

21 March to 9 April 1865

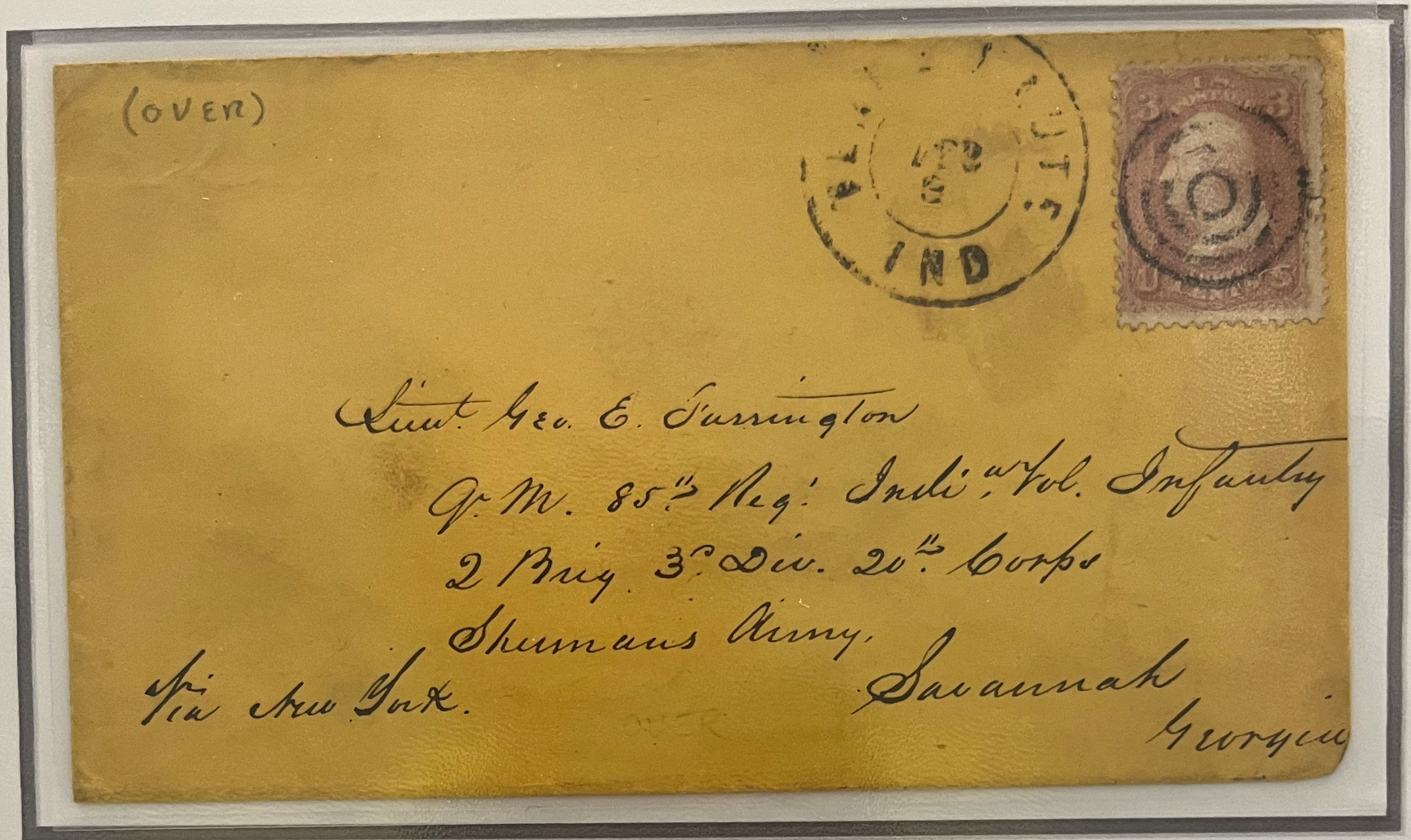


Letter written by Daniel Stine in Goldsborough on 1 April 1865
 Co. H, 11th Ohio Vol., 1st Brigade, 3rd Division
 14th Army Corp

US Three Cent Dull Red – Cincinnati CDS
 Goldsborough to Miami Co, Ohio

Three Federal armies converged on Goldsborough in March 1865. Mayor James H. Privett, asking "protection for property, women and children," surrendered the town March 21 to elements of General John Schofield's army approaching from New Bern. No doubt Schofield's soldiers were more disciplined saved the town added misery from General Sherman's men who arrived the next day. Both armies were joined by General Alfred Terry's force moving north from Wilmington. For three weeks more than 110,000 Federal troops occupied Goldsborough. While the soldiers rested, Sherman conferred with General Grant and President Lincoln in Virginia. He planned to march north and link up with Grant, but Lee surrendered before his army could move. Therefore, the objective changed to pursuit of General Joe Johnston's Confederate army. When the Federals marched out of Goldsborough toward Raleigh on April 10, the war was all but over except for surrender negotiations.

FIRST MAIL



Terra Haute, IN to Savannah, GA
Delivered in Goldsborough

Lt. Geo. E. Farrington
Q.M. 85th Reg. Indiana Vol. Inf.
2nd Brig, 3rd Div., 20th Corps
Sherman's Army

The reverse notation records that this was the first mail received by the Army of the Tennessee since it left its base in Perrysburg, SC. and began the March through the Carolinas. Sherman's objective was Goldsborough because of its railroads and the prospect of resupply. It took five days to repair the line to New Bern and the first trains arrived on March 26th, the date this cover was delivered.

Rec'd March 26th
Goldsboro N.C.
By our first mail
since we left our
base at Perrysburg S.C.
from
Mother
Answered March 28th

Reverse

21 March to
9 April 1865



HEAD-QUARTERS, 3rd DIVISION, 14th ARMY CORPS.

Goldsboro N. C. March 28 1865

C. L. Pascal

No. 8 - So. 6th St. Phil.

Sir

Your note

of Jan'y 31st has been rec^d &
It gives me pleasure to comply
with a request so easily
granted -

Most Respectfully
A. Baird

Col. Maj. Genl -
U. S. A.

Head-Quarters 3d Division, 14th Army Corps.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

(B. M. C. a
c B in Pa



Mr C. L. Pascal

No 8. So. 6th St.

Philadelphia

Mar 28

New York & Erie RR
Cancel

10 April to 1 September 1865



L. P. Holbrook
Co. A, 38th Regiment
Indiana Volunteers

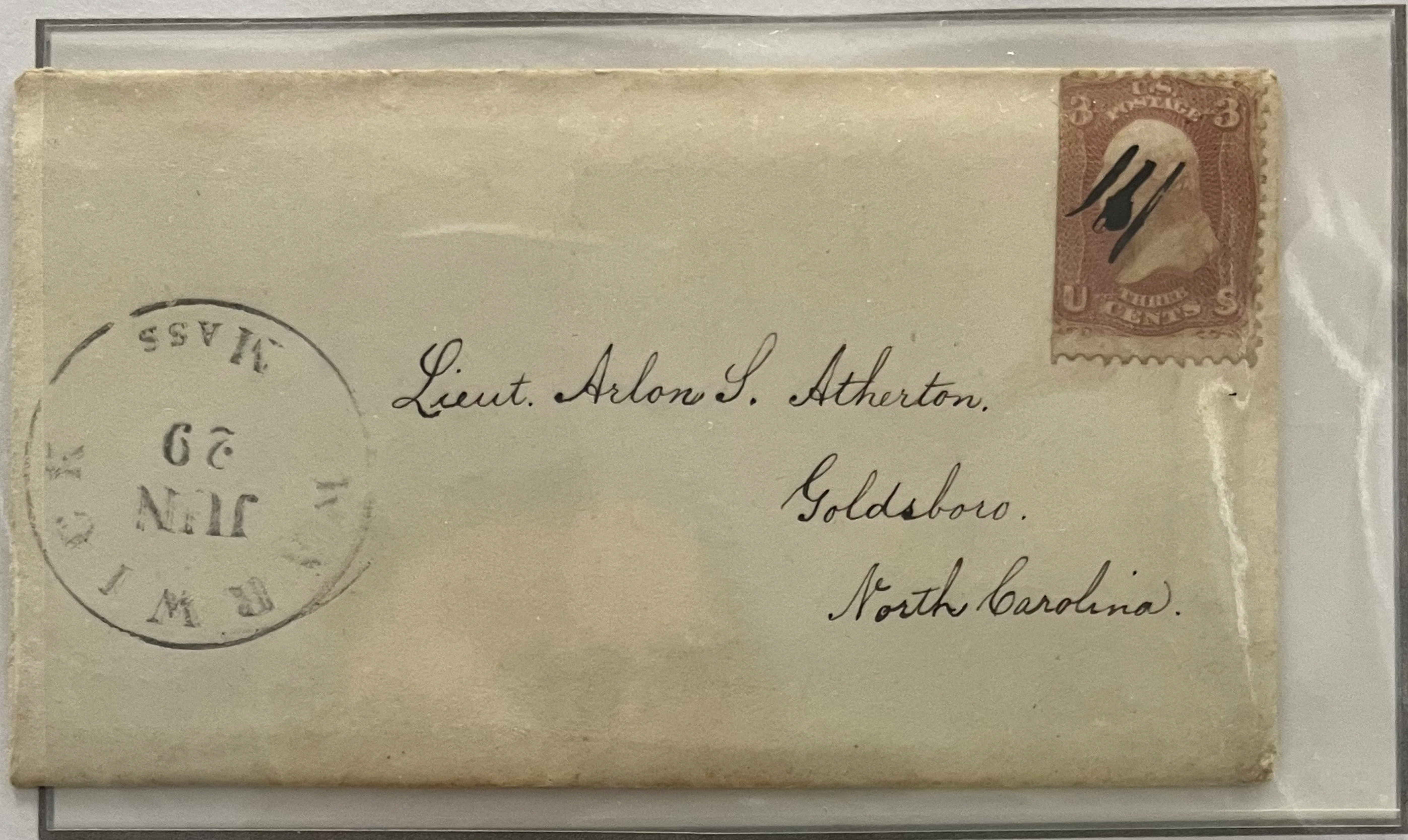
Fort Wayne, IN to Goldsborough



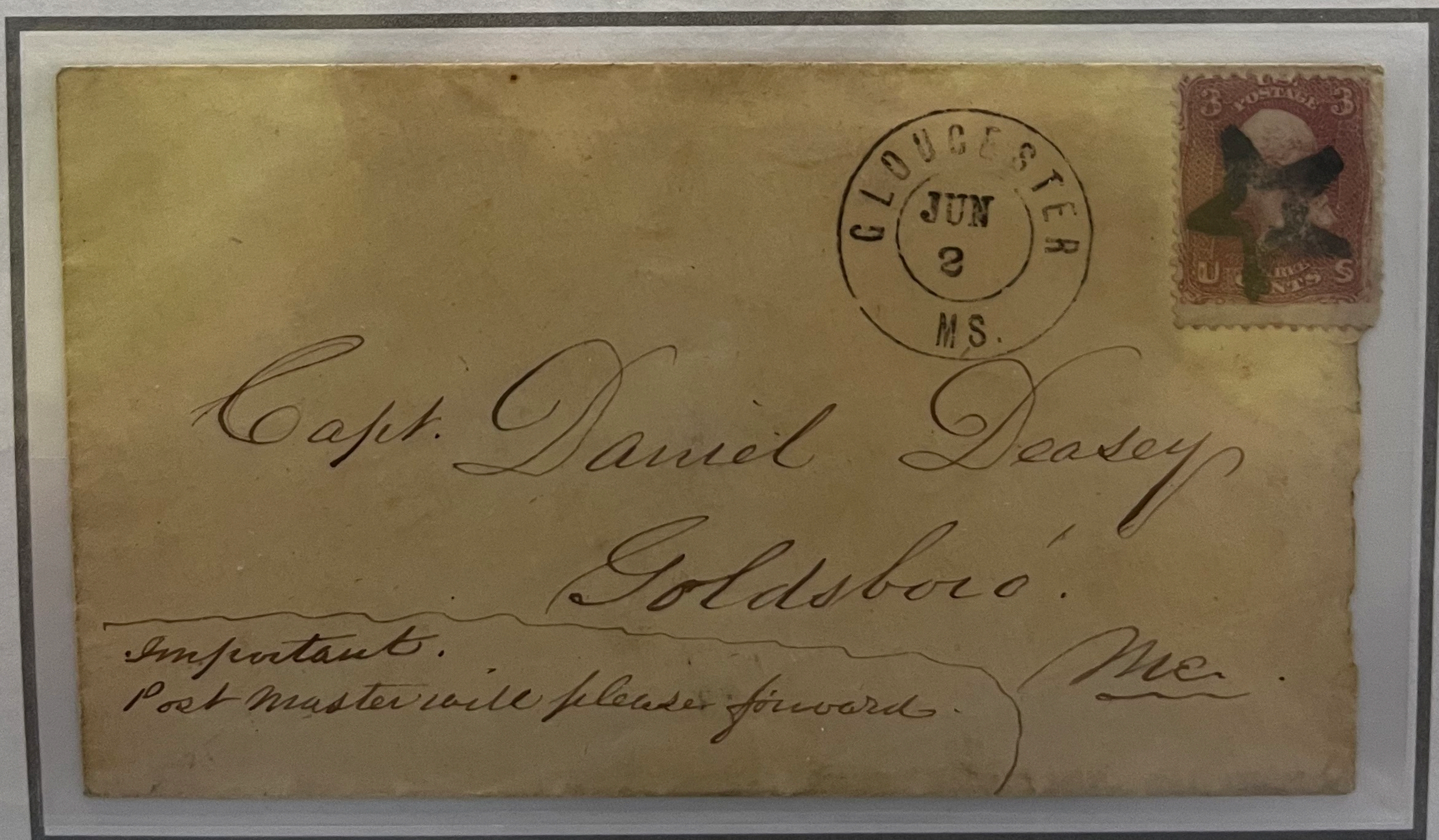
Lieut. Arlon L. Atherton
Co. J, 3rd Regt. N.H. Vols.

