

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of property

historic name Kinston Battlefield

other names/site number Battle of Kinston, 31 Lr 80, 31 Lr 367*1, 31 Lr 367*2, 31 Lr 368, 31 Lr 369, 31 Lr 370

2. Location

street & number Approx.: Four Areas: 1 - 5 m. S. of Kinston on US 258; 2 - 3 m. S of Kinston on not for publication N/A US 258; 3 - 3 m S of Kinston on NC Hwy 58; 4 - 0.4 m S of Kinston on US 258

city or town Kinston vicinity X

state North Carolina code NC county Lenoir code 107 zip code 28504

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<u> </u> entered in the National Register <u> </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u> </u> determined eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<u> </u> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<u> </u> other (explain): _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Kinston Battlefield
Name of Property

Lenoir Co., North Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>10</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Defense Sub: fortification
Defense battle site

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Agriculture/Subsistence Sub: agricultural field
Landscape forest
Landscape unoccupied land
Landscape natural feature
Religion religious feature
Domestic single dwelling
Domestic secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A
 roof N/A
 walls earth

 other N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Attached Sheets

Kinston Battlefield
Name of Property

Lenoir Co., North Carolina
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance

December 13-14, 1862

Significant Dates

December 13-14, 1862

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See Attached Sheets

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: _____

Kinston Battlefield
Name of Property

Lenoir Co., North Carolina
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 614

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 18 260610 3898000
2 18 262000 3898000

Zone Easting Northing
3 18 262000 3897000
4 18 261590 3896660
X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joseph E. Brent

organization Mudpuppy & Waterdog, Inc. date _____

street & number 129 Walnut Street telephone 859-879-8509

city or town Versailles state KY zip code 40383

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Kinston Battlefield
Lenoir County, North Carolina

Description

The Kinston Battlefield consists of four separate areas, creating a discontinuous historic district with a total of approximately 614 acres. The four areas all have integrity of location, setting, feeling, design and association. Those areas are: Area one – Engagement at Southwest Creek; Area two – Confederate Encampment; Area three – Upper Trent Road Engagement Site; and Area four – Engagement at Kinston. These properties are the best-preserved physical remains of the December 13-14, 1862 Civil War Battle of Kinston fought in Lenoir County, North Carolina. The Battle of Kinston was one of three battles fought as part of the December 11-20 Goldsboro Expedition. The areas chosen for nomination reflect the progressive nature of the 1862 battle. The boundary for each area has been drawn to exclude portions of the battlefield that have lost integrity. However, even if there had been no loss of integrity the nomination would still have consisted of separate areas due to the nature of the fighting and maneuvering by the troops. Please note that a fifth intact battlefield area, Camp Pool, is not included in this nomination due to the lack of support and objection by property owners.

The resources in the four nominated areas include both open battlefield land and earthworks constructed by the Confederate army to defend Kinston from the Union army, which held New Bern thirty miles to the east. Many of the earthworks are extant and in good condition. Unlike many battlefields, the Kinston Battlefield was not one large site where two armies met and fought. The actions that define the Kinston Battlefield are the result of a mobile Union force attacking Confederate troops that were guarding Kinston. To protect Kinston the Confederates had to cover all of the approaches to the city, which included several roads, Southwest Creek and the Neuse River. The defenders were at the disadvantage because they did not know with any certainty what route the Union army would use to attack the city. Consequently, the Confederates placed soldiers in more than one location, resulting in combat by infantry and cavalry soldiers at more than one location. Confederate shore batteries engaged Union ships on the Neuse River at Camp Pool, forcing them to withdraw back to New Bern.

The Battle of Kinston was not a classic Civil War engagement in which two armies deployed in line of battle and fought until one side was defeated. This battle was fought over two days and had four major components. The first day, December 13, 1862, consisted of the engagement at Southwest Creek (Area one) and the naval/artillery duel at Camp Pool. (Map three) The second day, December 14, 1862, included two engagements south of Kinston. The first was the fighting where the Upper Trent Road (NC HWY 58) crossed Southwest Creek (present day Patterson's Chapel, Area three); the second was the main engagement just south of Kinston (Area four).

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Area one – Engagement at Southwest Creek is the first major engagement of the Battle of Kinston. This area includes not only battlefield land but also the remains of earthworks constructed by the Confederates to defend the Wilmington Road (US 258) against attack from Union forces in New Bern. In addition, it includes the extant portions of an earthen milldam associated with Hines' Mill and a nineteenth century remnant of the Wilmington Road. Area one is located approximately six miles southeast of Kinston. This area is outside of the suburban limits of Kinston; it is rural. The houses and businesses in the vicinity are generally confined to the road frontage, either along US 258 or the state, county or private drives that access it. The portion of the battlefield that is along Southwest Creek is lowland swamp, generally wooded, and is mostly within the Lenoir County floodway.

The nominated area is an irregularly shaped parcel surrounding the intersection of present-day US 258, which roughly follows the historic route of the Wilmington Road, and SR 1161 (Albrittons Road) located in the southern portion of Neuse and northern portion of Woodington townships. The 470-acre parcel is bisected north-south by US 258 and east-west by Southwest Creek. Part of the nominated area is an open field between Albrittons Road and US 258. This fallow field is covered in shrubs, grasses and saplings. The area adjacent to Southwest Creek is a broad swamp. This area includes cypress and other wetland species. The land is low, wet and very inhospitable to human habitation. The nominated area excludes the single-family houses located west of US 258 and Valley Springs Road, as well as those south of Bill Stroud Road. While the houses have been excluded from the boundary, the placement of those houses is primarily along the road frontage and for the most part they are on wooded lots. While they do not contribute to the nomination, they do not seriously detract from the setting of the battlefield as a modern subdivision would. Within the nominated area are nine recorded archaeological sites: 31 Lr 71, 72, 73, 74, 80, 367*1, 367*2, 368 and 369. Lr 80, 367*1, 367*2, are the earthworks; 368 and 369 are the milldam and the old segment of the Wilmington Road, respectively. The remainder are prehistoric sites or historic sites that are not of the Civil War period (Map one).

