUTION and ADVENTURE had lost contact and did not return together.

The Northwest Passage was an oceanic shortcut
across the top of North America



Postal stationery; aerogramme. 1986

{3} It was the idea of a shortcut to the riches of the Far East and especially spices like **cinnamon**,...



Cover from Arctic to New York. Circular datestamp Sep 26 1882 and Target Killer cancel.
Postage 3c = domestic letter rate up to 1/2 oz from 1 July 1863 to 1 Oct 1883.

{4} .black pepper and cloves were coveted.



The Northwest Passage was an oceanic shortcut
away from the influence of Portugal and Spain

{1} The Northwest Passage was an oceanic shortcut linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans across the top of North America.

{2} The passage was situated entirely north of the Arctic Circle.

{5} **Bartolomeu Dias** (c1450-1500) rounded the southern tip of Africa in 1488 (p.38) and opened the eastern sea route to the Orient for Portugal.



Postage stamp booklet with copy of contents. Portugal 1988

Postal stationery; postal card (reverse). United States 1893



{6} In 1491 **Christopher Columbus** (1451-1506) left for Spain to present his idea of finding a western sea route to the Orient..

{7} .to the Catholic Monarchs on the Iberian Peninsula, **Queen Isabella I of Castile** (1451-1504, r1474-1504) and..



Plate proof

{8} .**King Ferdinand II of Aragon** (1452-1516, r1479-1516).



The Northwest Passage was an oceanic shortcut away from the influence of Portugal and Spain

Columbus discovered the New World and the world was divided by the Treaty of Tordesillas



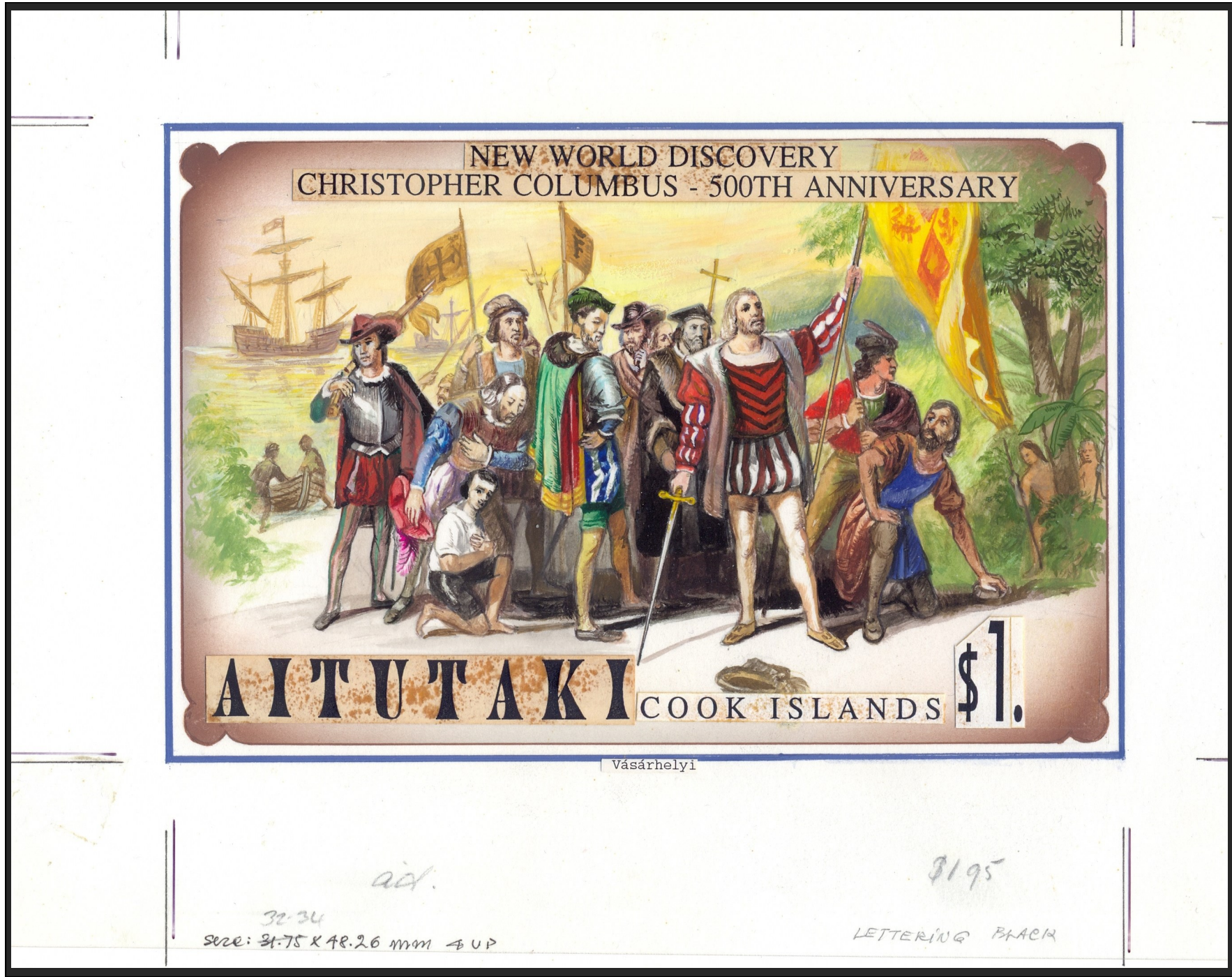
3 colour trial plate proofs on thick paper.



{1} The Monarchs were very interested and Columbus was given command of the 3 vessels **SANTA MARIA, NINA and PINTA**..

{3} Columbus did not discover a western sea route to the Orient but found the **New World** (The Americas).

{2} .and he **left Spain in 1492**.



Original artwork, accepted. Acrylic on card + transparent overlay with text. Artist Gyula L. Vásárhelyi. Unsigned, probably unique. 500th Anniversary of Christopher Columbus discovery of America. Total size 191 x 260 mm. Aitutaki 1992

{4} Upon his return in 1493 the Spanish Crown took steps to ensure that Spain be granted monopoly over future transatlantic discoveries. They approached the Spanish born **Pope Alexander VI** (1431-1503, p1492-1503) who laid down a line of demarcation from pole to pole 100 leagues (ca 420 km) west of the Cape Verde Islands off the west coast of Africa. Spain was given sole rights to new discoveries west of that line and Portugal equal rights to all new discoveries made east of said line.



Postal stationery; postal card. 1957



{5} The Portuguese were dissatisfied and by the **Treaty of Tordesillas** in 1494 the line of demarcation was shifted 270 leagues farther to the west leaving more room for Portuguese exploration. **Brazil** discovered in 1501 was located in the Portuguese half of the world.



The Northwest Passage was an oceanic shortcut sought after by many explorers in the past

Many had looked for the eastern entrance but only a few searched from the Pacific side

{1} This prompted an interest in finding the Northwest Passage away from the influence of Spain and Portugal. In England **King Henry VII** (1457-1509, r1485-1509) sponsored **John Cabot** (1450-99?) to look for the Passage. In **MATTHEW** he reached Newfoundland in 1497.



Plate proof



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



Postage stamp booklet with copy of contents. 1972



{5} .and in 1610 **Henry Hudson** (c1565-1611) reached a large bay later named **Hudson Bay**.

It was a dead end and not the entrance to the Northwest Passage.

A trading post established in 1668 was the beginning of **Hudson's Bay Company**.

{6} From the Pacific side there were only a few attempts made in the late 16th Century.



{7} The Greek pilot Ioannis Phokas (**Juan de Fuca**) (1536-1602), who served under the King of Spain, is a controversial figure in the history of exploration of the Pacific Northwest.

In 1592 he claimed to have explored a mythical strait believed to be the Northwest Passage. The Strait of Juan de Fuca is a strait between Canada and the United States named after him.

{8} **Francis Drake** (c1540-96) reached during his circumnavigation the west coast of America north of Mexico.

He named that part of the American coast **New Albion** (**Nova Albion** on the map below).