South Reading, MA to Goldsborough to Richmond, NH

10 April to 1 September 1865

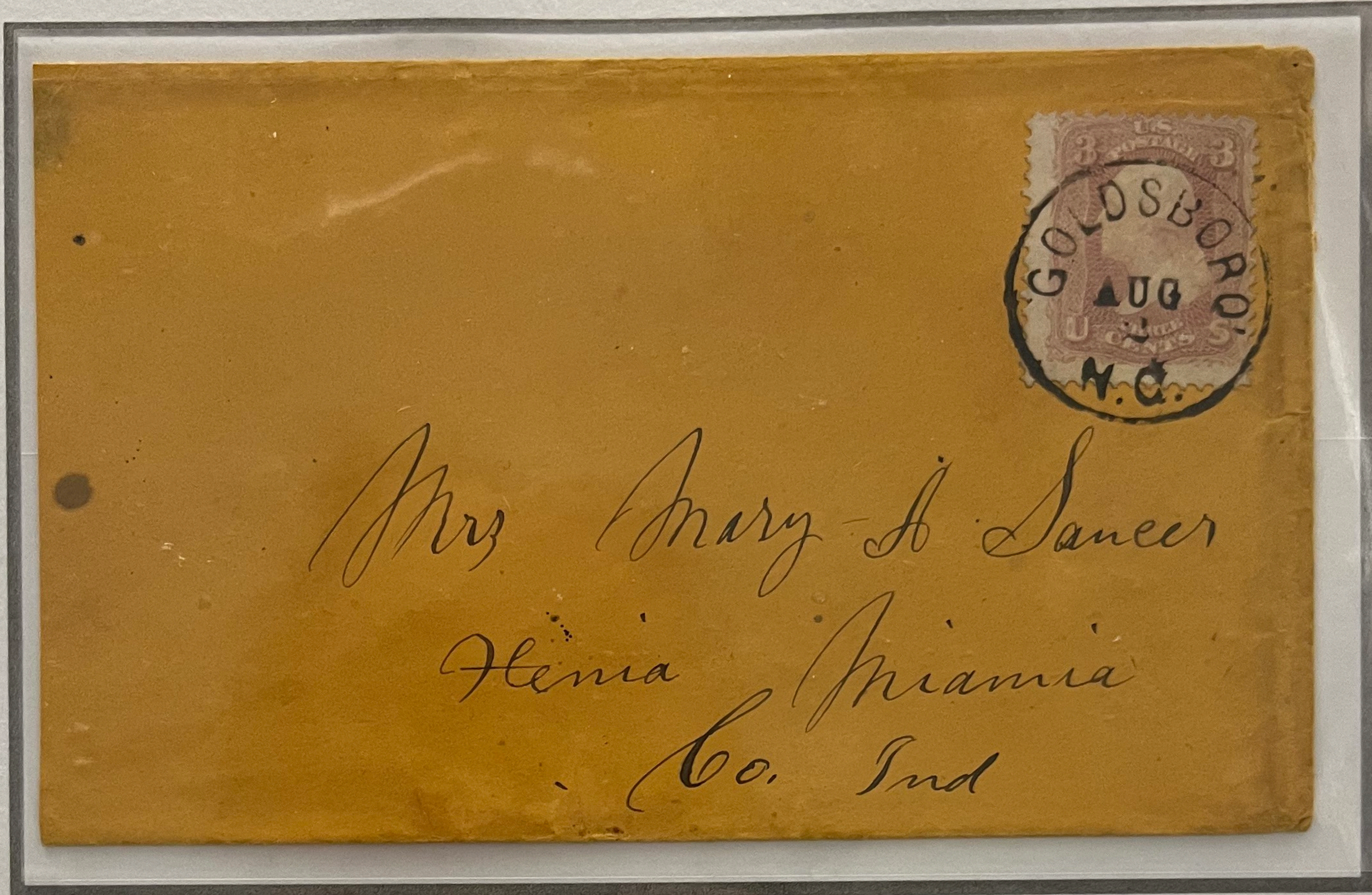


Lieut. Arlon L. Altherton
Warick, MA to Goldsborough

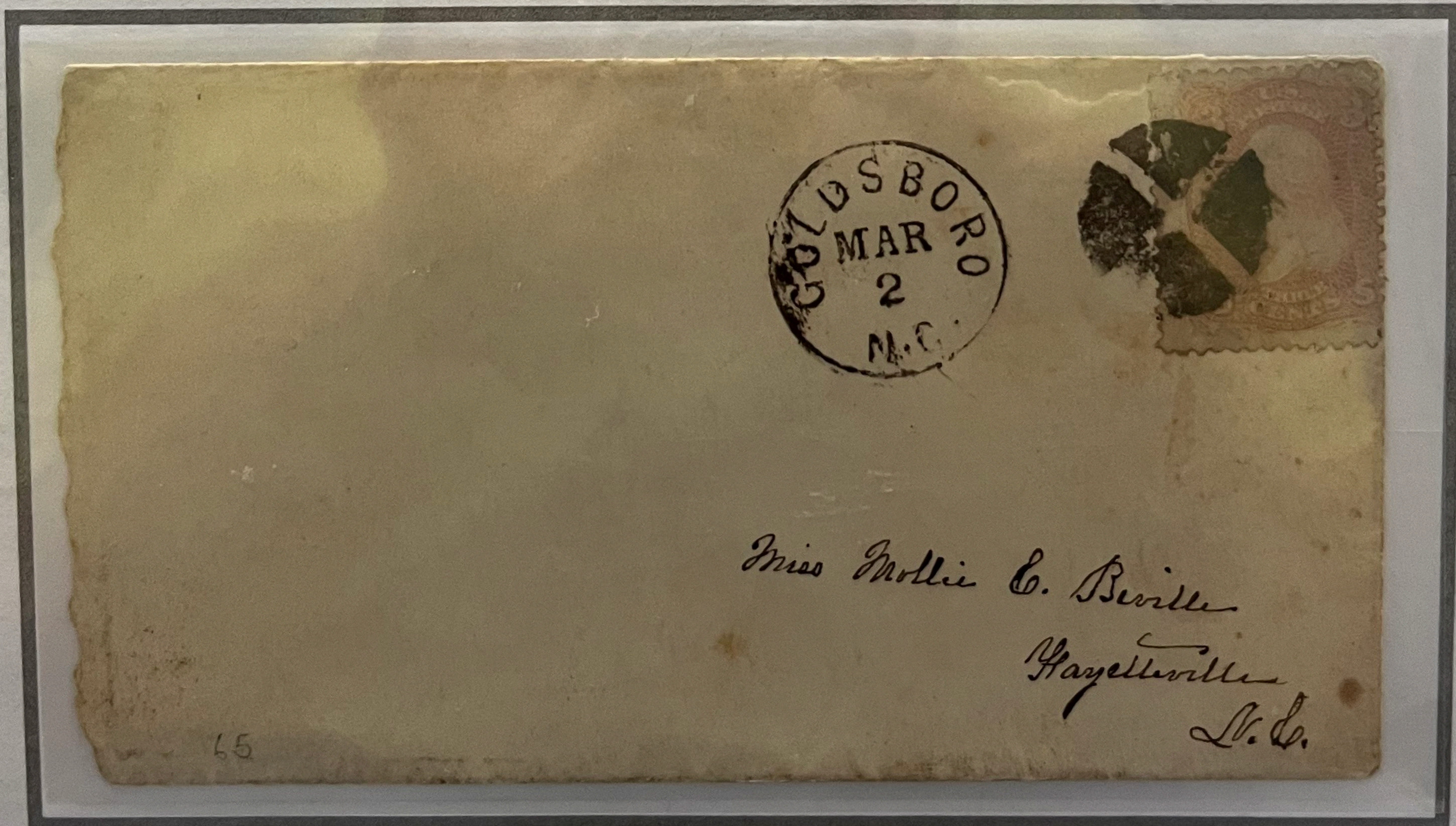


Capt. David Deasey
Gloucester, MA to Goldsborough

1865-1867
1861 US Three Cent Rose, No Grill



Goldsboro CDS



Goldsboro CDS & Fancy Cork Cancel

With the end of the war Federal postal operations began again. New canceling devices replaced the old Confederate CDS. The date and location of the new post office is not known, but one change was readily apparent. A shortened spelling of the town's name appeared. Even though the official name change did not occur until 1893, "Goldsborough" had become "Goldsboro."

1865-1867
1861 US Three Cent Rose, No Grill



"Goldsborough" CDS



"Goldsboro" CDS

The Confederate Post Office closed March 21, 1865, ending the use of antebellum CDS and "Paid" markings that were lost. The Reconstruction Federal Post Office required new cancelling devices. But what was the town's true name? The older version, "Goldsborough," remained the official town name until 1893, yet most surviving incoming covers use the modern version, "Goldsboro." The Post Office solved the dilemma by using both names.

