

and more recently Mrs Enid Ellis (also sometime Art Librarian at the Turnbull) and her husband and I have had lengthy and often acrimonious discussions of the problems encountered. At first my concern was only with the colouring – although this was hand-colouring in the early issues there are certain consistencies, overall. But I quickly became aware that the ‘black and white’ copies – in reality, lithographs in tint – also manifested variations among themselves. Differences in paper became quite obvious as soon as one studied this aspect. But from the outset the most baffling problem was that of there being different publishers.

A significant point is that certainly at least two separate sets of plates were used. With practice, one can soon detect marked variations between some versions. It soon became apparent that a great many Heaphy lithographs may virtually be regarded as forgeries, since new engravings had been made to produce lithographs that purported to be those of the first issue. Some indication of a few vital clues will be given later in this summary: they merely afford a means of instant identification between genuine(?) and forged(?) issues – the reason for the queries will become apparent below. Mr and Mrs Ellis analyse specific differences in some detail in their forthcoming book, *Early Prints of New Zealand, 1642–1875*, to be published by Avon.

First, a cursory glance at the early publishing history of the lithographs. The New Zealand Company was surprisingly modern in its approach to public relations. From the first the Company – or, Edward Gibbon Wakefield? – believed in taking the public into its confidence; or, up to a point, at least . . . Publications poured forth, extolling the merits of emigration, to New Zealand in particular; of this country as a whole; and of, above all, the Company’s settlements. *The New Zealand Gazette*, our first newspaper, issued the first number in London on 21 August 1839, before the first emigrants sailed. There was an enlarged second edition of the first number on 6 September.

The New Zealand Journal, published fortnightly in London, was also ostensibly independent³ but, in Hocken’s words, was ‘written in the interests of the New Zealand Company’.⁴ Initially it was printed and published by Henry Hobbs Chambers and edited by H. S. (later to be Mr Justice) Chapman, but an announcement for the fourth volume was issued with the 1843 bound-up edition of Chapman’s six 1842 papers of *The New Zealand Portfolio*. Here the *Journal* is given as being published by Smith, Elder and Co, Stewart and Murray (the firm’s printers) and Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh. It regularly printed enthusiastic reports from the happy colonists and followed the Company’s line against Governor Hobson.

In the first few years of colonisation more than a score of pamphlets and books were published, many written by employees and associates