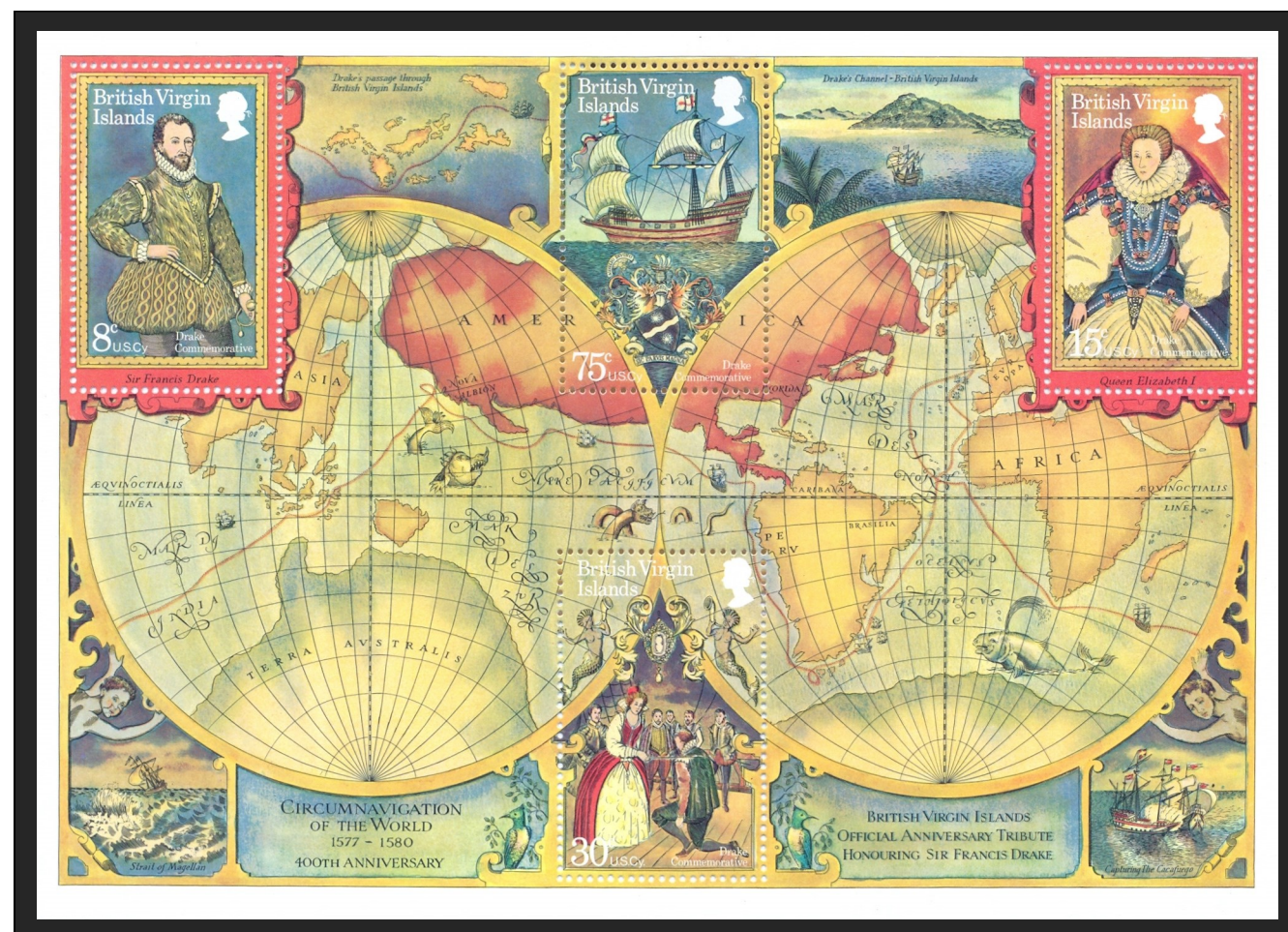
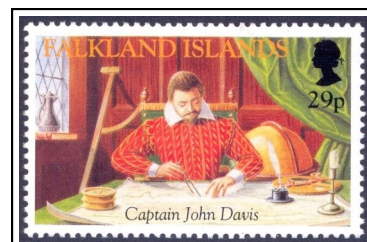
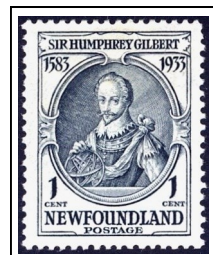
Drake went as far north as the 50th parallel (modern Vancouver Island) in 1579.



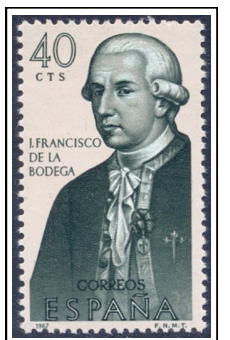
Postal stationery; reply card. Upfranked use from Frobisher Bay, Canada to Germany. Postage 20 pf which was the card rate to Canada from 1.9.1948 to 31.3.1965.

{3} **Humphrey Gilbert** (c1539-83). He searched for the Passage in 1578 backed by **Queen Elisabeth I** (1533-1603, r1558-1603).

{4} **John Davis** (1550-1605) found in 1587 a **strait between Greenland and Baffin Island**..



{9} The Spanish captain **de la Bodega y Quadra** (1743-94) reached latitude 59° N in 1775.



RESOLUTION was used again and DISCOVERY was selected as her support vessel

{1} Cook was selected to command a voyage in search of the Northwest Passage.
RESOLUTION from the second voyage was used again..

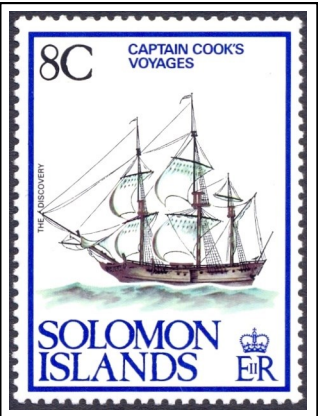


Original artwork. Acrylic and collage on art paper. Artist Isabel. Unsigned, probably unique. The design based on a painting by William Hodges, artist on the second voyage. Cook Islands 1986. Issued stamp displayed below



{2} .but ADVENTURE was not available. A similar type of vessel, the slightly smaller DISCOVERY, was chosen as a support vessel.

Left: "The Resolution and Adventure in Matavai Bay, Tahiti"
by William Hodges, c1776
National Maritime Museum, London.



Progressive proofs, imperf sheets. 8 phases were printed: 6 colours, the frame and final design (two of the 8 sheets exhibited). Depicts "HMS RESOLUTION" after a watercolour by Henry Roberts (1757-96) who sailed on RESOLUTION with Cook on his second and third voyage. Painted c1780. Cook Islands Bicentenary issue 1979. Issued stamp left

Some crew members later gained fame



{1} **George Vancouver** (1757-98) sailed with Cook on his second voyage and again on the DISCOVERY. He later became an explorer in his own right and surveyed parts of the **Pacific coast** of America in the 1790s.

{2} The **city of Vancouver** is named after him.

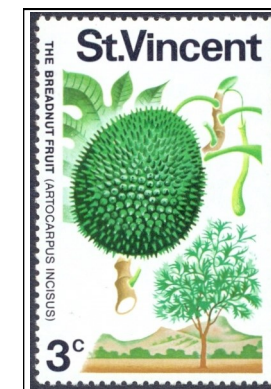


{3} **Nathaniel Portlock** (1749-1817) was master's mate on the DISCOVERY. In 1785-88 he commanded a vessel in order to prosecute the maritime fur trade between the northwest coast of America and China.

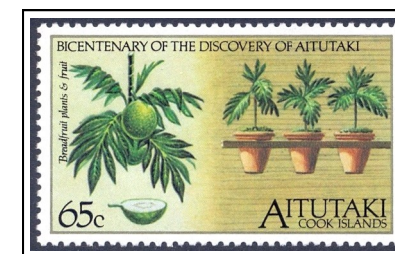
{4} **William Bligh** (1754-1817) sailed on the **RESOLUTION** as master. He later became famous as commander of a breadfruit voyage that ended in the "Mutiny on the Bounty" in 1789.



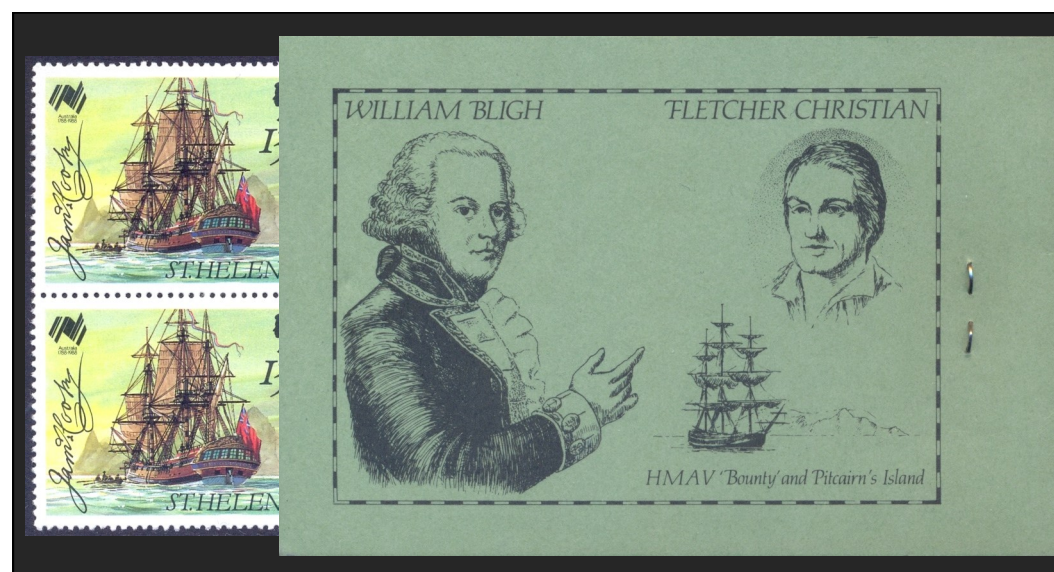
{5} **Breadfruit** was seen as a potential food source for slaves on the plantations in the West Indies, and the idea (of Joseph Banks) was to import plants from Tahiti where they had been found on Cook's first voyage.



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



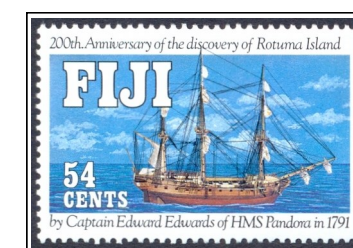
{7} **Fletcher Christian** (1764-93) was second-in-command on the **HMS BOUNTY**. After leaving Tahiti a quarrel between Bligh and Christian resulted in a mutiny..



Postage stamp booklet (reverse) with copy of contents. St. Helena 1988



{8} . and Bligh was **cast adrift** in an **open launch** with 18 loyalists. After an almost 6000 km long voyage Bligh reached safety.



{9} The **HMS PANDORA** was dispatched to apprehend the mutineers in 1790. Some were captured in Tahiti but Christian's party remained undiscovered on **Pitcairn Island** until 1808.



Cover to Oklahoma, tied by Portlock Type 4B 4-Bar cancel 1 Jul 1939. Postage 3c was the inland letter rate from 6 Jul 1932 to 31 Jul 1958. **Portlock, Alaska** was a cannery settlement for salmon and named in honour of Nathaniel Portlock. The settlement was active in the early and mid 20th century. The post office opened in 1921 and closed in 1950. Portlock is now a ghost town.



Postal stationery; aerogramme. 1989

Kerguelen Islands in the southern Indian Ocean visited



Copy of front (60%)

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

{1} Cook made a short stop at Cape Town and after having rounded the southern tip of Africa he headed for a recent French discovery in the southern Indian Ocean.



{2} A remote island was discovered by de Kerguelen-Tremarec (1734-97) in February 1772, hence named Isle Kerguelen (Kerguelen Islands).

{3} Kerguelen-Tremarec did not land himself but left it to his second-in-command Louis Aleno de St Aloüarn (1738-72)..