1864-1865

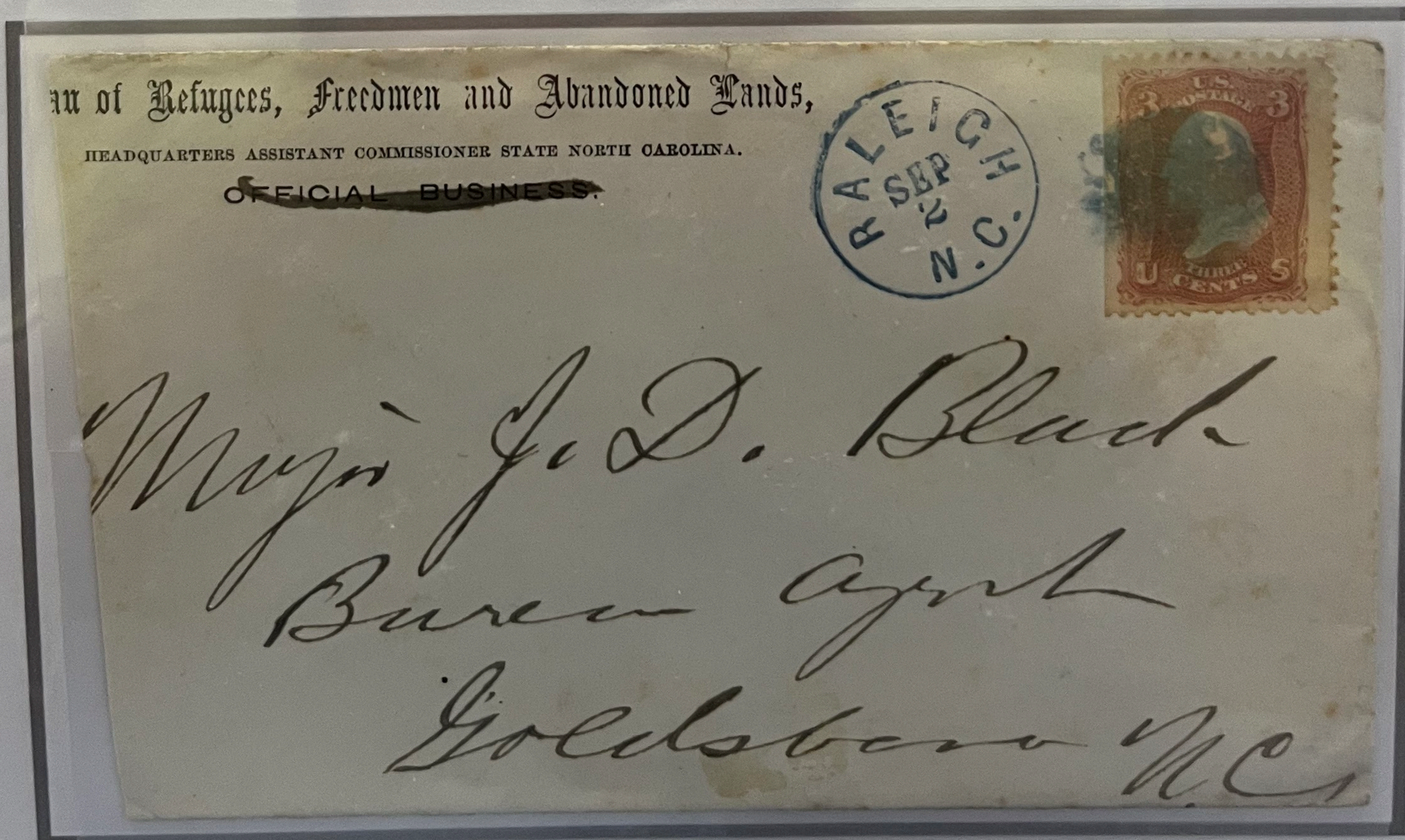
US Three Cent Pink Postal Stationery



Goldsboro to Harrisburg, PA

1865-1867

1861 US Three Cent Rose



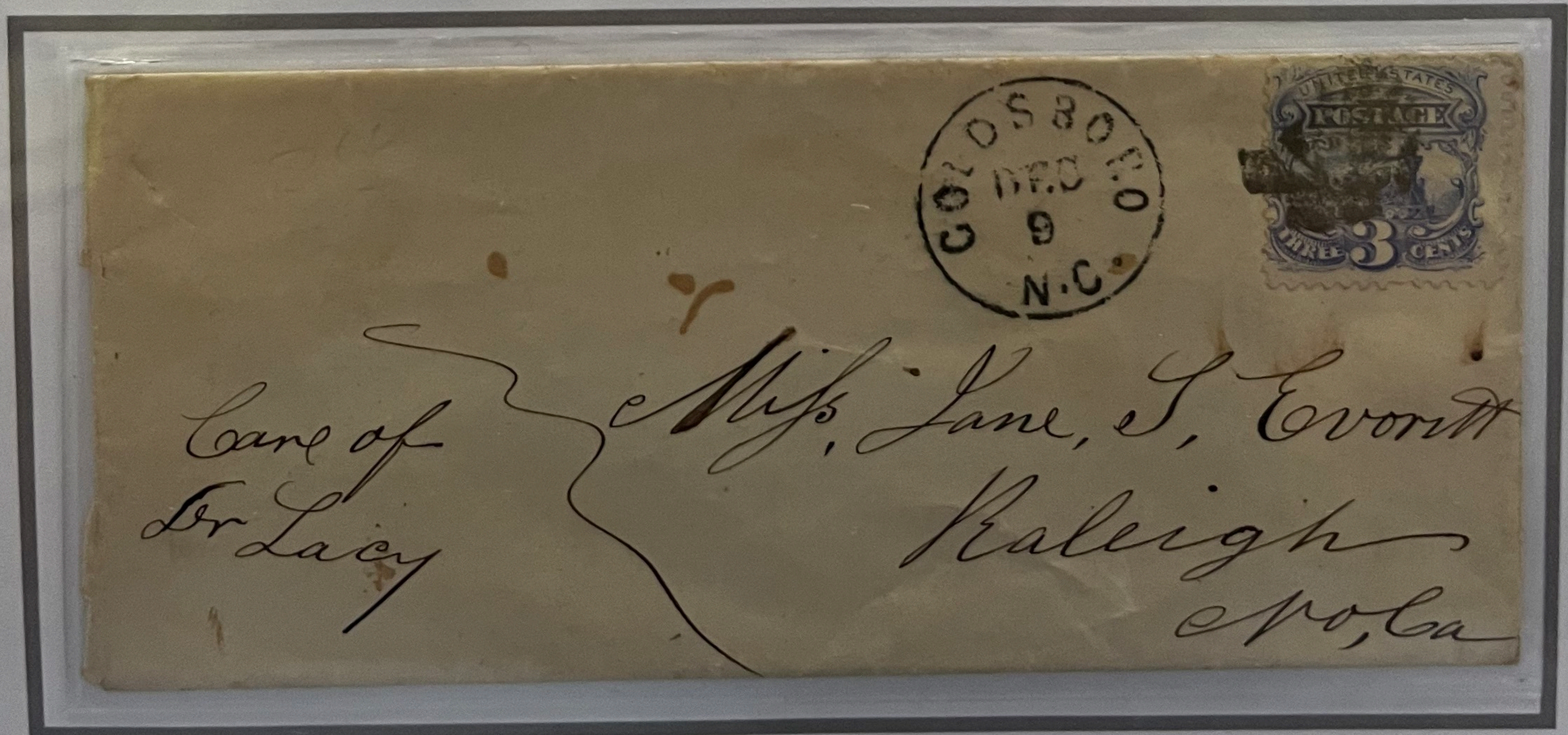
Raleigh to Goldsboro
Freedmen's Bureau Imprint, Semi-Official Use

1865-1867
1861 US Three Cent Rose, F Grill

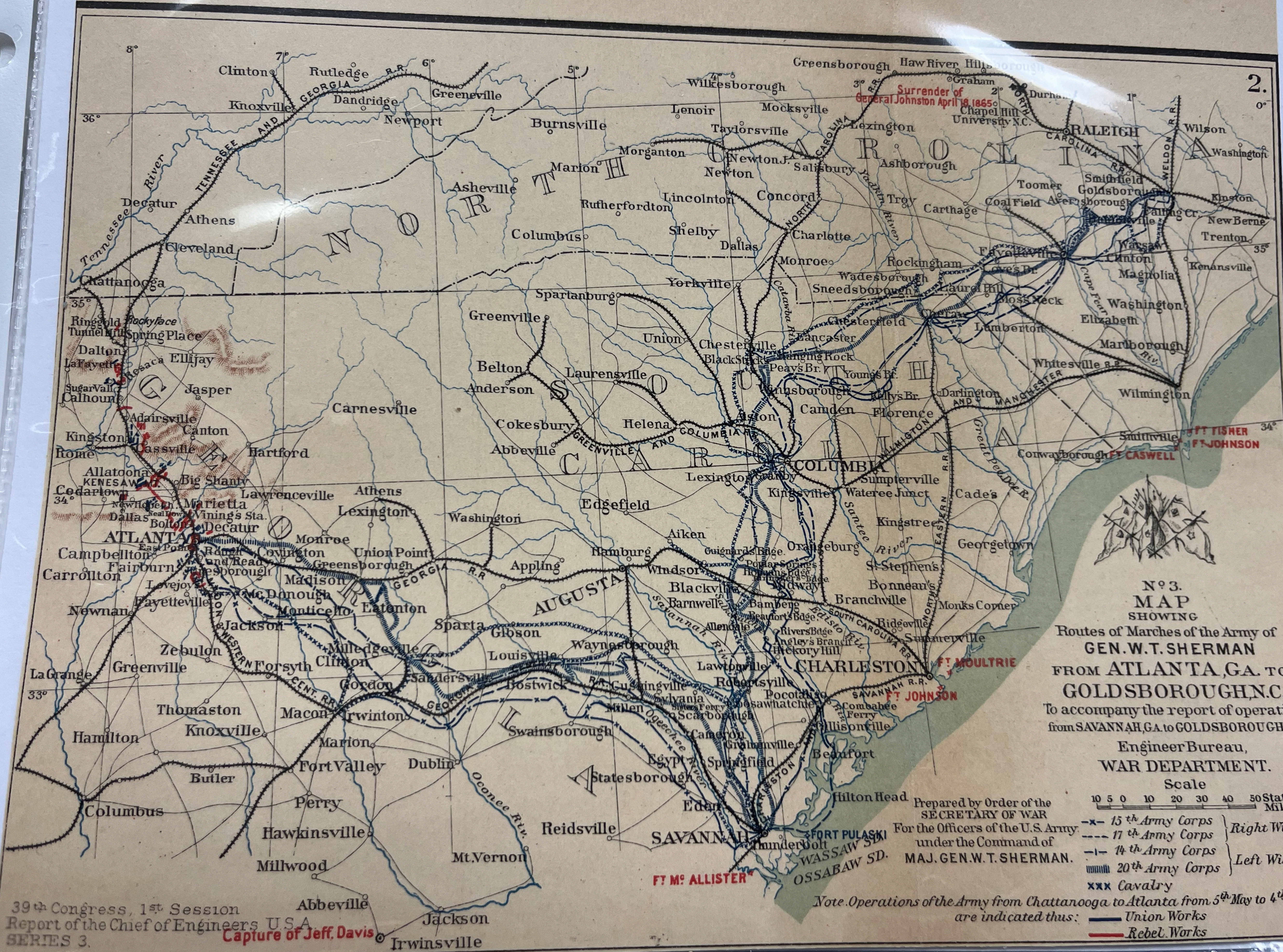


"Goldsboro" CDS

1869 Series
US Three Cent Ultramarine

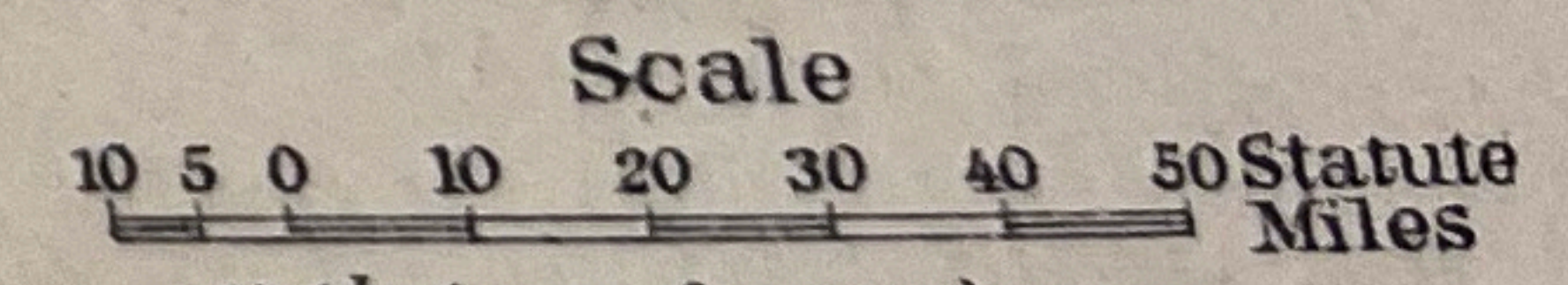


"Goldsboro" CDS



No. 3.
MAP
 SHOWING
 Routes of Marches of the Army of
GEN. W. T. SHERMAN
 FROM ATLANTA, GA. TO
GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.
 To accompany the report of operations
 from SAVANNAH, GA. to GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

Engineer Bureau,
 WAR DEPARTMENT.

