

York County Virginia

150th

Commemorates the
Sesquicentennial
Anniversary
of the
American Civil War

1862 - 2012

Big Bethel To Fort Magruder

Looking West on Main Street, Yorktown, 1862
Photo courtesy of Library of Congress

Greetings

The Virginia Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War Commission was created during the 2006 Session of the General Assembly for the purpose of planning for and commemorating the 150th anniversary of Virginia's participation in the American Civil War, the duration of which will be 2011 through 2015. Each locality was asked to form a local committee to begin planning for the four-year, statewide commemoration period.

In early 2009, the York County Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War Committee was formed and, on June 2, 2009, the York County Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution supporting the State Commission and its work to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the American Civil War in Virginia. The resolution also stipulated that York County would join with the neighboring jurisdictions to support the organizational principles and statement of purpose for the Historic Triangle Civil War Committee as set forth to guide the commemoration in America's Historic Triangle.

The Sesquicentennial Committee is composed of representatives of the following:

County of York
Division of Historic Services, City of Newport News
National Park Service (Colonial National Historical Park)
Peninsula Campaign Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy
Poquoson Historical Society, Poquoson Museum and City of Poquoson
United States Naval Weapons Station Yorktown
Watermen's Museum
York County Historical Committee
York County Historical Museum
York County Historical Society

Dedication

The York County War Memorial lists all York County members of the military who died as a result of wars as far back as Bacon's Rebellion (1676). Among those are the fifty-one Civil War dead listed below. This program is dedicated to those brave men and their families.

William Henry Barlow
Howard H. Barry
Frederick Belvin
Benjamin Briggs
Elijah Buchanan
John Kendall Bunting
William E. Bunting
William H. Callis
Addicus Chamberlain Crockett
William Dixon
John W. Eagle
James M. Firman
James Franklin Forrest
George W. Fox
John Sidney Freeman
Josiah Freeman
William Freeman

John Green
Lewis Hansford
Elijah J. Holloway
Charles W. Hopkins
Benjamin Hornsby
Benedict B. Hudgins
Edward Hunt
William Wesley Ironmonger
Charles H. Lawson
Francis Lightfoot (Frank) Lee
John Moore
William Moore
Darius Moreland
John W. Palmatory
Alfred T. Pettit
Samuel Cowherd Pettitt
William Hyslop Pettitt

Thomas P. Riggins
Robert M. Robertson
Louis Rollins
George Washington Smith
John P. Thomas
Thomas Eaton Turner
Henry Watkins
William Drummond West
Arthur Bennett White
Robert T. White
Richard Christopher Whitaker
Richard Harwood Whitaker
John Wood
Thomas Wooten
Edmund Thomas Wynne
Francis Lee Wynne
John William Wynne

This program is published by the York County Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War Committee. For information, call 757-890-3500 or contact David J. Meredith, Chairman, meredith@yorkcounty.gov or Amy M. Parker, Vice Chairman, aparker@yorkcounty.gov.

History of the Civil War in York County

Just weeks after Virginia seceded from the Union on April 17, 1861, the city of Richmond was chosen as the new capital of the Confederate States of America. The Virginia Peninsula, flanked by the York River to the north and the James River to the south, became strategically important to both sides of the conflict as an approach to the Confederate capital. Immediately following the secession, Federal forces moved to secure Fort Monroe, located at the southern tip of the Peninsula.

Fort Monroe, initially commanded by Union Major General Benjamin Butler, became the staging ground for several military operations carried out on the Peninsula. It was from this fort on June 9, 1861 that Union troops under the command of Brigadier General Ebenezer Pierce were dispatched to capture Confederate positions in the area of Big and Little Bethel Churches, located near the present-day Big Bethel Reservoir. In what is considered to be the first major land battle of the Civil War, 4,400 Union troops engaged 1,400 Confederate troops under the command of then Colonel John Magruder on the morning of June 10, 1861, first at Little Bethel Church, then near Big Bethel Church on the road to Yorktown. Although greatly outnumbered, the



Major General John B. Magruder
Courtesy of the New York Public Library Print Collection



Siege of Yorktown; The Army Diary of the War of the Rebellion 1861 - 5 by Robert Knox Sneden; Library of Congress

Confederate forces prevailed, and the Battle of Big Bethel ended with a disorganized Union retreat. The Confederacy hailed the battle as a great victory, and Magruder was promoted to brigadier general exactly one week after the battle. It became clear to the northern states that the conflict would not be a quick and easy victory for them as had been publicized.

