

William Colenso, printer for the Church Missionary Society, arrived in Paihia with his press on 30 December 1834. The first publication from the Mission press was *Ko nga Pukapuka o Paora te Apotoro ki te Hunga o Epeha, o Piripai* being the Epistles to the Ephesians and Philippians, in an edition of 2,000 copies. Later in the year the Gospel of St Luke appeared and these formed part of the complete New Testament translated principally by William Williams and printed by Colenso in an edition of 5,000 by the third anniversary of the arrival of the press.

Nearly all the publications between 1835 and 1840 are religious in character. In addition to the Church Mission Press, the Wesleyan Mission Press was installed in 1836 at Mangungu on the Hokianga, followed three years later by the arrival of a press at the Roman Catholic mission of Bishop Pompallier. Productions from these presses include translations of the Psalms, an order for confirmation, catechisms, prayer-books, hymn-books, a pastoral letter from the Wesleyan elders and missionaries to their converts, an almanac giving the days of the month, new and full moon and Sundays and holy days, and an exposition by Colenso of six errors of the Church of Rome.

On 17 February 1840 Colenso printed 200 copies of the Maori version of the Treaty of Waitangi with the heading 'Ko Wikitoria'. As the Government of the time did not have its own press Colenso also produced proclamations for Governor Hobson; one such rebutting the suggestion that land would be taken from the Maori and another warning against illegal purchasing of army stores from soldiers.

Two important Maori publications appeared in 1842 with the publication in four monthly parts of Robert Maunsell's *Grammar of the New Zealand Language*. Turnbull holds several copies of this work including Maunsell's own copy which is heavily annotated and interleaved with additional notes. The other work was *Te Karere o Nui Tireni*, a monthly periodical edited for the government by Dr Edward Shortland. The first number of this appeared on 1 January 1842 and continued, with a break from 1846 to 1849, with various changes of style and format to 1863. Sometimes referred to as the 'Maori Gazette' or 'New Zealand Messenger' it appeared under the titles of *Maori Messenger*, *Te Karere Maori*, *Te Manuhiri Tuarangi* and *Maori Intelligencer*.

During the 1840s the translation of the Old Testament continued and sections were printed at the Church Mission Press as they became available, sometimes produced singly or bound together. It was not until 1858 that this task was completed and a further ten years before the first complete Maori Bible was published in London.

Bishop Selwyn had a small printing press at Waimate but when he moved to Tamaki in 1845 took with him the press which had recently been presented to him by the Church Missionary Society. Imprints from this press are given variously as the Mission Press, the College Press, or the Bishop's Press. As well as the to be expected religious