

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).

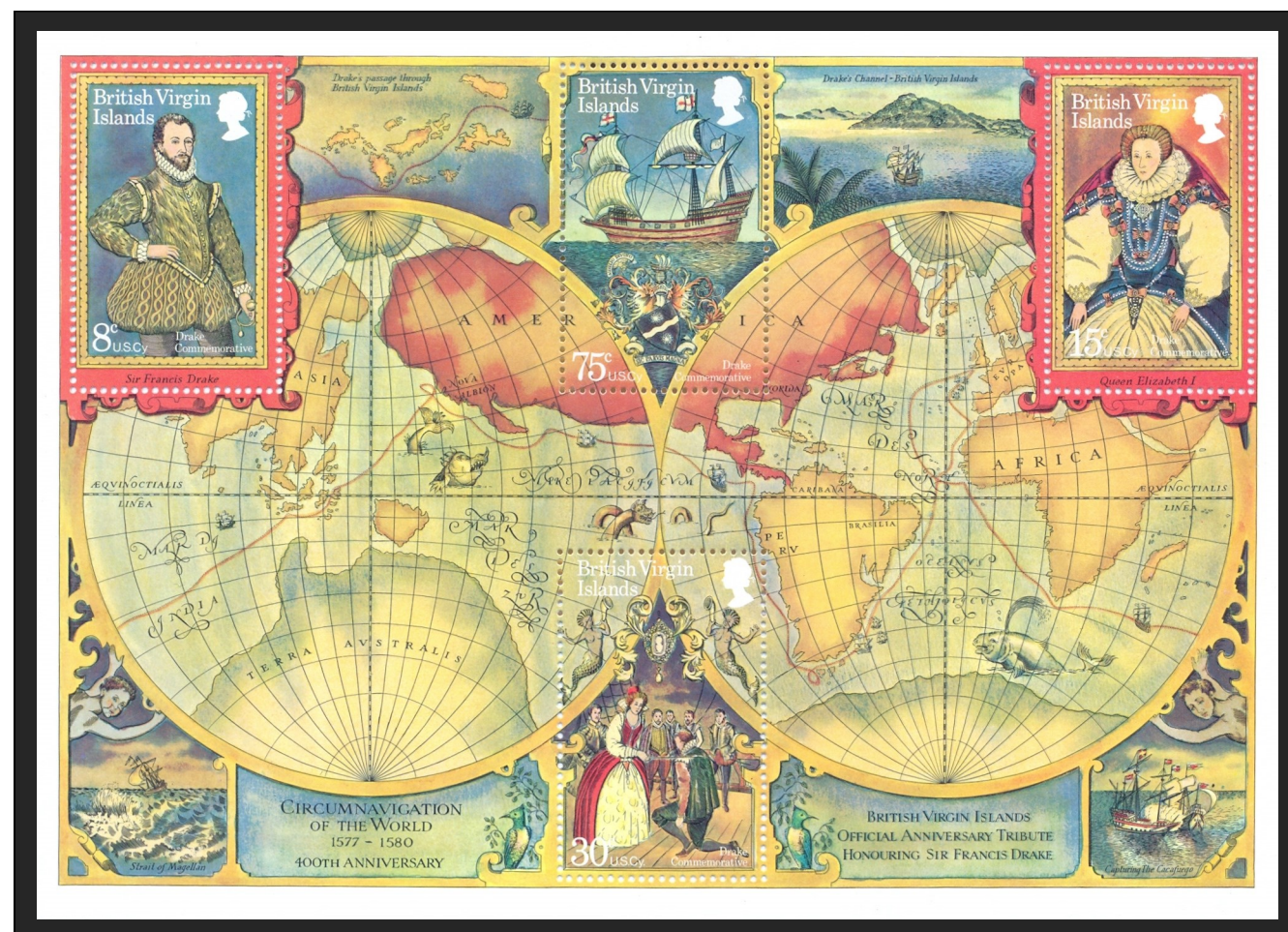
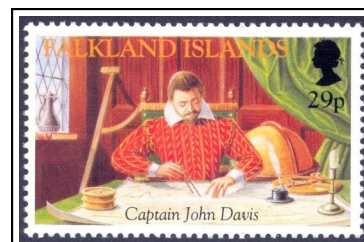
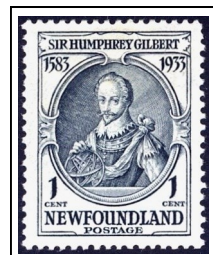
Drake went as far north as the 50th parallel (modern Vancouver Island) in 1579.



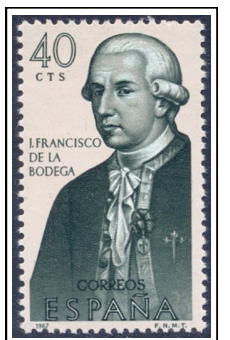
Postal stationery; reply card. Upfranked use from Frobisher Bay, Canada to Germany. Postage 20 pf which was the card rate to Canada from 1.9.1948 to 31.3.1965.

{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..



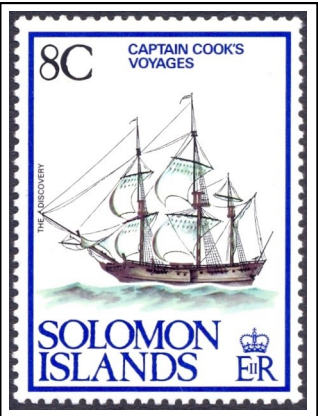
Original artwork. Acrylic and collage on art paper. Artist Isabel. Unsigned, probably unique. The design based on a painting by William Hodges, artist on the second voyage. Cook Islands 1986. Issued stamp displayed below



{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.

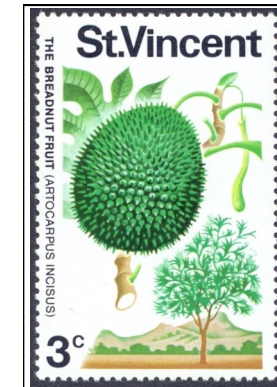


{3} **Nathaniel Portlock** (1749-1817) was master's mate on the DISCOVERY. In 1785-88 he commanded a vessel in order to prosecute the maritime fur trade between the northwest coast of America and China.

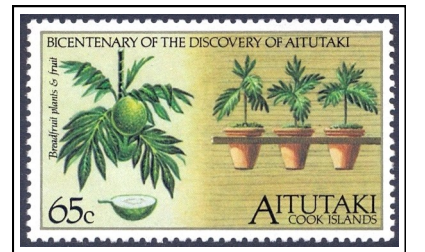
{4} **William Bligh** (1754-1817) sailed on the **RESOLUTION** as master. He later became famous as commander of a breadfruit voyage that ended in the "Mutiny on the Bounty" in 1789.



