

giving an extract of John Ellis's description of the plant, were incorrectly dated and bound under '1777' in an original Turnbull binding (qMS 1777), but their origin most probably was circa 1787. Correspondence between Banks and Thomas Pennant and others is to be found in MS papers 155.

As Beaglehole latterly conceded, the science of Cook's voyages owed most to his 'philosophical' expert companions, the Linneans and others who sailed with him. From the second voyage (1772-75) the Library possesses 'Nota relativement aux Curiosités Artificielles qu'on a rapportées de la Mer du Sud' (Misc. MS 1169), dated London, 17 February 1778, and purportedly in the hand of George Forster. It is a catalogue of Pacific artefacts, giving broad collecting locations, and possibly prepared for sales which the elder Forster hoped his son would make after a visit to Paris in October and November 1777.<sup>6</sup> Of considerable importance for any student of the scientist's role and attitudes on voyages of discovery is the two-volume journal log kept by William Bayly, astronomer in the *Adventure* under a rather lax commander, Tobias Furneaux, and again in the *Discovery* on the third voyage (qMS 1772-9).

More problematical, however, is a small volume (19 x 14 cms) entitled 'Hodges's Drawings of New Zealand Plants' (E104/Art) containing twenty coloured sketches of plants, some only partially completed. The provenance of this item is obscure but there is some slight indication from the handwriting and signature that one of the Forsters—possibly an artist daughter of J. R. Forster?—may have had some part in the work. There are several entries in various hands including two-and-a-half pages of brief descriptions of eight plants. Four folios also appear to be missing since the plants are numbered only from 5 to 8 and thereafter there is no further numbering. The 'voyage' provenance of this item deserves further research, since its attribution to Hodges is open to doubt.

The scientific voyages of the eighteenth century aroused an immense interest in linguistic anthropology—a tradition continued ably by missionaries and in which later New Zealand scholars excelled. Sir Charles Blagden's 'Notes on Polynesian Languages' (qMS c1790), from originals in the Library of the Royal Society of London, provide a useful introduction to students investigating the origins of European linguistic perceptions in the Pacific, a study by Banks, the Forsters, French observers and others.

New Zealand remained for many decades a frontier zone of contact for European science, part of the greater Pacific strategy of scientific and political exploration. For the French this involved seeing New Zealand as part, and not at first a central part, in their thinking on the *Mer du Sud*. Jean-Baptiste-Charles Bouvet de Lozier suggested a