

# THE BENNETT PLACE COURIER

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE BENNETT PLACE SUPPORT FUND, INC.

Editor: Jeremiah DeGennaro

Fall 2011

## SEEING THE ELEPHANT

John Guss

*Site Manager*

It was on this July weekend 150 years ago that men and women of North and South divided themselves in to two countries marching off to war to determine the future of one nation called the United States of America. More than 60,000 men marched to the little junction of Manassas Station, along Bull Run Creek in northern Virginia, on a quest to what they hoped would justify their cause and ultimately determine their future. When it was over, there were more than 4,500 farmers, school teachers, ministers, doctors, shopkeepers and mill workers who lay dead on the ground or who limped home, forever changed and unable to pursue their once peaceful livelihoods. Never before in American history had our nation experienced such loss in one day of combat. These men were not professional soldiers.

As most of us know in today's modern society the American Civil War led to a horrific conflict that cost the United States more than 670,000 lives. Yet, today, we have put that tragic and sensitive period of our history behind us and, for all practical purposes, lost touch with the ultimate sacrifice our forefathers made to give us the freedoms and luxuries we enjoy today. Thankfully, commemorations are created and designed to bring us back in touch with our heritage.

On an excruciating hot July weekend more than 8,000 living historians traveled from literally all over the world to be a part of perhaps the last large scale reen-



*Recreating the First Battle of Manassas.*

actment of the first major battle of the American Civil War. Dressed mostly in wool clothing these men and women took great care in researching and sewing the early war uniforms and civilian clothing of that one particular event so it would provide a true sense of this is the way it was in July 1861. It is truly amazing and impressive for anyone who understands the reenacting community. Through all of the months of preparation and money spent in a nearly catastrophic economy, the same farmers, teachers, doctors, ministers, storekeepers and mill workers traveled to the exact place their ancestors ventured 150 years before. Personally walking through the encampments of more than 8,000 participants I was in awe at the commitment that had been made by all who were

there. The vast sea of aligned white tents, the horses, the battery parks of cannon, the row of sutlers and the colorful and somewhat outlandish variety of military and civilian attire of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was all most impressive. It was truly a step back in that moment in time.

Unfortunately, with all the effort and all the money spent, many activities were shortened or cancelled due to the overwhelmingly excessive heat. However, many found alternative ways to find enjoyment in the rich area of Civil War heritage that breathes throughout northern Virginia. Within a 30 mile radius we all had access to many of the battlefields that would follow the Battle of Manassas/Bull Run.

Continued on Page 5



## THE BENNETT PLACE SUPPORT FUND

### Board of Directors

President, Karen Edwards  
Vice President, Chandler Vatauvuk  
Treasurer, Caroline Odom  
Secretary, Ernest Dollar

### Board Members

Ruth Ann Bond  
Anne Hedgpeth  
Sam Miglarese  
Don Scott  
Jack Schrader  
Betsy Vatauvuk

## BENNETT PLACE STATE HISTORIC SITE

### Staff

JOHN GUSS  
Site Manager

JEREMIAH DeGENNARO  
Historic Interpreter III

DIANE SMITH  
Historic Interpreter I

### Historic Sites Division

DALE COATS  
Piedmont Regional Manager

KEITH HARDISON  
Division Director

DR. JEFFREY J. CROW  
Deputy Secretary

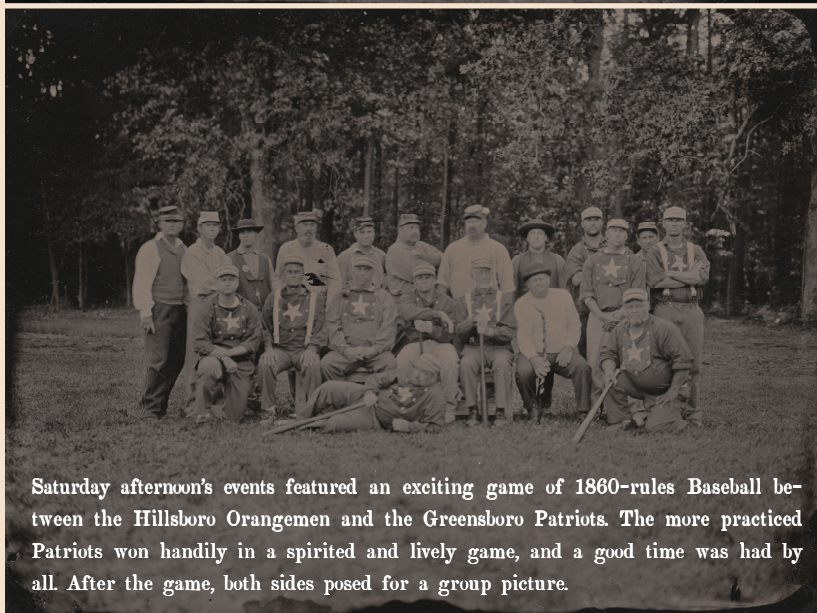
LINDA CARLISLE  
Secretary of Cultural Resources



NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF  
CULTURAL  
RESOURCES  
WWW.NCCULTURE.COM

## "SECESSION" TINTYPES SHOW BENNETT PLACE FROM AN OLDER PERSPECTIVE

Last month, scores of reenactors and hundreds of visitors came to Bennett Place to help recreate the beginning of the Civil War at our special event, *The Road to Secession*. A Confederate recruiting station was set up near the Hillsborough Road, and members of the 6th North Carolina were on hand to induct volunteers and train new troops in the school of the soldier. Ladies from the Orange County Ladies Aid Society were present, demonstrating aspects of home life and delivering care packages to the troops. As part of the program, period wetplate photographer, Robert Szabo, demonstrated 1860s photography and took several images of the site and the event participants. His authentic images captured the event in a way no other modern photos could, and they allow a special view of the site and the time period we interpret.



Saturday afternoon's events featured an exciting game of 1860-rules Baseball between the Hillsboro Orangemen and the Greensboro Patriots. The more practiced Patriots won handily in a spirited and lively game, and a good time was had by all. After the game, both sides posed for a group picture.



# LIVING HISTORY PERSPECTIVE

## A STUDY OF 19TH-CENTURY LADIES' FASHION & GARMENTS *Part IV: Outer Garments*

By  
Diane Smith  
Historic Interpreter I

Now that we have built our frame (the undergarments) we are ready to begin the process of creating the outer garment. There are many items that made up the woman's outer garments but in this article, I am going to concentrate solely on the dress.

The dress worn by women varied greatly. There are, however, some similarities. The dress is made up of two components—the bodice and the skirt. How your dress looked or the materials used to make the dress depended on your social and economical status and what activity you were going to do while wearing the dress. Simple cotton dresses could look like a fancy dress by adding ribbons, fancy buttons or lace trims or kept as a simple working dress. Sheer fabric was a common material used for summer dresses with a lightweight muslin liner. A woman didn't always need a wool dress for the winter months, a cotton or silk dress could be worn with the addition of under sleeves (knitted, made of flannel, or a heavy cotton), a wool petticoat underneath and finished off with a coat or sacque as they are referred to.

The overall look of the dress was to give the wearer a soft, rounded look. By tapering in the bottom portion of the bodice and with the fullness at the waist of the skirt, the woman could achieve the optical illusion of a small waist. Patterns were beginning to come into fashion by the 1850's but did not come in sizes. These were meant as cutting guides with each woman cutting the pattern according to her measurements usually using a piece of muslin fabric. Once the pattern was completed she would then lay use the muslin "mock up" on the fabric to be used for the

dress and cut. The skirts did not require a pattern. Women would often times use the latest magazines (i.e. Godey's and Leslie's) to create their version of the same thing. The more accomplished woman could create wonderful dresses. In the South, as the war progressed, dresses were repaired over and over again and sometimes a new dress was created from parts of other dresses.

When selecting fabric for your dress there are a few but very important basic rules to follow: consider the style of the garment, when and where it will be worn, what activity you will be doing in the garment, your social and economic status, and finally the color, texture and pattern of the fabric (if working consider a dark colored or pattern fabric as light fabric shows dirt quickly). If you stick to these basics you won't go wrong. Some of the fabrics produced during the 1860's are no longer produced today so imitations will have to be used. A good source for reproduction fabrics is The Dressmaker's Shop, [www.thedressmakersshop.com](http://www.thedressmakersshop.com)