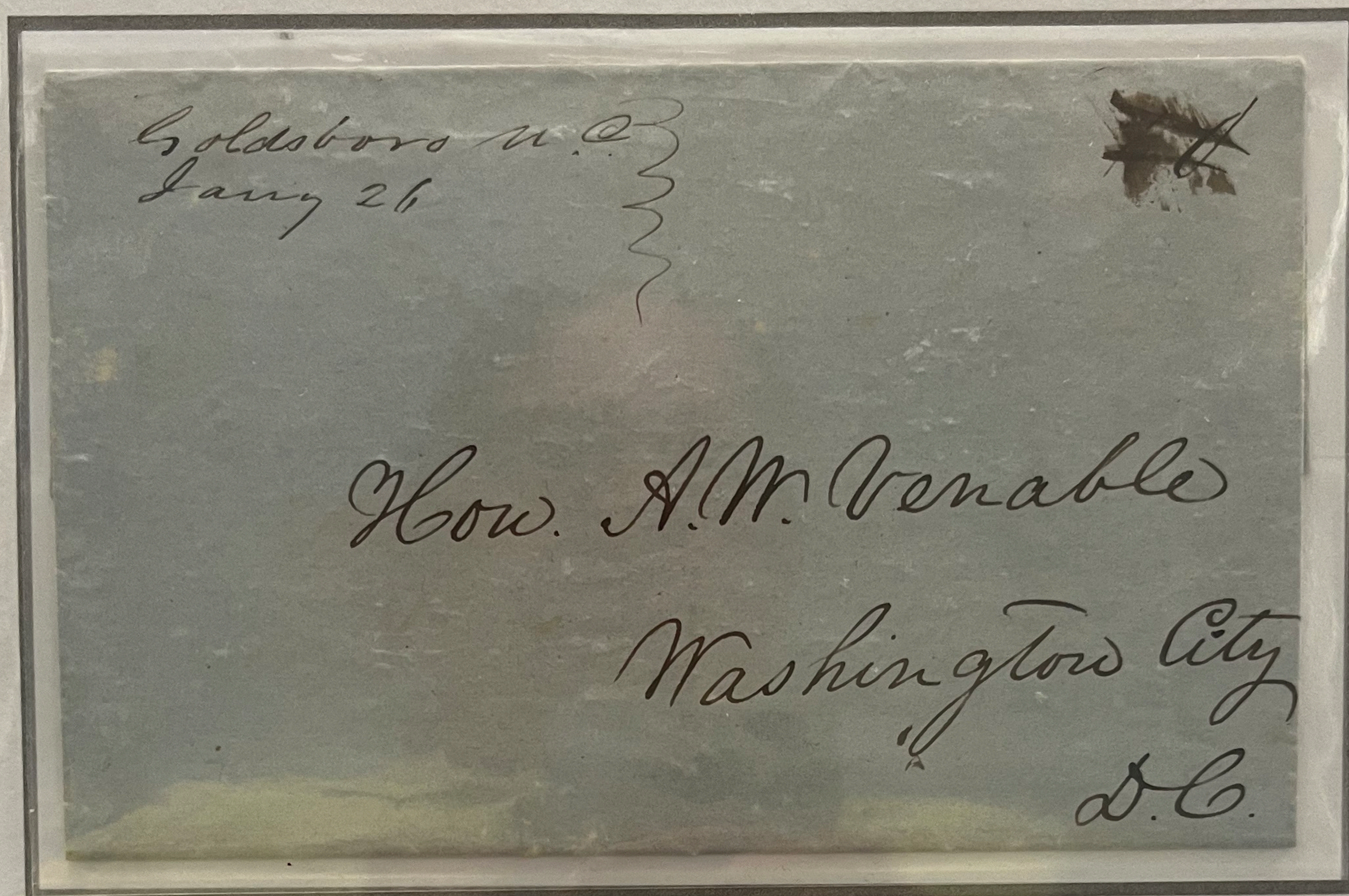


Prepared by Order of the
 SECRETARY OF WAR
 For the Officers of the U. S. Army
 under the Command of
MAJ. GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

- x- 15th Army Corps } Right Wing
- 17th Army Corps } Right Wing
- |- 14th Army Corps } Left Wing
- |||| 20th Army Corps } Left Wing
- xxx Cavalry

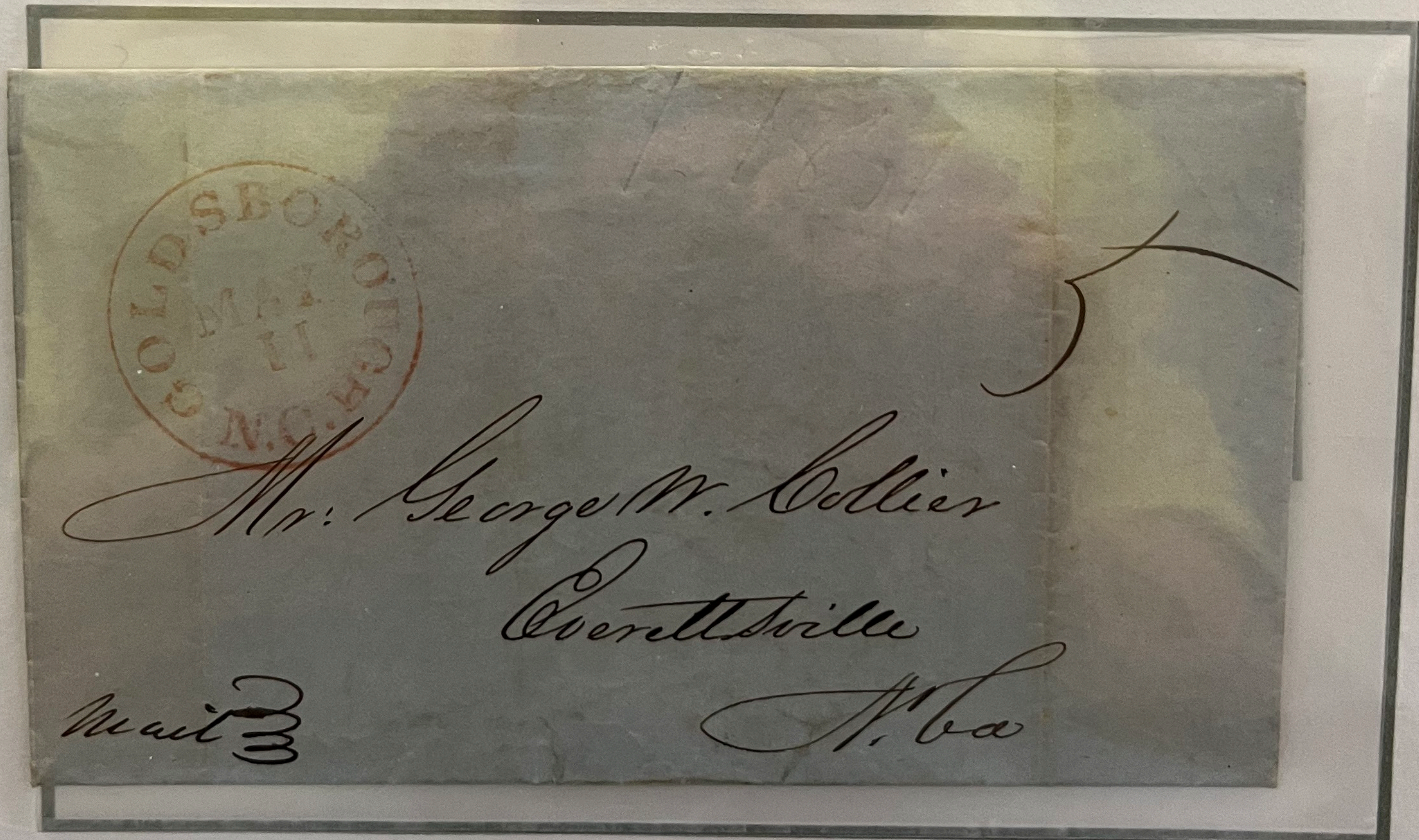
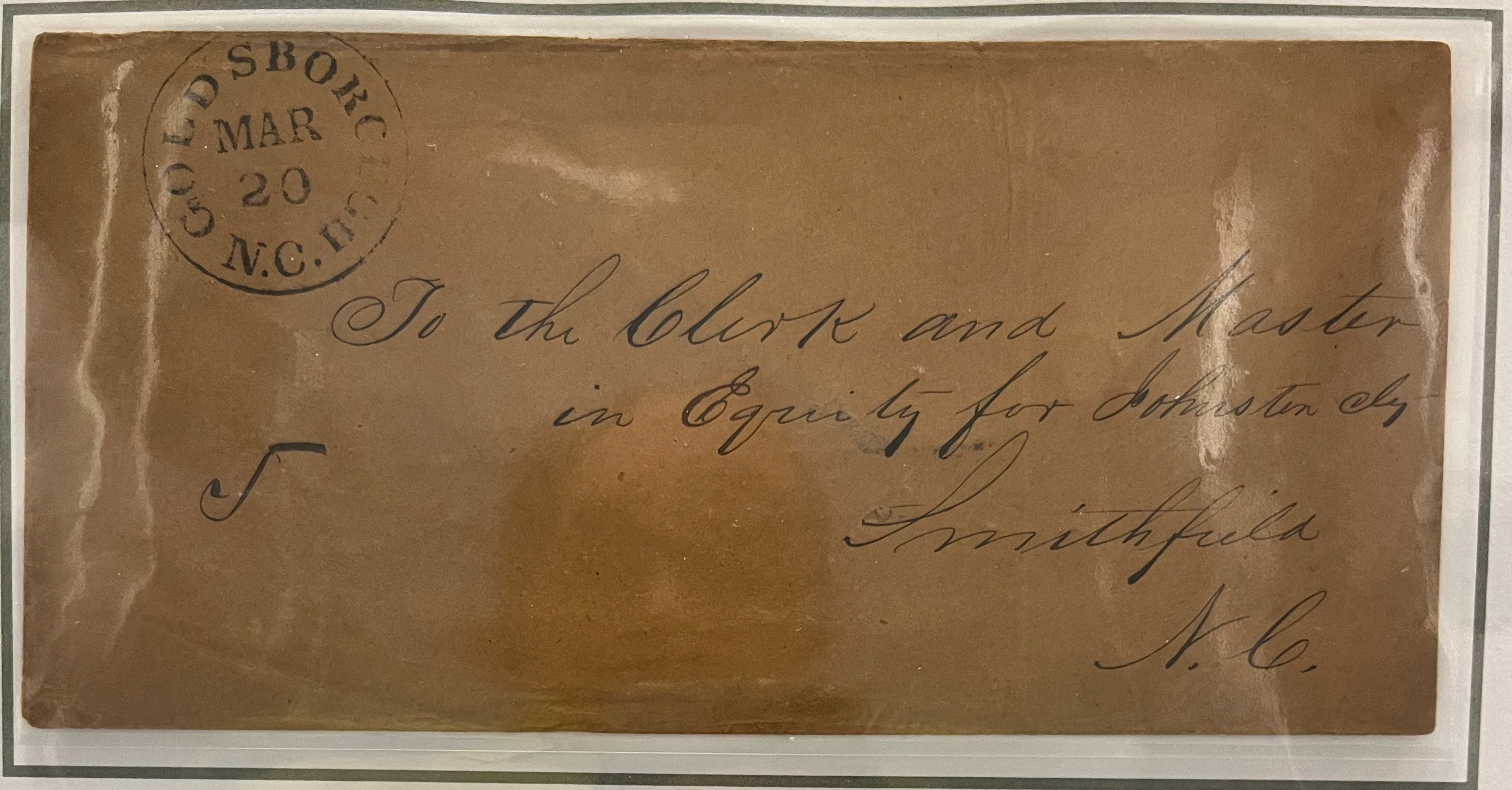
Note Operations of the Army from Chattanooga to Atlanta from 5th May to 4th Sep. 1864,
 are indicated thus: — Union Works
 - - - Rebel Works