Contributing resources

Confederate earthworks (31 Lr 80, 367*1 and 367*2¹) - These sites include approximately 1,900 feet of earthworks constructed by Confederate engineers to defend the Wilmington Road approach to Kinston. The extant earthworks are in two segments: approximately 1,200 feet of earthworks located north of Albrittons Road and west of US 258 and approximately 700 feet of extant earthworks located east of US 258. The earthworks on the west side of US 258 range from

¹ The North Carolina Office Archaeology determined that the earthworks, which were all originally give the site number 31 Lr 80, should be renumbered 31 Lr 367*1 and 367*2 to reflect their current condition.

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four to six feet in height and are approximately three to four feet across. The earthworks are in a wooded area adjacent to an open field (Map one). The earthworks terminate on the west near a modern single-family house. The earthworks on the east have been truncated. These earthworks once extended across the open field but that portion was bulldozed several years ago. The Confederates established their main line of defense behind these earthworks, which were on either side of a bridge across Southwest Creek.

The approximately 700 feet of extant earthworks east of US 258 include what appears to be a redan; a U-shaped portion of the earthwork designed for artillery. The earthworks run east and terminate at the edge of a swampy area. Examination of earthworks constructed along the roads that cross the streams in the Kinston area indicate that they were constructed to take advantage of swampy land adjacent to them and that they simply terminate once they abut those swampy areas. These earthworks range from four to six feet in height and are approximately three to four feet across (Map one).

Hines' Mill milldam – South of Albrittons Road and west of US 258 is approximately 2,000 feet of historic milldam and pilings associated with Hines' Mill. This is perhaps the most significant historic feature at this site. During the battle on December 13, 1862, Union soldiers discovered this dam and used it as a bridge. They were able to cross the swamp and flank the Confederate position north of Albrittons Road. This action eventually forced the Confederates to withdraw and allowed the Union army to advance upon Kinston (Map one).

The historic Wilmington Road – Located in a wooded area immediately west of US 258 are approximately 1,500 feet of the original Civil War-era Wilmington Road roadbed. This extant road remnant is deeply entrenched; the shoulders appear as ridges. The road is approximately fifteen to twenty feet wide and is partially obscured by the growth of vegetation within the roadbed (Map one).

The Battlefield site – The battlefield site includes the Confederate earthworks and the high ground south of the swamp on both sides of US 258 where the Union soldiers and artillery deployed prior to attacking the Confederate positions. The open ground in between is the area where the fighting occurred. Part of the battlefield consists of a terrace south of Southwest Creek. It was on this terrace that the Union army placed its artillery and deployed its infantry in line of battle. The Union soldiers attacked from the terrace, initially in line, testing the strength of the Confederate position. Once they found avenues across the natural obstacles, the swamp and Southwest Creek, the Union soldiers flanked the Confederates on either end of their line forcing them to retreat northward (Map one).

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The remainder of the battlefield consists of swamp and lowlands. The swampy area is wooded with pine, cypress, and other native trees. The land north of the wetland is also low and ranges from open pasture to wooded areas. There are some modern single-family houses scattered along the road frontage, which have been excluded from the nominated portion of the battlefield. Otherwise, there are few structures in the area.

Noncontributing resources

House – This three-bay one-story frame structure with side-gable roof, two exterior chimneys, and a standing seam metal roof is located just north of an unnamed dirt lane at the intersection of Bill Stroud and Woodington roads. The house is approximately 600 feet north-northeast of the intersection. The house was not included in the 1998 *Coastal Plain & Fancy: The Historic Architecture of Lenoir County and Kinston, North Carolina*, by M. Ruth Little.² It appears to be of post-Civil War era construction, though the exterior chimneys may indicate an earlier construction date (Map one).

Barn – A small metal-sided barn with a red metal roof is located approximately 300 feet west of the above described house. Both the house and the barn appear on the Rivermont, North Carolina USGS quad map.

Area two – Confederate Encampment is approximately two miles north of the Area one. This area is also very rural, while it is closer to Kinston than Area one it retains the look and feel of a rural community. Area two is located just south of Parrott Fork, the intersection of east-west SR 1342 and north-south US 258. The development pattern here is much the same as described above. The ground here is higher and for the most part the surrounding land is currently agricultural fields.

Following the fighting at Southwest Creek, which ended at nightfall, Confederate soldiers retreated north along the Wilmington Road. The Confederate army “slept on their arms” (encamped with their weapons and no fires) at this location on the night of December 13, 1862. The next morning the army marched up the Wilmington Road to a line of earthworks located immediately south of Kinston. The area may have also been the scene of skirmishing between the combatants.

² Other than a notation of its location on the survey maps, no survey site number or survey file was generated for this property as per SHPO Lenoir County survey files (Raleigh, NC).

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Contributing features

Confederate Encampment site – The Confederate Encampment site is a broad ridge top confined within the twenty-five-meter contour line on the Rivermont USGS quadrangle map east of US 258 and south of the intersection of the north-south US 258 and east-west SR 1342. The site encompasses approximately eighty acres. At present the site consists of an open agricultural field. Other than agricultural activity, this site does not appear to have changed since Confederate soldiers occupied it in the winter of 1862 (Map two).

Area three – Upper Trent Road Engagement Site is located approximately one mile south of Kinston at Patterson Chapel in Neuse Township. Area three is just outside of the city limits of Kinston. Development has begun along SR 1342, which is just north of the site, and to the south along NC HWY 58. There is also development just behind the nominated area, however additional development is unlikely due to the proximity of the site to Southwest Creek. Much of the site is in the floodway and the remainder is within the 100 year flood plain (Map four).