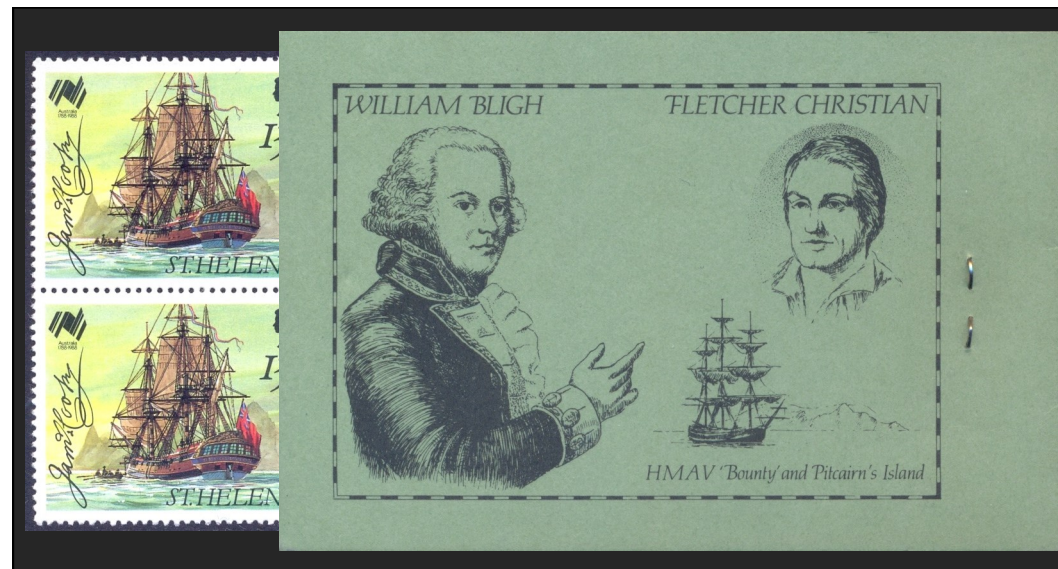
{5} **Breadfruit** was seen as a potential food source for slaves on the plantations in the West Indies, and the idea (of Joseph Banks) was to import plants from Tahiti where they had been found on Cook's first voyage.



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



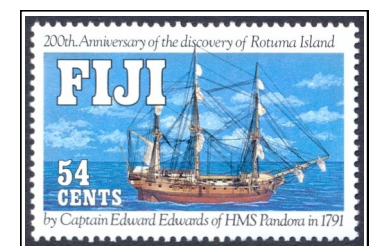
{7} **Fletcher Christian** (1764-93) was second-in-command on the **HMS BOUNTY**. After leaving Tahiti a quarrel between Bligh and Christian resulted in a mutiny..



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.



PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL

{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)

1776
Voyage de Cook

«L'endroit le plus remarquable, la pointe sud, est terminée par un très haut rocher perforé, de sorte qu'il ressemble à l'arche d'un pont.»
J. COOK



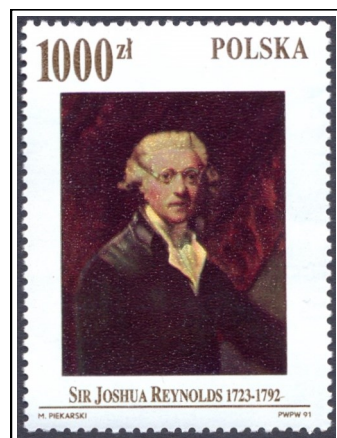
{7} It was the Arched Rock. When James Clark Ross (1800-62) in HMS TERROR visited the island in 1840 the arch was intact but has since fallen in.



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 datestamp (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.



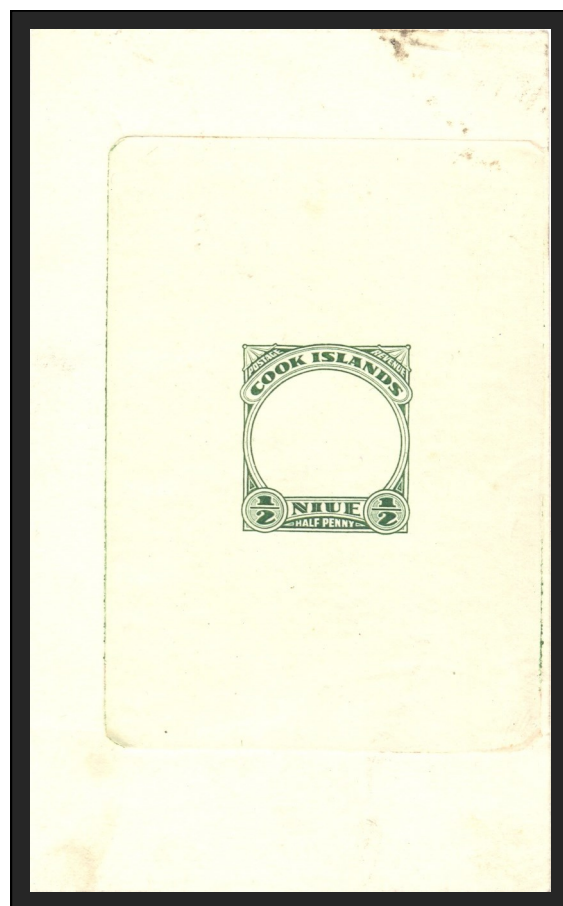
Cook's landing



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 selvedge



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



Double perf 13 in upper selvedge



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.

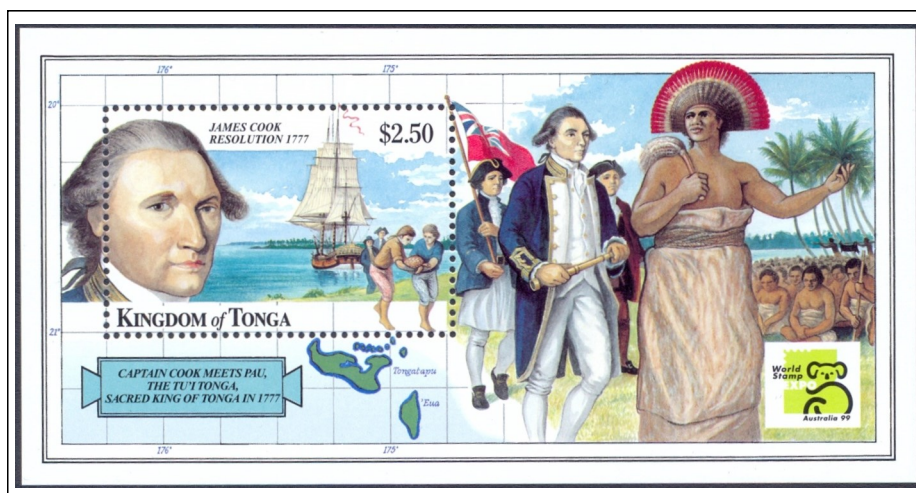


{2} Cook visited the islands on his second voyage and named them **The Friendly Isles** from the warm reception he received (the 6S stamp above depicts excerpt from Cook's journal).

{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**.

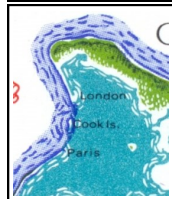


"A Night Dance by Women in Hapae"
after painting by Webber



Copy of front (75%)

Trial colour plate proof with colour codes in pencil.