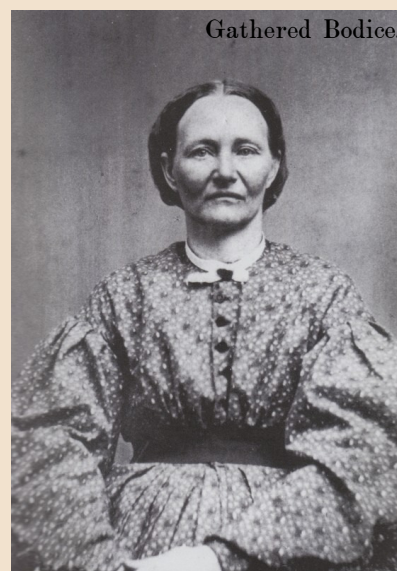
### BODICE:

By the 1860's the waist portion of the bodice was slightly elevated above the waistline or sat at the waistline. In the 1850's there was a tendency to have the front section of the bodice come down to a point that extended below the waistline. This pattern begins to disappear in the early 1860's. The shoulder portion of the dress would dip slightly off of the shoulder where it would attach to the sleeve. Where the sleeve of the dress attaches to the bodice there should be a very thin piece of piping and would be almost flush with the seam. The best way to achieve this is to



Fan Front Bodice.

use very thin cotton thread folded in the fabric. Some of the styles popular for the bodice at the time are: fan front (pictured above), gathered (pictured below) and fitted (pictured page 4). The bodice would open and close in the front with either hooks and eyes or buttons.



Gathered Bodice.





Fitted Bodice.

When deciding to enhance the bodice with ribbons or trim; consider the basic rules as listed above.

### **SLEEVES:**

There are several sleeve styles in vogue at the time of the war. There is the wide open sleeve which usually ended just below the elbow and worn with under sleeves. This style of sleeve was usually reserved for summer dresses as it would be difficult to keep the lower arm warm in the winter. Another very popular style was the bishop sleeve. This sleeve was very full and usually was puffed at the wrist area. It can also be described as a tube. One more popular style was referred to as the "gentleman's coat sleeve". This one was wide at the elbow and tapered close to the wrist. When deciding the sleeve style refer to the basic rules with emphasis on time of year and what you will be doing while wearing the dress.

### **SKIRTS:**

Most skirts should be made with straight seams. The gored skirt was introduced in 1864 which gave a more flat section to the front and pushed the fullness towards the back. This was the beginning of the bustle skirt to be seen in the late 1860's early 1870's. The roundness of the skirt would also change to an oblong style

with more fabric towards the back of the dress. In the 1860's the shape would be round and resemble a bell. Embellishing the skirt was usually by the ladies choice although many followed the latest fashions described in the different magazines. With most skirts there would have been a panel sewn inside at the bottom that we refer to as a "kick panel". This was usually made of polished cotton and the purpose of this fabric was to protect the material from the dirt and scraping done by the wearers shoes. If the fabric was a woven material this would allow the woman to turn the fabric inside out for additional use. One additional accessory for the skirt would entail a wool/cotton tape that covered the hem. This would also aid in protecting the hem from wear and tear and allow the woman to extend the use of the dress plus allow the woman to turn the skirt upside down when remaking the dress. The hem would then be used as the waist and the waist would now be the hem. See what I mean? They were very thrifty back then. The kick panel and hem tape would not always be used when the fabric was sheer or very lightweight. The use of these items would alter the way the fabric laid.

An interesting note regarding the pattern on the fabric is that large prints which would require matching up to give a seamless look was an indication of wealth in addition to the type of fabric. If you have ever hung up wallpaper, you are attempting to make the walls appear seamless and must waste a lot of the paper to achieve this. The same principle applies to

matching up fabric on a dress. There will be a lot of fabric that gets wasted.

### **COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES:**

This item protects the collar and the wrist area from dirt as well as wear and tear. The width of the collar would change from very wide in the 1850's to a narrower collar in the 1860's. The material for the collar was usually white cotton but finer fabrics could be used as well as embellishing them by adding embroidered patterns on the corners or having scalloped edges all the way around. To protect the wrist area of the sleeve the woman had the option of either attaching cuffs directly to the sleeve or wear full length under sleeves. As with the collar, the cuff or under sleeve could be made of different materials. I read an account in a diary where a woman knitted a pair of under sleeves she wore during winter.

This concludes my article. There is so much information on women's garments that it is impossible to cover it all. I've tried to make these articles simple and enjoyable while giving you some basic information from which to build on. Even though I have been portraying a civilian for more than 15 years, I still continue to learn new things about the garments worn by women during the 1860's. There are several great sources to help you with creating your impression from diaries and books but the best is always photos. Take advantage of those plus our library at Bennett Place is another great source for information.