This area was the site of an engagement between detachments of Union and Confederate forces prior to the main attack on Kinston on December 14, 1862. It includes approximately 700 feet of earthworks on the west side of NC HWY 58. The nominated area, which consists of the earthworks and the engagement area, is approximately thirty-four acres. The earthworks are located on swampy lowlands on the north side of Southwest Creek. The engagement area is located on somewhat higher ground on the south side of the creek and NC HWY 58. Twentieth century single family houses are located north and west of the earthworks outside of the boundary and a church, Patterson's Chapel, is located just south of Southwest Creek in the flood plain in the engagement area. The church is the only standing structure within the nominated area. While visible, its affect upon the site's integrity is not considered unduly detrimental (Map four).

Contributing resources

Confederate earthworks – Within the nominated area is approximately 700 feet of extant earthworks. These earthworks run north-south on the north side of Southwest Creek. The western end tapers out near the creek; they do not appear to have been truncated. Some minor excavation, apparently undertaken by one of the occupants of the houses north of the nominated area to accommodate a dog run, has damaged approximately 15 feet of the earthworks. Other than this minor damage the earthworks are in good condition. They are approximately four to six feet in height and about four feet across.

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Engagement site – The floodplain located south of the earthworks is the area where the Union soldiers assaulted the earthworks. The area is open floodplain consisting of the lawn associated with the church and areas of scrub vegetation and wetlands that are prone to flooding. The lowland was used by the Confederates as a natural barrier.

Noncontributing resources

Patterson's Chapel – Patterson's Chapel is a mid-twentieth century one-story concrete block church with twin towers on either side of a single entry. There is one window in each tower flanking the entry door. The church is four bays deep with a single story ell extending east from the main building. The main building and the ell are set on piers.

Area four – Engagement at Kinston is just south of the Neuse River and the intersection of US 70 and US 258. Area five is the only portion of the battlefield that is within the city limits of Kinston. The area is surrounded by both residential and commercial development. It is located just south of the Neuse River; all of the land in the nominated area is within the 100-year flood plain.

It was in this vicinity that Confederate forces defended the bridge crossing the Neuse into Kinston. This was the final engagement of the Battle of Kinston. This small parcel is all that remains of the December 14, 1862 battlefield. The nominated area is approximately thirty acres and contains approximately 1,000 feet of earthworks constructed by the Confederates and open ground south of the earthworks, which is battlefield. The earthworks and field are located just northwest of the Frenchman's Creek Townhouses subdivision (Map five).

Contributing resources

Confederate earthworks – North and west of the subdivision and east of US 258 is approximately 1,000 feet of earthworks. These earthworks include infantry trenches and one gun emplacement, which is believed to be the location of Starr's Battery, an artillery position on this line during the December 14, 1862 engagement. The earthworks are somewhat eroded but still very discernible. They are four to five feet in height and three to four feet across. These earthworks are all that remain of the extensive line of fortifications constructed south of Kinston to defend the city.

Battlefield site – South of the earthworks is open ground with a scattering of trees. This open area is a remnant of the larger battlefield on which the final engagement of December 14, 1862 took place. The open ground is south of a large pond created as part of the subdivision. Currently, the land is open and it may contain the archaeological remains of Harriet's Chapel,

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which is mentioned in historic documents and was adjacent to the Wilmington Road (US 258) and the Dover Road (US 70). Please note that all buildings shown on the USGS quad map in the northwest corner of the site have been demolished. No buildings exist within the boundaries of Area four.

Evaluation of the Battlefield Integrity

Following the 1991-92 survey, the Battle of Kinston was classified by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) as a Priority IV.2 Class D site. The priority IV.2 ranking denotes the battlefield's integrity, which is listed as lost. The Class D ranking denotes the historical significance of the site. The survey report concludes that much of the area associated with the final engagement at Kinston on December 14, 1862 has been lost.³ However, further field investigation has shown that other areas of the battlefield retain a high degree of integrity. Based upon the observations made while conducting fieldwork for the preparation of this nomination, the findings of the 1991-92 survey appear to be in error. The battlefield, as a whole, has a high degree of integrity, as documented in this nomination. Also, please note that Camp Pool, which also retains very good historic integrity, is not included in this nomination.

³ Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields Technical Volume II: Battle Summaries*, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., 1993, pp. v and 91.

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Kinston Battlefield
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Statement of Significance

The Civil War in the Eastern Theater in 1862 was, for the most part, a fight between the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia and the Union Army of the Potomac. In early 1862 the Army of the Potomac pushed into Virginia to within sight of Richmond. After weeks of fighting the Union army fell back. Emboldened, the Army of Northern Virginia invaded Maryland only to be defeated at the Battle of Antietam. By November 1862, Gen. Ambrose Burnside replaced Gen. George B. McClellan as the commander of the Army of the Potomac. Burnside was given command in hopes that he would vigorously fight the Confederates as he had in North Carolina. Burnside reorganized the Army of the Potomac and prepared it for an immediate campaign that he hoped would capture Richmond, Virginia.¹

In the weeks prior to the December 11, 1862 Gen. John G. Foster, commander of the Union troops at New Bern led large scale raids on Williamston and Tarboro. These raids accomplished little, except to season his raw soldiers and run Confederate foragers out of the area. On December 10, 1862, the day before his expedition left New Bern for Kinston, Foster wrote Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief U. S. Army in Washington. Foster told Halleck, that he hoped to destroy the Confederate lines of communication between North Carolina and Virginia, which was the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. Foster also noted that regardless of the outcome of his expedition he hoped his raid would aid the Army of the Potomac. No doubt Foster hoped, at the very least, to force Robert E. Lee to send troops south, to meet his threat, thus weakening Lee's army.²

The Kinston Battlefield consists of four separate areas within a discontinuous historic district which meets Criterion A under military history with statewide significance. The Kinston Battlefield is associated with the context of the Civil War in North Carolina. The Battle of Kinston was fought in Lenoir County, North Carolina, between December 13-14, 1862 and was part of Union Gen. John Foster's Goldsboro Expedition. Foster's campaign was the logical conclusion of the Union assault on eastern North Carolina that was begun in spring of 1862

¹ William Marvel, *Burnside*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1991, pp. 77-161.

