Colonial Mullhum

> Photographs from the Tyree and Jones collections.

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Nelson than by ship or by horseback messenger. Unhappily, a break in the line between Picton and Nelson delayed the first message for two wacks. saga

Post office buildings and sites have been somewhat of a saga in Velson over the years.

The very first settlers around 1841 sed to collect their letters from ome from a tent the New Zealand ompany had set up on Church Hill.

The very first postmaster Nelson had was Mr Henry Augustus Thompson, who was also the chief magistrate and protector of the aborigines. His offices were in a marquee on the hill, but most of the actual postmaster duties were done by his assistant, T. B. Titchener. Records show Mr Titchener resigned from his job after several months because he had not received any salary!

Not surprisingly the increasing moters of emigrants to New saland overloaded the meagre cilities the tent possessed, so the st office shifted to Mr Thompson's trage, also on Church Hill.

Meanwhile, the British governent was shuffling ideas about who lould be responsible for post office sties in New Zealand. In 1843 it as put under the control of the listoms Department, and in 1849 it lifted to the Colonial Secretary's grannhala.

ed, the postmaster would fly a ed, the postmaster would fly a g from the top of Church Hill to g from the top of arrived. Great news c

Post office business picked up during the 1850s, with more boats bringing more mail to the colony and with the spread of overland mail. This extra business caused the post office to pack its bags and traps and shift again, this time to a cottage in Hardy St in 1855.

March 1856 saw mail deliveries start between the post office and Richmond, Wairnea South and West and Wakefield. The Wednesday and Saturday sevice eventually expanded to include Golden Bay, Motueka and Picton.

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By 1858 there was considerable agitation in Nelson to have a proper post office built. The problem was—who would pay for it?

The Provincial Government thought the General Government should foot the bill. The General Government thought not.

Finally, the General Government ruled that unless Provincial Government did something, General would buy a site, build a post office and bill Provincial for its trouble.

This stirred things up and land was bought in Bridge St, near the Nelson Evening Mail office. Interestingly, there was a public outcry because the site was considered swampy and too far out of town to be practical.

A Grecian-style wooden building was opened on the site in November, 1864, in spite of the protests.

March 1866 saw a tremendous communications development.

The mail's arrival was quite an event then. Mail coach drivers would harness up fresh horses after crossing the Whangamoa and dash into Nelson via Trafalgar St, do a whirl-around turn by the Church Steps and stop outside the post office. weeks.

The telegraph office was in Trafalgar St, separate from the post office. This changed in 1881, when the post office buildings needed alterations and repairs. The post office was moved to the telegraph office was moved to the telegraph of

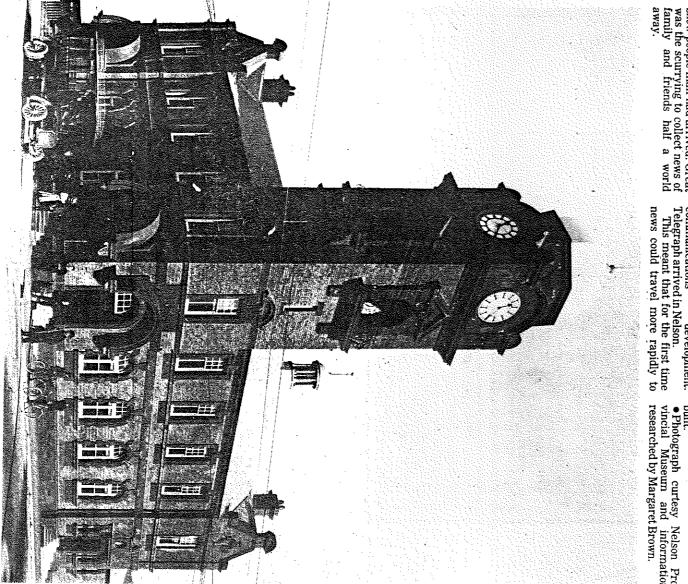
Calls for a "really substantial" post office surfaced about the turn of the century.

The site of the present post office, on the corner of Trafalgar and Halifax Sts, was chosen. Again people tut-tutted about it—it was too far away to be useful, it was swampy, there were untidy sections around it, altogether a miserable place to build.

Build they did, however, and the imposing old brick building opened in March 1906. It had a chiming clock, and the whole thing had cost the princely sum of £210.

Earthquake building standards had this old building pulled down in 1970, and the present post office built.

Photograph curtesy Nelson Proncial Museum and information searched by Margaret Brown.



Nelson's second to most recent post office building, pulled down in 1970 because of earth-quake regulations. This F. N. Jones photo, taken about 1910, shows a typical street scene of the time.

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