

McDonnell compiled the chart in New Zealand or that he persuaded James Wyld to publish it. Later in this article it will be shown that McDonnell compiled the chart some time after publication of Dumont d'Urville's 1833 atlas. McDonnell visited London early in 1834 and it seems more likely that he consulted d'Urville's atlas and other publications in London than at Hokianga.⁶ John Tattersall in his booklet *Lt. Thomas McDonnell and the Naming of Ahuriri* points out (p.18) that the pressure could have been the other way round and that McDonnell was pressed by Wyld to produce a chart. If McDonnell compiled the chart in London, as seems likely, then probably the idea for compiling the chart came from Wyld.

The only single-sheet general chart of New Zealand issued previous to 1834 was an unnumbered Admiralty chart published in 1816.⁷ There no doubt was a demand for a new general chart of New Zealand by 1834. But McDonnell's chart became more than just a new general chart; it served as the prototype for many charts subsequently published and influenced chart makers for fifteen years or more after it was first issued. McDonnell's influence was so strong that when the Hydrographic Office finally brought out a new general chart in 1838 they virtually published McDonnell's chart below the seal of the Hydrographer of the Navy.

The coastal outline of McDonnell's 1834 chart is discussed later in this article. This discussion is easier to follow with a knowledge of the main printed charts relating to New Zealand published before 1834.

Summary of the main printed charts of New Zealand published before 1834

Cook's printed chart of New Zealand engraved by Bayly in 1772 was issued in 1773 with the official Admiralty account of Cook's first Pacific voyage in John Hawkesworth's *An Account of the Voyages Undertaken . . .* The Admiralty chart referred to earlier, published in 1816, subsequently numbered 1212, was the Bayly engraving redrawn. Both charts are well known and show Cook's two major errors: the delineation of Banks Peninsula as an island and of Stewart Island as a peninsula. During Cook's second Pacific voyage, 1772-75, he surveyed Dusky Sound which resulted in 'A plan of Dusky Bay' being included in the published account of this voyage, Cook's *A Voyage Towards the South Pole and Round the World . . .* (1777).

Captain George Vancouver called briefly at Dusky Sound in 1791. He was in command of an expedition consisting of two ships, HMS *Chatham* and HMS *Discovery*. After leaving Dusky Sound, Vancouver's expedition discovered the Snares and the Chatham