CLEAR TOPPER



Manuscript **Goldsborough** and **10**
1841-5

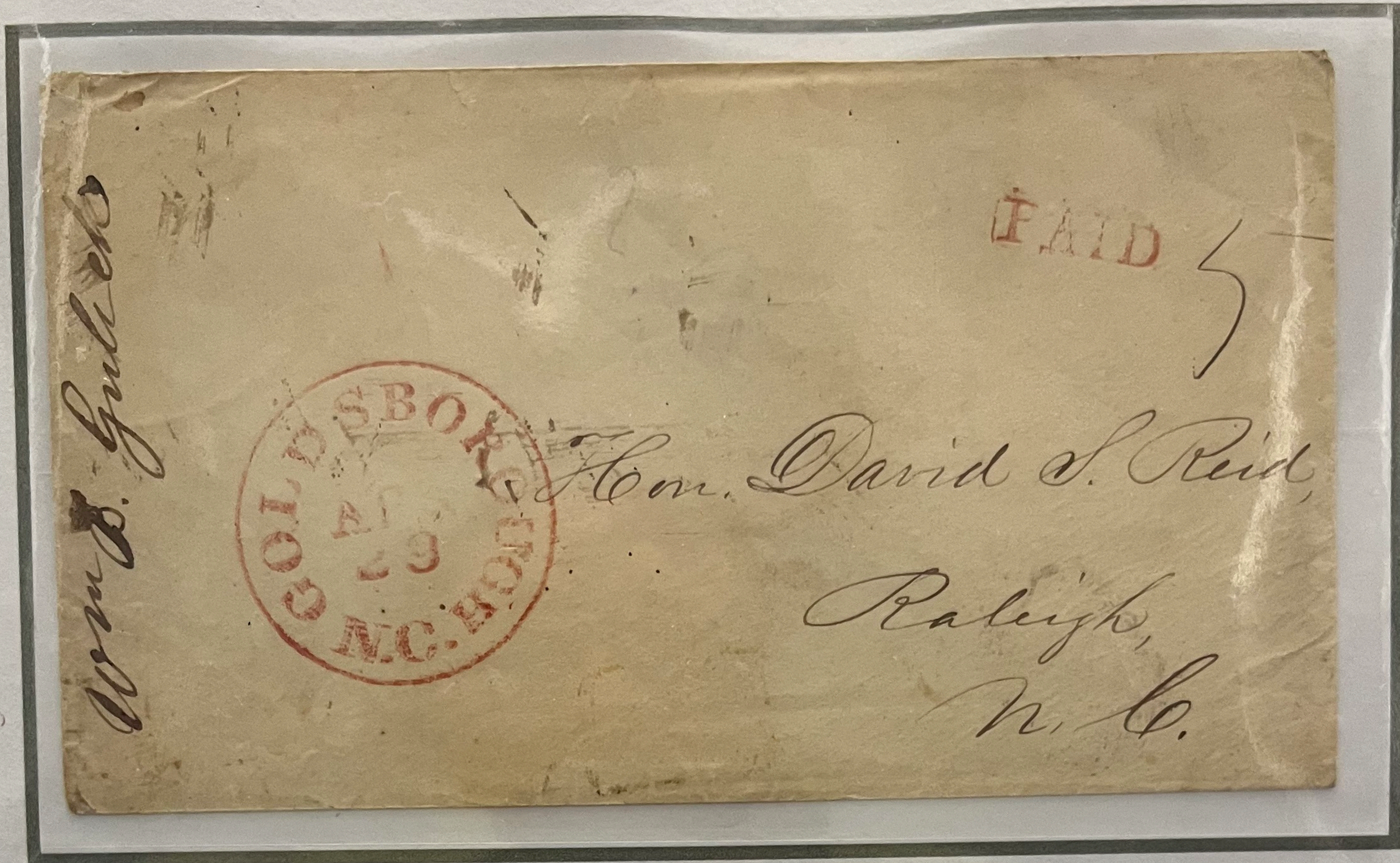
The Wilmington and Raleigh (Weldon) Railroad created Goldsborough. Matthew T. Goldsborough, the civil engineer of the railroad, picked the location of a depot about a mile east of Waynesboro on the stagecoach road. Because this site happened to be the midway point between Wilmington and Weldon, Goldsborough spent considerable time there while supervising the construction of the railroad. Soon people started calling the depot Goldsborough's Junction. After the railroad was completed, the commerce it brought stimulated a building boom around the depot. The town of Goldsborough soon had several stores, two hotels, and a post office while Waynesboro began feeling the competition. Goldsborough was incorporated in 1847 and the citizens of Wayne County voted to move the county seat from Waynesboro to Goldsborough in 1849. Within a few years most Waynesboro virtually disappeared as its citizens moved their homes and businesses Goldsborough.



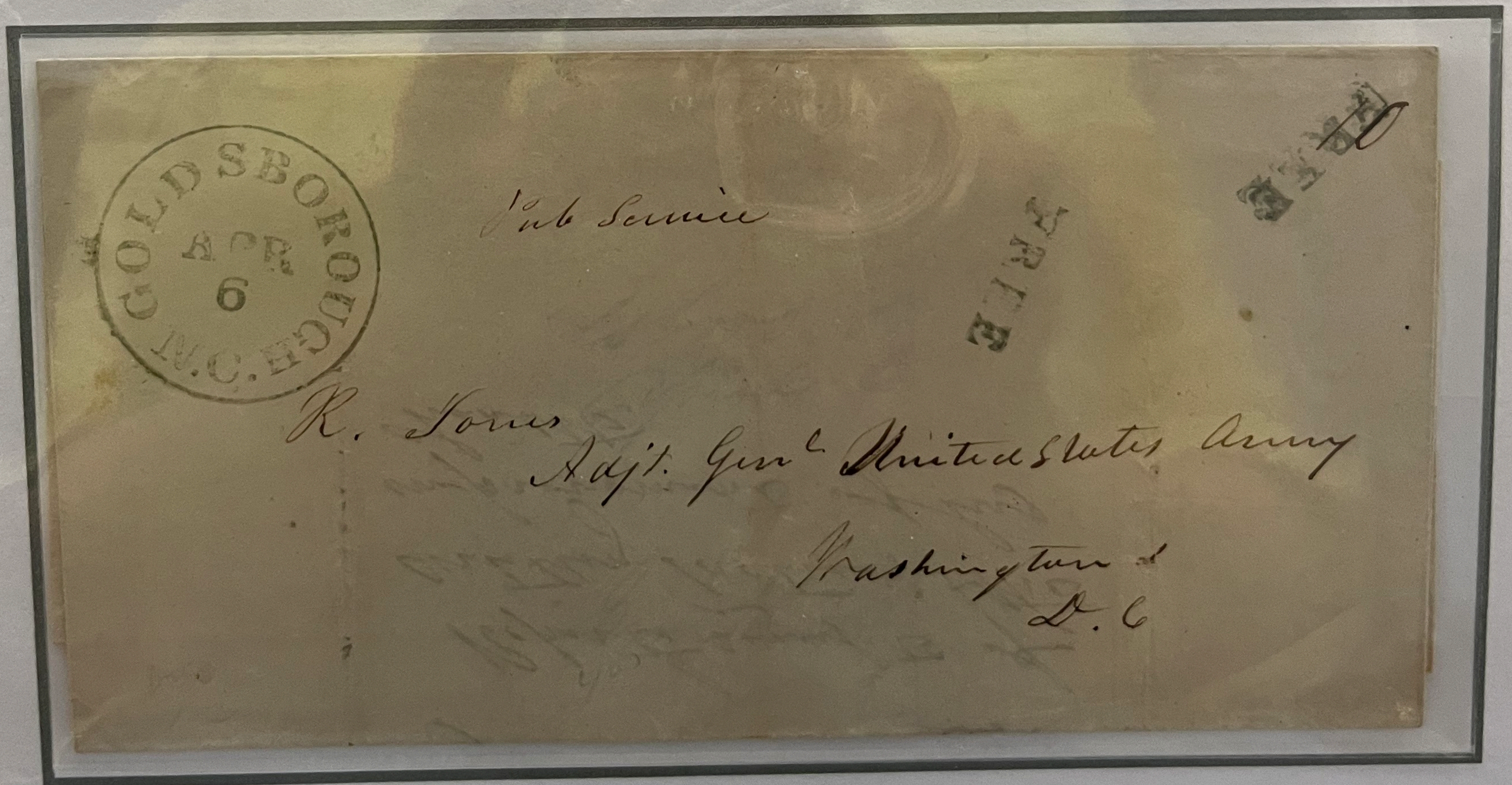
CDS Goldsborough
1847-51

The Goldsborough circular date canceller was introduced in the mid-1840s. Several postmark colors are known including red, green, and black. This canceling device was adopted by the Confederate post office, but disappeared at the end of the war.