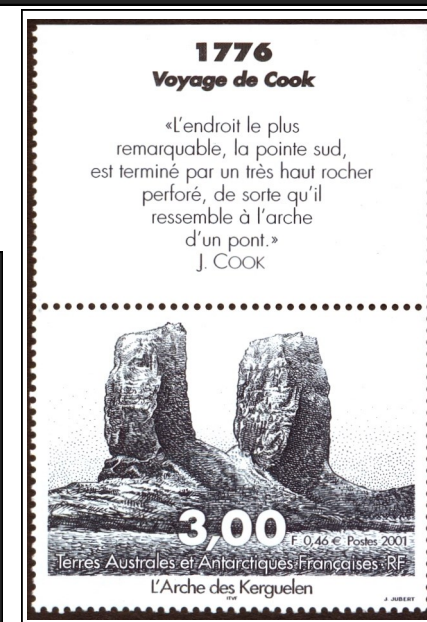
en lue EVERAERT
de Rivière
Beneville.



{4} .to hoist the flag.

{5} On December 25th 1776 Cook anchored in a bay which he named Christmas Harbour..

{6} .and he 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"
(text in French, tab right)



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



Stage die proof signed in pencil by the engraver Pierre Béquet. Prepared from the unhardened die during the stages of engraving. Based on Webber's painting: "A View of Christmas Harbour". Issued stamp shown on cover right.

Omai was returned to Tahiti and islands named after Cook



{1} A second aim of the voyage was to return **Omai** (1753?-80s) to Tahiti, or more precisely to Huahine which is one of the **leeward islands**. Cook anchored at Fare.

{2} On the second voyage Omai, a native of the islands, was taken back to England where he became a celebrity in society.

{3} During his sojourn in London **Sir Joshua Reynolds** (1723-92)..

{4} .painted a **portrait of Omai**.



{6} From Tahiti Cook returned to a group of islands which he had visited on the second voyage. Cook named these islands **Hervey Islands** in honour of Augustus John Hervey (1724-79), 3rd Earl of Bristol and Lord of the Admiralty.



{7} The island group was in 1835 re-named **Cook Islands** by the Russian explorer **von Krusenstern** (1770-1846).



{8} One of the islands visited was the small atoll **Palmerston Island** which Cook named after Henry Temple (1739-1802), 2nd Viscount Palmerston and Lord of the Admiralty.



Postal stationery; reply card

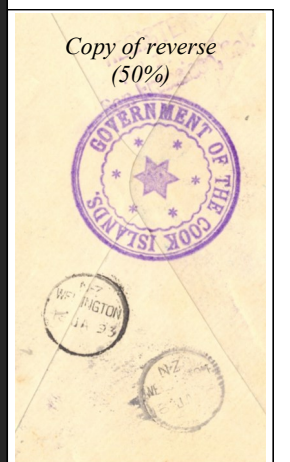
{5} During Cook's stay in Tahiti he was invited to attend a **human sacrifice**.



"A Human Sacrifice, in a Morai, in Otaheite" after painting by Webber



Registered cover from Rarotonga to San Francisco January 1893. Tied by bar-type "Rarotonga" obliterator and date stamp (A3). Large manuscript "R" in blue pencil followed by the registration number. Backstamp transit cds Wellington, NZ Jan 1893 and San Francisco arrival cancel Feb 17th 1893. On reverse a Cook Islands Government Seal (AF4) with a large star in the center. Early cover, a registration facility was introduced in early 1893.



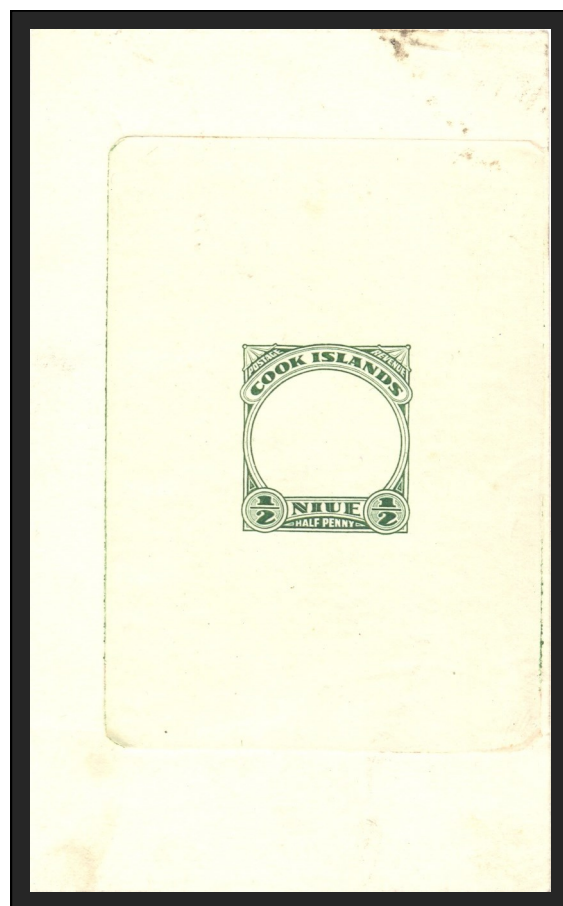
Cook's landing



Imperf plate proof

{4} The design for the "1/2d Cook's landing" was a modification of the 1920-issue (above) but with RESOLUTION being larger and moved closer to shore..

{5} .and a design error was corrected: Cook's ship carried three masts not two.



Sunken frame die proof

{1} The 1/2d value of the Cook Islands 1920 pictorial issue (left and pp.31-32) was probably intended to depict **Cook's landing** on any of the islands named after him. Cook actually never landed but on occasions crew members were taken ashore.

{2} In 1929 a new issue for the Group was suggested to replace the 1920-issue (p.31). As both the Aitutaki and Penrhyn Island issues were to cease it was decided to produce two separate issues (one for Cook Islands and one for Niue) with identical design but inscribed "Cook Islands" and "Niue - Cook Islands" respectively.

{3} Mr L.C. Mitchell of Wellington, New Zealand was asked to draw up sketches for the 7 denominations (displayed far right). 5 designs were accepted and two not adopted for which Mr Mitchell later submitted 5 additional essays (displayed on page 125).

The stamps were issued on March 16th 1932, printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co in London.



Die proof in black & deep green engraved on medium wove paper. Visible guide register lines and date 13.Nov.1931



Stamp size coloured essays for the Niue - Cook Islands 1932 issue. Essays for the 7 denominations. Unique. Ex Dr. Friedman and Sir Gawaine Baillie. Illustrated on p.179 in Ref 6.



Final design for the "Cook Islands - Niue" issue. Perforated Initials. Printer's SPECIMEN perfin, inverted.

{6} Several perforation-errors and inverted watermarks are known to exist:



Mixed perf 13 and 14 in left selvage



Sideways inverted watermark (+ enhanced photo showing watermark). Rare



Double perf 13 in upper selvage



Imperf between



Sunken centre vignette die proof engraved in black on medium wove paper. "Landing of Captain Cook" in manuscript. Ex Sir Gawaine Baillie

A leisurely visit to The Friendly Islands (Tonga)



Postal stationery; aerogramme

{1} In 1616 the Dutch mariner Jacob **Le Maire** (c1585-1616) discovered a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

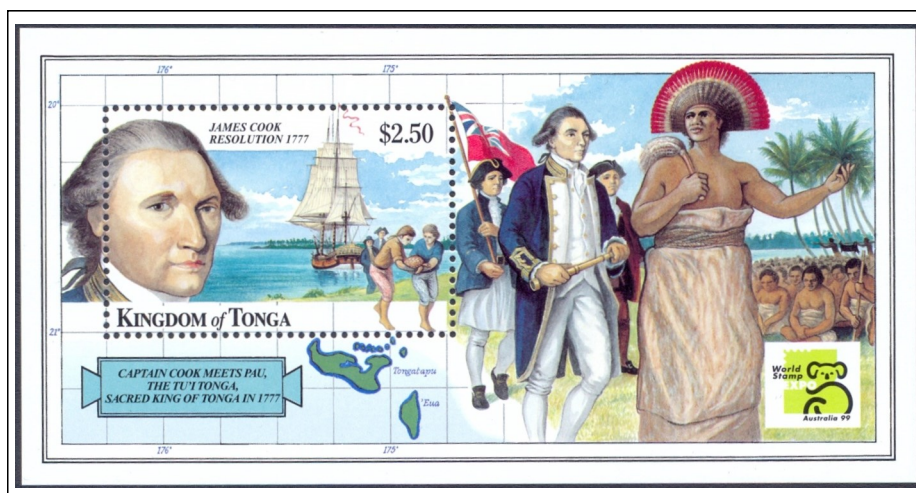


{2} Cook visited the islands on his second voyage and named them **The Friendly Isles** from the warm reception he received (the 6S stamp above depicts excerpt from Cook's journal).

{3} He decided to make another visit on what turned out to be his **Farewell Voyage**.

{4} Cook was welcomed by the **Tu'i Tonga** (King of Tonga).

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



Postal stationery; postal card. Tonga 1911

{5} The king invited Cook to a **kava drinking ceremony** which was an important ritual across the Central Pacific. The ceremony was an integral part of occasions like installing a chief, agreement between communities and, in this case, the welcoming of an important guest.



{6} Cook was not impressed and 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 liquor** was presently prepared"

{7} Cook was also invited to **ritual dances**.



"A Night Dance by Women in Hapai"
after painting by Webber



Copy of front (75%)

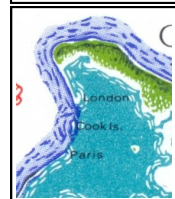
Trial colour plate proof with colour codes in pencil.





{1} Cook headed north and in the vast Pacific Ocean an uninhabited island was discovered.

{2} On Christmas Day 1777 Cook wrote in his Log:
"As we kept our Christmas here
I called it Christmas Island".



{3} It was the largest coral atoll in the world and a small island at the entrance of the lagoon is named Cook islet.



{4} Cook continued northward and after having crossed the Earth's Equator he made one of his most important discoveries in the Pacific Ocean on January 18th 1778 - a group of islands.