Following the Battle of Big Bethel, the Confederate base of operations was moved to Yorktown, considered a more defensible position from which to counter a Union advance up the York River and Peninsula. Existing redoubts constructed during the 1781 siege of Yorktown were strengthened and incorporated into Confederate fortifications for use as defensive positions once again. General Magruder used the Custom House and adjacent home on Main Street as his headquarters until March 1862. During the Union seige that would soon follow, the Custom House as well as the Nelson House and Courthouse were used as Confederate hospitals. By early spring 1862, Magruder had completed three lines of defenses across the Peninsula, the most formidable being a 12-mile long line of defenses between Yorktown, the Warwick River, and the James River. Additional fortifications were constructed between Young's Mill (in present day Newport News) and Ship Point and west of Yorktown between College Creek off the James River and Queens Creek off the York River. Dams were constructed across the Warwick River to cause flooding and prevent easy crossings by Union troops. Dammed areas were further protected by artillery and manned earthworks. Thousands of slaves and Confederate soldiers worked to complete these fortifications in time for the expected Union offensive, which started in April 1862.



*Yorktown Custom House
Headquarters of General John B. Magruder
By George N. Barnard, June 1862
Courtesy of the Library of Congress*



*Major General George B. McClellan
Published by J.H. Bufford, 1862
Courtesy of the Library of Congress*

Union Major General George McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, began shipping his army of over 100,000 troops and supplies to Fort Monroe in March 1862. The General himself arrived at the fort on April 2, 1862, and began a march up the Peninsula two days later, occupying abandoned Confederate fortifications at Big Bethel and Young's Mill. Heavy rains and Magruder's strategically placed dams on the Warwick River slowed their progress, made even slower by the numerous Confederate fortifications behind the river. Magruder utilized deceptive troop movements to create the illusion of an army much larger than the 13,000 troops he actually commanded. Even balloon reconnaissance by Federal civilian contractor Thaddeus Lowe failed to provide accurate Confederate troop counts because of heavy tree canopy. Magruder's ruse worked, and McClellan, thinking that his army was outnumbered, chose to initiate a siege of

Confederate defenses rather than continue the westward march. He established his headquarters near Howe's Sawmill and the Clark House (in present day Marlbank), and a substantial encampment for General Samuel Heintzelman's III Corps was established in the vicinity. The Clark House, which still stands today, was used as a hospital for wounded Union troops during the Peninsula Campaign. For the remainder of April,

McClellan directed the construction of Union batteries for the 100-plus siege guns he had brought up from Fort Monroe. Brigadier General Fitz-John Porter was placed in command of siege operations for the Union.

The two-week delay while implementing Union siege plans allowed time for Confederate General Joseph Johnston to arrive with reinforcements. In mid-April Magruder's Army of the Peninsula was merged with Johnston's Army of Northern Virginia, bringing the number of Confederate troops on the Peninsula to over 56,000 soldiers. Magruder had over 80 heavy guns already installed on batteries along his defensive line, including on the bluffs surrounding Yorktown and along the Warwick River.

While most of the Confederate artillery was limited to antiquated 24- and 32-pound smoothbore siege guns, McClellan's batteries mounted heavier rifled siege guns that included Parrott guns with shells weighing up to 200 pounds and siege mortars capable of launching shells of up to 220 pounds. McClellan had installed fourteen heavy siege batteries around the eastern end of Yorktown by the time he was finally prepared to begin use of the larger guns on May 4, 1862.

During the preceding weeks, General Johnston had been arguing with General Robert E. Lee, now in Richmond as Confederate President Jefferson Davis' military advisor, over timing of a withdrawal of Confederate troops toward Richmond from Yorktown. Lee favored holding the Confederate position at Yorktown, while Johnston urged an immediate withdrawal. Finally, after observing the installation of the superior Union siege guns by McClellan, Johnston initiated a withdrawal toward Williamsburg on the night of May 3, 1862. So well organized was the retreat that Union forces were not even aware of the withdrawal until later the next day.