² John G. Barrett, *The Civil War in North Carolina*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1963, pp. 136-139 and *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion*, Series I Vol. 18, p. 477 (hereafter cited as OR).

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under Union Gen. Ambrose Burnside. By June 1862, Burnside had secured most of eastern North Carolina north of Wilmington and east of Kinston. In July 1862, Burnside was recalled to Virginia, leaving Gen. John G. Foster in command of the much-depleted Union army. He hoped to continue his friend and predecessor's work but he did not have enough men for the task. In the fall of 1862 Foster's command was bolstered with enough men to push west out of New Bern. Foster's goal was to destroy the railroad between Wilmington and Virginia and, if possible, capture Wilmington. The Battle of Kinston was the first of three major battles fought between Foster and Confederate forces under the command of Gen. Nathan Evans.

The Battle of Kinston was fought south of the present day city of Kinston between Southwest Creek and the Neuse River, generally along present-day US 258 and NC HWY 58. The Confederates were unable to stop Foster at Kinston, however, a combination of Confederate shore batteries and a falling river forced the Union naval escort to return to New Bern leaving Gen. Foster's army on its own. This is an important and overlooked aspect of the Battle of Kinston.

There are approximately 614 acres being nominated for their association with the Kinston Battlefield. The discontinuous historic district with four separate areas has integrity of location, setting, feeling, design and association.

Overview

In February 1862, Union Gen. Ambrose Burnside was sent by the Union command to take and hold eastern North Carolina. Burnside's operation was successful. He captured Roanoke Island and occupied Elizabeth City and Edenton. His forces burned the town of Winton, blocked the Dismal Swamp Canal, and captured New Bern. All that kept Burnside from capturing Goldsboro was his recall to Virginia, along with 7,000 Union soldiers. Burnside's departure left Gen. John G. Foster in command of the Union Department of North Carolina with a single brigade, not enough men to hold the fortifications at New Bern let alone go on the offensive.³

After the Union army captured New Bern, the Confederates fortified Kinston and the roads leading into it from the south. Kinston became the first line of defense between the Federal

³ DeWitt Boyd Stone, editor, *Wandering to Glory: Confederate Veterans Remember Evans' Brigade*, University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, SC, 2002, p. 81 and Richard A. Sauer, "A Succession of Honorable Victories" *The Burnside Expedition in North Carolina*, Morningside House, Dayton, OH, 1996, pp. 442-447 and 479.

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troops in New Bern and the railroad at Goldsboro. The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad was the main line of supply for Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, the main Confederate army in the east. Protection of this railroad was of primary concern to the Confederates.⁴

To defend Kinston, Confederate engineers built a series of fortifications around the city and along the approaches to the city from the New Bern area, both by land and the Neuse River. The fortifications were designed to take advantage of the natural terrain. The Neuse River flows just south of the city, Southwest Creek parallels the Neuse south of the river and the city. The road system between New Bern and Kinston ran almost due west between the Trent River and Dover Swamp before turning north toward the city. The roads crossed Southwest Creek at several points before crossing the Neuse into the city proper. Confederate engineers constructed earthworks on either side of bridges crossing the creek, anchoring them on the swamps. No doubt, the engineers believed that no one could or would try to cross the swamps and would be forced to assault the works head on.

North of Kinston, a ring of earthworks was constructed stretching from the river to the railroad on the western edge. In addition to the fortifications defending the city, a large fortified encampment, called Camp Pool, was established southeast of the city. Camp Pool was located just east of the point where present-day Tower Hill Road makes a ninety-degree turn to the north. These fortifications were armed with heavy artillery to protect the approach to the city via the Neuse River. In addition to the fortifications and heavy artillery, obstructions were placed in the river, forcing boats to pass through a narrow channel that was closer to the fortifications (Maps three and eight).

In late October 1862, thousands of nine-month volunteers, mostly from Massachusetts, arrived in New Bern. This influx of troops provided Gen. Foster with sufficient force, some 10,000 men, for an offensive operation. By November the new soldiers were settled into New Bern and Foster was planning an attack.⁵

⁴ John G. Barrett, *The Civil War in North Carolina*, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, NC, 1963, p. 133.

⁵ John G. Gammons, *The Third Massachusetts Regiment Volunteer Militia In the War of the Rebellion*, Snow & Farnham, Providence, MA, 1906, pp. 22-25.

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Union Gen. John G. Foster's plan was to march from New Bern, take Kinston, take Goldsboro and cut the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and then to march to Wilmington and shut down the last open Confederate port in North Carolina. This raid was basically the same operation that Burnside had planned in the summer of 1862. As part of the operation, Union Navy gunboats would add their firepower to Foster's land force. Foster was counting on Union operations in Virginia to tie up any possible Confederate reinforcements that might disrupt the raid.⁶

Foster's Raid

On December 11, 1862 Foster left New Bern with 10,000 infantry, 40 pieces of artillery, 640 cavalry, 300 pioneers⁷ [a detachment made up of contraband (escaped slave) laborers] under the command of Henry Wilson, a civilian, 160 wagons, along with a navy flotilla of nine gunboats and armed transports.⁸

Foster's men left New Bern around 7:00 A.M. on December 11 and marched along the Trent Road, the main road to Kinston. After about fourteen miles the army encountered felled trees blocking the road. The soldiers camped there for the night while the pioneers cleared away the trees. The Union army continued the march north reaching the outskirts of Kinston on December 13, 1862 (Map six).

The First Day - December 13, 1862

The Engagement at Southwest Creek – December 13, 1862 (Area one)

The Confederate forces in and around Kinston, approximately 2,000 men, were under the command of Brig. Gen. Nathan G. "Shanks" Evans. In December 1862, Evans deployed his men throughout the region, placing soldiers in Kinston and Greenville and along the roads leading from New Bern.⁹

⁶ David A. Norris, "Foster's March to the Sea [Almost]," *Civil War Times Illustrated*, August, 2002, pp. 38-39.