## **19th CENTURY RECIPE BOOK.**

### **“JUMBLES” PREPARATION :**

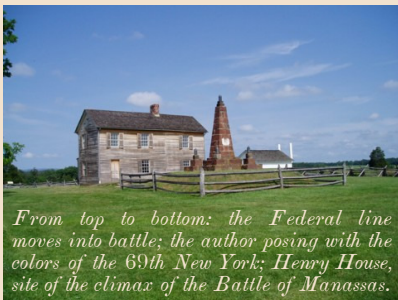
#### **INGREDIENTS :**

- 1 cup butter, softened
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 Tbsp rose-water
- 3 cups sifted flour
- 2 tsp freshly grated nutmeg
- ½ tsp mace
- ½ tsp cinnamon
- Additional sugar

Sift flour with spices and set aside. Cream butter and sugar well. Add egg and rose-water, blending thoroughly. Add dry ingredients all at once to creamed mixture, blending well. Wrap dough and chill at least 2 hours. On a lightly floured surface, roll out dough to ¼ inch thickness. Cut circles with a glass or cut into thin strips and shape into rings. Put on tins. Bake in a preheated Dutch oven over hot coals or modern oven at 375 degrees for 10-12 minutes. Remove and sprinkle with sugar and allow to cool.



# A DISPATCH FROM THE REENACTMENT OF FIRST MANASSAS



*From top to bottom: the Federal line moves into battle; the author posing with the colors of the 69th New York; Henry House, site of the climax of the Battle of Manassas.*

## Continued from Page 1

Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, The Wilderness, Salem Church, and Brandy Station are a few of many.

On this occasion I chose to take the side of the Union, portraying one of the men of the 69th New York Irish Regiment, having previously witnessed as a Southern soldier the presentation of new Confederate flags at Morrisville Station, the Secession of North Carolina in the Old Capitol in Raleigh, and the initial shots opening the war in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina.

Even though many events and activities had been altered or cancelled in the schedule of events for the weekend, we were not about to cancel the most important aspect of the reason why we were all there on that hallowed ground; "to fight the first major battle of the war". On Saturday morning, men and women dressed up in their early war attire and marched off to the battlefield site to ignite this sesquicentennial commemoration in fine fashion. Throughout the entire lead up to the main event it had been unbearably hot to the point of literally not being able to move. Literally. Yet, once we marched over the crest of the hill to the open "battlefield stage", which was in fact part of the original battle-

field, there was an unusual breeze that swept across the site, lifting the flags in the air and easing the plight of already weary participants. It was quite surreal and almost spiritual.

When the final cannon and muskets were silenced, the more than 10,000 spectators bordering the field cheered and clapped in appreciation, yet the reenactment groups trudged meagerly back to their respective camps to seek water and shade from the sweltering sun and still 108 degree temperature. We would do it all again on Sunday.

So one may ask, why do we do this? In spite of all the controversy, politics, and continued debate over the issues of slavery, state's rights, flying Confederate flags, carpet baggers, etc, it comes right down to our recognition of the average American citizen, who by majority, had virtually no stake in this war or any true feelings one way or the other. It is to honor their sacrifice. It also demonstrates the pure passion and commitment of those who wanted to be a part of the beginning of one of the most defining events in our nation's history, which in fact may never be recreated on this magnitude ever again.

It was extremely hot and miserable. I had blisters on my feet and chaffed to the point of it being almost unbearable, but I am glad I was there to be a part of history.

## Follow Bennett Place Online !!

In addition to our Facebook page and Twitter feed, there is now an improved way to stay current with Bennett Place news online! Check out our brand new website at:

[www.BENNETTPLACEHISTORICSITE.COM](http://www.BENNETTPLACEHISTORICSITE.COM)

The new website, created by JW Web Solutions, is completely funded by the Bennett Place Support Fund, Inc. It features event photos, videos and blogs posted by the site staff. Information is available on the surrender, school programs, site rentals, and other uses for our historic site. There is an online gift shop if you are looking for a special gift for someone, or if you simply wish to make a donation to support Bennett Place, we greatly appreciate the contribution.



Visit Bennett Place online on Facebook and Twitter!  
Follow us to stay posted on what is new around the site!