Engraver's die proof. Signed by C. Andreotto. 5 or 6 printed in each colour.

Early local cover
Christmas Island.
5c Christmas Island local
stamp tied by local cancel
11 Jan 1918.
This date is so far known
the first date of use of the
Christmas Island locals,
3 covers and one piece
recorded. 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.

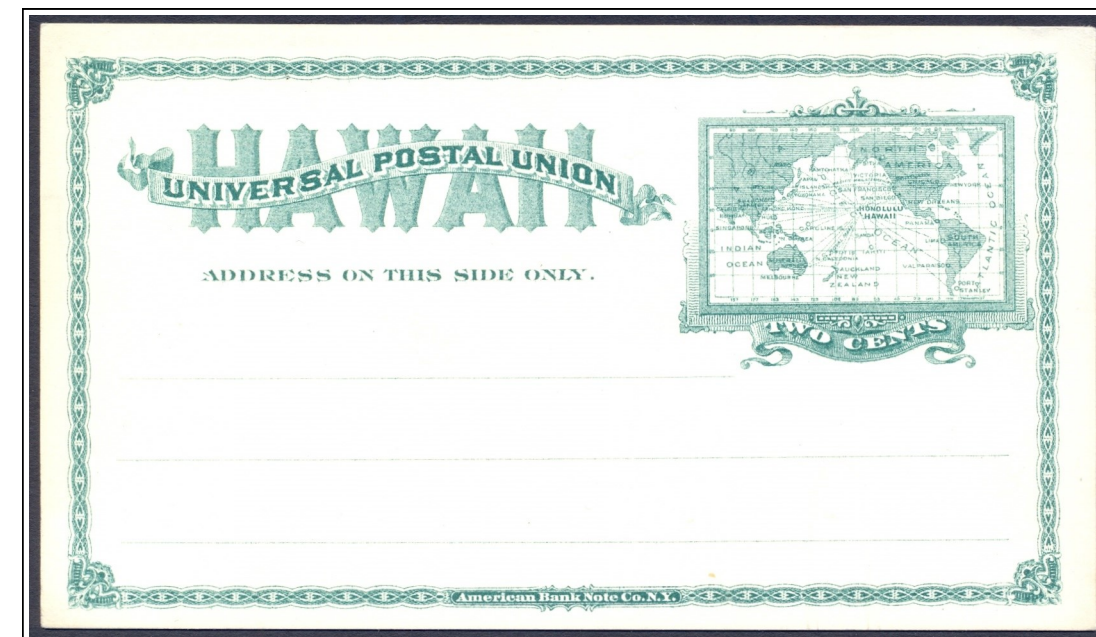


1959 Official Mail cover, used by the British Navy from Christmas Island to the UK,
tied by Christmas Island cds 24 Mar 1959.
H.M.S. Resolution, named after Cook's ship, was a base camp on Christmas Island relating to
Operation Grapple (British thermonuclear weapons tests) carried out near Christmas Island 1957-58.



as issued

{5} It was the Hawaiian Islands.

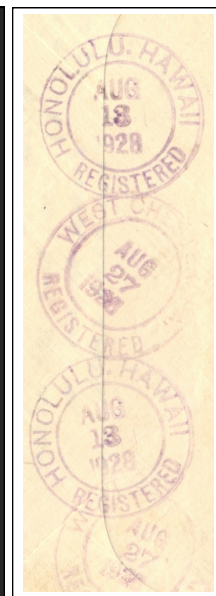


Postal stationery; postal card. 1894

The Hawaiian Islands



Registered cover to West Chester, Pennsylvania. Backstamp Honolulu cds Aug 13 1928 and West Chester arrival cds Aug 27 1928. Postage 17c = 2c domestic letter rate + 15c registration fee

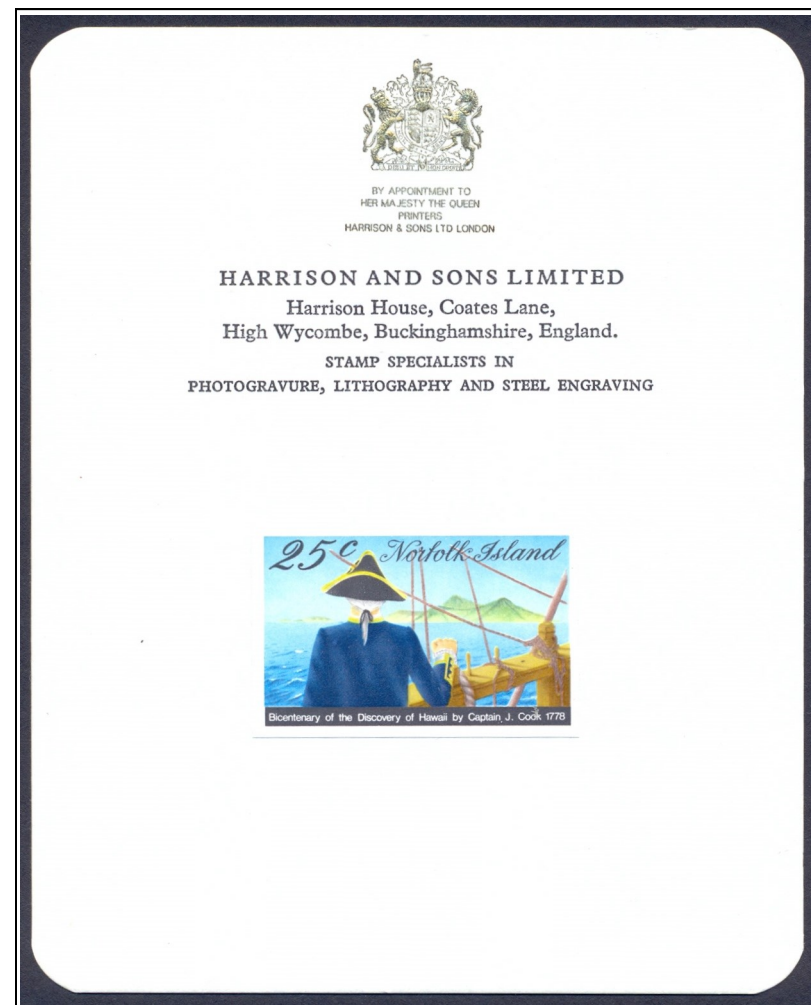
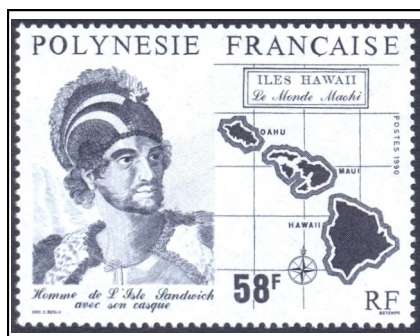


Copy of back
(75%)

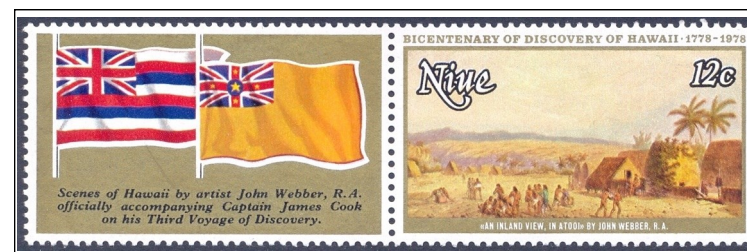
{1} It was the first recorded European visit, probably because the **Spanish sea routes** from the Philippines to Mexico and Peru in the 15th and 16th century passed **well to the north of the islands** due to the prevailing trade winds and currents.



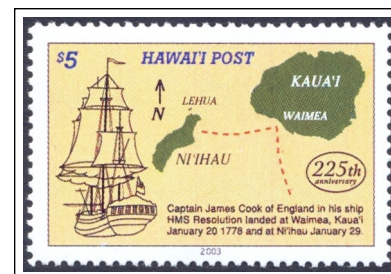
{2} Hawaii is a **chain of islands** stretching from north-west to south-east and **Cook approached the islands** from the south.



Printer's presentation card with master proof in final design cut to stamp size and affixed to card.



"An inland view of Atooi" (Kauai), after painting by Webber



{3} The island first sighted was Oahu and Cook made the first landing on **Kauai** to the north-west.

{4} Later he visited the smaller island of **Niihau**.

{5} Cook named the islands Sandwich Islands in honour of his patron and naval friend

John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich (1718-92), First Lord of the Admiralty from 1771 to 1782.

The contemporary name of the islands dating from the 1840s was used for the Big Island of Hawaii.



{8} .the red came from the **I'iwi**, and..

{9} .the yellow ones from the **O'o** (moho nobilis) and..



Postage stamp booklet with copy of contents. 2008

{10} .the **Mamo** (drepanis pacifica) (booklet right).

North along the coast of North America

Proofs by the Format Process

Republic of Maldives

3rd Voyage of Capt. Cook 1776-1780

Alaska

Vancouver

HAWAII

OCEAN

Christmas Is.

Tahiti

Friendship Is.

NEW ZEALAND

BICENTENARY OF DISCOVERY OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

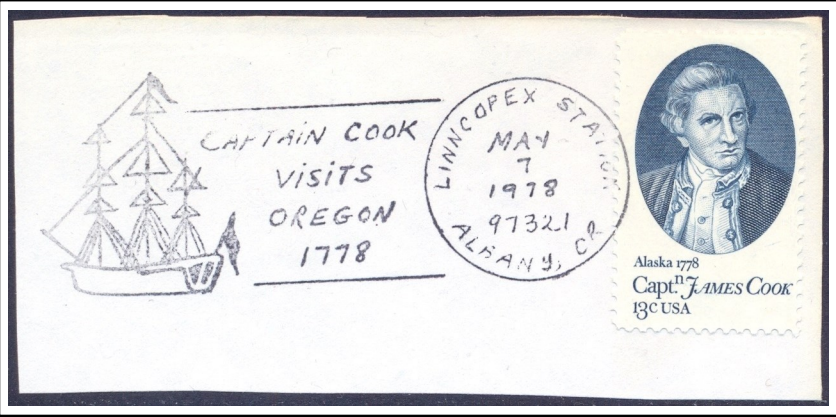
25L

Format International Security Printers Ltd

Parkhouse Estate, Parkhouse Street, London SE5. Telephone 01-703 5068

Cables Formpro, London SE5

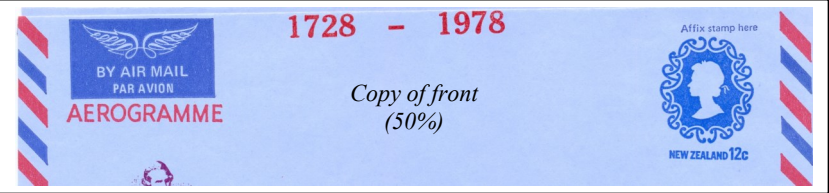
Printer's presentation card with master proof in final design, cut to stamp size and affixed to card.