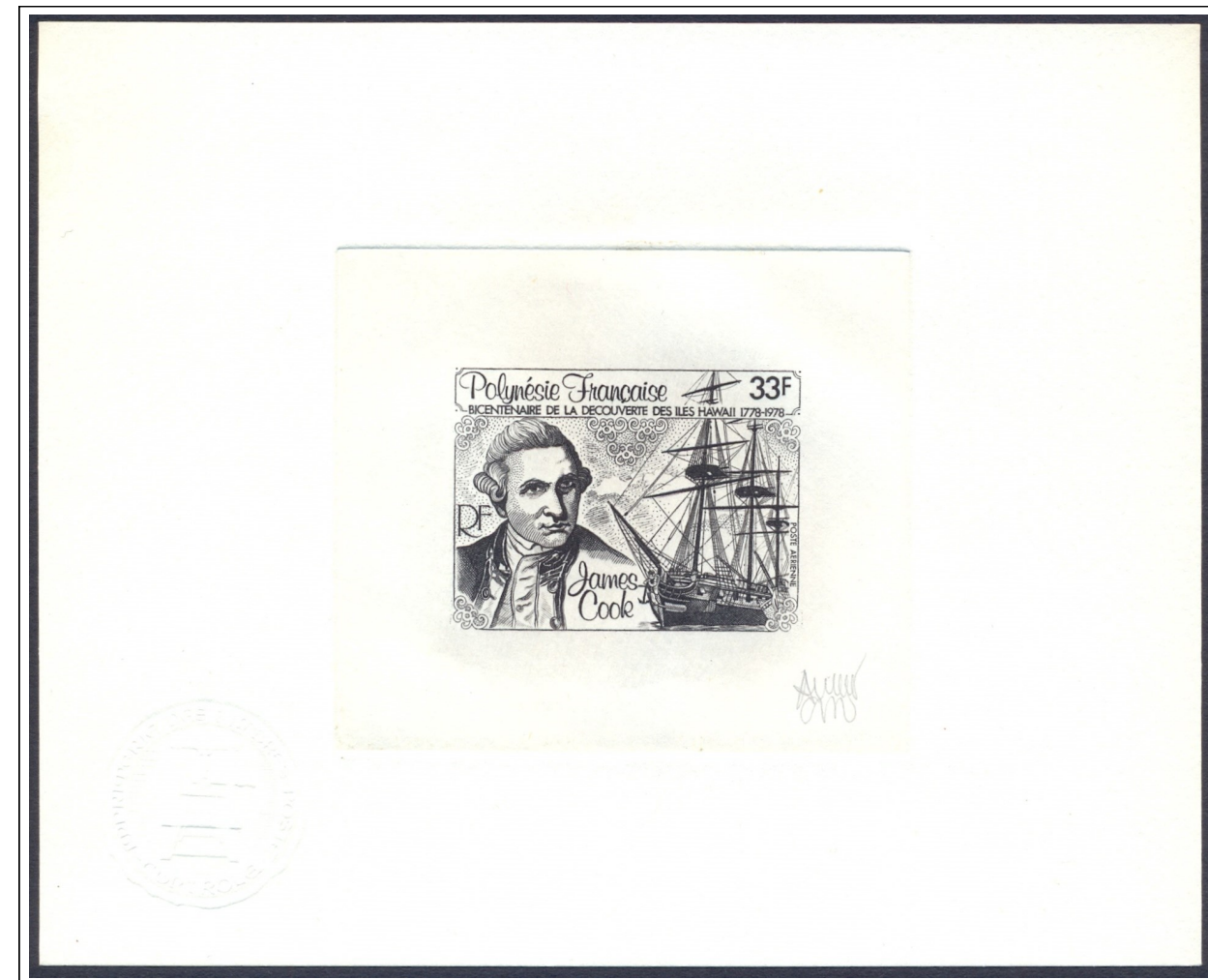
{1} Cook headed north and in the vast Pacific Ocean an uninhabited island was discovered.

{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.



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.



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



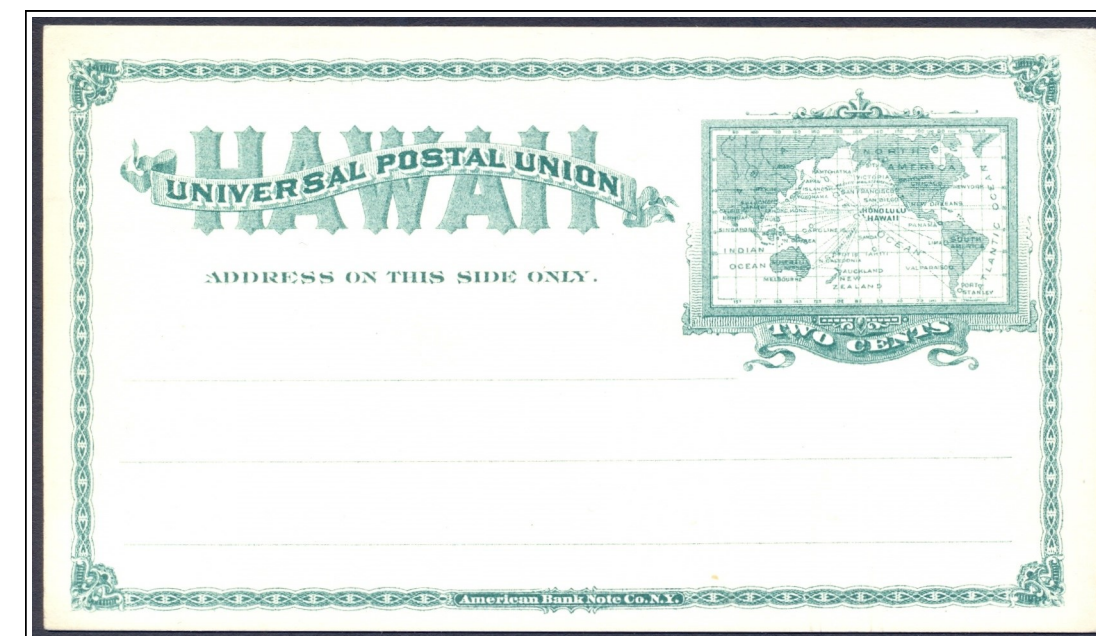
1959 Official Mail cover, used by the British Navy from Christmas Island to the UK,
tied by Christmas Island cds 24 Mar 1959.

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.

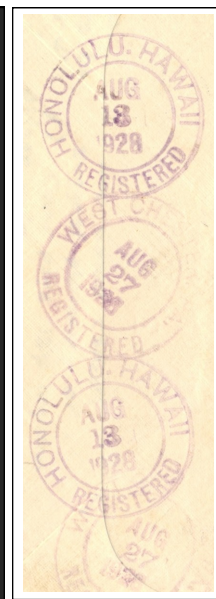


Postal stationery; postal card. 1894

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

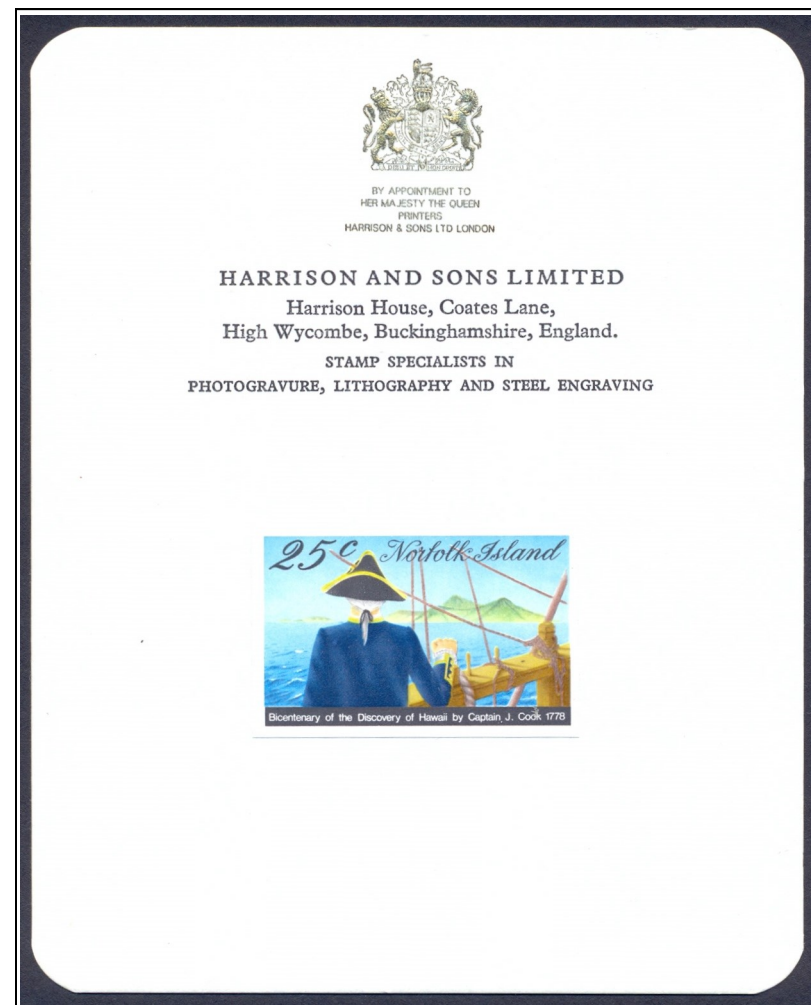


Copy of back (75%)

{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.



