

Old Christmas ^[1]

Old Christmas

by Wynne Dough, 2006



A rider tumbles off “Old Buck” during an Old Christmas celebration at Rodanthe in the 1950s. Photograph by Ben Dixon MacNeill. North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library.

Old Christmas, or "Little Christmas," celebrated by some eighteenth- and nineteenth-century North Carolinians around 5 January each year, resulted from the adoption of the [Gregorian calendar](#) ^[2] by the British Empire in 1752. Scattered parts of the American [colonies](#) ^[3] refused to celebrate Christmas on the new date (25 December) and eventually merged Old Christmas into the new Epiphany (6 January), creating a joint observance not seen in the West since the fourth century. A few communities in coastal North Carolina became a minority within a minority by maintaining the distinction. In time, 25 December became the focus of religious sentiment, and Old Christmas turned secular.

In some communities, it was customary to bless fruit trees on Old Christmas or to go outdoors in the early morning hours to watch livestock kneel in remembrance of the Nativity, but dancing, feasting, exchanging gifts, and other common practices had no special Christian meaning. In Stumpy Point ([Dare County](#) ^[4]) and elsewhere, girls and unmarried women sometimes set out a meal at a "dumb table" on the eve of Old Christmas, hoping to glimpse the apparitions of their future husbands hovering over the empty places. On [Hatteras Island](#) ^[5], loose bands went from house to house, often in disguise, soliciting food and drink and making raucous music. Leaders of such processions sometimes carried a pole topped with the head of a cow or steer, a mascot that evolved into Old Buck—one or more revelers in a roughly bovine costume.

Additional Resources:

Old Christmas, North Carolina Collection, UNC: <http://www.lib.unc.edu/ncc/ref/nchistory/dec2004/dec2004.html> ^[6].

Subjects:

[American Revolution \(1763-1789\)](#) ^[7]

[Colonial period \(1600-1763\)](#) ^[8]

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Authors:

[Dough, Wynne](#) ^[12]

From:

[Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press.](#)^[13]

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