Linncopec Station postmark. Used at Albany, Oregon for the Linn County Philatelic Society Exposition on May 7 1978.

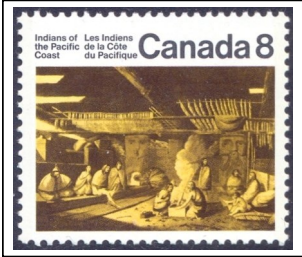
{1} Cook headed north and soon reached the American coast at present-day **Oregon**. He stayed only a few days without landing and proceeded north along the coast. At Vancouver Island (Canada) he found safe anchorage in **Nootka Sound**.

Postal stationery; aerogramme (flap). New Zealand private overprint with approval by NZ PO authority. Printed by Bruce Alexander of Stirling & Co.



{2} Cook developed friendly relations with the **indians of the Pacific coast**.

{3} The voyage artist John Webber painted the scene: **"The inside of a House in Nootka Sound"**



"A View in King George's Sound" by Webber, 1778

{4} Cook continued north towards **Alaska** and on May 1st 1778 he wrote in his journal:

"This Mountain I called **Mount Edgecombe**"



{5} In late May 1778 Cook sailed into a large inlet, hoping it was the entrance to the Northwest Passage..

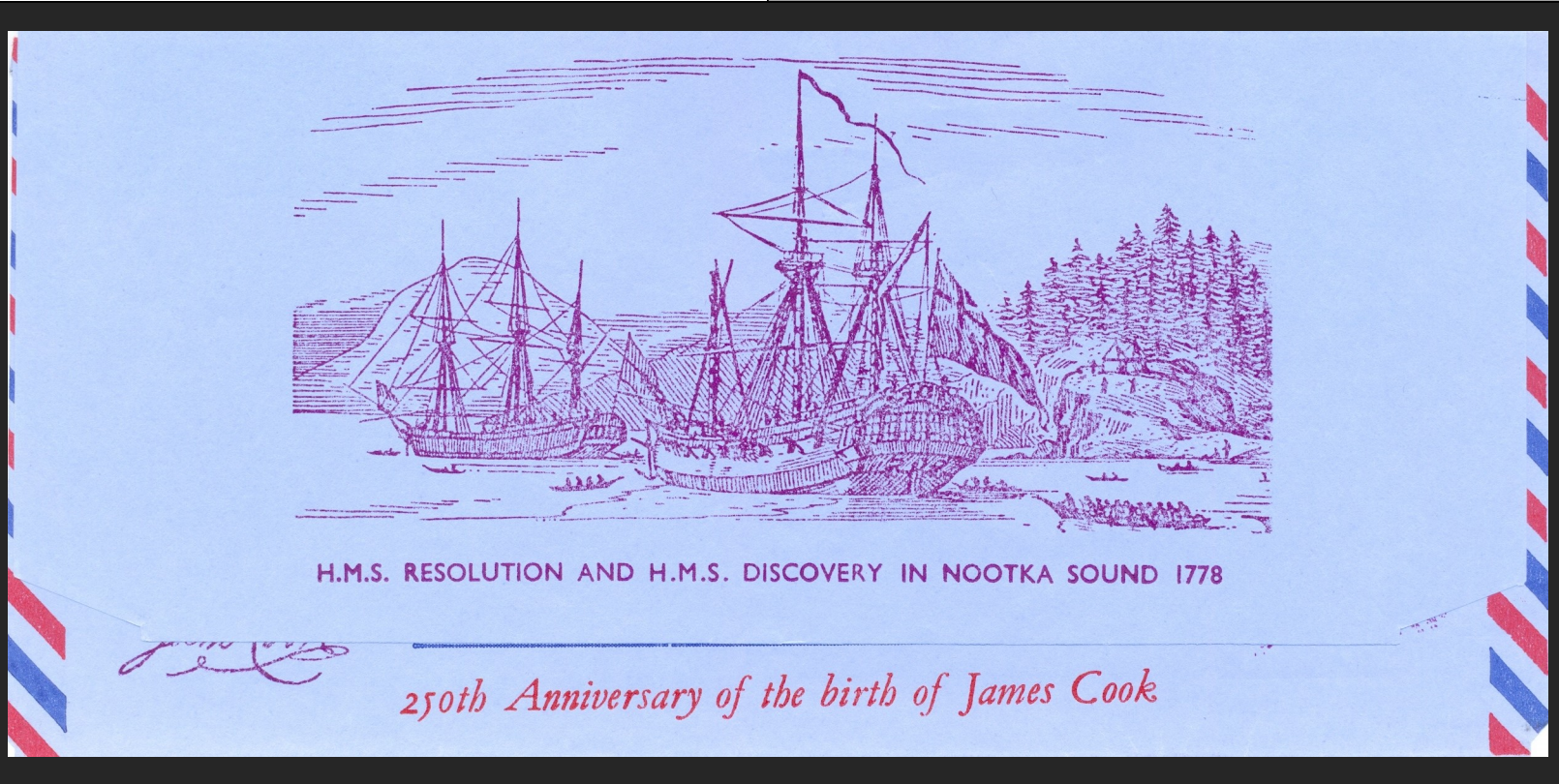
{6} .and he followed the inlet for several days almost to modern Anchorage but it was a dead end.

{8} .in the inlet which later got the name **Cook Inlet**.



Mount Edgecumbe machine cancel Type 3. Post office opened Sept 1st 1947 and closed in 1959.

{7} Cook lost an anchor at **Anchor Point**..

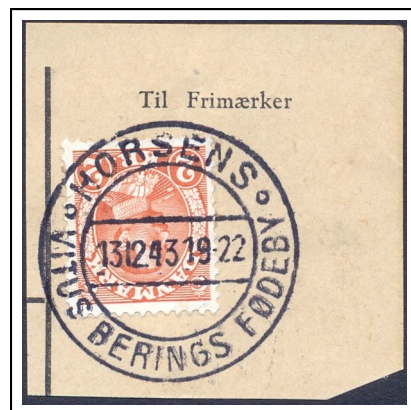


A strait named after the Dane Vitus Bering

- {1} Cook entered the **Bering Sea** which is the northward extension of the Pacific Ocean connected to the Arctic Ocean through **Bering Strait**.

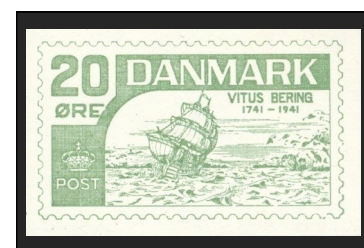
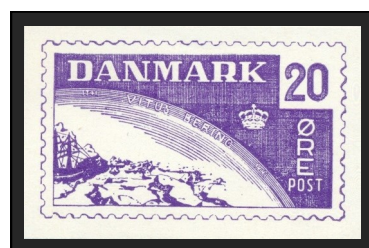


- {2} The Bering Strait is named after the Dane **Vitus Bering** (1681-1741) who was **born in Horsens**, Denmark and served in the Russian Navy.



Horsens
13 Dec 1943
Vitus Berings Birthplace

- {5} Bering's ship on the expedition was the **SWIATOJ PIOTR** ("St. Peter").



Unadopted essays by Knud Møller for the Danish 1941 Vitus Bering bicentennial-issue. Depicts SWIATOJ PIOTR in icy waters in the strait. Final design on cover right



Postal stationery; envelope. Upfranked use to Denmark. Shows Bering's route in 1728

- {3} In 1728 Bering **sailed along the eastern coast of Siberia** and established that Siberia was not connected to America but he did not see the American coast.

- {4} Vitus Bering was also the leader of a second voyage, the Great Northern Expedition 1733 - 43. In 1741 he saw the American coast finally proving the existence of a strait between Siberia and Alaska.



- {6} After having passed through the strait Cook was soon **stopped by heavy ice**.



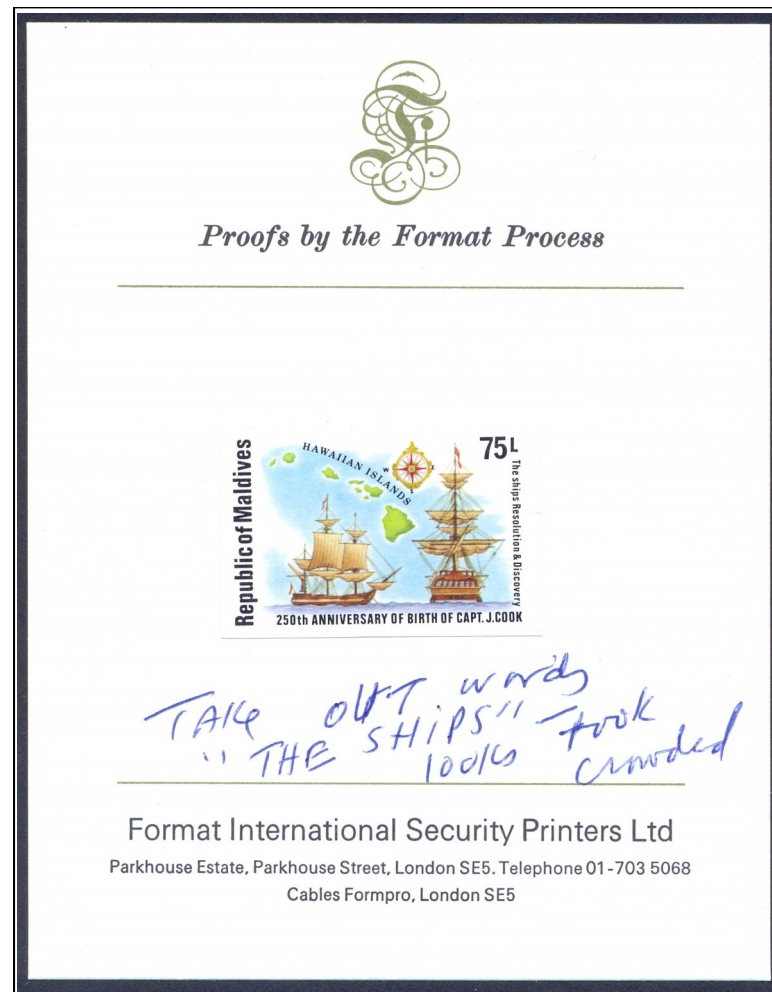
- {7} .and because it was **too late** in the season further exploration was abandoned.