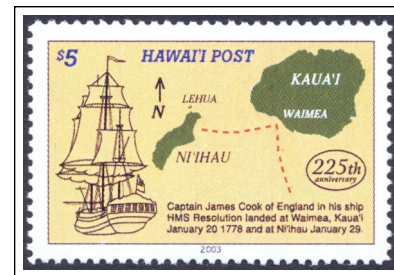
{2} Hawaii is a **chain of islands** stretching from north-west to south-east and **Cook approached the islands** from the south.



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.

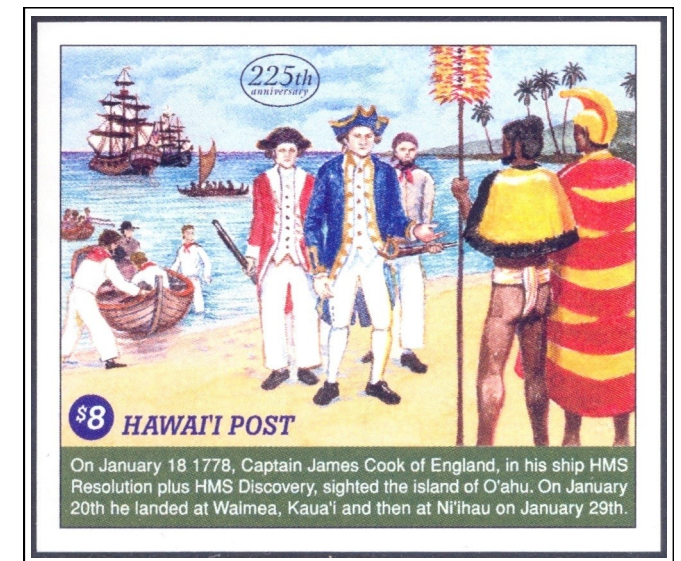


{8} .the red came from the **I'iwi**, and..

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



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




{6} Cook stayed in the islands for only a few weeks and was very impressed with the beautiful **feathered cloaks** of the chiefs.

{7} The cloaks were made of feathers from local birds, some now extinct: The dark red feathers came from the **Apapane**..

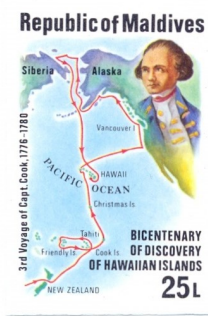


Postage stamp booklet with copy of contents. 2008

North along the coast of North America



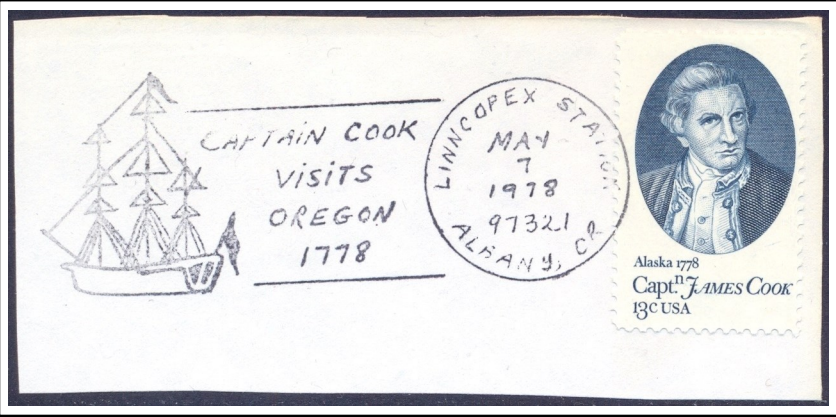
Proofs by the Format Process



Republic of Maldives
3rd Voyage of Capt. Cook 1776-1780
BICENTENARY OF DISCOVERY OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
25L

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

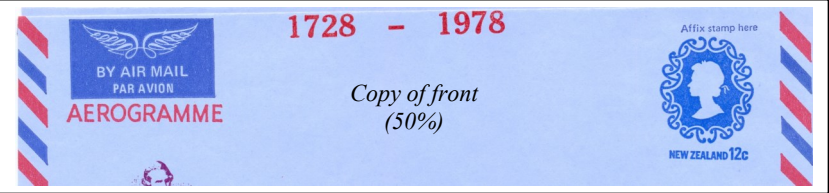
Printer's presentation card with master proof in final design, cut to stamp size and affixed to card.



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

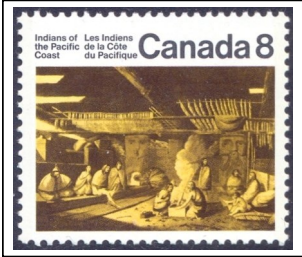
{1} Cook headed north and soon reached the American coast at present-day **Oregon**. He stayed only a few days without landing and proceeded north along the coast. At Vancouver Island (Canada) he found safe anchorage in **Nootka Sound**.

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..

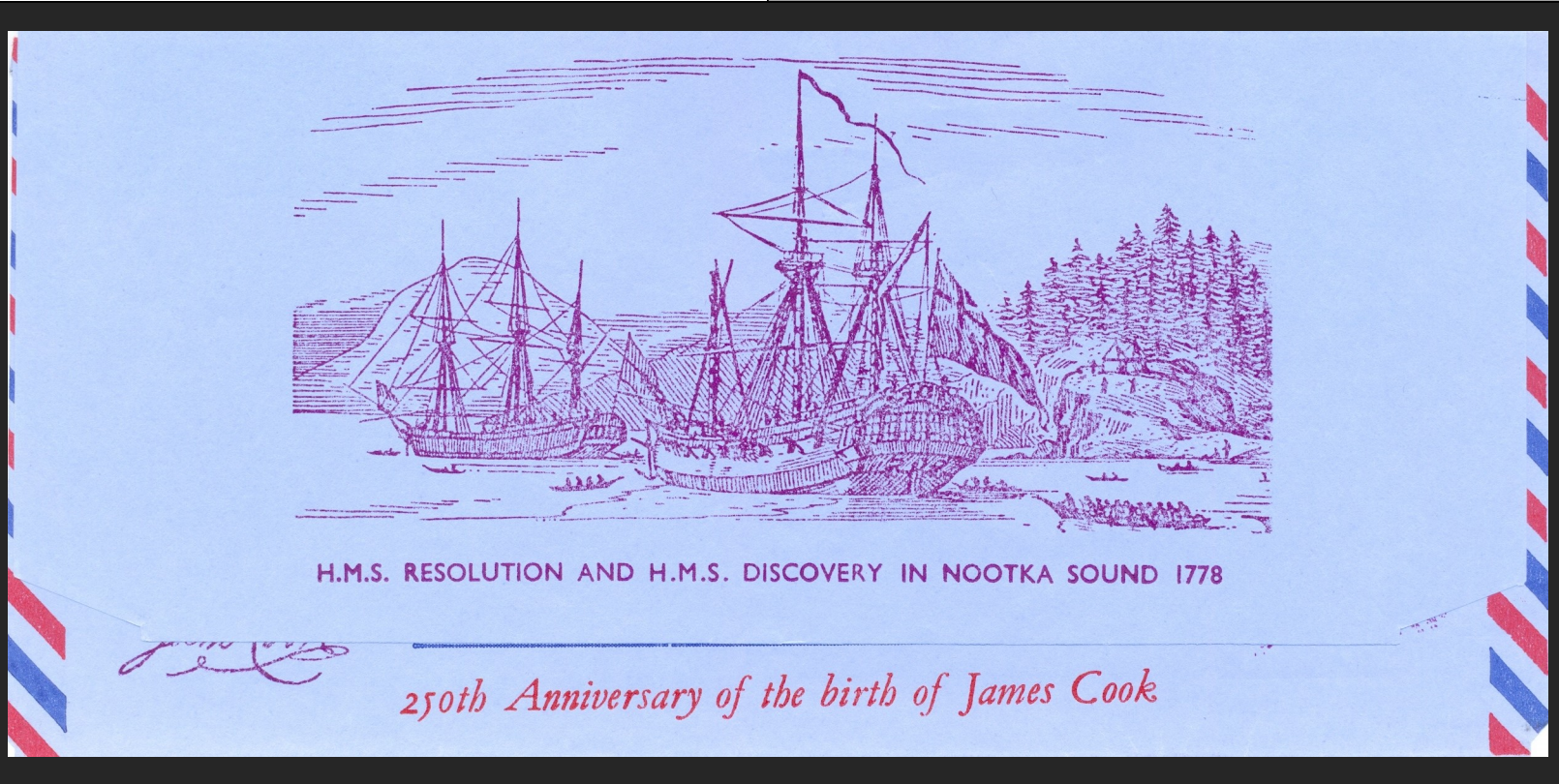
{6} .and he followed the inlet for several days almost to modern Anchorage but it was a dead end.

