

punctuation. The plate, 'Homme & femme de la Nouvelle Zélande', dated 1806, is however a new one, drawn by 'J. G. St. Sauveur' and engraved by 'Lachaussée jeune'; its source (or sources) remains to be identified.

Each of the plates in this work is dated, the earliest ones being of 1801. There is none from 1802 or 1803, and the majority are of 1804, 1805 and 1806. This is further evidence of the long process of preparation which ended only with the appearance of the title page in 1806.

The Alexander Turnbull Library's copy of this work is a particularly interesting one, for it contains two prospectuses (one of two pages, the other of only one) neither of which we have seen elsewhere, the original wrappers of the individual parts, and two receipts for the purchase of single parts. One of the receipts is a printed form with the appropriate details inserted by hand, while the other is wholly manuscript and signed by the author himself.

The final publication to bear Grasset de Saint-Sauveur's name is the *Muséum de la Jeunesse, ou Tableaux historiques des Sciences et des Arts*. It was completed by his widow, assisted by M. F. Babié with whom her husband had already collaborated on one book, and a discreetly anonymous M. H...t, and appeared in 1812, two years after his death. Although New Zealand appears, inevitably, in a world map, and although it is cited in connection with Cook's voyages of discovery, the only Pacific Islands which appear in the illustrated section devoted to 'Amérique' are Easter Island, Tahiti, Tanna and Saint Christine.

\* \* \*

It is true that works of a broadly ethnographic nature represent the largest single category of Grasset de Saint-Sauveur's published writings, with 14 titles out of a total of 31, and this pre-eminence is echoed in our very imperfect census of copies seen or reported. It is equally true that New Zealand represents only a small and relatively insignificant fragment of this larger theme, a situation which is, of course, typical of the French view until well into the nineteenth century. Better informed by English sources than by those emanating from their own voyages of discovery, the French public had little opportunity, or reason, to fix their attention on New Zealand *per se*. The justifiably obscure play of 1782, *Zoräi, ou les Insulaires de la Nouvelle-Zélande* does not threaten this generalisation;<sup>10</sup> more typical is the fleeting visit paid by d'Entrecasteaux in 1793 and its equally brief reflection in the published accounts of the