

Islands. The published account of Vancouver's voyage was edited by John Vancouver as *A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean . . .* (1798). In the atlas accompanying the account one sheet includes charts related to Vancouver's surveys of parts of Dusky Sound and parts of the Snares and Chatham Islands.

A French expedition commanded by Antoine Raymond d'Entrecasteaux sent to the Pacific to search for La Pérouse passed close to North Cape in March 1793. No landing was attempted but a chart of part of the northern coastline was prepared by d'Entrecasteaux's hydrographer Beautemps-Beaupré and published in the atlas accompanying the account of the voyage, *Voyage de D'Entrecasteaux envoyé à la recherche de la Pérouse* (Paris, 1807-8).

William Stewart, first officer of the *Pegasus*, surveyed Port Pegasus in 1809 and submitted his chart to Laurie and Whittle, well-known English chart publishers, who included it in their marine atlas . . . *Complete East India Pilot* (1815). Captain S. Chase of the *Pegasus* was the first to identify the isthmus of Banks Peninsula in 1809 and the peninsula was correctly delineated on charts published soon after by Laurie and Whittle. J. W. Norie another noted English chart publisher also published a marine atlas entitled *The Complete East India Pilot, from London . . .* (1816). An updated Pacific chart (1819-20) entitled 'A new chart of part of the Pacific Ocean . . .' shows the isthmus of Banks Peninsula. Detail from this chart (as issued in the 1827 edition of the *Pilot*) showing New Zealand is reproduced as figure 5.

Louis Isadore Duperrey in command of the French corvette *Coquille* spent two weeks from 3 April 1824 at the Bay of Islands. Duperrey's expedition did not visit the southern part of New Zealand but Jules Alphonse René Poret de Blosseville, a senior officer with Duperrey compiled several charts of parts of New Zealand including charts of the southern part of the South Island, from information received when the *Coquille* called at Sydney. De Blosseville obtained most of his information about southern areas from Captain W. L. Edwardson of the sloop *Snapper* but he also questioned captains of sealing vessels regarding New Zealand.⁸ Several charts of parts of New Zealand compiled by de Blosseville were included in the atlas dated 1827 published to accompany the account of Duperrey's voyage, *Voyage autour du monde exécuté par ordre du Roi sur la corvette La Coquille pendant les années 1822 . . . 1825 . . .* (Paris, 1826). Two of these charts are reproduced with this article as figures 2 and 3. It will be seen in the title of 'Carte de la côte méridionale de l'île de Tawai-Poénammou . . .' (figure 3) that de Blosseville acknowledges the chart is drawn from original work by Captain Edwardson. As well, these important charts were published as single-sheet charts by the Dépôt-général de la Marine,