McClellan's troops pursued the Confederates to their defensive line a mile east of Williamsburg, consisting of 14 redoubts stretching from College Creek to Queens Creek. Here the two armies engaged each other during the Battle of Williamsburg on May 4 - 5, 1862. Some of the fiercest fighting took place at Confederate Fort Magruder at the east end of Williamsburg (where today the preserved remains of the fort are located off of Penniman Road). Following the two-



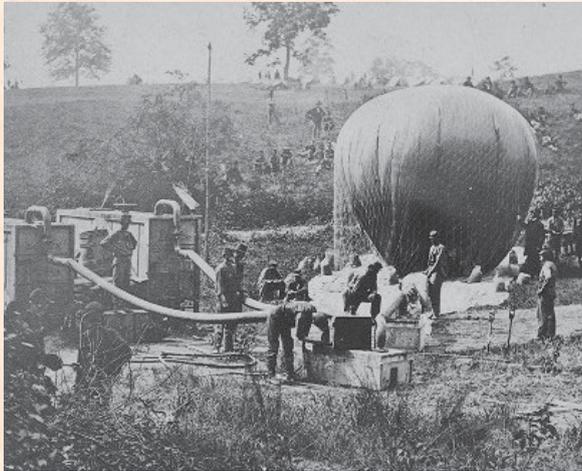
*Headquarters of General George B. McClellan
Camp Winfield Scott, By James Gibson; May 7, 1862
Library of Congress*

day long conflict, Confederate troops were forced to abandon their line and continue toward Richmond. Union forces failed to take advantage of Johnston's retreat, and Confederate forces were able to successfully withdraw to Richmond.

The month-long siege of Yorktown gave the Confederate army much-needed time to fortify their positions around Richmond and prepare for an eventual confrontation with the Union at their capital city. It was largely due to Magruder's efforts that the Peninsula Campaign was not a success for the Union. Later that summer, McClellan and most of the Army of the Potomac left the Peninsula. Yorktown remained under Union control for the rest of the war and was maintained as a military garrison and staging area for troop dispatch during later battles, including the Battle of Richmond in 1863. At the start of the Petersburg siege in 1864, Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant ordered Yorktown abandoned.

Balloon Technology Used During the War

During the Peninsula Campaign, balloons were used for military reconnaissance by both the Union and Confederate armies. Use of balloons during the Civil War marked the first time in American history that balloons were used for military purposes. Balloons were launched from several locations on the peninsula, including Fort Monroe, Warwick Courthouse, Lee Hall, and Yorktown.

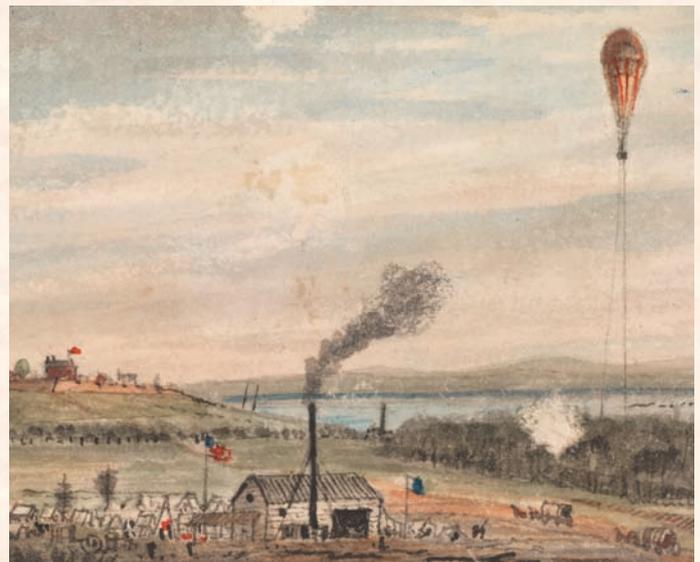


*Professor Lowe inflating Balloon Intrepid to reconnoiter Battle of Fair Oaks: Mathew B. Brady; June 1862
New York Historical Society*