Auxiliary Markings



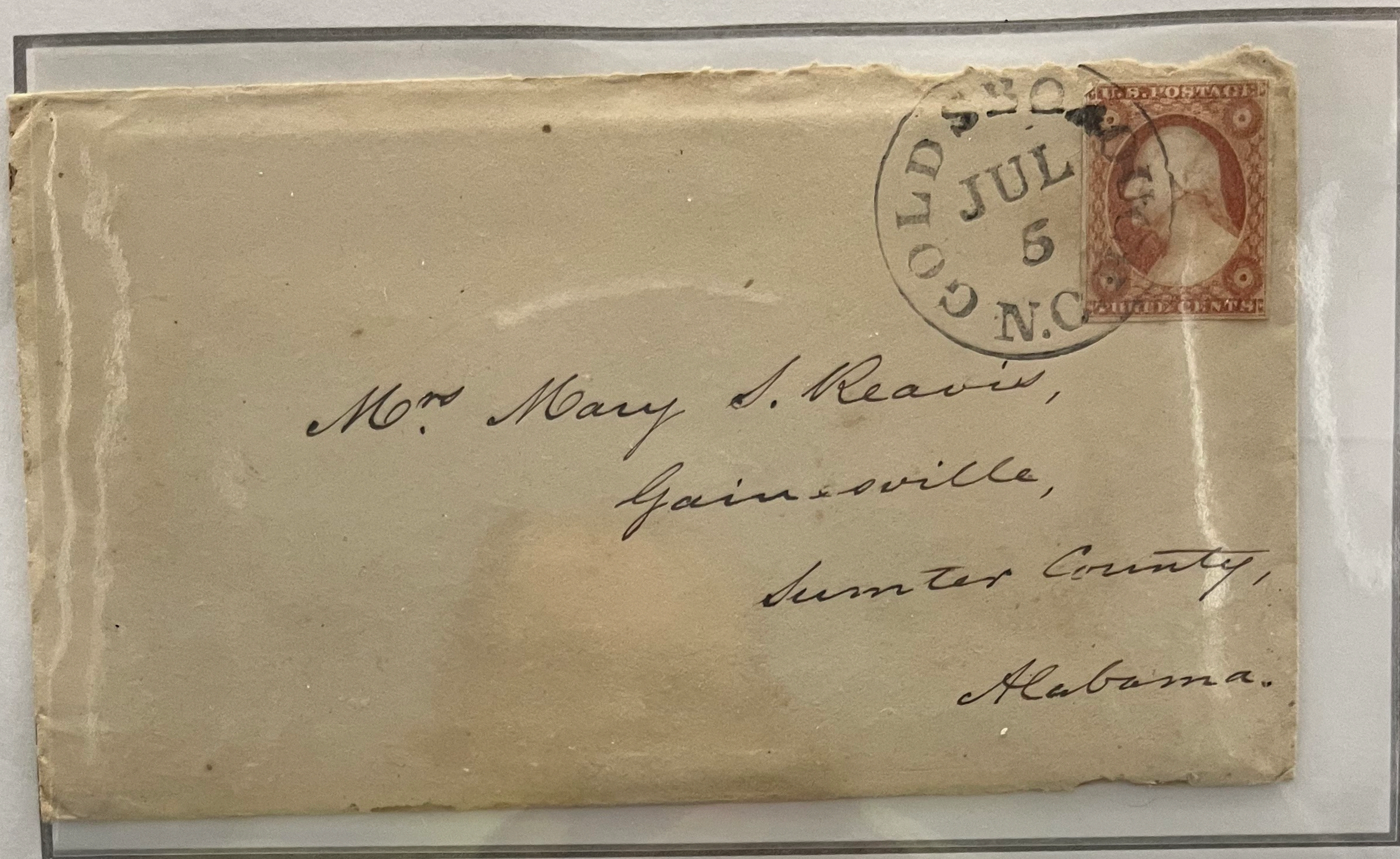
Handstamp **PAID**



Handstamp **FREE**

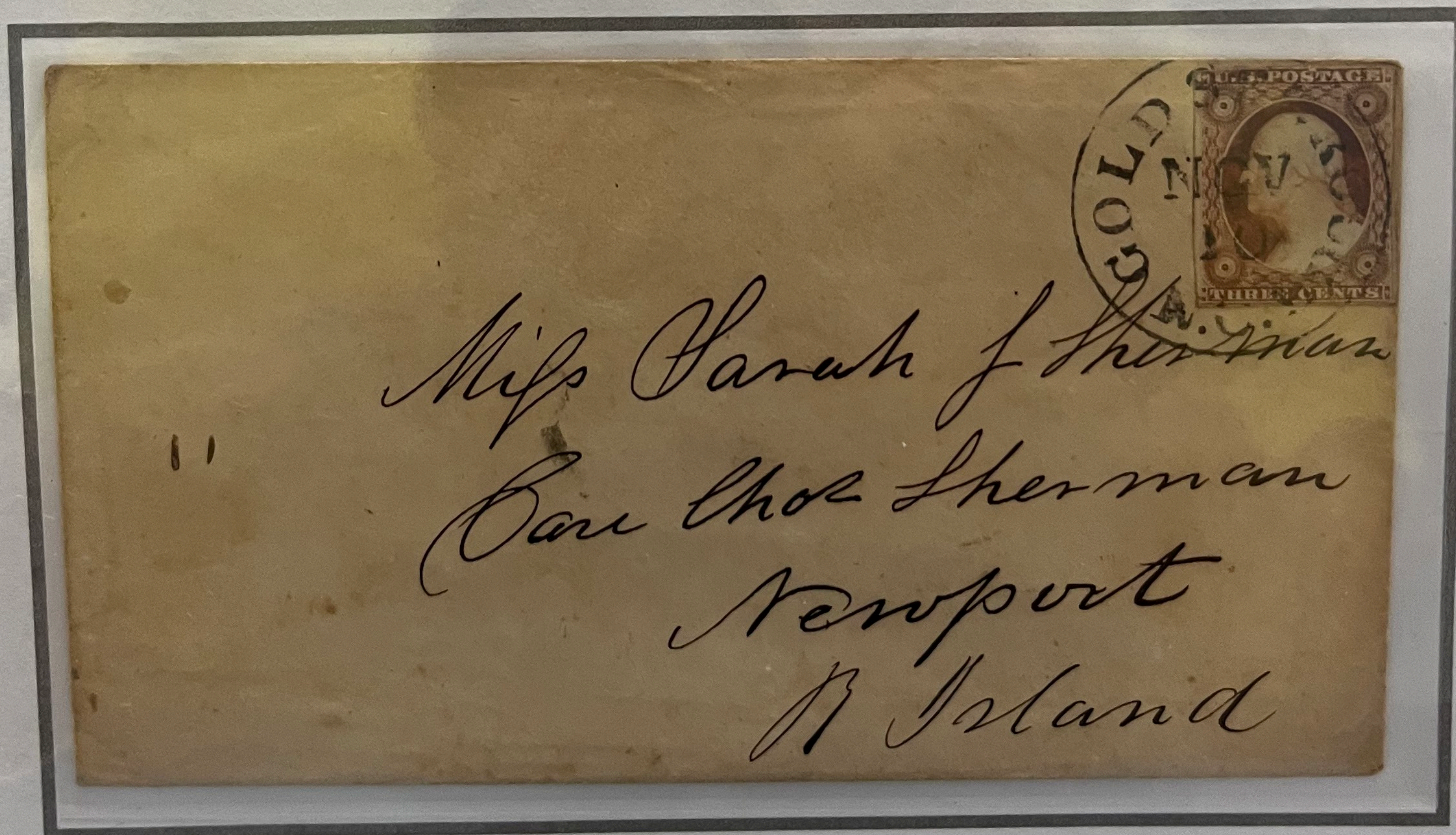
Auxiliary Goldsborough markings include "PAID" and "FREE" handstamps. The FREE stamp was never used during the Confederate period because very few had the free frank privilege. However, the PAID marking became the Postmaster provisional for Goldsborough providing evidence that postage was paid when no stamps were available.

US General Issues



Mrs Mary S. Reavis,
Gainesville,
Sumter County,
Alabama.

Orange-Brown Type II – Three Cent

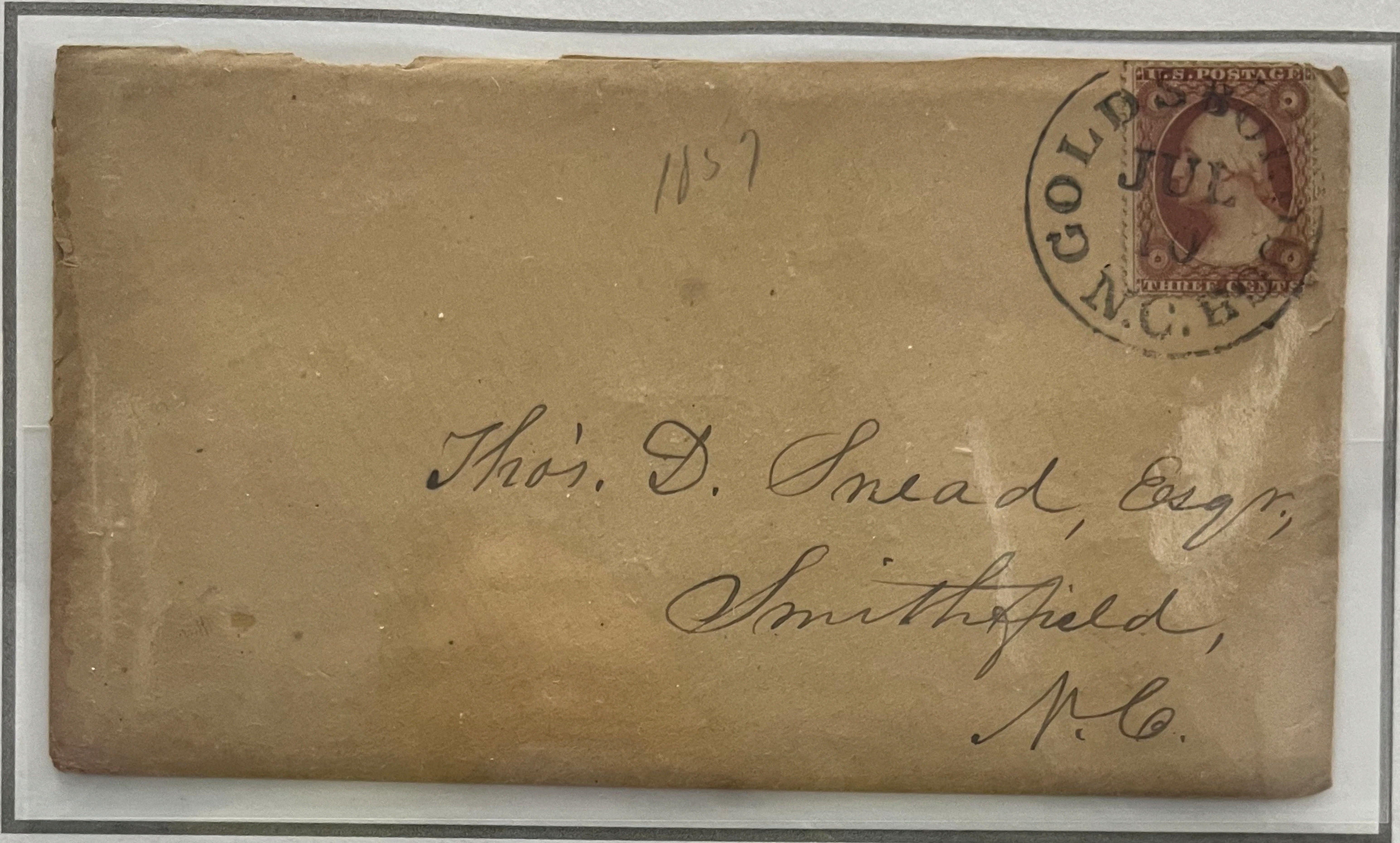


Miss Sarah J. Sherman
Care of Sherman
Newport
R. Island

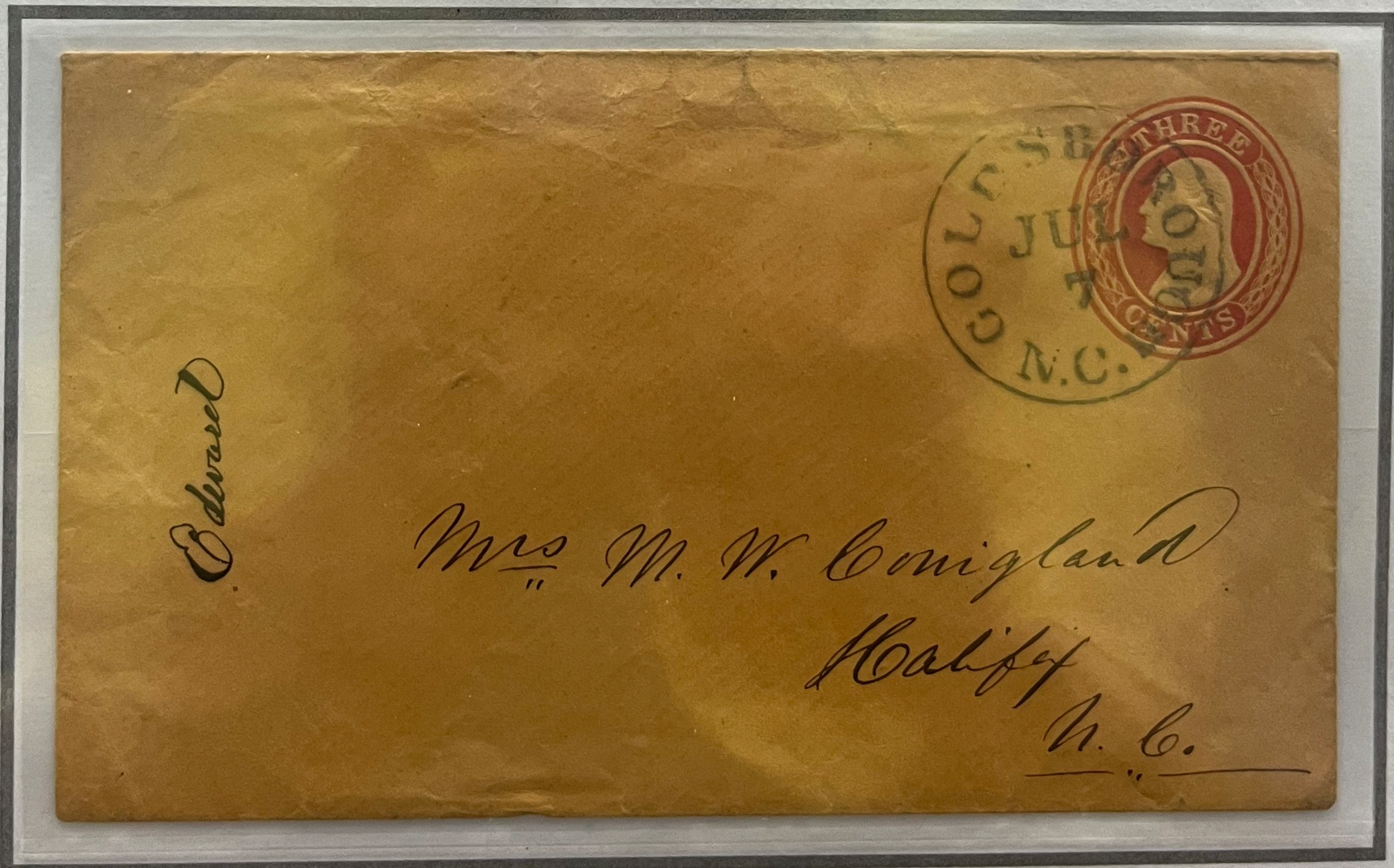
Dull-Red Type I – Three Cent

The Goldsborough Post Office received its first US stamps with the introduction of the 1851 series.