Upfranked postal stationery envelope, air-mail use from the Faroe Islands to the US. Tied by Thorshavn cds 25.7.1942. Censored in England, closed with a PC 90 4194 closing strip. Postage 125 øre covering the basic foreign letter rate 40 øre (10.07.40 - 31.05.50) + air-mail surcharge 85 øre/5 gr (the old rate in force 01.07.40 - 02.05.41). The correct air-mail surcharge would have been 80 øre/5 gr (in force 07.02.1942 - 14.05.1945).

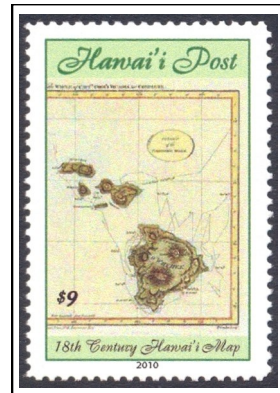


Cover from Gayndah, Queensland to Colchester, UK, endorsed "Via Suez Canal". Tied by numeral "86". Backstamp Gayndah cds Jun 30 1878, transit cds Brisbane Jul 2 1878 and a Colchester arrival cds Sep 16 1878. Linear **Too Late** mark at front. Postage 8d covered the single letter rate of 6d + 2d late fee. A Too Late mark was applied to covers posted or received from outlying Offices too late for a particular dispatch. Most are for informing the public the reason for a delay but if the too late fee was paid the letter would be dispatched as planned.



Format International Printer's presentation card with affixed master proof cut to stamp size. Rare with annotations

{1} Cook chose to return to the **Hawaiian Islands** for the winter. He approached Maui from the north and later circled the **Big Island of Hawaii**.



Cook's map with RESOLUTION's track



.as issued suggestions unadopted



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



as issued

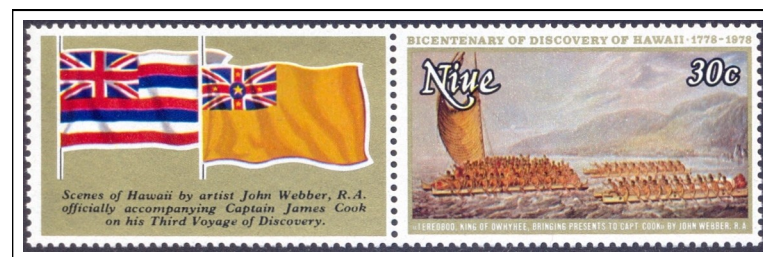
{2} On the leeward side of the island Cook found a sheltered bay, **Kealakekua Bay**, which in the Hawaiian language means "the **god's** pathway".



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

{3} Upon approaching Kealakekua Bay Cook's ships were, according to his log, surrounded by more than 1000 **canoes with welcoming Hawaiians**.

John Webber captured the scene:



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

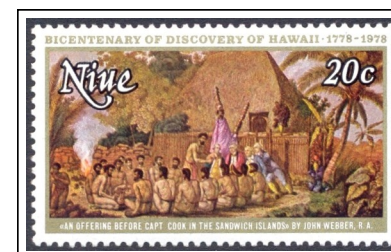
{4} A **chief came on board** the RESOLUTION and presented Cook with **feathered cloaks and helmets**.



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

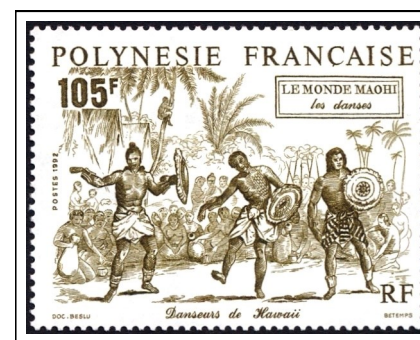


{5} Cook was treated almost as a **deity**..



"An offering before Captain Cook" (Webber)

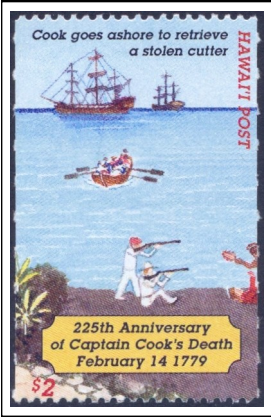
{6} .and was invited to **ritual dances**.



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. Captain Cook is one of only 5 towns/villages worldwide bearing Cook's name. The others being: Cook's Harbour, NFL (p.10), Cooktown, Australia (p.61), Cooks Beach, NZ (p.52) and Mount Cook, NZ (p.54).

Events leading to Cook’s death in Kealakekua Bay

{1} The mood of the Hawaiians changed, and on **14 February 1779** DISCOVERY’s cutter was stolen.
Cook went ashore to retrieve the stolen cutter.



{2} Cook lost his head..



Frame die proof engraved in black by Perkins, Bacon & Co. Rarotonga (Cook Islands) 1920

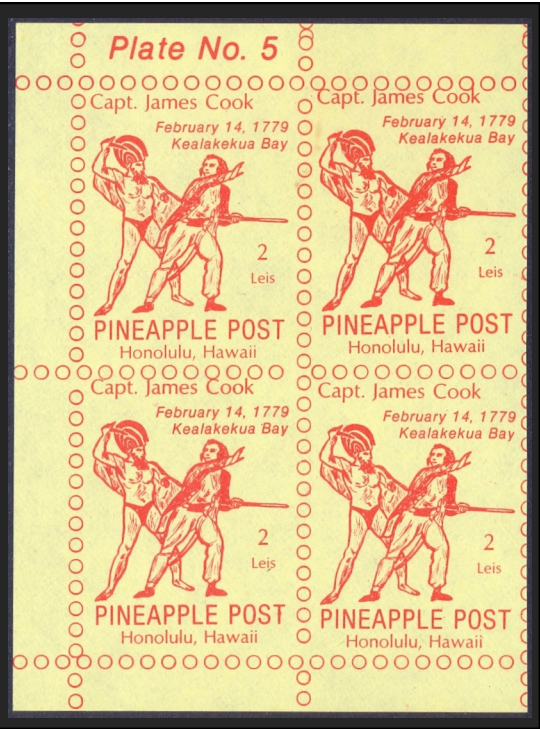
{3} .and **Kalaniopu’u**, the ruler of Hawaii, was taken hostage thereby **breaking a kapu** (taboo).



as issued, plate proof

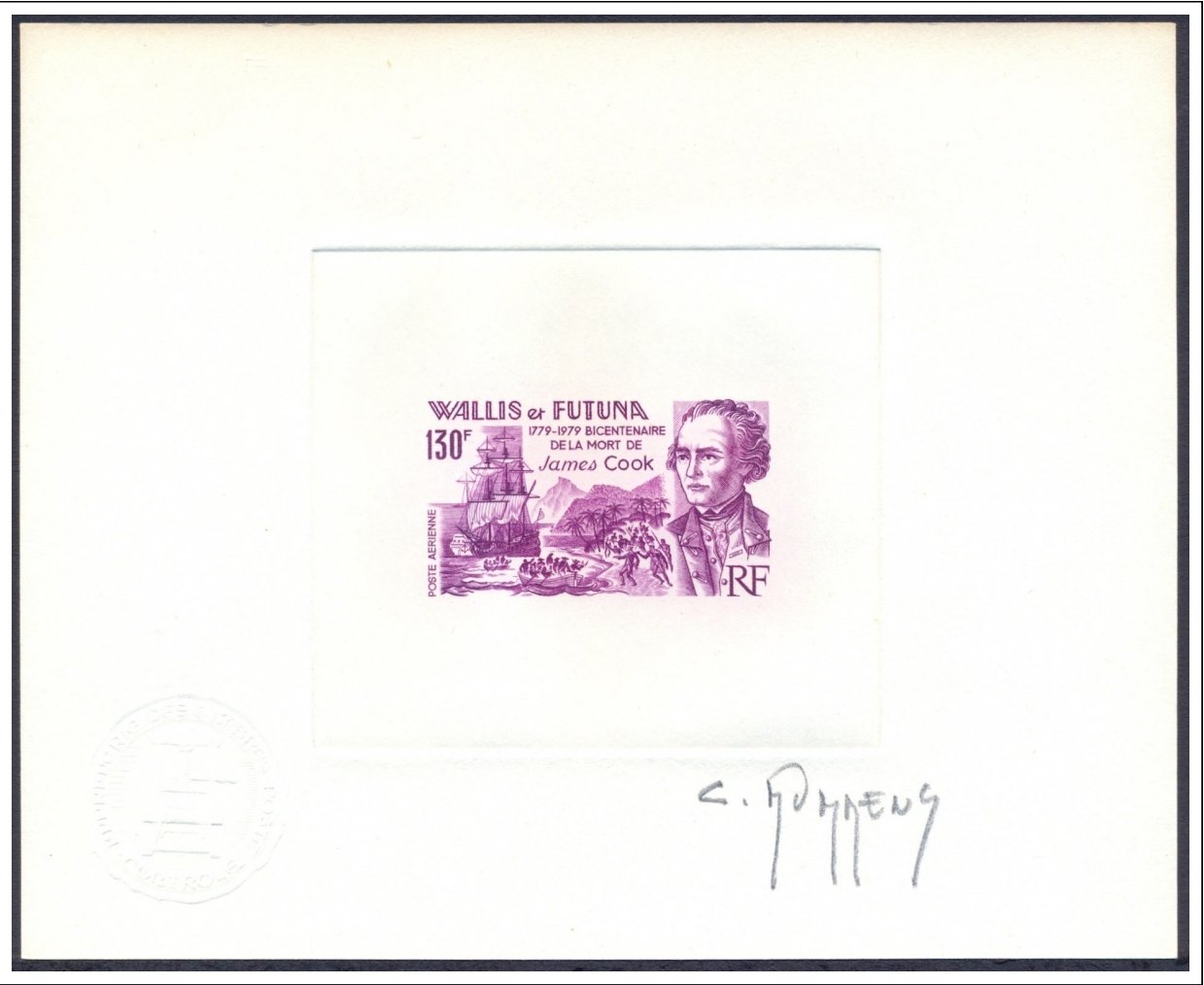


{5} Cook called for help from the boats but he was stabbed with a **dagger** and hit with a **club** by one of the natives.



