Antoine Raymond Joseph De Bruni D'entrecasteaux Encyclopedia Article

Antoine Raymond Joseph De Bruni D'entrecasteaux

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.

BOOKRAGS

Contents

Antoine Raymond Joseph De Bruni D'entrecasteaux Encyclopedia Article.....1

Contents.....2

Antoine Raymond Joseph De Bruni D'entrecasteaux.....3

Antoine Raymond Joseph De Bruni D'entrecasteaux

1739-1793

French navigator and explorer who, while in search of the lost expedition of La Pérouse, mapped the coasts of southern Australia and Tasmania. Although La Pérouse was last seen leaving Botany Bay, Australia, in 1788, d'Entrecasteaux was not dispatched from France until 1791. In spite of many discoveries, the expedition never found any trace of La Pérouse. In addition, through poor luck, d'Entrecasteaux failed to discover important parts of Australia that might have resulted in French, rather than English, colonization of that continent. D'Entrecasteaux died of scurvy on the return voyage.