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



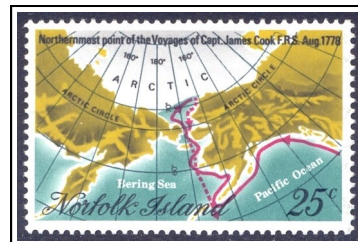
Mount Edgecumbe machine cancel Type 3. Post office opened Sept 1st 1947 and closed in 1959.

{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.



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.

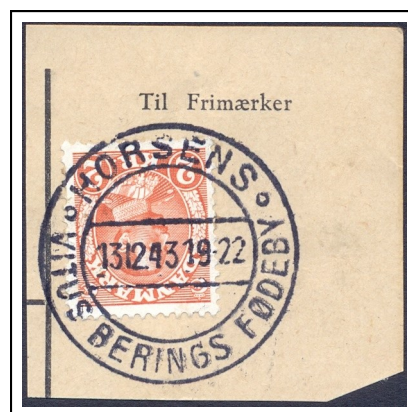
{4} Vitus Bering was also the leader of a second voyage, the Great Northern Expedition 1733 - 43.

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..**

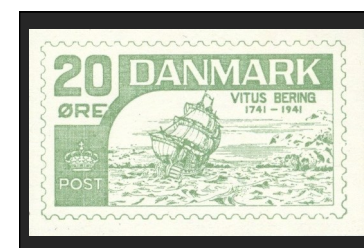
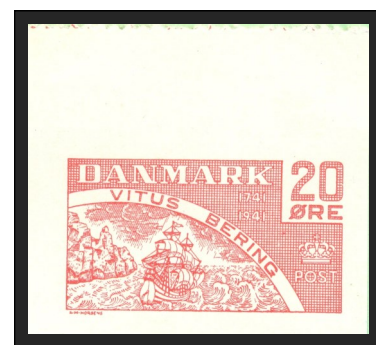


{7} .and because it was **too late** in the season further exploration was abandoned.



Horsens
13 Dec 1943
Vitus Berings Birthplace

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



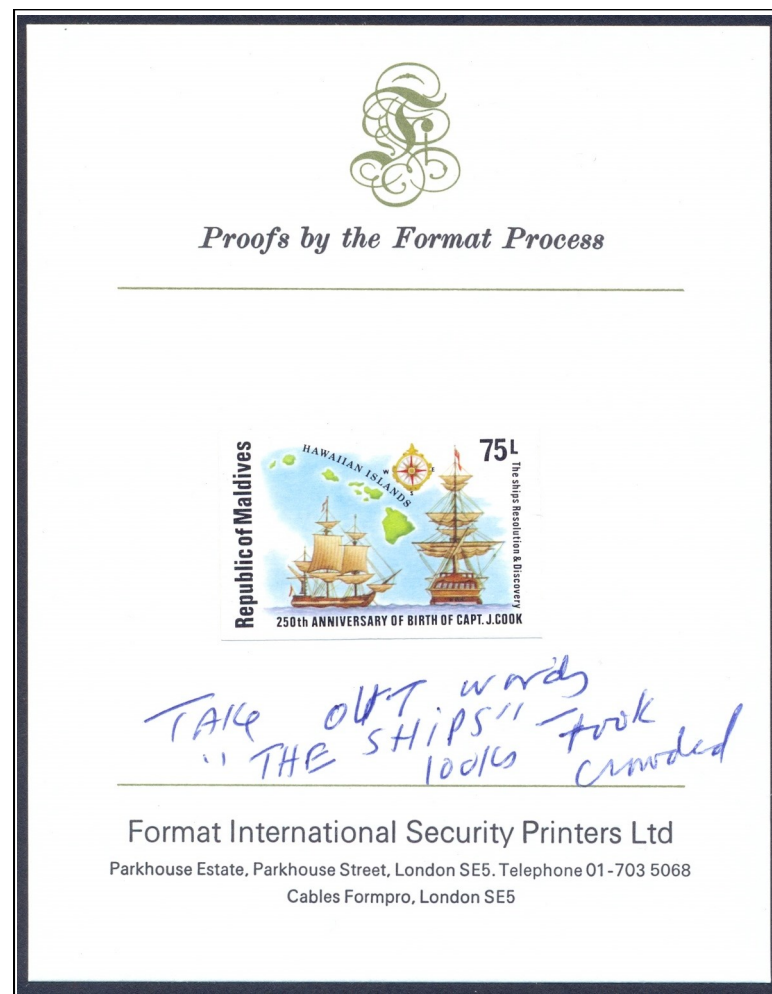
Unadopted essays by Knud Møller for the Danish 1941 Vitus Bering bicentennial-issue. Depicts SWIATOJ PIOTR in icy waters in the strait. Final design on cover right



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).

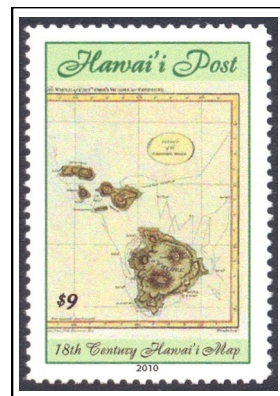


Cover from Gayndah, Queensland to Colchester, UK, endorsed "Via Suez Canal". Tied by numeral "86". Backstamp Gayndah cds Jun 30 1878, transit cds Brisbane Jul 2 1878 and a Colchester arrival cds Sep 16 1878. Linear **Too Late** mark at front. Postage 8d covered the single letter rate of 6d + 2d late 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

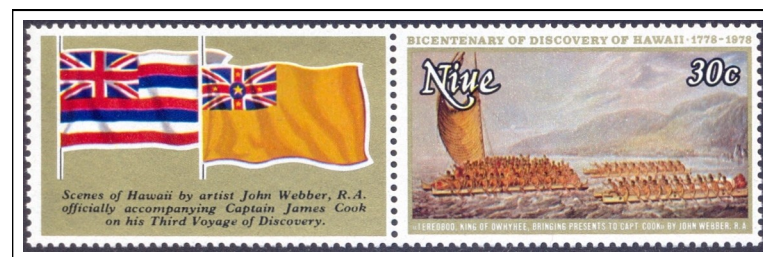
{2} On the leeward side of the island Cook found a sheltered bay, **Kealakekua Bay**, which in the Hawaiian language means "the **god's** pathway".