US General Issues

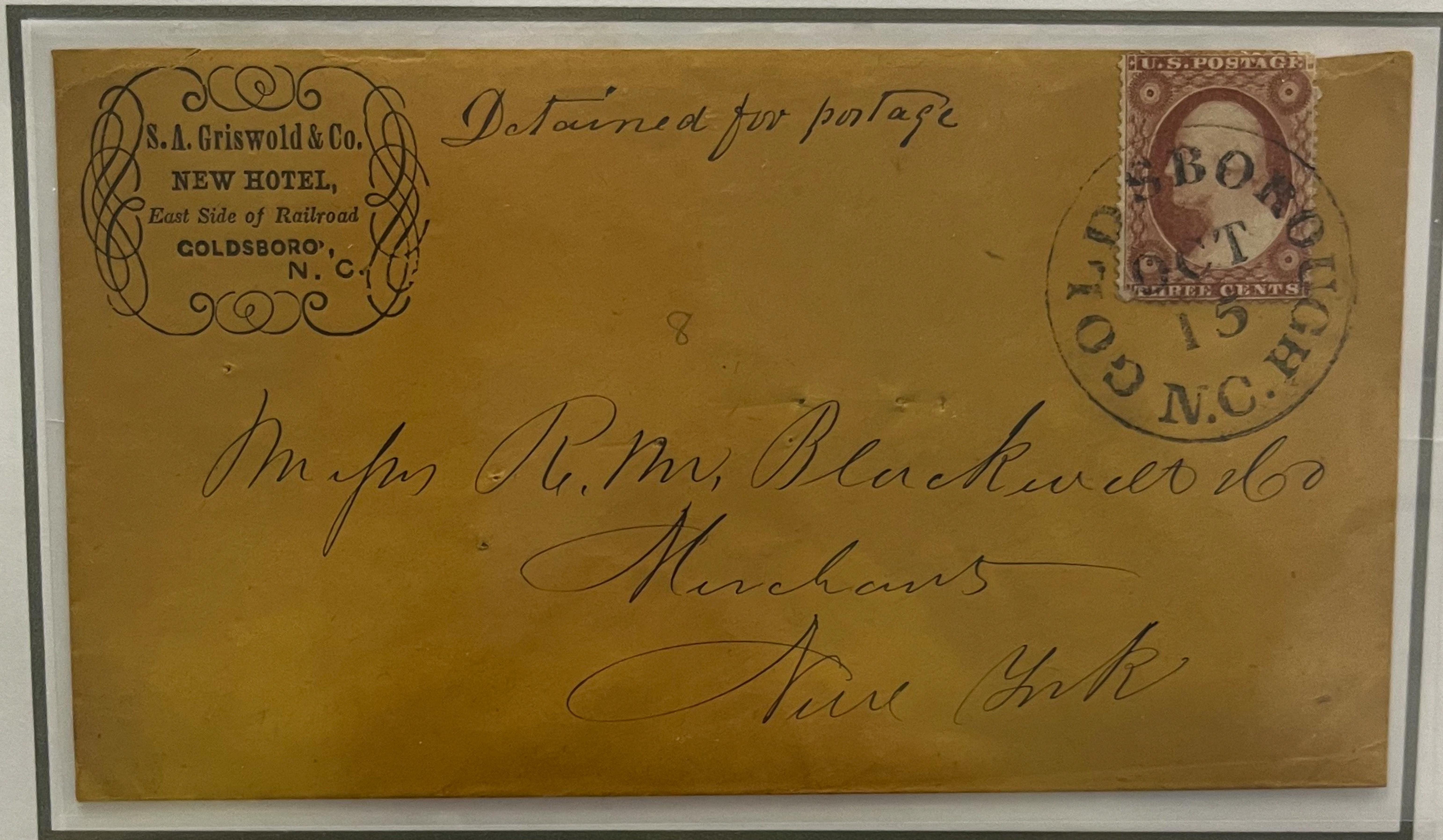


Perforated Dull-Red Type IV – Three Cent



Stamped Envelope

Corner Card
CDS **Goldsborough**
1857-61
"Detained for postage"



**"S. A. Griswold & Co
NEW HOTEL
East Side of Railroad
GOLDSBORO, N.C."**

**Goldsborough to New York, N.Y.
"R. M. BLACKWELL & CO.
Merchants"**

Hotels were built on both sides of the Wilmington and Weldon RR in downtown Goldsborough. The Griswold also contained the post office. Passengers could detrain while the engine was serviced. These hotels helped build and prosper the town of Goldsborough.

Wayne County had a thriving turpentine production industry during the Antebellum period. Turpentine was the main staple of the county and a source of significant revenue. The R. M. Blackwell & Co. was one of the commission merchants operating in eastern North Carolina that marketed NC turpentine.

Embossed Envelopes
CDS Goldsborough
1857-61

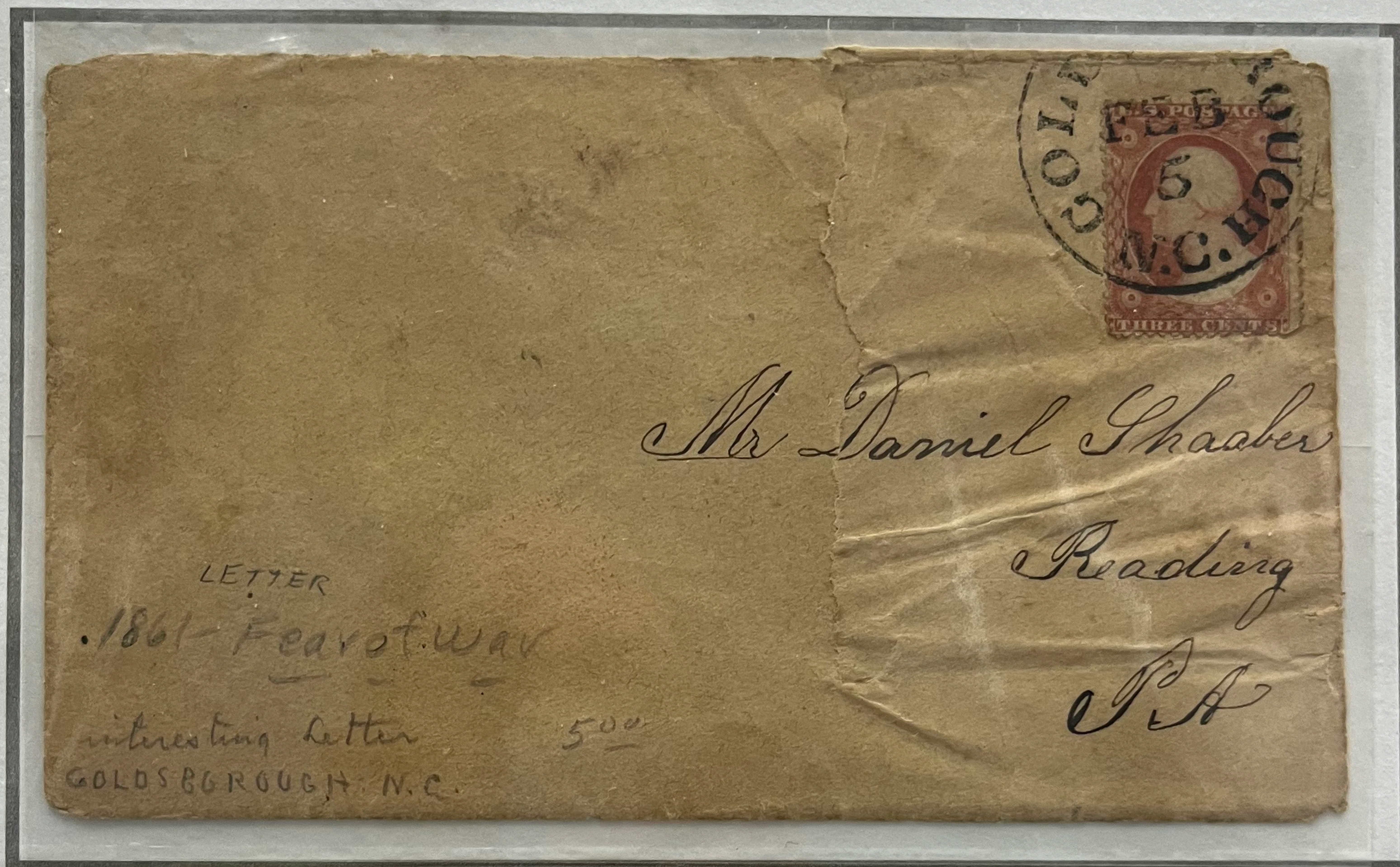


"Susan A. Griswold & Co New Hotel
East Side of Rail Road Goldsboro, NC"



"New York & New Orleans Telegraph
Direct Line"

Eve of the War



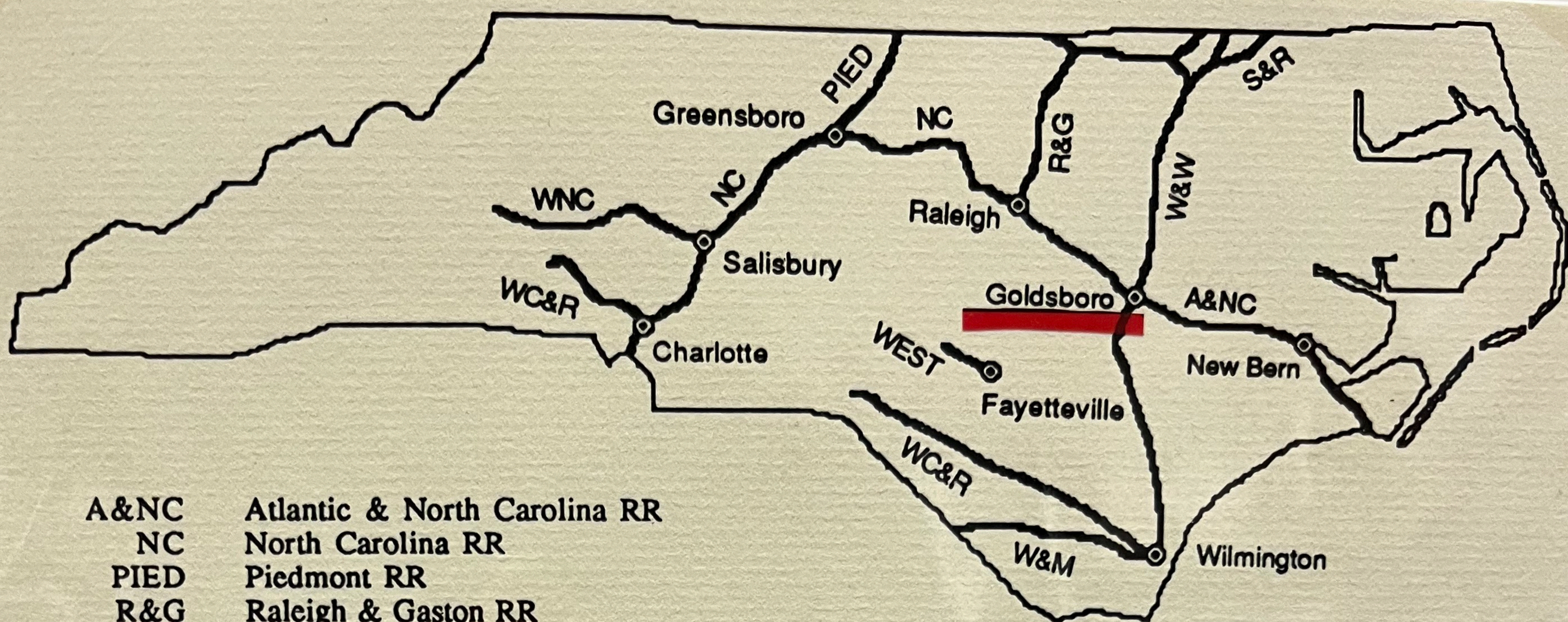
Dull-Red Type III – Three Cent
1857 Series

New Bern, NC February the 8.1861

Dear Brother

I most seat my slve to write you a few lins to in form you that weer are all well at present and chearfuly hope thos few line may rach you all the same. I have nothing of great importance to write at present more than to say that tims begins to looks gloomey. All most evry boddy is talking about closeing up all buisness fore the present if the north dont come to a compormise soone . I fear their will be the hardest tims that ever has bean sean in this or aney other cuntry for the people the south ar determined that their writs shall no be trampled on a pour girl. Ourer best respects to all of the famly and ceap a good protean fore your selve. This is the third time I have written to you sens I have herd from you. No more at present but remain you most affectioned brother.