<http://www.facebook.com/bennett.place>

<http://twitter.com/Bennett Place>





## THE SITE MANAGER'S DESK



By John Guss, Bennett Place Site Manager

It is hard to believe that the first year of the Civil War Sesquicentennial is drawing to a close, but we have built many fond memories in our mental archives, and hopefully, in some way, remembered and respected our ancestors in an honorable way. We have certainly experienced an increase in visitation and outreach

educational programs. Everyone around the United States who has a bit of Civil War heritage in their profile continues to project their best foot forward with new interpretive exhibits and educational programming, as you noted in one of our articles about our recent staff and volunteer field trip to Sailor's Creek Battlefield and the new Appomattox Court House museum in Virginia. We too have contributed with our most recent event, Road To Secession, which was a tremendous success, giving visitors a taste of what Piedmont North Carolina was like at the outset of the war. We will have many more Civil War commemorative events through 2015.

Of course, with as much success as we continue to have, I would be doing our historic sites a disservice if I did not continue to beat the drum of requesting for your continued support. Even after the final 2011-2012 state budget was passed this summer, the North Carolina State Legislature was forced to make even more difficult decisions on financial cuts to all

government agencies. This left us digging deeper within our creative minds to figure out ways to forge ahead with our respective missions of maintaining infrastructure, educating our children, protecting our health, and preserving our heritage. As our ancestors had to deal with even greater challenges set before them, the American Civil War helps us keep these modern times in perspective, and confirms that we too will make it.

So, we ask that you drop in some time for a visit and sign our guest book. Bring friends and family to share in the experience of where our ancestors walked on these hallowed grounds. We also have our fellow historic sites which host the vast colorful history of the Old North State. Please make a visit to enjoy them as well.

Finally, we hope that each of you has a wonderful Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday shared with family and friends. We will see you all again in 2012!

Continue to follow the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the American Civil War series on our website: <http://www.nccivilwar150.com>, and for those who are most interested in keeping up with the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the American Civil War throughout the entire country, an excellent website to follow is the Civil War Traveler. [www.civilwartraveler.org](http://www.civilwartraveler.org).

Also, keep up with our new website sponsored by the Bennett Place Support Fund, Inc. [www.bennettplacehistoricsite.com](http://www.bennettplacehistoricsite.com).

Enjoy this issue of *The Bennett Place Courier*. Thank you again for your continued support.

## New Bennett Place Sutler Store Now Open for Business!



Living history events at Bennett Place will now feature a new interpretive element and additional fundraiser for the site, in the form of a sutler store, currently called Hillsborough Printing & Sundry. The sutlery made its debut at October's "Road to Secession" event and is being managed by Historic Interpreter Jeremiah DeGennaro. Sutlers were travelling merchants attached to armies during the Civil War who sold supplemental goods to soldiers in the field. All items carried in the sutlery are authentic reproductions of goods sold by these merchants during the war, including candles, canned goods, patriotic stationery and various pamphlets. The store will be used to interpret sutlers and their wares during the Civil War, and all items will be available for purchase, with proceeds going to the Bennett Place Support Fund, Inc. The sutlery is available to travel to other sites and special events. For more information, call (919) 383-4345.

At left: Jeremiah DeGennaro poses by the new Sutler store  
Inset: A small sampling of goods currently offered at the store

## VOLUNTEER SPOTLIGHT: BERNIE ZEBROWSKI

In order to show our appreciation for the many people who help our site through their volunteer service, we feature a different volunteer in each newsletter issue.

One of our newer additions to the Bennett Place volunteer team is Bernie Zebrowski, of Durham. Bernie first became acquainted with Bennett Place when visiting the site last year, and first volunteered with us during the Civil War Park Day clean-up session last April. Ever since, Bernie has been a fixture behind the front desk, welcoming visitors and keeping the staff smiling with a sharp wit and winning personality.

Bernie lived in several states and countries growing up with a father in the Army, but called California home for most of his life before retiring to North Carolina with his wife, Marilyn. Bernie is retired after 32 years of working in public health, both for the Centers for Disease Control and the Santa Clara (CA) County health department. As he describes it, "every day is a Saturday." Which makes things very convenient when scheduling him to help out.