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"

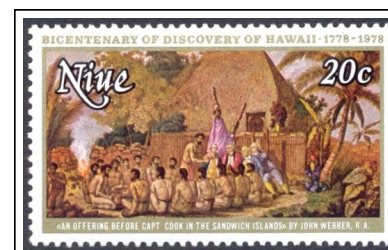
{4} A **chief came on board** the RESOLUTION and presented Cook with **feathered cloaks and helmets**.



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

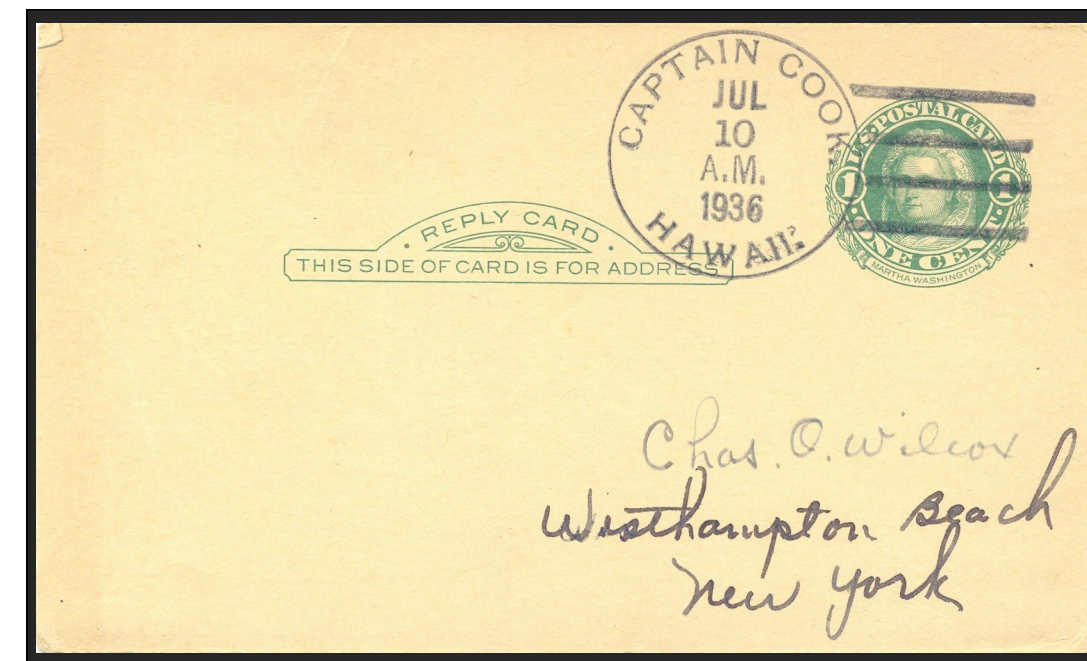


{5} Cook was treated almost as a **deity**..



"An offering before Captain Cook" (Webber)

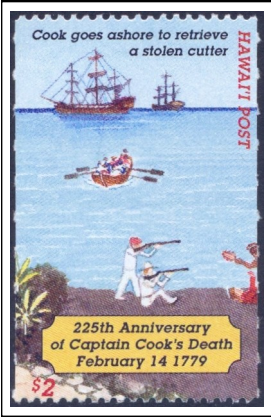
{6} .and was invited to **ritual dances**.



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

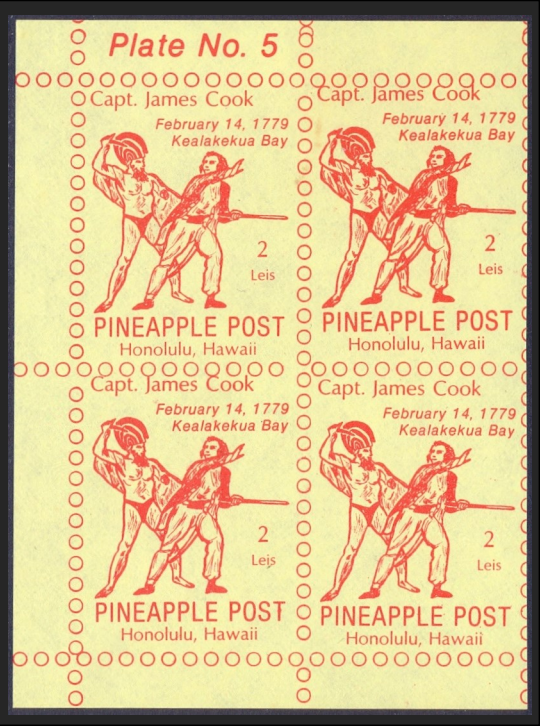
{3} .and **Kalaniopu’u**, the ruler of Hawaii, was taken hostage thereby **breaking a kapu** (taboo).



as issued, plate proof

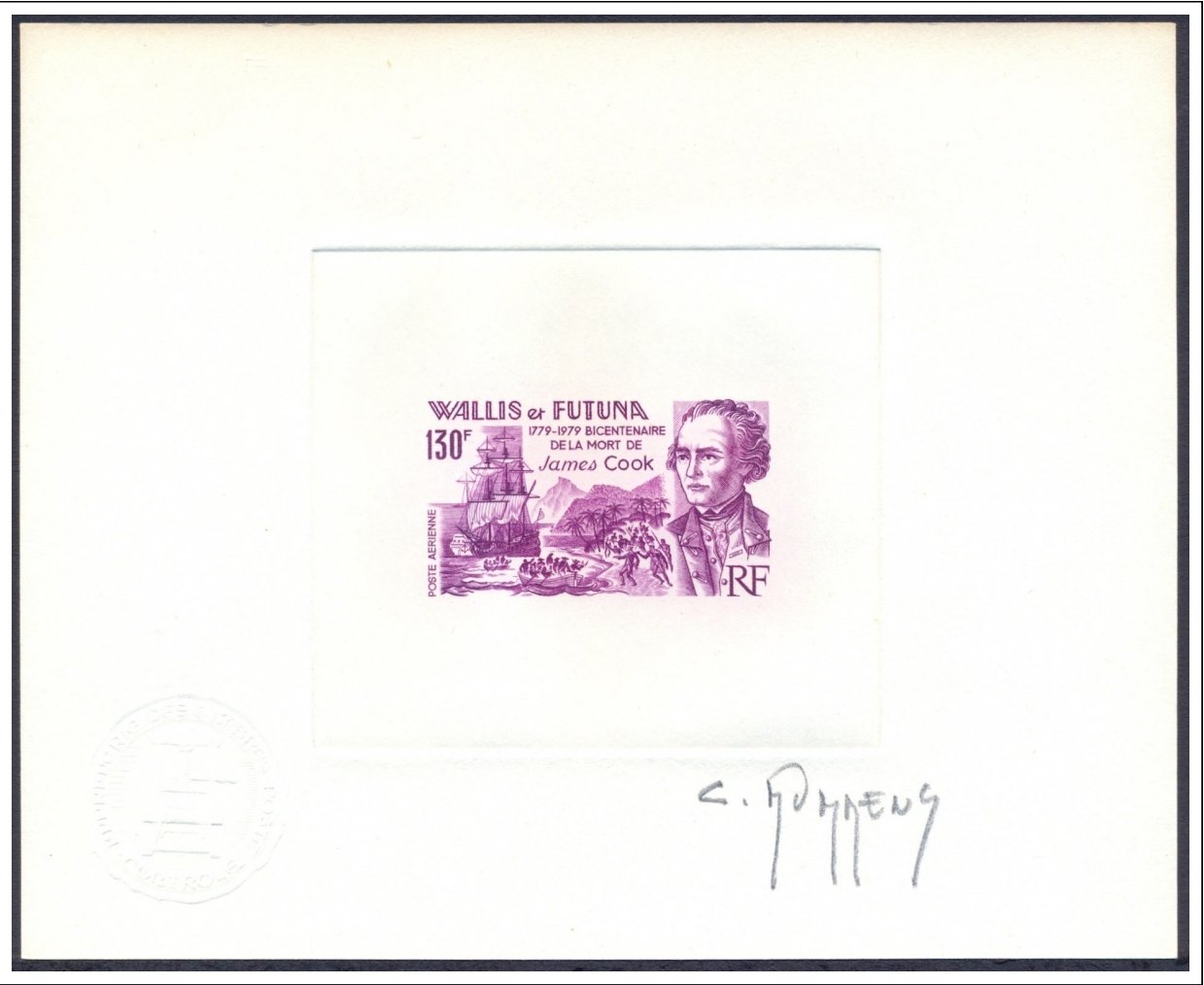


{5} Cook called for help from the boats but he was stabbed with a **dagger** and hit with a **club** by one of the natives.