At the start of the Civil War in 1861, several professional aeronauts stepped forward to offer reconnaissance services to the Union Army, including John Wise, Ezra and James Allen, Thaddeus Lowe, and John LaMountain. All were in competition to establish themselves as the Union Army's chief aeronaut. Of them, the most successful were Thaddeus Lowe and John LaMountain. On June 17, 1861, Lowe provided a balloon demonstration for President Lincoln in Washington, where he used the balloon *Enterprise* to provide a reconnaissance report via a telegram sent from the balloon to the White House using telegraph equipment and wires strung from the balloon. Later that summer, Lincoln created the Union Army Balloon Corps, and appointed Lowe to

head the civilian unit. In April 1862, Lowe made several ascensions over Yorktown with Union officers, providing intelligence about Confederate operations during the Union siege of the town. LaMountain, while unsuccessful in establishing himself with commanders in Washington, did provide reconnaissance services to Major General Benjamin Butler at Fort Monroe during the summer of 1861. When Butler was replaced as commander at Fort Monroe in late 1861, LaMountain was appointed to the Balloon Corps. Following professional and technical differences with Lowe, LaMountain was dismissed from the Corps in February 1862.

Confederate forces also utilized balloons for reconnaissance activities. On April 13, 1862, John Randolph Bryan, a young aide-de-camp of General John Magruder, launched the first Confederate balloon near Lee Hall Mansion (in present day Newport News). Bryan made several flights during the siege of Yorktown, providing valuable information about Union positions. Captain Langdon Cheves and Captain Charles Cevor, both of Savannah, Georgia, used multi-colored dress silk to construct balloons that were in service in the Richmond area during the summer of 1862. Nicknamed the "silk dress balloons," the balloons were not made from ladies dresses as was the legend at the time.



*"View of Yorktown from rear of Howe's Sawmill, April 1862,"
Robert Knox Sneden Scrapbook, Peninsula Campaign, Virginia
Historical Society*

- Amy M. Parker, Vice Chairman
York County Civil War Sesquicentennial Committee

2012 Schedule of Events

All events are open to the public. Fees may apply in some cases.



May 5, 10 am – 2 pm, Magruder Elementary School: Hunt for York County's History

In cooperation with Virginia's 150 Legacy Project, this event is designed to document the history of the County and the Commonwealth through the use of digital imagery and photography. This event includes historical exhibits, presentations/lectures, Civil War documentary films, historic photo slide show, historical interpreters, children's activities, and more. Magruder Elementary School, 700 Penniman Rd., Williamsburg, VA. 757-890-3508. Free.

May 10 – 28, Library Hours, Tabb Library: An American Turning Point – The Civil War in Virginia

A traveling panel exhibit comprised of images, interpretive text, and a companion website, detailing Virginia's role in the Civil War. Tabb Library, 100 Long Green Blvd., Yorktown, VA. 757-890-5100 for hours. Free.

May 17 and 18, 7 – 9 pm: Civil War Balloons During the Peninsula Campaign

Presentations by Dr. James L. Green, Director of Planetary Science, NASA. It was during the Peninsula Campaign that the use of military balloons on both sides reached their greatest glory but also suffered major setbacks as the armies struggled to learn how to use them to their advantage. In the end, systematic balloon observations faded from use by

June 1863 and the Union Balloon Corps was disbanded. This lecture will emphasize the exciting details of how the balloons were used on the Peninsula and their subsequent impact on the War from both sides. Free.

May 17 – Main Street Preservation Trust, 6894 Main St., Gloucester, VA. 804-693-0014.

May 18 – York Hall, 301 Main Street, Yorktown, VA. 757-890-3508.



May 20, 3 pm, York Hall. The Peninsula Campaign

Mr. J. Michael Moore, Historian and Curator at Lee Hall Mansion and Endview Plantation, will lecture on many well-known and not-so-well-known facts about the Peninsula Campaign and why it failed to end the war in the spring of 1862. York Hall, 301 Main Street, Yorktown, Virginia. Sponsored by the York County Historical Committee. 757-890-3508. Free.

May 26, 10 am – 2 pm, Yorktown Battlefield: Civil War Balloon Observation Exhibit

Kevin Knapp, retired Army Officer, professional balloon pilot, and Civil War Balloon Corps enthusiast will share separate presentations on how balloons were used for observation and surveillance by both the North and the South. His presentations will include the complete history of balloon operations from their first appearance in 1861 to the end of the Balloon Corps in 1863, and will place special emphasis on balloon operations during the Peninsula Campaign of 1862. 757-890-3508. Free.