Bernie's volunteer specialties include top notch visitor services behind the front desk, cleaning his section of the Visitor Center to a high-polish shine, and rewarding the staff with their



favorite candy when he comes in each morning: John receives Butterfingers, Diane gets Twix, and Jeremiah is given Almond Joys. They are a welcome treat, and Bernie is a welcome volunteer.

**THANK YOU, BERNIE!**

## STAFF, VOLUNTEERS AND FRIENDS ENJOY OCTOBER FIELD TRIP TO VIRGINIA'S SOUTHSIDE CIVIL WAR SITES

A large group of Bennett Place staff, volunteers and support group members recently enjoyed a field trip to southside Virginia for a visit to Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park and Sailor's Creek Battlefield His-

torical State Park. Among the highlights of the trip was a special tour of Sailor's Creek by Chris Calkins, noted historian of the Appomattox campaign and current park manager at Sailor's Creek. In addition, Appomattox Court-

house Historian Patrick Schroeder and Curator Joe Williams led a wonderful and enlightening tour of the museum gallery and Clover Hill Tavern, where paroles for Robert E. Lee's surrendered troops were printed. All received reproduction copies of the paroles, a special souvenir from a wonderful day in Virginia!

Field trips to other historic sites give our volunteers a chance to see places they wouldn't normally visit, and allow the Bennett Place staff to get good ideas for future museum exhibitions, tours, special events and other programs.

This is our second year planning a special field trip for friends and volunteers and will be a fun fall tradition for Bennett Place in the coming years. If you are interested in joining us on a trip in the future, Bennett Place staff field trips are open to site volunteers and members of the Bennett Place Support Fund! Volunteer or donate today to get a chance at one of our next excursions!



Chris Calkins, park manager at Sailor's Creek, discusses the end of the Civil War in Virginia with Bennett Place friends and volunteers.



# JOIN THE CAUSE!!

## BECOME A MEMBER OF THE BENNETT PLACE SUPPORT FUND!



In addition to the satisfaction of supporting the mission of Bennett Place State Historic Site, a donation at the attached contribution levels to our support group are entitles you to the following benefits:

### All Levels:

Membership Card

Quarterly Newsletter

Notices for Special Events

### Captain and Above:

10 percent Gift Shop Discount

Certificate of Appreciation

Special Gift

Thank You  
to  
Our Latest Donors!

Society of American  
Foresters  
*Sergeant*

ARC of Orange County  
*Sergeant*

Garden Makers' Club  
*Lieutenant*

Sam Miglarese  
*Lieutenant*

Charles Thissen  
*Major*

### MEMBERSHIP FORM

NAME

DATE

ADDRESS

PHONE

E-MAIL

SIGNATURE

### CONTRIBUTION LEVELS.

- ☐ Sergeant (1 yr) \$25
- ☐ Lieutenant (1 yr) \$50
- ☐ Captain (1 yr) \$100
- ☐ Major (3 yrs) \$300
- ☐ Colonel (5 yrs) \$500
- ☐ General (lifetime) \$1865
- ☐ Governor (1 yr) \$2500
- ☐ President (1 yr) \$5000

Total: \$ \_\_\_\_\_



## FOLLOWING THE CIVIL WAR IN REAL TIME: A LOOK BACK AT THE NEWSPAPERS OF 1861

*One of the most important, reliable and useful resources for historians is the "primary source," documents created at the time of a specific historical event. With this in mind, and as a way of gaining a better understanding of how North Carolina reacted to, and was affected by, the Civil War, we will be running a special feature throughout the sesquicentennial. In this ongoing feature we will look back at newspaper articles from the time period, as close as possible to the time of year they were being written. As a quarterly newspaper, we can only be so precise in our dates, but the content provided should give a better understanding of how North Carolinians felt about the war, what they had to deal with on a daily basis, and how that changed over the course of the conflict.*