⁷ Pioneers were the military term for the soldiers sent to clear the way for the main force. Sometimes these men were attached to engineering brigades and at other times they were independent organizations, as was the case with Foster's command. See William L. Priest *Swear Like A Trooper: A Dictionary of Military Terms and Phrases*, Howell Press, Inc., Charlottesville, VA, 2000, p. 165.

⁸ Norris, "Foster's March," p. 39.

⁹ John H. Silverman, et. al., *Shanks: The Life and Times of General Nathan George Evans, C.S.A.*, Da Capo Press, Cambridge, MA, 2002, p. 121.

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The movement of Foster's force from New Bern caught the Confederates at Kinston completely off-guard. When news of the Federal advance reached Kinston on December 12, General Evans was on an inspection trip to Greenville. In Evans' absence, Col. James D. Radcliffe of the 61st North Carolina Infantry was in command. Radcliffe, alerted to the Federal advance, moved six pieces of artillery, the 17th, 22nd, and 23rd South Carolina Infantries and the 61st North Carolina Infantry regiments two miles south of Kinston to Hines' Mill on Southwest Creek. Radcliffe destroyed the bridge over the creek and deployed in line of battle behind earthworks.¹⁰

The Battle of Kinston began on the morning of December 13, 1862. Foster sent his cavalry, the 3rd New York, ahead to probe the Confederate positions. The New Yorkers found Radcliffe's position on Southwest Creek. The troopers dismounted and began skirmishing with the Confederates. Radcliffe was north of Southwest Creek, where earthworks had been constructed straddling the Wilmington Road (US 258). Foster's infantry reached the high ground above Southwest Creek around 11 AM. He found the bridge destroyed and the Confederates in a strong defensive position with artillery. The creek was too deep to ford and he had no choice but to give battle at this location.¹¹

Around 10 A. M. General Evans arrived at Southwest Creek and took command, putting Radcliffe in command of the left (east) flank. In the meantime, three companies of the 61st North Carolina Infantry and four companies of the 17th South Carolina Infantry with several pieces of artillery were sent to man the earthworks across Southwest Creek at the Upper Trent Road (NC HWY 58 at Patterson's Chapel) (Area three).¹²

The Confederate position at Southwest Creek was a strong one. The earthworks covered the road and were anchored in the swamp. The Union attackers either had to wade the swamp or repair the bridge under fire if they were to attack the Confederates. Foster brought up Gen. Henry W. Wessells' Brigade and began to probe the Confederate line. According to one account, a "bummer" of the 9th New Jersey Infantry found an unguarded milldam on the Union left.

¹⁰ Silverman, *Shanks*, p. 121.

¹¹ *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion*, Series I Vol. 18, p. 55 (hereafter cited as OR) and Louis H. Manarin, *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865: A Roster Vol. 1*, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC, 1966, p. 51.

¹² Weymouth T. Jordan, *North Carolina Troops 1861-1865: A Roster Vol. XIV*, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC, 1998, p. 595.

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[Bummer is a slang term that refers to a forager.] The New Jerseymen made quick use of the milldam. The Union soldiers crossed the dam and flanked the Confederates, starting a brisk firefight. On the other side of the road, the 85th Pennsylvania Infantry worked its way down the hill and waded across the swamp. They were aided in their efforts by the pioneer corps, who cut trees that were used to make a temporary bridge. The 85th Pennsylvania and the 9th New Jersey attacked the Confederates on either flank (Map seven).¹³

The flanking move by the Union soldiers eventually forced the Confederates to withdraw from their line on Southwest Creek. During the fight at Southwest Creek one Confederate cannon and several men were captured. The sheer force of the Union numbers forced General Evans to pull his men out of the line and fall back (Map seven). The accounts indicate that the two armies fought for about ten hours on December 13. A portion of that fighting took place at the earthworks on Southwest Creek, the remainder occurred as the Confederates withdrew northward. Once the light began to fail, both sides disengaged and bivouacked for the night. The Confederates fell back to near the present-day intersection of US 258 and SR 1342 (Area two). There they spent a cold night on the field, "sleeping on their arms." The Union soldiers encamped on the high ground near Woodington. The following morning, the Confederates marched to the defenses just south of Kinston with the Federals in pursuit.

The Naval Engagement at Camp Pool

The Union navy left New Bern on December 12 and steamed upriver. The vessels anchored for the night down river of Kinston. The next morning, the boats steamed up the river and got within two miles of Kinston before encountering Confederate opposition. At sunset on December 13, 1862, the armed transports *Allison*, *Port Royal*, *Wilson* and *Ocean Wave* rounded a bend in the river and encountered river obstructions and a ten-gun Confederate battery, which opened fire on them. The Confederates had constructed their works in such a way that vessels were forced into a narrow channel, about one hundred-foot wide, leaving them little room to maneuver (Map eight).¹⁴

¹³ J. Madison Drake, *The History of the Ninth New Jersey Veteran Vols.*, Journal Printing, Elizabeth, NJ, 1889, p. 99 and Luther S. Dickey, *History of the Eighty-Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry*, J.C. & W. E. Powers, NY, 1915, pp. 211-214.

¹⁴ David D. Porter, *The Naval History of the Civil War*, reprint edition, Castle Books, Secaucus, NY, 1984, pp. 414-415.