May 26 – 27, 9 am – 5 pm, Yorktown Battlefield: Civil War Weekend

Tactical demonstrations, encampments and a Confederate field hospital interpret the role Yorktown played during the Peninsula Campaign. On Sunday special memorial ceremonies will take place at the Yorktown National Cemetery and Confederate Cemetery. Colonial National Historical Park, 757-898-2410 or www.nps.gov/colo. Entrance Fee.

May 26 – 28, Sat – Sun, 9 am – 5 pm; Mon, 9 am – 12 pm, Yorktown Battlefield: Virginia Civil War HistoryMobile



The Civil War 150 HistoryMobile is an interactive “museum on wheels” housed in a 53’ expandable tractor-trailer. The four-year tour launched on July 21, 2011, in conjunction with the 150th anniversary commemoration of the First Battle of Manassas. The HistoryMobile draws together stories from all over Virginia and uses state-of-the-art technology and immersive exhibit spaces to present individual stories of the Civil War from the perspectives of those who experienced it - young and old, enslaved and free, soldiers and civilians. Colonial National Historical Park, 757-898-2410 or www.nps.gov/colo. Free.

May 28, 12 pm, York Hall: Memorial Day Ceremony

Includes the posting of colors, historical re-enactors, a guest speaker, the placing of flowers, and the presentation of awards to student winners of the “York County Remembers” Poster Essay Contest. York Hall, 301 Main St., Yorktown. Call 757-890-3500. Free.



June 10, 3 pm, York Hall: The War Comes to Ship Point

Frank Green, local historian and President of the York County Historical Society, will lecture on how the Civil War affected the Dare Community, with specific emphasis on Ship Point. York Hall, 301 Main Street, Yorktown, Virginia. Sponsored by the York County Historical Committee. 757-890-3508. Free.

July 15, 3 pm, York Hall: York County’s Brave Men of the Civil War

Tim Smith, local historian and professional actor, will share photos and stories of York County residents who served during the War; many who made the ultimate sacrifice. York Hall, 301 Main Street, Yorktown, Virginia. Sponsored by the York County Historical Committee. 757-890-3508. Free.

August 19, 3 pm, York Hall: The Yorktown-Hampton Halfway House in Tabb

Over the last 18 years, Robert Emerson, a local historian, researched the history of Tabb, with some of the data being published in various newspaper articles. Recently, Mr. Emerson combined these articles with other unpublished information in a book titled, “Tabb in Retrospect.” The chapters on the Halfway House and the Civil War form the core of the book and the basis of Mr. Emerson’s presentation. York Hall, 301 Main Street, Yorktown, Virginia. Sponsored by the York County Historical Committee. 757-890-3508. Free.

September 16, 3 pm, York Hall: Union Army Census of the Colored Population of York County, March 1865

Local historian and retired York County educator, Russell Hopson, will follow some of the contraband families as they began new chapters in their lives after the Civil War. York Hall, 301 Main Street, Yorktown, Virginia. Sponsored by the York County Historical Committee. 757-890-3508. Free.

October 21, 3 pm, York Hall: Medical Problems on the Peninsula

Author, historian and historical interpreter, T. A. "Doc" Wheat, will talk about the Confederate troops that initially defended Yorktown and the "deadly enemy" they encountered (and it wasn't the Yankees.) York Hall, 301 Main Street, Yorktown, Virginia. Sponsored by the York County Historical Committee. 757-890-3508. Free.

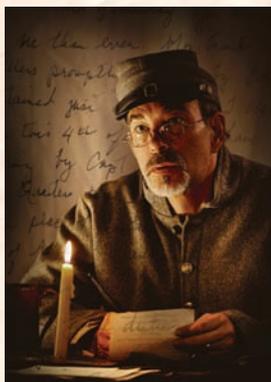
November 3, 10 am – 2 pm, Yorktown Middle School: Hunt for York County's History (Yorktown Village, Moore House, Edgehill, Marlbank, Yorktown Battlefield)

In cooperation with Virginia's 150 Legacy Project, this event is designed to document the history of the County and the Commonwealth through the use of digital imagery and photography. This event includes historical exhibits, presentations/lectures, Civil War documentary films, historic photo slide show, historical interpreters, children's activities, and more. Yorktown Middle School, 11201 George Washington Memorial Hwy., Yorktown, VA. 757-890-3508. Free.