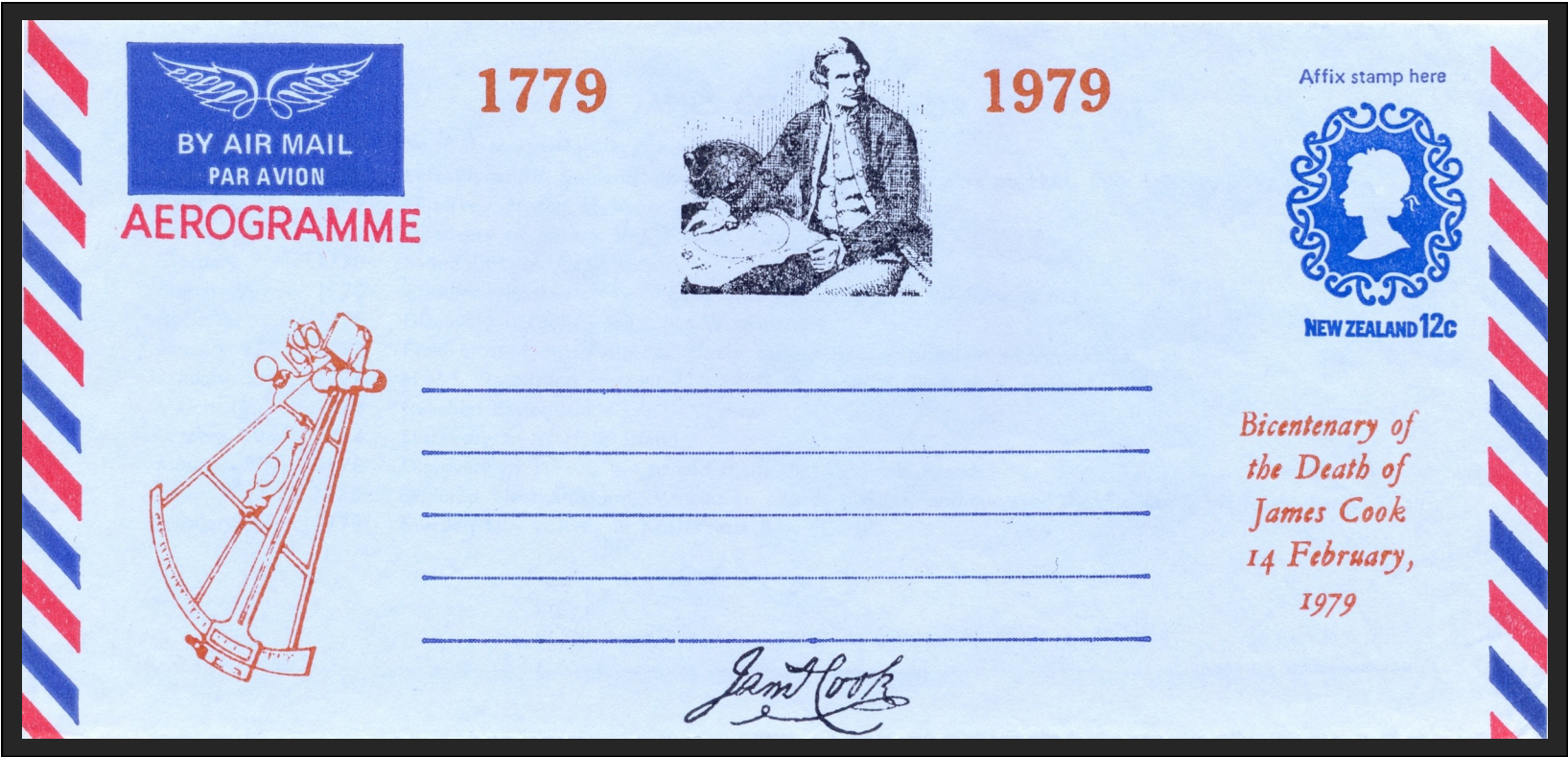
Pineapple Post labels. P.P. was a local Post operating in Hawaii, created June 1977. Mail bearing Pineapple Post labels and tied by a Pineapple Post postmark was carried to the Makiki post office (Honolulu) where it was routed through the regular postal channels.

{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

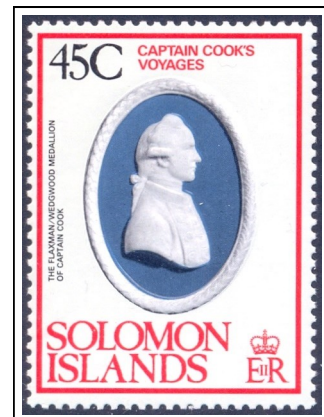
{6} Cook died on the shore of Kealakekua Bay. He was buried at sea, and a **monument** has since been erected near the site of his death.



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

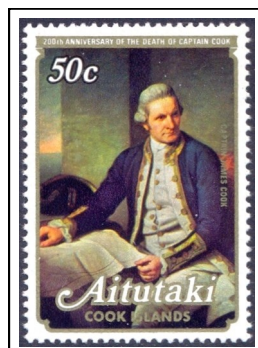
{1} James Cook was posthumously modelled by John Flaxman, Jr (1755-1826) who made a **portrait medallion** in 1784.



{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.

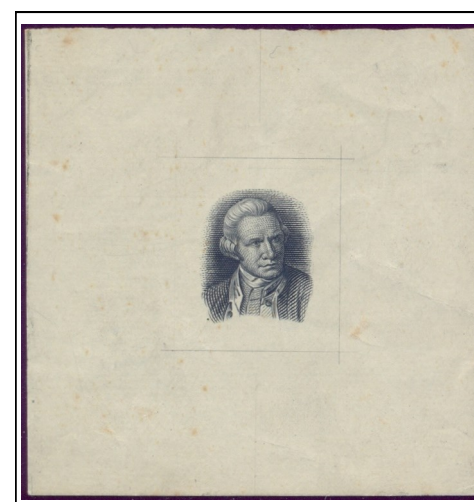
The sets were produced by Perkins, Bacon & Co in London with identical design for each of the islands Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Niue and Penrhyn Island inscribed respectively.

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

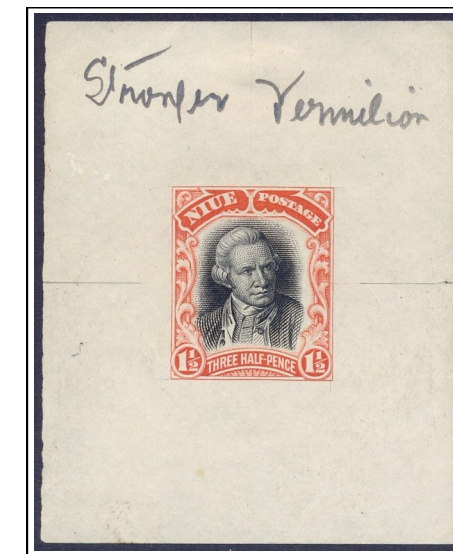


Perforation error. Vertical and horizontal imperf R3

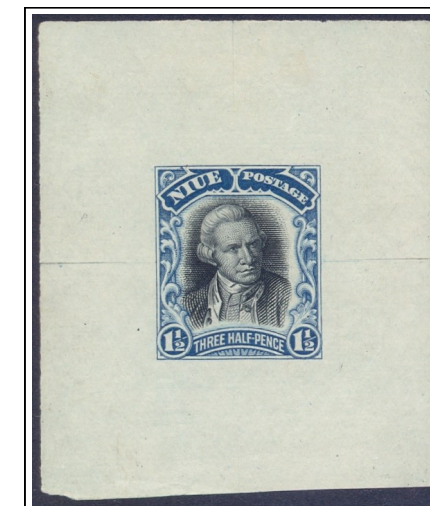
{10} Die proofs were also printed as centre vignette die proofs (below) and frame die proofs (p.121).