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The *Allison* took the brunt of the fire as the other three vessels were ordered to back out. The *Allison* fired her main gun at one of the Confederate batteries and silenced it temporarily. The Confederated artillery fire damaged the *Allison* but she was able to withdraw. The fighting, which began at sunset, continued until after dark. The Union boats withdrew beyond the bend of the river where they were out of sight of the Confederate shore batteries, remaining there over night. The next morning, with the river falling, the Union flotilla turned for New Bern. The action at Camp Pool ended the involvement of the navy in the expedition. The Union sailors and marines aboard the vessels engaged with the Confederates suffered several killed and wounded.¹⁵

Companies B, G, & H of the 1st North Carolina Artillery manned the guns at Camp Pool. The three companies of the 1st North Carolina Artillery were under the commander of Lt. Col. Stephen Decatur Pool. These soldiers effectively fired at the approaching Union boats, forcing the flotilla to retreat. Although the Confederate batteries successfully drove off the Union attack, only part of the Federal squadron had reached Camp Pool. Those vessels that made it were light, shallow draft armed transports. The larger gunboats could not get closer than fifteen miles from Kinston due to low water. Although the Navy after-action reports put a good spin on the operation, it was a Union defeat. It would be days before the flotilla returned to New Bern. Of the nine vessels sent up river, six were damaged or sunk. Two boats had their rudders knocked off, three ran aground, and a snag sank another. Most of the damage was the result of river conditions rather than Confederate artillery.¹⁶

After the fight with the Union navy, the Confederates abandoned Camp Pool, leaving most of the artillery. The fall of Kinston on December 14 left the 1st North Carolina Artillery little choice; they retreated with the rest of the Confederate army. It is unclear from the records if the 1st North Carolina retreated the night of the 13th or remained at Camp Pool until the following day. It is known that they marched from Kinston to Snow Hill and from there to Goldsboro, where they participated in that battle. Union soldiers later captured four field pieces and destroyed two other large guns, a thirty-two-pounder and an eight-inch Columbiad, at Camp Pool. They also blew up the magazine.¹⁷

¹⁵ Porter, *Naval History*, p. 415-416.

¹⁶ *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*, Series I Vol. 8, pp. 288-290 (hereafter cited as ORN) and Louis H. Manarin, *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865: A Roster Vol. 1*, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, NC, 1966, p. 51, 113 and 125.

¹⁷ *O R*, Series I Vol. 18, p. 56 (hereafter cited as OR) and Manarin, *North Carolina Troops*, p. 51.

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The Second Day - December 14, 1862

On December 14, 1862 two separate but related engagements were fought. These two actions ended the fighting that comprised the Battle of Kinston. One engagement was fought at the intersection of the Upper Trent Road (NC HWY 58) and Southwest Creek (Area three). The second, main, engagement was fought just south of the intersection of the Wilmington Road (US 258) and the Neuse River and the City of Kinston (Area four).

The Engagement at Upper Trent Road – December 14, 1862 (Area three)

General Evans positioned a small force of Confederate soldiers at a fortified position near present-day Patterson's Chapel, at the point where Upper Trent Road (present-day NC HWY 58) crossed Southwest Creek. This position was approximately five and one-half miles northeast of the of the original Confederate line where the Wilmington Road (US 258) crossed Southwest Creek and approximately two miles southeast of the main Confederate line south of Kinston. General Evans placed at least a portion his command and one piece of artillery at these earthworks. No doubt he hoped to slow the Union advance upon his main line in front of the Neuse River and Kinston (Map nine).

On the morning of December 14, a detachment of the 46th Massachusetts Infantry, a company of the 3rd New York Cavalry, and a battery of the 24th New York artillery moved up the Upper Trent Road (NC HWY 58) toward Kinston. At Southwest Creek the Union soldiers encountered the Confederates behind earthworks straddling the road that, like those across the Wilmington Road, were anchored on a swamp. The Confederates had burned the bridge and were determined to hold the position.¹⁸

According to one Union account, there were 1,000 Confederates with artillery behind the earthworks. This seems unlikely as Evans only had about 2,000 troops in and around Kinston. Regardless of the number of Confederates, the 3rd New York Cavalry (dismounted) deployed as skirmishers and, along with the Massachusetts Infantry, attacked. The Union artillery fired into the Confederate position. After about an hour of fighting the Union soldiers drove the Confederates from the position.¹⁹

¹⁸ J. W. Merrill, *Records of the 24th Independent Battery New York Light Artillery*, Ladies Cemetery Associates, Perry, NY, 1870, p. 189.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

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The Confederates retreated to the main line of earthworks at Kinston. The Union soldiers rebuilt the bridge and followed. The Federals did not arrive in Kinston until about 4 PM, long after the main Confederate army had been driven from the field.²⁰

The Engagement at Kinston – December 14, 1862 (Area four)

The last engagement of the battle occurred just south of Kinston. The Confederate main force was behind a series of earthworks that had been constructed south of the Neuse River and the main bridge into Kinston. Union forces assaulted the Confederate works south of Kinston on the morning of December 14. The main Union force marched up the Wilmington Road (US 258) and deployed into line of battle just south of SR 1900 (Maps eight and ten).

General Evans had deployed his infantry and artillery at the earthworks. On the north of the main road, Evans placed four pieces of artillery, Col. Peter Mallett's Battalion, the 61st North Carolina Infantry, the Holcombe Legion,²¹ and Capt. Joseph P. Starr's North Carolina battery, which held the center. The 17th, 22nd and 23rd South Carolina Infantries were south of the road. With all of the troops he could gather, Evans had just over 2,000 men; Foster had about 10,000.²²

Early in the morning, the 9th New Jersey Infantry moved on the Confederate skirmishers on the right of the road, beginning the fighting. The New Jersey regiment forced the Confederates to retreat to their main line. Gen. Henry W. Wessells' Brigade soon joined the lone Union regiment. Wessells was in command of seven regiments of infantry, the 9th New Jersey, 85th, 92nd, and 96th New York Infantries, and the 85th, 101st and 103rd Pennsylvania Infantries. The 85th New York, 101st Pennsylvania, and the 96th New York Infantries joined the New Jerseymen and formed in

²⁰ *OR*, Series I Vol. 18, p. 69.

²¹ The Holcombe Legion was part of Gen. N. Evan's Brigade. It was an organization of South Carolina infantry under the command of Col. William J. Crawley. The term Legion is an antiquated military term. The idea was to create a small army that included infantry, cavalry and artillery. Wade Hampton raised another legion called Hampton's Legion. The Holcombe Legion never had any artillery. There was a cavalry detachment but it was gone by the time of the Battle of Kinston. See DeWitt Boyd Stone, Jr., *Wandering to Glory: Confederate Veterans Remember Evan's Brigade*, University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, SC, 2002, pp. 23-25 and 254.