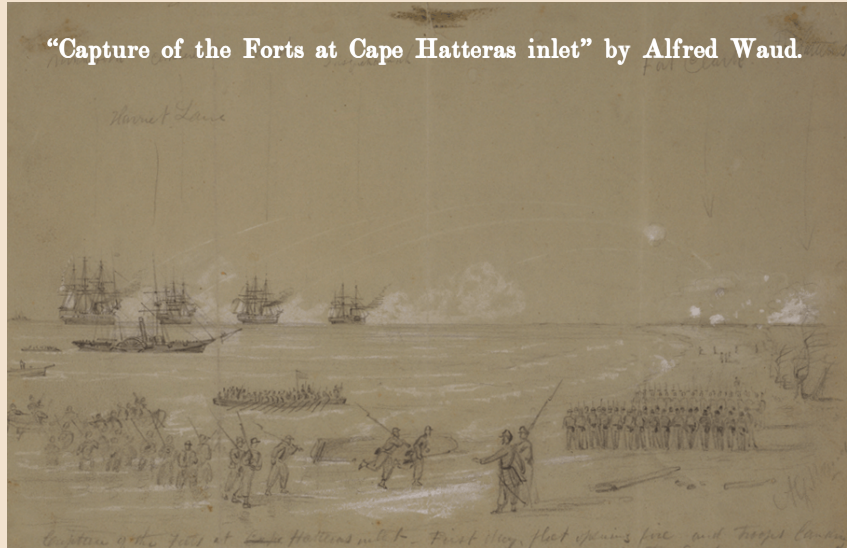
### SEPTEMBER 1861: In Aftermath of Battle, Changes to Life and Business in Hatteras

Now that North Carolina, unwillingly dragged into rebellion, finds her coast blockaded and her ports locked up by the occupation of *Hatteras* and other forts commanding the inlets to Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, and by gunboats cruising in these waters, we apprehend that the turpentine trade must be at a stand-still, for who will make an article which can not be eaten, worn, or sold? North Carolina has every thing to lose and nothing to gain by rebellion.

Among the minor resources of the State, the shad and herring fisheries, carried on in the numerous bays and inlets of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, occupy no inconsiderable place. Every estate on these waters has its fishing shore, located where a line of smooth sand beach affords facilities for landing the fish, and fitted up with windlasses for haul-

### AUGUST 1861: CAPE HATTERAS FALLS TO UNION FORCES; FEDERAL OCCUPATION OF EASTERN N.C. BEGINS

"Capture of the Forts at Cape Hatteras inlet" by Alfred Waud.



A dispatch from Fortress Monroe says: The rebels have abandoned their strongly fortified forts at Ocracoke Inlet. Multitudes of North Carolinians have demonstrated their loyalty to the Government by coming to Hatteras Inlet to take the oath of allegiance. Colonel Hawkins sends word that he administered the oath to between two and three hundred in one day. The steamer *Pawnee* still lies in the Inlet and the *Susquehanna* outside. The *Susquehanna* ran down to Ocracoke Inlet, and found the fortifications there completely deserted, and the white flag was every where exhibited.

On the following day the *George Peabody* arrived at the Fortress, from Hatteras Inlet, with a number of fugitive families from the mouth of Tar River, who had succeeded in escaping to the Inlet. They report that the lower counties of North Carolina are ready to hoist the National flag when assured of support—a prominent clergyman declaring that should a national force land near Beaufort, it would immediately be joined by at least two thousand North Carolina Unionists. A perfect reign of terror exists there at present. Ten regiments of State troops have been recalled from Virginia.

—Harper's Weekly, New York City, N.Y.

ing the seines, salting houses, coopering-sheds and offices. The season on the Albemarle Sound lasts from about the 15th of March to the middle of May; and during that time the public mind is occupied with the subject to the exclusion even of politics.

Of all the striking views of this exciting and picturesque business the

night-haul is pre-eminent in interest. Here the lively scenes of the day are re-enacted amidst the glare of pine torches, which exhibits the wild figures of the fishermen and the death-struggles of the finny captives in the most dramatic light possible.

—Harper's Weekly, New York City, N.Y.

*Special Thanks to Volunteer Jane Hoppenworth for researching and compiling these interesting articles!*

# UPCOMING EVENTS AT BENNETT PLACE !



## DECEMBER 10 - 11

### *Christmas in the Carolinas During the Civil War*

Saturday, 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

Sunday, 10 a.m.—3 p.m.

Visit Bennett Place during the holiday season and see how Christmas was celebrated in the Piedmont during the Civil War. Living historians will decorate the farm in a typical modest fashion. There will be music and caroling along with refreshments served. Admission is *FREE* and donations are graciously accepted. For more information contact: 919-383-4345 or [bennett@ncder.gov](mailto:bennett@ncder.gov)

## MARCH 24 - 25

### *TARHEELS:*

### *Soldiers of the Old North State*

Saturday, 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

Sunday, 10 a.m.—3 p.m.