November 4, 3 pm. Presentation: A Prelude to "Kiss My Little Girls - 1861"

Jeff Toalson, historian and author of three Civil War-era books, will provide some special insights into his research and how he came to know the intriguing story of Richard and Mary Watkins. Richard Watkins, Prince Edward County lawyer and former Confederate cavalry captain (portrayed by Mr. Toalson), will join us for a visit on the front porch and recall stories of the conflict. Mr. Toalson will capture your interest and prepare you for the upcoming performances of one of his most popular works. York Hall, 301 Main Street, Yorktown, Virginia. Sponsored by the York County Historical Committee. 757-890-3508. Free.

November 9 – 18, Times Vary, Yorktown Freight Shed: "Kiss My Little Girls – 1861," A Civil War Romantic Epic (Theatrical Production)



Between 1861 and 1865, plantation owner, lawyer and Confederate Cavalryman Richard Watkins and his young wife, Mary, exchanged detailed and heartfelt letters. Richard had enlisted with Company K of the 3rd Virginia Cavalry after Virginia seceded from the Union. Mary remained living in Prince Edward County, Virginia, raising their three daughters and managing the farm. Richard and Mary's letters offer a heartfelt and eye opening glimpse into the War and the times, weaving both a love story and intense eyewitness accounts of the battlefield. Call 757-766-2309. Tickets available online at www.bootsandkisses.com, at the door and at some Yorktown merchants.

Premiering in Gloucester, Virginia, December 2012 – "Kiss My Little Girls - 1862; The Healing Child" (Theatrical Production)

The epic journey continues with Part II of this exciting story. Tickets required. Visit www.bootsandkisses.com.

December 16, 3 pm, York Hall: The Civil War – A Woman’s Cause

Local historian and historical interpreter, Sharleen Leigh West-Carr, will provide insights into the role of women during the war. Ms. West-Carr is currently the chairman of the North-South Skirmish Association Costume Committee and makes Civil War period clothing. York Hall, 301 Main Street, Yorktown, Virginia. Sponsored by the York County Historical Committee. 757-890-3508. Free.

Yorktown Battlefield Civil War Visitor Contact Station



New exhibits telling Yorktown’s Civil War history opened at the Yorktown National Cemetery Lodge on April 14, 2012. The exhibits highlight the impacts of the war from military and civilian perspectives, including the African American community at Slabtown. Yorktown National Cemetery was established in 1866 as the U. S. Army relocated burials from several locations in eastern Virginia to the new cemetery. For Cemetery Lodge hours contact Yorktown Battlefield, Colonial National Historical Park, 757-898-2410 or www.nps.gov/colo. Entrance Fee.

Other 2012 Civil War Events in the Historic Triangle

For more detailed information, visit www.williamsburgcivilwar.com/events
All programs are free and open to the public, except where indicated.