²² Samuel N. Thomas, Jr. and Jason H. Silverman, editors, "A Rising Star of Promise" *The Civil War Odyssey of David Jackson Logan*, Savas Publishing Company, Campbell, CA, 1998, p. 63 and Jordan, *North Carolina Troops*, pp. 597-599.

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line of battle on the right of the road. Wessells deployed the rest of his infantry on either side of the road, placed a battery of artillery in the road, and advanced on the main Confederate line.²³

As Wessells was deploying, Col. Thomas J. C. Amory and Col. Thomas G. Stevenson brought up their brigades, an additional nine regiments. These brigades were divided, with regiments placed on either side of the road. With Amory's and Stevenson's infantry and artillery now engaged, the Union army began a slow deliberate push on the Confederate line.²⁴

The Confederates, behind a formidable line and with a swamp in their front, braced for the Union assault. General Evans' plan was to hold out for as long as possible, then fire the bridge and retreat across the river into Kinston, burning the bridge across the Neuse River as they went.

Union and Confederate artillery fired at the opposing infantry. The outnumbered and outgunned Confederates held for about three hours. About noon, General Evans ordered his troops across the bridge into Kinston and ordered the bridge burned. Evans also ordered the artillery on the north side of the river to fire on the positions on the Confederate right. This order only added to the chaos. Hundreds of Confederate soldiers were still on the right, having never received the order to retreat across the bridge. Unaware that their comrades had retreated, they continued to fight. Finally, under fire from both sides, the men retreated to the bridge only to find it engulfed in flames. As a result, their retreat turned into a panic.²⁵

As the panicked Confederates tried to cross the burning bridge, the 17th Massachusetts Infantry and 9th New Jersey Infantry, who had turned the Confederate left flank, charged the soldiers at the bridge. Those Confederates who did not get across the bridge were either killed or captured. In all, about 400 men were captured during the melee at the bridge. The burning bridge was effective in keeping the Federals from immediate pursuit. The Confederates pulled back and regrouped, ending the battle. During the night, the Confederates retreated to White Hall. The next day, the Union army proceeded to White Hall and, from there, to Goldsboro.²⁶

²³ *OR*, Series I Vol. 18, pp. 91-92 and 95-96.

²⁴ *OR*, Series I Vol. 18, p. 75 and Thomas Kirwan, *Seventeenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry*, The Salem Press Co., Salem, MA, 1911, p. 150.

²⁵ Jordan, *North Carolina Troops*, pp. 597 and Stone, *Wandering to Glory*, pp. 91-93.

²⁶ Kirwan, *Seventeenth Massachusetts*, pp. 149-150 and Jordan, *North Carolina Troops*, p. 597.

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The Battle of Kinston was a Confederate defeat. Kinston was lost briefly to the Union army of General Foster. However, Foster did little damage to the town and even in defeat Evans managed to delay the Union advance long enough for some reinforcements to arrive. Foster defeated the Confederates again at White Hall and did some damage to the unfinished CSS Neuse.²⁷ They fought again at Goldsboro, where the Union soldiers were able to burn the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Bridge. However, Foster did not press his advantage. The Confederate victory at Fredericksburg, Virginia, on December 13 allowed reinforcements to be sent down the railroad to Goldsboro. In the end, Foster was forced to retreat to New Bern.²⁸

Ultimately, the raid did nothing to alter the status quo in the New Bern-Kinston area. The Confederates repaired the railroad bridge within two weeks. Foster's nine month soldiers soon returned home and the two sides continued to skirmish in the "no man's land" between Kinston and New Bern. It would be 1865 before the balance of power in the region shifted in the Union's favor.

The Battle of Kinston was the first battle of the Goldsboro Expedition. If the Confederates had stopped Foster at Kinston the expedition would have turned out differently. It should also be noted that the Union navy was forced to turn back in part due to the action of the Confederates at Camp Pool. The Union army defeated the Confederates at Kinston, however, they allowed the army to escape. As a result, those same Confederate soldiers fought Foster at White Hall and Goldsboro Bridge. The least that can be said for this battle is that it had an observable influence on the campaign and, in reality; it had a direct and decisive influence on the campaign. The Battle of Kinston was one of three major engagements of the Goldsboro Expedition and, as this nomination demonstrates, while much of the battlefield just south of the Neuse River is lost (Area four), the battlefield at Southwest Creek (Area one), Upper Trent Road (Patterson's Chapel) (Area three), and even a portion of the battlefield south of Kinston (Area four), retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling, design and association.

²⁷ The amount of damage suffered by the CSS Neuse varies depending upon who is reporting. Union Gen. Beverly H. Robertson reported that the gunboat was destroyed. *OR Series I Vol. XVII p. 121* Confederate sources indicate that the vessel was damaged but not destroyed. William N. Still, "The Career of the Confederate Ironclad 'Neuse'" *The North Carolina Historical Review*, Vol. XLIII No. 1 1966, p. 2.

²⁸ David A. Norris, "Foster's March to the Sea [Almost]," *Civil War Times Illustrated*, August 2002, p. 52.

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Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) Evaluation of the Battlefield

The Class D ranking given to the Battle of Kinston by the CWSAC , which denotes that the site had “. . . a limited influence on the outcome of their campaign . . .” is in error. According to the findings of the CWSAC, only the final battle at Goldsboro Bridge merited a Class C ranking, which indicated that it had an observable influence on the outcome of a campaign. None of the battles were classified as Class B: having a direct influence on the outcome of the campaign. That seems highly unlikely. One or more of the battles must have influenced the outcome of the campaign. Given the effect that the Battle of Kinston had on the Union naval portion of General Foster’s force, which weakened the Union striking ability, the Battle of Kinston was perhaps the most decisive of the three battles.

