

of the Company although not all were sponsored by it. Brees, for example, after the expiration of his contract as their chief surveyor, 1842-45, had a dispute with the directors about the watercolours he had made here.⁵ Not all, by any means, were favourable to the Wakefields and their colleagues. In the second number of *The Australian and New Zealand Monthly Magazine* (published by Smith, Elder and Co), February 1842, a review of Theophilus Heale's book⁶ noted its 'dryness, egotism, and want of point, added to the grumbling vituperations projected against the New Zealand Company . . . '.

Smith, Elder and Co, founded in 1816 as booksellers, entered publishing in 1819, to become powerful as publishers, East India agents and bankers. Alexander Elder's 'love of art was responsible for the illustrated works' long published by them and 'the firm's interest in art assumed a considerable extension from 1840 onwards'; they even 'took some part of the business of the Art Union'.⁷

This was just the firm, reputable, prominent and enterprising, to become unofficially as it were official publishers to the New Zealand Company. Many of their publications were the forerunners of didactic and 'do-it-yourself' books with practical directions on the culture of sugar-cane and so on, including *A Treatise on Sheep, Addressed to the Flock-masters of Australia, New Zealand, and Southern Africa*. From 1840 they brought out in rapid succession and often in edition after edition, such works as *An Account of the Settlements of the New Zealand Company, from Personal Observations during a Residence there* by the Honourable Henry William Petre (son of Lord Petre, a prominent director of the Company) but actually written for him by Chapman; *The Climate and Capabilities of New Zealand* by William Swainson, FRS; and many more 'Works on Emigration' and 'Works on New Zealand'.

John Arrowsmith's many excellent maps were published by Smith, Elder, including of course his New Zealand maps, as well as detailed plans of Port Nicholson and Wellington by Captain W. Mein Smith, Surveyor-General to the New Zealand Company.

Thorndon

In any event, on 18 September 1841 in *The New Zealand Journal*, no 44, p 232, appeared a half-page woodcut 'Thorndon Flat, and Part of the City of Wellington, the First New Zealand Settlement' with the rest of the page occupied by a 'Key to the View of the City of Wellington'. Heaphy is not mentioned but the woodcut is taken directly from his Thorndon view, without the added figures of the lithograph. According to the lithograph Heaphy made his painting in April. In the *Journal*, no 41 of 7 August, p 193, we find that after some time without news from New Zealand, 'At length the Brougham has arrived, after an unprecedentedly quick passage of 92 days. She brings letters to the