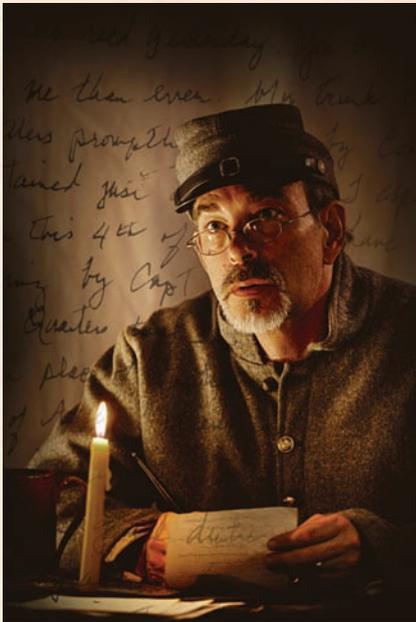
- May 3, 6:30 pm, Williamsburg Regional Library, 515 Scotland Street, Williamsburg: Lecture - Constitution and the Civil War. 757-259-4040.
- May 3, 5 pm, Historic Jamestowne: Jamestowne in the Civil War, lecture and picnic dinner. 800-447-8679. Fee.
- May 4, 4:30 - 6 pm, Williamsburg Community Building, 401 N. Boundary Street, Williamsburg: Sesquicentennial Committee Reception and opening of the Virginia Historical Society exhibit, “An American Turning Point: The Civil War in Virginia.”
- May 4 - 6, Fri, 10 am - 5 pm; Sat, 10 am - 5 pm; Sun, 12 - 3 pm: Williamsburg Regional Library Lawn, Williamsburg: Artillery and Life on the Homefront demonstrations.
- May 4 - 6, Colonial Williamsburg Commemorates the Battle of Williamsburg. 800-447-8679. Fee.
- May 4 - 6, Fri: 4:30-6 pm, Sat: 10 am - 6 pm, Sun: 12 pm - 4 pm, Williamsburg Regional Library, Williamsburg; Virginia Civil War HistoryMobile. 757-259-4040.
- May 2, 5, 9, 16, 23, 30 and June 6, 13, 7 - 8 pm, Colonial Williamsburg: Un-civil Harmony - Music of the Civil War. Fee.
- May 5, 10 am - 4 pm, Williamsburg Regional Library (Schell Room): The Civil War 150 Legacy Project is Visiting Williamsburg. 757-259-4040.
- May 5, 10:30 am, Williamsburg Regional Library: Lecture - Prelude to the Battle of Williamsburg, Mike Cobb, Curator, Hampton History Museum. 757-259-4040.
- May 5, 12:30 pm, Williamsburg Regional Library: Lecture - Postlude to the Battle of Williamsburg, J. Michael Moore, Curator, Lee Hall Mansion and Endview Plantation.
- May 5, 5 pm, Williamsburg Regional Library: Lecture - The Battle of Williamsburg, John Quarstein, award-winning historian, lecturer and author.
- May 5 - 6, Sat, 10 am - 5 pm; Sun, 12 - 4 pm; Williamsburg Community Building, 401 N. Boundary Street, Williamsburg: Virginia Historical Society exhibit, “An American Turning Point - The Civil War in Virginia.” 757-259-4040.
- May 5 - 6, and succeeding Sundays until Sept. 2, 7 - 9 pm, Colonial Williamsburg: Women of the Civil War Walking Tours. Fee.
- May 6, 4 pm, Fort Magruder, 1035 Penniman Rd., Williamsburg: Annual Wreath Laying sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.
- May 16 - 29, James City County Library: Lincoln, the Constitution and the Civil War. 757-259-7770.
- May 24, 5:30 - 6:30 pm, Hennage Auditorium, Colonial Williamsburg: Lecture by Emory Thomas, “The Dogs of War 1861.” 800-447-8679. Reservations required.

Robert Ruffin Productions'

“Kiss My Little Girls – 1861”

A Play by Robert Ruffin with Jeff Toalson

Presented by the York County Sesquicentennial of the American Civil War Committee



Virginia has seceded from the Union, and Richard Wadkins joins the 3rd Virginia Cavalry. For four long years, he and his wife, Mary, correspond. He fights in almost every major campaign in the Eastern Theatre, and his letters include stories of the Virginia Peninsula and York County. Mary's letters tell of struggles to

maintain their farm, three children and her relatives amidst famine, pestilence, plague, and Yankee raids.

Witness this historic tale of Epic Romance come alive through their letters in this outstanding theatrical event.

WHEN

Nov. 9, 10, 15, 16, 17 - 7:30 pm

Nov. 11, 12, 18 - 2:00 pm

(All dates are in 2012)

WHERE

**Yorktown Freight Shed
331 Water Street
Yorktown, Virginia 23690**

TICKETS

General Admission \$15

WHERE

**For advance ticket purchase, visit
www.bootsandkisses.com**

or call (757) 766-2309

**A limited number of tickets
may be available at the door.**

And the Epic Journey Continues...

“Kiss My Little Girls – 1862”

“The Healing Child”

Premiering in Gloucester, Virginia, December 2012

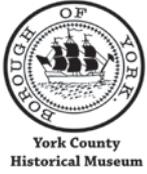
www.bootsandkisses.com

Original funding for this program was made possible by the Cook Foundation.

Thanks to our special contributors!



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Ben & Jerry's Scoop Shop/Green Mountain Roasters Cafe
Carrot Tree Restaurant
Just Plumbing
Riverwalk Restaurant
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Chapter 13



You are invited!

Join us as we continue 5 years of exciting events commemorating the American Civil War!

2nd Edition

Yorktown Sally Port, 1862
Looking East on Main Street
Photo courtesy of Library of Congress