Henry Shaaber



- A&NC Atlantic & North Carolina RR
- NC North Carolina RR
- PIED Piedmont RR
- R&G Raleigh & Gaston RR
- S&R Seaboard & Roanoke RR
- W&M Wilmington & Manchester RR
- W&W Wilmington & Weldon RR
- WC&R Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherfordton RR
- WEST Western RR
- WNC Western North Carolina RR

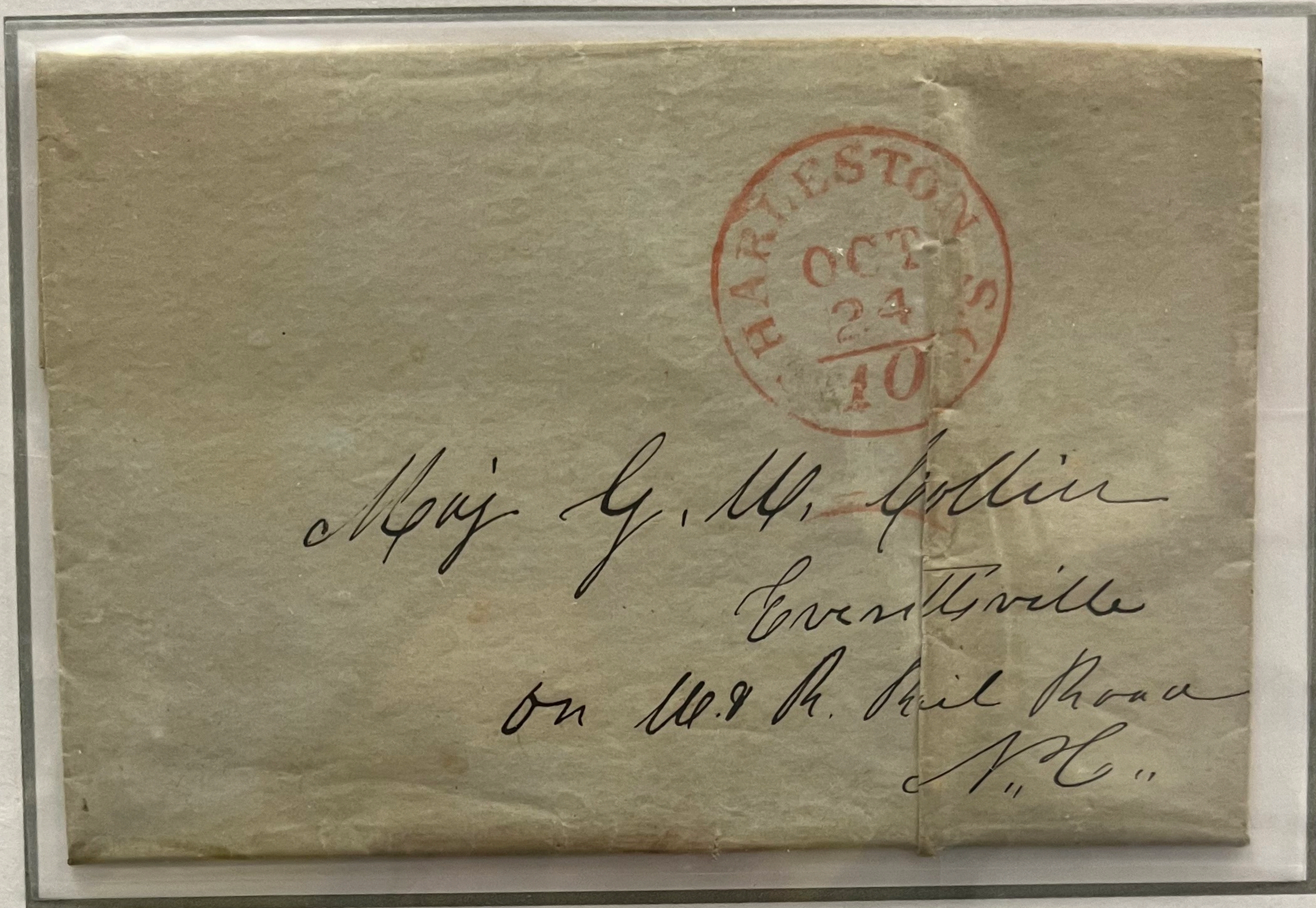
Richard F. Ridgeway, *Self-Sufficiency at All Cost: Confederate Post Office Operation in North Carolina 1861-1865*, p. 27



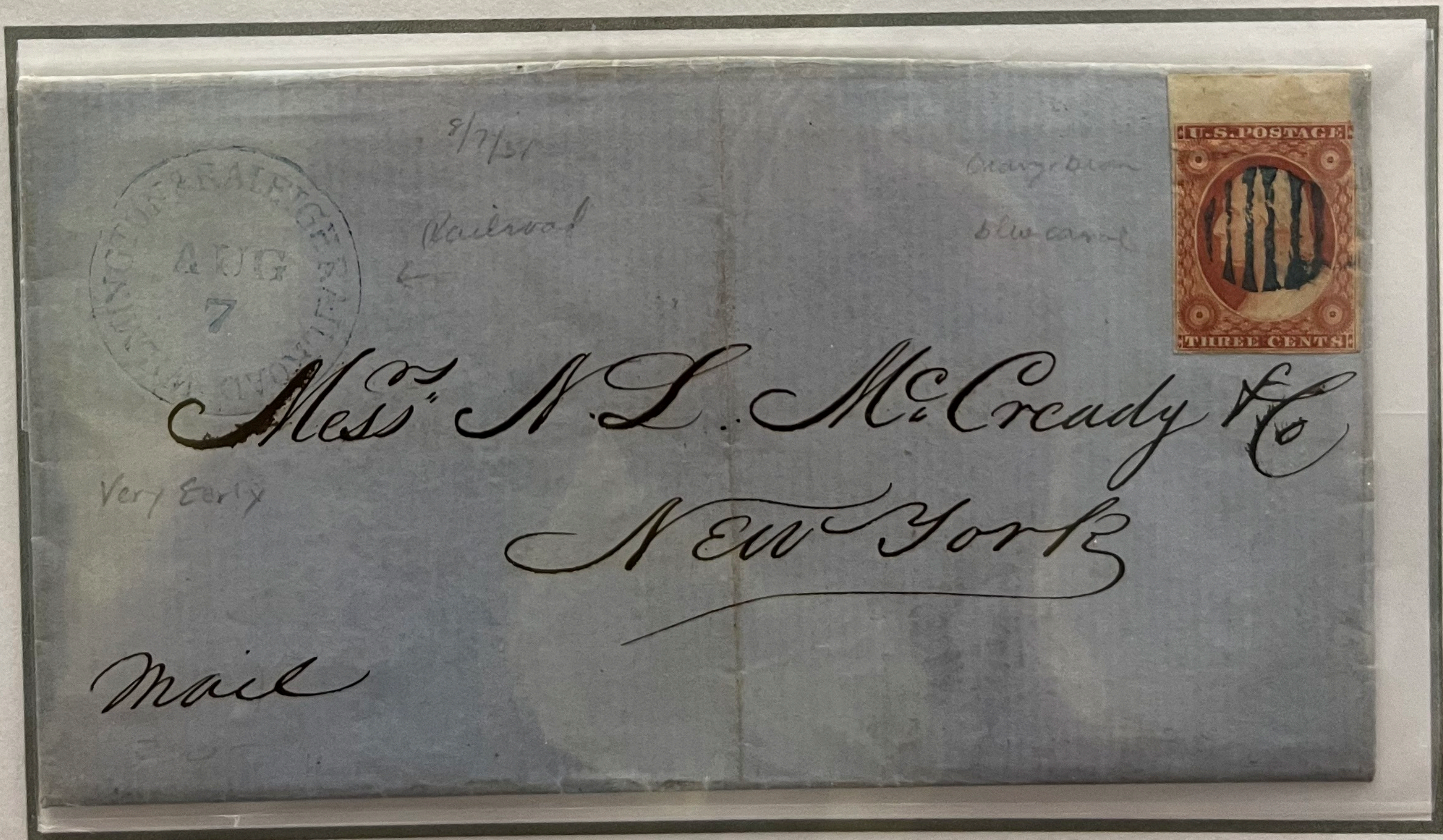
Wilmington & Raleigh (Weldon) Railroad Postmark

By 1858, the North Carolina Railroad connected Goldsborough to Charlotte and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad connected Goldsborough to Morehead City. This intersection of north-south and east-west lines made Goldsborough a very important railroad town in North Carolina. It also made Goldsborough a military objective. Wilmington was the only Confederate port on the Atlantic Ocean that the Federal naval blockade failed to close. Vital military supplies that entered Wilmington passed through Goldsborough on the way to the Army of Northern Virginia.

"on the W & R Rail Road"



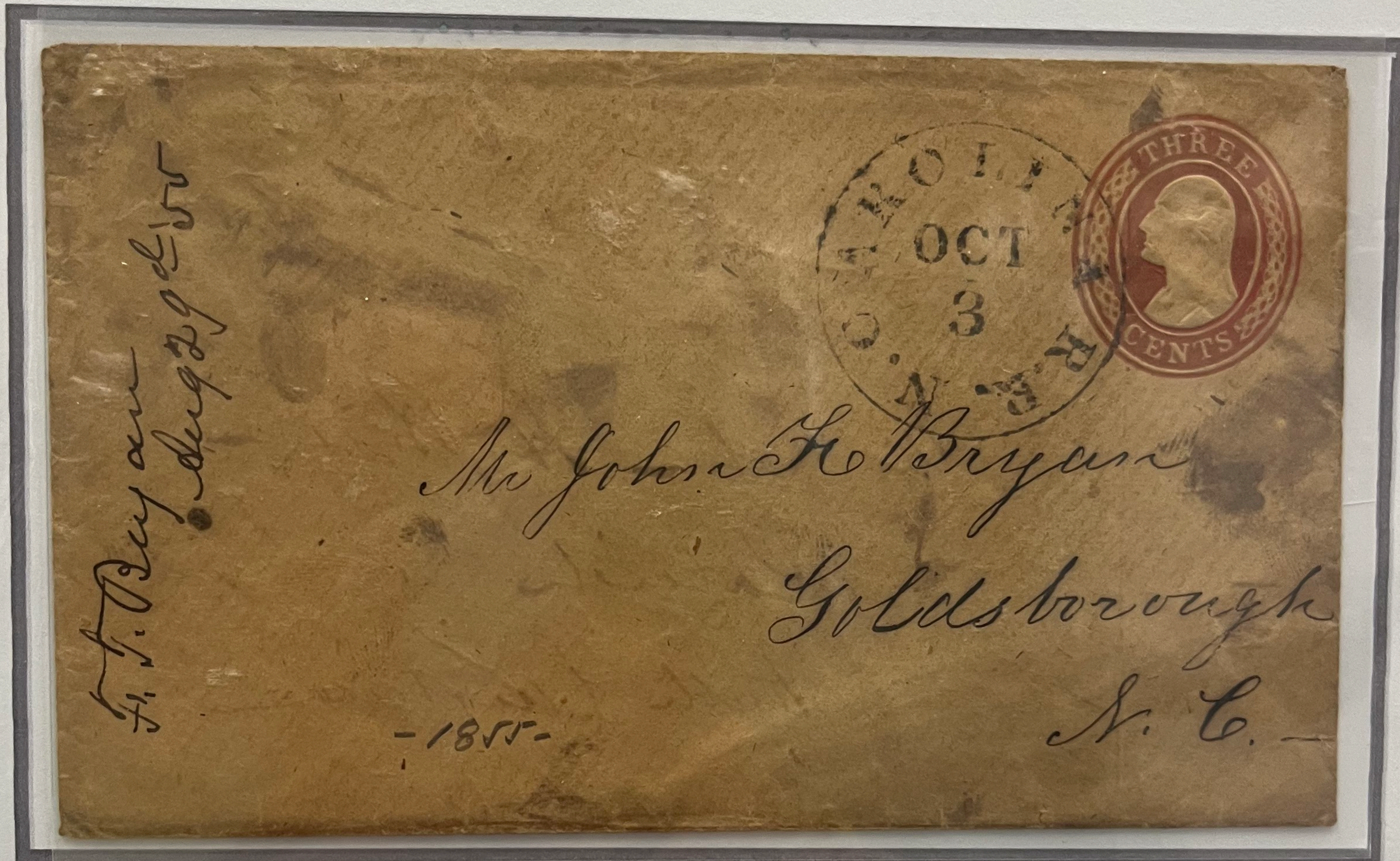
Charleston Ten Cent Hand Stamp



Type I W&R RR Hand Stamp & Grid Cancel
Orange-Brown Type II - Three Cent

North Carolina Railroad Post Office

1853-5 US Postal Stationery



NCRR Postmark to Goldsborough
Three Cent Rate

CDS type: 332-B-1
Stationery type: Type 4

In 1848 the North Carolina legislature authorized an east west railroad that would connect the coastal plain with the piedmont. It chartered the North Carolina Railroad Company in 1849 to run **“from the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad where the same passes over the Neuse River in the county of Wayne, via Raleigh, and thence by the most practical route, via Salisbury, in the county of Rowan, to the town of Charlotte in the county of Mecklenburg.”** Construction began in 1852. This cover was postmarked in 1855 on a NCRR train before the railroad was completed. On January 21, 1856, the 223-mile corridor from Goldsborough to Charlotte opened. The Atlantic and North Carolina RR connected Goldsborough to Morehead City in 1858. (There was no A&NC RR post office during the antebellum period.)