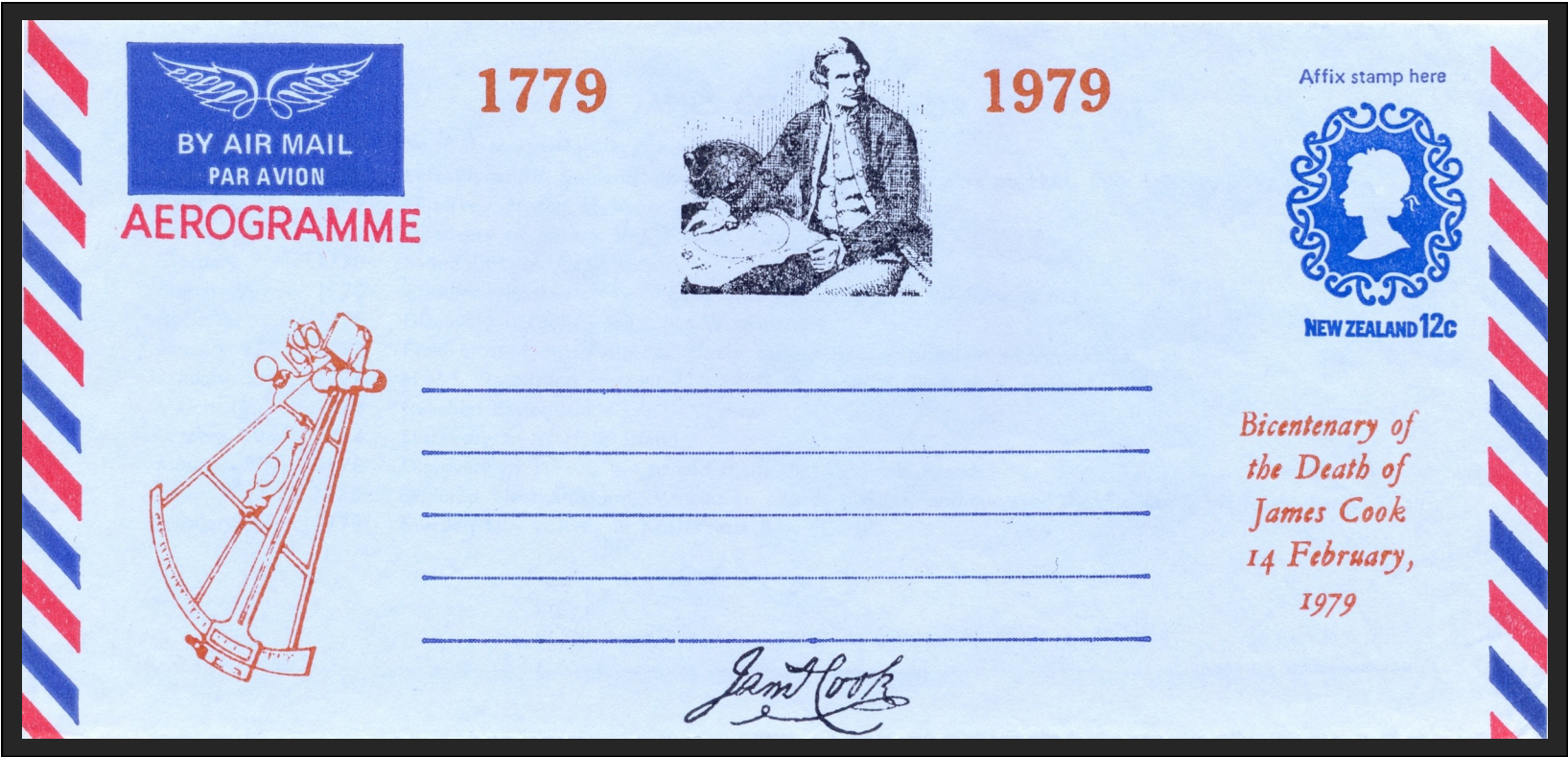
Pineapple Post labels. P.P. was a local Post operating in Hawaii, created June 1977. Mail bearing Pineapple Post labels and tied by a Pineapple Post postmark was carried to the Makiki post office (Honolulu) where it was routed through the regular postal channels.

{4} Suddenly Cook was **surrounded by natives** protecting their chief.



Engraver’s die proof. Signed by Claude Durrens. 5 or 6 printed in each colour. “The Death of Captain Cook”, after a painting by Webber

{6} Cook died on the shore of Kealakekua Bay. He was buried at sea, and a **monument** has since been erected near the site of his death.



Postal stationery; aerogramme. Private overprint approved by New Zealand Post Office (authority No.101). Produced by Stirling & Co, Christchurch, NZ. Edition #230/1000

Portraits of Cook

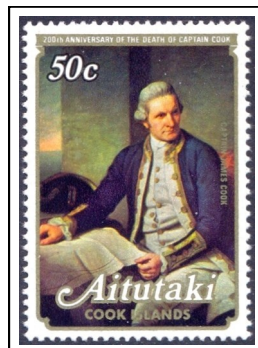
{1} James Cook was posthumously modelled by John Flaxman, Jr (1755-1826) who made a **portrait medallion** in 1784.



{2} During his lifetime James Cook sat for 3 painters, and a total of 5 portraits have survived.

{3} The **Cook portrait by Nathaniel Dance-Holland** (1735-1811) was commissioned by Joseph Banks, and Cook sat for it in 1776 between the second and third voyage.

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 (p.61). (National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London)



{4} The portrait appear on many stamps. Either the entire portrait is depicted..

{5} ..or the head-and-shoulder version (below and right).



Phosphor band trials on gummed paper with two phosphor bands each. Cook design with small or large head facing either right or left. In 1968 De La Rue Printers in London used the Captain Cook medallion by Flaxman for their first successful phosphor band trial.



Shifted perforation



Reverse offset on gum... ..normal stamp

{6} As stated (p.31) sets of stamps for New Zealand Island Dependencies were prepared in 1919.

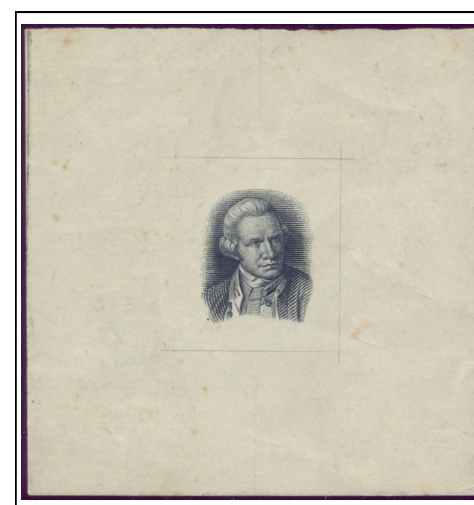
The sets were produced by Perkins, Bacon & Co in London with identical design for each of the islands Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Niue and Penrhyn Island inscribed respectively.

{7} The design for the 1½d value was taken from a photo of **Dance-Holland's portrait of Cook**.

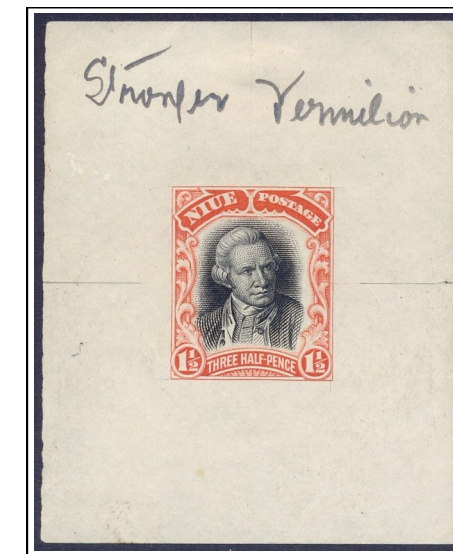


Perforation error. Vertical and horizontal imperf R3

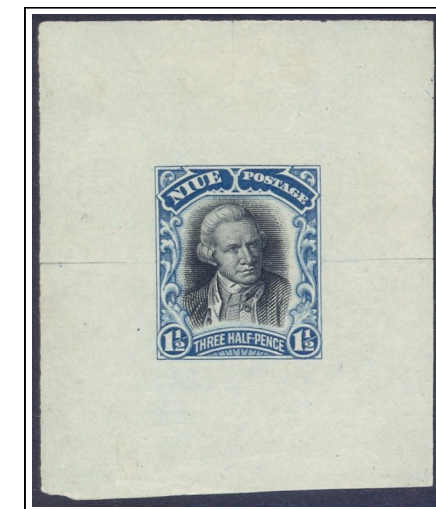
{10} Die proofs were also printed as centre vignette die proofs (below) and frame die proofs (p.121).



