

Paris. The chart 'Carte de la côte méridionale . . . ' was also included as a section of British Admiralty chart 1099 published in 1833. The chart 'Carte de l'Île Ika-Na-Mauwi . . . ' by de Blosseville reproduced as figure 2 is one of the earliest charts to show 'Taranaki Bay' a mythical bay which appeared on many New Zealand charts between 1826 and 1840. R. P. Hargreaves in an article 'Taranaki Bay, a New Zealand mapmakers' myth' explains that this mythical bay originated through de Blosseville's charts.⁹

Jules Sébastien Dumont d'Urville in command of the French corvette *Astrolabe* arrived in New Zealand waters off the west coast of the South Island in the vicinity of the Grey River on 10 January 1827. D'Urville, who had been to New Zealand on the *Coquille* in 1824 as Duperrey's second-in-command, headed north, rounded Cape Farewell and entered Tasman Bay. D'Urville carried out important surveys in the Cook Strait region and determined the correct longitude for the northern part of the South Island.¹⁰ After discovering French Pass, d'Urville sailed north charting considerable parts of the east coast of the North Island before leaving from the Bay of Islands in mid March. Fourteen charts and plans (plates 9-21) were published in the *Atlas Hydrographique* volume dated 1833 which accompanies the account of d'Urville's *Voyage de la corvette l'Astrolabe* (Paris, 1830-35). All were prepared direct from surveys except plate 9 which is a composite chart drawn by Victor-Charles Lottin to show the northern part of the South Island and the North Island. This chart reproduced as figure 4 is compounded from d'Urville's own charts plus earlier printed charts. Another version of plate 9, with additional sections of heavy coastline, also appears in the *Atlas Historique* volume. The coastlines shown in heavy outline in figure 4 are from surveys carried out by d'Urville and extend with breaks from below 'Les Cinq Doigts du milieu' (South of Cape Foulwind) on the west coast of the South Island, through both coasts of Cook Strait and the east coast of the North Island to part of the Karikari Peninsula in Northland. The northern coast of Aupouri Peninsula although shown in heavy outline is not from d'Urville's survey but from the chart drawn by Beauteemps-Beaupré, surveying officer with d'Entrecasteaux's 1793 expedition. The lightly shaded parts of the west coast of the North Island have been copied from de Blosseville's 1827 chart (figure 2). But the heavier Manukau Harbour outline is from Lottin's survey when he was guided up the Tamaki River by Maoris, and then crossed the narrow isthmus in February 1827 to confirm the existence of the Manukau. The short part of the east coast of the South Island is copied from the Admiralty version of Cook's printed chart published unnumbered in 1816 and subsequently numbered 1212.

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