Centre vignette die proof with pencil square surround in manuscript



Die proof in black/vermilion 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/vermilion, and in black/blue. Black and vermilion 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 uncleaned 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.



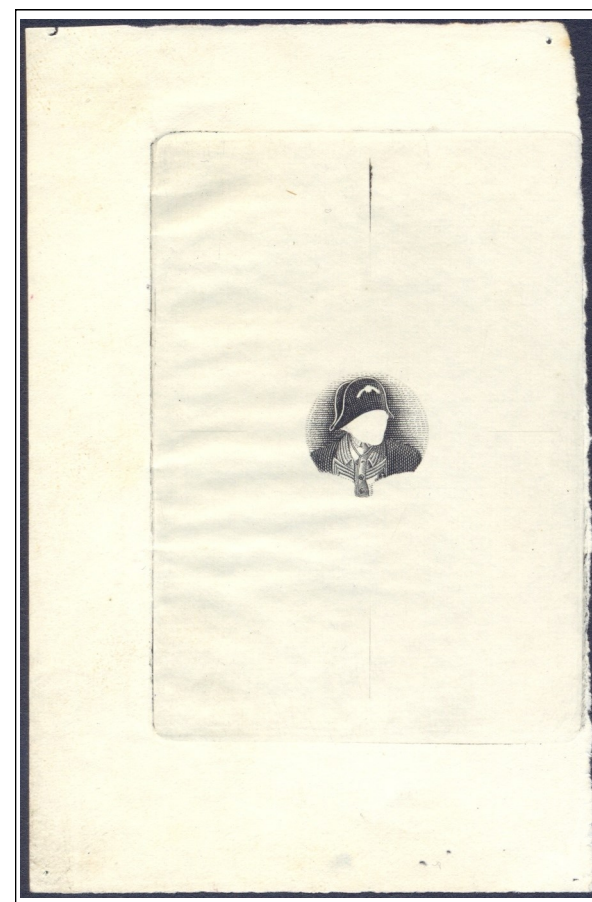
Slogan machine cancellation used at Mail Center 53 in Bonn, Germany 1.8.2009 to 28.2.2010 advertising the exhibition "James Cook and the Exploration of the Pacific" which took place in Bonn 28 August 2009 to 28 February 2010.

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

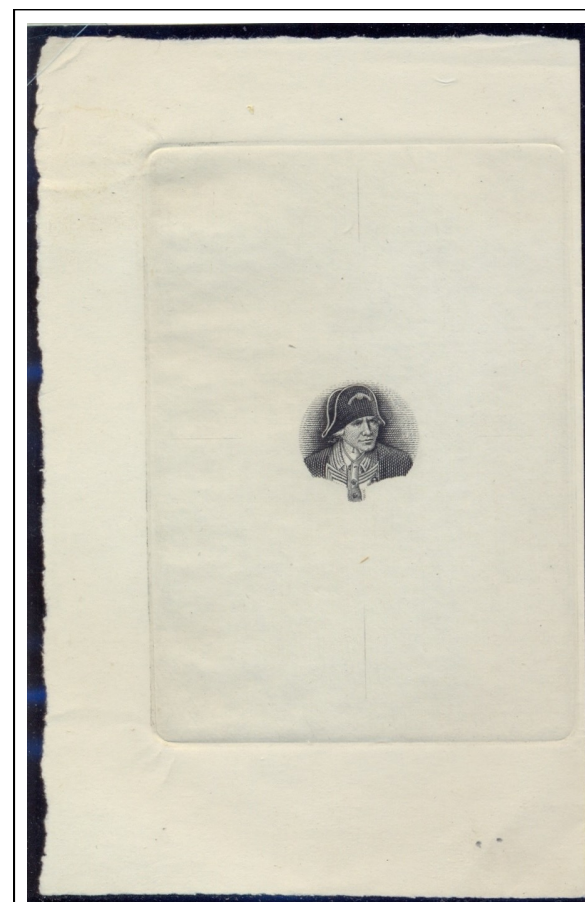
{1} A modification of the Dance-Holland portrait is seen in the "Niue - Cook Islands" and "Cook Islands" 1932-issue. The artist L.C. Mitchell submitted 7 essays (p.108) with some designs not acceptable. He later submitted further five essays (below) but the design for the 1d value still had to be redrawn. 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)

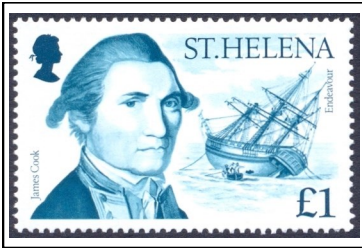


{4} **Three-quarter figure**: Cook in captain's uniform, left hand hanging and right hand with glove. Painted in 1782.

(Canberra, Australia)

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

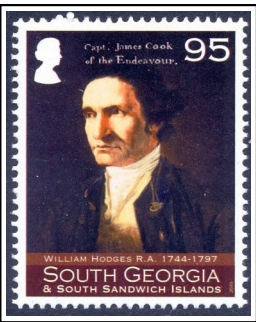
(National Portrait Gallery, London)



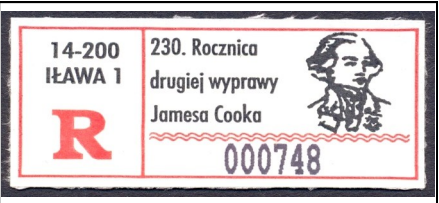
Colour cover proofs, GB 1972 booklet. Mirrored design, Cook's head is turned towards his left.



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

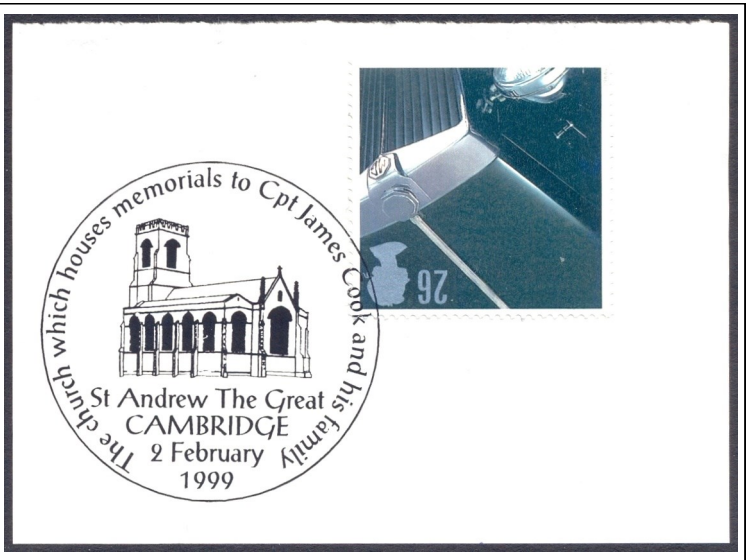
{7} **Head and shoulders**: Cook wearing a captain's undress uniform (uniform worn on other than formal occasions). (National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London)



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.