Centre vignette die proof with pencil square surround in manuscript



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



Die proof in black/blue on wove paper. Visible guide register lines

{8} The Niue-issue die proofs were printed in black/vermillion, and in black/blue. Black and vermillion was chosen for the final issue.



{9} Different colours were selected for the Rarotonga-issue (black/blue, p.121), the Penrhyn-issue (black/purple, left) and for the Aitutaki-issue black/brown.



{11} The centre plates were common to the four islands (Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Niue and Penrhyn Island).



Centre vignette plate proof with uncleared margins. The scratched framing due to unburnished surround. Next step was to use an agate burnisher to clear the margins (right). Illustrated in Ref 6, pp.151-2.

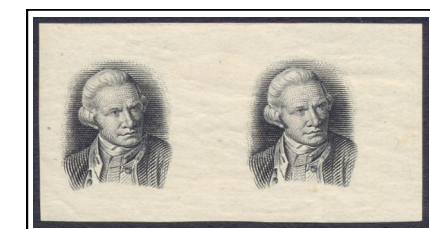


Plate proof



Centre vignette plate proof, perf. Rarely seen, most are imperf.



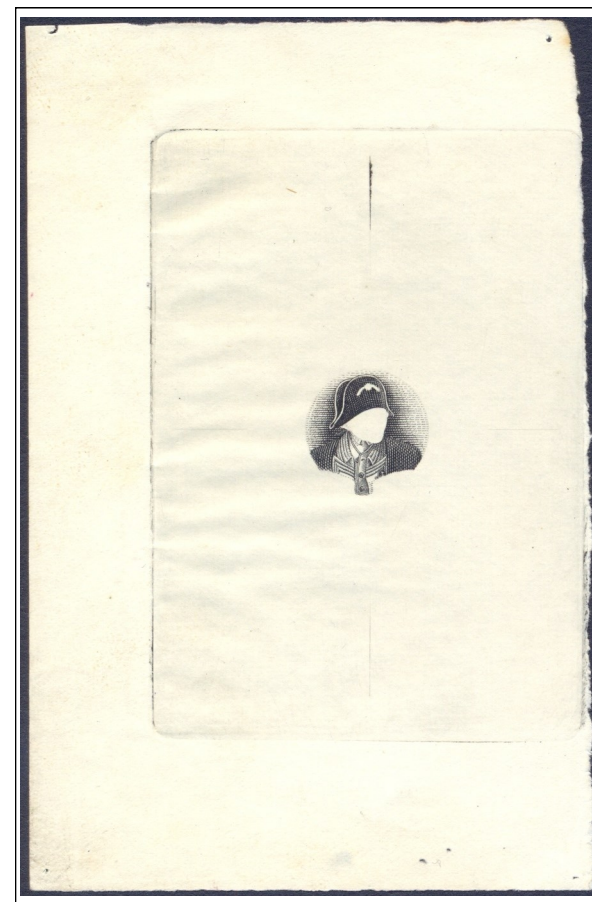
Slogan machine cancellation used at Mail Center 53 in Bonn, Germany 1.8.2009 to 28.2.2010 advertising the exhibition "James Cook and the Exploration of the Pacific" which took place in Bonn 28 August 2009 to 28 February 2010.

The portrait of Cook by Nathaniel Dance-Holland (cont)

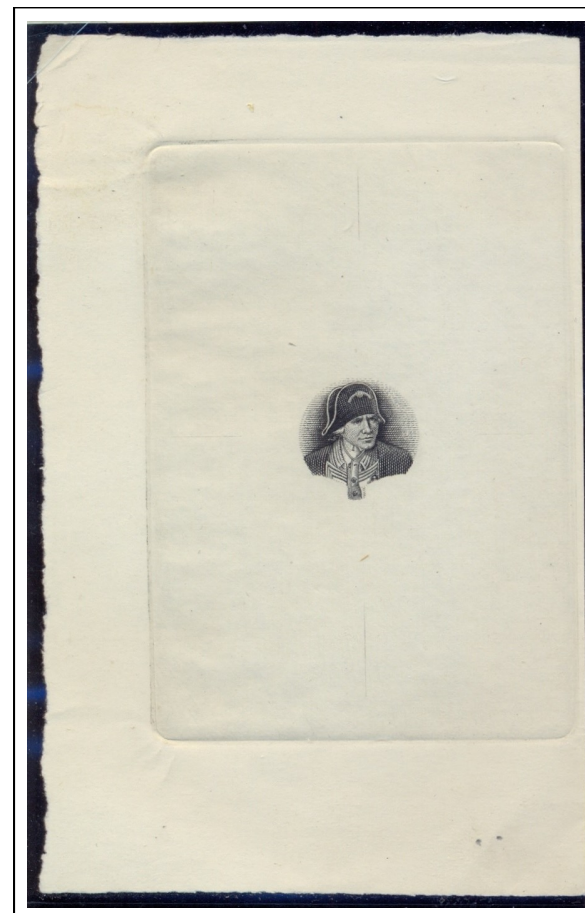
{1} A modification of the Dance-Holland portrait is seen in the "Niue - Cook Islands" and "Cook Islands" 1932-issue. The artist L.C. Mitchell submitted 7 essays (p.108) with some designs not acceptable. He later submitted further five essays (below) but the design for the 1d value still had to be redrawn. The final design was based on a photograph of the Dance-Holland portrait, and the artist L.C. Mitchell then changed Cook's facial expression and added an admiral's hat.



Hand-painted, coloured essays for the Niue - Cook Islands 1932 issue. Signed by the artist L.C. Mitchell. Unique. Ex The Libra Collection. Illustrated on p.180 in *The Postage Stamps of New Zealand, Vol V, 1967* (ref 6).



Progressive centre vignette die proof on sunken wove paper, with face and hat badge blank. Ex Lady Mairi Bury (1991) and the Libra Collection. Illustrated on p.183 in ref 6.



Progressive centre vignette die proof on sunken wove paper, with face and hat badge entered. Ex Lady Mairi Bury (1991) and the Libra Collection. Illustrated on p.183 in ref 6.



Plate proof



Plate proof, left margin perf 13

{3} Plate proofs were printed mostly imperf but rarely seen perf.

{4} Perforation- and watermark errors are known to exist.



Sideways inverted watermark

{2} Complete die proofs were only drawn in issued colours.



Complete design die proof in black and deep lake on wove paper, showing guide register lines.



Final design. **Perforated Initials.** Printer's SPECIMEN perfin, inverted.



Cover to New Zealand, tied by Rarotonga cds 20 Nov 1935. Mixed perf 13 and 14 in left margin.

Portraits of Cook by artists who travelled with Cook



In tab **portrait of Cook** (by Webber) and **portrait of Webber** (by Mottet)

{1} **John Webber** (1751-93) was the official artist on the 3rd voyage. He made several paintings to document the voyage but also painted portraits of James Cook.

{2} Webber painted at least 4 portraits but only **3 portraits survived**:

{3} An almost **full-length figure**: Cook in captain's uniform holding a telescope in his left hand and a hat in his right. Painted in 1777.

(Te Papa Tongareva, Wellington, New Zealand)

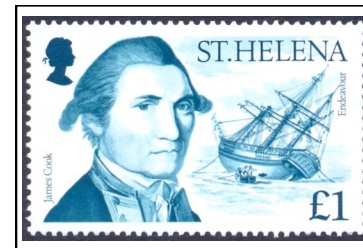


{4} **Three-quarter figure**: Cook in captain's uniform, left hand hanging and right hand with glove. Painted in 1782.

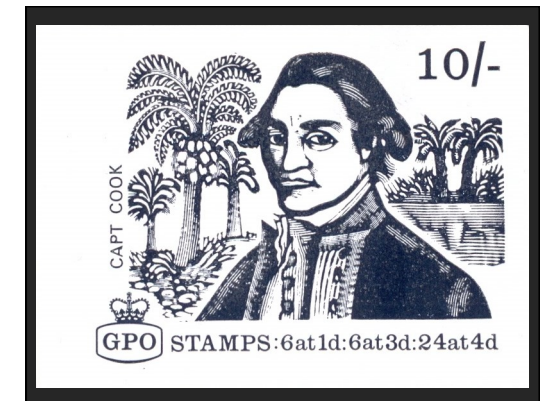
(Canberra, Australia)

{5} **Head and shoulders**: Painted on the third voyage 1776.

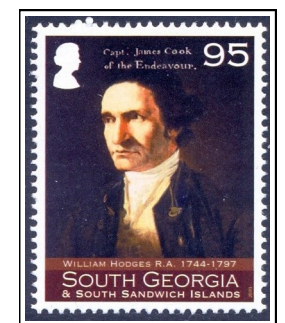
(National Portrait Gallery, London)



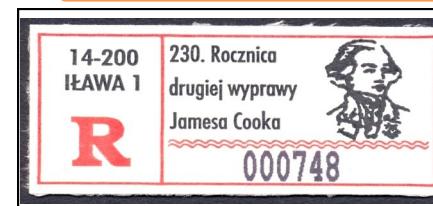
Colour cover proofs, GB 1972 booklet. Mirrored design, Cook's head is turned towards his left.



{6} William Hodges, the official artist on the second voyage also painted Cook's portrait. Cook sat for it 1775-76.

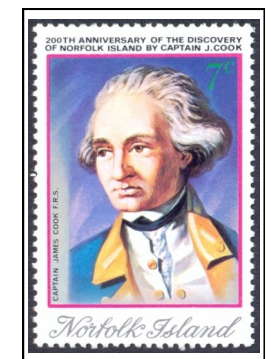


as issued: Postage stamp booklet with copy of contents



R-label Ilawa 1, Poland 2002. Used at the exhibition for the 230th anniversary of Cook's second expedition. Based on Basire's engraving (right)

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



engraving by Basire

{8} James Cook was buried at sea off Hawaii.

{9} A **memorial** to Cook and his family can be found in St Andrew The Great, Cambridge (UK).



Postal stationery; official envelope. Used by Australia Post to dispatch the Bulletin. Precursor to the first Australian pre-stamped envelope. Introduced in the early 1970s, no longer in use by 1975.