Confederate reenactors will be camped out at Bennett Place, demonstrating campaign life for North Carolina's Confederate soldiers during the American Civil War. Firing demonstrations, drill maneuvers, and talks and cooking demonstrations will be ongoing. Admission is *FREE* and donations are graciously accepted. For more information contact: 919-383-4345 or [bennett@ncder.gov](mailto:bennett@ncder.gov)



## APRIL 28 - 29

### *Bennett Place 50th Anniversary Celebration*

Saturday, 10 a.m.—4 p.m.

Sunday, 10 a.m.—3 p.m.

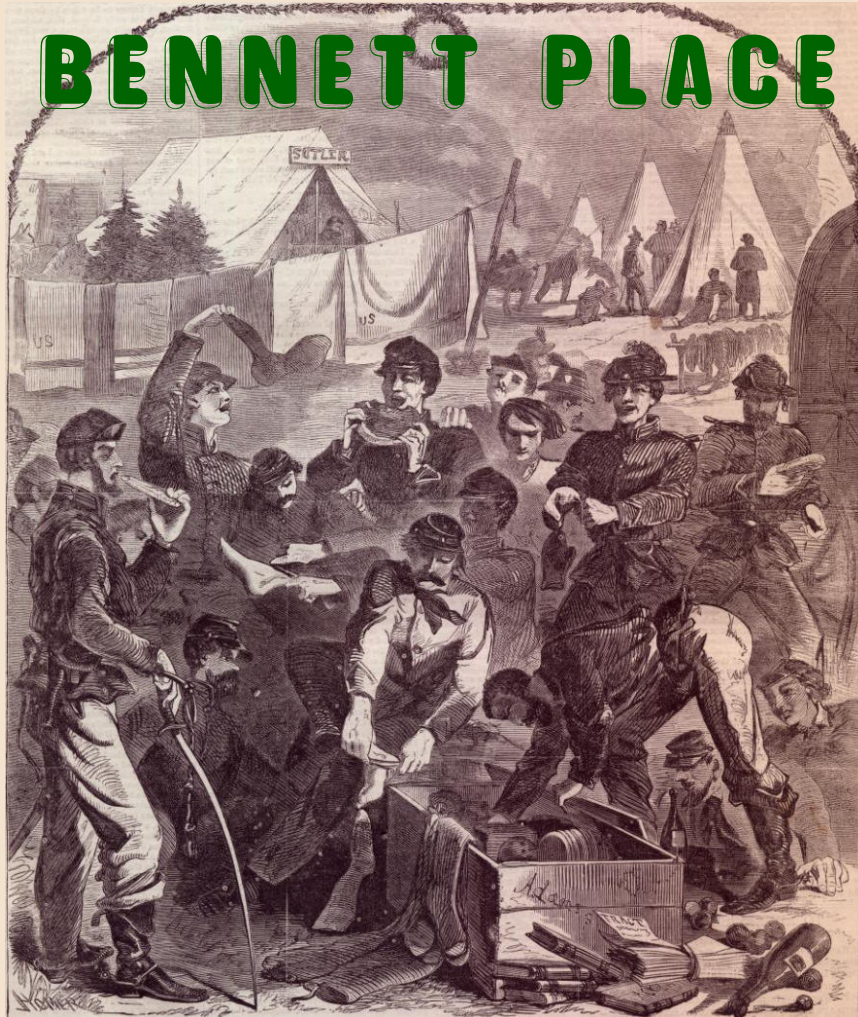
Celebrate 50 years of Bennett Place as a State Historic Site! Guest speakers will make presentations on the history and development of this national landmark into a historic park. Sunday will feature a wreath laying ceremony at the Unity Monument. Military encampments and civilian life will be depicted and event activities are ongoing throughout the weekend. Admission is *FREE* and donations are graciously accepted. For more information contact: 919-383-4345 or [bennett@ncder.gov](mailto:bennett@ncder.gov)



# YOU'RE INVITED!

TO THE

## BENNETT PLACE



# CHRISTMAS SOCIAL

*Come and join the staff, volunteers and friends at  
Bennett Place State Historic Site for food, drink, music and  
Christmas cheer at our annual social!*

**Saturday, December 10  
7:00 P.M. – 9:00 P.M.**

4409 Bennett Memorial Road  
Durham NC 27705  
(919) 383 – 4345

**Please RSVP by December 8!**