



Figure 3: Carte de la côte méridionale de l'île Tawai-Poénammou (Nouvelle-Zélande) dressé par M. de Blosseville . . . d'après les observations faites en 1823, par le Capt. Edwarson, commandant le cutter le Snapper. 1824. (Plate 45 in *L. I. Duperrey, Voyage Autour du Monde . . . Atlas Hydrographique. Paris, 1827*) 24 × 37 cm. Alexander Turnbull Library

to have copied parts of charts published by Laurie and Whittle and J. Norie, the London chart publishers referred to in the summary. But the passage linking Dusky Sound with Doubtful Sound to produce 'Patersons Isle' is probably a McDonnell invention. The Snares, discovered and charted by Vancouver's expedition in 1791 are shown on McDonnell's chart. They are included in Norie's 1829 Pacific Chart (see figure 5). McDonnell's inset plan showing Southern Port (Port Pegasus) has been taken from Stewart's chart published by Laurie and Whittle in 1815 and referred to in the summary.<sup>13</sup> The inset plan of Dusky Bay has been copied from the chart included in the 1777 published account of Cook's second voyage, but with some names added by McDonnell. Both inset plans are without credits giving the source of the data in the plans. The Hokianga inset plan and the Manukau Harbour entrance inset plan are no doubt sketches after McDonnell's own survey charts.

In a paper published in London in 1834 McDonnell gives some details of the two southern lakes shown on his chart.<sup>14</sup> Probably the mythical internal features relate to tales McDonnell heard at Hokianga. Lake 'Roto-doua' and some of the North Island rivers have been copied from d'Urville's chart (figure 4) and they also