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UTM Coordinates - continued

Area 1

5. Z 18 E 261250 N 3896890
6. Z 18 E 261300 N 3897160
7. Z 18 E 261220 N 3897160
8. Z 18 E 261140 N 3896720
9. Z 18 E 260820 N 3896730
10. Z 18 E 260860 N 3896340
11. Z 18 E 260720 N 3896330
12. Z 18 E 260400 N 3896900
13. Z 18 E 260520 N 3897720
14. Z 18 E 260620 N 3897740

Area 2

1. Z 18 E 262100 N 3901990
2. Z 18 E 262420 N 3901740
3. Z 18 E 262480 N 3901600
4. Z 18 E 262720 N 3901420
5. Z 18 E 261870 N 3901480
6. Z 18 E 261880 N 3901730
7. Z 18 E 261960 N 3901820
8. Z 18 E 261940 N 3901870

Area 3

1. Z 18 E 265590 N 3900660
2. Z 18 E 265860 N 3900390
3. Z 18 E 265780 N 3900360
4. Z 18 E 265840 N 3900290
5. Z 18 E 265540 N 3900100
6. Z 18 E 265420 N 3900370
7. Z 18 E 265440 N 3900470

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Area 4

1. Z 18 E 264530 N 3903000
2. Z 18 E 264720 N 3902750
3. Z 18 E 264470 N 3902610
4. Z 18 E 264210 N 3902910

Verbal Boundary Description

Area 1: Battlefield at Southwest Creek (see Map 1) – The boundary begins at a point approximately 900 feet north of SR 1161 and approximately 1,750 feet west of US 258. From this point, the boundary extends approximately 4,500 feet due east along a broad ridge north of Southwest Creek. At this point, the boundary turns due south for approximately 3,900 feet, where it meets SR 1909. The boundary follows SR 1909 approximately 1,500 feet southwest to the intersection of SR 1909 and Bill Stroud Road. The boundary follows Bill Stroud Road in a generally northwesterly direction for 1,300 feet, to the intersection with US 258. The boundary then follows US 258 approximately 800 feet north, where it turns due west, following the 18 meter contour line approximately 300 feet. At this point the boundary turns south southwest for approximately 1,500 feet, at which point it turns west and runs in that direction approximately 1,000 feet. At this point the boundary turns due south for approximately 500 feet until it intersects the 14 meter contour line. It follows this line another 700 feet in a generally south direction. It then turns due west for approximately 500 feet, where it intersects Clarks Branch. The boundary follows the creek downstream approximately 2,500 feet northwest, to the point where it flows into Southwest Creek. Here, the boundary turns due north for approximately 2,000 feet, where it intersects SR 1161. The boundary then follows SR 1161 some 300 feet west, where it turns due north for approximately 900 feet to its intersection with the first point described.

Area 2: Confederate Encampment (see Map 2)– The boundary begins at a point just south of the intersection of US 258 and SR 1342, where the 25 meter contour intersects the road. From this point, the boundary follows the 25 meter contour line for approximately 6,750 feet, running southeast for approximately 3,000 feet before turning back to the west and then to the north. Opposite SR1341 the boundary becomes an arbitrary line that runs north for approximately 500 feet, paralleling US 258. The

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boundary turns westward approximately 200 feet and intersects US 258. It then follows US 258 approximately 500 feet northward where it intersects the first point described.

Area 3: Upper Trent Road Engagement Site (see Map 5) – The boundary begins at a point approximately 300 feet south of the intersection of Community Center Road and NC HWY 58. From this point, the boundary follows NC HWY 58 approximately 1,200 feet in a southerly direction. Here the boundary turns southwest and follows Three Grand Road approximately 300 feet. It then turns south for another 300 feet where it turns southwest. At this point it runs 1,200 feet where it intersects the property line of parcel 18083. It follows that property line until it intersects parcel 18812. At this point the boundary makes a northwesterly turn and runs in that direction 450 feet until it intersects William Valuse Lane. From this point the boundary follows the property line of parcel 18083 in a generally easterly direction for approximately 500 feet until the property line intersects parcel 27410. From here it follows this property line in a northeasterly direction some 300 feet to its intersection with the first point described.

Area 4: Engagement at Kinston (see Map 5) – The description begins at a point on the east side of US 258 across from the intersection of US 258 and Old Asphalt Road. The boundary follows US 258 some 975 feet. At this point the boundary turns southeast 90 degrees follows the property lines of parcels 18238 and 18708 until the latter parcel intersects parcel 19795. Here the boundary turns northeast for about 150 feet then it turns southeast for about 750 feet. Here the boundary turns southwest and runs in that general direction for approximately 1,300 feet. Here the boundary makes a 90-degree turn and proceeds in a generally northwesterly direction for 1,200 where it intersects the first point described.

Verbal Boundary Justification

Area 1: Battlefield at Southwest Creek – The boundary encompasses approximately 470 acres and includes the battlefield area, extant earthworks, Hines' Mill dam, and a segment of the Old Wilmington Road. The boundary was drawn to include all of the extant battlefield and related features. A small strip of land west of US 258, which was part of the battlefield, was excluded because it contains a number of modern single family houses.

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Lenoir County, North Carolina

Area 2: Confederate Encampment – This eighty-acre parcel encompasses the area where Gen. Nathan Evans' Confederate soldiers encamped for the night following the battle at Southwest Creek. The nominated area is a broad ridge along the Wilmington Road (US 258) and north of an unnamed seasonal tributary of Southwest Creek.

Area 3: Upper Trent Road Engagement Site – The thirty-four acres that are nominated include approximately 900 feet of extant Confederate earthworks as well as open battlefield. The area north of the boundary includes modern single family houses, as does the road frontage further south. These areas were excluded from the nominated area.

Area 4: Engagement at Kinston – The nominated area of thirty acres includes approximately 1,000 feet of extant Confederate earthworks. These are the last remnants of the extensive earthworks built just south of Kinston by the Confederate army. The remainder of the battlefield area was excluded from the nomination due to a lack of integrity due to either commercial or domestic development within the battlefield.